

# Donald R Zak

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

204  
papers

24,924  
citations

8755

77  
h-index

9118

149  
g-index

206  
all docs

206  
docs citations

206  
times ranked

18372  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Decay by ectomycorrhizal fungi couples soil organic matter to nitrogen availability. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2022, 25, 391-404.	3.0	32
2	Plant effects on and response to soil microbes in native and non-native <i>Phragmites australis</i> . <i>Ecological Applications</i> , 2022, 32, e2565.	1.8	9
3	Coupled Shifts in Ectomycorrhizal Communities and Plant Uptake of Organic Nitrogen Along a Soil Gradient: An Isotopic Perspective. <i>Ecosystems</i> , 2021, 24, 1976-1990.	1.6	16
4	Isotopic composition of mercury deposited via snow into mid-latitude ecosystems. <i>Science of the Total Environment</i> , 2021, 784, 147252.	3.9	5
5	Ectomycorrhizal fungal decay traits along a soil nitrogen gradient. <i>New Phytologist</i> , 2021, 232, 2152-2164.	3.5	14
6	Ectomycorrhizal access to organic nitrogen mediates CO <sub>2</sub> fertilization response in a dominant temperate tree. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2021, 12, 5403.	5.8	20
7	Ectomycorrhizal root tips harbor distinctive fungal associates along a soil nitrogen gradient. <i>Fungal Ecology</i> , 2021, 54, 101111.	0.7	5
8	Differences in rhizosphere microbial communities between native and non-native <i>Phragmites australis</i> may depend on stand density. <i>Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2020, 10, 11739-11751.	0.8	15
9	Anthropogenic N deposition alters soil organic matter biochemistry and microbial communities on decaying fine roots. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2019, 25, 4369-4382.	4.2	40
10	Anthropogenic N deposition, fungal gene expression, and an increasing soil carbon sink in the Northern Hemisphere. <i>Ecology</i> , 2019, 100, e02804.	1.5	45
11	Environmental filtering structures fungal endophyte communities in tree bark. <i>Molecular Ecology</i> , 2019, 28, 5188-5198.	2.0	21
12	Scale dependency of dispersal limitation, environmental filtering and biotic interactions determine the diversity and composition of oribatid mite communities. <i>Pedobiologia</i> , 2019, 74, 43-53.	0.5	10
13	Decadal biomass increment in early secondary succession woody ecosystems is increased by CO <sub>2</sub> enrichment. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2019, 10, 454.	5.8	68
14	Exploring the role of ectomycorrhizal fungi in soil carbon dynamics. <i>New Phytologist</i> , 2019, 223, 33-39.	3.5	147
15	Anthropogenic N Deposition Alters the Composition of Expressed Class II Fungal Peroxidases. <i>Applied and Environmental Microbiology</i> , 2018, 84, .	1.4	19
16	Anthropogenic nitrogen deposition ameliorates the decline in tree growth caused by a drier climate. <i>Ecology</i> , 2018, 99, 411-420.	1.5	33
17	Anthropogenic N deposition increases soil C storage by reducing the relative abundance of lignolytic fungi. <i>Ecological Monographs</i> , 2018, 88, 225-244.	2.4	58
18	Ectomycorrhizal fungi and the enzymatic liberation of nitrogen from soil organic matter: why evolutionary history matters. <i>New Phytologist</i> , 2018, 217, 68-73.	3.5	117

