

# Elizabeth M Baggs

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

52  
papers

5,469  
citations

196777

29  
h-index

198040

52  
g-index

55  
all docs

55  
docs citations

55  
times ranked

8338  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Toward greater sustainability: how investing in soil health may enhance maize productivity in Southern Africa. <i>Renewable Agriculture and Food Systems</i> , 2022, 37, 166-177.	0.8	2
2	Sources of nitrous oxide and the fate of mineral nitrogen in subarctic permafrost peat soils. <i>Biogeosciences</i> , 2022, 19, 2683-2698.	1.3	4
3	Role of microbial communities in conferring resistance and resilience of soil carbon and nitrogen cycling following contrasting stresses. <i>European Journal of Soil Biology</i> , 2021, 104, 103308.	1.4	5
4	Do soil depth and plant community composition interact to modify the resistance and resilience of grassland ecosystem functioning to drought?. <i>Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2021, 11, 11960-11973.	0.8	5
5	Genotypic variation in maize ( <i>Zea mays</i> ) influences rates of soil organic matter mineralization and gross nitrification. <i>New Phytologist</i> , 2021, 231, 2015-2028.	3.5	16
6	Identification of barley genetic regions influencing plant-microbe interactions and carbon cycling in soil. <i>Plant and Soil</i> , 2021, 468, 165-182.	1.8	11
7	Evidence of a plant genetic basis for maize roots impacting soil organic matter mineralization. <i>Soil Biology and Biochemistry</i> , 2021, 161, 108402.	4.2	5
8	Is soluble protein mineralisation and protease activity in soil regulated by supply or demand?. <i>Soil Biology and Biochemistry</i> , 2020, 150, 108007.	4.2	22
9	A footprint of plant eco-geographic adaptation on the composition of the barley rhizosphere bacterial microbiota. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2020, 10, 12916.	1.6	48
10	Do plants use root-derived proteases to promote the uptake of soil organic nitrogen?. <i>Plant and Soil</i> , 2020, 456, 355-367.	1.8	21
11	Closing maize yield gaps in sub-Saharan Africa will boost soil N <sub>2</sub> O emissions. <i>Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability</i> , 2020, 47, 95-105.	3.1	40
12	Mitigation of nitrous oxide emissions in the context of nitrogen loss reduction from agroecosystems: managing hot spots and hot moments. <i>Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability</i> , 2020, 47, 46-53.	3.1	35
13	Drought decreases incorporation of recent plant photosynthate into soil food webs regardless of their trophic complexity. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2019, 25, 3549-3561.	4.2	37
14	Ryegrass root and shoot residues differentially affect short-term priming of soil organic matter and net soil C-balance. <i>European Journal of Soil Biology</i> , 2019, 93, 103096.	1.4	11
15	Relationships between plant traits, soil properties and carbon fluxes differ between monocultures and mixed communities in temperate grassland. <i>Journal of Ecology</i> , 2019, 107, 1704-1719.	1.9	56
16	Drought soil legacy overrides maternal effects on plant growth. <i>Functional Ecology</i> , 2019, 33, 1400-1410.	1.7	25
17	Resilience of soil functions to transient and persistent stresses is improved more by residue incorporation than the activity of earthworms. <i>Applied Soil Ecology</i> , 2019, 139, 10-14.	2.1	3
18	Using plant, microbe, and soil fauna traits to improve the predictive power of biogeochemical models. <i>Methods in Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2019, 10, 146-157.	2.2	41

