Lindsay B Hutley

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

154	10,589	28242	38368
papers	citations	55 h-index	95 g-index

190	190	190	11750
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	The FLUXNET2015 dataset and the ONEFlux processing pipeline for eddy covariance data. Scientific Data, 2020, 7, 225.	2.4	646
2	Savanna Vegetation-Fire-Climate Relationships Differ Among Continents. Science, 2014, 343, 548-552.	6.0	500
3	Optimal stomatal behaviour around the world. Nature Climate Change, 2015, 5, 459-464.	8.1	397
4	Biological responses to the press and pulse of climate trends and extreme events. Nature Climate Change, 2018, 8, 579-587.	8.1	330
5	Testing the grass-fire cycle: alien grass invasion in the tropical savannas of northern Australia. Diversity and Distributions, 2003, 9, 169-176.	1.9	291
6	Scaling of potential evapotranspiration with MODIS data reproduces flux observations and catchment water balance observations across Australia. Journal of Hydrology, 2009, 369, 107-119.	2.3	216
7	Transpiration increases during the dry season: patterns of tree water use in eucalypt open-forests of northern Australia. Tree Physiology, 1999, 19, 591-597.	1.4	198
8	Savanna fires and their impact on net ecosystem productivity in North Australia. Global Change Biology, 2007, 13, 990-1004.	4.2	192
9	Control of atmospheric particles on diffuse radiation and terrestrial plant productivity. Progress in Physical Geography, 2012, 36, 209-237.	1.4	177
10	Spatial patterns and temporal dynamics in savanna vegetation phenology across the North Australian Tropical Transect. Remote Sensing of Environment, 2013, 139, 97-115.	4.6	176
11	Carbon balance of a tropical savanna of northern Australia. Oecologia, 2003, 137, 405-416.	0.9	159
12	An introduction to the Australian and New Zealand flux tower network â€“ OzFlux. Biogeosciences, 2016, 13, 5895-5916.	1.3	159
13	The 10 Australian ecosystems most vulnerable to tipping points. Biological Conservation, 2011, 144, 1472-1480.	1.9	158
14	Effect of landâ€use and landâ€cover change on mangrove blue carbon: A systematic review. Global Change Biology, 2019, 25, 4291-4302.	4.2	153
15	BIODIVERSITY RESEARCH: Turning up the heat: the impacts of Andropogon gayanus (gamba grass) invasion on fire behaviour in northern Australian savannas. Diversity and Distributions, 2010, 16, 854-861.	1.9	151
16	Evapotranspiration from Eucalypt open-forest savanna of Northern Australia. Functional Ecology, 2000, 14, 183-194.	1.7	150
17	Australian vegetated coastal ecosystems as global hotspots for climate change mitigation. Nature Communications, 2019, 10, 4313.	5.8	150
18	Water Balance of an Australian Subtropical Rainforest at Altitude: the Ecological and Physiological Significance of Intercepted Cloud and Fog. Australian Journal of Botany, 1997, 45, 311.	0.3	148

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	Effect of environmental conditions on the relationship between solarâ€induced fluorescence and gross primary productivity at an OzFlux grassland site. Journal of Geophysical Research G: Biogeosciences, 2017, 122, 716-733.	1.3	139
20	Climate control of terrestrial carbon exchange across biomes and continents. Environmental Research Letters, 2010, 5, 034007.	2.2	137
21	Using longâ€term water balances to parameterize surface conductances and calculate evaporation at 0.05Â° spatial resolution. Water Resources Research, 2010, 46, .	1.7	135
22	Fire impacts on surface heat, moisture and carbon fluxes from a tropical savanna in northern Australia. International Journal of Wildland Fire, 2003, 12, 333.	1.0	131
23	Daily and seasonal patterns of carbon and water fluxes above a north Australian savanna. Tree Physiology, 2001, 21, 977-988.	1.4	129
