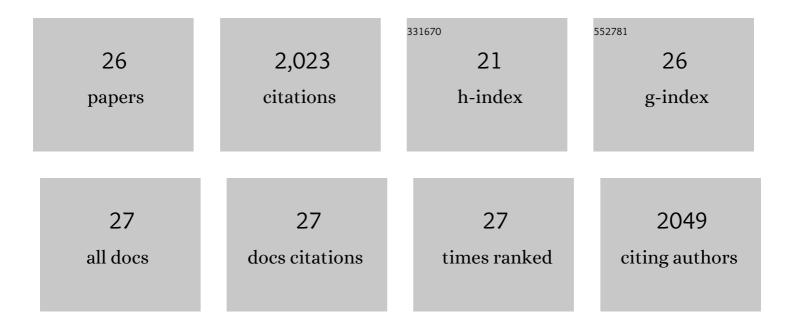
Sharon K Collinge

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/11597431/publications.pdf Version: 2024-02-01



#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Ecological consequences of habitat fragmentation: implications for landscape architecture and planning. Landscape and Urban Planning, 1996, 36, 59-77.	7.5	393
2	EFFECTS OF GRASSLAND FRAGMENTATION ON INSECT SPECIES LOSS, COLONIZATION, AND MOVEMENT PATTERNS. Ecology, 2000, 81, 2211-2226.	3.2	168
3	Effects of Local Habitat Characteristics and Landscape Context on Grassland Butterfly Diversity. Conservation Biology, 2003, 17, 178-187.	4.7	148
4	Title is missing!. Landscape Ecology, 2002, 17, 647-656.	4.2	135
5	A Conceptual Model of Land Conversion Processes: Predictions and Evidence from a Microlandscape Experiment with Grassland Insects. Oikos, 1998, 82, 66.	2.7	114

6 Fate of iridoid glycosides in different life stages of the Buckeye, Junonia coenia (Lepidoptera:) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 50 542

7	Early Stage of Host Range Expansion by a Specialist Herbivore, Euphydryas Phaeton (Nymphalidae). Ecology, 1992, 73, 526-536.	3.2	103
8	Landscape Structure and Plague Occurrence in Black-tailed Prairie Dogs on Grasslands of the Western USA. Landscape Ecology, 2005, 20, 941-955.	4.2	94
9	Landscape effects on black-tailed prairie dog colonies. Biological Conservation, 2004, 115, 487-497.	4.1	89
10	Effects of genotype, habitat, and seasonal variation on iridoid glycoside content of Plantago lanceolata (Plantaginaceae) and the implications for insect herbivores. Oecologia, 1992, 91, 201-207.	2.0	86
11	Nature conserved in changing landscapes with and without spatial planning. Landscape and Urban Planning, 1997, 37, 129-135.	7.5	81
12	Spatial arrangement of habitat patches and corridors: clues from ecological field experiments. Landscape and Urban Planning, 1998, 42, 157-168.	7.5	63
13	Disease Limits Populations: Plague and Black-Tailed Prairie Dogs. Vector-Borne and Zoonotic Diseases, 2010, 10, 7-15.	1.5	52
14	Testing the Generality of a Trophic-cascade Model for Plague. EcoHealth, 2005, 2, 102-112.	2.0	51
15	The †̃spatial solution' to conserving biodiversity in landscapes and regions. , 1996, , 537-568.		45
16	Spread of plague among blackâ€ŧailed prairie dogs is associated with colony spatial characteristics. Journal of Wildlife Management, 2011, 75, 357-368.	1.8	41
17	Restoration genetics of the vernal pool endemic Lasthenia conjugens (Asteraceae). Conservation Genetics, 2006, 7, 631-649.	1.5	34
18	Riparian habitat fragmentation and population persistence of the threatened valley elderberry longhorn beetle in central California. Biological Conservation, 2001, 100, 103-113.	4.1	29

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Rodent and Flea Abundance Fail to Predict a Plague Epizootic in Black-Tailed Prairie Dogs. Vector-Borne and Zoonotic Diseases, 2010, 10, 47-52.	1.5	24
20	Connectivity of prairie dog colonies in an altered landscape: inferences from analysis of microsatellite DNA variation. Conservation Genetics, 2012, 13, 407-418.	1.5	23
21	Iridoid glycosides ofChelone glabra (Scrophulariaceae) and their sequestration by larvae of a sawfly,Tenthredo grandis (Tenthredinidae). Journal of Chemical Ecology, 1993, 19, 815-823.	1.8	22
22	Population genetic structure of the prairie dog flea and plague vector, <i>Oropsylla hirsuta</i> . Parasitology, 2011, 138, 71-79.	1.5	22
23	Characterization of 14 polymorphic microsatellite markers for the black-tailed prairie dog (Cynomys) Tj ETQq1 1	0.784314 1.7	rgßT /Overloo
24	Are Carnivores Universally Good Sentinels of Plague?. Vector-Borne and Zoonotic Diseases, 2009, 9, 491-497.	1.5	19
25	Do pathogens reduce genetic diversity of their hosts? Variable effects of sylvatic plague in blackâ€ŧailed prairie dogs. Molecular Ecology, 2013, 22, 2441-2455.	3.9	14
26	No evidence for enzootic plague within blackâ€ŧailed prairie dog (<i>Cynomys ludovicianus</i>) populations. Integrative Zoology, 2021, 16, 834-851.	2.6	8