Angela T Moles

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

114 papers	18,078 citations	50276 46 h-index	22832 112 g-index
120 all docs	120 docs citations	120 times ranked	17638 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Plant Ecological Strategies: Some Leading Dimensions of Variation Between Species. Annual Review of Ecology, Evolution, and Systematics, 2002, 33, 125-159.	6.7	2,309
2	The global spectrum of plant form and function. Nature, 2016, 529, 167-171.	27.8	2,022
3	TRY â€“ a global database of plant traits. Global Change Biology, 2011, 17, 2905-2935.	9.5	2,002
4	Three keys to the radiation of angiosperms into freezing environments. Nature, 2014, 506, 89-92.	27.8	1,284
5	TRY plant trait database â€“ enhanced coverage and open access. Global Change Biology, 2020, 26, 119-188.	9.5	1,038
6	Seedling survival and seed size: a synthesis of the literature. Journal of Ecology, 2004, 92, 372-383.	4.0	724
7	Global patterns in plant height. Journal of Ecology, 2009, 97, 923-932.	4.0	611
8	A Brief History of Seed Size. Science, 2005, 307, 576-580.	12.6	513
9	Seed size and plant strategy across the whole life cycle. Oikos, 2006, 113, 91-105.	2.7	501
10	Seed dispersal distance is more strongly correlated with plant height than with seed mass. Journal of Ecology, 2011, 99, 1299-1307.	4.0	484
11	Global patterns in seed size. Global Ecology and Biogeography, 2007, 16, 109-116.	5.8	334
12	Which is a better predictor of plant traits: temperature or precipitation?. Journal of Vegetation Science, 2014, 25, 1167-1180.	2.2	323
13	Assessing the evidence for latitudinal gradients in plant defence and herbivory. Functional Ecology, 2011, 25, 380-388.	3.6	320
14	Factors that shape seed mass evolution. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2005, 102, 10540-10544.	7.1	280
15	Small-seeded species produce more seeds per square metre of canopy per year, but not per individual per lifetime. Journal of Ecology, 2004, 92, 384-396.	4.0	269
16	What do seedlings die from and what are the implications for evolution of seed size?. Oikos, 2004, 106, 193-199.	2.7	254
17	The biogeography and filtering of woody plant functional diversity in North and South America. Global Ecology and Biogeography, 2012, 21, 798-808.	5.8	235
18	Latitude, seed predation and seed mass. Journal of Biogeography, 2003, 30, 105-128.	3.0	213

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19	Correlated evolution of genome size and seed mass. New Phytologist, 2007, 173, 422-437.	7.3	189
20	Invasions: the trail behind, the path ahead, and a test of a disturbing idea. Journal of Ecology, 2012, 100, 116-127.	4.0	180
21	Taller plants have lower rates of molecular evolution. Nature Communications, 2013, 4, 1879.	12.8	179
22	DO SMALL-SEEDED SPECIES HAVE HIGHER SURVIVAL THROUGH SEED PREDATION THAN LARGE-SEEDED SPECIES?. Ecology, 2003, 84, 3148-3161.	3.2	175
23	Putting plant resistance traits on the map: a test of the idea that plants are better defended at lower latitudes. New Phytologist, 2011, 191, 777-788.	7.3	155
24	Is rapid evolution common in introduced plant species?. Journal of Ecology, 2011, 99, 214-224.	4.0	150
25	Correlations between physical and chemical defences in plants: tradeoffs, syndromes, or just many different ways to skin a herbivorous cat?. New Phytologist, 2013, 198, 252-263.	7.3	124
26	Being John Harper: Using evolutionary ideas to improve understanding of global patterns in plant traits. Journal of Ecology, 2018, 106, 1-18.	4.0	122
27	Seed size and shape and persistence in the soil in the New Zealand flora. Oikos, 2000, 89, 541-545.	2.7	120
28	Do small leaves expand faster than large leaves, and do shorter expansion times reduce herbivore damage?. Oikos, 2000, 90, 517-524.	2.7	117
29	Is the notion that species interactions are stronger and more specialized in the tropics a zombie idea?. Biotropica, 2016, 48, 141-145.	1.6	114
30	A new framework for predicting invasive plant species. Journal of Ecology, 2008, 96, 13-17.	4.0	113
31	Alternative stable states in Australiaâ€™s Wet Tropics: a theoretical framework for the field data and a field-case for the theory. Landscape Ecology, 2009, 24, 1-13.	4.2	109
32	Functional distinctiveness of major plant lineages. Journal of Ecology, 2014, 102, 345-356.	4.0	108
33	The sex with the reduced sex chromosome dies earlier: a comparison across the tree of life. Biology Letters, 2020, 16, 20190867.	2.3	108
34	Fossil leaf economics quantified: calibration, Eocene case study, and implications. Paleobiology, 2007, 33, 574-589.	2.0	107
35	Chasing the unknown: predicting seed dispersal mechanisms from plant traits. Journal of Ecology, 2010, 98, 1310-1318.	4.0	87
36	Reproductive output of invasive versus native plants. Global Ecology and Biogeography, 2008, 17, 633-640.	5.8	85

