Ram Oren

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

193 papers	25,071 citations	5248 83 h-index	7333 152 g-index
205 all docs	205 docs citations	205 times ranked	16764 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Progressive Nitrogen Limitation of Ecosystem Responses to Rising Atmospheric Carbon Dioxide. BioScience, 2004, 54, 731.	2.2	1,092
2	Survey and synthesis of intra- and interspecific variation in stomatal sensitivity to vapour pressure deficit. Plant, Cell and Environment, 1999, 22, 1515-1526.	2.8	986
3	Soil fertility limits carbon sequestration by forest ecosystems in a CO2-enriched atmosphere. Nature, 2001, 411, 469-472.	13.7	957
4	Forest response to elevated CO2 is conserved across a broad range of productivity. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2005, 102, 18052-18056.	3.3	880
5	Water deficits and hydraulic limits to leaf water supply. Plant, Cell and Environment, 2002, 25, 251-263.	2.8	707
6	Differential responses to changes in growth temperature between trees from different functional groups and biomes: a review and synthesis of data. Tree Physiology, 2010, 30, 669-688.	1.4	663
7	The likely impact of elevated [CO 2], nitrogen deposition, increased temperature and management on carbon sequestration in temperate and boreal forest ecosystems: a literature review. New Phytologist, 2007, 173, 463-480.	3.5	579
8	Mechanisms of long-distance dispersal of seeds by wind. Nature, 2002, 418, 409-413.	13.7	565
9	Observed increase in local cooling effect of deforestation at higher latitudes. Nature, 2011, 479, 384-387.	13.7	543
10	Evaluation of 11 terrestrial carbonâ€“nitrogen cycle models against observations from two temperate <scp>F</scp>reeâ€<scp>A</scp>ir <scp>CO</scp>₂<scp> E</scp>nrichment studies. New Phytologist, 2014, 202, 803-822.	3.5	378
11	Increases in the flux of carbon belowground stimulate nitrogen uptake and sustain the long-term enhancement of forest productivity under elevated CO2. Ecology Letters, 2011, 14, 349-357.	3.0	374
12	Simple additive effects are rare: a quantitative review of plant biomass and soil process responses to combined manipulations of <scp><scp>CO₂</scp></scp> and temperature. Global Change Biology, 2012, 18, 2681-2693.	4.2	365
13	Increases in nitrogen uptake rather than nitrogen-use efficiency support higher rates of temperate forest productivity under elevated CO ₂. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2007, 104, 14014-14019.	3.3	353
14	Evapotranspiration: A process driving mass transport and energy exchange in the soilâ€plantâ€atmosphereâ€climate system. Reviews of Geophysics, 2012, 50, .	9.0	334
15	Application of the pipe model theory to predict canopy leaf area. Canadian Journal of Forest Research, 1982, 12, 556-560.	0.8	330
16	Canopy nitrogen, carbon assimilation, and albedo in temperate and boreal forests: Functional relations and potential climate feedbacks. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2008, 105, 19336-19341.	3.3	326
17	Forest water use and water use efficiency at elevated <scp><scp>CO₂</scp></scp>: a modelâ€data intercomparison at two contrasting temperate forest <scp>FACE</scp> sites. Global Change Biology, 2013, 19, 1759-1779.	4.2	314
18	A stomatal optimization theory to describe the effects of atmospheric CO2 on leaf photosynthesis and transpiration. Annals of Botany, 2010, 105, 431-442.	1.4	282

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19	Radial patterns of xylem sap flow in non-, diffuse- and ring-porous tree species. Plant, Cell and Environment, 1996, 19, 983-990.	2.8	281
20	The effect of tree height on crown level stomatal conductance. Plant, Cell and Environment, 2000, 23, 365-375.	2.8	281
21	Influence of soil porosity on water use in Pinus taeda. Oecologia, 2000, 124, 495-505.	0.9	270
22	Where does the carbon go? A modelâ€"data intercomparison of vegetation carbon allocation and turnover processes at two temperate forest freeâ€air CO₂ enrichment sites. New Phytologist, 2014, 203, 883-899.	3.5	263
