

A Wonderfully Diverse Scientific Life

John Birks

University of Bergen,
University College London,
University of Oxford

12th International Paleolimnology Symposium (IPS 2012)
Glasgow 21-24 August 2012



Honour

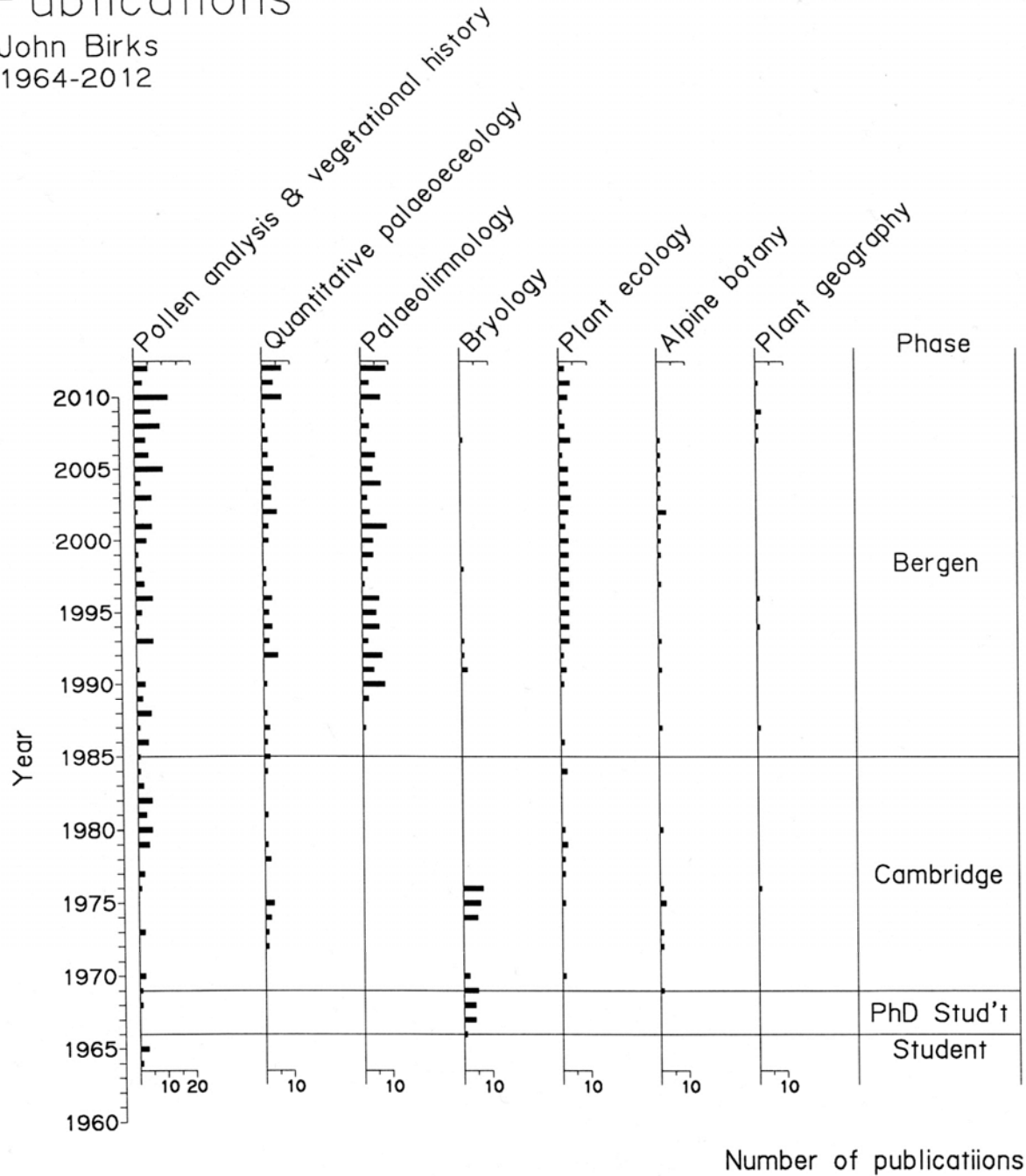
Confession

Despite becoming a pollen analyst and palaeoecologist in 1961, I did not do any real palaeolimnology until 1987, although I paddled in Diss Mere in 1979!

Never counted a diatom, chironomid, or cyst in my life! I only know them as eight-letter codes in CANOCO, WACALIB, C2, etc. (TA003A; AC013S; Chir plu; Cory amb)

Publications

John Birks
1964-2012



Number of publications

Been very fortunate to have had a wonderfully **diverse** and intellectually **rich** and **challenging** scientific life

Pollen analysis, vegetation history & palaeoecology	1961-
Bryology	1963-
Alpine botany	1965-
Plant ecology	1965-
Quantitative palaeoecology	1972-
Plant geography	1976-
Palaeolimnology	1979, 1987-

Try to keep up these interests but increasing age and decreasing memory capacity for further alpine plant names are reducing my **alpine botany**. Lack of time is limiting **bryology**, and **plant geography** and **plant ecology** are increasingly becoming side-lines. Current literature is overwhelming – impossible to keep up

Bryology

Been a keen field botanist since 1961 as schoolboy in Manchester

Quickly ran out of flowering plants and ferns to find in Manchester area so I took up mosses & liverworts. Went in 1963 on a 1-week course in Yorkshire run by Michael Proctor – been interested in bryophytes ever since. By 1969 had seen and photographed almost all British bryophytes. Found several species new to Britain and wrote a bryophyte flora of the Isle of Skye.



Alpine botany

Alpine botany started in 1965 with a 5-person student expedition to Abisko, Swedish Lappland (Hilary, John Dransfield, Ian Campbell[†], Andrew Malloch[†], myself)

Since then, Hilary and I have been on 67 alpine expeditions around the world. Both keen plant photographers



Plant ecology

Plant ecology done mainly in conjunction with palaeoecological studies in Scotland, Yukon, or Scandinavia. Primarily descriptive community ecology, usually with a quantitative slant. More recently more on biodiversity patterns in mountains and recent (50-70 yrs) vegetation.



Edited by
J.S.Rodwell

British Plant Communities Volume 1



Woodlands
and scrub

1991

Edited by
J.S.Rodwell

British Plant Communities Volume 2



Mires and
heaths

1991

Edited by
J.S.Rodwell

British Plant Communities Volume 3



Grasslands
and montane
communities

1992

Edited by
J.S.Rodwell

British Plant Communities Volume 4

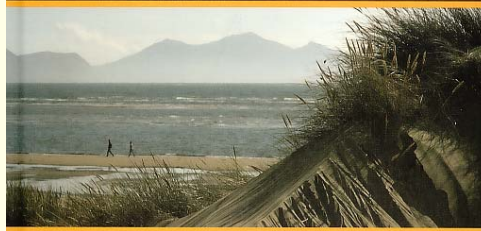


Aquatic
communities,
swamps and
tall-herb fens

1995

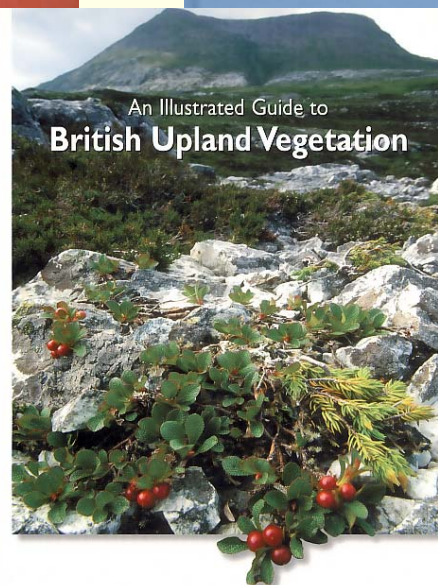
Edited by
J. S. Rodwell

British Plant Communities Volume 5



Maritime
communities
and vegetation
of open habitats

2000



An Illustrated Guide to British Upland Vegetation

Alison Averis, Ben Averis, John Birks, David Horsfield,
Des Thompson and Marcus Yeo

