

# Paul Hanson

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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197  
papers

19,362  
citations

11651

70  
h-index

12272

133  
g-index

230  
all docs

230  
docs citations

230  
times ranked

17008  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Whole-Ecosystem Warming Increases Plant-Available Nitrogen and Phosphorus in an Ombrotrophic Bog. <i>Ecosystems</i> , 2023, 26, 86-113.	3.4	13
2	Warming and elevated CO <sub>2</sub> promote rapid incorporation and degradation of plant-derived organic matter in an ombrotrophic peatland. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2022, 28, 883-898.	9.5	15
3	Incorporating Microtopography in a Land Surface Model and Quantifying the Effect on the Carbon Cycle. <i>Journal of Advances in Modeling Earth Systems</i> , 2022, 14, e2021MS002721.	3.8	1
4	Defining the <i>Sphagnum</i> Core Microbiome across the North American Continent Reveals a Central Role for Diazotrophic Methanotrophs in the Nitrogen and Carbon Cycles of Boreal Peatland Ecosystems. <i>MBio</i> , 2022, 13, .	4.1	18
5	Compositional stability of peat in ecosystem-scale warming mesocosms. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2022, 17, e0263994.	2.5	5
6	Habitat-adapted microbial communities mediate <i>Sphagnum</i> peatmoss resilience to warming. <i>New Phytologist</i> , 2022, 234, 2111-2125.	7.3	18
7	Evaluating alternative ebullition models for predicting peatland methane emission and its pathways via data-model fusion. <i>Biogeosciences</i> , 2022, 19, 2245-2262.	3.3	5
8	High-resolution minirhizotrons advance our understanding of root-fungal dynamics in an experimentally warmed peatland. <i>Plants People Planet</i> , 2021, 3, 640-652.	3.3	20
9	Extending a land-surface model with <i>Sphagnum</i> moss to simulate responses of a northern temperate bog to whole ecosystem warming and elevated CO <sub>2</sub> . <i>Biogeosciences</i> , 2021, 18, 467-486.	3.3	17
10	Divergent species-specific impacts of whole ecosystem warming and elevated CO <sub>2</sub> on vegetation water relations in an ombrotrophic peatland. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2021, 27, 1820-1835.	9.5	10
11	Warming induces divergent stomatal dynamics in co-occurring boreal trees. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2021, 27, 3079-3094.	9.5	9
12	Global transpiration data from sap flow measurements: the SAPFLUXNET database. <i>Earth System Science Data</i> , 2021, 13, 2607-2649.	9.9	65
13	Soil metabolome response to whole-ecosystem warming at the Spruce and Peatland Responses under Changing Environments experiment. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2021, 118, .	7.1	54
14	Nitrogen and phosphorus cycling in an ombrotrophic peatland: a benchmark for assessing change. <i>Plant and Soil</i> , 2021, 466, 649-674.	3.7	15
15	Intensified Soil Moisture Extremes Decrease Soil Organic Carbon Decomposition: A Mechanistic Modeling Analysis. <i>Journal of Geophysical Research G: Biogeosciences</i> , 2021, 126, e2021JG006392.	3.0	3
16	An Integrative Model for Soil Biogeochemistry and Methane Processes: I. Model Structure and Sensitivity Analysis. <i>Journal of Geophysical Research G: Biogeosciences</i> , 2021, 126, e2019JG005468.	3.0	11
17	A model-independent data assimilation (MIDA) module and its applications in ecology. <i>Geoscientific Model Development</i> , 2021, 14, 5217-5238.	3.6	5
18	An Integrative Model for Soil Biogeochemistry and Methane Processes. II: Warming and Elevated CO <sub>2</sub> Effects on Peatland CH <sub>4</sub> Emissions. <i>Journal of Geophysical Research G: Biogeosciences</i> , 2021, 126, e2020JG005963.	3.0	16

