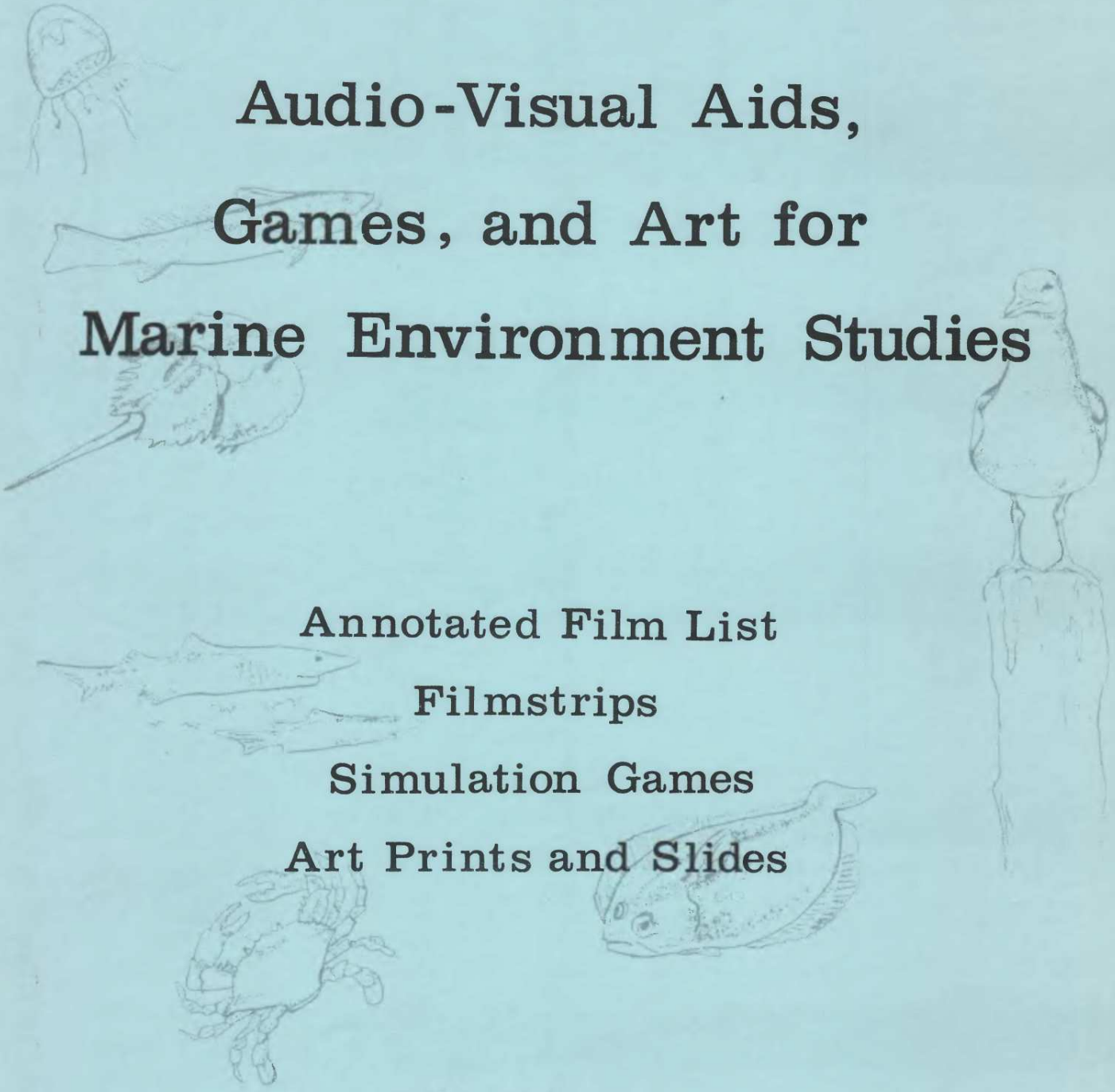
Audio-Visual Aids, Games, and Art for Marine Environment Studies

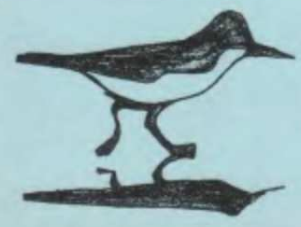


Annotated Film List

Filmstrips

Simulation Games

Art Prints and Slides



project COAST

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PROJECT COAST

AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS, GAMES, AND ART FOR MARINE ENVIRONMENT STUDIES

ANNOTATED FILM LIST
FILMSTRIPS
SIMULATION GAMES
ART PRINTS AND SLIDES

1977

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OF
AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS, GAMES AND
ART FOR
MARINE ENVIRONMENT STUDIES

ANNOTATED LIST OF FILMS

FOR USE IN

MARINE ENVIRONMENT STUDIES

PROJECT COAST
UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE
JULY, 1977

The purpose of this film list is to provide a reference for those interested in incorporating coastal and oceanic studies into their teaching. Films on the environment are becoming increasingly popular in the educational world. This is appropriate since a film not only provides information, but it also gives a fuller sense of the natural world by exposing us to glimpses of it that we might not ordinarily see. However, the limitations of films must be recognized. Few films can satisfy all of a teacher's requirements. In trying to do so, many film makers may overextend themselves and attempt to cover too much material. Consequently, the treatment of certain areas may be lacking in depth. Films can serve as an introduction to a topic, to be followed by a lecture or discussion. They can also be used to summarize a section already covered in class. In any case, few films can stand alone. Teachers should preview each film before using it and determine the best way to fit it into their lessons.

All the films in the following list are 16 mm and are arranged alphabetically by title, followed by distributor, release date, and running time. Addresses of distributors are included at the end of the film list.

Those films followed by (EGFF) are included in the Educator's Guide to Free Films and may be obtained from the distributor by writing the request on official stationery and mentioning the Educator's Guide. Requests should be made by school administrators, librarians, or teachers--not by students. Since these films are in great demand, the earlier the request is made the greater the possibility of obtaining the film on the desired showing date. The request date should be made at least one month (preferably two months) prior to the desired showing date. Two alternate dates should also be given.

Most of the films on this list have been rated on a 1-5 basis by the viewers---1 indicates a low rating with 5 as high. The characteristics on which the films were rated include:

Technical Quality: Structure (organization, editing, continuity, etc.), Picture (composition, clarity, color, etc.), and Sound (appropriateness of narration, good use of natural sounds, music, etc.)

Treatment of Subject: Factual (objectivity), Emotional (subjectivity), and In-depth (completeness of subject coverage)

Overall Value of Film (in terms of coastal and oceanic studies)

A TOPICAL INDEX IS INCLUDED AT THE END OF THE ALPHABETICAL LISTING.

The interest level(s) is given following each annotation:

p = primary; el = elementary; jh = junior high; sh = senior high; c(i) introductory college; c = college; g = general.

PROJECT COAST

ANNOTATED LIST OF FILMS

ADAPTATION TO A MARINE ENVIRONMENT (McGraw-Hill/Lamont-Columbia) 1967. 18 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 5, Picture - 4, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 1, In-depth - 5
Overall Film Value: 5

Shows research examining the ability of a frog from Thailand to live in both fresh and salt water. Follows path of research which results in conclusion that NaCl and urea are used to maintain osmotic balance. Good example of how researcher approaches a problem.

sh-c-g

ADAPTATION TO THE OCEAN ENVIRONMENT (BFA) 16 min. Color.

Shows animals that live in many places under the sea -- sandy bottom, coral reef, and open ocean. Describes feeding mechanisms and behavioral and structural adaptations.

el-jh-sh

ADAPTIVE RADIATION--THE MOLLUSKS (Encyclopedia Britannica) 1961. 18 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 4, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 3
Overall Film Value: 3

Presents representatives of five classes of mollusks. Does not stress adaptation to the environment.

jh-sh-c(i)

AGNES WAS NO LADY (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, North Atlantic) 1973. approx. 16 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 3, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 4, Emotional - 3, In-depth - 4
Overall Film Value: 3

Shows the results of Hurricane Agnes, the worst natural disaster in U.S. history, and the role played by the Corps of Engineers in re-establishing order. Pennsylvania incurred extensive damage. The main street of Wilkes-Barre was twenty feet under water. The Corps helped clear debris, rebuilt roads and bridges, and performed other necessary tasks.

AIRBORNE OCEANOGRAPHY (Dept. of the Navy) 1969. 23 min. Color (EGFF)

Overall Film Value: 2

Describes the equipment used on aircraft studying the oceans. Also discusses ice reconnaissance and forecasting, the surveying of the earth's magnetic field, and the effects of the ocean environment on submarine warfare. Factual, oriented toward national defense.

jh-sh

ALASKAN PIPE DREAM (Time-Life) 1972. 31 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 5, Picture - 4, Sound - 4
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 3, In-depth - 5
Overall Film Value: 5

The story of plans to build a 789-mile, oil-bearing pipeline across Alaska from Prudhoe Bay to the ice-free port of Valdez on Alaska's south central coast. The project faces not only monumental engineering and technological problems, but possible insoluble social and ecological problems as well. Film admits the oil is indispensable to our nation's energy requirements but poses many hard questions we should consider while there is still time. An excellent film, with good narration. Since it was made in 1972, some of the problems mentioned may be changed now.

jh-sh-c-g

ALGAE (Indiana University) 1964 16 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 3, Sound - 2
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 1, In-depth - 5
Overall Film Value: 4

This film characterizes the five major groups of algae: blue-green algae, green algae, diatoms, red algae, and brown algae. It explains sexual and asexual modes of algal reproduction and discusses various algal habitats as well as how man uses algae.

sh-c(i)

ALONE AND THE SEA (Paramount-Oxford) 1971. 14 min. Color

Technical Quality: Structure - 5, Picture - 5, Sound - 5
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 1, Emotional - 5, In-depth - 1
Overall Film Value: 4

Photographed off the rocky Oregon coast, this film illustrates the life of an old fisherman, his stoicism, and his struggles with the sea. While it does not provide a wealth of information, it does give good insight into the man's life.

el-jh-sh-c-g

ALONE IN MY LOBSTER BOAT (Xerox) 1972. 16 min. Color

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 3, Sound - 4
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 3, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 3
Overall Film Value: 4

The story of a 12-year-old boy and his decision to be a lobsterman like his father. New Harbor, Maine is the scene of the story, and we share with the boy the lifestyle of the area fishermen. A sociologist's view.

el-jh

AMERICANA: YANKEE WHALING (Indiana University) 1968. 27 min. Black and White.

Technical Quality: Structure - 3, Picture - 3, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 4, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 4
Overall Film Value: 3

The viewer is taken on a tour of one of the last remaining 19th-century whaling ships at Mystic, Connecticut. Contains actual scenes of whaling taken from old film clips. Originally made as a children's TV show.

el-jh

AND SO ENDS... (Pyramid) 1972. 25 min. Color

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 5, Sound - 5
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 3, In-depth - 4
Overall Film Value: 4

In 1912, Robert Cushman Murphy, on assignment for the American Museum of Natural History, sailed aboard the ship Daisy to chronicle the dying whaling industry. With the help of still photos taken during his year's voyage and rare motion picture footage, the viewer shares the experiences of the Yankee whaling crew as told by Murphy, now 84. Present-day whaling methods are also shown in this excellent film. It is factual, yet it gets to the emotional side of the question, especially when it asks whether the whale is "worthy of far more respect than turning it into automatic transmission fluid". Actor Jack Palance narrates the film and Richie Havens sings the sea chanteys.

el-jh-sh-c-g

ANIMALS WITHOUT BACKBONES (Coronet) 1965. 11 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 3, Picture - 3, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 4, Emotional - 1, In-depth - 2
Overall Film Value: 4

Using elementary vocabulary, this film introduces various invertebrate phyla including arthropods (grasshopper, lobster, crayfish), spiny-skinned animals (starfish), molluscs (clams), sponges, bag-like animals (jellyfish), and round segmented worms (earthworms). Typical habitats of these organisms are also shown.

el

AQUATIC LOCOMOTION (Harper and Row) c. 1970. 17 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 5, Sound - 5
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 1, In-depth - 3
Overall Film Value: 4

The modes of locomotion of a variety of animals living around the Galapagos Islands and their adaptation to their physical world are illustrated. The diversity of styles of locomotion are related to the diversity of lifestyles or niches of these animals. Much time is spent on scenes of animals swimming. Not much information for length of film. From the series, "Galapagos: Laboratory of Evolution".

jh-sh-g

ATTACK PATTERNS OF SHARKS (Indiana University) 1966. 27 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 5, Picture - 3, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 1, In-depth - 5
Overall Film Value: 4

This film examines the shark behavior research of Dr. Perry Gilbert of Cornell University by following the series of experiments he performed. His results indicate that sharks sense movements in the water at long distances. At close range, smell is the major sense used to detect prey while sight is used in the actual attack. The film, narrated by Don Herbert (Mr. Wizard of TV fame), is from the NET series "Experiment".

jh-sh-c-g

BARRIER BEACH (ACI) 1970. 20 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 5, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 1, In-depth - 4
Overall Film Value: 4

Uses time lapse photography to depict the changes of a barrier beach near San Francisco over a period of 24 hours and over an entire year. The beach encloses a fresh water lagoon fed by a river. Doesn't provide information on long shore movement of sand, since the river supplies the sand for the beach here. Good idea for a film, but the contrast between the summer and winter beach is much less than that on many Atlantic Coast beaches. THE BEACH--A RIVER OF SAND covers the topic better.

jh-sh-c-g

THE BEACH--A RIVER OF SAND (Encyclopedia Britannica) 1965. 20 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 5, Picture - 4, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 1, In-depth - 5
Overall Film Value: 5

Defines a beach. Shows that a beach does not necessarily consist of sand and explains source and composition of sand. Also shows that a beach is constantly changing. Compares winter and summer beaches using actual photographs and wave tank models and gives examples of natural coastal land forms such as sand spits and sandbars. Ways in which changes in beaches affect man-made structures on the beaches, e.g., jetties and houses, are also examined.

jh-sh-c-g

BEACH AND SEA ANIMALS (Encyclopedia Britannica) 1957. 10 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 2, Picture - 3, Sound - 1
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 3, Emotional - 3, In-depth - 1
Overall Film Value: 2

This film introduces young audiences to some of the animals found in or near the sea, including gannets, ospreys, egrets, puffers, sea horses, an angler, a spotted eel, a sponge crab, fiddler crabs, hermit crabs, sea cucumbers, sea urchins, starfish, sea anemones, and octopi.

el

BETWEEN THE TIDES (A-V Exploration) 1969. 23 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 3, Picture - 5, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 4
Overall Film Value: 3

This film presents many of the more common animals found along the Gulf Coast, including various fishes, ctenophores, jellyfish, feather duster worms, fiddler crabs, ghost crabs, mole crabs, a brown pelican, a black skimmer, and laughing gulls. It also shows how a dip net, sieve, seine, and trawl are used. An Audubon Wildlife Theater film.

jh-sh-g

BEYOND THE BEACH (American Educational Films) c. 1969. 10 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 3, Picture - 4, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 3, Emotional - 3, In-depth - 1
Overall Film Value: 2

In travelogue fashion, the film-maker's wife, on her first SCUBA dive, narrates the film. She gives her impressions of the colors, shapes and character of life she finds in the waters off Australia. The organisms she sees include a red velvet starfish, crabs, cowfish, gorgonian corals, salmon, magpie perch, and red mullet.

el-jh-g

BILLION DOLLAR MARSH (Time-Life) 1973. 44 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Strcture - 5, Picture - 5, Sound - 4
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 4
Overall Film Value: 5

Presents a logical sequence of scenes leading to solid conclusions favoring the conservation of marshes. Acknowledges economic and social pressures for marshland development and argues for orderly decisions rather than haphazard and irreversible development. Interviews with scientists are well done. Good narration.

jh-sh-c-g

THE BIOLOGIST AND THE BOY (NOAA) 1971. 14 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 3, Picture - 2, Sound - 2
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 2, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 2
Overall Film Value: 3

Based on an encounter between a youngster intent on fishing and fun and a biologist who tells the boy about the need for the conservation of the estuary. A version of ESTUARINE HERITAGE edited for young audiences with less information on the ecology of estuaries. Useful to increase awareness.

el-jh

BIRDS OF THE MARSH (Coronet) 1965. 11 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 5, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 1, In-depth - 4
Overall Film Value: 4

Shows birds of a fresh water marsh but many would be found in a tidal marsh as well. Birds shown include red-winged blackbirds, yellow throats, least bitterns, Virginia rails, purple gallinules, American coats, black terns, pied-billed grebes, and horned grebes. Name of each bird appears on the screen and is mentioned in the narration. Birds are shown feeding and caring for their young. Good photography.

el-jh

BIRDS OF THE SANDY BEACH (BFA) 1965. 10 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 5, Picture - 5, Sound - 4
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 1, In-depth - 4
Overall Film Value: 4

Good introduction to the principle of the ecological niche, although this term is never mentioned. Shows how many different types of birds can inhabit a sandy beach. Each bird hunts food in a different way; and even though they all feed on sand crabs and sea worms or scavenge, they obtain their food from different places and therefore can coexist.

el-jh-sh-c(i)-g

BIRDS OF THE SEA (Coronet) 1965. 11 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 5, Sound - 5
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 4
Overall Film Value: 4

Shows many birds of the Atlantic Coast nesting and feeding their young. Included are gulls, terns, skimmers, pelicans, eiders, gannets, murres, and puffins. Names of birds appear as subtitles. Excellent photography.

el-jh-sh

BIRDS OF THE SHORE AND MARSH (Coronet) 1971. 14 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 3, Picture - 5, Sound - 4
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 4, Emotional - 1, In-depth - 3
Overall Film Value: 4

Many birds of the shore and marsh are shown feeding in their natural habitat. Some of the birds include: black-crowned night heron, yellow-crowned night heron, clapper rail, green heron, great blue heron, little blue heron, Louisiana heron, snowy egret, cattle egret, yellowlegs, snowy egret, cattle egret, reddish egret, glossy ibis, white ibis, marbled godwit, willet, stilt, phalarope, oystercatcher, sanderling, piping plover, black-bellied plover, ruddy turnstone, black skimmer, tern and herring gull.

el-jh-sh

BIRDS ON A SEASHORE (Films, Inc.) 1970. 10 min. Color.

Shows birds' habits on a seashore. No narration - natural sounds only.

el-jh-sh-g

BIRTH OF LIFE (Macmillan) 15 min. Color.

Describes the formation of the earth and the evolution of life in the ocean. Illustrates man's uses and abuses of water.

jh-sh-g

BLOOD CIRCULATION IN MARINE ANIMALS (Rutgers Dept. of Biophotography) 1942. 15 min. Black and White.

Technical Quality: Structure - 2, Picture - 3, Sound - silent
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 4, Emotional - 1, In-depth - 2
Overall Film Value: 2

Shows blood circulating in various marine animals: Thallesema, Nereis, Cistenides, Palaemonetes, Ostrea, a fish and a terrapin. No narration. Useful only for specialized study.

sh-c

THE BREATH OF LIFE (Macmillan) 12 min. Color.

Treatment of Subject: Factual - 4, Emotional - 1, In-depth - 4

Examines the means by which aquatic organisms extract oxygen from the water. Shows gills and illustrates counter-current diffusion principle. Various aquatic and terrestrial organisms are compared. Good introduction to fish physiology.

el-jh-sh-c(i)-g

BY THE SEA (Arthur Barr) c. 1971. 14 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 5, Sound - 5
Treatment of subject: Factual - 1, Emotional - 5, In-depth - 3
Overall Film Value: 4

Acquaints the viewer with the marine coastal environment. Shows the beauty of the Pacific Coast, or any coast, using a variety of film techniques. Little information but good to raise awareness of the marine environment.

el-jh-sh-c-g

CAPE HORN PASSAGE TO CALIFORNIA (Classroom Films) c. 1950. 27 min. Black & White.

Technical Quality: Structure - 3, Picture - 2, Sound - 1
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 3, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 2
Overall Film Value: 2

Depicts the voyage of one of the last sailing ships to make the passage around Cape Horn. Uses original footage from the trip, which took place in the 1920's. Shows the activities of the people on board. Useful for history.

el-jh-sh-c-g

CAPTAIN STORMALONG (BFA) c. 1971. 13 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 2, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 1, Emotional - 5, In-depth - 1
Overall Film Value: 3

Legendary exploits of Captain Alfred Bulltop Stormalong during the early days of sailing ships. He was five fathoms tall, wrestled sea monsters and could blow up a storm to get his ship out of the doldrums of the Sargasso Sea. Animated film that zooms in on and pans across drawings.

CARP IN A MARSH (Films, Inc.) 1969 7 min. Color.

