Aaron J Wirsing

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

82 papers	7,654 citations	126907 33 h-index	60623 81 g-index
83 all docs	83 docs citations	83 times ranked	8074 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Status and Ecological Effects of the Worldâ€™s Largest Carnivores. Science, 2014, 343, 1241484.	12.6	2,390
2	Predicting ecological consequences of marine top predator declines. Trends in Ecology and Evolution, 2008, 23, 202-210.	8.7	1,032
3	State-dependent risk-taking by green sea turtles mediates top-down effects of tiger shark intimidation in a marine ecosystem. Journal of Animal Ecology, 2007, 76, 837-844.	2.8	273
4	The ecological effects of providing resource subsidies to predators. Global Ecology and Biogeography, 2015, 24, 1-11.	5.8	264
5	Extinction risk is most acute for the worldâ€™s largest and smallest vertebrates. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2017, 114, 10678-10683.	7.1	243
6	Towards a predictive framework for predator risk effects: the interaction of landscape features and prey escape tactics. Journal of Animal Ecology, 2009, 78, 556-562.	2.8	188
7	The global impacts of domestic dogs on threatened vertebrates. Biological Conservation, 2017, 210, 56-59.	4.1	188
8	Global status and conservation potential of reef sharks. Nature, 2020, 583, 801-806.	27.8	176
9	Saving the World's Terrestrial Megafauna. BioScience, 2016, 66, 807-812.	4.9	168
10	Seascapes of fear: evaluating sublethal predator effects experienced and generated by marine mammals. Marine Mammal Science, 2008, 24, 1-15.	1.8	161
11	Patterns of topâ€down control in a seagrass ecosystem: could a roving apex predator induce a behaviourâ€mediated trophic cascade?. Journal of Animal Ecology, 2013, 82, 1192-1202.	2.8	153
12	Food habits of the world's grey wolves. Mammal Review, 2016, 46, 255-269.	4.8	153
13	Widespread mesopredator effects after wolf extirpation. Biological Conservation, 2013, 160, 70-79.	4.1	125
14	Fear factor: do dugongs (Dugong dugon) trade food for safety from tiger sharks (Galeocerdo) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 50 222	2.0	122
15	A review of lethal and non-lethal effects of predators on adult marine turtles. Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology, 2008, 356, 43-51.	1.5	118
16	Living on the edge: dugongs prefer to forage in microhabitats that allow escape from rather than avoidance of predators. Animal Behaviour, 2007, 74, 93-101.	1.9	116
17	Seagrasses in the age of sea turtle conservation and shark overfishing. Frontiers in Marine Science, 2014, 1, .	2.5	115
18	Can environmental heterogeneity explain individual foraging variation in wild bottlenose dolphins (Tursiops sp.)?. Behavioral Ecology and Sociobiology, 2007, 61, 679-688.	1.4	114

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19	Spatial responses to predators vary with prey escape mode. Animal Behaviour, 2010, 79, 531-537.	1.9	101
20	A comparison of shark and wolf research reveals similar behavioral responses by prey. Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment, 2011, 9, 335-341.	4.0	90
21	Physical factors influencing the distribution of a top predator in a subtropical oligotrophic estuary. Limnology and Oceanography, 2009, 54, 472-482.	3.1	89
22	Estimating low-density snowshoe hare populations using fecal pellet counts. Canadian Journal of Zoology, 2002, 80, 771-781.	1.0	81
23	The context dependence of nonâ€consumptive predator effects. Ecology Letters, 2021, 24, 113-129.	6.4	80
24	Validation of a randomization procedure to assess animal habitat preferences: microhabitat use of tiger sharks in a seagrass ecosystem. Journal of Animal Ecology, 2006, 75, 666-676.	2.8	75
25	Resolving the value of the dingo in ecological restoration. Restoration Ecology, 2015, 23, 201-208.	2.9	67
26	Tiger shark (Galeocerdo cuvier) abundance and growth in a subtropical embayment: evidence from 7Ayears of standardized fishing effort. Marine Biology, 2006, 149, 961-968.	1.5	66
27	A demographic analysis of a southern snowshoe hare population in a fragmented habitat: evaluating the refugium model. Canadian Journal of Zoology, 2002, 80, 169-177.	1.0	53
28	Towards a cohesive, holistic view of top predation: a definition, synthesis and perspective. Oikos, 2014, 123, 1234-1243.	2.7	50
29	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BODY CONDITION AND VULNERABILITY TO PREDATION IN RED SQUIRRELS AND SNOWSHOE HARES. Journal of Mammalogy, 2002, 83, 707-715.	1.3	48
30	Alaskan brown bears (<i>Ursus arctos</i>) aggregate and display fidelity to foraging neighborhoods while preying on Pacific salmon along small streams. Ecology and Evolution, 2018, 8, 9048-9061.	1.9	48
31	Indirect legacy effects of an extreme climatic event on a marine megafaunal community. Ecological Monographs, 2019, 89, e01365.	5.4	47
32	Can you dig it? Use of excavation, a risky foraging tactic, by dugongs is sensitive to predation danger. Animal Behaviour, 2007, 74, 1085-1091.	1.9	42
33	Can measures of prey availability improve our ability to predict the abundance of large marine predators?. Oecologia, 2007, 153, 563-568.	2.0	40
34	Mesopredators change temporal activity in response to a recolonizing apex predator. Behavioral Ecology, 2019, 30, 1324-1335.	2.2	33
35	Diverse foraging opportunities drive the functional response of local and landscape-scale bear predation on Pacific salmon. Oecologia, 2017, 183, 415-429.	2.0	32
36	Noninvasive Estimation of Body Composition in Small Mammals: A Comparison of Conductive and Morphometric Techniques. Physiological and Biochemical Zoology, 2002, 75, 489-497.	1.5	31

