
This fun and lively handbook is the answer to many of your pepper identification questions. As the author of the famous reference book '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 chilehead. This book is mostly about identifying the different domesticated peppers and covering 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 pepper 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'être 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 rich 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 must have for many who work with or worship the multitude of different pepper types used domestically.

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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 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 emulates the 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, the authors offer what you will find it photographed and discussed. Seemingly all natural landscape types are covered from sea 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 Sagon for moss and Artemisia, Thymus, and Cerastium for lichens.

Rock, stone and boulder in nature and in the homestead figure prominently and are likened to the best that the sculptors Brancusi, Hepworth, and Moore have to offer. Alternatives are here to offer as the real thing can be quite costly. Several examples of faux-rock are presented, one with a tree growing out of an old, 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 fall on red sandstone and bright fall-colored leaves softly embrace autumn's muted finale is 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 a small space.

Only a plantsman would find details 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 Yuca 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. I find the linear-thinking botanists can do it, then so can horticulturists.

JIM BORLAND
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This is Volume V of a six-part series that describes the species within the subtribe Laeliinae of the Orchidaceae family. These orchids are commonly referred to as the Cattleya alliance. Volume of this series describes the Cattleya species; Volume II the Ladia 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, Encyclia, Alamania, Arpophyllum, Arrotima, Barkeria, Caularthron, Dimeranda, Euchile, Hagastra, H oxiei, H maloplastum, Miracyllium, Nageliea, and Rhynchadina 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. The species are described in detail to the species level. The description of each species is followed by a common name, scientific name with reference to the original description and list of synonyms. The text is not written using complex botanical terms but is 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 an AOS reference for more species.

There are 95 color photographs that cover all the genera. The photographs are of very high quality and in most, cases they show the diagnostic features of the species. The photographs of all the Barkeria species are most enlightening. The 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 Encyclia species. The genus Encyclia has always confused me. Many of the species look very similar and are distinguished by subtle differences in the structures of the lip. In this volume, there is a figure showing the flattened lip configuration provided. This figure is helpful; however, the few Encyclia I tried to match to the figure were intermediate and could not be matched to a single species. The only other comprehensive treatment of Encyclia is out-of-print book by Desresser and Pollard, published in 1976 by the Association Mexicana de Orquideologia. This book was also not of much help in the identification of my Encyclia species.

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

My only criticism of the book is that the common name is used as the title for each species description and as the scientific name 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 are current, there has been a 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 it no longer happens, often acquainting 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 an 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. Hence his basic definition of atropical 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 encyclopedic listing of nearly 2000 exotic plants. He describes each species with scientific name, common name, family, and requirements for light, water, soil, and propagation. This is followed by excellent descriptions of plant dimensions and form, textural qualities of foliage and bark, anatomical details of leaf shape and flower form, branching 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 landscapelists that provide guidance in using the tropical look plants found in the encyclopedia. Nearly 30 pages of lists include topics such as invasives, hedge and screen 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
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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 borderlines of hardness.” A few pages later, he provides more detailed information that quickly lets the reader know that he will be covering perennials hardy in USDA hardness 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.

The third part of the book, Planting Schemes, contains a wealth of information about using tender perennials in the landscape and the interior garden whether a conservatory or sun room. He covers bed design, carpet bedding, dot plants (plant that “give height and accent to the display”), plant associations and useful combinations, mixed planters and hanging baskets, Mediterranean gardens and exotic designs that incorporate many tropical plants normally considered houseplants such as acrostic, cordyline, and dracena.

The last part of the book covers propagation, general care, insect pests and diseases. The information regarding potting mixes will not be easily applied by an inexperienced gardener in the U.S. mainly because of reference to composts and potting mixes common to the U.K. Cooke includes some information about training some of the tender perennials as standards or making living sculptures. The discussion of both chemical and non-chemical control of insect and disease problems is brief. Appendices include mostly U.K. sites to see or obtain tender perennials.

A Plantfinder’s Guide to Tender Perennials would be a useful addition to the public, Master Gardener, or home library. The quality of the photographs, the information on garden design and planting schemes, and the coverage of some of the newer plant species being introduced to the American bedding plant market, all make it a worthwhile book to have.

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For centuries herbs have been used as condiments, fragrances, and home remedies, but have usually been neglected as ornamentals. There is no...
question that besides their traditional culinary and/or 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 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 value but also for their potential as ornamental plants.

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 rock garden. 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 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, hardiness, 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-references 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-photographed 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 common 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 in the list were well selected and are among the most promising as 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 ways 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 designing and arrangement of gardens. It will be also very informative to landscapers looking for novelty and diversity.

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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’s 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
If for some reason an student is not aware that Chrysanthemum is longer the genus for mums, this is easily resolved by using the index. This index is very complete as it includes key phrases, as well as key words, common names and scientific names for diseases as well as species. It index is very important for soon after a course is over to book is on ago or useful as its index!

This is currently the most comprehensive book available on floricultural crops and their production and an obvious choice for those teaching floriculture or production and physiology course(s). However, the cost ($88) may cause a problem for students at schools which teach combination courses such as greenhouse management and crop production as the general information sections in Part I are not detailed enough to supplant another textbook. Additionally, using a portion of this book for such courses may be an option, but one to be explored, as there is a hearty warning by the publisher that "No part of this book may be reproduced, in any form or by any means, without permission in writing from the publisher."

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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 preparation for market presents a brief overview of all the operations involved, including harvesting, postharvest treatments, irradiation, and disinfestation. Packaging 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.

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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.

**TomatoPlantCulture** 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 to 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; 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, **TomatoPlantCulture** 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.

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Appropriate Technology Transfer for Rural Areas.

Postharvest handling of fruits and vegetables at harvest and on postharvest quality and shelf life. To start with, it is well known that some cultivars ship better. References.

Many vegetables and fruits store best at temperatures just above freezing, while others are injured by low temperatures and will store best at 45 to 55 degrees F. Both time and temperature are involved in chilling injury. Damage may occur in a short time if temperatures are considerably below the danger threshold, but some crops can withstand temperatures a few degrees into the danger zone for a longer time.