

# Écologie genrée

## Contribution des femmes à la recherche en écologie

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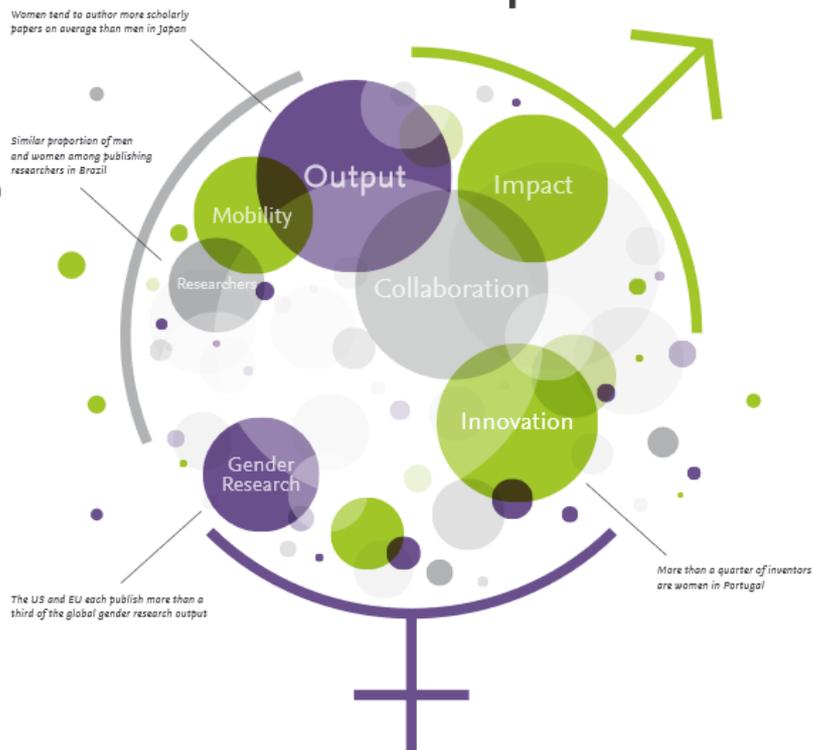


13<sup>e</sup> colloque du CEF

1<sup>er</sup> au 3 mai 2019

Université du Québec à Chicoutimi

# Gender in the Global Research Landscape

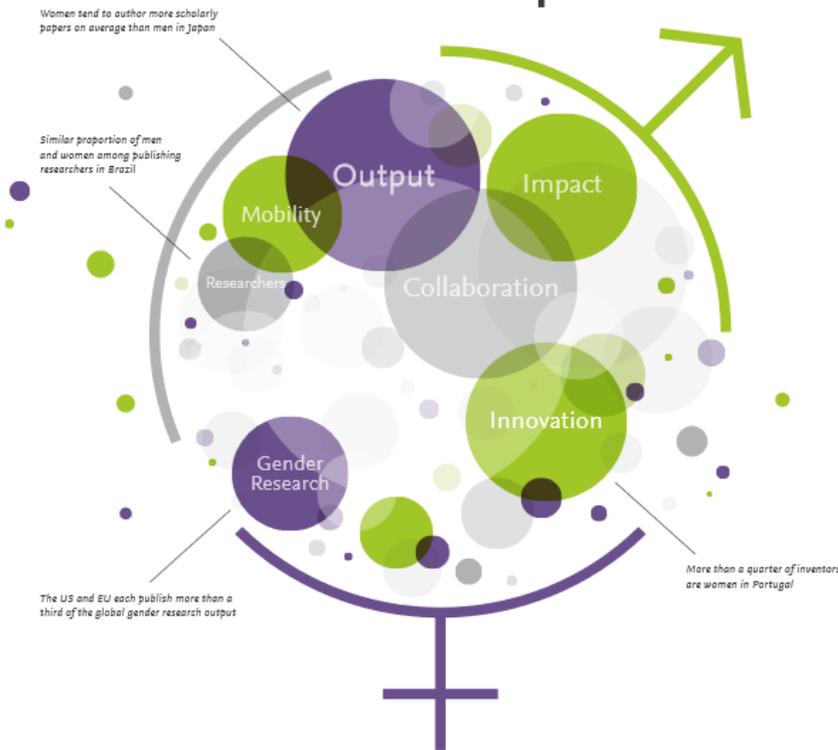


## Algorithme d'Elsevier

- Permet de **détecter le genre des auteurs** d'après leur nom et le lieu de publication.
- **Performant à 90%** en occident (Europe, Amérique du nord, Océanie)
- Possibilité de croisements avec données scientométriques (**représentation + analyses de contenu**)