24	An optimality-based model of the coupled soil moisture and root dynamics. Hydrology and Earth System Sciences, 2008, 12, 913-932.	1.9	127
25	An optimalityâ€based model of the dynamic feedbacks between natural vegetation and the water balance. Water Resources Research, 2009, 45, .	1.7	127
26	Organic carbon burial and sources in soils of coastal mudflat and mangrove ecosystems. Catena, 2020, 187, 104414.	2.2	127
27	Invasive Andropogon gayanus (gamba grass) is an ecosystem transformer of nitrogen relations in Australian savanna. Ecological Applications, 2009, 19, 1546-1560.	1.8	123
28	A sub-continental scale living laboratory: Spatial patterns of savanna vegetation over a rainfall gradient in northern Australia. Agricultural and Forest Meteorology, 2011, 151, 1417-1428.	1.9	123
29	The global distribution of leaf chlorophyll content. Remote Sensing of Environment, 2020, 236, 111479.	4.6	122
30	On the temporal upscaling of evapotranspiration from instantaneous remote sensing measurements to 8-day mean daily-sums. Agricultural and Forest Meteorology, 2012, 152, 212-222.	1.9	121
31	CO2 evasion along streams driven by groundwater inputs and geomorphic controls. Nature Geoscience, 2018, 11, 813-818.	5.4	109
32	Dry season conditions determine wet season water use in the wet-tropical savannas of northern Australia. Tree Physiology, 2000, 20, 1219-1226.	1.4	102
33	Photosynthetic physiology of eucalypts along a sub-continental rainfall gradient in northern Australia. Agricultural and Forest Meteorology, 2011, 151, 1462-1470.	1.9	101
34	Evaluation of Collections 4 and 5 of the MODIS Gross Primary Productivity product and algorithm improvement at a tropical savanna site in northern Australia. Remote Sensing of Environment, 2009, 113, 1808-1822.	4.6	100
35	Composition, leaf area index and standing biomass of eucalypt open forests near Darwin in the Northern Territory, Australia. Australian Journal of Botany, 2000, 48, 629.	0.3	99
36	Viewpoint: Assessing the carbon sequestration potential of mesic savannas in the Northern Territory, Australia: approaches, uncertainties and potential impacts of fire. Functional Plant Biology, 2004, 31, 415.	1.1	88

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37	Fire in Australian savannas: from leaf to landscape. Global Change Biology, 2015, 21, 62-81.	4.2	88
38	Monsoonal influences on evapotranspiration of savanna vegetation of northern Australia. Oecologia, 2001, 126, 434-443.	0.9	87
39	Mangrove blue carbon stocks and dynamics are controlled by hydrogeomorphic settings and landâ€use change. Global Change Biology, 2020, 26, 3028-3039.	4.2	80
40	Foliar Uptake of Water by Wet Leaves of Sloanea woollsii, an Australian Subtropical Rainforest Tree. Australian Journal of Botany, 1995, 43, 157.	0.3	78
41	Root biomass and root fractal analyses of an open Eucalyptus forest in a savanna of north Australia. Australian Journal of Botany, 2002, 50, 31.	0.3	75
42	Allometry for estimating aboveground tree biomass in tropical and subtropical eucalypt woodlands: towards general predictive equations. Australian Journal of Botany, 2005, 53, 607.	0.3	75
43	Seasonal variation and fire effects on CH4, N2O and CO2 exchange in savanna soils of northern Australia. Agricultural and Forest Meteorology, 2011, 151, 1440-1452.	1.9	75
44	Reviews and syntheses: Australian vegetation phenology: new insights from satellite remote sensing and digital repeat photography. Biogeosciences, 2016, 13, 5085-5102.	1.3	75
45	Stem and leaf gas exchange and their responses to fire in a north Australian tropical savanna. Plant, Cell and Environment, 2006, 29, 632-646.	2.8	73
