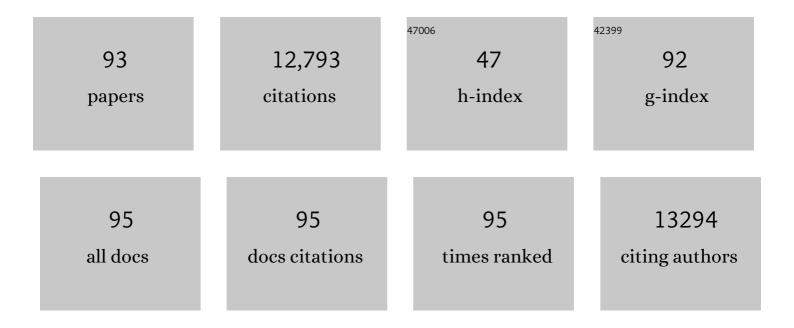
Sonia Alitzer

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Climate Warming and Disease Risks for Terrestrial and Marine Biota. Science, 2002, 296, 2158-2162.	12.6	2,154
2	Seasonality and the dynamics of infectious diseases. Ecology Letters, 2006, 9, 467-484.	6.4	1,162
3	Climate Change and Infectious Diseases: From Evidence to a Predictive Framework. Science, 2013, 341, 514-519.	12.6	951
4	Animal Migration and Infectious Disease Risk. Science, 2011, 331, 296-302.	12.6	696
5	Social Organization and Parasite Risk in Mammals: Integrating Theory and Empirical Studies. Annual Review of Ecology, Evolution, and Systematics, 2003, 34, 517-547.	8.3	625
6	Urbanization and the ecology of wildlife diseases. Trends in Ecology and Evolution, 2007, 22, 95-102.	8.7	625
7	Rapid evolutionary dynamics and disease threats to biodiversity. Trends in Ecology and Evolution, 2003, 18, 589-596.	8.7	434
8	Comparative Tests of Parasite Species Richness in Primates. American Naturalist, 2003, 162, 597-614.	2.1	315
9	Climate change and wildlife diseases: When does the host matter the most?. Ecology, 2009, 90, 912-920.	3.2	267
10	Linking anthropogenic resources to wildlife–pathogen dynamics: a review and metaâ€analysis. Ecology Letters, 2015, 18, 483-495.	6.4	266
11	The genetics of monarch butterfly migration and warning colouration. Nature, 2014, 514, 317-321.	27.8	264
12	Infectious Diseases and Extinction Risk in Wild Mammals. Conservation Biology, 2007, 21, 1269-1279.	4.7	258
13	Virulence-transmission trade-offs and population divergence in virulence in a naturally occurring butterfly parasite. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2008, 105, 7489-7494.	7.1	245
14	Parasites hinder monarch butterfly flight: implications for disease spread in migratory hosts. Ecology Letters, 2005, 8, 290-300.	6.4	231
15	Monarch butterfly population decline in North America: identifying the threatening processes. Royal Society Open Science, 2017, 4, 170760.	2.4	191
16	Ecological and anthropogenic drivers of rabies exposure in vampire bats: implications for transmission and control. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2012, 279, 3384-3392.	2.6	187
17	Patterns of host specificity and transmission among parasites of wild primates. International Journal for Parasitology, 2005, 35, 647-657.	3.1	178
18	Resolving the roles of immunity, pathogenesis, and immigration for rabies persistence in vampire bats. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2013, 110, 20837-20842.	7.1	149

