

Kristina J Anderson-Teixeira

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

74
papers

6,898
citations

87843

38
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79644

73
g-index

81
all docs

81
docs citations

81
times ranked

9600
citing authors

| # | ARTICLE | IF | CITATIONS |
|----|--|-----|-----------|
| 1 | Joint effects of climate, tree size, and year on annual tree growth derived from tree-ring records of ten globally distributed forests. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2022, 28, 245-266. | 4.2 | 46 |
| 2 | <i>allodb</i> : An R package for biomass estimation at globally distributed extratropical forest plots. <i>Methods in Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2022, 13, 330-338. | 2.2 | 11 |
| 3 | Effective forest-based climate change mitigation requires our best science. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2022, 28, 1200-1203. | 4.2 | 6 |
| 4 | Aboveground forest biomass varies across continents, ecological zones and successional stages: refined IPCC default values for tropical and subtropical forests. <i>Environmental Research Letters</i> , 2022, 17, 014047. | 2.2 | 21 |
| 5 | Demographic composition, not demographic diversity, predicts biomass and turnover across temperate and tropical forests. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2022, 28, 2895-2909. | 4.2 | 8 |
| 6 | Distribution of biomass dynamics in relation to tree size in forests across the world. <i>New Phytologist</i> , 2022, 234, 1664-1677. | 3.5 | 24 |
| 7 | Tree height and leaf drought tolerance traits shape growth responses across droughts in a temperate broadleaf forest. <i>New Phytologist</i> , 2021, 231, 601-616. | 3.5 | 63 |
| 8 | Long-Term Impacts of Invasive Insects and Pathogens on Composition, Biomass, and Diversity of Forests in Virginia's Blue Ridge Mountains. <i>Ecosystems</i> , 2021, 24, 89-105. | 1.6 | 12 |
| 9 | Integrating the evidence for a terrestrial carbon sink caused by increasing atmospheric CO ₂ . <i>New Phytologist</i> , 2021, 229, 2413-2445. | 3.5 | 286 |
| 10 | Patterns and mechanisms of spatial variation in tropical forest productivity, woody residence time, and biomass. <i>New Phytologist</i> , 2021, 229, 3065-3087. | 3.5 | 48 |
| 11 | ForestGEO: Understanding forest diversity and dynamics through a global observatory network. <i>Biological Conservation</i> , 2021, 253, 108907. | 1.9 | 122 |
| 12 | Leaf turgor loss point shapes local and regional distributions of evergreen but not deciduous tropical trees. <i>New Phytologist</i> , 2021, 230, 485-496. | 3.5 | 30 |
| 13 | A restructured and updated global soil respiration database (SRDB-V5). <i>Earth System Science Data</i> , 2021, 13, 255-267. | 3.7 | 42 |
| 14 | Global patterns of forest autotrophic carbon fluxes. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2021, 27, 2840-2855. | 4.2 | 18 |
| 15 | Carbon cycling in mature and regrowth forests globally. <i>Environmental Research Letters</i> , 2021, 16, 053009. | 2.2 | 41 |
| 16 | Consequences of spatial patterns for coexistence in species-rich plant communities. <i>Nature Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2021, 5, 965-973. | 3.4 | 24 |
| 17 | Chemical Similarity of Co-occurring Trees Decreases With Precipitation and Temperature in North American Forests. <i>Frontiers in Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2021, 9, . | 1.1 | 13 |
| 18 | Arbuscular mycorrhizal trees influence the latitudinal beta-diversity gradient of tree communities in forests worldwide. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2021, 12, 3137. | 5.8 | 28 |