23	Analyses of assumptions and errors in the calculation of stomatal conductance from sap flux measurements. Tree Physiology, 2000, 20, 579-589.	1.4	258
24	Influence of nutrient versus water supply on hydraulic architecture and water balance in Pinus taeda. Plant, Cell and Environment, 2000, 23, 1055-1066.	2.8	252
25	Using ecosystem experiments to improve vegetation models. Nature Climate Change, 2015, 5, 528-534.	8.1	249
26	Photoperiodic regulation of the seasonal pattern of photosynthetic capacity and the implications for carbon cycling. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2012, 109, 8612-8617.	3.3	247
27	Leaf stomatal responses to vapour pressure deficit under current and CO₂â€enriched atmosphere explained by the economics of gas exchange. Plant, Cell and Environment, 2009, 32, 968-979.	2.8	244
28	Reâ€assessment of plant carbon dynamics at the Duke freeâ€air CO₂ enrichment site: interactions of atmospheric [CO₂] with nitrogen and water availability over stand development. New Phytologist, 2010, 185, 514-528.	3.5	242
29	Estimating components of forest evapotranspiration: A footprint approach for scaling sap flux measurements. Agricultural and Forest Meteorology, 2008, 148, 1719-1732.	1.9	237
30	Transpiration in response to variation in microclimate and soil moisture in southeastern deciduous forests. Oecologia, 2001, 127, 549-559.	0.9	229
31	Estimation of net ecosystem carbon exchange for the conterminous United States by combining MODIS and AmeriFlux data. Agricultural and Forest Meteorology, 2008, 148, 1827-1847.	1.9	221
32	Separating the effects of climate and vegetation on evapotranspiration along a successional chronosequence in the southeastern US. Global Change Biology, 2006, 12, 2115-2135.	4.2	219
33	Carbon dioxide and water vapor exchange in a warm temperate grassland. Oecologia, 2004, 138, 259-274.	0.9	216
34	PROGRESSIVE NITROGEN LIMITATION OF ECOSYSTEM PROCESSES UNDER ELEVATED CO2IN A WARM-TEMPERATE FOREST. Ecology, 2006, 87, 15-25.	1.5	210
35	A continuous measure of gross primary production for the conterminous United States derived from MODIS and AmeriFlux data. Remote Sensing of Environment, 2010, 114, 576-591.	4.6	210
36	Scaling xylem sap flux and soil water balance and calculating variance: a method for partitioning water flux in forests. Annales Des Sciences ForestiÃ¨res, 1998, 55, 191-216.	1.1	208

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37	Irreconcilable Differences: Fine-Root Life Spans and Soil Carbon Persistence. Science, 2008, 319, 456-458.	6.0	200
38	Water Transport in Maize Roots. Plant Physiology, 1987, 84, 1220-1232.	2.3	198
39	Role of aquaporins in determining transpiration and photosynthesis in waterâ€stressed plants: crop waterâ€use efficiency, growth and yield. Plant, Cell and Environment, 2015, 38, 1785-1793.	2.8	195
40	Species differences in stomatal control of water loss at the canopy scale in a mature bottomland deciduous forest. Advances in Water Resources, 2003, 26, 1267-1278.	1.7	190
41	Relationship between plant hydraulic and biochemical properties derived from a steady-state coupled water and carbon transport model. Plant, Cell and Environment, 2003, 26, 339-350.	2.8	186
42	An evaluation of models for partitioning eddy covariance-measured net ecosystem exchange into photosynthesis and respiration. Agricultural and Forest Meteorology, 2006, 141, 2-18.	1.9	186
43	Leaf and canopy responses to elevated CO2 in a pine forest under free-air CO2 enrichment. Oecologia, 1995, 104, 139-146.	0.9	182
44	Estimating photosynthetic rate and annual carbon gain in conifers from specific leaf weight and leaf biomass. Oecologia, 1986, 70, 187-193.	0.9	180
45	Time constant for water transport in loblolly pine trees estimated from time series of evaporative demand and stem sapflow. Trees - Structure and Function, 1997, 11, 412.	0.9	171
46	A comparison of daily representations of canopy conductance based on two conditional time-averaging methods and the dependence of daily conductance on environmental factors. Annales Des Sciences ForestiÃ¨res, 1998, 55, 217-235.	1.1	161
