

# David J Bottjer

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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74  
papers

6,803  
citations

94433

37  
h-index

64796

79  
g-index

81  
all docs

81  
docs citations

81  
times ranked

4110  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Understanding mechanisms for the end-Permian mass extinction and the protracted Early Triassic aftermath and recovery. <i>GSA Today</i> , 2008, 18, 4.	2.0	894
2	Phanerozoic Trends in the Global Diversity of Marine Invertebrates. <i>Science</i> , 2008, 321, 97-100.	12.6	643
3	Trace-fossil model for reconstruction of paleo-oxygenation in bottom waters. <i>Geology</i> , 1986, 14, 3.	4.4	333
4	Early Triassic stromatolites as post-mass extinction disaster forms. <i>Geology</i> , 1992, 20, 883.	4.4	291
5	Aftermath of the Permian-Triassic mass extinction event: Paleoecology of Lower Triassic carbonates in the western USA. <i>Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology</i> , 1995, 116, 1-39.	2.3	267
6	Small Bilaterian Fossils from 40 to 55 Million Years Before the Cambrian. <i>Science</i> , 2004, 305, 218-222.	12.6	259
7	Wrinkle structures: Microbially mediated sedimentary structures common in subtidal siliciclastic settings at the Proterozoic-Phanerozoic transition. <i>Geology</i> , 1997, 25, 1047.	4.4	248
8	Phanerozoic development of tiering in soft substrata suspension-feeding communities. <i>Paleobiology</i> , 1986, 12, 400-420.	2.0	225
9	Paleoenvironmental Patterns in the Evolution of Post-Paleozoic Benthic Marine Invertebrates. <i>Palaios</i> , 1988, 3, 540.	1.3	195
10	Lower Triassic large sea-floor carbonate cements: Their origin and a mechanism for the prolonged biotic recovery from the end-Permian mass extinction. <i>Geology</i> , 1999, 27, 645.	4.4	193
11	Mercury anomalies and the timing of biotic recovery following the end-Triassic mass extinction. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2016, 7, 11147.	12.8	187
12	Restriction of a Late Neoproterozoic Biotope: Suspect-Microbial Structures and Trace Fossils at the Vendian-Cambrian Transition. <i>Palaios</i> , 1999, 14, 73.	1.3	183
13	Sponge grade body fossil with cellular resolution dating 60 Myr before the Cambrian. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2015, 112, E1453-60.	7.1	178
14	A global marine sedimentary response to the end-Permian mass extinction: Examples from southern Turkey and the western United States. <i>Earth-Science Reviews</i> , 2006, 78, 193-206.	9.1	171
15	Recognising ocean acidification in deep time: An evaluation of the evidence for acidification across the Triassic-Jurassic boundary. <i>Earth-Science Reviews</i> , 2012, 113, 72-93.	9.1	151
16	Precambrian Animal Life: Probable Developmental and Adult Cnidarian Forms from Southwest China. <i>Developmental Biology</i> , 2002, 248, 182-196.	2.0	150
17	Proliferation of Early Triassic wrinkle structures: Implications for environmental stress following the end-Permian mass extinction. <i>Geology</i> , 2004, 32, 461.	4.4	147
18	Paleogenomics of Echinoderms. <i>Science</i> , 2006, 314, 956-960.	12.6	117

