

# Madhav Prakash Thakur

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/2120029/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

58  
papers

4,153  
citations

201674  
27  
h-index

138484  
58  
g-index

61  
all docs

61  
docs citations

61  
times ranked

5617  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Contrasting effects of soil microbial interactions on growthâ€“defence relationships between earlyâ€“ and midâ€“successional plant communities. <i>New Phytologist</i> , 2022, 233, 1345-1357.	7.3	22
2	Biodiversity promotes ecosystem functioning despite environmental change. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2022, 25, 555-569.	6.4	85
3	Foliar herbivory on plants creates soil legacy effects that impact future insect herbivore growth via changes in plant community biomass allocation. <i>Functional Ecology</i> , 2022, 36, 1047-1062.	3.6	3
4	Temperature-dependent trade-offs in maternal investments: An experimental test with two closely related soil microarthropods. <i>European Journal of Soil Biology</i> , 2022, 110, 103402.	3.2	3
5	Warming effects on grassland productivity depend on plant diversity. <i>Global Ecology and Biogeography</i> , 2022, 31, 588-598.	5.8	13
6	Phenological mismatches between above- and belowground plant responses to climate warming. <i>Nature Climate Change</i> , 2022, 12, 97-102.	18.8	49
7	Soil P availability and mycorrhizal type determine root exudation in sub-tropical forests. <i>Soil Biology and Biochemistry</i> , 2022, 171, 108722.	8.8	9
8	Biotic responses to climate extremes in terrestrial ecosystems. <i>IScience</i> , 2022, 25, 104559.	4.1	18
9	Resilience of rhizosphere microbial predators and their prey communities after an extreme heat event. <i>Functional Ecology</i> , 2021, 35, 216-225.	3.6	13
10	Invasive earthworms reduce chemical defense and increase herbivory and pathogen infection in native trees. <i>Journal of Ecology</i> , 2021, 109, 763-775.	4.0	8
11	Do Invasive Earthworms Affect the Functional Traits of Native Plants?. <i>Frontiers in Plant Science</i> , 2021, 12, 627573.	3.6	7
12	Earthworm invasion causes declines across soil fauna size classes and biodiversity facets in northern North American forests. <i>Oikos</i> , 2021, 130, 766-780.	2.7	21
13	Global data on earthworm abundance, biomass, diversity and corresponding environmental properties. <i>Scientific Data</i> , 2021, 8, 136.	5.3	29
14	The Tarnished Silver Lining of Extreme Climatic Events. <i>Trends in Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2021, 36, 384-385.	8.7	3
15	Plantâ€“Soil Feedbacks and Temporal Dynamics of Plant Diversityâ€“Productivity Relationships. <i>Trends in Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2021, 36, 651-661.	8.7	74
16	Disturbance regulates the densityâ€“bodyâ€“mass relationship of soil fauna. <i>Ecological Applications</i> , 2020, 30, e02019.	3.8	3
17	Towards an integrative understanding of soil biodiversity. <i>Biological Reviews</i> , 2020, 95, 350-364.	10.4	97
18	Soil chemistry turned upside down: a metaâ€“analysis of invasive earthworm effects on soil chemical properties. <i>Ecology</i> , 2020, 101, e02936.	3.2	49

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19	Climate change-mediated temperature extremes and insects: From outbreaks to breakdowns. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2020, 26, 6685-6701.	9.5	114
20	Soil predator loss alters aboveground stoichiometry in a native but not in a related range-expanding plant when exposed to periodic heat waves. <i>Soil Biology and Biochemistry</i> , 2020, 150, 107999.	8.8	5
21	Towards a General Understanding of Bacterial Interactions. <i>Trends in Microbiology</i> , 2020, 28, 783-785.	7.7	26
22	Climate Extremes, Rewilding, and the Role of Microhabitats. <i>One Earth</i> , 2020, 2, 506-509.	6.8	22
23	The role of predators in driving warming-prey diversity relationships: An invertebrate perspective. <i>Basic and Applied Ecology</i> , 2020, 47, 23-34.	2.7	5
24	Climate warming and trophic mismatches in terrestrial ecosystems: the green-brown imbalance hypothesis. <i>Biology Letters</i> , 2020, 16, 20190770.	2.3	26
25	Soil functional biodiversity and biological quality under threat: Intensive land use outweighs climate change. <i>Soil Biology and Biochemistry</i> , 2020, 147, 107847.	8.8	38
26	Microbial invasions in terrestrial ecosystems. <i>Nature Reviews Microbiology</i> , 2019, 17, 621-631.	28.6	74
27	Global distribution of earthworm diversity. <i>Science</i> , 2019, 366, 480-485.	12.6	248
28	Trophic Regulations of the Soil Microbiome. <i>Trends in Microbiology</i> , 2019, 27, 771-780.	7.7	232
29	Soil microbial, nematode, and enzymatic responses to elevated CO <sub>2</sub> , N fertilization, warming, and reduced precipitation. <i>Soil Biology and Biochemistry</i> , 2019, 135, 184-193.	8.8	64
30	Interactions between functionally diverse fungal mutualists inconsistently affect plant performance and competition. <i>Oikos</i> , 2019, 128, 1136-1146.	2.7	10
31	Earthworms modulate the effects of climate warming on the taxon richness of soil meso- and macrofauna in an agricultural system. <i>Agriculture, Ecosystems and Environment</i> , 2019, 278, 72-80.	5.3	23
32	Extensive grassland-use sustains high levels of soil biological activity, but does not alleviate detrimental climate change effects. <i>Advances in Ecological Research</i> , 2019, , 25-58.	2.7	44
33	Land use modulates the effects of climate change on density but not community composition of Collembola. <i>Soil Biology and Biochemistry</i> , 2019, 138, 107598.	8.8	22
34	A niche for ecosystem multifunctionality in global change research. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2019, 25, 763-774.	9.5	80
35	Reduced feeding activity of soil detritivores under warmer and drier conditions. <i>Nature Climate Change</i> , 2018, 8, 75-78.	18.8	117
36	Invasive earthworms erode soil biodiversity: A meta-analysis. <i>Journal of Animal Ecology</i> , 2018, 87, 162-172.	2.8	91

