Marcel Rejmánek at 60 – the man and his work

Born 5 June 1946, Hradec Králové, Czechoslovakia.

Education: Charles University, Prague, Czechoslovakia: MSc (botany), 1969; RNDr. (botany), 1970; PhD (plant ecology), 1977.

Positions held: 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.

Membership in professional societies: 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).

Editorial boards: Ecological Modelling (1989–1991), Folia Geobotanica (1992–), Vegetatio/Plant Ecology (1995–2001), Diversity and Distributions (1998–), Ecology Letters (2000–).

Panels and working groups: 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–).

Visits: 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. 1982[1]), 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

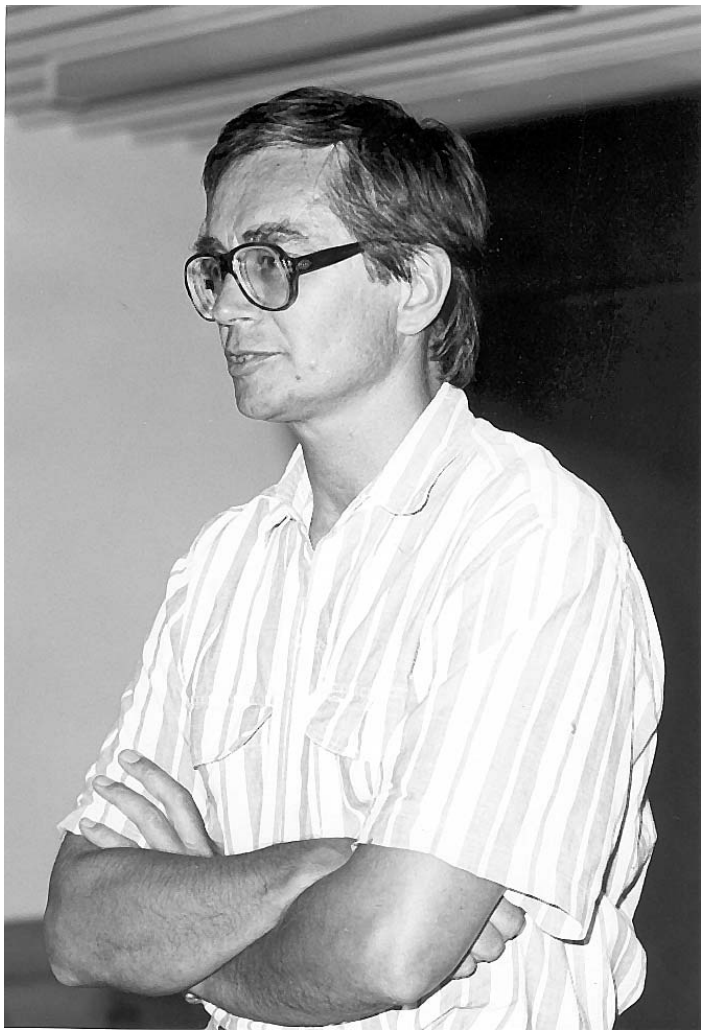

Fig. 1. – Marcel Rejmánek at a workshop organized by the Czech Botanical Society in Prague in 2004 on the occasion of Emil Hadač's 90th birthday. Photograph: Jaroslav Michálek.

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 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

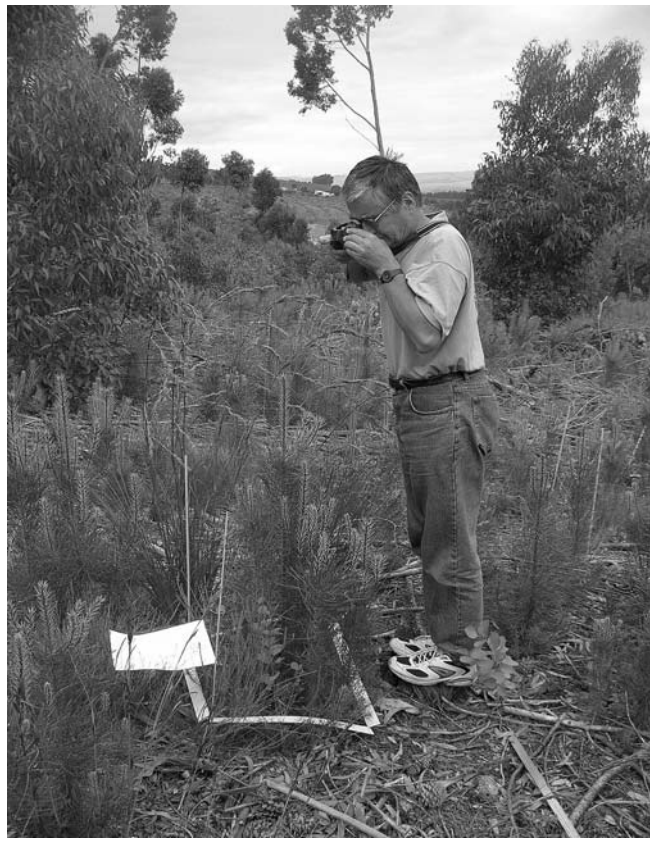

Fig. 2. – Marcel Rejmánek photographing regenerating *Eucalyptus* and *Pinus* species near Kleinmond, South Africa, October 2005. Photograph: Suzaan Kritzinger-Klopper.

