

Kraft J.M., Pfleger F.L. (eds.). 2001. Compendium of Pea Diseases and Pests. 2nd Edition. APS Press – The American Phytopathological Society. St. Paul, Minnesota, USA. 67 pp. ISBN 089054-269-4.

The pea (*Pisum sativum* L.) cultivars are broadly grown the world over with multiple use: dry edible, processing, fresh, feed, forage, green manure and seed. The world annual production of more than 17 million metric tons is mostly used in human diets or fed to domestic animals.

In order to have satisfactory pea yields it is necessary to keep plantation free from infectious and noninfectious diseases, insects, nematodes and other pests. The aim of this book is to provide the necessary knowledge how to maintain productive plantations.

This multi-authored book consists the following parts: (1) Introduction; (2) Infectious diseases; (3) Pest and noninfectious diseases; (4) Guide to the identification of pea diseases in the field; (5) Glossary; (6) Index; (7) Color plates.

The pea plant, its origin and characteristic of cultivars are described in the Introduction. Also there are described plant diseases and casual agents in general.

Part I "Infectious diseases" (p. 6–39) contains information on the following categories of diseases: Seed and seedling diseases (*Pythium, Rhizoctonia*); Root diseases (*Aphanomyces, Fusarium, Pythium, Thielaviopsis*); Diseases caused by nematodes (*Heterodera goettingiana, Pratylenchus penetrans, Meloidogyne incognita*); bacterial foliar diseases (*Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *pisi, P. s.* pv. *syringae*); fungal foliar diseases (*Ascochyta* spp., *Erysiphe pisi, Peronospora viciae, Sclerotinia sclerotiorum, Botrytis cinerea*); viral foliar diseases (alfalfa mosaic virus, bean leaf roll virus, pea enation mosaic virus, red clover vein mosaic virus, pea seed borne mosaic virus, pea streak virus).

Part II "Pest and noninfectious diseases" (p. 40–54) provides information on biology and control of the following pest categories: seed and root nodule feeders (*Delia platura*, *Elateridae*); foliar and pod feeders (*Acyrthosiphon pisum*, *Thrips tabaci*, *Frankliniella* spp., *Cydia nigricana*, *Sitona lineatus*, *Bruchus pisorum*, *Liriomyza huidobrensis*, *Autographa californica*, other *Noctuidae*). Nutritional disorders and herbicide injuries are extensively covered and of particular interest are tabulated features of key characteristic of injuries caused by various herbicide families.

Of practical help to pea plantation owners will be "Guide to the identification of pea diseases in the field" (pp. 55–57) supported by high quality color plates.

I recommend this book to all plant protection specialists and agricultural libraries.

Jerzy J. Lipa Institute of Plant Protection, Poznań