Shows the habitat, spawning behavior, egg development, growth, and predators of the carp. No narration -- natural sounds only.

el-jh-sh-g

CHALLENGE OF THE OCEANS (McGraw-Hill) 1961. 27 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 3, Picture - 2, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 3, Emotional - 5, In-depth - 2
Overall Film Value: 2

Examines currents, life cycles of marine animals, bottom topography, and sediments. Has an emotional viewpoint and is unduly melodramatic. Romanticizes oceanography. Pictures don't follow script. Lacks coherence.

el-jh-sh -g

CHALLENGE OF THE SEA (Dept. of the Navy) 1963. Color (EGFF)

Overall Film Value: 2

Illustrates the areas of oceanographic studies to which Naval research contributes: weather, navigation, biology, ship design, and national security. Factual, oriented toward national defense.

jh-sh-g

CLOUD OVER THE CORAL REEF (Moonlight Productions) 1971. 29 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 4, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 4, In-depth - 5
Overall Film Value: 4

Graphically and accurately depicts how pollution is transforming the beautiful and valuable coral reefs into undersea graveyards. Documents the destruction of coral reefs by sedimentation and sewage pollution. Also examines a severe ecological disturbance of unknown origin -- the population explosion of the coral eating Crown-of-Thorns starfish. A dramatic introduction to the widespread destruction of the marine environment everywhere, not just on the coral reefs of the tropics.

jh-sh-c-g

COELENTERATES--THE STINGING-CELLED ANIMALS (Encyclopedia Britannica) 1962. 17 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 3, Picture - 3, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 3, Emotional - 5, In-depth - 2
Overall Film Value: 2

Discusses reproduction and feeding mechanisms of representative species of coelenterates. Competent microphotography. Little emphasis on ecology. Rather old.

jh-sh

COLOR CHANGES IN FISH AND SQUID (Rutgers Dept. of Biophotography) 1936. 14 min. Black & White.

Technical Quality: Structure - 1, Picture - 3, Sound - silent
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 4, Emotional - 1, In-depth - 2
Overall Film Value: 2

Shows color changes in the killifish Fundulus and the squid Loligo. No narration. Useful only for specialized study.

jh-sh-c

COMMERCIAL FISHING IN THE CHESAPEAKE (Virginia Dept. of Education) c. 1955. 37 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 2, Sound - 1
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 4, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 3
Overall Film Value: 2

An introduction to the geography of coastal Virginia and the species of fish that are caught in its rivers and the Chesapeake Bay. The various types of nets that are used and how the nets are set are illustrated. A good film when it was made, it is now outdated.

jh-sh

CONQUERING THE SEA (Modern Talking Picture Service-21st Century, CBS) 1967. 30 min. Color. (EGFF)

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 4, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 4, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 3
Overall Film Value: 4

Explores a variety of technological possibilities for the future such as: farming the sea for fish and kelp; communication with dolphins; oil production; harnessing the energy of the Gulf Stream; breathing water; desalinization of sea water; obtaining fresh water from icebergs; and living under the sea. Narration by CBS News anchorman Walter Cronkite helps make all these ideas seem like real solutions to our current problems. Interesting, but the feasibility of these projects in the near future should be qualified by the teacher.

jh-sh-c(i)-g

CONTINENTAL DRIFT (National Film Board of Canada) 1969. 10 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 5, Picture - 5, Sound - 4
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 1, In-depth - 4
Overall Film Value: 5

Good concise film with thought-provoking and informative introduction by J. Tuzo Wilson, a noted promoter of the continental drift theory. Film reviews magnetic reversal evidence from lava and sea floor sediments. Animation of drift done well.

jh-sh-c(i)-g

CONTINENTS ADRIFT (American Educational Films) 1971. 12 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 3, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 1, In-depth - 3
Overall Film Value: 3

Covers ridges, trenches, and sea floor spreading. Discusses shifts in magnetic poles but not reversals. Not very exciting. Not as good as the film CONTINENTAL DRIFT.

jh-sh

CONVERGENT FEEDING BEHAVIOR IN FISHES (Granada) C. 1942, 5 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 2, Picture - 2, Sound - Silent
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 3, Emotional - 1, In-depth - 2
Overall Film Value: 2

Shows several species of fish eating smaller fish. Pike and garpike feed in similar manner as do perch and bowfin. Useful only for specialized study.

jh-sh-c(i)

CORAL JUNGLE (Churchill) c. 1969. 24 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 3, Picture - 5, Sound - 4.
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 3, Emotional - 3, In-depth - 2
Overall Film Value: 4

Jacques Cousteau and the crew of the Calypso explore a coral atoll in the Pacific Ocean. Coral growth and fish schooling are among the topics covered. This is an attractive but not very informative film in the series, "The Undersea World of Jacques Cousteau." A 54-minute version is also available.

jh-sh

CRISIS IN THE ESTUARY (Milner-Fenwick, Inc.) 15 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 3, Picture - 3, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 4, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 1
Overall Film Value: 4

Shows the interrelationships between the Delaware Bay and wetlands and the human community. Hits hard at the necessity of maintaining an ecological balance in the area surrounding the Delaware River and Bay. Probably the best film relating to Delaware's pollution problems. Produced under the direction of the Delaware Conservation Education Association and funded by the Kent County Levy Court.

el-jh-sh - g

CRUISING THE EAST (Telefilm/Mercury) c. 1958. 27 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 3, Picture - 3, Sound - 1
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 3, Emotional - 3, In-depth - 1
Overall Film Value: 2

A travelogue which follows families cruising in small boats on six trips: Lake George, N.Y. to New York City; Jacksonville, Fla. to Miami; through South Carolina; Washington, DC to Philadelphia; and Providence, RI to Boston.

el-jh-sh - g

CRY OF THE MARSH (ACI) 1969. 12 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 4, Sound - 4
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 2, Emotional - 5, In-depth - 2
Overall Film Value: 2

In early summer scenes of the marsh, geese fly overhead and other birds rest on the water. Newly hatched ducklings huddle in their nest. Heavy machinery enters and drains the marsh. While the land is bulldozed and the vegetation burned, one duckling runs around seeking safety. His nestmates burn to death in their nest. This film will increase awareness, but the visual depiction of the duckling funeral pyre may be too much for younger children.

el-jh-sh

DEEP BLUE WORLD (Pyramid) 1973. 7 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 5, Picture - 5, Sound - 5
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 1, Emotional - 5, In-depth - 1
Overall Film Value: 5

This is an art film using excellent still photographs of tropical marine animals and plants flashing in quick succession to convey a beautiful sense of wonder. Sound track by popular musician Jerry Garcia. Especially good for teenagers.

el-jh-sh-c-g

THE DEEP FRONTIER (Modern Talking Picture Service-21st Century, CBS) c. 1970. 30 min. Color. (EGFF)

Treatment of Subject: Factual - 4
Overall Film Value: 3

The features of the ocean floor are illustrated. Describes vessels and projects exploring the ocean. Also discusses various man-related research problems such as living on the sea bottom and decompression. Not as good as the similar film CONQUERING THE SEA--less emphasis on the future. Stresses more practical problems of man's exploration of the sea.

jh-sh-c(i)-g

DELAWARE RIVER MODEL (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers) c. 1958. 6 min. Black & White

Technical Quality: Structure - 1, Picture - 3, Sound - silent
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 1, In-depth - 2
Overall Film Value: 1

Shows hydronomic model of the Delaware River. May be too specialized for general use.

sh-c

DESERT WHALES (Churchill) c. 1972 22 min. Color

Technical Quality: Structure - 5, Picture - 5, Sound - 5
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 3, In-depth - 4
Overall Film Value: 5

The California Gray Whale is the only whale to give birth to its young in shallow waters. Cousteau follows these whales on their migration to the warm lagoons off the desolate coast of Baja, California, to observe them breeding and giving birth. Part of the series, "The Undersea World of Jacques Cousteau". A 54-minute version is also available.

jh-sh-g

DETERIORATION OF WATER (Learning Corporation of America) 1972. 20 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 4, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 4
Overall Film Value: 4

Describes the relative abundance of water and its importance in maintaining life, its properties, and how it carries both dissolved and suspended materials. Pollution is defined and examples are given. Also explains the hydrologic cycle, the cycle of decay, and eutrophication.

jh-sh-c(i)-g

DOCKSIDE (Churchill) 1973. 15 min. Color

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 5, Sound - 5
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 4, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 4
Overall Film Value: 4

A visual introduction to the life of a port, starting with a beautiful sequence, "the unloading of autos in a breathtaking aerial ballet." Although many of the functions of the port have been automated, there is still plenty of human activity--fishermen mending nets and fileting fish and people sailing.

el-jh

THE DOLPHINS (MacMillan--Last of the Wild Series) c. 1972. 22 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 3, Picture - 4, Sound - 4
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 3, Emotional - 4, In-depth - 2
Overall Film Value: 3

Discusses evolution of dolphins from land-dwelling ancestors. Also describes swimming, echo-location, birth and raising of young. Does not mention death of dolphins in tuna fishermen's nets. Emotionally oriented.

el-jh-sh-c(i)-g

DOLPHINS AND MEN (Time-Life) c. 1974. 25 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 4, Sound - 4
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 1, In-depth - 4
Overall Film Value: 4

Report on a series of studies on the behavior of dolphins which includes their ability to do creative thinking and to conceptualize abstract ideas. Cites evidence that they communicate with one another and may have a highly evolved society. More objective than other films on dolphins. Does not explore their ecology. This is part of the longer film WHALES, DOLPHINS AND MEN.

sh-c(i)-g

DRAGGERMAN'S HAUL (Filmfair) 1975. 18 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 5, Picture - 5, Sound - 5
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 3, Emotional - 4, In-depth - 4
Overall Film Value: 5

A natural resource, personal independence and a sense of pride in one's work are all at stake in this film about New England's threatened fishing industry. Pollution and overfishing by foreign ships as well as by ours are major factors in the decline of catch taken by independent fishermen, forcing many to quit their fishing careers. Shows how an ecologically destructive situation has social and economic consequences in the lives of individuals.

THE DRIFTING OF THE CONTINENTS (Time-Life) c. 1972. 52 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 4, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 1, In-depth - 5
Overall Film Value: 5

Using evidence from paleomagnetism in rocks, lava and sediments, plus data collected from earthquakes and volcanoes, this film of unusual depth develops the theories of continental drift, sea floor spreading and plate tectonics. Interviews with scientists who have made significant discoveries in the last 15 years give insight into how the theories of continental drift were conceived and developed. A BBC film.

jh-sh-g

DROP BY DROP TO THE SEA (Q-ED Productions) 1973. 22 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 3, Picture - 5, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 3, Emotional - 5, In-depth - 3
Overall Film Value: 3

Explains that photosynthesis by phytoplankton in the sea produces 70-80% of the oxygen in our atmosphere and that pollution may seriously affect this process as well as other sea resources. Food from the sea is described as inexhaustible, which may or may not be true. Mentions DDT problem. Good coral reef photography but little information. An awareness film but a little melodramatic.

jh-sh-g

THE DROWNING BAY (King) 9 min. Color.

This is the story of San Francisco Bay and its near destruction at the hands of man. This film is a short version of MEN AT BAY with narration and soundtrack revised for elementary grades.

el

THE EARTH BENEATH THE SEA (McGraw-Hill/Lamont-Columbia) 1967. 22 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 5, Picture - 4, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 1, In-depth - 5
Overall Film Value: 4

Excellent film showing what deep ocean marine geologists really do. Bruce Heezen and Marie Tharp are shown making their classic bottom topography map. Shows use of precision depth recorder, photography, coring, and magnetometer in exploring the sea floor. Because it does not discuss sea floor spreading, it might be more useful if followed by a new film on continental drift. Topography map mentioned above may be purchased from National Geographic.
sh-c-g

THE EARTH: COASTLINES (Coronet) 1970. 11 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 5, Picture - 5, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 1, In-depth - 4
Overall Film Value: 5

Explains the role of waves in the creation of sea terraces, cliffs, sand and cobble beaches, and sandbars. Discusses coastlines of submergence and emergence. Partly animated.

jh-sh

THE EARTH: ITS OCEANS (Coronet) 1960. 12 1/2 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 3, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 4, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 2
Overall Film Value: 3

Examines currents, sea bottom topography, sediments, waves, tides, and man's relationship to the sea. Earth-science oriented. Spends little time on sea life except for shots of fish in an aquarium. Basically good introduction to oceanography for young viewers.

el-jh

ECHINODERMS AND MOLLUSKS (Coronet) 1968. 16 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 3, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 1, In-depth - 3
Overall Film Value: 3

Compares radial and bilateral symmetry. Echinoderm section mentions other classes, but sea stars are stressed, so it is not a very good survey of the phylum. Water vascular system explained very well. Mollusk section examines body plan and locomotion of snails, squids, octopi, and clams. A good non-technical show-and-tell film. Has a good review at the end.

jh-sh

ECHINODERMS--SEA STARS AND THEIR RELATIVES (Encyclopedia Britannica) 1961. 17 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 3, Picture - 3, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 4, Emotional - 1, In-depth - 2
Overall Film Value: 3

Stresses sea stars over other classes, but shows more representatives of the other classes than the film ECHINODERMS AND MOLLUSKS. Little ecology.

el-jh-sh

ECOLOGY: A COMMUNITY BENEATH THE SEA (BFA) 1971. 9 1/2 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 5, Sound - 5
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 4, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 2
Overall Film Value: 4

Good introduction to the interactions within a community. Shows the behavior of the members of a coral reef community. Many examples of cooperation are given such as clownfish with sea anemone and gobies with sea urchins.

el-jh

EGG INTO ANIMAL (Macmillan) 13 min. Color.

Shows the habitat, behavior, life history, and anatomy of the roundel skate. Describes reproduction and egg development in detail.

el-jh-sh-c(i)-g

THE ENDANGERED SHORE (Delaware Wild Lands) 1972. 14 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 3, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 4, Emotional - 3, In-depth - 3
Overall Film Value: 5

Advocates stopping development of Delaware's shores or at least preventing environmental abuses associated with development. Depicts the destruction of marshland in dredge and fill operations and discusses the subsequent loss in productivity. Also discusses effects of water pollution on shellfish and salt water encroachment on drinking water supplies.

el-jh-sh-c-g

THE ENDLESS SEA (Learning Corp. of America) 1971. 28 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 3, Picture - 5, Sound - 5
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 1, In-depth - 3
Overall Film Value: 4

Basic introduction to many marine oriented topics: underwater living, Japanese Aina pearl divers, plankton, underwater earthquakes, sediment coring, water cycle and water pollution. Non-technical introductory film on general oceanography for awareness arousal.

jh-sh-c(i)-g

THE ENDLESS SEA: FOOD FROM THE SEA (For complete information, see FOOD FROM THE SEA, p. 22)

THE ERIE CANAL (BFA) 1968. 17 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 5, Picture - 5, Sound - 4
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 4, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 4
Overall Film Value: 4

Old photographs, artwork, amd music of the era effectively recreate the history of the Erie Canal and show how the Canal contributed to the commercial growth and westward expansion of the U. S. and how it declined as railroads began to flourish.

jh-sh-g

ESTUARINE HERITAGE (NOAA) 1969. 28 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 3, Picture - 3, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 3, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 2
Overall Film Value: 4

Shows the importance of estuaries in the life cycles of fish, crabs, shrimps, clams, and oysters and as a site of recreation for people. Recently, economic benefits from offshore oil production have affected many people's attitudes toward development in the estuary. This film reminds us that oil may be depleted in our children's lifetime, while a healthy marsh will produce fish forever. Treats this topic in a manner midway between the scientifically oriented BILLION DOLLAR MARSH and the socially oriented IT'S YOUR COAST films.

jh-sh

ESTUARY (NOAA) 6. 1976. approx. 22 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 3, Picture - 4, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 4, Emotional - 3, In-depth - 2
Overall Film Value: 3

Discusses estuaries, their resources and the problems facing those who would preserve them. Shows the fish, birds and mammals inhabiting estuarine areas and discusses the effects of pollution and development.

el-jh-sh-g

THE EVERGLADES (Films, Inc.) 1971. 28 min. Color.

Treatment of Subject: Factual - 3, Emotional - 5, In-depth - 3
Overall Film Value: 3

Illustrates the features and beauty of the Everglades. Also describes the problems brought by man -- pesticides, development, and water diversion.

jh-sh-g

THE EVERGLADES REGION: AN ECOLOGICAL STUDY (John Wiley) 1973. 25 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 5, Picture - 5, Sound - 5
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 5
Overall Film Value: 5

An excellent introduction to the ecology of the Everglades, showing four physiographic regions in the area: coastal ridge, true Everglades, big cypress swamp and coastal mangroves. Compares the feeding strategies of various aquatic fowl. Covers the ecological importance of the alligator, the structure of several food chains, the effect of fire, and reduced water supply due to man's intervention. Excellent ecological study, informative and interesting.

jh-sh-c-g

THE EXPERIMENTAL CONDITIONS (HARPER & ROW) 1971. 36 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 5, Picture - 5, Sound - 5
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 4
Overall Film Value: 5

Describes the conditions that make the Galapagos Islands, 600 miles off the coast of South America, a real-life laboratory for Darwin's theory of evolution - the major one being its biological isolation. Excellent introduction to evolution. Part of the series "Galapagos: Laboratory for Evolution".

jh-sh-c(i)-g

EXPLORING THE OCEAN (Churchill) 1973. 13 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 5, Sound - 4
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 4, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 4
Overall Film Value: 5

As a good introduction to oceanography, this film examines the effect of light on plant growth, the importance of diatoms, and the effects of oil pollution and pesticides on sea life. Overfishing and whaling are discussed. The film also shows echo-sounding to determine bottom profiles, coring by a drilling ship, examining the sea floor with a submersible, and extracting minerals from sea water. Since the film poses questions in subtitles, the teacher can turn off the film briefly after each question to elicit answers or discussion from the class.

el

FAMOUS--BOUNDARY OF CREATION (NOAA) 1975. 28 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 4, Sound - 4
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 1, In-depth - 5
Overall Film Value: 4

Shows the work done by the French American Mid-Ocean Undersea Study (FAMOUS) which examined the Mid-Atlantic Ridge - an area of upwelling where lava is extruded, producing new sea bottom. It is therefore the origin of sea floor spreading in the Atlantic, causing continental drift. Interesting film showing how the study was set up - also includes interviews with researchers.

el-jh-sh-c-g

FIRE UNDER THE SEA (Moonlight Productions) 1974. 20 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 3, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 4, Emotional - 3, In-depth - 3
Overall Film Value: 5

Shows the formation of pillow lava underneath the water off the coast of Hawaii. Pillow lava is most abundant volcanic rock on earth. Although it is often exposed on land, most is under the sea. Mid-Atlantic Ridge must produce pillow lava similar to that shown in this film. This film can be an interesting addition to a study of sea floor spreading.

THE FIRST MANY-CELLED ANIMALS--THE SPONGES (Encyclopedia Britannica) 1962. 17 min. Color

Technical Quality: Structure - 3, Picture - 3, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 4, Emotional - 1, In-depth - 3
Overall Film Value: 3

Explains the advantages of multicellularity. Describes the specialization of cells in the sponge and types of sponges.

jh-sh-c(i)

FISH: A FIRST INQUIRY (BFA) 9 1/2 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 4, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 2
Overall Film Value: 4

How are fish similar to and different from other sea animals? By studying how fish and other marine animals breathe, move, eat, and protect themselves, the film answers this question. Very good introduction for elementary school students.

el

FISH AND THEIR CHARACTERISTICS (Coronet) 1961. 11 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 3, Picture - 1, Sound - 2
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 4, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 2
Overall Film Value: 2

By means of underwater and close-up photography, this outdated film explains the major characteristics of bony fish, using several fish species as examples.

el-jh

FISH ARE INTERESTING (BFA) 11 min. Color.

Treatment of subject: Factual - 4, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 3
Overall Film Value: 3

Shows the different shapes and forms of fishes and describes their similar anatomy and physiology. The functions of the various structures are explained.

el-jh

FISH: MASTER OF MOVEMENT (Macmillan) 12 min. Color.

Treatment of Subject: Factual - 4, Emotional - 1, In-depth - 4

Shows that the fish is remarkably adapted to swim in the dense water environment. Structure and function of its muscles, fins, and swim bladders are described. Compares locomotor ability of fish with other marine animals and shows variations among different types of fish. Very factual.

jh-sh-c(i)-g

500 MILLION YEARS BENEATH THE SEA (Churchill) c. 1973. 24 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 3, Picture - 5, Sound - 5
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 4, Emotional - 3, In-depth - 2
Overal Film Value: 3

Cousteau explores a South Pacific lagoon to try to determine whether pollution, especially from mining sediment, has an effect on undersea life. The increase in the number of poisonous sea snakes may be caused by pollution. Since the snakes are air breathers, water pollution does not affect them as much as it affects animals that use gills to obtain their oxygen. We also see the nautilus, a living fossil related to the octopus. Excellent photography, but not organized very well. Part of the series, "The Undersea World of Jacques Cousteau." A 54-minute version is also available.

jh-sh-g

THE FLIGHT OF PENGUINS (Churchill) c. 1968. 24 1/2 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 5, Picture - 5, Sound - 5
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 4
Overall Film Value: 5

Several species of Antarctic penguins are examined in this film. Awkward on land but agile in the water, penguins can swim for long distances at 10 mph, with bursts of speed up to 30 mph. Krill is their basic food and the leopard seal is their major natural predator. Beautiful photography, excellent film. Part of the series "The Undersea World of Jacques Cousteau." A 54-minute version is also available.

jh-sh-c-g

THE FLIGHTLESS CORMORANT (Harper & Row) c. 1971. 13 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 5, Picture - 5, Sound - 5
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 1, In-depth - 5
Overall Film Value: 4

Explains how some cormorants living along the coast of the Galapagos Islands have lost their ability to fly since they are able to catch fish by swimming and diving and don't have to fly to evade enemies. It becomes apparent that natural selection is needed to maintain the status quo as well as develop new strategies for survival. Part of the series "Galapagos: Laboratory for Evolution."

jh-sh-c-g

FOOD CHAINS IN THE OCEANS (BFA) 9 min. Color.

