Dexter Locke

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

49 papers	1,806 citations	257450 24 h-index	289244 40 g-index
54 all docs	54 docs citations	54 times ranked	1541 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	An Ecology of Prestige in New York City: Examining the Relationships Among Population Density, Socio-economic Status, Group Identity, and Residential Canopy Cover. Environmental Management, 2014, 54, 402-419.	2.7	141
2	Human and biophysical legacies shape contemporary urban forests: A literature synthesis. Urban Forestry and Urban Greening, 2018, 31, 157-168.	5.3	141
3	Spatiotemporal variation in PM2.5 concentrations and their relationship with socioeconomic factors in China's major cities. Environment International, 2019, 133, 105145.	10.0	118
4	Beyond â€˜trees are goodâ€™: Disservices, management costs, and tradeoffs in urban forestry. Ambio, 2021, 50, 615-630.	5.5	112
5	The Legacy Effect: Understanding How Segregation and Environmental Injustice Unfold over Time in Baltimore. Annals of the American Association of Geographers, 2018, 108, 524-537.	2.2	106
6	Residential housing segregation and urban tree canopy in 37 US Cities. Npj Urban Sustainability, 2021, 1, .	8.0	104
7	Ecological homogenization of residential macrosystems. Nature Ecology and Evolution, 2017, 1, 191.	7.8	69
8	Working across space and time: nonstationarity in ecological research and application. Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment, 2021, 19, 66-72.	4.0	69
9	Doing the Hard Work Where itâ€™s Easiest? Examining the Relationships Between Urban Greening Programs and Social and Ecological Characteristics. Applied Spatial Analysis and Policy, 2016, 9, 77-96.	2.0	60
10	Health impact assessment of Philadelphia's 2025 tree canopy cover goals. Lancet Planetary Health, The, 2020, 4, e149-e157.	11.4	60
11	Branching out to residential lands: Missions and strategies of five tree distribution programs in the U.S. Urban Forestry and Urban Greening, 2017, 22, 24-35.	5.3	53
12	Yards increase forest connectivity in urban landscapes. Landscape Ecology, 2019, 34, 2935-2948.	4.2	47
13	Assessing and comparing relationships between urban environmental stewardship networks and land cover in Baltimore and Seattle. Landscape and Urban Planning, 2013, 120, 190-207.	7.5	45
14	Greening in style: Urban form, architecture and the structure of front and backyard vegetation. Landscape and Urban Planning, 2019, 185, 141-157.	7.5	41
15	Whatâ€™s scale got to do with it? Models for urban tree canopy. Journal of Urban Ecology, 2016, 2, juw006.	1.5	35
16	Social Norms, Yard Care, and the Difference between Front and Back Yard Management: Examining the Landscape Mullets Concept on Urban Residential Lands. Society and Natural Resources, 2018, 31, 1169-1188.	1.9	35
17	Residential yard management and landscape cover affect urban bird community diversity across the continental USA. Ecological Applications, 2021, 31, e02455.	3.8	35
18	The greenspace-academic performance link varies by remote sensing measure and urbanicity around Maryland public schools. Landscape and Urban Planning, 2020, 195, 103706.	7.5	34

