New Books Received


Encyclopedia of Environmental Science

This encyclopedia is part of a series on the earth sciences. This volume contains entries on all the main topics likely to be found in ecology and environmental science texts. It is a fun book to browse through. An interesting feature is short biographical articles on North American and European scientists ranging from Rachel Carson (author of Silent Spring, 1962) to Patrick Geddes (author of Cities in Evolution, 1915).

My high school ecology students found the articles on air pollution, biomes, nitrogen fixation, herbivores, and soil to be especially helpful. The articles are followed by cross-references and a bibliography. The cross-references proved to be useful but the bibliographies sometimes seemed dated. For example, the most recent entry for Island Biogeography was 1981.

In summary, if your institution can afford the price, it would be nice to have on the shelf. I fear that anyone using internet access, a good search engine, and an understanding of edited vs. unedited sites will find equally relevant information on the web.

LORELL HINTZ
Science Teacher
Chapel Hill High School
1709 High School Rd.
Chapel Hill, NC 27516
(lhintz@chccs.k12.nc.us)

A Case for Wetland Restoration


The development of wetland restoration techniques in the USA has been driven to a large degree by the Clean Water Act, which requires that certain types of wetland impacts be avoided or minimized, and, as a last resort, new wetlands be created or restored for any destroyed (wetland). In spite of significant gains, our knowledge of wetland ecology is in its infancy, a fact which has led to considerable demand for wetland mitigation techniques. The potential for future environmental gains through restoration ecology is in its infancy, a fact which has led to concerns about the success of mitigation projects that are going on the ground. At question is whether wetland mitigation can provide the wetland area and functions of wetlands that are lost. Amid an increasing number of studies and publications, demning wetland restoration projects as failures are the majority of authors are from the USA with significant representation from Latin America, Africa, or Asia. The articles include tables and black and white figures. Figures include drawings of sulfate mineral species. Figures include drawings of wetland mitigation projects. Some figures lack sufficient contrast for easy study.

The development of wetland restoration techniques in the USA has been driven to a large degree by the Clean Water Act, which requires that certain types of wetland impacts be avoided or minimized, and, as a last resort, new wetlands be created or restored for any destroyed (wetland). In spite of significant gains, our knowledge of wetland ecology is in its infancy, a fact which has led to concerns about the success of mitigation projects that are going on the ground. At question is whether wetland mitigation can provide the wetland area and functions of wetlands that are lost. Amid an increasing number of studies and publications, demning wetland restoration projects as failures are the majority of authorschema. Only a few were from Latin America, Africa, or Asia. The articles include tables and black and white figures. Figures include drawings of sulfate mineral species. Figures include drawings of wetland mitigation projects. Some figures lack sufficient contrast for easy study.

The development of wetland restoration techniques in the USA has been driven to a large degree by the Clean Water Act, which requires that certain types of wetland impacts be avoided or minimized, and, as a last resort, new wetlands be created or restored for any destroyed (wetland). In spite of significant gains, our knowledge of wetland ecology is in its infancy, a fact which has led to concerns about the success of mitigation projects that are going on the ground. At question is whether wetland mitigation can provide the wetland area and functions of wetlands that are lost. Amid an increasing number of studies and publications, demning wetland restoration projects as failures are the majority of authors are from the USA with significant representation from Latin America, Africa, or Asia. The articles include tables and black and white figures. Figures include drawings of sulfate mineral species. Figures include drawings of wetland mitigation projects. Some figures lack sufficient contrast for easy study.

The development of wetland restoration techniques in the USA has been driven to a large degree by the Clean Water Act, which requires that certain types of wetland impacts be avoided or minimized, and, as a last resort, new wetlands be created or restored for any destroyed (wetland). In spite of significant gains, our knowledge of wetland ecology is in its infancy, a fact which has led to concerns about the success of mitigation projects that are going on the ground. At question is whether wetland mitigation can provide the wetland area and functions of wetlands that are lost. Amid an increasing number of studies and publications, demning wetland restoration projects as failures are the majority of authors are from the USA with significant representation from Latin America, Africa, or Asia. The articles include tables and black and white figures. Figures include drawings of sulfate mineral species. Figures include drawings of wetland mitigation projects. Some figures lack sufficient contrast for easy study.