
Having heard one of the authors speak at a symposium in Edinburgh last summer, I was eagerly anticipating this book on campanulas. I believe that I am familiar with campanulas, still I was impressed with the breadth of coverage in this new, revised edition. The authors were able to grasp my attention in this new, revised edition. The authors present an excellent account of the species and cultivars of Campanula and give considerable information on the cultivation and propagation of the plants. However, I would think that gardeners, especially those who have not grown campanulas but would like to, would benefit from some recommendation lists of select species and cultivars. While many recommendations are found throughout the book, some simple lists such as a list of tried and true campanulas or a list of the "great travelers" would be quite helpful to many readers. Also of interest would be lists of campanulas that would grow well together for a border, rock garden, or alpine garden. A list of several plants that, when grown together would give a nice sequence of bloom, could be helpful.

Even without the suggested additions, I found Campanulas A Gardener's Guide to be an excellent source and guide book for anyone who enjoys gardening with or wishes to adventure into growing campanulas. For the commercial grower, there is a list of seed sources and considerable information pertinent to inclusion of new campanulas to their inventory of perennial plants. Of course, I have discovered several campanulas that I look forward to adding to my garden.

Alice Le Duc  
Department of Horticulture, Forestry, and Recreation Resources Kansas State University Manhattan

The Introduction of this chapter states that the only information needed for breeding is knowledge of flower structure and ploidy level. There is no mention of genetics in the entire chapter! The chapter ends with an essay by David Kirchhoff discussing some of the parents he used in breeding. I am not sure how this chapter will help anyone breed daylilies.

The final section of the book provides information on growing daylilies and daylily collections throughout the world. There are separate chapters on...
North America, Europe, Australia, and New Zealand. The appendices provide specific data on commercial growers and societies.

There are several new books on Hemerocallis. The first comprehensive book, *Daylilies*, was written by Arlow Stout in 1934. From 1911 to 1948, Stout was involved in daylily research and breeding at the New York Botanical Garden. His research resulted in the first pink and red cultivars. Stout's book was reprinted in 1986 by M. D. Dent and Sons in England. Since then, several other books on Hemerocallis have been published: R. W. Munson, Jr. (1989), *Hemerocallis, The Daylily*, L. Hill and N. Hill (1991), *Daylilies, The Perfect Perennial*, and W. Erhardt (1992), *Hemerocallis Daylilies*. Each of these books is an updated and modernized version of Stout's book.

Each updated volume has its strong points and weaknesses. Munson's book has the most comprehensive discussions on the history of daylily breeding and judging daylily flowers. It is weak on species and cultivar descriptions. Erhardt's book has the most detailed species descriptions and is the only book with a key to the species. Erhardt's book, however like Munson's book, is weak on cultivar descriptions. Grenfell's book has the most comprehensive cultivar descriptions, but is weak on breeding and species descriptions. All of the books, including Stout's, are weak on basic biology, pathology, propagation, and genetics. They are all written for the general gardening audience that has little or no knowledge of scientific horticulture.

Grenfell's book is recommended for the amateur gardener, but not for the professional horticulturist.

**R. J. Griesbach**
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Among all fruit crops, apple and wine grape probably have been the subject of the most verbiage, both scientific and lay. In the case of apple, there have been some interesting prose in the popular press that I recommend, including the wonderful and authoritative *The Book of Apples* (1993) by Joan Morgan and Alison Richards, published in association with the Brogdale Horticultural Trust of England; *Pomona's Harvest* by H. Frederic Janson (1996), an illustrated chronicle of antiquarian fruit literature that has much information on apples, and, although no longer new, I need to mention a long profile (One Hundred Thousand Varieties) by Berton Roueche that appeared in The New Yorker (11 Aug. 1975). Finally, the late Miklos Faust had completed a manuscript "The Apple," which, hopefully, will be published soon.

*Apples* by Frank Browning, a Kentucky fruit grower, writer, and a reporter for the National Public Radio, is the latest contribution to apple lore. This short book (241 pages) is one that apple lovers and knockers will want to add to their library, especially those with a historic bent. Browning has captured much of the romance of apples and apple growing in a very unusual and interesting way. For starters, who would have thought that the boy god Apollo may in fact be a transmutation of Balder, a Nordic god, who may be related to the Norse word, abal, the origin of our word for apple. There is more than some might want to know on the history of cider, the relation of wassail to apples, and the images, erotic and otherwise, of transected apples. Throughout there are some great writing; I quote a paragraph that caught my eye to give the full flavor of the book:

"Should we call these brave new orchards "natural"? The only genuinely honest answer is that nature herself is a trick, a confection of Enlightenment thinking, a projection to some lost pristine paradise that periodically resurfaces in utopian fantasies. Neither today's apples nor Grandad's was natural. Aside from stumbling across Thoreau's scattered fence-row seedlings, to find a truly wild apple we will have to march backward through the millennia, across the ocean into the faded tunic of Mesopotamia and onto the backs of donkeys and horses across the mountains of the Caucasians, and into the lands of Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan, up the streams running through the town of Almaty, called "the father of apples," where the first fruit fell to the ground long before the authors of Genesis."