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 distributary 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 tress > 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), Rodolofo 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.

Acknowledgements

We thank Debra Ayres, Rob Klinger, John Randall, and Tom Stohlgren for their valuable contributions to this essay.

František K r a h u l e c, Institute of Botany, Academy of Sciences, Průhonice, Czech Republic
Jan L e p š, University of South Bohemia, České Budějovice, Czech Republic
David M. R i c h a r d s o n, Centre for Invasion Biology, Stellenbosch University, South Africa

Appendix 1. – Selected bibliography of Marcel Rejmánek

1962 K výskytu řezanu pilolistého – *Stratiotes alloides* L. – Akvaristika a Teraristika 5: 89–90.
1964 K flóře okolí Dračí díry a Jiráskova lomu v Bělovsi u Náchoda. – Zprav. Přírod. Klubu Mládeže východočes. Kraje 1: 6–8.
1965 Předběžná zpráva o porostech exotů v revírech Nový Hradec Králové, Svinary a Běleč n. Orl. – Východočes. Bot. Zprav. 1965/1: 6–7, 1965/3: 6.
1967 Dendrologické poznatky z východních Čech. I. – Dendrol. Sděl. 15: 7–8.
1968 *Sambucus nigra* L. f. *laciniata* Weston. – Dendrol. Sděl. 18: 23.
– HADAČ E. & REJMÁNEK M.: Contribution to the phytogeography of the Czech part of the Javoří hory Mts. – Preslia 40: 306–318.
– KOLBEK J. & REJMÁNEK M.: Poznámky ke květeně okolí Strašic v jižních Brdech. – Zpr. Čs. Bot. Společ. 3: 109–110.
1969 Ekologický význam tepelných vlastností hornin. – 57 pp., Ms. [Dipl. Pr.; depon in: Kat. Bot. Přírod. Fak. UK Praha].
– Vegetační a květenné poměry Ostaše a Hejdy v Polické pánvi. – Acta Musei Reginae-Hradecensis, ser. sci. nat., 9: 53–80.
– Teilhard de Chardin a moderní teorie evoluce. – Filosof. Čas. 17: 402–404.
– *Loranthus europaeus* ve východních Čechách a zákonitosti jeho rozšíření v Československu. – Zpr. Čs. Bot. Společ. 4: 15–20.
– Příspěvek k poznání vertikálního rozšíření dřevin v Orlických horách. – Východočes. Bot. Zprav. 1969/1: 5–8.
– Zajímavější pěstované dřeviny Hradce Králové a nejdůležitější údaje o městské zeleni. – Práce a Studie – Přír. 1: 147–165.
– JENÍK J. & REJMÁNEK M.: Interpretation of potential solar direct irradiation in ecology. – Arch. Met. Geoph. Biokl., ser. B, 17: 413–428.
– JURKOVIČ P. & REJMÁNEK M.: Beitrag zur Erkenntnis der Herpetofauna im böhmischen Teil des Gebirges 'Vraní hory' und der anliegenden Niederung (Sudetische Mittelgebirge*).* – Acta Musei Reginae-Hradecensis, ser. sci. nat., 9: 147–155.
1970 Poznámky k vertikálnímu rozšíření a variabilitě *Asarum europaeum* L. v Malé Fatře. – Zpr. Čs. Bot. Společ. 5: 188–189.
– *Rubus idaeus* L. f. *angustifolius* Schmidely ve Vysokých Tatrách. – Zpr. Čs. Bot. Společ. 5: 154.
– Teplota povrchu rostlin a substrátů. – In: KUBÍKOVÁ J., Geobotanické praktikum, p. 70–71, SPN, Praha.
– REJMÁNEK M. & ŠTURSOVÁ H.: Na botanické hranici Orlických hor. – Živa 56: 3.
– DUHOVÁ E., REJMÁNEK M. & ŠÍROVÁ H.: Příspěvek k fytogeografii české části Vraních hor v Sudetském mezihoří. – Studie ČSAV 1970/7: 141–162.
1971 Ecological meaning of the thermal behaviour of rocks. – Flora 160: 527–561.
– Tepelné vlastnosti ekologicky důležitých substrátů. – Ms., 76 pp. [Rigor. Pr., depon. in: Kat. Bot. Přírod. Fak. UK Praha].
– Některé kvantitativní ekologické charakteristiky lesních společenstev použitelné v ekologii obratlovců. – Dendrol. Sděl. 25: 3–5.
– REJMÁNEK M. & DUHOVÁ E.: Od DNK k individuálnímu vývoji a evoluci. – Vesmír 50: 333–334.
– REJMÁNEK M., SÝKORA T. & ŠTURSA J.: Phytosociological remarks on the vegetation of the Hrubý Jeseník Mts. – Campanula 2: 31–39.
– DUHOVÁ E. & REJMÁNEK M.: *Myricaria germanica* Desv., *Salix eleagnos* Scop. podél silnice ze Štrbského plesa na Podbanské. – Dendrol. Sděl. 25: 28.
1972 Vodní rostliny koupaliště Džbán (Praha-Divoká Šárka) v roce 1971. – Zpr. Čs. Bot. Společ. 7: 114.
– Struktura rostlinných společenstev. – Acta Ecol. Naturae ac Region. 1972/1: 40–43.
– O ekosystémech – tentokrát konkrétně. – Vesmír 51: 60.
1973 KUBÍKOVÁ J. & REJMÁNEK M.: Poznámky k některým kvantitativním metodám studia struktury rostlinných společenstev. – Preslia 45: 154–164.
– ŠTURSA, J., JENÍK J., REJMÁNEK M. & SÝKORA T.: Sněhová pokrývka západních Krkonoš. – Opera Corcontica 10: 111–146.
1974 Druhová diverzita ve svých vztazích k jiným charakteristikám. – In: POKORNÝ V. (ed.), Vývoj fosilních ekosystémů a jejich složek, p. 23–52, KU Praha.
– Druhové bohatství rostlin a živočichů. – Vesmír 53: 38–45.