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19	Loss of migratory behaviour increases infection risk for a butterfly host. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2015, 282, 20141734.	2.6	129
20	The macroecology of infectious diseases: a new perspective on globalâ€scale drivers of pathogen distributions and impacts. Ecology Letters, 2016, 19, 1159-1171.	6.4	126
21	On the relationship between body condition and parasite infection in wildlife: a review and metaâ€analysis. Ecology Letters, 2018, 21, 1869-1884.	6.4	120
22	Do threatened hosts have fewer parasites? A comparative study in primates. Journal of Animal Ecology, 2007, 76, 304-314.	2.8	112
23	Host plant species affects virulence in monarch butterfly parasites. Journal of Animal Ecology, 2008, 77, 120-126.	2.8	109
24	Social network analysis of wild chimpanzees provides insights for predicting infectious disease risk. Journal of Animal Ecology, 2013, 82, 976-986.	2.8	109
25	Host–pathogen evolutionary signatures reveal dynamics and future invasions of vampire bat rabies. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2016, 113, 10926-10931.	7.1	108
26	POPULATIONS OF MONARCH BUTTERFLIES WITH DIFFERENT MIGRATORY BEHAVIORS SHOW DIVERGENCE IN WING MORPHOLOGY. Evolution; International Journal of Organic Evolution, 2010, 64, 1018-1028.	2.3	108
27	Host traits and parasite species richness in even and odd-toed hoofed mammals, Artiodactyla and Perissodactyla. Oikos, 2006, 115, 526-536.	2.7	103
28	Parasites and the Evolutionary Diversification of Primate Clades. American Naturalist, 2004, 164, S90-S103.	2.1	102
29	Leukocyte Profiles in Wild House Finches with and without Mycoplasmal Conjunctivitis, a Recently Emerged Bacterial Disease. EcoHealth, 2004, 1, 362-373.	2.0	98
30	Dynamics of a novel pathogen in an avian host: Mycoplasmal conjunctivitis in house finches. Acta Tropica, 2005, 94, 77-93.	2.0	98
31	Regional climate on the breeding grounds predicts variation in the natal origin of monarch butterflies overwintering in Mexico over 38Âyears. Global Change Biology, 2017, 23, 2565-2576.	9.5	98
32	Global Mammal Parasite Database version 2.0. Ecology, 2017, 98, 1476-1476.	3.2	98
33	URBAN LAND USE PREDICTS WEST NILE VIRUS EXPOSURE IN SONGBIRDS. Ecological Applications, 2008, 18, 1083-1092.	3.8	86
34	Do Healthy Monarchs Migrate Farther? Tracking Natal Origins of Parasitized vs. Uninfected Monarch Butterflies Overwintering in Mexico. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0141371.	2.5	80
35	Seasonal insect migrations: massive, influential, and overlooked. Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment, 2020, 18, 335-344.	4.0	79
36	Variation in thermally induced melanism in monarch butterflies (Lepidoptera: Nymphalidae) from three North American populations. Journal of Thermal Biology, 2005, 30, 410-421.	2.5	77

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37	Phylogenetically related and ecologically similar carnivores harbour similar parasite assemblages. Journal of Animal Ecology, 2014, 83, 671-680.	2.8	74
38	Serial founder effects and genetic differentiation during worldwide range expansion of monarch butterflies. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2014, 281, 20142230.	2.6	73
39	Strength in numbers: high parasite burdens increase transmission of a protozoan parasite of monarch butterflies (Danaus plexippus). Oecologia, 2009, 161, 67-75.	2.0	70
40	Livestock abundance predicts vampire bat demography, immune profiles and bacterial infection risk. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2018, 373, 20170089.	4.0	68
41	Planting gardens to support insect pollinators. Conservation Biology, 2020, 34, 15-25.	4.7	67
42	Network-based vaccination improves prospects for disease control in wild chimpanzees. Journal of the Royal Society Interface, 2014, 11, 20140349.	3.4	65
43	Greater migratory propensity in hosts lowers pathogen transmission and impacts. Journal of Animal Ecology, 2014, 83, 1068-1077.	2.8	61
44	The Redder the Better: Wing Color Predicts Flight Performance in Monarch Butterflies. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e41323.	2.5	60
45	Age, sex, and season affect the risk of mycoplasmal conjunctivitis in a southeastern house finch population. Canadian Journal of Zoology, 2004, 82, 755-763.	1.0	57
46	Oviposition preference and larval performance of North American monarch butterflies on four Asclepias species. Entomologia Experimentalis Et Applicata, 2005, 116, 9-20.	1.4	56
47	Infectious disease transmission and behavioural allometry in wild mammals. Journal of Animal Ecology, 2015, 84, 637-646.	2.8	54
48	Food for contagion: synthesis and future directions for studying host–parasite responses to resource shifts in anthropogenic environments. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2018, 373, 20170102.	4.0	54
49	Using host species traits to understand the consequences of resource provisioning for host–parasite interactions. Journal of Animal Ecology, 2018, 87, 511-525.	2.8	53
50	Crowding and disease: effects of host density on response to infection in a butterfly–parasite interaction. Ecological Entomology, 2009, 34, 551-561.	2.2	49
51	Migratory monarchs wintering in California experience low infection risk compared to monarchs breeding year-round on non-native milkweed. Integrative and Comparative Biology, 2016, 56, 343-352.	2.0	49
52	Migratory monarchs that encounter resident monarchs show lifeâ€history differences and higher rates of parasite infection. Ecology Letters, 2018, 21, 1670-1680.	6.4	48
53	Genetic diversity, infection prevalence, and possible transmission routes of Bartonella spp. in vampire bats. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2018, 12, e0006786.	3.0	46
54	Predictors and immunological correlates of sublethal mercury exposure in vampire bats. Royal Society Open Science, 2017, 4, 170073.	2.4	45

