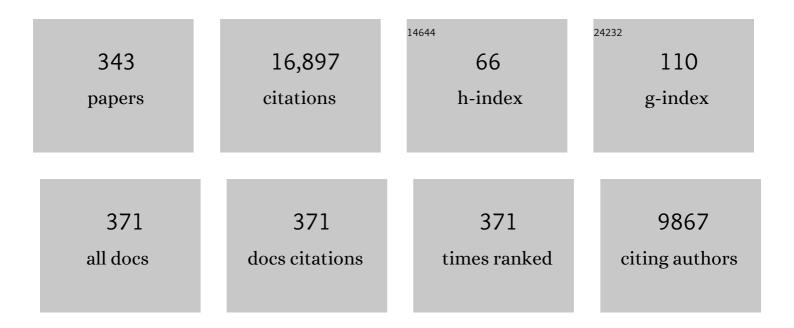
## Hans Pretzsch

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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HANS DEFTRECH

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Positive biodiversity-productivity relationship predominant in global forests. Science, 2016, 354, .	6.0	864
2	Resistance of European tree species to drought stress in mixed <i>versus</i> pure forests: evidence of stress release by interâ€specific facilitation. Plant Biology, 2013, 15, 483-495.	1.8	455
3	Forest stand growth dynamics in Central Europe have accelerated since 1870. Nature Communications, 2014, 5, 4967.	5.8	431
4	Forest Dynamics, Growth and Yield. , 2009, , .		430
5	Canopy space filling and tree crown morphology in mixed-species stands compared with monocultures. Forest Ecology and Management, 2014, 327, 251-264.	1.4	423
6	The single tree-based stand simulator SILVA: construction, application and evaluation. Forest Ecology and Management, 2002, 162, 3-21.	1.4	422
7	Comparison between the productivity of pure and mixed stands of Norway spruce and European beech along an ecological gradient. Annals of Forest Science, 2010, 67, 712-712.	0.8	268
8	Growth and yield of mixed versus pure stands of Scots pine (Pinus sylvestris L.) and European beech (Fagus sylvatica L.) analysed along a productivity gradient through Europe. European Journal of Forest Research, 2015, 134, 927-947.	1.1	257
9	Transgressive overyielding in mixed compared with pure stands of Norway spruce and European beech in Central Europe: evidence on stand level and explanation on individual tree level. European Journal of Forest Research, 2009, 128, 183-204.	1.1	251
10	TanDEM-X Pol-InSAR Performance for Forest Height Estimation. IEEE Transactions on Geoscience and Remote Sensing, 2014, 52, 6404-6422.	2.7	224
11	Generalized biomass and leaf area allometric equations for European tree species incorporating stand structure, tree age and climate. Forest Ecology and Management, 2017, 396, 160-175.	1.4	219
12	Productivity of mixed versus pure stands of oak (Quercus petraea (Matt.) Liebl. and Quercus robur L.) and European beech (Fagus sylvatica L.) along an ecological gradient. European Journal of Forest Research, 2013, 132, 263-280.	1.1	218
13	Models for Forest Ecosystem Management: A European Perspective. Annals of Botany, 2007, 101, 1065-1087.	1.4	214
14	Forest Dynamics, Growth, and Yield. , 2009, , 1-39.		200
15	Crown size and growing space requirement of common tree species in urban centres, parks, and forests. Urban Forestry and Urban Greening, 2015, 14, 466-479.	2.3	187
16	Biodiversity along temperate forest succession. Journal of Applied Ecology, 2018, 55, 2756-2766.	1.9	175
17	Characterization of the structure, dynamics, and productivity of mixed-species stands: review and perspectives. European Journal of Forest Research, 2016, 135, 23-49.	1.1	170
18	Traits of trees for cooling urban heat islands: A meta-analysis. Building and Environment, 2020, 170, 106606.	3.0	165

