

# Yun Wang

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/4391861/publications.pdf>

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9  
papers

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1684188  
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#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Stabilities of soil organic carbon and carbon cycling genes are higher in natural secondary forests than in artificial plantations in southern China. <i>Land Degradation and Development</i> , 2020, 31, 2986-2995.	3.9	6
2	Microbial functional gene diversity in natural secondary forest Ultisols. <i>Acta Oecologica</i> , 2020, 105, 103575.	1.1	1
3	Data on soil microbial carbon source utilization under different carbon input treatments in broadleaf and coniferous plantations. <i>Data in Brief</i> , 2019, 26, 104434.	1.0	0
4	Carbon input manipulations affecting microbial carbon metabolism in temperate forest soils – A comparative study between broadleaf and coniferous plantations. <i>Geoderma</i> , 2019, 355, 113914.	5.1	13
5	Forest restoration approaches affect soil compositions of lignin, substituted fatty acids, and lignin degradation-associated genes. <i>Applied Soil Ecology</i> , 2019, 138, 213-219.	4.3	3
6	Artificial reforestation produces less diverse soil nitrogen cycling genes than natural restoration. <i>Ecosphere</i> , 2019, 10, e02562.	2.2	13
7	Temporal and spatial variation of water stable isotopes ( $^{18}\text{O}$ and $^2\text{H}$ ) in the Kaidu River basin, Northwestern China. <i>Hydrological Processes</i> , 2014, 28, 653-661.	2.6	20
8	Spatial characteristics of surface water and groundwater using water stable isotope in the Tarim River Basin, northwestern China. <i>Ecohydrology</i> , 2013, 6, 1031-1039.	2.4	12
9	Carbon metabolism of soil microbial communities of restored forests in Southern China. <i>Journal of Soils and Sediments</i> , 2011, 11, 789-799.	3.0	29