

# Susan P Harrison

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

37  
papers

4,060  
citations

257450

24  
h-index

330143

37  
g-index

39  
all docs

39  
docs citations

39  
times ranked

6570  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Extreme pre-fire drought decreases shrub regeneration on fertile soils. <i>Ecological Applications</i> , 2022, 32, e02464.	3.8	7
2	LOTVS: A global collection of permanent vegetation plots. <i>Journal of Vegetation Science</i> , 2022, 33, .	2.2	4
3	Plant community data collected by Robert H. Whittaker in the Siskiyou Mountains, Oregon and California, USA. <i>Ecology</i> , 2022, 103, .	3.2	5
4	Vulnerability of grassland seed banks to resource-enhancing global changes. <i>Ecology</i> , 2021, 102, e03512.	3.2	15
5	Co-occurrence patterns at four spatial scales implicate reproductive processes in shaping community assembly in clovers. <i>Journal of Ecology</i> , 2021, 109, 4056-4070.	4.0	3
6	Resource-enhancing global changes drive a whole-ecosystem shift to faster cycling but decrease diversity. <i>Ecology</i> , 2020, 101, e03178.	3.2	16
7	Synchrony matters more than species richness in plant community stability at a global scale. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2020, 117, 24345-24351.	7.1	113
8	Vulnerability and resistance in the spatial heterogeneity of soil microbial communities under resource additions. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2020, 117, 7263-7270.	7.1	22
9	Directional trends in species composition over time can lead to a widespread overemphasis of year-to-year asynchrony. <i>Journal of Vegetation Science</i> , 2020, 31, 792-802.	2.2	15
10	Invasive species interact with climatic variability to reduce success of natives. <i>Ecology</i> , 2020, 101, e03022.	3.2	23
11	Plant community diversity will decline more than increase under climatic warming. <i>Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2020, 375, 20190106.	4.0	61
12	Climate and plant community diversity in space and time. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2020, 117, 4464-4470.	7.1	113
13	Functional diversity is a passenger but not driver of drought-related plant diversity losses in annual grasslands. <i>Journal of Ecology</i> , 2019, 107, 2033-2039.	4.0	12
14	Climate drives loss of phylogenetic diversity in a grassland community. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2019, 116, 19989-19994.	7.1	29
15	Seedling traits predict drought-induced mortality linked to diversity loss. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2019, 116, 5576-5581.	7.1	84
16	Seed banks of native forbs, but not exotic grasses, increase during extreme drought. <i>Ecology</i> , 2018, 99, 896-903.	3.2	39
17	Climate-driven diversity change in annual grasslands: Drought plus deluge does not equal normal. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2018, 24, 1782-1792.	9.5	37
18	Towards an eco-evolutionary understanding of endemism hotspots and refugia. <i>Annals of Botany</i> , 2018, 122, 927-934.	2.9	33

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Ecological effects of extreme drought on Californian herbaceous plant communities. <i>Ecological Monographs</i> , 2016, 86, 295-311.	5.4	59
20	PLANT DIVERSITY AND ENDEMISM IN THE CALIFORNIA FLORISTIC PROVINCE. <i>Madroño</i> , 2016, 63, 3-206.	0.4	53
21	Erosion of beta diversity under interacting global change impacts in a semi-arid grassland. <i>Journal of Ecology</i> , 2015, 103, 397-407.	4.0	21
22	Plant communities on infertile soils are less sensitive to climate change. <i>Annals of Botany</i> , 2015, 116, 1017-1022.	2.9	44
23	Climate-driven diversity loss in a grassland community. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2015, 112, 8672-8677.	7.1	118
24	Resource colimitation governs plant community responses to altered precipitation. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2015, 112, 13009-13014.	7.1	104
25	Above- and belowground biotic interactions facilitate relocation of plants into cooler environments. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2014, 17, 700-709.	6.4	22
26	What Are Species Pools and When Are They Important?. <i>Annual Review of Ecology, Evolution, and Systematics</i> , 2014, 45, 45-67.	8.3	252
27	Exotic plant invasions under enhanced rainfall are constrained by soil nutrients and competition. <i>Ecology</i> , 2014, 95, 682-692.	3.2	64
28	Historical and Ecological Controls on Phylogenetic Diversity in Californian Plant Communities. <i>American Naturalist</i> , 2012, 180, 257-269.	2.1	53
29	Endemic plant communities on special soils: early victims or hardy survivors of climate change?. <i>Journal of Ecology</i> , 2012, 100, 1122-1130.	4.0	85
30	Disentangling the Drivers of $\beta^2$ Diversity Along Latitudinal and Elevational Gradients. <i>Science</i> , 2011, 333, 1755-1758.	12.6	617
31	Niche conservatism as an emerging principle in ecology and conservation biology. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2010, 13, 1310-1324.	6.4	1,387
32	Ecological contingency in the effects of climatic warming on forest herb communities. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2010, 107, 19362-19367.	7.1	87
33	Climate change effects on an endemic-rich edaphic flora: resurveying Robert H. Whittaker's Siskiyou sites (Oregon, USA). <i>Ecology</i> , 2010, 91, 3609-3619.	3.2	113
34	Temporal variability and nestedness in California grassland species composition. <i>Ecology</i> , 2009, 90, 1492-1497.	3.2	49
35	Biogeographic Affinity Helps Explain Productivity-Richness Relationships at Regional and Local Scales. <i>American Naturalist</i> , 2007, 170, S5-S15.	2.1	87
36	INVASION IN A DIVERSITY HOTSPOT: EXOTIC COVER AND NATIVE RICHNESS IN THE CALIFORNIAN SERPENTINE FLORA. <i>Ecology</i> , 2006, 87, 695-703.	3.2	57

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37	REGIONAL AND LOCAL SPECIES RICHNESS IN AN INSULAR ENVIRONMENT: SERPENTINE PLANTS IN CALIFORNIA. Ecological Monographs, 2006, 76, 41-56.	5.4	157