Bev Law

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

232 papers	41,096 citations	2427 97 h-index	2571 195 g-index
256 all docs	256 docs citations	256 times ranked	22935 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	FLUXNET: A New Tool to Study the Temporal and Spatial Variability of Ecosystem–Scale Carbon Dioxide, Water Vapor, and Energy Flux Densities. Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society, 2001, 82, 2415-2434.	3.3	3,018
2	Energy balance closure at FLUXNET sites. Agricultural and Forest Meteorology, 2002, 113, 223-243.	4.8	1,877
3	Recent decline in the global land evapotranspiration trend due to limited moisture supply. Nature, 2010, 467, 951-954.	27.8	1,771
4	Gap filling strategies for defensible annual sums of net ecosystem exchange. Agricultural and Forest Meteorology, 2001, 107, 43-69.	4.8	1,579
5	Old-growth forests as global carbon sinks. Nature, 2008, 455, 213-215.	27.8	1,399
6	Reduction of forest soil respiration in response to nitrogen deposition. Nature Geoscience, 2010, 3, 315-322.	12.9	1,254
7	Environmental controls over carbon dioxide and water vapor exchange of terrestrial vegetation. Agricultural and Forest Meteorology, 2002, 113, 97-120.	4.8	1,133
8	Global patterns of land-atmosphere fluxes of carbon dioxide, latent heat, and sensible heat derived from eddy covariance, satellite, and meteorological observations. Journal of Geophysical Research, 2011, 116, .	3.3	933
9	The human footprint in the carbon cycle of temperate and boreal forests. Nature, 2007, 447, 849-851.	27.8	868
10	CO_2 balance of boreal, temperate, and tropical forests derived from a global database. Global Change Biology, 2007, 13, 2509-2537.	9.5	863
11	Modeling and measuring the effects of disturbance history and climate on carbon and water budgets in evergreen needleleaf forests. Agricultural and Forest Meteorology, 2002, 113, 185-222.	4.8	765
12	The FLUXNET2015 dataset and the ONEFlux processing pipeline for eddy covariance data. Scientific Data, 2020, 7, 225.	5.3	646
13	Seasonality of ecosystem respiration and gross primary production as derived from FLUXNET measurements. Agricultural and Forest Meteorology, 2002, 113, 53-74.	4.8	606
14	Interpreting, measuring, and modeling soil respiration. Biogeochemistry, 2005, 73, 3-27.	3.5	572
15	Evaluation of remote sensing based terrestrial productivity from MODIS using regional tower eddy flux network observations. IEEE Transactions on Geoscience and Remote Sensing, 2006, 44, 1908-1925.	6.3	562
16	Deriving a light use efficiency model from eddy covariance flux data for predicting daily gross primary production across biomes. Agricultural and Forest Meteorology, 2007, 143, 189-207.	4.8	547
17	Observed increase in local cooling effect of deforestation at higher latitudes. Nature, 2011, 479, 384-387.	27.8	543
18	Modeling temporal and large-scale spatial variability of soil respiration from soil water availability, temperature and vegetation productivity indices. Global Biogeochemical Cycles, 2003, 17, n/a-n/a.	4.9	501

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19	Gap filling strategies for long term energy flux data sets. Agricultural and Forest Meteorology, 2001, 107, 71-77.	4.8	493
20	Drought and ecosystem carbon cycling. Agricultural and Forest Meteorology, 2011, 151, 765-773.	4.8	446
21	Seasonal and annual respiration of a ponderosa pine ecosystem. Global Change Biology, 1999, 5, 169-182.	9.5	428
22	Temporal and among‐site variability of inherent water use efficiency at the ecosystem level. Global Biogeochemical Cycles, 2009, 23, .	4.9	422
23	Ecosystem carbon dioxide fluxes after disturbance in forests of North America. Journal of Geophysical Research, 2010, 115, .	3.3	395
24	Below‐ground process responses to elevated CO_2 and temperature: a discussion of observations, measurement methods, and models. New Phytologist, 2004, 162, 311-322.	7.3	358
25	Carbon storage and fluxes in ponderosa pine forests at different developmental stages. Global Change Biology, 2001, 7, 755-777.	9.5	356
26	Integration of MODIS land and atmosphere products with a coupled-process model to estimate gross primary productivity and evapotranspiration from 1 km to global scales. Global Biogeochemical Cycles, 2011, 25, n/a-n/a.	4.9	345
