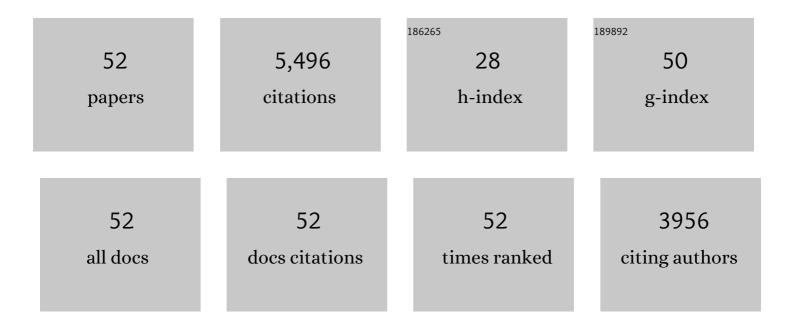
## Thomas R Horton

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/3407150/publications.pdf Version: 2024-02-01



#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	The molecular revolution in ectomycorrhizal ecology: peeking into the black-box. Molecular Ecology, 2001, 10, 1855-1871.	3.9	683
2	BELOWGROUND ECTOMYCORRHIZAL FUNGAL COMMUNITY CHANGE OVER A NITROGEN DEPOSITION GRADIENT IN ALASKA. Ecology, 2002, 83, 104-115.	3.2	491
3	Socialism in soil? The importance of mycorrhizal fungal networks for facilitation in natural ecosystems. Journal of Ecology, 2009, 97, 1139-1150.	4.0	486
4	Mycorrhizal colonization of Pinus muricata from resistant propagules after a standâ€replacing wildfire. New Phytologist, 1999, 143, 409-418.	7.3	309
5	Lack of belowground mutualisms hinders Pinaceae invasions. Ecology, 2009, 90, 2352-2359.	3.2	278
6	A sequence database for the identification of ectomycorrhizal basidiomycetes by phylogenetic analysis. Molecular Ecology, 1998, 7, 257-272.	3.9	276
7	Conservation of ectomycorrhizal fungi: exploring the linkages between functional and taxonomic responses to anthropogenic N deposition. Fungal Ecology, 2011, 4, 174-183.	1.6	252
8	Multiple-host fungi are the most frequent and abundant ectomycorrhizal types in a mixed stand of Douglas fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii) and bishop pine (Pinus muricata). New Phytologist, 1998, 139, 331-339.	7.3	231
9	Detection of forest stand-level spatial structure in ectomycorrhizal fungal communities. FEMS Microbiology Ecology, 2004, 49, 319-332.	2.7	200
10	Ectomycorrhizal ecology under primary succession on coastal sand dunes: interactions involving Pinus contorta, suilloid fungi and deer. New Phytologist, 2006, 169, 345-354.	7.3	200
11	Ectomycorrhizal fungi associated with <i>Arctostaphylos</i> contribute to <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> establishment. Canadian Journal of Botany, 1999, 77, 93-102.	1.1	182
12	Ectomycorrhizal, vesicular-arbuscular and dark septate fungal colonization of bishop pine ( Pinus) Tj ETQq0 0 0	rgBT /Over 2.8	lock 10 Tf 50
13	Ectomycorrhizal fungi introduced with exotic pine plantations induce soil carbon depletion. Soil Biology and Biochemistry, 2001, 33, 1733-1740.	8.8	165
14	Early effects of prescribed fire on the structure of the ectomycorrhizal fungus community in a Sierra Nevada ponderosa pine forest. Mycological Research, 1999, 103, 1353-1359.	2.5	157
15	95 <i>%</i> of basidiospores fall within 1 m of the cap: a field-and modeling-based study. Mycologia, 2011, 103, 1175-1183.	1.9	136
16	A single ectomycorrhizal fungal species can enable a <i>Pinus</i> invasion. Ecology, 2015, 96, 1438-1444.	3.2	108

17	Molecular approaches to ectomycorrhizal diversity studies: variation in ITS at a local scale. Plant and Soil, 2002, 244, 29-39.	3.7	91
18	Pezizalean mycorrhizas and sporocarps in ponderosa pine (Pinus ponderosa) after prescribed fires in eastern Oregon, USA. Mycorrhiza, 2005, 15, 79-86.	2.8	90

