

Mose, I. & N. Weixlbaumer (eds.) 2019. *Geographie des Essens – Perzeption und Rezeption von Schutzgebieten im Spiegel kulinarischer regionaler Produkte. Wahrnehmungsgeographische Studien, Band 28*. ISBN 978-3-8142-2366-7

The tasks of protected areas such as National Parks, Biosphere Reserves (BRs), World Heritage Sites and Nature Parks include not only nature conservation but also other functions such as agriculture and forestry, local recreation and tourism, environmental education, research and sustainable regional development. Most of today's protected areas within Europe are cultural landscapes that have emerged from thousands of years of diverse human use. BRs and Nature Parks in particular see themselves as model regions for sustainable regional development. Measures aimed at achieving this include promoting small-scale regional producers; integrating soil and water quality, biodiversity and nature conservation into agricultural policy; obliging companies to comply with stricter standards, and promoting the understanding of food as a life-support system. In protected areas, a wide range of initiatives have recently been developed that are committed to the sustainable production, processing and marketing of regional food products.

Geographie des Essens [A Geography of Foods], published by Ingo Mose (University of Oldenburg) and Norbert Weixlbaumer (University of Vienna), provides an insight into the role of protected areas in promoting regional food specialties that are locally and sustainably produced and can become *ambassadors* of territorial protection. The contributions cover Andalusia in Spain, Denmark, Switzerland, and a brief look at France and Germany, but there is a particular focus on Austrian protected areas. Three of the eight contributions cover the Alps; one looks at the mountains of the Sierra Nevada and of Andalusia. Together, then, the contributions show the small-scale diversity of the mountains as economic and living spaces. The example of the European Oyster farming in a Natura 2000 area in Denmark gives an interesting insight into food production from the sea and forms a good counterpoint to the other contributions in this volume.

The contributions provide many examples of foodstuffs and drinks produced in protected areas, including wine and liqueurs, apricots, peaches, the berries of *Sorbus torminalis*, olives, cheese, milk, oysters, fish, meat, pastries and confectionery, and honey. These products are important not only for the tourism industry but also as essential elements for local supply. The distribution and marketing through special labels of some of the products are described. Some labels achieve a certain level of familiarity and market value while others are unsuccessful, as described for Andalusia. The effect on the regional economy of one of these labels is exemplified by the Entlebuch BR in Switzerland.

The idea for a cookery book that involved students from culinary schools as multipliers for the concept of

biosphere reserves is illustrated by an example from the Wienerwald BR in Austria. Young students were involved in a competition to demonstrate how edible wild plants can be used in the local kitchen and presented their recipes to an international panel of judges. The recipes were published in a cookery book and promoted in various institutions to reach as many people as possible. *Geographie des Essens* provides many more examples of marketing campaigns, such as the *Caminos naturales* [Nature Trails] in Andalusia: the trails lead through near-natural landscapes, along former train lines, and promote regional products.

The book is an engaging read and offers a wide range of examples of how certain foods from protected areas are produced and promoted. It would certainly be an asset if the book were available in English. Hopefully, this book will motivate more authors to describe the products that other protected areas are able to provide and how they are distributed.

Valerie Braun

Slupetzky, H. 2020. *Das Ödenwinkel- und Riffelkees und die Entstehung von Schutznetzwerken in den Gletschervorfeldern (Stubachtal, Hohe Tauern)*.

Eine Dokumentation über 60 Jahre Forschung. Salzburger Geographische Arbeiten, Volume 49. Selbstverlag des Fachbereichs Geographie und Geologie der Universität Salzburg. ISBN 3-85283-033-8.2020 [In German]

Highly reputed in scientific circles and well known to the general public, the geographer and glaciologist Heinz Slupetzky of the University of Salzburg recently celebrated his 80th birthday. To mark the occasion, Slupetzky published what is set to become a major contribution to the field of Alpine glaciology.

Although his academic career led him to research and teaching in the Cordilleras of the United States and Canada, the Garhwal Himalayas, and the arctic Franz Josef Land, the main focus of Slupetzky's research was on the Austrian Hohe Tauern, especially the *Großglockner Massif*.

Over an extraordinary timespan of some 60 years, Slupetzky, in enthusiastic and tireless empirical studies, observed, measured and analysed the oscillating glaciers and the changing geomorphology and hydrography of glacier-modelled landscapes. His measurements of the mass balance of the Stubach Sonnblick glacier took place over the second-longest monitoring period in the Austrian Alps and one of the longest monitoring periods worldwide.