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19	Root endophytes and invasiveness: no difference between native and non-native <i>Phragmites</i> in the Great Lakes Region. <i>Ecosphere</i> , 2018, 9, e02526.	1.0	24
20	Soil microbial communities and elk foraging intensity: implications for soil biogeochemical cycling in the sagebrush steppe. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2017, 20, 202-211.	3.0	21
21	Microbial Community Functional Potential and Composition Are Shaped by Hydrologic Connectivity in Riverine Floodplain Soils. <i>Microbial Ecology</i> , 2017, 73, 630-644.	1.4	36
22	Anthropogenic N deposition increases soil organic matter accumulation without altering its biochemical composition. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2017, 23, 933-944.	4.2	111
23	Activity of an introduced earthworm ( <i>Lumbricus terrestris</i> ) increases under future rates of atmospheric nitrogen deposition in northern temperate forests. <i>Applied Soil Ecology</i> , 2017, 120, 206-210.	2.1	1
24	Anthropogenic N Deposition Slows Decay by Favoring Bacterial Metabolism: Insights from Metagenomic Analyses. <i>Frontiers in Microbiology</i> , 2016, 7, 259.	1.5	64
25	Microbial Potential for Ecosystem N Loss Is Increased by Experimental N Deposition. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2016, 11, e0164531.	1.1	13
26	Active microorganisms in forest soils differ from the total community yet are shaped by the same environmental factors: the influence of pH and soil moisture. <i>FEMS Microbiology Ecology</i> , 2016, 92, fiw149.	1.3	69
27	Chronic nitrogen deposition alters tree allometric relationships: implications for biomass production and carbon storage. <i>Ecological Applications</i> , 2016, 26, 913-925.	1.8	20
28	Assembly of Active Bacterial and Fungal Communities Along a Natural Environmental Gradient. <i>Microbial Ecology</i> , 2016, 71, 57-67.	1.4	37
29	Atmospheric N deposition alters connectance, but not functional potential among saprotrophic bacterial communities. <i>Molecular Ecology</i> , 2015, 24, 3170-3180.	2.0	41
30	Initial colonization, community assembly and ecosystem function: fungal colonist traits and litter biochemistry mediate decay rate. <i>Molecular Ecology</i> , 2015, 24, 5045-5058.	2.0	44
31	Forest floor community metatranscriptomes identify fungal and bacterial responses to N deposition in two maple forests. <i>Frontiers in Microbiology</i> , 2015, 6, 337.	1.5	79
32	Soil bacterial communities are shaped by temporal and environmental filtering: evidence from a long-term chronosequence. <i>Environmental Microbiology</i> , 2015, 17, 3208-3218.	1.8	85
33	Soil microbial communities are shaped by plant-driven changes in resource availability during secondary succession. <i>Ecology</i> , 2015, 96, 3374-3385.	1.5	162
34	Differential responses of total and active soil microbial communities to long-term experimental N deposition. <i>Soil Biology and Biochemistry</i> , 2015, 90, 275-282.	4.2	130
35	Elk, sagebrush, and saprotrophs: indirect top-down control on microbial community composition and function. <i>Ecology</i> , 2015, 96, 2383-2393.	1.5	13
36	Widespread Occurrence of Expressed Fungal Secretory Peroxidases in Forest Soils. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e95557.	1.1	91

