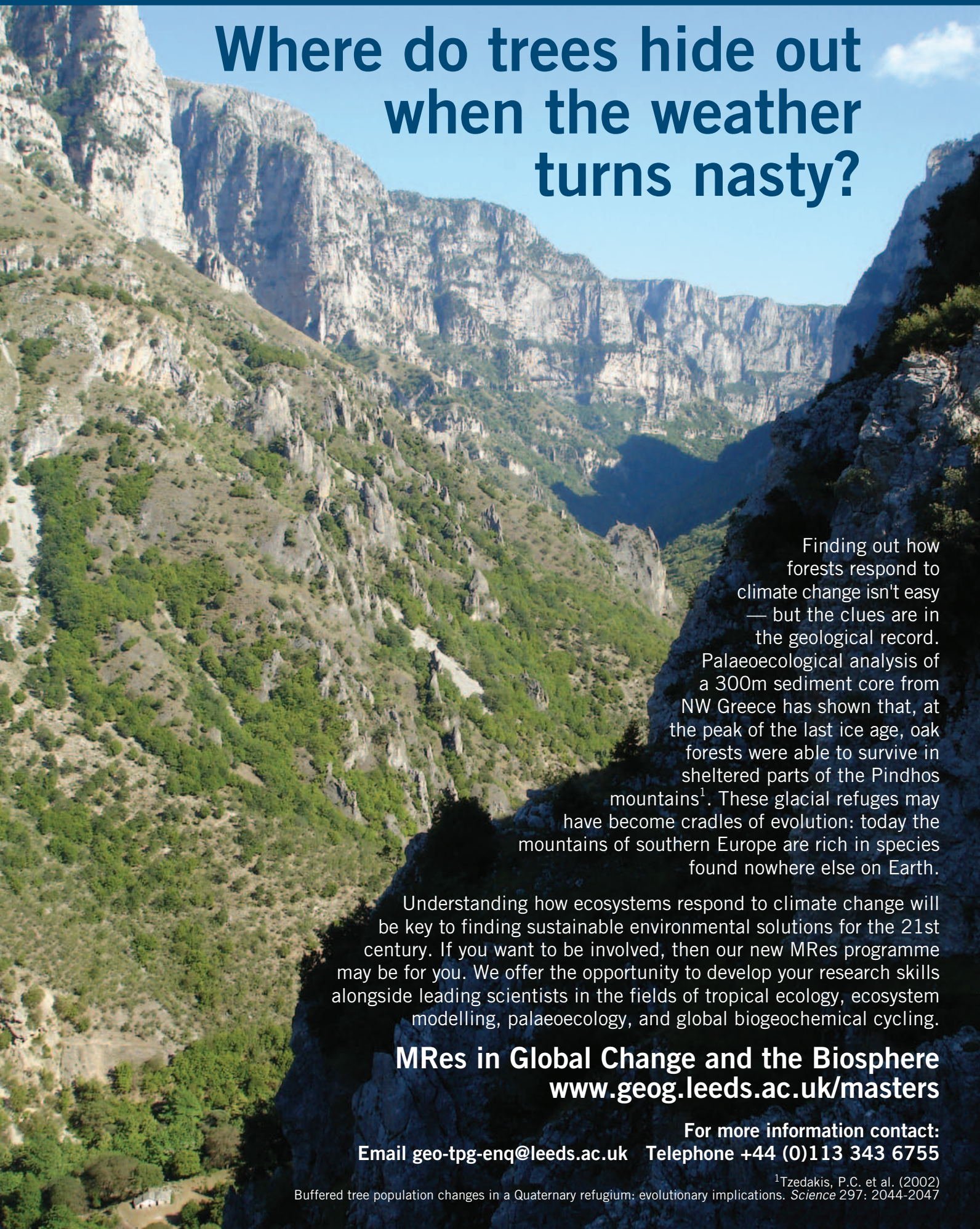
School of Geography

UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

Where do trees hide out when the weather turns nasty?



Finding out how forests respond to climate change isn't easy — but the clues are in the geological record. Palaeoecological analysis of a 300m sediment core from NW Greece has shown that, at the peak of the last ice age, oak forests were able to survive in sheltered parts of the Pindhos mountains[1]. These glacial refuges may have become cradles of evolution: today the mountains of southern Europe are rich in species found nowhere else on Earth.

Understanding how ecosystems respond to climate change will be key to finding sustainable environmental solutions for the 21st century. If you want to be involved, then our new MRes programme may be for you. We offer the opportunity to develop your research skills alongside leading scientists in the fields of tropical ecology, ecosystem modelling, palaeoecology, and global biogeochemical cycling.

MRes in Global Change and the Biosphere
www.geog.leeds.ac.uk/masters

For more information contact:
Email geo-tpg-enq@leeds.ac.uk Telephone +44 (0)113 343 6755

[1]Tzedakis, P.C. et al. (2002)
Buffered tree population changes in a Quaternary refugium: evolutionary implications. *Science* 297: 2044-2047