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J. VÁCLAVÍK (Praha): Srovnání změn fotosyntetického příjmu CO₂ a transpirace během ontogene listu s rozdíly mezi listy podle inzerce. — *Biol. Plant.* **17** : 411—415, 1975.

Na příkladu výměny plynů (čistého příjmu CO₂, P_N, a výdeje vodní páry, E) adaxiálním a abaxiálním povrchem listů tabáku bylo provedeno srovnání rozdílů mezi listy různého stáří podle sestupné inzerce (od nejmladšího 18. listu) se změnami během odpovídajícího úseku ontogene 18. nezastíněného listu. Experimentální eliminace vlivu zastínění během sledovaného úseku ontogene 18. listu se projevila relativně pozvolnějším poklesem P_N a kolísáním hodnot E přibližně ve stejném rozmezí, takže rozdíly mezi listy různé inzerce nelze připisovat výlučně vlivu jejich ontogenetického stáří.

BOOK REVIEW

ETHERINGTON, J. R.: *Environment and Plant Ecology*. — John Wiley & Sons, London-New York-Sydney-Toronto 1975. 347 pp. £ 7.75.

The ecology takes in a steadily increasing number of subjects that were until recently the domain of physiology, bioclimatology, biochemistry and biophysics. This trend is also apparent in the book reviewed.

In the chapters the author discusses (one chapter is contributed by W. ARMSTRONG) the relationships between environment and plant physiological function as the underlying explanation for plant ecological behaviour: The first chapter, "The aims and development of plant ecology", presents a general review of the present knowledge in ecology and a reference to those parts of plant ecology which are not discussed in detail. In the remaining chapters (Energy exchange and productivity; Soils; Chemical and physical properties of soils; The root environment; Plants and water deficit; physiological aspects; Plants and water deficit: ecological aspects; Waterlogged soils; Mineral nutrition; Biogeochemical cycling and the ecology of mineral nutrition; Competition) the author has intended to provide "a background of information concerning the environment and plant response which the undergraduate will not otherwise easily find in a single book". A brief review does not allow an analysis of individual chapters but the book, as a whole, produces a very favourable impression. It is written lucidly, with an adequate amount of detailed information. Numerous tables and diagrams greatly contribute to a still better understanding of the matter. The text is complemented by examples of actual research results. Nearly 700 references of original papers enable the reader to get a prompt orientation in recent literature.

The author uses the SI terminology and units; the conversions of formerly used conventional units are very helpful. An inaccurate designation of some units such as °K, sec, cycles sec⁻¹, will certainly be corrected in the next edition.

The book is well printed and produced. It can be recommended not only to students but also to scientists of greater experience who work in plant research.

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