

## REVIEWS

A.E. ORCHARD & P. MCCARTHY (Eds.): **Flora of Australia, Volume 16, Elaeagnaceae, Proteaceae 1**. Australian Nature Agency, Canberra, 1995. xx + 522 pp., illus. ISBN 0-643-05693-9. Paperback (also available in hardcover). Price: Aus \$ 64.95.

The present volume is the first of two dealing with the Proteales. This volume describes the family Elaeagnaceae (pp. 1–3) and Proteaceae 1. The remainder of the Proteaceae will be described in volume 17.

The major part of the present volume (pp. 4–522) is devoted to the first part of the description of the Proteaceae. It includes a family description and chapters on affinities, morphological features, fossils, pollinators and uses, furthermore a key to all genera in Australia and descriptions of these genera except *Banksia*, *Dryandra*, *Grevillea*, and *Hakea*.

The family Proteaceae is a large, important and biogeographical interesting family that is found in all parts of Gondwana. It is a happy occasion that an account of this family for a major part of its distributional area has appeared.

The volume is produced in the well known format and according the standards of Flora Australiana. It is illustrated by 96 beautiful colour photographs, 89 plates of line drawings and 488 maps depicting the distribution of the species. We congratulate the editors and all the authors with this inspiring and useful volume.

FRITS ADEMA

E.F. BRUENIG: **Conservation and management of tropical rainforests. An integrated approach to sustainability**. CAB International, Wallingford, Oxon OX10 8DE, United Kingdom, 1996. 352 pp., illus. ISBN 0-85198-994-2. Hardcover. Price: US\$ 99, £ 55.

This is the ?ultimate masterpiece of Eberhardt Bruenig. In this work he evaluates the tropical rainforest ecosystem, all its different kinds of being used, the way in which it is possible to harvest the rainforest for timber, the principles and strategies of sustainability, etc. He also gives attention to the traditional customary rights of the indigenous peoples, and the many pitfalls surrounding these rights. Restoration of degraded ecosystems is one of the chapters, as well as short rotation tree plantations, and, of course, forest management guidelines. Bruenig is an expert especially in the last subject. He discusses the guidelines for forest management with as an example the ITTO guidelines and devotes a chapter to Timber certification, Trademarking, and Monitoring. In this chapter he argues that timber species should not be included in CITES (the Convention on International Trade with Endangered Species) as has been tried by Germany and the Netherlands with *Intsia* (Merbau), *Gonystylus bancanus* (Ramin) and other species. He admits, however, that for some special timber species in Africa and South America, like rosewood and true ebony, CITES may help, although it would be ineffective unless the species and habitats are at the same time protected. This book gives a wealth of information but is sometimes hard to read because of the use of many acronyms (a list of which is given, however).

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