

William J Bond

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

191
papers

31,963
citations

11235

73
h-index

5481

169
g-index

203
all docs

203
docs citations

203
times ranked

28156
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Biome Awareness Disparity is BAD for tropical ecosystem conservation and restoration. <i>Journal of Applied Ecology</i> , 2022, 59, 1967-1975.	1.9	38
2	Savannas are vital but overlooked carbon sinks. <i>Science</i> , 2022, 375, 392-392.	6.0	11
3	Pathways of savannization in a mesic African savannaâ€œforest mosaic following an extreme fire. <i>Journal of Ecology</i> , 2022, 110, 902-915.	1.9	15
4	Sedimentary charcoal studies from southern Africaâ€™s grassy biomes: a potential resource for informing the management of fires and ecosystems. <i>African Journal of Range and Forage Science</i> , 2022, 39, 27-43.	0.6	1
5	Biome boundary maintained by intense belowground resource competition in worldâ€™s thinnest-rooted plant community. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2022, 119, .	3.3	15
6	Feedbacks in ecology and evolution. <i>Trends in Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2022, 37, 637-644.	4.2	21
7	Quantifying the environmental limits to fire spread in grassy ecosystems. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2022, 119, .	3.3	7
8	A research agenda for the restoration of tropical and subtropical grasslands and savannas. <i>Restoration Ecology</i> , 2021, 29, e13292.	1.4	45
9	The role of browsers in maintaining the openness of savanna grazing lawns. <i>Journal of Ecology</i> , 2021, 109, 913-926.	1.9	20
10	A distinct ecotonal tree community exists at central African forestâ€™savanna transitions. <i>Journal of Ecology</i> , 2021, 109, 1170-1183.	1.9	17
11	The role of shade in maintaining alternative stable states between openâ€™and closedâ€™canopy vegetation. <i>Journal of Ecology</i> , 2021, 109, 3835-3848.	1.9	3
12	Resilience modes of an ancient mountain valley grassland in South Africa indicated by palaeoenvironmental methods. <i>Environmental Research Letters</i> , 2021, 16, 055002.	2.2	3
13	Alternative biome states challenge the modelling of species' niche shifts under climate change. <i>Journal of Ecology</i> , 2021, 109, 3962-3971.	1.9	18
14	Out of the shadows: ecology of open ecosystems. <i>Plant Ecology and Diversity</i> , 2021, 14, 205-222.	1.0	25
15	The Role of Forest Elephants in Shaping Tropical Forestâ€™Savanna Coexistence. <i>Ecosystems</i> , 2020, 23, 602-616.	1.6	33
16	Alternative Biome States in Terrestrial Ecosystems. <i>Trends in Plant Science</i> , 2020, 25, 250-263.	4.3	103
17	TRY plant trait database â€™ enhanced coverage and open access. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2020, 26, 119-188.	4.2	1,038
18	On the Three Major Recycling Pathways in Terrestrial Ecosystems. <i>Trends in Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2020, 35, 767-775.	4.2	48