Explains the steps in an ocean food chain, from phytoplankton and zooplankton to large animals. Compares an ocean food chain to terrestrial food chains.

el-jh

FOOD FROM THE SEA (Endless Sea Series - Macmillan) 1972. 16 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 3, Picture - 3, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 4, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 3
Overall Film Value: 4

Shows the catching of tuna on poles, plankton tows, oyster culture, salmon hatchery, and possible future uses for seaweed and fish protein concentrate (FPC). Valuable simply because it is one of the few films to cover the subject. Also entitled "The Endless Sea: Food from the Sea."

jh-sh-c(i)

FULL FATHOM FIVE (Pyramid) 1969. 7 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 3, Picture - 4, Sound - 4
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 1, Emotional - 4, In-depth - 1
Overal Film Value: 3

This film, which lacks narration but is accompanied by music, shows a variety of tropical sea life.

el-jh-sh-c

THE GALAPAGOS FINCHES (Harper & Row) 1970. 22 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 5, Picture - 5, Sound - 5
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 1, In-depth - 5
Overall Film Value: 4

The many species of finches found on the Galapagos Islands are closely related to each other, but due to isolation and lack of competition from other types of birds, they have adapted both structurally and behaviorally to many different food gathering strategies. The size and shape of the beak is the most obvious variable, but there are many others. Darwin's observations of these birds contributed to his theory of evolution. Although it is not marine-oriented, this is a good film to introduce evolution and adaptive ratiation. Excellent photography, score and narration. Part of the series "Galapagos: Laboratory for Evolution."

jh-sh-c-g

GATE TO WORLD WEATHER (NOAA) c. 1975. approx. 30 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 5, Picture - 5, Sound - 5
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 1, In-depth - 5
Overall Film Value: 4

GATE, the Global Atmospheric Research Program, designed and executed an international effort to explore the causes of weather. This film, which includes interviews with participating scientists, shows how the project was carried out by workers from 69 countries and 40 universities studying an area of 50 million square miles, which included three oceans.

el-jh-sh-c-g

THE GREAT BARRIER REEF (Journal Films) 1975. 20 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 5, Sound - 5
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 1, In-depth - 4
Overall Film Value: 5

Shows the activities of some of the scientists who are doing work on the Great Barrier Reef of Australia which is 1200 miles long and 80,000 square miles -- larger than England, Ireland and Wales put together. Research topics covered include coral distribution, eating habits of reef fish, growth rate of giant clams and breeding habits of sea turtles. Good underwater photography shows many species of animals on the reef, but a species list in the teacher's guide would be helpful. Poetic narration and jazzy score are used effectively. Little ecology.

el-jh-sh-c(i)-g

GREAT, GREAT LAKES (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, North Atlantic) 1975. 28 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 4, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5 Emotional - 2, In-depth - 4
Overall Film Value: 4

The Great Lakes, connected by canals and locks, are shown to be an important route of transportation for natural resources and the products made from them. We see grain, iron ore and steel being loaded onto ships, ready to sail to U.S. cities and other parts of the world. Recreation and the production of hydroelectric power are other uses for the Great Lakes.

jh-sh

THE GREAT SEA FARM (Motorola) 1971. 25 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 3, Picture - 4, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 4, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 3
Overall Film Value: 4

Examines the future of mariculture, the farming of the sea. Shows the life-cycle of the shrimp, rainbow trout and green turtle in existing sea farm systems.

jh-sh-c-g

THE GREEN SEA TURTLE (Churchill) c. 1966. 21 1/2 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 5, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 3, Emotional - 4, In-depth - 1
Overall Film Value: 3

Green sea turtles can be found throughout tropical areas. Their only contact with land is when the females struggle up onto beaches to lay their eggs, when they are vulnerable to hunters. The young are subject to attack by many predators as they make their way to the sea. Cousteau and his men visit an area where this annual drama unfolds before them. An entertaining film, but little information is given, considering the length of the film. Part of the series "The Undersea World of Jacques Cousteau." A 54-minute version is also available.

jh-sh-g

GULF STREAM (Dept. of Navy) 1971. 28 min. Color. (EGFF)

Overall Film Value: 4

Shows the experimental methods and equipment used to study and follow this "river" in the ocean. The results and applications of these studies are summarized.

jh-sh-c(i)-g

THE HARBOR (BFA) 1967. 11 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 5, Picture - 4, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 3
Overall Film Value: 4

This film explains how harbors provide safety ships during storms and while repairs are being made. It shows ships taking on fuel and supplies and explains the jobs of the harbor pilot and longshoreman. Various types of harbors and ships are illustrated.

p-el

HARBORS OF AMERICA (Telefilm/Mercury Outboard) c. 1965. 28 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 4, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 4, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 3
Overall Film Value: 2

Essentially a film about American history with a few asides on the effect of trade on America's progress. Has little to do with the harbors of America. Narrated by actor Alexander Scourby.

jh-sh-g

HISTORY-- LAYER BY LAYER (McGraw-Hill/Lamont-Columbia) 1967. 20 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 5, Picture - 4, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 1, In-depth - 5
Overall Film Value: 4

Discusses coring and core analysis including data obtained from the study of cold and warm water foraminifera that shows the Pleistocene ice ages probably started much earlier than previously thought. Well done but highly specialized and old. Findings from the deep-sea drilling ship Glomar Challenger would probably supersede this information. Good for a unit on marine geology.

jh-sh-c-g

THE HOMELY MOLLUSK (Macmillan) 12 min. Color.

Depicts the habitat, behavior, life history, anatomy, morphology, function, spawning, development and growth of the octopus.

el-jh-sh

HOW LEVEL IS SEA LEVEL? (Encyclopedia Britannica) 1970. 13 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 3, Sound - 3
Treatment of a Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 1, In-depth - 4
Overall Film Value: 3

Shows various factors affecting level of the oceans--differences in salinity, temperature, air pressure and winds. OK, but limited appeal.

jh-sh-c(i)

HOW'S THE WATER? (Johnson Outboards/Florida Dept. of Commerce) 1972. 21 min. Color (EGFF)

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 4, Sound - 4
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 4, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 3
Overall Film Value: 3

Discusses use of old tires in Florida water to create reefs for fish life. Also discusses the fact that the pelican population in Florida is not declining as it is elsewhere. Supports orderly development, the use of non-polluting outboard engines, the prevention of pollution from silt stirred up during dredging, and the proper disposal of sewage wastes.

jh-sh-g

HURRICANE DECISION (NOAA) c. 1973. Approx. 16 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 3, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 4, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 3
Overall Film Value: 3

This film shows the National Hurricane Center in Miami in action observing approaching weather patterns via satellite photographs, data collected by airplanes, and radar, and then determining whether or not to issue a hurricane warning. Some information about hurricanes is included.

el-jh-sh

HURRICANE WATCH (U.S. Weather Bureau) 1956. 56 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 3, Picture - 2, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 4, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 2
Overall Film Value: 2

Shows methods used to locate and track hurricanes. Includes scenes of past hurricanes and the damage they caused. Old.

el-jh-sh

THE INCONSTANT AIR (McGraw-Hill) 1960. 27 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 2, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 1, In-depth - 3
Overall Film Value: 3

A short history of the study of weather starts this film off. International cooperation, the use of computers and weather satellites are discussed. Using animation, time lapse photography and regular photography, various weather phenomena are explained: air and water vapor circulation around the world, the greenhouse effect, cold air masses, weather fronts and tornadeoes. A good introduction to meteorology, but outdated.

sh

INLAND WATERWAYS, INLAND PORTS (Arthur Barr) 1973. 15 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 5, Picture - 5, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 4
Overal Film Value: 5

This entertaining film discusses the importance of inland waterways which connect many inland cities to each other and to the sea. Inland ports are depicted as centers where manufactured goods and raw materials are exchanged between ships, barges, trucks, and trains.

el-jh

AN INTRODUCTION TO COASTAL ENGINEERING (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers-L.A.) c. 1965. approx. 15 min. Color.

Technical Quality:Structure - 4, Picture - 3, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 4, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 4
Overall Film Value: 4

Descriptive film showing groins being built and harbors being designed. Good film but specialized and almost anti-environmental awareness in tone. Conveys pro-development attitude and feeling of "battle with the sea" and "the sea is a willing servant but stern master."

sh-c-g

IT'S THE MAINE SARDINE (NOAA) c. 1953. 20 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 3, Picture - 2, Sound - 1
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 3, Emotional - 3, In-depth - 1
Overall Film Value: 1

Different methods of fishing for sardines are depicted: weirs, long seine and purse seine. Outdated methods and film.

jh-sh

IT'S YOUR COAST (NOAA) c. 1973. 28 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 3, Sound - 4
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 1,
Overall Film Value: 5

Essential message is that people can affect the direction of development by getting involved in the planning process. Both sides of the development question examined fairly objectively. Looks at development in Florida, Chicago, and Seattle, and the building of a refinery in Maine. Uses interview technique effectively. A generally positive film encouraging community involvement.

jh-sh-c-g

JELLYFISH AND THEIR RELATIVES (Xerox) c. 1969. 26 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 2, Picture - 3, Sound - 1
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 2, Emotional - 4, In-depth - 2
Overall Film Value: 1

This film, which was made at Marineland in Florida, introduces the coelenterates, including several species of jellyfish, a sea anemone, and the Portugese man-of-war. The feeding habits of these animals are compared and their alternation of generations is explained.

el-jh

KINGDOM ANIMALIA: COELENTERATES (Modern Mass Media) c. 1968. 10 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 5, Picture - 4, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 1, In-depth - 4
Overall Film Value: 5

Most of the film examines feeding and reproduction in representative species--a hydra, obelia, sea anemone, and coral. Mentions radial symmetry, two cell layers and specialized stinging cells. Good descriptive film.

jh-sh-c(i)

KINGDOM ANIMALIA: ECHINODERMS (Modern Mass Media) 1976. 10 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 5, Sound - 4
Treatment of Subject; Factual - 5, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 4
Overall Film Value: 5

Shows many species of sea urchins, brittle stars, sea cucumbers, and starfish. Good photography, much of it close-up, depicts echinoderms and their habitats. Descriptions are not technical, so this film would be useful for junior high level or lower. However, high-quality photography and factual approach also make it useful for college students.

jh-sh-c-g

KINGDOM ANIMALIA "MOLLUSCS" (Modern Mass Media) 1976. 10 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 5, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 1, In-depth - 3
Overall Film Value: 4

With good photography, this film illustrates the four major classes of molluscs: chitons, gastropods, bivalves, and cephalopods. Interesting footage includes scenes of bivalve gill cilia creating feeding currents, snails mating, a bivalve foot burrowing, and an octopus changing shape.

jh-sh-c(i)-g

LAND AND WATER CRABS (Macmillan) c. 1970. 19 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture 5, Sound - 1
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 1, In-depth - 4
Overall Film Value: 4

Good close-up photography of many crabs. Shows crabs feeding, hiding and molting. Briefly describes adaptations to environment and larval cycle. Common and scientific names given in film but would have been more helpful if they had appeared as subtitles or been listed in film guide. Good descriptive film although a little long for the amount of information presented.

el-jh-sh-c(i)-g

LAND BENEATH THE SEA (Dept. of Navy) 1967. 25 min. Color. (EGFF)

Describes the earth's formation, the movement of sediments to the ocean, continental drift, and the formation of islands, seamounts, reefs, and trenches. Summarizes the features of the continantal shelf, slope, and ocean basin.

jh-sh

THE LAND OF THE DROWNED RIVER (AV-Exploration) c. 1969. 23 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 5, Sound - 4
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 4, Emotional - 1, In-depth - 3
Overall Film Value: 3

The Chesapeake Bay and Del-Mar-Va peninsula are depicted through scenes of their coasts and beaches, and the cypress swamps. Included in this attractive introduction to this area are shots of various common birds and marine animals.

el-sh-g

LAND OF THE SEA (Modern Talking Picture Service) 1967. 25 min. Color. (EGFF)

Examines problems in oceanographic research as well as potential benefits. Topics discussed include obtaining food from the sea, living and working under the sea, weather forecasting, ice breaking, extracting minerals from the sea, and marine corrosion.

jh-sh-c(i)-g

THE LAST MARSH (Films, Inc.) 1972. 10 min. Color.

Treatment of Subject: Factual - 2, Emotional - 5, In-depth - 2

Overall Film Value: 3

Filmed over a period of three years during all four seasons, many views of the marsh and its wildlife are presented. Shows the effects of pollution and development.

jh-sh-g

THE LIFE CYCLE (Indiana University) c. 1958. 30 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 2, Picture - 2, Sound - 1
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 3, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 1
Overall Film Value: 1

Covers many aspects of life in the sea. An example is a food chain consisting of diatoms, zooplankton and barnacles. Snails, fish, octopi and sea cucumbers are also shown. Outdated, poorly structured film. In the "Survival in the Sea" series.

jh-sh

LIFE CYCLE OF THE ROCKWEED (FUCUS VESICULOSIS) (Harvard Film Service) c. 1938. approx. 10 min. Black & White.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 2, Sound - silent
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 4, Emotional - 1, In-depth - 4
Overall Film Value: 2

Reproduction of the seaweed Fucus presented in great detail. Examines anatomy of sexual parts, fertilization, and development. Crude photography, silent. Old but well done. Useful only in a specialized course.

sh-c-g

LIFE IN THE OCEAN (BFA) 16 min. Color.

Shows many types of marine organisms. Describes the peculiarities of different marine animals and why those features are necessary for survival.

el-jh-sh

LIFE IN THE SEA (Encyclopedia Britannica). 1957. 11 min. Black & White.

Filmed primarily underwater, this film presents a host of Pacific Coast organisms in their habitats. The animals shown include zooplankton, mussels, barnacles, various crabs, lobsters, sea turtles, sea lions, octopi, jellyfish, abalone, and various fish. The role of phytoplankton in marine food webs is explained.

el-jh

LIFE ON THE CORAL REEF (Indiana University) 1958. 28 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 2, Sound - 1
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 1, In-depth - 3
Overall Film Value: 2

This film illustrates the three major zones of a coral reef and explains how environmental factors contribute to their formation. It illustrates a good variety of corals, some close coral relatives (sea whips, sea fans, and sea feathers), and many fish and explains how these organisms are adapted to the reef habitat. Unfortunately, poor lighting during filming resulted in dull colors.

LIMULUS EXTERNAL ANATOMY AND LOCOMOTION (Granada) c. 1935. 5 min. Black & White.

Technical Quality: Structure - 1, Picture - 2, Sound - silent
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 1, In-depth - 1
Overall Film Value: 2

Shows horseshoe crab swimming in an aquarium with close-up shots of its body.

el-jh-c-g

THE LITTLE MARINER--A TRUE FAIRY TALE (Encyclopedia Britannica) c. 1967. 21 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 4, Sound - 4
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 1, Emotional - 4, In-depth - 1
Overall Film Value: 4

Without words, this film tells the story of a boy who goes to the shore to sail his toy sailboat. There he finds a real sailboat waiting for him. Aboard the real boat, he views interesting sights along the shore and experiences a near miss with a speedboat. He also goes on board an aircraft carrier. This film should stimulate creative expression and marine awareness in young audiences.

el

THE LITTLE RED LIGHTHOUSE AND THE GREAT GRAY BRIDGE (Western Wood) 1942. 9 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 3, Sound - 4
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 2, Emotional - 4, In-depth - 1
Overall Film Value: 3

An animated version of the book. It is the story of a little lighthouse on the Hudson River in New York City and the adventures it has protecting ships from the nearby rocks. When the George Washington Bridge was built, it felt useless, but it then realizes it is still useful. The names of the river, the bridge and the area protected by the lighthouse are not given in the film, but they really do exist. Not particularly oriented toward marine studies.

p

THE LIVING TIDE--BRIM OF SAND (McGraw-Hill) 1968. 27 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 3, Picture - 3, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 3
Overall Film Value: 3

Shows some inhabitants of the sandy beach. Ecology not stressed at all. No mention of circulation of water through sand or difficulty involved in maintaining position in shifting sand. Uses genus names including Gemma, Diopatra, Neathes, and Nassarius. Too long for the amount of information presented.

jh-sh-c(i)

THE LIVING TIDE--THE ROCKY SHORE (McGraw-Hill) 1968. 27 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 3, Picture - 4, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 4
Overall Film Value: 4

Good closeup photography of many rocky shore inhabitants found on the mid-Atlantic coast, including barnacles, Littorina, limpets, tunicates and their larvae (Molgula), amphipods (Jassa and Corophium), starfish and brachiolaria larvae. Good description of tube-foot system starfish. No mussels or sea anemones. Little on ecology or zonation but generally factual. Too long for the amount of information presented.

jh-sh-c(i)

LOBSTER COUNTRY (A-V Explorations) c. 1967. 28 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 2, Picture - 2, Sound - 2
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 2
Overall Film Value: 2

This film depicts the habitat of the New England lobster and illustrates the techniques used for setting lobster traps in near- and off-shore areas. It also shows other area inhabitants including several crabs, sea stars, and clams.

jh-sh-g

THE MANGROVES (Harper & Row) 1970. 18 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 5, Sound - 5
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 1, In-depth - 4
Overall Film Value: 4

Mangrove trees perform the same functions in the tropics that salt marshes do in temperate zones: production of organic matter for use by many animals, colonization of bare land near the coast, and the building up of new land by the trapping of sediment. This film portrays the normal growth habits of the different types of mangrove: red, black, white, and button. This is the order in which the species are usually found, with the red mangrove at the seaward side of the shore, and the button mangrove farthest inland. On the Galapagos Island, however, instead of trying to invade the sea by growing out into it, the mangroves are invading the hostile volcanic rock of the shore so the order of the species is reversed with the red mangrove being found farther inland. The mangroves are also very important here because they are the largest vegetation in the area. This is another example of the unusual ecological conditions found in the Galapagos. Part of the series "Galapagos: Laboratory for Evolution."

jh-sh-c-g

MARINE ANIMALS OF THE OPEN COAST (Martin Moyer) 1963. 22 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture 5, Sound - 2
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 1, In-depth - 4
Overall Film Value: 4

This film illustrates how animals inhabiting rocky and sandy coastal areas survive exposure to air at low tide and pounding surf at high tide. Clams, snails, chitons, starfish, sea cucumbers, polychaetes, and various crustaceans are shown both in their proper habitats and in the laboratory where they can be viewed closely.

jh-sh-c(i)-g

THE MARINE BIOLOGIST (Encyclopedia Britannica) 1963. 14 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 2, Sound - 2
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 1, In-depth - 4
Overall Film Value: 4

What are the day-to-day activities of a marine biologist? This film follows graduate students and professors as they work on their research projects at Friday Harbor Laboratories, University of Washington. While some work is done in the field, most of it is done in the laboratory. Once a problem is defined, experiments are performed to test possible hypotheses. While the film is a little old, it avoids the romantic trappings found in many career films.

jh

MARINE EROSION PROCESSES: CLIFFED COASTS (Macmillan) 1969. 11 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 5, Picture - 4, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 1, In-depth - 5.
Overall Film Value: 5

With several English cliffed coasts serving as examples, this excellent but specialized film uses animation and photography to explain the various types of coasts and how they were formed.

jh-sh-c(i)-g

THE MARINE IGUANA: VARIATIONS ON A THEME (Harper & Row) 1971. 23 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 5, Picture - 5, Sound - 5
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional -1, In-depth - 5
Overall Film Value: 5

Discusses the marine iguana of the Galapagos Islands, stressing its ecology and evolution. Some of its adaptations to life in the sea include long claws to grip the rocks on the wave-battered shore, a laterally flattened tail for swimming, the ability to stay underwater for long periods of time and the ability to excrete excess salt through a special gland emptying into its nose. Film also discusses the similarities and differences of marine and terrestrial iguanas on the Galapagos and terrestrial iguanas on the mainland. Good photography, score and narration. Part of the series "Galapagos: Laboratory for Evolution."

jh-sh-c(i)-g

MARINE LIFE (Encyclopaedia Britannica) 1953. 10 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 2, Picture - 2, Sound - 1
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 2, Emotional - 3, In-depth - 2
Overall Film Value: 2

This film presents some of the marine residents of the Shedd Aquarium in Chicago, including porpoises, sea turtles, a sting ray, a nurse shark, a tiger shark, blue angelfish, a hagfish, a jewfish, a porcupine fish, a green moray eel, barracuda, a sawfish, moonfish, grunts, hermit crabs, and an octopus.

el-jh

A MEETING WITH THE SEA (McGraw-Hill) 1968. 10 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 3, Picture - 4, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 3
Overall Film Value: 2

Filmed in the Black Sea, this introduction to sea life depicts sting rays, jellyfish, a sea dragon (fish), hermit crabs, turbot, and mussels and their snail predators.

jh-sh-g

MEN AT BAY (King) 1970. 26 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 5, Sound - 2
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 3, Emotional - 4, In-depth - 4
Overall Film Value: 5

Case history of the near destruction of San Francisco Bay by man. Narration consists of the angry, frightened or confused voices of local residents trying to understand what is happening to their bay. See THE DROWNING BAY for a shorter film on same subject, but adapted for lower grade level.

jh-sh-c-g

MEN, SHIPS AND GREAT LAKES (U.S. Corps of Engineers) c. 1959. 26 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 3, Sound - 2
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 4, Emotional - 3, In-depth - 3
Overall Film Value: 3

This film opens with a brief history of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Most of the film is about the Great Lakes--their coastlines, locks, dams, and the ships that travel on them. The Corps' role in building the dams and locks is stressed.

el-jh-sh

METHODS AND INSTRUMENTS OF OCEANOGRAPHY (John Wiley) 1970. 18 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 3, Picture - 3, Sound - 2
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 4
Overall Film Value: 4

This film follows three scientists on a cruise aboard an oceanographic research vessel as they determine ocean depths, sample sediments, collect sea water, study currents, and sample marine organisms. Many pieces of basic equipment are illustrated and clearly explained.

jh-sh

MOLLUSKS (SNAILS, MUSSELS, OYSTERS, OCTOPUSES AND THEIR RELATIVES) (Encyclopedia Britannica) 1955. 14 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 2, Sound - 2
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 4, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 3
Overall Film Value: 3

This film illustrates common mollusk classes and includes scenes of a bivalve using its foot to burrow and a scallop swimming. It incorporates little ecological information.

el-jh-sh

MULLET COUNTRY (NOAA) c. 1969. 14 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 3, Picture - 3, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 3, Emotional - 4, In-depth - 2
Overall Film Value: 2

Although this film does show how mullet are caught off Florida with cast nets, beach seines, and purse seines, it emphasizes the preparation of mullet as food.

jh-sh

THE MUSSEL SPECIALIST (McGraw-Hill) 1972. 25 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 5, Picture - 5, Sound - 5
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 1, In-depth - 5
Overall Film Value: 5

A specialized film about a specialized animal--the oyster catcher. This bird, common in England, feeds mainly on mussels and cockles, the only bird to do so. The skills needed to open and remove the flesh from these bivalves are not inborn; they are learned over a period of years. In fact, these birds do not breed until they are four years old, when they are skilled enough to feed their young. An excellent film done for the BBC by Oxford Scientific Films with the assistance of Nobel Prize-winning animal behaviorist Niko Tinbergen.

sh-c-g

THE MYSTERIOUS DEEP (Macmillan) 52 min. Color.

