

prestigious journal like *Tectonophysics* has come forward, for the first time, to bring a commemoration volume in honour of an Indian geoscientist. The authors of this well edited volume deserve to be congratulated for focussing the attention of the Earth Science community on problems of the Indian shield.

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PRINCIPLES OF LAKE SEDIMENTOLOGY. By L. Hakanson and M. Jansson,
Publisher : Springer-Verlag 1983 pp. 316, price US \$ 38.10.

During recent years, multidisciplinary studies on lake systems is gaining importance and a number of interesting papers have been published on different aspects. The book 'Principles of Lake Sedimentology' emphasizes the principles and processes of lake sedimentation and can form a basic guide to research.

The book starts with a prologue in which a review of existing literature in related topics has been attempted. Chapter 2, deals with the classification of lakes and sediment types in detail and the authors have established a relation between lake types and sediment types. Chapter 3 deals with various sampling techniques - their advantages and disadvantages. This is a very well written chapter and is a useful guide for sampling procedures to be adopted in different lake types. There is also a detailed discussion on sediment traps which clarifies several physical aspects of sedimentation in vessels. Chapter 4 on physical and chemical sediment parameters describes fundamentals in a simple way and is well illustrated.

In the fifth chapter on biological parameters, the authors have focussed on the main groups of benthic life in sediments and their role in relation to ecosystems of lakes.

The sixth chapter deals with the physical aspects of sedimentation in lakes, the rates of deposition and temporal variations. A separate chapter has been devoted to lake bottom dynamics which is an important aspect in sedimentological study.

Eighth chapter of the book gives an idea about the internal structures and bioturbation in sediments. The authors have also successfully attempted a modelling of bioturbation and biotransport and have also discussed problems related to the age of sediments. Aspects dealt in chapters 7 and 8 have earlier been covered in another text book by the senior author (Hakanson, 1981).

The role of sediments in aquatic pollution control programmes forms the last chapter.

An Appendix containing Computer programmes for determination of biotransport, time stratification and sediment composition will be useful for workers in this field. The references are exhaustive.

The authors of this book have concentrated mainly on the Swedish and Scandinavian lakes, they should have given some results on sedimentological aspects of the saline lakes (Eugster and Hardie, 1978) many of which are important from economic point of view. Although there are a few good books on lake geology, a comprehensive text covering all aspects was not available. The present book fills this gap. It is one of the best publications on lake sedimentology. The book should appeal to a wide range of researchers and students.

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