

Rebecca L Mcculley

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

88
papers

8,477
citations

94433

37
h-index

49909

87
g-index

90
all docs

90
docs citations

90
times ranked

10160
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Nutrient enrichment increases invertebrate herbivory and pathogen damage in grasslands. <i>Journal of Ecology</i> , 2022, 110, 327-339.	4.0	25
2	Nitrogen increases early-stage and slows late-stage decomposition across diverse grasslands. <i>Journal of Ecology</i> , 2022, 110, 1376-1389.	4.0	12
3	Do trade-offs govern plant species' responses to different global change treatments?. <i>Ecology</i> , 2022, 103, e3626.	3.2	5
4	Accurate detection of soil microbial community responses to environmental change requires the use of multiple methods. <i>Soil Biology and Biochemistry</i> , 2022, 169, 108685.	8.8	10
5	Impacts of nutrient addition on soil carbon and nitrogen stoichiometry and stability in globally-distributed grasslands. <i>Biogeochemistry</i> , 2022, 159, 353-370.	3.5	5
6	Nitrogen but not phosphorus addition affects symbiotic N ₂ fixation by legumes in natural and semi-natural grasslands located on four continents. <i>Plant and Soil</i> , 2022, 478, 689-707.	3.7	11
7	Increasing effects of chronic nutrient enrichment on plant diversity loss and ecosystem productivity over time. <i>Ecology</i> , 2021, 102, e03218.	3.2	62
8	Determinants of community compositional change are equally affected by global change. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2021, 24, 1892-1904.	6.4	27
9	Spatial turnover of multiple ecosystem functions is more associated with plant than soil microbial diversity. <i>Ecosphere</i> , 2021, 12, e03644.	2.2	12
10	Temporal rarity is a better predictor of local extinction risk than spatial rarity. <i>Ecology</i> , 2021, 102, e03504.	3.2	14
11	Opposing community assembly patterns for dominant and nondominant plant species in herbaceous ecosystems globally. <i>Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2021, 11, 17744-17761.	1.9	8
12	Time in pasture rotation alters soil microbial community composition and function and increases carbon sequestration potential in a temperate agroecosystem. <i>Science of the Total Environment</i> , 2020, 698, 134233.	8.0	14
13	Global impacts of fertilization and herbivore removal on soil net nitrogen mineralization are modulated by local climate and soil properties. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2020, 26, 7173-7185.	9.5	25
14	General destabilizing effects of eutrophication on grassland productivity at multiple spatial scales. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2020, 11, 5375.	12.8	75
15	Environmental factors influencing fine-scale distribution of Antarctica's only endemic insect. <i>Oecologia</i> , 2020, 194, 529-539.	2.0	21
16	Microbial processing of plant remains is co-limited by multiple nutrients in global grasslands. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2020, 26, 4572-4582.	9.5	27
17	Nutrient availability controls the impact of mammalian herbivores on soil carbon and nitrogen pools in grasslands. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2020, 26, 2060-2071.	9.5	43
18	Climate and local environment structure asynchrony and the stability of primary production in grasslands. <i>Global Ecology and Biogeography</i> , 2020, 29, 1177-1188.	5.8	41

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19	Global change effects on plant communities are magnified by time and the number of global change factors imposed. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2019, 116, 17867-17873.	7.1	141
20	Effects of nutrient supply, herbivory, and host community on fungal endophyte diversity. <i>Ecology</i> , 2019, 100, e02758.	3.2	22
21	Loss of soil organic carbon following natural forest conversion to Chinese fir plantation. <i>Forest Ecology and Management</i> , 2019, 449, 117476.	3.2	27
22	Tall Fescue and <i>E. coenophiala</i> Genetics Influence Root-Associated Soil Fungi in a Temperate Grassland. <i>Frontiers in Microbiology</i> , 2019, 10, 2380.	3.5	11
23	Soil net nitrogen mineralisation across global grasslands. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2019, 10, 4981.	12.8	57
24	Fungal endophyte infection increases tall fescue's survival, growth, and flowering in a reconstructed prairie. <i>Restoration Ecology</i> , 2019, 27, 1000-1007.	2.9	9
25	Sensitivity of global soil carbon stocks to combined nutrient enrichment. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2019, 22, 936-945.	6.4	75
26	Belowground Biomass Response to Nutrient Enrichment Depends on Light Limitation Across Globally Distributed Grasslands. <i>Ecosystems</i> , 2019, 22, 1466-1477.	3.4	34
27	Cross-biome patterns in soil microbial respiration predictable from evolutionary theory on thermal adaptation. <i>Nature Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2019, 3, 223-231.	7.8	100
28	Herbivory and eutrophication mediate grassland plant nutrient responses across a global climatic gradient. <i>Ecology</i> , 2018, 99, 822-831.	3.2	42
29	Climate change and <i>Epichloa coenophiala</i> association modify belowground fungal symbioses of tall fescue host. <i>Fungal Ecology</i> , 2018, 31, 37-46.	1.6	15
30	Asexual <i>Epichloa</i> Endophytes Do Not Consistently Alter Arbuscular Mycorrhizal Fungi Colonization in Three Grasses. <i>American Midland Naturalist</i> , 2018, 179, 157-165.	0.4	13
31	Local loss and spatial homogenization of plant diversity reduce ecosystem multifunctionality. <i>Nature Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2018, 2, 50-56.	7.8	172
32	<i>Rangeland Ecology and Management</i> , Volume 71, Issue 4. <i>Rangelands</i> , 2018, 40, 127-128.	1.9	0
33	Spatial heterogeneity in species composition constrains plant community responses to herbivory and fertilisation. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2018, 21, 1364-1371.	6.4	38
34	Seed dynamics of the liana <i>Euonymus fortunei</i> (Celastraceae) and implications for invasibility. <i>Journal of the Torrey Botanical Society</i> , 2018, 145, 225-236.	0.3	5
35	Soil Health as a Transformational Change Agent for US Grazing Lands Management. <i>Rangeland Ecology and Management</i> , 2018, 71, 403-408.	2.3	38
36	Nutrient addition shifts plant community composition towards earlier flowering species in some prairie ecoregions in the U.S. Central Plains. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2017, 12, e0178440.	2.5	13

