Kristina A Stinson

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/9369825/publications.pdf

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25 papers	3,731 citations	567144 15 h-index	642610 23 g-index
25 all docs	25 docs citations	25 times ranked	4589 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Effects of an introduced mustard, Thlaspi arvense, on soil fungal communities in subalpine meadows. Fungal Ecology, 2022, 56, 101135.	0.7	1
2	Intraspecific Variation in Responses of a Montane Grass, Festuca thurberi, to Simulated Biological Invasion. Frontiers in Forests and Global Change, 2022, 5, .	1.0	0
3	Plant invasion impacts on fungal community structure and function depend on soil warming and nitrogen enrichment. Oecologia, 2020, 194, 659-672.	0.9	22
4	Effects of maternal source and progeny microhabitat on natural selection and population dynamics in Alliaria petiolata. American Journal of Botany, 2019, 106, 821-832.	0.8	4
5	Differences in landscape drivers of garlic mustard invasion within and across ecoregions. Biological Invasions, 2019, 21, 1249-1258.	1.2	5
6	A tribute to Elizabeth J. Farnsworth. Biological Invasions, 2018, 20, 1371-1373.	1.2	0
7	Climate change impacts on the distribution of the allergenic plant, common ragweed (Ambrosia) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Overlock 1	1.1	24
8	Regional variation in timing, duration, and production of flowers by allergenic ragweed. Plant Ecology, 2018, 219, 1081-1092.	0.7	4
9	Elevated CO 2 boosts reproduction and alters selection in northern but not southern ecotypes of allergenic ragweed. American Journal of Botany, 2017, 104, 1313-1322.	0.8	4
10	Fungal community homogenization, shift in dominant trophic guild, and appearance of novel taxa with biotic invasion. Ecosphere, 2017, 8, e01951.	1.0	82
11	Northern ragweed ecotypes flower earlier and longer in response to elevated CO2: what are you sneezing at?. Oecologia, 2016, 182, 587-594.	0.9	21
12	Physiological constraints on the spread of <i>Alliaria petiolata</i> populations in Massachusetts. Ecosphere, 2014, 5, 1-13.	1.0	13
13	Catching up on global change: new ragweed genotypes emerge in elevated CO2conditions. Ecosphere, 2011, 2, art46.	1.0	6
14	Differences in arbuscular mycorrhizal fungal communities associated with sugar maple seedlings in and outside of invaded garlic mustard forest patches. Biological Invasions, 2011, 13, 2755-2762.	1.2	72
15	Responses of insect pests, pathogens, and invasive plant species to climate change in the forests of northeastern North America: What can we predict?This article is one of a selection of papers from NE Forests 2100: A Synthesis of Climate Change Impacts on Forests of the Northeastern US and Eastern Canada.. Canadian Journal of Forest Research, 2009, 39, 231-248.	0.8	393
16	The invasive plant <i>Alliaria petiolata</i> (garlic mustard) inhibits ectomycorrhizal fungi in its introduced range. Journal of Ecology, 2008, 96, 777-783.	1.9	179
17	NOVEL WEAPONS: INVASIVE PLANT SUPPRESSES FUNGAL MUTUALISTS IN AMERICA BUT NOT IN ITS NATIVE EUROPE. Ecology, 2008, 89, 1043-1055.	1.5	456
18	Ready or Not, Garlic Mustard Is Moving In: Alliaria petiolata as a Member of Eastern North American Forests. BioScience, 2008, 58, 426-436.	2.2	116

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	Impacts of Garlic Mustard Invasion on a Forest Understory Community. Northeastern Naturalist, 2007, 14, 73-88.	0.1	111
20	Architectural and physiological mechanisms of reduced size inequality in CO_2 -enriched stands of common ragweed (Ambrosia artemisiifolia). Global Change Biology, 2006, 12, 1680-1689.	4.2	7
21	CO_2 enrichment reduces reproductive dominance in competing stands of Ambrosia artemisiifolia (common ragweed). Oecologia, 2006, 147, 155-163.	0.9	30
22	Invasive Plant Suppresses the Growth of Native Tree Seedlings by Disrupting Belowground Mutualisms. PLoS Biology, 2006, 4, e140.	2.6	621
23	Effects of Snowmelt Timing and Neighbor Density on the Altitudinal Distribution of Potentilla diversifolia in Western Colorado, U.S.A. Arctic, Antarctic, and Alpine Research, 2005, 37, 379-386.	0.4	18
24	Loss of foundation species: consequences for the structure and dynamics of forested ecosystems. Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment, 2005, 3, 479-486.	1.9	1,461
25	Natural selection favors rapid reproductive phenology in <i>Potentilla pulcherrima</i> (Rosaceae) at opposite ends of a subalpine snowmelt gradient. American Journal of Botany, 2004, 91, 531-539.	0.8	81