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Size-symmetric versus size-asymmetric competition and growth partitioning among trees in forest stands along an ecological gradient in central Europe. Canadian Journal of Forest Research, 2010, 40, 370-384.	0.8	163
20	Structural crown properties of Norway spruce (Picea abies [L.] Karst.) and European beech (Fagus) Tj ETQq0 0 Function, 2013, 27, 1035-1047.	0 rgBT /Ovei 0.9	lock 10 Tf 50 163
21	Representation of species mixing in forest growth models. A review and perspective. Ecological Modelling, 2015, 313, 276-292.	1.2	149
22	Analysis and modeling of spatial stand structures. Methodological considerations based on mixed beech-larch stands in Lower Saxony. Forest Ecology and Management, 1997, 97, 237-253.	1.4	146
23	Enhanced ozone strongly reduces carbon sink strength of adult beech (Fagus sylvatica) – Resume from the free-air fumigation study at Kranzberg Forest. Environmental Pollution, 2010, 158, 2527-2532.	3.7	140
24	Species interactions increase the temporal stability of community productivity in <i>Pinus sylvestris–Fagus sylvatica</i> mixtures across Europe. Journal of Ecology, 2017, 105, 1032-1043.	1.9	140
25	Late-spring frost risk between 1959 and 2017 decreased in North America but increased in Europe and Asia. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2020, 117, 12192-12200.	3.3	140
26	Effect of tree species mixing on the size structure, density, and yield of forest stands. European Journal of Forest Research, 2016, 135, 1-22.	1.1	137
27	Size-dependent responses to summer drought in Scots pine, Norway spruce and common oak. Trees - Structure and Function, 2012, 26, 557-569.	0.9	133
28	Morphological plasticity of European beech (Fagus sylvatica L.) in pure and mixed-species stands. Forest Ecology and Management, 2013, 295, 97-108.	1.4	133
29	Positive biodiversity–productivity relationships in forests: climate matters. Biology Letters, 2018, 14, 20170747.	1.0	133
30	Temporal variation of competition and facilitation in mixed species forests in <scp>C</scp> entral <scp>E</scp> urope. Plant Biology, 2014, 16, 166-176.	1.8	132
31	Aggregative response in bats: prey abundance versus habitat. Oecologia, 2012, 169, 673-684.	0.9	131
32	Extraordinary drought of 2003 overrules ozone impact on adult beech trees (Fagus sylvatica). Trees - Structure and Function, 2006, 20, 539-548.	0.9	127
33	Stand density and growth of Norway spruce (Picea abies (L.) Karst.) and European beech (Fagus) Tj ETQq1 1 0. 124, 193-205.	784314 rgB 1.1	T /Overlock 1 126
34	Species-specific allometric scaling under self-thinning: evidence from long-term plots in forest stands. Oecologia, 2006, 146, 572-583.	0.9	126
35	Climate change accelerates growth of urban trees in metropolises worldwide. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 15403.	1.6	126
36	Effects of crown architecture and stand structure on light absorption in mixed and monospecific <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> and <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> forests along a productivity and climate gradient through Europe. Journal of Ecology, 2018, 106, 746-760.	1.9	125

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
37	Crown Allometry and Growing Space Efficiency of Norway Spruce (Picea abies [L.] Karst.) and European Beech (Fagus sylvatica L.) in Pure and Mixed Stands. Plant Biology, 2005, 7, 628-639.	1.8	116
38	Diversity and Productivity in Forests: Evidence from Long-Term Experimental Plots. , 2005, , 41-64.		115
39	Mixing of Scots pine (Pinus sylvestris L.) and European beech (Fagus sylvatica L.) enhances structural heterogeneity, and the effect increases with water availability. Forest Ecology and Management, 2016, 373, 149-166.	1.4	115
40	Effect of forest stand management on species composition, structural diversity, and productivity in the temperate zone of Europe. European Journal of Forest Research, 2017, 136, 739-766.	1.1	114
41	Tree species mixing can increase maximum stand density. Canadian Journal of Forest Research, 2016, 46, 1179-1193.	0.8	113
42	Wood quality in complex forests versus even-aged monocultures: review and perspectives. Wood Science and Technology, 2016, 50, 845-880.	1.4	112
43	Tamm Review: On the strength of evidence when comparing ecosystem functions of mixtures with monocultures. Forest Ecology and Management, 2015, 356, 41-53.	1.4	111
44	Mixture reduces climate sensitivity of Douglas-fir stem growth. Forest Ecology and Management, 2016, 376, 205-220.	1.4	109
45	European Mixed Forests: definition and research perspectives. Forest Systems, 2014, 23, 518.	0.1	107
46	Mixed Norway spruce (Picea abies [L.] Karst) and European beech (Fagus sylvatica [L.]) stands under drought: from reaction pattern to mechanism. Trees - Structure and Function, 2014, 28, 1305-1321.	0.9	106
47	Tree and stand growth of mature Norway spruce and European beech under long-term ozone fumigation. Environmental Pollution, 2010, 158, 1061-1070.	3.7	104
48	The greater resilience of mixed forests to drought mainly depends on their composition: Analysis along a climate gradient across Europe. Forest Ecology and Management, 2021, 481, 118687.	1.4	104
49	The timing of bud burst and its effect on tree growth. International Journal of Biometeorology, 2004, 48, 109-118.	1.3	103
50	How Sensitive Are Ecosystem Services in European Forest Landscapes to Silvicultural Treatment?. Forests, 2015, 6, 1666-1695.	0.9	103
51	What is Climate-Smart Forestry? A definition from a multinational collaborative process focused on mountain regions of Europe. Ecosystem Services, 2020, 43, 101113.	2.3	100
52	Advances in understanding ozone impact on forest trees: Messages from novel phytotron and free-air fumigation studies. Environmental Pollution, 2010, 158, 1990-2006.	3.7	97
53	Evidence of variant intra- and interspecific scaling of tree crown structure and relevance for allometric theory. Oecologia, 2012, 169, 637-649.	0.9	96
54	Die Fichten-Buchen-Mischbestäde des Sonderforschungsbereiches "Wachstum oder Parasitenabwehr?" im Kranzberger Forst. European Journal of Forest Research, 1998, 117, 241-257.	0.3	93