46	The Australian SuperSite Network: A continental, long-term terrestrial ecosystem observatory. Science of the Total Environment, 2016, 568, 1263-1274.	3.9	70
47	The utility of the eddy covariance techniques as a tool in carbon accounting: tropical savanna as a case study. Australian Journal of Botany, 2005, 53, 663.	0.3	69
48	Exploring the link between clouds, radiation, and canopy productivity of tropical savannas. Agricultural and Forest Meteorology, 2013, 182-183, 304-313.	1.9	69
49	The SMAP Level 4 Carbon Product for Monitoring Ecosystem Landâ€“Atmosphere CO₂ Exchange. IEEE Transactions on Geoscience and Remote Sensing, 2017, 55, 6517-6532.	2.7	69
50	Patterns and processes of carbon, water and energy cycles across northern Australian landscapes: From point to region. Agricultural and Forest Meteorology, 2011, 151, 1409-1416.	1.9	67
51	Stable Isotopes Reveal the Contribution of Corticular Photosynthesis to Growth in Branches of Eucalyptus miniata. Plant Physiology, 2011, 155, 515-523.	2.3	64
52	Upscaling latent heat flux for thermal remote sensing studies: Comparison of alternative approaches and correction of bias. Journal of Hydrology, 2012, 468-469, 35-46.	2.3	64
53	Seasonal patterns of soil carbon dioxide efflux from a wet-dry tropical savanna of northern Australia. Australian Journal of Botany, 2002, 50, 43.	0.3	60
54	A test of the optimality approach to modelling canopy properties and CO2uptake by natural vegetation. Plant, Cell and Environment, 2007, 30, 1586-1598.	2.8	60

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55	Is productivity of mesic savannas light limited or water limited? Results of a simulation study. Global Change Biology, 2011, 17, 3130-3149.	4.2	60
56	The estimation of carbon budgets of frequently burnt tree stands in savannas of northern Australia, using allometric analysis and isotopic discrimination. Australian Journal of Botany, 2005, 53, 621.	0.3	58
57	Andropogon gayanus (Gamba Grass) Invasion Increases Fire-mediated Nitrogen Losses in the Tropical Savannas of Northern Australia. Ecosystems, 2008, 11, 77-88.	1.6	57
58	Modelling the potential for prescribed burning to mitigate carbon emissions from wildfires in fire-prone forests of Australia. International Journal of Wildland Fire, 2012, 21, 629.	1.0	57
59	Documenting improvement in leaf area index estimates from MODIS using hemispherical photos for Australian savannas. Agricultural and Forest Meteorology, 2011, 151, 1453-1461.	1.9	56
60	Parameterization of an ecosystem light-use-efficiency model for predicting savanna GPP using MODIS EVI. Remote Sensing of Environment, 2014, 154, 253-271.	4.6	56
61	Seasonal patterns of fine-root productivity and turnover in a tropical savanna of northern Australia. Journal of Tropical Ecology, 2004, 20, 221-224.	0.5	53
62	Carbon dioxide fluxes dominate the greenhouse gas exchanges of a seasonal wetland in the wetâ€“dry tropics of northern Australia. Agricultural and Forest Meteorology, 2013, 182-183, 239-247.	1.9	53
63	SPECIALâ€”Savanna Patterns of Energy and Carbon Integrated across the Landscape. Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society, 2011, 92, 1467-1485.	1.7	52
64	Termite mounds mitigate half of termite methane emissions. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2018, 115, 13306-13311.	3.3	51
65	Phenology Dynamics of Dryland Ecosystems Along the North Australian Tropical Transect Revealed by Satellite Solarâ€‐induced Chlorophyll Fluorescence. Geophysical Research Letters, 2019, 46, 5294-5302.	1.5	51
66	Living on the edge: A continentalâ€scale assessment of forest vulnerability to drought. Global Change Biology, 2021, 27, 3620-3641.	4.2	50