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37	The seedling as part of a plant's life history strategy. , 2008, , 217-238.		82
38	Seed addition experiments are more likely to increase recruitment in larger-seeded species. Oikos, 2002, 99, 241-248.	2.7	79
39	AusTraits, a curated plant trait database for the Australian flora. Scientific Data, 2021, 8, 254.	5.3	73
40	A mammoth mouthful? A test of the idea that larger animals ingest larger seeds. Global Ecology and Biogeography, 2015, 24, 1269-1280.	5.8	68
41	Tropical plants do not have narrower temperature tolerances, but are more at risk from warming because they are close to their upper thermal limits. Global Ecology and Biogeography, 2020, 29, 1387-1398.	5.8	68
42	High genetic diversity is not essential for successful introduction. Ecology and Evolution, 2013, 3, 4501-4517.	1.9	66
43	Potential contributions of the seed rain and seed bank to regeneration of native forest under plantation pine in New Zealand. New Zealand Journal of Botany, 1999, 37, 83-93.	1.1	65
44	Plants show more flesh in the tropics: variation in fruit type along latitudinal and climatic gradients. Ecography, 2017, 40, 531-538.	4.5	65
45	Global urban environmental change drives adaptation in white clover. Science, 2022, 375, 1275-1281.	12.6	62
46	Seed size and survival in the soil in arid Australia. Austral Ecology, 2003, 28, 575-585.	1.5	58
47	Untangling direct species associations from indirect mediator species effects with graphical models. Methods in Ecology and Evolution, 2019, 10, 1571-1583.	5.2	57
48	A General Model for the Scaling of Offspring Size and Adult Size. American Naturalist, 2008, 172, 299-317.	2.1	54
49	Characteristic and derived diversity: implementing the species pool concept to quantify conservation condition of habitats. Diversity and Distributions, 2015, 21, 711-721.	4.1	52
50	Citizen science in schools: Engaging students in research on urban habitat for pollinators. Austral Ecology, 2018, 43, 635-642.	1.5	45
51	Can dispersal investment explain why tall plant species achieve longer dispersal distances than short plant species?. New Phytologist, 2018, 217, 407-415.	7.3	44
52	Seeds tend to disperse further in the tropics. Ecology Letters, 2019, 22, 954-961.	6.4	38
53	Macroecological patterns in flower colour are shaped by both biotic and abiotic factors. New Phytologist, 2020, 228, 1972-1985.	7.3	38
54	Multi-scale phylogenetic structure in coastal dune plant communities across the globe. Journal of Plant Ecology, 2014, 7, 101-114.	2.3	37