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37	Elevated carbon dioxide and ozone alter productivity and ecosystem carbon content in northern temperate forests. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2014, 20, 2492-2504.	4.2	60
38	Atmospheric N Deposition Increases Bacterial Laccase-Like Multicopper Oxidases: Implications for Organic Matter Decay. <i>Applied and Environmental Microbiology</i> , 2014, 80, 4460-4468.	1.4	46
39	Trophic stability of soil oribatid mites in the face of environmental change. <i>Soil Biology and Biochemistry</i> , 2014, 68, 71-77.	4.2	29
40	Dispersal limitation structures fungal community assembly in a long-term glacial chronosequence. <i>Environmental Microbiology</i> , 2014, 16, 1538-1548.	1.8	62
41	Surface soil fungal and bacterial communities in aspen stands are resilient to eleven years of elevated CO <sub>2</sub> and O <sub>3</sub> . <i>Soil Biology and Biochemistry</i> , 2014, 76, 227-234.	4.2	29
42	Chronic nitrogen deposition and the composition of active arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi. <i>Applied Soil Ecology</i> , 2013, 72, 62-68.	2.1	15
43	Mercury isotopes in a forested ecosystem: Implications for air-surface exchange dynamics and the global mercury cycle. <i>Global Biogeochemical Cycles</i> , 2013, 27, 222-238.	1.9	364
44	Towards a molecular understanding of N cycling in northern hardwood forests under future rates of N deposition. <i>Soil Biology and Biochemistry</i> , 2013, 66, 130-138.	4.2	38
45	Chronic nitrogen deposition alters the structure and function of detrital food webs in a northern hardwood ecosystem. <i>Ecological Applications</i> , 2013, 23, 1311-1321.	1.8	33
46	Microbial Mechanisms Mediating Increased Soil C Storage under Elevated Atmospheric N Deposition. <i>Applied and Environmental Microbiology</i> , 2013, 79, 1191-1199.	1.4	75
47	Long-Term Experimental Nitrogen Deposition Alters the Composition of the Active Fungal Community in the Forest Floor. <i>Soil Science Society of America Journal</i> , 2013, 77, 1648-1658.	1.2	45
48	Air pollution and the changing biogeochemistry of northern forests. <i>Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment</i> , 2012, 10, 181-185.	1.9	19
49	Sinks for nitrogen inputs in terrestrial ecosystems: a meta-analysis of <sup>15</sup> N tracer field studies. <i>Ecology</i> , 2012, 93, 1816-1829.	1.5	192
50	Atmospheric CO <sub>2</sub> and O <sub>3</sub> alter competition for soil nitrogen in developing forests. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2012, 18, 1480-1488.	4.2	18
51	Dispersal limitation and the assembly of soil Actinobacteria communities in a long-term chronosequence. <i>Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2012, 2, 538-549.	0.8	39
52	Anthropogenic N Deposition Increases Soil C Storage by Decreasing the Extent of Litter Decay: Analysis of Field Observations with an Ecosystem Model. <i>Ecossystems</i> , 2012, 15, 450-461.	1.6	59
53	Simulated N deposition negatively impacts sugar maple regeneration in a northern hardwood ecosystem. <i>Journal of Applied Ecology</i> , 2012, 49, 155-163.	1.9	23
54	Chronic N deposition alters root respiration-tissue N relationship in northern hardwood forests. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2012, 18, 258-266.	4.2	101

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55	Chronic N deposition does not apparently alter the biochemical composition of forest floor and soil organic matter. <i>Soil Biology and Biochemistry</i> , 2012, 54, 7-13.	4.2	28
56	Common bacterial responses in six ecosystems exposed to 10 years of elevated atmospheric carbon dioxide. <i>Environmental Microbiology</i> , 2012, 14, 1145-1158.	1.8	79
57	Microbial responses to a changing environment: implications for the future functioning of terrestrial ecosystems. <i>Fungal Ecology</i> , 2011, 4, 386-395.	0.7	99
58	Ecological Lessons from Free-Air CO <sub>2</sub> Enrichment (FACE) Experiments. <i>Annual Review of Ecology, Evolution, and Systematics</i> , 2011, 42, 181-203.	3.8	558
59	Simulated Atmospheric N Deposition Alters Fungal Community Composition and Suppresses Ligninolytic Gene Expression in a Northern Hardwood Forest. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2011, 6, e20421.	1.1	163
60	Forest productivity under elevated CO <sub>2</sub> and O <sub>3</sub> : positive feedbacks to soil N cycling sustain decade-long net primary productivity enhancement by CO <sub>2</sub> . <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2011, 14, 1220-1226.	3.0	96
61	Responses of soil cellulolytic fungal communities to elevated atmospheric CO <sub>2</sub> are complex and variable across five ecosystems. <i>Environmental Microbiology</i> , 2011, 13, 2778-2793.	1.8	56
62	Fungal community composition and function after long-term exposure of northern forests to elevated atmospheric CO <sub>2</sub> and tropospheric O <sub>3</sub> . <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2011, 17, 2184-2195.	4.2	45
63	Changes in forest soil organic matter pools after a decade of elevated CO <sub>2</sub> and O <sub>3</sub> . <i>Soil Biology and Biochemistry</i> , 2011, 43, 1518-1527.	4.2	57
64	Plant effects on soil N mineralization are mediated by the composition of multiple soil organic fractions. <i>Ecological Research</i> , 2011, 26, 201-208.	0.7	26
65	Forest gene diversity is correlated with the composition and function of soil microbial communities. <i>Population Ecology</i> , 2011, 53, 35-46.	0.7	55
66	Slowed decomposition is biotically mediated in an ectomycorrhizal, tropical rain forest. <i>Oecologia</i> , 2010, 164, 785-795.	0.9	84
67	Phylogenetic similarity and structure of Agaricomycotina communities across a forested landscape. <i>Molecular Ecology</i> , 2010, 19, 1469-1482.	2.0	43
68	Simulated Atmospheric Nitrogen Deposition Alters Actinobacterial Community Composition in Forest Soils. <i>Soil Science Society of America Journal</i> , 2010, 74, 1157-1166.	1.2	81
69	Nitrogen turnover in the leaf litter and fine roots of sugar maple. <i>Ecology</i> , 2010, 91, 3456-3462.	1.5	14
70	Fungi Unearthed: Transcripts Encoding Lignocellulolytic and Chitinolytic Enzymes in Forest Soil. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2010, 5, e10971.	1.1	86
71	Detection of expressed fungal Type I polyketide synthase genes in a forest soil. <i>Soil Biology and Biochemistry</i> , 2009, 41, 1344-1347.	4.2	8
72	Microbial assimilation of new photosynthate is altered by plant species richness and nitrogen deposition. <i>Biogeochemistry</i> , 2009, 94, 233-242.	1.7	6