Areas of oceanographic research shown include geological history, currents, bathyscaphe exploration, disposal of radioactive wastes, and the deep scattering layer and submarine warfare. Also describes the potential of the sea in the areas of oil, water, medical research, and food sources.

jh-sh-c(i)-g

NATURE OF SEA WATER (Dept. of the Navy) 1967. 29 min. Color (EGFF)

Examines the importance of temperature, pressure, salinity and density in the ocean and how they affect one another. Other subjects discussed include fisheries, minerals, desalinization, and the factors causing currents and upwellings.

jh-sh

THE NIGHT OF THE SQUID (Churchill) c. 1971. 22 1/2 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 4, Sound - 4
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 3, In-depth - 4
Overall Film Value: 4

During their annual mating frenzy, sea arrow squids gather in large numbers in shallow areas along the west coast of America. Off the coast of Southern California, Cousteau and his men observe and film the three-day spectacle for the first time. Part of the series, "The Undersea World of Jacques Cousteau." A 54-minute version is also available.

jh-sh-c-g

NORTH AMERICA--ITS COASTLINES (Coronet) 1972. 13 1/2 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 3, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 4, Emotional - 1, In-depth - 3
Overall Film Value: 3

Geography oriented film examining both coasts of North America--from Alaska to the Panama Canal. Spends little time on land forms. Explains difference between submerging and emerging coast, using Texas as an example of an emerging coast. Dwells on importance of good harbors for U.S. development. Fair introductory film for lower grades.

el-jh

NORTH PACIFIC (National Film Board of Canada) 1967. 26 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 3, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 3
Overall Film Value: 3

This film depicts the Pacific salmon fishery and the efforts of the Fishery Research Board of Canada to improve it. It illustrates pertinent food chains and explains the research techniques used to determine the size of fish stocks. With this information, population levels producing optimal yields can be maintained.

jh-sh-c(i)-g

THE NOT-SO-SOLID EARTH (Time-Life) 1970. 30 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 5, Picture - 5, Sound - 4
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 1, In-depth - 5
Overall Film Value: 5

Discusses theories of continental drift, sea floor spreading and plate tectonics. Covers evidence from rock magnetism, fossils, earthquake centers, and deep drilling of the research ship Glomar Challenger. Spends a lot of time on how theories were formulated and how supporting data were collected. Good film.

sh-c-g

THE OCEAN: A FIRST FILM (BFA) 1968. 11 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 5, Sound - 4
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 1, In-depth - 4
Overall Film Value: 5

Good film for introducing children to the sea and the life in it. Good narration tells the importance of the oceans. Shows pictures of California coast, a tropical area, and an ice-bound coast. Discusses tides and shows a beach at high and low tides. Tide pool inhabitants shown but not named. Also includes good scenes of porpoises, seals, fish, and birds.

el

OCEAN DESERT (Dept. of Navy) 1971. 28 1/2 min. Color (EGFF)

Overall Film Value: 3

Studies the relationship between the physical characteristics of the Sargasso Sea and the organisms found there. Work being conducted by Navy scientists includes marine biology, chemistry, and physics. Factual but bland.

jh-sh-c(i)

OCEANOGRAPHY: SCIENCE OF THE SEA (BFA) 11 min. Color.

The instruments and techniques used to study the ocean and its floor are illustrated. Information gathered using this equipment is used to describe currents, the physical characteristics of the ocean floor, and the earth's history.

el-jh-sh

OCEANOGRAPHY: THE ROLE OF PEOPLE IN OCEAN SCIENCES (BFA) 1976. 19 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Strcutre - 5, Picture - 4, Sound - 5
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 1, In-depth - 4
Overall Film Value: 4

Shows that oceanographic research is not simply a matter of sophisticated instruments providing us with all the answers. Follows an undergraduate class from Pepperdine University on a field trip to a coral reef in the Pacific. They observe horizontal zonation on the reef and determine current patterns using simple equipment such as snorkeling gear, metric square, and bags of dye. Good introductory film on ecology and what can be done during a field study of an area. Shows that useful information can be obtained even with the most basic equipment.
el-jh-sh-g

OCEAN TIDES - BAY OF FUNDY (NOAA) 1956. approx. 20 min.

Technical Quality: Structure - 3, Picture - 2, Sound - 1
Treatment of Subject; Factual - 3, Emotional - 3, In-depth - 2
Overall Film Value: 2

Describes some of the characteristics of the Bay of Fundy in Maine, where tides may reach fifty feet in height. Shows the "reversing falls" rapids at St. John's River. Outdated.

jh-sh

OCEANS OF SCIENCE (National Film Board of Canada) c. 1970. 27 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 4, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 2
Overall Film Value: 3

Describes the research efforts of Canadian scientists on three oceans and the Great Lakes. Includes transplantation of sea otters, arctic fisheries research, and pollution control. Well made film but not enough information given on any one topic to be really useful.

jh-sh-c(i)-g

OF BROCCOLI AND PELICANS AND CELERY AND SEALS (Indiana University) c. 1972. 28 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 5, Picture - 5, Sound - 5
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 2, In - depth - 5
Overall Film Value: 5

Examines the effects of pesticides, mainly DDT, on the pelicans and sea lions of the Channel Islands off Santa Barbara, California. Describes the concentration of DDT at each level of the food chain. The high level of DDT in pelicans has resulted in extremely low breeding success due to a thinning of the eggshells. The effects of DDT on mammals, such as sea lions, are not as well known, but DDT probably causes behavioral disturbances resulting in poor parental care and the death of young. Excellent film.

el-jh-sh-c-g

OFFSHORE (Modern Talking Picture Service/Exxon) 18 min. Color. (EGFF)

Treatment of Subject: Factual - 3, Emotional - 4, In-depth - 3
Overall Film Value: 3

Tells the story of the search for gas and oil under the sea. The geological techniques for determining where oil might be found, drilling technology and safety measures are described. Interesting film, but produced by Exxon, so it is a one-sided view of the offshore oil question.

jh-sh-c(i)-g

OIL! SPOIL! (Sierra Club) 1971. 16 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 3, Picture - 5, Sound - 5
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 2, Emotional - 5, In-depth - 2
Overall Film Value: 4

An emotional appeal against oil pollution. Starts with idyllic shore scenes; shows scenes of crowded California freeways intercut with oil derricks and followed with pictures of smog-laden air; and ends with scenes of Santa Barbara oil spill and subsequent clean-up. Emotional, but one-sided view can be balanced by the teacher. Useful for inquiry approach. Technically well done.

el-jh-sh-c-g

ON THE ROCKS (Indiana University) c. 1958 30 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 3, Picture - 2, Sound - 2
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 4, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 2
Overall Film Value: 2

This film explores the adaptations of organisms to life on and near a rocky shore, with Floridian species serving as illustrations. The film includes discussions of corals, anemones, sea urchins, brittle and basket stars, octopi, tube worms, and various fish. It is outdated and not particularly well done. Part of the Survival in the Sea series.

jh-sh

ORIGINS OF WEATHER (Encyclopedia Britannica) 1962. 11 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 5, Picture - 4, Sound - 4
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 4
Overall Film Value: 4

This film explains how temperature differences at the earth's surface are created and makes the points that (1) the atmosphere moderates temperature differences at the earth's surface and (2) weather patterns result from the movements of hot and cold air masses created by unequal solar heating. Produced by the National Film Board of Canada.

el-jh-sh

OTTERS, CLOWNS OF THE SEA (Paramount-Oxford) 1974. 14 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 2, Picture - 5, Sound - 2
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 3, Emotional - 4, In-depth - 1
Overall Film Value: 2

Along the California coast, the population of southern sea otters was decimated for their valuable furs. Now, protected by law, 1100 sea otters live in the offshore kelp beds there. In this film portrait of these animals, we find the otters engaging in some of their daily activities including feeding on mussels, crabs, and sea urchins. The end of the film depicts the rescue of a lost sea otter pup.

el-jh-sh-g

OUR ROUND EARTH--ITS WATERS (Coronet) 1971. 11 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 2, Picture - 3, Sound - 4
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 2, Emotional - 3, In-depth - 2
Overall Film Value: 3

Introductory film on water cycle for young audience. Not particularly marine oriented. Discusses source of oceans' water--rain, rivers, groundwater, springs. Shows oceans from space and follows SCUBA divers under the water. Other aspects of water are also shown--such as use in irrigation, droughts, floods, and pollution. A lot of information for a young audience to absorb. Not presented too well.

el

PACIFIC HALIBUT FISHING (NOAA) c. 1953. 14 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 3, Picture - 1, Sound - 1
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 4, Emotional - 1, In-depth - 3
Overall Film Value: 2

This outdated film depicts fishing for halibut with a 3-mile-long "long lines" off the coast of Alaska.

el-jh-sh

PADDLE TO THE SEA (McGraw-Hill) c. 1967. 28 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 4, Sound - 4
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 2, Emotional - 4, In-depth - 2
Overall Film Value: 3

Based on the book of the same name by Holling C. Holling, this film follows the adventures of a toy wooden canoe carved by a Canadian Indian boy as it travels from the mountains of Canada through the Great Lakes to the sea. The canoe and its carved Indian occupant are confronted with many obstacles along the way: oil tankers, a forest fire, contrary winds and inquisitive little boys. Although based on an excellent story, the film isn't able to match the book's success.

el

PARADE OF INVERTEBRATES (Rutgers Dept. of Biophotography) c. 1950. 10 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 1, Picture - 2, Sound - silent
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 1, In-depth - 3
Overall Film Value: 3

A set of four separate films showing various marine organisms in an aquarium. Photography uninspired at best, but film may be valuable just to allow atudents to see a variety of marine organisms. Scientific names may no longer be correct. Reel I: Protozoan; Cnidarians; Ctenophores. Reel II: Turbellarian; Bryozoan; Brachipod species; Leech; Fairy Shrimp; Barnacle species; Skeleton shrimp; Parasitic isopod; Shrimp. Reel III: Sand bug (mole crab) and related species; Hermit crab; Hairy mud crab; other crabs. Reel IV: Gastropod; Bivalve; Seastars; Sand dollars; Sea cucumbers; Tunicates.

sh-c

THE PELECANIFORM BIRDS (Harper & Row) 1970. 16 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 5, Picture - 5, Sound - 5
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 1, In-depth-4
Overall Film Value: 5

A fascinating look at the adaptive radiation of the tropical marine representatives of this family found on the Galapagos Islands. Although fish are the mainstay of the diet of each type of bird, the method of getting them is different: pelicans dive from the air or scoop their meals from the surface, cormorants dive from the surface, tropic birds scoop from the air and boobies dive from the air. An excellent film. Part of the series, "Galapagos: Laboratory for Evolution."

jh-sh-c-g

PLANKTON (National Geographic) 1976. 12 min. Color.

Overall Film Value: 5

Illustrates various plankton. Explains food webs and the importance of larvae in the plankton. Many questions which scientists must still answer are posed. Well done film. Good photography.

jh-sh-c(i)-g

PLANKTON AND THE OPEN SEA (Encyclopedia Britannica) 1962. 19 min. Color

Technical Quality: Structure - 3, Picture - 3, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject; Factual - 4, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 3
Overall Film Value: 2

Shows Nansen bottle cast, plankton tow, Winkler analysis (dissolved oxygen), and phosphorus analysis. Mentions zooplankton vertical migration. Spends a few minutes showing plankton, but doesn't identify them. Not much on ecology. Too many scenes of ships moving. Photography fair. Outdated.

jh-sh

PLANKTON--LIFE OF THE SEA (Dept. of the Navy) 1972. 25 min. Color (EGFF)

Studies the life cycles, nutrient requirements, and role in the food web of phytoplankton, zooplankton, and larvae. Discusses vertical migration and the deep scattering layer.

jh-sh

PLANKTON OF THE SEA (Macmillan) 12 min. Color

Shows the importance, features, location, and feeding habits of phytoplankton and zooplankton. Also covers vertical migrations and plankton as a source of food.

el-jh

PLANKTON: PASTURES OF THE OCEAN (Encyclopedia Britannica) 1965. 10 min. color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 3, Picture - 3, Sount - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 4, Emctional - 3, In-depth - 3
Overall Film Value: 3

This film illustrates a variety of marine planktonic forms including diatoms, dinoflagellates, copepods, and planktonic larvae of species that are not planktonic as adults. The film also discusses food chains and the possibility of increasing the amount of food we get from the sea.

el-jh-sh

PLANKTON TO FISH: A FOOD CYCLE (Coronet) 1974. 10 1/2 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 5, Picture - 3, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 1, In-depth - 5
Overall Film Value: 5

Simple experiments in fresh water aquarium with a phytoplankton-daphnia-fish food chain illustrate balance needed to maintain system as continuous cycle. Too many fish or no fish can upset or even destroy balance of system. Good introduction to cyclical nature of life and the balance of nature of which humans are a part.

el-jh

PLANNING FOR A BETTER BAY (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore) c. 1974. 22 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 4 Sound - 2
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 4, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 4
Overall Film Value: 3

The greater part of this film covers various benefits derived from Chesapeake Bay: shellfish, finfish, recreation, conservation of wildlife. The effects of sewage, industrial pollution and land erosion are then discussed. The second part of the film deals with tne U.S. Corps of Engineers' role in managing the area. This part stresses the usefulness of the hydraulic model of the bay housed near the Bay Bridge. This model can help scientists and planners predict effects of land and water use in the future.

jh-sh

THE POISONED SEA (Moonlight Productions) 1973. 27 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 5, Picture - 5, Sound - 5
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 4
Overall Film Value: 4

Off the coast of Palos Verdes, near Los Angeles, is one of the largest ocean outfalls for sewage disposal. Before the installation of the outfall, the area contained a luxuriant stand of giant kelp which supported a large population of fish and invertebrates. Today the area is a wasteland, inhabited by stunted sea urchins. The economic loss is considerable, but the true value of the giant kelp beds in terms of recreation and aesthetic beauty may be much more. The loss of fresh water through the discharged outfall is also a factor in water-short Southern California. This film discusses the ecology of the area, the effects of the pollution and possible solutions to the problem. Scientifically accurate; produced by scientists. One of a few films to actually document effects of pollution in a specific area.

jh-sh-c-g

PORT NOARLUNGA REEF (American Educational Films) c. 1967. 10 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 3, Picture - 4, Sound - 2
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 4, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 2
Overall Film Value: 2

In travelogue type, this film visits an Australian reef and shows us various reef inhabitants: sponges, gorgonian corals, cuttlefish and many species of fish. The natural light used during filming gives everything in this film a bluish cast.

el-jh-sh-g

POND - LIFE FOOD WEB (National Geographic) 1976. 10 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 5, Picture - 5, Sound - 4
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 1, In-depth - 5
Overall Film Value: 4

The many food chains that contribute to the overall food web in a pond are examined. One food chain starts with single-celled plants, which are eaten by Daphnia, which are eaten by sticklebacks, which are then preyed upon by pike. Excellent photography by Oxford Scientific.

jh-sh-g

PORTRAIT OF A WHALE (Modern Talking Picture Service) 1976. 12 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 3, Picture - 5, Sound - 5
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 3, Emotional - 3, In-depth - 2
Overall Film Value: 4

A shorter version of THE RIGHT WHALE: AN ENDANGERED SPECIES, edited for young audiences.

el

REEF AT MICHAELMAS CAY (American Educational) c. 1967. 10 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 3, Picture 4, Sound - 2
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 4, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 2
Overall Film Value: 2

In travelogue fashion, this film depicts the inhabitants of the coral reef surrounding Michaelmas Cay, an islet on the Great Barrier Reef of Australia. Many species of coral are shown, also sea anemones, feather duster worms, giant clams, crown-of-thorns starfish, sea cucumbers, an octopus, a cuttlefish, and many species of fish. Two sea turtles are seen mating. The film contains little ecological information, but it does give several facts about each animal introduced. Since only natural light was used in filming, everything has a bluish cast.

el-jh-sh-g

REPRODUCTION IN THE SEA URCHIN (Coronet) 1965. 13 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 4, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 1, In-depth - 4
Overall Film Value: 3

Close-up photography and photomicrography depict the reproductive system of the Pacific purple sea urchin and follow the development of a fertilized egg.

jh-sh-c

THE RETURN OF THE SEA ELEPHANTS (Churchill) c. 1967. 20 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 5, Sound - 4
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 4, Emotional - 4, In-depth - 3
Overall Film Value: 4

The island of Guadalupe, 130 miles off the west coast of Mexico is the location for this film on the sea elephant. We see these giant seal-like sea mammals fighting, breeding and raising their young. Part of the series, "The Undersea World of Jacques Cousteau." A 54-minute version is also available.

jh-sh-g

THE RIGHT WHALE: AN ENDANGERED SPECIES (National Geographic) 1976. 23 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 5, Sound - 5
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 4, Emotional - 3, In-depth - 3
Overall Film Value: 5

The right whale, so named by whalers because it was the "right" one to hunt, is now an endangered species. Scientist Roger Payne and his family lived near the breeding grounds of these whales and studied their behavior at close range for an extended period of time. Aerial and underwater photography make this film on the behavior of the right whale unique.

el-jh-sh-c-g

A RIG WITH A VIEW (Shell Oil) c. 1969. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 3, Picture - 2, Sound - 2
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 3, Emotional - 3, In-depth - 3
Overall Film Value: 2

This outdated film depicts the beautiful scenery around Cook Inlet, Alaska, where oil wells have been drilled from platforms over the water since 1963. It reviews the problems facing the oilmen, including 30-foot tides and 8-knot currents.

jh-sh

THE RISE AND FALL OF THE GREAT LAKES (Pyramid) 18 min. Color.

Explains origins of the Great Lakes. Asks whether these bodies aren't already dead from pollution. One of the best examples of a teaching film that is also entertaining. Shows a man paddling in a canoe who invariably ends up in a humorous situation.

jh-sh-c-g

THE RIVER OF GRASS (A-V Exploration) c. 1965. approx. 25 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 3, Picture - 5, Sound - 5
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 3, Emotional - 3, In-depth - 3
Overall Film Value: 3

Examines the Everglades and the problems posed by the use of its waters for agricultural and residential areas. Good photography illustrates the feeding habits of many species of birds: roseate spoonbill, wood stork, Great Blue Heron, coots, gallinules, boat-tailed grackle and king rail. Not ecologically oriented. Not as good as WILL THE GATOR GLADES SURVIVE. A film from the Audubon Wildlife Theater.

jh-sh-c-g

SAGA OF THE SEA OTTER (Pictura Films) c. 1970. 25 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 5, Sound - 4
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 4, Emotional - 5, In-depth - 2
Overall Film Value: 3

History of the sea otter's exploitation to near extinction and its recent comeback along the California coast. Scenes of this attractive animal in the kelp beds it lives in, using rocks to break open molluscs for food and caring for its young. Excellent photography, but not very much information for the length of the film.

el-jh-sh-g

SALMON: CATCH TO CAN (NOAA) 1960. 14 min. Color. (EGFF)

Overall Film Value: 4

Shows salmon migrating and spawning. Also shows fishing gear and methods, and cannery processing.

jh-sh-c(i)-g

THE SALT MARSH: A QUESTION OF VALUES (Encyclopedia Britannica) 1975. 22 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 5, Picture - 5, Sound - 5
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 5
Overall Film Value: 5

Well organized, concise film on the ecology of marshes, ending with a discussion of reasons they should be preserved. Clearly illustrates concepts of the food web and energy flow in a marsh. Doesn't show as many inhabitants of the marsh as THE SALT MARSHES: BARRIER BETWEEN SEA AND LAND, and doesn't use the interview approach as in BILLION DOLLAR MARSH. Narration is oriented toward describing the processes taking place in the marsh.

jh-sh-c-g

THE SALT MARSHES: BARRIER BETWEEN SEA AND LAND (Harper & Row) 1973. 24 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 4, Sound - 4
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 1, In-depth - 3
Overall Film Value: 4

Describes the ecology of salt marshes and shows many of its inhabitants. Discusses the marsh's usefulness for recreation, storm protection and food production. Shows major marsh plants, such as Spartina alterniflora and S.patens, black grass, Salicornia, Seaside goldenrod, bayberry, poison ivy and marsh mallow. Animals shown include seaside sparrows, clapper rails, yellowslip, common egrets, snails, fiddler crabs, raccoons and others. The effects of oil spills are discussed, Good, low key narration, good musical score and good photography. Script by John and Mildred Teal, authors of the popular book Life and Death of the Salt Marsh.

