dog-handler teams in conservation was particularly informative as a perhaps underutilized but potentially invaluable survey and detection aid.

Part III, Species-Specific Methodologies and Special Topics in Conservation Forensics and Biodiversity Protection, includes deeper dives into several areas. These include gorilla conservation, marine mammals (two chapters; one is an overview that includes the postmortem examination as well as a chapter on environmental contaminants), intentional poisonings in Kenya, the global reptile trade, and the Rhinoceros DNA Index System.

In my opinion, this book does a good job of introducing readers to a variety of topics within the field of wildlife conservation. There are few detailed "how-tos," although the appendixes containing report forms and templates may be useful in day-to-day practice. This text would be more valuable as a reference and planning tool for those interested in wildlife conservation as it applies to forensic investigations and the One Health approach.

The opinions in this review are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the view of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

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Wildlife Management and Landscapes: Principles and Applications. *Wildlife Management and Conservation.*

Edited by William F. Porter, Chad J. Parent, Rosemary A. Stewart, and David M. Williams. Published in association with The Wildlife Society by Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, Maryland. $74.95. xvii + 335 p.; ill.; index. ISBN: 9781421440194 (hc); 9781421440200 (eb). 2021.

Wildlife management has always been important to landscape ecology, with core frameworks addressing key topics for wildlife managers such as habitat fragmentation, population dynamics (metapopulation theory), and the design of protected areas and corridor networks. The opposite has generally been less true, especially before the explosion in inexpensive practical tools for observing, modeling, and analysis of landscapes over the past two decades, including remote sensing, GIS, GPS, and other geospatial technologies. This book is aimed primarily at wildlife managers without a basic education in the tools and theory of landscape ecology to make "the case that a landscape perspective is necessary to address management questions" (p. ix) and to help further unite the fields.

This is an edited volume, with different chapters by different authors. However, unlike most such books, it is very consistent in look and feel across chapters,

with a coherent and well-organized approach to teaching the basic concepts and tools of landscape ecology most relevant to wildlife management. The writing is generally clear and concise, and the volume is well illustrated (albeit in black and white only) and presents numerous examples and case studies. Each chapter also includes abundant references to key landscape ecology literature.

This is neither a textbook nor an advanced volume on either wildlife management or landscape ecology. But those books already exist. Porter et al.'s publication serves a different purpose—to answer the question: How can landscape ecology advance wildlife management? And here the volume succeeds, providing a solid background on what, specifically, landscape ecology has to offer. Chapters address all of the key points, from basic theory on landscape pattern, process, and change to remote sensing, mapping, and spatial analysis of habitat structure to the practical elements of wildlife conservation and working with stakeholders in landscape and regional settings.

Given the book's main aim of introducing wildlife managers to landscape ecology, one should not be surprised that not all subjects are discussed in detail, and some key emerging topics are covered only lightly, such as animal tracking, landscape genetics, citizen observations, bioacoustics, and others. The volume also takes an almost exclusively North American perspective on landscape ecology and wildlife management; European and other international perspectives are largely missing, including the ecotope concept and multifunctional landscape management—a missed opportunity.

Overall, this is a great book for wildlife managers seeking a basic background in landscape ecology. Landscape ecologists interested in wildlife management applications will also want this on their shelf. Advanced undergraduate and graduate courses in wildlife management and/or landscape ecology would also benefit from this volume, at least from specific chapters, as an addition to basic textbooks on these subjects.

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Renewable Energy and Wildlife Conservation. *Wildlife Management and Conservation.*

Edited by Christopher E. Moorman, Steven M. Grodsky, and Susan P. Rupp. Published in association with The Wildlife Society by Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, Maryland. $74.95. ix + 267 p.; ill.; index. ISBN: 9781421432724 (hc); 9781421432731 (eb). 2019.

The transition from subterranean fossil and fissile fuels to renewable energy collected diffusely from its the surface will lead to inevitable land-use conflicts