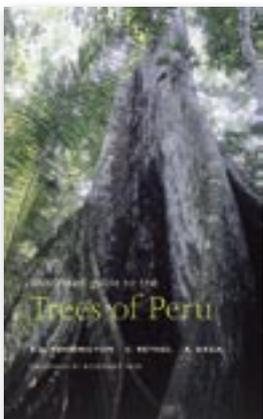


Edited  
by  
Alastair  
Sarre

► **Pennington, T., Reynel, C. & Daza, A. 2004. Illustrated guide to the trees of Peru. DH Books, Sherborne, UK. ISBN 0 953 8134 3 6. £40.00 (including postage in the UK).**

*Available from: DH Books, The Manse, Chapel Lane, Milborne Port, Sherborne, DT9 5DL, UK; dhb@davidhunt.demon.co.uk*



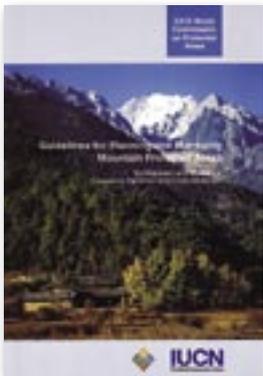
This 848-page, hardcover book provides the first comprehensive generic account of the Peruvian tree flora, one of the richest in the world. It describes 980 genera, including those that are commonly cultivated or naturalised in Peru. Identification keys to families and genera are provided together with over 900 line illustrations

and nearly 200 colour illustrations. The publication should serve as an important guide for foresters, botanists, students and tourists and will be useful not only in Peru but in other Andean countries such as Ecuador and Bolivia that share many of the same tree species.

*From the publisher's notes.*

► **Hamilton, L. & McMillan, L. (eds) 2004. Guidelines for planning and managing mountain protected areas. IUCN – The World Conservation Union, Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK. ISBN 2 8317 0777 3.**

*Available from: IUCN Publications Services Unit, 219c Huntingdon Road, Cambridge CB3 0DL, UK; Tel 44-1223-277 894; Fax 44-1223-277 175; info@iucn.org; www.iucn.org/bookstore*



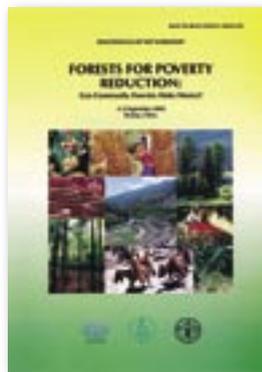
These guidelines are an update of a set of 161 guidelines published in 1992. They have been synthesised by the editors on the basis of a workshop of 59 scientists and managers from 23 countries that convened in 2003 in South Africa's Drakensberg Mountains. According to the editors, the thesis of

the workshop was that mountains possess biophysical and cultural characteristics which merit special consideration and treatment in the matter of preservation and conservation. These include their three-dimensional nature involving steep slopes, altitudinal belts of varying ecosystems in a short distance, their different exposures or aspects and climates, and their frequent characteristics of spirituality, remoteness, inaccessibility and great cultural diversity.

The guidelines are designed at a general level for mountain planners and managers; it is hoped that they will assist in the formulation of specific guidelines at the national and protected-area levels.

► **Sim, H.C., Appanah, S. & Lu, W.M. 2004. Forests for poverty reduction: can community forestry make money? RAP Publication 2004/04. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Bangkok, Thailand. ISBN 974 7946 51 3.**

*Available from: Patrick B. Durst, FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, 39 Phra Atit Rd, Bangkok 10200, Thailand; Tel 66-2-697 4000; Fax 66-2-697 4445; Patrick.Durst@fao.org*



This report presents the proceedings of a workshop held in Beijing, China, in September 2003. It contains a wide range of papers on the roles of community forestry in the generation of income in countries ranging from China, Viet Nam and Cambodia to the Philippines, Bangladesh, Indonesia and Thailand.

► **Luoma-aho, T., Hong, L.T., Ramanatha Rao, V. & Sim, H.C. (eds) 2004. Forest genetic resources: conservation and management. Proceedings of the Asia Pacific Forest Genetic Resources Programme Inception Workshop, Kepong, Malaysia, 15-18 July 2003. International Plant Genetic Resources Institute Regional Office of Asia, the Pacific and Oceania, Serdang, Malaysia. ISBN 92 9043 624 7.**

*Available from: IPGRI Regional Office for Asia, the Pacific and Oceania, PO Box 236, UPM Post Office, 43400 Serdang, Selangor Darul Ehsan, Malaysia.*

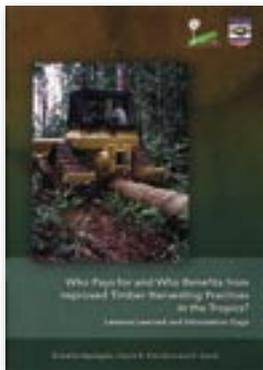


The workshop reported in this substantial volume was designed to lay the foundation for initiating forest genetic resources networking in the region via the Asia-Pacific Forest Genetic Resources Programme. This network will now be supported by ITTO PROJECT PD 199/03 REV.3 (F):

'Strengthening national capacity and regional collaboration for sustainable use of forest genetic resources in tropical Asia', which was funded at the 36th session of the International Tropical Timber Council. The aim is to develop national and regional capacity among the countries of tropical Asia to conserve and sustainably use forest genetic resources and to share information on such resources.