27	Warm spring reduced carbon cycle impact of the 2012 US summer drought. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2016, 113, 5880-5885.	7.1	340
28	13C content of ecosystem respiration is linked to precipitation and vapor pressure deficit. Oecologia, 2002, 131, 113-124.	2.0	338
29	Changes in carbon storage and fluxes in a chronosequence of ponderosa pine. Global Change Biology, 2003, 9, 510-524.	9.5	333
30	Biophysical considerations in forestry for climate protection. Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment, 2011, 9, 174-182.	4.0	301
31	An improved analysis of forest carbon dynamics using data assimilation. Global Change Biology, 2005, 11, 89-105.	9.5	294
32	Site-level evaluation of satellite-based global terrestrial gross primary production and net primary production monitoring. Global Change Biology, 2005, 11, 666-684.	9.5	286
33	A model‐data comparison of gross primary productivity: Results from the North American Carbon Program site synthesis. Journal of Geophysical Research, 2012, 117, .	3.3	274
34	Fertile forests produce biomass more efficiently. Ecology Letters, 2012, 15, 520-526.	6.4	273
35	Reduction in carbon uptake during turn of the century drought in western North America. Nature Geoscience, 2012, 5, 551-556.	12.9	263
36	Belowground carbon allocation in forests estimated from litterfall and IRGA-based soil respiration measurements. Agricultural and Forest Meteorology, 2002, 113, 39-51.	4.8	260

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37	Intercomparison of MODIS albedo retrievals and in situ measurements across the global FLUXNET network. Remote Sensing of Environment, 2012, 121, 323-334.	11.0	259
38	Post-Wildfire Logging Hinders Regeneration and Increases Fire Risk. Science, 2006, 311, 352-352.	12.6	258
39	Large‐scale bioenergy from additional harvest of forest biomass is neither sustainable nor greenhouse gas neutral. GCB Bioenergy, 2012, 4, 611-616.	5.6	252
40	A model‐data intercomparison of CO_2 exchange across North America: Results from the North American Carbon Program site synthesis. Journal of Geophysical Research, 2010, 115, .	3.3	247
41	An analysis of soil respiration across northern hemisphere temperate ecosystems. Biogeochemistry, 2005, 73, 29-70.	3.5	241
42	Assimilation exceeds respiration sensitivity to drought: A FLUXNET synthesis. Global Change Biology, 2010, 16, 657-670.	9.5	238
43	Estimation of net ecosystem carbon exchange for the conterminous United States by combining MODIS and AmeriFlux data. Agricultural and Forest Meteorology, 2008, 148, 1827-1847.	4.8	221
44	Global comparison of light use efficiency models for simulating terrestrial vegetation gross primary production based on the LaThuile database. Agricultural and Forest Meteorology, 2014, 192-193, 108-120.	4.8	220
45	Carbon and water vapor exchange of an open-canopied ponderosa pine ecosystem. Agricultural and Forest Meteorology, 1999, 95, 151-168.	4.8	211
46	Carbon dynamics of Oregon and Northern California forests and potential land‐based carbon storage. Ecological Applications, 2009, 19, 163-180.	3.8	210
47	A continuous measure of gross primary production for the conterminous United States derived from MODIS and AmeriFlux data. Remote Sensing of Environment, 2010, 114, 576-591.	11.0	210
48	Within‐species patterns challenge our understanding of the leaf economics spectrum. Ecology Letters, 2018, 21, 734-744.	6.4	192
49	Current systematic carbon-cycle observations and the need for implementing a policy-relevant carbon observing system. Biogeosciences, 2014, 11, 3547-3602.	3.3	189
50	Transpiration and whole-tree conductance in ponderosa pine trees of different heights. Oecologia, 2000, 124, 553-560.	2.0	188
51	On the correct estimation of effective leaf area index: Does it reveal information on clumping effects?. Agricultural and Forest Meteorology, 2010, 150, 463-472.	4.8	186
52	Disturbance and climate effects on carbon stocks and fluxes across Western Oregon USA. Global Change Biology, 2004, 10, 1429-1444.	9.5	182
53	Measurements of gross and net ecosystem productivity and water vapour exchange of a Pinus ponderosa ecosystem, and an evaluation of two generalized models. Global Change Biology, 2000, 6, 155-168.	9.5	180
