

# Scott C Stark

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

42  
papers

2,480  
citations

236925

25  
h-index

265206

42  
g-index

42  
all docs

42  
docs citations

42  
times ranked

4577  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Microbially Mediated Plant Functional Traits. <i>Annual Review of Ecology, Evolution, and Systematics</i> , 2011, 42, 23-46.	8.3	447
2	Leaf development and demography explain photosynthetic seasonality in Amazon evergreen forests. <i>Science</i> , 2016, 351, 972-976.	12.6	336
3	A general integrative model for scaling plant growth, carbon flux, and functional trait spectra. <i>Nature</i> , 2007, 449, 218-222.	27.8	219
4	Amazon forest carbon dynamics predicted by profiles of canopy leaf area and light environment. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2012, 15, 1406-1414.	6.4	180
5	The effectiveness of lidar remote sensing for monitoring forest cover attributes and landscape restoration. <i>Forest Ecology and Management</i> , 2019, 438, 34-43.	3.2	70
6	Optimizing the Remote Detection of Tropical Rainforest Structure with Airborne Lidar: Leaf Area Profile Sensitivity to Pulse Density and Spatial Sampling. <i>Remote Sensing</i> , 2019, 11, 92.	4.0	69
7	Age-dependent leaf physiology and consequences for crown-scale carbon uptake during the dry season in an Amazon evergreen forest. <i>New Phytologist</i> , 2018, 219, 870-884.	7.3	66
8	Biological processes dominate seasonality of remotely sensed canopy greenness in an Amazon evergreen forest. <i>New Phytologist</i> , 2018, 217, 1507-1520.	7.3	66
9	Ecosystem heterogeneity and diversity mitigate Amazon forest resilience to frequent extreme droughts. <i>New Phytologist</i> , 2018, 219, 914-931.	7.3	64
10	Seasonal and drought-related changes in leaf area profiles depend on height and light environment in an Amazon forest. <i>New Phytologist</i> , 2019, 222, 1284-1297.	7.3	64
11	Leaf area density from airborne LiDAR: Comparing sensors and resolutions in a temperate broadleaf forest ecosystem. <i>Forest Ecology and Management</i> , 2019, 433, 364-375.	3.2	64
12	A null model of exotic plant diversity tested with exotic and native species-area relationships. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2006, 9, 136-141.	6.4	61
13	Monitoring restored tropical forest diversity and structure through UAV-borne hyperspectral and lidar fusion. <i>Remote Sensing of Environment</i> , 2021, 264, 112582.	11.0	61
14	Linking canopy leaf area and light environments with tree size distributions to explain Amazon forest demography. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2015, 18, 636-645.	6.4	60
15	Toward accounting for ecoclimate teleconnections: intra- and inter-continental consequences of altered energy balance after vegetation change. <i>Landscape Ecology</i> , 2016, 31, 181-194.	4.2	53
16	Contrasting fire damage and fire susceptibility between seasonally flooded forest and upland forest in the Central Amazon using portable profiling LiDAR. <i>Remote Sensing of Environment</i> , 2016, 184, 153-160.	11.0	49
17	Persistent effects of fragmentation on tropical rainforest canopy structure after 20Âyr of isolation. <i>Ecological Applications</i> , 2019, 29, e01952.	3.8	45
18	The other side of tropical forest drought: do shallow water table regions of Amazonia act as large-scale hydrological refugia from drought?. <i>New Phytologist</i> , 2023, 237, 714-733.	7.3	42

