

ZsÃ³fia VirÃ¡nyi

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

79
papers

5,780
citations

101543

36
h-index

76900

74
g-index

83
all docs

83
docs citations

83
times ranked

3206
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Pet dogsâ€™ Behavioural Reaction to Their Caregiverâ€™s Interactions with a Third Party: Join in or Interrupt?. <i>Animals</i> , 2022, 12, 1574.	2.3	0
2	Partial rewarding during clicker training does not improve naïve dogsâ€™ learning speed and induces a pessimistic-like affective state. <i>Animal Cognition</i> , 2021, 24, 107-119.	1.8	5
3	Relationship quality affects social stress buffering in dogs and wolves. <i>Animal Behaviour</i> , 2021, 178, 127-140.	1.9	13
4	Wolves, dogs and humans in regular contact can mutually impact each otherâ€™s skin microbiota. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2021, 11, 17106.	3.3	10
5	Secure base effect in former shelter dogs and other family dogs: Strangers do not provide security in a problem-solving task. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2021, 16, e0261790.	2.5	4
6	Training pet dogs for eye-tracking and awake fMRI. <i>Behavior Research Methods</i> , 2020, 52, 838-856.	4.0	23
7	Individual and group level personality change across the lifespan in dogs. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2020, 10, 17276.	3.3	10
8	Behavioural and cognitive changes in aged pet dogs: No effects of an enriched diet and lifelong training. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2020, 15, e0238517.	2.5	17
9	Comparing the tractability of young hand-raised wolves (<i>Canis lupus</i>) and dogs (<i>Canis familiaris</i>). <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2020, 10, 14678.	3.3	11
10	Dogs wait longer for better rewards than wolves in a delay of gratification task: but why?. <i>Animal Cognition</i> , 2020, 23, 443-453.	1.8	8
11	Wolves lead and dogs follow, but they both cooperate with humans. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2019, 9, 3796.	3.3	52
12	Cognitive Aging in Dogs. <i>Gerontology</i> , 2018, 64, 165-171.	2.8	71
13	Effect of Age and Dietary Intervention on Discrimination Learning in Pet Dogs. <i>Frontiers in Psychology</i> , 2018, 9, 2217.	2.1	9
14	Personality traits in companion dogsâ€™ Results from the VIDOPET. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2018, 13, e0195448.	2.5	30
15	The effect of domestication on post-conflict management: wolves reconcile while dogs avoid each other. <i>Royal Society Open Science</i> , 2018, 5, 171553.	2.4	19
16	Dog-Owner Attachment Is Associated With Oxytocin Receptor Gene Polymorphisms in Both Parties. A Comparative Study on Austrian and Hungarian Border Collies. <i>Frontiers in Psychology</i> , 2018, 9, 435.	2.1	23
17	In wolves, play behaviour reflects the partners' affiliative and dominance relationship. <i>Animal Behaviour</i> , 2018, 141, 137-150.	1.9	14
18	Integrating social ecology in explanations of wolfâ€™dog behavioral differences. <i>Current Opinion in Behavioral Sciences</i> , 2017, 16, 80-86.	3.9	74

