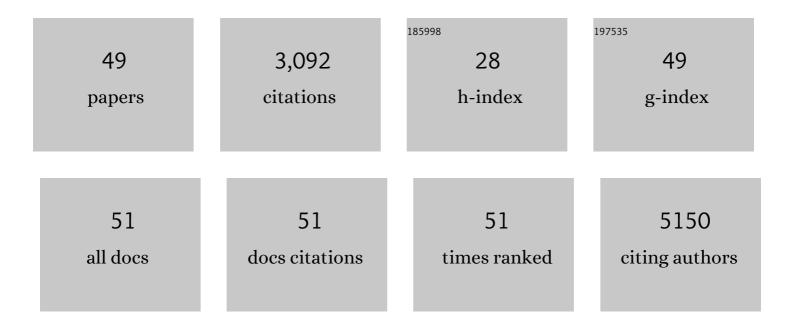
Lucy M Rowland

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/2765587/publications.pdf Version: 2024-02-01



#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Biome Awareness Disparity is BAD for tropical ecosystem conservation and restoration. Journal of Applied Ecology, 2022, 59, 1967-1975.	1.9	38
2	Variation of nonâ€structural carbohydrates across the fast–slow continuum in Amazon Forest canopy trees. Functional Ecology, 2022, 36, 341-355.	1.7	9
3	Mapping native and non-native vegetation in the Brazilian Cerrado using freely available satellite products. Scientific Reports, 2022, 12, 1588.	1.6	13
4	Abandoned pastures and restored savannas have distinct patterns of plant–soil feedback and nutrient cycling compared with native Brazilian savannas. Journal of Applied Ecology, 2022, 59, 1863-1873.	1.9	2
5	Differential nutrient limitation and tree height control leaf physiology, supporting niche partitioning in tropical dipterocarp forests. Functional Ecology, 2022, 36, 2084-2103.	1.7	12
6	Divergence of hydraulic traits among tropical forest trees across topographic and vertical environment gradients in Borneo. New Phytologist, 2022, 235, 2183-2198.	3.5	12
7	Plant traits controlling growth change in response to a drier climate. New Phytologist, 2021, 229, 1363-1374.	3.5	26
8	Using the Pneumatic method to estimate embolism resistance in species with long vessels: A commentary on the article "A comparison of five methods to assess embolism resistance in trees― Forest Ecology and Management, 2021, 479, 118547.	1.4	13
9	The response of carbon assimilation and storage to longâ€ŧerm drought in tropical trees is dependent on light availability. Functional Ecology, 2021, 35, 43-53.	1.7	14
10	New insights into large tropical tree mass and structure from direct harvest and terrestrial lidar. Royal Society Open Science, 2021, 8, 201458.	1.1	21
11	Hard times for high expectations from hydraulics: predicting droughtâ€induced forest mortality at landscape scales remains a challenge. New Phytologist, 2021, 230, 1685-1687.	3.5	15
12	Improvement of modeling plant responses to low soil moisture in JULESvn4.9 and evaluation against flux tower measurements. Geoscientific Model Development, 2021, 14, 3269-3294.	1.3	15
13	Global transpiration data from sap flow measurements: the SAPFLUXNET database. Earth System Science Data, 2021, 13, 2607-2649.	3.7	65
14	Inoculum origin and soil legacy can shape plant–soil feedback outcomes for tropical grassland restoration. Restoration Ecology, 2021, 29, e13455.	1.4	9
15	The Pneumatron: An automated pneumatic apparatus for estimating xylem vulnerability to embolism at high temporal resolution. Plant, Cell and Environment, 2020, 43, 131-142.	2.8	33
16	Stomatal optimization based on xylem hydraulics (SOX) improves land surface model simulation of vegetation responses to climate. New Phytologist, 2020, 226, 1622-1637.	3.5	95
17	Tropical forest and peatland conservation in Indonesia: Challenges and directions. People and Nature, 2020, 2, 4-28.	1.7	74
18	Small tropical forest trees have a greater capacity to adjust carbon metabolism to longâ€ŧerm drought than large canopy trees. Plant, Cell and Environment, 2020, 43, 2380-2393.	2.8	22