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19	Savanna tree evolutionary ages inform the reconstruction of the paleoenvironment of our hominin ancestors. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2020, 10, 12430.	1.6	15
20	Lineage-based functional types: characterising functional diversity to enhance the representation of ecological behaviour in Land Surface Models. <i>New Phytologist</i> , 2020, 228, 15-23.	3.5	20
21	Myth-busting tropical grassy biome restoration. <i>Restoration Ecology</i> , 2020, 28, 1067-1073.	1.4	50
22	Mismatches between demographic niches and geographic distributions are strongest in poorly dispersed and highly persistent plant species. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2020, 117, 3663-3669.	3.3	42
23	Observations on the natural history of a savanna drought. <i>African Journal of Range and Forage Science</i> , 2020, 37, 119-136.	0.6	15
24	The historical distribution of megaherbivores does not determine the distribution of megafaunal fruit in southern Africa. <i>Biological Journal of the Linnean Society</i> , 2019, , .	0.7	4
25	Comment on "The global tree restoration potential". <i>Science</i> , 2019, 366, .	6.0	185
26	Fire refugia facilitate forest and savanna coexistence as alternative stable states. <i>Journal of Biogeography</i> , 2019, 46, 2800-2810.	1.4	12
27	The Trouble with Trees: Afforestation Plans for Africa. <i>Trends in Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2019, 34, 963-965.	4.2	164
28	The worst drought in 50 years in a South African savannah: Limited impact on vegetation. <i>African Journal of Ecology</i> , 2019, 57, 490-499.	0.4	20
29	Does a tradeoff between trait plasticity and resource conservatism contribute to the maintenance of alternative stable states?. <i>New Phytologist</i> , 2019, 223, 1809-1819.	3.5	22
30	Are forest-shrubland mosaics of the Cape Floristic Region an example of alternate stable states?. <i>Ecography</i> , 2019, 42, 717-729.	2.1	26
31	Humboldt and the reinvention of nature. <i>Journal of Ecology</i> , 2019, 107, 1031-1037.	1.9	109
32	Resilience and restoration of tropical and subtropical grasslands, savannas, and grassy woodlands. <i>Biological Reviews</i> , 2019, 94, 590-609.	4.7	205
33	Open Ecosystems. , 2019, , .		117
34	Vertebrate herbivory and open ecosystems. , 2019, , 121-140.		1
35	Questioning the Alienation of Native Species from Invasion Ecology: A Reply to Tong et al.. <i>Trends in Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2018, 33, 235-236.	4.2	0
36	Steal the light: shade vs fire adapted vegetation in forest-savanna mosaics. <i>New Phytologist</i> , 2018, 218, 1419-1429.	3.5	73

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37	Grass Species Flammability, Not Biomass, Drives Changes in Fire Behavior at Tropical Forest-Savanna Transitions. <i>Frontiers in Forests and Global Change</i> , 2018, 1, .	1.0	43
38	Effects of short-term intensive trampling on Karoo vegetation. <i>African Journal of Range and Forage Science</i> , 2018, 35, 311-318.	0.6	15
39	Transplant Experiments Point to Fire Regime as Limiting Savanna Tree Distribution. <i>Frontiers in Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2018, 6, .	1.1	14
40	The ecology of drought – a workshop report. <i>South African Journal of Science</i> , 2018, 114, .	0.3	23
41	Human impacts in African savannas are mediated by plant functional traits. <i>New Phytologist</i> , 2018, 220, 10-24.	3.5	114
42	CO2 enrichment does not entirely ameliorate <i>Vachellia karroo</i> drought inhibition: A missing mechanism explaining savanna bush encroachment. <i>Environmental and Experimental Botany</i> , 2018, 155, 98-106.	2.0	16
43	Environmental correlates of biome-level floristic turnover in South Africa. <i>Journal of Biogeography</i> , 2017, 44, 1745-1757.	1.4	16
44	Demographic Bottlenecks and Savanna Tree Abundance. , 2017, , 161-188.		5
45	Woody Plant Traits and Life-History Strategies across Disturbance Gradients and Biome Boundaries in the Hluhluwe-iMfolozi Park. , 2017, , 189-210.		6
46	Interactions between Fire and Ecosystem Processes. , 2017, , 233-262.		14
47	Seed dispersal kernel of the largest surviving megaherbivore—the African savanna elephant. <i>Biotropica</i> , 2017, 49, 395-401.	0.8	61
48	Fire frequency filters species by bark traits in a savanna forest mosaic. <i>Journal of Vegetation Science</i> , 2017, 28, 728-735.	1.1	35
49	The Nebulous Ecology of Native Invasions. <i>Trends in Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2017, 32, 814-824.	4.2	106
50	The consequences of replacing wildlife with livestock in Africa. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2017, 7, 17196.	1.6	102
51	Comment on “The extent of forest in dryland biomes”. <i>Science</i> , 2017, 358, .	6.0	57
52	Woodland expansion in South African grassy biomes based on satellite observations (1990–2013): general patterns and potential drivers. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2017, 23, 2358-2369.	4.2	81
53	Experimental evidence for heat plume-induced cavitation and xylem deformation as a mechanism of rapid post-fire tree mortality. <i>New Phytologist</i> , 2016, 211, 828-838.	3.5	52
54	The deforestation story: testing for anthropogenic origins of Africa's flammable grassy biomes. <i>Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2016, 371, 20150170.	1.8	47