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19	Evaluation and modification of ELM seasonal deciduous phenology against observations in a southern boreal peatland forest. <i>Agricultural and Forest Meteorology</i> , 2021, 308-309, 108556.	4.8	7
20	Soil organic matter is principally root derived in an Ultisol under oak forest. <i>Geoderma</i> , 2021, 403, 115385.	5.1	6
21	Radiocarbon Analyses Quantify Peat Carbon Losses With Increasing Temperature in a Whole Ecosystem Warming Experiment. <i>Journal of Geophysical Research G: Biogeosciences</i> , 2021, 126, e2021JG006511.	3.0	7
22	Hydrological feedbacks on peatland CH <sub>4</sub> emission under warming and elevated CO <sub>2</sub> : A modeling study. <i>Journal of Hydrology</i> , 2021, 603, 127137.	5.4	4
23	Minnesota peat viromes reveal terrestrial and aquatic niche partitioning for local and global viral populations. <i>Microbiome</i> , 2021, 9, 233.	11.1	53
24	Advancing global change biology through experimental manipulations: Where have we been and where might we go?. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2020, 26, 287-299.	9.5	36
25	Peatland warming strongly increases fine-root growth. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2020, 117, 17627-17634.	7.1	95
26	Rapid Net Carbon Loss From a Whole Ecosystem Warmed Peatland. <i>AGU Advances</i> , 2020, 1, e2020AV000163.	5.4	69
27	Massive peatland carbon banks vulnerable to rising temperatures. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2020, 11, 2373.	12.8	76
28	Characterizing Peatland Microtopography Using Gradient and Microform-Based Approaches. <i>Ecosystems</i> , 2020, 23, 1464-1480.	3.4	16
29	Rainfall manipulation experiments as simulated by terrestrial biosphere models: Where do we stand?. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2020, 26, 3336-3355.	9.5	50
30	Constraints on microbial communities, decomposition and methane production in deep peat deposits. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2020, 15, e0223744.	2.5	13
31	Vascular plant species response to warming and elevated carbon dioxide in a boreal peatland. <i>Environmental Research Letters</i> , 2020, 15, 124066.	5.2	32
32	Rapid loss of an ecosystem engineer: <i>Sphagnum</i> decline in an experimentally warmed bog. <i>Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2019, 9, 12571-12585.	1.9	92
33	Simulated projections of boreal forest peatland ecosystem productivity are sensitive to observed seasonality in leaf physiology. <i>Tree Physiology</i> , 2019, 39, 556-572.	3.1	8
34	Evaluating the E3SM land model version 0 (ELMv0) at a temperate forest site using flux and soil water measurements. <i>Geoscientific Model Development</i> , 2019, 12, 1601-1612.	3.6	7
35	Experimental warming alters the community composition, diversity, and N <sub>2</sub> fixation activity of peat moss ( <i>Sphagnum fallax</i> ) microbiomes. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2019, 25, 2993-3004.	9.5	89
36	Realized ecological forecast through an interactive Ecological Platform for Assimilating Data (EcoPAD, v1.0) into models. <i>Geoscientific Model Development</i> , 2019, 12, 1119-1137.	3.6	17

