

BOOKS/REPORTS

FLORIDA ETHNOBOTANY, by D.F. Austin.

2004. 909 pp.

(Published by CRC Press, 2000 NW Corporate Blvd, Boca Raton, FL 33431. ISBN 0-8493-2332-0. \$149.95 plus S/H. 1-800-272-7737. WWW: <http://www.crcpress.com>)

This huge compilation of the literature discusses the uses of nearly 900 plant species by the native peoples of Florida. In it, for example, we learn that "*Juncus*" comes from Latin "*iuncus*," meaning to tie or bind, which is what they used to do with these flexible-stemmed, tough-leaved rushes. What's more, we learn that the pith of *Juncus*, "when dried and oiled, will serve as a wick."

FEDERAL NOXIOUS WEED DISSEMINULES OF THE U.S. - An interactive identification tool for seeds and fruits of plants on the United States Federal Noxious Weed List, by J. Scher. 2005. Compact Disk.

(Published by the USDA Center for Plant Health Science and Technology, CDFA Plant Pest Diagnostics Center, 3294 Meadowview Road, Sacramento, CA 95832; (916) 262-3181. Email: julia.l.scher@aphis.usda.gov)

The title says it all: an information guide to the plant propagative units of 105 invasive or potentially invasive plant taxa on the US "federal noxious weed list." It includes lots of pictures (about 700), fact sheets, botanical descriptions, ID tips, and distribution.

An unequalled resource, for those who need it.

OUT OF EDEN - AN ODYSSEY OF ECOLOGICAL INVASION, by A. Burdick. 2005. 325 pp.

(Published by Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 19 Union Square West, New York, 10003; (212) 741-6900. ISBN 0-374-21973-7.)

Another in the recent cascade of "invasives" books, this one updates us on the most recent insights and codewords of invasions experts: we're now in the "Homogocene," where the "homogenization of the world" is resulting in a "creeping sameness" which threatens to render all our home territories indistinguishable from one another. Is this true, really?

The book is an ironically aware 300-page report/philosophical tract about the "ineffability" of the problem: "Do ecological communities that formed over a geological timespan differ in some fashion - in productivity, in potential stability - from those that were tossed together last month, last year, last century? Do recombinant communities differ from "normal" ones? Does time matter?"

As the author points out, "... humans have yet to devise a technique for making concerted measurements of ecological communities over time periods longer than the average human life span." So what do we really know about eco-invasions and their long term effects? What policies can we adopt when we don't know the answers to basic questions?

Oddly, there's no table of contents, nor an index.

THE ROLE OF DISPERSAL, PROPAGULE BANKS AND ABIOTIC CONDITIONS IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AQUATIC VEGETATION, by G. Boedeltje. 2005. 224 pp.

(Ph.D. Thesis. In English. Aquatic Ecology and Environmental Biology, Department of Ecology, Radboud Universiteit, Nijmegen, The Netherlands. ISBN 90-9019528-9. Email: g.boedeltje@science.ru.nl)

This book includes seven journal papers that are based on Ph.D. research in The Netherlands, and includes a "Synthesis." The author determined that certain plant species are dispersed by generative and vegetative diaspores; that water flow pulses significantly affect plant dispersal in stream and river systems; that plant diversity is unlikely in newly created backwaters; and that certain plant species provide for invertebrate diversity.

ISSUES IN BIOINVASION SCIENCE, EEI 2003: A Contribution to the Knowledge on Invasive Alien Species, edited by L. Capdevila-Arguelles and B. Zilletti. 2005. 147 pp.

(Reprinted from *Biological Invasions, Volume 7, No. 1, 2005*. Published by Springer, 101 Philip Drive, Norwell, MA 02061. ISBN 1-4020-2902-0.)

This book is a collection of 14 papers from *Biological Invasions*. Research topics include invasive fungi, weeds, shrimp, crayfish, mosquitoes, fish, rodents and other animals.

DOCUMENTATION, CHARACTERIZATION, AND PROPOSED MECHANISM OF DIQUAT RESISTANCE IN *LANDOLTIA PUNCTATA* (G. MEYER) D.H. LES AND D.J. CRAWFORD, by T.J. Koschnick. 2005. 110 pp.

(Ph. D. Thesis. Agronomy Department, University of Florida, Gainesville. Email: tjkoschnick@ifas.ufl.edu)

These studies documented the first aquatic plant to become resistant to the bipyridylum herbicides, and suggest that the resistance mechanism is related to reduced herbicide transport across cell membranes.

Hydrocharis morsus-ranae
European frog-bit