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
55	The Plant's Capacity in Regulating Resource Demand. Plant Biology, 2005, 7, 560-580.	1.8	93

56 Analyzing size-symmetric vs. size-asymmetric and intra- vs. inter-specific competition in beech (Fagus) Tj ETQq0 0 0,rgBT /Overlock 10 Th

57	Wood density reduced while wood volume growth accelerated in Central European forests since 1870. Forest Ecology and Management, 2018, 429, 589-616.	1.4	89
58	Long-term effects of logging intensity on structures, birds, saproxylic beetles and wood-inhabiting fungi in stands of European beech Fagus sylvatica L Forest Ecology and Management, 2007, 242, 297-305.	1.4	87
59	A Model for Individual Tree Development Based on Physiological Processes. Plant Biology, 2002, 4, 167-180.	1.8	86
60	The number of tree species on Earth. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2022, 119, .	3.3	86
61	Tree cooling effects and human thermal comfort under contrasting species and sites. Agricultural and Forest Meteorology, 2020, 287, 107947.	1.9	83
62	From ground to above canopy—Bat activity in mature forests is driven by vegetation density and height. Forest Ecology and Management, 2013, 306, 179-184.	1.4	82
63	Terrestrial laser scanning reveals differences in crown structure of Fagus sylvatica in mixed vs. pure European forests. Forest Ecology and Management, 2017, 405, 381-390.	1.4	80
64	Growth and mortality of Norway spruce and European beech in monospecific and mixed-species stands under natural episodic and experimentally extended drought. Results of the KROOF throughfall exclusion experiment. Trees - Structure and Function, 2020, 34, 957-970.	0.9	80
65	Ecological Stability of Mixed-Species Forests. , 2017, , 337-382.		78
65	Ecological Stability of Mixed-Species Forests. , 2017, , 337-382. Ontogeny partly explains the apparent heterogeneity of published biomass equations for Fagus sylvatica in central Europe. Forest Ecology and Management, 2011, 261, 1188-1202.	1.4	78
	Ontogeny partly explains the apparent heterogeneity of published biomass equations for Fagus	1.4 0.9	
66	Ontogeny partly explains the apparent heterogeneity of published biomass equations for Fagus sylvatica in central Europe. Forest Ecology and Management, 2011, 261, 1188-1202. The dependency of the size-growth relationship of Norway spruce (Picea abies [L.] Karst.) and European beech (Fagus sylvatica [L.]) in forest stands on long-term site conditions, drought events, and ozone		71
66 67	Ontogeny partly explains the apparent heterogeneity of published biomass equations for Fagus sylvatica in central Europe. Forest Ecology and Management, 2011, 261, 1188-1202. The dependency of the size-growth relationship of Norway spruce (Picea abies [L.] Karst.) and European beech (Fagus sylvatica [L.]) in forest stands on long-term site conditions, drought events, and ozone stress. Trees - Structure and Function, 2011, 25, 355-369. A vertically discretised canopy description for ORCHIDEE (SVN r2290) and the modifications to the	0.9 1.3	71 71 71
66 67 68	Ontogeny partly explains the apparent heterogeneity of published biomass equations for Fagus sylvatica in central Europe. Forest Ecology and Management, 2011, 261, 1188-1202. The dependency of the size-growth relationship of Norway spruce (Picea abies [L.] Karst.) and European beech (Fagus sylvatica [L.]) in forest stands on long-term site conditions, drought events, and ozone stress. Trees - Structure and Function, 2011, 25, 355-369. A vertically discretised canopy description for ORCHIDEE (SVN r2290) and the modifications to the energy, water and carbon fluxes. Geoscientific Model Development, 2015, 8, 2035-2065.	0.9 1.3	71 71 71
66 67 68 69	Ontogeny partly explains the apparent heterogeneity of published biomass equations for Fagus sylvatica in central Europe. Forest Ecology and Management, 2011, 261, 1188-1202. The dependency of the size-growth relationship of Norway spruce (Picea abies [L.] Karst.) and European beech (Fagus sylvatica [L.]) in forest stands on long-term site conditions, drought events, and ozone stress. Trees - Structure and Function, 2011, 25, 355-369. A vertically discretised canopy description for ORCHIDEE (SVN r2290) and the modifications to the energy, water and carbon fluxes. Geoscientific Model Development, 2015, 8, 2035-2065. Structure and ecosystem services of small-leaved lime (Tilia cordata Mill.) and black locust (Robinia) Tj ETQq1 1 Toward managing mixed-species stands: from parametrization to prescription. Forest Ecosystems, 2017,	0.9 <b>1.3</b> 0.7 <u>8</u> 4314	71 71 71 rgBT/Overla