– REJMÁNEK M. & JENÍK J.: Niche, habitat and related ecological concepts. – Acta Biotheor. 24: 100–107.
1976 Centres of species diversity and centres of species diversification. – In: NOVÁK V. J. A. & PACLTOVÁ B. (eds.), Evolutionary biology, p. 394–408, Academia, Praha.
– SOJÁK J., REJMÁNEK M. & KOVÁŘ P.: Některé naléhavé problémy ochrany přírody. – Živa 62: 122–124.
1977 The concept of structure in phytosociology with references to classification of plant communities. – Vegetatio 35: 55–61.
– K ekologické teorii populační struktury společenstev. – Ms., 139 p. [Kandid. Dis. Pr., depon in: Knih. Kat. Bot. Přírod. Fak. UK Praha].
1978 Prognosis of the future development of kob population. – In: VERNER P. H. (ed.), Uganda kob, *Kobus kob* ssp. *thomasi*, and other wildlife problems in Toro Game Reserve, Uganda, p. 41–46, Landscape and Nature Conservation Association, Praha.
– REJMÁNEK M., ŠMÍDT I. & KRLIČKA M.: Hostitelské dreviny *Viscum album* v Košiciach a Prešove. – Zpr. Čs. Bot. Společ. 13: 125–126.
– REJMÁNEK M. & VELASQUEZ J.: Communities of emerged fishpond shores and bottoms. – In: DYKYJOVÁ D. & KVĚT J. (eds.), Pond littoral ecosystems, p. 206–211, Springer Verlag, Berlin & New York.
– REJMÁNEK M. & JENÍK J.: Biogeochemical cycles: phosphorus problem. – In: MOLDAN B. & PAČES T. (eds.), Biogeochemical cycles, p. 23–29, Geological Survey, Praha.
– HAAGER J. & REJMÁNEK M.: Paricutín: sukcese na mladé sopce. – Živa 64: 173–176.
1979 REJMÁNEK M. & STARÝ P.: Connectance in real biotic communities and critical values for stability of model ecosystems. – Nature 280: 311–313.
– REJMÁNEK M. & STARÝ P.: Bounds on food web connectance. – Nature 285: 591–592.
– FOTT B., REJMÁNEK M. & ŠTURSA J.: Prvý nález červeného sněhu v Krkonoších. – Opera Corcontica 15: 29–38.
– HAAGER J. & REJMÁNEK M.: Popocatépetl: obraz z alpinské vegetace Střední Ameriky. – Živa 65: 55–59.
– HUML, O., LEPŠ J., PRACH K. & REJMÁNEK M.: Zur Kenntnis der Quellfluren, alpinen Hochstaudenfluren und Gebüsche der Făgăras-Gebirges in den Südkarpaten. – Preslia 51: 35–45.
– REJMÁNKOVÁ E., KVĚT J. & REJMÁNEK M.: Možnosti využití vzplývavých vodních rostlin pro biologické dočišťování vod. – In: Sborn. Ref. V. Limnol. Konf., p. 304–309, Čs. Limnol. Společ., Praha.
1980 KRAHULEC F. & REJMÁNEK M.: Ordinace a klasifikace fytocenóz. – Zpr. Čs. Bot. Společ. 15, Mater. 1: 29–38.
– ŠMÍDT I. & REJMÁNEK M.: Výskyt imela bieleho (*Viscum album* L s. str.) na východnom Slovensku vo vzťahu k znečisteniu životného prostredia. – In: HINDÁK F. (ed.), Zborník Referátov 3. Zjazdu SBS, p. 135–142, Slov. Bot. Spoloč., Zvolen.
1981 Corrections to the indices of community dissimilarity based on species diversity measures. – Oecologia 48: 290–291.
– STARÝ P. & REJMÁNEK M.: Number of parasitoids per host in different systematic groups of aphids: The implications for introduction strategy in biological control (*Homoptera*: *Aphidoidea*; *Hymenoptera*: *Aphidiidae*). – Ent. Scand. Suppl. 15: 341–351.
1982 Species diversity and dominance: a comment. – Folia Geobot. Phytotax. 17: 329–333.
– REJMÁNEK M., HAAGEROVÁ R. & HAAGER J.: Progress of plant succession on Paricutin Volcano: 25 years after activity ceased. – Amer. Midl. Nat. 108: 194–198.
– REJMÁNEK M. & SPITZER K.: Bionomic strategies and long-term fluctuations in abundance of *Noctuidae* species. – Acta Entomol. Bohemosl. 79: 81–96.
– HONĚK A. & REJMÁNEK M.: The communities of adult aphidophagous *Coccinellidae* (*Coleoptera*): a multivariate analysis. – Acta Oecol. Oecol. Appl. 3: 95–104.
– KINDLMANN P. & REJMÁNEK M.: Continuous vs. discrete models of multispecies systems: how much less stable are the later ones*?* – J. Theor. Biol. 94: 989–993.
– KINDLMANN P. & REJMÁNEK M.: Number of species at stable equilibrium of complex model ecosystems. – Ecol. Model. 16: 85–90.
– LEPŠ J., OSBORNOVÁ-KOSINOVÁ J. & REJMÁNEK M.: Community stability, complexity and species life history strategies. – Vegetatio 50: 53–63.