SANTA BARBARA--EVERYBODY'S MISTAKE (Indiana University) 1970. 30 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 4, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 4
Overall Film Value: 3

Deals mainly with aftereffects of oil spill -- bird cleaning program and examination of local sea lion colonies. Does not discuss long-term ecological effects on the rest of ecosystem. Technical quality is good, but has a lot of unnecessary footage.

jh-sh-c-g

SCIENCE GOES TO SEA (Macmillan) 1972. 19 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure- 2, Picture - 2, Sound - 2
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 3, Emotional - 3, In-depth - 2
Overall Film Value: 2

Examines oceanography equipment, oil drilling, deep submersibles, and communication with dolphins. Speech by John F. Kennedy recommending increased financial support for oceanographic research provides stirring introduction. Despite good narration by actor James Mason, material has been covered better by other films.

jh-sh

SCIENCE OF THE SEA (Woods Hole) 1958. 19 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 2, Picture - 2, Sound - 2
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 3, Emotional - 4, In-depth - 2
Overall Film Value: 2

Stresses scientists' ability to predict and eventually control the environment. Survey of air-sea interactions, density of sea water, coring sediments, and seismic records of bottom topography. Romanticizes the oceanographer.

el-jh-sh

THE SEA (Encyclopedia Britannica) 1962. 26 min. Color

Technical Quality: Structure - 3, Picture - 3, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 3, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 3
Overall Film Value: 4

Survey of sea creatures--mostly Pacific species. Many are shown feeding: octopus (catching crab), helmet conch (catching sea urchin), hermit crab (finding new shell), cleaner fish, moray eel, sea anemone (eating worm), trigger fish (eating crab), dolphins, illustrations of abyssal animals (bathyscaphe episode), and trumpet fish eating another fish.

el-jh-sh

THE SEA AND THE JAPANESE (Association - Sterling) 1973. 70 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 5, Sound - 5
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 4, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 3
Overall Film Value: 4

This film shows how Japan, a country with small land area and a large population, copes with and is dependent upon the sea. It includes scenes of fishing, fish farming, ship building, and off-shore oil drilling and also depicts some man-made islands.

jh-sh-c-g

SEACOASTS: A FIRST FILM (BFA) Color.

Examples of the major coastlines with their various associated features are shown. Intertidal zone and organisms found there are described.

el

THE SEA GULL (Coronet) 1968 13 1/2 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 5, Picture - 4, Sound - 4
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 1, In-depth - 4
Overall Film Value: 4

Examines the life of the black-tailed gull of the Pacific Coast, which is typical of gulls in general. Shows nesting and territorial behavior, feeding of young, death of young (up to half of young die) from trespassing into neighboring adults' territory. Good, interesting film. Narration aimed at junior high audience.

el-jh-sh

THE SEA HORSE (Macmillan) 12 min. Color.

Shows the external morphology and function of various features of the sea horse. Also describes its life history, feeding, camouflage, respiration, and reproduction.

el-jh-sh-g

SEALAB I (Dept. of the Navy) 1965. 28 min. Color (EGFF)

Examines various aspects of man's attempt to live and work underwater for an extended period of time. Covers the problems of living under increased air pressure, breathing helium, and working six hours a day underwater.

jh-sh-g

THE SEA LION (Films, Inc.) 1970. 9 min. Color.

Shows adult and juvenile sea lions playing and searching for food. Sharks as predators also shown. No narration--natural sounds only.

el-jh-sh-g

SEALS (Churchill) c. 1970. 22 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 5, Sound - 5
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 2, Emotional - 5, In-depth - 2
Overall Film Value: 3

Jacques Cousteau and the crew of the Calypso capture two young fur seals near the Cape of Good Hope. This is the story of their training as man and seal develop a relationship like that between a man and his dog. An interesting story but tells little about seals. From the series, "The Undersea World of Jacques Cousteau." A 54-minute version is also available.

jh-sh

THE SEAPORT (Encyclopedia Britannica) 1962. 17 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 5, Picture 4, Sound - 5
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 4, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 4
Overall Film Value: 4

This film depicts the loading and unloading of goods from general and bulk cargo ships and the specialized docks used to load bulk cargoes. Interviews with a ship's captain, an able-bodied seaman, a longshoreman, and a truck driver provide interesting information. Although this film does not mention or show container ships, it can serve as a good introduction to ships and the complex nature of modern superports.

el-jh

SEA SHELL ANIMALS (BFA) 1955. 11 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 3, Picture - 5, Sound - 2
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 4
Overall Film Value: 3

An introduction to the mollusks. Good photography illustrates several types of bivalves and gastropods moving and feeding. Outdated, with condescending narration.

el-jh

SEASHORE (Pyramid) 1971. 9 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 5, Picture - 5, Sound - 5
Treatment of Subject: Aesthetic film
Overall Film Value: 5

Aesthetically-oriented look at the seashore. Breaking waves, birds and seashore life shown through the eyes of an artistic photographer--excellent scenes. Excellent joining of music to visuals. A short, effective way to increase awareness. Not as fast-paced as DEEP BLUE WORLD.

el-jh-sh-c-g

THE SEASHORE--ATLANTIC COAST (Arthur Barr) 1973. 15 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 3, Picture - 4, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 4, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 3
Overall Film Value: 4

Shows the variety of coastlines from Nova Scotia to Florida, and their habitants. Scenes include sandy beach, rocky coast, mangrove, marsh, birds, shells, barnacles, and rock pools. Good introductory film for young audience.

el-jh

THE SEASHORE--PACIFIC COAST (Arthur Barr) 1968. 10 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 4, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 3, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 2
Overall Film Value: 3

This film with very basic narration illustrates the different types of seashores along the Pacific Coast and some of the flora and fauna inhabiting each type. There is good photography of gulls, pelicans, sanderlings, mussels, scallops, mole crabs, clams, crabs, sea horses, sea urchins, sea anemones, and sea stars.

el

SEA SHORE LIFE (Encyclopedia Britannica) 1950. 10 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 3, Picture - 3, Sound - 1
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 3, Emotional - 3, In-depth - 2
Overall Film Value: 3

In a short time, this film introduces a great variety of animals in their appropriate habitats: gulls, terns, hermit crabs, sand dollars and horseshoe crabs on a sandy beach; a heron, blue crab, razor clam and a marine worm in a mudflat; and crabs, barnacles, starfish, mussels, brittlestars, sea urchins, seaweeds, sea anemones, sea cucumbers, squid, butterfish, pollock, a sea raven, and skates near the rocky shore.

el-jh

SEA WATER AND THE FLOOR (John Wiley) 1970. 17 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 3, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 1, In-depth - 3
Overall Film Value: 4

This film explains the water cycle, how dissolved minerals are carried to the sea, and how various sediments are deposited on the sea floor.

jh-sh

SECOND CHANCE (Pyramid) 1976. 11 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 4, Sound - 4
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 3, Emotional - 5, In-depth - 2
Overall Film Value: 3

Animation depicts the genesis of life in the sea and then presents three current environmental issues: pollution, overfishing, and whaling. The message that we must act now to protect our environment is clear. This film should provoke good classroom discussion.

el-jh

SECRET LIFE OF A TROUT RIVER (National Geographic) 1974. 10 min. Color.

Overall Film Value: 4

Uses the theme of the interdependence of organisms to describe the various phases of the life cycle of the brown trout. Phases discussed include nest-building, courting, egg development, growth, predation, and feeding.

jh-sh-g

SEGMENTATION--THE ANNELID WORMS (Encyclopedia Britannica) 1962. 15 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 4, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 1, In-depth - 4
Overall Film Value: 4

This film illustrates the three major types of annelids--earthworms, leeches, and polychaetes. The circulatory, digestive, and reproductive systems of the earthworm are explained. The evolutionary importance of segmentation is stressed. While the film is not marine oriented, it does show several common polychaetes.

jh-sh-c

THE SHARK--LAST OF THE WILD (Macmillan) 22 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 2
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 4, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 4
Overall Film Value: 3

Examines the evolutionary history of the shark, its anatomy, and strange adaptations of various species. Describes what scientists have learned about the shark through experimentation and observation.

el-jh-sh-c-g

SHARKS (Churchill) c. 1967. 24 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 5, Sound - 5
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 4, Emotional - 4, In-depth - 2
Overall Film Value: 3

How sharks sense change in their environment is the subject of Cousteau's work in this film. Experiments investigating their sensitivity to vibrations, smell, movement and color are shown. Incredible underwater photography portrays a "feeding frenzy" of a large group of sharks. Absorbing film, but does not present very much information. Part of the series, "The Undersea World of Jacques Cousteau." A 54-minute version is also available.

jh-sh-g

SHARKS--DANGER IN THE SEA (Dept. of the Navy) 1973. 27 min. Color (EGFF)

Describes the dangers posed by sharks as well as the benefits derived from them. Experiments on their senses and behavior are shown.

jh-sh-g

SHELLFISHING IN CHESAPEAKE BAY (Virginia Dept. of Education) c. 1952. 27 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 3, Picture - 1, Sound - 1
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 4, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 3
Overall Film Value: 2

Starting with an exploration of the geography of coastal Virginia, this film goes on to describe oysters, blue crabs and hard clams and how they are caught. The season, type of equipment used and boats used are all illustrated. Good film when first made, but the information is now outdated.

jh-sh-g

SHORES OF GULF ST. VINCENT (American Educational)c. 1967. 10 min. Color

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 4, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 4, Emotional - 3, In-depth - 2
Overall Film Value: 2

Discusses shoreline changes due to glaciers in the area around Adelaide, Australia, in travelogue fashion. We see many species of marine animals including: starfish, sea urchins, sponges, red mullet and magpie perch. Little on ecology.

el-jh-sh

SHOULD OCEANS MEET? (Time-Life) c. 1970. 30 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 3, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 4, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 4
Overall Film Value: 4

This film considers some of the possible ecological consequences of joining the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans via a sea level canal in Panama, after first examining the impacts of past projects including the Willand Canal (Great Lakes) and the Aswan Dam (Egypt). Possible impacts of a sea level canal through Panama include having the poisonous sea snake, the coral-eating Crown of Thorns starfish, and other hardy Pacific species enter the Atlantic Ocean where a lack of natural checks and balances could result in drastic ecological changes.
jh-sh-c(i)-g

SIMPLE PLANTS--ALGAE (Encyclopedia Britannica) 1962. 18 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 3, Picture - 2, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 4, Emotional - 1, In-depth - 4
Overall Film Value: 4

Straightforward informative film. Stresses fresh water algae more than marine forms. More on ecology than the film ALGAE. Dull.

jh-sh-c-g

THE SINGING WHALE (Churchill) c. 1974. 24 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 5, Picture - 5, Sound - 5
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 4, Emotional - 3, In-depth - 4
Overall Film Value: 4

Cousteau and the crew of the Calypso follow the humpback whale from the tropics to polar seas during the whale's migration. Beautiful underwater photography reveals the "fluid grace" of these nearly extinct sea mammals. Little information on ecology. Part of the series, "The Undersea World of Jacques Cousteau." A 54-minute version is also available.

jh-sh-g

SOCKEYE ODYSSEY (NOAA) 1970. 14 min. Color. (EGFF)

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 2
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 3, Emotional - 4, In-depth - 3
Overall Film Value: 4

Shows scientific techniques for studying the populations of salmon and regulating fisheries' catches. Describes salmon's life cycle--homing, spawning, development and growth.

jh-sh-c-g

SOUNDS OF THE SEA (Dept. of the Navy) 1970. 28 min. Color (EGFF)

Shows sound-producing sea creatures and the equipment used to study them. Describes echo-location, deep scattering layer, and the effects of sound on sonar equipment. Oriented toward national defense.

jh-sh

SPONGES AND COELENTERATES: POROUS AND SAC-LIKE ANIMALS (Coronet) 1962. 11 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 5, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 1, In-depth - 4
Overall Film Value: 5

Shows the sexual and asexual reproduction and life cycles of sponges and coelenterates--the simplest multicellular animals. Shows horny, calcareous, and silicious sponges and uses jellyfish, sea anemones and hydra to illustrate the basic characteristics of coelenterates. A good, concise film. Gives a lot of useful information and shows a large variety of animals for such a short film.

jh-sh-c(i)

SPONGE--TREASURE FROM THE SEA (NOAA) c. 1958. approx. 14 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 5, Picture - 3, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 4, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 3
Overall Film Value: 3

By following the lives of some Greek sponge fishermen in southwest Florida, this film about the sponge industry illustrates the steps taken to prepare sponges for market. Some uses of natural sponges are demonstrated.

el-jh-sh

STEAMBOAT BILL (BFA) 1971. 11 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 1, Sound - 2
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 1, Emotional - 5, In-depth - 1
Overall Film Value: 2

Tells the tale of Steamboat Bill, the finest steamboat captain on the Missouri River in the middle 1800's. His early life and his fateful race with the famous steamboat Robert E. Lee are depicted. Poorly animated, zooming in on, and panning across drawings.

el

STORY OF A BOOK (Pied Piper Productions) c. 1968 11 min. Color

Technical Quality: Structure - 5, Picture - 4, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 4, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 4
Overall Film Value: 4

This film re-enacts the "birth" of the book Pagoo, a story of a hermit crab from hatching through adventures with an octopus, a shark, and aggressive hermit crab neighbors. A useful film for classes using Pagoo or for classes studying writing, it shows the author getting the idea for his book, doing library research, observing his subjects, writing and rewriting the text, drawing the illustrations, assembling the "dummy", and finally seeing the book printed and distributed.

el-jh

THE STORY OF MENHADEN (NOAA) c. 1955. 20 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 2, Sound - 1
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 3, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 2
Overall Film Value: 2

Shows processing of menhaden into fish meal, oil, and water soluble components. Also shows purse seining of menhaden. Outdated film. Very little on ecology of menhaden. Film says man's use of these fish seems to have little effect on their population. This is definitely untrue.

STRANGE PARTNERS (Macmillan) 12 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 4, Emotional - 1, In-depth - 4
Overall Film Value: 3

Defines different types of symbiosis--commensalism, parasitism, and mutualism. Gives examples of each type in the marine environment. Well organized. Good for upper grades.

jh-sh-c(i)-g

STREET OF THE SARDINE (Pyramid) 1970. 20 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 5, Picture - 5, Sound - 5
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 2, Emotional - 5, In-depth - 4
Overall Film Value: 4

A look at Cannery Row, in Monterey, California, once the home of the largest sardine fishing fleet in the world, gives a vivid picture of the destruction of a fishery, probably caused by overfishing. This film can increase awareness of the marine environment and should provoke good classroom discussion.

jh-sh-c-g

THE SUNBEAM SOLUTION (Time-Life) 1973. 38 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 4, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 4, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 4
Overall Film Value: 4

Although this film stresses the potential of solar power, it also investigates geothermal, wind, tidal, nuclear fusion and hydrogen power sources. It closes with suggestions of ways to conserve energy.

jh-sh-c(i)

SUNKEN TREASURE (Churchill) c. 1970. 22 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 5, Picture - 4, Sound - 4
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 4, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 3
Overall Film Value: 3

Jacques Cousteau and his men search for sunken treasure in the Caribbean Sea. A wreck has been found, but whether it is a Spanish ship that once carried gold and silver or an ordinary merchant ship only a detailed search will reveal. Part of the series, "The Undersea World of Jacques Cousteau." A 54-minute version is also available.

jh-sh-g

SUPERPORT (Association - Sterling/Gulf Oil) 1974. 12 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 5, Picture - 5, Sound - 5
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 1, Emotional - 5, In-depth - 1
Overall Film Value: 2

This film portrays the oil superport unloading facilities at Bantry Bay, Ireland. The narration consists of songs sung by Irish folk singers. Although this film is engaging, it contains little information on oil ports, oil pollution, or the effects of the oil port on the local economy and life style.

el-jh-sh-c-g

THE SURVIVAL FACTOR (Macmillan) 12 min. Color.

Treatment of Subject: Factual - 4, Emotional - 1, In-depth - 4

The many types of defense mechanisms of marine organisms are illustrated--escape, color, weapons, and armor. Also shows how the defense mechanisms are adapted to the environment in which the organism lives. Fascinating.

el-jh-sh-c-g

SWAMP! (Delaware Wild Lands) 1975. 16 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 5, Sound - 5
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 4, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 4
Overall film Value: 4

An appeal to preserve Delaware's Cypress Swamp, a unique ecosystem. Shows inhabitants of the swamp, including frogs, turtles, birds, and insects. Swamp was originally 50,000 acres but through burning, logging, and draining, it has been reduced to 11,000 acres. While Delaware has only 4.3% of its land set aside for preservation, Maryland has 6.8%, New Jersey has 12.3% and Pennsylvania has 14%. Useful to increase environmental awareness but does not contain very much ecological information.

jh-sh-c(i)-g

SWIMMY (Connecticut Films) 1970. 6 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 4, Sound - 4
Treatment of subject: Factual - 2, Emotional - 4, In-depth - 1
Overall Film Value: 3

An animated version of the children's book, SWIMMY. A baby black fish is left by himself when a tuna eats all his red brothers and sisters. He discovers many wonders on his lone travels before he finds another group of fish. To protect themselves from their enemies, Swimmy teaches the fish how to swim together in a school that looks like a really big fish. Less a film on marine awareness than one on independence and cooperation.

p

TAKE TWO FROM THE SEA (NOAA) 1972. 20 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 4, Sound - 4
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 2, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 1
Overall Film Value: 2

Very basic story of clam and oyster harvesting on West, East, and Gulf Coasts. Done by two film makers who seem cynical about the project. Well done, well edited, amusing, but neither informative nor useful.

el-jh-sh

THAT VERY SPECIAL SHIP (RHR Filmedia) c. 1974. 27 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 5, Picture - 4, Sound - 4
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 1, In-depth - 5
Overall Film Value: 5

Examines the results from the research voyages of the deep sea drilling ship Glomar Challenger. First it discusses techniques for satellite-assisted navigation, the use of sonar in the positioning of the ship over the drill site, drilling techniques, and methods of core analysis. The film then reviews continental drift theory, sea floor spreading, and plate tectonics. This film presents a lot of information in an understandable way and is very good technically. Produced by National Science Foundation.

jh-sh-c-g

THEY LIVE BY WATER (A-V Explorations) c. 1969. 25 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 5, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 4, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 4
Overall Film Value: 4

This film provides a good look at the creatures living in and near a fresh-water pond: cardinals, red-winged blackbirds, bitterns, wood ducks, green herons, lesser yellowlegs, painted turtles, frogs, muskrats, various zooplankton and insects, pond snails, clams, leeches, and hydras. An Audubon Wildlife Theater film.

el-jh-sh-g

THOSE INCREDIBLE DIVING MACHINES (Churchill) c. 1972. 22 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 3, Picture - 4, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 3, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 2
Overall Film Value: 3

A short history of submersibles capable of diving to a depth of as much as 15,000 feet is the theme of this film. Also included is some classic footage of Jacques Cousteau testing the first aqualung in 1942. Part of the series, "The Undersea World of Jacques Cousteau." A 54-minute version is also available.

jh-sh-g

TIDAL POWER (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Waterways) c. 1964. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 3, Sound - 2
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 4
Overall Film Value: 3

This film describes the proposed tidal power project for Passamaquoddy Bay (near the Bay of Fundy). Plans for this project were developed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and Canadian authorities but were never implemented.

jh-sh-c-g

TIDE POOL LIFE (Classroom Films) c. 1948. approx. 10 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 3, Picture - 1, Sound - 2
Treatment of Subject: Factual 3, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 2
Overall Film Value: 1

This film introduces some of the creatures of the rocky Pacific coast: barnacles, mussels, starfish, whelks, limpets, sea urchins, abalone, crabs, and chitons.

el

TIDES OF THE OCEAN (Paramount-Oxford) 1964. 17 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 5, Picture - 5, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 1, In-depth - 3
Overall Film Value: 5

This film uses both animation and photography to illustrate the effects of the sun and moon on the ocean tides. Tidal bores and other tidal phenomena are also explained.

el-jh-sh-c(i)

A TIME OF MIGRATION (Macmillan) 13 min. Color.

Based on the book The Run by John Hay. Describes the anadromous spawning behavior of the alewife including predators of the eggs and young, and man's impact.

jh-sh-c(i)-g

TO CATCH A MEAL (Macmillan) 12 min. Color.

