Stanley D. Smith

Professor
Ph.D., Arizona State University 1981
702-895-3497
stan.smith@unlv.edu

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS (Google Scholar H-Index = 56; citations in brackets)

<u>Functional Ecology of Desert Plants and Ecosystems</u>:

Smith SD, Monson RK, Anderson JE (1997) *Physiological Ecology of North American Desert Plants*. Springer-Verlag, Berlin. **[423]**

Monson RK, Smith SD (1982) Seasonal water potential components of Sonoran Desert plants. *Ecology* 63:113-123. **[107]**

Smith SD, Didden-Zopfy B, Nobel PS (1984) High temperature responses of North American cacti. *Ecology* 65:643-651. **[81]**

Smith SD, Osmond CB (1987) Stem photosynthesis in a desert ephemeral, *Eriogonum inflatum*. *Oecologia* 72:533-541. **[59]**

Devitt DA, Smith SD (2002) Root channel macropores enhance downward movement of water in a Mojave Desert ecosystem. *Journal of Arid Environments* 50:99-108. **[151]**

Titus J, Nowak RS, Smith SD (2002) Soil resource heterogeneity in the Mojave Desert. *Journal of Arid Environments* 52:269-292. **[243]**

<u>Effects of Elevated CO_2 on Desert Plants and Ecosystems</u>:

Smith SD, Huxman TE *et al.* (2000) Elevated CO_2 increases productivity and invasive species success in an arid ecosystem. *Nature* 408:79-82. **[597]**

Smith SD, Strain BR, Sharkey TD (1987) Effects of CO2 enrichment on four Great Basin grasses. *Functional Ecology* 1:139-143. **[158]**

Nowak RS . . . . Smith SD (2004) Elevated atmospheric CO2 does not conserve soil moisture in the Mojave Desert. *Ecology* 85:93-99. **[59]**

Housman DC . . . Smith SD (2006) Increases in desert shrub productivity under elevated CO2 vary with seasonal water availability. *Ecosystems* 9: 374-385. **[68]**

Newingham BA . . . Smith SD, Nowak RS (2013) No cumulative effect of ten years of elevated [CO2] on perennial plant biomass components in the Mojave Desert. *Global Change Biology* 19:2168. **[59]**

Evans RD . . . Smith SD, Nowak RS (2014) Greater ecosystem carbon in the Mojave Desert after ten years of exposure to elevated CO_2. *Nature Climate Change* 4:394-397. **[37]**

Smith SD *et al.* (2014) Long-term response of a Mojave Desert winter annual plant community to a whole ecosystem atmospheric CO_2 manipulation (FACE). *Global Change Biology* 20:879-892. **[27]**

<u>Functional Ecology of Desert Riparian Plants</u>:

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. **[437]**

Busch DE, Smith SD (1993) Effects of fire on water and salinity relations of riparian woody taxa. *Oecologia* 94:186-194. **[167]**

Cleverly JR, Smith SD, Sala A, Devitt DA (1997) Invasive capacity of *Tamarix ramosissima* in a Mojave Desert floodplain: the role of drought. *Oecologia* 111:12-18. [**274]**

Sala A, Smith SD, Devitt DA (1996) Water use by *Tamarix ramosissima* and associated phreatophytes in a Mojave Desert floodplain. *Ecological Applications* 6:888-898. **[284]**

Smith SD, Devitt DA, Sala A, Cleverly JR, Busch DE (1998) Water relations of riparian plants from warm desert regions. *Wetlands* 18:687-696. **[216]**

<u>Synthesis Work</u>:

Osmond CB . . . Berry JA, Billings WD . . . Smith SD *et al.* (1987) Stress physiology and the distribution of plants. *BioScience* 37:38-48. **[281]**

Weltzin J, Schwinning S *et al.* (2003) Assessing the response of terrestrial ecosystems to potential changes in precipitation. *BioScience* 53:941-952. **[725]**

Huxman TE, Smith MD *et al.* (2004) Convergence across biomes to a common rain use efficiency. *Nature* 429:651-654. **[733]**

Nowak RS, Ellsworth DS, Smith SD (2004) *Tansley Review*: Functional responses of plants to elevated atmospheric CO2 – Do photosynthetic and productivity data from FACE experiments support early predictions? *New Phytologist* 162:253-280. **[675]**

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