

carnation family. The scientific name of the red fox (p. 387) is *Vulpes vulpes*, not *Vulpus vulpus*, and the genus of the river otter (p. 407) was changed from *Lutra* to *Lontra*. Similarly, scientific and common names of some Nearctic birds mentioned in this book were recently revised by the American Ornithologists' Union (Banks et al., 2006).

Another example of Old World bird species that have spread from Asia to North America, along with the northern wheatear and arctic warbler mentioned on page 43, is the bluethroat, which is well established as a breeding bird in northwestern Alaska.

On page 43, an important detail was omitted about the extinct great auk and spectacled cormorant—they were flightless or nearly flightless, which no doubt was a contributing factor in their extinction.

Although the Nearctic hoary marmot is briefly mentioned in the introduction to the sciurids (p. 351), there is no species account or range map for this widespread species. The same is true for the collared pika, although there is a passing reference to it on page 367 in the introduction to the lagomorphs. These omissions seem strange considering the extensive accounts and range maps given for arctic hare, Alaskan hare, and mountain hare, which some authorities consider to be conspecific. I was puzzled that the double-crested cormorant (p. 787), a species that breeds only as far north as the Alaska Peninsula and Near Islands in the Aleutian chain, was included as an "Arctic" species, while the great cormorant, which breeds along the coast of southwest Greenland, was not.

Notwithstanding these few issues, the overall quality of this book is excellent; it has very sharp, well-reproduced color photographs, excellent illustrations, and concise, well-written text. The typeface (which appears to be Arial) is small, but simple and easy to read. I strongly recommend this book to anyone interested in the Arctic.

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PROSPECTS FOR POLAR TOURISM. Edited by JOHN M. SNYDER and BERNARD STONEHOUSE. Wallingford, Oxfordshire: CAB International, 2007. ISBN 978-184593-247-3. xiv + 318 p., maps, b&w illus., list of contributors, index. Hardbound. £60.00; US\$120.00; Euro95.00.

Given the lack of tourism-specific projects in the International Polar Year (IPY), *Prospects for Polar Tourism*, edited by John M. Snyder and Bernard Stonehouse, is a timely addition to the polar tourism literature. This new text updates Hall and Johnston's *Polar Tourism: Tourism in the Arctic and Antarctic Regions* (1995), which provided the first comprehensive overview of tourism issues across both polar regions. *Prospects for Polar Tourism* also builds upon Bauer's *Tourism in the Antarctic: Opportunities, Constraints and Future Prospects* (2001), and the more recent book edited by Baldacchino, *Extreme Tourism: Lessons from the World's Cold Water Islands* (2006).

Against a backdrop of growth in the polar travel sector, this new book sets out to "provide multiple perspectives intended to advance our understanding of the role of tourism in the polar worlds" (p. 14). It is aimed at researchers in tourism, ecology and environmental studies, and those involved in developing sustainable tourism in the polar regions. The edited text is usefully divided into four sections: the first introduces general concepts related to tourism and the polar environment, the second examines the economic dimensions of polar travel in both the Arctic and Antarctic, and the third updates developments in Antarctic tourism, specifically. The final section provides a series of case studies to illustrate management issues, again mainly focusing on the Antarctic and Sub-Antarctic regions. The editors briefly introduce each section, providing the reader with a quick overview of the following chapters.

The first section of the text, although the material is largely known to those already engaged in polar tourism research, provides a useful update of information presented in Hall and Johnston's (1995) text. Highlights of this section include the well-documented chapter by Snyder on the pioneers of polar tourism and their legacy and Stonehouse's examination of polar tourism in light of global environmental change. A good companion read to this chapter is the recent work by Johnston (2006) on the impacts of global environmental change on polar tourism.