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55	Multiple routes underground? Frost alone cannot explain the evolution of underground trees. <i>New Phytologist</i> , 2016, 209, 910-912.	3.5	11
56	Spiny plants, mammal browsers, and the origin of African savannas. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2016, 113, E5572-9.	3.3	132
57	Woody encroachment over 70 years in South African savannas: overgrazing, global change or extinction aftershock?. <i>Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2016, 371, 20150437.	1.8	150
58	Reforestation or conservation? The attributes of old growth grasslands in South Africa. <i>Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2016, 371, 20150310.	1.8	43
59	Revising the biome concept for understanding and predicting global change impacts. <i>Journal of Biogeography</i> , 2016, 43, 863-873.	1.4	86
60	Leaf traits of African woody savanna species across climate and soil fertility gradients: evidence for conservative versus acquisitive resource-use strategies. <i>Journal of Ecology</i> , 2016, 104, 1357-1369.	1.9	56
61	Seeing the grasslands through the treesâ€™ Response. <i>Science</i> , 2016, 351, 1036-1037.	6.0	2
62	Ancient grasslands at risk. <i>Science</i> , 2016, 351, 120-122.	6.0	167
63	Ecology of grazing lawns in Africa. <i>Biological Reviews</i> , 2015, 90, 979-994.	4.7	149
64	A repeat photograph analysis of long-term vegetation change in semi-arid South Africa in response to land use and climate. <i>Journal of Vegetation Science</i> , 2015, 26, 1013-1023.	1.1	21
65	Biome stability and long-term vegetation change in the semi-arid, south-eastern interior of South Africa: A synthesis of repeat photo-monitoring studies. <i>South African Journal of Botany</i> , 2015, 101, 139-147.	1.2	25
66	Where Tree Planting and Forest Expansion are Bad for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services. <i>BioScience</i> , 2015, 65, 1011-1018.	2.2	298
67	Soil nutrients in an African forest/savanna mosaic: Drivers or driven?. <i>South African Journal of Botany</i> , 2015, 101, 66-72.	1.2	20
68	Mammal Browsers and Rainfall Affect <i>Acacia</i> Leaf Nutrient Content, Defense, and Growth in South African Savannas. <i>Biotropica</i> , 2015, 47, 190-200.	0.8	21
69	Tyranny of trees in grassy biomes. <i>Science</i> , 2015, 347, 484-485.	6.0	140
70	Grass competition and the savanna-grassland â€˜treelineâ€™: A question of root gaps?. <i>South African Journal of Botany</i> , 2015, 101, 91-97.	1.2	30
71	Functional differentiation of biomes in an African savanna/forest mosaic. <i>South African Journal of Botany</i> , 2015, 101, 82-90.	1.2	53
72	Bud protection: a key trait for species sorting in a forestâ€™ savanna mosaic. <i>New Phytologist</i> , 2015, 207, 1052-1060.	3.5	88