– LEPŠ J., LEPŠOVÁ A, PRACH K., RAUCH O., REJMÁNEK M., RYDLO J. & SAJVEROVÁ E.: Poznámky k vlivu zimních klimatických poměrů na vegetaci lokality Riaba skála v Bukovských vrších. – Preslia 54: 277–279.

1983 Population structure of vegetation. – In: SLAVÍKOVÁ J. (ed.), Ecological and vegetational differentiation of a solitary conic hill, p. 93–97, Academia, Praha.

– Teoretická východiska ostrovní biogeografie. – Živa 69: 4–7.

– Robert Harding Whittaker (1921–1980). – Vesmír 62: 126.

– REJMÁNEK M., KINDLMANN P. & LEPŠ J.: Increase of stability with connectance in model competition communities. – J. Theor. Biol. 101: 649–656.

– SPITZER K., REJMÁNEK M., SOLDÁN T. & ZELENÝ J.: Flight activity of some moths (*Lepidoptera*) monitored by sex pheromones in Vietnam: dry season. – Acta Ent. Bohemoslov. 80: 413–418.

1984 Perturbation-dependent coexistence and species diversity in ecosystems. – In: SCHUSTER P. (ed.), Stochastic phenomena and chaotic behaviour in complex systems, p. 220–230, Springer Verlag, Berlin & New York.

– DOSTÁLKOVÁ I., KINDLMANN P. & REJMÁNEK M.: Simulation of species replacement on environmental gradient in the course of ecological succession. – Ecol. Model. 26: 45–50.

– SPITZER K., REJMÁNEK M. & SOLDÁN T.: The fecundity and long term variability in abundance of noctuid moths (*Lepidoptera*, *Noctuidae*). – Oecologia 62: 91–93.

– HODEK I. & REJMÁNEK M.: The effect of prey density on food intake by adult *Cheilomenes sulphurea* (*Coccinelidae*). – Entomophaga 29: 179–184.

– VERNER P. H., HÁJEK I. & REJMÁNEK M.: Zoological research. – In: VERNER P. H. & JENÍK J. (eds.), Ecological study of Toro Game Reserve (Uganda) with special regard to Uganda kob, p. 34–60, Academia, Praha.

1985 REJMÁNEK M., PARTON E., SIKORA J. P. & SIKORA W. B.: Dominance in marine ecosystems: A comment. – Amer. Natur. 126: 724–727.

– REJMÁNEK M., SASSER C. E. & GOSSELINK J. G.: Modeling of vegetation dynamics in deltaic environments. – Stud. Plant Ecol. 16: 87–88.

– CLAY K., DEMENT D. & REJMÁNEK M.: Experimental evidence for host races in mistletoe (*Phoradendron tomentosum* (DC.) Gray.). – Amer. J. Bot. 72: 1225–1231.

1986 USIN S. L., ADAMS J. B., ELVIDGE C. D., REJMÁNEK M., ROCK B. N., SMITH M. O. & WOODWARD R.A.: Thematic mapper studies of semiarid shrub communities. – BioScience 36: 446–452.

1987 Systematics and distribution of California *Cyperus* weedy species. – Proc. 39th Ann. Calif. Weed Conf., p. 83–86.

– REJMÁNEK M., SASSER C. E. & GOSSELINK J.G.: Modeling of vegetation dynamics in the Mississippi deltaic plain. – Vegetatio 69: 133–140.

– REJMÁNEK M., SMITH J. D. & GOYER R. A.: Population dynamics of forest tent caterpillar (*Malacosoma disstria*) in a water tupelo (*Nyssa aquatica*) forest: a simulation model. – Ecol. Model. 39: 287–305.