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|----|--|------|-----------|
| 19 | Seasonality affects specialisation of a temperate forest herbivore community. <i>Oikos</i> , 2021, 130, 1450-1461. | 1.2 | 8 |
| 20 | Global transpiration data from sap flow measurements: the SAPFLUXNET database. <i>Earth System Science Data</i> , 2021, 13, 2607-2649. | 3.7 | 65 |
| 21 | Hydraulically vulnerable trees survive on deep water access during droughts in a tropical forest. <i>New Phytologist</i> , 2021, 231, 1798-1813. | 3.5 | 51 |
| 22 | Climatic Aridity Shapes Post-Fire Interactions between <i>Ceanothus</i> spp. and Douglas-Fir (<i>Pseudotsuga</i>) Tj ETQq0 0 0,rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf | 0.9 | 0 |
| 23 | Temporal population variability in local forest communities has mixed effects on tree species richness across a latitudinal gradient. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2020, 23, 160-171. | 3.0 | 11 |
| 24 | Vertical stratification of a temperate forest caterpillar community in eastern North America. <i>Oecologia</i> , 2020, 192, 501-514. | 0.9 | 12 |
| 25 | Spatial covariance of herbivorous and predatory guilds of forest canopy arthropods along a latitudinal gradient. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2020, 23, 1499-1510. | 3.0 | 12 |
| 26 | Mapping carbon accumulation potential from global natural forest regrowth. <i>Nature</i> , 2020, 585, 545-550. | 13.7 | 278 |
| 27 | Pervasive shifts in forest dynamics in a changing world. <i>Science</i> , 2020, 368, . | 6.0 | 576 |
| 28 | Protecting irrecoverable carbon in Earth's ecosystems. <i>Nature Climate Change</i> , 2020, 10, 287-295. | 8.1 | 159 |
| 29 | Direct and indirect effects of climate on richness drive the latitudinal diversity gradient in forest trees. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2019, 22, 245-255. | 3.0 | 92 |
| 30 | Alternative stable equilibria and critical thresholds created by fire regimes and plant responses in a fire-prone community. <i>Ecography</i> , 2019, 42, 55-66. | 2.1 | 28 |
| 31 | Estimating aboveground net biomass change for tropical and subtropical forests: Refinement of IPCC default rates using forest plot data. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2019, 25, 3609-3624. | 4.2 | 78 |
| 32 | Quantitative assessment of plant-arthropod interactions in forest canopies: A plot-based approach. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2019, 14, e0222119. | 1.1 | 20 |
| 33 | Precipitation mediates sap flux sensitivity to evaporative demand in the neotropics. <i>Oecologia</i> , 2019, 191, 519-530. | 0.9 | 14 |
| 34 | Growing season moisture drives interannual variation in woody productivity of a temperate deciduous forest. <i>New Phytologist</i> , 2019, 223, 1204-1216. | 3.5 | 21 |
| 35 | NO SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN TREE MORTALITY FOLLOWING CORING IN A TEMPERATE HARDWOOD FOREST. <i>Tree-Ring Research</i> , 2019, 75, 67. | 0.4 | 5 |
| 36 | ForC: a global database of forest carbon stocks and fluxes. <i>Ecology</i> , 2018, 99, 1507-1507. | 1.5 | 37 |

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|----|---|-----|-----------|
| 37 | Drivers and mechanisms of tree mortality in moist tropical forests. <i>New Phytologist</i> , 2018, 219, 851-869. | 3.5 | 341 |
| 38 | Ecological drivers of spatial community dissimilarity, species replacement and species nestedness across temperate forests. <i>Global Ecology and Biogeography</i> , 2018, 27, 581-592. | 2.7 | 48 |
| 39 | Disequilibrium of fire-prone forests sets the stage for a rapid decline in conifer dominance during the 21st century. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2018, 8, 6749. | 1.6 | 85 |
| 40 | Influences of fireâ€“vegetation feedbacks and postâ€“fire recovery rates on forest landscape vulnerability to altered fire regimes. <i>Journal of Ecology</i> , 2018, 106, 1925-1940. | 1.9 | 114 |
| 41 | Terrestrial LiDAR-derived non-destructive woody biomass estimates for 10 hardwood species in Virginia. <i>Data in Brief</i> , 2018, 19, 1560-1569. | 0.5 | 5 |
| 42 | Assessing terrestrial laser scanning for developing non-destructive biomass allometry. <i>Forest Ecology and Management</i> , 2018, 427, 217-229. | 1.4 | 69 |
| 43 | Prioritizing biodiversity and carbon. <i>Nature Climate Change</i> , 2018, 8, 667-668. | 8.1 | 6 |
| 44 | Global importance of largeâ€“diameter trees. <i>Global Ecology and Biogeography</i> , 2018, 27, 849-864. | 2.7 | 330 |
| 45 | Climate sensitive size-dependent survival in tropical trees. <i>Nature Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2018, 2, 1436-1442. | 3.4 | 41 |
| 46 | Body size shifts influence effects of increasing temperatures on ectotherm metabolism. <i>Global Ecology and Biogeography</i> , 2018, 27, 958-967. | 2.7 | 18 |
| 47 | Role of tree size in moist tropical forest carbon cycling and water deficit responses. <i>New Phytologist</i> , 2018, 219, 947-958. | 3.5 | 73 |
| 48 | Vulnerability to forest loss through altered postfire recovery dynamics in a warming climate in the Klamath Mountains. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2017, 23, 4117-4132. | 4.2 | 154 |
| 49 | Sapling growth rates reveal conspecific negative density dependence in a temperate forest. <i>Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2017, 7, 7661-7671. | 0.8 | 23 |
| 50 | Root volume distribution of maturing perennial grasses revealed by correcting for minirhizotron surface effects. <i>Plant and Soil</i> , 2017, 419, 391-404. | 1.8 | 17 |
| 51 | Tree Circumference Dynamics in Four Forests Characterized Using Automated Dendrometer Bands. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2016, 11, e0169020. | 1.1 | 25 |
| 52 | Carbon dynamics of mature and regrowth tropical forests derived from a pantropical database (<sc>T</sc>rop<sc>F</sc> or <sc>C</sc>â€“db). <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2016, 22, 1690-1709. | 4.2 | 85 |
| 53 | Traits of dominant tree species predict local scale variation in forest aboveground and topsoil carbon stocks. <i>Plant and Soil</i> , 2016, 409, 435-446. | 1.8 | 47 |
| 54 | Patterns of tree mortality in a temperate deciduous forest derived from a large forest dynamics plot. <i>Ecosphere</i> , 2016, 7, e01595. | 1.0 | 32 |

