Mark Coleman

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

64 papers	2,644 citations	159585 30 h-index	189892 50 g-index
68 all docs	68 docs citations	68 times ranked	2153 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Forest production responses to irrigation and fertilization are not explained by shifts in allocation. Forest Ecology and Management, 2005, 208, 137-152.	3.2	137
2	Changes in growth, leaf abscission, and biomass associated with seasonal tropospheric ozone exposures of <i>Populus</i><i>tremuloides</i> clones and seedlings. Canadian Journal of Forest Research, 1996, 26, 23-37.	1.7	128
3	Pure culture response of ectomycorrhizal fungi to imposed water stress. Canadian Journal of Botany, 1989, 67, 29-39.	1.1	115
4	Photosynthetic responses of aspen clones to simultaneous exposures of ozone and CO2. Canadian Journal of Forest Research, 1996, 26, 639-648.	1.7	110
5	Title is missing!. Water, Air, and Soil Pollution, 1999, 116, 311-322.	2.4	106
6	Carbon allocation and partitioning in aspen clones varying in sensitivity to tropospheric ozone. Tree Physiology, 1995, 15, 593-604.	3.1	102
7	Contrasting fine-root production, survival and soil CO2 efflux in pine and poplar plantations. Plant and Soil, 2000, 225, 129-139.	3.7	93
8	Above- and below-ground biomass accumulation, production, and distribution of sweetgum and loblolly pine grown with irrigation and fertilization. Canadian Journal of Forest Research, 2008, 38, 1335-1348.	1.7	83
9	Woody energy crops in the southeastern United States: Two centuries of practitioner experienceâ˜†. Biomass and Bioenergy, 2010, 34, 1655-1666.	5.7	81
10	Photosynthetic productivity of aspen clones varying in sensitivity to tropospheric ozone. Tree Physiology, 1995, 15, 585-592.	3.1	80
11	Carbon allocation and nitrogen acquisition in a developing<i>Populus deltoides</i>plantation. Tree Physiology, 2004, 24, 1347-1357.	3.1	80
12	Root growth and physiology of potted and field-grown trembling aspen exposed to tropospheric ozone. Tree Physiology, 1996, 16, 145-152.	3.1	78
13	Comparing Soil Carbon of Short Rotation Poplar Plantations with Agricultural Crops and Woodlots in North Central United States. Environmental Management, 2004, 33, S299.	2.7	77
14	Growth of five hybrid poplar genotypes exposed to interacting elevated CO₂ and O₃. Canadian Journal of Forest Research, 1998, 28, 1706-1716.	1.7	73
15	Fine root dynamics in a developing Populus deltoides plantation. Tree Physiology, 2004, 24, 651-660.	3.1	67
16	Spatial and temporal patterns of root distribution in developing stands of four woody crop species grown with drip irrigation and fertilization. Plant and Soil, 2007, 299, 195-213.	3.7	61
17	The response of light, water, and nutrient availability to pre-commercial thinning in dry inland Douglas-fir forests. Forest Ecology and Management, 2016, 363, 98-109.	3.2	60
18	Soil and microbial respiration in a loblolly pine plantation in response to seven years of irrigation and fertilization. Forest Ecology and Management, 2009, 258, 2431-2438.	3.2	57

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19	Post-establishment fertilization of Minnesota hybrid poplar plantations. Biomass and Bioenergy, 2006, 30, 740-749.	5.7	53
20	Root hydraulic conductivity and xylem sap levels of zeatin riboside and abscisic acid in ectomycorrhizal Douglas fir seedlings. New Phytologist, 1990, 115, 275-284.	7.3	52
21	Growth and physiology of aspen supplied with different fertilizer addition rates. Physiologia Plantarum, 1998, 103, 513-526.	5.2	50
22	Genetic control of responses to interacting tropospheric ozone and CO2 in Populus tremuloides. Chemosphere, 1998, 36, 807-812.	8.2	47
23	Root cold hardiness and native distribution of subalpine conifers. Canadian Journal of Forest Research, 1992, 22, 932-938.	1.7	45
24	Growth responses of narrow or broad site adapted tree species to a range of resource availability treatments after a full harvest rotation. Forest Ecology and Management, 2016, 362, 107-119.	3.2	45
25	Hyperspectral remote sensing analysis of short rotation woody crops grown with controlled nutrient and irrigation treatments. Geocarto International, 2009, 24, 293-312.	3.5	41
26	Survival and growth of 31 Populus clones in South Carolinaâ˜†. Biomass and Bioenergy, 2006, 30, 750-758.	5.7	39
27	Soil greenhouse gas, carbon content, and tree growth response to biochar amendment in western United States forests. GCB Bioenergy, 2019, 11, 660-671.	5.6	39
28	Growth and crown architecture of two aspen genotypes exposed to interacting ozone and carbon dioxide. Environmental Pollution, 2001, 115, 319-334.	7.5	38
29	Fertilization but not irrigation influences hydraulic traits in plantation-grown loblolly pine. Forest Ecology and Management, 2008, 255, 3331-3339.	3.2	36
30	The Response of Belowground Carbon Allocation in Forests to Global Change. , 2005, , 119-154.		35
31	Irrigation management in poplar (Populus spp.) plantations: A review. Forest Ecology and Management, 2021, 494, 119330.	3.2	32
32	Radiation-use efficiency and gas exchange responses to water and nutrient availability in irrigated and fertilized stands of sweetgum and sycamore. Tree Physiology, 2005, 25, 191-200.	3.1	30
33	Survival and growth of a range of Populus clones inÂcentral South Carolina USA through age ten: DoÂearly assessments reflect longer-term survival and growth trends?. Biomass and Bioenergy, 2013, 49, 260-272.	5.7	29
34	Functional groups show distinct differences in nitrogen cycling during early stand development: implications for forest management. Plant and Soil, 2012, 351, 219-236.	3.7	24
35	Influence of irrigation and fertilization on transpiration and hydraulic properties of Populus deltoides. Tree Physiology, 2007, 27, 765-774.	3.1	23
36	A detrimental soil disturbance prediction model for ground-based timber harvesting. Canadian Journal of Forest Research, 2012, 42, 821-830.	1.7	23

