

James David Bever

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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110
papers

15,114
citations

34105

52
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24258

110
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112
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112
docs citations

112
times ranked

9667
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Plant-soil feedbacks: the past, the present and future challenges. <i>Journal of Ecology</i> , 2013, 101, 265-276.	4.0	1,259
2	Negative plant-soil feedback predicts tree-species relative abundance in a tropical forest. <i>Nature</i> , 2010, 466, 752-755.	27.8	942
3	Incorporating the Soil Community into Plant Population Dynamics: The Utility of the Feedback Approach. <i>Journal of Ecology</i> , 1997, 85, 561.	4.0	929
4	Soil community feedback and the coexistence of competitors: conceptual frameworks and empirical tests. <i>New Phytologist</i> , 2003, 157, 465-473.	7.3	718
5	Rooting theories of plant community ecology in microbial interactions. <i>Trends in Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2010, 25, 468-478.	8.7	666
6	Biotic interactions and plant invasions. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2006, 9, 726-740.	6.4	649
7	Feedback between Plants and Their Soil Communities in an Old Field Community. <i>Ecology</i> , 1994, 75, 1965-1977.	3.2	606
8	GRASSROOTS ECOLOGY: PLANT-MICROBE-SOIL INTERACTIONS AS DRIVERS OF PLANT COMMUNITY STRUCTURE AND DYNAMICS. <i>Ecology</i> , 2003, 84, 2281-2291.	3.2	601
9	Host-Dependent Sporulation and Species Diversity of Arbuscular Mycorrhizal Fungi in a Mown Grassland. <i>Journal of Ecology</i> , 1996, 84, 71.	4.0	472
10	Microbial Population and Community Dynamics on Plant Roots and Their Feedbacks on Plant Communities. <i>Annual Review of Microbiology</i> , 2012, 66, 265-283.	7.3	429
11	Preferential allocation to beneficial symbiont with spatial structure maintains mycorrhizal mutualism. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2009, 12, 13-21.	6.4	407
12	Mycorrhizal Symbioses and Plant Invasions. <i>Annual Review of Ecology, Evolution, and Systematics</i> , 2009, 40, 699-715.	8.3	388
13	Conspecific Negative Density Dependence and Forest Diversity. <i>Science</i> , 2012, 336, 904-907.	12.6	345
14	Negative feedback within a mutualism: host-specific growth of mycorrhizal fungi reduces plant benefit. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2002, 269, 2595-2601.	2.6	341
15	Mycorrhizal fungal identity and richness determine the diversity and productivity of a tallgrass prairie system. <i>New Phytologist</i> , 2006, 172, 554-562.	7.3	325
16	Maintenance of Plant Species Diversity by Pathogens. <i>Annual Review of Ecology, Evolution, and Systematics</i> , 2015, 46, 305-325.	8.3	320
17	Mycorrhizal densities decline in association with nonnative plants and contribute to plant invasion. <i>Ecology</i> , 2009, 90, 399-407.	3.2	240
18	MAINTENANCE OF DIVERSITY WITHIN PLANT COMMUNITIES: SOIL PATHOGENS AS AGENTS OF NEGATIVE FEEDBACK. <i>Ecology</i> , 1998, 79, 1595-1601.	3.2	230