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37	Behavioral Indicators in Marine Conservation: Lessons from a Pristine Seagrass Ecosystem. Israel Journal of Ecology and Evolution, 2007, 53, 355-370.	0.6	28
38	Making a New Dog?. BioScience, 2017, 67, 374-381.	4.9	27
39	Asymmetric crossâ€border protection of peripheral transboundary species. Conservation Letters, 2018, 11, e12430.	5.7	26
40	Incidental nest predation in freshwater turtles: inter- and intraspecific differences in vulnerability are explained by relative crypsis. Oecologia, 2012, 168, 977-988.	2.0	24
41	Predation landscapes influence migratory prey ecology and evolution. Trends in Ecology and Evolution, 2021, 36, 737-749.	8.7	23
42	Habitat use of sympatric prey suggests divergent anti-predator responses to recolonizing gray wolves. Oecologia, 2019, 189, 487-500.	2.0	22
43	Can restoring wolves aid in lynx recovery?. Wildlife Society Bulletin, 2011, 35, 514-518.	1.6	21
44	Habitat quality and population density drive occupancy dynamics of snowshoe hare in variegated landscapes. Ecography, 2013, 36, 610-621.	4.5	21
45	Complementary use of motion-activated cameras and unbaited wire snares for DNA sampling reveals diel and seasonal activity patterns of brown bears (<i>Ursus</i> <i>arctos</i>) foraging on adult sockeye salmon (<i>Oncorhynchus</i> <i>nerka</i>). Canadian Journal of Zoology, 2014, 92, 893-903.	1.0	20
46	The role of traditional beliefs in conservation of herpetofauna in Banten, Indonesia. Oryx, 2016, 50, 296-301.	1.0	18
47	Complex effects of site preparation and harvest on snowshoe hare abundance across a patchy forest landscape. Forest Ecology and Management, 2012, 280, 132-139.	3.2	16
48	Political affiliation predicts public attitudes toward gray wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>) conservation and management. Conservation Science and Practice, 2021, 3, e387.	2.0	16
49	Loss of predation risk from apex predators can exacerbate marine tropicalization caused by extreme climatic events. Journal of Animal Ecology, 2021, 90, 2041-2052.	2.8	16
50	Patterns in consumption of woody plants by snowshoe hares in the northwestern United States. Ecoscience, 2002, 9, 440-449.	1.4	14
51	Effects of urbanization on cougar foraging ecology along the wildlandâ€“urban gradient of western Washington. Ecosphere, 2019, 10, e02605.	2.2	14
52	Behavioural transition probabilities in dugongs change with habitat and predator presence: implications for sirenian conservation. Marine and Freshwater Research, 2012, 63, 1069.	1.3	13
53	Predatorâ€induced modifications to diving behavior vary with foraging mode. Oikos, 2011, 120, 1005-1012.	2.7	11
54	Theoretical impacts of habitat loss and generalist predation on predatorâ€“prey cycles. Ecological Modelling, 2016, 327, 85-94.	2.5	11