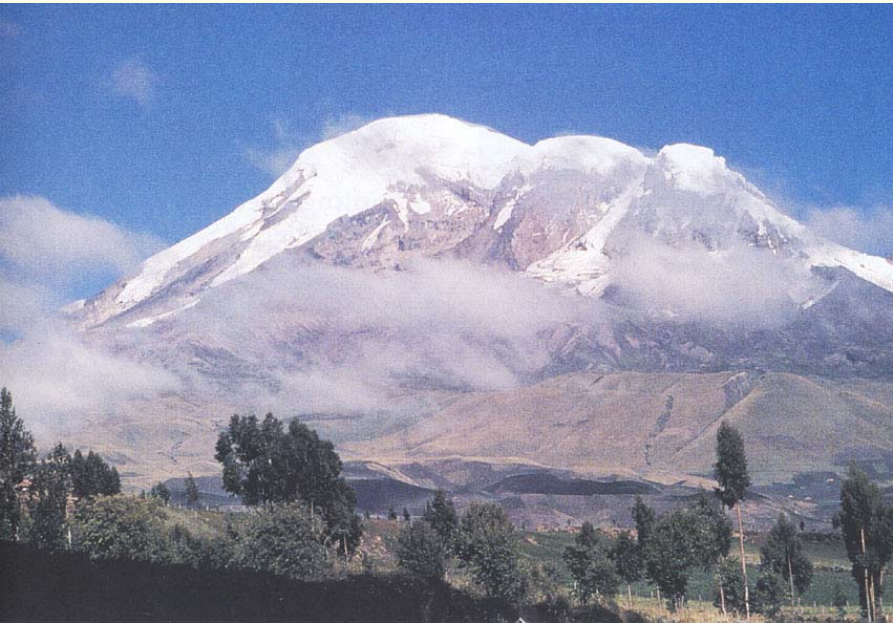
2004

JOINT
NATURE
CONSERVATION
COMMITTEE

Plant geography

Plant geography mainly quantitative descriptive work deriving floristic elements and regions. More recently more analytical, hypothesis-testing on biodiversity patterns along altitudinal gradients.

Chimborazo, Ecuador 6310 m



*Rheum
nobile*



Northern Bhutan, 3800 m



Pollen analysis, vegetation history, palaeoecology

Son of a physicist and mathematician who had studied at Oxford.

Brought up to believe that, as Lord Rutherford pronounced, there are three types of science

- mathematics
- physics
- stamp collecting

My 'idea' about pollen analysis

5 September 1961 *New Scientist* – articles about hayfever allergies and pollen, about Danish bog bodies, and about peat bogs.

Put them all together and had 'idea' of pollen analysis.

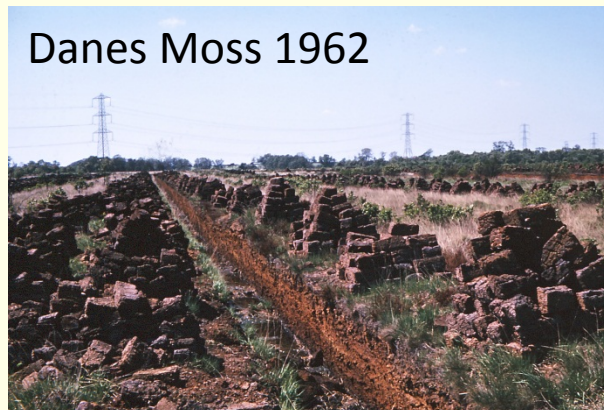
Chat Moss 8 October 1961 – a damp, cold Saturday.



Chat Moss 1962-63



Holcroft Moss 1962



Danes Moss 1962

Following Monday 10 October 1961 at school,
discovered there had been von Post and there
were Fægri, Iversen, and Godwin!

Very basic pollen analysis – trees, some NAP only.

Sent first pollen diagram to Harry Godwin[†] in May
1962.

Frank Oldfield, John Tallis
– great help. Arranged for
the loan of a Hiller peat
borer.



John Tallis



Frank Oldfield



Harry Godwin[†]

Needed a copy of Fægri and Iversen (1950) *Textbook of Modern Pollen Analysis.*

One copy in Manchester – in the **reference** library so not to be removed!

Wrote out after school the pollen identification **key** – no photocopiers then!

TEXT-BOOK
of
MODERN POLLEN ANALYSIS

BY
KNUT FÆGRI
AND
JOHS. IVERSEN



EJNAR MUNKSGAARD
COPENHAGEN 1949

5. IMPERFORATE

Grains heliophthal, one pole echinate-clavate, the other psilate - unornate
Nymphaea.

Grains not heliophthal

A. With a well marked exilis papilla

Taxodiaceae

AA. No exilis papilla

B. Psilate

C. Grain tetralob, irregular, pear-shaped, rudimentary pores

Cyperaceae

CC. Grains intectate, usually regular.

D. Grains very big > 60µ.

hairs

DD. Grains smaller, usually ruptured (cf. Juniperus) Saprotaxia.

BB. Scabrate - gemmate.

C. Scabrate, deciduous gemmas, exilis normally ruptured

Juniperus

CC. Projections conical

D. Projections uniform, intectate

Populus

DD. Sculpturing slightly irregular

Taxus

BBB. Verrucate; cavate; big; > 60µ.

Touga

BBB. Echinate

Hydrocharis

BBB. Reticulate - clavate

C. Grain subtrilobate, sculpturing fine at ends.

Ruppia

CC. Grain subtrifurcate, sculpturing uniform

D. Granules widely separated; reticulum indistinct

Potamogeton set

Coleopteris

DD. Granules closely spaced; reticulum distinct

E. Granules perceptible; reticulum irregular

Potamogeton set
Eupotamogeton

6. MONOPORATE

Without exilis papilla.

A. With distinct annulus; psilate scabrate. Grain < 45µ. Gramineae
Grain > 50µ. Cerealia

AA. Annulus absent.

B. Reticulate

Typhaceae.

BB. Not reticulate

C. With deciduous gemmas; exilis generally ruptured; pore joint

Juniperus

CC. Not so.

D. Projections uniform, 1/2 µ long, no operculum.

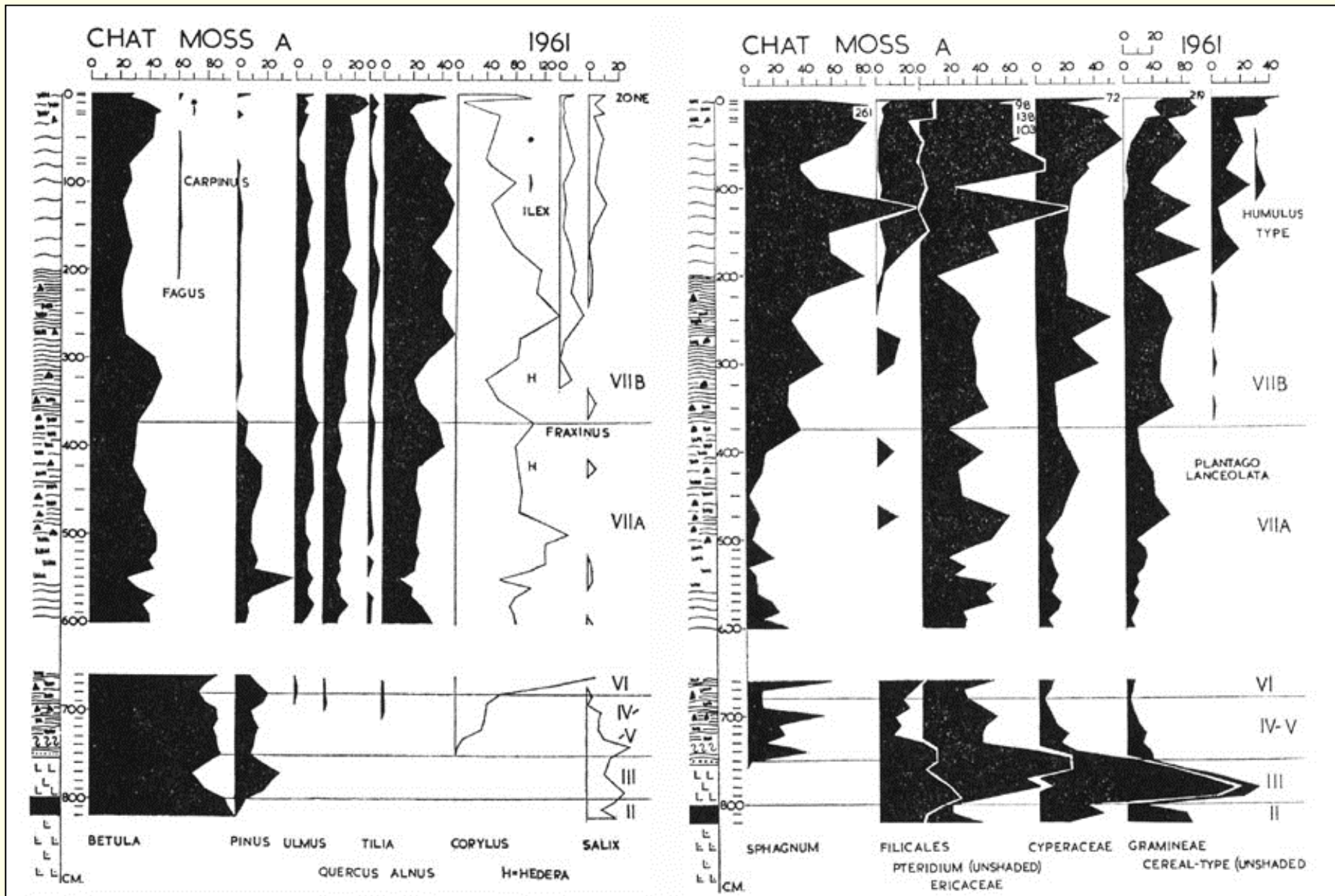
hemna.

