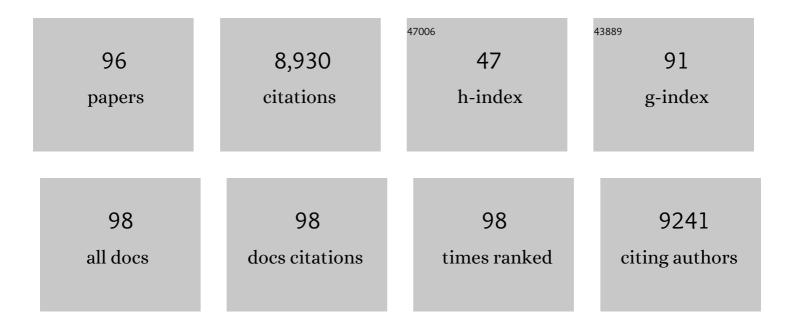
List of Publications by Year in descending order

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| #  | Article  | IF   | CITATIONS |
|----|--|------|-----------|
| 1  | Improved software detection and extraction of ITS1 and <scp>ITS</scp> 2 from ribosomal<br><scp>ITS</scp> sequences of fungi and other eukaryotes for analysis of environmental sequencing<br>data. Methods in Ecology and Evolution, 2013, 4, 914-919. | 5.2  | 868       |
| 2  | Dark septate endophytes: a review of facultative biotrophic rootâ€colonizing fungi. New Phytologist,<br>1998, 140, 295-310.  | 7.3  | 820       |
| 3  | Dark septate endophytes - are they mycorrhizal?. Mycorrhiza, 2001, 11, 207-211.  | 2.8  | 534       |
| 4  | Seeking the elusive function of the root-colonising dark septate endophytic fungi. Studies in Mycology, 2005, 53, 173-189.   | 7.2  | 529       |
| 5  | Fire frequency drives decadal changes in soil carbon and nitrogen and ecosystem productivity.<br>Nature, 2018, 553, 194-198.   | 27.8 | 325       |
| 6  | DNA metabarcoding—Need for robust experimental designs to draw sound ecological conclusions.<br>Molecular Ecology, 2019, 28, 1857-1862.  | 3.9  | 300       |
| 7  | Ecosystem properties and microbial community changes in primary succession on a glacier forefront.<br>Oecologia, 1999, 119, 239-246.   | 2.0  | 235       |
| 8  | Contrasting primary successional trajectories of fungi and bacteria in retreating glacier soils.<br>Molecular Ecology, 2014, 23, 481-497.  | 3.9  | 208       |
| 9  | Scraping the bottom of the barrel: are rare high throughput sequences artifacts?. Fungal Ecology, 2015, 13, 221-225.   | 1.6  | 196       |
| 10 | The avian gut microbiota: community, physiology and function in wild birds. Journal of Avian Biology, 2018, 49, e01788.  | 1.2  | 194       |
| 11 | Soil fungal community assembly in a primary successional glacier forefront ecosystem as inferred from rDNA sequence analyses. New Phytologist, 2003, 158, 569-578.   | 7.3  | 190       |
| 12 | Characterization of â€~safe sites' for pioneers in primary succession on recently deglaciated terrain.<br>Journal of Ecology, 1999, 87, 98-105.  | 4.0  | 167       |
| 13 | Species abundance distributions and richness estimations in fungal metagenomics - lessons learned from community ecology. Molecular Ecology, 2011, 20, 275-285.  | 3.9  | 158       |
| 14 | Massively parallel 454â€sequencing of fungal communities in <i>Quercus</i> spp. ectomycorrhizas indicates seasonal dynamics in urban and rural sites. Molecular Ecology, 2010, 19, 41-53.  | 3.9  | 156       |
| 15 | Diverse Helotiales associated with the roots of three species of Arctic Ericaceae provide no evidence for host specificity. New Phytologist, 2011, 191, 515-527.   | 7.3  | 150       |
| 16 | Utilization of major detrital substrates by dark-septate, root endophytes. Mycologia, 2000, 92, 230-232.   | 1.9  | 133       |
| 17 | Improving ITS sequence data for identification of plant pathogenic fungi. Fungal Diversity, 2014, 67, 11-19.   | 12.3 | 123       |
| 18 | Foliar and fungal 15 N:14 N ratios reflect development of mycorrhizae and nitrogen supply during primary succession: testing analytical models. Oecologia, 2005, 146, 258-268.   | 2.0  | 122       |

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|----|---|-------------------|---------------|
| 19 | Seasonal and temporal dynamics of arbuscular mycorrhizal and dark septate endophytic fungi in a<br>tallgrass prairie ecosystem are minimally affected by nitrogen enrichment. Mycorrhiza, 2008, 18,<br>145-155. | 2.8               | 119           |
