

technology), and emission standards for conventional waste incineration, but they do. As is common with the rest of this book, equipment designs are given for units such as rotary kilns, controlled air thermal destruction configuration, multiple hearth incinerators, FBC (fluidized bed combustion) thermal destruction, and PAT (plasma arc torch) thermal destruction. As he does throughout the book, Keating provides worked examples of incineration problems that include hazardous waste incineration of chlorobenzene, highly diluted organic wastewater and benzene.

Other features of the book include more than 1150 figures, tables and equations and 250 student problems. Both SI and English engineering units are used, with the interrelation between the systems helped by an extensive set of conversion factors which are given in the appendices. The appendices also have an extensive set of tables containing data on the thermochemical properties of fuels. Also found in the appendices is an approximately 20-page bibliography on combustion topics; surprisingly, the section on air pollution is exceeding short and not up to date.

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The Ribbon of Green: Change in Riparian Vegetation in the Southwestern United States, R.H. Webb, S.A. Leake, R.M. Turner. The University of Arizona Press, Tucson, AZ (2007). 480 pp. (9 in. × 12 in. format), Price: US\$ 75.00, ISBN: 978-0-8165-2588-1

Woody wetlands are extremely important ecologically although their geographical footprint is small. They support one-

third of the southwest United States region's vascular plants and harbor dozens of migrating species. Although small in size, they have a disproportionately high biological value.

In the flyer accompanying this book, the publisher writes:

“In *The Ribbon Green*, hydrologists Robert H. Webb and Stanley A. Leake and botanist Raymond M. Turner deliver an indispensable examination of the factors affecting the stability of woody riparian vegetation. Utilizing repeat photography, historic information, and data on species composition and vegetation history, they meticulously document 140 years of the status of riparian vegetation in the southwestern United States. With their knowledge of the environment's delicacy, the authors provide information on what allows the woody wetlands to flourish—flood control, favorable climatic conditions, and large winter floods.

The authors argue against the common assumption that the riparian wetlands have been decimated. Rather, ecosystem disturbances such as floods have allowed germination and generated new openings for plants to take root in. Bringing well-documented and accessible insights to the ecological study of wetlands, this book will influence our perception of stability and change in Southwestern riparian ecosystems.”

To illustrate their book, the authors have included 31 maps, 87 illustrations, and 484 photographs.

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