

Lars A Brudvig

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

74
papers

6,587
citations

126901

33
h-index

85537

71
g-index

75
all docs

75
docs citations

75
times ranked

8881
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Factors influencing seed mix design for prairie restoration. <i>Restoration Ecology</i> , 2022, 30, e13581.	2.9	13
2	Do southern seed or soil microbes mitigate the effects of warming on establishing prairie plant communities?. <i>Ecological Applications</i> , 2022, 32, e02487.	3.8	1
3	Knowledge sharing for shared success in the decade on ecosystem restoration. <i>Ecological Solutions and Evidence</i> , 2022, 3, e12117.	2.0	18
4	Terrestrial ecosystem restoration increases biodiversity and reduces its variability, but not to reference levels: A global meta-analysis. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2022, 25, 1725-1737.	6.4	25
5	Species pool size alters species-area relationships during experimental community assembly. <i>Ecology</i> , 2021, 102, e03231.	3.2	26
6	Superabundant <i>C₄</i> grasses are a mixed blessing in restored prairies. <i>Restoration Ecology</i> , 2021, 29, e13281.	2.9	23
7	Large ecosystem-scale effects of restoration fail to mitigate impacts of land-use legacies in longleaf pine savannas. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2021, 118, .	7.1	15
8	The present and future of grassland restoration. <i>Restoration Ecology</i> , 2021, 29, e13378.	2.9	71
9	Temporal rarity is a better predictor of local extinction risk than spatial rarity. <i>Ecology</i> , 2021, 102, e03504.	3.2	14
10	Habitat fragmentation alters the distance of abiotic seed dispersal through edge effects and direction of dispersal. <i>Ecology</i> , 2021, 103, e03586.	3.2	4
11	Canopy thinning, not agricultural history, determines early responses of wild bees to longleaf pine savanna restoration. <i>Restoration Ecology</i> , 2020, 28, 138-146.	2.9	18
12	General destabilizing effects of eutrophication on grassland productivity at multiple spatial scales. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2020, 11, 5375.	12.8	75
13	Agricultural land-use history and restoration impact soil microbial biodiversity. <i>Journal of Applied Ecology</i> , 2020, 57, 852-863.	4.0	56
14	Trait-environment interactions affect plant establishment success during restoration. <i>Ecology</i> , 2020, 101, e02971.	3.2	42
15	Lasting signature of planting year weather on restored grasslands. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2020, 10, 5953.	3.3	29
16	Effects of experimental prescribed fire and tree thinning on oak savanna understory plant communities and ecosystem structure. <i>Forest Ecology and Management</i> , 2020, 464, 118047.	3.2	25
17	Grassland restoration characteristics influence phylogenetic and taxonomic structure of plant communities and suggest assembly mechanisms. <i>Journal of Ecology</i> , 2019, 107, 2105-2120.	4.0	27
18	Insects remove more seeds than mammals in first-year prairie restorations. <i>Restoration Ecology</i> , 2019, 27, 1300-1306.	2.9	22

