

PRESERVING EDEN: Clyde Butcher's Florida Photography

Exhibit Contents:

30 framed black and white photographs, various sizes

32 image labels, 8.5" x 11"

5 interpretive panels, various sizes

Vinyl Quotes, to be produced by borrower

Vinyl Title, to be produced by borrower

2 DVD components (players provided by borrower)

Required Space:

The exhibit requires approximately 275-375 linear feet, and requires minimum security.

Security Requirements:

The Exhibition must be displayed in a limited access gallery. The exhibition area must be locked and secured during closing hours. Alarms and/or guards during closed hours are preferred but not required.

There must be no direct sunlight in the exhibition. It should be diffused or eliminated. Functioning fire-prevention systems and other fire-protection devices that meet local ordinances must be available in the exhibition, staging, and storage spaces. Constant temperature and relative humidity conditions should be maintained in accordance with professional museum standards.

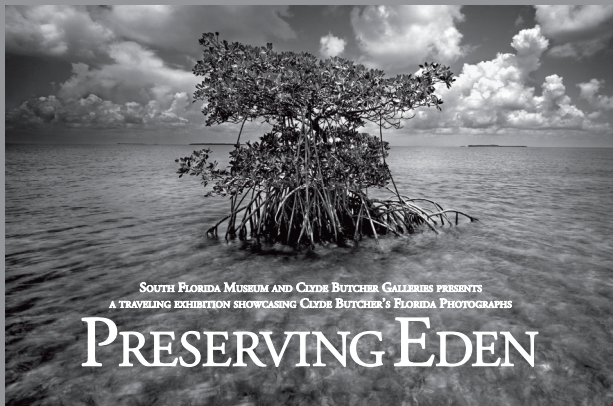
Fee and Booking:

Exhibition fee: \$4,500 plus shipping and insurance for a 12 week booking.

For questions or booking information contact Teresa Ziegler or Jackie Obendorf at Clyde Butcher Galleries, 941-486-0811 or travelingexhibits@clydebutcher.com.

Speaker available:

Clyde Butcher is available for a \$1500 speaker's fee plus travel expenses. This includes a private opening, a public opening/book signing and a power point presentation. Alternately, he is available for a \$500 book signing fee plus travel expenses. This includes a private opening or a public opening/book signing. For questions or booking availability, contact Jackie Obendorf at Clyde Butcher Galleries, 941-486-0811 or jackie@clydebutcher.com



SOUTH FLORIDA MUSEUM AND CLYDE BUTCHER GALLERIES PRESENTS
A TRAVELING EXHIBITION SHOWCASING CLYDE BUTCHER'S FLORIDA PHOTOGRAPHS

PRESERVING EDEN

Preserving Eden, The Florida Photographs of Clyde Butcher, explores the breadth and depth of the Florida Landscape, from wetlands to dunes, coastal hammocks to inland swamps. The exhibit depicts the natural beauty and diversity of the land, while highlighting some of its more unique aspects of natural history. His powerful compositions draw us into the depth of the swamps and transport us to the serenity of our tropical waters. Exploring the diversity of the state, Clyde hopes to engage our eyes, emotions, and hearts to move us to action in appreciating the richness of the land.

- **Contents:** Created specifically with small Florida museums in mind, *Preserving Eden* consists of 32 black and white images supplemented with interpretive labels, five interpretive panels, two multimedia pieces, and printer-ready vinyl files.
- **Size:** This exhibit requires 275-375 linear feet, and requires minimum security. Price: \$4,500 plus shipping and insurance for a 12 week booking.
- **For questions or booking information,** contact Jackie Obendorf at Clyde Butcher Galleries, 941-486-0811 or travelingexhibits@clydebutcher.com

SAMPLE VINYL (ARTIST'S STATEMENT)

Wilderness, to me, is a spiritual necessity. When my son was killed by a drunken driver, it was to the wilderness that I fled in hopes of regaining my serenity and equilibrium. The mysterious spiritual experience of being close to nature helped restore my soul. It was during that time I discovered the intimate beauty of the environment.

My experience reinforced my sense of dedication to use my art form, photography, to show people there is a unity between all undisturbed natural places, whether a peak of a renowned mountain range or a stream-bed in an urban watershed. My hope is to educate – to let people know our land is a special place, and to inspire others to work together to save Nature's places of spiritual sanctuary for future generations.

Clyde Butcher

SAMPLE INTERPRETIVE PANEL

Marjory Stoneman Douglas “RIVER OF GRASS”

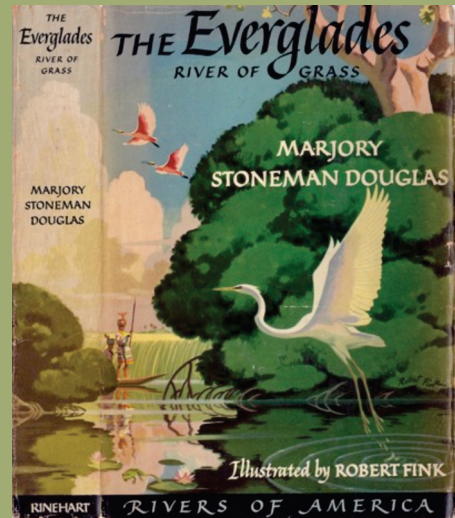
The woman who would one day become known as the “Mother of the Everglades” had beginnings far from Florida. Born in 1890 in Minneapolis, MN, Marjory Stoneman Douglas grew up in New England and attended Wellesley College in Massachusetts. After working with the Red Cross in Europe during the first year of World War I, she moved to Florida in 1915. Marjory became a reporter for her father's newspaper, which would later be renamed the Miami Herald.

