å»ºå½¹ æœ±

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

90 papers	4,321 citations	87888 38 h-index	118850 62 g-index
90 all docs	90 docs citations	90 times ranked	4169 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Soil organic carbon stocks in China and changes from 1980s to 2000s. Global Change Biology, 2007, 13, 1989-2007.	9.5	324
2	Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) levels this century will alter the protein, micronutrients, and vitamin content of rice grains with potential health consequences for the poorest rice-dependent countries. Science Advances, 2018, 4, eaaq1012.	10.3	267
3	Impact of biochar application on nitrogen nutrition of rice, greenhouse-gas emissions and soil organic carbon dynamics in two paddy soils of China. Plant and Soil, 2013, 370, 527-540.	3.7	187
4	Physiological and Biochemical Changes Imposed by CeO₂ Nanoparticles on Wheat: A Life Cycle Field Study. Environmental Science & Technology, 2015, 49, 11884-11893.	10.0	164
5	Differential responses in two varieties of winter wheat to elevated ozone concentration under fully open-air field conditions. Global Change Biology, 2011, 17, 580-591.	9.5	159
6	The impact of free-air CO2 enrichment (FACE) and nitrogen supply on grain quality of rice. Field Crops Research, 2007, 102, 128-140.	5.1	145
7	Longâ€Term Field Fertilization Significantly Alters Community Structure of Ammoniaâ€Oxidizing Bacteria rather than Archaea in a Paddy Soil. Soil Science Society of America Journal, 2011, 75, 1431-1439.	2.2	121
8	Impact of elevated ozone concentration on yield of four Chinese rice cultivars under fully open-air field conditions. Agriculture, Ecosystems and Environment, 2009, 131, 178-184.	5.3	117
9	Effects of elevated ozone concentration on yield of four Chinese cultivars of winter wheat under fully open-air field conditions. Global Change Biology, 2011, 17, 2697-2706.	9.5	116
10	Seasonal changes in the effects of freeâ€air CO₂ enrichment (FACE) on growth, morphology and physiology of rice root at three levels of nitrogen fertilization. Global Change Biology, 2008, 14, 1844-1853.	9.5	107
11	Effects of organic matter incorporation on nitrous oxide emissions from rice-wheat rotation ecosystems in China. Plant and Soil, 2010, 327, 315-330.	3.7	100
12	Elevated CO₂ Levels Affects the Concentrations of Copper and Cadmium in Crops Grown in Soil Contaminated with Heavy Metals under Fully Open-Air Field Conditions. Environmental Science & Technology, 2011, 45, 6997-7003.	10.0	94
13	The impact of free-air CO2 enrichment (FACE) and N supply on yield formation of rice crops with large panicle. Field Crops Research, 2006, 98, 141-150.	5.1	91
14	Seasonal changes in the effects of free-air CO2 enrichment (FACE) on dry matter production and distribution of rice (Oryza sativa L.). Field Crops Research, 2006, 98, 12-19.	5.1	87
15	Differential effects of ozone on photosynthesis of winter wheat among cultivars depend on antioxidative enzymes rather than stomatal conductance. Science of the Total Environment, 2016, 572, 404-411.	8.0	82
16	Yield formation of CO2-enriched hybrid rice cultivar Shanyou 63 under fully open-air field conditions. Field Crops Research, 2008, 108, 93-100.	5.1	81
17	Nitrogen-regulated effects of free-air CO2 enrichment on methane emissions from paddy rice fields. Global Change Biology, 2006, 12, 1717-1732.	9.5	77
18	Do all leaf photosynthesis parameters of rice acclimate to elevated <scp>CO</scp>₂, elevated temperature, and their combination, in <scp>FACE</scp> environments?. Global Change Biology, 2018, 24, 1685-1707.	9.5	68

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	Yield formation of CO2-enriched inter-subspecific hybrid rice cultivar Liangyoupeijiu under fully open-air field condition in a warm sub-tropical climate. Agriculture, Ecosystems and Environment, 2009, 129, 193-200.	5.3	64
20	Response of soil, leaf endosphere and phyllosphere bacterial communities to elevated CO2 and soil temperature in a rice paddy. Plant and Soil, 2015, 392, 27-44.	3.7	58
