

SILVER FIR - ECOLOGY GENETICS AND SILVICULTURE**7. IUFRO-Tannensymposium.** W. Eder (ed). 1995, 420 pages, (no information on ISBN and price)

After the first silver fir symposium organized in Vienna, Austria, in 1976, the next five IUFRO Silver Fir Symposia were organized in Copenhagen, Denmark (1980), Vienna (1980), Syke, Germany (1984), Zvolen, Slovakia (1987), Zagreb, Croatia (1990). The last one, the seventh IUFRO Silver Fir Symposium was organized in Altensteig, Germany, in the center of Black Forests' silver fir stands. Although the working party was aimed at the ecology and silviculture of the silver fir (*Abies alba*), in the last symposium several papers on population genetics and provenance research of silver fir were presented and later published in the reviewed proceedings.

The proceedings in total contain 37 papers, seven of which were aimed on population genetics and further papers on provenance research of the silver fir.

In the first group, two papers were aimed at the application of DNA analyses on population genetics of the silver fir (ZIEGENHAGEN & SCHOLZ) and at the application of monoterpene spectra in the investigation of geographic variation of the silver fir (WOLF). In the later paper, the author analyzed more than 150 silver fir provenances and characterized them by 9 monoterpene spectra.

KONNERT and LONGAUER presented rather extensive studies using 8 or 9 isozyme systems, respectively, which were applied to about 80 populations in each of their studies. KONNERT aimed her investigation more or less at the comparison of south German populations with the east and southeast European ones while LONGAUER investigated mostly the differentiation of east European populations. HUSSENDÖRFER

and GÓMEZ applied the isozyme analyses to the gene conservation aims studying the Swiss gene reserves of the silver fir, or the remnants of silver fir populations in Saxony, respectively. Finally, MEJNARTOVICZ *et al.* investigated the changes of genetic structure in the populations exposed to environmental stress.

The second group of papers were aimed at provenance research of silver fir, mainly to the evaluation of provenance experiments using common IUFRO silver fir provenances (established in 1985–1986). The set of twelve IUFRO provenances sampled over the natural range of silver fir in Europe (from Bulgaria to Pyrenees) are considered the standards and in individual trials they were usually completed with the local provenances.

These two groups of genetically oriented papers were completed by the paper evaluating the breeding program aimed at the hybridization within the genus *Abies*, which contains in total about 70 hybrid combinations (GREGUSS *et al.*), as well as the papers aimed at the physiological aspects of the differentiation of individual silver fir provenances (GAGOV *et al.*)

The proceedings are available from the Editor (W. Eder, Ministerium für Umwelt und Forsten, Kaiser-Friedrich-Str. 7, D-55116 Mainz, Germany).

The next IUFRO Silver Fir Symposium will be held in September 1996 in Sofia, Bulgaria.

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