– BARBOUR M. G., REJMÁNEK M., JOHNSON A. F. & PAVLIK B. M.: Beach vegetation and plant distribution patterns along the northern Gulf of Mexico. – Phytocoenologia 15: 201–233.

1988 REJMÁNEK M. & ROSÉN E.: The effects of colonizing shrubs (*Juniperus communis* and *Potentilla fruticosa*) on species richness of grasslants on the Great Alvar of Öland (Sweden). – Acta Phytogeogr. Suec. 76: 67–72.

– REJMÁNEK M., SASSER C. E. & PETERSON G. W.: Huricane-induced sediment deposition in a Gulf coast marsh. – Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science 27: 217–222.

– MAJOR J. & REJMÁNEK M.: Bibliographic review on the vegetation of California and its ecology. Parts III & IV. – Excerpta Botanica, Sect. B, 25: 279–320, 26: 1–125.

– REJMÁNKOVÁ E., REJMÁNEK M., PITCAIRN M. J. & WASHINO R. K.: Aquatic vegetation in rice fields as a habitat for *Culex tarsalis* and *Anopheles freeborni*. – Proc. Calif. Mosquito and Vector Control Assoc. 56: 160–163.

1989 Invasibility of plant communities. – In: DRAKE J. A., DI CASTRI F., GROVES R. H., KRUGER F. J., MOONEY H. A., REJMÁNEK M. & WILLIAMSON M. H. (eds.), Ecology of biological invasions: A global perspective, p. 369–388, J. Wiley & Sons, New York.

– REJMÁNEK M. & MESSINA J. J.: Quantification and prediction of woody weed competition in ponderosa pine plantations. – USDA Forest Service General Technical Report, RM-185: 97–102.

– REJMÁNEK M. & MESSINA J. J.: Predicting conifer growth reduction from the analysis of neighborhood weed competition. – In: Proc. 10th Ann. For. Veget. Management Conf., p. 11–25, Redding.

– REJMÁNEK M., ROBINSON G. R. & REJMÁNKOVÁ E.: Weed-crop competition: Experimental designs and models for data analysis. – Weed Sci. 37: 276–284.
– SPENCER D. F. & REJMÁNEK M.: Propagule type influences the outcome of competition between two submersed aquatic macrophytes. – Oecologia 81: 132–137.
1990 Foreword: Old and new fields of old-field ecology. – In: OSBORNOVÁ J., KOVÁŘOVÁ M., LEPŠ J. & PRACH K. (eds.), Succession in abandoned fields, p. viii–xii, Kluwer Academic Publ., Dordrecht.
– REJMÁNKOVÁ E., REJMÁNEK M. & KVĚT J.: Maximizing duckweed (*Lemnaceae*) production by suitable harvest strategy. – In: WHIGHAM D. F., GOOD R. E. & KVĚT J. (eds.), Wetland ecology and management, p. 39–45, Kluwer Academic Publ., Dordrecht.
1991 REJMÁNEK M., THOMSEN C. D. & PETERS I.: Invasive vascular plants of California. – In: GROVES R. H. & DI CASTRI F. (eds.), Biogeography of Mediterranean invasions, p. 81–101, Cambridge Univ. Press, Cambridge.
– LEPŠ J. & REJMÁNEK M.: Convergence or divergence: what should we expect from vegetation succession? – Oikos 62: 261–264.
– MICHALIK S., REJMÁNEK M. & WITKOWSKI Z.: Plants and weevils (*Coleoptera*, *Curculionidae*) in the course of fifteen years of an unmowed meadow succession in the Ojców National Park, Poland. – Ochrona Przyrody 49: 53–62.
– REJMÁNKOVÁ E. & REJMÁNEK M.: Plantas vasculares comunes en los habitats de Mosquitos. – Centro de Investigación de Paludismo, Tapachula, Chiapas. [27 pp.]
– REJMÁNKOVÁ E., SAVAGE H. M., REJMÁNEK M., ROBERTS D. R. & ARREDONDO-JIMENEZ J. I.: Multivariate analysis of relationships between habitats, environmental factors and occurrence of anopheline mosquito larvae (*Anopheles albimanus, A. pseudopunctipennis*) in southern Chiapas, Mexico. – J. Appl. Ecol. 28: 827–841.
1992 Stability in a multi-species assemblage of large herbivores in East Africa: an alternative interpretation. – Oecologia 69: 454–456.
– REJMÁNEK M. & ROSÉN E.: Influence of developing shrub canopy on species diversity and species-area relationships in plant communities. – J. Veg. Sci. 3: 625–630.
– REJMÁNEK M. & ROSÉN E.: Cycles of heterogeneity during succession: a premature generalization? – Ecology 73: 2329–2331.
– BOSSARD C. C. & REJMÁNEK M.: Why have green stems? – Funct. Ecol. 6: 197–205.
– MAJOR J. & REJMÁNEK M.: *Amelanchier alnifolia* vegetation in eastern Idaho, USA and its environmental relationships. – Vegetatio 98: 141–156.
– REJMÁNKOVÁ E., SAVAGE H. M., RODRIGUEZ M. H., ROBERTS D. R. & REJMÁNEK M.: Aquatic vegetation as a basis for classification of *Anopheles albimanus* (*Diptera*: *Culicidae*) larval habitats. – Environ. Entomol. 21: 598–603.
– SHAFFER G. P., SASSER C. E., GOSSELINK J. G. & REJMÁNEK M.: Vegetation dynamics in the emerging Atchafalaya delta, Louisiana, USA. – J. Ecol. 80: 677–687.
1993 COHEN J. E., BEAVER R. A., COUSINS S. H., DE ANGELIS D. L., GOLDWASSER L., HEONG K. L., HOLT R. D., KOHN A. J., LAWTON J. H., MARTINEZ N., OMALLEY R., PAGE L. M., PATTEN B. C., PIMM S. L., POLIS G. A., REJMÁNEK M., SCHOENER T. W., SCHOENLY K., SPRULES W. G., TEAL J. M., ULANOWICZ R. E., WARREN P. H., WILBUR H. M. & YODZIS P.: Improving food webs. – Ecology 74: 252–258.
– RANDALL J. M. & REJMÁNEK M.: Interference of bull thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*) with growth of ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) seedlings in a forest plantation. – Can. J. Forest Res. 23: 1507–1513.
– REJMÁNKOVÁ E. & REJMÁNEK M.: Size and age dependence of growth in *Cyperaceae* from contrasting environments. – In: LANDIN N. C. (ed.), Wetlands, p. 570–575. Soc. Wetland Sci., Utica.
1994 REJMÁNEK M. & RANDALL J.M.: Invasive plants in California: 1993 summary and comparison with other areas in North America. – Madroño 41: 161–177.
– REJMÁNEK M., WARD P. S., WEBSTER G. L. & RANDALL J. M.: Systematics and biodiversity. – Trends Ecol. Evolut. 9: 228–229.
– BOSSARD C. C. & REJMÁNEK M.: Growth, seed production, herbivory, and resprouting of *Cytisus scoparius* in California. – Biol. Conserv. 67: 193–200.
– STANTON M., REJMÁNEK M. & GALEN C.: Changes in vegetation and soil fertility along a predictable snowmelt gradient in the Mosquito Range, Colorado, U.S.A. – Arctic Alpine Res. 26: 364–374.
1995 What makes a species invasive? – In: PYŠEK P., PRACH K., REJMÁNEK M. & WADE P. M. (eds.), Plant invasions: General aspects and special problems, p. 3–13, SPB Academic Publ., Amsterdam.