47	Hydrologic balance in an intact temperate forest ecosystem under ambient and elevated atmospheric CO2 concentration. Global Change Biology, 2002, 8, 895-911.	4.2	158
48	Assessing net ecosystem carbon exchange of U.S. terrestrial ecosystems by integrating eddy covariance flux measurements and satellite observations. Agricultural and Forest Meteorology, 2011, 151, 60-69.	1.9	157
49	SAP FLUX OF CO-OCCURRING SPECIES IN A WESTERN SUBALPINE FOREST DURING SEASONAL SOIL DROUGHT. Ecology, 2000, 81, 2557-2566.	1.5	154
50	Adjustments in hydraulic architecture of Pinus palustris maintain similar stomatal conductance in xeric and mesic habitats. Plant, Cell and Environment, 2006, 29, 535-545.	2.8	150
51	Sensitivity of mean canopy stomatal conductance to vapor pressure deficit in a flooded Taxodium distichum L. forest: hydraulic and non-hydraulic effects. Oecologia, 2001, 126, 21-29.	0.9	142
52	Estimating the uncertainty in annual net ecosystem carbon exchange: spatial variation in turbulent fluxes and sampling errors in eddy-covariance measurements. Global Change Biology, 2006, 12, 883-896.	4.2	140
53	Interannual Invariability of Forest Evapotranspiration and Its Consequence to Water Flow Downstream. Ecosystems, 2010, 13, 421-436.	1.6	137
54	Climate control of terrestrial carbon exchange across biomes and continents. Environmental Research Letters, 2010, 5, 034007.	2.2	137

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55	Growth and physiological responses of isohydric and anisohydric poplars to drought. Journal of Experimental Botany, 2015, 66, 4373-4381.	2.4	137
56	Multiscale analysis of vegetation surface fluxes: from seconds to years. Advances in Water Resources, 2001, 24, 1119-1132.	1.7	136
57	Exposure to an enriched CO2 atmosphere alters carbon assimilation and allocation in a pine forest ecosystem. Global Change Biology, 2003, 9, 1378-1400.	4.2	133
58	Elevated <scp><scp>CO</scp>₂</scp> affects photosynthetic responses in canopy pine and subcanopy deciduous trees over 10Âyears: a synthesis from <scp>D</scp>uke <scp>FACE</scp>. Global Change Biology, 2012, 18, 223-242.	4.2	133
59	Fine root dynamics in a loblolly pine forest are influenced by freeâ€airâ€CO₂â€enrichment: a sixâ€yearâ€minirhizotron study. Global Change Biology, 2008, 14, 588-602.	4.2	132
60	Acclimation of leaf hydraulic conductance and stomatal conductance of <i>Pinus taeda</i> (loblolly) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 5 Nâ€fertilization. Plant, Cell and Environment, 2009, 32, 1500-1512.	2.8	132
61	WATER BALANCE DELINEATES THE SOIL LAYER IN WHICH MOISTURE AFFECTS CANOPY CONDUCTANCE. , 1998, 8, 990-1002.		131
62	Variability in net ecosystem exchange from hourly to inter-annual time scales at adjacent pine and hardwood forests: a wavelet analysis. Tree Physiology, 2005, 25, 887-902.	1.4	129
63	Performance of two Picea abies (L.) Karst. stands at different stages of decline. Oecologia, 1988, 75, 25-37.	0.9	127
64	Finite element tree crown hydrodynamics model (FETCH) using porous media flow within branching elements: A new representation of tree hydrodynamics. Water Resources Research, 2005, 41, .	1.7	123
65	Stomatal sensitivity to vapor pressure deficit and its relationship to hydraulic conductance in Pinus palustris. Tree Physiology, 2004, 24, 561-569.	1.4	118
66	Imaging Radar for Ecosystem Studies. BioScience, 1995, 45, 715-723.	2.2	115
67	Nocturnal evapotranspiration in eddy-covariance records from three co-located ecosystems in the Southeastern U.S.: Implications for annual fluxes. Agricultural and Forest Meteorology, 2009, 149, 1491-1504.	1.9	112
68	Spatial Variability of Turbulent Fluxes in the Roughness Sublayer of an Even-Aged Pine Forest. Boundary-Layer Meteorology, 1999, 93, 1-28.	1.2	111
69	Mean canopy stomatal conductance responses to water and nutrient availabilities in Picea abies and Pinus taeda. Tree Physiology, 2001, 21, 841-850.	1.4	110
70	Aboveground sink strength in forests controls the allocation of carbon below ground and its [CO2]-induced enhancement. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2006, 103, 19362-19367.	3.3	109
