Brian J Wilsey

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

102 papers	8,601 citations	76326 40 h-index	46799 89 g-index
103 all docs	103 docs citations	103 times ranked	9522 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	High plant diversity is needed to maintain ecosystem services. Nature, 2011, 477, 199-202.	27.8	1,195
2	Biodiversity increases the resistance of ecosystem productivity to climate extremes. Nature, 2015, 526, 574-577.	27.8	1,032
3	Empirical Relationships between Species Richness, Evenness, and Proportional Diversity. American Naturalist, 2001, 158, 286-299.	2.1	435
4	Biodiversity, productivity and the temporal stability of productivity: patterns and processes. Ecology Letters, 2009, 12, 443-451.	6.4	393
5	BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEM FUNCTIONING: IMPORTANCE OF SPECIES EVENNESS IN AN OLD FIELD. Ecology, 2000, 81, 887-892.	3.2	322
6	Multiple facets of biodiversity drive the diversityâ€“stability relationship. Nature Ecology and Evolution, 2018, 2, 1579-1587.	7.8	296
7	Predicting ecosystem stability from community composition and biodiversity. Ecology Letters, 2013, 16, 617-625.	6.4	251
8	RELATIONSHIPS AMONG INDICES SUGGEST THAT RICHNESS IS AN INCOMPLETE SURROGATE FOR GRASSLAND BIODIVERSITY. Ecology, 2005, 86, 1178-1184.	3.2	231
9	Plant diversity effects on grassland productivity are robust to both nutrient enrichment and drought. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2016, 371, 20150277.	4.0	169
10	An assessment of grassland restoration success using species diversity components. Journal of Applied Ecology, 2005, 42, 327-336.	4.0	163
11	Reductions in grassland species evenness increase dicot seedling invasion and spittle bug infestation. Ecology Letters, 2002, 5, 676-684.	6.4	159
12	Biodiversity simultaneously enhances the production and stability of community biomass, but the effects are independent. Ecology, 2013, 94, 1697-1707.	3.2	146
13	Impacts of grazing by different large herbivores in grassland depend on plant species diversity. Journal of Applied Ecology, 2015, 52, 1053-1062.	4.0	145
14	Dominant species constrain effects of species diversity on temporal variability in biomass production of tallgrass prairie. Oikos, 2007, 116, 2044-2052.	2.7	141
15	Patterns of Plant Species Diversity in Remnant and Restored Tallgrass Prairies. Restoration Ecology, 2005, 13, 480-487.	2.9	139
16	Crop Species Diversity Affects Productivity and Weed Suppression in Perennial Polycultures under Two Management Strategies. Crop Science, 2008, 48, 331-342.	1.8	133
17	REALISTICALLY LOW SPECIES EVENNESS DOES NOT ALTER GRASSLAND SPECIES-RICHNESSâ€“PRODUCTIVITY RELATIONSHIPS. Ecology, 2004, 85, 2693-2700.	3.2	130
18	Do species evenness and plant density influence the magnitude of selection and complementarity effects in annual plant species mixtures?. Ecology Letters, 2003, 6, 248-256.	6.4	123

