

Marcel Rejmánek at 60 – the man and his work

Born 5 June 1946, Hradec Králové, Czechoslovakia.

E d u c a t i o n : Charles University, Prague, Czechoslovakia: MSc (botany), 1969; RNDr. (botany), 1970; PhD (plant ecology), 1977.

P o s i t i o n s h e l d : 1972–1977: Assistant Professor, Department of Botany, Charles University, Prague, Czechoslovakia; 1977–1978: Institute of Radioecology and Applied Nuclear Techniques, Košice, Czechoslovakia; 1978–1983: Head of the Department of Biomathematics, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, České Budějovice, Czechoslovakia; 1984: Visiting Assistant Professor, Department of Experimental Statistics, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, USA; 1985: Associate Research Professor, Department of Marine Sciences and Coastal Ecology Institute, Center for Wetland Resources, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, USA; 1986–1988: Assistant Professor, Department of Botany, University of California, Davis, USA; 1989–1992: Associate Professor, Department of Botany; since 1993: Professor, Section of Evolution and Ecology.

M e m b e r s h i p i n p r o f e s s i o n a l s o c i e t i e s : Czechoslovak Botanical Society (1962–1983), International Association for Vegetation Science (since 1973), Ecological Society of America (1978), International Weed Science Society (1986), Torrey Botanical Club (1985), California Native Plant Society (1986), Sociedad Botánica de México (1989), East African Wild Life Society (1989), California Botanical Society (1993), Association for Tropical Biology (1993), British Ecological Society (1995), Davis Herbaria Society (1994), Botanical Society of America (1995), Sociedad Mesoamericana para la Biología y la Conservación (1996), International Society for the Study of Evolution (1969–1977).

E d i t o r i a l b o a r d s : Ecological Modelling (1989–1991), Folia Geobotanica (1992–), Vegetatio/Plant Ecology (1995–2001), Diversity and Distributions (1998–), Ecology Letters (2000–).

P a n e l s a n d w o r k i n g g r o u p s : Systems Analysis Working Group, UNESCO (1981–1984), Member of the Scientific Advisory Committee of the SCOPE international project “The Ecology of Biological Invasions” (1983–1987), Member of the California Interagency Vegetation Classification Committee (1986–1992), International Program Committee, ETNOBOTANICA 92 (1992), Working Group on “Ecosystem Function and Biodiversity in Tropical Forests”, NSF (1993–1994), Member of the Scientific Advisory Committee of the IUCN/CABI/SCOPE Global Invasive Species Project (1997–2001), The IUCN Invasive Species Specialist Group (2001–), The Ecological Society of America Vegetation Classification Panel (2002–), Research Center for Biodiversity, Academia Sinica, Advisory Board (2003–).

V i s i t s : 1991: Visiting Professor, Botany Department, Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda; 1997: Visiting Professor, Instituto de Zoología Tropical, Universidad Central de Venezuela, Caracas, Venezuela.

Marcel Rejmánek (known as “Marek” to all his Czech friends and as “Marc” by many of his students and former students in the US) has had a very substantial influence on the development of botany and ecology in the Czech Republic over the past thirty years. His life reflects the fate of many Czechs who chose firm morality above the easy life. Since his studies at secondary school in Hradec Králové in eastern Bohemia, he has been influencing his contemporaries. By starting a club where young botanists from the whole of eastern Bohemia met regularly, he stimulated an interest in botany in many young people. Later, the club continued under the leadership of František Procházka, and Marcel moved on to Prague. Many students who started in Hradec Králové continued under his supervision at the Department of Botany at the Charles University in Prague. After finishing his MSc in plant ecology (geobotany in the European sense) under the supervision of Jan Jeník he enrolled for a PhD at the Department of Botany. Unfortunately, this was the 1970s, after the Russian occupation of Czechoslovakia. It was a period characterized by the easy life for Communist Party members, and many difficulties for people who did not subscribe to the views espoused by the regime. In spite of these difficulties he launched a successful career as a university lecturer. It was successful in terms of supervising several students (František Krahulec, Jan Lepš, Karel Prach, Marcela Kovářová, Ota Rauch),

