

David R Greenwood

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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94
papers

4,479
citations

136740

32
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114278

63
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103
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103
docs citations

103
times ranked

3132
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	A new perspective on Late Eocene and Oligocene vegetation and paleoclimates of South-eastern Australia. <i>Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology</i> , 2022, 596, 110985.	1.0	3
2	Palm fronds from western Canada are the northernmost palms from the Late Cretaceous of North America and may include the oldest <i>Arecaceae</i> . <i>Review of Palaeobotany and Palynology</i> , 2022, 301, 104641.	0.8	5
3	A reconstruction of the early Palaeocene palaeovegetation of Turtle Mountain, south-western Manitoba, Canada. <i>Palynology</i> , 2022, 46, 1-16.	0.7	1
4	Plant Proxy Evidence for High Rainfall and Productivity in the Eocene of Australia. <i>Paleoceanography and Paleoclimatology</i> , 2022, 37, .	1.3	7
5	African Hydroclimate During the Early Eocene From the DeepMIP Simulations. <i>Paleoceanography and Paleoclimatology</i> , 2022, 37, .	1.3	3
6	DYNAMICS OF DEPOSITION AND FOSSIL PRESERVATION AT THE EARLY EOCENE OKANAGAN HIGHLANDS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA: INSIGHTS FROM ORGANIC GEOCHEMISTRY. <i>Palaios</i> , 2022, 37, 185-200.	0.6	0
7	The fossil record of <i>Icacinaceae</i> in Australia supports long-standing Palaeo-Antarctic rainforest connections in southern high latitudes. <i>Historical Biology</i> , 2021, 33, 2854-2864.	0.7	3
8	Palynostratigraphy of the lower Paleogene Margaret Formation at Stenkul Fiord, Ellesmere Island, Nunavut, Canada. <i>Palynology</i> , 2021, 45, 459-476.	0.7	5
9	Rapid expansion of meso-megathermal rain forests into the southern high latitudes at the onset of the Paleocene-Eocene Thermal Maximum. <i>Geology</i> , 2021, 49, 40-44.	2.0	24
10	Fossil <i>Dennstaedtiaceae</i> and <i>Hymenophyllaceae</i> from the Early Eocene of the Pacific Northwest. <i>International Journal of Plant Sciences</i> , 2021, 182, 793-807.	0.6	9
11	The Kanaka Creek fossil flora (Huntingdon Formation), British Columbia, Canada – paleoenvironment and evidence for Paleocene age using palynology and macroflora. <i>Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences</i> , 2020, 57, 348-365.	0.6	6
12	Fossil Coryphoid Palms from the Eocene of Vancouver, British Columbia. <i>International Journal of Plant Sciences</i> , 2020, 181, 224-240.	0.6	7
13	On geologic timescales, plant carbon isotope fractionation responds to precipitation similarly to modern plants and has a small negative correlation with pCO ₂ . <i>Geochimica Et Cosmochimica Acta</i> , 2020, 270, 264-281.	1.6	20
14	Dietary palaeoecology of an Early Cretaceous armoured dinosaur (<i>Ornithischia</i> ; <i>Nodosauridae</i>) based on floral analysis of stomach contents. <i>Royal Society Open Science</i> , 2020, 7, 200305.	1.1	12
15	Conifers are a major source of sedimentary leaf wax n-alkanes when dominant in the landscape: Case studies from the Paleogene. <i>Organic Geochemistry</i> , 2020, 147, 104069.	0.9	16
16	New Jersey's paleoflora and eastern North American climate through Paleogene – Neogene warm phases. <i>Review of Palaeobotany and Palynology</i> , 2020, 279, 104224.	0.8	8
17	Paleobotanical proxies for early Eocene climates and ecosystems in northern North America from middle to high latitudes. <i>Climate of the Past</i> , 2020, 16, 1387-1410.	1.3	29
18	The Miocene Red Lake macroflora of the Deadman River Formation (Chilcotin Group), Interior Plateau, British Columbia, Canada. , 2020, 60, 213-250.		1

