

Ellen I Damschen

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

73
papers

9,963
citations

136950

32
h-index

102487

66
g-index

73
all docs

73
docs citations

73
times ranked

13376
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Disturbance Type and Timing Affect Growth and Tolerance Strategies in Grassland Plant Leaves. <i>Rangeland Ecology and Management</i> , 2022, 80, 18-25.	2.3	2
2	Plant community data collected by Robert H. Whittaker in the Siskiyou Mountains, Oregon and California, <scp>USA</scp>. <i>Ecology</i> , 2022, 103, .	3.2	5
3	Large ecosystem-scale effects of restoration fail to mitigate impacts of land-use legacies in longleaf pine savannas. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2021, 118, .	7.1	15
4	Plant age affects intraspecific variation in functional traits. <i>Plant Ecology</i> , 2021, 222, 669-680.	1.6	23
5	Fall acclimation and spring deacclimation of root cold tolerance for two perennial asters ¹ . <i>Journal of the Torrey Botanical Society</i> , 2021, 148, .	0.3	0
6	Habitat fragmentation alters the distance of abiotic seed dispersal through edge effects and direction of dispersal. <i>Ecology</i> , 2021, 103, e03586.	3.2	4
7	Environmental gradients influence differences in leaf functional traits between native and non-native plants. <i>Oecologia</i> , 2019, 191, 397-409.	2.0	19
8	Ongoing accumulation of plant diversity through habitat connectivity in an 18-year experiment. <i>Science</i> , 2019, 365, 1478-1480.	12.6	92
9	Landscape heterogeneity is key to forecasting outcomes of plant reintroduction. <i>Ecological Applications</i> , 2019, 29, e01850.	3.8	11
10	The mechanisms affecting seedling establishment in restored savanna understories are seasonally dependent. <i>Journal of Applied Ecology</i> , 2019, 56, 1140-1151.	4.0	3
11	Functional traits and community composition: A comparison among community-weighted means, weighted correlations, and multilevel models. <i>Methods in Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2019, 10, 415-425.	5.2	78
12	Grasslands maintained with frequent fire promote cold-tolerant species. <i>Journal of Vegetation Science</i> , 2018, 29, 541-549.	2.2	9
13	Early- and late-flowering guilds respond differently to landscape spatial structure. <i>Journal of Ecology</i> , 2018, 106, 1033-1045.	4.0	14
14	Decoding plant communities across scales. <i>Nature Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2018, 2, 1844-1845.	7.8	5
15	Is habitat fragmentation good for biodiversity?. <i>Biological Conservation</i> , 2018, 226, 9-15.	4.1	430
16	Biological soil crust cover is negatively related to vascular plant richness in Ozark sandstone glades. <i>Journal of the Torrey Botanical Society</i> , 2017, 144, 170-178.	0.3	6
17	Indirect Effects of Landscape Spatial Structure and Plant Species Richness on Pollinator Diversity in Ozark Glades. <i>Castanea</i> , 2017, 82, 24-31.	0.1	4
18	Functional dependence underlies a positive plant-grasshopper richness relationship. <i>Basic and Applied Ecology</i> , 2017, 21, 94-100.	2.7	3