71	Reduction of forest floor respiration by fertilization on both carbon dioxide-enriched and reference 17-year-old loblolly pine stands. Global Change Biology, 2003, 9, 849-861.	4.2	108
72	Temporal dynamics and spatial variability in the enhancement of canopy leaf area under elevated atmospheric CO₂. Global Change Biology, 2007, 13, 2479-2497.	4.2	107

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73	Net ecosystem exchange of grassland in contrasting wet and dry years. Agricultural and Forest Meteorology, 2006, 139, 323-334.	1.9	101
74	The spaceâ€time continuum: the effects of elevated <scp><scp>CO</scp></scp>₂ and temperature on trees and the importance of scaling. Plant, Cell and Environment, 2015, 38, 991-1007.	2.8	100
75	Latent and sensible heat flux predictions from a uniform pine forest using surface renewal and flux variance methods. Boundary-Layer Meteorology, 1996, 80, 249-282.	1.2	96
76	Contrasting responses to drought of forest floor CO2 efflux in a Loblolly pine plantation and a nearby Oak-Hickory forest. Global Change Biology, 2005, 11, 421-434.	4.2	95
77	Comprehensive ecosystem modelâ€data synthesis using multiple data sets at two temperate forest freeâ€air CO₂ enrichment experiments: Model performance at ambient CO₂ concentration. Journal of Geophysical Research G: Biogeosciences, 2014, 119, 937-964.	1.3	95
78	Canopy leaf area constrains [CO2]-induced enhancement of productivity and partitioning among aboveground carbon pools. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2006, 103, 19356-19361.	3.3	94
79	Latitudinal patterns of magnitude and interannual variability in net ecosystem exchange regulated by biological and environmental variables. Global Change Biology, 2009, 15, 2905-2920.	4.2	94
80	Uptake of water and solutes through twigs of Picea abies (L.) Karst. Trees - Structure and Function, 1989, 3, 33.	0.9	91
81	Variable conductivity and embolism in roots and branches of four contrasting tree species and their impacts on whole-plant hydraulic performance under future atmospheric CO2 concentration. Tree Physiology, 2010, 30, 1001-1015.	1.4	91
82	Modeling CO2and water vapor turbulent flux distributions within a forest canopy. Journal of Geophysical Research, 2000, 105, 26333-26351.	3.3	90
83	Are ecosystem carbon inputs and outputs coupled at short time scales? A case study from adjacent pine and hardwood forests using impulse?response analysis. Plant, Cell and Environment, 2007, 30, 700-710.	2.8	89
84	A Lagrangian dispersion model for predicting CO2sources, sinks, and fluxes in a uniform loblolly pine (Pinus taeda L.) stand. Journal of Geophysical Research, 1997, 102, 9309-9321.	3.3	88
85	Performance of two Picea abies (L.) Karst. stands at different stages of decline. Oecologia, 1988, 76, 513-518.	0.9	87
86	CARRY-OVER EFFECTS OF WATER AND NUTRIENT SUPPLY ON WATER USE OFPINUS TAEDA. , 1999, 9, 513-525.		87
87	Role of vegetation in determining carbon sequestration along ecological succession in the southeastern United States. Global Change Biology, 2008, 14, 1409-1427.	4.2	87
88	A comparison of sap flow and eddy fluxes of water vapor from a boreal deciduous forest. Journal of Geophysical Research, 1997, 102, 28929-28937.	3.3	85
89	The carbon bonus of organic nitrogen enhances nitrogen use efficiency of plants. Plant, Cell and Environment, 2017, 40, 25-35.	2.8	83
90	Temporal variability in 13C of respired CO2 in a pine and a hardwood forest subject to similar climatic conditions. Oecologia, 2005, 142, 57-69.	0.9	82

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91	Abundance and community structure of ammonia-oxidizing bacteria and archaea in a temperate forest ecosystem under ten-years elevated CO2. Soil Biology and Biochemistry, 2012, 46, 163-171.	4.2	81
92	Multiscale model intercomparisons of CO2 and H2 O exchange rates in a maturing southeastern US pine forest. Global Change Biology, 2006, 12, 1189-1207.	4.2	80
93	Inter-annual variability of precipitation constrains the production response of boreal Pinus sylvestris to nitrogen fertilization. Forest Ecology and Management, 2015, 348, 31-45.	1.4	79