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19	DIRECT AND INTERACTIVE EFFECTS OF ENEMIES AND MUTUALISTS ON PLANT PERFORMANCE: A META-ANALYSIS. <i>Ecology</i> , 2007, 88, 1021-1029.	3.2	208
20	Relative importance of competition and plant–soil feedback, their synergy, context dependency and implications for coexistence. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2018, 21, 1268-1281.	6.4	197
21	When and where plant–soil feedback may promote plant coexistence: a meta-analysis. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2019, 22, 1274-1284.	6.4	195
22	Dominant mycorrhizal association of trees alters carbon and nutrient cycling by selecting for microbial groups with distinct enzyme function. <i>New Phytologist</i> , 2017, 214, 432-442.	7.3	173
23	Host-specificity of AM fungal population growth rates can generate feedback on plant growth. <i>Plant and Soil</i> , 2002, 244, 281-290.	3.7	169
24	Three-Way Interactions among Mutualistic Mycorrhizal Fungi, Plants, and Plant Enemies: Hypotheses and Synthesis. <i>American Naturalist</i> , 2006, 167, 141-152.	2.1	157
25	The missing link in grassland restoration: arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi inoculation increases plant diversity and accelerates succession. <i>Journal of Applied Ecology</i> , 2017, 54, 1301-1309.	4.0	152
26	Inoculation with a Native Soil Community Advances Succession in a Grassland Restoration. <i>Restoration Ecology</i> , 2012, 20, 218-226.	2.9	148
27	Home-field advantage? evidence of local adaptation among plants, soil, and arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi through meta-analysis. <i>BMC Evolutionary Biology</i> , 2016, 16, 122.	3.2	148
28	Synergism and context dependency of interactions between arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi and rhizobia with a prairie legume. <i>Ecology</i> , 2014, 95, 1045-1054.	3.2	144
29	The interactive effects of plant microbial symbionts: a review and meta-analysis. <i>Symbiosis</i> , 2010, 51, 139-148.	2.3	137
30	Preferential allocation, physiological evolutionary feedbacks, and the stability and environmental patterns of mutualism between plants and their root symbionts. <i>New Phytologist</i> , 2015, 205, 1503-1514.	7.3	129
31	Evidence of a mycorrhizal mechanism for the adaptation of <i>Andropogon gerardii</i> (Poaceae) to high- and low-nutrient prairies. <i>American Journal of Botany</i> , 2001, 88, 1650-1656.	1.7	110
32	The Plant Microbiome and Native Plant Restoration: The Example of Native Mycorrhizal Fungi. <i>BioScience</i> , 2018, 68, 996-1006.	4.9	107
33	Plant–soil feedbacks as drivers of succession: evidence from remnant and restored tallgrass prairies. <i>Ecosphere</i> , 2015, 6, 1-12.	2.2	106
34	Mycorrhizal response trades off with plant growth rate and increases with plant successional status. <i>Ecology</i> , 2015, 96, 1768-1774.	3.2	105
35	Sexual Transmission of Disease and Host Mating Systems: Within-Season Reproductive Success. <i>American Naturalist</i> , 1997, 149, 485-506.	2.1	101
36	Biogeography of arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi (Glomeromycota): a phylogenetic perspective on species distribution patterns. <i>Mycorrhiza</i> , 2018, 28, 587-603.	2.8	100