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19	The unusual sedimentary rock record of the Early Triassic: A case study from the southwestern United States. <i>Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology</i> , 2005, 222, 33-52.	2.3	105
20	Raman spectra of a Lower Cambrian ctenophore embryo from southwestern Shaanxi, China. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2007, 104, 6289-6292.	7.1	95
21	Late Early Triassic microbial reefs of the western United States: a description and model for their deposition in the aftermath of the end-Permian mass extinction. <i>Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology</i> , 2004, 211, 127-137.	2.3	92
22	Phosphatized Polar Lobe-Forming Embryos from the Precambrian of Southwest China. <i>Science</i> , 2006, 312, 1644-1646.	12.6	89
23	Reconstruction of Early Triassic ocean redox conditions based on framboidal pyrite from the Nanpanjiang Basin, South China. <i>Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology</i> , 2014, 412, 68-79.	2.3	85
24	Elevated atmospheric CO <sub>2</sub> and the delayed biotic recovery from the end-Permian mass extinction. <i>Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology</i> , 2007, 252, 164-175.	2.3	76
25	When bivalves took over the world. <i>Paleobiology</i> , 2007, 33, 397-413.	2.0	70
26	Origin of Lower Triassic microbialites in mixed carbonate-siliciclastic successions: Ichnology, applied stratigraphy, and the end-Permian mass extinction. <i>Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology</i> , 2011, 300, 158-178.	2.3	69
27	The paleoenvironmental distribution of Phanerozoic wrinkle structures. <i>Earth-Science Reviews</i> , 2009, 96, 181-195.	9.1	65
28	Complex embryos displaying bilaterian characters from Precambrian Doushantuo phosphate deposits, Weng'an, Guizhou, China. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2009, 106, 19056-19060.	7.1	61
29	Diversity and species abundance patterns of the Early Cambrian (Series 2, Stage 3) Chengjiang Biota from China. <i>Paleobiology</i> , 2014, 40, 50-69.	2.0	58
30	The importance of oxygen for the disparate recovery patterns of the benthic macrofauna in the Early Triassic. <i>Earth-Science Reviews</i> , 2014, 137, 65-84.	9.1	54
31	Evolutionary paleoecology of the earliest echinoderms: Helicoplacoids and the Cambrian substrate revolution. <i>Geology</i> , 2000, 28, 839.	4.4	53
32	Restructuring in benthic level-bottom shallow marine communities due to prolonged environmental stress following the end-Permian mass extinction. <i>Comptes Rendus - Palevol</i> , 2005, 4, 583-591.	0.2	52
33	Calcium carbonate seafloor precipitates from the outer shelf to slope facies of the Lower Triassic (Smithian-Spathian) Union Wash Formation, California, USA: Sedimentology and palaeobiologic significance. <i>Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology</i> , 2007, 252, 281-290.	2.3	50
34	The reorganization of reef communities following the end-Permian mass extinction. <i>Comptes Rendus - Palevol</i> , 2005, 4, 553-568.	0.2	46
35	Unique microgastropod biofacies in the Early Triassic: Indicator of long-term biotic stress and the pattern of biotic recovery after the end-Permian mass extinction. <i>Comptes Rendus - Palevol</i> , 2005, 4, 543-552.	0.2	45
36	Andean sponges reveal long-term benthic ecosystem shifts following the end-Triassic mass extinction. <i>Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology</i> , 2015, 420, 193-209.	2.3	43

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37	Prolonged Permian–Triassic ecological crisis recorded by molluscan dominance in Late Permian offshore assemblages. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2007, 104, 12971-12975.	7.1	41
38	Duration of and decoupling between carbon isotope excursions during the end-Triassic mass extinction and Central Atlantic Magmatic Province emplacement. <i>Earth and Planetary Science Letters</i> , 2017, 473, 227-236.	4.4	37
39	Paleogeographic trends in Late Triassic reef ecology from northeastern Panthalassa. <i>Earth-Science Reviews</i> , 2015, 142, 18-37.	9.1	34
40	Microbial mats in the terrestrial Lower Triassic of North China and implications for the Permian–Triassic mass extinction. <i>Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology</i> , 2017, 474, 214-231.	2.3	34
41	When bivalves took over the world. <i>Paleobiology</i> , 2007, 33, 397-413.	2.0	33
42	Quantitative analysis of the ecological dominance of benthic disaster taxa in the aftermath of the end-Permian mass extinction. <i>Paleobiology</i> , 2016, 42, 380-393.	2.0	32
43	Precambrian animal life: Taphonomy of phosphatized metazoan embryos from southwest China. <i>Lethaia</i> , 2005, 38, 101-109.	1.4	31
44	High temperature and low oxygen perturbations drive contrasting benthic recovery dynamics following the end-Permian mass extinction. <i>Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology</i> , 2014, 399, 98-113.	2.3	30
45	Meroblastic cleavage identifies some Ediacaran Doushantuo (China) embryo-like fossils as metazoans. <i>Geology</i> , 2016, 44, 735-738.	4.4	30
46	The Ediacaran-Cambrian rise of siliceous sponges and development of modern oceanic ecosystems. <i>Precambrian Research</i> , 2019, 333, 105438.	2.7	30
47	Paleogenomics of echinoids reveals an ancient origin for the double-negative specification of micromeres in sea urchins. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2017, 114, 5870-5877.	7.1	26
48	Platy coral patch reefs from eastern Panthalassa (Nevada, USA): Unique reef construction in the Late Triassic. <i>Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology</i> , 2012, 313-314, 41-58.	2.3	24
49	Sudden and extreme hyperthermals, low-oxygen, and sediment influx drove community phase shifts following the end-Permian mass extinction. <i>Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology</i> , 2016, 451, 183-196.	2.3	24
50	Unusual shallow marine matground-adapted benthic biofacies from the Lower Triassic of the northern Paleotethys: Implications for biotic recovery following the end-Permian mass extinction. <i>Earth-Science Reviews</i> , 2019, 189, 194-219.	9.1	24
51	Development of Lower Triassic Wrinkle Structures: Implications for the Search for Life on Other Planets. <i>Astrobiology</i> , 2009, 9, 895-906.	3.0	23
52	Microbial framework in Upper Triassic (Carnian) patch reefs from Williston Lake, British Columbia, Canada. <i>Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology</i> , 2010, 297, 609-620.	2.3	23
53	Life in the Early Triassic Ocean. <i>Science</i> , 2012, 338, 336-337.	12.6	23
54	Global review of the Permian–Triassic mass extinction and subsequent recovery: Part I. <i>Earth-Science Reviews</i> , 2014, 137, 1-5.	9.1	23