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37	Photosynthetic and Respiratory Responses of Two Bog Shrub Species to Whole Ecosystem Warming and Elevated CO <sub>2</sub> at the Boreal-Temperate Ecotone. <i>Frontiers in Forests and Global Change</i> , 2019, 2, .	2.3	9
38	Novel climates reverse carbon uptake of atmospherically dependent epiphytes: Climatic constraints on the iconic boreal forest lichen <i>Evernia mesomorpha</i> . <i>American Journal of Botany</i> , 2018, 105, 266-274.	1.7	17
39	Vertical Stratification of Peat Pore Water Dissolved Organic Matter Composition in a Peat Bog in Northern Minnesota. <i>Journal of Geophysical Research G: Biogeosciences</i> , 2018, 123, 479-494.	3.0	41
40	Forecasting Responses of a Northern Peatland Carbon Cycle to Elevated CO <sub>2</sub> and a Gradient of Experimental Warming. <i>Journal of Geophysical Research G: Biogeosciences</i> , 2018, 123, 1057-1071.	3.0	23
41	Fine-root growth in a forested bog is seasonally dynamic, but shallowly distributed in nutrient-poor peat. <i>Plant and Soil</i> , 2018, 424, 123-143.	3.7	58
42	Comparing ecosystem and soil respiration: Review and key challenges of tower-based and soil measurements. <i>Agricultural and Forest Meteorology</i> , 2018, 249, 434-443.	4.8	89
43	Near-real-time environmental monitoring and large-volume data collection over slow communication links. <i>Geoscientific Instrumentation, Methods and Data Systems</i> , 2018, 7, 289-295.	1.6	4
44	Guidelines and considerations for designing field experiments simulating precipitation extremes in forest ecosystems. <i>Methods in Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2018, 9, 2310-2325.	5.2	24
45	Temperature sensitivity of extracellular enzymes differs with peat depth but not with season in an ombrotrophic bog. <i>Soil Biology and Biochemistry</i> , 2018, 125, 244-250.	8.8	25
46	Ecosystem warming extends vegetation activity but heightens vulnerability to cold temperatures. <i>Nature</i> , 2018, 560, 368-371.	27.8	249
47	Local Spatial Heterogeneity of Holocene Carbon Accumulation throughout the Peat Profile of an Ombrotrophic Northern Minnesota Bog. <i>Radiocarbon</i> , 2018, 60, 941-962.	1.8	15
48	Biophysical drivers of seasonal variability in <i>Sphagnum</i> gross primary production in a northern temperate bog. <i>Journal of Geophysical Research G: Biogeosciences</i> , 2017, 122, 1078-1097.	3.0	22
49	Association with pedogenic iron and aluminum: effects on soil organic carbon storage and stability in four temperate forest soils. <i>Biogeochemistry</i> , 2017, 133, 333-345.	3.5	57
50	Data-Constrained Projections of Methane Fluxes in a Northern Minnesota Peatland in Response to Elevated CO <sub>2</sub> and Warming. <i>Journal of Geophysical Research G: Biogeosciences</i> , 2017, 122, 2841-2861.	3.0	47
51	Hydrogenation of organic matter as a terminal electron sink sustains high CO <sub>2</sub> :CH <sub>4</sub> production ratios during anaerobic decomposition. <i>Organic Geochemistry</i> , 2017, 112, 22-32.	1.8	59
52	Soil thermal dynamics, snow cover, and frozen depth under five temperature treatments in an ombrotrophic bog: Constrained forecast with data assimilation. <i>Journal of Geophysical Research G: Biogeosciences</i> , 2017, 122, 2046-2063.	3.0	16
53	Temporal and Spatial Variation in Peatland Carbon Cycling and Implications for Interpreting Responses of an Ecosystem-Scale Warming Experiment. <i>Soil Science Society of America Journal</i> , 2017, 81, 1668-1688.	2.2	34
54	Long-term carbon and nitrogen dynamics at SPRUCE revealed through stable isotopes in peat profiles. <i>Biogeosciences</i> , 2017, 14, 2481-2494.	3.3	32

