



THE NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN



Springer

---

Review: [untitled]

Author(s): Richard Evans Schultes

Source: *Economic Botany*, Vol. 35, No. 1 (Jan. - Mar., 1981), p. 136

Published by: Springer on behalf of New York Botanical Garden Press

Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4254258>

Accessed: 13/08/2010 09:33

---

Your use of the JSTOR archive indicates your acceptance of JSTOR's Terms and Conditions of Use, available at <http://www.jstor.org/page/info/about/policies/terms.jsp>. JSTOR's Terms and Conditions of Use provides, in part, that unless you have obtained prior permission, you may not download an entire issue of a journal or multiple copies of articles, and you may use content in the JSTOR archive only for your personal, non-commercial use.

Please contact the publisher regarding any further use of this work. Publisher contact information may be obtained at <http://www.jstor.org/action/showPublisher?publisherCode=nybg>.

Each copy of any part of a JSTOR transmission must contain the same copyright notice that appears on the screen or printed page of such transmission.

JSTOR is a not-for-profit service that helps scholars, researchers, and students discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content in a trusted digital archive. We use information technology and tools to increase productivity and facilitate new forms of scholarship. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).



New York Botanical Garden Press and Springer are collaborating with JSTOR to digitize, preserve and extend access to *Economic Botany*.

<http://www.jstor.org>

cality and usefulness of the theory. For the teacher or the student able to handle the language, the book should be a pleasure to use and to own.

ROBERT F. RAFFAUF, COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY, BOSTON,  
MASSACHUSETTS 02116

**Leaf Protein and Other Aspects of Fodder Fractionation.** N. W. Pirie. 183 pp. illus. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1978. \$18.95.

For a number of years various experts, especially Dr. N. W. Pirie, have been enthusiastically suggesting that part of the world's protein shortage might be alleviated in new unorthodox ways, specifically with the fractionation of leaves of certain species of green plants.

In the present volume, Dr. Pirie outlines the historical development of leaf fractionation for protein, and he thoroughly reviews methods and techniques, practical problems, human trials and experiments, nutritive value of protein from these sources, and several other aspects of the procedure.

The book—the most up-to-date summary of the present position of protein leaf-fractionation—is divided into nine chapters, an appendix, and an astonishingly complete reference list of 441 items, including 34 by Pirie himself.

This small volume must be considered a vade mecum for all nutritionists, for it may well hold the keys to imminent revolutionary changes in the world's nutrition. It is well published and sturdily bound and, at \$18.95, does not seem to be overpriced.

RICHARD EVANS SCHULTES, BOTANICAL MUSEUM, HARVARD UNIVERSITY, CAMBRIDGE,  
MASSACHUSETTS 02138

**Tree Ecology and Preservation.** A. Bernatzky. 357 pp. illus. Elsevier Scientific Publishing Company, New York, 1978. \$73.25.

This book may be divided into two parts of nearly equal length. The first deals with tree ecology, and the second describes methods of arboriculture ("tree preservation") in urban environments. There also are relatively brief introductory chapters on the role of trees in human civilizations, tree evolution, and general tree structure and function. Some statements in these chapters will seem inappropriate to botanists; those of a teleological nature are especially distracting. The chapters dealing with tree ecology are substantially better. They include nearly 90 figures and photographs and over 50 brief tables. The concluding chapter in this section describes the effects of trees on urban areas, the subject of greatest interest to the author, a fellow of the *Deutsche Akademie für Städtebau und Landesplanung*. The ecology chapters survey substantial amounts of German literature unavailable in English, although some portions rely heavily on material that appears in the translation of W. Larcher's physiological ecology textbook.

The second half of the book is basically a manual for planting and maintaining trees in urban settings; the author attempts to follow the ecological tenets of the first part of the book whenever possible. Several remarkable examples of the preservation of large, old landmark trees in Germany are included.

The book contains scattered factual and typographical errors; however, these do not detract from its usefulness to temperate zone workers in urban forestry and related fields. The book may not achieve broad interest among other botanists and ecologists, although both groups would support inclusion of much of its content in the training of persons in any aspect of city planning. Unfortunately, many individuals and community agencies and