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19	Arctic vegetation, temperature, and hydrology during Early Eocene transient global warming events. <i>Global and Planetary Change</i> , 2019, 178, 139-152.	1.6	68
20	The late Paleocene to early Eocene Arctic megaflora of Ellesmere and Axel Heiberg islands, Nunavut, Canada. <i>Palaeontographica Abteilung B: Palaeophytologie</i> , 2019, 300, 47-163.	0.7	11
21	PALYNOSTRATIGRAPHY OF THE LOWER PALEOGENE MARGARET FORMATION AT STENKUL FIORD, ELLESMERE ISLAND, NUNAVUT, CANADA. , 2019, , .		1
22	Volcaniclastic lithostratigraphy and paleoenvironment of the lower Eocene McAbee fossil beds, Kamloops Group, British Columbia, Canada. <i>Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences</i> , 2018, 55, 923-934.	0.6	4
23	The relation between global palm distribution and climate. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2018, 8, 4721.	1.6	73
24	Plant community ecology and climate on an upland volcanic landscape during the Early Eocene Climatic Optimum: McAbee Fossil Beds, British Columbia, Canada. <i>Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology</i> , 2018, 511, 433-448.	1.0	19
25	Middle Eocene CO ₂ and climate reconstructed from the sediment fill of a subarctic kimberlite maar. <i>Geology</i> , 2017, 45, 619-622.	2.0	31
26	Terrestrial climate evolution in the Southwest Pacific over the past 30 million years. <i>Earth and Planetary Science Letters</i> , 2017, 459, 136-144.	1.8	27
27	Eocene paleobotanical altimetry of Victoria's Eastern Uplands. <i>Australian Journal of Earth Sciences</i> , 2017, 64, 625-637.	0.4	14
28	An Eocene brontothere and tillodonts (Mammalia) from British Columbia, and their paleoenvironments. <i>Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences</i> , 2017, 54, 981-992.	0.6	5
29	A fossil coryphoid palm from the Paleocene of western Canada. <i>Review of Palaeobotany and Palynology</i> , 2017, 239, 55-65.	0.8	15
30	Vegetation and climate development of the New Jersey hinterland during the late Middle Miocene (IODP Expedition 313 Site M0027). <i>Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology</i> , 2017, 485, 854-868.	1.0	9
31	PoLAR-FIT: Pliocene Landscapes and Arctic Remains "Frozen in Time. <i>Geoscience Canada</i> , 2017, 44, 47.	0.3	7
32	Eocene paleontology and geology of western North America. <i>Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences</i> , 2016, 53, 543-547.	0.6	4
33	Paleoclimate and precipitation seasonality of the Early Eocene McAbee megaflora, Kamloops Group, British Columbia. <i>Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences</i> , 2016, 53, 591-604.	0.6	11
34	Paleoenvironment of the Quilchena flora, British Columbia, during the Early Eocene Climatic Optimum. <i>Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences</i> , 2016, 53, 574-590.	0.6	25
35	A window into mid-latitude Early Eocene environmental variability: a high-resolution palynological analysis of the Falkland site, Okanagan Highlands, British Columbia, Canada. <i>Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences</i> , 2016, 53, 605-613.	0.6	7
36	A review of paleobotanical studies of the Early Eocene Okanagan (Okanogan) Highlands floras of British Columbia, Canada, and Washington, USA. <i>Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences</i> , 2016, 53, 548-564.	0.6	23