*Analysis of research performance through a gender lens across 20 years, 12 geographies, and 27 subject areas*

# Gender in the Global Research Landscape



Analysis of research performance through a gender lens across 20 years, 12 geographies, and 27 subject areas



## Les femmes en recherche

- La **parité n'était pas atteinte** (2011-2015) ni dans le nombre de chercheurs, ni dans le nombre d'articles publiés (sauf dans les domaines liés aux sciences de la vie et de la santé).
- Les femmes sont plus nombreuses à **quitter le parcours académique** après les études supérieures.
- Les femmes ont **moins de collaborations à l'international** (mobilité externe).
- Les femmes sont **plus impliquée dans la recherche interdisciplinaire** (mobilité interne)

# Les femmes en écologie

CONTEXTE



Corrected: Publisher correction

## 100 articles every ecologist should read

Franck Courchamp <sup>1\*</sup> and Corey J. A. Bradshaw <sup>1,2</sup>



### Réponse de Baum et Martin (2018)

“Rather than developing a representative and inspiring list of papers for young ecologists, Courchamp & Bradshaw have presented a highly gender and racially biased list in which **97 of 100 selected articles are first-authored by white men.**”

# Les femmes en écologie

CONTEXTE



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“Rather than developing a representative and inspiring list of papers for young ecologists, Courchamp & Bradshaw have presented a highly gender and racially biased list in which **97 of 100 selected articles are first-authored by white men.**”

- Moins présentes comme 1<sup>ères</sup> et dernières auteures (Lariviere et al 2015)
- Peu représentées dans les *textbooks* / manque de modèles. (Damschenet al 2005, Langenheim 1996)
- Biais dans les mesures de performance (qté vs qlt) (Symonds et al 2006)

**Revendication d'une meilleure reconnaissance du travail des femmes en recherche en écologie**

# Quelle est la contribution des femmes en recherche en écologie ?

## 2 hypothèses de travail

1- Le nombre

Les femmes sont minoritaires mais de plus en plus présentes

2- Les intérêts de recherche

Les femmes et les hommes ne travaillent pas sur les mêmes sujets (exploratoire)

# La base de données

MÉTHODE



**ELSEVIER**  
Scopus

## Base de données

- Extraction de tous les articles de recherche publiés par des **équipes européennes et nord-américaines**.
- Sélection des **revues scientifiques** en écologie publiées en continu entre **1996 et 2017** ( >100 articles au total).
- **Assignment d'un genre** d'après les auteurs.

**23** pays  
**22** années  
**42** revues



**42 571** articles

# Les analyses de contenu

MÉTHODE



ELSEVIER

## Elsevier Fingerprint Engine

### FIRE REGIMES AT THE TRANSITION BETWEEN MIXEDWOOD AND CONIFEROUS BOREAL FOREST IN NORTHWESTERN QUEBEC

YVES BERGERON,<sup>1,5</sup> SYLVIE GAUTHIER,<sup>1,2</sup> MIKE FLANNIGAN,<sup>1,3</sup> AND VICTOR KAFKA<sup>1,4</sup>

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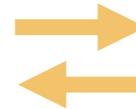
<sup>2</sup>Natural Resources Canada, Canadian Forest Service, Laurentian Forestry Centre, P.O. Box 3800, 1055 du P.E.P.S., Sainte-Foy, Québec, Canada G1V 4C7

<sup>3</sup>Natural Resources Canada, Canadian Forest Service, Great Lakes Forestry Centre, 1219 Queen Street East, Sault Ste-Marie, Ontario, Canada P6A 2E5

<sup>4</sup>Canadian Heritage, Parks Canada Agency, 25 Eddy, Jules Léger Building, 4th floor, Hull, Québec, Canada K1A 0M5