– REJMÁNKOVÁ, E. & REJMÁNEK M. A comparison of afroalpine peatlands on Ruwenzori and Mount Elgon, Uganda. – Biotropica 27: 37–46.
1996 A theory of seed plant invasiveness: the first sketch. – Biol. Conserv. 78: 171–181.
– Species richness and resistance to invasions. – In: ORIANS G., DIRZO R. & CUSHMAN J. H. (eds.), Ecosystem functions of biodiversity in tropical forests, p. 153–172, Springer Verlag, Berlin.
– Invasive plant species and invasible ecosystems. – In: SANDLUND O. T., SCHEI P. J. & VIKEN A. (eds.), Norway/UN Conference on Alien Species, Trondheim, 1–5 July 1996, p. 60–68, Directorate for Nature Management/Norwegian Institute for Nature Research, Trondheim.
– REJMÁNEK M. & LEPŠ J.: Negative interspecific association can reveal interspecific competition and reversal of competitive hierarchies during succession. – Oikos 76: 161–168.
– REJMÁNEK M. & RICHARDSON D. M.: What attributes make some plant species more invasive? – Ecology 77: 2655–1661.
– HÁJEK I., REJMÁNEK M. & VERNER P. H.: Uganda kob and other ecological problems in Toro Game Reserve, Uganda. – In: DANIEL M. (ed.), Proc. Eco-Conference on Africa, p. 172–175, Continents, Praha.
1997 Vegetation classification: shortcuts lead nowhere. – Glob. Ecol. Biogeogr. Lett. 6: 164–165.
– Towards simplification of phytosociological nomenclature. – Folia Geobot. Phytotax. 32: 419–420.
– BREWER S. W., REJMÁNEK M., JOHNSTONE E. A. & CARO T. M.: Top-down control in tropical forests. – Biotropica 29: 364–367.
– PITELKA L. F., GARDNER R. H., ASH J., BERRY S., GITAY H., NOBLE I. R., SAUNDERS A., BRADSHAW R. H. W., BRUBAKER L., CLARK J. S., DAVIS M. B., SUGITA S., DYER J. M., HENGEVELD R., HOPE G., HUNTLEY B., KING G. A., LAVOREL S., MACK R. N., MALANSON G. P., McGLONE M., PRENTICE I. C. & REJMÁNEK M.: Plant migration and climate change. – Amer. Sci. 85: 464–473.
– VITOUSEK P. M., D'ANTONIO C. M., LOOPE L. L., REJMÁNEK M. & WESTBROOKS R.: Introduced species: A significant component of human-caused global change. – New Zeal. J. Ecol. 21: 1–16.
1998 RANDALL J. M., REJMÁNEK M. & HUNTER J. C.: Characteristics of the exotic flora of California. – Fremontia 26: 3–12.
1999 Invasive plant species and invasible ecosystems. – In: SANDLUND O. T., SCHEI P. J. & VIKEN A. (eds.), Invasive species and biodiversity management, p. 79–102, Kluwer, Dordrecht.
– Holocene invasions: finally the resolution ecologists were waiting for! – Trends Ecol. Evolut. 14: 8–10.
– BREWER S. & REJMÁNEK M.: Small rodents are significant dispersers of tree seeds in a Neotropical forest. – J. Veget. Sci. 10: 206–215.
– GROS P. M. & REJMÁNEK M.: Status and habitat preferences of Uganda cheetahs: an attempt to predict carnivore occurrence based on vegetation structure. – Biodivers. Conserv. 8: 1561–1583.
– REJMÁNKOVÁ E., REJMÁNEK M., DJOHAN T. & GOLDMAN C. R.: Resistance and resilience of subalpine wetlands with respect to prolonged drought. – Folia Geobot. 34: 175–188.
– RICHARDSON D. M. & REJMÁNEK M.: *Metrosideros excelsa* takes off in the fynbos. – Veld & Flora 85: 14–16.
2000 A must have for North American biogeographers. – Diversity Distrib. 6: 208-211.
Invasive plants: approaches and predictions. – Austral. Ecol. 25: 497–506.
– On the use and misuse of transition matrices in plant population biology. – Biol. Invas. 2: 315–317.
– APTEKAR R. & REJMÁNEK M.: The effect of sea-water submergence on rhizome bud viability of the introduced *Ammophila arenaria* and the native *Leymus mollis* in California. – J. Coast. Conserv. 6: 107–111.
– CARO T. M., REJMÁNEK M. & PELKEY N.: Which mammals benefit from protection in East Africa? – In: ENTWISTLE A. & DUNSTONE N. (eds), Priorities for the conservation of mammal biodiversity, p. 221–238, Cambridge Univ. Press, Cambridge.
– RICHARDSON D. M., ALLSOPP N., D'ANTONIO C., MILTON S. J. & REJMÁNEK M.: Plant invasions: the role of mutualisms. – Biol. Rev. 75: 65–93.
– RICHARDSON D. M., PYŠEK P., REJMÁNEK M., BARBOUR M. G., PANETTA F. D. & WEST C. J.: Naturalization and invasion of alien plants: concepts and definitions. – Diversity Distrib. 6: 93–107.
2001 What tools do we have to detect invasive plant species? – In: GROVES R. H., PANETTA F. D. & VIRTUE J. G. (eds.), Weed risk assessment, p. 3–9, CSIRO Publishing, Canberra.
– REJMÁNEK M. & BREWER S. W.: Vegetative keys to tropical woody plants: state of the art and bibliography. – Biotropica 33: 214–228.
– REJMÁNEK M. & REICHARD S.: Predicting invaders. – Trends Ecol. Evolut. 16: 545–546.

