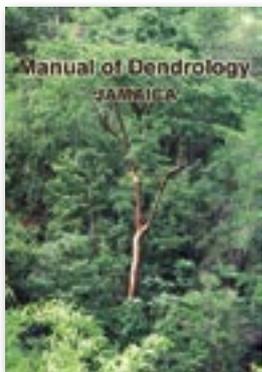


Edited
by
Alastair
Sarre

► **Parker, T. 2003. Manual of dendrology. Jamaica. Jamaican Forestry Department, Jamaica, West Indies. ISBN 976 610 504 9.**

Available from: Forestry Department, Ministry of Agriculture, 173 Constant Spring Road, Kingston 8, Jamaica; Tel 876-924 2667; Fax 876-924 2626; forestrydepartment@forestry.gov.jm

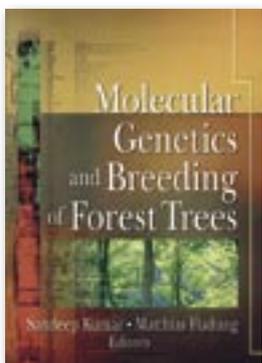


The purpose of this very nicely produced manual is to provide an easy-to-use guide to Jamaica's native trees. It is designed to benefit foresters during inventories and fieldwork, ecologists in vegetation and habitat studies, and naturalists and visitors as they travel the countryside.

It contains a key for the identification of 150 tree species and a host of high-quality photos.

► **Kumar, S. & Fladung, M. (eds) 2004. Molecular genetics and breeding of forest trees. Food Products Press, New York, USA. ISBN 1 56022 958 6.**

Available from: Food Products Press, 10 Alice St, Binghamton, New York 13904-1580 USA; orders@haworthpress.com; US\$59.95

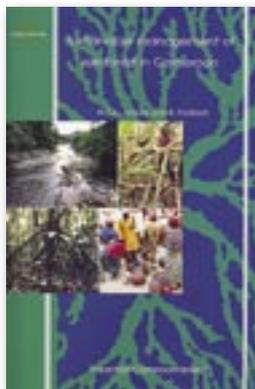


The aim of this book is "to integrate tree transgenesis and functional and structural genomics in the context of a unified approach to forest tree molecular biology research for the benefits of students and researchers alike". What does this mean? 'Functional genomics' is the analysis

of the roles played by all the genes of an organism, while another term for transgenesis is genetic engineering. The many authors of this book show how genomics is speeding up the science of genetic engineering and how this work could produce significant advances in tree-breeding technology in coming years, with possible benefits in yield and wood quality in plantation trees. Some authors allude to the risks of such work, including possible ecological impacts. The species focused on in the book include poplar, *Pinus* species, aspen, and *Acacia* species.

► **Jonkers, W. & Foahom, B. 2003. Sustainable management of rainforest in Cameroon. Tropenbos-Cameroon Series 9. Tropenbos International, Wageningen, the Netherlands. ISBN 90 5113 071 6.**

Available from: Tropenbos International, PO Box 232, 6700 AE Wageningen, the Netherlands; Tel 31-317-495 500; Fax 31-317-495 520; tropenbos@tropenbos.agro.nl; www.tropenbos.org

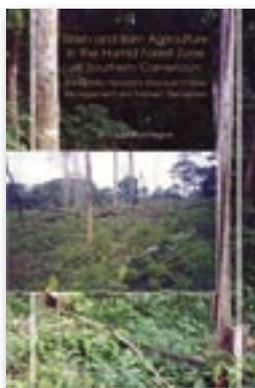


The Tropenbos-Cameroon Programme, which was co-financed by ITTO, commenced in 1992 (and field research ended in 2002). It aimed to develop methods and strategies for natural forest management directed at the sustainable production of timber and other forest products and services. Such methods "had to be ecologically sound, socially acceptable and economically viable". This book synthesises the results of ecological, social and economic research carried out in a forest east of Kribi in

southern Cameroon; among other things it proposes a modified logging method, silvicultural treatments and a sustainable timber production level.

► **Kanmegne, J. 2004. Slash and burn agriculture in the humid forest zone of southern Cameroon. Soil quality dynamics, improved fallow management and farmers' perception. Tropenbos-Cameroon Series 8. Tropenbos International, Wageningen, the Netherlands. ISBN 90 5113 071 6.**

Available from: Tropenbos International, PO Box 232, 6700 AE Wageningen, the Netherlands; Tel 31-317-495 500; Fax 31-317-495 520; tropenbos@tropenbos.agro.nl; www.tropenbos.org



This book presents the author's doctoral thesis, which characterised the traditional slash-and-burn land-uses in forest in southern Cameroon, assessed the major effects of land-use change on soil nutrient stocks, flows and biological quality, and explored alternatives for sustainable land management.