The author visited The New York Experiment Station in Geneva in New York and the book is redolent in Cornelliainscudes Herbert Aldwinkle, Roger Way, Jim Cummins, Susan Brown, and Phil Forsline, to name a few. Still, Browning gets mixed up now and again. He misses the big story of the triploid nature of 'Jonagold' and its relation to the pioneering work of John Einset, Charlotte Pratt, and Barbara Imhoff. I included is the tragic story of N. I. Vavilov, amaryllis of science, as well as bits on Aymak Djangaliyev, the Russian expert on the apples of Amu-Ata. The is much mouth watering description of heirloom apples but, in my experience, they usually disappoint; so much for nostalgia. I am pleased the PRI apple 'Gold Rush' was mentioned in the appendix (Twenty or so Prize Apples), despite the misspelling. I purchased a copy just before I received the review copy, which I promise to donate for the ASH auction next year. I urge you to bid on it.

**Jules Janick**
Purdue University
West Lafayette, Ind.


Rick Darke's *Color Encyclopedia of Ornamental Grasses* is a major contribution to this group of ornamental plants. He has collected information, photos, and history from floras and references throughout the world. The photographs are exquisite. They are worth the price of the book alone, to see the clarity and beauty of the grasses, many which have not been pictured elsewhere and are notorious for being a difficult group of plants to photograph.

There are six chapters before the encyclopedia, three of which tell their story in photos with descriptive captions: The Beauty of Grasses; Learning from Grasses in Native H abitats; and Designing with Grasses.

Learning from Grasses in Native H abitats is a pictorial look at habitats...
throughout the world. The photos capture the beauty of grasses in their natural settings: during rice harvest, a meadow in Pennsylvania, or the mountains of Japan.

The design chapter recommends allowing grasses to "interplay with other perennials, annuals, biennials, trees and shrubs. Gardens must be at once inspiring and conserving, high-spirited and low maintenance. They must reflect and sustain the rhythms of our lives and our homes, and they must speak to us eloquently of the sun and seasons. Delightfully, grasses are sympathetic to all these ideals." Many of these photos show the same setting at different times of the year, reflecting seasonal beauty and variation. Some of the photos were first shown in Darke’s Ornamental Grasses for Your Garden (1994).

Darke stresses getting to know the direction, strength, and periods of sunlight in your garden. "Think of the times of day a garden path will be used and the direction form which the sunlight will be coming when planting a grass such as Chasmanthium latifolium," he advises. Grasses and conifers are similar, having much of their appeal based on texture and form rather than on colorful flowers. Examples are given of combinations of grasses and bulbs, Sporobolus heterolepis and Narcissus 'H' awera'; and decorative container ideas such as hakone grass and blueyley grass.

The three chapters Families of Grasses and Their Relatives, The Names of Grasses, and Growing and Maintaining Grasses contain complete information and text including line drawings and photos of cultural practices such as division or cutting back in the spring.

The most recent information on new pest problems Miscanthus mealy bug and foliage leafspot are discussed. Darke has a realistic look at grasses as invasive plants, from a garden view or an ecosystem. He cites problem species and where they have become invasive.

The bulk of the book is the encyclopedia of hundreds of grasses and grasslike plants. Darke pays particular attention to native habitat and how that will affect garden culture.

He includes history and origin of cultivars and details from grass experts from around the world. Carex, for example, include 45 species, and many more cultivars. Over 20 pages are devoted to Miscanthus and unusual plants are described, such as restios, a group of South African rushlike plants, in the Restionaceae family, which occur in the Southern Hemisphere, especially South Africa. Restios have a strong resemblance to horsetails.

There is an extensive bibliography with newest taxonomic references. Darke splits Stipa into several genera, clarifies the confusion on several other names in the trade such as Carex nigra and C. glauca; Miscanthus floridulus and M. giganteus; Calamagrostis xacutiflora 'Stricta' and C. xacutiflora 'Karl Foerster'. A large, color, European hardness zone map, which is rarely seen, is also included.

This book will be useful to designers, home gardeners, nursery people, and educators. Although there are several books on ornamental grasses, I predict Darke’s book will become the standard reference.

MARY HOCKENBERRY MEYER
University of Minnesota
St. Paul


This book may well serve as an inspiration and initial information source for those ASHS members considering a horticultural Landmark nomination. The book seems to be constructed to withstand heavy use; perhaps even in the glove compartment or other storage area in the car.

