

admirably and provides a relatively thorough overview of the historical literature on zooplankton ecology from Europe and North America. The stage is set with a description of trophic dynamics in a very simple natural system: Utah's Great Salt Lake is the exemplar. Recognition of similar dynamical patterns in his native Poland and elsewhere serves to identify the compromises driving and characterizing life-history tactics and attributes in the pelagic realms of lakes.

The invited personal reflections add an unusual and instructive dimension. An index, a welcome addition to Kinne's series, makes the scientific details and ideas readily accessible to selective readers. The book's organization flows from the trophically simple to the complex, from coexistence to predation, to the roles of zooplankton and then of fishes and, thus, the bottom-up and top-down perspectives of today's community ecology. The pervasive theme is the tradeoff of "dinner for life," meaning choosing between food and safety, or attaining a balance between growth and survival. Although some recent developments in plankton ecology are largely overlooked (e.g., stoichiometry and food quality constraints, three-dimensional organization of pelagic systems), this volume provides an accessible and interesting overview of the development of limnetic plankton ecology during the last few decades.

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COASTAL-MARINE CONSERVATION: SCIENCE AND POLICY.

By G Carleton Ray and Jerry McCormick-Ray; illustrations by Robert L. Smith. Malden (Massachusetts): Blackwell Publishing. \$69.95 (paper). xiv + 327 p; ill.; index. ISBN: 0-632-05537-5. 2004.

Coastal oceans are under increasing pressure from the many impacts of a growing human population. Addressing these challenges demands understanding and integration of both the natural and social sciences. Rarely does a book do justice to both the people and the ecosystem components of the conservation equation, but G Carleton Ray and Jerry McCormick-Ray have succeeded in their recent volume, *Coastal-Marine Conservation*.

The book is separated into four sections: Issues and mechanisms; Science; Case studies; and Analysis and synthesis. In the first section, the authors outline the breadth of issues facing those working in coastal marine environments, and then describe some of the main mechanisms by which coastal conservation proceeds. The second section provides a wide-ranging introduction to the relevant

natural science, including geology, oceanography, geography, and ecology. In the third section, the authors bring the preceding treatment of marine science and policy to life with fascinating case studies of Chesapeake Bay, the Bering Sea, and the Bahamas. The final section develops the concept of ecosystem health as a framework for developing a more holistic, systems-based approach to coastal marine conservation.

This ambitious and well-written introduction to the major challenges facing coastal-marine ecosystems (and coastal conservation) would be an excellent upper-level undergraduate or graduate textbook. The figures are also available online, which will be quite useful for preparing lectures. My main complaint was that I wished for more citations in the text, as a guide to other resources and the primary literature. Also, the challenges presented by global climatic change, both for human coastal residents, as well as for other organisms living in human-dominated coastal ecosystems, were not well developed. That said, I highly recommend *Coastal-Marine Conservation* to anyone interested in a broad, yet rigorous, discussion of the science and policy of coastal-marine conservation.

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INTRODUCTION TO WATER IN CALIFORNIA. *California Natural History Guides, Volume 76.*

By David Carle. Berkeley (California): University of California Press. \$39.95 (hardcover); \$16.95 (paper). xvi + 261 p; ill.; index. ISBN: 0-520-23580-0 (hc); 0-520-24086-3 (pb). 2004.

DEFORESTING THE EARTH: FROM PREHISTORY TO GLOBAL CRISIS.

By Michael Williams. Chicago (Illinois): University of Chicago Press. \$70.00. xxvi + 689 p; ill.; index. ISBN: 0-226-89926-8. 2003.

It is impossible to do justice to this synthesis of millennia of human impact on the world's forests in a brief review. Suffice it to say that others who follow in Williams's footsteps will have to contend with this magisterial work. In 14 chapters, the author details the history of global forest depletion since the last Ice Age. All humans, it seems, have had some impact—Williams follows the lead of George Perkins Marsh, who spoke of man as everywhere a "disturbing agent"—whether through fire or other means.

For Williams, the key to deforestation is to be found in population—in the demands of increasing numbers of people on forested lands for conversion to agricultural fields (including, in time, grazing lands for domesticated animals), and on

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