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37	Performance of Endophyte Infected Tall Fescue in Europe and North America. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0157382.	2.5	17
38	A method for simultaneous measurement of soil bacterial abundances and community composition via 16S rRNA gene sequencing. Soil Biology and Biochemistry, 2016, 96, 145-151.	8.8	170
39	Aboveground Epichloa coenophiala Grass Associations Do Not Affect Belowground Fungal Symbionts or Associated Plant, Soil Parameters. Microbial Ecology, 2016, 72, 682-691.	2.8	16
40	Addition of multiple limiting resources reduces grassland diversity. Nature, 2016, 537, 93-96.	27.8	355
41	Fungal endophyte symbiosis alters nitrogen source of tall fescue host, but not nitrogen fixation in co-occurring red clover. Plant and Soil, 2016, 405, 243-256.	3.7	12
42	Infection with a Shoot-Specific Fungal Endophyte (Epichloa) Alters Tall Fescue Soil Microbial Communities. Microbial Ecology, 2016, 72, 197-206.	2.8	67
43	Effects of Tall Fescue and Its Fungal Endophyte on the Development and Survival of Tawny-Edged Skippers (Lepidoptera: Hesperidae). Environmental Entomology, 2016, 45, 142-149.	1.4	11
44	Grassland productivity limited by multiple nutrients. Nature Plants, 2015, 1, 15080.	9.3	403
45	Seasonal Effects Stronger than Three-Year Climate Manipulation on Grassland Soil Microbial Community. Soil Science Society of America Journal, 2015, 79, 1352-1365.	2.2	21
46	Ecophysiological Responses of Tall Fescue Genotypes to Fungal Endophyte Infection, Elevated Temperature, and Precipitation. Crop Science, 2015, 55, 2895-2909.	1.8	17
47	Compositional differences in simulated root exudates elicit a limited functional and compositional response in soil microbial communities. Frontiers in Microbiology, 2015, 6, 817.	3.5	34
48	Tall fescue cultivar and fungal endophyte combinations influence plant growth and root exudate composition. Frontiers in Plant Science, 2015, 6, 183.	3.6	90
49	Anthropogenic nitrogen deposition predicts local grassland primary production worldwide. Ecology, 2015, 96, 1459-1465.	3.2	143
50	Consistent responses of soil microbial communities to elevated nutrient inputs in grasslands across the globe. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2015, 112, 10967-10972.	7.1	1,023
51	Plant species' origin predicts dominance and response to nutrient enrichment and herbivores in global grasslands. Nature Communications, 2015, 6, 7710.	12.8	143
52	A continent-wide study reveals clear relationships between regional abiotic conditions and post-dispersal seed predation. Journal of Biogeography, 2015, 42, 662-670.	3.0	23
53	Plant diversity predicts beta but not alpha diversity of soil microbes across grasslands worldwide. Ecology Letters, 2015, 18, 85-95.	6.4	612
54	Does Fungal Endophyte Infection Improve Tall Fescue's Growth Response to Fire and Water Limitation?. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e86904.	2.5	18

