
This fun and lively handbook is the answer to many of your pepper identification questions. As the author of the famous reference Peppers The Domesticated Capsicums and considered by many to be the queen of chile aficionados, Jean Andrews comes uniquely qualified to write this book.

The pocket primer is intended for pepper hobbyists to horticulturists to the most devoted chile head. This book is mostly about identifying the different domesticated peppers and covers in some detail many issues involving peppers.

The book is not a cookbook and contains no recipes. However, it would also be of great value to the capsicum-cooking enthusiast. Clear information on proper identification, suitable cooking substitutes and seed sources for their favorite recipes are presented.

The book is structured into ten chapters, two glossaries and information on seed sources. Initial chapters contain brief but thorough discussions on nomenclature, history, morphology and capsicum species identification key. Additional chapters offer practical advice about the main reason we love peppers—to eat them! She gives clear and concise advice on storing, drying, growing, and harvesting peppers.

The largest chapter and truly the raison d'etre for this book is the thorough pictorial and written description of 45 different pepper types within 5 different species of capsicums. Andrews has drawn from her extensive experience and love of capsicums to provide detailed and insightful information for each of the 45 types.

Sorted in alphabetical order by common name, each pepper type includes a color photograph in the fresh and/or dried state depending on how the pepper is consumed. Each description includes information on size, color, fruit shape, flesh type, pungency, substitutes (for cooking), other names, sources, uses, and remarks.

In addition to the wonderful photographs of the different pepper types, there is an illustrated glossary with sharp lined drawings that are helpful in more clearly defining the names and parts of the pepper fruit.

As a reasonably priced paperback, this book is a must buy or a nice gift for people who work with or worship the multitude of different pepper types used domestically.

William H. McCarthy
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If you are in need of a coffee-table book filled with pictures of yard-sized natural landscapes almost equally divided between northeastern seaboard and west-southwestern states, this is satisfying, potential candidate. If you actually want to try to recreate one of these landscapes or another of your choosing in your own backyard, then this book is for you.

In a tour-de-force of stand-alone photographs and text, the father and son authors, both mathematicians by trade and training, call for a transformation of conventional landscape design to one which emulatesthe Master Designer and soothes the soul.

Through numerous examples we are tempted and persuaded to define and decipher exactly what makes a natural landscape so compelling to our senses. Whether your favorite be forest, meadow, alpine, pond, waterfall, wetland, dryland, desert, or tropics, you will find it photographed and discussed. Seemingly all natural landscape types are covered from seashore to shining sea and from the highest elevations to one actually below sea level. Leaving no turn unstoned and adding several new gardening styles in the process, the authors cover even lichen and moss gardens.

There is no major emphasis on using strictly native plants to achieve the desired effect, since it is understood that attempts to grow moss and lichens in a dry climate or dogwoods and rhododendrons in alkaline soils destined for failure. Offered instead are alternative plants such as Sedum and Sagina for moss and Artemisia, Thymus, and Cerastium for lichens.

Rock, stone and boulder in nature and in the homelandscape figure prominently and are likened to the best that the sculptors Brancusi, H epworth, and M oore have to offer. Alternatives are here too offered as the real thing can be quite costly. Several examples of faux-rock are presented, one with a tree growing out of an all-too-obvious premolded hole.

In Redwood National Park, a giant landscape filled with giant plants, the authors choose to highlight a cameo scene where Sedum spathulifolium takes center stage. In other Zen-like scenes, elderberry blossoms fallen on red sandstone and bright fall-colored leaves softly embracing autumn's smudged finale are celebrated as much as crashing waterfalls and stark, cactus-filled desert scenes. Scattered throughout are scenes of a variety of public and private gardens that best emulate the book's theme, culminating with a chapter on Japanese gardens—the supreme example of being able to evoke large moods in small space.