67	Environmental controls on the spatial variability of savanna productivity in the Northern Territory, Australia. Agricultural and Forest Meteorology, 2011, 151, 1429-1439.	1.9	49
68	Climate change and longâ€term fire management impacts on <scp>A</scp>ustralian savannas. New Phytologist, 2015, 205, 1211-1226.	3.5	49
69	Land use change and the impact on greenhouse gas exchange in north Australian savanna soils. Biogeosciences, 2012, 9, 423-437.	1.3	48
70	Carbon uptake and water use in woodlands and forests in southern Australia during an extreme heat wave event in the â€œAngry Summerâ€•of 2012/2013. Biogeosciences, 2016, 13, 5947-5964.	1.3	48
71	Community structure dynamics and carbon stock change of rehabilitated mangrove forests in Sulawesi, Indonesia. Ecological Applications, 2019, 29, e01810.	1.8	47
72	Effects of Canopy Cover and Ground Disturbance on Establishment of an Invasive Grass in an Australia Savanna¹. Biotropica, 2005, 37, 25-31.	0.8	45

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73	Challenges and opportunities in land surface modelling of savanna ecosystems. Biogeosciences, 2017, 14, 4711-4732.	1.3	45
74	Characterizing vegetation cover in global savannas with an annual foliage clumping index derived from the MODIS BRDF product. Remote Sensing of Environment, 2011, 115, 2008-2024.	4.6	44
75	Evaluation of the remote-sensing-based DIFFUSE model for estimating photosynthesis of vegetation. Remote Sensing of Environment, 2014, 155, 349-365.	4.6	43
76	A canopy-scale test of the optimal water-use hypothesis. Plant, Cell and Environment, 2007, 31, 071030013314002-???.	2.8	42
77	Hydroperiod, soil moisture and bioturbation are critical drivers of greenhouse gas fluxes and vary as a function of landuse change in mangroves of Sulawesi, Indonesia. Science of the Total Environment, 2019, 654, 365-377.	3.9	40
78	Humans, megafauna and environmental change in tropical Australia. Journal of Quaternary Science, 2013, 28, 439-452.	1.1	38
79	Impacts of an extreme cyclone event on landscape-scale savanna fire, productivity and greenhouse gas emissions. Environmental Research Letters, 2013, 8, 045023.	2.2	37
80	Variation in vegetative water use in the savannas of the North Australian Tropical Transect. Journal of Vegetation Science, 2002, 13, 413-418.	1.1	35
81	The contribution of trees and grasses to productivity of an Australian tropical savanna. Biogeosciences, 2016, 13, 2387-2403.	1.3	35
82	Groundwaterâ€Derived DIC and Carbonate Buffering Enhance Fluvial CO₂ Evasion in Two Australian Tropical Rivers. Journal of Geophysical Research G: Biogeosciences, 2019, 124, 312-327.	1.3	34
83	Spectral analysis of fire severity in north Australian tropical savannas. Remote Sensing of Environment, 2013, 136, 56-65.	4.6	33
84	The relationships between termite mound CH₄/CO₂ emissions and internal concentration ratios are species specific. Biogeosciences, 2013, 10, 2229-2240.	1.3	33
85	Resource-use efficiency explains grassy weed invasion in a low-resource savanna in north Australia. Frontiers in Plant Science, 2015, 6, 560.	1.7	33
86	A model inter-comparison study to examine limiting factors in modelling Australian tropical savannas. Biogeosciences, 2016, 13, 3245-3265.	1.3	32
87	Coupling carbon allocation with leaf and root phenology predicts treeâ€“grass partitioning along a savanna rainfall gradient. Biogeosciences, 2016, 13, 761-779.	1.3	32
88	Soil organic carbon content at a range of north Australian tropical savannas with contrasting site histories. Plant and Soil, 2005, 268, 161-171.	1.8	31
89	Local boundary-layer development over burnt and unburnt tropical savanna: an observational study. Boundary-Layer Meteorology, 2007, 124, 291-304.	1.2	31
