Andrew S Macdougall

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

74 papers	7,283 citations	136950 32 h-index	79698 73 g-index
78 all docs	78 docs citations	78 times ranked	8629 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Prospects for soil carbon storage on recently retired marginal farmland. Science of the Total Environment, 2022, 806, 150738.	8.0	3
2	Nutrients and herbivores impact grassland stability across spatial scales through different pathways. Global Change Biology, 2022, 28, 2678-2688.	9.5	18
3	Global Grassland Diazotrophic Communities Are Structured by Combined Abiotic, Biotic, and Spatial Distance Factors but Resilient to Fertilization. Frontiers in Microbiology, 2022, 13, 821030.	3.5	1
4	Nitrogen increases earlyâ€stage and slows lateâ€stage decomposition across diverse grasslands. Journal of Ecology, 2022, 110, 1376-1389.	4.0	12
5	Nutrient identity modifies the destabilising effects of eutrophication in grasslands. Ecology Letters, 2022, 25, 754-765.	6.4	17
6	Impacts of nutrient addition on soil carbon and nitrogen stoichiometry and stability in globally-distributed grasslands. Biogeochemistry, 2022, 159, 353-370.	3.5	5
7	Landscape modification and nutrientâ€driven instability at a distance. Ecology Letters, 2021, 24, 398-414.	6.4	30
8	Globally, plantâ€soil feedbacks are weak predictors of plant abundance. Ecology and Evolution, 2021, 11, 1756-1768.	1.9	19
9	Comparison of the distribution and phenology of Arctic Mountain plants between the early 20th and 21st centuries. Global Change Biology, 2021, 27, 5070-5083.	9.5	9
10	Spatial turnover of multiple ecosystem functions is more associated with plant than soil microbial Î²â€diversity. Ecosphere, 2021, 12, e03644.	2.2	12
11	Soil nutrients increase longâ€term soil carbon gains threefold on retired farmland. Global Change Biology, 2021, 27, 4909-4920.	9.5	17
12	Soil properties as key predictors of global grassland production: Have we overlooked micronutrients?. Ecology Letters, 2021, 24, 2713-2725.	6.4	28
13	Global impacts of fertilization and herbivore removal on soil net nitrogen mineralization are modulated by local climate and soil properties. Global Change Biology, 2020, 26, 7173-7185.	9.5	25
14	General destabilizing effects of eutrophication on grassland productivity at multiple spatial scales. Nature Communications, 2020, 11, 5375.	12.8	75
15	Dominant native and nonâ€native graminoids differ in key leaf traits irrespective of nutrient availability. Global Ecology and Biogeography, 2020, 29, 1126-1138.	5.8	11
16	Nutrient availability controls the impact of mammalian herbivores on soil carbon and nitrogen pools in grasslands. Global Change Biology, 2020, 26, 2060-2071.	9.5	43
17	Climate and local environment structure asynchrony and the stability of primary production in grasslands. Global Ecology and Biogeography, 2020, 29, 1177-1188.	5.8	41
18	Homogenization of freshwater lakes: Recent compositional shifts in fish communities are explained by gamefish movement and not climate change. Global Change Biology, 2019, 25, 4222-4233.	9.5	16