*Abstract.* Fire history was reconstructed for an area of 15 000 km<sup>2</sup> located in the transition zone between the mixed and coniferous forests in Quebec's southern boreal forest. We used aerial photographs, archives, and dendroecological data (315 sites) to reconstruct a stand initiation map for the area. The cumulative distribution of burnt area in relation to time since fire suggests that the fire frequency has decreased drastically since the end of the Little Ice Age (about 1850) in the entire region. However, a large part of the area was burned between 1910 and 1920 during intensive colonization and when the climate was very conducive to fire. For the period 1920–1945, large fires have mainly been concentrated in the more populated southern area, while few fires have been observed in the virgin coniferous forest in the north. Despite slight differences between the south and the north, fire cycles or the average number of years since fire are not significantly different. Since 1945, there have been far more fires in the south, but the mean fire size was smaller than in the north. These results suggest that the transition between the mixed and coniferous forests observed in the southern boreal forest cannot be explained by a difference in fire frequency, at least during the last 300 years. As climatic factors and species potential distribution did not vary significantly from south to north, we suggest that the transition from mixedwood to coniferous forests is mainly controlled by fire size and severity. Smaller and less severe fires would favor species associated with the mixedwood forests as many need survivors to reinvade burnt areas. The abundance of deciduous species in mixedwood forests, together with the presence of more lakes that can act as firebreaks, may contribute to decreases in fire size and severity. The transition between the two vegetation zones could be related to the initial setting following the vegetation invasion of the area during the Holocene. In this context, the limit of vegetation zones in systems controlled by disturbance regimes such as fires may not have reached a balance with current climatic conditions. Historical legacies and strong positive feedback between disturbance regimes and composition may filter and delay the responses to changes in climate.

*Key words:* boreal forest; Canada; climate change; dendroecology; disturbance regime; fire; mixedwood forest; vegetation zone.



## Thesaurus

### Liste de concepts

- Feux
- Biodiversité
- Forêt
- Forêt boréale
- Forêt mixte
- Transition
- ...

Un **poids** est attribué à chaque concept en fonction de sa **fréquence** et de sa **position**.

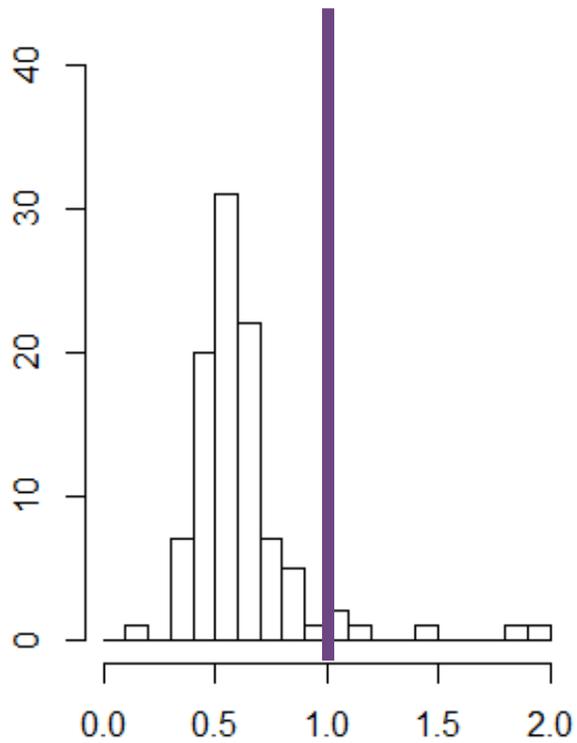
# Les femmes sont-elles minoritaires?