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55	Public willingness to pay for gray wolf conservation that could support a rancher-led wolf-livestock coexistence program. Biological Conservation, 2021, 260, 109226.	4.1	11
56	Precommercial forest thinning alters abundance but not survival of snowshoe hares. Journal of Wildlife Management, 2013, 77, 84-92.	1.8	10
57	Do measures of plant intake and digestibility from captive feeding trials align with foraging patterns of free-ranging snowshoe hares?. Wildlife Research, 2013, 40, 349.	1.4	9
58	CAN PREY USE DIETARY CUES TO DISTINGUISH PREDATORS? A TEST INVOLVING THREE TERRESTRIAL AMPHIBIANS. Herpetologica, 2005, 61, 104-110.	0.4	8
59	Restriction of anthropogenic foods alters a top predatorâ€™s diet and intraspecific interactions. Journal of Mammalogy, 2019, 100, 1522-1532.	1.3	8
60	Predator niche overlap and partitioning and potential interactions in the mountains of Central Asia. Journal of Mammalogy, 2022, 103, 1019-1029.	1.3	8
61	Speed and Maneuverability of Adult Loggerhead Turtles (Caretta caretta) under Simulated Predatory Attack: Do The Sexes Differ?. Journal of Herpetology, 2008, 42, 411-413.	0.5	7
62	Population responses of common ravens to reintroduced gray wolves. Ecology and Evolution, 2018, 8, 11158-11168.	1.9	7
63	Foreword to the Special Issue on â€˜The rapidly expanding role of drones as a tool for wildlife researchâ€™. Wildlife Research, 2022, 49, i-v.	1.4	7
64	Using unmanned aerial vehicles and machine learning to improve sea cucumber density estimation in shallow habitats. ICES Journal of Marine Science, 2020, 77, 2882-2889.	2.5	6
65	Do brown bears Ursus arctos avoid barbed wires deployed to obtain hair samples? A videographic assessment. Wildlife Biology, 2020, 2020, .	1.4	6
66	Identifying predators from saliva at kill sites with limited remains. Wildlife Society Bulletin, 2019, 43, 546-557.	1.6	5
67	Managing salmon for wildlife: Do fisheries limit salmon consumption by bears in small Alaskan streams?. Ecological Applications, 2020, 30, e02061.	3.8	5
68	Scavenging Effects of Large Canids. Integrative and Comparative Biology, 2021, 61, 117-131.	2.0	5
69	Prey Foraging Behavior After Predator Introduction Is Driven by Resource Knowledge and Exploratory Tendency. Frontiers in Ecology and Evolution, 2021, 9, .	2.2	5
70	Accounting for individual behavioural variation in studies of habitat selection. Journal of Animal Ecology, 2014, 83, 319-321.	2.8	4
71	Biologyâ€™s best friend: Bridging disciplinary gaps to advance canine science. Integrative and Comparative Biology, 0, , .	2.0	4
72	Optimizing Selection of Brown Bear Hair for Noninvasive Genetic Analysis. Wildlife Society Bulletin, 2020, 44, 94-100.	1.6	4

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73	Wolves and lynx: Plausible ideas make for testable hypotheses. Wildlife Society Bulletin, 2012, 36, 572-577.	1.6	3
74	Crossâ€fertilizing aquatic and terrestrial research to understand predator risk effects. Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews: Water, 2014, 1, 439-448.	6.5	3
75	Stable Isotopes Reveal Variation in Consumption of Pacific Salmon by Brown Bears, Despite Ready Access in Small Streams. Journal of Fish and Wildlife Management, 2021, 12, 40-49.	0.9	3
76	Large-scale movement patterns of male loggerhead sea turtles (Caretta caretta) in Shark Bay, Australia. Marine and Freshwater Research, 2012, 63, 1108.	1.3	2
77	Reply to Kalinkat et al.: Smallest terrestrial vertebrates are highly imperiled. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2017, 114, E10265-E10265.	7.1	2
78	Broaden your horizon: The use of remotely sensed data for modeling populations of forest species at landscape scales. Forest Ecology and Management, 2021, 500, 119640.	3.2	2
79	Predators reduce niche overlap between sympatric prey. Oikos, 2022, 2022, .	2.7	2
80	Using camera traps to estimate density of snowshoe hare (<i>Lepus americanus</i>): a keystone boreal forest herbivore. Journal of Mammalogy, 2022, 103, 693-710.	1.3	2
81	Optimal barbed wire height for brown bear hair sample collection. Ursus, 2022, 2022, .	0.5	2
82	Reply to Pincheira-Donoso and Hodgson: Both the largest and smallest vertebrates have elevated extinction risk. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2018, 115, E5847-E5848.	7.1	0