

- ROMBAUX, J., LARUELLE, R.: Les variations diurnes de la teneur en essence des capitules de camomille. — J. Pharm. Belg. 15 : 269–274, 1960.
- SCHILCHER, H.: Biosynthese des (–)- α -bisabolols und der Bisabololoxide. — Planta med. 31 : 315–321, 1977.
- ŠMAJDA, B.: [Evaluation of Circadian Variation of some Metabolic Parameters in Rat by Cosinor Test]. Dipl. Thesis. In Slovak. — Univ. Košice, Faculty of Sciences, Košice 1976.
- VÁGÚJFALVI, D., TYHÁK, E.: [Diurnal changes of camomila prochamazulene content]. In Hung. — Bot. Közl. 49 : 64–70, 1961.
- VANČURA, J.: [Changes in chamazulene content during vegetative period of *Matricaria chamomilla* L. anthodia]. In Czech. — Českoslov. Farmac. 3 : 174–177, 1954.
- ZOLOTOVITCH, G.: Einfluss verschiedener Faktoren auf die Probenahme zur Bestimmung des Gehaltes an ätherischen Öl bei einigen Labiatenpflanzen. — Wiss. Z. K.-Marx-Univ. (Leipzig) 14 : 419–422, 1965.

BOOK REVIEW

KOZŁOWSKI, T. T.: TREE GROWTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL STRESSES. (The Geo. S. Long Publication Series.) — University of Washington Press, Seattle—London 1979. Pp. 194. US \$ 10.00.

Wood is a renewable resource that will become increasingly important to mankind as fossil hydrocarbons are gradually exhausted. The rate of tree growth depends on our understanding of the biological processes involved in tree growth, and our abilities to alter the environment so as to maintain favorable conditions for tree growth and not to disturb the stability of the forest ecosystems. A useful contribution to the widening of our knowledge in this field is the book of professor of forestry and director of the Biotron at the University of Wisconsin Theodore T. Kozłowski. In three essays he brings an overview of the substantial information available on tree responses to various environmental conditions.

The first essay "Complexity of Environmental Stresses and Tree Responses" deals with the effects of both natural and man-induced stresses on forest ecosystems. The author emphasizes that these stresses alter tree growth not only directly but rather indirectly through their influence on rates and valances between photosynthesis, respiration, hormone synthesis, absorption of water and minerals, translocation and others. Particular attention is given to the influence of light, temperature, mineral supply and environmental pollution.

Water is one of the most important factors determining both the distribution and growth of forest trees. Therefore the second essay "Water Supply and Tree Growth" analyses water absorption, transport of water, transpiration and impact of internal water status on physiological processes. Not only insufficient water supply leading to the development of water deficit but also flooding is taken into account.

Germinating seeds and young seedlings are much more sensitive to unfavourable environmental conditions than adult trees. Special attention to these ontogenetic stages is given in the third essay "The Environment Impact on Seeds and Seedlings".

In addition, at the end of the book the author presents suggestions of the most useful research topics in the forest biology.

The whole book is very readable and intelligible not only to specialists in this field but to a wide range of readers. It is illustrated with many figures and tables.

JANA POSPÍŠILOVÁ (Praž)