and powerful references. Perhaps the best thing about the book is its vivid portrayal of the sparkling wonder of marine life, which makes the greedy and ignorant things humans are doing all the more shocking. If only those self-centred and callous people who populate fisheries management forums and international gatherings on climate change would read this book. If more scientists took the time to produce books like this (or web-pages, blogs and newspaper articles for general readership) we might change the way people view the oceans.

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A FIELD GUIDE TO THE WILDLIFE OF SOUTH GEORGIA

South Georgia Heritage Trust (Burton, R., ed.; Croxall, J., ed. consultant). 2012. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press. 200 pp., 368 photographs. Paperback: ISBN 978-0-691-15661-3. US$24.95.

If I were making a trip to South Georgia, as increasing numbers of eco-tourists are doing these days, I would be sure to have in my possession a copy of this book. Further, I would expect that by trip's end it would be dog-eared and coffee-stained, strong evidence of what I believe to be its indispensable nature in such an endeavor. Its heavy paper and rugged assembly are assurances that it would withstand hikes and landings on South Georgia. Except for its initial 7 pages of title and contents, and its 12 final pages of taxonomic notes, photo credits and index of English and scientific names, every page is graced with exquisite photos — oftentimes more than one. In fact, there are 368 photos including those of 180 species taken to exhibit identifying characteristics.

This is a handbook — a tool — for learning firsthand about the natural history of South Georgia, one of the most important sub-Antarctic islands by virtue of its size and climate, giving it a capacity to hold many habitats and thus many dozens of species. It covers both flora and fauna, with the latter extending to invertebrates as well. The one item that this book sorely lacks is a map, other than one depicting the 200 nautical mile exclusive economic zone (EEZ) around South Georgia, its offshore rocks and islets, and the somewhat nearby South Sandwich Islands. In other words, the book actually is about the South Georgia and Sandwich Islands Overseas Territory of the UK. Perhaps it lacks a map for geopolitical reasons?

Except for invertebrates and plants, for which there is usually one paragraph and photo to provide clues to identity, a full-page species account, which includes distribution, identification, voice and behavior, is available for most bird and mammal species. What I really like are the discussions of the history of exploitation of the islands and surrounding waters (an activity that has been and continues to be huge) and of attempts to restore island habitats affected by human activities and by introduction of animals and plants (also shown in species accounts). Really nice are the full-page photos of island habitats, which seemingly could have further graced that missing map showing where these habitats occur. In any case, if you're going to South Georgia or vicinity, get this book!

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EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON BIRDS

Møller, A.P., Fiedler, W. & Berthold, P.J.A. (Eds.). 2011. Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press. 344 pp., 75 black and white illustrations, and a 4-page color plate section. Hardcover: ISBN13: 978-0-19-956974-8, £72.50. Paperback: ISBN 978-0-19-956975-5, £39.00.

Based on the current and predicted rate of global climate change, the 21st century will be dominated by increases in atmospheric temperatures, disrupted patterns of precipitation and increasing sea levels and storm intensity, all of which will have major impacts on the world's ecosystems — as well as on human infrastructure. Current best estimates of global surface temperature increase during this century are 1.1 °C to 2.9 °C for a low carbon-emission scenario and 2.4 °C to 6.4 °C for the highest emission scenario. In coming decades any ornithologist studying birds in the wild, and indeed anyone studying anything in nature, will have to consider how their findings are affected by or related to the changing climate.

The editors of this volume, in anticipation of these impending changes, have assembled a book that discusses the current evidence for climate change affecting avian populations, anticipated future effects and the techniques used to measure them. They recognize, however, that their book is published at a time when recent climate change has been relatively slight, as has been the evidence that this change is affecting the world's bird populations. They acknowledge the emerging status of their volume's subject by stating their desire is to allow the reader "to approach climate change research with the best possible tools."