94	Temporal patterns of water flux in trees and lianas in a Panamanian moist forest. Trees - Structure and Function, 1999, 14, 0116.	0.9	78
95	Baseliner: An open-source, interactive tool for processing sap flux data from thermal dissipation probes. SoftwareX, 2016, 5, 139-143.	1.2	77
96	Modelling the limits on the response of net carbon exchange to fertilization in a south-eastern pine forest. Plant, Cell and Environment, 2002, 25, 1095-1120.	2.8	76
97	Actual and potential transpiration and carbon assimilation in an irrigated poplar plantation. Tree Physiology, 2008, 28, 559-577.	1.4	76
98	Stochastic Dynamics of Plant-Water Interactions. Annual Review of Ecology, Evolution, and Systematics, 2007, 38, 767-791.	3.8	72
99	Forest fineâ€root production and nitrogen use under elevated CO₂: contrasting responses in evergreen and deciduous trees explained by a common principle. Global Change Biology, 2009, 15, 132-144.	4.2	72
100	Performance of two Picea abies (L.) Karst. stands at different stages of decline. Oecologia, 1988, 77, 7-13.	0.9	70
101	Transpiration in Upper Amazonia Floodplain and Upland Forests in Response to Drought-Breaking Rains. Ecology, 1996, 77, 968-973.	1.5	70
102	The relationship between reference canopy conductance and simplified hydraulic architecture. Advances in Water Resources, 2009, 32, 809-819.	1.7	70
103	INTRA- AND INTER-ANNUAL VARIATION IN TRANSPIRATION OF A PINE FOREST. , 2001, 11, 385-396.		69
104	Greater carbon allocation to mycorrhizal fungi reduces tree nitrogen uptake in a boreal forest. Ecology, 2016, 97, 1012-1022.	1.5	68
105	Decadal biomass increment in early secondary succession woody ecosystems is increased by CO2 enrichment. Nature Communications, 2019, 10, 454.	5.8	68
106	The porous media model for the hydraulic system of a conifer tree: Linking sap flux data to transpiration rate. Ecological Modelling, 2006, 191, 447-468.	1.2	67
107	Performance of two Picea abies (L.) Karst. stands at different stages of decline. Oecologia, 1988, 77, 1-6.	0.9	65
108	Mycorrhizal and rhizomorph dynamics in a loblolly pine forest during 5 years of freeâ€airâ€CO₂â€enrichment. Global Change Biology, 2008, 14, 1252-1264.	4.2	65

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109	Global transpiration data from sap flow measurements: the SAPFLUXNET database. Earth System Science Data, 2021, 13, 2607-2649.	3.7	65
110	Evaluating the type and state of Alaska taiga forests with imaging radar for use in ecosystem models. IEEE Transactions on Geoscience and Remote Sensing, 1994, 32, 353-370.	2.7	64
111	Soil water depletion by oak trees and the influence of root water uptake on the moisture content spatial statistics. Water Resources Research, 1997, 33, 611-623.	1.7	64
112	Estimation of longâ€term basin scale evapotranspiration from streamflow time series. Water Resources Research, 2010, 46, .	1.7	64
113	Leaf Area Dynamics of Conifer Forests. , 1995, , 181-223.		62
114	Increases in atmospheric CO₂ have little influence on transpiration of a temperate forest canopy. New Phytologist, 2015, 205, 518-525.	3.5	61
115	Modelling Vegetation-Atmosphere Co2 Exchange By A Coupled Eulerian-Langrangian Approach. Boundary-Layer Meteorology, 2000, 95, 91-122.	1.2	60
116	Winter and spring thaw as observed with imaging radar at BOREAS. Journal of Geophysical Research, 1997, 102, 29673-29684.	3.3	59
117	Estimation of light interception properties of conifer shoots by an improved photographic method and a 3D model of shoot structure. Tree Physiology, 2007, 27, 1375-1387.	1.4	55
118	Spatiotemporal variation of crown-scale stomatal conductance in an arid Vitis vinifera L. cv. Merlot vineyard: direct effects of hydraulic properties and indirect effects of canopy leaf area. Tree Physiology, 2012, 32, 262-279.	1.4	55
119	The hysteresis response of soil CO₂ concentration and soil respiration to soil temperature. Journal of Geophysical Research G: Biogeosciences, 2015, 120, 1605-1618.	1.3	55
120	Time series diagnosis of tree hydraulic characteristics. Tree Physiology, 2004, 24, 879-890.	1.4	54