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19	Municipal regulation of residential landscapes across US cities: Patterns and implications for landscape sustainability. Journal of Environmental Management, 2020, 275, 111132.	7.8	34
20	Social media approaches to modeling wildfire smoke dispersion: spatiotemporal and social scientific investigations. Information, Communication and Society, 2017, 20, 1146-1161.	4.0	32
21	Prioritizing Preferable Locations for Increasing Urban Tree Canopy in New York City. Cities and the Environment, 2010, 3, 1-18.	0.4	31
22	Conceptualizing social-ecological drivers of change in urban forest patches. Urban Ecosystems, 2021, 24, 633-648.	2.4	30
23	Tree canopy change and neighborhood stability: A comparative analysis of Washington, D.C. and Baltimore, MD. Urban Forestry and Urban Greening, 2017, 27, 363-372.	5.3	29
24	Satisfaction, water and fertilizer use in the American residential macrosystem. Environmental Research Letters, 2016, 11, 034004.	5.2	26
25	Urban environmental stewardship and changes in vegetative cover and building footprint in New York City neighborhoods (2000â€“2010). Journal of Environmental Studies and Sciences, 2014, 4, 250-262.	2.0	23
26	Forests, houses, or both? Relationships between land cover, housing characteristics, and resident socioeconomic status across ecoregions. Journal of Environmental Management, 2019, 234, 464-475.	7.8	23
27	Did community greening reduce crime? Evidence from New Haven, CT, 1996â€“2007. Landscape and Urban Planning, 2017, 161, 72-79.	7.5	21
28	The good, the bad, and the interested: how historical demographics explain present-day tree canopy, vacant lot and tree request spatial variability in New Haven, CT. Urban Ecosystems, 2015, 18, 391-409.	2.4	20
29	A multi-city comparison of front and backyard differences in plant species diversity and nitrogen cycling in residential landscapes. Landscape and Urban Planning, 2018, 178, 102-111.	7.5	20
30	The marginal cost of carbon abatement from planting street trees in New York City. Ecological Economics, 2013, 95, 1-10.	5.7	19
31	Residential household yard care practices along urban-exurban gradients in six climatically-diverse U.S. metropolitan areas. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0222630.	2.5	19
32	Time Is Not Money: Income Is More Important Than Lifestage for Explaining Patterns of Residential Yard Plant Community Structure and Diversity in Baltimore. Frontiers in Ecology and Evolution, 2020, 8, .	2.2	19
33	Beauty or Blight? Abundant Vegetation in the Presence of Disinvestment Across Residential Parcels and Neighborhoods in Toledo, OH. Frontiers in Ecology and Evolution, 2020, 8, .	2.2	19
34	Forest ethnography: An approach to study the environmental history and political ecology of urban forests. Urban Ecosystems, 2019, 22, 49-63.	2.4	16
35	Context matters: influence of organizational, environmental, and social factors on civic environmental stewardship group intensity. Ecology and Society, 2019, 24, .	2.3	15
36	Vegetation cover in relation to socioeconomic factors in a tropical city assessed from subâ€meter resolution imagery. Ecological Applications, 2018, 28, 681-693.	3.8	13

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37	USDA Forest Service Employee Diversity During a Period of Workforce Contraction. Journal of Forestry, 2022, 120, 434-452.	1.0	12
38	Urban areas do provide ecosystem services. Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment, 2018, 16, 203-205.	4.0	10
39	Exploring the relationships between tree canopy cover and socioeconomic characteristics in tropical urban systems: The case of Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic. Urban Forestry and Urban Greening, 2021, 62, 127125.	5.3	8
40	How the Nonhuman World Influences Homeowner Yard Management in the American Residential Macrosystem. Human Ecology, 2020, 48, 347-356.	1.4	6
41	Why Opt-in to a Planting Program? Long-term Residents Value Street Tree Aesthetics. Arboriculture and Urban Forestry, 2015, 41, .	0.6	6
42	Spatial contagion structures urban vegetation from parcel to landscape. People and Nature, 2022, 4, 88-102.	3.7	6
43	Know your watershed and know your neighbor: Paths to supporting urban watershed conservation and restoration in Baltimore, MD and Phoenix, AZ. Landscape and Urban Planning, 2020, 195, 103714.	7.5	5
44	A landscape approach to nitrogen cycling in urban lawns reveals the interaction between topography and human behaviors. Biogeochemistry, 2021, 152, 73-92.	3.5	5
45	Phone-call reminders narrow the intention-action gap by increasing follow-through for a residential tree giveaway program. Urban Forestry and Urban Greening, 2019, 44, 126425.	5.3	4
46	Ambiguity and clarity in residential yard ordinances across metropolitan areas in the United States. Journal of Urban Affairs, 2023, 45, 1022-1039.	1.7	3
47	Can restoring vacant lots help reduce crime? An examination of a program in Baltimore, MD. Urban Forestry and Urban Greening, 2022, 74, 127630.	5.3	2
48	Urban Tree Canopy Prioritization (UTC): Experience from Baltimore. Nature Precedings, 2011, , .	0.1	1
49	Lawns as Common Ground for Society and the Flux of Water and Nutrients. , 2019, , 220-235.		0