The second section of the book provides a welcome analysis of tourism in the Arctic. Huntington and others provide a good introduction to tourism in three Alaskan rural communities: Anaktuvuk Pass, Kotzebue, and Yakutat. A map highlighting these locations would have been a useful addition for those unfamiliar with Alaska. The analysis of tourism in Nunavut by Robbins does well to portray the challenges of sustainable tourism development in Canada's newest territory, although his sometimes subjective writing style is a little distracting at times. Snyder presents a regional economic analysis of tourism in the eight Arctic nations. And Bertram and others wrap up

the section with an examination of gateway ports for tourism to Antarctica.

Developments specific to tourism in Antarctica make up the third section of the book. Bertram draws attention to the diversification of ship-borne tourism to the continent in recent years and, in particular, provides an excellent overview of flight-cruise activities and large-liner cruising to the Antarctic Peninsula. Lamers and others focus on the lesser-known activities of adventure tourists and private expeditions to Antarctica, noting that this small sector of the polar tourism market may be on the eve of rapid growth. Drawing on some empirical work, Bauer provides a useful overview of overflights of the Australian sector of Antarctica. Stonehouse and Crosbie conclude this section with a review of tourism research in the Antarctic. Good companion readings to this chapter are the articles by Mason and Legg (1999) and Stewart et al. (2005) on the nature, scale, and scope of polar tourism research.

The management challenges prompted by the growth and diversification of polar tourism are the focus of the final chapter. A number of case studies are introduced throughout this section. Snyder and Stonehouse adopt a systems approach to multiple resource management on South Georgia and illustrate the cause and effect relationships between tourism and the environment. A similar model is adopted in Bertram and Stonehouse's later chapter on tourism management in Antarctica. Tracey provides a useful comparative case study of tourism management across the southern oceanic islands. Unfortunately there is no concluding chapter to draw together all the themes of the text.

The main strength of the text is that it provides a long-awaited yet timely update on polar tourism to Hall and Johnston's (1995) seminal text. The short introductory sections are helpful. The black-and-white illustrations mainly do a good job of supporting key points, but some of the maps and photographs are of poor image quality, and there are places where more maps would have been welcome. The main weakness of the book is that there are many more chapters focused on the Antarctic or Sub-Antarctic than on their northerly counterparts, which will disappoint those readers who are interested in the Arctic. Also, 10 of the 17 chapters are authored by one or both of the editors of the book, which does not help with their ambition to provide multiple perspectives, and presumably multiple viewpoints, on polar tourism. But saying this, the editors have done well to include chapters from some of the key authors writing on this emerging field, or co-author chapters with them.

Some repetition in content can be a little annoying if the book is read cover to cover, but since edited books are rarely read in this manner, this is only a minor comment. A more substantial concern, which likely reflects the current nature of polar tourism research, is that the work presented in this book is mainly descriptive. Only occasional chapters (e.g., those by Bauer and Landau & Spletstoesser) are based on empirical analysis, and chapters are rarely tethered to theoretical frameworks. These issues aside, this readable and accessible text will be

highly valuable to senior undergraduates or other more established researchers (and decision makers) who are seeking up-to-date baseline information on polar tourism. But those readers who require more in-depth analysis based on empirical research will not find it here. A number of special journal issues currently in press (*Polar Geography* and *Tourism in Marine Environments*) showcase empirically based work, with the intention of advancing research on tourism in the polar world beyond description. As the editors of *Prospects for Polar Tourism* themselves point out, there is much work to be done by researchers as the polar tourism industry continues to grow and diversify.

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ON SITE WITH MAURICE HAYCOCK, ARTIST OF THE ARCTIC: PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS OF HISTORICAL SITES IN THE CANADIAN ARCTIC. By MAURICE HAYCOCK. Compiled by KATHY HAYCOCK. Edited by PAULA CHABANAIS. Campbellville, Ontario: Edgar Kent, Inc., Publishers. ISBN 978-0-88866-655-0. 112 p., map, b&w and colour illus., list of paintings, bib., index. Hardbound. Cdn\$39.95.

Maurice Hall Haycock (1900–88) is frequently referred to as “Canada’s Arctic Artist.” It is a title he richly deserved, but he was a remarkable man in many other respects as