

## BOOK REVIEW

**Evans H.E., Oszako T. (Eds.). 2007. Alien Invasive Species and International Trade. Published by Forest Research Institute, Sekocin Stary (Poland). 179 pp. ISBN 978-83-8747-64.**

This book contains presentations given at the first meeting of the Working Party 7.03.12 "Alien Invasive Species and International Trade" organized by the International Union of Forest Research Organization (IUFRO) at Jedlnia, Poland, 3–7 July 2006.

In "Introduction" (p. 6–8) H. E. Evans and T. Oszako pointed on two topics: (1) that living plants intended for planting are not the exclusive distribution pathway for quarantine and invasive pests; (2) that wood packaging material becomes more important distribution pathway for quarantine and invasive pests that enter new continents and countries.

For this reason the International Standard on Phytosanitary Measures No. 15 titled "Guidelines for regulating Wood Packaging Material in International Trade" has been adopted under the International Convention on Plant Quarantine, endorsed by the FAO.

The reviewed book contains two parts: Part I – "Extended Abstracts" (p. 10–160) which contains 24 regular papers, and Part II – "Abstracts" (p. 161–179) which contains 33 short abstracts of posters. However, all presentations concern important problems observed throughout all continents and various type of forest as well as city park trees that are seriously attacked or threatened by pest and pathogens that are unintentionally spread in barked or unbarked wood package material.

Part "Extended Abstracts" (p. 10–160) contains presentation concerning the following pathogens or pests: (1) *Phytophthora alni* attacking *Alnus glutinosa* in Bavaria (p. 10–18); occurrence of *Phytophthora ramorum* in nurseries, forest stands and garden centers in Poland (p. 19–25); occurrence of *Phytophthora heidraiaandra* on *Rhododendron* in Spain (p. 26–29); decreasing effect of cereals, legumes and crucifers on infection potential of *Phytophthora* (p. 30–36); occurrence of *Phytophthora polonica* in declining alder forests in Poland (p. 37–40); *Phytophthora* identifications as economically important pathogens in forestry (p. 41–46); three new species in *Pythium* genus associated with forest decline in Spain (p. 47–5); first record of *Discula destructive* on *Cornus* in Switzerland (p. 51–56); reduction of diversity in ectomycorrhizal fungal flora in Japan (p. 57–63); review of alien invasive pathogens and pests in Europe (p. 64–71); threats to European forest ecosystems caused by diseases and invasive pests (p. 72–79); European project DAISIE on old and new invasion pathways of forest pests in Europe (p. 80–88); introduced bark beetles (p. 89–93); invading forest pests and pathogens in Slovakia (p. 94–100); bark and ambrosia beetle species in worldwide trade (p. 101–104); invasive forest pests in Slovakia (p. 105–113); ecological impact of invasive insects in forest ecosystems (p. 118–122); control of *Cameraria ohridella* by chemical injection method (p. 123–132).

The above list of topics indicates that this book contains information of great interest to biologists, ecologists, pathologists and quarantine policy makers. As such it will have a major impact on policy formulation in the field of phytosanitary regulations.

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