RÉSULTATS

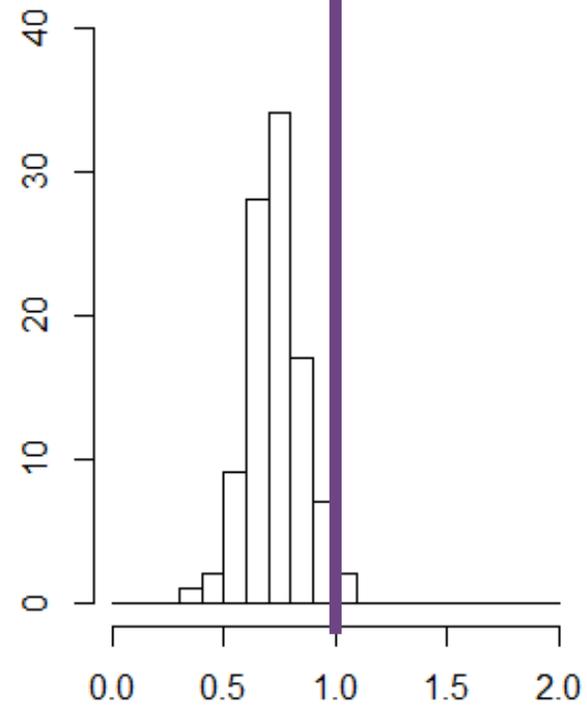
# Distribution des ratios F : H

1998-2007

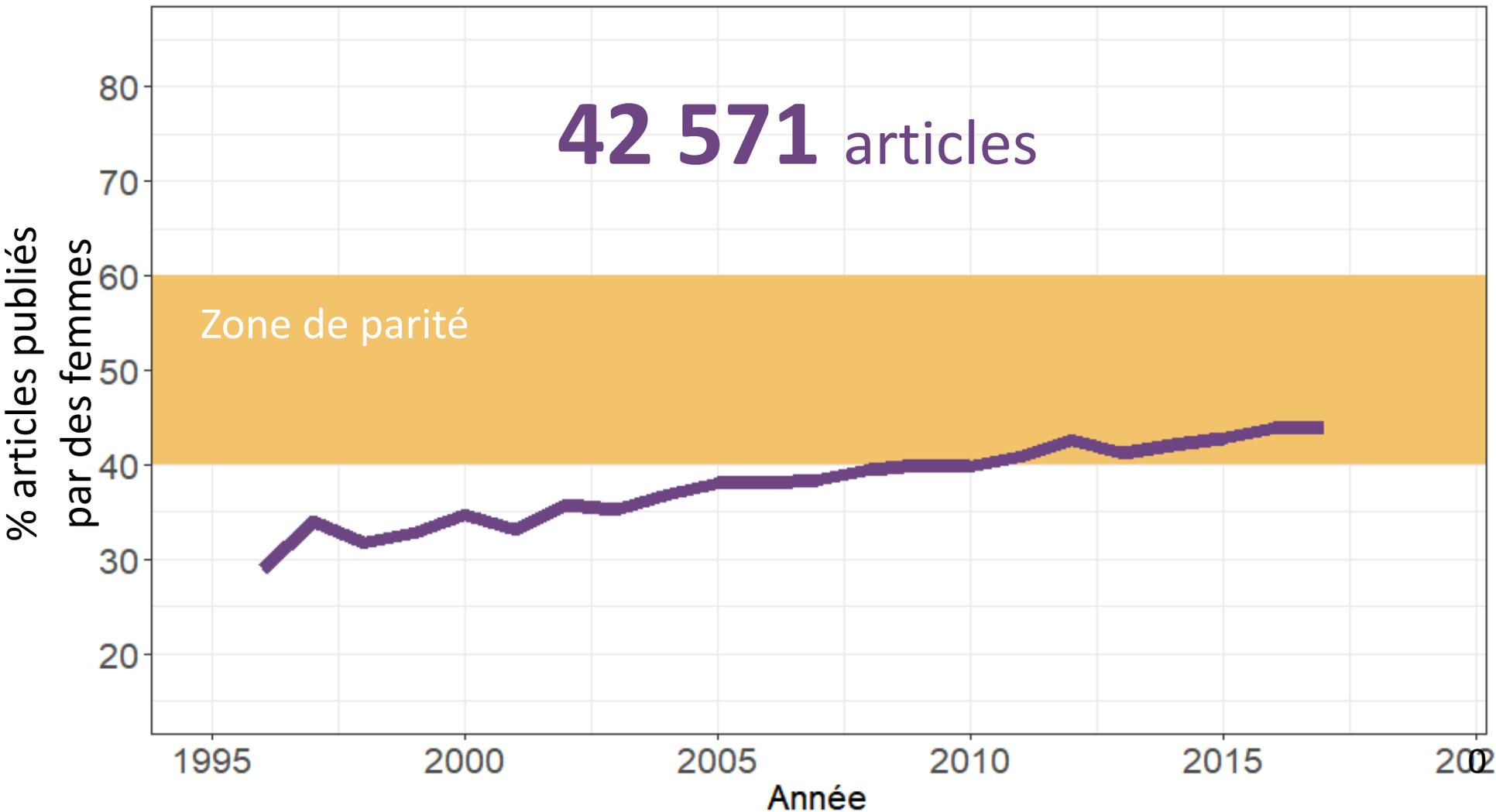
Nombre de concepts



2008-2017



Ratio F : H



\*\*\* Contrairement aux méthodes utilisées en écologie, on travaille sur une population, pas un échantillon. C'est comme des données de recensement.

# Où se situent nos institutions?

RÉSULTATS

Institution	Femmes	Hommes	% Femmes
UQAT	3	8	27,3
UQO	3	9	25,0
UdeM	4	12	25,0
UQAC	3	9	25,0
Laval (foresterie)	3	10	23,1
Sherbrooke	2	7	22,2
UQTR	2	7	22,2
<b>CEF</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>20,8</b>
UQAM	4	17	19,0
UQAR	2	12	14,3
Laval (bio)	3	19	13,6

Les hommes et les femmes  
travaillent-ils sur les mêmes  
sujets?