Most publishers are anxious to provide review copies. But in this case my two requests went unanswered. So, I had to buy the book to provide the review. Well, that just goes to show you my two requests went unanswered. So, I had to buy the book to provide the review.

This book may well be worth its weight in gold if you are planning to drive to the ASHS Annual Conference in Minneapolis this summer. Or, perhaps you are planning a family vacation on the highways. What better way to escape the noise and rage of the interstate highway than to relax for a couple of hours in the serene surroundings of a restful garden? This handy little book describes 300 of the best gardens in the United States and Canada, so you are almost certain to pass near one or more of these gardens, wherever your destination.

The U.S. portion of the book is arranged by geographical regions from east (New England) to west (the Pacific) and further subdivided into states within each region. Gardens are listed in 43 states and the District of Columbia. Other states may not have gardens of sufficient merit to be listed or the author was not aware of them. The Canadian portion is arranged similarly with listings from Nova Scotia to British Columbia. There did not appear to be any particular scheme for listing of gardens within a state.

Each individual garden rates one-half to three pages depending on its scope and importance. Details of its history, design, and special collections are developed in interesting storybook fashion rather than a tedious listing of facts. Necessary information on address and general location, times of opening, available amenities, and plant hardiness zone are provided in concise form at the end of each entry. Almost every garden is documented with at least one lavish color photograph; some with more than one.

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never be able to see their native orchids in flower, books like Philip Keenan’s hold a great interest. In the past, Niles (1904) (Bog Trotting for Orchids) and Morris and Eames (1929) (Our Wild Orchids) have written similar books. These books are delightful reading, but are very outdated. The face of North America has changed considerably since 1929. Keenan provides a modern account of the search for wild orchids.

Wild Orchids Across North America is divided into seven sections: Alaska, Canada, New England, mid-Atlantic/midwestern states, southeastern states, western states, Botanist’s Notebook, and Appendix. Each chapter focuses on a particular species. Besides providing a travelogue, Keenan provides additional details on orchid biology, ecology, history and conservation. Of course, there are many color photographs (170). One of the most impressive pictures is a clump of Isotria medeoloides with four flowering stems all in prime condition (p. 106)! This is the rarest orchid in North America. The very few people whom have seen this plant have seen it in flower, much less with four flowers.

The Botanist’s Notebook section is a great addition to the book. This section discusses many of the difficult aspects of orchid identification. Keenan provides a good diagnostic key for the myriad of little-green-flowered species. Other chapters in this section focus on Spirranthes and Goodyera. The Appendix contains a species checklist and identification synopsis. The identification synopsis section describes the habitat for each of the species. This information is lacking in most guide books of North American orchids.

I strongly recommend this book for anyone interested in native North American flora.

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The history of gardens and gardening has an enormous literature. Two subjects are intertwined: the history of gardens, usually concerned with esthetics and rightly belonging to the sphere of landscape design and architecture, and the history of gardening, more allied to what we now think of as horticulture. There are great collections of these books many in specialized libraries across the United States, e.g., Dumbarton Oaks, Washington, D.C.; The Henry Botanical Library, Pittsburgh; The Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Boston; and the National Agricultural Library, Maryland. A quarterly scholarly journal (Journal of Garden History) is now devoted to this field. There is a tremendous number of historical garden books, most profusely illustrated, with many devoted to particular eras or locations. A splendid example is the Gardens of Pompeii by Wilhelmina F. Ashemski (1979). For those interested in garden history and who wish to start a collection on a particular period, I recommend you contact Elisabeth Woodburn, Books at Hopewell, N.J. (609-466-0522) and get on the mailing list to receive ongoing catalogues. The illustrations used in the general history of gardens and gardening are often derived from common sources. Many of the historical illustrations are derived from Marie Louise Goethein’s classic work Geschiechte der Gartenkunst (History of Garden Art), first published in 1913, and from Sir Frank Crisp’s unbelievable collection called Medieval Gardens printed in two volumes in 1924 (reprinted by Hacker Book, 1966). For scholarly treatments of various historical eras of garden design, I recommend the various monographs from the Dumbarton Oaks Colloquium on the History of Landscape Architecture. In contrast, the best popular history on gardening is still Richardson Wright’s The Story of Gardening, published in 1934 by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Popular coffeetable books on gardens and gardening include The Garden: An Illustrated History by Julia Berrall (1966), A History of Gardens and Gardening by Edward Hyamn (1971), The History of Gardens by Christopher Thacker (1977), and An Illustrated History of Gardening by Anthony Huxley (1978). This latter work has been republished by Lyons Press in 1998 with a new Foreword by Charles Elliott. Huxley, the indefatigable editor of the Royal Horticultural Society’s Dictionary of Gardening, concentrates on tools, techniques, paraphernalia, and devices. It is truly a history of garden activities rather than esthetics and will be of most interest to horticulturists, designers, and architects. Unfortunately, the illustrations in the reprint are not as crisp as the original and, worse, the color plates have been converted to black and white. The original book sold for $24.95; this inferior reprinted version costs five bucks more but, considering inflation, is a good buy. I recommend that gardening history buffs add this to their library especially those with a love for gadgets and gizmos, but my suggestion is to find a used copy of the original edition; you will get more for less.