► **Scherr, S., White, A. & Khare, A. 2004. For services rendered: the current status and future potential of markets for the ecosystem services provided by tropical forests. ITTO Technical Series 21. ITTO, Yokohama, Japan. ISBN 4 902045 10 9**

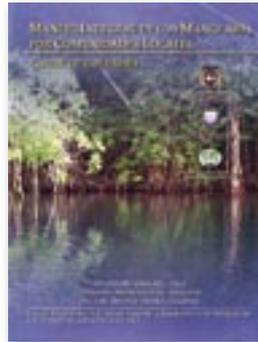
Available from: the Information Officer, ITTO Secretariat, ahadome@itto.or.jp (see page 2 for full contact details)



This report, which ITTO commissioned from a team at Forest Trends, examines issues surrounding payments for the services rendered by tropical forests. It is the first study of its kind to focus on tropical forests. See *TFU 14/2* for a detailed summary of the findings.

► **Sánchez, H., Andrés Ulloa, G. & Arsenio Tavera, H. 2004. Manejo integral de los manglares por comunidades locales: Caribe de Colombia. An output of ITTO Project PD 60/01 Rev. 1 (F). Ecosystem Directorate of the Ministry of Environment, Housing and Territorial Development, National Corporation for Forestry Research and Development (CONIF), Bogota, Colombia, and ITTO, Yokohama, Japan. ISBN 958 33 6323 5.**

Available from: the Information Officer, ITTO Secretariat, ahadome@itto.or.jp (see page 2 for full contact details)

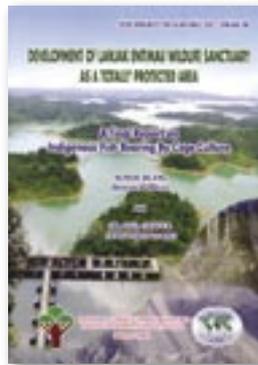


This substantial and well-illustrated volume contains, among other things, detailed descriptions of Colombia's Caribbean mangrove forests and their wildlife, data on the growth dynamics of mangrove species, a primer on mangrove restoration and revegetation, suggestions

for the development of integrated plans for mangrove management, and information on efforts to conserve and manage populations of crocodiles in the Bay of Cispatá.

► **Silang, S. & Chai, P. 2004. Final report on indigenous fish-rearing by cage culture. Forestry Department, Sarawak, Malaysia and ITTO, Yokohama, Japan.**

Available from: the Information Officer, ITTO Secretariat, ahadome@itto.or.jp (see page 2 for full contact details)

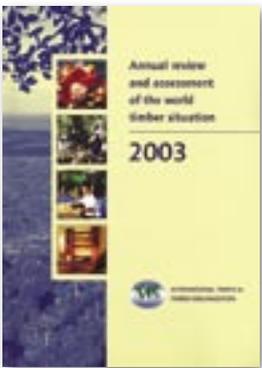


This short report presents the results of a study on the rearing of three indigenous fish species and one exotic species in the buffer zone of the Lanjak-Entimau Wildlife Sanctuary. Still in its infancy, the production of indigenous fish such as semah, tengadak and mata merah has considerable commercial potential in

Sarawak because of the popularity of such fish—and the high prices they fetch—in the marketplace. This study, conducted as part of ITTO PROJECT PD 16/99 REV.2 (F), found that the first two of three indigenous species have the potential to be mass-produced by cage culture and can be recommended to local communities and interested stakeholders. Such potential growers, however, may need assistance in establishing their industries, since the growth rates of the native species are relatively slow and it may take up to five years after start-up before the first fish can be sold in the market. Results for the third of the indigenous species, mata merah, are still pending.

► **ITTO 2004. Annual review and assessment of the world timber situation 2003. ITTO, Yokohama, Japan. ISBN 4 902045 11 7.**

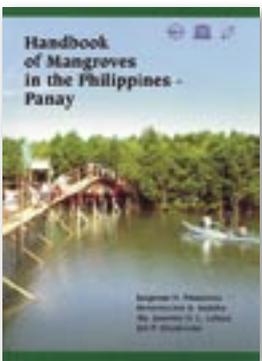
Available from: the Information Officer, ITTO Secretariat, ahadome@itto.or.jp (see page 2 for full contact details)



This is the latest in a long-running ITTO series that compiles the most up-to-date and reliable international statistics available on global production and trade of timber, with an emphasis on tropical timber. It also provides information on trends in forest area, forest management and the economies of ITTO member countries. The document is based on information submitted by member countries through the Joint Forest Sector Questionnaire, supplemented by other sources as necessary.

► **Primavera, J., Sadaba, R., Lebata, J. & Altamirano, J. 2004. Handbook of mangroves in the Philippines—Panay. Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC) Aquaculture Department, Iloilo, Philippines.**

Available from: Sales and Circulation, SEAFDEC Aquaculture Department, Tigbauan, Iloilo 5021, Philippines; Tel 63-33-511 9172; Fax 63-33-511 8709; sales@aqd.seafdec.org.ph; US\$20 + postage.



This handbook provides information on more than 30 species of mangroves on Panay Island and surrounding areas. Beautifully illustrated and nicely produced, it should be a useful guide to the mangroves of the central Philippines for researchers, land managers, schools and the general public. The authors dedicate the book to “present and future generations of Filipinos ... so they will learn to respect and appreciate this important ecosystem, and be captivated by its diversity and beauty”.