DD. Projections polymorph; operculum present.

Nymphaea.

With a well marked exilis papilla 4. IMPERFORATE.

Stimulated my interest in pollen morphology as an essential tool in pollen analysis on Skye, and in Minnesota, Yukon, and Norway

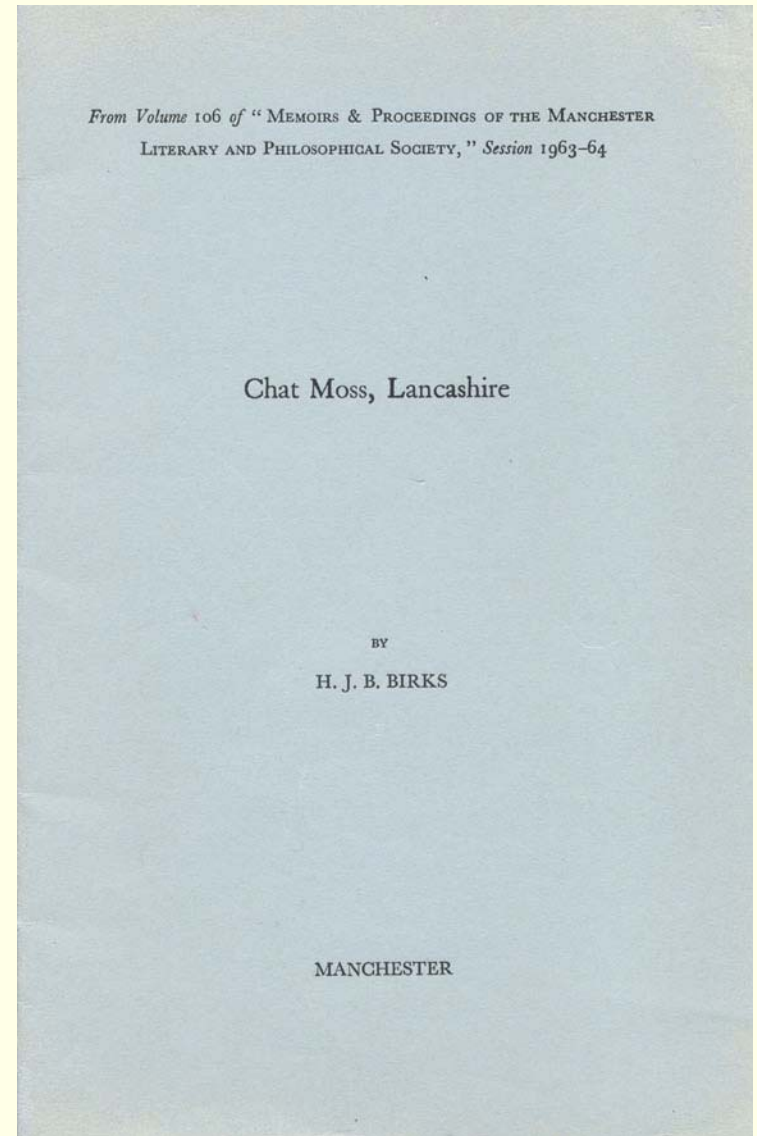


Tree, shrub, and herb pollen diagram

Birks, H.J.B. 1964 Chat Moss,
Lancashire. *Memoirs and Proceedings
of the Manchester Literary and
Philosophical Society* 106: 1-24.

Published October 1964, when I was an
undergraduate at Sidney Sussex
College, Cambridge (JIF = 0.0!) – 10
citations

Gave my first public lecture at a
conference in August 1963 – British
Association for the Advancement of
Science (Manchester). Learnt lecture by
memory! Not so conscientious
nowadays.



Career progression

- 1963-66 Undergraduate at Cambridge, studied Botany, Geology, Invertebrate Zoology, & Biochemistry. Final degree in Botany.
- 1964 Hilary Lees, 1 year ahead of me. Got married in 1966.
- 1965 Expedition to Swedish Lapland.



Hilary in
1965



1964 Eilif Dahl[†], per-glacial survival, Isle of Skye.

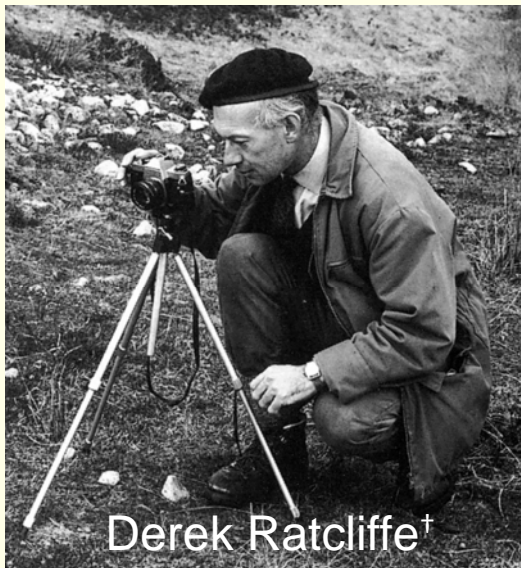
1966-69 PhD about the late-glacial vegetational history of the Isle of Skye and its modern flora and vegetation. Descriptive and narrative, some analytical topics.

1967 Kamil Rybniček, Brno, Czech Republic, continental phytosociology: Derek Ratcliffe[†], Monks Wood, upland flora and vegetation, rare plants, adventure botany

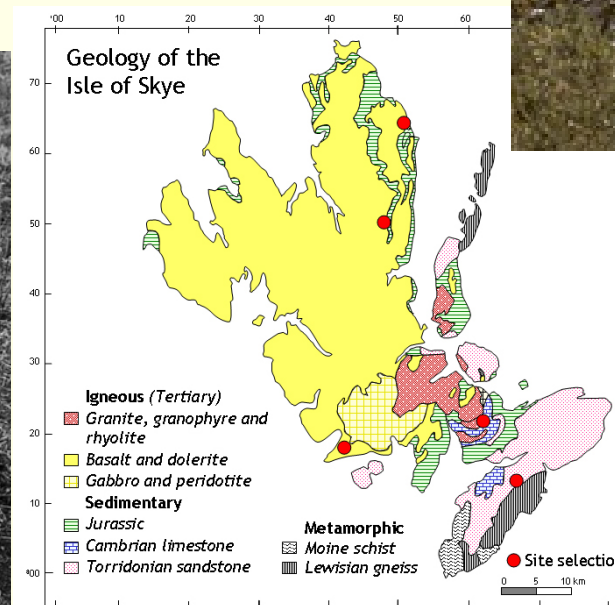
1965



Eilif Dahl[†]



Derek Ratcliffe[†]



1966-67 First heard the word 'pal(a)eolimnology' in lecture in London by Herb Wright

Reprinted from the ROYAL METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY PROCEEDINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON
WORLD CLIMATE FROM 8000 TO 0 B.C.
1966.

Stratigraphy of lake sediments and the precision of
the paleoclimatic record

By H. E. WRIGHT, Jr.
Limnological Research Centre, University of Minnesota

This paper and Herb's talk and work convinced us to go to Minnesota in 1970.

At that stage in my education, the only function of lakes, according to Harry Godwin, was to collect pollen for pollen analysts to study!