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55	Additional records of ichnogenus <i>Rhizocorallium</i> from the Lower and Middle Triassic, South China: Implications for biotic recovery after the end-Permian mass extinction. <i>Bulletin of the Geological Society of America</i> , 2018, 130, 1197-1215.	3.3	21
56	Rapid carbonate depositional changes following the Permian-Triassic mass extinction: Sedimentary evidence from South China. <i>Journal of Earth Science (Wuhan, China)</i> , 2015, 26, 166-180.	3.2	20
57	Strontium isotope stratigraphy of the Gabbs Formation (Nevada): implications for global Norian-Rhaetian correlations and faunal turnover. <i>Lethaia</i> , 2014, 47, 500-511.	1.4	19
58	Phanerozoic non-actualistic paleoecology. <i>Geobios</i> , 1997, 30, 885-893.	1.4	16
59	The cambrian substrate revolution and early evolution of the phyla. <i>Journal of Earth Science (Wuhan, China)</i> , 2010, 21, 147-150.	3.2	16
60	Early Cambrian animal diapause embryos revealed by X-ray tomography. <i>Geology</i> , 2018, 46, 387-390.	4.4	15
61	Depth transect of an Upper Triassic (Rhaetian) reef from Gosau, Austria: Microfacies and community ecology. <i>Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology</i> , 2013, 376, 1-21.	2.3	14
62	Resilience of infaunal ecosystems during the Early Triassic greenhouse Earth. <i>Science Advances</i> , 2022, 8, .	10.3	14
63	Biotic impacts of temperature before, during, and after the end-Permian extinction: A multi-metric and multi-scale approach to modeling extinction and recovery dynamics. <i>Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology</i> , 2019, 513, 86-99.	2.3	11
64	Behavior of lophophorates during the end-Permian mass extinction and recovery. <i>Journal of Asian Earth Sciences</i> , 2009, 36, 413-419.	2.3	10
65	Evolutionary models in the Early Triassic marine realm. <i>Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology</i> , 2019, 513, 65-85.	2.3	9
66	The effects of mid-Phanerozoic environmental stress on bryozoan diversity, paleoecology, and paleogeography. <i>Global and Planetary Change</i> , 2009, 65, 146-154.	3.5	8
67	The Ordovician diversification of sea urchins: systematics of the Bothriocidaroida (Echinodermata). <i>Journal of Earth System Science</i> , 2010, 120, 107-118.	1.5	8
68	Chapter 12 Environmental trends of Early Triassic biofabrics: implications for understanding the aftermath of the end-Permian mass extinction. <i>Developments in Palaeontology and Stratigraphy</i> , 2005, , 313-332.	0.1	7
69	Chapter 11 fossil preservation during the aftermath of the end-permian mass extinction: taphonomic processes and palaeoecological signals. <i>Developments in Palaeontology and Stratigraphy</i> , 2005, , 299-311.	0.1	6
70	Geobiology and palaeogenomics. <i>Earth-Science Reviews</i> , 2017, 164, 182-192.	9.1	6
71	Comparative taphonomy and phylogenetic signal of phosphatized Weng'an and Kuanchuanpu Biotas. <i>Precambrian Research</i> , 2020, 349, 105408.	2.7	6
72	Comparison of changes in ocean chemistry in the early triassic with trends in diversity and ecology. <i>Journal of Earth Science (Wuhan, China)</i> , 2010, 21, 147-150.	3.2	4

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73	A biased fossil record can preserve reliable phylogenetic signal. <i>Paleobiology</i> , 2022, 48, 480-495.	2.0	4
74	Marine Ecological State-Shifts Following the Triassicâ€“Jurassic Mass Extinction. <i>The Paleontological Society Papers</i> , 2015, 21, 121-136.	0.6	3