21	Elevated CO2 levels modify TiO2 nanoparticle effects on rice and soil microbial communities. Science of the Total Environment, 2017, 578, 408-416.	8.0	58
22	Effects of elevated CO2and N fertilization on CH4emissions from paddy rice fields. Global Biogeochemical Cycles, 2004, 18, n/a-n/a.	4.9	57
23	Biochemical and molecular characteristics of leaf photosynthesis and relative seed yield of two contrasting rice cultivars in response to elevated [CO 2]. Journal of Experimental Botany, 2014, 65, 6049-6056.	4.8	56
24	Carbon footprint of rice production under biochar amendment â€“ a case study in a Chinese rice cropping system. GCB Bioenergy, 2016, 8, 148-159.	5.6	54
25	Elevated CO2 accelerates flag leaf senescence in wheat due to ear photosynthesis which causes greater ear nitrogen sink capacity and ear carbon sink limitation. Functional Plant Biology, 2009, 36, 291.	2.1	52
26	Characteristics of multiple-year nitrous oxide emissions from conventional vegetable fields in southeastern China. Journal of Geophysical Research, 2011, 116, .	3.3	50
27	Response of rice yield and yield components to elevated [CO2]: A synthesis of updated data from FACE experiments. European Journal of Agronomy, 2020, 112, 125961.	4.1	50
28	Quantifying net ecosystem carbon dioxide exchange of a shortâ€plant cropland with intermittent chamber measurements. Global Biogeochemical Cycles, 2008, 22, .	4.9	49
29	The impact of elevated <scp>CO₂</scp> and temperature on grain quality of rice grown under openâ€air field conditions. Journal of the Science of Food and Agriculture, 2016, 96, 3658-3667.	3.5	49
30	Impacts of Mo application on biological nitrogen fixation and diazotrophic communities in a flooded rice-soil system. Science of the Total Environment, 2019, 649, 686-694.	8.0	49
31	Responses of rice and winter wheat to free-air CO2 enrichment (China FACE) at rice/wheat rotation system. Plant and Soil, 2007, 294, 137-146.	3.7	47
32	Elevated CO2 cannot compensate for japonica grain yield losses under increasing air temperature because of the decrease in spikelet density. European Journal of Agronomy, 2018, 99, 21-29.	4.1	45
33	Seasonal changes in the effects of free-air CO2 enrichment (FACE) on nitrogen (N) uptake and utilization of rice at three levels of N fertilization. Field Crops Research, 2007, 100, 189-199.	5.1	44
34	Annual emissions of nitrous oxide and nitric oxide from rice-wheat rotation and vegetable fields: a case study in the Tai-Lake region, China. Plant and Soil, 2012, 360, 37-53.	3.7	44
35	An indica rice genotype showed a similar yield enhancement to that of hybrid rice under free air carbon dioxide enrichment. Scientific Reports, 2015, 5, 12719.	3.3	43
36	The contrasting responses of soil microorganisms in two rice cultivars to elevated ground-level ozone. Environmental Pollution, 2015, 197, 195-202.	7.5	43

#	Article	IF	Citations
37	Causes of variation among rice models in yield response to CO2 examined with Free-Air CO2 Enrichment and growth chamber experiments. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 14858.	3.3	41
38	Comparison of crop yield sensitivity to ozone between openâ€top chamber and freeâ€air experiments. Global Change Biology, 2018, 24, 2231-2238.	9.5	41
39	Distinct fungal successional trajectories following wildfire between soil horizons in a coldâ€temperate forest. New Phytologist, 2020, 227, 572-587.	7.3	41
40	Greenhouse gas fluxes and NO release from a Chinese subtropical riceâ€winter wheat rotation system under nitrogen fertilizer management. Journal of Geophysical Research G: Biogeosciences, 2013, 118, 623-638.	3.0	40
41	CO2 mitigation potential in farmland of China by altering current organic matter amendment pattern. Science China Earth Sciences, 2010, 53, 1351-1357.	5.2	38
42	Effect of elevated atmospheric CO2 concentration on soil and root respiration in winter wheat by using a respiration partitioning chamber. Plant and Soil, 2007, 299, 237-249.	3.7	34
43	Investigations on spikelet formation in hybrid rice as affected by elevated tropospheric ozone concentration in China. Agriculture, Ecosystems and Environment, 2012, 150, 63-71.	5.3	33