► **Applegate, G., Putz, F. & Snook, L. 2004. Who pays for and who benefits from improved timber harvesting practices in the tropics? Lessons learned and information gaps. Center for International Forestry Research, Bogor, Indonesia. ISBN 979 3361 42 5.**

**Available from:** CIFOR, PO Box 6596 JKPWB, Jakarta 10065, Indonesia; Tel 62-251-622 622; Fax 62-251-622 100; [cifor@cgiar.org](mailto:cifor@cgiar.org); [www.cifor.cgiar.org](http://www.cifor.cgiar.org)

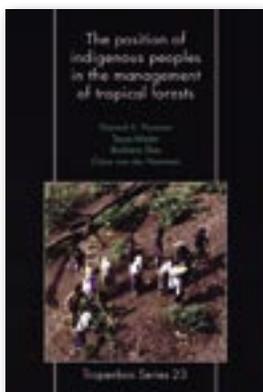


This short publication advocates the disaggregation of the components of reduced impact logging and the calculation of costs and benefits of each from different perspectives. The authors suggest using RILSIM ('Reduced Impact Logging Simulator'), a software package developed by Dennis Dykstra partially in

response to request from the forest industry for a way of disaggregating the costs of different RIL techniques (see *TFU* 14/1 page 28). In their analysis, the authors focus on the perspective of logging contractors and their equivalents, since these are the actors most commonly responsible for adopting RIL; convincing them of the benefits of different RIL components is therefore of central importance in their uptake.

► **Persoon, G., Minter, T., Slee, B. and van der Hammen, C. 2004. The position of indigenous peoples in the management of tropical forests. Tropenbos Series 23. Tropenbos International, Wageningen, the Netherlands. ISBN 90 5113 073 2.**

**Available from:** Tropenbos International, Lawickse Allee 11, PO Box 232, 6700 AE Wageningen, the Netherlands; [www.tropenbos.org](http://www.tropenbos.org)



This book canvasses some of the international policy developments related to indigenous peoples, and analyses the situations of such people in Indonesia, Vietnam, the Philippines, Colombia, Ecuador and Africa. Several definitions of 'indigenous people' are provided; one of the clearest is given in a convention

of the International Labour Organization (ILO):

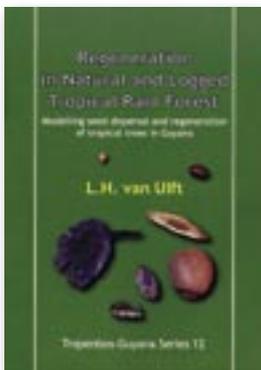
*Peoples in independent countries who are regarded as indigenous on account of their descent from the populations which inhabited the country, or a geographical region to which the country belongs, at the time of conquest or colonisation or the establishment of present state boundaries and who, irrespective*

*of their legal status, retain some or all of their own social, economic, cultural and political institutions.*

Some definitions, including the ILO definition, distinguish a sub-group of indigenous peoples called tribal peoples. The book contains a chapter that discusses issues relevant to indigenous peoples in efforts to decentralise natural resource management.

► **van Ulft, L.H. 2004. Regeneration in natural and logged tropical rain forest. Modelling seed dispersal and regeneration of tropical trees in Guyana. Tropenbos-Guyana Series 12. Tropenbos-Guyana Programme, Georgetown, Guyana. ISBN 90 5113 076 7.**

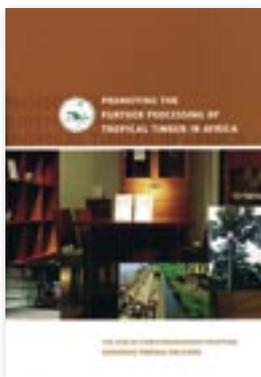
**Available from:** Tropenbos International, Lawickse Allee 11, PO Box 232, 6700 AE Wageningen, the Netherlands; [www.tropenbos.org](http://www.tropenbos.org)



The aim of the study presented in this book is to develop a model for simulating the long-term effects of natural and logging-related disturbance on tree-species diversity and dynamics, focusing particularly on the seed and seedling stages of regeneration and using data collected in rainforest in central Guyana.

► **ATO 2004. Promoting the further processing of tropical timber in Africa. The African Timber Organization Ministerial Conference proposal for action. African Timber Organization, Libreville, Gabon.**

**Available from:** African Timber Organization, BP 1077, Libreville, Gabon; [oab-gabon@internetgabon.com](mailto:oab-gabon@internetgabon.com)



The proposal for action presented in this publication arose from a series of workshops held in member countries of the African Timber Organization and an international, ministerial-level conference convened in Libreville, Gabon in March 2003. Developed under ITTO pre-project PPD 15/98 REV.2 (1), the

proposal for action covers a period of ten years, from 2004 to 2013. Its main elements are: a general description of the further-timber-processing context in Africa, an analysis of constraints and various industrialisation policy options, a national and regional strategy proposal, a set of actions relating to identified strategies, and a proposal for monitoring the implementation of the action plan.