

Biscayne Bay Bibliographies and Materials

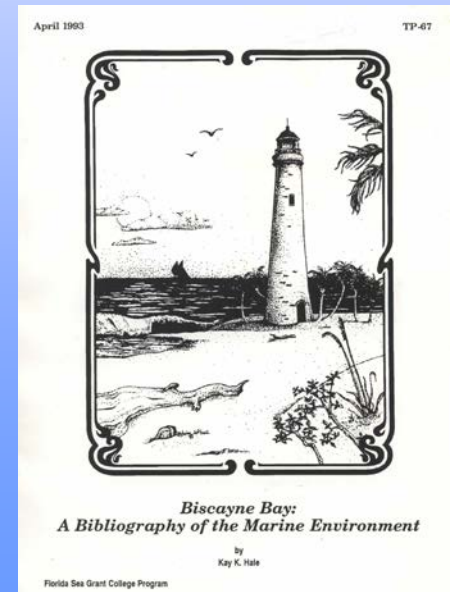
-The 2000 edition contains over 2,412 entries.

www.aoml.noaa.gov/general/lib/bbdl.html

-The 1993 and 2000 updates incorporate the 3 major prior bibliographies as well as previously unidentified citations and later studies and documents issued until July 2000.

-All the documents listed are available from the University of Miami's RSMAS or Richter libraries.

The RSMAS Library has an area dedicated to Biscayne Bay.



Randell Research Center (RRC)

Online Resources:

<http://www.flmnh.ufl.edu/rrc/online.htm>

- **State-owned, it is a program of the Florida Museum of Natural History in Gainesville.**
- **Dedicated to the study of the archaeology, history, and ecology of Southwest Florida.**

Map of Selected Archaeological Sites in Southwest Florida




The Calusa Heritage Trail

- a 3,700 foot interpretive walkway provides detailed information regarding the Calusa Indians who inhabited the Pineland site, their culture & environment, and the history of SW FL after the Calusa left.

STATE AGENCY COLLECTIONS

Welcome to the Fish and Wildlife Research Institute



Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission

Ask FWC About Contact News Calendar Get Involved Home

Fishing Boating Hunting Licenses & Permits Wildlife Viewing Wildlife & Habitats Research Education Conservation

Home : Research : About FWRI : FWRI Information :

Welcome to the Fish and Wildlife Research Institute

About FWRI

- FWRI Information
 - Welcome to the Fish and Wildlife Research Institute
 - Message from the Director
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 - FWRI Locations
 - Subscription Information
 - Connect with FWRI on Facebook
- FWRI Science Programs
- Outreach
- Careers
- Florida Manatee
- Florida Panther
- Freshwater
- GIS and Mapping
- Habitat
- Red Tide
- Saltwater
- Wildlife
- Publications

The Fish and Wildlife Research Institute (FWRI) has provided over fifty years of service to Florida's people and resources. FWRI strives to provide the scientific foundation for management of Florida's fish and wildlife resources.

MISSION STATEMENT

Through effective research and technical knowledge, we provide timely information and guidance to protect, conserve, and manage Florida's fish and wildlife resources.

The Fish and Wildlife Research Institute (FWRI) is part of the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC). Our statewide research programs focus on obtaining data and information needed by natural resource managers and stakeholders. The legislatively approved agency-wide reorganization of the FWC in 2004 integrated parts of the Division of Wildlife, Division of Freshwater Fisheries, and the Florida Marine Research Institute (FMRI) to create the FWRI. In addition to fulfilling the functions previously provided by three groups, FWRI has added focus areas in spatial analysis, biostatistics and modeling, wildlife forensics, and socioeconomic research.

Florida Statute charges the Fish and Wildlife Research Institute with these responsibilities:

- Monitoring marine and freshwater resources, wildlife, and habitats
- Developing and implementing techniques for restoring plant and animal species and their habitat
- Providing technical support when oil spills and human-related or natural disasters occur
- Monitoring red tides and providing technical support for state and local government public health concerns
- Providing fish and wildlife research technical results to state and local governments

Our fish and wildlife research programs are diversely funded from user fees, grants, state general revenue, and specialty license plates. User fees include charges from items such as hunting and fishing licenses. Over half of the more than 600 FWRI staff members work at the downtown St. Petersburg headquarters. The other employees operate out of field laboratories at key inland and coastal locations throughout the state. The largest concentration of freshwater fisheries staff is located in Eustis, and most wildlife research staff are located in Gainesville. The institute's annual operating budget of approximately \$52 million supports about 300 research projects.

Although FWRI is a new part of the FWC, the groups that form the institute have been generating quality science in support of resource management for over 50 years. The Florida Marine Research Institute was founded in 1955; the Division of Wildlife's research-oriented programs date from the 1940s, as do the research efforts of the Division of Freshwater Fisheries. FWRI continues the ongoing collaborative partnerships these groups have established with other government, academic, nonprofit, and private fish and wildlife research institutions.