– BARBOUR M. G., CASTEFRANCO P. A., REJMÁNEK M. & PEARCY R. W.: A tribute to the contributions of professor Jack Major. – Madroño 48: 215–218.
– NORRIS R. F., ELMORE C. L., REJMÁNEK M. & AKEY W. C.: Spatial arrangement, density, and competition between *Echinochloa crus-galli* and *Lycopersicon esculentum.* I. Crop growth and yield. – Weed Science 49: 61–68.
– NORRIS R. F., ELMORE C. L., REJMÁNEK M. & AKEY W. C.: Spatial arrangement, density, and competition between *Echinochloa crus-galli* and *Lycopersicon esculentum.* II. *E. crus-galli* growth and seed production. – Weed Science 49: 69–76.
– SAFFORD H. D., REJMÁNEK M. & HADAČ E.: Species pools and the 'hump-back' model of plant species diversity: an empirical analysis at a relevant spatial scale. – Oikos 95: 282–290.
2002 Intraspecific aggregation and maintenance of species diversity. – Trends Ecol. Evolut. 17: 209–210.
– REJMÁNEK M. & KLINGER R.: Multiple source pools for Galápagos plant species richness: Comment. – Glob. Ecol. Biogeogr. 11: 163–168.
– REJMÁNEK M. & REJMÁNKOVÁ E.: Biogeography of artificial islands: effects of age, area, elevation, and isolation on plant species richness. – Preslia 74: 307–314.
– REJMÁNEK M., RICHARDSON D. M., BARBOUR M. G., CRAWLEY M. J., HRUSA G. F., MOYLE P. B., RANDALL J. M., SIMBERLOFF D. & WILLIAMSON M.: Biological invasions: Politics and the discontinuity of ecological terminology. – Bull. Ecol. Soc. Amer. 83: 131–133.
– REJMÁNEK M. & PITCAIRN M. J.: When is eradication of exotic pest plants a realistic goal? – In: VEITCH C.R. & CLOUT M. N. (eds.), Turning the tide: The eradication of invasive species, p. 249–253, IUCN, Gland and Cambridge.
– GROTKOPP E., REJMÁNEK M. & ROST T. L.: Toward a causal explanation of plant invasiveness: seedling growth and life-history strategies of 29 pine (*Pinus*) species. – Amer. Natur. 159: 396–419.
2003 Patterns of non-native plant species richness in the United States: a comment. – Front. Ecol. Environm. 1: 122–123.
– REJMÁNEK M. & KLINGER R.: CANOCO 4.5 and some comparisons with PC-ORD and SYN-TAX. – Bull. Ecol. Soc. Amer. 84: 69–74.
– BREWER S.W., REJMÁNEK M., WEBB M. A. H. & FINE P. V. A.: Relationships of phytogeography and diversity of tropical tree species within limestone topography in southern Belize. – J. Biogeogr. 30: 1669–1688.
– McNEELY J. A., NEVILLE L. E. & REJMÁNEK M.: When is eradication sound investment? – Conservation in Practice 4: 30–31.
– WU S.-H., CHAW S.-M. & REJMÁNEK M.: Naturalized *Fabaceae* species in Taiwan: the first approximation. – Bot. Bull. Acad. Sin. 44: 59–66.
2004 REJMÁNEK M., KOVÁŘ P., KRAHULEC F. & HADINEC J.: Emil Hadač (1914–2003) – botanik, ekolog a člověk. – Preslia 76: 195–206.
– REJMÁNEK M. & RANDALL J. M.: The total numbers of naturalized species can be a reliable predictor of the numbers of alien pest species. – Diversity Distrib. 10: 367–369.
– REJMÁNEK M., REJMÁNKOVÁ E. & HOLZNER W.: Species diversity of plant communities on calcareous screes: the role of intermediate disturbance. – Preslia 76: 207–222.
– REJMÁNEK M. & RICHARDSON D. M.: Invasive conifers: extent and possible mechanisms. – Acta Hort. 615: 375–380.
– PYŠEK P., RICHARDSON D. M., REJMÁNEK M., WEBSTER G., WILLIAMSON M. & KIRSCHNER J.: Alien plants in checklists and floras: toward better communication between taxonomists and ecologists. – Taxon 53: 131–143.
– RICHARDSON D. M. & REJMÁNEK M.: Conifers as invasive aliens: a global survey and predictive framework. – Diversity Distrib. 10: 321–331.
– RICHARDSON D. M., ROUGET M. & REJMÁNEK M.: Using natural experiments in the study of alien tree invasions. – In: GORDON M. S. & BARTOL S. M. (eds.), Experimental approaches to conservation biology, p. 180–201, Univ. California Press, Berkeley.
– WU S.-H., HSIEH C.-F., CAW S.-M. & REJMÁNEK M.: Plant invasions in Taiwan: Insights from the flora of casual and naturalized alien species. – Diversity Distrib. 10: 349–362.
– WU S.-H., HSIEH C.-F. & REJMÁNEK M.: Catalogue of the naturalized flora of Taiwan. – Taiwania 49: 16–31.
– REJMÁNKOVÁ E., KOMÁRKOVÁ J. & REJMÁNEK M.: δ15N as an indicator of N2-fixation by cyanobacterial mats in tropical marches. – Biogeochemistry 67: 353–368.