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
73	Maintenance of long-term experiments for unique insights into forest growth dynamics and trends: review and perspectives. European Journal of Forest Research, 2019, 138, 165-185.	1.1	68
74	Growth reaction patterns of tree height, diameter, and volume of Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii) Tj ETQq Research, 2014, 133, 1043-1056.	0 0 0 rgBT / 1.1	Overlock 10 T 66
75	A review of thinning effects on Scots pine stands: From growth and yield to new challenges under global change. Forest Systems, 2017, 26, eR03S.	0.1	66
76	Changes of soil chemistry, stand nutrition, and stand growth at two Scots pine (Pinus sylvestris L.) sites in Central Europe during 40Âyears after fertilization, liming, and lupine introduction. European Journal of Forest Research, 2008, 127, 43-61.	1.1	65
77	Does belowground interaction with Fagus sylvatica increase drought susceptibility of photosynthesis and stem growth in Picea abies?. Forest Ecology and Management, 2016, 375, 268-278.	1.4	65
78	Improved productivity and modified tree morphology of mixed versus pure stands of European beech (Fagus sylvatica) and Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii) with increasing precipitation and age. Annals of Forest Science, 2016, 73, 1047-1061.	0.8	65
79	Process based simulation of tree growth and ecosystem services of urban trees under present and future climate conditions. Science of the Total Environment, 2019, 676, 651-664.	3.9	65
80	Species mixing reduces drought susceptibility of Scots pine (Pinus sylvestris L.) and oak (Quercus) Tj ETQq0 0 Forest Ecology and Management, 2020, 461, 117908.	0 rgBT /Ove 1.4	erlock 10 Tf 50 65
81	Improving the simulation of stand structure in a forest gap model. Forest Ecology and Management, 1997, 95, 183-195.	1.4	63
82	Climatic turning point for beech and oak under climate change in Central Europe. Ecosphere, 2013, 4, 1-19.	1.0	63
83	Drought can favour the growth of small in relation to tall trees in mature stands of Norway spruce and European beech. Forest Ecosystems, 2018, 5, .	1.3	63
84	Ecosystem service trade-offs for adaptive forest management. Ecosystem Services, 2019, 39, 100993.	2.3	61
85	Changes of forest stand dynamics in Europe. Facts from long-term observational plots and their relevance for forest ecology and management. Forest Ecology and Management, 2014, 316, 65-77.	1.4	59
86	The Urban Environment Can Modify Drought Stress of Small-Leaved Lime (Tilia cordata Mill.) and Black Locust (Robinia pseudoacacia L.). Forests, 2016, 7, 71.	0.9	59
87	Climate influences on the maximum size-density relationship in Scots pine ( Pinus sylvestris L.) and European beech ( Fagus sylvatica L.) stands. Forest Ecology and Management, 2017, 385, 295-307.	1.4	59
88	Stand growth and structure of mixed-species and monospecific stands of Scots pine (Pinus sylvestris) Tj ETQq Europe. European Journal of Forest Research, 2020, 139, 349-367.	0 0 0 rgBT / 1.1	Overlock 10 T 59
89	Modelling the conversion from even-aged to uneven-aged stands of Norway spruce (Picea abies L.) Tj ETQq1 1	0.784314 1.4	rgBT_{8}Overloci
90	Response patterns in adult forest trees to chronic ozone stress: identification of variations and consistencies. Environmental Pollution, 2005, 136, 365-369.	3.7	55

