

Brian J Wilsey

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

102
papers

8,601
citations

76196

40
h-index

46693

89
g-index

103
all docs

103
docs citations

103
times ranked

9522
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Restoration in the face of changing climate: importance of persistence, priority effects, and species diversity. <i>Restoration Ecology</i> , 2021, 29, e13132.	1.4	39
2	Exotic species drive patterns of plant species diversity in 93 restored tallgrass prairies. <i>Ecological Applications</i> , 2021, 31, e2252.	1.8	19
3	Long-term, amplified responses of soil organic carbon to nitrogen addition worldwide. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2021, 27, 1170-1180.	4.2	111
4	Biotic homogenization destabilizes ecosystem functioning by decreasing spatial asynchrony. <i>Ecology</i> , 2021, 102, e03332.	1.5	74
5	The effect of long-term CO ₂ enrichment on carbon and nitrogen content of roots and soil of natural pastureland. <i>Folia Oecologica</i> , 2021, 48, 180-190.	0.4	0
6	Soil depth and grassland origin cooperatively shape microbial community co-occurrence and function. <i>Ecosphere</i> , 2020, 11, e02973.	1.0	41
7	Ragweed and sagebrush pollen can distinguish between vegetation types at broad spatial scales. <i>Ecosphere</i> , 2020, 11, e03120.	1.0	0
8	Temporal stability of grassland metacommunities is regulated more by community functional traits than species diversity. <i>Ecosphere</i> , 2020, 11, e03178.	1.0	11
9	Lower soil carbon stocks in exotic vs. native grasslands are driven by carbonate losses. <i>Ecology</i> , 2020, 101, e03039.	1.5	9
10	Spectrally derived values of community leaf dry matter content link shifts in grassland composition with change in biomass production. <i>Remote Sensing in Ecology and Conservation</i> , 2020, 6, 344-353.	2.2	13
11	Monarch butterfly host plant (milkweed <i>Asclepias</i> spp.) abundance varies by habitat type across 98 prairies. <i>Restoration Ecology</i> , 2019, 27, 1274-1281.	1.4	12
12	Mycorrhizal colonization and its relationship with plant performance differs between exotic and native grassland plant species. <i>Biological Invasions</i> , 2019, 21, 1981-1991.	1.2	12
13	Spectral Heterogeneity Predicts Local-Scale Gamma and Beta Diversity of Mesic Grasslands. <i>Remote Sensing</i> , 2019, 11, 458.	1.8	11
14	Priority effects are affected by precipitation variability and are stronger in exotic than native grassland species. <i>Plant Ecology</i> , 2018, 219, 429-439.	0.7	16
15	Variability in community productivity mediates effects of vegetation attributes. <i>Functional Ecology</i> , 2018, 32, 1410-1419.	1.7	9
16	Phenology differences between native and novel exotic-dominated grasslands rival the effects of climate change. <i>Journal of Applied Ecology</i> , 2018, 55, 863-873.	1.9	24
17	Microbial community structure and functions differ between native and novel (exotic-dominated) grassland ecosystems in an 8-year experiment. <i>Plant and Soil</i> , 2018, 432, 359-372.	1.8	22
18	Reversal of nitrogen-induced species diversity declines mediated by change in dominant grass and litter. <i>Oecologia</i> , 2018, 188, 921-929.	0.9	17