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37	Stand development and other intrinsic factors largely control fine-root dynamics with only subtle modifications from resource availability. Tree Physiology, 2018, 38, 1805-1819.	3.1	23
38	Site sensitive maximum stand density index models for mixed conifer stands across the Inland Northwest, USA. Forest Ecology and Management, 2019, 433, 396-404.	3.2	23
39	Multiple factors affect pest and pathogen damage on 31 Populus clones in South Carolinaâ˜†. Biomass and Bioenergy, 2006, 30, 759-768.	5.7	22
40	Soil carbon, after 3 years, under short-rotation woody crops grown under varying nutrient and water availability. Biomass and Bioenergy, 2007, 31, 793-801.	5.7	21
41	Assessing Bioenergy Harvest Risks: Geospatially Explicit Tools for Maintaining Soil Productivity in Western US Forests. Forests, 2011, 2, 797-813.	2.1	21
42	Optimal nitrogen application rates for three intensively-managed hardwood tree species in the southeastern USA. Forest Ecology and Management, 2013, 303, 131-142.	3.2	20
43	Opportunities and Uses of Biochar on Forest Sites in North America. , 2016, , 315-335.		18
44	The practice and economics of hybrid poplar biomass production for biofuels and bioproducts in the Pacific Northwest. Bioenergy Research, 2021, 14, 543-560.	3.9	17
45	Biochar as a growing media component for containerized production of Douglas-fir. Canadian Journal of Forest Research, 2018, 48, 581-588.	1.7	16
46	Nutrition of Douglasâ€fir in the Inland Northwest. Soil Science Society of America Journal, 2014, 78, S11.	2.2	15
47	Idaho forest growth response to postâ€thinning energy biomass removal and complementary soil amendments. GCB Bioenergy, 2018, 10, 246-261.	5.6	14
48	Variations in water-balance components and carbon stocks in poplar plantations with differing water inputs over a whole rotation: implications for sustainable forest management under climate change. Agricultural and Forest Meteorology, 2022, 320, 108958.	4.8	14
49	Characterization of Forest Crops with a Range of Nutrient and Water Treatments Using AISA Hyperspectral Imagery. GIScience and Remote Sensing, 2012, 49, 463-491.	5.9	13
50	Stand development modifies effects of soil water availability on poplar fine-root traits: evidence from a six-year experiment. Plant and Soil, 2022, 480, 165-184.	3.7	11
51	Forest soil respiration and exoenzyme activity in western North America following thinning, residue removal for biofuel production, and compensatory soil amendments. GCB Bioenergy, 2020, 12, 223-236.	5.6	9
52	Biochar Soil Amendment Effects on Arsenic Availability to Mountain Brome (<i>Bromus) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 50 142 Td (m	2.0	8
53	Dris Analysis Identifies A Common Potassium Imbalance In Sweetgum Plantations. Communications in Soil Science and Plant Analysis, 2003, 34, 1919-1941.	1.4	7
54	Soil Soluble Nitrogen Availability across an Elevation Gradient in a Coldâ€Temperate Forest Ecosystem. Soil Science Society of America Journal, 2014, 78, S217.	2.2	7

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55	Converting conventional agriculture to poplar bioenergy crops: soil greenhouse gas flux. Scandinavian Journal of Forest Research, 2018, 33, 781-792.	1.4	7
56	Foliar Sulfate-Sulfur as a Nutrient Diagnostic Tool for Interior Douglas-Fir. Western Journal of Applied Forestry, 2011, 26, 147-150.	0.5	6
57	Examining soil parent material influence over Douglas-fir stem growth response to fertilization: Taking advantage of information from spatiotemporally distributed experiments. Forest Ecology and Management, 2012, 286, 101-107.	3.2	6
58	Grand Fir Nutrient Management in the Inland Northwestern USA. Forests, 2016, 7, 261.	2.1	4
59	Converting Conventional Agriculture to Poplar Bioenergy Crops: Soil Chemistry. Communications in Soil Science and Plant Analysis, 2020, 51, 364-379.	1.4	4
60	Physiology and metabolism of ectomycorrhizae. Annales Des Sciences ForestiÃ¨res, 1989, 46, 697s-705s.	1.2	4
61	Effects of Tropospheric O3 on Trembling Aspen and Interaction with CO2: Results from an O3-Gradient and a Face Experiment. , 1999, , 311-322.		3
62	Is it necessary to apply chemical weed control in short-rotation poplar plantations on deep soil sites?. Industrial Crops and Products, 2022, 184, 115025.	5.2	2
63	Biochar influences nitrogen availability in Andisols of north Idaho forests. SN Applied Sciences, 2020, 2, 1.	2.9	1
64	Not sure about a PhD? Work on a â€œpre-PhDâ€. Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment, 2010, 8, 105-106.	4.0	0