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
91	Height – Diameter allometry in South Africa's indigenous high forests: Assessing generic models performance and function forms. Forest Ecology and Management, 2018, 410, 1-11.	1.4	55
92	Growth of Adult Norway Spruce (Picea abies [L.] Karst.) and European Beech (Fagus sylvatica L.) Under Free-Air Ozone Fumigation. Plant Biology, 2005, 7, 611-618.	1.8	54
93	Effect of forest structure on stand productivity in Central European forests depends on developmental stage and tree species diversity. Forest Ecology and Management, 2019, 434, 193-204.	1.4	53
94	Modelling above and below ground carbon dynamics in a mixed beech and spruce stand influenced by climate. European Journal of Forest Research, 2009, 128, 171-182.	1.1	52
95	Tree ring wood density of Scots pine and European beech lower in mixed-species stands compared with monocultures. Forest Ecology and Management, 2017, 400, 363-374.	1.4	51
96	Stem and root diameter growth of European beech and Norway spruce under extreme drought. Forest Ecology and Management, 2017, 406, 184-195.	1.4	50
97	The Effect of Tree Crown Allometry on Community Dynamics in Mixed-Species Stands versus Monocultures. A Review and Perspectives for Modeling and Silvicultural Regulation. Forests, 2019, 10, 810.	0.9	50
98	Long-term stand dynamics of managed spruce–fir–beech mountain forests in Central Europe: structure, productivity and regeneration success. Forestry, 2015, 88, 407-428.	1.2	49
99	Analysis of long-term dynamics of crowns of sessile oaks at the stand level by means of spatial statistics. Forest Ecology and Management, 2008, 255, 2007-2019.	1.4	48
100	Growth and Parasite Defence in Plants; the Balance between Resource Sequestration and Retention: In Lieu of a Guest Editorial. Plant Biology, 2002, 4, 133-136.	1.8	46
101	Using terrestrial laser scanner for estimating leaf areas of individual trees in a conifer forest. Trees - Structure and Function, 2010, 24, 609-619.	0.9	46
102	The productivity of mixed mountain forests comprised of Fagus sylvatica, Picea abies, and Abies alba across Europe. Forestry, 2019, 92, 512-522.	1.2	46
103	Prediction of stem volume in complex temperate forest stands using TanDEM-X SAR data. Remote Sensing of Environment, 2016, 174, 197-211.	4.6	44
104	Using semi-global matching point clouds to estimate growing stock at the plot and stand levels: application for a broadleaf-dominated forest in central Europe. Canadian Journal of Forest Research, 2015, 45, 111-123.	0.8	43
105	Growth patterns and effects of urban micro-climate on two physiologically contrasting urban tree species. Landscape and Urban Planning, 2019, 183, 88-99.	3.4	43
106	Inter- and intraannual growth patterns of urban small-leaved lime (Tilia cordata mill.) at two public squares with contrasting microclimatic conditions. International Journal of Biometeorology, 2017, 61, 1095-1107.	1.3	42
107	Density and growth of forest stands revisited. Effect of the temporal scale of observation, site quality, and thinning. Forest Ecology and Management, 2020, 460, 117879.	1.4	42
108	Changes in structural heterogeneity and stand productivity by mixing Scots pine and Maritime pine. Forest Ecology and Management, 2017, 405, 219-228.	1.4	41