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|----|---|-----|-----------|
| 55 | Alteration of forest succession and carbon cycling under elevated CO ₂ . <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2016, 22, 351-363. | 4.2 | 30 |
| 56 | Larger trees suffer most during drought in forests worldwide. <i>Nature Plants</i> , 2015, 1, 15139. | 4.7 | 622 |
| 57 | Size-related scaling of tree form and function in a mixed-age forest. <i>Functional Ecology</i> , 2015, 29, 1587-1602. | 1.7 | 39 |
| 58 | CTFS ForestGEO: a worldwide network monitoring forests in an era of global change. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2015, 21, 528-549. | 4.2 | 473 |
| 59 | Role of arthropod communities in bioenergy crop litter decomposition. <i>Insect Science</i> , 2013, 20, 671-678. | 1.5 | 5 |
| 60 | Altered dynamics of forest recovery under a changing climate. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2013, 19, 2001-2021. | 4.2 | 246 |
| 61 | Water use efficiency of perennial and annual bioenergy crops in central Illinois. <i>Journal of Geophysical Research G: Biogeosciences</i> , 2013, 118, 581-589. | 1.3 | 71 |
| 62 | Altered Belowground Carbon Cycling Following Land-Use Change to Perennial Bioenergy Crops. <i>Ecosystems</i> , 2013, 16, 508-520. | 1.6 | 132 |
| 63 | Gap filling strategies and error in estimating annual soil respiration. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2013, 19, 1941-1952. | 4.2 | 54 |
| 64 | Reduced Nitrogen Losses after Conversion of Row Crop Agriculture to Perennial Biofuel Crops. <i>Journal of Environmental Quality</i> , 2013, 42, 219-228. | 1.0 | 171 |
| 65 | Predicting Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Soil Carbon from Changing Pasture to an Energy Crop. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e72019. | 1.1 | 30 |
| 66 | Biofuels on the landscape: Is "land sharing" preferable to "land sparing"? <i>Ecological Applications</i> , 2012, 22, 2035-2048. | 1.8 | 39 |
| 67 | Climate-regulation services of natural and agricultural ecoregions of the Americas. <i>Nature Climate Change</i> , 2012, 2, 177-181. | 8.1 | 165 |
| 68 | Ethanol from sugarcane in Brazil: a "midway" strategy for increasing ethanol production while maximizing environmental benefits. <i>GCB Bioenergy</i> , 2012, 4, 119-126. | 2.5 | 52 |
| 69 | The greenhouse gas value of ecosystems. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2011, 17, 425-438. | 4.2 | 60 |
| 70 | Differential responses of production and respiration to temperature and moisture drive the carbon balance across a climatic gradient in New Mexico. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2011, 17, 410-424. | 4.2 | 148 |
| 71 | Carbon exchange by establishing biofuel crops in Central Illinois. <i>Agriculture, Ecosystems and Environment</i> , 2011, 144, 319-329. | 2.5 | 115 |
| 72 | Life-cycle analysis and the ecology of biofuels. <i>Trends in Plant Science</i> , 2009, 14, 140-146. | 4.3 | 218 |

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|----|---|-----|-----------|
| 73 | Changes in soil organic carbon under biofuel crops. <i>GCB Bioenergy</i> , 2009, 1, 75-96. | 2.5 | 343 |
| 74 | Amplified temperature dependence in ecosystems developing on the lava flows of Mauna Loa, Hawai'i. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2008, 105, 228-233. | 3.3 | 40 |