As Florida's human population and the associated environmental stresses have increased, the need for information about our natural resources has become urgent. FWRI strives to fill that need by providing the scientific foundation for management of Florida's fish and

Fisheries Research, Freshwater Fisheries Research, Ecosystem Assessment and Restoration, Wildlife Research, and Information Science and Management. The principal liaison between the Institute and the public is our Outreach Coordination office.

FWC Facts:

Four species of black bass occur in Florida's fresh waters. The largemouth bass is the largest and most popular of the species.

FFWCC

The Florida Marine Research Institute (FMRI) was founded in 1955

The Divisions of Freshwater Fisheries & Wildlife's research-oriented programs date from the 1940s

Mission Statement

Through effective research and technical knowledge, we provide timely information and guidance to protect, conserve, and manage Florida's fish and wildlife resources.



Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission

[Ask FWC](#) [About](#) [Contact](#) [News](#) [Calendar](#) [Get Involved](#) [Home](#)

[Fishing](#) [Boating](#) [Hunting](#) [Licenses & Permits](#) [Wildlife Viewing](#) [Wildlife & Habitats](#) [Research](#) [Education](#) [Conservation](#)

[Home](#) : [Research](#) : [Publications](#) : [Scientific Publications](#) :

Research Information Center

About FWRI

[Florida Manatee](#)

[Florida Panther](#)

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Scientific Publications

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[Memoirs of the Hourglass Cruises](#)

Brochures and Videos

[Research Reports](#)

The public can explore reference materials by visiting this research library or searching the Publications List online.

The Research Information Center is a technical research library at the FWC's Fish and Wildlife Research Institute (FWRI). The public is welcome to come in and use the center's resources, which include a broad range of marine, wildlife, habitat, and environmental information.



Reference Services

Staff can provide ready answers to many questions pertaining to the center's wildlife biology and habitat literature and can help visitors find the resources to research more complex inquiries.

Catalog

Currently the center's complete holdings catalog is available in house only. The Publications List, containing all publications authored by FWRI researchers across the state, is available to the public online. Through its publications production services, the center helps FWRI staff prepare manuscripts for in-house publications as well as a host of peer-reviewed professional journals.

Hours

The Research Information Center is open Monday-Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Location

The Research Information Center is on the second floor of the Robert M. Ingle Building at the FWRI headquarters, located at 100 Eighth Avenue SE, St. Petersburg, FL 33701-5020. To gain access to the collection, obtain a visitor's pass from the receptionist in the FWRI's main lobby. Metered parking is available on First Street South.

Contacts

E-mail the librarian, Jan Boyett, at Jan.Boyett@MyFWC.com, or call 727-896-8626 and ask for the Research Information Center.

FWC Facts:

Dolphin, or mahi-mahi, grow remarkably fast, reaching sexual maturity in just 4-5 months, and growing up to 3 feet in one year.



The screenshot shows the FWC website with a top navigation bar containing links: Ask FWC, About, Contact, News, Calendar, Get Involved, and Home. The main header features the FWC logo and the text "Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission". Below this is a secondary navigation bar with links: Fishing, Boating, Hunting, Licenses & Permits, Wildlife Viewing, Wildlife & Habitats, Research, Education, and Conservation. The breadcrumb trail reads "Home : Research : Publications". The main heading is "Fish and Wildlife Research Institute". The left sidebar lists various topics: About FWRI, Florida Manatee, Florida Panther, Freshwater, GIS and Mapping, Habitat, Red Tide, Saltwater, Wildlife, and Publications. Under "Publications", there are links for Scientific Publications, Brochures and Videos, and Research Reports. The main content area, titled "Publications", lists "Scientific Publications" with links to "New Publications", "Research Information Center", "Publications", "Technical Reports", and "Memoirs of the Hourglass Cruises". It also lists "Brochures and Videos" and "Research Reports" with links to "Status and Trends", "Stock Assessments", "Implementing the Dry Tortugas National Park", and "Research Natural Area Science Plan: The 5-Year Report". At the bottom, there is a section titled "FWC Facts:" stating that "Smalltooth sawfish range in the western Atlantic Ocean from Brazil to the southeastern United States, including the Gulf of Mexico."