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
109	Predicting the spatial and temporal dynamics of species interactions in Fagus sylvatica and Pinus sylvestris forests across Europe. Forest Ecology and Management, 2017, 405, 112-133.	1.4	40
110	Assessing height changes in a highly structured forest using regularly acquired aerial image data. Forestry, 2015, 88, 304-316.	1.2	39
111	The Kroof experiment: realization and efficacy of a recurrent drought experiment plus recovery in a beech/spruce forest. Ecosphere, 2021, 12, e03399.	1.0	39
112	Influence of initial plant density on sawn timber properties for Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii) Tj ETQqO 0 0	rgBT /Ove 0.8	rlogg 10 Tf 5
113	The course of tree growth. Theory and reality. Forest Ecology and Management, 2020, 478, 118508.	1.4	38
114	Sizeâ€dependence of tree growth response to drought for Norway spruce and European beech individuals in monospecific and mixedâ€species stands. Plant Biology, 2017, 19, 709-719.	1.8	37
115	Modeling Ecosystem Services for Park Trees: Sensitivity of i-Tree Eco Simulations to Light Exposure and Tree Species Classification. Forests, 2018, 9, 89.	0.9	36
116	Tree species richness enhances stand productivity while stand structure can have opposite effects, based on forest inventory data from Germany and the United States of America. Forest Ecosystems, 2018, 5, .	1.3	36
117	Forest Biodiversity, Carbon Sequestration, and Wood Production: Modeling Synergies and Trade-Offs for Ten Forest Landscapes Across Europe. Frontiers in Ecology and Evolution, 2020, 8, .	1.1	36
118	Spatial and temporal changes of outdoor thermal stress: influence of urban land cover types. Scientific Reports, 2022, 12, 671.	1.6	36
119	Evidence of elevation-specific growth changes of spruce, fir, and beech in European mixed mountain forests during the last three centuries. Canadian Journal of Forest Research, 2020, 50, 689-703.	0.8	35
120	Impact of Climate Trends and Drought Events on the Growth of Oaks (Quercus robur L. and Quercus) Tj ETQq0 (	0 0 JgBT /0	Overlock 10 1

121	Assessing transformation scenarios from pure Norway spruce to mixed uneven-aged forests in mountain areas. European Journal of Forest Research, 2020, 139, 567-584.	1.1	34
122	Growth Trends of Forests in Southern Germany. , 1996, , 107-131.		34
123	Waldwachstum im Wandel. European Journal of Forest Research, 1999, 118, 228-250.	0.3	33
124	A Unified Law of Spatial Allometry for Woody and Herbaceous Plants. Plant Biology, 2002, 4, 159-166.	1.8	33
125	Combating the effects of climatic change on forests by mitigation strategies. Carbon Balance and Management, 2010, 5, 8.	1.4	33
126	Transgressive overyielding in mixed compared with monospecific Scots pine (Pinus sylvestris L.) and oak (Quercus robur L., Quercus petraea (Matt.) Liebl.) stands – Productivity gains increase with annual water supply. Forest Ecology and Management, 2019, 439, 81-96.	1.4	33

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
127	The PROFOUND Database for evaluating vegetation models and simulating climate impacts on European forests. Earth System Science Data, 2020, 12, 1295-1320.	3.7	33

## 128 Tree diameter growth after root trenching in a mature mixed stand of Norway spruce (Picea abies [L.]) Tj ETQq0 0 0.9BT /Ovg2lock 10 T

