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Technical Report

68-27-ES

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
ARID-LANDS BIBLIOGRAPHIES

compiled by

Patricia Paylore
Office of Arid Lands Studies
University of Arizona

Contract No. DAAG17-67-C-0199

October 1967

UNITED STATES ARMY
NATICK LABORATORIES
Natick, Massachusetts 01760



EARTH SCIENCES LABORATORY

ES-34

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FOREWORD

In 1967 the University of Arizona completed a long-range study of the status of research on various aspects of desert environments, under sponsorship of the Office of the Chief of Research and Development, U.S. Army. This effort, which was monitored by the U. S. Army Natick Laboratories, was directed toward identifying gaps in information on desert environments and preventing duplication of research already in progress. To carry out this investigation an outstanding team was assembled within the Office of Arid Lands Studies of the University, and contacts were established with institutions engaged in research on arid environments in many parts of the world.

Using the capability that had been established in the Office of Arid Lands Studies, a new contract was negotiated to keep the results of the Desert Environments Inventory up to date, to make new information known to the Army as soon as it becomes available, and to focus such information on particular needs of the Army. The present Bibliography is the first publication resulting from that contract.

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ABSTRACT

This technical report brings together arid-lands bibliographies from the several thousand citations in the Pertinent Publications sections of subject chapters comprising the compendium, An Inventory of Geographical Research on World Desert Environments (U.S. Army Natick Laboratories contract DA49-092-ARO-71), adds appropriate bibliographies from other sources, and indexes the total number by geographic area and by subject. Of the nearly 6,000 references analyzed for this purpose, 269 were selected from Inventory Pertinent Publications, and combined with 93 additional citations for a total of 362. Annotations were modified or constructed to emphasize the bibliographical importance of the reference.

INTRODUCTION

"... Bibliography is a necessary nuisance and a horrible drudgery that no mere drudge could perform. It takes a sort of inspired idiot to be a good bibliographer and his inspiration is as dangerous a gift as the appetite of the gambler or dipsomaniac -- it grows with what it feeds upon and finally possesses its victim like any other invincible vice."

- Coues (1892)

The origin of the present bibliography lies partly in this acknowledgment of how bibliographies grow out of other bibliographies. I confess to being no less committed to this vice than Coues seventy-five years ago. The bibliographic resource produced by the Office of Arid Lands Studies at the University of Arizona under U. S. Army Natick Laboratories contract DA49-092-ARO-71, An Inventory of Geographical Research on World Desert Environments, amounted to several thousand prime references on the vegetation, fauna, geomorphology and surface hydrology, surface materials, weather and climate, and regional types and cultural features of the desert areas that comprise such a great portion of the Earth's surface. Analysis of these references revealed a good many bibliographies among them, and the idea of segregating this category as a more effective tool for the use of arid-lands scientists evolved therefrom.

In using this bibliography, it should be borne in mind that all references relate to arid-lands studies and research, and that even though the pertinence may not be apparent from the title, its presence in this bibliography is itself an indication of relevance. In most cases of general material, an annotation is furnished that helps explain the contents in relation to aridity.

In addition to bibliographies retrieved from the Pertinent Publications sections accompanying the chapters, a great many more references were discovered, analyzed, and included. These carry the compiler's annotations. For those citations lifted from the Inventory, the annotations have been eliminated or cut or revised to emphasize the bibliographical information pertinent to the present compilation. Where no annotation is

included, it may be assumed that the bibliographical importance of the reference is established.

Whereas citations in the Inventory were often to chapters or sections of larger works, those in this bibliography are, rather, to the larger work itself with subject references in the annotation to assist the user in analyzing the contents for his particular interest (e. g. items #307-#312).

The format used calls for the following order of information: author, date, title (followed by translated title if required), source, annotation. If certain standard tools -- Biological Abstracts (BA), Meteorological and Geostrophysical Abstracts (MGA), or Chemical Abstracts (CA) -- were used to verify, these commonly-recognized symbols with the pertinent reference follow the source. The arrangement of the bibliography itself is a numbered alphabetical one, with index references to item number.

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 titles; VI: 8,364 titles; VII: 7,492 titles. Cumulative subject index
 to Bibliographies I-V, and another covering VI-VII. These indices
 are in 3 parts for each cumulation: anthropogeography, zoology,
 botany. Coverage: Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, Israel, Egypt,
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 Oman Coast, Qatar Peninsula, Bahrain Island, Kuwait, Iraq, Iran,
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14. **KEY WORDS:** Key words are technically meaningful terms or short phrases that characterize a report and may be used as index entries for cataloging the report. Key words must be selected so that no security classification is required. Identifiers, such as equipment model designation, trade name, military project code name, geographic location, may be used as key words but will be followed by an indication of technical context. The assignment of links, rules, and weights is optional.