RÉSULTATS

# Les hommes et les femmes travaillent-ils sur les mêmes sujets?

1

Sélection des **100 concepts** qui ont le **plus grand poids**

- 1998-2007 et 2008-2017

2

**Décompte des articles** “féminins” et “masculins” associés à **chaque concept**.

- Selon le genre de tous les auteurs

3

Calcul des ratios **féminin / masculin** et **masculin / féminin**

- Identification des concepts où les femmes sont les plus présentes et les moins présentes.

# Top 100 concepts

RÉSULTATS

1998-2007

Ratio F > H

Ratio H > F

DNA Sequence Analysis

Life History Traits

Conservation Management Vegetation  
Grassland Scale Phylogeography  
Community Composition  
Biomass Modeling Microsatellite Repeats  
Invasive Species Biological Invasions Dispersal  
Anthropogenic Activities  
Species Conservation Restoration  
Predation Effect  
Trees Fishes Population Density  
France Models Food Males  
Conservation Planning Restoration  
Predator Biological Models Diversity  
Biological Restoration  
Demography Pattern  
Rate Species Diversity  
Conservation Areas Females  
Impact Influence Exertion  
Species Fitness Landscape  
Habitat Conservation Ecology  
Genetic Models  
Phylogeny  
Animals  
Foraging Behavior Climate Change  
Community Structure  
Endangered Species Wetlands  
Plant-herbivore Interaction  
Sustainable Development  
Population Structure  
Food Chain  
Mitochondrial DNA  
Forests  
Population Genetics Responses  
Birds Reproduction Individual  
Foraging Change Abundance  
Genetic Structures Biodiversity  
Landscape Ecology Nonlinear Dynamics  
Genetic Variation Population  
Population Decrease Predatory Behavior  
Traits Distribution Density  
Ecological Restoration  
Gene Flow Ecological Modeling  
Species Richness  
Native Species  
Herbivores  
Ecosystem

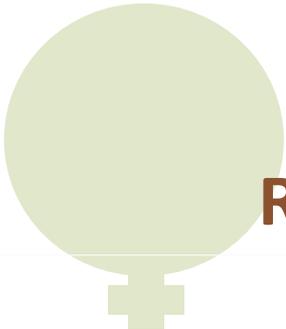
Foraging Behavior  
Species Richness  
Sustainable Development  
Pattern Distribution  
Males Landscape Ecology  
Genetic Variation Habitat Restoration  
Biodiversity Diversity Habitat Fragmentation Community Structure  
Approach Conservation Management  
Landscape Gene Flow Phylogeography Passerine  
Population Genetics Population Decrease Variation  
Modeling Birds Responses  
Ecosystem Conservation Planning Biomass  
Ecology Species Restoration Impact  
Conservation Trees Genetic Structures  
Plant Communities Population Modeling  
Species Diversity Species Conservation Grassland  
Predator-prey Relationships  
Females Nonlinear Dynamics Forests  
Level Demography  
Conservation Areas Population Dynamics Scale  
Plants (botany) Population Dynamics Scale  
Mitochondrial DNA Climate Change Dispersal  
Microsatellite Repeats Foraging Fishes  
Biological Models Foraging Fishes  
Plant-herbivore Interaction  
Biological Models Influence Exertion  
Endangered Species  
Anthropogenic Activities  
Food Chain  
Reproduction  
Rate  
France Animals  
Biogeography  
Wetlands  
Population Modeling  
Species Conservation  
Fitness Number  
Vegetation  
Population  
Change  
Ecological Restoration  
Habitat Conservation  
Community Composition  
Ecological Modeling  
Effect  
Dispersal  
Scale  
Population Dynamics  
Climate Change  
Foraging Fishes  
Plant-herbivore Interaction  
Influence Exertion  
Endangered Species