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73	Toward an old-growth concept for grasslands, savannas, and woodlands. <i>Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment</i> , 2015, 13, 154-162.	1.9	349
74	Future of African terrestrial biodiversity and ecosystems under anthropogenic climate change. <i>Nature Climate Change</i> , 2015, 5, 823-829.	8.1	133
75	A continent-wide assessment of the form and intensity of large mammal herbivory in Africa. <i>Science</i> , 2015, 350, 1056-1061.	6.0	194
76	Herbivores shape woody plant communities in the Kruger National Park: Lessons from three long-term exclosures. <i>Koedoe</i> , 2014, 56, .	0.3	46
77	Increasing atmospheric CO ₂ overrides the historical legacy of multiple stable biome states in Africa. <i>New Phytologist</i> , 2014, 201, 908-915.	3.5	82
78	Modelling direct and indirect impacts of browser consumption on woody plant growth: moving beyond biomass. <i>Oikos</i> , 2014, 123, 315-322.	1.2	9
79	Tropical grassy biomes: misunderstood, neglected, and under threat. <i>Trends in Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2014, 29, 205-213.	4.2	423
80	Savanna Vegetation-Fire-Climate Relationships Differ Among Continents. <i>Science</i> , 2014, 343, 548-552.	6.0	500
81	Is there a "browse trap"? Dynamics of herbivore impacts on trees and grasses in an African savanna. <i>Journal of Ecology</i> , 2014, 102, 595-602.	1.9	139
82	Increasing temperatures can improve seedling establishment in arid-adapted savanna trees. <i>Oecologia</i> , 2014, 175, 1029-1040.	0.9	30
83	Diversification of C ₄ grasses (Poaceae) does not coincide with their ecological dominance. <i>American Journal of Botany</i> , 2014, 101, 300-307.	0.8	37
84	Savanna fire and the origins of the "underground forests" of Africa. <i>New Phytologist</i> , 2014, 204, 201-214.	3.5	179
85	Pyrogeography, historical ecology, and the human dimensions of fire regimes. <i>Journal of Biogeography</i> , 2014, 41, 833-836.	1.4	47
86	Fires in the Cenozoic: a late flowering of flammable ecosystems. <i>Frontiers in Plant Science</i> , 2014, 5, 749.	1.7	64
87	N-fertilization does not alleviate grass competition induced reduction of growth of African savanna species. <i>Plant and Soil</i> , 2013, 366, 563-574.	1.8	15
88	Ten lessons for the conservation of African savannah ecosystems. <i>Biological Conservation</i> , 2013, 167, 224-232.	1.9	44
89	Influence of competition and rainfall manipulation on the growth responses of savanna trees and grasses. <i>Ecology</i> , 2013, 94, 1155-1164.	1.5	153
90	What do ecologists miss by not digging deep enough? Insights and methodological guidelines for assessing soil fertility status in ecological studies. <i>Acta Oecologica</i> , 2013, 51, 17-27.	0.5	34

