

drifted from the beach or migrating dunes, often overgrown with grass, bushes or forest. No English synonym seems to exist. Several combinations are given: palve flat, plain, palve deflation plain.

Season-of-impassable-roads has a one-word Lithuanian equivalent Bjuratis but this is unlikely to replace *Mud-sea-son*, a familiar expression in New England when frozen ground or snow cover melts creating potential quagmires.

Wetlands. In view of their environmental and political interest in the United States, the Lithuanian definition is interesting: "a low coastal strip of land (on tidal coast too) with numerous water bodies, bogs and marshes, as well as water-sodden grounds."

Finally, let us rejoice in a one-word Lithuanian name for a coastal science expert: a *Krantotyryninkas*. It sounds terrific, but I doubt if it will ever catch on. Nevertheless we owe a lasting debt to Vytautas Gudelis and wish him well.

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McComb, A.J., 1995. **Eutrophic Shallow Estuaries and Lagoons**, Boca Raton, FL.: CRC Press, 240p. ISBN 0-8493-6830-1. \$149.95.

Where coastal populations expand, and where there is inappropriate development and intensified use continues, then problems arise from incompatible uses, ignorance, and incomplete management, as the readers of this journal know all too well. Eutrophication is one example of the resulting plethora of issues for the scientist, engineer, manager and citizen. The 'excess' nutrients causing this result may arise from nutrient sources far up in the watershed, from groundwater and atmosphere, or urban runoff. Rosenberg's prediction (1985) about "Eutrophication—the future marine coastal nuisance?" is now proven widespread and much more than a nuisance, as others have argued. There are compromises to fisheries (SHUMWAY, 1990), public health, and aesthetics, to name a few aspects.

The eutrophic conditions within shallow, broad estuarine basins found near or behind impediments to flow, and therefore exchange, are the subject of this volume. The seasonality of freshwater sources in these basins means there may be large fluctuations in salinity and strong dilution gradients. Their shallowness increases the relative importance of processes occurring in the benthos compared to the water column. The eight case studies included are of the Peel-Harvey estuary (western Australia), Tuggerah Lakes (eastern Australia), Shenzhen Bay (China), Tolo Harbour (Hong Kong), Venice lagoon (Italy), Ems estuary (Netherlands), Zandvlei (South Africa) and Dutch Wadden Sea. Each case history follows a similar format: Introduction, Physical Properties, Catchment Description, Water Movement and Exchange, Nutrients, Symptoms of Enrichment and Discussion. Five other chapters are on water exchange, plant ecology, a comparison

of fisheries in 3 nearby estuaries of differing eutrophic status, sediments, and sustainable economics. The book has 717 references, 102 figures and 39 tables. The figures are clear, but the type was smudged in a few places. I found the referencing system inconvenient (numeric, not alphabetized, and the publication year is at the end of the citation).

This book is another on the subject, and there is room for more. Noteworthy additions to the field are the comparison of fisheries in 3 closely located lagoons of different eutrophic status, its emphasis on lagoons, rather than all estuaries, per se, and some new case histories. A chapter on the sustainable economics of eutrophy is a unique and useful addition.

There are now plenty of case histories from all kinds of estuaries throughout the world. This volume contains individual pieces of the eutrophication story, and some have been prepared before. It is the science that is so under nourished. Now, rather than focus so much on all of the individual pieces, one must wonder if the underlying processes should not be better understood and compared. This volume is part of the evolution of science and management, in that the second half of the book attempts this. Needed are syntheses, predictions, integration to management and, in particular, successful management other than dilution (e.g., opening tidal inlets and diversion to other areas). This book, and no other book, has successfully done that. But, it is a worthwhile part of a library for the professionals who would appreciate that accomplishment. Particular chapters will be useful for teaching purposes, and the summary from outside the western hemisphere should prove useful for student research projects.

There is a note on the publication data page that should concern users interested in the widespread and efficient dissemination of their work and use by others. It says that there is a \$0.50/page charge for photocopying for "internal or personal use" and the fee "may change without notice". Two pages of this book can be easily accommodated on one photocopy page of most copy machines, so this is an effective charge of \$1/page. This implies a charge to record items on a reference list to look up later, or to use one figure as an overhead in a meeting, etc. I understand and accept that there is a fee charged for non-personal use by clients or for widespread classroom dissemination. But that statement goes far beyond anything that I understand is in most copyright claims. Future contributors and purchasers might wish to investigate this further for the chilling effect a strict interpretation of this fee claim might have on libraries and individuals. Potential authors might look around for a less expensive outlet for their work.

REFERENCES

- ROSENBERG, R., 1985. Eutrophication—the future marine coastal nuisance? *Marine Pollution Bulletin*, 16, 227–231.
SHUMWAY, S.E., 1990. A review of the effects of algal blooms on shellfish and aquaculture. *Journal of the World Aquaculture Society*, 21, 65–104.

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