54	Reliable estimation of biochemical parameters from C_3 leaf photosynthesis‐intercellular carbon dioxide response curves. Plant, Cell and Environment, 2010, 33, 1852-1874.	5.7	180

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55	Contrasting soil respiration in young and old-growth ponderosa pine forests. Global Change Biology, 2002, 8, 1183-1194.	9.5	179
56	Uncertainties in, and interpretation of, carbon flux estimates using the eddy covariance technique. Journal of Geophysical Research, 2006, 111, .	3.3	179
57	Regional carbon dioxide implications of forest bioenergy production. Nature Climate Change, 2011, 1, 419-423.	18.8	177
58	Spatial and temporal variation in respiration in a young ponderosa pine forest during a summer drought. Agricultural and Forest Meteorology, 2001, 110, 27-43.	4.8	174
59	Use of a simulation model and ecosystem flux data to examine carbon-water interactions in ponderosa pine. Tree Physiology, 2001, 21, 287-298.	3.1	171
60	Energy partitioning between latent and sensible heat flux during the warm season at FLUXNET sites. Water Resources Research, 2002, 38, 30-1-30-11.	4.2	169
61	Land use strategies to mitigate climate change in carbon dense temperate forests. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2018, 115, 3663-3668.	7.1	168
62	World Scientists' Warning of a Climate Emergency 2021. BioScience, 2021, 71, 894-898.	4.9	160
63	Vegetation response to a short interval between high‐severity wildfires in a mixed‐evergreen forest. Journal of Ecology, 2009, 97, 142-154.	4.0	159
64	Assessing net ecosystem carbon exchange of U.S. terrestrial ecosystems by integrating eddy covariance flux measurements and satellite observations. Agricultural and Forest Meteorology, 2011, 151, 60-69.	4.8	157
65	Measuring and modelling seasonal variation of carbon dioxide and water vapour exchange of a Pinus ponderosa forest subject to soil water deficit. Global Change Biology, 2000, 6, 613-630.	9.5	154
66	On measuring and modeling energy fluxes above the floor of a homogeneous and heterogeneous conifer forest. Agricultural and Forest Meteorology, 2000, 102, 187-206.	4.8	153
67	Below-canopy and soil CO2 fluxes in a ponderosa pine forest. Agricultural and Forest Meteorology, 1999, 94, 171-188.	4.8	149
68	Pyrogenic carbon emission from a large wildfire in Oregon, United States. Journal of Geophysical Research, 2007, 112, .	3.3	148
69	Carbon dynamics of a ponderosa pine plantation following a thinning treatment in the northern Sierra Nevada. Forest Ecology and Management, 2009, 257, 453-463.	3.2	148
70	Phase and amplitude of ecosystem carbon release and uptake potentials as derived from FLUXNET measurements. Agricultural and Forest Meteorology, 2002, 113, 75-95.	4.8	145
71	Forest Fire Impacts on Carbon Uptake, Storage, and Emission: The Role of Burn Severity in the Eastern Cascades, Oregon. Ecosystems, 2009, 12, 1246-1267.	3.4	141
72	Estimation of leaf area index in open-canopy ponderosa pine forests at different successional stages and management regimes in Oregon. Agricultural and Forest Meteorology, 2001, 108, 1-14.	4.8	138

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73	Partitioning forest carbon fluxes with overstory and understory eddy-covariance measurements: A synthesis based on FLUXNET data. Agricultural and Forest Meteorology, 2007, 144, 14-31.	4.8	138
74	Impacts of droughts and extreme-temperature events on gross primary production and ecosystem respiration: a systematic assessment across ecosystems and climate zones. Biogeosciences, 2018, 15, 1293-1318.	3.3	137
75	Seasonal hydrology explains interannual and seasonal variation in carbon and water exchange in a semiarid mature ponderosa pine forest in central Oregon. Journal of Geophysical Research, 2009, 114, .	3.3	136
76	Scaling gross ecosystem production at Harvard Forest with remote sensing: a comparison of estimates from a constrained quantum-use efficiency model and eddy correlation. Plant, Cell and Environment, 1995, 18, 1201-1213.	5.7	135
77	Age-related changes in ecosystem structure and function and effects on water and carbon exchange in ponderosa pine. Tree Physiology, 2004, 24, 753-763.	3.1	132
78	Biosphere-atmosphere exchange of CO&lt;sub&gt;2&lt;/sub&gt; in relation to climate: a cross-biome analysis across multiple time scales. Biogeosciences, 2009, 6, 2297-2312.	3.3	132