1970

Post-doctoral fellow, University of Minnesota with Herb Wright and Ed Cushing. AMQUA lecture by John Imbrie, developed my interest in quantitative techniques



Herb Wright

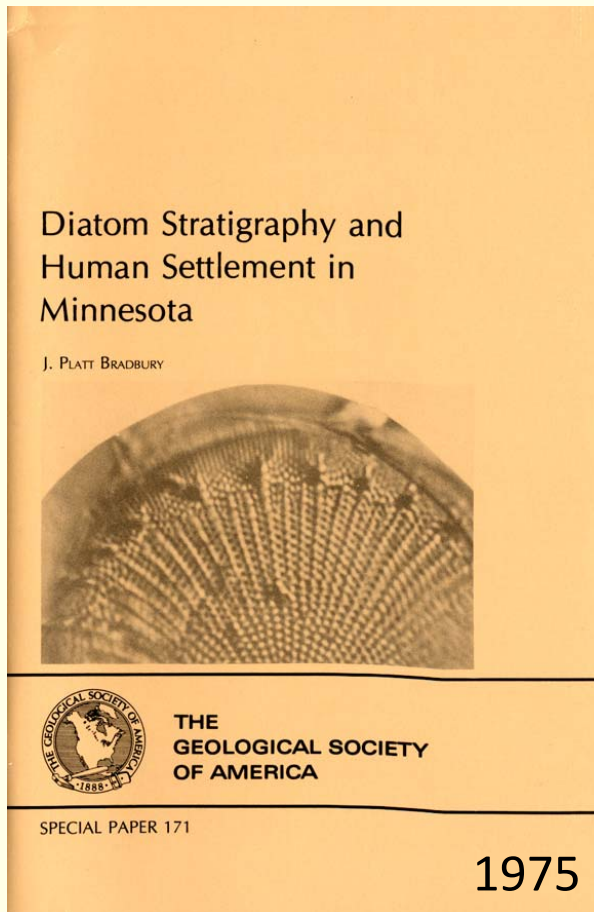


Ed Cushing



John Imbrie

Besides getting interested in quantitative techniques, got acquainted with pal(a)eolimnology through J Platt Bradbury[†], Mel Whiteside, Bob Megard, Bob Bright[†], and others at LRC.



QUATERNARY RESEARCH 6, 249-272 (1976)

Recent Paleolimnology of Three Lakes in Northwestern Minnesota¹

HILARY H. BIRKS,² M. C. WHITESIDE,³
DONNA M. STARK,⁴ AND R. C. BRIGHT⁵

*Limnological Research Center, University of Minnesota,
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455*

Received April 8, 1975

A paleolimnological study was undertaken to investigate changes in three Minnesota lakes over the last 100 years and to demonstrate the stratigraphic effects of cultural eutrophication in two of them. The study combined the analysis of the lake sediment from short cores with stratigraphic analyses of pollen, plant macrofossils, mollusks, diatoms and certain other algae, chydorid Cladocera, and *Daphnia ephippia*.

The rise of *Ambrosia* type pollen (ragweed) marks the onset of interference with the landscape by European man, which can be closely dated. Calculations of sedimentation rates from this base gave reasonable correlations of other stratigraphic events with historical events.

Elk Lake is considered "unpolluted" today and was chosen as a control. Man's effects are limited to logging some of the surrounding forest and to the construction of a dam. Small changes in the lake's fauna and flora are demonstrated, showing the sensitivity of the lake to changes in its catchment area.

Lake Sallie and St. Clair Lake, in the same watershed as the city of Detroit Lakes, have been affected not only by logging but also by addition of nutrients from agricultural runoff and sewage effluent. Considerable responses by the lake organisms are apparent. In Lake Sallie the changes were gradual, but in St. Clair Lake they were very abrupt because the lake was partially drained at the same time and the water volume was thereby reduced.

The merits of such an integrated study, the types of information gained from the analyses of the various fossils, and the wider application of the results are discussed.

INTRODUCTION

Cultural eutrophication of lakes, principally by the addition of sewage effluent and agriculturally enriched runoff, is widespread today throughout the world. Where the addition of nutrients is intense, great changes have taken place in the ecosystems. If a lake has amenity

value, such changes are regarded as deleterious, and efforts are often made to reduce algal blooms and macrophyte growth and to replace rough fish. These efforts frequently have no permanent success.

Paleolimnological methods can be used to trace changes that have occurred during eutrophication. The remains of organisms preserved in the sediments can be used to reconstruct the lake biota, and changes can be detected in both the composition and the relative abundance of the fauna and flora. If the historical events that may have affected the lake catchment area are reasonably well known, as well as the rate of sediment accumulation, then the limnological changes can be correlated and dated, and

¹Contribution 132, Limnological Research Center, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

²Present address: Botany School, Cambridge University, England.

³Present address: Zoology Department, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee.

⁴Present address: 1000 Longfellow Boulevard, Lakeland, Florida.

⁵Present address: Bell Museum of Natural History, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Spent much of 1970 struggling to understand

- PCA
- Factor analysis
- Multiple regression
- Transfer functions, etc.

following John Imbrie's brilliant lecture.

No textbook for non-statisticians – hard going!

My palaeoecological work there was descriptive and narrative

1971

Expedition to Yukon to find possible modern analogues for the Minnesota lake-glacial.

Combination of modern ecology, floristics, successional studies, pollen analysis, palaeolimnology, numerical methods, limnology, and philosophy

Descriptive, narrative, and analytical

Reinforced the 'expedition bug' that started in 1965.

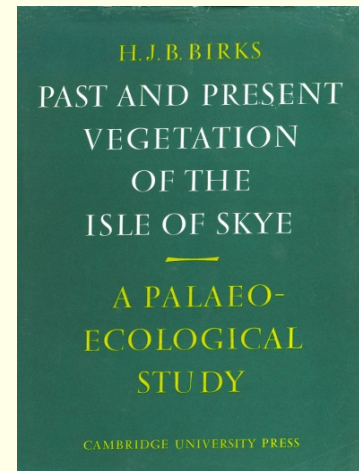
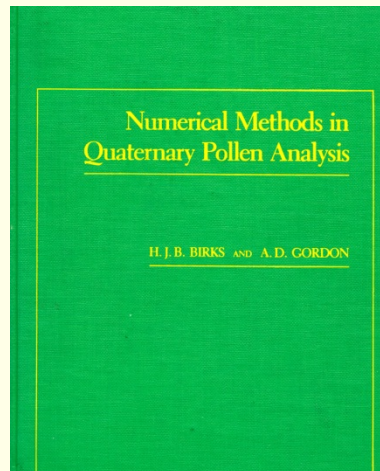


1972-85 Collaboration with Allan Gordon, a statistics PhD student in Cambridge, on numerical methods in Quaternary pollen analysis. Clustering and partitioning and ordination of stratigraphical data; sequence slotting; biplots; mixture decomposition; etc. Wrote book in 1985.
Descriptive and narrative research.

1973 Isle of Skye book – past and present vegetation, pollen analysis.
Descriptive, narrative, and partly analytical.



Allan Gordon



1974-84 Vegetation history of Scotland and Minnesota, numerical methods, broad-scale syntheses and pollen maps, tree spreading; National Vegetation Classification (NVC); numerical plant ecology. PhD students – Brian Huntley, Mary Edwards, Colin Prentice, Richard Bradshaw, Henry Lamb, Keith Bennett, Willie Williams, Paul Kerslake, Leslie Rymer, Peter Beales.

Descriptive and narrative research.

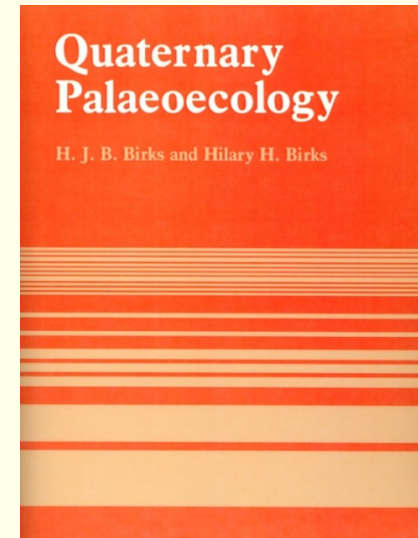
1979-93 Diss Mere project – Sylvia Peglar, Sheri Fritz, Herb Wright, et al. Introduction to palaeolimnology



Sheri Fritz

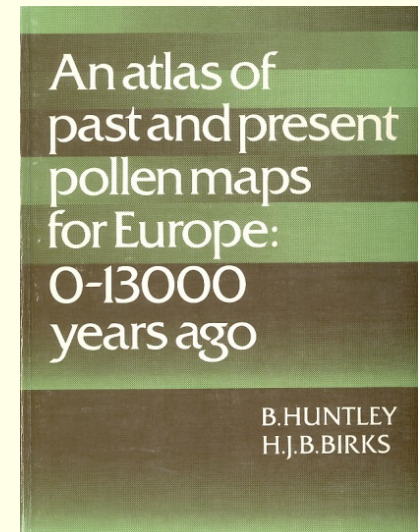
1980

Hilary and I wrote textbook on *Quaternary Palaeoecology* with a very dated chapter on palaeolimnology!