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19	Aboveground productivity and rootâ€“shoot allocation differ between native and introduced grass species. Oecologia, 2006, 150, 300-309.	2.0	114
20	Longâ€term, amplified responses of soil organic carbon to nitrogen addition worldwide. Global Change Biology, 2021, 27, 1170-1180.	9.5	111
21	Assessing grassland restoration success: relative roles of seed additions and native ungulate activities. Journal of Applied Ecology, 2006, 43, 1098-1109.	4.0	109
22	Do priority effects benefit invasive plants more than native plants? An experiment with six grassland species. Biological Invasions, 2012, 14, 2617-2624.	2.4	100
23	Species richness and evenness respond in a different manner to propagule density in developing prairie microcosm communities. Plant Ecology, 2007, 190, 259-273.	1.6	98
24	Diversity-dependent temporal divergence of ecosystem functioning in experimental ecosystems. Nature Ecology and Evolution, 2017, 1, 1639-1642.	7.8	95
25	LEAF FLUCTUATING ASYMMETRY INCREASES WITH HYBRIDIZATION AND ELEVATION IN TREE-LINE BIRCHES. Ecology, 1998, 79, 2092-2099.	3.2	90
26	Assembly history alters alpha and beta diversity, exoticâ€“native proportions and functioning of restored prairie plant communities. Journal of Applied Ecology, 2012, 49, 1436-1445.	4.0	89
27	EFFECTS OF SEED ADDITIONS AND GRAZING HISTORY ON DIVERSITY AND PRODUCTIVITY OF SUBHUMID GRASSLANDS. Ecology, 2003, 84, 920-931.	3.2	85
28	Biodiversity, phenology and temporal niche differences between native- and novel exotic-dominated grasslands. Perspectives in Plant Ecology, Evolution and Systematics, 2011, 13, 265-276.	2.7	83
29	Biodiversity maintenance mechanisms differ between native and novel exoticâ€dominated communities. Ecology Letters, 2009, 12, 432-442.	6.4	81
30	Plant functional traits improve diversityâ€based predictions of temporal stability of grassland productivity. Oikos, 2013, 122, 1275-1282.	2.7	79
31	Diverse perennial crop mixtures sustain higher productivity over time based on ecological complementarity. Renewable Agriculture and Food Systems, 2011, 26, 317-327.	1.8	78
32	Biotic homogenization destabilizes ecosystem functioning by decreasing spatial asynchrony. Ecology, 2021, 102, e03332.	3.2	74
33	Variation in use of green flushes following burns among African ungulate species: the importance of body size. African Journal of Ecology, 1996, 34, 32-38.	0.9	72
34	Tropical pasture carbon cycling: relationships between C source/sink strength, above-ground biomass and grazing. Ecology Letters, 2002, 5, 367-376.	6.4	70
35	Exotic grassland species have stronger priority effects than natives regardless of whether they are cultivated or wild genotypes. New Phytologist, 2015, 205, 928-937.	7.3	57
36	Invaded grassland communities have altered stabilityâ€maintenance mechanisms but equal stability compared to native communities. Ecology Letters, 2014, 17, 92-100.	6.4	53

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37	Causes for vegetation dieback in a Louisiana salt marsh: A bioassay approach. Aquatic Botany, 1995, 51, 281-289.	1.6	47
38	Predicting Plant Extinction Based on Species-Area Curves in Prairie Fragments with High Beta Richness. Conservation Biology, 2005, 19, 1835-1841.	4.7	46
39	Experimental manipulation of soil depth alters species richness and coâ€•occurrence in restored tallgrass prairie. Journal of Ecology, 2010, 98, 117-125.	4.0	46
40	Increasing native, but not exotic, biodiversity increases aboveground productivity in ungrazed and intensely grazed grasslands. Oecologia, 2011, 165, 771-781.	2.0	46
41	Species interaction mechanisms maintain grassland plant species diversity. Ecology, 2009, 90, 1821-1830.	3.2	43
42	The Biology of Grasslands. , 2018, , .		43
43	Productivity and Subordinate Species Response to Dominant Grass Species and Seed Source during Restoration. Restoration Ecology, 2010, 18, 628-637.	2.9	41
44	Soil depth and grassland origin cooperatively shape microbial community coâ€•occurrence and function. Ecosphere, 2020, 11, e02973.	2.2	41
45	Effects of increased elevation and macro- and micronutrient additions onSpartina alterniflora transplant success in salt-marsh dieback areas in Louisiana. Environmental Management, 1992, 16, 505-511.	2.7	39
46	Temporally Variable Rainfall Does Not Limit Yields of Serengeti Grasses. Oikos, 1998, 81, 463.	2.7	39
47	Restoration in the face of changing climate: importance of persistence, priority effects, and species diversity. Restoration Ecology, 2021, 29, e13132.	2.9	39
48	Evenness-invasibility relationships differ between two extinction scenarios in tallgrass prairie. Oikos, 2007, 116, 87-98.	2.7	38
49	The relationship between productivity and multiple aspects of biodiversity in six grassland communities. Biodiversity and Conservation, 2009, 18, 91-104.	2.6	37
50	Grazing of Panicum amarum in a Louisiana barrier island dune plant community: Management implications for dune restoration projects. Ocean and Coastal Management, 1994, 23, 213-224.	4.4	35
51	Title is missing!. Plant Ecology, 2002, 159, 15-22.	1.6	35
52	Diversityâ€“productivity relationships in two ecologically realistic rarityâ€“extinction scenarios. Oikos, 2008, 117, 996-1005.	2.7	35
53	Biodiversity, photosynthetic mode, and ecosystem services differ between native and novel ecosystems. Oecologia, 2014, 175, 687-697.	2.0	35
54	Will increases in atmospheric CO2 affect regrowth following grazing in C4 grasses from tropical grasslands? A test with Sporobolus kentrophyllus. Oecologia, 1994, 99, 141-144.	2.0	31