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55	Attaining whole-ecosystem warming using air and deep-soil heating methods with an elevated CO <sub>2</sub> atmosphere. <i>Biogeosciences</i> , 2017, 14, 861-883.	3.3	115
56	Reviews and syntheses: Four decades of modeling methane cycling in terrestrial ecosystems. <i>Biogeosciences</i> , 2016, 13, 3735-3755.	3.3	102
57	Soil Macroinvertebrate Communities Across a Productivity Gradient in Deciduous Forests of Eastern North America. <i>Northeastern Naturalist</i> , 2016, 23, 25-44.	0.3	8
58	Few multiyear precipitation reduction experiments find a shift in the productivity-precipitation relationship. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2016, 22, 2570-2581.	9.5	105
59	Stability of peatland carbon to rising temperatures. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2016, 7, 13723.	12.8	162
60	Intermediate-scale community-level flux of CO <sub>2</sub> and CH <sub>4</sub> in a Minnesota peatland: putting the SPRUCE project in a global context. <i>Biogeochemistry</i> , 2016, 129, 255-272.	3.5	35
61	A belowground perspective on the drought sensitivity of forests: Towards improved understanding and simulation. <i>Forest Ecology and Management</i> , 2016, 380, 309-320.	3.2	92
62	Representing northern peatland microtopography and hydrology within the Community Land Model. <i>Biogeosciences</i> , 2015, 12, 6463-6477.	3.3	66
63	A call for international soil experiment networks for studying, predicting, and managing global change impacts. <i>Soil</i> , 2015, 1, 575-582.	4.9	12
64	A comprehensive data acquisition and management system for an ecosystem-scale peatland warming and elevated CO <sub>2</sub> experiment. <i>Geoscientific Instrumentation, Methods and Data Systems</i> , 2015, 4, 203-213.	1.6	15
65	Using ecosystem experiments to improve vegetation models. <i>Nature Climate Change</i> , 2015, 5, 528-534.	18.8	249
66	The match and mismatch between photosynthesis and land surface phenology of deciduous forests. <i>Agricultural and Forest Meteorology</i> , 2015, 214-215, 25-38.	4.8	80
67	Needle age and season influence photosynthetic temperature response and total annual carbon uptake in mature <i>Picea mariana</i> trees. <i>Annals of Botany</i> , 2015, 116, 821-832.	2.9	33
68	Root structural and functional dynamics in terrestrial biosphere models – evaluation and recommendations. <i>New Phytologist</i> , 2015, 205, 59-78.	7.3	214
69	Can current moisture responses predict soil CO <sub>2</sub> efflux under altered precipitation regimes? A synthesis of manipulation experiments. <i>Biogeosciences</i> , 2014, 11, 2991-3013.	3.3	74
70	Corrigendum to ‘‘Can current moisture responses predict soil CO <sub>2</sub> efflux under altered precipitation regimes? A synthesis of manipulation experiments’’. <i>Biogeosciences</i> , 2014, 11, 3307-3308.	3.3	10
71	Where does the carbon go? A model data intercomparison of vegetation carbon allocation and turnover processes at two temperate forest free-air CO <sub>2</sub> enrichment sites. <i>New Phytologist</i> , 2014, 203, 883-899.	7.3	263
72	Evaluation of 11 terrestrial carbon-nitrogen cycle models against observations from two temperate forest free-air CO <sub>2</sub> enrichment studies. <i>New Phytologist</i> , 2014, 202, 803-822.	7.3	378