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19	Ongoing accumulation of plant diversity through habitat connectivity in an 18-year experiment. <i>Science</i> , 2019, 365, 1478-1480.	12.6	92
20	Landscape context explains ecosystem multifunctionality in restored grasslands better than plant diversity. <i>Ecology</i> , 2019, 100, e02634.	3.2	57
21	Agricultural land-use history does not reduce woodland understory herb establishment. <i>Oecologia</i> , 2019, 189, 1049-1060.	2.0	10
22	Landscape heterogeneity is key to forecasting outcomes of plant reintroduction. <i>Ecological Applications</i> , 2019, 29, e01850.	3.8	11
23	Interannual variation in precipitation and other planting conditions impacts seedling establishment in sown plant communities. <i>Restoration Ecology</i> , 2019, 27, 128-137.	2.9	40
24	The Limits to Adaptation in Restored Ecosystems and How Management Can Help Overcome Them. <i>Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden</i> , 2019, 104, 441-454.	1.3	11
25	Pollen Limitation and Self-Compatibility in Three Pine Savanna Herbs. <i>Southeastern Naturalist</i> , 2019, 18, 405.	0.4	0
26	Bee community responses to a gradient of oak savanna restoration practices. <i>Restoration Ecology</i> , 2018, 26, 882-890.	2.9	19
27	Local loss and spatial homogenization of plant diversity reduce ecosystem multifunctionality. <i>Nature Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2018, 2, 50-56.	7.8	172
28	Restoration increases bee abundance and richness but not pollination in remnant and post-agricultural woodlands. <i>Ecosphere</i> , 2018, 9, e02435.	2.2	23
29	Ecosystem multifunctionality increases with beta diversity in restored prairies. <i>Oecologia</i> , 2018, 188, 837-848.	2.0	40
30	Plant functional traits and environmental conditions shape community assembly and ecosystem functioning during restoration. <i>Journal of Applied Ecology</i> , 2017, 54, 1070-1079.	4.0	119
31	Dispersal and establishment limitation slows plant community recovery in post-agricultural longleaf pine savannas. <i>Journal of Applied Ecology</i> , 2017, 54, 1100-1109.	4.0	46
32	Interpreting variation to advance predictive restoration science. <i>Journal of Applied Ecology</i> , 2017, 54, 1018-1027.	4.0	143
33	Toward prediction in the restoration of biodiversity. <i>Journal of Applied Ecology</i> , 2017, 54, 1013-1017.	4.0	57
34	Connectivity from a different perspective: comparing seed dispersal kernels in connected vs. unfragmented landscapes. <i>Ecology</i> , 2016, 97, 1274-1282.	3.2	41
35	Agricultural land-use history causes persistent loss of plant phylogenetic diversity. <i>Ecology</i> , 2016, 97, 2240-2247.	3.2	31
36	Disentangling fragmentation effects on herbivory in understory plants of longleaf pine savanna. <i>Ecology</i> , 2016, 97, 2248-2258.	3.2	17

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37	Interpreting the effects of landscape connectivity on community diversity. <i>Journal of Vegetation Science</i> , 2016, 27, 4-5.	2.2	5
38	Dispersal and establishment filters influence the assembly of restored prairie plant communities. <i>Restoration Ecology</i> , 2015, 23, 892-899.	2.9	71
39	Historical agriculture alters the effects of fire on understory plant beta diversity. <i>Oecologia</i> , 2015, 177, 507-518.	2.0	13
40	Historical agriculture and contemporary fire frequency alter soil properties in longleaf pine woodlands. <i>Forest Ecology and Management</i> , 2015, 349, 45-54.	3.2	17
41	The influence of habitat fragmentation on multiple plant-animal interactions and plant reproduction. <i>Ecology</i> , 2015, 96, 2669-2678.	3.2	53
42	Habitat fragmentation and its lasting impact on Earth's ecosystems. <i>Science Advances</i> , 2015, 1, e1500052.	10.3	2,541
43	Plant species' origin predicts dominance and response to nutrient enrichment and herbivores in global grasslands. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2015, 6, 7710.	12.8	143
44	A continent-wide study reveals clear relationships between regional abiotic conditions and post-dispersal seed predation. <i>Journal of Biogeography</i> , 2015, 42, 662-670.	3.0	23
45	Altered beta diversity in post-agricultural woodlands: two hypotheses and the role of scale. <i>Ecography</i> , 2015, 38, 614-621.	4.5	14
46	Land-Use History and Contemporary Management Inform an Ecological Reference Model for Longleaf Pine Woodland Understory Plant Communities. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e86604.	2.5	34
47	How fragmentation and corridors affect wind dynamics and seed dispersal in open habitats. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2014, 111, 3484-3489.	7.1	127
48	Fire frequency, agricultural history and the multivariate control of pine savanna understory plant diversity. <i>Journal of Vegetation Science</i> , 2014, 25, 1438-1449.	2.2	47
49	Beta diversity among prairie restorations increases with species pool size, but not through enhanced species sorting. <i>Journal of Ecology</i> , 2014, 102, 1017-1024.	4.0	30
50	Potential Negative Ecological Effects of Corridors. <i>Conservation Biology</i> , 2014, 28, 1178-1187.	4.7	76
51	Herbivores and nutrients control grassland plant diversity via light limitation. <i>Nature</i> , 2014, 508, 517-520.	27.8	669
52	A prairie plant community data set for addressing questions in community assembly and restoration. <i>Ecology</i> , 2014, 95, 2363-2363.	3.2	9
53	Strong legacy of agricultural land use on soils and understory plant communities in longleaf pine woodlands. <i>Forest Ecology and Management</i> , 2013, 310, 944-955.	3.2	93
54	Understory plant communities and the functional distinction between savanna trees, forest trees, and pines. <i>Ecology</i> , 2013, 94, 424-434.	3.2	48