Ask FWC About Contact News Calendar Get Involved Home

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission

Fishing Boating Hunting Licenses & Permits Wildlife Viewing Wildlife & Habitats Research Education Conservation

Home : Research : Publications

Fish and Wildlife Research Institute

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Memoirs of the Hourglass Cruises

Brochures and Videos

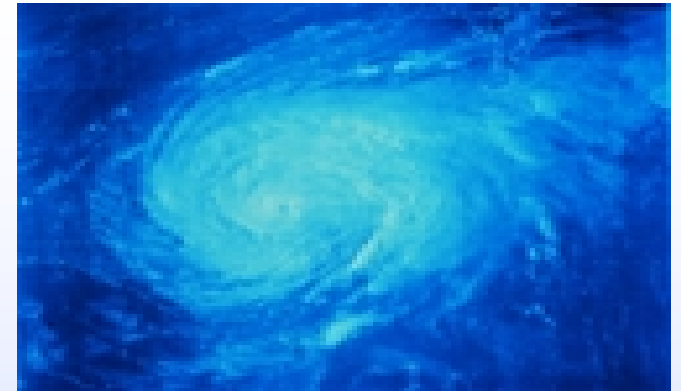
Research Reports
Status and Trends | Stock Assessments | Implementing the Dry Tortugas National Park
Research Natural Area Science Plan: The 5-Year Report

FWC Facts:
Smalltooth sawfish range in the western Atlantic Ocean from Brazil to the southeastern United States, including the Gulf of Mexico.

The Library at FFWCC/FWRI houses the institutional papers of the facility.

Almost every other Florida government agency sends these materials to the state archives for housing.

NOAA AOML



Atlantic Oceanographic & Meteorological Lab
Library and the Hurricane Research Division
(HRD) Library: Miami

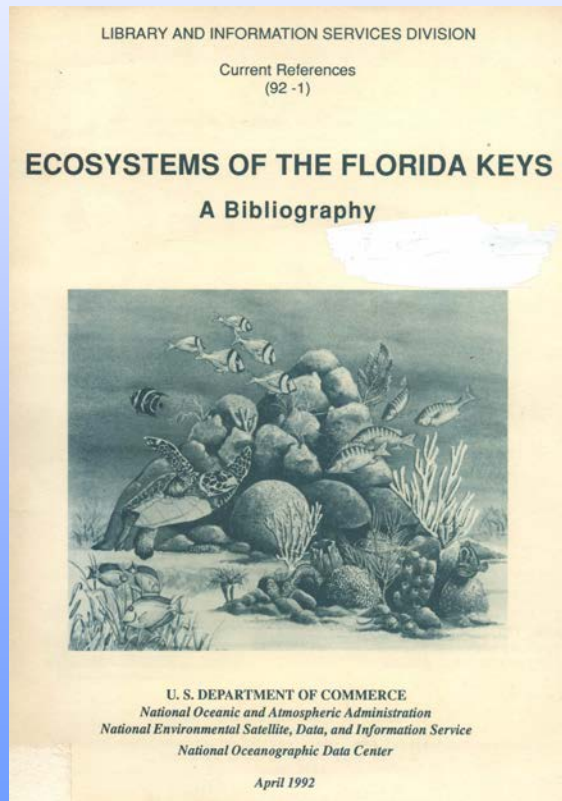
<http://www.aoml.noaa.gov/>

AOML Regional Library:

Focus on published and unpublished scientific literature in the fields of oceanography, atmospheric science, aquaculture, and fisheries.



Florida Keys Ecosystems Bibliography



- This Bibliography was originally prepared for the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary in Key Largo.
- For use by scientists and educators.
- **Covers: invertebrates, flora, oceanography, geology, meteorology, marine mammals, fishes and terrestrial flora and fauna (1964-1992).**
- Materials are not housed in any one location.

NOAA NMFS

National Marine Fisheries Service

Southeast Fisheries Science Center Libraries:
Miami and Panama City

<http://www.sefsc.noaa.gov/publications/>

The NOAA SEFSC Libraries are Federal Libraries. According to the Federal Library and Information Center Committee Library of Congress, the mission of federal libraries and information centers is to contribute to the public good in the following areas:

Information Management

Public Access

Agency Mission



**Sea Turtle
Publications:**

SEFSC Tech
Memorandums



NOAA works in cooperation with the
USGS National Aquatic Invasive Species
for monitoring and reporting Exotic and Invasive Species.

<http://nas.er.usgs.gov/>



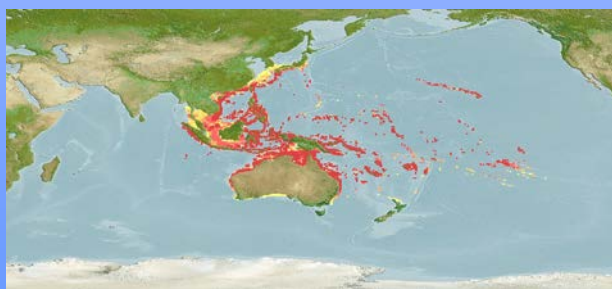
***Pterois volitans*,**
Pterois miles

**Exotic,
Invasive
Species**



(41-47 in)