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91	Low gains in ecosystem carbon with woody plant encroachment in a South African savanna. <i>Journal of Tropical Ecology</i> , 2013, 29, 49-60.	0.5	30
92	Vegetation change (1988â€“2010) in Camdeboo National Park (South Africa), using fixed-point photo monitoring: The role of herbivory and climate. <i>Koedoe</i> , 2013, 55, .	0.3	7
93	Will woody plant encroachment impact the visitor experience and economy of conservation areas?. <i>Koedoe</i> , 2013, 55, .	0.3	47
94	The Reforestation of Africa?. <i>South African Journal of Science</i> , 2012, 108, .	0.3	0
95	Carbon dioxide and the uneasy interactions of trees and savannah grasses. <i>Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2012, 367, 601-612.	1.8	349
96	Belowground competitive suppression of seedling growth by grass in an African savanna. <i>Plant Ecology</i> , 2012, 213, 1655-1666.	0.7	34
97	Cascading biodiversity and functional consequences of a global changeâ€“induced biome switch. <i>Diversity and Distributions</i> , 2012, 18, 493-503.	1.9	93
98	Fire and the Angiosperm Revolutions. <i>International Journal of Plant Sciences</i> , 2012, 173, 569-583.	0.6	59
99	Which traits determine shifts in the abundance of tree species in a fireâ€“prone savanna?. <i>Journal of Ecology</i> , 2012, 100, 1400-1410.	1.9	53
100	Which trees dominate in savannas? The escape hypothesis and eucalypts in northern Australia. <i>Austral Ecology</i> , 2012, 37, 678-685.	0.7	66
101	The savannaâ€“grassland â€“treelineâ€“TM: why donâ€“t savanna trees occur in upland grasslands?. <i>Journal of Ecology</i> , 2012, 100, 381-391.	1.9	66
102	Increased tree densities in South African savannas: >50 years of data suggests CO ₂ as a driver. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2012, 18, 675-684.	4.2	296
103	Top-down determinants of niche structure and adaptation among African Acacias. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2012, 15, 673-679.	3.0	80
104	Fire as an evolutionary pressure shaping plant traits. <i>Trends in Plant Science</i> , 2011, 16, 406-411.	4.3	735
105	Tree allometries reflect a lifetime of herbivory in an African savanna. <i>Ecology</i> , 2011, 92, 2310-2315.	1.5	47
106	History matters: tree establishment variability and species turnover in an African savanna. <i>Ecosphere</i> , 2011, 2, art49.	1.0	25
107	When is a â€“forestâ€“TM a savanna, and why does it matter?. <i>Global Ecology and Biogeography</i> , 2011, 20, 653-660.	2.7	348
108	Grassland restoration after afforestation: No direction home?. <i>Austral Ecology</i> , 2011, 36, 357-366.	0.7	72

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109	The human dimension of fire regimes on Earth. <i>Journal of Biogeography</i> , 2011, 38, 2223-2236.	1.4	845
110	Effects of Harvesting Flowers from Shrubs on the Persistence and Abundance of Wild Shrub Populations at Multiple Spatial Extents. <i>Conservation Biology</i> , 2011, 25, 73-84.	2.4	17
111	Deciphering the distribution of the savanna biome. <i>New Phytologist</i> , 2011, 191, 197-209.	3.5	410
112	Pushing back in time: the role of fire in plant evolution. <i>New Phytologist</i> , 2011, 191, 5-7.	3.5	24
113	Mutualisms matter: pollination rate limits the distribution of oil-secreting orchids. <i>Oikos</i> , 2011, 120, 1531-1538.	1.2	59
114	Simply the best: the transition of savanna saplings to trees. <i>Oikos</i> , 2011, 120, 1448-1451.	1.2	79
115	Water sourcing by trees in a mesic savanna: Responses to severing deep and shallow roots. <i>Environmental and Experimental Botany</i> , 2011, 74, 229-236.	2.0	35
116	Trophic Downgrading of Planet Earth. <i>Science</i> , 2011, 333, 301-306.	6.0	3,030
117	Defoliation depletes the carbohydrate reserves of resprouting <i>Acacia</i> saplings in an African savanna. <i>Plant Ecology</i> , 2011, 212, 2047-2055.	0.7	39
118	Growth responses of African savanna trees implicate atmospheric [CO ₂] as a driver of past and current changes in savanna tree cover. <i>Austral Ecology</i> , 2010, 35, 451-463.	0.7	190
119	Frequent fire affects soil nitrogen and carbon in an African savanna by changing woody cover. <i>Oecologia</i> , 2010, 162, 1027-1034.	0.9	84
120	Herbivore and nutrient control of lawn and bunch grass distributions in a southern African savanna. <i>Plant Ecology</i> , 2010, 206, 15-27.	0.7	48
121	Do nutrient-poor soils inhibit development of forests? A nutrient stock analysis. <i>Plant and Soil</i> , 2010, 334, 47-60.	1.8	110
122	Is the lack of leguminous savanna trees in grasslands of South Africa related to nutritional constraints?. <i>Plant and Soil</i> , 2010, 336, 173-182.	1.8	20
123	Terrestrial carbon stocks and biodiversity: key knowledge gaps and some policy implications. <i>Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability</i> , 2010, 2, 264-270.	3.1	44
124	Fire and the spread of flowering plants in the Cretaceous. <i>New Phytologist</i> , 2010, 188, 1137-1150.	3.5	171
125	Will global change improve grazing quality of grasslands? A call for a deeper understanding of the effects of shifts from C4 to C3 grasses for large herbivores. <i>Oikos</i> , 2010, 119, 1857-1861.	1.2	17
126	Thicket expansion in a South African savanna under divergent land use: local vs. global drivers?. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2010, 16, 964-976.	4.2	269