Only a plantsman would find details out of place. Some of the dwarf conifers pictured are merely young; the limber pines described appear as...
lodgepole pines in the accompanying plate; there is only one species of Yucca in Montana, not several and the planting of Mahonia haematocarpa is outlawed in many states in an effort to control Puccinia graminis.

The call for walking more softly on the earth in all things is met quite admirably with this treatment of gardening. J. hard-edged, linear-thinking mathematicians can do it, then so can horticulturists.

JIM BORLAND
Denver, Colo.


This is Volume V of a six-part series that describes these species within the subtribe Laeliinae of the Orchidaceae family. These orchids are commonly referred to as the Cattleya alliance. Volume V of this series describes the Cattleya species; Volume II the Lalia species; Volume III the Schomburgkia, Sophronitis, and other South American Genera; and Volume IV the Bahamian and Caribbean species. This volume covers the genera Brassavola, Encylia, Alamania, Aphrocallistis, Artorima, Barkeria, Calanthes, Dimeranda, Euchile, H. agatara, H. hispanica, H. malagutalum, Miera cyllium, Nagelie, and Rhyncodalia species from Central America and Mexico.

The book is formatted such that each genus is introduced with a short historical perspective that is followed by a key to the species. After the species key, a detailed description of each species is given. The description of each species is tailored to the common name followed by the country of origin, scientific name with reference to the original description and list of synonyms. The text is not written using complex botanical terms but in a less obtuse manner still giving the diagnostic features of the species, as well as interesting anecdotal accounts and cultural information. Another important feature is that several of the species descriptions have a reference to an American Orchid Society (AOS) award. This reference is very valuable, for each AOS award has a description that is published and is widely available. These descriptions are botanical in nature and have complete floral measurements and photographs. It would have been nice to have AOS award references for more species.

There are 95 color photographs that cover all the genera. The photographs are of very high quality and in most cases show the diagnostic features of each species. The photographs of all the Barkeria species are the most enlightening. These very showy species are seldom seen and this is the first time I have seen pictures of all the species in one place.

Nearly all of the species descriptions are adequate for distinguishing them within the genera. The only exceptions are the Encylia species. The genus Encylia has always confused me. Many of the species look very similar and are distinguished by subtle differences in the structure of the lip. In this volume, a large figure showing the flattened lip configuration is provided. This figure is helpful; however, the few Encylia I tried to match to the figure were intermediate and could not be matched to a single species. The only other comprehensive treatment of Encylia is an out-of-print book by Dresler and Pollard published in 1976 by the Asociacion Mexicana de Orquideaologia. This book was also not of much help to me in the identification of my Encylia species.

In this volume, Withner proposes a new genus—Euchile (Dresler and Pollard) Withner—for two species (E. mariae and E. citrina) previously placed in the genus Encylia. These species were previously placed in the section Euchile (Dresler and Pollard) of the subgenus Osmophytum (Lindley) of the genus Encylia. These species have the same unique leaf and column structures and are clearly different from the typical Encylia.

My only criticism of the book is that the common name is used as the title for each species description and the common name is placed in smaller print within the text. This makes it difficult to use the species key, which does not list common names. The author addressed this criticism in the preface of this volume. He wrote: "In reading reviews of this set of volumes arecurrent theme has been the question of why I have bothered with a common name for all the species. It is a practice in the nineteenth century and before, and if nothing more, often acquaints the reader with the meaning of the Latin or Greek species epithet."

Despite this criticism, I highly recommend this book. Unlike most taxonomic treatments, I enjoyed reading this book. This series of volumes has already made an important impact in orchid taxonomy and I look forward to reading the last volume in the series.