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73	Laccase Gene Composition and Relative Abundance in Oak Forest Soil is not Affected by Short-Term Nitrogen Fertilization. <i>Microbial Ecology</i> , 2009, 57, 50-57.	1.4	31
74	Are Basidiomycete Laccase Gene Abundance and Composition Related to Reduced Lignolytic Activity Under Elevated Atmospheric NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> Deposition in a Northern Hardwood Forest?. <i>Microbial Ecology</i> , 2009, 57, 728-739.	1.4	43
75	Species-specific responses to atmospheric carbon dioxide and tropospheric ozone mediate changes in soil carbon. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2009, 12, 1219-1228.	3.0	48
76	Nitrogen deposition effects on soil organic matter chemistry are linked to variation in enzymes, ecosystems and size fractions. <i>Biogeochemistry</i> , 2008, 91, 37-49.	1.7	116
77	Chronic Atmospheric NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> Deposition Does Not Induce NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> Use by <i>Acer saccharum</i> Marsh.. <i>Ecosystems</i> , 2008, 11, 469-477.	1.6	12
78	Soil fertility increases with plant species diversity in a long-term biodiversity experiment. <i>Oecologia</i> , 2008, 158, 85-93.	0.9	124
79	Soil respiration, root biomass, and root turnover following long-term exposure of northern forests to elevated atmospheric CO <sub>2</sub> and tropospheric O <sub>3</sub> . <i>New Phytologist</i> , 2008, 180, 153-161.	3.5	134
80	Stoichiometry of soil enzyme activity at global scale. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2008, 11, 1252-1264.	3.0	1,684
81	Elevated atmospheric CO <sub>2</sub> affects soil microbial diversity associated with trembling aspen. <i>Environmental Microbiology</i> , 2008, 10, 926-941.	1.8	235
82	Simulated chronic nitrogen deposition increases carbon storage in Northern Temperate forests. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2008, 14, 142-153.	4.2	381
83	Isolation of Fungal Cellobiohydrolase I Genes from Sporocarps and Forest Soils by PCR. <i>Applied and Environmental Microbiology</i> , 2008, 74, 3481-3489.	1.4	96
84	SIMULATED ATMOSPHERIC NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> DEPOSITION INCREASES SOIL ORGANIC MATTER BY SLOWING DECOMPOSITION. <i>Ecological Applications</i> , 2008, 18, 2016-2027.	1.8	174
85	Increases in nitrogen uptake rather than nitrogen-use efficiency support higher rates of temperate forest productivity under elevated CO <sub>2</sub> . <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2007, 104, 14014-14019.	3.3	353
86	ATMOSPHERIC CO <sub>2</sub> AND O <sub>3</sub> ALTER THE FLOW OF <sup>15</sup> N IN DEVELOPING FOREST ECOSYSTEMS. <i>Ecology</i> , 2007, 88, 2630-2639.	1.5	41
87	Interpreting Ecological Diversity Indices Applied to Terminal Restriction Fragment Length Polymorphism Data: Insights from Simulated Microbial Communities. <i>Applied and Environmental Microbiology</i> , 2007, 73, 5276-5283.	1.4	174
88	The Contribution of Root-Rhizosphere Interactions to Biogeochemical Cycles in a Changing World. , 2007, , 155-178.		11
89	Molecular analysis of fungal communities and laccase genes in decomposing litter reveals differences among forest types but no impact of nitrogen deposition. <i>Environmental Microbiology</i> , 2007, 9, 1306-1316.	1.8	137
90	Seedling survival in a northern temperate forest understory is increased by elevated atmospheric carbon dioxide and atmospheric nitrogen deposition. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2007, 13, 132-146.	4.2	23

