IV. RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS
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Backer's "Verklarend woordenboek" — The publishing company Contact, Amsterdam, is planning to publish a facsimile edition of this work long out of print and only with great difficulty found in antiquarian's shops. With its wealth of data, bio- and bibliographical notes, and occasional wry humour it is a goldmine of information. With c. 22,500 lemmas there is no other work comparable in size and quality. Because most entrees deal with names of plants found in the Netherlands and former Dutch East Indies (Indonesia) it is in Dutch, and because of the date of publication in an old spelling. The late Dr. H.C.D. de Wit (WAG) intended to produce an emended, English version, for which Backer's files are now in WAG.
Note the web address to access the geological reconstruction series of SE Asia (for the past 50 My). It is downloadable as a powerpoint file, from:
http://glsun2.gl.rhbnc.ac.uk/seasia/html/plate_tect.htm

SE Asian Mimosoideae CD-ROM — At the end of 1999 or the beginning of 2000 it will become available at ETI or the National Herbarium of the Netherlands-Leiden University branch. It will be accessible by both Mac and Windows. Although the Mac part is finished, the preparation of the Windows version took longer than expected. Its authors, Dr. I. de Kort and Dr. J.W.A. Ridder-Numan will continue their work on the Caesalpinioideae volume after December 1999.

The Palms of New Guinea Project (K) has been awarded GBP 25,000 by the Australia and Pacific Science Foundation to be received in instalments over 5 years. This will be used for illustrations to be produced here and in Australia.


In an Indonesian translation of Tropenbos Series 7 (1994) 280 of the most important tree species of the primary forests of Kalimantan are described and illustrated. These have been selected because of their environmental significance or their importance to the timber industry. It is especially intended for foresters, students, botanists, and ecologists.

Trees can be identified using features from the stem, leaves, flowers, or fruits. The keys have been constructed as user-friendly as possible. Included are introductory chapters, a glossary, a synoptical key to the families, and a bracketed key to all genera covered. Lists of common names as well as trade names have been added. Each species is described in detail including field- and herbarium characters; comments on habitat, ecology, distribution.


Many papers discussing various aspects of mangrove ecosystems, human impact, sea-level changes, sedimentation, etc.


An important part of practising sustainable forest management is the reforestation of forest areas which are damaged by fires or by other destructive activities like logging or mining. A wide variety of trees is used for this purpose. However, since individual plant species often have specific environmental requirements, some species are obviously more suitable for reforestation than others. Consequently, the planting of seedlings of a certain species in a habitat which is not suitable for this particular taxon decreases the
success of reforestation remarkably. This requires much emphasis on the correct identification of seedlings. Identifying seedlings is often very difficult, as they may differ conspicuously in their general morphology from the adult stages and many distinguishing characters are often not yet present.

Troup (1921), Burger (1972), De Vogel (1980) and Ng (1991) describe and discuss many seedlings of the Malesian area, but these authors offer no general identification keys. This manual provides descriptions and identification keys for seedlings of 113 taxa of secondary forest trees (representing 40 plant families), as well as drawings, colour photographs of almost all species and an extensive glossary. These data are presented as a user-friendly bilingual field guide (English/Indonesian) and will enable (local) people without a thorough botanical background to identify many of the secondary forest tree species of East Kalimantan.

References


Tree Flora of Sabah and Sarawak. Preparation of volume 3 is in its final stage. The volume will contain accounts of the Fagaceae (4 genera, 100 species) by E. Soepadmo, S. Julia & Rusea Go, Leguminosae—Caesalpinioideae (17 genera, 42 species) by Ding Hou, Moraceae (8 genera, 179 species) by K.M. Kochummen & Rusea Go, and Myristicaceae (5 genera, 110 species) by W.J.J.O. de Wilde. If all goes as planned, the volume is expected by December 1999. — E. Soepadmo, FRIM

During the past year the collections at the Wanariset Herbarium (WAN) has been fully databased using ‘BRAHMS’ (Botanical Research and Herbarium Management system, © D. Filer, Oxford). About 12,000 specimens have been provided with bar code labels and directly linked to the database which will eventually become available to the scientific community via webpages on the Internet. The project was funded by the Tropenbos Foundation within the framework of the ‘International MOFEC-Tropenbos-Kalimantan Project’ and has been carried out by Mr. Arbainsyah (WAN) and assistants supervised by Dr. K. Sidiyasa (WAN), Dr. P.J.A. Keßler (L, WAN) and Mr. L.P. Willemse (L).