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Florida’s terrestrial wildflowers are discussed and categorized in this new field guide according to their natural communities. This novel approach is so practical, even a novice to wildflower identification should be placed at ease. Guesswork narrows considerably if you know what plant communities are found around the state of Florida, since Walter Kingsley Taylor provides excellent descriptions and locations of Florida’s plant communities, plant identification is much less cumbersome. Conversely, knowing the location of its community facilitates finding a plant species. This is particularly useful for locating the various wildflowers of limited distribution.

Taylor had two motivations in writing this book: first, to help the reader discover, learn and enjoy Florida wildflowers and, second, to motivate the reader to be actively involved in protecting and preserving these plants and their natural communities. He has included 175 species that are endemic in Florida. A number of these
species have such limited distribution that they have never been documented photographically in a book of this type before. He repeatedly stresses the fragility of certain communities and the plants that reside in them. Federally endangered or threatened species are specifically noted and he consistently notes a plant's uniqueness as an endemic.

This book is divided into two major parts. Part I describes in detail, Florida's major terrestrial communities. He discusses pine flatwoods, sandhills, clayhills, scrubs, temperature hardwood forests, coastal uplands, rockland pineyards, and rockland hardwood hammocks, and ruderal sites. Geology, topography, history, and field biology are combined to orient the reader to the complexities of the various plant communities. Valuable information about the locations of these communities is provided so that finding plant species among the third largest flora in the lower 48 states is easy. Part II of Taylor's guide is a listing of the species by plant community. Further, he organized the species alphabetically by family, then genus. Each of the more than 450 species listed includes a color photograph, common name, synonym, botanical description, flowering time, habitat, range, comments on status as threatened, endangered or endemic and conservation information. Care must be used when using the species descriptions. Each plant is only listed once and even though Taylor does cross-reference species to other habitats, this may cause confusion. For example, shiny blueberry (Vaccinium myrsinites) is listed for pine flatwoods and it is noted in the habitat section of the description as also being found in scrub, upland mixed forests and sandhills. However, shiny blueberry will not be listed under these other habitat sections of the species descriptions. The reader must be diligent in becoming actively involved with the complete text to use it successfully.

One of the most valuable parts of Taylor's book is the 13-page Places to Visit section. Here he lists the various plant communities' locations throughout the state by county. Most of these are preservation areas such as parks, but a few are simply areas he directs the reader to by mentioning major roadways and county lines. Taylor includes a long list of selected references, an index to people and places, and an index to species and families.

Overall, Florida Wildflowers in their Natural Communities is a thorough, well-considered field guide. It should be kept in the car rather than on the bookshelf.

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Landscape Plants For Subtropical Climates is, as the name implies, a plant materials text for subtropical climates. Discussions of plant groupings are arranged in a taxonomic hierarchy. Major headings include ferns, gymnosperms—angiosperms—monocots, and angiosperms—dicots. Within these larger categories, plants are covered alphabetically by family and then genus. For each family information on genera covered, geographic distribution, growth habit, description of leaves, flowers, and fruit, and economic uses are included. In addition to the plant discussions, a short introductory section dealing with plant taxonomy and a few key plant morphology features used in identification are included. A glossary of plant identification terms and an index round out the book.

The bulk of the information in the text is presented in an encyclopedic format and is of good technical quality. For each species listing a pronunciation guide, one or more common names, derivation of the scientific name, growth form, size, hardiness zone, native habitat, description of leaves, stem, bark, flowers, and fruit, cultural information, propagation information, potential problems (diseases, pests, etc.), pest and disease information, propagation information, potential landscape uses, and a short comments section are included. Related species or subtaxa are sometimes mentioned under the comments section for each species, but little information beyond a name is provided for these additional taxa. The range of species covered is fairly extensive and line drawings assist in visualization of features. While not all taxonomic authorities will agree with every assignment of scientific names or the taxonomic ranking of each taxon, the plants are consistently and logically presented. The use of example plant taxa in definitions in the glossary is a nice feature for students.