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37	Plant preferential allocation and fungal reward decline with soil phosphorus: implications for mycorrhizal mutualism. <i>Ecosphere</i> , 2016, 7, e01256.	2.2	94
38	Soil aggregate stability increase is strongly related to fungal community succession along an abandoned agricultural field chronosequence in the <i>Bolivian Altiplano</i> . <i>Journal of Applied Ecology</i> , 2013, 50, 1266-1273.	4.0	90
39	MycnoDB, a global database of plant response to mycorrhizal fungi. <i>Scientific Data</i> , 2016, 3, 160028.	5.3	90
40	Locally adapted arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi improve vigor and resistance to herbivory of native prairie plant species. <i>Ecosphere</i> , 2015, 6, 1-16.	2.2	88
41	Genetic variation and evolutionary trade-offs for sexual and asexual reproductive modes in <i>Allium vineale</i> (Liliaceae). <i>American Journal of Botany</i> , 2000, 87, 1769-1777.	1.7	87
42	Microbial phylotype composition and diversity predicts plant productivity and plant-soil feedbacks. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2013, 16, 167-174.	6.4	79
43	Mycorrhizal fungi influence global plant biogeography. <i>Nature Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2019, 3, 424-429.	7.8	74
44	The Effect of Restoration Methods on the Quality of the Restoration and Resistance to Invasion by Exotics. <i>Restoration Ecology</i> , 2010, 18, 181-187.	2.9	72
45	Mycorrhizal feedbacks generate positive frequency dependence accelerating grassland succession. <i>Journal of Ecology</i> , 2019, 107, 622-632.	4.0	71
46	Evolutionary history of plant hosts and fungal symbionts predicts the strength of mycorrhizal mutualism. <i>Communications Biology</i> , 2018, 1, 116.	4.4	70
47	Consequences of simultaneous interactions of fungal endophytes and arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi with a shared host grass. <i>Oikos</i> , 2012, 121, 2090-2096.	2.7	67
48	Frequency-dependent feedback constrains plant community coexistence. <i>Nature Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2018, 2, 1403-1407.	7.8	66
49	Coexistence under positive frequency dependence. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2001, 268, 273-277.	2.6	63
50	Plant-soil feedback contributes to intercropping overyielding by reducing the negative effect of take-all on wheat and compensating the growth of faba bean. <i>Plant and Soil</i> , 2017, 415, 1-12.	3.7	63
51	MECHANISMS OF PLANT SPECIES COEXISTENCE: ROLES OF RHIZOSPHERE BACTERIA AND ROOT FUNGAL PATHOGENS. <i>Ecology</i> , 2001, 82, 3285-3294.	3.2	62
52	A novel theory to explain species diversity in landscapes: positive frequency dependence and habitat suitability. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2002, 269, 2389-2393.	2.6	59
53	Evolution of nitrogen fixation in spatially structured populations of <i>Rhizobium</i> . <i>Heredity</i> , 2000, 85, 366-372.	2.6	57
54	<sc>AMF</sc>, phylogeny, and succession: specificity of response to mycorrhizal fungi increases for late-successional plants. <i>Ecosphere</i> , 2016, 7, e01555.	2.2	56

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55	Soil microbiome mediates positive plant diversity–productivity relationships in late successional grassland species. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2019, 22, 1221-1232.	6.4	54
56	Arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi: Hyphal fusion and multigenomic structure. <i>Nature</i> , 2005, 433, E3-E4.	27.8	53
57	Coexistence and relative abundance in plant communities are determined by feedbacks when the scale of feedback and dispersal is local. <i>Journal of Ecology</i> , 2014, 102, 1195-1201.	4.0	53
58	NEGATIVE FREQUENCY DEPENDENCE AND THE IMPORTANCE OF SPATIAL SCALE. <i>Ecology</i> , 2002, 83, 21-27.	3.2	51
59	Negative plant–rhizosphere feedbacks in native Asteraceae hosts – a novel extension of the plant–soil feedback framework. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2017, 20, 1064-1073.	6.4	50
60	Soil microbial legacy drives crop diversity advantage: Linking ecological plant–soil feedback with agricultural intercropping. <i>Journal of Applied Ecology</i> , 2021, 58, 496-506.	4.0	50
61	Genotype, environment, and genotype by environment interactions determine quantitative resistance to leaf rust (<i>Coleosporium asterum</i>) in <i>Euthamia graminifolia</i> (Asteraceae). <i>New Phytologist</i> , 2004, 162, 729-743.	7.3	49
62	Analogous effects of arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi in the laboratory and a North Carolina field. <i>New Phytologist</i> , 2008, 180, 162-175.	7.3	49
63	Partner diversity and identity impacts on plant productivity in <i>Acacia</i> –rhizobial interactions. <i>Journal of Ecology</i> , 2015, 103, 130-142.	4.0	49
64	Non-native plants and soil microbes: potential contributors to the consistent reduction in soil aggregate stability caused by the disturbance of North American grasslands. <i>New Phytologist</i> , 2012, 196, 212-222.	7.3	48
65	Rhizobial mediation of <i>Acacia</i> adaptation to soil salinity: evidence of underlying trade-offs and tests of expected patterns. <i>Journal of Ecology</i> , 2008, 96, 746-755.	4.0	47
66	Sensitivity to <i>AMF</i> species is greater in late-successional than early-successional native or nonnative grassland plants. <i>Ecology</i> , 2019, 100, e02855.	3.2	47
67	Disturbance reduces the differentiation of mycorrhizal fungal communities in grasslands along a precipitation gradient. <i>Ecological Applications</i> , 2018, 28, 736-748.	3.8	45
68	Ecology of Floristic Quality Assessment: testing for correlations between coefficients of conservatism, species traits and mycorrhizal responsiveness. <i>AoB PLANTS</i> , 2018, 10, plx073.	2.3	42
69	The Population Dynamics of Annual Plants and Soil-Borne Fungal Pathogens. <i>Journal of Ecology</i> , 1997, 85, 313.	4.0	40
70	Effect of permafrost thaw on plant and soil fungal community in a boreal forest: Does fungal community change mediate plant productivity response?. <i>Journal of Ecology</i> , 2019, 107, 1737-1752.	4.0	34
71	Spatial Heterogeneity in Soil Microbes Alters Outcomes of Plant Competition. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2015, 10, e0125788.	2.5	32
72	Phylogenetically Structured Differences in rRNA Gene Sequence Variation among Species of Arbuscular Mycorrhizal Fungi and Their Implications for Sequence Clustering. <i>Applied and Environmental Microbiology</i> , 2016, 82, 4921-4930.	3.1	31