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37	Was the Arctic Eocene "rainforest" monsoonal? Estimates of seasonal precipitation from early Eocene megaflores from Ellesmere Island, Nunavut. <i>Earth and Planetary Science Letters</i> , 2015, 427, 18-30.	1.8	60
38	A seasonality trigger for carbon injection at the Paleocene-Eocene Thermal Maximum. <i>Climate of the Past</i> , 2014, 10, 759-769.	1.3	61
39	PALEOCLIMATE OF THE LATE CRETACEOUS (CENOMANIAN-TURONIAN) PORTION OF THE WINTON FORMATION, CENTRAL-WESTERN QUEENSLAND, AUSTRALIA: NEW OBSERVATIONS BASED ON CLAMP AND BIOCLIMATIC ANALYSIS. <i>Palaios</i> , 2014, 29, 121-128.	0.6	31
40	THE RED QUEEN AND COURT JESTER IN GREEN LACEWING EVOLUTION: BAT PREDATION AND GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE. <i>Palaios</i> , 2014, 29, 185-191.	0.6	18
41	Early Eocene mammals from the Driftwood Creek beds, Driftwood Canyon Provincial Park, northern British Columbia. <i>Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology</i> , 2014, 34, 739-746.	0.4	18
42	Fossil palm beetles refine upland winter temperatures in the Early Eocene Climatic Optimum. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2014, 111, 8095-8100.	3.3	48
43	Late Eocene to middle Miocene (33 to 13 million years ago) vegetation and climate development on the North American Atlantic Coastal Plain (IODP Expedition 313, Site M0027). <i>Climate of the Past</i> , 2014, 10, 1523-1539.	1.3	34
44	Quantitative palaeoclimate estimates for Early Miocene southern New Zealand: Evidence from Foulden Maar. <i>Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology</i> , 2013, 378, 36-44.	1.0	43
45	The Eocene apex of panorpoid scorpionfly family diversity. <i>Journal of Paleontology</i> , 2013, 87, 677-695.	0.5	26
46	Seasonality, montane beta diversity, and Eocene insects: Testing Janzen's dispersal hypothesis in an equable world. <i>Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology</i> , 2013, 371, 1-8.	1.0	36
47	The Eocene Thomas Ranch flora, Allenby Formation, Princeton, British Columbia, Canada. <i>Botany</i> , 2013, 91, 514-529.	0.5	26
48	<i>Prumnopitys anglica</i> sp. nov. (Podocarpaceae) from the Eocene of England. <i>Taxon</i> , 2013, 62, 565-580.	0.4	16
49	Early to middle Miocene monsoon climate in Australia: REPLY. <i>Geology</i> , 2012, 40, e274-e274.	2.0	4
50	Early Eocene plant diversity and dynamics in the Falkland flora, Okanagan Highlands, British Columbia, Canada. <i>Palaeobiodiversity and Palaeoenvironments</i> , 2012, 92, 309-328.	0.6	35
51	Persistent near-tropical warmth on the Antarctic continent during the early Eocene epoch. <i>Nature</i> , 2012, 488, 73-77.	13.7	266
52	Life at the top of the greenhouse Eocene world--A review of the Eocene flora and vertebrate fauna from Canada's High Arctic. <i>Bulletin of the Geological Society of America</i> , 2012, 124, 3-23.	1.6	145
53	Orbitally forced <i>Azolla</i> blooms and Middle Eocene Arctic hydrology: Clues from palynology. <i>Geology</i> , 2011, 39, 427-430.	2.0	27
54	Early to Middle Miocene monsoon climate in Australia. <i>Geology</i> , 2011, 39, 3-6.	2.0	56

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55	Intercontinental dispersal of giant thermophilic ants across the Arctic during early Eocene hyperthermals. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2011, 278, 3679-3686.	1.2	63
56	Significantly warmer Arctic surface temperatures during the Pliocene indicated by multiple independent proxies. <i>Geology</i> , 2010, 38, 603-606.	2.0	149
57	How wet was the Arctic Eocene rain forest? Estimates of precipitation from Paleogene Arctic macrofloras. <i>Geology</i> , 2010, 38, 15-18.	2.0	99
58	Estimating paleoatmospheric pCO ₂ during the Early Eocene Climatic Optimum from stomatal frequency of Ginkgo, Okanagan Highlands, British Columbia, Canada. <i>Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology</i> , 2010, 293, 120-131.	1.0	75
59	Seasonality, the latitudinal gradient of diversity, and Eocene insects. <i>Paleobiology</i> , 2010, 36, 374-398.	1.3	127
60	The chemical constraints upon leaf decay rates: Taphonomic implications among leaf species in Australian terrestrial and aquatic environments. <i>Review of Palaeobotany and Palynology</i> , 2009, 157, 358-374.	0.8	12
61	Increased seasonality through the Eocene to Oligocene transition in northern high latitudes. <i>Nature</i> , 2009, 459, 969-973.	13.7	221
62	Depositional setting, fossil flora, and paleoenvironment of the Early Eocene Falkland site, Okanagan Highlands, British Columbia. <i>Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences</i> , 2009, 46, 811-822.	0.6	34
63	Onset of long-term cooling of Greenland near the Eocene-Oligocene boundary as revealed by branched tetraether lipids. <i>Geology</i> , 2008, 36, 147.	2.0	74
64	Fossil flowers and fruits of capsular Myrtaceae from the Eocene of South Australia.. <i>Canadian Journal of Botany</i> , 2007, 85, 204-215.	1.2	14
65	Leaf form and the reconstruction of past climates. <i>New Phytologist</i> , 2005, 166, 355-357.	3.5	52
66	Miocene wood from the LaTrobe Valley coal measures, Victoria, Australia. <i>Alcheringa</i> , 2005, 29, 351-363.	0.5	6
67	Wes Wehr dedication. <i>Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences</i> , 2005, 42, 115-117.	0.6	2
68	Fossil biotas from the Okanagan Highlands, southern British Columbia and northeastern Washington State: climates and ecosystems across an Eocene landscape. <i>Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences</i> , 2005, 42, 167-185.	0.6	179
69	Leaf Margin Analysis: Taphonomic Constraints. <i>Palaos</i> , 2005, 20, 498-505.	0.6	39
70	Regional and local vegetation community dynamics of the Eocene Okanagan Highlands (British Columbia). <i>Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences</i> , 2005, 42, 111-114.	0.6	79
71	The Okanagan Highlands: Eocene biota, environments, and geological setting, southern British Columbia, Canada and northeastern Washington, USA. <i>Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences</i> , 2005, 42, 111-114.	0.6	10
72	Paleoecological Implications of Differential Biomass and Litter Production in Canopy Trees in Australian <i>Nothofagus</i> and <i>Eucalyptus</i> Forests. <i>Palaos</i> , 2005, 20, 452-462.	0.6	18