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19	The role of domestication and experience in “looking back” towards humans in an unsolvable task. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2017, 7, 46636.	3.3	68
20	DNA methylation patterns of behavior-related gene promoter regions dissect the gray wolf from domestic dog breeds. <i>Molecular Genetics and Genomics</i> , 2017, 292, 685-697.	2.1	18
21	The Other End of the Leash: An Experimental Test to Analyze How Owners Interact with Their Pet Dogs. <i>Journal of Visualized Experiments</i> , 2017, , .	0.3	3
22	Importance of a species’ socioecology: Wolves outperform dogs in a conspecific cooperation task. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2017, 114, 11793-11798.	7.1	90
23	The effects of domestication and ontogeny on cognition in dogs and wolves. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2017, 7, 11690.	3.3	59
24	Differences in greeting behaviour towards humans with varying levels of familiarity in hand-reared wolves (<i>Canis lupus</i>). <i>Royal Society Open Science</i> , 2017, 4, 160956.	2.4	21
25	Do pet dogs (<i>Canis familiaris</i>) follow ostensive and non-ostensive human gaze to distant space and to objects?. <i>Royal Society Open Science</i> , 2017, 4, 170349.	2.4	25
26	Motivational Factors Underlying Problem Solving: Comparing Wolf and Dog Puppies' Explorative and Neophobic Behaviors at 5, 6, and 8 Weeks of Age. <i>Frontiers in Psychology</i> , 2017, 8, 180.	2.1	52
27	Social Behavior of Pet Dogs Is Associated with Peripheral OXTR Methylation. <i>Frontiers in Psychology</i> , 2017, 8, 549.	2.1	30
28	Gaze-Following and Reaction to an Aversive Social Interaction Have Corresponding Associations with Variation in the OXTR Gene in Dogs but Not in Human Infants. <i>Frontiers in Psychology</i> , 2017, 8, 2156.	2.1	11
29	Context and Individual Characteristics Modulate the Association between Oxytocin Receptor Gene Polymorphism and Social Behavior in Border Collies. <i>Frontiers in Psychology</i> , 2017, 8, 2232.	2.1	12
30	Aging of Attentiveness in Border Collies and Other Pet Dog Breeds: The Protective Benefits of Lifelong Training. <i>Frontiers in Aging Neuroscience</i> , 2017, 9, 100.	3.4	38
31	Is a local sample internationally representative? Reproducibility of four cognitive tests in family dogs across testing sites and breeds. <i>Animal Cognition</i> , 2017, 20, 1019-1033.	1.8	9
32	Play Behavior in Wolves: Using the “50:50” Rule to Test for Egalitarian Play Styles. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2016, 11, e0154150.	2.5	22
33	Dog Owners' Interaction Styles: Their Components and Associations with Reactions of Pet Dogs to a Social Threat. <i>Frontiers in Psychology</i> , 2016, 7, 1979.	2.1	38
34	Social cognition and emotions underlying dog behavior. , 2016, , 182-209.		0
35	Individual and group level trajectories of behavioural development in Border collies. <i>Applied Animal Behaviour Science</i> , 2016, 180, 78-86.	1.9	23
36	A comparison between wolves, <i>Canis lupus</i> , and dogs, <i>Canis familiaris</i> , in showing behaviour towards humans. <i>Animal Behaviour</i> , 2016, 122, 59-66.	1.9	61

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37	Aging effects on discrimination learning, logical reasoning and memory in pet dogs. <i>Age</i> , 2016, 38, 6.	3.0	51
38	Wolves (<i>Canis lupus</i>) and dogs (<i>Canis familiaris</i>) differ in following human gaze into distant space but respond similar to their packmates' gaze. <i>Journal of Comparative Psychology</i> (Washington, D C: 1983), 2016, 130, 288-298.	0.5	26
39	Inhibitory Control, but Not Prolonged Object-Related Experience Appears to Affect Physical Problem-Solving Performance of Pet Dogs. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2016, 11, e0147753.	2.5	35
40	Training Reduces Stress in Human-Socialised Wolves to the Same Degree as in Dogs. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2016, 11, e0162389.	2.5	28
41	The Effect of Domestication on Inhibitory Control: Wolves and Dogs Compared. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2015, 10, e0118469.	2.5	89
42	Testing the myth: tolerant dogs and aggressive wolves. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2015, 282, 20150220.	2.6	57
43	Training for eye contact modulates gaze following in dogs. <i>Animal Behaviour</i> , 2015, 106, 27-35.	1.9	46
44	Wolves Are Better Imitators of Conspecifics than Dogs. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e86559.	2.5	72
45	Difference in quantity discrimination in dogs and wolves. <i>Frontiers in Psychology</i> , 2014, 5, 1299.	2.1	30
46	Dogs learn to solve the support problem based on perceptual cues. <i>Animal Cognition</i> , 2014, 17, 1071-1080.	1.8	13
47	On the Way to a Better Understanding of Dog Domestication. , 2014, , 35-62.		11
48	The evolution of self-control. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2014, 111, E2140-8.	7.1	602
49	Tracking the evolutionary origins of dog-human cooperation: the "Canine Cooperation Hypothesis". <i>Frontiers in Psychology</i> , 2014, 5, 1582.	2.1	95
50	Dog Imitation and Its Possible Origins. , 2014, , 79-100.		11
51	The Predictive Value of Early Behavioural Assessments in Pet Dogs – A Longitudinal Study from Neonates to Adults. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e101237.	2.5	49
52	Wolf Howling Is Mediated by Relationship Quality Rather Than Underlying Emotional Stress. <i>Current Biology</i> , 2013, 23, 1677-1680.	3.9	29
53	Choice of conflict resolution strategy is linked to sociability in dog puppies. <i>Applied Animal Behaviour Science</i> , 2013, 149, 36-44.	1.9	11
54	Discrimination of familiar human faces in dogs (<i>Canis familiaris</i>). <i>Learning and Motivation</i> , 2013, 44, 258-269.	1.2	78

