

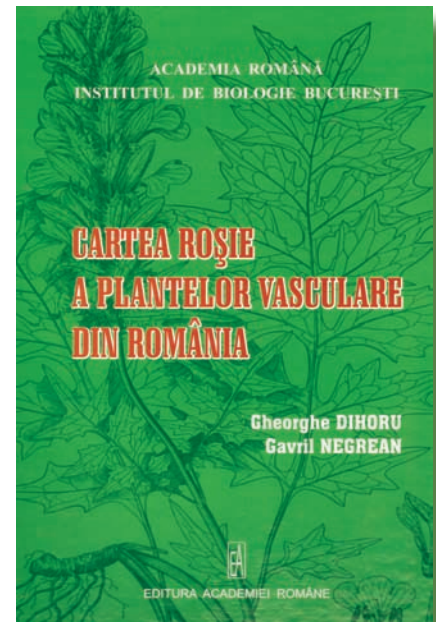
**Dihoru, Gh. & Negrean, G. 2009.**

## Red Book of Vascular Plants of Romania.

Edit. Acad. Romania, Bucharest. Hardback, 630 pp., black & white drawings and maps. ISBN 978-973-27-1705-9 (in Romanian)

The book comprises 548 rare and endangered taxa of the Romanian flora, referred to 268 genera and 73 families. They account for 14.5% of the entire Romanian flora. Five taxa are considered extinct (EX) and 497 carry the environmental status of Critically Endangered (CR-240), Endangered (EN-100) and Vulnerable (VU-157). Each taxon is given with its synonyms, as well as with information about its conservation status, concise description with the most typical taxonomic characters, chorology (in the country and general), a map, habitat, biology, utilization, threatening factors that limit its distribution, protection measures and reference literature. Each taxon is also illustrated with a black-and-white drawing.

The *Red Book* is undeniable success for its authors, prominent and well recognized Romanian botanists. It will be extremely useful with this information to all botanists and environmentalists.



**Randelović, V. & Zlatković, B. 2010.**

## Flora and Vegetation of Vlasina Plateau.

Natural-Mathematical Faculty, University of Nish. Punta, Nish. Hardback, 448 pp., colour photographs. ISBN 978-86-83481-63-7 (in Serbian)

The book of the two authors - representatives of the middle generation of Serbian botanists and with undeniable professional merits and established positions in this science - is dedicated to the characteristics of the flora and vegetation of Vlasina Plateau – a territory in Southeast Serbia. This area is a unique natural phenomenon, with the highest mountains of Serbia surrounding it. The book is written in Serbian, with an English abstract comprising the main results of thirteen years of research. They trace out the history of floristic and phytocoenological studies of the territory by various authors, its geographic location, geomorphological, hydrographic and climatic specificities. The flora of Vlasinsko Plateau contains 1122 species: mosses, horsetails, ferns and higher plants. Some of these species (89) and other 83 intraspecific taxa (subspecies, varieties and forms) are reported for the first time for the territory, though some other species (94) reported earlier by other researches have not been found by the authors. According to them, 23 species reported earlier for the studied territory can be regarded as extinct, while other 86 taxa are considered threatened for the flora of Serbia. The endemic taxa represent 8.1% of the entire flora. The authors also provide some other valuable information about the conservation status of species distributed in the territory.

Many tables (146), photographs and maps illustrate the obtained results about the floristic and phytocoenological structure, endemism, and conservation status of the flora and vegetation.

The book is undoubtedly a success for its authors. It will be of interest not only to the Serbian, but to the Balkan and European botanists, phytocoenologists and ecologists.

