online template for collection disaster planning. It is still available at the time of writing (www.dplan.org/). The fourth chapter also covers a topic often overlooked, the primary importance of communication before, during and after a disaster has hit. How easy it is to forget that most electronic communication will be severely disrupted during a disaster, and that instead of relying on email (or even Facebook), the library should have multiple channels of communication in place. If the reader looks at no other chapter, this one is essential. The final chapter in Part 1 discusses future trends such as the use of cloud computing. The two case studies are, first, the seven lessons the University of Iowa took from the 2008 flood and, second, how cultural institutions in New York and New Jersey responded to Hurricane Sandy. The Iowa study is instructive because another flood in 2013 was contained very well due to the responses planned after the initial disaster.

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The Cybrarian's Web 2: An A-Z Guide to Free Social Media Tools, Apps, and Other resources
By Cheryl Ann Pelter-Davis
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My first impressions of this book were very positive. It includes resources I know, many that I don't know, and most importantly for me, some that I have heard of and wanted to know more about. The information provided is basic but does cover the essentials. It is certainly an excellent starting point for ground level information about the resources included.

Each section has a brief overview, a list of features and a note about how cybrarians might find the resource useful in their work. The overview is a description of the resource and some background on its source, function and intended audience. The list of features includes information on how to get started with the product followed by bullet-point paragraphs to highlight some of the key aspects of particular features. The suggestions for uses by cybrarians include ideas to use the potential of the product and, in some cases, notes about actual use. I sometimes found this section a bit too narrow and would have preferred to see more ideas here.

A few sections, such as the one on ebooks and mobile apps, are more generic with an overview and features list that applies to the genre and an extra list being used to point

out specific products. This approach is great for complete beginners, and the list of websites is useful to have.

The alphabetical arrangement of the entries makes specific tools easy to find, and each entry lists any similar resources covered in the book. The appendices include a listing by service type to allow a quick reference to similar products. It was disappointing that many categories only have one example so comparison between tools is not always possible. I can see though that to have included more would have changed the balance of the book and maybe having fewer resources over a wider range of types was the intention. Perhaps a combined index or appropriate references back to Book 1 might be useful. It appears that the two books complement each other.

Black and white screen shots of Web pages are used to illustrate the book and the text is also complemented with occasional "FYI" boxes that show interesting extra information. These are factual snippets that relate to the main text but can also stand alone.

I liked the fact that the book is written by a librarian – someone who understands our business and can relate the world of the internet back to what we do – and also appreciate the associated website that provides more information at Cybrarians Web (http://cybrariansweb.com/).

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