

Angela T Moles

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/8158677/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

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	Southern hemisphere plants show more delays than advances in flowering phenology. <i>Journal of Ecology</i> , 2023, 111, 380-390.	4.0	2
2	Plant size and neighbourhood characteristics influence survival and growth in a restored ex-agricultural ecosystem. <i>Ecological Solutions and Evidence</i> , 2022, 3, .	2.0	3
3	Global urban environmental change drives adaptation in white clover. <i>Science</i> , 2022, 375, 1275-1281.	12.6	62
4	Detecting steps in spatial genetic data: Which diversity measures are best?. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2022, 17, e0265110.	2.5	0
5	Arbuscular Mycorrhizal Fungi Contribute to Phosphorous Uptake and Allocation Strategies of <i>Solidago canadensis</i> in a Phosphorous-Deficient Environment. <i>Frontiers in Plant Science</i> , 2022, 13, 831654.	3.6	29
6	Alpine plants are on the move: Quantifying distribution shifts of Australian alpine plants through time. <i>Diversity and Distributions</i> , 2022, 28, 943-955.	4.1	15
7	The ZAX Herbivory Trainer—Free software for training researchers to visually estimate leaf damage. <i>Methods in Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2022, 13, 596-602.	5.2	6
8	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
9	Global analysis of floral longevity reveals latitudinal gradients and biotic and abiotic correlates. <i>New Phytologist</i> , 2022, 235, 2054-2065.	7.3	21
10	Time-traveling seeds reveal that plant regeneration and growth traits are responding to climate change. <i>Ecology</i> , 2021, 102, e03272.	3.2	22
11	Incorporating marine macrophytes in plant-soil feedbacks: Emerging evidence and opportunities to advance the field. <i>Journal of Ecology</i> , 2021, 109, 614-625.	4.0	2
12	Few changes in native Australian alpine plant morphology, despite substantial local climate change. <i>Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2021, 11, 4854-4865.	1.9	7
13	Induced defense and its cost in two bryophyte species. <i>American Journal of Botany</i> , 2021, 108, 777-787.	1.7	9
14	Exposure time is an important variable in quantifying post-dispersal seed removal. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2021, 24, 1522-1525.	6.4	3
15	Phenotypic differentiation among native, expansive and introduced populations influences invasion success. <i>Journal of Biogeography</i> , 2021, 48, 2907.	3.0	1
16	AusTraits, a curated plant trait database for the Australian flora. <i>Scientific Data</i> , 2021, 8, 254.	5.3	73
17	The contribution of pathogenic soil microbes to ring formation in an iconic Australian arid grass,. <i>Australian Journal of Botany</i> , 2021, 69, 113-120.	0.6	8
18	Plants are more likely to be spiny at mid-elevations in the Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau, southwestern China. <i>Journal of Biogeography</i> , 2020, 47, 250-260.	3.0	12

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	TRY plant trait database – enhanced coverage and open access. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2020, 26, 119-188.	9.5	1,038
20	Evolution of defense and herbivory in introduced plants – Testing enemy release using a known source population, herbivore trials, and time since introduction. <i>Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2020, 10, 5451-5463.	1.9	7
21	A hairy situation: Plant species in warm, sunny places are more likely to have pubescent leaves. <i>Journal of Biogeography</i> , 2020, 47, 1934-1944.	3.0	13
22	Macroecological patterns in flower colour are shaped by both biotic and abiotic factors. <i>New Phytologist</i> , 2020, 228, 1972-1985.	7.3	38
23	Tropical plants do not have narrower temperature tolerances, but are more at risk from warming because they are close to their upper thermal limits. <i>Global Ecology and Biogeography</i> , 2020, 29, 1387-1398.	5.8	68
24	The sex with the reduced sex chromosome dies earlier: a comparison across the tree of life. <i>Biology Letters</i> , 2020, 16, 20190867.	2.3	108
25	Untangling direct species associations from indirect mediator species effects with graphical models. <i>Methods in Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2019, 10, 1571-1583.	5.2	57
26	Rapid evolution of leaf physiology in an introduced beach daisy. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2019, 286, 20191103.	2.6	8
27	Prickly pairs: the proportion of spinescent species does not differ between islands and mainlands. <i>Journal of Plant Ecology</i> , 2019, 12, 941-948.	2.3	13
28	Seeds tend to disperse further in the tropics. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2019, 22, 954-961.	6.4	38
29	Inverted invasions: Native plants can frequently colonise urban and highly disturbed habitats. <i>Austral Ecology</i> , 2019, 44, 702-712.	1.5	4
30	Rapid reshaping: the evolution of morphological changes in an introduced beach daisy. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2019, 286, 20181713.	2.6	18
31	From dangerous branches to urban banyan: Facilitating aerial root growth of <i>Ficus rubiginosa</i> . <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2019, 14, e0226845.	2.5	4
32	Factors shaping large-scale gradients in seed physical defence: Seeds are not better defended towards the tropics. <i>Global Ecology and Biogeography</i> , 2018, 27, 417-428.	5.8	24
33	Citizen science in schools: Engaging students in research on urban habitat for pollinators. <i>Austral Ecology</i> , 2018, 43, 635-642.	1.5	45
34	Is the proportion of clonal species higher at higher latitudes in Australia?. <i>Austral Ecology</i> , 2018, 43, 69-75.	1.5	9
35	Can dispersal investment explain why tall plant species achieve longer dispersal distances than short plant species?. <i>New Phytologist</i> , 2018, 217, 407-415.	7.3	44
36	Abiotic and biotic predictors of macroecological patterns in bird and butterfly coloration. <i>Ecological Monographs</i> , 2018, 88, 204-224.	5.4	36