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19	Experimental evidence does not support the Habitat Amount Hypothesis. <i>Ecography</i> , 2017, 40, 48-55.	4.5	145
20	Holding the line: three decades of prescribed fires halt but do not reverse woody encroachment in grasslands. <i>Landscape Ecology</i> , 2017, 32, 2297-2310.	4.2	32
21	Connectivity from a different perspective: comparing seed dispersal kernels in connected vs. unfragmented landscapes. <i>Ecology</i> , 2016, 97, 1274-1282.	3.2	41
22	Ecological effects of extreme drought on Californian herbaceous plant communities. <i>Ecological Monographs</i> , 2016, 86, 295-311.	5.4	59
23	Disentangling fragmentation effects on herbivory in understory plants of longleaf pine savanna. <i>Ecology</i> , 2016, 97, 2248-2258.	3.2	17
24	Integrative modelling reveals mechanisms linking productivity and plant species richness. <i>Nature</i> , 2016, 529, 390-393.	27.8	564
25	The pace of plant community change is accelerating in remnant prairies. <i>Science Advances</i> , 2016, 2, e1500975.	10.3	57
26	Fire may mediate effects of landscape connectivity on plant community richness in prairie remnants. <i>Ecography</i> , 2016, 39, 36-42.	4.5	15
27	Landscape structure affects specialists but not generalists in naturally fragmented grasslands. <i>Ecology</i> , 2015, 96, 3323-3331.	3.2	33
28	Historical agriculture alters the effects of fire on understory plant beta diversity. <i>Oecologia</i> , 2015, 177, 507-518.	2.0	13
29	Historical agriculture and contemporary fire frequency alter soil properties in longleaf pine woodlands. <i>Forest Ecology and Management</i> , 2015, 349, 45-54.	3.2	17
30	The influence of habitat fragmentation on multiple plant-animal interactions and plant reproduction. <i>Ecology</i> , 2015, 96, 2669-2678.	3.2	53
31	Habitat fragmentation and its lasting impact on Earth's ecosystems. <i>Science Advances</i> , 2015, 1, e1500052.	10.3	2,541
32	Plant species' origin predicts dominance and response to nutrient enrichment and herbivores in global grasslands. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2015, 6, 7710.	12.8	143
33	A continent-wide study reveals clear relationships between regional abiotic conditions and post-dispersal seed predation. <i>Journal of Biogeography</i> , 2015, 42, 662-670.	3.0	23
34	Land-Use History and Contemporary Management Inform an Ecological Reference Model for Longleaf Pine Woodland Understory Plant Communities. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e86604.	2.5	34
35	How fragmentation and corridors affect wind dynamics and seed dispersal in open habitats. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2014, 111, 3484-3489.	7.1	127
36	Fire frequency, agricultural history and the multivariate control of pine savanna understory plant diversity. <i>Journal of Vegetation Science</i> , 2014, 25, 1438-1449.	2.2	47

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37	Patterns of seed dispersal syndromes on serpentine soils: examining the roles of habitat patchiness, soil infertility and correlated functional traits. <i>Plant Ecology and Diversity</i> , 2014, 7, 401-410.	2.4	30
38	Eutrophication weakens stabilizing effects of diversity in natural grasslands. <i>Nature</i> , 2014, 508, 521-525.	27.8	409
39	Functional diversity supports the physiological tolerance hypothesis for plant species richness along climatic gradients. <i>Journal of Ecology</i> , 2014, 102, 447-455.	4.0	71
40	Potential Negative Ecological Effects of Corridors. <i>Conservation Biology</i> , 2014, 28, 1178-1187.	4.7	76
41	Herbivores and nutrients control grassland plant diversity via light limitation. <i>Nature</i> , 2014, 508, 517-520.	27.8	669
42	Landscape corridors can increase invasion by an exotic species and reduce diversity of native species. <i>Ecology</i> , 2014, 95, 2033-2039.	3.2	69
43	Landscape Corridors. , 2013, , 467-475.		4
44	Response to Comments on "Productivity Is a Poor Predictor of Plant Species Richness". <i>Science</i> , 2012, 335, 1441-1441.	12.6	30
45	Corridors promote fire via connectivity and edge effects. <i>Ecological Applications</i> , 2012, 22, 937-946.	3.8	17
46	Habitat corridors alter relative trophic position of fire ants. <i>Ecosphere</i> , 2012, 3, 1-9.	2.2	11
47	Landscape connectivity strengthens local-regional richness relationships in successional plant communities. <i>Ecology</i> , 2012, 93, 704-710.	3.2	27
48	Different evolutionary histories underlie congruent species richness gradients of birds and mammals. <i>Journal of Biogeography</i> , 2012, 39, 825-841.	3.0	84
49	Endemic plant communities on special soils: early victims or hardy survivors of climate change?. <i>Journal of Ecology</i> , 2012, 100, 1122-1130.	4.0	85
50	Local richness along gradients in the Siskiyou herb flora: R. H. Whittaker revisited. <i>Ecology</i> , 2011, 92, 108-120.	3.2	32
51	"Structured" beta diversity increases with climatic productivity in a classic dataset. <i>Ecosphere</i> , 2011, 2, art11.	2.2	27
52	Assessing positive and negative ecological effects of corridors. , 2011, , 475-504.		14
53	Land-use history, historical connectivity, and land management interact to determine longleaf pine woodland understory richness and composition. <i>Ecography</i> , 2011, 34, 257-266.	4.5	79
54	Productivity Is a Poor Predictor of Plant Species Richness. <i>Science</i> , 2011, 333, 1750-1753.	12.6	463