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91	Plant species richness, elevated CO <sub>2</sub> , and atmospheric nitrogen deposition alter soil microbial community composition and function. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2007, 13, 980-989.	4.2	238
92	Belowground competition and the response of developing forest communities to atmospheric CO <sub>2</sub> and O <sub>3</sub> . <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2007, 13, 2230-2238.	4.2	23
93	Quantifying direct and indirect effects of fungicide on an old-field plant community: an experimental null-community approach. <i>Plant Ecology</i> , 2007, 190, 53-69.	0.7	27
94	Characteristics of DOC Exported from Northern Hardwood Forests Receiving Chronic Experimental NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> Deposition. <i>Ecosystems</i> , 2007, 10, 369-379.	1.6	25
95	Does Atmospheric NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> Deposition Alter the Abundance and Activity of Lignolytic Fungi in Forest Soils?. <i>Ecosystems</i> , 2007, 10, 1278-1286.	1.6	38
96	Plant species richness, elevated CO <sub>2</sub> , and atmospheric nitrogen deposition alter soil microbial community composition and function. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2007, .	4.2	1
97	MICROBIAL COMMUNITY COMPOSITION AND FUNCTION ACROSS AN ARCTIC TUNDRA LANDSCAPE. <i>Ecology</i> , 2006, 87, 1659-1670.	1.5	83
98	A molecular dawn for biogeochemistry. <i>Trends in Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2006, 21, 288-295.	4.2	95
99	Resource availability controls fungal diversity across a plant diversity gradient. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2006, 9, 1127-1135.	3.0	273
100	Soil nutrients and beta diversity in the Bornean Dipterocarpaceae: evidence for niche partitioning by tropical rain forest trees. <i>Journal of Ecology</i> , 2006, 94, 157-170.	1.9	239
101	Overstory Community Composition and Elevated Atmospheric CO <sub>2</sub> and O <sub>3</sub> Modify Understory Biomass Production and Nitrogen Acquisition. <i>Plant and Soil</i> , 2006, 282, 251-259.	1.8	17
102	Responses of Bradford-reactive soil protein to experimental nitrogen addition in three forest communities in northern lower Michigan. <i>Plant and Soil</i> , 2006, 288, 173-187.	1.8	15
103	Response of Oxidative Enzyme Activities to Nitrogen Deposition Affects Soil Concentrations of Dissolved Organic Carbon. <i>Ecosystems</i> , 2006, 9, 921-933.	1.6	180
104	Microbial Cycling of C and N in Northern Hardwood Forests Receiving Chronic Atmospheric NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> Deposition. <i>Ecosystems</i> , 2006, 9, 242-253.	1.6	35
105	Elevated CO <sub>2</sub> and O <sub>3</sub> Alter Soil Nitrogen Transformations beneath Trembling Aspen, Paper Birch, and Sugar Maple. <i>Ecosystems</i> , 2006, 9, 1354-1363.	1.6	49
106	Fungal community composition and metabolism under elevated CO <sub>2</sub> and O <sub>3</sub> . <i>Oecologia</i> , 2006, 147, 143-154.	0.9	80
107	Soil respiration in northern forests exposed to elevated atmospheric carbon dioxide and ozone. <i>Oecologia</i> , 2006, 148, 503-516.	0.9	46
108	Chronic experimental NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> deposition reduces the retention of leaf litter DOC in a northern hardwood forest soil. <i>Soil Biology and Biochemistry</i> , 2006, 38, 1340-1347.	4.2	23