44	Polystyrene microplastics alleviate the effects of sulfamethazine on soil microbial communities at different CO2 concentrations. Journal of Hazardous Materials, 2021, 413, 125286.	12.4	30
45	Elevated atmospheric [<scp>CO</scp>₂] stimulates sugar accumulation and cellulose degradation rates of rice straw. GCB Bioenergy, 2016, 8, 579-587.	5.6	29
46	Elevated CO2 effects on nutrient competition between a C3 crop (Oryza sativa L.) and a C4 weed (Echinochloa crusgalli L.). Nutrient Cycling in Agroecosystems, 2011, 89, 93-104.	2.2	26
47	Apoplastic antioxidant enzyme responses to chronic free-air ozone exposure in two different ozone-sensitive wheat cultivars. Plant Physiology and Biochemistry, 2014, 82, 183-193.	5.8	26
48	Response of leaf endophytic bacterial community to elevated CO2 at different growth stages of rice plant. Frontiers in Microbiology, 2015, 6, 855.	3.5	26
49	Seed vigor of contrasting rice cultivars in response to elevated carbon dioxide. Field Crops Research, 2015, 178, 63-68.	5.1	26
50	Large losses of ammonium-nitrogen from a rice ecosystem under elevated CO ₂. Science Advances, 2020, 6, .	10.3	26
51	Divergent responses of methanogenic archaeal communities in two rice cultivars to elevated ground-level O3. Environmental Pollution, 2016, 213, 127-134.	7.5	25
52	Effects of elevated ground-level ozone on paddy soil bacterial community and assembly mechanisms across four years. Science of the Total Environment, 2019, 654, 505-513.	8.0	25
53	Effect of Nitrogen Supply on Carbon Dioxideâ€“Induced Changes in Competition between Rice and Barnyardgrass (Echinochloa crus-galli). Weed Science, 2008, 56, 66-71.	1.5	24
54	Field experiments and model simulation based evaluation of rice yield response to projected climate change in Southeastern China. Science of the Total Environment, 2021, 761, 143206.	8.0	23

#	Article	IF	Citations
55	Nitric oxide emissions from rice-wheat rotation fields in eastern China: effect of fertilization, soil water content, and crop residue. Plant and Soil, 2010, 336, 87-98.	3.7	21
56	Free-air CO2 enrichment (FACE) enhances the biodiversity of purple phototrophic bacteria in flooded paddy soil. Plant and Soil, 2009, 324, 317-328.	3.7	19
57	Diurnal variation of apoplastic ascorbate in winter wheat leaves in relation to ozone detoxification. Environmental Pollution, 2015, 207, 413-419.	7.5	19
58	Divergent Responses of the Diazotrophic Microbiome to Elevated CO2 in Two Rice Cultivars. Frontiers in Microbiology, 2018, 9, 1139.	3.5	19
59	Elevated atmospheric CO₂ reduces yieldâ€scaled N₂O fluxes from subtropical rice systems: Six siteâ€years field experiments. Global Change Biology, 2021, 27, 327-339.	9.5	19
60	Ag, Ta, Ru, and Ir enrichment in surface soil: Evidence for land pollution of heavy metal from atmospheric deposition. Global Biogeochemical Cycles, 2004, 18, n/a-n/a.	4.9	18
61	Soil microbial residue dynamics after 3-year elevated O3 exposure are plant species-specific. Plant and Soil, 2014, 376, 139-149.	3.7	18
62	Elevated ozone increases nitrifying and denitrifying enzyme activities in the rhizosphere of wheat after 5Âyears of fumigation. Plant and Soil, 2015, 392, 279-288.	3.7	18
63	Ozone exposure- and flux-based response relationships with photosynthesis of winter wheat under fully open air condition. Science of the Total Environment, 2018, 619-620, 1538-1544.	8.0	18
64	The potential role of sucrose transport gene expression in the photosynthetic and yield response of rice cultivars to future CO 2 concentration. Physiologia Plantarum, 2020, 168, 218-226.	5.2	18
65	Influences of free-air CO2 enrichment (FACE), nitrogen fertilizer and crop residue incorporation on CH4 emissions from irrigated rice fields. Nutrient Cycling in Agroecosystems, 2012, 93, 373-385.	2.2	17
66	Elevated CO2 does not necessarily enhance greenhouse gas emissions from rice paddies. Science of the Total Environment, 2022, 810, 152363.	8.0	17
67	Plantâ€mediated effects of elevated CO₂ and rice cultivars on soil carbon dynamics in a paddy soil. New Phytologist, 2020, 225, 2368-2379.	7.3	16