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19	Ectomycorrhizal fungi associated with Arctostaphylos contribute to Pseudotsuga menziesii establishment. Canadian Journal of Botany, 1999, 77, 93-102.	1.1	87
20	Exotic Mammals Disperse Exotic Fungi That Promote Invasion by Exotic Trees. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e66832.	2.5	75
21	Ectomycorrhizal fungal communities coinvading with <scp>P</scp> inaceae host plants in <scp>A</scp> rgentina: <scp>G</scp> ringos bajo el bosque. New Phytologist, 2015, 208, 497-506.	7.3	72
22	Evidence that saprotrophic fungi mobilise carbon and mycorrhizal fungi mobilise nitrogen during litter decomposition. New Phytologist, 2007, 173, 447-449.	7.3	58
23	Back to Roots: The Role of Ectomycorrhizal Fungi in Boreal and Temperate Forest Restoration. Frontiers in Forests and Global Change, 2020, 3, .	2.3	58
24	Ectomycorrhizal fungal succession coincides with shifts in organic nitrogen availability and canopy closure in post-wildfire jack pine forests. Oecologia, 2013, 172, 257-269.	2.0	45
25	Ectomycorrhizal and arbuscular mycorrhizal colonization of Alnus acuminata from Calilegua National Park (Argentina). Mycorrhiza, 2005, 15, 525-531.	2.8	41
26	Quercus rubra-associated ectomycorrhizal fungal communities of disturbed urban sites and mature forests. Mycorrhiza, 2011, 21, 537-547.	2.8	38
27	Mycorrhiza Specificity: Its Role in the Development and Function of Common Mycelial Networks. Ecological Studies, 2015, , 1-39.	1.2	35
28	Spore Dispersal in Ectomycorrhizal Fungi at Fine and Regional Scales. Ecological Studies, 2017, , 61-78.	1.2	35
29	Addressing uncertainty: How to conserve and manage rare or little-known fungi. Fungal Ecology, 2011, 4, 134-146.	1.6	33
30	Belowground Ectomycorrhizal Fungal Community Change Over a Nitrogen Deposition Gradient in Alaska. Ecology, 2002, 83, 104.	3.2	31
31	The number of nuclei in basidiospores of 63 species of ectomycorrhizal Homobasidiomycetes. Mycologia, 2006, 98, 233-238.	1.9	30
32	Morphological and molecular characterization of selected Ramaria mycorrhizae. Mycorrhiza, 2005, 15, 55-59.	2.8	29
33	Ectomycorrhizal inoculum potential of northeastern US forest soils for American chestnut restoration: results from field and laboratory bioassays. Mycorrhiza, 2014, 24, 65-74.	2.8	25
34	Ectomycorrhizae between Alnus acuminata H.B.K. and Naucoria escharoides (Fr.:Fr.) Kummer from Argentina. Mycorrhiza, 2002, 12, 61-66.	2.8	24
35	The number of nuclei in basidiospores of 63 species of ectomycorrhizal Homobasidiomycetes. Mycologia, 2006, 98, 233-238.	1.9	24
36	The role of symbioses in seedling establishment and survival. , 2008, , 189-214.		23

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37	Comparisons of Ectomycorrhizal Colonization of Transgenic American Chestnut with Those of the Wild Type, a Conventionally Bred Hybrid, and Related Fagaceae Species. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2015, 81, 100-108.	3.1	22
38	Transgenic American Chestnuts Do Not Inhibit Germination of Native Seeds or Colonization of Mycorrhizal Fungi. Frontiers in Plant Science, 2018, 9, 1046.	3.6	21
39	Edaphic factors do not govern the ectomycorrhizal specificity of Pisonia grandis (Nyctaginaceae). Mycorrhiza, 2012, 22, 647-652.	2.8	19
40	Phylogenetic trait conservation in the partner choice of a group of ectomycorrhizal trees. Molecular Ecology, 2014, 23, 4886-4898.	3.9	19
41	FESIN workshops at ESA—the mycelial network grows. Mycorrhiza, 2009, 19, 283-285.	2.8	18
42	The effect of forest soil and community composition on ectomycorrhizal colonization and seedling growth. Plant and Soil, 2011, 341, 321-331.	3.7	17
43	Dispersal of ectomycorrhizal basidiospores: the long and short of it. Mycologia, 2013, 105, 1623-1626.	1.9	16
44	Native and non-native trees can find compatible mycorrhizal partners in each other's dominated areas. Plant and Soil, 2020, 454, 285-297.	3.7	16
45	Molecular approaches to ectomycorrhizal diversity studies: variation in ITS at a local scale. , 2002, , 29-39.		16
46	ls rarity of pinedrops (Pterospora andromedea) in eastern North America linked to rarity of its unique fungal symbiont?. Mycorrhiza, 2012, 22, 393-402.	2.8	13
47	Uncommon ectomycorrhizal networks: richness and distribution of <i>Alnus</i> â€associating ectomycorrhizal fungal communities. New Phytologist, 2013, 198, 978-980.	7.3	12
48	New microsatellite markers for the ectomycorrhizal fungus Pisolithus tinctorius sensu stricto reveal the genetic structure of US and Puerto Rican populations. Fungal Ecology, 2015, 13, 1-9.	1.6	9
49	Rhizopogon kretzerae sp. nov.: the rare fungal symbiont in the tripartite system with Pterospora andromedea and Pinus strobus. Botany, 2014, 92, 527-534.	1.0	8
50	Invasive ectomycorrhizal fungi can disperse in the absence of their known vectors. Fungal Ecology, 2022, 55, 101124.	1.6	6
51	A revision of theAlpova diplophloeuscomplex in North America. Mycologia, 2014, 106, 846-855.	1.9	5
52	Small-Mammal Consumption of Hypogeous Fungi in the Central Adirondacks of New York. Northeastern Naturalist, 2015, 22, 648-651.	0.3	5