Brownbanded bambooshark
Chiloscyllium punctatum



www.fishbase.org

Environmental Organization

Sierra Club Record

from University of Florida

Descriptive Summary

- **Creator:** Sierra Club. Florida Chapter.
- **Title:** Sierra Club Florida Chapter Records
- **Dates:** 1964-1987
- **Abstract:** Correspondence, minutes, newsletters, and miscellaneous materials of an environmentalist organization.
- **Extent:** 8.3 Linear feet. 20 Boxes.
- **Identification:** Ms 89
- **Language(s):** English

Where are the records for 1990 –

e.g. The conflict against the Homestead Jet Port

Sanibel-Captiva Conservation Foundation

- The Sanibel Report, prepared in 1974-75, reports on every facet of the island's natural systems, such as beach, mangroves, interior wetlands, hydrology and wildlife information.



Section of an illustration in The Sanibel Report showing the different ecological zones on the island.

<http://www.sccf.org/content/122/SCCF-and-The-Sanibel-Report.aspx>

Its Marine Laboratory conducts research in areas including seagrasses, mangroves, harmful algal blooms, fish populations and shellfish restoration. SCCF's RECON (River, Estuary and Coastal Observing Network) network of seven in-water sensors provides real-time, hourly readings of key water quality parameters – spanning a 90-mile area – which are available on their web site.

**Located on
J.N. “Ding” Darling National
Wildlife Refuge property in the
Tarpon Bay Recreation Area.**



Welcome to
Archbold
Biological Station

How you can help

Archbold Expeditions

MAERC

Reserve

Lake Wales Ridge



Historical Legacy of the Roebling and Archbold Families

The Red Hill Estate (1929-1941) and the Archbold Biological Station founded 1941

By Fred E. Lohrer, Librarian,

Archbold Biological Station, April 2005



<http://www.archboldstation.org/station/html/linkpgs/robarchlegacy.html#2.>

Archbold Research

Early research was dominated by botanical and entomological explorations, and many scientists developed long-term projects that became milestones in their fields.

*The longest-running continuous bird study in North America focuses on the threatened species, the Florida Scrub-jay, *Aphelocoma coerulescens*.*



The study was begun in 1969 at Archbold and now encompasses approaches from behavioral ecology and evolutionary biology to endocrinology and functional genomics.

This body of knowledge helped Archbold scientists spearhead conservation planning for scrub-jays that serves as a model for bird conservation worldwide.



About the Station



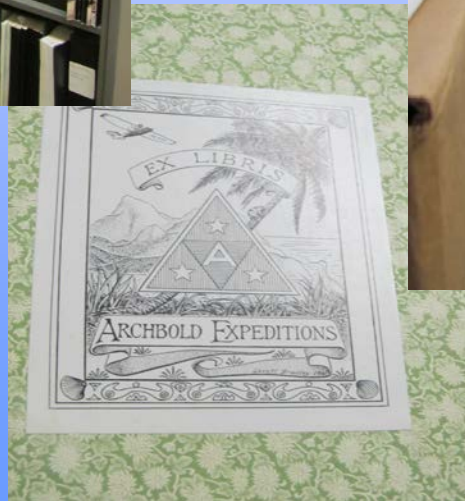
- **Topography:** Lake Wales Ridge intra-ridge valley and Red Hill.
- **Habitats:** Southern ridge sandhills, sand pine scrub, rosemary scrub, scrubby flatwoods, flatwoods, swales, bayheads, seasonal ponds, man-modified.
- **Listed species:** of Archbold Biological Station:
plants, 28 species; amphibians, 1, reptiles, 7; mammals, 4;
birds (breeding species) 3.
- **Biodiversity inventory:** The number of species thus far recorded on the Station's main property includes -
21 amphibians, 27 fishes, 44 mammals, 48 reptiles, 208 birds,
593 vascular plants, and more than 6,000 insects and other
invertebrates, *including the greatest diversity of ants
(117 species) known from a single site in North
America.*



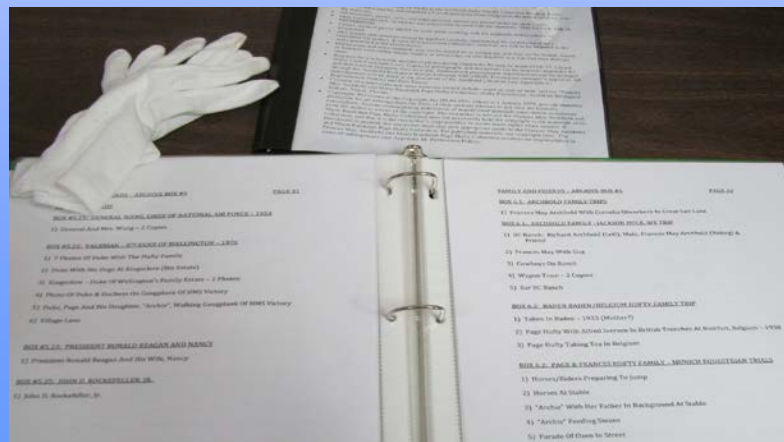
Archbold Biological Station Library



Fred Lohrer



Fred and Gail



Richard Archbold's Correspondence ca. 1925-1941

Colorful aviator-explorer, founded the Station in 1941.

