sun’s ultraviolet radiation. Nitrogen oxides emitted by high-flying supersonic aircraft, as well as certain substances released at the earth’s surface (e.g., chlorofluorocarbons) which can eventually be carried to the stratosphere and interact with high-energy radiation to produce ozone, are potential sources of the ozone layer. Both increased ozone in the biosphere and enhanced UV surface irradiation due to depletion in stratospheric ozone threaten the health and welfare of terrestrial plants and animals.

As a tool for molecular structural studies, and for the laboratory or industrial uses, ozone has long been employed in mines, fire fighting, submarines, and space vehicles.

Approximately 3,500 scientists contributing 1 to 50 publications are included in the author index. There are additional entries in the literature cited sections which are not included in the author index. The subject matter index is excellent, comprising 72 pages of the 392-page book. The book will be a useful reference tool for biologists and others wishing an updated orientation to ozone chemistry and technology.—H. E. HEGGESTAD and J. H. BENNETT, Plant Stress Laboratory, Plant Physiology Institute, ARS, USDA, Beltsville, MD 20705.

Effects of Air Pollutants on Plants


The appendices were of interest but both had weaknesses of note. The first appendix on “Air Pollution Chemistry” was intended as an introduction to an important aspect of our work. The appendix might have applied more directly to the theme of the book had the author discussed the potential of the ozone layer. The second appendix was a citation of 125 references organized according to biochemical or physiological effects caused by specific pollutants. While not complete, these citations would be useful to an individual beginning a literature search.—DR. EVA J. PELL, Department of Plant Pathology, The Pennsylvania State University, 211 Buckhout Laboratory, University Park, PA 16802.

Controlled Release Pesticides Formulations


This book is a well written and concise exposition on the state of the art of controlled release pesticide formulations. Much of the information was derived from the 1974 Proceedings of the Controlled Release Pesticides Symposium held at the University of Akron, Akron, Ohio.

Professor Cardarelli introduces the subject with a very short, perhaps too simplistic, introduction, detailing the needs for control of various pests found throughout the world. He does go on to define the terms in common use throughout the book, and follows with an exceedingly interesting historical survey of controlled release problems in a variety of circumstances.

A little over half of the book is devoted to controlled release formulations which are in use in aquatic systems, specifically the antifouling formulations found around the marine environment and in fresh water aquatic situations where molluscs are utilized to control the snail intermediate host of a number of human and animal parasites. As mentioned, these two chapters are treated extensively and thoroughly, and give an overview of problems encountered, as well as the economic and health needs for these products. This reviewer found these chapters to be very well written, well organized, and interesting, even though they were not concerned with his particular interest or background. They are well worth reading, if for no other reason than to detail the magnitude of the problems encountered in those particular milieux.

The following chapters are concerned with controlled release herbicides, algicides, bactericides, fungicides, and insecticides, and are treated currently, most likely because this aspect is still in its infancy. Professor Cardarelli is to be commended for his inclusion of a number of human and animal parasites. As mentioned, these two chapters are treated extensively and thoroughly, and give an overview of problems encountered, as well as the economic and health needs for these products. This reviewer found these chapters to be very well written, well organized, and interesting, even though they were not concerned with his particular interest or background. They are well worth reading, if for no other reason than to detail the magnitude of the problems encountered in those particular milieux.

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