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73	Organic matter transformation in the peat column at Marcell Experimental Forest: Humification and vertical stratification. <i>Journal of Geophysical Research G: Biogeosciences</i> , 2014, 119, 661-675.	3.0	170
74	Ground-Dwelling Beetle Responses to Long-Term Precipitation Alterations in a Hardwood Forest. <i>Southeastern Naturalist</i> , 2014, 13, 138-155.	0.4	14
75	Comprehensive ecosystem model data synthesis using multiple data sets at two temperate forest free-air CO <sub>2</sub> enrichment experiments: Model performance at ambient CO <sub>2</sub> concentration. <i>Journal of Geophysical Research G: Biogeosciences</i> , 2014, 119, 937-964.	3.0	95
76	Forest Processes. <i>Advances in Global Change Research</i> , 2014, , 25-54.	1.6	3
77	Forest water use and water use efficiency at elevated CO <sub>2</sub> : a model intercomparison at two contrasting temperate forest FACE sites. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2013, 19, 1759-1779.	9.5	314
78	Comparison of soil organic matter dynamics at five temperate deciduous forests with physical fractionation and radiocarbon measurements. <i>Biogeochemistry</i> , 2013, 112, 457-476.	3.5	63
79	Uncertainty in Peat Volume and Soil Carbon Estimated Using Ground-Penetrating Radar and Probing. <i>Soil Science Society of America Journal</i> , 2012, 76, 1911-1918.	2.2	63
80	From systems biology to photosynthesis and whole-plant physiology. <i>Plant Signaling and Behavior</i> , 2012, 7, 260-262.	2.4	13
81	Air Flow and Heat Transfer in a Temperature-Controlled Open Top Enclosure. , 2012, , .		8
82	Tree-Ring Growth and Wood Chemistry Response to Manipulated Precipitation Variation for Two Temperate Quercus Species. <i>Tree-Ring Research</i> , 2012, 68, 17-29.	0.6	8
83	The fundamental equation of eddy covariance and its application in flux measurements. <i>Agricultural and Forest Meteorology</i> , 2012, 152, 135-148.	4.8	56
84	Forest phenology and a warmer climate "growing season extension in relation to climatic provenance. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2012, 18, 2008-2025.	9.5	114
85	Simulation of carbon cycling, including dissolved organic carbon transport, in forest soil locally enriched with <sup>14</sup> C. <i>Biogeochemistry</i> , 2012, 108, 91-107.	3.5	41
86	A method for experimental heating of intact soil profiles for application to climate change experiments. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2011, 17, 1083-1096.	9.5	42
87	On the multi-temporal correlation between photosynthesis and soil CO <sub>2</sub> efflux: reconciling lags and observations. <i>New Phytologist</i> , 2011, 191, 1006-1017.	7.3	128
88	A model of heat transfer in sapwood and implications for sap flux density measurements using thermal dissipation probes. <i>Tree Physiology</i> , 2011, 31, 669-679.	3.1	60
89	Environmental controls on water use efficiency during severe drought in an Ozark Forest in Missouri, USA. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2010, 16, 2252-2271.	9.5	71
90	Recent (<4 year old) leaf litter is not a major source of microbial carbon in a temperate forest mineral soil. <i>Soil Biology and Biochemistry</i> , 2010, 42, 1028-1037.	8.8	116

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91	Long-term successional forest dynamics: species and community responses to climatic variability. <i>Journal of Vegetation Science</i> , 2010, 21, 627.	2.2	29
92	ForCent model development and testing using the Enriched Background Isotope Study experiment. <i>Journal of Geophysical Research</i> , 2010, 115, .	3.3	56
93	A comment on "Appropriate experimental ecosystem warming methods by ecosystem, objective, and practicality" by Aronson and McNulty. <i>Agricultural and Forest Meteorology</i> , 2010, 150, 497-498.	4.8	56
94	Use of stored carbon reserves in growth of temperate tree roots and leaf buds: analyses using radiocarbon measurements and modeling. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2009, 15, 992-1014.	9.5	89
95	Fine-root mortality rates in a temperate forest: estimates using radiocarbon data and numerical modeling. <i>New Phytologist</i> , 2009, 184, 387-398.	7.3	49
96	Flux of carbon from <sup>14</sup> C-enriched leaf litter throughout a forest soil mesocosm. <i>Geoderma</i> , 2009, 149, 181-188.	5.1	36
97	Root carbon flux: measurements versus mechanisms. <i>New Phytologist</i> , 2009, 184, 4-6.	7.3	11
98	Evaluation of effects of sustained decadal precipitation manipulations on soil carbon stocks. <i>Biogeochemistry</i> , 2008, 89, 151-161.	3.5	17
99	Effects of throughfall manipulation on soil nutrient status: results of 12 years of sustained wet and dry treatments. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2008, 14, 1661-1675.	9.5	31
100	Modeled interactive effects of precipitation, temperature, and [CO <sub>2</sub> ] on ecosystem carbon and water dynamics in different climatic zones. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2008, 14, 1986-1999.	9.5	277
101	Modelled effects of precipitation on ecosystem carbon and water dynamics in different climatic zones. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2008, 14, 2365-2379.	9.5	112
102	A novel approach for identifying the true temperature sensitivity from soil respiration measurements. <i>Global Biogeochemical Cycles</i> , 2008, 22, .	4.9	34
103	The 2007 Eastern US Spring Freeze: Increased Cold Damage in a Warming World?. <i>BioScience</i> , 2008, 58, 253-262.	4.9	506
104	Influences of biomass heat and biochemical energy storages on the land surface fluxes and radiative temperature. <i>Journal of Geophysical Research</i> , 2007, 112, .	3.3	45
105	Biases of CO <sub>2</sub> storage in eddy flux measurements in a forest pertinent to vertical configurations of a profile system and CO <sub>2</sub> density averaging. <i>Journal of Geophysical Research</i> , 2007, 112, .	3.3	34
106	Effect of moisture on leaf litter decomposition and its contribution to soil respiration in a temperate forest. <i>Journal of Geophysical Research</i> , 2007, 112, .	3.3	51
107	Correction to "Influences of biomass heat and biochemical energy storages on the land surface fluxes and radiative temperature" <i>Journal of Geophysical Research</i> , 2007, 112, .	3.3	6
108	Low Dissolved Organic Carbon Input from Fresh Litter to Deep Mineral Soils. <i>Soil Science Society of America Journal</i> , 2007, 71, 347-354.	2.2	74

