

Edited
by
Alastair
Sarre

► **Mbatchou, G. 2004. Plant diversity in a Central African rain forest: implications for biodiversity conservation in Cameroon.** *Tropenbos International, Wageningen, the Netherlands.* ISBN 90 5808 987 8. €20 + postage

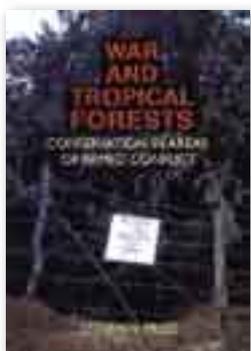
Available from: Tropenbos International, PO Box 232, 6700 AE Wageningen, the Netherlands.



This book comprises the author's doctoral thesis and reports the results of botanical surveys in the Campo-Ma'an area in southwest Cameroon.

► **Price, S. (ed) 2003. War and tropical forests: conservation in areas of armed conflict.** *Haworth Press, New York, USA.* ISBN 1 56022 099 6. US\$24.95 + postage (paperback)

Available from: Haworth Press, 10 Alice St, Binghamton, New York 12904-1580, USA; orders@HaworthPress.com



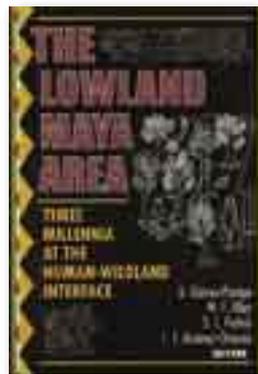
The chapters of this book emerged from a conference on the topic held in 2000 at the Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies. Also published simultaneously in the *Journal of Sustainable Forestry* (Vol 16, No 3/4, 2003), they cover the impacts on forest conservation of conflicts in

Nicaragua, Colombia, Rwanda, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Indonesia.

► **Gómez-Pompa, A., Allen, M., Fedick, S. & Jiménez-Osornio, J. (eds) 2003. The lowland Maya area: three millennia at the human-wildland interface.** *Haworth Press, New York, USA.* ISBN 1 56022 971 3. US\$79.95 (paperback)

Available from: Haworth Press, 10 Alice St, Binghamton, New York 13904-1580, USA; orders@HaworthPress.com

The civilisation of the ancient Maya, which flourished about fifteen hundred years ago, continues to fascinate the modern world and, in particular it seems, the modern biologist. The chapters of this book are based on papers presented at the 21st Symposium of Plant Biology and explore subjects as diverse as the role of fungi in past and



present Mayan culture, the use of an algal mat called periphyton as an ancient agricultural fertiliser, and ancient and contemporary Mayan concepts about forests. A question that continues to intrigue scientists and which biological study may help answer is how the Maya fed their people—who, at the

peak of the civilisation, numbered several million people—in a lowland tropical environment with soils that today are thought of as infertile. Perhaps the lessons learned from the study of the ancient will inform the decisions we make about present land-use; that, at least, is the hope of the collaborators in this book.

► **INRENA/ITTO 2003. Información estratégica para el desarrollo forestal maderero del Perú. Informe del taller, Iquitos, Perú, March 2003.** *INRENA, Lima, Peru and ITTO, Yokohama, Japan.*

Available from: ITTO Information Officer, ahadome@itto.or.jp



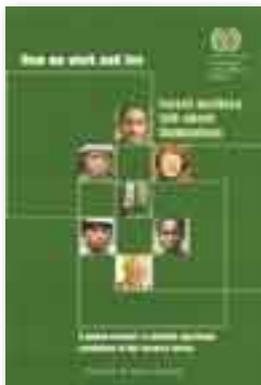
This document contains the proceedings of a workshop held in Iquitos, Peru and is an output of ITTO PROJECT PD 27/95 REV.3 (M): 'Creation and operation of a Centre for Strategic Forestry Information (CIEF)'. The aims of the workshop were to determine the real information needs of

the various actors involved in the productive use of Peru's forests, and to investigate ways of standardising reporting formats so that the information fed into the CIEF can be easily understood, processed, analysed and disseminated.