Florida students in introductory plant materials courses and Florida industry or extension personnel interested in plant identification will find the text useful. While the title of the text implies that the book is intended for a wide geographic region, and in fact the back cover carries the banner "Plant selection and care for USDA Zones 8 to 11", the information presented on cultural considerations is almost exclusively geared to Florida. This severely limits the utility of the text for students and professionals in other regions. A detailed discussion in the introduction concerning the climates, soils, other cultural conditions associated with the different regions in the state of Florida might allow greater extrapolation of information presented about plant taxa to other regions with similar conditions or might allow recognition of limitations related to plant usage in similar USDA Zones that have different precipitation patterns, soils, etc.

Green industry professionals in the southern United States in USDA Zones 8, 9, and 10 outside Florida will likely find that Riffle's (1998) The Tropical Look: An Encyclopedia of Dramatic Landscape Plants and Odenwald and Turner's (1996) Identification, Selection, and Use of Southern Plants for Landscape Design (3rd ed.) provide cultural and design information more readily extrapolated to their regions. However, the costs of both of these texts are two or more times that of Dehgan's text. Professionals on the western coast of North America, in southern Mexico, and the warmer regions of the southeastern U.S. will likely find the Sunset Western Garden Book (Brenzel, 1995) to be more directly applicable for cultural information and appropriate species selection, although probably not for plant identification issues.

Direct alternatives for use as plant materials texts for Florida in the same general price range as Dehgan's book are two older books: Florida Landscape Plants Native And Exotic (revised ed.) by Watkins and Sheehan (1975) and Florida, My Eden: Exotic and Native Plants for Use in Tropical and Subtropical Landscape by Stresau.
requirements (i.e., soils and climate),
genetics and morphology, characteristics of the crop,
cultivar development, cultural management (e.g.,
propagation, fertilization, pest management), harvesting and postharvest
management, and crop use.

There are several minor drawbacks to what is otherwise a very good
book. There is an inadequate description
of subtropical climates; sections of text are not referenced frequently
enough, thus making identification of
the source of information difficult.

Despite the problems mentioned
above, Tropical Fruits is a valuable
update to Fruits of Warm Climates
(J.F. Morton, 1987), which also
describes many tropical and subtropical
fruit crops. Tropical Fruits is ideal as
textbook for undergraduate horti-
cultural students and as an introduc-
tory text for a graduate level course
on tropical fruit culture. The book is also
a valuable reference for extension fac-
yulty and commercial producers. The
price ($50.00) for this softcovered
book is reasonable.

Jonathan H. Crane
University of Florida
Homestead

Experiment Station Report 238-1997, M.E.S.Distribution Center, 1420 Eckles Avenue, St. Paul, MN 55108-6069. 232 p. 49 black and white photos.

Barbara Gastell, in her article “A
Strategy for Reviewing Books for
Journals” (HortScience 31:635–637),
questions the advisability of someone to
review a book if the author were a
former mentor or student, as a conflict
of interest could occur. Her advice is to
suggest another candidate for the re-
view. I did not follow her advice, al-
though Richard Widmer was my un-
dergraduate advisor at the Univ. of
Minnesota and also was the unofficial
advisor for my M.S. degree. I feel no guilt
at reviewing his book, however, as he
always was candid with me when I was
a student and I always have been candid
with him. I felt that my experiences at
the Univ. of Minnesota helped me in
the review of this very thorough book.

I use the word thorough for a very
good reason—it is a thorough review.
The only way an author could get such
information is to dig for it in whatever
archives are available, to interview people
about the history of their establishment,
and to know the people involved in M.innesota floriculture for the
last 4 decades. Many readers, unaware
of the families involved in the industry,
might want to skip over several pages
they may consider to read like Genesis
with all the "begats," but those lines are
very revealing. Why did greenhouses
thrive briefly and then completely disappear while others thrived
generation after generation?

One can tell when one is reading
the book that Widmer is not only enth-
siastic about the history of floriculture in M.innesota but also is proud of
Minnesota horticulture in general.
Three public parks had been donated
by individuals in St. Paul in 1849,
before New York City had its Central
Park. These green spaces revealed an
appreciation of the public for grass and
trees 150 years before some other cities
discovered this innovative idea. The
role of the university in the develop-
ment of horticulture also is mentioned.
Daniel A. Robertson, the first
president of the M.innesota State Horticul-
tural Society (1866), also was the first Univ.
of M.innesota professor of agriculture
(1869) and Samuel Green was its first
professor of horticulture (1888). In
1895, the Horticulutre Department
was offering five courses in horticulture,
several years earlier than such a
course was available at universities
that later developed strong reputations in
horticulture.