Shows how planktonic, nektonic, and benthic organisms have adapted different food-gathering mechanisms.

el-jh-sh-g

TO HELP MAN FIND HIS WAY (NOAA) c. 1965. 30 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 3, Picture - 3, Sound - 1
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 4, Emotional - 1, In-depth - 2
Overall Film Value: 3

Illustrates the methods used to make nautical charts and aerial maps (for pilots) and discusses work being done in the area of earthquake protection.

jh-sh

TO KEEP THE WORLD RUNNING (Petroleum Equipment Supplier's Association) c. 1970. 22 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 3, Picture - 3, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 2, Emotional - 4, In-depth - 1
Overall Film Value: 1

With a distorted, one-sided view, this film examines the role of the oil industry in our society. The oil industry's scholarship programs and research and environmental protection efforts are stressed.

jh-sh

TORNADO! (NOAA) c. 1966. 15 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 2, Sound - 2
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 2
Overall Film Value: 2

This film shows NOAA's Severe Storm Warning system in Kansas City in action following a tornado from forecast to warning to damage reports resulting from the tornado.

el-jh-sh

THE TRAGEDY OF THE RED SALMON (Churchill) c. 1972. 24 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 5, Picture - 5, Sound - 5
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 4, In-depth - 4
Overall Film Value: 4

Recorded for the first time is the complete migration of the red sockeye salmon from an Alaskan river to the sea and back again. These fish only breed once. After a dramatic struggle past many obstacles in the river, they arrive at their birth place to breed, then die. Very emotional ending, but generally factual. Part of the series, "The Undersea World of Jacques Cousteau." A 54-minute version is also available.

jh-sh-c(i)-g

TSUNAMI! (NOAA) c. 1965. 28 min. Black & White.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 2, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 4, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 3
Overall Film Value: 1

Describes phenomenon and potential danger of "tidal waves" and shows preventative measures taken at a small town in the path of the wave. Interesting but not useful for marine studies.

jh-sh

TUGBOATS AND HARBORS (Churchill) c. 1967. 11 min. Color

Technical Quality: Structure - 5, Picture - 3, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 4, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 4
Overall Film Value: 4

A tugboat helps maneuver ships into and out of port in this specialized film. Good animation and photography illustrate a ship's berthing at a dock.

el-jh

THE TURBULENT OCEAN (Centre Films) c. 1974. approx. 57 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 5, Picture - 5, Sound - 5
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 1, In-depth - 5
Overall Film Value: 5

Funded by NSF, this film describes the Mid-Ocean Dynamics Experiment (MODE), a project funded through the International Decade of Ocean Exploration (IDOE). Researchers from a dozen universities in the U.S. and the United Kingdom and some Russian scientists used six ships to map a deep ocean eddy (essentially a deep ocean storm). The instruments they used and their data analyses are depicted. Interviews with the scientists, in which each describes his own work, are excellent.

jh-sh-c-g

TWILIGHT REEFS (Macmillan) 29 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Picture - 5
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 3, Emotional - 4, In-depth - 2
Overall Film Value: 3

Shows scenes of the flora, fauna and physical features of the twilight reef in Mexico.

jh-sh-g

UNCLE SMILEY GOES TO THE BEACH (Learning Corp. of America) 1972. 12 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 3, Picture - 3, Sound - 4
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 2, Emotional - 5, In-depth - 1
Overall Film Value: 2

Narrated by children, this film depicts a group of children on a beach trip with Uncle Smiley, a fat, good-natured, bumbling animal lover. There, the group plays in the water and cleans up the beach.

el

THE UNSINKABLE SEA OTTER (Churchill) c. 1972. 25 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 5, Picture - 5, Sound - 4
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 5
Overall Film Value: 5

The habits of the northern sea otter of Alaska are explored by Cousteau and his men. However, the southern sea otter of California is examined more closely. Believed to be extinct, its comeback has sparked controversy because it feeds on abalone, which is used as food by man as well. The sea otter also feeds on sea urchins which in turn feed on the seaweed called kelp. The kelp beds support the entire ecosystem of abalone, sea urchins, and sea otters, so the otter plays a complex role in maintaining balance in the system. Good use is made of brief interviews with people on both sides of the question: abalone fishermen and conservationists. Part of the series, "The Undersea World of Jacques Cousteau." A 54-minute version is also available.

jh-sh-c(i)-g

VENOMOUS ANIMALS OF THE SEA (Dept. of the Navy) 1970. 28 min. Color. (EGFF)

Examples of venomous sea animals such as fish, rays, invertebrates, and sea snakes are given. Describes how they sting and the effects of their stings.

jh-sh

THE VOYAGE OF THE BRIGANTINE YANKEE (Modern Film) 1966. 52 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 4, Sound - 4
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 3
Overall Film Value: 2

In travelogue style, this National Geographic film narrated by Orson Welles depicts the 18-month around-the-world voyage of the sailing ship Yankee. The 40,000 mile journey included filmed stops at the Galapagos Islands, Pitcairn Island, and islands in Polynesia, Melanesia, and New Guinea.

el-jh-sh-g

WATERBOUND, OUR CHANGING OUTER BANKS (Cinemasonics) c. 1974. 18 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 5, Picture - 4, Sound - 5
Treatment of Subject: Factual 5, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 5
Overall Film Value: 5.

Excellent introduction to the problems of permanent structures placed on constantly moving barrier islands, in this case the Outer Banks of North Carolina. Uses old maps to show the changes of the area within historical times. Explains that any solution for the erosion of a beach is only short-lived, whether it be sand bags, groins or beach nourishment. It further asks whether we can accept this fact. Excellent film made by geologists from East Carolina University. Folk music by the Flatland Family Band gives the film a real down-home flavor to balance the factual nature of the narration.

jh-sh-c-g

WATERCOLOR PAINTING - THE MARINE SCENE WITH HERB OLSEN (Perspective Films) c. 1973. 19 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 5, Picture - 4, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 1, In-depth - 4
Overall Film Value: 5

Shows the techniques of an accomplished artist as he does a watercolor painting of a light-house and the surrounding landscape. Excellent for giving students ideas of how an artist visualizes his work before he starts to paint and the various techniques he uses to create his images.

jh-sh

WATERFOWL WILDERNESS (A-V Exploration) c. 1969. 26 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 5, Sound - 4
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 4, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 4
Overall Film Value: 4

This film follows several ducks and geese as they migrate south from Canada in the fall and return to the north in the spring. It includes a good sequence of mallard ducks raising their young. An Audubon Wildlife Theater film.

el-jh-sh-g

WATERMEN OF THE CHESAPEAKE (NOAA) c. 1960. 28 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 2, Picture - 2, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 3, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 1
Overall Film Value: 2

Looks at the harvest from the Chesapeake Bay--fish, crabs, clams, and oysters. Discussion of the watermen and their lives is minimal. Other films cover this subject better.

el-jh

THE WATER PLANET (Churchill) c. 1970. 19 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 2, Picture - 5, Sound - 4
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 4, Emotional - 3, In-depth - 2
Overall Film Value: 2

The earth is the only planet to be covered extensively with water. This film is a collection of unrelated vignettes exploring different aspects of marine and fresh water life and man's relationship to the watery world. Disjointed but attractive introduction to aquatic studies. Part of the series, "The Undersea World of Jacques Cousteau." A 54-minute version is also available.

jh-sh-g

WAVES ACROSS THE PACIFIC (McGraw-Hill/Lamont-Columbia) 1968. 30 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 5, Picture - 3, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 1, In-depth - 5
Overall Film Value: 5

Shows scientists tracking waves from Antarctic storms across the Pacific to Alaska using stations on New Zealand, Samoa, Hawaii, the research vessel FLIP, and Alaska. Most of the film concerned with preparation for the study. Results not stressed as much as scenes showing how a scientist organizes a large project. Good film but specialized.

sh-c-g

WAVES ON WATER (Encyclopedia Britannica) 1965. 15 Min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 3, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 1, In-depth - 4
Overall Film Value: 3

As a basic introduction to waves, this film uses wave tanks and scenes of waves in ponds and the sea to illustrate the wave crest and trough, the circular motion of water in a wave, the concept of fetch, the changes waves undergo in shallow water, and tsunamis.

jh-sh

WE EXPLORE THE BEACH (Coronet) 1955. 11 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 3, Picture - 4, Sound - 4
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 2, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 1
Overall Film Value: 2

Betty, Billy, and Mr. Boone explore the beach and find sea birds, sea shells, and other animals.

p

WETLANDS OF THE U.S.A. (Macmillan) 1972. 12 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 4, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 4, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 3
Overall Film Value: 3

Examines three fresh water swamps: the Everglades, Okefenokee, and the bayou country of the Mississippi Delta. Good photography.

WE WERE THERE, BUT NOT FOR CONQUEST (U.S. Army Corps of Engineer, North Atlantic) 1975. 28 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 3, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 4, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 4
Overall Film Value: 4

Produced for the U.S. Bicentennial, this film illustrates the history of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. It stresses the Corps' non-military projects including the building of early railroads and canals, many buildings and monuments in Washington, D.C., the Panama Canal, the Intracoastal Waterway, the DEW line, the St. Lawrence Seaway, and Cape Canaveral.

el-jh-sh-c(i)-g

WHALER OUT OF NEW BEDFORD (McGraw-Hill) 1963. 24 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 3, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 3, Emotional - 3, In-depth - 2
Overall Film Value: 3

Uses a 1300-foot long panorama painting to depict the story of whaling in all corners of the world. Story told entirely by nineteenth-century music and songs. Of historical interest.

el-jh-sh-c-g

WHALES (Churchill) c. 1967. 22 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 5, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 4, Emotional - 3, In-depth - 3
Overall Film Value: 4

Along with Cousteau and his crew, we observe finback and sperm whales underwater. Incredible underwater photography of these beautiful creatures. A fascinating film, but provides little information on the life history of these animals. A part of the series, "The Undersea World of Jacques Cousteau." A 54-minute version is also available.

jh-sh-g

WHALES, DOLPHINS AND MEN (Time-Life) c. 1973. 52 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 5, Picture - 5, Sound - 5
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 3, In-depth - 4
Overall Film Value: 5

Gives us a close-up view of many species of whales and dolphins. The language, intelligence and social behavior of these animals is discussed, as is their exploitation by man. While a factual film, there is also an effective appeal to stop the slaughter of these great beasts. There are good interviews with scientific researchers and good narration in general. Excellent film, but quite long for classroom use.

el-jh-sh-c-g

WHAT IS A FISH? (Encyclopedia Britannica) 1963. 22 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 3, Picture - 3, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 4, Emotional - 1, In-depth - 3
Overall Film Value: 3

Discusses three groups of fishes (bony fishes, sharks and rays, and lampreys and hagfishes), evolution of jaws from gill bars and teeth from skin denticles, fins, scales, feeding mechanisms, and embryological development.

sh-c-g

WHAT'S UNDER THE OCEAN? (BFA) 14 min. Color.

Illustrates the methods, equipment, and vessels used to study the ocean and its floor. Shows features of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

el-jh-sh

WHERE EAGLES SWIM (A-V Exploration) c. 1969. 23 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 4, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 3
Overall Film Value:

This film explains the research on bald eagles being carried out by a young couple in British Columbia. It includes excellent photographs of these birds in flight and also scenes of them feeding, bathing, and swimming by using their wings as paddles. An Audubon Wildlife Theater film.

el-jh-sh-g

WHERE LAND AND WATER MEET (Indiana University) c. 1958. 30 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 3, Picture - 2, Sound - 2
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 4, Emotional - 2, In-depth - 2
Overall Film Value: 2

Illustrates many of the animals of Florida's sandy beach and nearby waters. Some of the species shown include sand fleas, ghost crabs, blue crabs, sea urchins, sea cucumbers, horseshoe crabs, mussels, barnacles and many others. Little discussion of the ecology of the area. Part of the "Survival in the Sea" series.

jh-sh

A WHOLE NEW WORLD (Petroleum Equipment Suppliers Association) c. 1970. 18 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 3, Picture - 4, Sound - 4
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 1, Emotional - 4, In-depth - 1
Overall Film Value: 1

This film shows offshore oil platforms in the Gulf of Mexico acting as "reefs" which attract numerous types of marine life to the area. It argues that the offshore oil industry is not only compatible with the marine environment but has actually substantially improved both the commercial and sport fishing industries.

jh-sh-g

WILDFOWL SANCTUARY (A-V Exploration) c. 1969. 25 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 5, Sound - 3
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 4, Emotional - 3, In-depth - 3
Overall Film Value: 4

This film shows many species of waterfowl in their natural habitats and explains the benefits of sanctuaries. Pintail ducks, black ducks, common eiders, Canadian geese and snow geese are shown nesting. King eiders, wood ducks, hooded mergansers, goldeneyes and shoveler ducks are also portrayed. An Audubon Wildlife Theater film.

el-jh-sh-g

WILDLIFE BY AIR (A-V Exploration) c. 1967. 25 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 3, Picture - 5, Sound - 4
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 4, Emotional - 1, In-depth - 2
Overall Film Value: 3

In travelogue style, this film follows a wildlife photographer on his visits to various habitats. In a rocky intertidal area along the Maine coast he finds barnacles, sea urchins, sea cucumbers and starfish. Off the Dry Tortugas Islands near Key West are coral reefs and many species of fish. Scenes from the Bahamas complete the film. An Audubon Wildlife Theater film.

WILL THE GATOR GLADES SURVIVE? (Indiana University) c. 1974. approx. 28 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 4, Picture - 5, Sound - 5
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 4, In-depth - 4
Overall Film Value: 5

This film, which was produced for NET, examines the growing problems in the Everglades where water is being diverted from the area to support an increased population and agriculture. The loss of water and the disrupted flooding cycle have reduced the number of nesting birds in the area by a factor of 30, from 1,500,000 to 50,000. The film includes good pictures of herons, spoonbills, storks, cormorants, ospreys, and eagles. Additionally, it points out that poaching has reduced the alligator population to one-tenth of its former size.

el-jh-sh-c-g

WORLD BENEATH THE SEA (Paramount-Oxford Films) c. 1976. 23 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 3, Picture - 5, Sound - 4
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 4, Emotional - 3, In-depth - 3
Overall Film Value: 4

This film illustrates how camouflage, aggression, mimicry, and predation influence survival in a coral reef habitat. Excellent photography of many animals includes the porcupine fish, stingray, jellyfish, sea urchin, octopus, moray eel, and blue crab.

el-jh-sh-g

THE WORLD OF JACQUES-YVES COUSTEAU (Modern Talking Picture Service) 1966. 52 min. Color.

Technical Quality: Structure - 5, Picture - 5, Sound - 5
Treatment of Subject: Factual - 5, Emotional - 3, In-depth - 5
Overall Film Value: 4

Depicts the story of six aquanauts as they spend almost a month under the sea at a depth of 300 feet. Using specially designed metal houses as their base of operations, these men prove it is possible to do strenuous work under the sea. Interesting film on early Man-in-the-Sea program. This is NOT a part of Cousteau's film series.

el-jh-sh-c-g

ZONATION ON A MARINE ROCK PLATFORM (Macmillan) 13 min. Color.

Describes the various zones of a rocky shore, the major species that inhabit each zone, and the adaptation of each animal to its environment.

jh-sh-c(i)-g

TOPICAL LIST OF MARINE ENVIRONMENT FILMS

For film annotations, see alphabetical listing preceding this section.

NOTE: Because films are often difficult to classify as to subject matter, they may sometimes be listed in more than one category.

Ecosystems

BEYOND THE BEACH

BILLION DOLLAR MARSH

CLOUD OVER THE CORAL REEF

CORAL JUNGLE

CRISIS IN THE ESTUARY

ECOSYSTEMS: A COMMUNITY BENEATH THE SEA

ESTUARY

THE EVERGLADES

THE EVERGLADES REGION: AN ECOLOGICAL STUDY

THE EXPERIMENTAL CONDITIONS

FIVE HUNDRED MILLION YEARS BENEATH THE SEA

THE GREAT BARRIER REEF

THE LAST MARSH

LIFE IN THE SEA

LIFE ON THE CORAL REEF

THE LIVING TIDE--THE ROCKY SHORE

OCEAN DESERT

OCEANOGRAPHY: THE ROLE OF PEOPLE IN OCEAN SCIENCES

ON THE ROCKS

PORT NOARLUNGA REEF

REEF AT MICHAELMAS CAY

THE RIVER OF GRASS

THE SALT MARSH: A QUESTION OF VALUES

THE SALT MARSHES: BARRIER BETWEEN SEA AND LAND

THE SEASHORE-PACIFIC COAST

SECRET LIFE OF A TROUT RIVER

SHORES OF GULF ST. VINCENT

THEY LIVE BY WATER

TIDE POOL LIFE

Ecosystems (Cont'd.)

TWILIGHT REEFS

WE EXPLORE THE BEACH

WETLANDS OF THE U.S.A.

WILL THE GATOR GLADES SURVIVE?

WORLD BENEATH THE SEA

ZONATION OF A MARINE ROCK PLATFORM

General Oceanography

AIRBORNE OCEANOGRAPHY

BIRTH OF LIFE

CHALLENGE OF THE SEA

CONQUERING THE SEA

THE DEEP FRONTIER

DELAWARE RIVER MODEL

DROP BY DROP TO THE SEA

THE EARTH: ITS OCEANS

THE ENDLESS SEA

EXPLORING THE OCEAN

FOOD CHAINS IN THE OCEAN

GULF STREAM

HOW LEVEL IS SEA LEVEL?

LAND OF THE SEA

LIFE IN THE OCEAN

METHODS AND INSTRUMENTS OF OCEANOGRAPHY

THE MYSTERIOUS DEEP

NATURE OF SEA WATER

NORTH PACIFIC

THE OCEAN: A FIRST FILM

OCEAN TIDES-BAY OF FUNDY

OCEANOGRAPHY: SCIENCE OF THE SEA

OCEANS OF SCIENCE

OUR ROUND EARTH: ITS WATERS

General Oceanography (Cont'd.)

SCIENCE GOES TO SEA

SCIENCE OF THE SEA

THE SEA

THE SEASHORE--ATLANTIC COAST

SOUNDS OF THE SEA

TIDES OF THE OCEAN

THE TURBULENT OCEAN

THE WATER PLANET

WAVES ACROSS THE PACIFIC

WAVES ON WATER

WHAT'S UNDER THE OCEAN

Invertebrate Zoology

ADAPTIVE RADIATION--THE MOLLUSKS

ANIMALS WITHOUT BACKBONES

COELENTERATES--THE STINGING-CELLED ANIMALS

COLOR CHANGES IN FISH AND SQUID

ECHINODERMS AND MOLLUSKS

ECHINODERMS--SEA STARS AND THEIR RELATIVES

THE FIRST MANY-CELLED ANIMALS--THE SPONGES

THE HOMELY MOLLUSK

JELLYFISH AND THEIR RELATIVES

KINGDOM ANIMALIA: COELENTERATES

KINGDOM ANIMALIA: ECHINODERMS

KINGDOM ANIMALIA: "MOLLUSCS"

LAND AND WATER CRABS

LIMULUS EXTERNAL ANATOMY AND LOCOMOTION

MOLLUSKS (SNAILS, OYSTERS, OCTOPUSES AND THEIR RELATIVES)

THE NIGHT OF THE SQUID

PARADE OF INVERTEBRATES

REPRODUCTION IN THE SEA URCHIN

SEA SHELL ANIMALS

SEGMENTATION--THE ANNELID WORMS

SPONGE: TREASURE FROM THE SEA

SPONGES: POROUS AND SAC-LIKE ANIMALS

Man's Relationship with the Sea

AGNES WAS NO LADY

ALASKAN PIPE DREAM

ALONE AND THE SEA

ALONE IN MY LOBSTER BOAT

AMERICANA: YANKEE WHALING

BILLION DOLLAR MARSH

THE BIOLOGIST AND THE BOY

BY THE SEA

CAPE HORN PASSAGE TO CALIFORNIA

CAPTAIN STORMALONG

CLOUD OVER THE CORAL REEF

CRISIS IN THE ESTUARY

CRUISING THE EAST

CRY OF THE MARSH

DEEP BLUE WORLD

DETERIORATION OF WATER

DOCKSIDE

DRAGGERMAN'S HAUL

THE DROWNING BAY

THE ENDANGERED SHORE

THE ERIE CANAL

ESTUARINE HERITAGE

FULL FATHOM FIVE

GREAT, GREAT LAKES

THE HARBOR

HARBORS OF AMERICA

HOW'S THE WATER?

INLAND WATERS-INLAND PORTS

AN INTRODUCTION TO COASTAL ENGINEERING

IT'S YOUR COAST

THE LITTLE MARINER--A TRUE FAIRY TALE

THE LITTLE RED LIGHTHOUSE AND THE GREAT GRAY BRIDGE

THE MARINE BIOLOGIST

MEN AT BAY

MEN, SHIPS AND GREAT LAKES

OF BROCCOLI, AND CELERY AND PELICANS AND SEALS

Man's Relationship with the Sea (Cont'd.)

OIL! SPOIL!