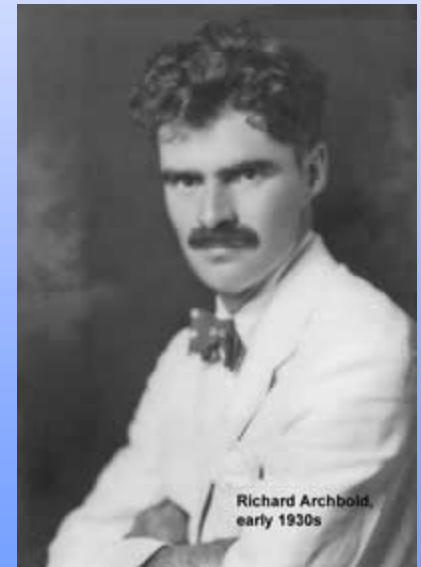
After more than a decade of exploration in Madagascar and New Guinea, Archbold obtained the original 1,000-acre "Red Hill" Estate as a gift from John A. Roebling, II, grandson of the Brooklyn Bridge designer.

Materials mostly concern his expeditions to Madagascar (1929) and New Guinea (1933-1939).

Also includes personal correspondence with his family.

"His papers were transferred to archival file folders when, and as found, and stored in 4 archival shelf boxes....

but more curatorial work is needed."



Richard Archbold's CV:

http://www.archboldstation.org/station/html/aboutus/r_archbold/racv.html

Red Hill Papers and Photographs

2 file drawers of correspondence, drawings, invoices, etc. and 500 large-format photos and negatives, all concerning the construction of **John Roebling's Red Hill Estate (1930-1941)**, which became the Archbold Biological Station in July 1941.

All of this was generated, stored, and eventually donated, by **Alexander Blair**, the resident construction engineer of the estate. All material is still in its original organizational scheme, but it has been transferred to archival file folders.

Alexander Blair (1877-1975)

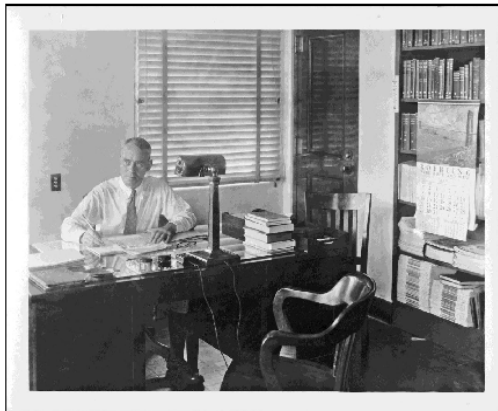
He was the resident engineer during the construction (1930-1941) of

**John A. Roebling's
Red Hill Estate.**

Alexander Blair (1877-1975), Resident Engineer,
Red Hill Estate (1929-1941), Lake Placid, Florida

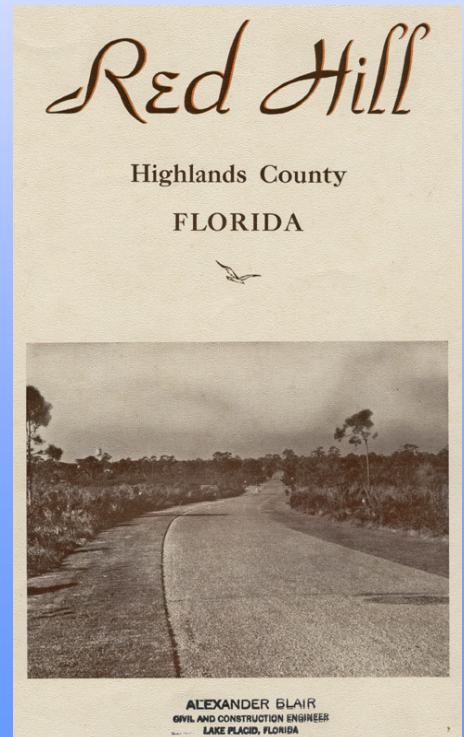
CURRICULUM VITAE and LIFE IN HIGHLANDS COUNTY, FLORIDA

Compiled by
Fred E. Lohrer, 20060928, revised 20120221
Archbold Biological Station, Venus, FL 33960
<<http://www.archbold-station.org/station/documents/publicationsPDF/AlexanderBlair-1877-1975-CV-LifeHighlandsCo-FELohrer-2012.pdf>>



Alexander Blair working in his Roebling Storehouse office, 19 May 1932.