68	A fast chemical oxidation method for predicting the long-term mineralization of biochar in soils. Science of the Total Environment, 2020, 718, 137390.	8.0	16
69	A phototrophy-driven microbial food web in a rice soil. Journal of Soils and Sediments, 2011, 11, 301-311.	3.0	15
70	Ozone pollution influences soil carbon and nitrogen sequestration and aggregate composition in paddy soils. Plant and Soil, 2014, 380, 305-313.	3.7	15
71	How do elevated atmosphere CO2 and temperature alter the physiochemical properties of starch granules and rice taste?. Science of the Total Environment, 2021, 766, 142592.	8.0	15
72	Responses of rice growth to copper stress under free-air CO2 enrichment (FACE). Science Bulletin, 2007, 52, 2636-2641.	1.7	13

#	Article	IF	Citations
73	Modeling methane emissions from paddy rice fields under elevated atmospheric carbon dioxide conditions. Advances in Atmospheric Sciences, 2010, 27, 100-114.	4.3	13
74	Effects of tillage during the nonwaterlogged period on nitrous oxide and nitric oxide emissions in typical Chinese riceâ€wheat rotation ecosystems. Journal of Geophysical Research, 2010, 115, .	3.3	13
75	Elevated CO2 concentration modifies the effects of organic fertilizer substitution on rice yield and soil ARGs. Science of the Total Environment, 2021, 754, 141898.	8.0	12
76	Responses of rice qualitative characteristics to elevated carbon dioxide and higher temperature: implications for global nutrition. Journal of the Science of Food and Agriculture, 2021, 101, 3854-3861.	3.5	12
77	Influence of the environmental behavior and ecological effect of cropland heavy metal contaminants by CO2 enrichment in atmosphere. Diqiu Huaxue, 2006, 25, 212-212.	0.5	11
78	Improvements of the ozone dose response functions for predicting the yield loss of wheat due to elevated ozone. J Agricultural Meteorology, 2011, 67, 21-32.	1.5	11
79	Elevated CO2-induced changes in cytokinin and nitrogen metabolism are associated with different responses in the panicle architecture of two contrasting rice genotypes. Plant Growth Regulation, 2019, 89, 119-129.	3.4	11
80	Alterations in Source-Sink Relations Affect Rice Yield Response to Elevated CO2: A Free-Air CO2 Enrichment Study. Frontiers in Plant Science, 2021, 12, 700159.	3.6	11
81	Effects of free-air CO2 enrichment (FACE) and nitrogen (N) supply on N uptake and utilization of indica and japonica cultivars (Oryza sativa L.). Ecological Processes, 2020, 9, .	3.9	11
82	Influence of rice cultivars on soil bacterial microbiome under elevated carbon dioxide. Journal of Soils and Sediments, 2019, 19, 2485-2495.	3.0	8
83	Elevated atmospheric CO2 reduces CH4 and N2O emissions under two contrasting rice cultivars from a subtropical paddy field in China. Pedosphere, 2022, 32, 707-717.	4.0	8
84	Identification of Formateâ€Metabolizing Bacteria in Paddy Soil by DNAâ€Based Stable Isotope Probing. Soil Science Society of America Journal, 2012, 76, 121-129.	2.2	6
85	Different responses of transgenic Bt rice and conventional rice to elevated ozone concentration. Environmental Science and Pollution Research, 2017, 24, 8352-8362.	5.3	6
86	Leaf characteristics of rice cultivars with a stronger yield response to projected increases in <scp>CO₂</scp> concentration. Physiologia Plantarum, 2021, 171, 416-423.	5.2	6
87	Elevated CO2 levels alleviated toxicity of ZnO nanoparticles to rice and soil bacteria. Science of the Total Environment, 2022, 804, 149822.	8.0	6
88	Elevated CO2 accelerates polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon accumulation in a paddy soil grown with rice. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0196439.	2.5	4
89	Changes in microelement availability in a paddy field exposed to long-term atmospheric CO2 enrichment. Journal of Soils and Sediments, 2020, 20, 2439-2445.	3.0	4
90	Impact of Elevated CO2 and Reducing the Source-Sink Ratio by Partial Defoliation on Rice Grain Quality â€“ A 3-Year Free-Air CO2 Enrichment Study. Frontiers in Plant Science, 2021, 12, 788104.	3.6	4