90	Managing Sources and Sinks of Greenhouse Gases in Australiaâ€™s Rangelands and Tropical Savannas. Rangeland Ecology and Management, 2010, 63, 137-146.	1.1	31

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91	Response of savanna gross primary productivity to interannual variability in rainfall. Progress in Physical Geography, 2013, 37, 642-663.	1.4	31
92	The Importance of Termites to the CH4 Balance of a Tropical Savanna Woodland of Northern Australia. Ecosystems, 2011, 14, 698-709.	1.6	30
93	MODIS vegetation products as proxies of photosynthetic potential along a gradient of meteorologically and biologically driven ecosystem productivity. Biogeosciences, 2016, 13, 5587-5608.	1.3	30
94	Diurnal and seasonal variations in CH4 flux from termite mounds in tropical savannas of the Northern Territory, Australia. Agricultural and Forest Meteorology, 2011, 151, 1471-1479.	1.9	29
95	Prospects for improving savanna biophysical models by using multiple-constraints model-data assimilation methods. Australian Journal of Botany, 2005, 53, 689.	0.3	28
96	Treeâ€“grass phenology information improves light use efficiency modelling of gross primary productivity for an Australian tropical savanna. Biogeosciences, 2017, 14, 111-129.	1.3	28
97	Technical note: DynamicÂINtegrated Gap-filling and partitioning for OzFlux (DINGO). Biogeosciences, 2017, 14, 1457-1460.	1.3	28
98	Estimating the full greenhouse gas emissions offset potential and profile between rehabilitating and established mangroves. Science of the Total Environment, 2019, 665, 419-431.	3.9	28
99	A comparison of tree water use in two contiguous vegetation communities of the seasonally dry tropics of northern Australia: the importance of site water budget to tree hydraulics. Australian Journal of Botany, 2007, 55, 700.	0.3	27
100	Savanna. , 2008, , 3143-3154.		27
101	Estimating landscapeâ€scale vegetation carbon stocks using airborne multiâ€frequency polarimetric synthetic aperture radar (SAR) in the savannahs of north Australia. International Journal of Remote Sensing, 2009, 30, 1141-1159.	1.3	27
102	Intrinsic climate dependency of ecosystem light and water-use-efficiencies across Australian biomes. Environmental Research Letters, 2014, 9, 104002.	2.2	27
103	An Australian blue carbon method to estimate climate change mitigation benefits of coastal wetland restoration. Restoration Ecology, 2023, 31, .	1.4	25
104	Photosynthesis and water-use efficiency of seedlings from northern Australian monsoon forest, savanna and swamp habitats grown in a common garden. Functional Plant Biology, 2010, 37, 1050.	1.1	24
105	Seasonal, interannual and decadal drivers of tree and grass productivity in an Australian tropical savanna. Global Change Biology, 2018, 24, 2530-2544.	4.2	24
106	Carbon cycling in a mountain ash forest: Analysis of below ground respiration. Agricultural and Forest Meteorology, 2007, 147, 58-70.	1.9	22
107	Termite mound emissions of CH4 and CO2 are primarily determined by seasonal changes in termite biomass and behaviour. Oecologia, 2011, 167, 525-534.	0.9	22
108	N₂O, NO, N₂ and CO₂ emissions from tropical savanna and grassland of northern Australia: an incubation experiment with intact soil cores. Biogeosciences, 2014, 11, 6047-6065.	1.3	22

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109	Influence of the 2015â€“2016 El NiÃ±o on the record-breaking mangrove dieback along northern Australia coast. Scientific Reports, 2021, 11, 20411.	1.6	22
110	Monitoring the Distribution and Dynamics of an Invasive Grass in Tropical Savanna Using Airborne LiDAR. Remote Sensing, 2015, 7, 5117-5132.	1.8	21