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To paraphrase from the introduction: "The lure of the beauty of tropical landscapes is the stuff that dreams are made of." While Robert Riffle may wax poetic about plants with a tropical look, it soon becomes obvious that he is truly enamored with his subject. Formerly a manager of a nursery specializing in tropical plants, Riffle has served as a consultant on various on-line gardening forums, and briefly pursued studies in botany at the University of Texas, Austin. His book is compelling because of his almost contagious enthusiasm for dramatic, exotic tropical plants. Focusing on plants that are conspicuous, generally evergreen, and "definitely including palms," he keys in on plants with exceptional foliage characteristics. Flowering is a secondary concern, because the year round beauty of the plants is his primary interest and often flowering is too ephemeral. The driving force behind the book is his conviction that the tropical look is not taken advantage of even in tropical climates. He stresses that selected plants should be considered not only in tropical areas but also for northern climates in conservatories, greenhouses and interiorscapes.
Riffle describes in some detail his criteria for the plants he classifies as having a tropical look. He explains that while the tropics are confined to the latitude 23 degrees 27 minutes north and south of the equator, this doesn’t account for temperatures at higher altitudes which clearly will not support plants which cannot withstand a freeze. He enunciates his definition of a tropical plant is that they will not survive a freeze. However, his definition of the tropical look excludes many true tropical plants from his book. For example, he rationalizes that orchids are only of exceptional beauty when in flower and are rather uninspiring the rest of the time. So orchids, and several other tropical plants, do not make an appearance in his tropical look encyclopedia.

The main body of Riffle’s book is the encyclopedia listing of nearly 2,000 exotic plants. Leaders for each species contain scientific name, common name, plant family, and requirements for light, water, soil, and propagation. This is followed by excellent descriptions of plant dimensions, form, textural qualities of foliage, bark, anatomical details such as leaf shape and flower form, branches attributes, special cultural considerations, as well as triggering mechanisms for flowering and deciduousness. The strength of the encyclopedia is the inclusion of Riffle’s editorial and personal experiences with each species. His colorful, detailed, and often flamboyant descriptions make reading his book a charming experience. Additionally, 409 superb color plates reinforce plants that he paints in the mind’s eye.

The crowning touch are the 22 landscape lists that provide guidance on using the tropical look plants found in the encyclopedia. Nearly 30 pages of lists include topics such as invasives, hedge and screening plants, bamboo and large grasses, fast-growing plants, fragrant plants, poisonous plants, shade-tolerant plants, salt-tolerant plants, succulent and cactusy-looking plants, aquatic, bog and marsh plants, and erosion-controlling plants.

Although written for the layman, this book is of value to the professional horticulturist as well. It would enhance any horticulturist’s library shelf.

Teresa K. Howe
Pan American Seed Co.
West Chicago, Ill.


According to the jacket, Ian Cooke is from Great Britain and has written for the Royal Horticultural Society’s journal, The Garden, and has worked professionally in horticulture for 28 years. Much of the book is based on his experiences gardening and working in the British Isles. In the first chapter, he defines tender perennials as “... ‘any perennial plant that will grow outside successfully in temperate climates during the summer months, but requires some winter protection.’” The latter is normally a frost-protected glasshouse, but the ingenious gardener will undoubtedly find other ways of overwintering those plants on the borders of hardiness.” A few pages later, he provides more detailed information that quickly lets the reader know that he will be covering perennials hardy in USDA hardiness zones 7 through 11. This book definitely covers truly tender plants, many are considered annuals in zone 6 and further north. For example, he includes plants such as coleus, cosmos, heliotrope, and the pelargoniums.

Cooke divides A Plantfinder’s Guide to Tender Perennials into four parts: Introducing Tender Perennials (two chapters), A Selection of the Best (one chapter), Planting Schemes (five chapters) and Propagation and Cultivation (two chapters). There are three appendices (Where to See Tender Perennials, Where to Buy Tender Perennials, Origins of Tender Perennials).

Chapter 3, A to Z of Tender Perennials, is a dictionary of tender perennials. Entries will include general plant information, descriptive information, history, propagation, cultivation and a list of related species and cultivars. Not all genera are treated equally; the amount of information provided will vary. This chapter does include some of the more recent introductions to the U.S. bedding plant industry (e.g., Diascia, Sutera, Tibouchina) and is a source of good information for these plants. The photographs and plates included throughout the book are extremely high quality.
question that besides their traditional culinary and medicinal properties, a large number of herbs also have excellent ornamental qualities. The recognition and promotion of herbs as valuable ornamentals by a few pioneering herb growers is then well deserved.

