ment of the regrowth control and other techniques will continue.

Techniques to aid dormancy break under similar conditions with low-chill deciduous fruits could be valuable for many areas of the world where frosts do not occur, but where temperatures are low enough to result in dormancy.

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Book Review

Chernaya Smorodina (Black Currant) by Aleksandr S. Ravkin, Moscow University Press, 1987, U.S.S.R.

A. Ravkin is acknowledged to be one of the Soviet Union's foremost authorities on black currant genetics and breeding. His paperback book in Russian language, 213 pages, summarizes 15 years of experimentation, designed to gain an understanding of taxonomy of species and their mutability under natural and cultural conditions, evaluation of parents including both phenotypic and genotypic selection, effect of inbreeding, inter-species hybrids, spontaneous and induced mutations. Many diseases and insect pests are capable of reducing black currant yield. According to A. Ravkin there are good opportunities for breeding disease-resistant black currant cultivars. American gooseberry mildew is one of the most important diseases in black currant attacking young shoots and leaves, causing stunting and distortion. Scandinavian and Finnish black currant cultivars 'Brödtorp,' 'Öjebyn' etc. show fairly high resistance and much use has been made of them in breeding as donors. Brief characterizing of 19 perspective cultivars of black currant, mainly for cutivating in Moscow district, is given.

I suggest that this book will capture the interest of the western researchers in the field of currant breeding.

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