111	Natural abundance (Î´15N) indicates shifts in nitrogen relations of woody taxa along a savannaâ€“woodland continental rainfall gradient. Oecologia, 2015, 178, 297-308.	0.9	21
112	High greenhouse gas emissions mitigation benefits from mangrove rehabilitation in Sulawesi, Indonesia. Ecosystem Services, 2019, 40, 101035.	2.3	21
113	Inverse Determination of the Influence of Fire on Vegetation Carbon Turnover in the Pantropics. Global Biogeochemical Cycles, 2018, 32, 1776-1789.	1.9	19
114	Spatiotemporal partitioning of savanna plant functional type productivity along NATT. Remote Sensing of Environment, 2020, 246, 111855.	4.6	19
115	An analysis of the surface energy budget above the world's tallest angiosperm forest. Agricultural and Forest Meteorology, 2012, 166-167, 23-31.	1.9	18
116	Vulnerability of native savanna trees and exoticKhaya senegalensisto seasonal drought. Tree Physiology, 2015, 35, 783-791.	1.4	18
117	Technical note: Rapid image-based field methods improve the quantification of termite mound structures and greenhouse-gas fluxes. Biogeosciences, 2018, 15, 3731-3742.	1.3	18
118	Tracerâ€Aided Modeling in the Lowâ€Relief, Wetâ€Dry Tropics Suggests Water Ages and DOC Export Are Driven by Seasonal Wetlands and Deep Groundwater. Water Resources Research, 2020, 56, e2019WR026175.	1.7	18
119	Carbon and water exchange of the world's tallest angiosperm forest. Agricultural and Forest Meteorology, 2013, 182-183, 215-224.	1.9	17
120	Holocene savanna dynamics in the seasonal tropics of northern Australia. Review of Palaeobotany and Palynology, 2019, 267, 17-31.	0.8	17
121	Stem diameter growth rates in a fireâ€prone savanna correlate with photosynthetic rate and branchâ€scale biomass allocation, but not specific leaf area. Austral Ecology, 2019, 44, 339-350.	0.7	17
122	Net landscape carbon balance of a tropical savanna: Relative importance of fire and aquatic export in offsetting terrestrial production. Global Change Biology, 2020, 26, 5899-5913.	4.2	17
123	Exploring the Variability of Tropical Savanna Tree Structural Allometry with Terrestrial Laser Scanning. Remote Sensing, 2020, 12, 3893.	1.8	17
124	Impact of an extreme monsoon on CO2 and CH4 fluxes from mangrove soils of the Ayeyarwady Delta, Myanmar. Science of the Total Environment, 2021, 760, 143422.	3.9	17
125	Quantifying the relative importance of greenhouse gas emissions from current and future savanna land use change across northern Australia. Biogeosciences, 2016, 13, 6285-6303.	1.3	16
126	Alkalinity Production Coupled to Pyrite Formation Represents an Unaccounted Blue Carbon Sink. Global Biogeochemical Cycles, 2021, 35, e2020GB006785.	1.9	16

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127	Impacts of fire on forest age and runoff in mountain ash forests â€" RETRACTED. Functional Plant Biology, 2008, 35, 483.	1.1	16
128	Invasive Andropogon gayanus (Gamba grass) alters litter decomposition and nitrogen fluxes in an Australian tropical savanna. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 11705.	1.6	15
129	Carbon, water and energy fluxes in agricultural systems of Australia and New Zealand. Agricultural and Forest Meteorology, 2020, 287, 107934.	1.9	15
130	Seasonal Shift From Biogenic to Geogenic Fluvial Carbon Caused by Changing Water Sources in the Wetâ€Dry Tropics. Journal of Geophysical Research G: Biogeosciences, 2020, 125, e2019JG005384.	1.3	15
131	Identifying the â€˜savannaâ€™ signature in lacustrine sediments in northern Australia. Quaternary Science Reviews, 2019, 203, 233-247.	1.4	14
132	Vegetation over the last glacial maximum at Girraween Lagoon, monsoonal northern Australia. Quaternary Research, 2021, 102, 39-52.	1.0	14