and for influencing many others who themselves became distinguished in their respective fields, mostly plant ecology. Most of the theses submitted at the department in those days were part of an ambitious project which set out to explore secondary succession in old-fields, a project designed and implemented by Marcel as a PhD student! And, still as a PhD student, he began teaching his own courses on quantitative ecology which were far ahead of the “ordinary” courses taught at those times. Marcel’s courses introduced quantitative pattern analysis and other numerical methods, as well as the use of mathematical modelling. He was able to persuade his students that the results are only reliable when statistically analysed. Whereas today such methods are standard in plant ecology, in the 1970s, when there was one programmable calculator at the whole Faculty of Science at Charles University, these approaches were revolutionary. Marcel was also fully aware of the advantages of classical plant ecological methods. As a staunch proponent of Zürich-Montpellier School of phytosociology, he is a member of the panel for vegetation classification within the Ecological Society of America and maintains a keen interest in developments in phytosociology. This is why he encouraged the generation of plant ecologists younger than himself to use pluralistic approaches. He taught his Czech colleagues that the results of research must be published, and that publication should be aimed at international journals. This attitude was very novel in the Czechoslovakia of the 1970s and early 1980s. Another exceptional feature was his “authorship generosity” – he was the “intellectual father” of most of his early co-authored papers, regardless of where his name appeared in the list of authors. One of us (JL) still feels indebted that he is the leading author on his most successful paper (Lepš et al. 1982¹), only because Marcel decided that the authors should be listed in alphabetical order.

During the 1970s, the situation at the University became steadily less tolerable for Marcel and, despite his successful teaching role and his indisputable influence on students, he was forced to leave the university. Perhaps the real reason was that he was too successful and had too much influence – which made him unpopular with some university officials. His appointment with the Charles University was less than pleasant for him, but fortunately, Jiřina Slavíková (the head of the Geobotany branch at the time) gave him full support, and allowed him to give lectures (sometimes almost illegally), supervise theses, and start a very successful programme of long-term research on old-field succession. The results of this project, based mostly on the work of MSc students (Osbornová et al. 1990), were published with a foreword by Marcel in 1990 when the communist regime in Czechoslovakia came to an end.

When he left Prague he worked as an ecologist in Košice, Slovakia, for a short period. He soon realized (and commented accordingly) that moving eastwards was not the right direction for him. In 1978 he moved to the Academy of Sciences at its new centre in České Budějovice in southern Bohemia. There he established the Department of Biomathematics which specialized in data analysis for researchers from academic institutes (mainly the Institute of Entomology), and in mathematical modelling and theoretical ecology. The department comprised young scientists, all of whom were highly influenced by Marcel. Moreover, the fact that the data were analysed by a biologist with good knowledge of the ecological theory resulted in very successful cooperations of scientists from different fields – Czech scientists publishing in *Nature* (Rejmánek & Starý 1979) was definitely not a common phe-

¹ See Appendix 1 for citations of papers referred to in the text



Fig. 1. – Marcel Rejmánek at a workshop organized by the Czech Botanical Society in Prague in 2004 on the occasion of Emil Hadač's 90th birthday. Photograph: Jaroslav Michálek.

nomenon in the late 1970s. A story associated with the *Nature* paper is typical of that period: Marcel needed special permission to look at his own paper from *Nature* (and another one to copy it) because the journal was on the “black list” in the Czech Republic for carrying an editorial that was critical of the misuse of psychiatry in the former Soviet Union. His institute had no “hard currency” to buy reprints, and probably the only copy of *Nature* in Czechoslovakia was kept in a “top secret” file of the central library. At this time, he also started working on invasion ecology and later became a leading figure in the international SCOPE program on biological invasions (Drake et al. 1989). In 1983 he and his family (wife Eliška and sons Honza, aged 8, and Daniel, aged 3) got permission to visit Yugoslavia. In the



Fig. 2. – Marcel Rejmánek photographing regenerating *Eucalyptus* and *Pinus* species near Kleinmond, South Africa, October 2005. Photograph: Suzaan Kritzing-Klopper.



Fig. 3. – Marcel Rejmánek (right) and collaborator Dave Richardson (centre) at a ceremonial handing over at Stanford University in July 2001 of a chapter for the book “Invasive alien species: a new synthesis”. Senior editor of the volume Hal Mooney is at the left. Photograph: Laurie Neville.