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19	Amazonia trees have limited capacity to acclimate plant hydraulic properties in response to longâ€ŧerm drought. Global Change Biology, 2020, 26, 3569-3584.	4.2	56
20	The impact of a simple representation of non-structural carbohydrates on the simulated response of tropical forests to drought. Biogeosciences, 2020, 17, 3589-3612.	1.3	24
21	Editorial special issue: plant-soil interactions in the Amazon rainforest. Plant and Soil, 2020, 450, 1-9.	1.8	4
22	Leaf economics and plant hydraulics drive leaf : wood area ratios. New Phytologist, 2019, 224, 1544-1556.	3.5	77
23	Foliar water uptake in Amazonian trees: Evidence and consequences. Global Change Biology, 2019, 25, 2678-2690.	4.2	45
24	Drought stress and tree size determine stem <scp>CO</scp> ₂ efflux in a tropical forest. New Phytologist, 2018, 218, 1393-1405.	3.5	26
25	Shock and stabilisation following longâ€ŧerm drought in tropical forest from 15 years of litterfall dynamics. Journal of Ecology, 2018, 106, 1673-1682.	1.9	26
26	Xylem hydraulic safety and construction costs determine tropical tree growth. Plant, Cell and Environment, 2018, 41, 548-562.	2.8	70
27	Stand dynamics modulate water cycling and mortality risk in droughted tropical forest. Global Change Biology, 2018, 24, 249-258.	4.2	39
28	New insights into the variability of the tropical land carbon cycle from the El Niño of 2015/2016. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2018, 373, 20170298.	1.8	21
29	ENSO Drives interannual variation of forest woody growth across the tropics. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2018, 373, 20170410.	1.8	41
30	Short-term effects of drought on tropical forest do not fully predict impacts of repeated or long-term drought: gas exchange versus growth. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2018, 373, 20170311.	1.8	30
31	Modelling tropical forest responses to drought and El Niño with a stomatal optimization model based on xylem hydraulics. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2018, 373, 20170315.	1.8	69
32	Tropical savannas and dry forests. Current Biology, 2018, 28, R541-R545.	1.8	138
33	Scaling leaf respiration with nitrogen and phosphorus in tropical forests across two continents. New Phytologist, 2017, 214, 1064-1077.	3.5	30
34	Biogeographic distributions of neotropical trees reflect their directly measured drought tolerances. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 8334.	1.6	51
35	Plant Structure-Function Relationships and Woody Tissue Respiration: Upscaling to Forests from Laser-Derived Measurements. Advances in Photosynthesis and Respiration, 2017, , 89-105.	1.0	12
36	Linking hydraulic traits to tropical forest function in a size-structured and trait-driven model (TFSÂv.1-Hydro). Geoscientific Model Development, 2016, 9, 4227-4255.	1.3	211

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
37	Climate seasonality limits leaf carbon assimilation and wood productivity in tropical forests. Biogeosciences, 2016, 13, 2537-2562.	1.3	108
38	Plasticity in leafâ€level water relations of tropical rainforest trees in response to experimental drought. New Phytologist, 2016, 211, 477-488.	3.5	62
39	When a Tree Dies in the Forest: Scaling Climate-Driven Tree Mortality to Ecosystem Water and Carbon Fluxes. Ecosystems, 2016, 19, 1133-1147.	1.6	73
40	Limited acclimation in leaf anatomy to experimental drought in tropical rainforest trees. Tree Physiology, 2016, 36, 1550-1561.	1.4	27
41	Seasonal trends of Amazonian rainforest phenology, net primary productivity, and carbon allocation. Global Biogeochemical Cycles, 2016, 30, 700-715.	1.9	43
42	After more than a decade of soil moisture deficit, tropical rainforest trees maintain photosynthetic capacity, despite increased leaf respiration. Global Change Biology, 2015, 21, 4662-4672.	4.2	67
43	Global variability in leaf respiration in relation to climate, plant functional types and leaf traits. New Phytologist, 2015, 206, 614-636.	3.5	350
44	Optimal stomatal behaviour around the world. Nature Climate Change, 2015, 5, 459-464.	8.1	397
45	Threshold Responses to Soil Moisture Deficit by Trees and Soil in Tropical Rain Forests: Insights from Field Experiments. BioScience, 2015, 65, 882-892.	2.2	109
46	Evidence for strong seasonality in the carbon storage and carbon use efficiency of an Amazonian forest. Global Change Biology, 2014, 20, 979-991.	4.2	59
47	Ecosystem respiration and net primary productivity after 8–10 years of experimental through-fall reduction in an eastern Amazon forest. Plant Ecology and Diversity, 2014, 7, 7-24.	1.0	52
48	The sensitivity of wood production to seasonal and interannual variations in climate in a lowland Amazonian rainforest. Oecologia, 2014, 174, 295-306.	0.9	38
49	Confronting model predictions of carbon fluxes with measurements of Amazon forests subjected to experimental drought. New Phytologist, 2013, 200, 350-365.	3.5	247