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55	EDITOR'S CHOICE: Confronting contingency in restoration: management and site history determine outcomes of assembling prairies, but site characteristics and landscape context have little effect. <i>Journal of Applied Ecology</i> , 2013, 50, 1234-1243.	4.0	104
56	Corridors promote fire via connectivity and edge effects. <i>Ecological Applications</i> , 2012, 22, 937-946.	3.8	17
57	The restoration of biodiversity: Where has research been and where does it need to go?. <i>American Journal of Botany</i> , 2011, 98, 549-558.	1.7	231
58	Influences of woody encroachment and restoration thinning on overstory savanna oak tree growth rates. <i>Forest Ecology and Management</i> , 2011, 262, 1409-1416.	3.2	19
59	Can dispersal mode predict corridor effects on plant parasites?. <i>Ecology</i> , 2011, 92, 1559-1564.	3.2	47
60	Dispersal, not Understory Light Competition, Limits Restoration of Iowa Woodland Understory Herbs. <i>Restoration Ecology</i> , 2011, 19, 24-31.	2.9	27
61	Land-use history, historical connectivity, and land management interact to determine longleaf pine woodland understory richness and composition. <i>Ecography</i> , 2011, 34, 257-266.	4.5	79
62	Edge-mediated patterns of seed removal in experimentally connected and fragmented landscapes. <i>Landscape Ecology</i> , 2011, 26, 1373-1381.	4.2	18
63	Woody Encroachment Removal from Midwestern Oak Savannas Alters Understory Diversity across Space and Time. <i>Restoration Ecology</i> , 2010, 18, 74-84.	2.9	22
64	The confluence of landscape context and site-level management in determining Midwestern savanna and woodland breeding bird communities. <i>Forest Ecology and Management</i> , 2010, 260, 42-51.	3.2	21
65	Landscape connectivity promotes plant biodiversity spillover into non-target habitats. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2009, 106, 9328-9332.	7.1	149
66	The removal of woody encroachment restores biophysical gradients in Midwestern oak savannas. <i>Journal of Applied Ecology</i> , 2009, 46, 231-240.	4.0	35
67	Dynamics and determinants of <i>Quercus alba</i> seedling success following savanna encroachment and restoration. <i>Forest Ecology and Management</i> , 2009, 257, 876-884.	3.2	14
68	Trait-Based Filtering of the Regional Species Pool to Guide Understory Plant Reintroductions in Midwestern Oak Savannas, U.S.A.. <i>Restoration Ecology</i> , 2008, 16, 290-304.	2.9	50
69	Patterns of oak regeneration in a Midwestern savanna restoration experiment. <i>Forest Ecology and Management</i> , 2008, 255, 3019-3025.	3.2	25
70	The movement ecology and dynamics of plant communities in fragmented landscapes. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2008, 105, 19078-19083.	7.1	150
71	Stand structure, composition, and regeneration dynamics following removal of encroaching woody vegetation from Midwestern oak savannas. <i>Forest Ecology and Management</i> , 2007, 244, 112-121.	3.2	38
72	Evaluation of Central North American Prairie Management Based on Species Diversity, Life Form, and Individual Species Metrics. <i>Conservation Biology</i> , 2007, 21, 864-874.	4.7	57

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73	Soil resources mediate the strength of species but not trait convergence across grassland restorations. <i>Journal of Applied Ecology</i> , 0, , .	4.0	4
74	Prediction and uncertainty in restoration science. <i>Restoration Ecology</i> , 0, , e13380.	2.9	33