# Top 100 concepts (2008-2017)

RÉSULTATS

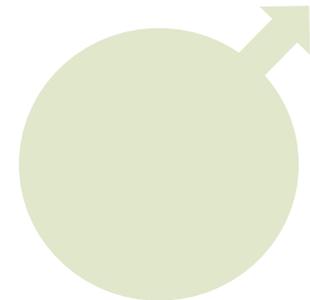
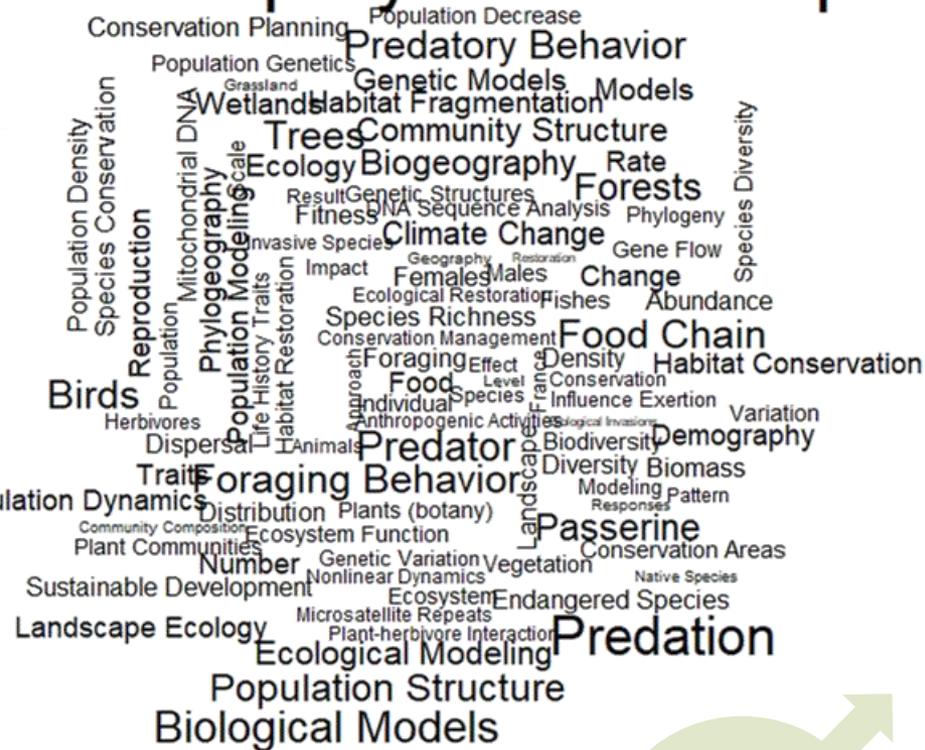
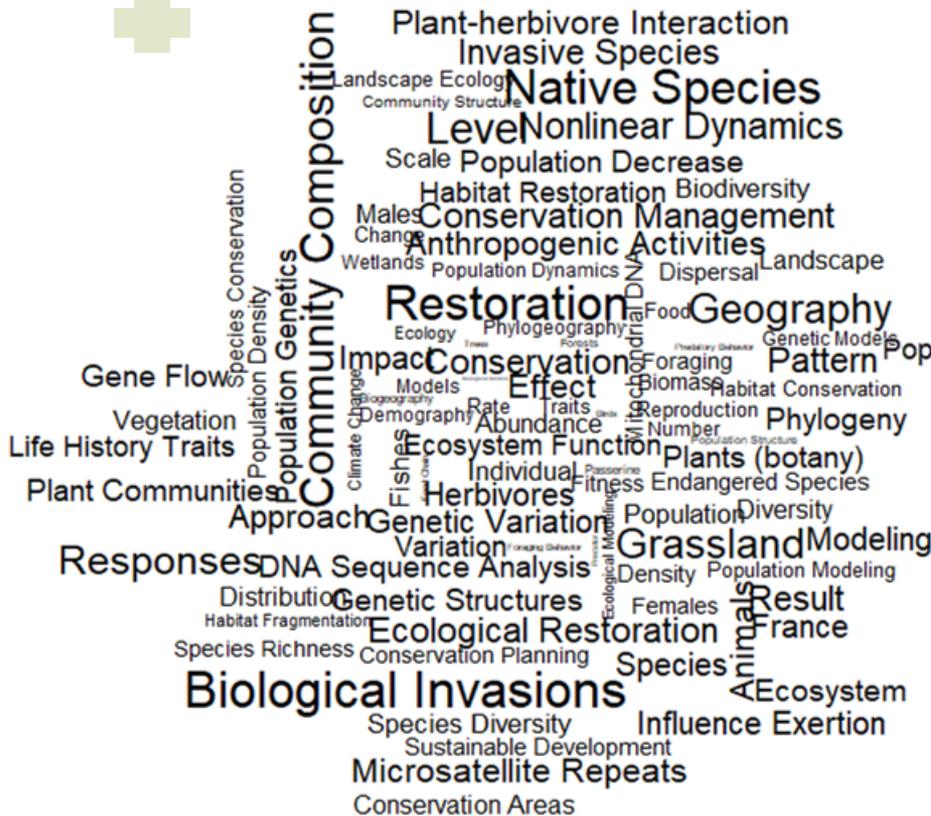
2008-2017