Czechoslovakia of that time, it was only possible to travel outside the eastern block with special permission. Evidently, the family had decided to defect some time before this, and they did so by crossing the mountains on foot to Austria. The family then moved to the USA, first to Baton Rouge, Louisiana, where Marcel became an associate professor at the Louisiana State University. During this time he worked on plant succession in the Atchafalaya Delta (the Atchafalaya River is a tributary of the Mississippi River, carries about 33% of its flow, and is actively building a new delta). He also worked on vegetation classification of the southern Louisiana vegetation, particularly in swamp forests and wetlands. In 1985 he took up a teaching position at the University of California, Davis, where he is still working, since 1993 as a full professor. Peers at Davis quickly sought Marcel's expertise in taxonomy, plant ecology, and statistics. Among those who he collaborated or interacted with most at Davis were Jack Major, Ledyard Stebbins, Michael Barbour and Grady Webster. He became an expert on Californian vegetation, but continued working in several regions (notably the Galapagos Islands, Mexico, South Africa, Sweden and Uganda), while his passion grew for the tropical forests of Belize (see later). He became a prominent member of Graduate Groups in Ecology and Plant Biology at Davis. As was the case in Czechoslovakia, he has been a very successful teacher in the USA, and the list of the PhD and MSc theses he has supervised is impressive. His USA students have worked in the United States (California and Louisiana), Belize, Brazil, Indonesia and Taiwan. His former PhD students (Thomas Stohlgren, John Randall, Carla Bossard, Rachel Aptekar, Steve Brewer, Mandy Tu, Eva Grotkopp, Deborah Ayres, Sandy Wu, Rob Klinger) have contributed very substantially to the literature on a variety of topics, including plant invasions, multi-scale sampling techniques, plant physiology, statistical modelling, measuring plant diversity, and conservation policy. They owe much of their success to Marcel, who blended the detailed field observations typical of European ecologists, with multivariate statistics gaining popularity around the world. Students that Marcel supervised since coming to Davis are now in research and teaching positions in universities and colleges (in the USA and Taiwan), national government research and land management agencies (e.g. US Geological Service – Biological Research Division; US Forest Service), and a Conservation NGO (The Nature Conservancy). His current crop of PhD students comprises Clare Aslan, Michael Bower, Rob McKee, and Leslie Smith. Without exaggeration we can say that both in the current Czech Republic and in the USA there is a group of his former and present students who form what could be called the "Rejmánek School of plant ecology".

Marcel Rejmánek has made fundamental contributions to plant invasion ecology. His interests in this field began when he was still in Czechoslovakia. One of his early substantial contributions was his chapter on "Invasibility of plant communities" in the final synthesis volume from the SCOPE programme on biological invasions (Rejmánek 1989). This was a groundbreaking treatment, and it remains the primary citation on the topic. With some 170 citations to date, it is, by far, the most-frequently cited chapter in that important volume. His most influential single journal papers on plant invasions are probably the "first sketch" of his "theory of seed plant invasiveness" (Rejmánek 1996), and the study of the traits that distinguish invasive from non-invasive species of pines (Rejmánek & Richardson 1996). Both works were trend-setting contributions (Pyšek et al. 2006, this issue), and both major themes have continued to feature in his subsequent published work, with updates and further ideas on both appearing in several major reviews (notably Rejmánek 2000; Rejmánek et al. 2004, 2005).

Marcel's fascination with tropical forests began while he was still in Czechoslovakia. His long-standing interest in questions of diversity coupled with the "biological exuberance" of tropical plants really captured his interest. His passion for tropical forests became more concrete after he and Eliška spent a sabbatical in Uganda in 1991, but his interest really blossomed when he discovered the Bladen Nature Reserve (BNR) in Belize. Several rapid ecological assessments of the BNR had been done in the late 1980s and early 1990s, but no systematic ecological research was ongoing in this newly created (1990) nature reserve when Marcel arrived there in 1993. Marcel immediately saw the incredible scientific and conservation value of the BNR; it was isolated, the flora and fauna were completely intact, and the only people allowed to visit it were researchers and education groups. Of course, this also made things logistically difficult; all access in the reserve is by foot (there are no roads or even well developed trails), there was (initially) no accommodation, the camps were occasionally flooded, and getting equipment and supplies in and out was difficult. But this did not stop Marcel or his PhD student Steven Brewer; they began a series of studies on patterns of tree diversity (including two 1 ha permanent plots in which they have tagged all trees > 5cm dbh) and seed dispersal in the BNR (Brewer et al. 2003). Brewer has gone on to be a professor at the University of North Carolina and continues his work in the BNR. In 1995 a young American couple dedicated to conservation purchased land adjacent to the BNR and began building a field station. Marcel and Steven started a herbarium (plasticized photocopies) there, and Marcel regularly donates books to the library. Brewer and Klinger are science advisers to the Bladen Management Consortium, wrote the research plan for the reserve, and have contributed to the development of the management plan. According to Rob Klinger, without Marcel's driving inspiration, these things would have taken longer, and some may have never happened. In his tropical work Marcel has been particularly influenced and interested in work done by Joe Wright (Smithsonian), Egbert Leigh (Smithsonian), José Sarukhán (National University of Mexico), Rodolfo Dirzo (Stanford University, formerly at the National University of Mexico), and Pierre-Michel Forget (Museum of Natural History, France).