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73	Genetic variation of morphological characters within a single isolate of the endomycorrhizal fungus <i>Glomus clarum</i> (Glomaceae). <i>American Journal of Botany</i> , 1997, 84, 1211-1216.	1.7	30
74	Below-ground-mediated and phase-dependent processes drive nitrogen-evoked community changes in grasslands. <i>Journal of Ecology</i> , 2020, 108, 1874-1887.	4.0	29
75	Open access increases citations of papers in ecology. <i>Ecosphere</i> , 2017, 8, e01887.	2.2	28
76	Plant-soil feedbacks promote coexistence and resilience in multi-species communities. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2019, 14, e0211572.	2.5	28
77	Spatio-temporal community dynamics induced by frequency dependent interactions. <i>Ecological Modelling</i> , 2006, 197, 133-147.	2.5	27
78	Perennial, but not annual legumes synergistically benefit from infection with arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi and rhizobia: a meta-analysis. <i>New Phytologist</i> , 2022, 233, 505-514.	7.3	27
79	Root pathogen diversity and composition varies with climate in undisturbed grasslands, but less so in anthropogenically disturbed grasslands. <i>ISME Journal</i> , 2021, 15, 304-317.	9.8	26
80	Pathogens and Mutualists as Joint Drivers of Host Species Coexistence and Turnover: Implications for Plant Competition and Succession. <i>American Naturalist</i> , 2020, 195, 591-602.	2.1	23
81	Microbiome influence on host community dynamics: Conceptual integration of microbiome feedback with classical host-microbe theory. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2021, 24, 2796-2811.	6.4	22
82	Utility of large subunit for environmental sequencing of arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi: a new reference database and pipeline. <i>New Phytologist</i> , 2021, 229, 3048-3052.	7.3	20
83	Evolutionary history shapes patterns of mutualistic benefit in <i>Acacia</i> rhizobial interactions. <i>Evolution; International Journal of Organic Evolution</i> , 2016, 70, 1473-1485.	2.3	18
84	A nucleation framework for transition between alternate states: short-circuiting barriers to ecosystem recovery. <i>Ecology</i> , 2020, 101, e03099.	3.2	18
85	Climate Affects Plant-Soil Feedback of Native and Invasive Grasses: Negative Feedbacks in Stable but Not in Variable Environments. <i>Frontiers in Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2019, 7, .	2.2	17
86	Native plant abundance, diversity, and richness increases in prairie restoration with field inoculation density of native mycorrhizal amendments. <i>Restoration Ecology</i> , 2020, 28, S373.	2.9	17
87	Community context for mechanisms of disease dilution: insights from linking epidemiology and plant-soil feedback theory. <i>Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences</i> , 2020, 1469, 65-85.	3.8	16
88	Environmental identification of arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi using the LSU rDNA gene region: an expanded database and improved pipeline. <i>Mycorrhiza</i> , 2022, 32, 145-153.	2.8	16
89	Asymmetric facilitation induced by inoculation with arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi leads to overyielding in maize/faba bean intercropping. <i>Journal of Plant Interactions</i> , 2019, 14, 10-20.	2.1	14
90	Advancing Synthetic Ecology: A Database System to Facilitate Complex Ecological Meta-Analyses. <i>Bulletin of the Ecological Society of America</i> , 2010, 91, 235-243.	0.2	13