79	Leaf area distribution and radiative transfer in open-canopy forests: implications for mass and energy exchange. Tree Physiology, 2001, 21, 777-787.	3.1	131
80	Dynamics of carbon stocks in soils and detritus across chronosequences of different forest types in the Pacific Northwest, USA. Global Change Biology, 2004, 10, 1470-1481.	9.5	130
81	Impacts of climate change on fire regimes and carbon stocks of the U.S. Pacific Northwest. Journal of Geophysical Research, 2011, 116, .	3.3	129
82	Use of change-point detection for friction–velocity threshold evaluation in eddy-covariance studies. Agricultural and Forest Meteorology, 2013, 171-172, 31-45.	4.8	126
83	Representativeness of Eddy-Covariance flux footprints for areas surrounding AmeriFlux sites. Agricultural and Forest Meteorology, 2021, 301-302, 108350.	4.8	125
84	Assimilating canopy reflectance data into an ecosystem model with an Ensemble Kalman Filter. Remote Sensing of Environment, 2008, 112, 1347-1364.	11.0	123
85	Radiative forcing of natural forest disturbances. Global Change Biology, 2012, 18, 555-565.	9.5	122
86	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.	4.8	121
87	Seasonal differences in carbon and water vapor exchange in young and old-growth ponderosa pine ecosystems. Agricultural and Forest Meteorology, 2002, 111, 203-222.	4.8	119
88	Conifer regeneration in stand-replacement portions of a large mixed-severity wildfire in the Klamath–Siskiyou Mountains. Canadian Journal of Forest Research, 2009, 39, 823-838.	1.7	116
89	Forest Attributes from Radar Interferometric Structure and Its Fusion with Optical Remote Sensing. BioScience, 2004, 54, 561.	4.9	115
90	Variability in net primary production and carbon storage in biomass across Oregon forests—an assessment integrating data from forest inventories, intensive sites, and remote sensing. Forest Ecology and Management, 2005, 209, 273-291.	3.2	112

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91	Model comparisons for estimating carbon emissions from North American wildland fire. Journal of Geophysical Research, 2011, 116, .	3.3	112
92	Observations and assessment of forest carbon dynamics following disturbance in North America. Journal of Geophysical Research, 2012, 117, .	3.3	112
93	Thermal optimality of net ecosystem exchange of carbon dioxide and underlying mechanisms. New Phytologist, 2012, 194, 775-783.	7.3	111
94	Mixed-severity fire regimes: lessons and hypotheses from the Klamath-Siskiyou Ecoregion. Ecosphere, 2011, 2, art40.	2.2	108
95	Forest Disturbance and North American Carbon Flux. Eos, 2008, 89, 105-106.	0.1	106
96	Bird communities following high-severity fire: Response to single and repeat fires in a mixed-evergreen forest, Oregon, USA. Forest Ecology and Management, 2009, 257, 1496-1504.	3.2	102
97	Carbon dioxide and water vapor exchange by young and old ponderosa pine ecosystems during a dry summer. Tree Physiology, 2001, 21, 299-308.	3.1	100
98	The three major axes of terrestrial ecosystem function. Nature, 2021, 598, 468-472.	27.8	99
99	Climatic versus biotic constraints on carbon and water fluxes in seasonally drought-affected ponderosa pine ecosystems. Global Biogeochemical Cycles, 2004, 18, n/a-n/a.	4.9	97
100	Calculating CO_2 and H_2O eddy covariance fluxes from an enclosed gas analyzer using an instantaneous mixing ratio. Global Change Biology, 2012, 18, 385-399.	9.5	95
101	Postfire carbon pools and fluxes in semiarid ponderosa pine in Central Oregon. Global Change Biology, 2007, 13, 1748-1760.	9.5	93
102	Recent rates of forest harvest and conversion in North America. Journal of Geophysical Research, 2011, 116, .	3.3	92
103	Estimating nocturnal ecosystem respiration from the vertical turbulent flux and change in storage of CO2. Agricultural and Forest Meteorology, 2009, 149, 1919-1930.	4.8	91
104	Asymmetrical effects of mesophyll conductance on fundamental photosynthetic parameters and their relationships estimated from leaf gas exchange measurements. Plant, Cell and Environment, 2014, 37, 978-994.	5.7	90
105	Remote Sensing of Leaf Area Index and Radiation Intercepted by Understory Vegetation. , 1994, 4, 272-279.		88