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19	Restored native prairie supports abundant and speciesâ€rich native bee communities on conventional farms. Restoration Ecology, 2019, 27, 1291-1299.	2.9	12
20	Food web rewiring in a changing world. Nature Ecology and Evolution, 2019, 3, 345-354.	7.8	200
21	Context-dependent interactions and the regulation of species richness in freshwater fish. Nature Communications, 2018, 9, 973.	12.8	14
22	Herbivory and eutrophication mediate grassland plant nutrient responses across a global climatic gradient. Ecology, 2018, 99, 822-831.	3.2	42
23	Nonâ€interacting impacts of fertilization and habitat area on plant diversity via contrasting assembly mechanisms. Diversity and Distributions, 2018, 24, 509-520.	4.1	7
24	Local loss and spatial homogenization of plant diversity reduce ecosystem multifunctionality. Nature Ecology and Evolution, 2018, 2, 50-56.	7.8	172
25	The Neolithic Plant Invasion Hypothesis: the role of preadaptation and disturbance in grassland invasion. New Phytologist, 2018, 220, 94-103.	7.3	24
26	The efficacy of protected areas and private land for plant conservation in a fragmented landscape. Landscape Ecology, 2017, 32, 871-882.	4.2	15
27	Selective plant foraging and the topâ€down suppression of native diversity in a restored prairie. Journal of Applied Ecology, 2017, 54, 1496-1504.	4.0	9
28	A decade of insights into grassland ecosystem responses to global environmental change. Nature Ecology and Evolution, 2017, 1, 118.	7.8	82
29	Out of the shadows: multiple nutrient limitations drive relationships among biomass, light and plant diversity. Functional Ecology, 2017, 31, 1839-1846.	3.6	55
30	Climate modifies response of non-native and native species richness to nutrient enrichment. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2016, 371, 20150273.	4.0	34
31	Addition of multiple limiting resources reduces grassland diversity. Nature, 2016, 537, 93-96.	27.8	355
32	Comment on â€œWorldwide evidence of a unimodal relationship between productivity and plant species richnessâ€· Science, 2016, 351, 457-457.	12.6	16
33	Integrative modelling reveals mechanisms linking productivity and plant species richness. Nature, 2016, 529, 390-393.	27.8	564
34	Spatially Heterogeneous Perturbations Homogenize the Regulation of Insect Herbivores. American Naturalist, 2015, 186, 623-633.	2.1	15
35	Grassland productivity limited by multiple nutrients. Nature Plants, 2015, 1, 15080.	9.3	403
36	When anthropogenicâ€related disturbances overwhelm demographic persistence mechanisms. Journal of Ecology, 2015, 103, 761-768.	4.0	4

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37	Rapid Root Decomposition Decouples Root Length from Increased Soil C Following Grassland Invasion. Ecosystems, 2015, 18, 1307-1318.	3.4	6
38	Habitat Loss and Herbivore Attack in Recruiting Oaks. American Midland Naturalist, 2015, 173, 218-228.	0.4	6
39	Native and non-native ruderals experience similar plantâ€“soil feedbacks and neighbor effects in a system where they coexist. Oecologia, 2015, 179, 843-852.	2.0	21
40	Plant speciesâ€™ origin predicts dominance and response to nutrient enrichment and herbivores in global grasslands. Nature Communications, 2015, 6, 7710.	12.8	143
41	A continentâ€wide study reveals clear relationships between regional abiotic conditions and postâ€dispersal seed predation. Journal of Biogeography, 2015, 42, 662-670.	3.0	23
42	Plant diversity predicts beta but not alpha diversity of soil microbes across grasslands worldwide. Ecology Letters, 2015, 18, 85-95.	6.4	612
43	Anthropogenicâ€based regionalâ€scale factors most consistently explain plotâ€level exotic diversity in grasslands. Global Ecology and Biogeography, 2014, 23, 802-810.	5.8	32
44	Eutrophication weakens stabilizing effects of diversity in natural grasslands. Nature, 2014, 508, 521-525.	27.8	409
45	Granivory reduces biomass and lignin concentrations of plant tissue during grassland assembly. Basic and Applied Ecology, 2014, 15, 142-150.	2.7	6
46	Decreased root heterogeneity and increased root length following grassland invasion. Functional Ecology, 2014, 28, 1266-1273.	3.6	14
47	Trophic island biogeography drives spatial divergence of community establishment. Ecology, 2014, 95, 2870-2878.	3.2	33
48	Different Root and Shoot Responses to Mowing and Fertility in Native and Invaded Grassland. Rangeland Ecology and Management, 2014, 67, 39-45.	2.3	20
49	Herbivores and nutrients control grassland plant diversity via light limitation. Nature, 2014, 508, 517-520.	27.8	669
50	Land management trumps the effects of climate change and elevated <scp>CO</scp>₂ on grassland functioning. Journal of Ecology, 2014, 102, 896-904.	4.0	40
51	Spatial Variability in Plant Predation Determines the Strength of Stochastic Community Assembly. American Naturalist, 2013, 182, 169-179.	2.1	51
52	Consequences of plantâ€“soil feedbacks in invasion. Journal of Ecology, 2013, 101, 298-308.	4.0	174
53	Nutrients and defoliation increase soil carbon inputs in grassland. Ecology, 2013, 94, 106-116.	3.2	74
54	Regional Contingencies in the Relationship between Aboveground Biomass and Litter in the Worldâ€™s Grasslands. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e54988.	2.5	27