1983

Brian Huntley and I *An Atlas of Past and Present Pollen Maps for Europe: 0-13000 Years Ago.*



Influential people at this stage of my learning



Tom Webb



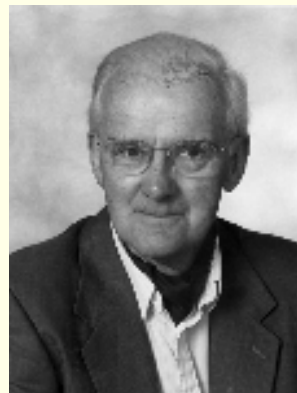
Svend Th.
Andersen[†]



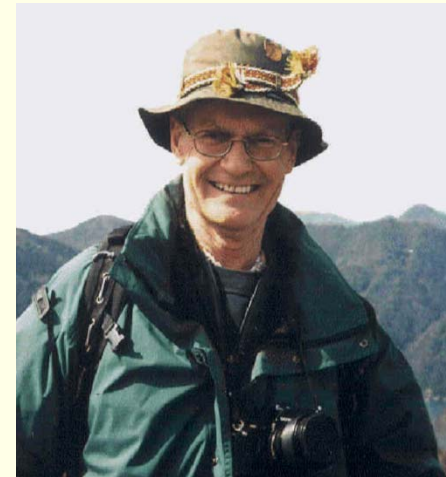
Bill Watts[†]



Roel Janssen



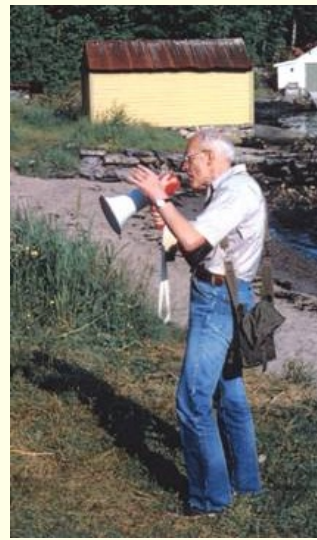
Jim Ritchie



Björn Berglund

1984

Moved to University of Bergen at invitation of Knut Fægri[†] and Peter Emil Kaland



1985

IGCP meeting in Switzerland, 'Swiss Connection' with Andy Lotter and Birgitta Ammann. Heard about multi-proxy studies at Lobsigensee. Met John Smol.



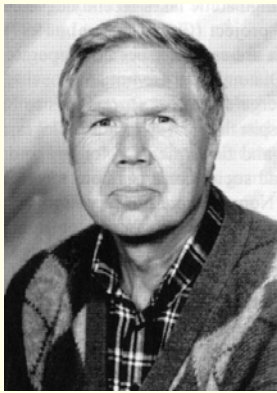
1986 Acid-rain debate in Norway; Knut Fægri ordered me to be involved with SWAP; Peter Emil Kaland and our proposal!



1986-95 Visits to Lund, 'Swedish Connection' with Björn Berglund and Marie-José Gaillard.
Talked with Rick Battarbee about SWAP and suggested diatom-pH transfer functions could be improved.



1987-91 SWAP acid-rain palaeolimnology with Frode Berge[†] and John Boyle.
Analytical hypothesis-testing.



1987 Visit to Wageningen, 'Dutch Connection'
Cajo ter Braak thesis defence

1987 Worked with Cajo, Steve Juggins, and
John Line on SWAP two-way weighted
averaging and maximum-likelihood
regression and calibration (bug in
WACALIB!), sample-specific errors of
prediction by bootstrapping or bagging
(bootstrap aggregating). Pre-dated
Breiman (1996) on bagging by 6 years!



WACALIB version 3.3 - a computer program to reconstruct environmental variables from fossil assemblages by weighted averaging and to derive sample-specific errors of prediction

J.M. Line¹, Cajo J.F. ter Braak² & H.J.B. Birks^{3*}

1988

Palaeolimnology, 'London Connection' University College London – Rick Battarbee, Steve Juggins, Viv Jones, Roger Flower, Neil Rose, Gavin Simpson, Anson Mackay, Don Monteith, Nigel Cameron, Carl Sayer, et al.



1989

Palaeolimnology, 'Kingston Connection' Queen's University – John Smol, Brian Cumming, John Kingston[†], Roland Hall, John Glew, Reinhard Pienitz, et al.



1990 First paper in Journal of Paleolimnology

Journal of Paleolimnology 4: 69–85, 1990.
© 1990 Kluwer Academic Publishers. Printed in Belgium.

A palaeoecological test of the land-use hypothesis for recent lake acidification in South-West Norway using hill-top lakes

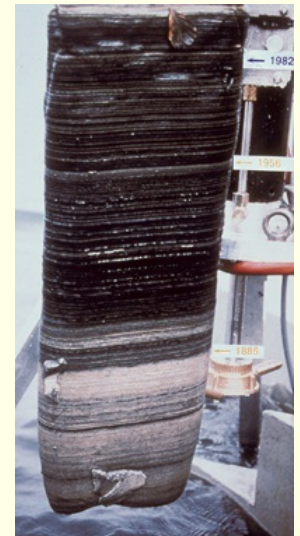
H. J. B. Birks¹, Frode Berge^{1,2}, J. F. Boyle¹ & B. F. Cumming³



1991 Chironomids – Steve Brooks, Oliver Heiri

1993 Through collaboration with Cajo ter Braak and development of constrained ordination methods and associated permutation tests, could now test specific hypotheses about driving factors on long-term dynamics (e.g. volcanic tephra impacts, Sägistalsee, Baldeggersee, Gerzensee, etc.)

Analytical phase at last in palaeolimnology



Now a quantitative palaeolimnologist!

1993-2008 Palaeolimnology and palaeoecology, Kråkenes project with Hilary Birks et al.



1993

Vegetational and climatic history of Fennoscandia with Sylvia Peglar, Anne Bjune, Heikki Seppä.

KILO, Setesdal, OTT



1995-2004

Recent palaeolimnology, Svalbard – Viv Jones, Neil Rose, Don Monteith et al.



1995

Quantitative ecology with Einar Heegaard, John-Arvid Grytnes, et al.



1999-2009

NORPEC SUP Botany, Zoology, Geology – Anne Bjune, Wenche Eide, Gaute Velle, et al.



2003 More quantitative palaeoecology and palaeolimnology – Richard Telford, Gavin Simpson, Steve Juggins, et al.



2004-09 Tibet pollen analysis and environmental history – La Duo, Ulrike Herzschuh



2007 Sabbatical, 'Oxford Connection' conservation biology, UV-B studies, etc. – Kathy Willis et al.

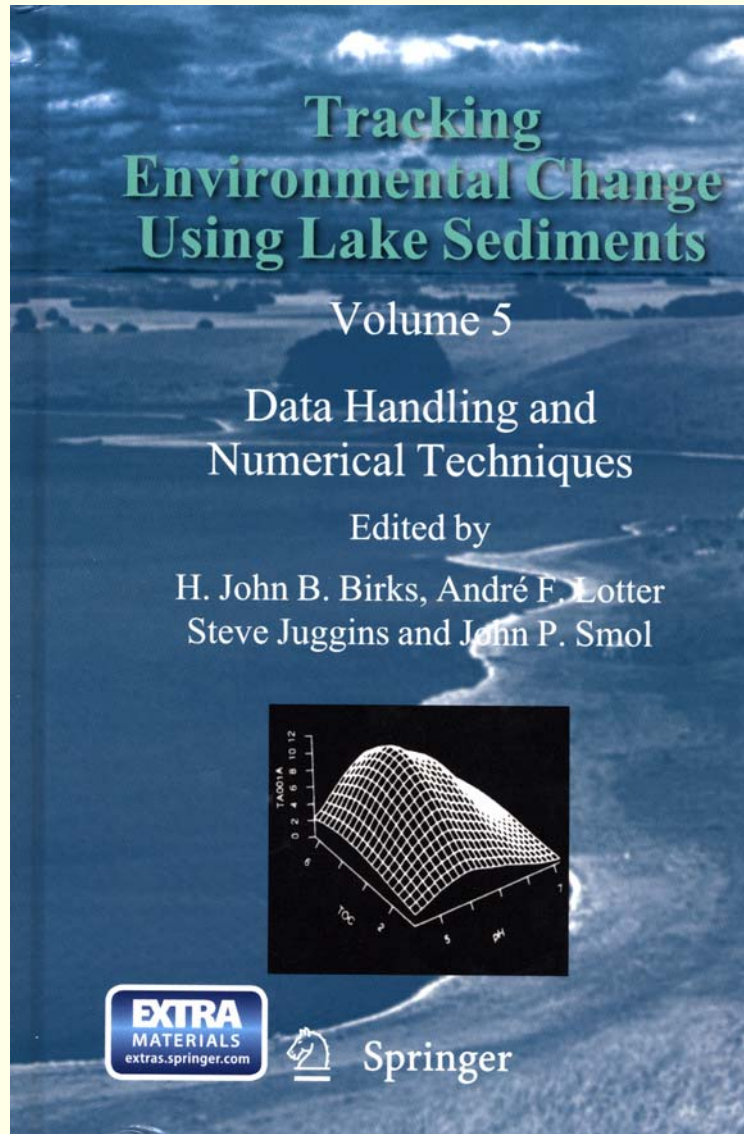


2011- Classifynder approach to automated pollen location and counting – Arild Breistøl, Kat Holt, John Flenley.