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55	Abiotic and biotic predictors of macroecological patterns in bird and butterfly coloration. Ecological Monographs, 2018, 88, 204-224.	5.4	36
56	Birds, butterflies and flowers in the tropics are not more colourful than those at higher latitudes. Global Ecology and Biogeography, 2015, 24, 1424-1432.	5.8	35
57	The global trend in plant twining direction. Global Ecology and Biogeography, 2007, 16, 795-800.	5.8	34
58	Is there a latitudinal gradient in seed production?. Ecography, 2009, 32, 78-82.	4.5	31
59	Predicting network topology of mistletoeâ€"host interactions: do mistletoes really mimic their hosts?. Oikos, 2012, 121, 761-771.	2.7	30
60	Plants do not suffer greater losses to seed predation towards the tropics. Global Ecology and Biogeography, 2017, 26, 1283-1291.	5.8	30
61	Not so simple after all: searching for ecological advantages of compound leaves. Oikos, 2011, 120, 813-821.	2.7	29
62	Arbuscular Mycorrhizal Fungi Contribute to Phosphorous Uptake and Allocation Strategies of Solidago canadensis in a Phosphorous-Deficient Environment. Frontiers in Plant Science, 2022, 13, 831654.	3.6	29
63	Are Introduced Species Better Dispersers Than Native Species? A Global Comparative Study of Seed Dispersal Distance. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e68541.	2.5	27
64	Roses are red, violets are blue - so how much replication should you do? An assessment of variation in the colour of flowers and birds. Biological Journal of the Linnean Society, 2015, 114, 69-81.	1.6	26
65	Seed mass and seedling establishment after fire in Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park, Sydney, Australia. Austral Ecology, 2004, 29, 383-390.	1.5	25
66	No evidence for rapid evolution of seed dispersal ability in range edge populations of the invasive species <i><scp>S</scp>enecio madagascariensis</i>. Austral Ecology, 2013, 38, 915-920.	1.5	25
67	Terrestrial ecosystem restoration increases biodiversity and reduces its variability, but not to reference levels: A global metaâ€analysis. Ecology Letters, 2022, 25, 1725-1737.	6.4	25
68	Does a latitudinal gradient in seedling survival favour larger seeds in the tropics?. Ecology Letters, 2004, 7, 911-914.	6.4	24
69	Factors shaping largeâ€scale gradients in seed physical defence: Seeds are not better defended towards the tropics. Global Ecology and Biogeography, 2018, 27, 417-428.	5.8	24
70	Global Patterns in Post-Dispersal Seed Removal by Invertebrates and Vertebrates. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e91256.	2.5	24
71	Traits and ecological strategies of Australian tropical and temperate climbing plants. Journal of Biogeography, 2011, 38, 828-839.	3.0	23
72	Postâ€dispersal seed predation on eleven largeâ€seeded species from the New Zealand flora: A preliminary study in secondary forest. New Zealand Journal of Botany, 1999, 37, 679-685.	1.1	22

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73	Dogmatic is problematic: Interpreting evidence for latitudinal gradients in herbivory and defense. Ideas in Ecology and Evolution, 2013, 6, .	0.1	22
74	Three Frontiers for the Future of Biodiversity Research Using Citizen Science Data. BioScience, 0, , .	4.9	22
75	Timeâ€traveling seeds reveal that plant regeneration and growth traits are responding to climate change. Ecology, 2021, 102, e03272.	3.2	22
76	The midâ€domain effect: it's not just about space. Journal of Biogeography, 2013, 40, 2017-2019.	3.0	21
77	A Broad Approach to Abrupt Boundaries: Looking Beyond the Boundary at Soil Attributes within and Across Tropical Vegetation Types. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e60789.	2.5	21
78	Global analysis of floral longevity reveals latitudinal gradients and biotic and abiotic correlates. New Phytologist, 2022, 235, 2054-2065.	7.3	21
79	Characterizing plant attributes with particular emphasis on seeds in Tamaulipan thornscrub in semi-arid Mexico. Journal of Arid Environments, 2001, 48, 309-321.	2.4	19
80	Response to Comment on "A Brief History of Seed Size". Science, 2005, 310, 783.2-783.	12.6	19
81	Re-contemplate an entangled bank:<i>The Power of Movement in Plants</i>revisited. Botanical Journal of the Linnean Society, 2009, 160, 111-118.	1.6	19
82	Asexual plants change just as often and just as fast as do sexual plants when introduced to a new range. Oikos, 2015, 124, 196-205.	2.7	18
83	Rapid reshaping: the evolution of morphological changes in an introduced beach daisy. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2019, 286, 20181713.	2.6	18
84	Global patterns in seed size. Global Ecology and Biogeography, 2006, .	5.8	16
85	Alpine plants are on the move: Quantifying distribution shifts of Australian alpine plants through time. Diversity and Distributions, 2022, 28, 943-955.	4.1	15
86	In the beginning: phenotypic change in three invasive species through their first two centuries since introduction. Biological Invasions, 2015, 17, 1215-1225.	2.4	14
87	Prickly pairs: the proportion of spinescent species does not differ between islands and mainlands. Journal of Plant Ecology, 2019, 12, 941-948.	2.3	13
88	A hairy situation: Plant species in warm, sunny places are more likely to have pubescent leaves. Journal of Biogeography, 2020, 47, 1934-1944.	3.0	13
89	Plants are more likely to be spiny at midâ€elevations in the Qinghaiâ€Tibetan Plateau, southâ€western China. Journal of Biogeography, 2020, 47, 250-260.	3.0	12
90	A Comparison of the Recruitment Success of Introduced and Native Species Under Natural Conditions. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e72509.	2.5	11