– GROTKOPP E., REJMÁNEK M., SANDERSON M. J. & ROST T. L.: Evolution of genome size in pines (*Pinus*) and its life-history correlates: supertree analyses. – Evolution 58: 1705–1729.

2005 Invasive plants: what we know and what we want to know. – Amer. J. Bot. 92: 901–902.

– REJMÁNEK M., RICHARDSON D. M., HIGGINS S. I., PITCAIRN M. J. & GROTKOPP E.: Ecology of invasive plants: State of the art. – In: MOONEY H. A., MACK R. M., McNEELY J. A., NEVILLE L., SCHEI P. & WAAGE J. (eds.), Invasive alien species: a new synthesis, p. 104–161, Island Press, Washington D. C.

– REJMÁNEK M., RICHARDSON D. M. & PYŠEK P.: Plant invasions and invasibility of plant communities. – In: VAN DER MAAREL E. (ed.), Vegetation ecology, p. 332–355, Blackwell Publishing, Oxford.

– ERSKINE OGDEN J. A. & REJMÁNEK M.: Recovery of native plant communities after the control of a dominant invasive plant species, *Foeniculum vulgare*: applications for management. – Biol. Conserv. 125: 427–439.

– WU S.-H., REJMÁNEK M., GROTKOPP E. & DiTOMASO J. M.: Herbarium records, actual distribution, and critical attributes of invasive plants: genus *Crotalaria* in Taiwan. – Taxon 54: 133–138.

2006 Teologie, ekologie a smích Petra Ondoka. – Vesmír 85: 426.