PADDLE TO THE SEA

PLANNING FOR A BETTER BAY

THE POISONED SEA

THE RISE AND FALL OF THE GREAT LAKES

SANTA BARBARA-EVERYBODY'S MISTAKE

THE SEA AND THE JAPANESE

SEALAB I

THE SEAPORT

SEASHORE

SECOND CHANCE

STEAMBOAT BILL

STORY OF A BOOK (PAGOO)

STREET OF THE SARDINE

SUNKEN TREASURE

SWIMMY

THOSE INCREDIBLE DIVING MACHINES

TO HELP MAN FIND HIS WAY

TUGBOATS AND HARBORS

UNCLE SMILEY GOES TO THE BEACH

VENOMOUS ANIMALS OF THE SEA

VOYAGE OF THE BRIGANTINE YANKEE

WATERBOUND, OUR CHANGING OUTER BANKS

WATERCOLOR PAINTING-THE MARINE SCENE WITH HERB OLSEN

WATERMEN OF THE CHESAPEAKE

WE WERE THERE, BUT NOT FOR CONQUEST

A WHOLE NEW WORLD

THE WORLD BENEATH THE SEA

THE WORLD OF JACQUES-YVES COUSTEAU

Marine Botany

ALGAE

LIFE CYCLE OF THE ROCKWEED

THE MANGROVES

SIMPLE PLANTS--ALGAE

Marine Ecology

ADAPTATION TO A MARINE ENVIRONMENT

ADAPTATION TO THE OCEAN ENVIRONMENT

BEACH AND SEA ANIMALS

BETWEEN THE TIDES

BIRTH OF LIFE

BLOOD CIRCULATION IN MARINE ANIMALS

THE BREATH OF LIFE

COLOR CHANGES IN FISH AND SQUID

DEEP BLUE WORLD

EGG INTO ANIMAL

FOOD CHAINS IN THE OCEAN

THE LAND OF THE DROWNED RIVER

THE LIFE CYCLE

MARINE ANIMALS OF THE OPEN COAST

MARINE LIFE

A MEETING WITH THE SEA

PLANKTON

PLANKTON AND THE OPEN SEA

PLANKTON--LIFE OF THE SEA

PLANKTON OF THE SEA

PLANKTON: PASTURES OF THE OCEAN

PLANKTON TO FISH: A FOOD CYCLE

POND-LIFE FOOD WEB

SEASHORE

SEASHORE LIFE

SHOULD OCEANS MEET?

STRANGE PARTNERS

THE SURVIVAL FACTOR

TO CATCH A MEAL

VENOMOUS ANIMALS OF THE SEA

WATERFOWL WILDERNESS

WE EXPLORE THE BEACH

WHERE EAGLES SWIM

WHERE LAND AND WATER MEET

WILDFOWL SANCTUARY

WILDLIFE BY AIR

Marine Geology

BARRIER BEACH

THE BEACH--A RIVER OF SAND

CONTINENTAL DRIFT

CONTINENTS ADRIFT

THE DRIFTING OF THE CONTINENTS

THE EARTH BENEATH THE SEA

THE EARTH: COASTLINES

FAMOUS--BOUNDARY OF CREATION

FIRE UNDER THE SEA

HISTORY--LAYER BY LAYER

LAND BENEATH THE SEA

MARINE EROSION PROCESSES: CLIFFED COASTS

NORTH AMERICA--ITS COASTLINES

THE NOT-SO-SOLID EARTH

SEACOASTS: A FIRST FILM

THE SEASHORE: ATLANTIC COAST

THAT VERY SPECIAL SHIP

WHAT'S UNDER THE OCEAN?

Resources from the Sea

AMERICANA: YANKEE WHALING

COMMERCIAL FISHING IN THE CHESAPEAKE

CONQUERING THE SEA

THE ENDLESS SEA: FOOD FROM THE SEA

FOOD FROM THE SEA (Same as THE ENDLESS SEA: FOOD FROM THE SEA)

THE GREAT SEA FARM

IT'S THE MAINE SARDINE

LOBSTER COUNTRY

MULLET COUNTRY

OFFSHORE

PACIFIC HALIBUT FISHING

A RIG WITH A VIEW

SHELLFISHING IN CHESAPEAKE BAY

SPONGE: TREASURE FROM THE SEA

THE SUNBEAM SOLUTION

SUPERPORT

Resources from the Sea (Cont'd.)

TAKE TWO FROM THE SEA

TIDAL POWER

TO KEEP THE WORLD RUNNING

WHALER OUT OF NEW BEDFORD

Vertebrate Zoology

AND SO ENDS.....

AQUATIC LOCOMOTION

ATTACK PATTERNS OF SHARKS

BIRDS OF THE MARSH

BIRDS OF THE SANDY BEACH

BIRDS OF THE SEA

BIRDS OF THE SHORE AND MARSH

BIRDS ON A SEASHORE

CARP IN A MARSH

COLOR CHANGES IN FISH AND SQUID

CONVERGENT FEEDING BEHAVIOR IN FISHES

DESERT WHALES

THE DOLPHINS

DOLPHINS AND MEN

EGG INTO ANIMAL

THE EXPERIMENTAL CONDITIONS

FISH: A FIRST INQUIRY

FISH AND THEIR CHARACTERISTICS

FISH ARE INTERESTING

FISH: MASTER OF MOVEMENT

THE FLIGHT OF PENGUINS

THE FLIGHTLESS CORMORANT

THE GALAPAGOS FINCHES

THE GREEN SEA TURTLE

THE MARINE IGUANA: VARIATIONS ON A THEME

THE MUSSEL SPECIALIST

OTTERS, CLOWNS OF THE SEA

THE PELECANIFORM BIRDS

PORTRAIT OF A WHALE

THE RETURN OF THE SEA ELEPHANTS

THE RIGHT WHALE: AN ENDANGERED SPECIES

Vertebrate Zoology (Cont'd.)

SAGA OF THE SEA OTTER
SALMON: CATCH TO CAN
THE SEA
THE SEA GULL
THE SEA HORSE
THE SEA LION
SEALS
SECRET LIFE OF A TROUT RIVER
THE SHARK: LAST OF THE WILD
SHARKS
SHARKS: DANGER IN THE SEA
THE SINGING WHALE
SOCKEYE ODYSSEY
THE STORY OF MENHADEN
A TIME OF MIGRATION
THE TRAGEDY OF THE RED SALMON
THE UNSINKABLE SEA OTTER
WHALES
WHALES, DOLPHINS AND MEN
WHAT IS A FISH?

Weather

AGNES WAS NO LADY
GATE TO WORLD WEATHER
HURRICANE DECISION
HURRICANE WATCH
THE INCONSTANT AIR
ORIGINS OF WEATHER
TORNADO
TSUNAMI!

FILMS IN A SERIES

Listed below are the titles included in four film series mentioned in some of the Project COAST film annotations.

AUDUBON WILDLIFE THEATER

- BETWEEN THE TIDES
- LAND OF THE DROWNED RIVER
- RIVER OF GRASS
- THEY LIVE BY WATER
- WATERFOWL WILDERNESS
- WHERE EAGLES SWIM
- WILDFOWL SANCTUARIES
- WILDLIFE BY AIR

GALAPAGOS: LABORATORY FOR EVOLUTION

- THE EXPERIMENTAL CONDITIONS
- AQUATIC LOCOMOTION
- THE MANGROVES
- THE FLIGHTLESS CORMORANT
- THE GALAPAGOS FINCHES
- THE MARINE IGUANA
- THE PELECANIFORM BIRDS

SURVIVAL IN THE SEA

- LIFE ON THE CORAL REEF
- ON THE ROCKS
- THE LIFE CYCLE
- WHERE LAND AND WATER MEET

THE UNDERSEA WORLD OF JACQUES COUSTEAU

- CORAL JUNGLE
- DESERT WHALES
- FIVE HUNDRED MILLION YEARS BENEATH THE SEA
- THE FLIGHT OF PENGUINS
- THE GREEN SEA TURTLE
- THE NIGHT OF THE SQUID
- THE RETURN OF THE SEA ELEPHANTS
- SEALS
- SHARKS
- THE SINGING WHALE
- SUNKEN TREASURE
- THOSE INCREDIBLE DIVING MACHINES
- THE TRAGEDY OF THE RED SALMON
- THE UNSINKABLE SEA OTTER
- THE WATER PLANET
- WHALES

ADDRESSES OF FILM DISTRIBUTORS

ACI Productions
11th Floor
35 W. 45th Street
New York, NY 10036

American Educational Films
132 Lasky Drive
Beverly Hills, CA 90212

Arthur Barr Productions, Inc.
P. O. Box 7-G
Pasadena, CA 91104

Association-Sterling Films
600 Grand Avenue
Ridgefield, NJ 07657

A-V Explorations, Inc.
2000 Eggert Road
Amherst, NY 14226

Bailey Film Associates
2211 Michigan Avenue
Santa Monica, CA 90404

BBC/Horizon Films
Distributed by:
Time-Life Broadcast, Inc.
Time and Life Building
Rockefeller Center
1271 Avenue of the Americas
New York, NY 10020

BFA Educational Media
467 Severna Drive
Severna Park, MD 21146

Centre Films Inc.
1103 North El Centro Avenue
Hollywood, CA 90038

Churchill Films
622 North Robertson Boulevard
Los Angeles, CA 90069

Cinemasonics
CPT Film Laboratory
639 Wellons Village
Durham, NC 27703
(WATERBOUND must be ordered through University of North Carolina Sea Grant College Program, Attention: Dr. W. L. Rickards, 1235 Burlington Labs., North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC 27607.)

Classroom Film Distributors, Inc.
5610 Hollywood Boulevard
Hollywood, CA 90028

Connecticut Films
6 Cobble Hill Road
Westport, CT 06880

Contemporary Films, Inc.
287 West 25th Street
New York, NY 10001

Coronet Instructional Media
65 East South Water Street
Chicago, IL 60601

Delaware Wild Lands, Inc.
5806 Kennett Pike
Centerville, DE 19807

Department of the Navy
Naval Education and Training
Support Center
Atlantic Commanding Officer
Naval Station, Bldg. Z-86
Norfolk, VA 23511

Encyclopedia Britannica
Educational Corp.
425 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago, IL 60611

Film Associates of California
11014 Santa Monica Boulevard
Los Angeles, CA 90025

Filmfair Communications
10900 Ventura Boulevard
Studio City, CA 91604

Films, Inc.
Director of Distribution
1150 Wilmette Avenue
Wilmette, IL 60091

Granada Films
(Address Unknown)

Harper & Row Publishers, Inc.
10 East 53rd Street
New York, NY 10022

Harvard Film Service
(LIFE CYCLE OF THE
ROCKWEED is out of print)

Indiana University
Audio-Visual Center
Bloomington, IN 41401

John Wiley and Sons, Inc.
605 Third Avenue
New York, NY 10016

Johnson Outboards
Distributed by:
Florida Department of Commerce
Film Library
Collins Building
107 West Gaines Street
Tallahassee, FL 32304

Journal Films
930 Pitner Avenue
Evanston, IL 60202

King Screen Productions
320 Aurora Avenue, N
Seattle, WA 98109

Learning Corporation of America
5065 Berwyn Road
College Park, MD 20740

Macmillan Films
34 MacQuesten Parkway So.
Mt. Vernon, NY 10550

Martin Moyer Productions
900 Federal Avenue
Seattle, WA 98102

McGraw-Hill Text Films
330 West 42nd Street
New York, NY 10036

Milner-Fenwick, Inc.
3800 Liberty Heights Avenue
Baltimore, MD 21215

Modern Mass Media
Distributed by:
Modern Talking Picture Service

Modern Talking Picture Service
2323 New Hyde Park Road
New Hyde Park, NY 11040

Moonlight Productions
2650 California Street
Mountain View, CA 94040

Motorola Inc.
Educational and Training Productions
4545 West Augusta Boulevard
Chicago, IL 60651

National Film Board of Canada
16th Floor
1251 Avenue of the Americas
New York, NY 10020

National Geographic Films
Distributed by:
Modern Talking Picture Service

NBC Educational Enterprises
Room 1040
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, NY 10027

NET Films
Distributed by:
Indiana University

NOAA
Motion Picture Service
Department of Commerce
12231 Wilkins Avenue
Rockville, MD 20852

Paramount - Oxford Films
8451 Marathon Street
Los Angeles, CA 90038

Perspective Films
1369 West Erie Street
Chicago, IL 60610

Petroleum Equipment Suppliers Assoc.
Rivers, Dyke
Y & R Co., Inc.
P. O. Box 27359
Houston, TX 77027

Pictura Films Distribution Corp.
43 West 16th Street
New York, NY 10011

Pied Piper Productions
P. O. Box 320
Verdugo City, CA 90146

Pyramid Film Productions
P. O. Box 1048
317 Georgina Avenue
Santa Monica, CA 90406

Q-ED Productions
P. O. Box 1608
Burbank, CA 91507

RHR Filmedia, Inc.
1212 6th Avenue
New York, NY 10036

Rutgers University
Department of Biophotography
New Brunswick, NJ 08903

Shell Oil Co.-Film Library
450 North Meridian Street
Indianapolis, IN 46204

Telefilm Ltd.
P. O. Box 709
Homosassa Springs, FL 32647

Time-Life Films
100 Eisenhower Drive
Paramus, NJ 07652

Universal Education and Visual Arts
100 Universal City Plaza
Universal City, CA 91608

U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
District Baltimore
P. O. Box 1715
Baltimore, MD 21203

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District
Los Angeles
Attn: Graphic Arts (Rm. 6213)
P. O. Box 2711
Los Angeles, CA 90053

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Division North Atlantic
90 Church Street
New York, NY 10805

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Waterways Experimental Station
P. O. Box 631
Vicksburg, MS 39180

U.S. Weather Bureau
(HURRICANE WATCH is out of print)

Virginia Dept. of Education
Film Production Service
P. O. Box 60
Richmond, VA 23216

Ward's Natural Science Establishment, Inc.
Modern Learning Aids Division
P. O. Box 1712
Rochester, NY 14603

Weston Wood Studios
Weston, CT 06880

Woods Hole Oceanographic
Institution
Woods Hole, MA 12543

Xerox Films
245 Long Hill Road
Middletown, CT 06457

FILM BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Canadian National Committee. 1970. WATER FILMS, 2ND EDITION, 1965-1974. U. S. Office of Education. ERIC ED 067 224.
A listing of 455 entries. The document includes the title source and an annotation for each entry.*

Carter, Ledford C. 1962. FILMS: OCEANS. Journal of Geography, 61: 419-20.
A list of 12 films, sources, running time, year of publication. Seven of the entries are annotated.*

Chapman, Frank L. 1971. MARINE SCIENCE FILM CATALOG. U. S. Office of Education. ERIC ED 052 049.
A listing of 48 films and filmstrips. Each entry includes the type, producer, recommended grade level, running time and a summary of content.*

Chapman, Frank L. 1967. MARINE SCIENCE FILM CATALOG, MOVIES, FILMSTRIPS AND SLIDES. U. S. Office of Education. ERIC ED 019 252.
An annotated list of 16 mm films and 35 mm film strips and slides. Title, producer, topic and grade level are included. Available from Carteret County Public Schools, Beaufort, North Carolina.*

Cuzon du Rest, R. P. 1969. FILMS ON OCEANOGRAPHY. U. S. Office of Education. ERIC ED 045 433.
A list of films in the areas of general oceanography: marine biology, chemistry, engineering geology, and physics. Includes information on content, running time, type of audience for which it was intended and sources.*

Grignon, Phillip G. 1971. GUIDE TO FILMS (16 mm) ABOUT ECOLOGY, ADAPTATION AND POLLUTION. Serina Press. Alexandria, VA 55 p.

National Audiovisual Center. 1969. A CATALOG OF MOTION PICTURES AND FILMSTRIPS FOR SALE BY THE NATIONAL AUDIOVISUAL CENTER. U. S. Office of Education. ERIC ED 033 612.
An annotated list of 3,000 films which document operations by federal agencies, some in marine biology. Available from National Audiovisual Center, Washington, D. C. 20409.*

Newren, Edward F., Ed. 1973. JAPANESE SCIENCE FILMS: A DESCRIPTIVE AND EVALUATIVE CATALOG OF 16mm MOTION PICTURES, 8mm CARTRIDGES, AND VIDEO TAPES. American Science Film Association. Bethesda, MD. 111 p.
One hundred and eighty Japanese 16mm motion pictures, 8mm cartridges, and video tapes produced and judged appropriate for a variety of audience levels are listed in alphabetical order by title with descriptive and evaluative information. Among the 19 subject areas listed are: archeology, microbiology, oceanography, astronomy, and ornithology.

Ring, Paul. 1974. MARINE RELATED FILMS AVAILABLE FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF MAINE FILM RENTAL LIBRARY. U. S. Office of Education. ERIC ED 095 023. 20 p.
Each entry contains a brief annotation, as well as grade levels and running times.*

Serena Press. 1971. GUIDE TO FILMS (16mm) ABOUT ECOLOGY, ADAPTION AND POLLUTION. U. S. Office of Education. ERIC ED 055 .
Some of the inclusions are in the marine area. Available from Serena Press, 70 Kennedy Street, Alexandria, Virginia 22305.*

------. 1972. THORNE MARINE ENVIRONMENTS SERIES. Educational Product Report. Number 41; 5(5): 5-7.

Warsh, K. L. 1970. WATER FILMS, 2ND EDITION, 1965-1974. Canadian National Committee. Ottawa, ON. 181 p.

World Future Society. 1973. FILMS ON THE FUTURE: A SELECTIVE LISTING. U. S. Office of Education. ERIC ED 074 009.
Some marine films are included in this list. Each entry includes a brief annotation, year of release, rental fee, length, rental source, film number and whether the film is black and white or color.*

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* Schlenker, Richard M. 1976. A PARTIAL BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR PRECOLLEGE MARINE SCIENCE EDUCATORS. University of Maine Sea Grant Program, Orono, ME. Used with permission.

PROJECT COAST

LIST OF FILMSTRIPS

The filmstrips listed were selected and included here for their relevance to coastal and oceanic studies. The sources are listed as they appeared in the various catalogs used; some of the filmstrips may be available from other sources. Cassettes are included where the notation "Sound" is made.

ANIMALS AND THEIR WORLD: FISH. McGraw-Hill c. 24 frames. Color. Gr. level: 4-8.

ANIMALS WITH BACKBONES: DISCOVERING FISHES. Encyclopedia Britannica. c. 60 frames. Color. Gr. level: 3-6.

ANIMALS WITHOUT BACKBONES.
Series of five:
One Celled Animals
Different Kinds of Worms
The Snail and Its Relatives
The Sea Star and Related Spiny-Skinned Animals
Lobster and Its Relatives
Encyclopedia Britannica. c. 50 frames each. Color. Gr. level: 4-8.

THE AQUARIUM. McGraw-Hill. c. 42 frames. Color. Gr. level: 1-6.

THE BEACH. Prentice-Hall. Sound. Color. Gr. level: 5-12.

CLASSIFICATION OF INVERTEBRATE ANIMALS.
Series of eleven:
How Animals Are Classified
The Protozoa
Sponges, Coelenterates, Ctenophores
The Flatworms
Roundworms and Some Minor Phyla of Animals
Snails and Slugs
Chitons, Tooth Shells, Clams and Octopuses
The Segmented Worms
The Crustaceans
Arachnids, Centipedes and Millipedes
Sea Stars and Their Relatives.
Encyclopedia Britannica. c. 49 frames each. Color. Gr. level: 8-12.

CLASSIFICATION OF LIVING FISH.
Series of four:
Primitive Cartilage Fish
Primitive Bony Fish
Representative Soft-Finned and Spiny-Finned Fish
Some Specialized Perciform Fish
Encyclopedia Britannica. c. 47 frames each. Color. Gr. level: 8-12.

CRUSTACEANS. McGraw-Hill. c. 24 frames. Black & White. Gr. level: 10-12.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF ANIMALS: SOME WATER ANIMALS. Encyclopedia Britannica. c. 38 frames. Color. Gr. level: 1-3.

DISCOVERING LIFE AROUND US - A VISIT TO THE SEASHORE. Encyclopedia Britannica
c. 38 frames. Color. Gr. level: 1-3.

ECHINODERMS. McGraw-Hill. c. 24 frames. Black & White. Gr. level: 10-12.

ECOLOGY AT WORK: A STUDY OF THE SEA OTTER.
Series of three:
The Sea Otter and Its Environment
Life Cycle and Behavior of the Sea Otter
The Sea Otter and Man
Prentice-Hall. Sound. Color. Gr. level: 5-12.

ECOLOGY: FOREST AND SEA.
Series of two:
The Ecology of the Sea
The Ecology of the Forest
Prentice-Hall. Sound. Color. Gr. level: 5-8.

ECOLOGY: POLLUTION.
Series of two:
Pollution of the Atmosphere
Pollution of the Waters
Prentice-Hall. Sound. Color. Gr. level: 5-12.

EXPLORING SEA AND SPACE
Series of five:
World Beneath the Sea
Riches from the Sea
Exploring Distant Worlds
Benefits from Space
Looking Ahead in Sea and Space
National Geographic. 12-14 min. each. Sound. Color. Gr. level: 5-12.

EXPLORING THE OCEAN.
Series of six:
Where the Land Meets the Sea
Describing the Ocean
Life in the Open Sea
The Ocean's Challenge
An Oceanographic Field Trip
Working in Oceanography
Prentice-Hall. Sound. Color. Gr. level: 5-8.

