

## Book review

K. Heinze (Ed.), 1978. Leitfaden der Schädlingsbekämpfung. Band II – Schädlinge und Krankheiten im Obst- und Weinbau. Fourth edition, revised by H. W. Frickhinger. Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft MBH, 606 pp., 373 fig. Price DM 170.

In this handbook all known pests and diseases in fruit and viniculture are treated extensively. Fifteen chapters (not numbered) deal with a specific crop in the following order: Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Gooseberry, Red, White and Black Currant. Apple, Pear, Quince, Cherry, Plum, Peach, Apricot, Hazelnut, Walnut and Grape.

Each chapter is systematically divided into pests, parasitic diseases, (virus diseases, mycoplasmas, bacterial diseases, fungi), non-parasitic diseases and weed control; under each pest or disease syndrome, description, cause, biology and control are treated.

No less than 75 densely printed pages of references are given at the end of the book (which, to save space, are all printed without the use of new lines). The references have numbers which are also grouped together at the end of a section dealing with a particular disease but are not given in the text. In this way it is impossible to find out which part of the material presented is referred to in the publications mentioned. Accessibility would have been improved if numbers or names of authors had been in boldface.

The work obviously claims a certain completeness, although presentation of so much information inevitable leads to inaccuracies and occasionally to the lack of additional information. To give a few examples: in the treatment of sharka virus (plum pox virus) in prune the fact that important symptoms in fruit like 'grooving and pitting' can also occur in trees that are free from sharka virus (pseudo-pox), is not mentioned. The occurrence of cell inclusions is mentioned although it is not pointed out that they are of diagnostic significance for distinguishing between plum pox and pseudo-pox. In the description of *Didymella applanata* in raspberry the now well-known toxicological aspects of this fungus are neglected. Not all photographs on fungal diseases show the scale of enlargement.

The spider mite *Panonychus ulmi* is designated as a very harmful animal in apple trees. In fact *P. ulmi* seldom becomes a plague in well attended orchards, due to activity of natural enemies. It may cause trouble, however, in newly planted orchards, where an equilibrium between pests and their enemies has not yet been established.

The author states that he has used some of the older names for the cause of diseases to prevent confusion. One can doubt, however, the advantage of *Pentatrachopus fragaefolii* over *Chaetosiphon fragaefolii* and of *Myzodes persicae* over *Myzus persicae*, as the older names are obsolete. Very confusing are the German names for various genera of parasitic Dorylaimida. The name Dolchälchen (Dolchnematoden) is applied to *Xiphinema* on page 2 and page 50, to *Longidorus* on page 121 and page 430, whereas *Longidorus* is called Nadelälchen on page 3, with which name the genus *Trichodorus* is indicated on page 63. *Xiphinema*, already named Dolchälchen, is called Nadelälchen on page 430. More of these surprises can easily be found. However the author is not to be blamed for not being fully up-to-date with the latest developments. We just recommend an extra check in the next edition.

Generally speaking, from the abundant facts that could be presented the choice is justified. It is a positive experience to find that in the author's opinion many pests and diseases are preferably controlled by cultural measures. An example is the use of Deribol (Rizinus-schrot) against *Phytophthora cactorum* in apple orchards.

The majority of photographs is well chosen and clearly printed. Only in a few cases would a colour photograph have been preferable, as for instance in the illustrations of deficiency diseases of grape. But of course colour photographs would drastically have enhanced the price and therewith reduced the readership of this book. This edition undoubtedly is very valuable to those with an advisory task or directly working in this part of horticulture. It is also a textbook and a reference work worth its price for students and serious amateurs.

P. Harrewijn