The objective of this book is precisely to demonstrate gardeners and landscapers that most herbs are not only good foliage plants but also as ornamental plants with beautiful flowers and excellent decorative attributes, which can be exploited to advantage in landscaping. The plant descriptions presented in this book show that the author is an experienced herb grower. As she herself puts it: “Over a period of more than twenty-five years, my garden, indeed much of the farm landscape, became a laboratory for testing flowering herbs of all types for their ornamental value.” Her motivation to write this book then comes from many years of observing, studying and testing herbs not only for their traditional culinary but also for their potential as ornamentals.

**Herbs in Bloom** is divided into three chapters. The first chapter, Growing Flowering Herbs, is a very brief chapter on how to sow, propagate, transplant, and maintain the plants. The second chapter, Landscaping with Flowering Herbs, is also a very brief chapter on the different landscape possibilities for ornamental herbs, such as accent, bed or border, container, edge and hedge, ground cover, naturalized herb, and rockwork. The author describes these terms and gives the common and scientific name of herbs that would accommodate best to these landscape uses. The third and last chapter, Plant Portraits from A to Z, takes about 80% of the book. This chapter is comprised of brief descriptions of 82 herb species (2 to 5 pages each) with ornamental value, which were selected as all-time favorites after the thorough review of classic herbal literature and consultation of leading nurseries and professional herb growers. Each plant portrait starts with a brief quote from observations made on the plant by one of many past and present herb growers’ writers. Then, in a recipe format, it gives the scientific name, family, common name(s), growing cycle, site and soil requirements, hardness, landscape use, height, flower characteristics, and blooming season of the ornamental herb being described. The main part of the portrait is a condensed description of the herb where only the most essential is discussed. In the words of the author: “Each portrait includes the most vital information about each plant to show at a glance its characteristics and uses as an ornamental herb.”

These characteristics and uses may include origin, morphological description, environmental requirements, industrial uses, curative properties, recipes, landscape applications, description of new cultivars, etc. Some of the portraits have at the end very brief descriptions of related plants of interest; that is, plants of the same genus but different species that have also good potential as ornamentals. The book has three appendices. Appendix I cross-refers the common name with the scientific name of the herbs. Appendix II groups the plants by season, according to the time of full bloom. And Appendix III gives the name and address of retail seed and plant companies.

A major accomplishment of this book is its photographs. They are abundant, of excellent quality and well placed throughout the book. The photographs are also a perfect and essential complement to the narrative. What can not be described with words is said through the photographs. The pictures allow the reader to grasp the whole beauty of the ornamental herbs portrayed. The listing of the plants in the index by scientific name and in the appendix I by common name is a plus because it facilitates the finding in the body of the book of an specific herb known only by its common name. While it is arguable whether a few of the plants included in the book are truly herbs (for example roses and carnations), most of them are very well selected and are among the most promising ornamentals. The most valuable part in the plant portraits is the short paragraph on the qualities and possibilities of the herbs as ornamentals. In these paragraphs the author explains the best way to exploit the ornamental qualities of the herbs in the arrangement of a garden. These brief paragraphs are a condensation of many years of observation, testing, and study. This book will be valuable to herb growers, gardeners and ornamental horticulturists interested in exploring new possibilities in the design and arrangement of gardens. It will be also very informative to landscapers looking for novelty and diversity.

**Mario R. Morales**

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Considering the breadth of information incorporated within *Arboriculture Integrated Management of Landscape Trees, Shrubs, and Vines*, the volume is a bargain at the suggested list price. As a comprehensive overview of arboriculture, the book successfully integrates cultural aspects of tree establishment, maintenance, and management. Substantially reformatted and updated, the third edition of Harris’ text includes sections of additional detail in the treatment of topics such as hazard tree management, plant health care, special planting situations and water quality issues, using the expertise of new coauthors Nelda Matheny and James Clark.