129	Tree species and size drive water consumption of beech/spruce forests - a simulation study highlighting growth under water limitation. Plant and Soil, 2017, 418, 337-356.	1.8	32
130	Modeling Tree Growth Taking into Account Carbon Source and Sink Limitations. Frontiers in Plant Science, 2017, 8, 182.	1.7	32
131	Importance of tree species size dominance and heterogeneity on the productivity of spruce-fir-beech mountain forest stands in Europe. Forest Ecology and Management, 2020, 457, 117716.	1.4	31
132	Drought Stress Reaction of Growth and Δ13C in Tree Rings of European Beech and Norway Spruce in Monospecific Versus Mixed Stands Along a Precipitation Gradient. Forests, 2017, 8, 177.	0.9	30
133	Half a century of Scots pine forest ecosystem monitoring reveals longâ€ŧerm effects of atmospheric deposition and climate change. Global Change Biology, 2020, 26, 5796-5815.	4.2	30
134	How drought stress becomes visible upon detecting tree shape using terrestrial laser scanning (TLS). Forest Ecology and Management, 2021, 489, 118975.	1.4	30
135	Size-structure dynamics of mixed versus pure forest stands. Forest Systems, 2014, 23, 560.	0.1	30
136	Effects of environmental changes on the vitality of forest stands. European Journal of Forest Research, 2005, 124, 349-362.	1.1	29
137	Species proportions by area in mixtures of Scots pine (Pinus sylvestris L.) and European beech (Fagus) Tj ETQq1	l 0,784314 1,1	4 rgBT /Ove
138	Static site indices from different national forest inventories: harmonization and prediction from site conditions. Annals of Forest Science, 2018, 75, 1.	0.8	29
139	Re-Evaluation of Allometry: State-of-the-Art and Perspective Regarding Individuals and Stands of Woody Plants. Progress in Botany Fortschritte Der Botanik, 2010, , 339-369.	0.1	29
140	Modelling approaches for mixed forests dynamics prognosis. Research gaps and opportunities. Forest Systems, 2019, 28, eR002.	0.1	29
141	Applying a common allometric equation to convert forest height from Pol-InSAR data to forest		28
	biomass., 0,,.		
142	Key drivers of competition and growth partitioning among Robinia pseudoacacia L. trees. Forest Ecology and Management, 2018, 430, 86-93.	1.4	28
142 143	Key drivers of competition and growth partitioning among Robinia pseudoacacia L. trees. Forest	1.4 0.9	28 28

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145	Modelling the impact of climate change on the productivity and water-use efficiency of a central European beech forest. Climate Research, 2013, 58, 81-95.	0.4	28
146	Evaluation of the forest growth simulator SILVA on dominant trees in mature mixed Silver fir–Norway spruce stands in South-West Germany. Ecological Modelling, 2009, 220, 1670-1680.	1.2	27
147	EuMIXFOR empirical forest mensuration and ring width data from pure and mixed stands of Scots pine (Pinus sylvestris L.) and European beech (Fagus sylvatica L.) through Europe. Annals of Forest Science, 2017, 74, 1.	0.8	27
148	Robinia pseudoacacia L. Flower Analyzed by Using An Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV). Remote Sensing, 2017, 9, 1091.	1.8	27
149	Implications of Reduced Stand Density on Tree Growth and Drought Susceptibility: A Study of Three Species under Varying Climate. Forests, 2020, 11, 627.	0.9	27
150	Change of allometry between coarse root and shoot of Lodgepole pine ( <i>Pinus contorta</i> DOUGL.) Tj ETQq0 C Journal of Forest Research, 2012, 27, 532-544.	0 rgBT /0 0.5	Overlock 10 26
151	The elasticity of growth in pure and mixed stands of Norway spruce (Picea abies [L.] Karst.) and common beech (Fagus sylvatica L.). Journal of Forest Science, 2003, 49, 491-501.	0.5	26
152	A non-stochastic portfolio model for optimizing the transformation of an even-aged forest stand to continuous cover forestry when information about return fluctuation is incomplete. Annals of Forest Science, 2017, 74, 1.	0.8	26
153	Productivity and carbon dynamics in managed Central European forests depending on site conditions and thinning regimes. Forestry, 2010, 83, 483-496.	1.2	25
154	Silvicultural Options for Mixed-Species Stands. , 2017, , 433-501.		25
155	The increase of atmospheric CO2 affects growth potential and intrinsic water-use efficiency of Norway spruce forests: insights from a multi-stable isotope analysis in tree rings of two Alpine chronosequences. Trees - Structure and Function, 2017, 31, 503-515.	0.9	25
156	Growth and Tree Water Deficit of Mixed Norway Spruce and European Beech at Different Heights in a Tree and under Heavy Drought. Forests, 2019, 10, 577.	0.9	25
157	Linking stand-level self-thinning allometry to the tree-level leaf biomass allometry. Trees - Structure and Function, 2008, 22, 611-622.	0.9	24
158	Roundwood pre-grading with longitudinal acoustic waves for production of structural boards. European Journal of Wood and Wood Products, 2014, 72, 87-98.	1.3	24
159	Tree Species and Their Space Requirements in Six Urban Environments Worldwide. Forests, 2016, 7, 111.	0.9	24
160	Maximum stand density strongly depends on species-specific wood stability, shade and drought tolerance. Forestry, 2018, 91, 459-469.	1.2	24
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20

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