133	Processes and Factors Driving Change in Mangrove Forests: An Evaluation Based on the Mass Dieback Event in Australiaâ€™s Gulf of Carpentaria. Ecological Studies, 2021, , 221-264.	0.4	14
134	Disturbance and Climatic Drivers of Carbon Dynamics of a North Australian Tropical Savanna. , 2010, , 57-75.		14
135	Bridge to the future: Important lessons from 20Âyears of ecosystem observations made by the OzFlux network. Global Change Biology, 2022, 28, 3489-3514.	4.2	14
136	Responses of LAI to rainfall explain contrasting sensitivities to carbon uptake between forest and non-forest ecosystems in Australia. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 11720.	1.6	12
137	Assessing the relationship between fire and grazing on soil characteristics and mite communities in a semi-arid savanna of northern Australia. Pedobiologia, 2011, 54, 195-200.	0.5	11
138	Exotic grass invasion alters microsite conditions limiting woody recruitment potential in an Australian savanna. Scientific Reports, 2018, 8, 6628.	1.6	11
139	Gross primary productivity and water use efficiency are increasing in a high rainfall tropical savanna. Global Change Biology, 2022, 28, 2360-2380.	4.2	11
140	Deuterium depletion in xylem water and soil isotopic effects complicate the assessment of riparian tree water sources in the seasonal tropics. Ecohydrology, 2022, 15, .	1.1	10
141	Changes in body fluids of the cocooning fossorial frog Cyclorana australis in a seasonally dry environment. Comparative Biochemistry and Physiology Part A, Molecular & Integrative Physiology, 2011, 160, 348-354.	0.8	8
142	Savanna. , 2019, , 623-633.		8
143	Environmental challenges in a near-pristine mangrove estuary facing rapid urban and industrial development: Darwin Harbour, Northern Australia. Regional Studies in Marine Science, 2019, 25, 100438.	0.4	8
144	Preface: OzFlux: a network for the study of ecosystem carbon and water dynamics across Australia and New Zealand. Biogeosciences, 2018, 15, 349-352.	1.3	7

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145	Land transformation in tropical savannas preferentially decomposes newly added biomass, whether C₃ or C₄ derived. Ecological Applications, 2020, 30, e02192.	1.8	6
146	Effect of elevated magnesium sulfate on two riparian tree species potentially impacted by mine site contamination. Scientific Reports, 2020, 10, 2880.	1.6	4
147	Nitrogen concentration and physical properties are key drivers of woody tissue respiration. Annals of Botany, 2022, 129, 633-646.	1.4	4
148	Does maximization of net carbon profit enable the prediction of vegetation behaviour in savanna sites along a precipitation gradient?. Hydrology and Earth System Sciences, 2022, 26, 525-550.	1.9	3
149	Corrigendum to: Seasonal patterns of soil carbon dioxide efflux from a wetÂ¿dry tropical savanna of northern Australia. Australian Journal of Botany, 2002, 50, 373.	0.3	2
150	Community Structure Dynamics and Carbon Stock Change of Rehabilitated Mangrove Forests in Sulawesi, Indonesia. Bulletin of the Ecological Society of America, 2019, 100, e01478.	0.2	2
151	Influence of modifications (from AoB2015 to v0.5) in the Vegetation Optimality Model. Geoscientific Model Development, 2022, 15, 883-900.	1.3	2
152	Soil carbon density can increase when Australian savanna is converted to pasture, but may not change under intense cropping systems. Agriculture, Ecosystems and Environment, 2021, 319, 107527.	2.5	1
153	Belowground competition and growth of juvenile trees in a long-unburnt Australian savanna. Forest Ecology and Management, 2021, 491, 119141.	1.4	0
154	Savanna fires and their impact on net ecosystem productivity in North Australia. Global Change Biology, 2007, .	4.2	0