The text is well organized. The chapters follow a logical format that can be easily tailored to various curricula. Each chapter is clearly organized for the reader with a structured hierarchy of headings and subheadings. Boldface print highlights important points within sections making the book amenable to student reading needs. Graphics are positioned to clearly demonstrate points of practice as discussed in the text.

**Arboriculture...** is an excellent core text to be used in concert with other course-specific books. Many topics are objectively presented, often pointing up contradictory opinions and explaining the information in a logical conceptual framework. The book does rely on tree species references to illustrate points, so knowledge of plant material is a distinct advantage and necessary to fully appreciate the text. Texts on specific topics such as climbing, rigging, or
canopy training may be necessary to
flesh out areas of emphasis within a
given course format. Arboriculture... 
addresses basic concepts and tech-
niques to provide background for be-
ing students while providing de-
tailed documentation and sources of
information for more advanced stu-
dents and practitioners.

As a practitioner reference, the
text organization is a major strength.
The table of contents is very direct in
locating specific topics. The index is a
pleasure, with boldface type cross-
referencing the extensive glossary and
graphics within the text. The comprehen-
sive bibliographic format is un-
changed. Given that text citations are
extensive, the bibliographic format
really works if one is flipping back and
forth from the text; however, futher organization in terms of sub-
ject headings might be useful.

The expense to update the older
volume is easily justified. Even with
changes, such as the consolidation of
four pest and disease chapters into one
chapter and comprehensive table,
common illustrations are recognizable from
the many dog-eared copies which have
established this text as a must for any
practitioner’s library. West Coast read-
ers will appreciate the change to the
Sunset climate zone system from the
USDA hardness map. It is important
to appreciate the Sunset system, given
retail labeling and interstate commerce
of west coast nursery producers. Howe-
ever, the map in the inside cover is too
small for usage and may not be as
practical as other systems for practitio-
ners in other parts of the country. Foldouts of both systems might be
tilier.

The book is a solid volume and the
new formatting is certainly a positive
change. Any reader who will be dealing
with trees in the landscape should seri-
ously consider this text. Some graphics,
such as the integration of growth over
time or radiation conditions for frost
might need to be revised for improved
clarity. The next printing may wish to
resolve any of the few miscues in the text, such as the fragment on p. 274. This new
volume is centered on my high usage
bookshelf with good reason.

JASON GRABOSKY
Dept. of Floriculture
Dormant Horticulture
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FLORICULTURE: PRINCIPLES AND SPECIES.
John M. Dole and Harold F. Wilkins.
Saddle River, New Jersey 07458. 613
p. $88.00, hardcover. ISBN 0-13-
374703-4.

This book is a new, up-to-date
textbook for classroom or reference use.
It covers more than 90 floricultural crops in an easy-to-read format.
The book is divided into three sections-
pluses an index. There are 32 small
color plates inside the front and back
covers and more than 400 figures (black and white photographs, graphs,
tables, and line drawings).

Part I covers 11 subjects, divided
as chapters, of importance to floricultural
crop producers. The subjects
covered include propagation, tempera-
ture, light, water, nutrition, media,
plant growth regulation, pest man-
agement, postharvest, greenhouse
construction and operations, market-
ing, and business management. This
is an important section as the funda-
amentals of growing any crop are dis-
cussed here. The text for each topic is
documented by graphs and extensive
tables and each chapter brings a lot of
important information together in one
area. All chapters contain good breadth
of subject material though some have
more depth than others. The authors’
overall goal of providing general pro-
duction information, however, is
achieved.

Part II consists of specific flori-
cultural crops, which include cut
flower, potted, annual, perennial,
foliage, and carnivorous plants, alphab-
etized by genus. Though all available
crops are not covered in each genus,
the authors have made timely choices
for the specific crop.