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55	Inversion of plant dominanceâ€"diversity relationships along a latitudinal stress gradient. Ecology, 2012, 93, 1431-1438.	3.2	23
56	Fineâ€scale spatial heterogeneity and incoming seed diversity additively determine plant establishment. Journal of Ecology, 2012, 100, 939-949.	4.0	22
57	Field-based effects of allelopathy in invaded tallgrass prairie. Botany, 2011, 89, 227-234.	1.0	10
58	The invasive grass Agropyron cristatum doubles belowground productivity but not soil carbon. Ecology, 2011, 92, 657-664.	3.2	29
59	Abundance of introduced species at home predicts abundance away in herbaceous communities. Ecology Letters, 2011, 14, 274-281.	6.4	88
60	Productivity Is a Poor Predictor of Plant Species Richness. Science, 2011, 333, 1750-1753.	12.6	463
61	Weak conspecific feedbacks and exotic dominance in a species-rich savannah. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2011, 278, 2939-2945.	2.6	29
62	Early emergence and resource availability can competitively favour natives over a functionally similar invader. Oecologia, 2010, 163, 775-784.	2.0	43
63	Consumerâ€based limitations drive oak recruitment failure. Ecology, 2010, 91, 2092-2099.	3.2	33
64	Dispersal Limitation and Environmental Structure Interact to Restrict the Occupation of Optimal Habitat. American Naturalist, 2010, 175, 675-686.	2.1	59
65	Plant invasions and the niche. Journal of Ecology, 2009, 97, 609-615.	4.0	379
66	Climatic variability alters the outcome of longâ€term community assembly. Journal of Ecology, 2008, 96, 346-354.	4.0	70
67	HERBIVORY LIMITS RECRUITMENT IN AN OLD-FIELD SEED ADDITION EXPERIMENT. Ecology, 2007, 88, 1105-1111.	3.2	41
68	Does the Type of Disturbance Matter When Restoring Disturbance-Dependent Grasslands?. Restoration Ecology, 2007, 15, 263-272.	2.9	70
69	DISPERSAL, COMPETITION, AND SHIFTING PATTERNS OF DIVERSITY IN A DEGRADED OAK SAVANNA. Ecology, 2006, 87, 1831-1843.	3.2	34
70	RESPONSES OF DIVERSITY AND INVASIBILITY TO BURNING IN A NORTHERN OAK SAVANNA. Ecology, 2005, 86, 3354-3363.	3.2	35
71	ARE INVASIVE SPECIES THE DRIVERS OR PASSENGERS OF CHANGE IN DEGRADED ECOSYSTEMS?. Ecology, 2005, 86, 42-55.	3.2	923
72	Defining Conservation Strategies with Historical Perspectives: a Case Study from a Degraded Oak Grassland Ecosystem. Conservation Biology, 2004, 18, 455-465.	4.7	91

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73	Relative importance of suppression-based and tolerance-based competition in an invaded oak savanna. Journal of Ecology, 2004, 92, 422-434.	4.0	68
74	Restored marginal farmland benefits arthropod diversity at multiple scales. Restoration Ecology, 0, , e13485.	2.9	4