In the course of his field observations, Slupetzky discovered a highly interesting glacio-morphological features: linear bands, ridges and networks of rocks and debris on the moraines of the pro-glacial fields. He related these patterns to specific stages of the melting of the glaciers, which are themselves (?) related to specific topography and geological features of

the mountain sites. In linking the dynamic processes of the glacier and the characteristic deposition of debris material, Slupetzky made an innovative contribution to Alpine glacial morphology.

The first part of this 109-page volume presents the glacial history of the Ödenwinkel and Riffel glaciers and the stages of glacier advance and retreat from the 19th century to the present. This chapter includes a treasury of historical sketches, fascinating photographs, and a number of graphs and tables. The second part of the book comprises a series of somewhat loosely connected chapters devoted to glaciological and glaciomorphological features and processes, examining in particular the debris patterns on the 1850, 1900, and 1920 recessional moraines of the Ödenwinkel and Riffel glaciers. The mass balances of the Ödenwinkel glacier, the oscillations of ice accumulation and ablation, and the retreat of the glacier tongue are documented by a series of graphs, models and photographs. Further chapters treat the fluvial and glacio-fluvial features, and erosion and sedimentation processes in the proglacial field. In the concluding chapter, the author gives a personal testimony of his early interest in and fascination with glaciers, his *pioneer days* of glacial studies, his decades-long dedication to empirical research, his rich publication history, and his important public-awareness work. The ample reference list of 132 titles allows the interested reader a further deepening of information.

Although Slupetzky's *vintage scientific oeuvre* – as he calls it – is focused on a small section of the Austrian Alps and on comparatively small glaciers, the importance and value of this attractively presented volume goes beyond a purely local interest and scope. Solidly grounded on decades of extensive and meticulous fieldwork using a variety of scientific approaches and methods, his work documents in an exemplary fashion the climate variations and the dynamics and fluctuations of Alpine glaciers and their effects on morphological and hydrographic features. In this way, the volume makes a most valuable contribution to the wider fields of glacial geomorphology and Alpine studies. It is also a testimony of a geographer who channelled his early fascination with high mountain landscapes into a particularly successful academic career. He paraphrases his dedication to glacier research as a life above, on, within, under, and near glaciers.

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Reed, M.G. & M.F. Price (eds.) 2020. *UNESCO Biosphere Reserves – Supporting Biocultural Diversity, Sustainability and Society*. Earthscan, Studies in Natural Resource Management Series, Routledge. Taylor & Francis Group, 342 pages. ISBN 978-1-138-36932-0

The MAB Programme is one of the oldest and most important UNESCO research programmes, dedicated to the relationship between humans and the environment and to the sustainable use of natural resources. Key to the MAB Programme are the so-called UNESCO Biosphere Reserves (BRs). BRs are ecosystems, recognized on the basis of consistent, internationally agreed criteria, where models of sustainable use of the biosphere are being developed, tested and implemented. They serve not only to protect and maintain certain ecosystems, but also to carry out ecological research, environmentally aware land use, and education for sustainable development. At present, the World Network of BRs (WNBR) includes 701 model regions in 124 countries.

Maureen Reed and Martin Price, two recognized experts with many years of expertise in the field of BRs, have now edited a comprehensive book to which more than 60 authors, a who's who of the MAB community so to say, have contributed – a volume which deserves to be seen as a new standard in the field of UNESCO BRs.

Part 1, entitled *Conceptual and practical foundation of the MAB Programme*, outlines the history and development of the MAB Programme and provides a general introduction of UNESCO's BR concept. The second part, entitled *Translations and transitions: the changing practices of biosphere reserves*, describes experiences of the implementation of the biosphere reserve concept throughout the WNBR, and includes a total of 15 case studies from all five UNESCO world regions. The third part, *Lessons for sustainability science and sustainability in practice*, focuses on the thematic lessons learnt from the implementation of sustainability science in BRs.

The thematic coverage of this excellent publication is particularly comprehensive; the work will be of outstanding value not only for professionals dealing with conservation and sustainable development, but also to policy-makers and to University lecturers and students in the field of sustainability science and ecosystem management. I therefore warmly recommend this book not only to BR managers, but to anyone interested in the work of UNESCO BRs as model regions for sustainable development.

Günter Köck