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109	CO <sub>2</sub> balance of boreal, temperate, and tropical forests derived from a global database. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2007, 13, 2509-2537.	9.5	863
110	Improvements of a dynamic global vegetation model and simulations of carbon and water at an upland-oak forest. <i>Advances in Atmospheric Sciences</i> , 2007, 24, 311-322.	4.3	9
111	Direct and indirect effects of atmospheric conditions and soil moisture on surface energy partitioning revealed by a prolonged drought at a temperate forest site. <i>Journal of Geophysical Research</i> , 2006, 111, .	3.3	191
112	Measured forest soil C stocks and estimated turnover times along an elevation gradient. <i>Geoderma</i> , 2006, 136, 342-352.	5.1	134
113	Vadose Zone Flow and Transport of Dissolved Organic Carbon at Multiple Scales in Humid Regimes. <i>Vadose Zone Journal</i> , 2006, 5, 140-152.	2.2	39
114	Fine-root turnover patterns and their relationship to root diameter and soil depth in a 14 C-labeled hardwood forest. <i>New Phytologist</i> , 2006, 172, 523-535.	7.3	181
115	Partitioning sources of soil-respired CO <sub>2</sub> and their seasonal variation using a unique radiocarbon tracer. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2006, 12, 194-204.	9.5	90
116	Sensitivity of canopy transpiration to altered precipitation in an upland oak forest: evidence from a long-term field manipulation study. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2006, 12, 97-109.	9.5	87
117	Comparison of soil respiration methods in a mid-latitude deciduous forest. <i>Biogeochemistry</i> , 2006, 80, 173-189.	3.5	27
118	Intercomparison of techniques to model water stress effects on CO <sub>2</sub> and energy exchange in temperate and boreal deciduous forests. <i>Ecological Modelling</i> , 2006, 196, 289-312.	2.5	57
119	CO <sub>2</sub> Enrichment of a Deciduous Forest: The Oak Ridge FACE Experiment. , 2006, , 231-251.		13
120	Reconciling Change in O <sub>2</sub> Horizon Carbon-14 with Mass Loss for an Oak Forest. <i>Soil Science Society of America Journal</i> , 2005, 69, 1492-1502.	2.2	25
121	Importance of changing CO <sub>2</sub> , temperature, precipitation, and ozone on carbon and water cycles of an upland-oak forest: incorporating experimental results into model simulations. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2005, 11, 1402-1423.	9.5	83
122	Initial characterization of processes of soil carbon stabilization using forest stand-level radiocarbon enrichment. <i>Geoderma</i> , 2005, 128, 52-62.	5.1	167
123	OAK FOREST CARBON AND WATER SIMULATIONS: MODEL INTERCOMPARISONS AND EVALUATIONS AGAINST INDEPENDENT DATA. <i>Ecological Monographs</i> , 2004, 74, 443-489.	5.4	225
124	A multiyear synthesis of soil respiration responses to elevated atmospheric CO <sub>2</sub> from four forest FACE experiments. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2004, 10, 1027-1042.	9.5	155
125	Below-ground process responses to elevated CO <sub>2</sub> and temperature: a discussion of observations, measurement methods, and models. <i>New Phytologist</i> , 2004, 162, 311-322.	7.3	358
126	Soil Respiration and Litter Decomposition. <i>Ecological Studies</i> , 2003, , 163-189.	1.2	59

