

Maria del Mar Alguacil

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/1675011/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

64
papers

3,796
citations

109321

35
h-index

138484

58
g-index

65
all docs

65
docs citations

65
times ranked

4356
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	The database of the <sc>PREDICTS</sc> (Projecting Responses of Ecological Diversity In Changing) Tj ETQq1 1 0,784314 rgBT /Overl 186	1.9	186
2	THE IMPACT OF TILLAGE PRACTICES ON ARBUSCULAR MYCORRHIZAL FUNGAL DIVERSITY IN SUBTROPICAL CROPS. , 2008, 18, 527-536.		172
3	Phytohormone Profiles Induced by Trichoderma Isolates Correspond with Their Biocontrol and Plant Growth-Promoting Activity on Melon Plants. Journal of Chemical Ecology, 2014, 40, 804-815.	1.8	171
4	Establishment of shrub species in a degraded semiarid site after inoculation with native or allochthonous arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi. Applied Soil Ecology, 2003, 22, 103-111.	4.3	143
5	Changes in soil enzyme activity, fertility, aggregation and C sequestration mediated by conservation tillage practices and water regime in a maize field. Applied Soil Ecology, 2005, 30, 11-20.	4.3	136
6	Soil enzyme activities suggest advantages of conservation tillage practices in sorghum cultivation under subtropical conditions. Geoderma, 2005, 129, 178-185.	5.1	135
7	Host Preferences of Arbuscular Mycorrhizal Fungi Colonizing Annual Herbaceous Plant Species in Semiarid Mediterranean Prairies. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2012, 78, 6180-6186.	3.1	133
8	Antioxidant enzyme activities in shoots from three mycorrhizal shrub species afforested in a degraded semi-arid soil. Physiologia Plantarum, 2003, 118, 562-570.	5.2	115
9	Use of microbiological indicators for evaluating success in soil restoration after revegetation of a mining area under subtropical conditions. Applied Soil Ecology, 2005, 30, 3-10.	4.3	111
10	Plant Responses to Drought Stress and Exogenous ABA Application are Modulated Differently by Mycorrhization in Tomato and an ABA-deficient Mutant (Sitiens). Microbial Ecology, 2008, 56, 704-719.	2.8	111
11	Plant type mediates rhizospheric microbial activities and soil aggregation in a semiarid Mediterranean salt marsh. Geoderma, 2005, 124, 375-382.	5.1	110
12	Re-establishment of Retama sphaerocarpa as a target species for reclamation of soil physical and biological properties in a semi-arid Mediterranean area. Forest Ecology and Management, 2003, 182, 49-58.	3.2	101
13	Different farming and water regimes in Italian rice fields affect arbuscular mycorrhizal fungal soil communities. , 2011, 21, 1696-1707.		99
14	Exogenous ABA accentuates the differences in root hydraulic properties between mycorrhizal and non mycorrhizal maize plants through regulation of PIP aquaporins. Plant Molecular Biology, 2009, 70, 565-579.	3.9	95
15	Phosphorus fertilisation management modifies the biodiversity of AM fungi in a tropical savanna forage system. Soil Biology and Biochemistry, 2010, 42, 1114-1122.	8.8	93
16	Soil sustainability indicators following conservation tillage practices under subtropical maize and bean crops. Soil and Tillage Research, 2007, 93, 273-282.	5.6	88
17	Plant type differently promote the arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi biodiversity in the rhizosphere after revegetation of a degraded, semiarid land. Soil Biology and Biochemistry, 2011, 43, 167-173.	8.8	82
18	The application of an organic amendment modifies the arbuscular mycorrhizal fungal communities colonizing native seedlings grown in a heavy-metal-polluted soil. Soil Biology and Biochemistry, 2011, 43, 1498-1508.	8.8	78