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91	Differences in lifeâ€cycle stage components between native and introduced ranges of five woody Fabaceae species. Austral Ecology, 2017, 42, 404-413.	1.5	10
92	Is the proportion of clonal species higher at higher latitudes in Australia?. Austral Ecology, 2018, 43, 69-75.	1.5	9
93	Induced defense and its cost in two bryophyte species. American Journal of Botany, 2021, 108, 777-787.	1.7	9
94	Rapid evolution of leaf physiology in an introduced beach daisy. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2019, 286, 20191103.	2.6	8
95	The contribution of pathogenic soil microbes to ring formation in an iconic Australian arid grass,. Australian Journal of Botany, 2021, 69, 113-120.	0.6	8
96	Evolution of defense and herbivory in introduced plantsâ€"Testing enemy release using a known source population, herbivore trials, and time since introduction. Ecology and Evolution, 2020, 10, 5451-5463.	1.9	7
97	Few changes in native Australian alpine plant morphology, despite substantial local climate change. Ecology and Evolution, 2021, 11, 4854-4865.	1.9	7
98	A response to Poisot et al.: Publishing your dataset is not always virtuous. Ideas in Ecology and Evolution, 2013, 6, .	0.1	6
99	The ZAX Herbivory Trainerâ€"Free software for training researchers to visually estimate leaf damage. Methods in Ecology and Evolution, 2022, 13, 596-602.	5.2	6
100	Evolutionary coordination between offspring size at independence and adult size. Journal of Ecology, 2009, 97, 23-26.	4.0	5
101	Dominant network interactions are not correlated with resource availability: a case study using mistletoe host interactions. Oikos, 2013, 122, 889-895.	2.7	5
102	Generalised Extreme Value Distributions Provide a Natural Hypothesis for the Shape of Seed Mass Distributions. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0121724.	2.5	4
103	Inverted invasions: Native plants can frequently colonise urban and highly disturbed habitats. Austral Ecology, 2019, 44, 702-712.	1.5	4
104	From dangerous branches to urban banyan: Facilitating aerial root growth of Ficus rubiginosa. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0226845.	2.5	4
105	Zanne et al. reply. Nature, 2015, 521, E6-E7.	27.8	3
106	The Christmas tree project: comparing the effects of five treatments on the health of cut Christmas trees (Pinus radiata, Pinaceae). Australian Journal of Botany, 2016, 64, 15.	0.6	3
107	Is there a latitudinal gradient in the proportion of species with spinescence?. Journal of Plant Ecology, 0, , rtw031.	2.3	3
108	Exposure time is an important variable in quantifying postâ€dispersal seed removal. Ecology Letters, 2021, 24, 1522-1525.	6.4	3

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109	Plant size and neighbourhood characteristics influence survival and growth in a restored exâ€agricultural ecosystem. Ecological Solutions and Evidence, 2022, 3, .	2.0	3
110	Incorporating marine macrophytes in plantâ€“soil feedbacks: Emerging evidence and opportunities to advance the field. Journal of Ecology, 2021, 109, 614-625.	4.0	2
111	Southern hemisphere plants show more delays than advances in flowering phenology. Journal of Ecology, 2023, 111, 380-390.	4.0	2
112	Phenotypic differentiation among native, expansive and introduced populations influences invasion success. Journal of Biogeography, 2021, 48, 2907.	3.0	1
113	Leaf expansion times: a response to Sun (2003). Oikos, 2003, 100, 202-202.	2.7	0
114	Detecting steps in spatial genetic data: Which diversity measures are best?. PLoS ONE, 2022, 17, e0265110.	2.5	0