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109	Photosynthetic responses to understory shade and elevated carbon dioxide concentration in four northern hardwood tree species. <i>Tree Physiology</i> , 2006, 26, 1589-1599.	1.4	24
110	PHOSPHORUS EFFICIENCY OF BORNEAN RAIN FOREST PRODUCTIVITY: EVIDENCE AGAINST THE UNIMODAL EFFICIENCY HYPOTHESIS. <i>Ecology</i> , 2005, 86, 1548-1561.	1.5	69
111	Aspen Harvest Intensity Decreases Microbial Biomass, Extracellular Enzyme Activity, and Soil Nitrogen Cycling. <i>Soil Science Society of America Journal</i> , 2005, 69, 227-235.	1.2	101
112	Changes in Soil Microbial Community Structure in a Tallgrass Prairie Chronosequence. <i>Soil Science Society of America Journal</i> , 2005, 69, 1412-1421.	1.2	209
113	Scaling ozone responses of forest trees to the ecosystem level in a changing climate. <i>Plant, Cell and Environment</i> , 2005, 28, 965-981.	2.8	236
114	Soil organic matter and litter chemistry response to experimental N deposition in northern temperate deciduous forest ecosystems. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2005, 11, 1514-1521.	4.2	55
115	Fine root chemistry and decomposition in model communities of north-temperate tree species show little response to elevated atmospheric CO <sub>2</sub> and varying soil resource availability. <i>Oecologia</i> , 2005, 146, 318-328.	0.9	48
116	Extracellular Enzyme Activities and Soil Organic Matter Dynamics for Northern Hardwood Forests receiving Simulated Nitrogen Deposition. <i>Biogeochemistry</i> , 2005, 75, 201-215.	1.7	302
117	ATMOSPHERIC NITRATE DEPOSITION AND ENHANCED DISSOLVED ORGANIC CARBON LEACHING. <i>Soil Science Society of America Journal</i> , 2005, 69, 1233-1237.	1.2	52
118	Effects of elevated concentrations of atmospheric CO <sub>2</sub> and tropospheric O <sub>3</sub> on decomposition of fine roots. <i>Tree Physiology</i> , 2005, 25, 1501-1510.	1.4	24
119	Progressive Nitrogen Limitation of Ecosystem Responses to Rising Atmospheric Carbon Dioxide. <i>BioScience</i> , 2004, 54, 731.	2.2	1,092
120	Simulated chronic NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> deposition reduces soil respiration in northern hardwood forests. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2004, 10, 1080-1091.	4.2	194
121	Atmospheric nitrate deposition and the microbial degradation of cellobiose and vanillin in a northern hardwood forest. <i>Soil Biology and Biochemistry</i> , 2004, 36, 965-971.	4.2	151
122	Microbial community response to nitrogen deposition in northern forest ecosystems. <i>Soil Biology and Biochemistry</i> , 2004, 36, 1443-1451.	4.2	249
123	Nitrogen deposition and dissolved organic carbon production in northern temperate forests. <i>Soil Biology and Biochemistry</i> , 2004, 36, 1509-1515.	4.2	66
124	Chronic nitrate additions dramatically increase the export of carbon and nitrogen from northern hardwood ecosystems. <i>Biogeochemistry</i> , 2004, 68, 179-197.	1.7	187
125	Anthropogenic N deposition and the fate of <sup>15</sup> NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> in a northern hardwood ecosystem. <i>Biogeochemistry</i> , 2004, 69, 143-157.	1.7	49
126	Microbial Community Structure and Oxidative Enzyme Activity in Nitrogen-amended North Temperate Forest Soils. <i>Microbial Ecology</i> , 2004, 48, 218-229.	1.4	212



