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Review Of "Plant Exploration For Longwood Gardens" By T. Aniśko

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Review
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Chapter 13), was specifically designed for the screening of large collections of mutagenized *Arabidopsis* lines.

With six designated parts dedicated to protocols for growing, genetic analysis, genetic transformation, transcriptomics, proteomics, and metabolomics in *Arabidopsis* plants, this book should sit prominently on the desk of every plant molecular biologist who uses *Arabidopsis* as a model plant in their research.

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PLANT EXPLORATION FOR LONGWOOD GARDENS.

By Tomasz Aniśko; Foreword by Christopher Brickell. Portland (Oregon): Timber Press. $69.95. 334 p; ill.; index. ISBN: 0–88192–738–4. 2006.

The diversity of plants found in botanical gardens is taken for granted by most visitors. Plants are labeled with their common and Latin names, as well as a third piece of often overlooked information, where the plant originated. The stories of how many of the unusual plants found at Longwood Gardens in Pennsylvania ended up in what was Pierre du Pont's private estate are described in this interesting new book. Based on interviews and records of over 50 plant collecting expeditions, this volume details the journeys (some of which went more smoothly than others) and experiences of the collectors.

The book is organized geographically. Each section beings with a map of the region and describes the collecting trips that occurred in that region. The discussions are hybrids of travelogues and botanical descriptions. The volume also touches on the history of these regions and the political considerations that provide the context for the botanical collection trips. The book is nicely illustrated with pictures of the expeditions and the explorers, as well as some of the plants collected.

Many of the plants described are not just on display at Longwood, but have made their way into nurseries and gardens around the world as horticultural varieties. In addition to enriching Longwood's plant collection, many of the expeditions were also motivated by practical considerations—such as collecting plant samples for cancer screening programs (a conifer collecting trip to New Caledonia) or breeding disease resistance into susceptible plants (Dutch Elm disease resistant elms from the Himalayas). If you pay attention to where plants originated, then you will enjoy this book, which provides the narratives of how these plants made their way into horticultural collections.

NICK KAPLINSKY, *Biology, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania*

HANDBOOK OF TOXIC PLANTS IN NORTH AMERICA.

By George E Burrows and Ronald J Tyrl. Ames (Iowa): Blackwell Publishing Professional. $89.99 (paper). xi + 307 p; ill.; index. ISBN: 0-8138-0711-5. 2006.

In this handbook, toxic plants are identified and the effect of their poisons on the body and its physiological systems are described. It is designed to serve veterinarians, livestock owners, and students.

MYCORRHIZAS: A MOLECULAR ANALYSIS.

By K R Krishna. Enfield (New Hampshire): Science Publishers. $85.00. xi + 316 p; ill.; index. ISBN: 1–57808–362–1. 2005.

During the last decade, the development of affordable molecular techniques has generated an explosion of data and advancements in all biological fields related to plant symbiosis. This book takes a cursory glance over some of the developments that have occurred in that domain.

Chapters 1 and 2 (on the evolution and phylogeny of mycorrhizas and on physiology and cell biology) contain imposing, descriptive sections on taxonomy, morphology, and methodology, but not much discussion of molecular analysis. The erroneous use of recent arbuscular mycorrhiza (AM) fungi classification (practiced since 2001) and the absence of major contributions (e.g., Agerer) to the field of ectomycorrhiza (ECM) indicate a flagrant lack of editing. Cell biological and physiological aspects are stated only through the life-cycle steps and carbon and nitrogen metabolisms. No real original elements of discussion are provided.

Chapters 3 and 4 deal with genetic and nutrient exchanges. Phosphorous uptake is largely exploited for plant and fungi genetic variations, with an exhaustive survey of symbiosis regulatory genes. Nutrient exchange sections deal almost essentially with phosphorous metabolism and transporters. Ericaceous mycorrhiza (including ectendo and ericoid types) are barely discussed. Both chapters appear, however, to be well structured. Chapter 5, on plant symbiosis versus pathogenesis, does not provide a real comparative analysis of plant-fungi interactions as may have been expected. However, it does present a good survey of chitinous and auxin elicitors, as well as plant defence strategies.

The next chapter, on ecology, reiterates several insights already covered by recently published works. However, treatments made on population genetics, diversity, and agricultural practices are particularly informative and well done. Chapter 7 (transformation and genetic engineering) deals more with detailed descriptions of available methodologies than with ethical and scientific matters.

In terms of style, several long descriptions of research results, based on a unique reference, as well

Longwood Gardens of Kennett Square, Pennsylvania, enjoys a long and distinguished tradition of plant exploration and introduction, dating back to the foundation of its arboretum in 1798. Since the 1950s, 50 such plant-hunting expeditions have taken place on six continents and in some 50 countries. These quests are the subject of Plant Exploration for Longwood Gardens, whic Longwood Gardens of Kennett Square, Pennsylvania, enjoys a long and distinguished tradition of plant exploration and introduction, dating back to the foundation of its arboretum in 1798. Since the 1950s, 50 such plant-huntin Longwood Gardens - 1001 Longwood Rd, Kennett Square, PA 19348 - Rated 4.8 based on 18,167 Reviews "Quality musicians (& talented Shakespere performers)Â Sunflowers are one of those plants that reward you with so much garden love at this time of year. Not only are they beautiful, but they double as bird feeders, and triple as providers of oil and flour, and fibers for weaving and the list goes on. Even though they are very often associated with romantic visions of Tuscany, they are a North American native. With so many colors, shapes, and sizes now available, they can play a role in almost any sunny garden spot. Plant one tree. Why are trees important to the environment? Trees help clean the air we breathe, filter the water we drink, and provide habitat to over 80% of the world's terrestrial biodiversity. Forests provide jobs to over 1.6 billion people, absorb harmful carbon from the atmosphere, and are key ingredients in 25% of all medicines. Have you ever taken an Aspirin? It comes from the bark of a tree! Here are the six pillars that explain why trees are vital: AIR. Trees help to clean the air we breathe.Â A single tree can be home to hundreds of species of insect, fungi, moss, mammals, and plants. Depending on the kind of food and shelter they need, different forest animals require different types of habitat. Without trees, forest creatures would have nowhere to call home. We visited Longwood Gardens, in Kennett Square, PA, in December 5, 2011, to see and photograph the annual exhibit A Longwood Christmas.Â Experience the world of Longwood Gardensâ€¦a place to see dazzling displays that elevate the art of horticulture â€¦a place to enjoy performances that inspireâ€¦ a place to watch majestic fountains spring to lifeâ€¦a place to relax and reconnect with nature. Discover our storied heritage and the indelible mark of our founder, Pierre S. du Pont, which guides us today.Â Browse all Gardens & Plants. Beautiful Gardens Tropical Garden Gorgeous Gardens Longwood Gardens Outdoor Gardens Outdoor Garden Tours Garden In The Woods Mediterranean Garden. Field Trip: Longwood Gardens in the rain! An edition of Plant exploration for Longwood Gardens (2006). Plant exploration for Longwood Gardens. by Tomasz Anisko. 0 Ratings. 0 Want to read. 0 Currently reading. 0 Have read. This edition was published in 2006 by Timber Press in Portland, Or. Written in English. This edition doesn't have a description yet.