

Directory of Important Bird Areas in the Kingdom of Thailand: Key Sites for Conservation, edited by Rungratchanee Pimathai, Roongroj Jukmongkol, Philip D. Round, and Andrew W. Tordoff. Bird Conservation Society of Thailand and BirdLife International, Bangkok, 2004.

A detailed description of 62 Important Bird Areas (IBAs) of Thailand, with general descriptions, key features of the bird fauna, threatened species, threats to biodiversity, and literature sources. Appendices include checklists of threatened and restricted species in the areas, and maps showing how to get to the areas.

Fisheries Bioecology at the Khone Falls (Mekong River, Southern Laos), by Eric Baran, Ian Baird, and Gregory Cans. WorldFish Center, Penang, Malaysia, 2005. 84 pp.

The data included in this report were collected as part of the Lao Community Fisheries and Dolphin Protection Project and the Environmental Protection and Community Development in Siphandone Wetlands Project. The book contains sections on General Description of the fishery; Interannual trends: Issues and constraints; Comparison of Cambodian bag-net (*dai*) fishery and Lao fence-filter trap (*tone*) fishery; Abundance patterns of 110 species; Migration trigger on *Pangasius krempfi*; Dominant species: life history key facts, Migrations and migration triggers; and Deep pools as dry season refuges.

Fishing Gears of the Cambodian Mekong, by the Inland Fisheries Research and Development Institute of Cambodia (FFReDI), Phnom Penh, Cambodia, 2003. Cambodia Fisheries Technical Paper Series, vol. IV. 269 pp.

The delux edition is an elegant hard-cover and encased book, describing in detail all the traditional fishing gears used in the lower Mekong basin, classified into 16 categories: hand capture, scoop devices, wounding gears, hooks and lines, traps, gillnets and entangle nets, surrounding or seine nets, dragged gears, push nets, lift nets, covering devices, bag nets, anaesthetic methods, fishing by pumping, attracting devices, and fish scaring devices. The book is lavishly illustrated with detailed line drawing of the gears and photographs of their operation. It is intended to increase our understanding of the exploitation of the Mekong fishery resources and help policy-makers and other people conserve the fisheries for the people of the basin.

How to Plant a Forest: The Principles and Practice of Restoring Tropical Forests, by the Forest Restoration Research Unit, Chiang Mai University. Biology Department, Faculty of Science, Chiang Mai University, Thailand, 2006. VIII + 200 pp.

Since 1994, members of the Biology Department of Chiang Mai University, led by Stephen Elliott, have investigated the restoration of northern Thai forests by applying the “framework species method” that was pioneered in Australia. This method aims to reestablish a forest with native species resembling the original one, by transplanting seedlings of native colonizing species to initiate succession. This handsomely-produced and nicely illustrated book explains in simple language all aspects of the restoration process, including detailed descriptions of the biology and treatment of the framework species used for initiating regeneration of evergreen forest on the mountain of Doi Suthep.

Myanmar: Investment Opportunities in Biodiversity Conservation, by A. W. Tordoff, J. C. Eames, K. Eberhardt, M. C. Baltzer, P. Davidson, P. Leimgruber, U Uga, and U Aung

Than. Prepared by BirdLife International with the support of CARE International, Conservation International, and United Nations Development Programme, Yangon, 2005. 124 pp.

This interesting booklet presents the findings and recommendations resulting from two meetings, in August 2003 and July 2004, of 63 stakeholders from academic institutions, NGOs and government, regarding priorities for biodiversity conservation in Myanmar. The document identifies specific conservation needs and is intended to serve as a blueprint for investing in conservation in Myanmar. It contains an introduction to Myanmar's environments, species in need of action, and protected areas of the country. Fifty-six photographs illustrate many of the environments and species as well as conservation activities, and 10 maps identify the environments and conservation areas.

Thai Fungal Diversity, edited by E. B. G. Jones, M. Tantichareon, and K. D. Hyde. National Center for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (BIOTEC), Pathum Thani, Thailand, 2004. 281 pp.

After introductory chapters on fungal diversity by the editors, the book presents 22 chapters by 33 authors on common taxonomic groups (in Part I), ecological groups (Part II), and uses of fungi (Part III). The approximately 2000 species of fungi described for Thailand are believed to represent only a small fraction of the true fungal diversity. The chapters introducing six major groups of fungi are nicely illustrated with examples, and complete references to the literature relevant to Thailand are given. The ecological groups covered include freshwater, marine, coprophilous, seed, soil, lignicolous, endophytic, and plant pathogenic fungi, and fungi on leaf litter, banana plants, palms, gingers, human skin, and arthropods.