| 20 | Fungal Community Shifts in Structure and Function across a Boreal Forest Fire Chronosequence.<br>Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2015, 81, 7869-7880.   | 3.1               | 119           |
| 21 | Vertical distribution of fungal communities in tallgrass prairie soil. Mycologia, 2010, 102, 1027-1041.   | 1.9               | 118           |
| 22 | Soil microbial communities are shaped by vegetation type and park age in cities under cold climate.<br>Environmental Microbiology, 2017, 19, 1281-1295.   | 3.8               | 114           |
| 23 | Isolation and morphological and metabolic characterization of common endophytes in annually burned tallgrass prairie. Mycologia, 2010, 102, 813-821.  | 1.9               | 110           |
| 24 | Mycorrhiza-plant colonization patterns on a subalpine glacier forefront as a model system of primary succession. Mycorrhiza, 2005, 15, 405-416.   | 2.8               | 109           |
| 25 | Mutualismââ,¬â€œparasitism paradigm synthesized from results of root-endophyte models. Frontiers in<br>Microbiology, 2014, 5, 776.  | 3.5               | 106           |
| 26 | Occurrence of ectomycorrhizal fungi on the forefront of retreating Lyman Glacier (Washington,) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rg  | BT_/Qverlo<br>2.8 | ck 10 Tf 50 4 |
| 27 | Urbanization Reduces Transfer of Diverse Environmental Microbiota Indoors. Frontiers in<br>Microbiology, 2018, 9, 84.   | 3.5               | 95            |
| 28 | Polymerase matters: non-proofreading enzymes inflate fungal community richness estimates by up to<br>15Â%. Fungal Ecology, 2015, 15, 86-89.   | 1.6               | 94            |
| 29 | FOAM (Functional Ontology Assignments for Metagenomes): a Hidden Markov Model (HMM) database<br>with environmental focus. Nucleic Acids Research, 2014, 42, e145-e145.  | 14.5              | 90            |
| 30 | Deep Ion Torrent sequencing identifies soil fungal community shifts after frequent prescribed fires in<br>a southeastern US forest ecosystem. FEMS Microbiology Ecology, 2013, 86, 557-566.                     | 2.7               | 86            |
|    |   |                   |               |

| 31 | Soil fungal communities respond compositionally to recurring frequent prescribed burning in a managed southeastern US forest ecosystem. Forest Ecology and Management, 2015, 345, 1-9.         | 3.2 | 86 |
|----|--|-----|----|
| 32 | Vertical and seasonal dynamics of fungal communities in boreal Scots pine forest soil. FEMS<br>Microbiology Ecology, 2016, 92, fiw170.   | 2.7 | 84 |
| 33 | Nitrogen enrichment causes minimal changes in arbuscular mycorrhizal colonization but shifts community composition?evidence from rDNA data. Biology and Fertility of Soils, 2005, 41, 217-224. | 4.3 | 82 |
| 34 | Fungal colonization of shrub willow roots at the forefront of a receding glacier. Mycorrhiza, 2004, 14, 283-293.   | 2.8 | 77 |
| 35 | Rootstocks Shape the Rhizobiome: Rhizosphere and Endosphere Bacterial Communities in the Grafted<br>Tomato System. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2019, 85, .                         | 3.1 | 77 |
| 36 | Septate endophyte colonization and host responses of grasses and forbs native to a tallgrass prairie.<br>Mycorrhiza, 2012, 22, 109-119.  | 2.8 | 73 |

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|----|--|-----|-----------|
| 37 | Host Identity Impacts Rhizosphere Fungal Communities Associated with Three Alpine Plant Species.<br>Microbial Ecology, 2012, 63, 682-693.  | 2.8 | 72        |
| 38 | Vegetation Type and Age Drive Changes in Soil Properties, Nitrogen, and Carbon Sequestration in<br>Urban Parks under Cold Climate. Frontiers in Ecology and Evolution, 2016, 4, .  | 2.2 | 72        |