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127	Growth of <i>N-fixing</i> African savanna <i>Acacia</i> species is constrained by below-ground competition with grass. <i>Journal of Ecology</i> , 2010, 98, 156-167.	1.9	97
128	The Origins of <i>C₄</i> Grasslands: Integrating Evolutionary and Ecosystem Science. <i>Science</i> , 2010, 328, 587-591.	6.0	899
129	Beyond the forest edge: Ecology, diversity and conservation of the grassy biomes. <i>Biological Conservation</i> , 2010, 143, 2395-2404.	1.9	428
130	Juggling carbon: allocation patterns of a dominant tree in a fire-prone savanna. <i>Oecologia</i> , 2009, 160, 235-246.	0.9	138
131	Browsing and fire interact to suppress tree density in an African savanna. <i>Ecological Applications</i> , 2009, 19, 1909-1919.	1.8	234
132	Fire in the Earth System. <i>Science</i> , 2009, 324, 481-484.	6.0	2,330
133	Ecological Engineering by a Mega-Grazer: White Rhino Impacts on a South African Savanna. <i>Ecosystems</i> , 2008, 11, 101-112.	1.6	214
134	<i>Acacia</i> species turnover in space and time in an African savanna. <i>Journal of Biogeography</i> , 2008, 28, 117-128.	1.4	79
135	The antiquity of Madagascar's grasslands and the rise of <i>C₄</i> grassy biomes. <i>Journal of Biogeography</i> , 2008, 35, 1743-1758.	1.4	138
136	What Limits Trees in <i>C₄</i> Grasslands and Savannas?. <i>Annual Review of Ecology, Evolution, and Systematics</i> , 2008, 39, 641-659.	3.8	780
137	Future Spatial Pattern of South African <i>Acacia</i> Trees. , 2008, , .		0
138	Nitrogen availability is not affected by frequent fire in a South African savanna. <i>Journal of Tropical Ecology</i> , 2008, 24, 647-654.	0.5	28
139	Physically motivated empirical models for the spread and intensity of grass fires. <i>International Journal of Wildland Fire</i> , 2008, 17, 595.	1.0	31
140	Springs and wire plants: anachronistic defences against Madagascar's extinct elephant birds. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2007, 274, 1985-1992.	1.2	87
141	The effect of grassland shifts on the avifauna of a South African savanna. <i>Ostrich</i> , 2007, 78, 271-279.	0.4	34
142	EFFECTS OF FOUR DECADES OF FIRE MANIPULATION ON WOODY VEGETATION STRUCTURE IN SAVANNA. <i>Ecology</i> , 2007, 88, 1119-1125.	1.5	389
143	Palaeoclimate-induced range shifts may explain current patterns of spatial genetic variation in <i>renosterbos</i> (<i>Elytropappus rhinocerotis</i> , Asteraceae). <i>Taxon</i> , 2007, 56, 393-408.	0.4	22
144	Do browsing elephants damage female trees more?. <i>African Journal of Ecology</i> , 2007, 45, 41-48.	0.4	17