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37	Temperature effects on prey and basal resources exceed that of predators in an experimental community. <i>Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2018, 8, 12670-12680.	1.9	13
38	The Dark Side of Animal Phenology. <i>Trends in Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2018, 33, 898-901.	8.7	33
39	Root biomass and exudates link plant diversity with soil bacterial and fungal biomass. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2017, 7, 44641.	3.3	309
40	Warming magnifies predation and reduces prey coexistence in a model litter arthropod system. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2017, 284, 20162570.	2.6	55
41	Climate warming promotes species diversity, but with greater taxonomic redundancy, in complex environments. <i>Science Advances</i> , 2017, 3, e1700866.	10.3	50
42	Environmental Filtering, Niche Construction, and Trait Variability: The Missing Discussion. <i>Trends in Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2017, 32, 884-886.	8.7	43
43	Warming alters energetic structure and function but not resilience of soil food webs. <i>Nature Climate Change</i> , 2017, 7, 895-900.	18.8	75
44	Plant litter functional diversity effects on litter mass loss depend on the macro-detritivore community. <i>Pedobiologia</i> , 2017, 65, 29-42.	1.2	28
45	The unseen invaders: introduced earthworms as drivers of change in plant communities in North American forests (a meta-analysis). <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2017, 23, 1065-1074.	9.5	107
46	Plant diversity effects on grassland productivity are robust to both nutrient enrichment and drought. <i>Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2016, 371, 20150277.	4.0	169
47	Biodiversity–ecosystem function experiments reveal the mechanisms underlying the consequences of biodiversity change in real world ecosystems. <i>Journal of Vegetation Science</i> , 2016, 27, 1061-1070.	2.2	107
48	Effects of soil warming history on the performances of congeneric temperate and boreal herbaceous plant species and their associations with soil biota. <i>Journal of Plant Ecology</i> , 2016, , rtw066.	2.3	3
49	Cascading effects of belowground predators on plant communities are density-dependent. <i>Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2015, 5, 4300-4314.	1.9	20
50	Plant diversity drives soil microbial biomass carbon in grasslands irrespective of global environmental change factors. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2015, 21, 4076-4085.	9.5	134
51	Plant community composition determines the strength of top-down control in a soil food web motif. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2015, 5, 9134.	3.3	24
52	Biodiversity increases the resistance of ecosystem productivity to climate extremes. <i>Nature</i> , 2015, 526, 574-577.	27.8	1,032
53	Interactions between microbial-feeding and predatory soil fauna trigger N <sub>2</sub> O emissions. <i>Soil Biology and Biochemistry</i> , 2014, 70, 256-262.	8.8	29
54	Productivity affects the density–body mass relationship of soil fauna communities. <i>Soil Biology and Biochemistry</i> , 2014, 72, 203-211.	8.8	11

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55	Disturbanceâ€“diversity relationships for soil fauna are explained by faunal community biomass in a salt marsh. <i>Soil Biology and Biochemistry</i> , 2014, 78, 30-37.	8.8	18
56	Nematode community shifts in response to experimental warming and canopy conditions are associated with plant community changes in the temperate-boreal forest ecotone. <i>Oecologia</i> , 2014, 175, 713-723.	2.0	80
57	Some plants like it warmer: Increased growth of three selected invasive plant species in soils with a history of experimental warming. <i>Pedobiologia</i> , 2014, 57, 57-60.	1.2	11
58	Soil invertebrate fauna affect $\text{N}_2\text{O}$ emissions from soil. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2013, 19, 2814-2825.	9.5	54