Rejmánek's contributions towards the development of a robust framework for plant invasion ecology have been more profound than his bibliography (impressive as it is) may suggest (Appendix 1). The "publish or perish" mentality in modern science is totally at odds with Marcel's approach to research. Several collaborators, more anxious than Marcel to rush ideas into print, have regularly been frustrated by his relaxed attitude to the game of science. Judgements such as "I don't think this idea is quite ready to publish yet" and "we need another few years' worth of data on this to make the point properly" have reduced the number of publications that bear his name. Quality above quantity! This view has pervaded his approach in judging the work of others. As a journal editor, one of us (DMR) can attest to Marcel's unique character as a reviewer and editorial board member. It is not at all unusual for him to spend a full day or more reviewing a manuscript, spending hours in the library, scrounging through the herbarium or, in recent years, trawling the web for snippets of information to flesh out his detailed reviews. His assessments are always given without regard to his own research interests – to his detriment, as many of his good ideas have been taken up by others. His assessments, made in writing or verbally in questions at conferences, are often "blunt" and to the point, leading some recipients to view him as arrogant. Nothing could be further from the truth.

Marcel Rejmánek has an extremely broad scientific background. Perhaps what sets him apart most is his exceptional ability to combine insights from different fields. His knowledge of the literature is unsurpassable. Even now, in the era of electronic databases, when one is about to finish a paper and does not want to miss a crucial citation, the safest way is to ask Marcel. Contacting Marcel from across the globe has become easier recently since he, reluctantly, began using e-mail. For several years before this milestone, the surest way of contacting Marcel was to e-mail his wife Eliška (herself a hardworking ecologist at Davis) who diligently printed out the e-mails for Marcel to read, and then typed out his responses. He has a deep knowledge of evolutionary biology and philosophy. Perhaps most importantly, he is a passionate naturalist – an attribute that is sadly lacking in many of the current breed of ecologists. As Rob Klinger puts it “He is one hell of a lot of fun to be in the field with”. He also has a well-deserved reputation of walking many (most) of his students (some a half or a third of his age) into the ground. Interestingly, Marcel seems able to keep the same steady pace, whether he is on level ground, or ascending the steep slope of a hill. He is always available when his students need to talk to him, is constantly leaving papers and notes on students’ desks (unsolicited), and is one of the very best editors of proposals and draft manuscripts. He appreciates his students challenging conventional ideas and enthusiastically supports well-conceived projects that take a fresh view of things.

Marcel also influenced his students in other ways: by helping them to understand the broader context of research, environmental policy (e.g., in his early days in Prague he organized evenings with reading of Donella Meadows’ “The limits to growth”), but also in relation to politics and morality. It was also partly due to Marcel’s influence that, despite the political pressure, not many students of geobotany supported the regime or became members of the Communist Party. Marcel has remained critical and outspoken about things he disagrees with, including many facets of politics in the United States. He maintains his Czech citizenship, and has maintained close ties with his old Czech students and their successors, especially in the field of invasion ecology (notably Petr Pyšek and Karel Prach). Marcel has constantly supplied his Czech friends and colleagues with stimulating papers, books and ideas.

The bibliography that follows (Appendix 1) gives a flavour of Marcel’s scientific achievements. Also, in the early days of his career he always found time to popularize the fields in which he worked. His popular articles were always a bright reflection of the state of the field, clearly and succinctly presenting important principles.

Marcel Rejmánek’s exceptional qualities and personality are respected by many key figures in ecology from many parts of the world. The young generation usually do not realize how much even they are influenced by him. The legacy of Marcel’s influence can be traced in many courses taught by our contemporaries and us. It has been a privilege to have been associated with Marcel at different times in his career. We salute him for his dedication to his ideals, and to good science, and wish him well for the future.

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Appendix 1. – Selected bibliography of Marcel Rejmánek

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- 1964** K flóře okolí Dračí díry a Jiráskova lomu v Bělovsi u Náchoda. – Zprav. Přírod. Klubu Mládeže východočes. Kraje 1: 6–8.
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