

# Stanley D Smith

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

34  
papers

6,415  
citations

230014

27  
h-index

466096

32  
g-index

34  
all docs

34  
docs citations

34  
times ranked

7764  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Dominant plant taxa predict plant productivity responses to CO <sub>2</sub> enrichment across precipitation and soil gradients. <i>AoB PLANTS</i> , 2015, 7, .	1.2	18
2	Does a decade of elevated [ CO <sub>2</sub> ] affect a desert perennial plant community?. <i>New Phytologist</i> , 2014, 201, 498-504.	3.5	9
3	Long-term response of a Mojave Desert winter annual plant community to a whole-ecosystem atmospheric CO <sub>2</sub> manipulation (FACE). <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2014, 20, 879-892.	4.2	34
4	Annual-perennial plant relationships and species selection for desert restoration. <i>Journal of Arid Land</i> , 2013, 5, 298-309.	0.9	19
5	No cumulative effect of 10 years of elevated [CO <sub>2</sub> ] on perennial plant biomass components in the Mojave Desert. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2013, 19, 2168-2181.	4.2	66
6	Canopy volume-aboveground biomass relationships of desert perennials and the effects of elevated CO <sub>2</sub> . <i>Ecology</i> , 2013, 94, 2656-2657.	1.5	0
7	Shifting species interactions in terrestrial dryland ecosystems under altered water availability and climate change. <i>Biological Reviews</i> , 2012, 87, 563-582.	4.7	141
8	Differential daytime and nighttime stomatal behavior in plants from North American deserts. <i>New Phytologist</i> , 2012, 194, 464-476.	3.5	99
9	Identifying Native Vegetation for Reducing Exotic Species during the Restoration of Desert Ecosystems. <i>Restoration Ecology</i> , 2012, 20, 781-787.	1.4	46
10	The temperature responses of soil respiration in deserts: a seven desert synthesis. <i>Biogeochemistry</i> , 2011, 103, 71-90.	1.7	101
11	Consequences of More Extreme Precipitation Regimes for Terrestrial Ecosystems. <i>BioScience</i> , 2008, 58, 811-821.	2.2	959
12	Linking Plant Invasions to Global Environmental Change. , 2007, , 93-102.		57
13	Increases in Desert Shrub Productivity under Elevated Carbon Dioxide Vary with Water Availability. <i>Ecosystems</i> , 2006, 9, 374-385.	1.6	64
14	Net ecosystem CO <sub>2</sub> exchange in Mojave Desert shrublands during the eighth year of exposure to elevated CO <sub>2</sub> . <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2005, 11, 749-756.	4.2	124
15	Evidence of drought-induced stress on biotic crust moss in the Mojave Desert. <i>Plant, Cell and Environment</i> , 2005, 28, 939-947.	2.8	76
16	CO <sub>2</sub> ENRICHMENT REDUCES THE ENERGETIC COST OF BIOMASS CONSTRUCTION IN AN INVASIVE DESERT GRASS. <i>Ecology</i> , 2004, 85, 100-106.	1.5	53
17	Functional responses of plants to elevated atmospheric CO <sub>2</sub> – do photosynthetic and productivity data from FACE experiments support early predictions?. <i>New Phytologist</i> , 2004, 162, 253-280.	3.5	624
18	Convergence across biomes to a common rain-use efficiency. <i>Nature</i> , 2004, 429, 651-654.	13.7	968

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19	ELEVATED ATMOSPHERIC CO <sub>2</sub> DOES NOT CONSERVE SOIL WATER IN THE MOJAVE DESERT. <i>Ecology</i> , 2004, 85, 93-99.	1.5	59
20	Photosynthetic responses of Mojave Desert shrubs to free air CO <sub>2</sub> enrichment are greatest during wet years. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2003, 9, 276-285.	4.2	69
21	Functional ecology of shrub seedlings after a natural recruitment event at the Nevada Desert FACE Facility. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2003, 9, 718-728.	4.2	19
22	On the relationship between stomatal characters and atmospheric CO <sub>2</sub> . <i>Geophysical Research Letters</i> , 2003, 30, .	1.5	53
23	Assessing the Response of Terrestrial Ecosystems to Potential Changes in Precipitation. <i>BioScience</i> , 2003, 53, 941.	2.2	680
24	Soil resource heterogeneity in the Mojave Desert. <i>Journal of Arid Environments</i> , 2002, 52, 269-292.	1.2	186
25	Effects of elevated CO <sub>2</sub> (FACE) on the functional ecology of the drought-deciduous Mojave Desert shrub, <i>Lycium andersonii</i> . <i>Environmental and Experimental Botany</i> , 2002, 48, 93-106.	2.0	27
26	Leaf conductance decreased under free-air CO <sub>2</sub> enrichment (FACE) for three perennials in the Nevada desert. <i>New Phytologist</i> , 2001, 150, 449-458.	3.5	29
27	Elevated CO <sub>2</sub> increases productivity and invasive species success in an arid ecosystem. <i>Nature</i> , 2000, 408, 79-82.	13.7	529
28	Biotic, abiotic and performance aspects of the Nevada Desert Free-Air CO <sub>2</sub> Enrichment (FACE) Facility. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 1999, 5, 659-668.	4.2	103
29	The effects of parental CO <sub>2</sub> environment on seed quality and subsequent seedling performance in <i>Bromus rubens</i> . <i>Oecologia</i> , 1998, 114, 202-208.	0.9	89
30	Water relations of riparian plants from warm desert regions. <i>Wetlands</i> , 1998, 18, 687-696.	0.7	165
31	Invasive capacity of <i>Tamarix ramosissima</i> in a Mojave Desert floodplain: the role of drought. <i>Oecologia</i> , 1997, 111, 12-18.	0.9	216
32	Physiological Ecology of North American Desert Plants. <i>Adaptations of Desert Organisms</i> , 1997, , .	0.3	259
33	Mechanisms Associated With Decline of Woody Species in Riparian Ecosystems of the Southwestern U.S.. <i>Ecological Monographs</i> , 1995, 65, 347-370.	2.4	364
34	Effects of fire on water and salinity relations of riparian woody taxa. <i>Oecologia</i> , 1993, 94, 186-194.	0.9	110