| 39 | Recruitment and establishment of the gut microbiome in arctic shorebirds. FEMS Microbiology<br>Ecology, 2017, 93, .  | 2.7 | 64        |
| 40 | Spatial and successional dynamics of microbial biofilm communities in a grassland stream ecosystem.<br>Molecular Ecology, 2016, 25, 4674-4688.   | 3.9 | 59        |
| 41 | Effects of Established Willows on Primary Succession on Lyman Glacier Forefront, North Cascade<br>Range, Washington, U.S.A.: Evidence for Simultaneous Canopy Inhibition and Soil Facilitation. Arctic<br>and Alpine Research, 1998, 30, 31. | 1.3 | 57        |
| 42 | Soil Fungal Communities Underneath Willow Canopies on a Primary Successional Glacier Forefront:<br>rDNA Sequence Results Can Be Affected by Primer Selection and Chimeric Data. Microbial Ecology,<br>2007, 53, 233-246.                     | 2.8 | 57        |
| 43 | Metaphenomic Responses of a Native Prairie Soil Microbiome to Moisture Perturbations. MSystems, 2019, 4, .   | 3.8 | 56        |
| 44 | Habitat conditions and phenological tree traits overrule the influence of tree genotype in the needle<br>mycobiome– <i><scp>P</scp>icea glauca</i> system at an arctic treeline ecotone. New Phytologist,<br>2016, 211, 1221-1231.           | 7.3 | 55        |
| 45 | Moth Outbreaks Alter Root-Associated Fungal Communities in Subarctic Mountain Birch Forests.<br>Microbial Ecology, 2015, 69, 788-797.  | 2.8 | 54        |
| 46 | The abundance of health-associated bacteria is altered in PAH polluted soils—Implications for health<br>in urban areas?. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0187852.   | 2.5 | 52        |
| 47 | Half-lives of PAHs and temporal microbiota changes in commonly used urban landscaping materials.<br>PeerJ, 2018, 6, e4508.   | 2.0 | 52        |
| 48 | Fungal Communities and Functional Guilds Shift Along an Elevational Gradient in the Southern<br>Appalachian Mountains. Microbial Ecology, 2018, 76, 156-168.   | 2.8 | 51        |
| 49 | Arabidopsis thaliana model system reveals a continuum of responses to root endophyte colonization.<br>Fungal Biology, 2013, 117, 250-260.  | 2.5 | 49        |
| 50 | Phylogenetic diversity analyses reveal disparity between fungal and bacterial communities during microbial primary succession. Soil Biology and Biochemistry, 2015, 89, 52-60.   | 8.8 | 49        |
| 51 | Composition and Drivers of Gut Microbial Communities in Arctic-Breeding Shorebirds. Frontiers in Microbiology, 2019, 10, 2258.   | 3.5 | 49        |
| 52 | Repeated fire shifts carbon and nitrogen cycling by changing plant inputs and soil decomposition across ecosystems. Ecological Monographs, 2020, 90, e01409.   | 5.4 | 47        |
| 53 | Can rDNA analyses of diverse fungal communities in soil and roots detect effects of environmental<br>manipulations–a case study from tallgrass prairie. Mycologia, 2005, 97, 1177-1194.  | 1.9 | 46        |
| 54 | Spatial distribution of discrete RAPD phenotypes of a root endophytic fungus, Phialocephala fortinii ,<br>at a primary successional site on a glacier forefront. New Phytologist, 1999, 141, 333-344.  | 7.3 | 44        |

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|----|--|------|-----------|
| 55 | Analyses of ITS and LSU gene regions provide congruent results on fungal community responses.<br>Fungal Ecology, 2014, 9, 65-68.   | 1.6  | 44        |
| 56 | Twenty years of research on fungal–plant interactions on Lyman Glacier forefront – lessons learned and questions yet unanswered. Fungal Ecology, 2012, 5, 430-442.                                       | 1.6  | 41        |
| 57 | Tallgrass prairie soil fungal communities are resilient to climate change. Fungal Ecology, 2014, 10, 44-57.  | 1.6  | 41        |