121	Alu Exonization Events Reveal Features Required for Precise Recognition of Exons by the Splicing Machinery. PLoS Computational Biology, 2009, 5, e1000300.	1.5	54
122	The effects of elevated CO2 and nitrogen fertilization on stomatal conductance estimated from 11 years of scaled sap flux measurements at Duke FACE. Tree Physiology, 2013, 33, 135-151.	1.4	54
123	Relationships between foliage and conducting xylem in Picea abies (L.) Karst.. Trees - Structure and Function, 1986, 1, 61.	0.9	53
124	Interaction of ice storms and management practices on current carbon sequestration in forests with potential mitigation under future CO2atmosphere. Journal of Geophysical Research, 2006, 111, .	3.3	50
125	Greater seed production in elevated CO₂ is not accompanied by reduced seed quality in <i>Pinus taeda</i> L.. Global Change Biology, 2010, 16, 1046-1056.	4.2	50
126	Quantification of insect nitrogen utilization by the venus fly trap Dionaea muscipula catching prey with highly variable isotope signatures. Journal of Experimental Botany, 2001, 52, 1041-1049.	2.4	49

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127	Modelling night-time ecosystem respiration by a constrained source optimization method. Global Change Biology, 2002, 8, 124-141.	4.2	49
128	Elevated carbon dioxide does not affect average canopy stomatal conductance of Pinus taeda L.. Oecologia, 1998, 117, 47-52.	0.9	48
129	Fertilization effects on mean stomatal conductance are mediated through changes in the hydraulic attributes of mature Norway spruce trees. Tree Physiology, 2008, 28, 579-596.	1.4	46
130	Challenges in elevated CO2 experiments on forests. Trends in Plant Science, 2010, 15, 5-10.	4.3	46
131	Chlorophyllâ€“nutrient relationships identify nutritionally caused decline in Piceaabies stands. Canadian Journal of Forest Research, 1993, 23, 1187-1195.	0.8	45
132	Modeling Seed Dispersal Distances: Implications For Transgenic Pinus Taeda. , 2006, 16, 117-124.		44
133	Ecoâ€hydrological controls on summertime convective rainfall triggers. Global Change Biology, 2007, 13, 887-896.	4.2	44
134	Performance of two Picea abies (L.) Karst. stands at different stages of decline. Oecologia, 1988, 76, 519-524.	0.9	43
135	Response Mechanisms of Conifers to Air Pollutants. , 1995, , 255-308.		40
136	Effects of hydraulic architecture and spatial variation in light on mean stomatal conductance of tree branches and crowns. Plant, Cell and Environment, 2007, 30, 483-496.	2.8	40
137	Boreal forest biomass accumulation is not increased by two decades of soil warming. Nature Climate Change, 2019, 9, 49-52.	8.1	40
138	Ecophysiological variation of transpiration of pine forests: synthesis of new and published results. Ecological Applications, 2017, 27, 118-133.	1.8	38
139	Analysis of the sensitivity of absorbed light and incident light profile to various canopy architecture and stand conditions. Tree Physiology, 2011, 31, 30-47.	1.4	36
140	Estimating maÃ—imum mean canopy stomatal conductance for use in models. Canadian Journal of Forest Research, 2001, 31, 198-207.	0.8	35
141	Modeling nighttime ecosystem respiration from measured CO2concentration and air temperature profiles using inverse methods. Journal of Geophysical Research, 2006, 111, .	3.3	34
142	The Spatial Factor, Rather than Elevated CO ₂ , Controls the Soil Bacterial Community in a Temperate Forest Ecosystem. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2010, 76, 7429-7436.	1.4	33
143	Spatial and temporal variability of soil CO2 efflux in three proximate temperate forest ecosystems. Agricultural and Forest Meteorology, 2013, 171-172, 256-269.	1.9	32
144	Impact of elevated atmospheric CO2on forest floor respiration in a temperate pine forest. Global Biogeochemical Cycles, 2004, 18, n/a-n/a.	1.9	30

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145	Sensitivity of stand transpiration to wind velocity in a mixed broadleaved deciduous forest. Agricultural and Forest Meteorology, 2014, 187, 62-71.	1.9	29
146	Response to <scp>CO</scp>₂ enrichment of understory vegetation in the shade of forests. Global Change Biology, 2016, 22, 944-956.	4.2	29