106	Data-driven diagnostics of terrestrial carbon dynamics over North America. Agricultural and Forest Meteorology, 2014, 197, 142-157.	4.8	88
107	Water limitations to carbon exchange in old-growth and young ponderosa pine stands. Tree Physiology, 2002, 22, 189-196.	3.1	87
108	Tree mortality from fires, bark beetles, and timber harvest during a hot and dry decade in the western United States (2003â€"2012). Environmental Research Letters, 2017, 12, 065005.	5.2	84

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109	New analysis reveals representativeness of the AmeriFlux network. Eos, 2003, 84, 529.	0.1	83
110	Assessing the past and future distribution and productivity of ponderosa pine in the Pacific Northwest using a process model, 3-PG. Ecological Modelling, 2005, 183, 107-124.	2.5	83
111	Coupling of canopy gas exchange with root and rhizosphere respiration in a semi-arid forest. Biogeochemistry, 2005, 73, 271-282.	3.5	81
112	Interannual variation in soil CO_2 efflux and the response of root respiration to climate and canopy gas exchange in mature ponderosa pine. Global Change Biology, 2008, 14, 2848-2859.	9.5	77
113	Nearâ€future forest vulnerability to drought and fire varies across the western United States. Global Change Biology, 2019, 25, 290-303.	9.5	76
114	Evaluation of continental carbon cycle simulations with North American flux tower observations. Ecological Monographs, 2013, 83, 531-556.	5.4	75
115	Carbon sequestration and biodiversity coâ€benefits of preserving forests in the western <scp>United States</scp>. Ecological Applications, 2020, 30, e02039.	3.8	75
116	Atmospheric inverse modeling to constrain regionalâ€scale CO_2 budgets at high spatial and temporal resolution. Journal of Geophysical Research, 2010, 115, .	3.3	74
117	Toward biologically meaningful net carbon exchange estimates for tall, dense canopies: Multi-level eddy covariance observations and canopy coupling regimes in a mature Douglas-fir forest in Oregon. Agricultural and Forest Meteorology, 2013, 173, 14-27.	4.8	73
118	A diagnostic carbon flux model to monitor the effects of disturbance and interannual variation in climate on regional NEP. Tellus, Series B: Chemical and Physical Meteorology, 2006, 58, 476-490.	1.6	71
119	Photosynthesis drives anomalies in net carbon-exchange of pine forests at different latitudes. Global Change Biology, 2007, 13, 2110-2127.	9.5	69
120	The Cohesionâ€Tension Theory. New Phytologist, 2004, 163, 451-452.	7.3	68
121	Forest sector carbon management, measurement and verification, and discussion of policy related to climate change. Carbon Management, 2011, 2, 73-84.	2.4	68
122	Combining Remote Sensing and Climatic Data to Estimate Net Primary Production Across Oregon. , 1994, 4, 717-728.		67
123	Quantifying the effect of forest age in annual net forest carbon balance. Environmental Research Letters, 2018, 13, 124018.	5.2	67
124	An analysis of soil moisture dynamics using multi-year data from a network of micrometeorological observation sites. Advances in Water Resources, 2007, 30, 1065-1081.	3.8	66
125	Response of the carbon isotopic content of ecosystem, leaf, and soil respiration to meteorological and physiological driving factors in aPinus ponderosaecosystem. Global Biogeochemical Cycles, 2004, 18, n/a-n/a.	4.9	64
126	Canopy skin temperature variations in relation to climate, soil temperature, and carbon flux at a ponderosa pine forest in central Oregon. Agricultural and Forest Meteorology, 2016, 226-227, 161-173.	4.8	64

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127	Associations between carbon isotope ratios of ecosystem respiration, water availability and canopy conductance. Global Change Biology, 2004, 10, 1767-1784.	9.5	62
128	Remote sensing of annual terrestrial gross primary productivity from MODIS: an assessment using the FLUXNET La Thuile data set. Biogeosciences, 2014, 11, 2185-2200.	3.3	62
129	Atmospheric deposition, CO2, and change in the land carbon sink. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 9632.	3.3	62
130	Toward a consistency cross–check of eddy covariance flux–based and biometric estimates of ecosystem carbon balance. Global Biogeochemical Cycles, 2009, 23, .	4.9	61
131	Limitations to carbon mineralization in litter and mineral soil of young and old ponderosa pine forests. Forest Ecology and Management, 2004, 191, 201-213.	3.2	58