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	The cover crop determines the AMF community composition in soil and in roots of maize after a ten-year continuous crop rotation. <i>Science of the Total Environment</i> , 2019, 660, 913-922.	8.0	76
20	Changes in the composition and diversity of AMF communities mediated by management practices in a Mediterranean soil are related with increases in soil biological activity. <i>Soil Biology and Biochemistry</i> , 2014, 76, 34-44.	8.8	74
21	Involvement of antioxidant enzyme and nitrate reductase activities during water stress and recovery of mycorrhizal <i>Myrtus communis</i> and <i>Phillyrea angustifolia</i> plants. <i>Plant Science</i> , 2005, 169, 191-197.	3.6	72
22	Soil Characteristics Driving Arbuscular Mycorrhizal Fungal Communities in Semiarid Mediterranean Soils. <i>Applied and Environmental Microbiology</i> , 2016, 82, 3348-3356.	3.1	66
23	Arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi inoculation mediated changes in rhizosphere bacterial community structure while promoting revegetation in a semiarid ecosystem. <i>Science of the Total Environment</i> , 2017, 584-585, 838-848.	8.0	65
24	Survival of inocula and native AM fungi species associated with shrubs in a degraded Mediterranean ecosystem. <i>Soil Biology and Biochemistry</i> , 2005, 37, 227-233.	8.8	63
25	Comparing the effectiveness of mycorrhizal inoculation and amendment with sugar beet, rock phosphate and <i>Aspergillus niger</i> to enhance field performance of the leguminous shrub <i>Dorycnium pentaphyllum</i> L.. <i>Applied Soil Ecology</i> , 2004, 25, 169-180.	4.3	60
26	Increased Diversity of Arbuscular Mycorrhizal Fungi in a Long-Term Field Experiment via Application of Organic Amendments to a Semiarid Degraded Soil. <i>Applied and Environmental Microbiology</i> , 2009, 75, 4254-4263.	3.1	57
27	Application of composted urban residue enhanced the performance of afforested shrub species in a degraded semiarid land. <i>Bioresource Technology</i> , 2003, 90, 65-70.	9.6	50
28	Changes in rhizosphere microbial activity mediated by native or allochthonous AM fungi in the reafforestation of a Mediterranean degraded environment. <i>Biology and Fertility of Soils</i> , 2005, 41, 59-68.	4.3	50
29	Striking alterations in the soil bacterial community structure and functioning of the biological N cycle induced by <i>Pennisetum setaceum</i> invasion in a semiarid environment. <i>Soil Biology and Biochemistry</i> , 2017, 109, 176-187.	8.8	50
30	Differences in the AMF diversity in soil and roots between two annual and perennial gramineous plants co-occurring in a Mediterranean, semiarid degraded area. <i>Plant and Soil</i> , 2012, 354, 97-106.	3.7	49
31	Establishment of Two Ectomycorrhizal Shrub Species in a Semiarid Site after in Situ Amendment with Sugar Beet, Rock Phosphate, and <i>Aspergillus niger</i> . <i>Microbial Ecology</i> , 2005, 49, 73-82.	2.8	48
32	INCREASED PLANT GROWTH, NUTRIENT UPTAKE, AND SOIL ENZYMATIC ACTIVITIES IN A DESERTIFIED MEDITERRANEAN SOIL AMENDED WITH TREATED RESIDUES AND INOCULATED WITH NATIVE MYCORRHIZAL FUNGI AND A PLANT GROWTH-PROMOTING YEAST. <i>Soil Science</i> , 2004, 169, 260-270.	0.9	47
33	Assessing the diversity of AM fungi in arid gypsophilous plant communities. <i>Environmental Microbiology</i> , 2009, 11, 2649-2659.	3.8	47
34	Differential Effects of <i>Pseudomonas mendocina</i> and <i>Glomus intraradices</i> on Lettuce Plants Physiological Response and Aquaporin PIP2 Gene Expression Under Elevated Atmospheric CO ₂ and Drought. <i>Microbial Ecology</i> , 2009, 58, 942-951.	2.8	44
35	Formation of stable aggregates in rhizosphere soil of <i>Juniperus oxycedrus</i> : Effect of AM fungi and organic amendments. <i>Applied Soil Ecology</i> , 2006, 33, 30-38.	4.3	41
36	Elevated CO ₂ increases the effect of an arbuscular mycorrhizal fungus and a plant-growth-promoting rhizobacterium on structural stability of a semiarid agricultural soil under drought conditions. <i>Soil Biology and Biochemistry</i> , 2009, 41, 1710-1716.	8.8	41