| 58 | Fungi and Algae Co-Occur in Snow: An Issue of Shared Habitat or Algal Facilitation of Heterotrophs?.<br>Arctic, Antarctic, and Alpine Research, 2015, 47, 729-749.                                       | 1.1  | 41        |
| 59 | Long-term biodiversity intervention shapes health-associated commensal microbiota among urban day-care children. Environment International, 2021, 157, 106811.   | 10.0 | 36        |
| 60 | Fire as a driver of fungal diversity — A synthesis of current knowledge. Mycologia, 2022, 114, 215-241.  | 1.9  | 36        |
| 61 | EcM fungal community structure, but not diversity, altered in a Pb-contaminated shooting range in a boreal coniferous forest site in Southern Finland. FEMS Microbiology Ecology, 2011, 76, 121-132.     | 2.7  | 35        |
| 62 | Context dependent fungal and bacterial soil community shifts in response to recent wildfires in the Southern Appalachian Mountains. Forest Ecology and Management, 2019, 451, 117520.                    | 3.2  | 35        |
| 63 | Woody plant encroachment, and its removal, impact bacterial and fungal communities across stream and terrestrial habitats in a tallgrass prairie ecosystem. FEMS Microbiology Ecology, 2015, 91, fiv109. | 2.7  | 34        |
| 64 | Ectomycorrhizal fungi in Lyman Lake Basin: a comparison between primary and secondary successional sites. Mycologia, 1999, 91, 575-582.  | 1.9  | 33        |
| 65 | Ectomycorrhizal Fungi in Lyman Lake Basin: A Comparison between Primary and Secondary<br>Successional Sites. Mycologia, 1999, 91, 575.   | 1.9  | 33        |
| 66 | Biogeography of Root-Associated Fungal Endophytes. Ecological Studies, 2017, , 195-222.  | 1.2  | 30        |
| 67 | Ectomycorrhizal Fungal Communities in Urban Parks Are Similar to Those in Natural Forests but<br>Shaped by Vegetation and Park Age. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2017, 83, .                  | 3.1  | 29        |
| 68 | Microbial Ecology of Snow Reveals Taxa-Specific Biogeographical Structure. Microbial Ecology, 2019,<br>77, 946-958.  | 2.8  | 28        |
| 69 | Unraveling the Dark Septate Endophyte Functions: Insights from the Arabidopsis Model. , 2014, , 115-141.   |      | 27        |
| 70 | Over twenty years farmland reforestation decreases fungal diversity of soils, but stimulates the return of ectomycorrhizal fungal communities. Plant and Soil, 2018, 427, 231-244.                       | 3.7  | 26        |
| 71 | Filamentous ascomycetes inhabiting the rhizoid environment of the liverwortCephaloziella variansin<br>Antarctica are assessed by direct PCR and cloning. Mycologia, 2003, 95, 457-466.                   | 1.9  | 25        |
| 72 | Soil fungal community changes in response to long-term fire cessation and N fertilization in tallgrass prairie. Fungal Ecology, 2019, 41, 45-55.   | 1.6  | 25        |

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|----|---|-----|-----------|
| 73 | Host-Environment Interplay Shapes Fungal Diversity in Mosquitoes. MSphere, 2021, 6, e0064621.   | 2.9 | 21        |
| 74 | Analysis of ribosomal RNA indicates seasonal fungal community dynamics in Andropogon gerardii<br>roots. Mycorrhiza, 2011, 21, 453-464.  | 2.8 | 19        |
| 75 | Experimental drought reâ€ordered assemblages of rootâ€associated fungi across North American<br>grasslands. Journal of Ecology, 2021, 109, 776-792.   | 4.0 | 17        |
| 76 | Biogeography of rootâ€associated fungi in foundation grasses of North American plains. Journal of<br>Biogeography, 2022, 49, 22-37.   | 3.0 | 17        |
| 77 | Nitrogen enrichment suppresses other environmental drivers and homogenizes salt marsh leaf microbiome. Ecology, 2018, 99, 1411-1418.  | 3.2 | 13        |