The history of M.innesota floriculture
also is a good case study on the econonic and social changes that oc-
curred. The flu epidemic after World
War I, which caused so many deaths,
also gave birth to many new green-
houses as the demand for flowers in-
creased. The optimism of society in the
1920s is substantiated by the contin-
ued increase in greenhouse construc-
The advent of jet freight brought cut flowers from Florida and the West Coast, and cut flower growers in M innesota were hard pressed by the competition. The problem was intensified when the cultural technology improved in Central and South America, and the same need for change occurred in M innesota as in all other states. Some growers solved the problem by going out of the flower business, while others changed the crop they were growing.

Although M innesota winters can be harsh and make greenhouse heating expensive and deliveries sometimes impossible, Widmer and the growers do not pay attention to hardships as much as most outsiders would.

Widmer is quite candid about the impact that curtailment of state and federal funds is having on horticulture programs, not only in M innesota but in almost every state. He seems particularly to regret the loss of the one-on-one relationships that growers and academic personnel enjoyed in the past. I cannot think of anyone who was more adept at this form of communication than Widmer. He had an advantage in that most M innesota growers were in the T win Cities area, but he did not confine his technical assistance to local growers. He also stressed the need for support from industry for academic programs, and few growers' associations exemplify that support better than M innesota growers.

As is true of every book that an author has the courage to write, this one is not free of mistakes. In a discussion on the successful solution to the chrysanthemum stunt problem, Widmer credits Curt J. Olson, but the plant pathologist's name was Conadal J. Olson. One error that probably wasn't his is in the caption for one photograph that states] John Ewin is on the left and Mark Strefeler is on the right, while it is really the reverse. Widmer also listed people affiliated with the U niversity of M innesota who became ASH S presidents, but he neglected to mention Russell Larson, who obtained three degrees in horticulture from the university and eventually attained the position of provost at Pennsylvania State U niversity.

I can't think of any aspect of floriculture that Widmer doesn't cover in this comprehensive history. Such histories can only be written if the historian is willing to spend a great deal of time and effort on such a project, and they usually cannot expect a large audience. Perhaps some readers of this review will have contemplated writing a history of their segment of horticulture. I strongly recommend A History of M innesota Floriculture as a good example of a thorough compilation of historical facts.

**Roy A. Larson**
North Carolina State U niversity
Raleigh


This is a book for lily growers, amateur or professional. Chapter I describes the genus Lilium, botanically and horticulturally, and the several variations or forms of the bulb, stems, leaves, flower types, inflorescence, and seed capsule.

Chapter II deals with lilies as a garden or woodland plant with alist of species and hybrids suitable for these locations. Other uses include rock gardens, with shrub plantings, in containers, and how to recycle the lily used as a potted plant.

Lily propagation is described concisely, with excellent illustrations. It is essential to know the germination type of each lily propagated by seed to provide the proper environmental conditions. Vegetative methods are described: bulb division, bulb scales, bulblets, and bulbls. Tissue culture is reviewed as a laboratory technique and for a gardener. Embryo culture techniques make it possible to germinate seed from crosses that have a weak embryo.

The cultivation of lilies is reviewed, covering phases such as bulb, site, and soil selection; light requirements; watering; and mulches.

Two chapters cover pests—aphids, bulb mites, and nematodes—and diseases, including viruses and their identification, transmission, and control. Lily growers will appreciate the list of varieties that are tolerant or virus free. Other diseases are described with control indicated: root rot, botrytis, and damping off of seedlings.

Section two may be of greatest interest to the lily fancier. Chapter VI describes 85 species, many of which have one or more botanical varieties. Each species description includes comments on the origin of the species name, country of origin, date of introduction, growth characteristics, and important varieties or hybrids.

The chapter "Hybrid lily classification" presents the eight divisions of lily hybrids developed by the Royal Horticultural Society in 1964. The North American Lily Society in 1995 revised this into 10 divisions, because many newer hybrids are produced from more detailed pollination, seed germination, and embryo culture.

The three most important groups of hybrids—Asiatic hybrids, Chinese trumpets, and oriental hybrids—are each considered in separate chapters. A chapter on polyploid lilies begins with an explanation of polyploidy followed by a discussion of some of the important tetraploid species. The final section includes other topics, starting with exhibiting lilies as a way of seeing new hybrids firsthand.

Other chapters include hybridizing, lilies around the world, lily bulb production in Oregon and Washington, and commercial cut flower and potted plant production. The final chapter comments on 30 persons worldwide who have contributed to our knowledge of lilies.

M cRae is a professional lily grower and hybridizer, and the book is written for either the gardener or commercial grower in an easy-to-read manner. A glossary of terms, a short bibliography of bookson lilies, and >100 color photos add to the value of the book to the reader.

**Conrad B. Link**
U niversity of M aryland
College Park

The title of this long awaited third edition is an apt description of its contents. The book is divided into 10 chapters that cover a range of topics: 1) the place of green leaves in the diet; 2) culture and care of green-leaved vegetables; 3) poisonous tropical leaves; and 4) specific crop groups, including a) green leaf herbs, b) vegetables, fruits, and ornamentals, c) common weeds, d) tropical trees, e) spices and teas, f) temperate zone leafy greens, and g) lettuce.

