CONIFER MICROSATELLITE HANDBOOK

Conifer Microsatellite Handbook, by L. Auckland, T. Bui, Y. Zhou, M. Shepherd and C. Williams, Texas A&M University, College Station, 2002, 57 pp., paperback.

This short technical handbook is designed to serve as a beginner's academic teaching manual and for technology transfer to other conifer research groups. The authors developed microsatellite markers mainly for *Pinus taeda* but believe in their usefulness also in other pines or conifers. They begin with basics of mapping in outbred conifers, proceed to easy-to-read lab protocols and end with a updated and expanded set of 245 TAMU microsatellites, some of which have not been previously released. The handbook was developed as part of a workshop held at TAMU in 2001 and replaces authors web site distribution of microsatellite primer sets. This handbook certainly may serve as a good source of knowledge and so fulfils its original message.

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SCOTS PINE IN EURASIA

Scots Pine (*Pinus sylvestris* L.) in Eurasia – a map album of provenance site interactions. A. M. Shutyaev & M. Giertych. Intitute of Dendrology PAS, Kórnik, Poland, 2003, 266 pp., paperback, ISBN 83-89290-30-8.

In 1976 on the territory of the former USSR a major Euro-Asian transcontinental network of Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris* L.) provenance experiments have been established including 33 sites containing variable number of provenances ranging from 10 up to 90 and 86, respectively. In total 113 provenances have been used in this provenance experiment covering almost the entire natural range of Scots pine from the European part in Baltic republics and Ukraine up to the Far East.

Presented book is based on two papers¹ published in Silvae Genetica in 1997 and 2000 which are reproduced in this book.

Due to limited space given for publication in Silvae Genetica only a limited number of maps showing standardized deviations from grand mean could be published. With respect to this fact the authors decided to publish a complete set of all maps (113 provenances \times 5 characters). The five characters included in this investigation are tree height at the age of 7–20, stem diameter (bhd), volume, survival and the proportion of straight stems. This publication is an excellent addition to the above mentioned papers published in Silvae Genetica illustrating the pattern of growth performance of Scots pine provenances across the former USSR.

The publication may be obtained from the Institute of Dendrology PAS, ul. Parkowa 5, PL-62 035 Kórnik, Poland.

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¹⁾ SHUTYAEV, A.M. & GIERTYCH, M. 1997: Height growth variation in a comprehenshive Euroasisan provenance experiment of *Pinus sylvestris* L. *Silvae Genet.* **46**(6): 332–349.

SHUTYAEV, A.M. & GIERTYCH, M. 2000: Genetic subdivisions of the range of Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris* L.) based on a transcontinental provenance experiment. *Silvae Genet.* **49**(3): 137–151.