Ratio | H > F



Ratio F > H

## Predator-prey Relationships



	1998-2007		2008-2017	
	Femmes	Hommes	Femmes	Hommes
1	Phylogeny	Life History Traits	Biological Invasions	Predator-prey Relationships
2	DNA Sequence Analysis	Predator-prey Relationships	Restoration	Predation
3	Genetic Models	Food	Native Species	Biological Models
4	Traits	Population Modeling	Community Composition	Predator
5	Ecosystem Function	Ecological Modeling	Grassland	Foraging Behavior
6	Biological Invasions	Foraging	Geography	Trees
7	Vegetation	Predation	Responses	Predatory Behavior
8	Plant Communities	Biological Models	Nonlinear dynamics	Food Chain
9	Food Chain	Models	Pattern	Birds
10	Wetlands	Nonlinear Dynamics	Conservation Management	Forests

	1998-2007		2008-2017	
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# Communautés-écosystèmes

## RÉSULTATS

	1998-2007		2008-2017	
	Femmes	Hommes	Femmes	Hommes
1	Phylogeny	Life History Traits	Biological Invasions	Predator-prey Relationships
2	DNA Sequence Analysis	Predator-prey Relationships	<b>Restoration</b>	Predation
3	Genetic Models	Food	Native Species	Biological Models
4	Traits	Population Modeling	<b>Community Composition</b>	Predator
5	<b>Ecosystem Function</b>	Ecological Modeling	<b>Grassland</b>	Foraging Behavior
6	Biological Invasions	Foraging	<b>Geography</b>	Trees
7	<b>Vegetation</b>	Predation	Responses	Predatory Behavior
8	<b>Plant Communities</b>	Biological Models	Nonlinear Dynamics	Food Chain
9	<b>Food Chain</b>	Models	<b>Pattern</b>	Birds
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# Conservation-Restoration

RÉSULTATS

	1998-2007		2008-2017	
	Femmes	Hommes	Femmes	Hommes
1	Phylogeny	Life History Traits	<b>Biological Invasions</b>	Predator-prey Relationships
2	DNA Sequence Analysis	Predator-prey Relationships	<b>Restoration</b>	Predation
3	Genetic Models	Food	<b>Native Species</b>	Biological Models
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8	Plant Communities	Biological Models	Nonlinear dynamics	Food Chain
9	Food Chain	Models	Pattern	Birds
10	<b>Wetlands</b>	Nonlinear Dynamics	<b>Conservation Management</b>	Forests