During 1929-1941, Alexander Blair designed, built, and managed the Red Hill Estate of John A. Roebling II (1,050 acres 8 miles south of Lake Placid, Florida). On July 28, 1941, Roebling donated the estate to Richard Archbold (1907-1976), who founded the Archbold Biological Station at the estate. During 1930-1934, Blair also completed the initial improvements at the Highlands Hammock Park, Sebring, Florida, for the Roebling family. Blair was born and educated in England and he emigrated to the United States in 1919 where he was employed as a civil engineer in New Jersey until he was hired by Roebling. In 1941, Blair retired to Lake Placid, Florida, where he was active in public service.



For Sale !!



"Red Hill" was so named by the natives years ago because of the warm orange red color of the sand found on the hill.

A Gentleman's Country Estate—

No more beautiful location for a home, commanding a wide outlook over the Southerly portion of Highlands County, could be found than the spot selected for the future dwelling at the crest of Red Hill, which has an elevation of 220 feet above sea level, at the home site, this particular point being more than 80 feet higher than the lower portion of the property, affording a view of the countryside for miles and overlooking orange groves and lakes in the distance.

HEALTHY LOCATION—Florida is known throughout the nation for its excellent climate and certainly there could be no more healthful site than the high, rolling grounds of this estate, for one seeking to build a quiet retreat in Florida. This land and the buildings which have been completed offer the essentials of a real gentleman's country estate in an area where hunting and fishing are unusually good. For reasons mentioned later this location would be ideal for a sanatorium, a school of any kind, or a home for a group of retired people. It being in the sub-tropical section of Florida many kinds of sub-tropical fruits and vegetables can be grown.

BUILDINGS—The buildings as shown on the panoramic view are five in number, consisting of the main building which includes six storage units, with a complete mechanical workshop fully equipped on the north end and with offices and living quarters in the south end. The garage has storage for 8 cars, and is fully equipped with gasoline pumps and hydraulic lift.

A building, fronting on the Plaza, contains an electric plant, equipped with a generator of ample capacity for any normal use, as well as storage batteries and the facilities which complete this plant. At the south end of the Plaza is the water pumping station and deep well, which is unusually adequate for the purpose for which it is intended. This building also houses the woods fire fighting truck.

In the lower left hand corner of the panoramic view is shown the water treatment plant, in which the water is aerated and passed through coke and limestone beds before being pumped into the 75,000 gallon storage tank, which supplies water at high pressure to mains ranging from 2 inches to 8 inches in diameter and furnishes water to certain parts of the tract. This is an unusually fine water, with a supply adequate for institutional purposes.

An interesting feature of the estate is over ten miles of well maintained bridle paths throughout the property, which make it accessible at all points.

Leonard J. Brass, Science Correspondence & Herbarium

- LJB was the botanist for
6 Archbold Expeditions
to New Guinea
(1933-40, 1953-59)
and
1 to Australia (1946-47).

He was the
Station's resident botanist
(1944-1966) and
Author of four editions of
the Station booklet
(1947-1964).

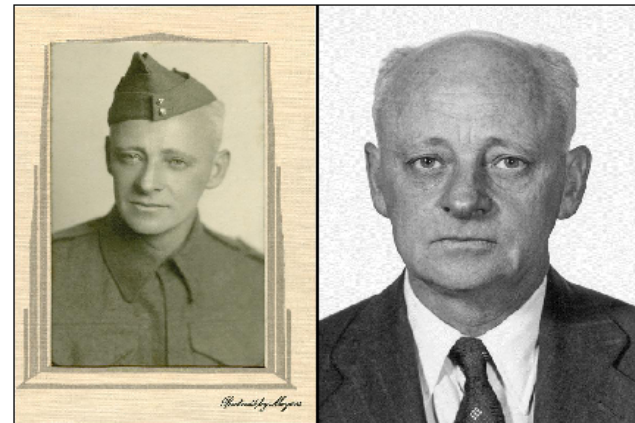
Leonard John Brass (1900-1971), Botanical Collector and Explorer

DEDICATION of the LEONARD J. BRASS HERBARIUM
at ARCHBOLD BIOLOGICAL STATION
and
CURRICULUM VITAE

Compiled by

Fred E. Lohrer, 20100318, revised 20101020, Archbold Biological Station, Venus, FL 33960

<<http://www.archbold-station.org/station/documents/publicationsPDF/LJBrass-2010-CV-HerbariumDedication-20120308.pdf>>

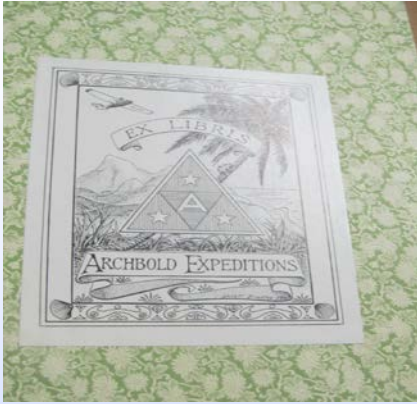


Leonard J. Brass, L-R: ca. 1941, Canadian Army uniform; ca. 1962.