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19	Multiple facets of biodiversity drive the diversity–stability relationship. <i>Nature Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2018, 2, 1579-1587.	3.4	296
20	The Biology of Grasslands. , 2018, , .		43
21	Species composition but not diversity explains recovery from the 2011 drought in Texas grasslands. <i>Ecosphere</i> , 2017, 8, e01704.	1.0	20
22	Diversity-dependent temporal divergence of ecosystem functioning in experimental ecosystems. <i>Nature Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2017, 1, 1639-1642.	3.4	95
23	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.	1.8	169
24	Biotic Regulation of CO2 Uptake—Climate Responses: Links to Vegetation Properties. <i>Ecosystems</i> , 2016, 19, 1376-1385.	1.6	6
25	Impacts of grazing by different large herbivores in grassland depend on plant species diversity. <i>Journal of Applied Ecology</i> , 2015, 52, 1053-1062.	1.9	145
26	Plant invasions differentially affected by diversity and dominant species in native– and exotic–dominated grasslands. <i>Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2015, 5, 5662-5670.	0.8	8
27	Top–down control of rare species abundances by native ungulates in a grassland restoration. <i>Restoration Ecology</i> , 2015, 23, 465-472.	1.4	23
28	Phenology and temporal niche overlap differ between novel, exotic- and native-dominated grasslands for plants, but not for pollinators. <i>Biological Invasions</i> , 2015, 17, 2633-2644.	1.2	3
29	Differences in beta diversity between exotic and native grasslands vary with scale along a latitudinal gradient. <i>Ecology</i> , 2015, 96, 1042-1051.	1.5	26
30	Exotic grassland species have stronger priority effects than natives regardless of whether they are cultivated or wild genotypes. <i>New Phytologist</i> , 2015, 205, 928-937.	3.5	57
31	Biodiversity increases the resistance of ecosystem productivity to climate extremes. <i>Nature</i> , 2015, 526, 574-577.	13.7	1,032
32	Invaded grassland communities have altered stability–maintenance mechanisms but equal stability compared to native communities. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2014, 17, 92-100.	3.0	53
33	Biodiversity, photosynthetic mode, and ecosystem services differ between native and novel ecosystems. <i>Oecologia</i> , 2014, 175, 687-697.	0.9	35
34	Impacts of climate change drivers on C4 grassland productivity: scaling driver effects through the plant community. <i>Journal of Experimental Botany</i> , 2014, 65, 3415-3424.	2.4	30
35	Native-species seed additions do not shift restored prairie plant communities from exotic to native states. <i>Basic and Applied Ecology</i> , 2014, 15, 297-304.	1.2	24
36	Is community persistence related to diversity? A test with prairie species in a long-term experiment. <i>Basic and Applied Ecology</i> , 2013, 14, 199-207.	1.2	18

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37	Biodiversity simultaneously enhances the production and stability of community biomass, but the effects are independent. <i>Ecology</i> , 2013, 94, 1697-1707.	1.5	146
38	Simple plant traits explain functional group diversity decline in novel grassland communities of Texas. <i>Plant Ecology</i> , 2013, 214, 231-241.	0.7	9
39	Predicting ecosystem stability from community composition and biodiversity. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2013, 16, 617-625.	3.0	251
40	Plant functional traits improve diversity-based predictions of temporal stability of grassland productivity. <i>Oikos</i> , 2013, 122, 1275-1282.	1.2	79
41	Do priority effects benefit invasive plants more than native plants? An experiment with six grassland species. <i>Biological Invasions</i> , 2012, 14, 2617-2624.	1.2	100
42	Assembly history alters alpha and beta diversity, exotic-native proportions and functioning of restored prairie plant communities. <i>Journal of Applied Ecology</i> , 2012, 49, 1436-1445.	1.9	89
43	Grazing and an invasive grass confound spatial pattern of exotic and native grassland plant species richness. <i>Basic and Applied Ecology</i> , 2012, 13, 654-662.	1.2	24
44	Initial species pattern affects invasion resistance in experimental grassland plots. <i>Journal of Vegetation Science</i> , 2012, 23, 4-12.	1.1	29
45	Biodiversity, phenology and temporal niche differences between native- and novel exotic-dominated grasslands. <i>Perspectives in Plant Ecology, Evolution and Systematics</i> , 2011, 13, 265-276.	1.1	83
46	High plant diversity is needed to maintain ecosystem services. <i>Nature</i> , 2011, 477, 199-202.	13.7	1,195
47	Rapid biodiversity declines in both ungrazed and intensely grazed exotic grasslands. <i>Plant Ecology</i> , 2011, 212, 1663-1674.	0.7	22
48	Increasing native, but not exotic, biodiversity increases aboveground productivity in ungrazed and intensely grazed grasslands. <i>Oecologia</i> , 2011, 165, 771-781.	0.9	46
49	Diverse perennial crop mixtures sustain higher productivity over time based on ecological complementarity. <i>Renewable Agriculture and Food Systems</i> , 2011, 26, 317-327.	0.8	78
50	<i>Melilotus officinalis</i> (yellow sweetclover) causes large changes in community and ecosystem processes in both the presence and absence of a cover crop. <i>Biological Invasions</i> , 2010, 12, 65-76.	1.2	10
51	Productivity and Subordinate Species Response to Dominant Grass Species and Seed Source during Restoration. <i>Restoration Ecology</i> , 2010, 18, 628-637.	1.4	41
52	Seeding Method Influences Warm-season Grass Abundance and Distribution but not Local Diversity in Grassland Restoration. <i>Restoration Ecology</i> , 2010, 18, 344-353.	1.4	12
53	Experimental manipulation of soil depth alters species richness and co-occurrence in restored tallgrass prairie. <i>Journal of Ecology</i> , 2010, 98, 117-125.	1.9	46
54	An empirical comparison of beta diversity indices in establishing prairies. <i>Ecology</i> , 2010, 91, 1984-1988.	1.5	19