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73	No snow in the mountains: Early Eocene plant fossils from Hotham Heights, Victoria, Australia. <i>Australian Journal of Botany</i> , 2004, 52, 685.	0.3	36
74	Paleotemperature Estimation Using Leaf-Margin Analysis: Is Australia Different?. <i>Palaios</i> , 2004, 19, 129-142.	0.6	92
75	The Pliocene climatic and environmental evolution of southeastern Australia: evidence from the marine and terrestrial realm. <i>Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology</i> , 2003, 193, 349-382.	1.0	64
76	Leaf stomatal frequency in the Australian tropical rainforest tree <i>Neolitsea dealbata</i> (Lauraceae) as a proxy measure of atmospheric pCO ₂ . <i>Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology</i> , 2003, 196, 375-393.	1.0	49
77	Plant communities and climate change in southeastern Australia during the early Paleogene. , 2003, , .		37
78	Transport of leaf litter in upland streams of <i>Eucalyptus</i> and <i>Nothofagus</i> forests in south-eastern Australia. <i>Archiv für Hydrobiologie</i> , 2002, 156, 43-61.	1.1	26
79	New species of <i>Banksiaeformis</i> and a <i>Banksia</i> 'cone' (Proteaceae) from the tertiary of central Australia. <i>Australian Systematic Botany</i> , 2001, 14, 871.	0.3	18
80	Climate change and vegetation responses during the Paleocene and Eocene in southeastern Australia. <i>Cff</i> , 2000, 122, 65-66.	0.4	3
81	Using fossil leaves as paleoprecipitation indicators: An Eocene example: Comment and Reply. <i>Geology</i> , 1999, 27, 91.	2.0	13
82	Using fossil leaves as paleoprecipitation indicators: An Eocene example. <i>Geology</i> , 1998, 26, 203.	2.0	264
83	Eocene continental climates and latitudinal temperature gradients: Comment and Reply. <i>Geology</i> , 1996, 24, 1054.	2.0	10
84	Eocene monsoon forests in central Australia?. <i>Australian Systematic Botany</i> , 1996, 9, 95.	0.3	60
85	Eocene continental climates and latitudinal temperature gradients. <i>Geology</i> , 1995, 23, 1044.	2.0	438
86	The paleoecology of high-latitude Eocene swamp forests from Axel Heiberg Island, Canadian High Arctic. <i>Review of Palaeobotany and Palynology</i> , 1994, 81, 83-97.	0.8	64
87	Early Tertiary Vegetation of Arctic Canada and Its Relevance to Paleoclimatic Interpretation. , 1994, , 175-198.		39
88	Fossils and fossil climate: the case for equable continental interiors in the Eocene. , 1994, , 35-44.		53
89	Fossils and fossil climate: the case for equable continental interiors in the Eocene. <i>Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 1993, 341, 243-252.	1.8	261
90	Determining Paleoclimates. <i>Science</i> , 1993, 260, 278-279.	6.0	0

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91	Stratigraphy and floristics of Eocene swamp forests from Axel Heiberg Island, Canadian Arctic Archipelago. <i>Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences</i> , 1993, 30, 1914-1923.	0.6	20
92	Taphonomic constraints on foliar physiognomie interpretations of Late Cretaceous and tertiary palaeoclimates. <i>Review of Palaeobotany and Palynology</i> , 1992, 71, 149-190.	0.8	121
93	Changes in climate and vegetation in Australia during the tertiary. <i>Review of Palaeobotany and Palynology</i> , 1989, 58, 95-109.	0.8	44
94	Early Tertiary Podocarpaceae - Megafossils From the Eocene Anglesea Locality, Victoria, Australia. <i>Australian Journal of Botany</i> , 1987, 35, 111.	0.3	47