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19	Rapid Recent Deforestation Incursion in a Vulnerable Indigenous Land in the Brazilian Amazon and Fire-Driven Emissions of Fine Particulate Aerosol Pollutants. <i>Forests</i> , 2020, 11, 829.	2.1	40
20	Synergistic Ecoclimate Teleconnections from Forest Loss in Different Regions Structure Global Ecological Responses. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2016, 11, e0165042.	2.5	39
21	Continental-scale consequences of tree die-offs in North America: identifying where forest loss matters most. <i>Environmental Research Letters</i> , 2018, 13, 055014.	5.2	39
22	A new era in forest restoration monitoring. <i>Restoration Ecology</i> , 2020, 28, 8-11.	2.9	37
23	Forest structure along a 600km transect of natural disturbances and seasonality gradients in central-southern Amazonia. <i>Journal of Ecology</i> , 2016, 104, 1335-1346.	4.0	30
24	Smoke pollution's impacts in Amazonia. <i>Science</i> , 2020, 369, 634-635.	12.6	28
25	Leaf traits and canopy structure together explain canopy functional diversity: an airborne remote sensing approach. <i>Ecological Applications</i> , 2021, 31, e02230.	3.8	26
26	Towards high throughput assessment of canopy dynamics: The estimation of leaf area structure in Amazonian forests with multitemporal multi-sensor airborne lidar. <i>Remote Sensing of Environment</i> , 2019, 221, 1-13.	11.0	25
27	Reframing tropical savannization: linking changes in canopy structure to energy balance alterations that impact climate. <i>Ecosphere</i> , 2020, 11, e03231.	2.2	24
28	Drought-driven wildfire impacts on structure and dynamics in a wet Central Amazonian forest. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2021, 288, 20210094.	2.6	23
29	Detecting successional changes in tropical forest structure using GatorEye drone-borne lidar. <i>Biotropica</i> , 2020, 52, 1155-1167.	1.6	22
30	Forest fragmentation impacts the seasonality of Amazonian evergreen canopies. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2022, 13, 917.	12.8	20
31	Light reduction predicts widespread patterns of dominance between asters and goldenrods. <i>Plant Ecology</i> , 2008, 199, 65-76.	1.6	14
32	Evaluating tropical forest classification and field sampling stratification from lidar to reduce effort and enable landscape monitoring. <i>Forest Ecology and Management</i> , 2020, 457, 117634.	3.2	13
33	Impacts of selective logging on Amazon forest canopy structure and biomass with a LiDAR and photogrammetric survey sequence. <i>Forest Ecology and Management</i> , 2021, 500, 119648.	3.2	13
34	Disturbance size and severity covary in small and mid-size wind disturbances in Pennsylvania northern hardwoods forests. <i>Forest Ecology and Management</i> , 2013, 302, 273-279.	3.2	12
35	Relationship between Biomass Burning Emissions and Deforestation in Amazonia over the Last Two Decades. <i>Forests</i> , 2021, 12, 1217.	2.1	12
36	Towards mapping biodiversity from above: Can fusing lidar and hyperspectral remote sensing predict taxonomic, functional, and phylogenetic tree diversity in temperate forests?. <i>Global Ecology and Biogeography</i> , 2022, 31, 1440-1460.	5.8	10

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
37	Follow Thompson's map to turn biology from a science into a Science. <i>Nature</i> , 2007, 446, 611-611.	27.8	9
38	Response to Coomes & Allen (2009) "Testing the metabolic scaling theory of tree growth". <i>Journal of Ecology</i> , 2011, 99, 741-747.	4.0	9
39	Deforestation and land use and land cover changes in protected areas of the Brazilian Cerrado: impacts on the fire-driven emissions of fine particulate aerosols pollutants. <i>Remote Sensing Letters</i> , 2021, 12, 79-92.	1.4	9
40	Prototype campaign assessment of disturbance-induced tree loss effects on surface properties for atmospheric modeling. <i>Ecosphere</i> , 2017, 8, e01698.	2.2	5
41	Legacy Effects Following Fire on Surface Energy, Water and Carbon Fluxes in Mature Amazonian Forests. <i>Journal of Geophysical Research G: Biogeosciences</i> , 2021, 126, e2020JG005833.	3.0	3
42	Protecting Amazonia Should Focus on Protecting Indigenous, Traditional Peoples and Their Territories. <i>Forests</i> , 2022, 13, 16.	2.1	2