WOOD IDENTIFICATION: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

compiled by

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Introduction

This bibliography was compiled at the suggestion of Prof. M. H. Zimmermann and Dr. P. Baas, with the hope that it would prove especially useful to those who need to make wood identifications from time to time, but are not regularly engaged in this work, and are therefore unfamiliar with the literature.

To aid the user, the main part of the bibliography is arranged by geographical areas, followed by a short systematic section. In the geographical section, a modified form of the scheme used in the Kew Herbarium and Library has been adopted, with works covering a major area, e.g. Europe, listed before those dealing with individual countries. The countries are arranged alphabetically within each larger area.

In the systematic section, the gymnosperms are dealt with first, then the angiosperms, arranged alphabetically by families. Only selected works covering the wood anatomy of whole families or important genera have been included in the systematic section, in order to keep the bibliography to a manageable size. In conclusion, there is an author index.

Within each country or family, the references are given in chronological order, so that it is easy to see what is the most recent work. Older works may still be of value, because they may deal in more detail with some species, contain better illustrations, etc., but care should be taken to check whether the specimens were vouched or authenticated in any way, or whether more recent taxonomic treatment has made part of the nomenclature obsolete.

The following information is given wherever possible: 1) Macroscopic characters, indicated by ‘macro’; this usually means characters visible to the naked eye or with a x 10 lens. Microscopic characters, indicated by ‘micro’; refers to characters seen under a microscope. 2) Number of species or genera dealt with, and whether there are individual species or generic descriptions. 3) Keys or lists of characters for preparing punched card keys. 4) Photomicrographs, indicated by ‘photos’, with magnifications given if ± standard throughout the work. Line drawings are referred to as ‘figs.’. 5) The letter K indicates the work is in the library of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, and Oxf that it is in the library of the Commonwealth Forestry Institute, Oxford. (Many of the books at Kew are also available at Oxford, but I searched at Oxford only for items not found at Kew. I have checked most of the references cited.)

Excluded are works on bark, charcoal (carbonized wood), rootwood and fossil wood anatomy, and all papers published before 1900. Most SEM work has also been omitted.

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