Consistency of presentation of
material is a key component for a good
student text or reference book. In this
book, each crop is treated the same as
19 topics are consistently covered.
The topics are introduction, cultivars,
propagation, flowering control and
dormancy, temperature, light, water,
carbon dioxide, nutrition, media,
height control, spacing, pinching and
disbudding, support, schedule and
timing, insects, diseases, physiological
disorders, and postharvest. Each topic
is still listed even if there is little avail-
able information or it is not a cultural
requirement for that crop. The materi-
al presented under each topic is clear
and concise. Thanks to the U.S. current status subheading in each
introduction an international flavor,
as well as a historical perspective, is
often presented. For each crop, there
is enough information for students to
create crop growth and production
schedules. However, as the authors
note, there are multiple ways of grow-
ing plants and the cited may be only
one example of cultural method that
work.

A bibliography concludes each
crop section. The breadth of years of
literature cited, 1930s on, in some of
the bibliographies is impressive as
well as important historically. Litera-
ture was cited from trade magazines,
specific crop manuals, and books as
well as scientific articles. However, it
is unclear how citations were selected
for inclusion as some reference books
which the authors consulted and then
listed as one crop are not cited for a
similar crop also covered in that book.

For some reason, student is not
aware that Chrysanthemum is a longer
genus for mums, this is easily
resolved by using the index. This in-
dex is very complete as it includes key
phrases as well as keywords, common
names and scientific names for dis-
ese as well as asparagus. Indices are
very important for soon after a course is
over a book is only as good or useful as
its index!

This is currently the most com-
prehensive book available on floricul-
tural crops and their production and an obvious choice for those teaching
floriculture crop production and physi-
ology course(s). However, the cost
($88) may cause a problem for stu-
dents at schools which teach combi-
nation courses such as greenhouse
management and crop production as
the general information sections in
Part I are not detailed enough to sup-
plant another textbook. Additionally,
using a portion of this book for such
courses may be a limited option,
but one to be explored, as there is a
hearty warning by the publisher that
“no part of this book may be repro-
duced, in any form or by any means,
without permission in writing from the
publisher.”

ELLEN T. PAPAROZZI
University of Nebraska
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This book provides an overview of postharvest physiology and technology of horticultural perishables in a clear and succinct style. The fourth edition has been expanded to include ornamentals (cut flowers and foliage) and updated information on fruits and vegetables since the third edition was published in 1989. An eight-page section of colored photographs (examples of physiological disorders, postharvest diseases, and banana and tomato ripeness stages) has been added and many illustrations have been redrawn. The clarity of the black and white photographs and charts need improvement in future printings.

The book is organized into 13 chapters followed by 4 appendices (abbreviations, plant names, temperature and humidity measurement, and gas analysis) and a subject index. Each chapter has a list of references for further reading (with emphasis on the Australian literature). The introduction (Chapter 1) includes a discussion of the importance of fruits and vegetables as food, horticultural production statistics, need for postharvest technology, and extent of postharvest losses. Structure, chemical composition, and nutritional value of fruit and vegetables are covered in Chapter 2. The third chapter provides a comprehensive but succinct synopsis of postharvest physiology and biochemistry of horticultural crops.

Chapter 4 is focused on the effects of temperature and methods of cooling and other temperature management procedures. Basic principles of water loss and humidity along with factors affecting water loss and control strategies are presented in Chapter 5. The effects of atmospheric modification (carbon dioxide, oxygen, and ethylene concentrations) on post harvest life of horticultural perishables are summarized in Chapter 6. Chapter 7 on storage technology includes methods of storage, design and construction of cool and CA stores, and management of produce storage.

Chapter 8 deals with physiological disorders with emphasis on chilling injury and mineral deficiency disorders. Microorganisms causing postharvest wastage and control methods are discussed in Chapter 9 (Pathology). Chapter 10 on evaluation and management of quality covers quality criteria, postharvest factors influencing quality, determination of maturity, and management of quality.