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55	Early-successional plants regulate grassland productivity and species composition: a removal experiment. Oikos, 2006, 113, 287-295.	2.7	30
56	Impacts of climate change drivers on C4 grassland productivity: scaling driver effects through the plant community. Journal of Experimental Botany, 2014, 65, 3415-3424.	4.8	30
57	Initial species pattern affects invasion resistance in experimental grassland plots. Journal of Vegetation Science, 2012, 23, 4-12.	2.2	29
58	EFFECTS OF ELEVATED CO2AND DEFOLIATION ON GRASSES: A COMPARATIVE ECOSYSTEM APPROACH. , 1997, 7, 844-853.		26
59	Differences in beta diversity between exotic and native grasslands vary with scale along a latitudinal gradient. Ecology, 2015, 96, 1042-1051.	3.2	26
60	Effects of Resource Availability on Carbon Allocation and Developmental Instability in Cloned Birch Seedlings. International Journal of Plant Sciences, 2000, 161, 119-125.	1.3	25
61	Grazing and an invasive grass confound spatial pattern of exotic and native grassland plant species richness. Basic and Applied Ecology, 2012, 13, 654-662.	2.7	24
62	Native-species seed additions do not shift restored prairie plant communities from exotic to native states. Basic and Applied Ecology, 2014, 15, 297-304.	2.7	24
63	Phenology differences between native and novel exoticâ€dominated grasslands rival the effects of climate change. Journal of Applied Ecology, 2018, 55, 863-873.	4.0	24
64	Urea additions and defoliation affect plant responses to elevated CO2 in a C3 grass from Yellowstone National Park. Oecologia, 1996, 108, 321-327.	2.0	23
65	Effects of Elevated CO 2 and Defoliation on Grasses: A Comparative Ecosystem Approach. , 1997, 7, 844.		23
66	Biodiversity and tallgrass prairie decomposition: the relative importance of species identity, evenness, richness, and micro-topography. Plant Ecology, 2009, 201, 639-649.	1.6	23
67	Topâ€down control of rare species abundances by native ungulates in a grassland restoration. Restoration Ecology, 2015, 23, 465-472.	2.9	23
68	Variation in nutria diets in selected freshwater forested wetlands of Louisiana. Wetlands, 1991, 11, 263-278.	1.5	22
69	The Impact of Seeding Method on Diversity and Plant Distribution in Two Restored Grasslands. Restoration Ecology, 2008, 18, 311-321.	2.9	22
70	Rapid biodiversity declines in both ungrazed and intensely grazed exotic grasslands. Plant Ecology, 2011, 212, 1663-1674.	1.6	22
71	Microbial community structure and functions differ between native and novel (exotic-dominated) grassland ecosystems in an 8-year experiment. Plant and Soil, 2018, 432, 359-372.	3.7	22
72	Plant Responses to Elevated Atmospheric CO 2 among Terrestrial Biomes. Oikos, 1996, 76, 201.	2.7	21