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127	Biomass accumulation and soil nitrogen availability in an 87-year-old <i>Populus grandidentata</i> chronosequence. <i>Forest Ecology and Management</i> , 2004, 191, 121-127.	1.4	42
128	NITROGEN DEPOSITION MODIFIES SOIL CARBON STORAGE THROUGH CHANGES IN MICROBIAL ENZYMATIC ACTIVITY. , 2004, 14, 1172-1177.		364
129	Atmospheric Nitrate Deposition, Microbial Community Composition, and Enzyme Activity in Northern Hardwood Forests. <i>Soil Science Society of America Journal</i> , 2004, 68, 132-138.	1.2	312
130	Tropospheric O <sub>3</sub> moderates responses of temperate hardwood forests to elevated CO <sub>2</sub> : a synthesis of molecular to ecosystem results from the Aspen FACE project. <i>Functional Ecology</i> , 2003, 17, 289-304.	1.7	269
131	Soil nitrogen transformations under <i>Populus tremuloides</i> , <i>Betula papyrifera</i> and <i>Acer saccharum</i> following 3 years exposure to elevated CO <sub>2</sub> and O <sub>3</sub> . <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2003, 9, 1743-1750.	4.2	57
132	Effects of CO <sub>2</sub> and nutrient availability on mineral weathering in controlled tree growth experiments. <i>Global Biogeochemical Cycles</i> , 2003, 17, n/a-n/a.	1.9	30
133	Soil microbial activity in a Liquidambar plantation unresponsive to CO <sub>2</sub> -driven increases in primary production. <i>Applied Soil Ecology</i> , 2003, 24, 263-271.	2.1	139
134	PLANT DIVERSITY, SOIL MICROBIAL COMMUNITIES, AND ECOSYSTEM FUNCTION: ARE THERE ANY LINKS?. <i>Ecology</i> , 2003, 84, 2042-2050.	1.5	991
135	SOIL NITROGEN CYCLING UNDER ELEVATED CO <sub>2</sub> : A SYNTHESIS OF FOREST FACE EXPERIMENTS. , 2003, 13, 1508-1514.		114
136	NITROGEN STORAGE AND CYCLING IN OLD- AND SECOND-GROWTH NORTHERN HARDWOOD FORESTS. <i>Ecology</i> , 2002, 83, 73-87.	1.5	70
137	Extracellular Enzyme Activity Beneath Temperate Trees Growing Under Elevated Carbon Dioxide and Ozone. <i>Soil Science Society of America Journal</i> , 2002, 66, 1848-1856.	1.2	117
138	Photosynthetic acclimation of overstory <i>Populus tremuloides</i> and understory <i>Acer saccharum</i> to elevated atmospheric CO <sub>2</sub> concentration: interactions with shade and soil nitrogen. <i>Tree Physiology</i> , 2002, 22, 321-329.	1.4	36
139	The effects of long term nitrogen deposition on extracellular enzyme activity in an <i>Acer saccharum</i> forest soil. <i>Soil Biology and Biochemistry</i> , 2002, 34, 1309-1315.	4.2	1,409
140	Belowground carbon allocation in forests estimated from litterfall and IRGA-based soil respiration measurements. <i>Agricultural and Forest Meteorology</i> , 2002, 113, 39-51.	1.9	260
141	Microbial community composition and function beneath temperate trees exposed to elevated atmospheric carbon dioxide and ozone. <i>Oecologia</i> , 2002, 131, 236-244.	0.9	167
142	Altered performance of forest pests under atmospheres enriched by CO <sub>2</sub> and O <sub>3</sub> . <i>Nature</i> , 2002, 420, 403-407.	13.7	275
143	Landscape-Level Patterns of Microbial Community Composition and Substrate Use in Upland Forest Ecosystems. <i>Soil Science Society of America Journal</i> , 2001, 65, 359-367.	1.2	311
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