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
37	Being John Harper: Using evolutionary ideas to improve understanding of global patterns in plant traits. <i>Journal of Ecology</i> , 2018, 106, 1-18.	4.0	122
38	Plants show more flesh in the tropics: variation in fruit type along latitudinal and climatic gradients. <i>Ecography</i> , 2017, 40, 531-538.	4.5	65
39	Plants do not suffer greater losses to seed predation towards the tropics. <i>Global Ecology and Biogeography</i> , 2017, 26, 1283-1291.	5.8	30
40	Differences in life cycle stage components between native and introduced ranges of five woody Fabaceae species. <i>Austral Ecology</i> , 2017, 42, 404-413.	1.5	10
41	The Christmas tree project: comparing the effects of five treatments on the health of cut Christmas trees (<i>Pinus radiata</i> , Pinaceae). <i>Australian Journal of Botany</i> , 2016, 64, 15.	0.6	3
42	Is the notion that species interactions are stronger and more specialized in the tropics a zombie idea?. <i>Biotropica</i> , 2016, 48, 141-145.	1.6	114
43	The global spectrum of plant form and function. <i>Nature</i> , 2016, 529, 167-171.	27.8	2,022
44	A mammoth mouthful? A test of the idea that larger animals ingest larger seeds. <i>Global Ecology and Biogeography</i> , 2015, 24, 1269-1280.	5.8	68
45	Generalised Extreme Value Distributions Provide a Natural Hypothesis for the Shape of Seed Mass Distributions. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2015, 10, e0121724.	2.5	4
46	Zanne et al. reply. <i>Nature</i> , 2015, 521, E6-E7.	27.8	3
47	Birds, butterflies and flowers in the tropics are not more colourful than those at higher latitudes. <i>Global Ecology and Biogeography</i> , 2015, 24, 1424-1432.	5.8	35
48	Characteristic and derived diversity: implementing the species pool concept to quantify conservation condition of habitats. <i>Diversity and Distributions</i> , 2015, 21, 711-721.	4.1	52
49	In the beginning: phenotypic change in three invasive species through their first two centuries since introduction. <i>Biological Invasions</i> , 2015, 17, 1215-1225.	2.4	14
50	Roses are red, violets are blue - so how much replication should you do? An assessment of variation in the colour of flowers and birds. <i>Biological Journal of the Linnean Society</i> , 2015, 114, 69-81.	1.6	26
51	Asexual plants change just as often and just as fast as do sexual plants when introduced to a new range. <i>Oikos</i> , 2015, 124, 196-205.	2.7	18
52	Multi-scale phylogenetic structure in coastal dune plant communities across the globe. <i>Journal of Plant Ecology</i> , 2014, 7, 101-114.	2.3	37
53	Functional distinctiveness of major plant lineages. <i>Journal of Ecology</i> , 2014, 102, 345-356.	4.0	108
54	Which is a better predictor of plant traits: temperature or precipitation?. <i>Journal of Vegetation Science</i> , 2014, 25, 1167-1180.	2.2	323