2012

Publication of DPER Volume 5 on *Data Handling and Numerical Techniques* (at long last!)



Reflections – Past, Present, Future

Past ‘high points’

1. Alpine botany expeditions and adventure botany
2. Linking palaeoecology, ecology, and more recently, conservation biology
3. Helping to develop quantitative palaeoecology and quantitative palaeolimnology
4. SWAP
5. Yukon expedition 1971
6. Helping to develop an analytical hypothesis-testing phase in palaeoecology and palaeolimnology

7. Collaboration with many wonderful and talented people in many different fields and in many different countries

Alpine botanists

Plant taxonomists

Bryologists

Plant ecologists

Biogeographers

Quaternary geologists

Applied statisticians

Conservation biologists

Computer programmers

Population ecologists

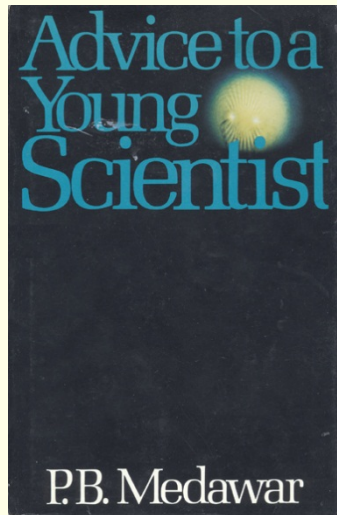
Ancient DNA types

Pollen analysts

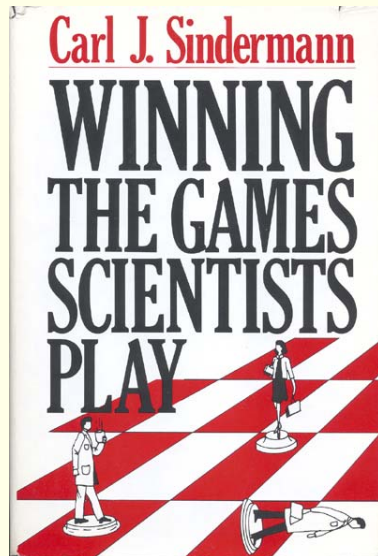
And, of course,
palaeolimnologists!

Present

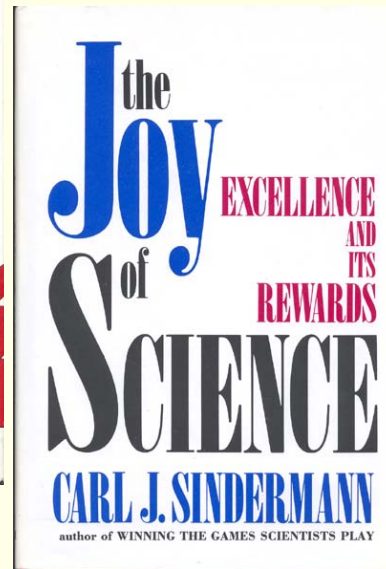
1. In early 1970s, developed a keen interest in philosophy of science through Richard 'Red' Watson during our Yukon expedition