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
37	Long-Term Effects of Irrigation with Waste Water on Soil AM Fungi Diversity and Microbial Activities: The Implications for Agro-Ecosystem Resilience. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e47680.	2.5	40
38	Perennial plant species from semiarid gypsum soils support higher AMF diversity in roots than the annual <i>Bromus rubens</i> . Soil Biology and Biochemistry, 2012, 49, 132-138.	8.8	38
39	Effect of Arbuscular Mycorrhizae and Induced Drought Stress on Antioxidant Enzyme and Nitrate Reductase Activities in <i>Juniperus oxycedrus</i> L. Grown in a Composted Sewage Sludge-amended Semi-arid Soil. Plant and Soil, 2006, 279, 209-218.	3.7	37
40	Plant isotopic composition provides insight into mechanisms underlying growth stimulation by AM fungi in a semiarid environment. Functional Plant Biology, 2007, 34, 683.	2.1	37
41	A molecular approach to ascertain the success of <i>in situ</i> AM fungi inoculation in the revegetation of a semiarid, degraded land. Science of the Total Environment, 2011, 409, 2874-2880.	8.0	36
42	Modularity Reveals the Tendency of Arbuscular Mycorrhizal Fungi To Interact Differently with Generalist and Specialist Plant Species in Gypsum Soils. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2014, 80, 5457-5466.	3.1	35
43	Complexity of Semiarid Gypsophilous Shrub Communities Mediates the AMF Biodiversity at the Plant Species Level. Microbial Ecology, 2009, 57, 718-727.	2.8	32
44	Changes in the Diversity of Soil Arbuscular Mycorrhizal Fungi after Cultivation for Biofuel Production in a Guantanamo (Cuba) Tropical System. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e34887.	2.5	31
45	Influence of Habitat and Climate Variables on Arbuscular Mycorrhizal Fungus Community Distribution, as Revealed by a Case Study of Facultative Plant Epiphytism under Semiarid Conditions. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2013, 79, 7203-7209.	3.1	30
46	Water-spender strategy is linked to higher leaf nutrient concentrations across plant species colonizing a dry and nutrient-poor epiphytic habitat. Environmental and Experimental Botany, 2018, 153, 302-310.	4.2	29
47	Lower relative abundance of ectomycorrhizal fungi under a warmer and drier climate is linked to enhanced soil organic matter decomposition. New Phytologist, 2021, 232, 1399-1413.	7.3	27
48	Evidence of Differences between the Communities of Arbuscular Mycorrhizal Fungi Colonizing Galls and Roots of <i>Prunus persica</i> Infected by the Root-Knot Nematode <i>Meloidogyne incognita</i> . Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2011, 77, 8656-8661.	3.1	25
49	Species-specific roles of ectomycorrhizal fungi in facilitating interplant transfer of hydraulically redistributed water between <i>Pinus halepensis</i> saplings and seedlings. Plant and Soil, 2016, 406, 15-27.	3.7	25
50	Changes in biological activity of a degraded Mediterranean soil after using microbially-treated dry olive cake as a biosolid amendment and arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi. European Journal of Soil Biology, 2008, 44, 347-354.	3.2	24
51	Arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi communities in a coral cay system (Morrocoy, Venezuela) and their relationships with environmental variables. Science of the Total Environment, 2015, 505, 805-813.	8.0	22
52	Use of Nitrate Reductase Activity for Assessing Effectiveness of Mycorrhizal Symbiosis in <i>Dorycnium pentaphyllum</i> Under Induced Water Deficit. Communications in Soil Science and Plant Analysis, 2003, 34, 2291-2302.	1.4	21
53	Host identity and functional traits determine the community composition of the arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi in facultative epiphytic plant species. Fungal Ecology, 2019, 39, 307-315.	1.6	20
54	Changes in Physical and Biological Soil Quality Indicators in a Tropical Crop System (Havana, Cuba) in Response to Different Agroecological Management Practices. Environmental Management, 2003, 32, 639-645.	2.7	19

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
55	Establishment of <i>Retama sphaerocarpa</i> L. seedlings on a degraded semiarid soil as influenced by mycorrhizal inoculation and sewage-sludge amendment. <i>Journal of Plant Nutrition and Soil Science</i> , 2004, 167, 637-644.	1.9	19
56	AM fungi inoculation and addition of microbially-treated dry olive cake-enhanced afforestation of a desertified Mediterranean site. <i>Land Degradation and Development</i> , 2004, 15, 153-161.	3.9	16
57	Improvements in soil quality and performance of mycorrhizal <i>Cistus albidus</i> L. seedlings resulting from addition of microbially treated sugar beet residue to a degraded semiarid Mediterranean soil. <i>Soil Use and Management</i> , 2003, 19, 277-283.	4.9	15
58	Nutrient acquisition and nitrate reductase activity of mycorrhizal <i>Retama sphaerocarpa</i> L. seedlings afforested in an amended semiarid soil under two water regimes. <i>Soil Use and Management</i> , 2005, 21, 10-16.	4.9	13
59	No tillage affects the phosphorus status, isotopic composition and crop yield of <i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> in a rain-fed farming system. <i>Journal of the Science of Food and Agriculture</i> , 2011, 91, 268-272.	3.5	12
60	Arbuscular mycorrhizal fungal assemblages in biological crusts from a Neotropical savanna are not related to the dominant perennial <i>Trachypogon</i> . <i>Science of the Total Environment</i> , 2017, 575, 1203-1210.	8.0	12
61	<i>Prunus persica</i> Crop Management Differentially Promotes Arbuscular Mycorrhizal Fungi Diversity in a Tropical Agro-Ecosystem. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e88454.	2.5	9
62	Contrasting Responses of Arbuscular Mycorrhizal Fungal Families to Simulated Climate Warming and Drying in a Semiarid Shrubland. <i>Microbial Ecology</i> , 2022, 84, 941-944.	2.8	8
63	Growth and nitrate reductase activity in <i>Juniperus oxycedrus</i> subjected to organic amendments and inoculation with arbuscular mycorrhizae. <i>Journal of Plant Nutrition and Soil Science</i> , 2006, 169, 501-505.	1.9	3
64	Corrigendum to: Plant isotopic composition provides insight into mechanisms underlying growth stimulation by AM fungi in a semiarid environment. <i>Functional Plant Biology</i> , 2007, 34, 860.	2.1	2