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19	Variable response of nirK and nirS containing denitrifier communities to long-term pH manipulation and cultivation. <i>FEMS Microbiology Letters</i> , 2018, 365, .	0.7	40
20	Predicting the structure of soil communities from plant community taxonomy, phylogeny, and traits. <i>ISME Journal</i> , 2018, 12, 1794-1805.	4.4	210
21	Fungal diversity regulates plant-soil feedbacks in temperate grassland. <i>Science Advances</i> , 2018, 4, eaau4578.	4.7	161
22	Methodological bias associated with soluble protein recovery from soil. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2018, 8, 11186.	1.6	16
23	Compound driven differences in N <sub>2</sub> and N <sub>2</sub> O emission from soil; the role of substrate use efficiency and the microbial community. <i>Soil Biology and Biochemistry</i> , 2017, 106, 90-98.	4.2	49
24	Nitrogen availability alters rhizosphere processes mediating soil organic matter mineralisation. <i>Plant and Soil</i> , 2017, 417, 499-510.	1.8	41
25	Combined effects of rhizodeposit C and crop residues on SOM priming, residue mineralization and N supply in soil. <i>Soil Biology and Biochemistry</i> , 2017, 113, 35-44.	4.2	29
26	“Hot spots” of N and C impact nitric oxide, nitrous oxide and nitrogen gas emissions from a UK grassland soil. <i>Geoderma</i> , 2017, 305, 336-345.	2.3	28
27	Complex controls on nitrous oxide flux across a large-elevation gradient in the tropical Peruvian Andes. <i>Biogeosciences</i> , 2017, 14, 5077-5097.	1.3	4
28	Residue-C effects on denitrification vary with soil depth. <i>Soil Biology and Biochemistry</i> , 2016, 103, 365-375.	4.2	9
29	Does canopy nitrogen uptake enhance carbon sequestration by trees?. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2016, 22, 875-888.	4.2	45
30	Barley genotype influences stabilization of rhizodeposition-derived C and soil organic matter mineralization. <i>Soil Biology and Biochemistry</i> , 2016, 95, 60-69.	4.2	63
31	Rhizosphere priming can promote mobilisation of N-rich compounds from soil organic matter. <i>Soil Biology and Biochemistry</i> , 2015, 81, 236-243.	4.2	125
32	Substrate Induced Denitrification over or under Estimates Shifts in Soil N <sub>2</sub> /N <sub>2</sub> O Ratios. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e108144.	1.1	30
33	Char Amendments Impact Soil Nitrous Oxide Production during Ammonia Oxidation. <i>Soil Science Society of America Journal</i> , 2014, 78, 1656-1660.	1.2	15
34	Nitrous oxide emissions from soils: how well do we understand the processes and their controls?. <i>Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2013, 368, 20130122.	1.8	1,788
35	Evidence of Microbial Regulation of Biogeochemical Cycles from a Study on Methane Flux and Land Use Change. <i>Applied and Environmental Microbiology</i> , 2013, 79, 4031-4040.	1.4	82
36	Methane, microbes and models: fundamental understanding of the soil methane cycle for future predictions. <i>Environmental Microbiology</i> , 2013, 15, 2395-2417.	1.8	265

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37	Biological sources and sinks of nitrous oxide and strategies to mitigate emissions. <i>Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2012, 367, 1157-1168.	1.8	399
38	Soil nitrate reducing processes – drivers, mechanisms for spatial variation, and significance for nitrous oxide production. <i>Frontiers in Microbiology</i> , 2012, 3, 407.	1.5	174
39	How do soil emissions of N <sub>2</sub> O, CH <sub>4</sub> and CO <sub>2</sub> from perennial bioenergy crops differ from arable annual crops?. <i>GCB Bioenergy</i> , 2012, 4, 408-419.	2.5	113
40	Nitrous oxide production in soil isolates of nitrate-ammonifying bacteria. <i>Environmental Microbiology Reports</i> , 2012, 4, 66-71.	1.0	64
41	Fungal and bacterial denitrification are differently affected by long-term pH amendment and cultivation of arable soil. <i>Soil Biology and Biochemistry</i> , 2012, 54, 25-35.	4.2	93
42	Soil microbial sources of nitrous oxide: recent advances in knowledge, emerging challenges and future direction. <i>Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability</i> , 2011, 3, 321-327.	3.1	251
43	Nitrous oxide production by the ectomycorrhizal fungi <i>Paxillus involutus</i> and <i>Tylospora fibrillosa</i> . <i>FEMS Microbiology Letters</i> , 2011, 316, 31-35.	0.7	50
44	Response of methanotrophic communities to afforestation and reforestation in New Zealand. <i>ISME Journal</i> , 2011, 5, 1832-1836.	4.4	52
45	Constraining the conditions conducive to dissimilatory nitrate reduction to ammonium in temperate arable soils. <i>Soil Biology and Biochemistry</i> , 2011, 43, 1607-1611.	4.2	92
46	Plant influence on nitrification. <i>Biochemical Society Transactions</i> , 2011, 39, 275-278.	1.6	31
47	Changing pH shifts the microbial sources as well as the magnitude of N <sub>2</sub> O emission from soil. <i>Biology and Fertility of Soils</i> , 2010, 46, 793-805.	2.3	176
48	Production of NO, N <sub>2</sub> O and N <sub>2</sub> by extracted soil bacteria, regulation by NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup> and O <sub>2</sub> concentrations. <i>FEMS Microbiology Ecology</i> , 2008, 65, 102-112.	1.3	141
49	Phylogeny of nitrite reductase ( <i>nirK</i> ) and nitric oxide reductase ( <i>norB</i> ) genes from <i>Nitrosospira</i> species isolated from soil. <i>FEMS Microbiology Letters</i> , 2007, 266, 83-89.	0.7	69
50	Meeting the challenge of scaling up processes in the plant-soil-microbe system. <i>Biology and Fertility of Soils</i> , 2007, 44, 245-257.	2.3	31
51	<i>Nitrosospira</i> spp. can produce nitrous oxide via a nitrifier denitrification pathway. <i>Environmental Microbiology</i> , 2006, 8, 214-222.	1.8	287
52	Carbon dynamics in a temperate grassland soil after 9 years exposure to elevated CO <sub>2</sub> (Swiss FACE). <i>Soil Biology and Biochemistry</i> , 2005, 37, 1387-1395.	4.2	49