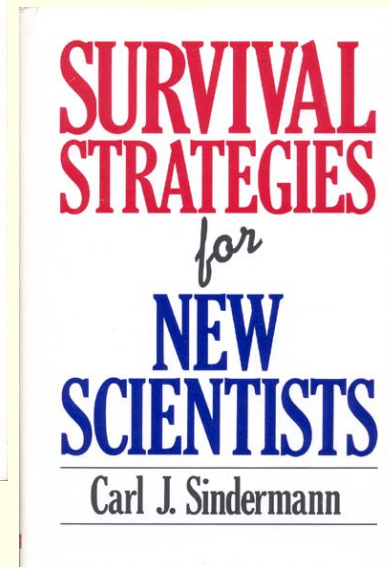
1979



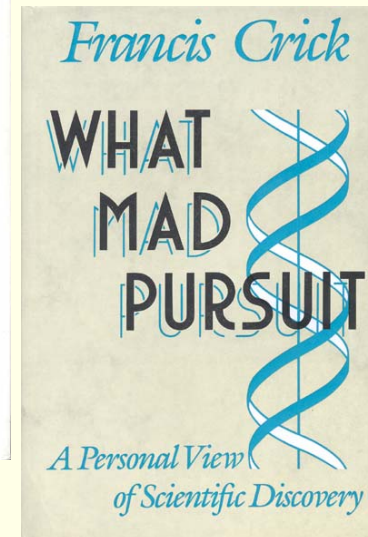
1982



1985

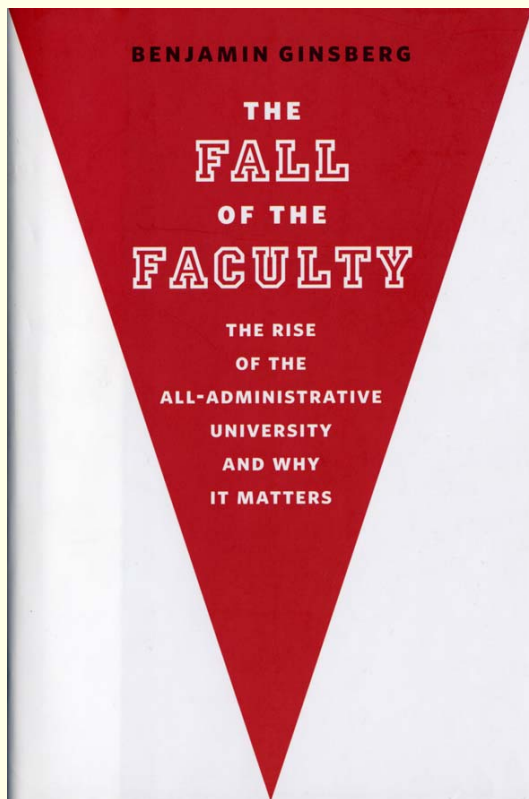


1987

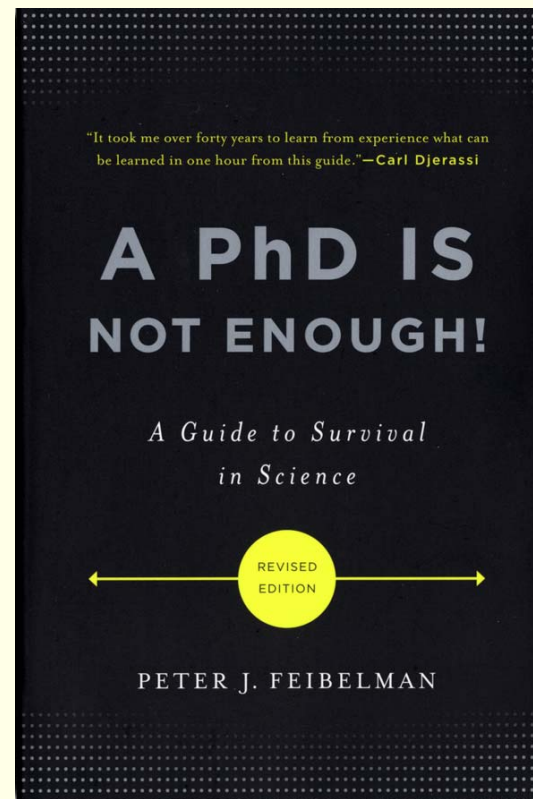


1988

Sad contrast with state of universities and job market in 2012



2011

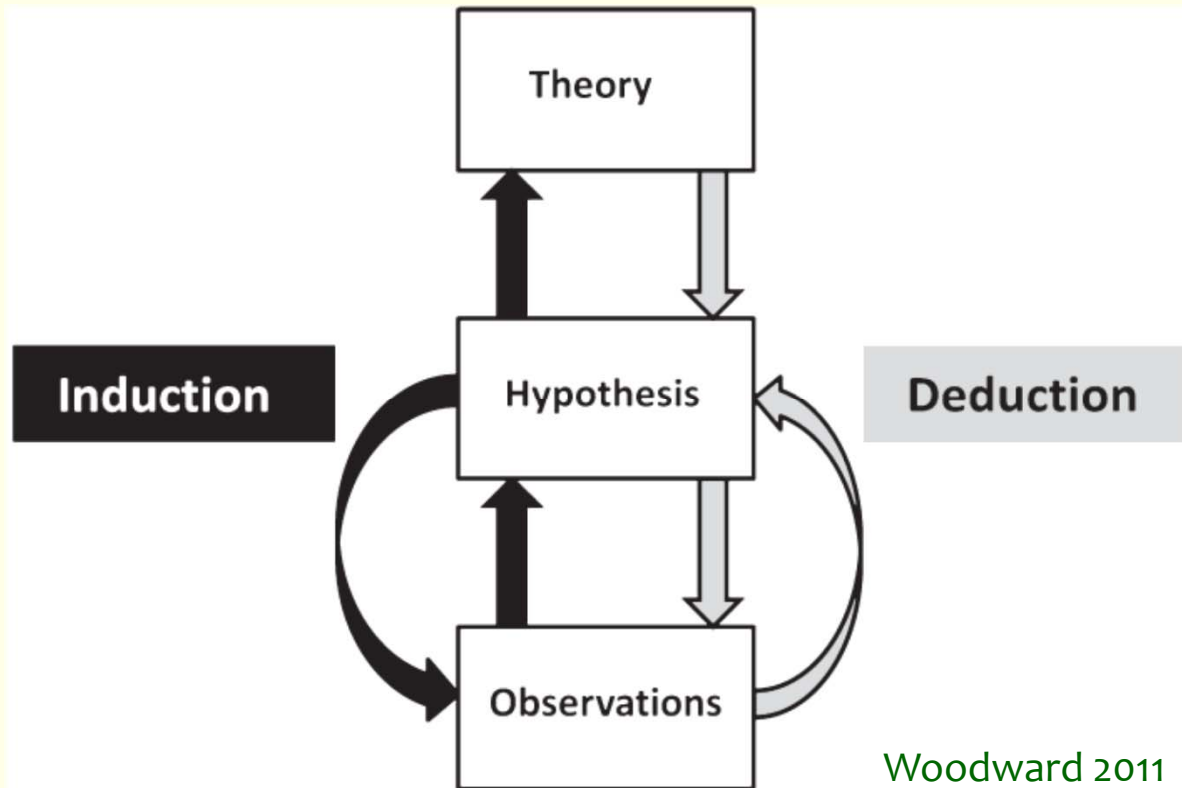


2011

Future

Palaeoecology, as a whole, has remained strongly in the **descriptive** or **narrative** phases

Striking **lack of theory** – very centred on inductive reasoning rather than deductive reasoning

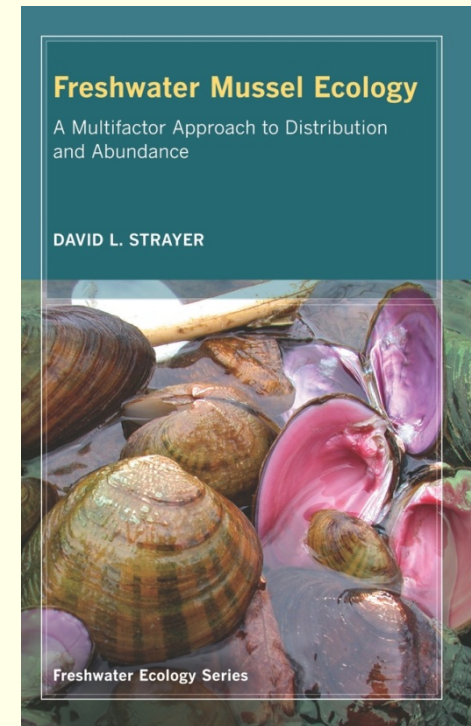
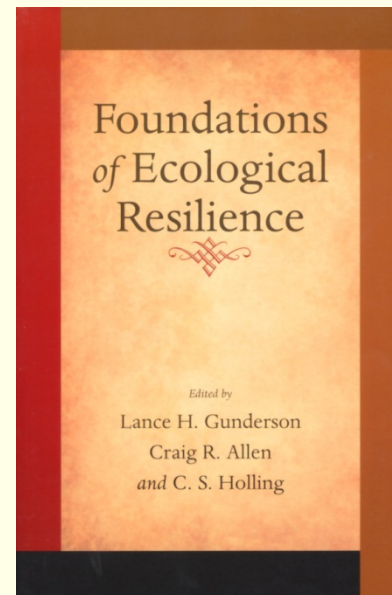
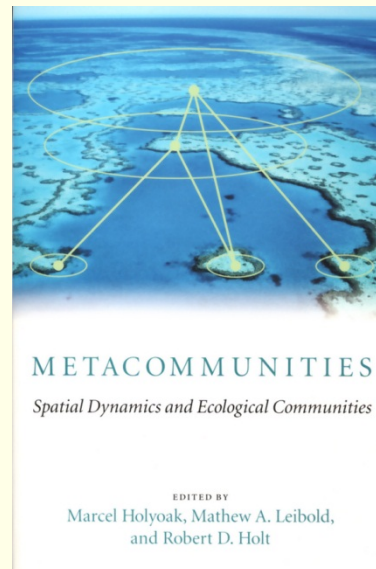
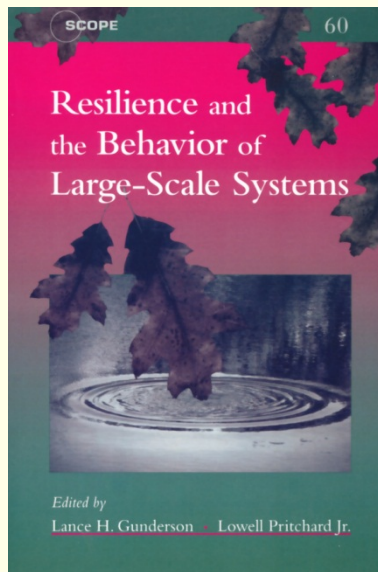
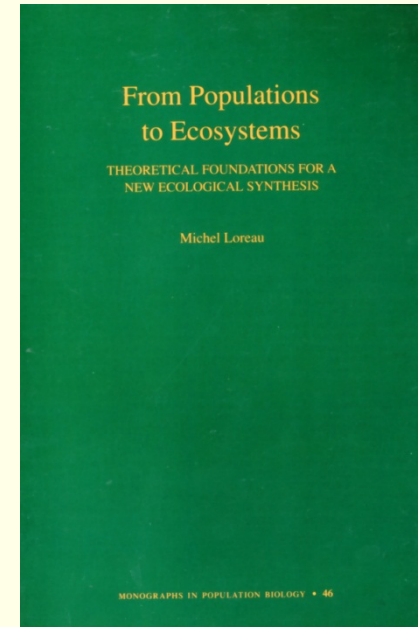
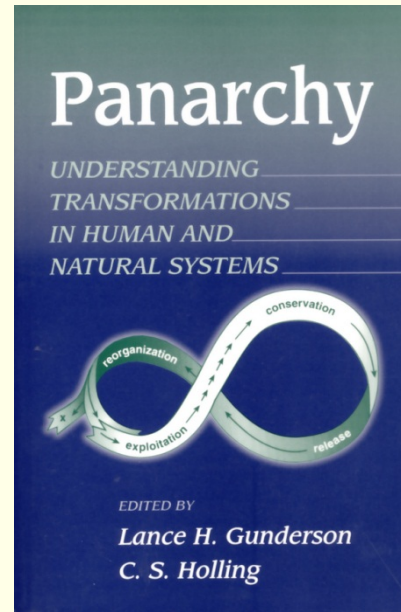
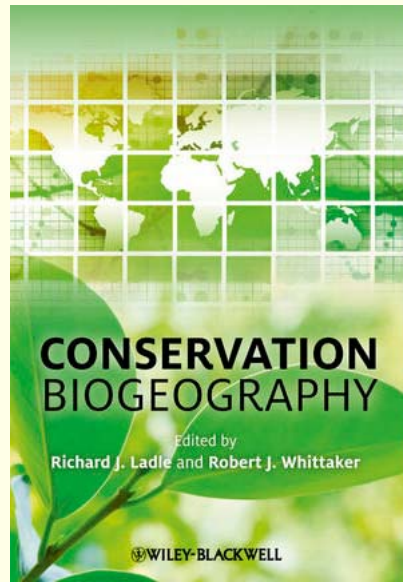
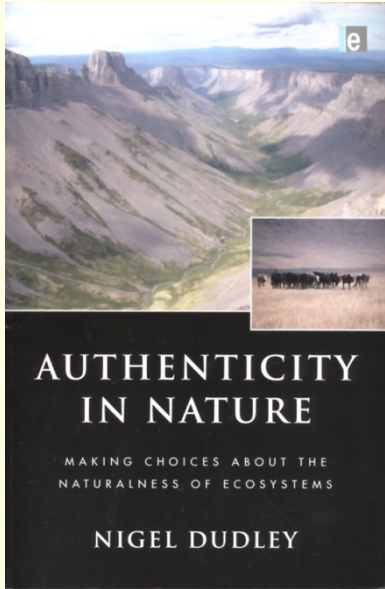