# Prédation - Nourriture

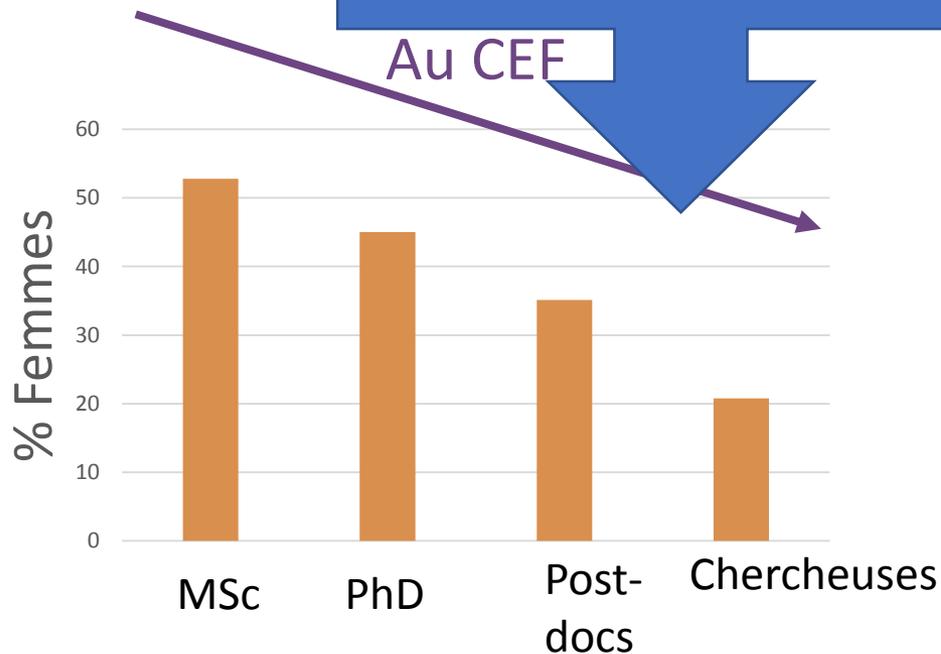
RÉSULTATS

	1998-2007		2008-2017	
	Femmes	Hommes	Femmes	Hommes
1	Phylogeny	Life History Traits	Biological Invasions	<b>Predator-prey Relationships</b>
2	DNA Sequence Analysis	<b>Predator-prey Relationships</b>	Restoration	<b>Predation</b>
3	Genetic Models	<b>Food</b>	Native Species	Biological Models
4	Traits	Population Modeling	Community Composition	<b>Predator</b>
5	Ecosystem Function	Ecological Modeling	Level	<b>Foraging Behavior</b>
6	Biological Invasions	<b>Foraging</b>	Grassland	Trees
7	Vegetation	<b>Predation</b>	Geography	<b>Predatory Behavior</b>
8	Plant Communities	Biological Models	Responses	<b>Food Chain</b>
9	Food Chain	Models	Nonlinear dynamics	Birds
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# La contribution des femmes en écologie

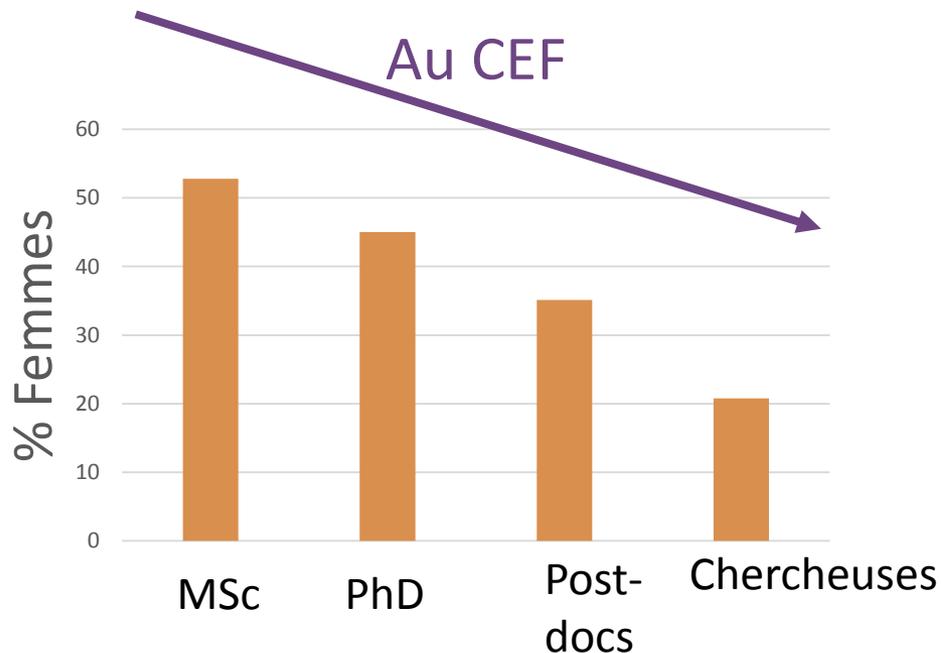
## 1- Le nombre

À l'UQAT seulement 12-30% des candidatures sont féminines



# La contribution des femmes en écologie

## 1- Le nombre



- % femmes **en croissance** depuis 20 ans
- Le **Québec est en retard.**
- Problème de **réétention**
- Réflexion nécessaire sur les **biais inconscients** et les **indicateurs de performance** en recherche.
- **Problème systématique.**

# La contribution des femmes en écologie

## 2- Les intérêts de recherche

- La **contribution** des femmes à la discipline est **différente de celle des hommes.**
- Quelques pistes :
  - Domaines associés au travail en **laboratoire**
  - Domaines **novateurs** (niches inoccupées)
  - Style de **leadership** collaboratif (domaines **appliqués et interdisciplinaires**)

1

L'écologie est une **science traditionnellement masculine** et les femmes tardent à y faire leur place.

**1** L'écologie est une **science traditionnellement masculine** et les femmes tardent à y faire leur place.

**2** La **contribution** des femmes à la discipline est **distincte et importante**.

Les **sujets de recherche** explorés **sont limités** par la **surreprésentation des hommes**.

**1** L'écologie est une **science traditionnellement masculine** et les femmes tardent à y faire leur place.

**2** La **contribution** des femmes à la discipline est **distincte** et **importante**.

**3** Au CEF, près de la **moitié des doctorants sont des femmes**.

Nous devons **contrer les biais discriminatoires** (souvent inconscients) qui font que parmi les chercheurs, nous sommes encore **loins de la parité**.

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