| 78 | Can rDNA analyses of diverse fungal communities in soil and roots detect effects of environmental manipulations—a case study from tallgrass prairie. Mycologia, 2005, 97, 1177-1194.                                | 1.9 | 12        |
| 79 | Chestnuts bred for blight resistance depart nursery with distinct fungal rhizobiomes. Mycorrhiza, 2019, 29, 313-324.  | 2.8 | 12        |
| 80 | Urbanization minimizes the effects of plant traits on soil provisioned ecosystem services across climatic regions. Global Change Biology, 2021, 27, 4139-4153.  | 9.5 | 12        |
| 81 | Fire, Hypogeous Fungi and Mycophagous Marsupials. Mycological Research, 2005, 109, 516-518.   | 2.5 | 8         |
| 82 | Bacterial but Not Fungal Rhizosphere Community Composition Differ among Perennial Grass Ecotypes under Abiotic Environmental Stress. Microbiology Spectrum, 2022, 10, e0239121.                                     | 3.0 | 8         |
| 83 | Draft Genome Sequence of <i>Fusarium</i> sp. Strain DS 682, a Novel Fungal Isolate from the Grass<br>Rhizosphere. Microbiology Resource Announcements, 2021, 10, .  | 0.6 | 7         |
| 84 | The rich and the sensitive: diverse fungal communities change functionally with the warming Arctic.<br>Molecular Ecology, 2014, 23, 3127-3129.  | 3.9 | 6         |
| 85 | Analyses of Sporocarps, Morphotyped Ectomycorrhizae, Environmental ITS and LSU Sequences Identify<br>Common Genera that Occur at a Periglacial Site. Journal of Fungi (Basel, Switzerland), 2015, 1, 76-93.         | 3.5 | 6         |
| 86 | Mycorrhizal Fungi in Successional Environments. Mycology, 2005, , 139-168.  | 0.5 | 6         |
| 87 | <i>Darksidea phi</i> , sp. nov., a dark septate root-associated fungus in foundation grasses in North<br>American Great Plains. Mycologia, 2022, 114, 254-269.  | 1.9 | 6         |
| 88 | Watershed and fire severity are stronger determinants of soil chemistry and microbiomes than<br>within-watershed woody encroachment in a tallgrass prairie system. FEMS Microbiology Ecology,<br>2021, 97, .        | 2.7 | 5         |
| 89 | Multi-element fingerprinting and high throughput sequencing identify multiple elements that affect<br>fungal communities in <i>Quercus macrocarpa</i> foliage. Plant Signaling and Behavior, 2010, 5,<br>1157-1161. | 2.4 | 4         |
| 90 | Terabase Metagenome Sequencing of Grassland Soil Microbiomes. Microbiology Resource<br>Announcements, 2020, 9, .  | 0.6 | 4         |

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| 91 | Filamentous ascomycetes inhabiting the rhizoid environment of the liverwort Cephaloziella varians in Antarctica are assessed by direct PCR and cloning. Mycologia, 2003, 95, 457-66.               | 1.9 | 4         |
| 92 | Soil fungal communities are compositionally resistant to drought manipulations – Evidence from culture-dependent and culture-independent analyses. Fungal Ecology, 2021, 51, 101062.               | 1.6 | 3         |
| 93 | Changes in Ectomycorrhizal Colonization and Root Peroxidase Activity in Pinus sylvestris Nursery<br>Seedlings Planted in Forest Humus. Scandinavian Journal of Forest Research, 2004, 19, 400-408. | 1.4 | 2         |
| 94 | Analysis of Rhizosphere Fungal Communities Using rRNA and rDNA. Soil Biology, 2009, , 29-40.   | 0.8 | 1         |
| 95 | Improving Instructional Fitness Requires Change. BioScience, 2020, 70, 1027-1035.  | 4.9 | 1         |
| 96 | Precipitation, Not Land Use, Primarily Determines the Composition of Both Plant and Phyllosphere<br>Fungal Communities. Frontiers in Fungal Biology, 0, 3, .                                       | 2.0 | 0         |