

## **Selected Publications**

Smith SD, Huxman TE *et al.* (2000) Elevated CO<sub>2</sub> increases productivity and invasive species success in an arid ecosystem. *Nature* 408:79-82.

Smith SD, Monson RK, Anderson JE (1997) *Physiological Ecology of North American Desert Plants*. Springer-Verlag, Berlin.

Busch DE, Smith SD (1995) Mechanisms associated with decline of woody species in riparian ecosystems of the southwestern U.S. *Ecological Monographs* 65:347-370.

Nowak RS, Ellsworth DS, Smith SD (2004) *Tansley Review*: Functional responses of plants to elevated atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> – Do photosynthetic and productivity data from FACE experiments support early predictions? *New Phytologist* 162:253-280.

Huxman TE, Smith MD *et al.* (2004) Convergence across biomes to a common rain-use efficiency. *Nature* 429:651-654.

Smith SD, Devitt DA *et al.* (1998) Water relations of riparian plants from warm desert regions. *Wetlands* 18:687-696.

Newingham BA, Vanier CH, Charlet TN, Ogle K, Smith SD, Nowak RS (2013) No cumulative effect of ten years of elevated [CO<sub>2</sub>] on perennial plant biomass components in the Mojave Desert. *Global Change Biology* 19:2168-2181.

Smith SD, Charlet TN *et al.* (2013) Long-term response of a Mojave Desert winter annual community to a whole-ecosystem atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> manipulation (FACE). *Global Change Biology* (in press).