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145	A changing climate is eroding the geographical range of the Namib Desert tree <i>Aloe</i> through population declines and dispersal lags. <i>Diversity and Distributions</i> , 2007, 13, 645-653.	1.9	157
146	The world is not as green as it could be and that requires explanation – a reply to White. <i>Journal of Vegetation Science</i> , 2006, 17, 541-542.	1.1	1
147	Age determination of two South African <i>Acacia</i> species using ring counts and radiocarbon dating. <i>African Journal of Ecology</i> , 2006, 44, 417-419.	0.4	9
148	The world is not as green as it could be and that requires explanation – a reply to White. <i>Journal of Vegetation Science</i> , 2006, 17, 541.	1.1	2
149	Large parts of the world are brown or black: A different view on the “Green World” hypothesis. <i>Journal of Vegetation Science</i> , 2005, 16, 261.	1.1	23
150	Trends in the state of nature and their implications for human well-being. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2005, 8, 1218-1234.	3.0	224
151	A mechanistic model for secondary seed dispersal by wind and its experimental validation. <i>Journal of Ecology</i> , 2005, 93, 1017-1028.	1.9	122
152	Large parts of the world are brown or black: A different view on the “Green World” hypothesis. <i>Journal of Vegetation Science</i> , 2005, 16, 261-266.	1.1	191
153	Different rewards in female and male flowers can explain the evolution of sexual dimorphism in plants. <i>Biological Journal of the Linnean Society</i> , 2005, 85, 97-109.	0.7	35
154	ENVIRONMENTAL CONSTRAINTS ON A GLOBAL RELATIONSHIP AMONG LEAF AND ROOT TRAITS OF GRASSES. <i>Ecology</i> , 2005, 86, 12-19.	1.5	192
155	Taxonomic, anatomical, and spatio-temporal variations in the stable carbon and nitrogen isotopic compositions of plants from an African savanna. <i>Journal of Archaeological Science</i> , 2005, 32, 1757-1772.	1.2	160
156	Fire as a global “herbivore”: the ecology and evolution of flammable ecosystems. <i>Trends in Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2005, 20, 387-394.	4.2	1,750
157	What limits the spread of fire-dependent vegetation? Evidence from geographic variation of serotiny in a New Zealand shrub. <i>Global Ecology and Biogeography</i> , 2004, 13, 115-127.	2.7	54
158	Plant structural defences against browsing birds: a legacy of New Zealand's extinct moas. <i>Oikos</i> , 2004, 104, 500-508.	1.2	123
159	The effect of different fire regimes on plant diversity in southern African grasslands. <i>Biological Conservation</i> , 2004, 118, 489-499.	1.9	155
160	Xylem hydraulics and angiosperm success. , 2004, , 259-271.		4
161	The resource economics of chemical and structural defenses across nitrogen supply gradients. <i>Oecologia</i> , 2003, 137, 547-556.	0.9	25
162	Growing tall vs growing wide: tree architecture and allometry of <i>Acacia karroo</i> in forest, savanna, and arid environments. <i>Oikos</i> , 2003, 102, 3-14.	1.2	206

