

David A Norton

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

55
papers

4,398
citations

361413

20
h-index

189892

50
g-index

78
all docs

78
docs citations

78
times ranked

6082
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Novel ecosystems: theoretical and management aspects of the new ecological world order. <i>Global Ecology and Biogeography</i> , 2006, 15, 1-7.	5.8	1,528
2	Towards a Conceptual Framework for Restoration Ecology. <i>Restoration Ecology</i> , 1996, 4, 93-110.	2.9	1,009
3	Grazing effects on plant cover, soil and microclimate in fragmented woodlands in south-western Australia: implications for restoration. <i>Austral Ecology</i> , 2000, 25, 36-47.	1.5	293
4	Mistletoes as parasites: Host specificity and speciation. <i>Trends in Ecology and Evolution</i> , 1998, 13, 101-105.	8.7	226
5	The database of the <sc>PREDICTS</sc> (Projecting Responses of Ecological Diversity In Changing Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Overl 1.9 186	1.9	186
6	Which plant traits determine abundance under long-term shifts in soil resource availability and grazing intensity?. <i>Journal of Ecology</i> , 2012, 100, 662-677.	4.0	107
7	Are systems with strong underlying abiotic regimes more likely to exhibit alternative stable states?. <i>Oikos</i> , 2005, 110, 409-416.	2.7	103
8	Species Invasions and the Limits to Restoration: Learning from the New Zealand Experience. <i>Science</i> , 2009, 325, 569-571.	12.6	100
9	Assessing the Success of Restoration Plantings in a Temperate New Zealand Forest. <i>Restoration Ecology</i> , 1999, 7, 298-308.	2.9	88
10	Contrasting effects of productivity and disturbance on plant functional diversity at local and metacommunity scales. <i>Journal of Vegetation Science</i> , 2013, 24, 834-842.	2.2	88
11	Fragmentation, Disturbance, and Plant Distribution: Mistletoes in Woodland Remnants in the Western Australian Wheatbelt. <i>Conservation Biology</i> , 1995, 9, 426-438.	4.7	70
12	Lessons in Ecosystem Management from Management of Threatened and Pest Loranthaceous Mistletoes in New Zealand and Australia. <i>Lecciones de Manejo de Ecosistemas Manejo de Muerdagos Lorantaceos Amenazados y Plagas en Nueva Zelanda y Australia</i> . <i>Conservation Biology</i> , 1997, 11, 759-769.	4.7	62
13	Biodiversity Offsets: Two New Zealand Case Studies and an Assessment Framework. <i>Environmental Management</i> , 2009, 43, 698-706.	2.7	46
14	Distribution and population structure of the loranthaceous mistletoes <i>Alepis flavida</i> , <i>Peraxilla colensoi</i> , and <i>Peraxilla tetrapetalawithin</i> two New Zealand <i>Nothofagus</i> forests. <i>New Zealand Journal of Botany</i> , 1997, 35, 323-336.	1.1	36
15	Artificial canopy gaps accelerate restoration within an exotic <i>Pinus radiata</i> plantation. <i>Restoration Ecology</i> , 2016, 24, 336-345.	2.9	33
16	Fire and Vegetation in a Temperate Peat Bog: Implications for the Management of Threatened Species. <i>Conservation Biology</i> , 2003, 17, 138-148.	4.7	32
17	Why might roadside mulgas be better mistletoe hosts?. <i>Austral Ecology</i> , 1999, 24, 193-198.	1.5	29
18	How do we restore New Zealand's biological heritage by 2050?. <i>Ecological Management and Restoration</i> , 2016, 17, 170-179.	1.5	28