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55	Warming reduces tall fescue abundance but stimulates toxic alkaloid concentrations in transition zone pastures of the U.S.. <i>Frontiers in Chemistry</i> , 2014, 2, 88.	3.6	31
56	Grazing and No-Till Cropping Impacts on Nitrogen Retention in Dryland Agroecosystems. <i>Journal of Environmental Quality</i> , 2014, 43, 1963-1971.	2.0	1
57	Eutrophication weakens stabilizing effects of diversity in natural grasslands. <i>Nature</i> , 2014, 508, 521-525.	27.8	409
58	Predicting the responsiveness of soil biodiversity to deforestation: a cross-biome study. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2014, 20, 2983-2994.	9.5	101
59	Climate drivers, host identity and fungal endophyte infection determine virus prevalence in a grassland ecosystem. <i>Journal of Ecology</i> , 2014, 102, 690-699.	4.0	17
60	Herbivores and nutrients control grassland plant diversity via light limitation. <i>Nature</i> , 2014, 508, 517-520.	27.8	669
61	Soil moisture and soil-litter mixing effects on surface litter decomposition: A controlled environment assessment. <i>Soil Biology and Biochemistry</i> , 2014, 72, 123-132.	8.8	99
62	Predicting invasion in grassland ecosystems: is exotic dominance the real embarrassment of richness?. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2013, 19, 3677-3687.	9.5	70
63	Reconstructing the Microbial Diversity and Function of Pre-Agricultural Tallgrass Prairie Soils in the United States. <i>Science</i> , 2013, 342, 621-624.	12.6	480
64	Fungal endophyte presence and genotype affect plant diversity and soil-to-atmosphere trace gas fluxes. <i>Plant and Soil</i> , 2013, 364, 15-27.	3.7	36
65	The effect of a quorum-quenching enzyme on leaf litter decomposition. <i>Soil Biology and Biochemistry</i> , 2013, 64, 65-67.	8.8	15
66	Fungal endophyte infection and host genetic background jointly modulate host response to an aphid-transmitted viral pathogen. <i>Journal of Ecology</i> , 2013, 101, 1007-1018.	4.0	31
67	Soil Litter Mixing Accelerates Decomposition in a Chihuahuan Desert Grassland. <i>Ecosystems</i> , 2013, 16, 183-195.	3.4	59
68	FORAGES AND PASTURES SYMPOSIUM: Fungal endophytes of tall fescue and perennial ryegrass: Pasture friend or foe?12. <i>Journal of Animal Science</i> , 2013, 91, 2379-2394.	0.5	112
69	Regional Contingencies in the Relationship between Aboveground Biomass and Litter in the World's Grasslands. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e54988.	2.5	27
70	Conversion of Tallgrass Prairie to Woodland: Consequences for Carbon and Nitrogen Cycling. <i>American Midland Naturalist</i> , 2012, 167, 307-321.	0.4	14
71	Ecosystem function differs between Old World bluestem invaded and native coastal prairie in South Texas. <i>Biological Invasions</i> , 2012, 14, 1483-1500.	2.4	7
72	Restoration of Native Warm Season Grassland Species in a Tall Fescue Pasture Using Prescribed Fire and Herbicides. <i>Restoration Ecology</i> , 2012, 20, 194-201.	2.9	13

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73	Fungal endophyte infection increases carbon sequestration potential of southeastern USA tall fescue stands. <i>Soil Biology and Biochemistry</i> , 2012, 44, 81-92.	8.8	59
74	Spatial Variability in Soil Microbial Communities in a Nitrogen-Saturated Hardwood Forest Watershed. <i>Soil Science Society of America Journal</i> , 2011, 75, 280-286.	2.2	21
75	Abundance of introduced species at home predicts abundance away in herbaceous communities. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2011, 14, 274-281.	6.4	88
76	Effects of multiple climate change factors on the tall fescue-fungal endophyte symbiosis: infection frequency and tissue chemistry. <i>New Phytologist</i> , 2011, 189, 797-805.	7.3	76
77	Productivity Is a Poor Predictor of Plant Species Richness. <i>Science</i> , 2011, 333, 1750-1753.	12.6	463
78	Position Statement on Crop Adaptation to Climate Change. <i>Crop Science</i> , 2011, 51, 2337-2343.	1.8	33
79	Effects of tree species and N additions on forest floor microbial communities and extracellular enzyme activities. <i>Soil Biology and Biochemistry</i> , 2010, 42, 2161-2173.	8.8	168
80	Alkaloids may not be responsible for endophyte-associated reductions in tall fescue decomposition rates. <i>Functional Ecology</i> , 2010, 24, 460-468.	3.6	60
81	Conservation of nitrogen increases with precipitation across a major grassland gradient in the Central Great Plains of North America. <i>Oecologia</i> , 2009, 159, 571-581.	2.0	89
82	Soil Respiration in a Subtropical Savanna Parkland: Response to Water Additions. <i>Soil Science Society of America Journal</i> , 2007, 71, 820-828.	2.2	72
83	Carbon fluxes, nitrogen cycling, and soil microbial communities in adjacent urban, native and agricultural ecosystems. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2005, 11, 575-587.	9.5	321
84	Regional Patterns in Carbon Cycling Across the Great Plains of North America. <i>Ecosystems</i> , 2005, 8, 106-121.	3.4	83
85	Indications of Deep Soil Water Usage by Limber Pine (<i>Pinus flexilis</i>) and Skunkbush Sumac (<i>Rhus</i>) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Overloc 152, 178-182.	0.4	2
86	SOIL RESPIRATION AND NUTRIENT CYCLING IN WOODED COMMUNITIES DEVELOPING IN GRASSLAND. <i>Ecology</i> , 2004, 85, 2804-2817.	3.2	160
87	Nutrient uptake as a contributing explanation for deep rooting in arid and semi-arid ecosystems. <i>Oecologia</i> , 2004, 141, 620-628.	2.0	145
88	Microbial Community Composition across the Great Plains. <i>Soil Science Society of America Journal</i> , 2004, 68, 106.	2.2	21