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
163	EFFECTS OF FIRE AND HERBIVORY ON THE STABILITY OF SAVANNA ECOSYSTEMS. <i>Ecology</i> , 2003, 84, 337-350.	1.5	585
164	Confronting complexity: fire policy choices in South African savanna parks. <i>International Journal of Wildland Fire</i> , 2003, 12, 381.	1.0	111
165	EFFECTS OF FIRE AND HERBIVORY ON THE STABILITY OF SAVANNA ECOSYSTEMS. , 2003, 84, 337.		2
166	Ecology of sprouting in woody plants: the persistence niche. <i>Trends in Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2001, 16, 45-51.	4.2	1,168
167	Environmental stochasticity cannot save declining populations. <i>Trends in Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2001, 16, 177.	4.2	3
168	Introduction of giraffe changes acacia distribution in a South African savanna. <i>African Journal of Ecology</i> , 2001, 39, 286-294.	0.4	81
169	On Incorporating Fire into Our Thinking about Natural Ecosystems: A Response to Saha and Howe. <i>American Naturalist</i> , 2001, 158, 664-670.	1.0	25
170	ECOLOGY: Keystone Species--Hunting the Snark?. <i>Science</i> , 2001, 292, 63-64.	6.0	32
171	A proposed CO ₂ -controlled mechanism of woody plant invasion in grasslands and savannas. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2000, 6, 865-869.	4.2	422
172	Fire, resprouting and variability: a recipe for grass-tree coexistence in savanna. <i>Journal of Ecology</i> , 2000, 88, 213-229.	1.9	860
173	Regeneration failure and the potential importance of human disturbance in a subtropical forest. <i>Applied Vegetation Science</i> , 2000, 3, 223-232.	0.9	16
174	Predicting extinction risks for plants: environmental stochasticity can save declining populations. <i>Trends in Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2000, 15, 516-520.	4.2	95
175	Survival costs and reproductive benefits of floral display in a sexually dimorphic dioecious shrub, <i>Leucadendron xanthoconus</i> . <i>Evolutionary Ecology</i> , 1999, 13, 1-18.	0.5	62
176	Stem demography and post-fire recruitment of a resprouting serotinous conifer. <i>Journal of Vegetation Science</i> , 1999, 10, 69-76.	1.1	23
177	Mast Flowering and Semelparity in Bamboos: The Bamboo Fire Cycle Hypothesis. <i>American Naturalist</i> , 1999, 154, 383-391.	1.0	146
178	Genetic variation in an endangered cedar (<i>Widdringtonia cedarbergensis</i>) versus two congeneric species. <i>South African Journal of Botany</i> , 1997, 63, 133-140.	1.2	11
179	Convergent seed germination in South African fynbos and Californian chaparral. , 1997, 133, 153-167.		135
180	Challenges in the Quest for Keystones. <i>BioScience</i> , 1996, 46, 609-620.	2.2	1,557

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181	Are Protea populations seed limited? Implications for wildflower harvesting in Cape fynbos. <i>Austral Ecology</i> , 1996, 21, 96-105.	0.7	29
182	Dry mass allocation, water use efficiency and $\delta^{13}C$ in clones of <i>Eucalyptus grandis</i> , <i>E. grandis</i> x <i>camaldulensis</i> and <i>E. grandis</i> x <i>nitens</i> grown under two irrigation regimes. <i>Tree Physiology</i> , 1996, 16, 497-502.	1.4	54
183	Fire and Plants. , 1996, , .		721
184	Gap characteristics and replacement patterns in the Knysna Forest, South Africa. <i>Journal of Vegetation Science</i> , 1995, 6, 29-36.	1.1	55
185	Fire life histories and the seeds of chaos. <i>Ecoscience</i> , 1995, 2, 252-260.	0.6	42
186	Kill Thy Neighbour: An Individualistic Argument for the Evolution of Flammability. <i>Oikos</i> , 1995, 73, 79.	1.2	207
187	EFFICACY OF WIND POLLINATION: POLLEN LOAD SIZE AND NATURAL MICROGAMETOPHYTE POPULATIONS IN WIND-POLLINATED <i>STABEROHA BANKSII</i> (RESTIONACEAE). <i>American Journal of Botany</i> , 1992, 79, 443-448.	0.8	32
188	EFFICACY OF WIND POLLINATION: POLLEN LOAD SIZE AND NATURAL MICROGAMETOPHYTE POPULATIONS IN WIND-POLLINATED <i>STABEROHA BANKSII</i> (RESTIONACEAE). , 1992, 79, 443.		22
189	Determinants of Plant Distribution: Evidence from Pine Invasions. <i>American Naturalist</i> , 1991, 137, 639-668.	1.0	496
190	Ecological aspects of the rise of angiosperms: a challenge to the reproductive superiority hypotheses. <i>Biological Journal of the Linnean Society</i> , 1991, 44, 81-92.	0.7	64
191	Leaf size and inflorescence size may be allometrically related traits. <i>Oecologia</i> , 1989, 78, 427-429.	0.9	81