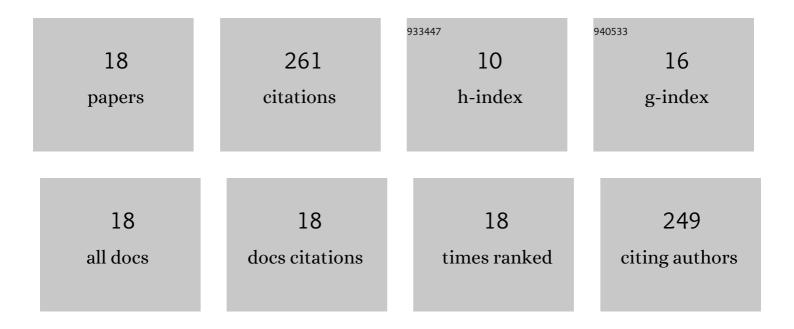
## Pengxin Lu

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/5315706/publications.pdf Version: 2024-02-01



#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Survival and growth patterns of white spruce ( <i>Picea glauca</i> [ <scp>M</scp> oench] Voss) rangewide provenances and their implications for climate change adaptation. Ecology and Evolution, 2014, 4, 2360-2374.	1.9	49
2	Insufficient Chilling Effects Vary among Boreal Tree Species and Chilling Duration. Frontiers in Plant Science, 2017, 8, 1354.	3.6	43
3	Geographic variation in cold hardiness among eastern white pine (Pinus strobus L.) provenances in Ontario. Forest Ecology and Management, 2003, 178, 329-340.	3.2	26
4	A compilation of North American tree provenance trials and relevant historical climate data for seven species. Scientific Data, 2021, 8, 29.	5.3	17
5	Critical seed transfer distances for selected tree species in eastern North America. Journal of Ecology, 2021, 109, 2271-2283.	4.0	17
6	Restructuring tree provenance test data to conform to reciprocal transplant experiments for detecting local adaptation. Journal of Applied Ecology, 2016, 53, 1088-1097.	4.0	15
7	Effects of winter warming on cold hardiness and spring budbreak of four boreal conifers. Botany, 2016, 94, 117-126.	1.0	15
8	Seedling survival of Pinus strobus and its interspecific hybrids after artificial inoculation of Cronartium ribicola. Forest Ecology and Management, 2005, 214, 344-357.	3.2	14
9	Breeding eastern white pine for blister rust resistance: A review of progress in Ontario. Forestry Chronicle, 2009, 85, 745-755.	0.6	13
10	Genetic parameter estimates for growth traits of black spruce in northwestern Ontario. Canadian Journal of Forest Research, 2008, 38, 2994-3001.	1.7	11
11	Effects of insufficient chilling on budburst and growth of six temperate forest tree species in Ontario. New Forests, 2021, 52, 303-315.	1.7	9
12	Trembling aspen, balsam poplar, and white birch respond differently to experimental warming in winter months. Canadian Journal of Forest Research, 2014, 44, 1469-1476.	1.7	8
13	Temperature-induced growing season drought threatens survival and height growth of white spruce in southern Ontario, Canada. Forest Ecology and Management, 2019, 448, 355-363.	3.2	7
14	Survival, growth and wood specific gravity of interspecific hybrids of Pinus strobus and P. wallichiana grown in Ontario. Forest Ecology and Management, 2006, 234, 97-106.	3.2	5
15	Cold hardiness of white spruce, black spruce, jack pine, and lodgepole pine needles during dehardening. Canadian Journal of Forest Research, 2017, 47, 1116-1122.	1.7	4
16	Cold tolerance of black spruce, white spruce, jack pine, and lodgepole pine seedlings at different stages of spring dehardening. New Forests, 2021, 52, 317-328.	1.7	4
17	Response of Northern Populations of Black Spruce and Jack Pine to Southward Seed Transfers: Implications for Climate Change. Atmosphere, 2021, 12, 1363.	2.3	3
18	Re-examining breeding zones of white spruce in northwestern Ontario, Canada. New Forests, 2019, 50, 845-858.	1.7	1