1. Record Nr. UNINA9910785746203321 Autore Crawford Robert L Titolo The legacy of a Red Hills hunting plantation [[electronic resource]]: Tall Timbers Research Station and Land Conservancy / / Robert L. Crawford and William R. Brueckheimer; with editorial contributions by William Warren Rogers Gainesville, : University Press of Florida, c2012 Pubbl/distr/stampa **ISBN** 0-8130-4250-X Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (353 p.) Altri autori (Persone) BrueckheimerWilliam R RogersWilliam Warren <1929-> Disciplina 333,72759/88 Conservation of natural resources - Red Hills (Fla. and Ga.) Soggetti Conservation of natural resources - Florida Red Hills (Fla. and Ga.) History Leon County (Fla.) History Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Note generali Description based upon print version of record. Includes bibliographical references and index. Nota di bibliografia Nota di contenuto Part I: Tall Timbers: the plantation era -- 1. The Red Hills: from cotton to quail -- 2. The Beadels in the Red Hills -- 3. Herbert L. Stoddard and the Komareks -- 4. WCTV, the spark -- 5. The founding -- Part II; Ecological research and outreach -- 6. Classic and early long-term studies -- 7. Spreading the word -- 8. Invertebrate studies -- 9. Vertebrate studies -- 10. The red-cockaded woodpecker -- 11. Game bird research: the modern era -- 12. The Wade tract -- 13. Plant communities, fire, and land management -- Part III: Evolving the institution -- 14. Tall Timbers Land Conservancy: from association to accreditation -- 15. The present-day organization and its evolution --16. The next half-century -- Part IV: Real estate and resources -- 17. Holdings and intellectual resources. Sommario/riassunto The Red Hills region is an idyllic setting filled with long leaf pines that stretches from Tallahassee, Florida, to Thomasville, Georgia. At its

heart lies Tall Timbers, a former hunting plantation. In 1919,

sportsman Henry L. Beadel purchased the Red Hills plantation to be used for quail hunting. As was the tradition, he conducted prescribed

burnings after every hunting season in order to clear out the thick brush to make it more appealing to the nesting birds. After the U.S. Forest Service outlawed the practice in the 1920's, condemning it as harmful for the forest and its wildlife,