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127	Tree and Sapling Growth and Mortality. <i>Ecological Studies</i> , 2003, , 255-273.	1.2	6
128	Canopy Production. <i>Ecological Studies</i> , 2003, , 303-315.	1.2	14
129	Walker Branch Throughfall Displacement Experiment. <i>Ecological Studies</i> , 2003, , 8-31.	1.2	24
130	Forest Water Use and the Influence of Precipitation Change. <i>Ecological Studies</i> , 2003, , 363-377.	1.2	5
131	Estimating the Net Primary and Net Ecosystem Production of a Southeastern Upland <i>Quercus</i> Forest from an 8-Year Biometric Record. <i>Ecological Studies</i> , 2003, , 378-395.	1.2	12
132	Nutrient Availability and Cycling. <i>Ecological Studies</i> , 2003, , 396-414.	1.2	1
133	Deciduous Hardwood Photosynthesis: Species Differences, Temporal Patterns, and Responses to Soil-Water Deficits. <i>Ecological Studies</i> , 2003, , 35-47.	1.2	4
134	Aboveground Autotrophic Respiration. <i>Ecological Studies</i> , 2003, , 48-66.	1.2	1
135	Dormant-Season Nonstructural Carbohydrate Storage. <i>Ecological Studies</i> , 2003, , 67-84.	1.2	4
136	Sensitivity of Sapling and Mature-Tree Water Use to Altered Precipitation Regimes. <i>Ecological Studies</i> , 2003, , 87-99.	1.2	3
137	Net Primary Productivity of a CO <sub>2</sub> -Enriched Deciduous Forest and the Implications for Carbon Storage. , 2002, 12, 1261.		7
138	Quantifying ecosystem-atmosphere carbon exchange with a <sup>14</sup> C label. <i>Eos</i> , 2002, 83, 265.	0.1	41
139	NET PRIMARY PRODUCTIVITY OF A CO <sub>2</sub> -ENRICHED DECIDUOUS FOREST AND THE IMPLICATIONS FOR CARBON STORAGE. , 2002, 12, 1261-1266.		91
140	Biometric and eddy-covariance based estimates of annual carbon storage in five eastern North American deciduous forests. <i>Agricultural and Forest Meteorology</i> , 2002, 113, 3-19.	4.8	356
141	Belowground carbon allocation in forests estimated from litterfall and IRGA-based soil respiration measurements. <i>Agricultural and Forest Meteorology</i> , 2002, 113, 39-51.	4.8	260
142	The Effects of Throughfall Manipulation on Soil Leaching in a Deciduous Forest. <i>Journal of Environmental Quality</i> , 2002, 31, 204-216.	2.0	19
143	Environmental and stomatal control of photosynthetic enhancement in the canopy of a sweetgum ( <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> L.) plantation during 3 years of CO <sub>2</sub> enrichment. <i>Plant, Cell and Environment</i> , 2002, 25, 379-393.	5.7	131
144	Sensitivity of stomatal and canopy conductance to elevated CO <sub>2</sub> concentration—interacting variables and perspectives of scale. <i>New Phytologist</i> , 2002, 153, 485-496.	7.3	158

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145	An initial intercomparison of micrometeorological and ecological inventory estimates of carbon exchange in a mid-latitude deciduous forest. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2002, 8, 575-589.	9.5	105
146	Climate Change and Forest Disturbances. <i>BioScience</i> , 2001, 51, 723.	4.9	1,682
147	Transpiration from a multi-species deciduous forest as estimated by xylem sap flow techniques. <i>Forest Ecology and Management</i> , 2001, 143, 205-213.	3.2	188
148	A comparison of methods for determining forest evapotranspiration and its components: sap-flow, soil water budget, eddy covariance and catchment water balance. <i>Agricultural and Forest Meteorology</i> , 2001, 106, 153-168.	4.8	626
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