Chapter 11 on postharvest factors influencing quality covers quality criteria, methods and their impact on mechanical damage of produce are discussed in Chapter 12. Chapter 13 includes several tables summarizing storage recommendations for various fruits and vegetables and ornamentals.

This book is suitable for use as a textbook for an introductory course on postharvest biology and technology of horticultural perishables for students of food, horticultural, and plant sciences. We also recommend it to all those involved in the fresh produce industry worldwide.

ADEL A. KADER and DEIDRE M. HOLCROFT
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This handy-sized book has chapters that focus on general information on tomato, plant characteristics and physiology, fruit characteristics, plant nutrition, field production in soil, greenhouse production, seed and seedling production, and pest identification and control. The information presented is well documented with an extensive reference section and an additional list of books and videos that contain tomato information. There is also a glossary of some terms used in the text, a summary of essential inorganic elements as they apply to tomato culture, and a summary of tomato plant physiological and production characteristics. Finally, all of this information is referenced in a useful index.

Tomato Plant Culture focuses on significant advances made since 1986 when the last major book on tomato was published. According to the cover description this book provides comprehensive information about tomato plant culture and fruit production that is beneficial to plant scientists and commercial field and greenhouse growers as well as the home gardener. As one might suspect, it is a formidable task to combine all of the features necessary to satisfy the informational needs of this diverse audience in one small volume.

There is a profusion of information on sometopics. For example, three tables are provided on the nutritional composition of tomatoes as reported from as many sources. The values, except for an error in the Vitamin A content in one of the tables, are similar enough so it would have been sufficient to include only one of the three tables. Another case in point is found in the chapter on greenhouse tomato production where results of three surveys report area devoted to greenhouse tomato cultivation to be either 8, 30, or 20 acres in California; 0, 0, or 70 acres in Arkansas; and 69, 94, or 150 acres in Colorado. Which is correct? Or, even close to the actual area?

The author chose to use the units in the original research rather than convert to English units (best for the grower and home gardener) or SI units (best for the scientist). So, the following situation arises, “According to Papadopoulos (1991), the optimum space per plant is 0.35 to 0.40 m2 planted in double rows at 80-cm spacings with 1.2 m between the double rows. Snyder (1997a) suggests 4 ft2 per plant for a population of 10,000 plants per acre. The arrangement is double rows—4 ft apart with 14 to 16 inches between plants in the row.” Fortunately, my metric conversion calculator came to the rescue so I could determine that 0.4 m2 is ≈ 4 ft2 and that 1.2 m is ≈ 4 ft, but 80 cm is ≈ 31 inches, not 14 to 16 inches. This situation again suggests the difficulty of writing for a very broad audience.

Certainly, Tomato Plant Culture will be a useful addition to the libraries of those interested in this universally important vegetable. But one should not expect it to fulfill all of the informational requirements of the scientist, the practitioner, or the hobbyist.

DONALD N. M AYNARD
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Bradenton
Researchers and academics; undergraduate, graduate and postgraduate students for the courses: “Plant physiology” and “Biochemistry and physiology during the postharvest of fruits and vegetables”; those working in fields related to horticulture, agronomy, plant biology, food science and technology. Table of Contents. Introduction Elhadi M. Yahia 2. Contribution of Fruits and Vegetables to Human Nutrition and Health Elhadi M. Yahia, Pablo García-Solás and María Elena Maldonado Celis 3. Photosynthesis Elhadi M. Yahia, Armando Carrillo-López, B Guadalupe Malda, Humberto Suzán-A

"I can never remember a time when this book was not on my shelf! It serves as wonderful resource for the practitioner, whether in industry or academia, as well as for students, providing great core information about postharvest science. I am therefore delighted to see this complete revision and sixth edition. Several key updates make this book an even better resource for anyone wanting a thorough understanding of postharvest basics and application."

(Christopher Watkins, Professor of Postharvest Science, Cornell University). Read more. About the Author. Ron Wills is an Emeritus Profe