Louise Barton

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

23	1,306	566801 15	642321 23
papers	citations	h-index	g-index

23	23	23	1634
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Soil nitrogen supply and N fertilizer losses from Australian dryland grain cropping systems. Advances in Agronomy, 2022, , 1-52.	2.4	4
2	Foliar application of magnesium mitigates soil acidity stress in wheat. Journal of Agronomy and Crop Science, 2021, 207, 378-389.	1.7	11
3	Genetic aluminium resistance coupled with foliar magnesium application enhances wheat growth in acidic soil. Journal of the Science of Food and Agriculture, 2021, 101, 4643-4652.	1.7	6
4	Applying foliar magnesium enhances wheat growth in acidic soil by stimulating exudation of malate and citrate. Plant and Soil, 2021, 464, 621.	1.8	7
5	Soil water repellency in sandy soil depends on the soil drying method, incubation temperature and specific surface area. Geoderma, 2021, 402, 115264.	2.3	2
6	Approaches to scheduling water allocations to kikuyugrass grown on a water repellent soil in a drying-climate. Agricultural Water Management, 2020, 230, 105957.	2.4	4
7	Global Research Alliance N₂O chamber methodology guidelines: Guidelines for gapâ€filling missing measurements. Journal of Environmental Quality, 2020, 49, 1186-1202.	1.0	22
8	Vacuum drying water-repellent sandy soil: Anoxic conditions retain original soil water repellency under variable soil drying temperature and air pressure. Geoderma, 2020, 372, 114385.	2.3	6
9	A Review of Warmâ€Season Turfgrass Evapotranspiration, Responses to Deficit Irrigation, and Drought Resistance. Crop Science, 2017, 57, S-98.	0.8	26
10	Direct nitrous oxide emissions in Mediterranean climate cropping systems: Emission factors based on a meta-analysis of available measurement data. Agriculture, Ecosystems and Environment, 2017, 238, 25-35.	2.5	178
11	Incorporating organic matter alters soil greenhouse gas emissions and increases grain yield in a semi-arid climate. Agriculture, Ecosystems and Environment, 2016, 231, 320-330.	2.5	44
12	Does growing grain legumes or applying lime cost effectively lower greenhouse gas emissions from wheat production in a semi-arid climate?. Journal of Cleaner Production, 2014, 83, 194-203.	4.6	60
13	Influence of crop rotation and liming on greenhouse gas emissions from a semi-arid soil. Agriculture, Ecosystems and Environment, 2013, 167, 23-32.	2.5	89
14	Simulating response of N₂O emissions to fertiliser N application and climatic variability from a rainâ€fed and wheatâ€cropped soil in Western Australia. Journal of the Science of Food and Agriculture, 2012, 92, 1130-1143.	1.7	22
15	Biodiesel Production in a Semiarid Environment: A Life Cycle Assessment Approach. Environmental Science & Technology, 2011, 45, 3069-3074.	4.6	24
16	Nitrous oxide fluxes from a grainâ€“legume crop (narrowâ€leafed lupin) grown in a semiarid climate. Global Change Biology, 2011, 17, 1153-1166.	4.2	82
17	Granular wetting agents ameliorate water repellency in turfgrass of contrasting soil organic matter content. Plant and Soil, 2011, 348, 411-424.	1.8	17
18	Soil nitrous oxide and methane fluxes are low from a bioenergy crop (canola) grown in a semiâ€arid climate. GCB Bioenergy, 2010, 2, 1-15.	2.5	45

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	Global warming potential of wheat production in Western Australia: a life cycle assessment. Water and Environment Journal, 2008, 22, 206-216.	1.0	96
20	Nitrous oxide emissions from a cropped soil in a semiâ€arid climate. Global Change Biology, 2008, 14, 177-192.	4.2	231
21	Irrigation and fertiliser strategies for minimising nitrogen leaching from turfgrass. Agricultural Water Management, 2006, 80, 160-175.	2.4	118
22	Estimating a nitrous oxide emission factor for animal urine from some New Zealand pastoral soils. Soil Research, 2003, 41, 381.	0.6	210
23	Some Estimates of the Full Employment Budget Position for the Australian Economy. Australian Economic Review, 1976, 9, 53-58.	0.4	2