"Leonard J. Brass is undoubtedly the foremost Australian botanical collector of the 20th Century"
(Forster 1997)

**Brass founded and built the herbarium,
which was named the Leonard J. Brass
Herbarium in his honor on 18 March 2010.**

Brass Correspondence



This correspondence is well-organized, by the author, into folders by person or place, but needs archival curation.



Herbarium

Herbarium is maintained by the Plant Ecology Lab.

It contains approximately 4,050 specimens of vascular plants, representing over 1,600 species. Most specimens (60%) were collected in Highlands County and the collection focuses on plants of the Lake Wales Ridge, including many endangered and threatened plants.

About ¼ of the specimens were collected at Archbold, many by the late Archbold botanist Leonard J. Brass. His collection included many specimens from the Big Cypress Region of SW Florida. Separate collections include lichens, mosses, and seeds. The Station's plant list, based entirely on voucher specimens, is on the Station's Web site.

<http://www.archbold-station.org/station/documents/publicationsPDF/LJBrass-2010-CV-HerbariumDedication-20120306.pdf>

The Herbarium may be visited from 8:00am to 5:00pm on regular work days or by prior arrangement with the Plant Ecology Lab.

Student Interns & Various Staff (1967-1985)

Field notes, on archival field-note paper,
are stored in original notebooks.

Not cataloged, stored by author.



Specimen Collections

The Station has specimen collections for plants, invertebrates, and vertebrates that are stored in standard metal cases by traditional methods.

The PLANT collection is in an electronic database.

An Excel file exist for the BIRD collection.

Paper catalogs exist for all the VERTEBRATE collections.



Metadata

<http://www.archbold-station.org/station/html/datapub/data/dataovr.html>

Ecological databases are in a rapid cycle of increasing electronic control. Archbold has data-storage and data-sharing procedures manuals, and a metadata system is being actively populated.

Metadata for current databases are mandatory (staff and visiting scientists) and are created as projects are initiated.

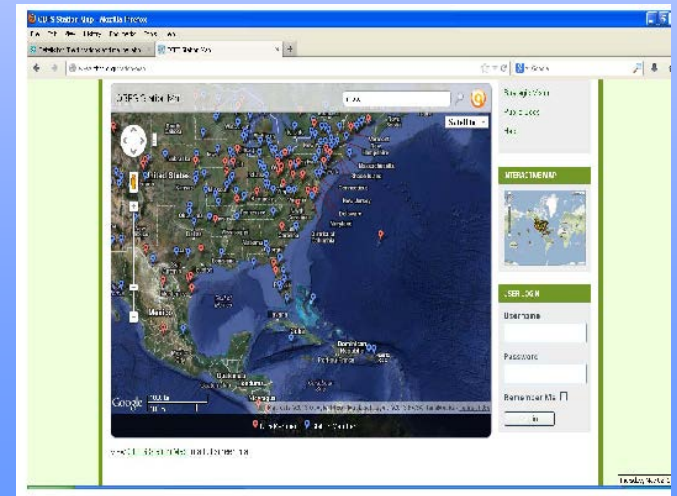
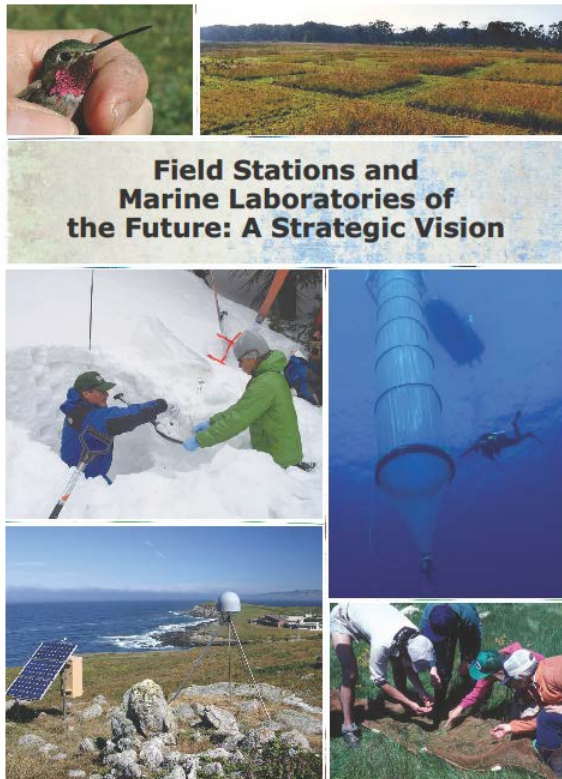
Many / most historical ecological databases are under active capture for the metadata files. The Station's climatological and hydrological records (some since ~1931) are just about 100% accessible electronically.