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
55	Three keys to the radiation of angiosperms into freezing environments. <i>Nature</i> , 2014, 506, 89-92.	27.8	1,284
56	Global Patterns in Post-Dispersal Seed Removal by Invertebrates and Vertebrates. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e91256.	2.5	24
57	The mid-domain effect: it's not just about space. <i>Journal of Biogeography</i> , 2013, 40, 2017-2019.	3.0	21
58	Taller plants have lower rates of molecular evolution. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2013, 4, 1879.	12.8	179
59	Dominant network interactions are not correlated with resource availability: a case study using mistletoe host interactions. <i>Oikos</i> , 2013, 122, 889-895.	2.7	5
60	Correlations between physical and chemical defences in plants: tradeoffs, syndromes, or just many different ways to skin a herbivorous cat?. <i>New Phytologist</i> , 2013, 198, 252-263.	7.3	124
61	No evidence for rapid evolution of seed dispersal ability in range edge populations of the invasive species <i>Senecio madagascariensis</i> . <i>Austral Ecology</i> , 2013, 38, 915-920.	1.5	25
62	High genetic diversity is not essential for successful introduction. <i>Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2013, 3, 4501-4517.	1.9	66
63	Dogmatic is problematic: Interpreting evidence for latitudinal gradients in herbivory and defense. <i>Ideas in Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2013, 6, .	0.1	22
64	A Comparison of the Recruitment Success of Introduced and Native Species Under Natural Conditions. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e72509.	2.5	11
65	A Broad Approach to Abrupt Boundaries: Looking Beyond the Boundary at Soil Attributes within and Across Tropical Vegetation Types. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e60789.	2.5	21
66	Are Introduced Species Better Dispersers Than Native Species? A Global Comparative Study of Seed Dispersal Distance. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e68541.	2.5	27
67	A response to Poisot et al.: Publishing your dataset is not always virtuous. <i>Ideas in Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2013, 6, .	0.1	6
68	Invasions: the trail behind, the path ahead, and a test of a disturbing idea. <i>Journal of Ecology</i> , 2012, 100, 116-127.	4.0	180
69	Predicting network topology of mistletoe-host interactions: do mistletoes really mimic their hosts?. <i>Oikos</i> , 2012, 121, 761-771.	2.7	30
70	The biogeography and filtering of woody plant functional diversity in North and South America. <i>Global Ecology and Biogeography</i> , 2012, 21, 798-808.	5.8	235
71	Traits and ecological strategies of Australian tropical and temperate climbing plants. <i>Journal of Biogeography</i> , 2011, 38, 828-839.	3.0	23
72	TRY - a global database of plant traits. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2011, 17, 2905-2935.	9.5	2,002

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
73	Is rapid evolution common in introduced plant species?. <i>Journal of Ecology</i> , 2011, 99, 214-224.	4.0	150
74	Seed dispersal distance is more strongly correlated with plant height than with seed mass. <i>Journal of Ecology</i> , 2011, 99, 1299-1307.	4.0	484
75	Putting plant resistance traits on the map: a test of the idea that plants are better defended at lower latitudes. <i>New Phytologist</i> , 2011, 191, 777-788.	7.3	155
76	Not so simple after all: searching for ecological advantages of compound leaves. <i>Oikos</i> , 2011, 120, 813-821.	2.7	29
77	Assessing the evidence for latitudinal gradients in plant defence and herbivory. <i>Functional Ecology</i> , 2011, 25, 380-388.	3.6	320
78	Chasing the unknown: predicting seed dispersal mechanisms from plant traits. <i>Journal of Ecology</i> , 2010, 98, 1310-1318.	4.0	87
79	Alternative stable states in Australia's Wet Tropics: a theoretical framework for the field data and a field-case for the theory. <i>Landscape Ecology</i> , 2009, 24, 1-13.	4.2	109
80	Evolutionary coordination between offspring size at independence and adult size. <i>Journal of Ecology</i> , 2009, 97, 23-26.	4.0	5
81	Global patterns in plant height. <i>Journal of Ecology</i> , 2009, 97, 923-932.	4.0	611
82	Is there a latitudinal gradient in seed production?. <i>Ecography</i> , 2009, 32, 78-82.	4.5	31
83	Re-contemplate an entangled bank: <i>The Power of Movement in Plants</i> revisited. <i>Botanical Journal of the Linnean Society</i> , 2009, 160, 111-118.	1.6	19
84	A new framework for predicting invasive plant species. <i>Journal of Ecology</i> , 2008, 96, 13-17.	4.0	113
85	Reproductive output of invasive versus native plants. <i>Global Ecology and Biogeography</i> , 2008, 17, 633-640.	5.8	85
86	A General Model for the Scaling of Offspring Size and Adult Size. <i>American Naturalist</i> , 2008, 172, 299-317.	2.1	54
87	The seedling as part of a plant's life history strategy. , 2008, , 217-238.		82
88	Fossil leaf economics quantified: calibration, Eocene case study, and implications. <i>Paleobiology</i> , 2007, 33, 574-589.	2.0	107
89	Global patterns in seed size. <i>Global Ecology and Biogeography</i> , 2007, 16, 109-116.	5.8	334
90	The global trend in plant twining direction. <i>Global Ecology and Biogeography</i> , 2007, 16, 795-800.	5.8	34

