## Eduardo Somarriba

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Climateâ€&mart Landscapes: Opportunities and Challenges for Integrating Adaptation and Mitigation in Tropical Agriculture. Conservation Letters, 2014, 7, 77-90.	5.7	261
2	Title is missing!. Agroforestry Systems, 2001, 51, 85-96.	2.0	167
3	Extinction filters mediate the global effects of habitat fragmentation on animals. Science, 2019, 366, 1236-1239.	12.6	164
4	Carbon stocks and cocoa yields in agroforestry systems of Central America. Agriculture, Ecosystems and Environment, 2013, 173, 46-57.	5.3	148
5	Dung Beetle and Terrestrial Mammal Diversity in Forests, Indigenous Agroforestry Systems and Plantain Monocultures in Talamanca, Costa Rica. Biodiversity and Conservation, 2006, 15, 555-585.	2.6	137
6	Trade-offs between crop intensification and ecosystem services: the role of agroforestry in cocoa cultivation. Agroforestry Systems, 2014, 88, 947-956.	2.0	134
7	Contribution of cocoa agroforestry systems to family income and domestic consumption: looking toward intensification. Agroforestry Systems, 2014, 88, 957-981.	2.0	123
8	Productivity of Theobroma cacao agroforestry systems with timber or legume service shade trees. Agroforestry Systems, 2011, 81, 109-121.	2.0	100
9	Vegetation structure and productivity in cocoa-based agroforestry systems in Talamanca, Costa Rica. Agriculture, Ecosystems and Environment, 2012, 149, 181-188.	5.3	88
10	Biodiversity is affected by changes in management intensity of cocoa-based agroforests. Agroforestry Systems, 2014, 88, 1081-1099.	2.0	51
11	Pesticide application practices, pest knowledge, and cost-benefits of plantain production in the Bribri-CabA©car Indigenous Territories, Costa Rica. Environmental Research, 2008, 108, 98-106.	7.5	48
12	Mainstreaming Agroforestry in Latin America. Advances in Agroforestry, 2012, , 429-453.	0.8	40
13	Cocoa–timber agroforestry systems: Theobroma cacao–Cordia alliodora in Central America. Agroforestry Systems, 2014, 88, 1001-1019.	2.0	40
14	Transformation of coffee-growing landscapes across Latin America. A review. Agronomy for Sustainable Development, 2021, 41, 62.	5.3	36
15	<scp>BIOFRAG</scp> – a new database for analyzing <scp>BIO</scp> diversity responses to forest <scp>FRAG</scp> mentation. Ecology and Evolution, 2014, 4, 1524-1537.	1.9	29
16	Analysis and design of the shade canopy of cocoa-based agroforestry systems. Burleigh Dodds Series in Agricultural Science, 2018, , 469-500.	0.2	17
17	Carbon stocks, net cash flow and family benefits from four small coffee plantation types in Nicaragua. Forests Trees and Livelihoods, 2017, 26, 183-198.	1.2	16
18	Successional cocoa agroforests of the Amazon–Orinoco–Guiana shield. Forests Trees and Livelihoods, 2013, 22, 51-59.	1.2	13

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19	Trees on Farms for Livelihoods, Conservation of Biodiversity and Carbon Storage: Evidence from Nicaragua on This "Invisible―Resource. Advances in Agroforestry, 2017, , 369-393.	0.8	13
20	Rehabilitation and renovation of cocoa (Theobroma cacao L.) agroforestry systems. A review. Agronomy for Sustainable Development, 2021, 41, 1.	5.3	9
21	Elucidating Pathways and Discourses Linking Cocoa Cultivation to Deforestation, Reforestation, and Tree Cover Change in Nicaragua and Peru. Frontiers in Sustainable Food Systems, 2021, 5, .	3.9	8
22	Genotype–environment interactions shape leaf functional traits of cacao in agroforests. Agronomy for Sustainable Development, 2021, 41, 1.	5.3	7
23	The population dynamics and productivity of Acacia pennatula in the pasturelands of the Nature Reserve Mesas de Moropotente, EstelÃ <del>,</del> Nicaragua. Agroforestry Systems, 2012, 84, 1-9.	2.0	6
24	Above-ground biomass models for dominant trees species in cacao agroforestry systems in Talamanca, Costa Rica. Agroforestry Systems, 2022, 96, 787-797.	2.0	3
25	Bosques tropicales estacionalmente secos son importantes para ganaderos en el noroeste costarricense. Ciencias Ambientales, 2020, 54, 20-50.	0.3	2