The BIBLIOGRAPHY or SUBJECT GUIDE

<http://www.obfs.org/fsml-future>

From the Executive Summary:

“The more than 500 FSMLs around the world and **the long-term records they maintain**, make it possible to study environmental processes at multiple spatial and temporal scales.”



INDEX (Draft)

Collections, Archival or Special

Digital Collections (non-government)

Government Agencies (local, state, federal)

Plants and Herbariums

Facilities and Organizations

Suggested Reading

References

Bibliographic Collection Record

Collection Title: Charles Marcus Breder, Jr. Collection, 1920-1974.

Library/Archive: Arthur Vining Davis Library & Archive at Mote Marine Laboratory, Sarasota, FL

Volume/Storage Container: 18 linear feet

Description of Material: 21 field journals, field notes, correspondence, illustrations. Finding Aid available. Some materials digitized.

Abstract: Dr. Breder (1897-1983) was an experimental and behavioral ichthyologist whose work and achievements dominated the field. During his lifetime he wrote 160 papers and books. Covering thousands of pages he recorded an unparalleled array of field and laboratory investigations, and systematic and distributional studies. Many of his field trips and expeditions for the New York Zoological Society, the American Museum of Natural History and the New York Aquarium involved research in Florida and the Caribbean. The contents of his field journals include notes, itineraries, illustrations, and observations from specific scientific expeditions and laboratory research. They also provide an insight into the early meticulous scientific thoughts of this biologist, and how he examined and developed ideas.

Notes: An ichthyologist is a zoologist who studies fishes.

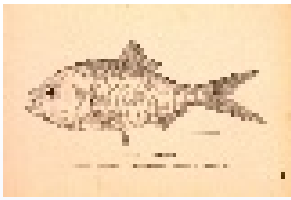
URL: <https://dspace.mote.org/dspace/handle/2075/2907>

Government Organizations

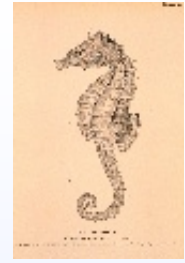
- U.S. Army Corp of Engineers
- The Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement (formerly MMS)
- FL Dept of Environmental Regulation
- Water Management Districts
- Florida Geological Survey
- National Estuary Programs

Who they are and Where they are located.

Types of information they publish.



About NOAA



NOAA photo library

In October 1970 the President of the U.S. established a single agency for most Federal civilian programs on weather and oceans. The NEW agency, called the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) was placed in the U.S. Dept. of Commerce. A total of 23 organizations came together under NOAA including the Dept. of the Interior's Bureau of Commercial Fisheries which combined with other organizations formed the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS),

NMFS actually dates from 1871 when Congress created The U.S. Commission of Fish and Fisheries to study the decline of New England fishes. It is America's oldest conservation agency devoted to the protection, study, management, and restoration of fish.

<http://www.nefsc.noaa.gov/125th/125th.html>

<http://www.history.noaa.gov/legacy/nmfshistory.html>



Rachel Carson (center), then chief editor of publications for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and Marie Rodell become the first women to spend more than a few hours aboard a U.S. fisheries research vessel.

When available:
geographic/spatial
data that identifies
a specific location



A Flash of Green

***A Flash of Green* by the late John D. McDonald is occasionally credited as the first “ecological” novel.**

Although he was a fiction writer he was writing about the actual facts of *development vs preservation* in Florida.

His book was published in 1962, the same year as Rachel Carson’s *Silent Spring*.

Because of its pro-eco stance, *A Flash of Green* was financed by and telecast as an edition of PBS' American Playhouse: Season 5, Episode 11, September 15, 1984.

Ed Harris plays Jimmy, a reporter for a Florida resort-town newspaper. Jimmy is symbolically waiting for that "flash of green," a Gulf mirage said to occur during sunset.

His friend is shady county-commissioner, Elmo Bliss, played by Richard Jordan. When Harris shows signs of sympathizing with a local ecology group that is dead set against a new bay-side (land-fill) development project, Jordan tries to keep the editor quiet with a bribe. At first, Harris goes along, but rapidly develops a conscience when Jordan enlists a local strong-armed, right-wing group to keep the ecologists in line.

(Of course there's an attractive conservationist, played by Blair Brown, and a few tough guys thrown in.)

Part 3 – The Flash

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N1FHODYiOT8>

http://www.rottentomatoes.com/m/flash_of_green/trailers/

References

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Thank You !!

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