► **Strehlke, B. 2003. How we work and live: forest workers talk about themselves.** *ILO Sectoral Activities Programme Working Paper. International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland.* ISBN 92 2 114390 2.

Available from: ILO Publications, International Labour Office, Ch-1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland; www.ilo.org/publns

This interesting little book contains short personal notes by forest workers in different parts of the world (including Ghana, Brazil, India, Gabon and Cameroon among ITTO producer countries) about their working lives. Ownav



Bvakyee, for example, first worked as a plantation worker for the Forestry Department in Ghana. Then he became an assistant forester at a natural forest reserve, where his main tasks are “measurement and patrolling activities to prevent and detect illegal logging”. He likes his work, he says, although the salary

is modest—194,000 cedis per month (about US\$26). There are also risks, he says, “should I meet illegal loggers during patrols. These people sometimes get very aggressive and I once had a serious fight with one of them”.

► **International expert meeting on the development and implementation of national codes of practice for forest harvesting: issues and options. International Forestry Cooperation Office, Forestry Agency, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan, Tokyo, Japan.**

Available from: International Forestry Cooperation Office, Forestry Agency, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan, 1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, 100-8952 Japan; Fax 81-3-3593 9565; www.rinya.maff.go.jp



This publication contains papers presented at an expert meeting on national codes of logging practice held in Chiba, Japan, in November 2003. Participants recommended, for example, that policy-makers identify, in a transparent way and with the involvement of all stakeholders, common principles and approaches to guide the formulation and implementation of such national codes.

► **Bubb, P., May, I., Miles, L. & Sayer, J. 2004. Cloud forests agenda. UNEP-WCMC, Cambridge, UK.**

Available from: UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre, 219 Huntingdon Rd, Cambridge CB3 0DL UK; Fax 44-1223-277136; info@unep-wcmc.org. The report can be downloaded free of charge from: www.unep-wcmc.org/resources/publications/UNEP_WCMC_bio_series/20.htm

This report contains maps showing the potential distribution of cloud forests (using data on topography and vegetation cover), reviews the ecological role of cloud forests, examines factors that threaten them, and urges all



international agencies and environmental agreements to provide adequate financial resources for their conservation and management.

► **Wardle, P., Jansky, L., Mery, G., Palo, M., Uusivuori, J. & Vanhanen, H. (eds) 2003. World forests, society and environment: executive summary. United Nations University, Tokyo, Japan. ISBN 92 808 8016 0.**

Available from: UNU Publications, United Nations University, 53-70, Jingumae 5-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 150-8925, Japan; mbox@hq.unu.edu. The report can be downloaded free of charge from www.unu.edu/env/forests/WFSExecutive-summary.pdf



This short publication summarises the findings of a project on ‘world forests, society and environment’ published previously by Kluwer Academic Publishers in three volumes. It draws four main conclusions on the social, environmental and economic issues

confronting forests and makes several recommendations for improving forest policy and management.

► **Sarojam, N. 2003. An annotated bibliography on bamboos of the world. Kerala Forest Research Institute, Peechi, India. ISBN 81 85041 50 4. Rs 550 (US\$50) + postage (included in the price within India)**

Available from: The Librarian, Kerala Forest Research Institute (KFRI), Peechi, Thrissur 680 653 India; Tel 91-487-269 9037; Fax 91-487-269 9249; kspillai@kfri.org

This comprehensive annotated bibliography contains a total of 2800 references arranged under broad subject categories indexed by author and subject. It should be a useful tool for researchers, students, teachers, farmers, entrepreneurs, foresters and policy-makers. *From the publisher's notes.*

Write to the KFRI librarian at the address above for a catalogue of all the Institute's priced publications, which cover topics such as bamboo, rattan, teak, plantation management, natural forests, wood and non-wood forest products, weeds and socioeconomics.