132	Forest soil respiration across three climatically distinct chronosequences in Oregon. Biogeochemistry, 2005, 73, 109-125.	3.5	58
133	Scaling net ecosystem production and net biome production over a heterogeneous region in the western United States. Biogeosciences, 2007, 4, 597-612.	3.3	58
134	Memory effects of climate and vegetation affecting net ecosystem CO2 fluxes in global forests. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0211510.	2.5	58
135	Comparison of temperature and wind statistics in contrasting environments among different sonic anemometer–thermometers. Agricultural and Forest Meteorology, 2005, 133, 119-139.	4.8	57
136	Focus on the role of forests and soils in meeting climate change mitigation goals: summary. Environmental Research Letters, 2020, 15, 045009.	5.2	57
137	Supply-side controls on soil respiration among Oregon forests. Global Change Biology, 2004, 10, 1857-1869.	9.5	55
138	Effects of water availability on carbon and water exchange in a young ponderosa pine forest: Above- and belowground responses. Agricultural and Forest Meteorology, 2012, 164, 136-148.	4.8	55
139	A selection of forest condition indicators for monitoring. Environmental Monitoring and Assessment, 1992, 20, 21-33.	2.7	53
140	Sensitivity of a subregional scale atmospheric inverse CO_2 modeling framework to boundary conditions. Journal of Geophysical Research, 2010, 115, .	3.3	53
141	Meeting GHG reduction targets requires accounting for all forest sector emissions. Environmental Research Letters, 2019, 14, 095005.	5.2	53
142	Fixing a snag in carbon emissions estimates from wildfires. Global Change Biology, 2019, 25, 3985-3994.	9.5	53
143	Influence of physiological phenology on the seasonal pattern of ecosystem respiration in deciduous forests. Global Change Biology, 2015, 21, 363-376.	9.5	52
144	Diurnal centroid of ecosystem energy and carbon fluxes at FLUXNET sites. Journal of Geophysical Research, 2003, 108, .	3.3	51

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145	Disturbance and net ecosystem production across three climatically distinct forest landscapes. Global Biogeochemical Cycles, 2004, 18, n/a-n/a.	4.9	51
146	Combining meteorology, eddy fluxes, isotope measurements, and modeling to understand environmental controls of carbon isotope discrimination at the canopy scale. Global Change Biology, 2006, 12, 710-730.	9.5	51
147	Forest leaf area density profiles from the quantitative fusion of radar and hyperspectral data. Journal of Geophysical Research, 2002, 107, ACL 7-1-ACL 7-13.	3.3	50
148	Monitoring Forest Carbon Sequestration with Remote Sensing and Carbon Cycle Modeling. Environmental Management, 2004, 33, 457-66.	2.7	49
149	Seasonal variability of forest sensitivity to heat and drought stresses: A synthesis based on carbon fluxes from North American forest ecosystems. Global Change Biology, 2020, 26, 901-918.	9.5	49
150	Estimating daytime subcanopy respiration from conditional sampling methods applied to multi-scalar high frequency turbulence time series. Agricultural and Forest Meteorology, 2008, 148, 1210-1229.	4.8	48
151	Random and systematic CO_2 flux sampling errors for tower measurements over forests in the convective boundary layer. Agricultural and Forest Meteorology, 2009, 149, 73-83.	4.8	48
152	Self-correlation between assimilation and respiration resulting from flux partitioning of eddy-covariance CO_2 fluxes. Agricultural and Forest Meteorology, 2009, 149, 1552-1555.	4.8	48
153	Improving the performance of remote sensing models for capturing intra- and inter-annual variations in daily GPP: An analysis using global FLUXNET tower data. Agricultural and Forest Meteorology, 2015, 214-215, 416-429.	4.8	48
154	What eddy‐covariance measurements tell us about prior land flux errors in CO_2‐flux inversion schemes. Global Biogeochemical Cycles, 2012, 26, .	4.9	47
155	Evaluation and improvement of the Community Land Model (CLM4) in Oregon forests. Biogeosciences, 2013, 10, 453-470.	3.3	47
156	Carbon implications of current and future effects of drought, fire and management on Pacific Northwest forests. Forest Ecology and Management, 2015, 355, 4-14.	3.2	47
