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Erratum

In-situ permeability from non-dilatational soil deformation caused by groundwater pumping – a case study

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In Vol. 57, p. 188, left column, line 2, in the first paragraph should read:

the dimensionless quantity $K \cdot t/L$ where L is some character-

Book reviews

Robinson, I.S.: Satellite Oceanography – an introduction for oceanographers and remote-sensing scientists. Ellis Horwood Ltd., Chichester/John Wiley & Sons, 455 p., £ 42.50, 1985

The scope of this book, as described by the author, is “to introduce to marine scientists the fundamentals of satellite remote-sensing over the ocean” (p. 22). He himself is an oceanographer who noticed to wide possibilities and advantages of applying space techniques also in the research of the vertical column of the ocean. Compared to the “classical” ship-born measurements (including instrumented moorings and drifting buoys) here a much wider area of the ocean can be covered.

Thus, in the first section (A), the author reviews the fundamentals of satellite remote-sensing, in the oceanographer’s viewpoint. Here, the “possibilities in space” are described – satellites and orbits available, different types of sensors and their capabilities, data transmission, and a survey of the “possibilities for oceanography” seeks to place remote-sensing in the broad context of ocean science.

In the second section (B) specific application areas are examined in more detail, e.g. ocean colour scanners and their application, infrared sensors used to measure sea surface temperature, and pas-

sive microwave radiometers. Furthermore the microwave altimeter is described as used to measure the absolute height of the sea surface, which provides an exciting possibility to study large-scale ocean dynamics and tidal motions.

The remainder of the book contains four chapters concerned with the measurement of waves and surface roughness by active microwave devices.

Regarding the scope as mentioned above, this book marks a valuable step towards the use of space techniques in ocean sciences. This is well supported by many references, even up to date. One single disadvantage might be seen in the lack of a chapter on satellites for navigation and positioning. The author himself discusses this point and argues, that “the topic is omitted because it does not offer the oceanographer the fundamentally new vantage point in the sky from which to take a fresh look at the ocean which is the essential subject of this text” (p. 23). Of course, this is true; but mentioning navigation and positioning by satellites might be a suitable way to acquaint the “classical” oceanographer to the use of space techniques, and it would increase the value of the book also for marine geophysicists and geologists!

G. Jentzsch