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55	Species interaction mechanisms maintain grassland plant species diversity. <i>Ecology</i> , 2009, 90, 1821-1830.	1.5	43
56	The relationship between productivity and multiple aspects of biodiversity in six grassland communities. <i>Biodiversity and Conservation</i> , 2009, 18, 91-104.	1.2	37
57	Biodiversity and tallgrass prairie decomposition: the relative importance of species identity, evenness, richness, and micro-topography. <i>Plant Ecology</i> , 2009, 201, 639-649.	0.7	23
58	Biodiversity maintenance mechanisms differ between native and novel exotic-dominated communities. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2009, 12, 432-442.	3.0	81
59	Biodiversity, productivity and the temporal stability of productivity: patterns and processes. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2009, 12, 443-451.	3.0	393
60	Modes of Crown Vetch Invasion and Persistence. <i>American Midland Naturalist</i> , 2009, 161, 232-242.	0.2	4
61	Biodiversity and tallgrass prairie decomposition: the relative importance of species identity, evenness, richness, and micro-topography. , 2009, , 275-285.		0
62	Grassland Plant Composition Alters Vehicular Disturbance Effects in Kansas, USA. <i>Environmental Management</i> , 2008, 41, 676-684.	1.2	14
63	Diversity-productivity relationships in two ecologically realistic rarity-extinction scenarios. <i>Oikos</i> , 2008, 117, 996-1005.	1.2	35
64	The Impact of Seeding Method on Diversity and Plant Distribution in Two Restored Grasslands. <i>Restoration Ecology</i> , 2008, 18, 311-321.	1.4	22
65	Crop Species Diversity Affects Productivity and Weed Suppression in Perennial Polycultures under Two Management Strategies. <i>Crop Science</i> , 2008, 48, 331-342.	0.8	133
66	Evenness-invasibility relationships differ between two extinction scenarios in tallgrass prairie. <i>Oikos</i> , 2007, 116, 87-98.	1.2	38
67	Dominant species constrain effects of species diversity on temporal variability in biomass production of tallgrass prairie. <i>Oikos</i> , 2007, 116, 2044-2052.	1.2	141
68	Species abundances influence the net biodiversity effect in mixtures of two plant species. <i>Basic and Applied Ecology</i> , 2007, 8, 209-218.	1.2	14
69	Species richness and evenness respond in a different manner to propagule density in developing prairie microcosm communities. <i>Plant Ecology</i> , 2007, 190, 259-273.	0.7	98
70	Early-successional plants regulate grassland productivity and species composition: a removal experiment. <i>Oikos</i> , 2006, 113, 287-295.	1.2	30
71	Assessing grassland restoration success: relative roles of seed additions and native ungulate activities. <i>Journal of Applied Ecology</i> , 2006, 43, 1098-1109.	1.9	109
72	Aboveground productivity and root-shoot allocation differ between native and introduced grass species. <i>Oecologia</i> , 2006, 150, 300-309.	0.9	114