THE HIGHER INVERTEBRATES: ECHINODERMS. Encyclopedia Britannica. c. 84 frames, 17 min.
Sound. Color. Gr: level: 10-12.

HOW LOBSTERS GROW. McGraw-Hill. c. 35 frames. Color. Gr. level: 1-6.

THE KINGFISHER. McGraw-Hill. c. 32 frames. Color. Gr. level: 1-6.

THE LOWER INVERTEBRATES.
Series of five:
Platyhelminthes: The Flat Worms
Aschelminthes: Nematodes and Rotifers
Sponges
Coelenterates and Ctenophores
Mollusks
Encyclopedia Britannica. c. 72 frames, 17 min. each. Color. Gr. level: 10-12.

THE LOWER VERTEBRATES.
Series of five:
Lower Chordates and Primitive Fishes
Bony Fishes
Amphibians
Reptiles
Birds
Encyclopedia Britannica. c. 86 frames, 17 min. Sound. Color. Gr. level: 10-12.

MAINTAINING BIOLOGICAL SPECIMENS- HOW TO MAKE AN AQUARIUM. Encyclopedia Britannica. c. 50 frames. Color. Gr. level: 4-9.

MEET THE SEA OTTER. Prentice-Hall. Sound. Color. Gr. level: 1-5.

MOLLUSKS. McGraw-Hill. c. 24 frames. Black & White. Gr. level: 10-12.

OCEANOGRAPHY: UNDERSTANDING OUR DEEP FRONTIER.
Series of five:
Unit I - An Introduction to Oceanography
Unit II - Physical Oceanography, Chemical Oceanography
Unit III - Geological Oceanography, Biological Oceanography
Unit IV - Ocean Engineering, Marine Resources
Unit V - Air-Sea Interaction, A Career in Oceanography
Encyclopedia Britannica. Unit I - 82 frames, Units 11 - V c. 70 frames; 15 min. each. Sound. Color. Gr. level: 8-12.

OCEAN RESOURCES. McGraw-Hill. c. 40 frames. Color. Gr. level: 4-8.

THE OCEANS. McGraw-Hill. c. 42 frames. Color. Gr. level: 1-6.

THE OCEANS
Series of two:
Planktonic, Nektonic, Benthonic Realms
Adaptation to Oceanic Environment
Prentice-Hall. Sound. Color. Gr. level: 5-12.

OCEANS AND COASTS. McGraw-Hill. c. 40 frames. Color. Gr. level: 4-8.

OCEANS AND THEIR HISTORIES. McGraw-Hill. c. 35 frames. Color. Gr. level: 4-8.

SEACOAST ECOLOGY. McGraw-Hill. c. 48 frames. Color Gr. level: 7-12.

SEA LIFE.
Series of five:
The Saltwater World
The Shell Builders
Curiosities of the Sea
Surface Breathers: The Mammals
The Octopus
National Geographic. 12-14 min. each. Sound. Color. Gr. level: 5-12.

SHARKS. National Geographic, 14 min. Sound. Color. Gr. level: 3-8.

SHORES: THE EDGES OF THINGS.
Series of six:
Our Shores
Patterns of Rocky Shores
Inhabitants
Beaches and Their Sands
Marshes and Their Mud
Wind and Sand
Prentice-Hall. Sound. Color. Gr. level: 4-8.

SPONGES AND COELENTERATES. McGraw-Hill. c. 24 frames. Black & White. Gr. level: 10-12.

THE STORY OF THE ATLANTIC SALMON. McGraw-Hill. c. 35 frames. Color. Gr. level: 1-6.

THE STORY OF THE PACIFIC SALMON. McGraw-Hill. c. 35 frames. Color. Gr. level: 1-6.

UNDERSEA EXPLORATION. The Cousteau Group, Inc. Educational Properties, Inc. Sound. Color. Gr. level: 8-12.

WATER POLLUTION. Prentice-Hall. Sound. Color. Gr. level: 6-8.

THE WETLANDS
Series of two:
Salt Water
Fresh Water
Prentice-Hall. Sound. Color. Gr. level: 5-12.

SIMULATION GAMES

The compilation of material to be contained in this section is in progress. This listing will be added here at a later date.

PROJECT COAST

MARINE ART COLLECTION

The Marine Art Prints, Slides and Books cited in the following lists make up the Project COAST Marine Art Collection. They are a small sample of the many fine arts resources available for use in marine environment studies. Although marine education deals in a large part with the sciences, it also extends to the humanities and the Project COAST Art Collection exemplifies the role that the marine environment has played in art. These lists are only representative of the resources available. Additional marine art books, slides and prints are obtainable from bookstores and museum shops.

PROJECT COAST
MARINE ART PRINTS

Allston, Washington. RISING OF A THUNDERSTORM AT SEA. 1804. Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

Boudin, Louis-Eugene. THE BEACH AT VILLERVILLE. National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C.

Buttersworth, James E. AMERICAN SCHOONER ENTERING PORTSMOUTH HARBOR. C. 1870. Private Collection.

Buttersworth, James E. ARMINA IN NEW YORK HARBOR. C. 1881. Private Collection.

Buttersworth, James E. BALTIMORE CLIPPER ARCHITECT. C. 1850. Private Collection.

Buttersworth, James E. CATBOATS RACING. C. 1876. Private Collection.

Buttersworth, James E. CLIPPER SHIPS IN STORM. C. 1860. Private Collection.

Buttersworth, James E. CLIPPER SHIPS CONTEST AND YOUNG AMERICA. C. 1853. Private Collection.

Buttersworth, James E. DAUNTLESS AND SAPPHO ROUNDING THE MARK. C. 1871. Private Collection.

Buttersworth, James E. FETCHING THE MARK. C. 1855. Private Collection.

Buttersworth, James E. FIRST AMERICA'S CUP RACE. C. 1870. Private Collection.

Buttersworth, James E. H.M.S. BRITANNIA. C. 1842. Private Collection.

Buttersworth, James E. HOMESTEAD. C. 1860. Private Collection.

Buttersworth, James E. MAGIC AND GRACIE. C. 1871. Private Collection.

Buttersworth, James E. MAIN STREET, SARATOGA SPRINGS. C. 1860. The New York State Historical Association.

Buttersworth, James E. MAYFLOWER LEADING GALATEA AROUND THE LIGHTSHIP. C. 1886. Private Collection.

Buttersworth, James E. NEW YORK BAY--HOMEWARD BOUND SHIPS. C. 1875. Private Collection.

Buttersworth, James E. SHIPPING OFF BOSTON. C. 1865. Private Collection.

Buttersworth, James E. SLOOP MARIA RACING THE SCHOONER YACHT AMERICA, MAY 1851. C. 1851. Private Collection.

Buttersworth, James E. THRASHING TO WINDWARD. C. 1840. Private Collection.

Buttersworth, James E. TOPSAIL SCHOONER LITTLE JOHN OFF EDDYSTONE LIGHT. C. 1837. Private Collection.

Buttersworth, James E. VESTA OFF THE NEEDLES. C. 1867. Private Collection.

Buttersworth, James E. VIEW OF NASSAU. C. 1860. Private Collection.

Buttersworth, James E. VOLUNTEER. C. 1887. Private Collection.

Buttersworth, James E. WESTWARD--HO. C. 1854. Private Collection.

Buttersworth, James E. YACHTING SCENE OFF STATEN ISLAND. C. 1871. Private Collection.

Cassatt, Mary. THE BOATING PARTY. 1893. National Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C.

Chambers, Thomas. FELUCCA OFF GIBRALTAR. 1807. National Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C.

*Chase, Robert. BEACH SHACK.

Copley, John S. WATSON AND THE SHARK. 1778. National Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C.

Coulter, William A. ARRIVED, ALL WELL. Chartered Bank of London, San Francisco, Calif.

Coulter, William A. FULL AND BY. Chartered Bank of London. San Francisco, Calif.

Cuyp, Aelbert. THE MAAS AT DORDRECHT. C. 1660. National Gallery of Art. Washington, D.C.

Dufy, Raoul. MEDITERRANEAN SEA. Baltimore Museum of Art, Baltimore, MD.

Eakins, Thomas. SAILBOATS RACING ON THE DELAWARE. 1874. Philadelphia Museum of Art.

Eakins, Thomas. STARTING OUT AFTER RAIL. Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

Heade, Martin J. LATE AFTERNOON RIO DE JANEIRO BAY. 1864. National Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C.

Homer, Winslow. BREEZING UP. 1876. National Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C.

Homer, Winslow. FISHING BOATS, KEY WEST. 1903. Metropolitan Museum of Art, NY.

Homer, Winslow. FOG WARNING. 1885. Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

Homer, Winslow. GULF STREAM. 1899. Metropolitan Museum of Art, NY.

Homer, Winslow. HURRICANE, BAHAMAS. 1898. Metropolitan Museum of Art, NY.

Homer, Winslow. LONG BRANCH, NEW JERSEY. 1869. Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

Homer, Winslow. THE LOOKOUT--"ALL'S WELL". 1869. Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

Homer, Winslow. NASSAU. 1899. Metropolitan Museum of Art, NY.

Homer, Winslow. NORTHEASTER. 1895. Metropolitan Museum of Art, NY.

Homer, Winslow. RIGHT AND LEFT. 1909. National Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C.

Homer, Winslow. SHORE AND SURF, NASSAU. 1899. Metropolitan Museum of Art, NY.

Hopper, Edward. LIGHTHOUSE AT TWO LIGHTS. 1929. Metropolitan Museum of Art, NY.

Korin, Ogata. WAVES AT MATSUSHIMA. Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

Lane, Fitz Hugh. SHIPS IN ICE NEAR GLOUCESTER. C. 1850. Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

Manet, Edouard. BOATING. 1874. Metropolitan Museum of Art, NY.

#Meyers. U. S. SHIP DALE LYING AT LA PAZ - LOWER CALIFORNIA NO. 29. Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, Hyde Park, NY.

Monet, Claude. THE BEACH AT SAINT-ADRESSE. The Art Institute of Chicago.

Monet, Claude. THE BRIDGE AT ARGENTEUIL. National Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C.

*Norton, Paul N. THE CHARLES W. MORGAN.

*Norton, Paul N. MISTY MORN AT MYSTIC.

*Norton, Paul N. SCHOONER YACHT AMERICA.

*Norton, Paul N. SEAPORT STREET, MYSTIC, CONN.

#Parsons, C. CAPTAIN INGRAHAM, VINDICATING AMERICAN HONOR. 1853. Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, Hyde Park, NY.

Picasso, Pablo. BATHERS. 1919.

Prendergast, Maurice. BOAT LANDING. Wadsworth Atheneum, Hartford, CT.

Renoir, Auguste. OARSMEN AT CHATOU. 1879. National Gallery of Art, Washington, DC.

*Soderberg, Y. E. LOBSTER FISHERMAN.

*Soderberg, Y. E. MAINE COVE.

*Soderberg, Y. E. SAYBROOK LIGHT.

#Southard, James. U. S. S. NORTH CAROLINA - 1825. 1825. Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, Hyde Park, NY.

Tintoretto, Jacopo. CHRIST AT THE SEA OF GALILEE. C. 1575. National Gallery of Art, Washington, DC.

Turner, J. M. W. THE JUNCTION OF THE THAMES AND THE MEDWAY. C. 1805. National Gallery of Art, Washington, DC.

Turner, J. M. W. KEELMEN HEAVING IN COALS BY MOONLIGHT. C. 1835. National Gallery of Art, Washington, DC.

Turner, J. M. W. THE SLAVE SHIP. 1840. Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

Van DeVelde, Willem (The Younger). HET IJ VOOR AMSTERDAM. 1686. Rijks Museum, Amsterdam.

#Walke, H. THE NAVAL EXPEDITION UNDER COMMODORE PERRY, ASCENDING THE TABASCO RIVER AT THE DEVILS BEND. 1848. Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, Hyde Park, NY.

#Walke, H. THE U. S. NAVAL EXPEDITION UNDER COMMODORE M. C. PERRY, ASCENDING THE TUSPAN RIVER. 1848. Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, Hyde Park, NY.

#Walke, H. THE U. S. STEAMERS SCORPION, SPITFIRE, VIXEN AND SCOURGE, WITH 40 BARGES IN TOW, CROSSING THE BAR AT THE MOUTH OF THE TABASCO RIVER. 1848. Franklin D. Roosevelt Library. Hyde Park, NY.

Whistler, James Abbott McNeill. THE LAGOON, VENICE: NOCTURNE IN BLUE AND SILVER. Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

*Wood, Charles C. THE U. S. FRIGATE MACEDONIAN IN DISTRESS. 1819. Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, Hyde Park, NY.

*Wood, Charles C. THE U. S. FRIGATE MACEDONIAN OFF BOSTON. 1819. Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, Hyde Park, NY.

Wyeth, Andrew. SANDSPIT. 1953.

#Yoshikazu, Ichikawa. AMERICAN STEAMSHIP ARRIVING AND DEPARTING. Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, Hyde Park, NY.

#Yoshikazu, Ichikawa. AMERICAN STEAMSHIP, LENGTH 40 KEN. WIDTH 6 KEN. Franklin D. Roosevelt Library Hyde Park, NY.

*The watercolor originals used for the prints by Robert Chase, Paul N. Norton and Y. E. Soderberg are from the James Gordon Bennett Collection, now being shown in American Embassies around the world, through the "Art in the Embassies Program" being conducted by the United States Department of State. Copies of these prints may be obtained from Mystic Seaport, Museum Stores, Mystic, CT 06355.

#These ten reproductions of lithographs and paintings, covering U. S. Naval History between 1816 and 1860, are from the Franklin D. Roosevelt Naval Collection, Hyde Park, NY. The prints were exhibited at the National Archives, Washington, D. C. in 1962, and published by the National Archives Trust Fund Board, General Service Administration, Washington, 1970, under the title The Old Navy II, 1816-1860. (Portfolio I, not in this collection, covers the years 1779-1815.)

PROJECT COAST
MARINE ART SLIDES

Allston, Washington. RISING OF A THUNDERSTORM AT SEA. 1804. Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

Bard, James. HUDSON RIVER STEAMBOAT. 1854. Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. Karolik Collection.

Bernard, Christian. ON THE BEACH. Museum of Modern Art, N. Y.

Bluemner, Oscar. OLD CANAL PORT. 1914. Whitney Museum, N. Y.

Bonington, Richard. FISHING VILLAGE-FRENCH COAST. C. 1823. Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

Brueghel, Jan (The Elder). LANDSCAPE W. FISHING VILLAGE. C. 1604. Toledo Museum of Art, Ohio.

Boudin. ON THE BEACH, TROUVILLE. 1887. National Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C. Chester Dale Collection.

Chambers, Thomas. FELUCCA OFF GIBRALTAR. C. 1850. National Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C.

Clonney, James Goodwyn. THE HAPPY MOMENT. 1847. Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. Karolik Collection.

Copley, John S. WATSON & THE SHARK. 1778. Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

Courbet, Gustave. BEACH IN NORMANDY. C. 1869. National Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C. Chester Dale Collection.

Cuyp, Aelbert. THE MAAS AT DORDRECHT. C. 1660. National Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C. Andrew W. Mellon Collection.

de Chirico, Giorgio. THE NOSTALGIA OF THE INFINITE. C. 1913. Museum of Modern Art, N. Y.

Dufy, Raoul. SAILBOAT AT SAINTE-ADRESSE. 1912. Museum of Modern Art, N. Y.

Eilshemius, Louis M. FLYING DUTCHMAN. Whitney Museum, N. Y.

Feininger, Lyonel. THE BLUE BARQUE. 1944. Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

Feininger, Lyonel. THE STEAMER "ODIN". 1927. Museum of Modern Art, N. Y.

Fiene, Ernest. HUDSON NAVIGATION BOAT. 1927. Whitney Museum, N. Y.

Guardi. A SEAPORT AND CLASSIC RUINS IN ITALY. C. 1760. National Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C. Samuel H. Kress Collection.

Halpert, Samuel. BROOKLYN BRIDGE. 1913. Whitney Museum, N. Y.

Heade, Martin J. APPROACHING STORM: NEAR NEWPORT. C. 1862. Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. Karolik Collection.

Heade, Martin J. LATE AFTERNOON RIO DE JANEIRO BAY. National Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C.

Heade, Martin J. NEWBURYPORT MARSHES, TWILIGHT. C. 1863. Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

Heade, Martin J. SALT MARSHES.... C. 1863. Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

Homer, Winslow. BREEZING UP. 1876. National Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C.

Homer, Winslow. FOG WARNING. 1885. Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

Homer, Winslow. THE GREEN DORY, GLOUCESTER. C. 1880. Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

Homer, Winslow. THE GULF STREAM. Metropolitan Museum of Art, N. Y.

Homer, Winslow. LONG BRANCH, N. J. 1869. Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

Homer, Winslow. THE LOOKOUT--"ALL'S WELL". 1869. Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

Homer, Winslow. NASSAU. 1899. Metropolitan Museum of Art, N. Y.

Homer, Winslow. NORTHEASTER. 1895. Metropolitan Museum of Art, N. Y.

Homer, Winslow. PALM TREE, NASSAU. 1898. Metropolitan Museum of Art, N. Y.

Homer, Winslow. RIGHT AND LEFT. 1909. National Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C.

Hopper, Edward. LIGHTHOUSE AT TWO LIGHTS. 1929. Metropolitan Museum of Art, N. Y.

Hunt, William Morris. GLOUCESTER HARBOR. 1877. Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

Kensett, John Frederick. NEW PORT HARBOR. 1857. National Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C.

Korin, Ogata. MATSUSHIMA "WAVE" SCREEN. C. 1700. Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

Lane, Fitz Hugh. A MAINE INLET. No date. Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. Karolik Collection.

Lane, Fitz Hugh. SHIPS IN ICE OFF 10 POUND ISLAND. C. 1852. Museum of Fine Arts. Boston. Karolik Collection.

Manet, Edouard. BOATING. 1874. Metropolitan Museum of Art, N. Y.

Manet, Edouard. OYSTERS. 1862. National Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C.

Marin, John. PERTAINING TO STONINGTON HARBOR. 1926. Metropolitan Museum of Art, N. Y. Stieglitz Collection.

Marin, John. SEA PIECE. 1951. Whitney Museum, N. Y.

Monet, Claude. BEACH OF SAINTE-ADRESSE. 1867. Metropolitan Museum of Art, N. Y.

Monet, Claude. THE BRIDGE AT ARGENTEUIL. C. 1872. National Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C.

Monet, Claude. CAP MARTIN, NEAR MENTON. 1884. Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

Monet, Claude. TERRACE AT SAINTE-ADRESSE. No date. Metropolitan Museum of Art, N. Y.

Picasso, Pablo. MAN ON THE BEACH. C. 1900. Baltimore Museum of Art, MD.

Picasso, Pablo. NIGHT FISHING AT ANTIBES. 1939. Museum of Modern Art, N. Y.

Renoir. OARSMAN AT CHATOU. 1879. National Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C.

Salmon, Robert. SOUTH SEA WHALE FISHING. C. 1831. Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

Seurat, Georges. FISHING FLEET AT PORT-EN-BESSIN. C. 1888. Museum of Modern Art, N. Y.

Seurat, Georges. THE LIGHTHOUSE AT HONFLEUR. 1886. National Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C.

Stuempfig, Walter. THUNDERSTORM, II. 1948. Metropolitan Museum of Art, N. Y.

Tintoretto. CHRIST AT THE SEA OF GALILEE. C. 1560. National Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C. Samuel H. Kress Collection.

Turner, J. M. W. THE JUNCTION OF THE THAMES AND THE MEDWAY. C. 1805. National Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C. Widener Collection.

Turner, J. M. W. KEELMEN HEAVING IN COALS BY MOONLIGHT. C. 1835. National Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C. Widener Collection.

Turner, J. M. W. THE SLAVE SHIP. 1840. Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

vanRuisdael, Jacob. A ROUGH SEA. 1660. Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

Vedder, Elihu. LAIR OF THE SEA SERPENT. 1864. Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

Whistler, James. CHELSEA WHARF: GRAY AND SILVER. C. 1875. National Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C. Widener Collection.

Whistler, James. CREPUSCULE IN OPAL: TROUVILLE. C. 1865. Toledo Museum of Art, OH.

Whittredge, Thomas W. OLD HOMESTEAD BY THE SEA. 1883. Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

PROJECT COAST
MARINE ART BOOKS

The marine art books, part of the Project COAST library, are examples of the many well illustrated books available for use in the Marine Environment Curriculum Study.

Bowdoin College Museum of Art. 1966. WINSLOW HOMER AT PROUT'S NECK. Bowdoin College, Brunswick, ME.

Cordingly, D. 1973. MARINE PAINTING IN ENGLAND. 1700-1900. Clarkson N. Potter, Inc., NY. 200 p.

Flexner, J. T. 1966. THE WORLD OF WINSLOW HOMER. 1836-1910. Time Inc., NY. 190 p.

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Goodrich, L. 1973. WINSLOW HOMER. Whitney Museum of Art, NY. 143 p.

Hoopes, D. F. 1969. WINSLOW HOMER WATERCOLORS. Watson-Guptill Publications, NY. 87 p.

Roethlisberger-Bianco, M. 1970. CAVALIER PIETRO TEMPESTA AND HIS TIME. University of Delaware Press, Newark, DE. 143 p. 451 plates.

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Wilmerding, J. 1971. FITZ HUGH LANE. Praeger Publishers, NY. 203 p.

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Wilmerding, J. 1971. ROBERT SALMON, PAINTER OF SHIP & SHORE. Peabody Museum of Salem, Boston Public Library. 123 p.