Initially writing for the society pages, she soon changed to writing editorials on controversial subjects such as women's rights and conservation. Not liking the demands of the paper, she became an independent writer. Between writing fiction and short stories, her research led her to discover the cause that became her lifelong passion: preservation of the Florida Everglades.

While the common belief at the time held the Everglades as a useless swamp full of mosquitos, Marjory used her writing to expose the intricacies of the wetland. From birds and fish to reptiles and plants, her articles brought depth and life to the unknown and promoted the creation of a National Park. After five years of research on Everglades ecosystems, in 1947, she published a best-selling book called **Everglades: River of Grass**.

Marjory's influential work, with such a glowing appreciation for the Everglades, started changing people's minds about this unique place: “there are no other Everglades in the world,” she wrote in her book. “they are, they have always been, one of the unique regions of the earth; remote, never wholly known. Nothing anywhere else is like them.” A month after her book was released, President Harry Truman dedicated the Everglades as a National Park.

For the rest of her 108 years, she worked to write and speak about the Everglades. She joined and led groups to save the swamp she loved so dearly. She railed against pollution and development and was an outspoken proponent for protection. In



her autobiography she admitted, “I’ll talk about the Everglades at the drop of a hat...I’ll come over and tell them about the necessity of preserving the Everglades. Sometimes, I tell them more than they wanted to know.”

Fighting against numerous plans to drain the land and build commercial and residential developments, one of her biggest successes was defeating a 1960s plan to build an international airport in the middle of the Everglades. One runway was built and still remains today.

In 1969, she formed the Friends of the Everglades, and was more than 100 years old when she retired from active leadership of the group. In 1993, President Bill Clinton awarded Marjory the Presidential Medal of Freedom, calling her “Mother of the Everglades.” She passed away May 14, 1998.

SAMPLE INTERPRETIVE PANEL

Plants of the Everglades

Bromeliads

Bromeliads (bro-mee-lee-ads) belong to the plant family known to scientists as Bromeliaceae, with approximately 3000 species and hundreds of hybrids. All are native to the Americas, except for one species found in Africa. One of the most diverse plant families in the plant kingdom, bromeliads include plants ranging from Spanish Moss, the oldest known bromeliad and indigenous to the southern States, to a pineapple, also a bromeliad!

Many bromeliads grow on trees as epiphytes, a plant that grows on another plant for support, and are sometimes called “air plants.” These epiphytes are not parasites and do not harm the tree. Other bromeliads are called lithophytes, meaning they grow on rocks, and still others are terrestrial, growing on the ground, getting nutrients from their roots.

Florida's Bromeliads

Bromeliads are primarily tropical plants that prefer warm, humid conditions. The distribution of bromeliads in Florida is mainly determined by temperature conditions. Areas prone to seasonal frost usually will not have bromeliads growing in the wild.

Florida's rarest bromeliads (*Guzmania monostachia*, *Catopsis nutans*, *Catopsis floribunda*, and *Catopsis beteroniana*) are restricted to the southernmost region of the state. In order to survive, these species also have very specific



humidity and shade requirements which allow them to survive only in certain habitats with appropriate canopy and geological conditions. All 16 native Florida bromeliads are epiphytes, and 10 of those are endangered. Some bromeliads found in the southern United States are also protected by conservation laws.

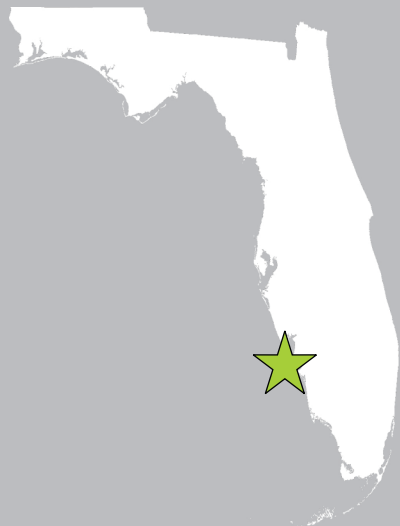
SAMPLE IMAGE LABELS

CAYO COSTA ISLAND #3

Cayo Costa Island State Park, Florida

June, when the sun is at its northernmost point, is the only month in which to photograph this part of the island. My wife, Niki, and I spent an entire month in our boat anchored off the island waiting for the right light and perfect cloud formations for a photograph. I love the beauty and power of an approaching storm, but while waiting for this shot, we came close to being

overtaken by a violent thunderstorm. All around us boats were heading for cover, while I waited for the right moment to take this picture. Finally, the moment came, I took the photograph, and we headed for the safety of the harbor, which we reached just as the storm broke around us.



CIGAR ORCHID POND

Big Cypress National Preserve, Florida

This image took many years to photograph, as there are some places in Big Cypress that I find, then lose. I don't carry a GPS tool with me; I just let the world present itself to me. Years ago when fellow photographer Oscar Thompson and I were swamping around, we came across this scene, but I didn't have a camera with me. For two years I tried to find it again and couldn't. The following year I found it, but the resurrection fern

wasn't looking good, so no photo. Then I lost it again. This went on for a long time. I'd find it, but the light wasn't right, or it was windy, always something. FINALLY, on a swamp excursion with some friends, we came across the place I'd wanted to photograph for so long and everything was perfect!