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
91	Correlated evolution of genome size and seed mass. <i>New Phytologist</i> , 2007, 173, 422-437.	7.3	189
92	Seed size and plant strategy across the whole life cycle. <i>Oikos</i> , 2006, 113, 91-105.	2.7	501
93	Global patterns in seed size. <i>Global Ecology and Biogeography</i> , 2006, .	5.8	16
94	Response to Comment on "A Brief History of Seed Size". <i>Science</i> , 2005, 310, 783.2-783.	12.6	19
95	Factors that shape seed mass evolution. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2005, 102, 10540-10544.	7.1	280
96	A Brief History of Seed Size. <i>Science</i> , 2005, 307, 576-580.	12.6	513
97	Does a latitudinal gradient in seedling survival favour larger seeds in the tropics?. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2004, 7, 911-914.	6.4	24
98	Small-seeded species produce more seeds per square metre of canopy per year, but not per individual per lifetime. <i>Journal of Ecology</i> , 2004, 92, 384-396.	4.0	269
99	Seedling survival and seed size: a synthesis of the literature. <i>Journal of Ecology</i> , 2004, 92, 372-383.	4.0	724
100	What do seedlings die from and what are the implications for evolution of seed size?. <i>Oikos</i> , 2004, 106, 193-199.	2.7	254
101	Seed mass and seedling establishment after fire in Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park, Sydney, Australia. <i>Austral Ecology</i> , 2004, 29, 383-390.	1.5	25
102	Leaf expansion times: a response to Sun (2003). <i>Oikos</i> , 2003, 100, 202-202.	2.7	0
103	Latitude, seed predation and seed mass. <i>Journal of Biogeography</i> , 2003, 30, 105-128.	3.0	213
104	Seed size and survival in the soil in arid Australia. <i>Austral Ecology</i> , 2003, 28, 575-585.	1.5	58
105	DO SMALL-SEEDED SPECIES HAVE HIGHER SURVIVAL THROUGH SEED PREDATION THAN LARGE-SEEDED SPECIES?. <i>Ecology</i> , 2003, 84, 3148-3161.	3.2	175
106	Plant Ecological Strategies: Some Leading Dimensions of Variation Between Species. <i>Annual Review of Ecology, Evolution, and Systematics</i> , 2002, 33, 125-159.	6.7	2,309
107	Seed addition experiments are more likely to increase recruitment in larger-seeded species. <i>Oikos</i> , 2002, 99, 241-248.	2.7	79
108	Characterizing plant attributes with particular emphasis on seeds in Tamaulipan thornscrub in semi-arid Mexico. <i>Journal of Arid Environments</i> , 2001, 48, 309-321.	2.4	19

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
109	Seed size and shape and persistence in the soil in the New Zealand flora. <i>Oikos</i> , 2000, 89, 541-545.	2.7	120
110	Do small leaves expand faster than large leaves, and do shorter expansion times reduce herbivore damage?. <i>Oikos</i> , 2000, 90, 517-524.	2.7	117
111	Post-dispersal seed predation on eleven large-seeded species from the New Zealand flora: A preliminary study in secondary forest. <i>New Zealand Journal of Botany</i> , 1999, 37, 679-685.	1.1	22
112	Potential contributions of the seed rain and seed bank to regeneration of native forest under plantation pine in New Zealand. <i>New Zealand Journal of Botany</i> , 1999, 37, 83-93.	1.1	65
113	Is there a latitudinal gradient in the proportion of species with spinescence?. <i>Journal of Plant Ecology</i> , 0, , rtw031.	2.3	3
114	Three Frontiers for the Future of Biodiversity Research Using Citizen Science Data. <i>BioScience</i> , 0, , .	4.9	22