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73	Patterns of Plant Species Diversity in Remnant and Restored Tallgrass Prairies. <i>Restoration Ecology</i> , 2005, 13, 480-487.	1.4	139
74	Predicting Plant Extinction Based on Species-Area Curves in Prairie Fragments with High Beta Richness. <i>Conservation Biology</i> , 2005, 19, 1835-1841.	2.4	46
75	An assessment of grassland restoration success using species diversity components. <i>Journal of Applied Ecology</i> , 2005, 42, 327-336.	1.9	163
76	RELATIONSHIPS AMONG INDICES SUGGEST THAT RICHNESS IS AN INCOMPLETE SURROGATE FOR GRASSLAND BIODIVERSITY. <i>Ecology</i> , 2005, 86, 1178-1184.	1.5	231
77	Importance of species replication in understanding plant invasions into North American grasslands. , 2005, , 61-75.		3
78	REALISTICALLY LOW SPECIES EVENNESS DOES NOT ALTER GRASSLAND SPECIES-RICHNESSâ€™PRODUCTIVITY RELATIONSHIPS. <i>Ecology</i> , 2004, 85, 2693-2700.	1.5	130
79	Do species evenness and plant density influence the magnitude of selection and complementarity effects in annual plant species mixtures?. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2003, 6, 248-256.	3.0	123
80	EFFECTS OF SEED ADDITIONS AND GRAZING HISTORY ON DIVERSITY AND PRODUCTIVITY OF SUBHUMID GRASSLANDS. <i>Ecology</i> , 2003, 84, 920-931.	1.5	85
81	Tropical pasture carbon cycling: relationships between C source/sink strength, above-ground biomass and grazing. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2002, 5, 367-376.	3.0	70
82	Reductions in grassland species evenness increase dicot seedling invasion and spittle bug infestation. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2002, 5, 676-684.	3.0	159
83	Title is missing!. <i>Plant Ecology</i> , 2002, 159, 15-22.	0.7	35
84	Empirical Relationships between Species Richness, Evenness, and Proportional Diversity. <i>American Naturalist</i> , 2001, 158, 286-299.	1.0	435
85	Effects of Elevated CO2 on the Response of <i>Phleum pratense</i> and <i>Poa pratensis</i> to Aboveground Defoliation and Rootâ€™Feeding Nematodes. <i>International Journal of Plant Sciences</i> , 2001, 162, 1275-1282.	0.6	14
86	Effects of Resource Availability on Carbon Allocation and Developmental Instability in Cloned Birch Seedlings. <i>International Journal of Plant Sciences</i> , 2000, 161, 119-125.	0.6	25
87	BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEM FUNCTIONING: IMPORTANCE OF SPECIES EVENNESS IN AN OLD FIELD. <i>Ecology</i> , 2000, 81, 887-892.	1.5	322
88	BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEM FUNCTIONING: IMPORTANCE OF SPECIES EVENNESS IN AN OLD FIELD. , 2000, 81, 887.		3
89	The effect of water level management on the soils and vegetation of two coastal Louisiana marshes. <i>Wetlands Ecology and Management</i> , 1999, 7, 193-218.	0.7	13
90	LEAF FLUCTUATING ASYMMETRY INCREASES WITH HYBRIDIZATION AND ELEVATION IN TREE-LINE BIRCHES. <i>Ecology</i> , 1998, 79, 2092-2099.	1.5	90

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91	Temporally Variable Rainfall Does Not Limit Yields of Serengeti Grasses. <i>Oikos</i> , 1998, 81, 463.	1.2	39
92	Effects of Elevated CO ₂ and Defoliation on Grasses: A Comparative Ecosystem Approach. , 1997, 7, 844.		23
93	EFFECTS OF ELEVATED CO ₂ AND DEFOLIATION ON GRASSES: A COMPARATIVE ECOSYSTEM APPROACH. , 1997, 7, 844-853.		26
94	Urea additions and defoliation affect plant responses to elevated CO ₂ in a C ₃ grass from Yellowstone National Park. <i>Oecologia</i> , 1996, 108, 321-327.	0.9	23
95	Plant Responses to Elevated Atmospheric CO ₂ among Terrestrial Biomes. <i>Oikos</i> , 1996, 76, 201.	1.2	21
96	Variation in use of green flushes following burns among African ungulate species: the importance of body size. <i>African Journal of Ecology</i> , 1996, 34, 32-38.	0.4	72
97	Causes for vegetation dieback in a Louisiana salt marsh: A bioassay approach. <i>Aquatic Botany</i> , 1995, 51, 281-289.	0.8	47
98	Grazing of <i>Panicum amarum</i> in a Louisiana barrier island dune plant community: Management implications for dune restoration projects. <i>Ocean and Coastal Management</i> , 1994, 23, 213-224.	2.0	35
99	Will increases in atmospheric CO ₂ affect regrowth following grazing in C ₄ grasses from tropical grasslands? A test with <i>Sporobolus kentrophyllus</i> . <i>Oecologia</i> , 1994, 99, 141-144.	0.9	31
100	Effects of increased elevation and macro- and micronutrient additions on <i>Spartina alterniflora</i> transplant success in salt-marsh dieback areas in Louisiana. <i>Environmental Management</i> , 1992, 16, 505-511.	1.2	39
101	Variation in nutria diets in selected freshwater forested wetlands of Louisiana. <i>Wetlands</i> , 1991, 11, 263-278.	0.7	22
102	The relationship between produced water discharges, and plant biomass and species composition, in three Louisiana marshes. <i>Oil and Chemical Pollution</i> , 1990, 7, 317-335.	0.1	6