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55	Climate Change and Plant Communities on Unusual Soils. , 2011, , 358-381.		2
56	Niche conservatism as an emerging principle in ecology and conservation biology. Ecology Letters, 2010, 13, 1310-1324.	6.4	1,387
57	Ecological contingency in the effects of climatic warming on forest herb communities. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2010, 107, 19362-19367.	7.1	87
58	Climate change effects on an endemic rich edaphic flora: resurveying Robert H. Whittaker's Siskiyou sites (Oregon, USA). Ecology, 2010, 91, 3609-3619.	3.2	113
59	Phylogeny, niche conservatism and the latitudinal diversity gradient in mammals. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2010, 277, 2131-2138.	2.6	219
60	Landscape connectivity promotes plant biodiversity spillover into non-target habitats. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2009, 106, 9328-9332.	7.1	149
61	The movement ecology and dynamics of plant communities in fragmented landscapes. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2008, 105, 19078-19083.	7.1	150
62	The Effect of Burial Depth on Removal of Seeds of <i>Phytolacca americana</i> . Southeastern Naturalist, 2007, 6, 151-158.	0.4	6
63	No Quick Fixes: Adding Content about Women to Ecology Course Materials. Psychology of Women Quarterly, 2007, 31, 96-102.	2.0	6
64	Corridors Increase Plant Species Richness at Large Scales. Science, 2006, 313, 1284-1286.	12.6	273
65	Seed predation, not seed dispersal, explains the landscape-level abundance of an early-successional plant. Journal of Ecology, 2006, 94, 838-845.	4.0	110
66	Visibility matters: increasing knowledge of women's contributions to ecology. Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment, 2005, 3, 212-219.	4.0	43
67	Fungi-mediated mortality of seeds of two old-field plant species ¹ . Journal of the Torrey Botanical Society, 2005, 132, 613-617.	0.3	15
68	CORRIDORS CAUSE DIFFERENTIAL SEED PREDATION. , 2005, 15, 793-798.		47
69	SPATIAL HETEROGENEITY, NOT VISITATION BIAS, DOMINATES VARIATION IN HERBIVORY: REPLY. Ecology, 2004, 85, 2906-2910.	3.2	3
70	SPATIAL HETEROGENEITY, NOT VISITATION BIAS, DOMINATES VARIATION IN HERBIVORY. Ecology, 2003, 84, 2214-2221.	3.2	17
71	Corridors affect plants, animals, and their interactions in fragmented landscapes. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2002, 99, 12923-12926.	7.1	449
72	Litter removal reduces seed predation in restored prairies during times when seed predation would otherwise be high. Restoration Ecology, 0, , e13550.	2.9	2

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73	Leaf economics in a three-dimensional environment: Testing leaf trait responses in vascular epiphytes to land use, climate and tree zone. <i>Functional Ecology</i> , 0, , .	3.6	4