BOOK REVIEW

Chełkowski J., Koczyk G. (Eds.). 2005. Genomika i Bioinformatyka Roślin [Plant Genomics and Bioinformatics]. Instytut Genetyki Roślin PAN, Poznan, 218 pp. ISBN 83-89-887-28-2, ISSN 1230–0721 [In Polish]

This interesting and informative book has been published as No. 16 in a series „Treatises and Monographs of the Institute of Plant Genetics of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Poznań". Thanks to the subject and quality it will be well accepted by all specialists working in the area of phytopathology, plant protection, plant biotechnology, plant genomics and plant bioinformatics.

The results included into this book came out from research conducted by 18 research teams from Belgium, China, Chech and Poland cooperating within the scientfic international programme „Cropnet – Transgenesis and Genomics of Cultivated Plants" (internet site: www.cropnet.pl).

This book contains eleven chapters among which the following concern plant protection topics.

In chap. 3 „ Genome models of plants and fungi" (p. 11–34) J. Chełkowski and G. Koczyk provide genome characteristics of two plant species (*Arabidopsis thaliana*, *Oryza sativa*) and two important plant pathogenic fungi such as *Fusarium culmorum* and *F. graminearum*.

In chap. 9 „Genes responsible for resistance within wheat genome" (p. 139–157) L. Błaszczyk and J. Chełkowski present details of structure of genomes of wheat varieties. In four large tables characteristics of those wheat genes are listed which regulate and control of wheat resistance against rust fungus *Puccinia dispersa.*

In chap. 10 „Identification of resistance loci in wheat *Triticum aestivum* against fusarium fungi using DNA markers" (p. 139–175) C. Stępień and J. Chełkowski present and discuss results of studies concerning fusarium pathogens and wheat genomes that allow to obtain markers for location of loci of resistance. In voluminous tables are listed wheat populations, markers and sequence starters SSR that have been used for identification of main QTL resistance against *Fusarium* spp. in wheat varieties.

The last pages of the book provide information on: (1) list of Polish laboratories participating in the "research net" with list of names of participating scientists (p. 199–200); (2) list of foreign scientists cooperating in the project (p. 200); (3) list of publications resulting from the cooperative project (p. 201–217).

I recommend this book to the attention of specialists working in plant protection. It proves that cooperative efforts of a team of the experienced researchers allow to undertake ambitious research resulting in scientific and practical important findings.

Jerzy J. Lipa
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