

CONFLICTS IN CONSERVATION: NAVIGATING TOWARDS SOLUTIONS. *Ecological Reviews*.

Edited by Stephen M. Redpath, R. J. Gutiérrez, Kevin A. Wood, and Juliette C. Young. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press. \$110.00 (hardcover); \$54.99 (paper). xviii + 315 p. + 8 pl.; ill.; index. ISBN: 978-1-107-01769-6 (hc); 978-1-107-60346-2 (pb). 2015.

People are central to the success or failure of conservation. This book is the outcome of an important evolution in thinking about conservation by scientists and practitioners, particularly in terms of its recognition that an increasingly critical component of conservation lies in understanding and navigating human values and choices. To do this successfully, we must move beyond singularity of purpose—the lone biologist out to save nature—and try to embrace a transdisciplinary approach that is more all encompassing and therefore respectful of the complexity of today's conservation challenges.

Setting us on the path toward such an approach, more than 60 contributors—academics and practitioners—take us beyond ecology to explore the relevance of their diverse disciplines and activities to the resolution of conservation conflicts. In Parts I and II, 13 chapters are dedicated to defining and understanding conservation conflicts and the ways in which the fields of ecology, environmental history, political ecology, economics, anthropology, law, psychology, ethics, sociology, peace research, and policy can contribute to our understanding and resolution of these conflicts. I particularly enjoyed Chapter 7, which emphasized the important knowledge that local communities can contribute to conservation, requiring a degree of humility among conservation practitioners. Additionally, the recognition in Chapter 12 that peace research can contribute significantly to the resolution of conservation conflicts is extremely relevant, particularly for those practitioners interested in resolving the underlying causes of conflicts rather than simply treating symptoms; a topic that can be hotly debated in the conservation arena. Part III then shifts to various approaches to managing conflicts, from modeling and considering issues of scale to mediation, consensus building, conflict transformation, and legislating.

All of the chapters are succinct and well edited, providing a fine balance of breadth and depth that invite interested readers to explore further. Additionally, 20 poignant vignettes (and eight color plates) illustrating real-life conservation case studies are presented throughout the book, contextualizing the impact of integrating diverse fields and approaches in the resolution of conservation conflicts. The editors did an excellent job of including

a wide range of experts, topics, species, and geographies that provide concrete examples of how different conservation conflict situations have been tackled, leading to positive or negative outcomes. Throughout many of the case studies, the significance of multistakeholder participation was a key, recurring theme.

This excellent book is an important step forward in our understanding of the humanity of conservation and should be required reading for policymakers, practitioners, and academics engaging in the conservation realm as well as for students just beginning their conservation careers. Of course, by addressing the various academic fields and approaches chapter by chapter, a complete integration is never reached. But this is hardly a shortfall of the effort. Rather, it is an indication of just how difficult a task achieving a transdisciplinary approach will be, leaving me to wonder whether the end point is the goal OR whether movement in the right direction, navigating toward solutions as the book's title suggests, is as close to infinity as we can ever come.

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WILDLIFE CONSERVATION ON FARMLAND. *Volume 1: Managing for Nature on Lowland Farms.*

Edited by David W. Macdonald and Ruth E. Feber. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press. \$89.95. xii + 323 p.; ill.; index. ISBN: 978-0-19-874548-8. 2015.

Conservation in farming landscapes is increasingly in the focus of an ever-growing body of literature. Within this edited book, a wide array of organisms and habitats from these farming landscapes are investigated, with a clear emphasis on biodiversity and conservation. Conceptual chapters on future consequences and management strategies provide readers with a frame and the necessary context on conservation.

Overall, the different chapters contain many datasets ranging across local and landscape scales, and cover numerous organisms such as butterflies, spiders, moth, small mammals, birds, and plants. The results of the different studies form a broad consensus when it comes to highlighting the value of farmland for biodiversity. It is remarkable that these diverse studies are edited to generate such a great coherence. Although many readers might criticize the rather descriptive presentation of the results in many chapters, I would coin this a benefit. On one hand, this book will reach many more practitioners. On the other hand, many of the datasets would have been scattered at best through a jour-