This reference book will be of special interest to horticulturists, extension agents, nutritionists, gardeners, NGOs dealing with agriculture, and others living in the tropics and subtropics. As a Peace Corps volunteer living in Thailand, I was amazed to watch people gathering presumably edible leaves from a number of shrubs and other plants that I struggled to identify. This book explains that there are at least 140 genera of plants, encompassing >1500 species, with edible leaves. Martin’s preface explains that edible leaves have an invaluable role in the diet of many people in the tropics, especially those with limited financial resources. Unlike their temperate counterparts, sources of tropical leaves are usually perennial, are rarely cultivated as edibles, and are often found in close proximity to the household. As the world’s population increases, this book will become an increasingly valuable reference for those of us working to make sure everyone has a nutritionally adequate diet. It will be especially important to those trying to combat xerophthalmia.

As the senior author says, edible leaves do not have a large caloric role in diets since daily consumption should be limited to one-half cup of cooked leaves. They are, however, important sources of vitamins, especially vitamin A. He found that “of the thousands of leafy vegetables available throughout the tropics, relatively few are great winners.” The preface highlights the ten most important of these, adding that another 25 are frequently available. Chaya (*Cnidoscolus chayamansa*) has joined his “top ten,” replacing cassava leaves (*Manihot esculenta*). The discussion on poisonous plants in Chapter IX ends with useful caveats for those wishing to try heretofore untested species. The most important being “know the species before attempting to eat the leaves” and “leave experimentation with unknown leaves to the laboratory of experts.”

This edition is easier to use than the second edition, primarily because of changes in formatting. The references in Chapter I have been italicized and the italics used for scientific names are more pronounced. Other changes include: the addition of a section discussing the “place of green leaves in the diet” (Chapter I); adding Alnus, Antheraea, and Compositae plus noting Florida’s noxious weed concerns (*Ipomoea aquatica*) (Chapter II); adding *Psophocarpus* and radish, grouping the Euphorbs, and increasing the discussion on chaya (Chapter III); Portulacaceae has been regrouped with the edible weeds (Chapter IV); and the tables in Chapters VII, VIII, and IX have been incorporated into the text. That has also reduced the number of pages from 235 to 194. The illustrations are mostly the same as in the second edition and are somewhat less sharp; the four new photographs are very clear. The lack of a table for all but the beginning of the species list makes it more confusing than the second edition.

The appendix listing seed sources and resources has been updated and now contains Internet addresses, where available. The nutritional references are contemporary as are the cookbooks. The selected bibliography has 75 additions, though few are not the most recent editions (*Knott’s H and book for Vegetable Growers and World Vegetables*). A personal favorite, *Tindall’s Vegetables in the Tropics* was not included. Regrettably, the discussion of some of these references in Chapter I was not expanded to include some of the newer references. The food composition tables are still outdated. The bibliography is, however, a more comprehensive list of references than will be found anywhere else.

The cost of this book is well within the reach of most anyone who might need to use it. I recommend it to those who are curious about edible leaves as well as to those who will use it in their work and to add diversity to their diet. Personally, I now view the weeds and other plants in my subtropical garden in a new light! If you know a missionary, Peace Corps or other volunteer, or other workers in the tropics, this would be a very welcome gift.

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**Ball Identification Guide to Greenhouse Pests and Beneficials** is written and published to assist in the identification of arthropod pests and beneficial insects on crops grown in greenhouses throughout the United States. The authors emphasize in their introduction the importance of correctly categorizing pests for selecting appropriate control measures in an integrated pest management (IPM) program. Since it often becomes necessary to ship samples of pests and plant materials to a diagnostic lab for identification, suitable methods for proper sampling and shipment are also briefly described in the introductory part of this book.

Following the introduction, the book is divided into three sections. The first section defines initiating an IPM approach and how to maintain and run an IPM program for controlling pests in a greenhouse environment. Since an integral part of an IPM program is scouting and monitoring pests, using yellow and blue sticky cards is covered in some detail. Color photographs showing the appearance of insect pests most commonly trapped on sticky cards complement this presentation. The differences and difficulties in identifying insects on sticky cards compared to live insects in motion are also discussed. Biological control measures including predators, parasites and pathogens are covered briefly in the first section of the book as well as the limited use of pesticides in an IPM program.
The second and largest section of the book contains descriptions of common greenhouse pests with a chapter dedicated to each major pest group. This section includes chapters on aphids, caterpillars, fungus gnats (shore flies, humped backed flies and moth flies), leaf miners, mites, scale insects and mealybugs, thrips (beetles, weevils), whiteflies, and other greenhouse pests (mollusks, symphylans, millipedes, springtail, sowbugs and pillbugs, centipedes, scorpions, whip scorpion, and occasional insect pests). The outline for each chapter starts with the characteristics and biology of the pest followed by descriptions of plant damage symptoms. Pest monitoring and species identification are then covered and each chapter concludes with a description of currently available biological control measures.