147	How well do stomatal conductance models perform on closing plant carbon budgets? A test using seedlings grown under current and elevated air temperatures. Journal of Geophysical Research, 2011, 116, .	3.3	28
148	Hydraulic time constants for transpiration of loblolly pine at a free-air carbon dioxide enrichment site. Tree Physiology, 2013, 33, 123-134.	1.4	28
149	The effects of elevated atmospheric CO2 and nitrogen amendments on subsurface CO2 production and concentration dynamics in a maturing pine forest. Biogeochemistry, 2009, 94, 271-287.	1.7	27
150	Trenching reduces soil heterotrophic activity in a loblolly pine (Pinus taeda) forest exposed to elevated atmospheric [CO 2] and N fertilization. Agricultural and Forest Meteorology, 2012, 165, 43-52.	1.9	27
151	Changing Seasonal Rainfall Distribution With Climate Directs Contrasting Impacts at Evapotranspiration and Water Yield in the Western Mediterranean Region. Earth's Future, 2018, 6, 841-856.	2.4	26
152	Photosynthetic refixation varies along the stem and reduces CO2 efflux in mature boreal Pinus sylvestris trees. Tree Physiology, 2018, 38, 558-569.	1.4	24
153	Sustained effects of atmospheric [<scp><scp>CO₂</scp></scp>] and nitrogen availability on forest soil <scp><scp>CO₂</scp></scp> efflux. Global Change Biology, 2014, 20, 1146-1160.	4.2	23
154	Energy, water, and carbon fluxes in a loblolly pine stand: Results from uniform and gappy canopy models with comparisons to eddy flux data. Journal of Geophysical Research, 2009, 114, .	3.3	22
155	The way the wind blows matters to ecosystem water use efficiency. Agricultural and Forest Meteorology, 2016, 217, 1-9.	1.9	22
156	How tree species, tree size, and topographical location influenced tree transpiration in northern boreal forests during the historic 2018 drought. Global Change Biology, 2021, 27, 3066-3078.	4.2	22
157	How well do growing season dynamics of photosynthetic capacity correlate with leaf biochemistry and climate fluctuations?. Tree Physiology, 2017, 37, 879-888.	1.4	21
158	Partitioning growing season water balance within a forested boreal catchment using sap flux, eddy covariance, and a process-based model. Hydrology and Earth System Sciences, 2020, 24, 2999-3014.	1.9	21
159	Effects of Pinus taeda leaf anatomy on vascular and extravascular leaf hydraulic conductance as influenced by N-fertilization and elevated CO₂. The Journal of Plant Hydraulics, 0, 3, e007.	1.0	21
160	A state-space modeling approach to estimating canopy conductance and associated uncertainties from sap flux density data. Tree Physiology, 2015, 35, 792-802.	1.4	20
161	Anatomical changes with needle length are correlated with leaf structural and physiological traits across five <scp><i>Pinus</i></scp> species. Plant, Cell and Environment, 2019, 42, 1690-1704.	2.8	20
162	Water and Nutrient Acquisition by Roots and Canopies. , 1995, , 39-74.		18

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163	Recovering the Metabolic, Self-Thinning, and Constant Final Yield Rules in Mono-Specific Stands. Frontiers in Forests and Global Change, 2020, 3, .	1.0	18
164	Fixed and variable components of evapotranspiration in a Mediterranean wild-olive - grass landscape mosaic. Agricultural and Forest Meteorology, 2020, 280, 107769.	1.9	17
165	Uncertainty analysis of forest carbon sink forecast with varying measurement errors: a data assimilation approach. Journal of Plant Ecology, 2011, 4, 178-191.	1.2	16
166	Annual climate variation modifies nitrogen induced carbon accumulation of <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> forests. Ecological Applications, 2017, 27, 1838-1851.	1.8	16
167	Evapotranspiration and water yield of a pineâ€broadleaf forest are not altered by longâ€term atmospheric [CO₂] enrichment under native or enhanced soil fertility. Global Change Biology, 2018, 24, 4841-4856.	4.2	16
168	Tree vigor and stand growth of Douglas-fir as influenced by laminated root rot. Canadian Journal of Forest Research, 1985, 15, 985-988.	0.8	15
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