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73	Species composition but not diversity explains recovery from the 2011 drought in Texas grasslands. Ecosphere, 2017, 8, e01704.	2.2	20
74	An empirical comparison of beta diversity indices in establishing prairies. Ecology, 2010, 91, 1984-1988.	3.2	19
75	Exotic species drive patterns of plant species diversity in 93 restored tallgrass prairies. Ecological Applications, 2021, 31, e2252.	3.8	19
76	Is community persistence related to diversity? A test with prairie species in a long-term experiment. Basic and Applied Ecology, 2013, 14, 199-207.	2.7	18
77	Reversal of nitrogen-induced species diversity declines mediated by change in dominant grass and litter. Oecologia, 2018, 188, 921-929.	2.0	17
78	Priority effects are affected by precipitation variability and are stronger in exotic than native grassland species. Plant Ecology, 2018, 219, 429-439.	1.6	16
79	Effects of Elevated CO2 on the Response of Phleum pratense and Poa pratensis to Aboveground Defoliation and Rootâ€Feeding Nematodes. International Journal of Plant Sciences, 2001, 162, 1275-1282.	1.3	14
80	Species abundances influence the net biodiversity effect in mixtures of two plant species. Basic and Applied Ecology, 2007, 8, 209-218.	2.7	14
81	Grassland Plant Composition Alters Vehicular Disturbance Effects in Kansas, USA. Environmental Management, 2008, 41, 676-684.	2.7	14
82	The effect of water level management on the soils and vegetation of two coastal Louisiana marshes. Wetlands Ecology and Management, 1999, 7, 193-218.	1.5	13
83	Spectrally derived values of community leaf dry matter content link shifts in grassland composition with change in biomass production. Remote Sensing in Ecology and Conservation, 2020, 6, 344-353.	4.3	13
84	Seeding Method Influences Warmâ€Season Grass Abundance and Distribution but not Local Diversity in Grassland Restoration. Restoration Ecology, 2010, 18, 344-353.	2.9	12
85	Monarch butterfly host plant (milkweed Asclepias spp.) abundance varies by habitat type across 98 prairies. Restoration Ecology, 2019, 27, 1274-1281.	2.9	12
86	Mycorrhizal colonization and its relationship with plant performance differs between exotic and native grassland plant species. Biological Invasions, 2019, 21, 1981-1991.	2.4	12
87	Spectral Heterogeneity Predicts Local-Scale Gamma and Beta Diversity of Mesic Grasslands. Remote Sensing, 2019, 11, 458.	4.0	11
88	Temporal stability of grassland metacommunities is regulated more by community functional traits than species diversity. Ecosphere, 2020, 11, e03178.	2.2	11
89	Melilotus officinalis (yellow sweetclover) causes large changes in community and ecosystem processes in both the presence and absence of a cover crop. Biological Invasions, 2010, 12, 65-76.	2.4	10
90	Simple plant traits explain functional group diversity decline in novel grassland communities of Texas. Plant Ecology, 2013, 214, 231-241.	1.6	9

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91	Variability in community productivityâ€"mediating effects of vegetation attributes. Functional Ecology, 2018, 32, 1410-1419.	3.6	9
92	Lower soil carbon stocks in exotic vs. native grasslands are driven by carbonate losses. Ecology, 2020, 101, e03039.	3.2	9
93	Plant invasions differentially affected by diversity and dominant species in nativeâ€•and exoticâ€dominated grasslands. Ecology and Evolution, 2015, 5, 5662-5670.	1.9	8
94	The relationship between produced water discharges, and plant biomass and species composition, in three Louisiana marshes. Oil and Chemical Pollution, 1990, 7, 317-335.	0.1	6
95	Biotic Regulation of CO2 Uptakeâ€"Climate Responses: Links to Vegetation Properties. Ecosystems, 2016, 19, 1376-1385.	3.4	6
96	Modes of Crown Vetch Invasion and Persistence. American Midland Naturalist, 2009, 161, 232-242.	0.4	4
97	Phenology and temporal niche overlap differ between novel, exotic- and native-dominated grasslands for plants, but not for pollinators. Biological Invasions, 2015, 17, 2633-2644.	2.4	3
98	Importance of species replication in understanding plant invasions into North American grasslands. , 2005, , 61-75.		3
99	BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEM FUNCTIONING: IMPORTANCE OF SPECIES EVENNESS IN AN OLD FIELD. , 2000, 81, 887.		3
100	Ragweed and sagebrush pollen can distinguish between vegetation types at broad spatial scales. Ecosphere, 2020, 11, e03120.	2.2	0
101	The effect of long-term CO2 enrichment on carbon and nitrogen content of roots and soil of natural pastureland. Folia Oecologica, 2021, 48, 180-190.	0.7	0
102	Biodiversity and tallgrass prairie decomposition: the relative importance of species identity, evenness, richness, and micro-topography. , 2009, , 275-285.		0