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91	Biochar soil amendments in prairie restorations do not interfere with benefits from inoculation with native arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi. <i>Restoration Ecology</i> , 2020, 28, 785-795.	2.9	13
92	Are two strategies better than one? Manipulation of seed density and soil community in an experimental prairie restoration. <i>Restoration Ecology</i> , 2019, 27, 1021-1031.	2.9	12
93	Mycorrhizal types influence island biogeography of plants. <i>Communications Biology</i> , 2021, 4, 1128.	4.4	12
94	Sowing density effects and patterns of colonization in a prairie restoration. <i>Restoration Ecology</i> , 2018, 26, 245-254.	2.9	10
95	Plant-soil feedback as a driver of spatial structure in ecosystems. <i>Physics of Life Reviews</i> , 2022, 40, 6-14.	2.8	10
96	Joint Evolution of Kin Recognition and Cooperation in Spatially Structured Rhizobium Populations. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e95141.	2.5	9
97	Benefits of Native Mycorrhizal Amendments to Perennial Agroecosystems Increases with Field Inoculation Density. <i>Agronomy</i> , 2019, 9, 353.	3.0	9
98	Symbionts as Filters of Plant Colonization of Islands: Tests of Expected Patterns and Environmental Consequences in the Galapagos. <i>Plants</i> , 2020, 9, 74.	3.5	9
99	Beyond the black box: promoting mathematical collaborations for elucidating interactions in soil ecology. <i>Ecosphere</i> , 2019, 10, e02799.	2.2	8
100	Celebrating INVAM: 35 years of the largest living culture collection of arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi. <i>Mycorrhiza</i> , 2021, 31, 117-126.	2.8	7
101	Adaptation of plant-mycorrhizal interactions to moisture availability in prairie restoration. <i>Restoration Ecology</i> , 2021, 29, .	2.9	7
102	Mechanisms of Plant Species Coexistence: Roles of Rhizosphere Bacteria and Root Fungal Pathogens. <i>Ecology</i> , 2001, 82, 3285.	3.2	7
103	Native mycorrhizal fungi improve milkweed growth, latex, and establishment while some commercial fungi may inhibit them. <i>Ecosphere</i> , 2022, 13, .	2.2	7
104	Response to Comment on "Conspecific Negative Density Dependence and Forest Diversity". <i>Science</i> , 2012, 338, 469-469.	12.6	5
105	Effect of triploid fitness on the coexistence of diploids and tetraploids. <i>Biological Journal of the Linnean Society</i> , 1997, 60, 95-106.	1.6	5
106	Can Nucleation Bridge to Desirable Alternative Stable States? Theory and Applications. <i>Bulletin of the Ecological Society of America</i> , 2022, 103, e01953.	0.2	2
107	Symbiosis research, technology, and education: Proceedings of the 6th International Symbiosis Society Congress held in Madison Wisconsin, USA, August 2009. <i>Symbiosis</i> , 2010, 51, 1-12.	2.3	1
108	Negative Frequency Dependence and the Importance of Spatial Scale. <i>Ecology</i> , 2002, 83, 21.	3.2	1

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109	Evidence for the evolution of native plant response to mycorrhizal fungi in post-agricultural grasslands. <i>Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2022, 12, .	1.9	1
110	Evidence of Adaptation of Little Bluestem to the Local Environment of Central Kansas. <i>Transactions of the Kansas Academy of Science</i> , 2021, 124, .	0.1	0