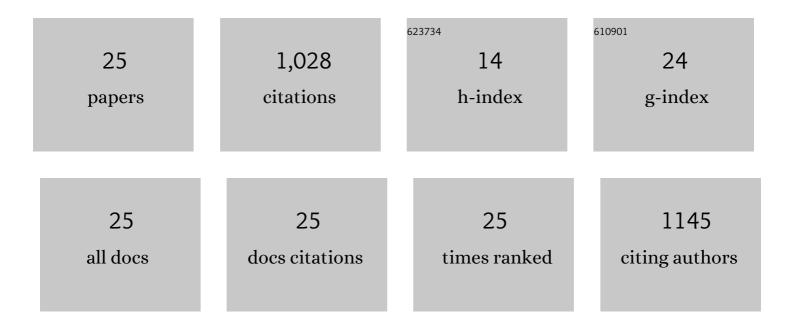
## Ariadna Valentina Lopes

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/11167562/publications.pdf Version: 2024-02-01



#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Floral Traits and Pollination Systems in the Caatinga, a Brazilian Tropical Dry Forest. Annals of Botany, 2004, 94, 365-376.	2.9	197
2	Long-term erosion of tree reproductive trait diversity in edge-dominated Atlantic forest fragments. Biological Conservation, 2009, 142, 1154-1165.	4.1	139
3	Changes in Tree Reproductive Traits Reduce Functional Diversity in a Fragmented Atlantic Forest Landscape. PLoS ONE, 2007, 2, e908.	2.5	132
4	Pollination ecosystem services: A comprehensive review of economic values, research funding and policy actions. Food Security, 2020, 12, 1425-1442.	5.3	114
5	Climate change will reduce suitable Caatinga dry forest habitat for endemic plants with disproportionate impacts on specialized reproductive strategies. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0217028.	2.5	58
6	Plant Sexual Systems and a Review of the Breeding System Studies in the Caatinga, a Brazilian Tropical Dry Forest. Annals of Botany, 2006, 97, 277-287.	2.9	56
7	Floral biology and reproductive ecology ofClusia nemorosa (Clusiaceae) in northeastern Brazil. Plant Systematics and Evolution, 1998, 213, 71-90.	0.9	47
8	Phenology, pollination, and breeding system of the threatened tree Caesalpinia echinata Lam. (Fabaceae), and a review of studies on the reproductive biology in the genus. Flora: Morphology, Distribution, Functional Ecology of Plants, 2009, 204, 111-130.	1.2	38
9	Secretory Trichomes, a Substitutive Floral Nectar Source in Lundia A. DC. (Bignoniaceae), a Genus Lacking a Functional Disc. Annals of Botany, 2002, 90, 169-174.	2.9	35
10	Polinização por beija-flores em uma área de caatinga no MunicÃpio de Floresta, Pernambuco, Nordeste do Brasil. Revista Brasileira De Botanica, 2006, 29, 379.	1.3	32
11	Synchronous phenology of hawkmoths (Sphingidae) and Inga species (Fabaceae–Mimosoideae): implications for the restoration of the Atlantic forest of northeastern Brazil. Biodiversity and Conservation, 2011, 20, 751-765.	2.6	32
12	<i>Harpochilus neesianus</i> and other novel cases of chiropterophily in neotropical Acanthaceae. Taxon, 2004, 53, 55-60.	0.7	24
13	Biologia reprodutiva de duas espécies de Jatropha L. (Euphorbiaceae) em caatinga, Nordeste do Brasil. Revista Brasileira De Botanica, 2005, 28, 361.	1.3	23
14	Bat pollination in the NE Brazilian endemic <i>Mimosa lewisii</i> : an unusual case and first report for the genus. Taxon, 2005, 54, 693-700.	0.7	20
15	High richness of exotic trees in tropical urban green spaces: Reproductive systems, fruiting and associated risks to native species. Urban Forestry and Urban Greening, 2020, 50, 126659.	5.3	16
16	Divergent responses of plant reproductive strategies to chronic anthropogenic disturbance and aridity in the Caatinga dry forest. Science of the Total Environment, 2020, 704, 135240.	8.0	14
17	Pollination partial recovery across monospecific plantations of a native tree (Inga vera, Leguminosae) in the Atlantic forest: Lessons for restoration. Forest Ecology and Management, 2018, 427, 383-391.	3.2	10
18	A scientific note on the occurrence of Euglossini bees in the Caatinga, a Brazilian tropical dry forest. Apidologie, 2007, 38, 472-473.	2.0	9

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	A holoparasitic plant severely reduces the vegetative and reproductive performance of its host plant in the Caatinga, a Brazilian seasonally dry forest. Acta Botanica Brasilica, 2017, 31, 147-152.	0.8	8
20	It's raining fragrant nectar in the Caatinga: evidence of nectar olfactory signaling in batâ€pollinated flowers. Ecology, 2020, 101, e02914.	3.2	7
21	Chronic anthropogenic disturbances and aridity negatively affect specialized reproductive traits and strategies of edible fruit plant assemblages in a Caatinga dry forest. Forest Ecology and Management, 2022, 514, 120214.	3.2	6
22	Dioecy in the Caatinga, a Brazilian tropical dry forest: typical reproductive traits of a low frequent sexual system. Plant Systematics and Evolution, 2014, 300, 1299-1311.	0.9	5
23	Climate change may reduce suitable habitats for Tacinga palmadora (Cactaceae) in the Caatinga dry forest: species distribution modeling considering plant-pollinator interactions. Regional Environmental Change, 2022, 22, 1.	2.9	3
24	Increasing chronic anthropogenic disturbances and aridity differentially impact pollen traits and female reproductive success of Tacinga palmadora (Cactaceae) in a Caatinga dry forest. Regional Environmental Change, 2022, 22, 1.	2.9	2
25	Higher flower number in Jatropha mutabilis (Euphorbiaceae) increases the frequency of floral visitors in the Caatinga dry forest. Arthropod-Plant Interactions, 0, , .	1.1	1