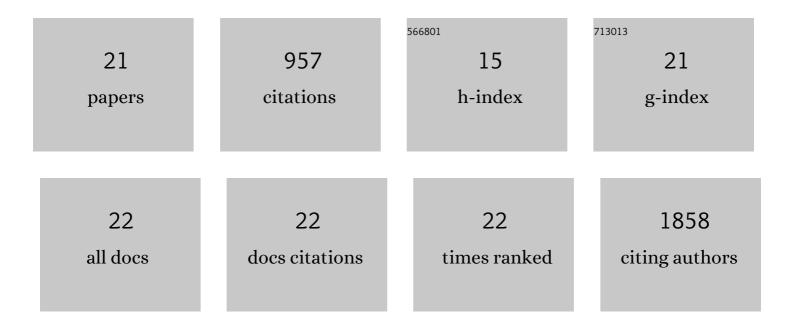
Hannah L Mossman

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/458697/publications.pdf Version: 2024-02-01



#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Restored saltmarshes have low beta diversity due to limited topographic variation, but this can be countered by management. Journal of Applied Ecology, 2022, 59, 1709-1720.	1.9	4
2	A learning network approach to resolve conservation challenges in the Ngorongoro Conservation Area. African Journal of Ecology, 2021, 59, 326-331.	0.4	4
3	Training future generations to deliver evidenceâ€based conservation and ecosystem management. Ecological Solutions and Evidence, 2021, 2, e12032.	0.8	23
4	A prioritization metric and modelling framework for fragmented saltmarsh patches restoration. Ecological Indicators, 2021, 128, 107833.	2.6	3
5	Manipulating saltmarsh microtopography modulates the effects of elevation on sediment redox potential and halophyte distribution. Journal of Ecology, 2020, 108, 94-106.	1.9	19
6	The gathering storm: optimizing management of coastal ecosystems in the face of a climate-driven threat. Annals of Botany, 2020, 125, 197-212.	1.4	56
7	Long-term thermal sensitivity of Earth's tropical forests. Science, 2020, 368, 869-874.	6.0	198
8	Species interactions modulate the response of saltmarsh plants to flooding. Annals of Botany, 2019, 125, 315-324.	1.4	4
9	Comparison of acoustic and traditional point count methods to assess bird diversity and composition in the Aberdare National Park, Kenya. African Journal of Ecology, 2019, 57, 168-176.	0.4	16
10	Restored saltmarshes lack the topographic diversity found in natural habitat. Ecological Engineering, 2018, 115, 58-66.	1.6	48
11	Is saltmarsh restoration success constrained by matching natural environments or altered succession? A test using niche models. Journal of Applied Ecology, 2018, 55, 1207-1217.	1.9	20
12	Using <i>inÂsitu</i> management to conserve biodiversity under climate change. Journal of Applied Ecology, 2016, 53, 885-894.	1.9	71
13	An Anthropogenic Habitat Facilitates the Establishment of Non-Native Birds by Providing Underexploited Resources. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0135833.	1.1	15
14	Modelling biodiversity distribution in agricultural landscapes to support ecological network planning. Landscape and Urban Planning, 2015, 141, 59-67.	3.4	19
15	Limited Vegetation Development on a Created Salt Marsh Associated with Over-Consolidated Sediments and Lack of Topographic Heterogeneity. Estuaries and Coasts, 2015, 38, 325-336.	1.0	39
16	The biodiversity audit approach challenges regional priorities and identifies a mismatch in conservation. Journal of Applied Ecology, 2012, 49, 986-997.	1.9	31
17	Does managed coastal realignment create saltmarshes with â€~equivalent biological characteristics' to natural reference sites?. Journal of Applied Ecology, 2012, 49, 1446-1456.	1.9	136
18	Constraints on Salt Marsh Development Following Managed Coastal Realignment: Dispersal Limitation or Environmental Tolerance?. Restoration Ecology, 2012, 20, 65-75.	1.4	49

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Colonization of a newly developing salt marsh: disentangling independent effects of elevation and redox potential on halophytes. Journal of Ecology, 2011, 99, 1350-1357.	1.9	128
20	Quantifying local variation in tidal regime using depth-logging fish tags. Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science, 2011, 96, 122-122.	0.9	3
21	Biological Flora of the British Isles:Sarcocornia perennis(Miller) A.J. Scott. Journal of Ecology, 2006, 94, 1035-1048.	1.9	69