The third and last part of the book describes in one chapter how to diagnose causes of plant injury in specific crops. General plant symptoms such as leaf stippling, leaf and flower distortion, leaf chewing or skeletonizing, leaf spots and blotches, yellowing, wilted foliage, honeydew, leaf drop, flower shatter, and petal drop are characterized and the most common pests causing that type of damage. The third part ends with a series of photographs showing pest damage to a variety of greenhouse grown plants. The photographs are arranged in alphabetical order of the plant genus name. A concluding series of color pictures show the most common pests found on plants grown in water under greenhouse conditions.

This book is informative, well written, and easy to comprehend. For the most part, the photographs are of high quality and carefully selected to support the information presented in the text. The pictures appear in close proximity to the corresponding text. This arrangement is convenient with minimal searching through pages to find the illustrations referred to. The captions are descriptive allowing the use of photographs for quick reference without necessarily locating the information in the text. Unfortunately a couple of the picture captions are printed incorrectly in the book. The number of one picture is out of sequence and does not correspond to the number referred to in the text. Errors can easily appear when >450 pictures are used in a book. A small piece of paper providing the correct captions is included in the front of the book. However, it must be a streak of bad luck when the picture number is still not correct in the enclosed revisions.

No prior knowledge of entomology is required to understand and use the information presented in this identification guide. Specific technical terms are briefly explained as they first appear in the text. A short, educational and easy to use glossary is included clarifying the most commonly used terminology of entomology. The index is comprehensive including scientific and common names of both the pests and plant species covered. For the use of this book as a reference, the index allows for quick and efficient guidance to the appropriate sections. Readers with experience in IPM and the identification of common pests and beneficials should also find this book informative.

This guide to greenhouse pests and beneficials is a must for everybody involved in the production of greenhouse crops. All major pests currently of concern to the greenhouse industry are covered with suggestions for monitoring, preventive and biological control measures. Although the book is written for the United States, the information can also be expected to be relevant to readers in other countries.

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Books in Brief

by Donald N. Maynard


The Illustrated Encyclopedia of Camellias is the definitive guide to these beautiful and varied flowering plants. More than 1000 of the world's most popular camellias are illustrated in color.

Hardy and resistant to disease, thriving in shady situations and in containers, camellias reward the gardener with blooms of stunning color and profusion at a time of year when the rest of the garden offers little. Camellias were cultivated in China and Japan for centuries before their discovery by Western gardeners. The fascinating story of the camellia is told in the chapter introductions and in the seven feature spreads. Many of the renowned oriental varieties from which the modern varieties derive are described in the book, as are the beautiful formal japonicas that were so prized by the 19th century European aristocrats.


This is a complete, up-to-date guide to all aspects of successful propagation and culture of camellias for anyone interested in the genus. The origin of camellias in China and the history of their introduction into Europe, Australia, and the United States is fully documented, with precise but accessible botanic information offered to aid in understanding and identifying the species. The central core of the book details all aspects of cultivation, drawing on the author's many years of experience managing the family nursery. Included is full information on camellia hardiness in varying climatic zones and guidance on growing camellias under glass. An up-to-date A-to-Z encyclopedic listing of camellia varieties, a discussion of pests and diseases, plus companion plantings ideas and helpful resource listings, complete the book.
With more than 200 varieties grown in New England, you are sure to find a perfect apple for any occasion. Click on an apple’s name to learn about its history, characteristics, and best uses. Reset. Sweetness. Alyson’s Orchard Apple Hill Farm Atkins Farms Averill Farm Belltown Hill Orchards The Big Apple Blue Hills Orchard Bolton Orchards Davis Farms Boothby’s Orchard And Previous (Appearance and Reality). Next (Apple Inc.)

The apple is a genus (Malus) of about 30–35 species of small deciduous trees or shrubs in the flowering plant family Rosaceae. The term also refers to the fruit of these trees, and in particular the fruit of the species Malus domestica, the domesticated orchard or table apple. This is one of the most widely cultivated tree fruits. The other species are generally known as “wild apples,” “crab apples,” “crabapples,” or “crabs,” this name being derived Apple pie, apple cookies, apple stuffing etc. they’re a perfect companion to sweet and savory dishes (as well as being delicious all on their own). So is there a difference between the types of apples? Yes! Table of Contents. Granny Smith. Fuji. Pink lady. Honeycrisp.