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55	Social learning from humans or conspecifics: differences and similarities between wolves and dogs. <i>Frontiers in Psychology</i> , 2013, 4, 868.	2.1	61
56	Quantity Discrimination in Wolves (<i>Canis lupus</i>). <i>Frontiers in Psychology</i> , 2012, 3, 505.	2.1	31
57	Do Owners Have a Clever Hans Effect on Dogs? Results of a Pointing Study. <i>Frontiers in Psychology</i> , 2012, 3, 558.	2.1	20
58	Does the A-not-B error in adult pet dogs indicate sensitivity to human communication?. <i>Animal Cognition</i> , 2012, 15, 737-743.	1.8	28
59	The Influence of the Relationship and Motivation on Inequity Aversion in Dogs. <i>Social Justice Research</i> , 2012, 25, 170-194.	1.1	56
60	Dogs imitate selectively, not necessarily rationally: reply to Kaminski et al. (2011). <i>Animal Behaviour</i> , 2012, 83, e1-e3.	1.9	18
61	Domestic dogs (<i>Canis familiaris</i>) flexibly adjust their human-directed behavior to the actions of their human partners in a problem situation. <i>Animal Cognition</i> , 2012, 15, 57-71.	1.8	42
62	Object permanence in adult common marmosets (<i>Callithrix jacchus</i>): not everything is an "A-not-B" error that seems to be one. <i>Animal Cognition</i> , 2012, 15, 97-105.	1.8	12
63	Development of Gaze Following Abilities in Wolves (<i>Canis Lupus</i>). <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2011, 6, e16888.	2.5	94
64	Evaluating the logic of perspective-taking experiments. <i>Learning and Behavior</i> , 2011, 39, 306-309.	1.0	12
65	Dogs are able to solve a means-end task. <i>Animal Cognition</i> , 2011, 14, 575-583.	1.8	29
66	"The bone is mine": affective and referential aspects of dog growls. <i>Animal Behaviour</i> , 2010, 79, 917-925.	1.9	74
67	Dogs' Expectation about Signalers' Body Size by Virtue of Their Growls. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2010, 5, e15175.	2.5	66
68	The effect of ostensive cues on dogs' performance in a manipulative social learning task. <i>Applied Animal Behaviour Science</i> , 2009, 120, 170-178.	1.9	62
69	Chapter 3 The Dog as a Model for Understanding Human Social Behavior. <i>Advances in the Study of Behavior</i> , 2009, 39, 71-116.	1.6	141
70	The evolution of imitation: what do the capacities of non-human animals tell us about the mechanisms of imitation?. <i>Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2009, 364, 2299-2309.	4.0	107
71	The absence of reward induces inequity aversion in dogs. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2009, 106, 340-345.	7.1	207
72	Explaining Dog Wolf Differences in Utilizing Human Pointing Gestures: Selection for Synergistic Shifts in the Development of Some Social Skills. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2009, 4, e6584.	2.5	172

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
73	Comprehension of human pointing gestures in young human-reared wolves (<i>Canis lupus</i>) and dogs (<i>Canis familiaris</i>). <i>Animal Cognition</i> , 2008, 11, 373-387.	1.8	230
74	Selective Imitation in Domestic Dogs. <i>Current Biology</i> , 2007, 17, 868-872.	3.9	668
75	Dog-logic: inferential reasoning in a two-way choice task and its restricted use. <i>Animal Behaviour</i> , 2007, 74, 725-737.	1.9	112
76	Attachment to humans: a comparative study on hand-reared wolves and differently socialized dog puppies. <i>Animal Behaviour</i> , 2005, 70, 1367-1375.	1.9	246
77	Species-specific differences and similarities in the behavior of hand-raised dog and wolf pups in social situations with humans. <i>Developmental Psychobiology</i> , 2005, 47, 111-122.	1.6	161
78	Dogs respond appropriately to cues of humans'™ attentional focus. <i>Behavioural Processes</i> , 2004, 66, 161-172.	1.1	220
79	A Simple Reason for a Big Difference. <i>Current Biology</i> , 2003, 13, 763-766.	3.9	601