

Bibliography

Marine biology

- *NEW* Baker, J.M. & Wolff, W.J. 1987. **Biological surveys of estuaries and coasts**. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge. An introduction to biological survey methods for estuaries and coasts, the aim of this book is to introduce readers to a wide range of techniques (together with their advantages and limitations for achieving particular objectives), and to indicate where further information on particular topics can be found.
- *NEW* Fish, J.D. & Fish, S., 1989. **A Students Guide to the Seashore**. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge. A concise, illustrated guide to both the biology and identification of over 600 common and widespread shore animals and plants.
- *NEW* Haefner, P.A.Jnr., 1996. **Exploring Marine Biology - Laboratory and Field Exercises**. D. C. Heath and Company, Lexington. A manual suitable for all marine biology courses. It can be used both in the one-term introductory course in marine biology typically taken by students who have had an introductory course in the biological sciences, and in introductory courses designed for the non-science major.
- *NEW* Edited by: Holme, N.A. & McIntyre, A.D., 1984. **Methods for the Study of Marine Benthos**. Blackwell Scientific Publications Ltd, Oxford. This handbook is a general introduction to the methods, apparatus, and techniques currently used for studying plants and animals living on the sea bed.
- *NEW* Newell, G.E. & Newell, R.C. 1963 (revised 1973). **Marine Plankton**. Hutchinson Educational Ltd., London. This book provides for students of zoology a concise account of the kind of practical study of plankton they might make at sea or in the laboratory. Methods of plankton collection, sorting and quantitative estimation are discussed.
- *NEW* Parsons, T.R., Maita, Y. & Lalli, C.M., 1984. **A Manual of Chemical and Biological Methods for Seawater Analysis**. Pergamon Press Ltd, Oxford. This Manual is intended to serve as an introduction to the quantitative analysis of sea water. Biological and chemical techniques (which are considered to be amongst those most often used by biological oceanographers) are described in detail. In general, the techniques require a minimum of prior professional training and in addition, methods requiring the use of very expensive equipment have been avoided.