157	View angle effects on canopy reflectance and spectral mixture analysis of coniferous forests using AVIRIS. International Journal of Remote Sensing, 2002, 23, 2247-2262.	2.9	46
158	Empirical assessment of uncertainties of meteorological parameters and turbulent fluxes in the AmeriFlux network. Journal of Geophysical Research, 2012, 117, .	3.3	45
159	Large Trees Dominate Carbon Storage in Forests East of the Cascade Crest in the United States Pacific Northwest. Frontiers in Forests and Global Change, 2020, 3, .	2.3	45
160	A hierarchical analysis of terrestrial ecosystem model Biome-BGC: Equilibrium analysis and model calibration. Ecological Modelling, 2009, 220, 2009-2023.	2.5	43
161	Interactive Effects of Environmental Change and Management Strategies on Regional Forest Carbon Emissions. Environmental Science & Technology, 2013, 47, 13132-13140.	10.0	43
162	Decadal trends in net ecosystem production and net ecosystem carbon balance for a regional socioecological system. Forest Ecology and Management, 2011, 262, 1318-1325.	3.2	41

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163	Nitrogen deposition and forest carbon. Nature, 2013, 496, 307-308.	27.8	41
164	Water availability limits tree productivity, carbon stocks, and carbon residence time in mature forests across the western US. Biogeosciences, 2017, 14, 365-378.	3.3	40
165	Uncertainty estimates for 1-h averaged turbulence fluxes of carbon dioxide, latent heat and sensible heat. Tellus, Series B: Chemical and Physical Meteorology, 2022, 62, 87.	1.6	39
166	Five years of carbon fluxes and inherent water-use efficiency at two semi-arid pine forests with different disturbance histories. Tellus, Series B: Chemical and Physical Meteorology, 2022, 64, 17159.	1.6	39
167	Structure-based forest biomass from fusion of radar and hyperspectral observations. Geophysical Research Letters, 2003, 30, .	4.0	38
168	Quantifying Char in Postfire Woody Detritus Inventories. Fire Ecology, 2009, 5, 104-115.	3.0	38
169	Subpixel canopy cover estimation of coniferous forests in Oregon using SWIR imaging spectrometry. Journal of Geophysical Research, 2001, 106, 5151-5160.	3.3	37
170	Fuel mass and forest structure following stand-replacement fire and post-fire logging in a mixed-evergreen forest. International Journal of Wildland Fire, 2013, 22, 652.	2.4	37
171	Oxygen isotope content of CO_2 in nocturnal ecosystem respiration: 2. Short-term dynamics of foliar and soil component fluxes in an old-growth ponderosa pine forest. Global Biogeochemical Cycles, 2003, 17, n/a-n/a.	4.9	36
172	Regional analysis of drought and heat impacts on forests: current and future science directions. Global Change Biology, 2014, 20, 3595-3599.	9.5	36
173	Seasonal variation of photosynthetic model parameters and leaf area index from global Fluxnet eddy covariance data. Journal of Geophysical Research, 2011, 116, .	3.3	35
174	Variation of net radiation over heterogeneous surfaces: measurements and simulation in a juniperâ€"sagebrush ecosystem. Agricultural and Forest Meteorology, 2000, 102, 275-286.	4.8	34
175	The influence of hydrological variability on inherent water use efficiency in forests of contrasting composition, age, and precipitation regimes in the Pacific Northwest. Agricultural and Forest Meteorology, 2018, 249, 488-500.	4.8	33
176	CARBON FLUXES ACROSS REGIONS: OBSERVATIONAL CONSTRAINTS AT MULTIPLE SCALES. , 2006, , 167-190.		32
177	Temporal Dynamics of Aerodynamic Canopy Height Derived From Eddy Covariance Momentum Flux Data Across North American Flux Networks. Geophysical Research Letters, 2018, 45, 9275-9287.	4.0	31
178	Landscape-Scale Simulation of Heterogeneous Fire Effects on Pyrogenic Carbon Emissions, Tree Mortality, and Net Ecosystem Production. Ecosystems, 2011, 14, 758-775.	3.4	30
179	Evaluating the agreement between measurements and models of net ecosystem exchange at different times and timescales using wavelet coherence: an example using data from the North American Carbon Program Site-Level Interim Synthesis. Biogeosciences, 2013, 10, 6893-6909.	3.3	30
180	Plant traits, productivity, biomass and soil properties from forest sites in the Pacific Northwest, 1999â€"2014. Scientific Data, 2016, 3, 160002.	5.3	30

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