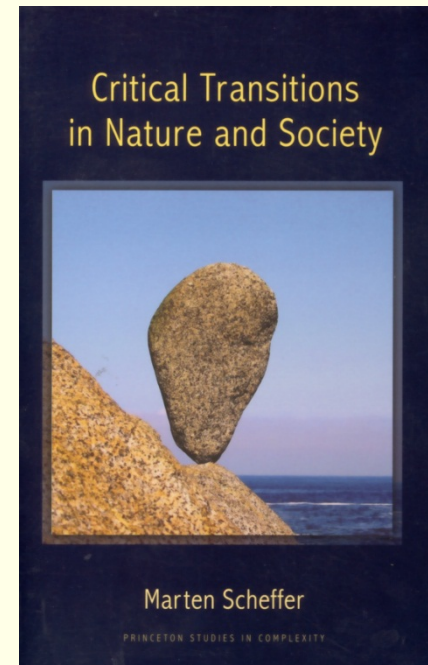
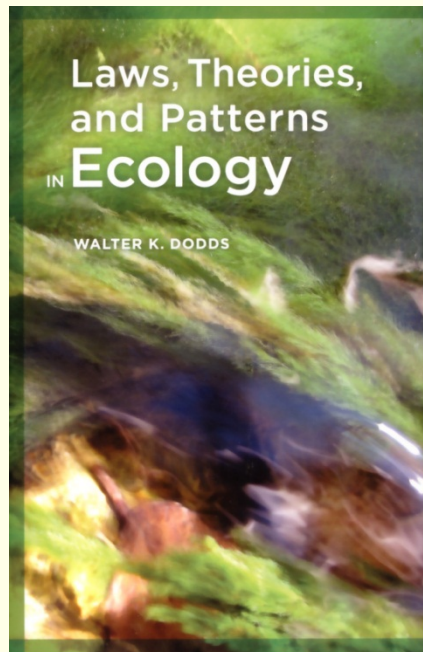
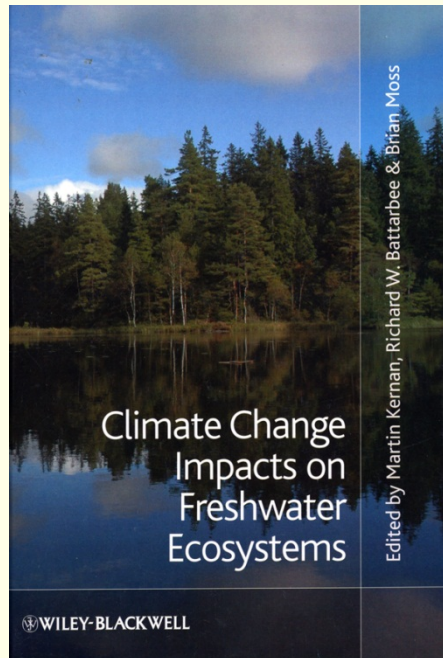
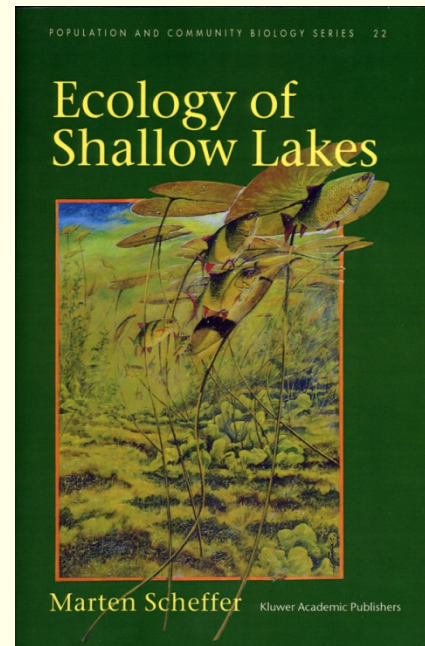
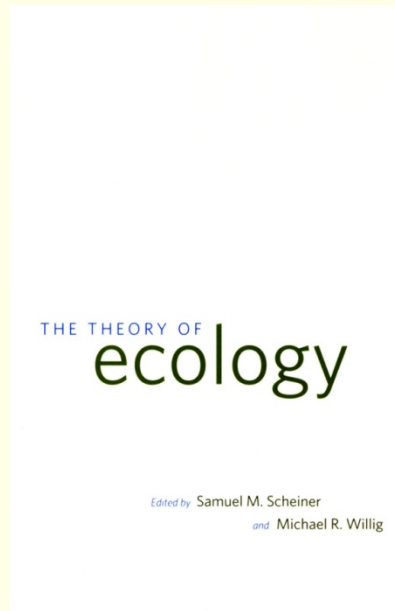
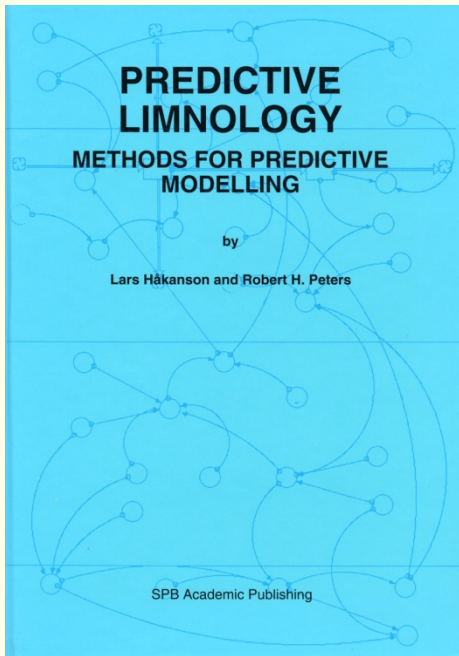
Methodological theory (e.g. representation, counting, data analysis and synthesis) - **Pretty good** but not good enough (cf. Deep-time palaeobiology)

Mechanistic theory (e.g. scaling up patterns from fine-scale to regional-scale, considering different drivers at different scales and their interactions) – **Fair** and getting better (cf. landscape ecology, ecological biogeography)

Conceptual theory – palaeoecology lacks conceptual models and metaphors. Poor links with other disciplines such as limnology, landscape ecology, and ecological dynamics, with their own terminology and concepts – **Not good**

Long way to go!





Notable exceptions in linking ecological theory and palaeoecology and palaeolimnology include



John Dearing



Steve Jackson



Lizzie Jeffers

Delighted that there will soon be a workshop on
“50 Pressing Questions in Palaeoecology”

in Oxford, December 2012 (PAGES, BES, QRA, University of
Oxford)

Really needed; long overdue; potentially very exciting



Anson Mackay



Alistair Seddon



Ambroise Baker

Final comments

“In science, progress is made by climbing on the shoulders of others”
G. Clifford Evans (1983)

I have been fortunate to have had many, many strong shoulders to climb on in the last 50 years!

In addition to those already mentioned, other important shoulders include

Solveig Aasheim	Jarl Giske	Catriona Murray	Petr Šmilauer
Paul Adam	Eric Grimm	Arvid Odland	Des Thompson
Robin Andrew [†]	Mark Hill	Simon Patrick	Ørjan Totland
Svante Björck	Norman Hughes [†]	Oliver Rackham	Vigdis Vandvik
Maarten Blaauw	Atte Korhola	Richard Reyment	Donald Walker
Don Charles	Jock McAndrews	Magne Sætersdal	Ian Walker
Clifford Evans [†]	Francis Minns [†]	Nick Shackleton [†]	Harold Whitehouse [†]
Francis Gilbert	Martin Munro	Robin Sibson	Harry Whittington [†]

Also been fortunate to have many ‘invisible’ behind-the-scenes helpers

Anthea Ansell

Kari Eeg

John Line

Gill Battarbee

John Glew

Don Monteith

Jan Berge

Anne Birgit Hage

Sylvia Peglar

Chris Birks

Mike Hughes

Mary Pettit

Arild Breistøl

Cathy Jenks

Ewan Shilland

and, of course

Hilary Birks



Share this IPS Lifetime Achievement Award with Hilary because very much of what I have done in my scientific life has been done together with Hilary, from -40° C/F in Minnesota to 5800 m in Tibet!

Thank you for this award