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19	Floristics and structure of mire-forest ecotones, west coast South Island, New Zealand. <i>Journal of the Royal Society of New Zealand</i> , 1989, 19, 31-42.	1.9	24
20	Biodegradation of Soluble Organic Matter as Affected by Land-Use and Soil Depth. <i>Soil Science Society of America Journal</i> , 2012, 76, 1667-1677.	2.2	21
21	Different arbuscular mycorrhizae and competition with an exotic grass affect the growth of <i>Podocarpus cunninghamii</i> Colenso cuttings. <i>New Forests</i> , 2013, 44, 183-195.	1.7	20
22	Growth and competitiveness of the New Zealand tree species <i>Podocarpus cunninghamii</i> is reduced by ex-agricultural AMF but enhanced by forest AMF. <i>Soil Biology and Biochemistry</i> , 2011, 43, 339-345.	8.8	19
23	Upscaling restoration of native biodiversity: A New Zealand perspective. <i>Ecological Management and Restoration</i> , 2018, 19, 26-35.	1.5	19
24	The effect of plant light environment on mycorrhizal colonisation in field-grown seedlings of podocarp-angiosperm forest tree species. <i>New Zealand Journal of Botany</i> , 2002, 40, 65-72.	1.1	16
25	Over-collecting: an overlooked factor in the decline of plant taxa. <i>Taxon</i> , 1994, 43, 181-185.	0.7	15
26	When are alternative stable states more likely to occur?. <i>Oikos</i> , 2006, 113, 357-362.	2.7	14
27	The roles of non-production vegetation in agroecosystems: A research framework for filling process knowledge gaps in a social-ecological context. <i>People and Nature</i> , 2020, 2, 292-304.	3.7	14
28	The potential for biodiversity offsetting to fund effective invasive species control. <i>Conservation Biology</i> , 2015, 29, 5-11.	4.7	13
29	Germination and seedling growth of an endangered native broom, <i>Chordospartium muritai</i> A.W.Purdie (Fabaceae), found in Marlborough, South Island, New Zealand. <i>New Zealand Journal of Botany</i> , 1996, 34, 199-204.	1.1	12
30	Persistence of a significant population of rare Canterbury mudfish (<i>Neochanna burrowsius</i>) in a hydrologically isolated catchment. <i>New Zealand Journal of Marine and Freshwater Research</i> , 2007, 41, 309-316.	2.0	12
31	The distribution of pine mistletoe (<i>Viscum album</i> ssp. <i>austriacum</i>) in Scots pine (<i>Pinus</i>) Tj ETQq1 0.784314 rgBT / Q 20-28.	1.4	12
32	Contrasts in crown development of the mistletoes <i>Alepis flavida</i> (Hook. f.) Tiegh. and <i>Peraxilla tetrapetala</i> (L. f.) Tiegh. (Loranthaceae) parasitic on <i>Nothofagus solandri</i> (Hook. f.) Oerst., Craigieburn Ecological District, New Zealand. <i>New Zealand Journal of Botany</i> , 1994, 32, 497-508.	1.1	11
33	Development of non-destructive age indices for three New Zealand loranthaceous mistletoes. <i>New Zealand Journal of Botany</i> , 1997, 35, 337-343.	1.1	11
34	Can exotic pine trees assist in restoration?. <i>Applied Vegetation Science</i> , 2013, 16, 169-170.	1.9	10
35	Achieving win-win outcomes for pastoral farming and biodiversity conservation in New Zealand. <i>New Zealand Journal of Ecology</i> , 2020, 44, .	1.1	10
36	Ultimate drivers of native biodiversity change in agricultural systems. <i>F1000Research</i> , 2013, 2, 214.	1.6	9

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37	Restoring mature-phase forest tree species through enrichment planting in New Zealand's lowland landscapes. <i>New Zealand Journal of Ecology</i> , 2020, 44, .	1.1	8
38	Growth response to light of <i>Carex inopinata</i> Cook, an endangered New Zealand sedge. <i>New Zealand Journal of Botany</i> , 1992, 30, 429-433.	1.1	7
39	Relationships between pteridophytes and topography in a lowland South Westland podocarp forest. <i>New Zealand Journal of Botany</i> , 1994, 32, 401-408.	1.1	7
40	Crown-stem dimension relationships in two New Zealand native forests. <i>New Zealand Journal of Botany</i> , 2005, 43, 673-678.	1.1	7
41	Post-Fire Resprouting in New Zealand Woody Vegetation: Implications for Restoration. <i>Forests</i> , 2020, 11, 269.	2.1	7
42	Comment on "Why Are There So Many Species of Herbivorous Insects in Tropical Rainforests?". <i>Science</i> , 2007, 315, 1666b-1666b.	12.6	6
43	Canopy manipulation as a tool for restoring mature forest conifers under an early-successional angiosperm canopy. <i>Restoration Ecology</i> , 2019, 27, 31-37.	2.9	6
44	Farm scale assessment of the impacts of biodiversity enhancement on the financial and environmental performance of mixed livestock farms in New Zealand. <i>Agricultural Systems</i> , 2021, 187, 103007.	6.1	6
45	Effect of grazing exclusion on the woody weed <i>Rosa rubiginosa</i> in high country short tussock grasslands. <i>New Zealand Journal of Agricultural Research</i> , 2009, 52, 123-128.	1.6	5
46	Substrate modification for enhanced native forest restoration, Reefton. <i>Ecological Management and Restoration</i> , 2013, 14, 147-150.	1.5	4
47	Early response of late-successional species to nurse shrub manipulations in degraded high country, New Zealand. <i>New Forests</i> , 2020, 51, 849-868.	1.7	3
48	Regeneration of native woody species following artificial gap formation in an early-successional forest in New Zealand. <i>Ecological Management and Restoration</i> , 2020, 21, 229-236.	1.5	2
49	The significance of sheep and beef farms to conservation of native vegetation in New Zealand. <i>New Zealand Journal of Ecology</i> , 0, , .	1.1	2
50	Ecological Factors Preventing Restoration of Degraded Short Tussock Landscapes in New Zealand's Dryland Zone. <i>Open Agriculture</i> , 2017, 2, 442-452.	1.7	1
51	A substantial northward extension of the range of <i>Dracophyllum fiordense</i> W.R.B. Oliv. (Ericaceae), Westland, New Zealand. <i>New Zealand Journal of Botany</i> , 2018, 56, 430-437.	1.1	1
52	Ecology of a <i>Ranunculus lyalli</i> population at its dryland distributional limit in Canterbury, New Zealand. <i>New Zealand Journal of Botany</i> , 2007, 45, 81-85.	1.1	0
53	Sheep grazing reduces <i>Hieracium pilosella</i> flowering. <i>New Zealand Journal of Agricultural Research</i> , 2009, 52, 129-131.	1.6	0
54	Restore, regenerate, revegetate: Restoring ecological processes, ecosystems and landscapes in a changing world. <i>Ecological Management and Restoration</i> , 2018, 19, 3-5.	1.5	0

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
55	The New Zealand Beef and Sheep Sector's Contribution to Biodiversity and Carbon Sequestration. Proceedings (mdpi), 2019, 8, 48.	0.2	0