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55	Migration distance as a selective episode for wing morphology in a migratory insect. Movement Ecology, 2017, 5, 7.	2.8	42
56	Migratory behaviour predicts greater parasite diversity in ungulates. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2018, 285, 20180089.	2.6	42
57	Exposure to Non-Native Tropical Milkweed Promotes Reproductive Development in Migratory Monarch Butterflies. Insects, 2019, 10, 253.	2.2	40
58	Sex differences in immune defenses and response to parasitism in monarch butterflies. Evolutionary Ecology, 2009, 23, 607-620.	1.2	39
59	Responses of migratory species and their pathogens to supplemental feeding. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2018, 373, 20170094.	4.0	38
60	POPULATIONS OF MONARCH BUTTERFLIES WITH DIFFERENT MIGRATORY BEHAVIORS SHOW DIVERGENCE IN WING MORPHOLOGY. Evolution; International Journal of Organic Evolution, 2010, 64, 1018-1028.	2.3	32
61	Anthropogenic resource subsidies and host–parasite dynamics in wildlife. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2018, 373, 20170086.	4.0	32
62	Do characteristics of pollinatorâ€friendly gardens predict the diversity, abundance, and reproduction of butterflies?. Insect Conservation and Diversity, 2018, 11, 370-382.	3.0	29
63	Parasite diversity declines with host evolutionary distinctiveness: A global analysis of carnivores. Evolution; International Journal of Organic Evolution, 2015, 69, 621-630.	2.3	28
64	Ecological and evolutionary drivers of haemoplasma infection and bacterial genotype sharing in a Neotropical bat community. Molecular Ecology, 2020, 29, 1534-1549.	3.9	27
65	Leukocyte Profiles Reflect Geographic Range Limits in a Widespread Neotropical Bat. Integrative and Comparative Biology, 2019, 59, 1176-1189.	2.0	24
66	Lipid reserves and immune defense in healthy and diseased migrating monarchs Danaus plexippus. Environmental Epigenetics, 2013, 59, 393-402.	1.8	20
67	Modeling vector-borne disease risk in migratory animals under climate change. Integrative and Comparative Biology, 2016, 56, 353-364.	2.0	20
68	Parasite sharing in wild ungulates and their predators: Effects of phylogeny, range overlap, and trophic links. Journal of Animal Ecology, 2019, 88, 1017-1028.	2.8	18
69	Genotypic Analyses of Mycoplasma gallisepticum Isolates from Songbirds by Random Amplification of Polymorphic DNA and Amplified-fragment Length Polymorphism. Journal of Wildlife Diseases, 2006, 42, 421-428.	0.8	17
70	Host Dispersal Responses to Resource Supplementation Determine Pathogen Spread in Wildlife Metapopulations. American Naturalist, 2018, 192, 503-517.	2.1	17
71	Quantifying monarch butterfly larval pigmentation using digital image analysis. Entomologia Experimentalis Et Applicata, 2004, 113, 145-147.	1.4	16
72	Unravelling the Costs of Flight for Immune Defenses in the Migratory Monarch Butterfly. Integrative and Comparative Biology, 2016, 56, 278-289.	2.0	16

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73	Environmental Persistence Influences Infection Dynamics for a Butterfly Pathogen. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0169982.	2.5	16
74	Consequences of Food Restriction for Immune Defense, Parasite Infection, and Fitness in Monarch Butterflies. Physiological and Biochemical Zoology, 2016, 89, 389-401.	1.5	15
75	Monarch butterflies reared under autumnâ€like conditions have more efficient flight and lower postâ€flight metabolism. Ecological Entomology, 2020, 45, 562-572.	2.2	15
76	Temporal patterns of vampire bat rabies and host connectivity in Belize. Transboundary and Emerging Diseases, 2021, 68, 870-879.	3.0	14
77	Parasite dynamics in North American monarchs predicted by host density and seasonal migratory culling. Journal of Animal Ecology, 2022, 91, 780-793.	2.8	14
78	Occurrence and host specificity of a neogregarine protozoan in four milkweed butterfly hosts (Danaus spp.). Journal of Invertebrate Pathology, 2016, 140, 75-82.	3.2	13
79	Urbanization predicts infection risk by a protozoan parasite in non-migratory populations of monarch butterflies from the southern coastal U.S. and Hawaii. Landscape Ecology, 2019, 34, 649-661.	4.2	13
80	Landscape-level toxicant exposure mediates infection impacts on wildlife populations. Biology Letters, 2020, 16, 20200559.	2.3	13
81	Extreme Heterogeneity in Parasitism Despite Low Population Genetic Structure among Monarch Butterflies Inhabiting the Hawaiian Islands. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e100061.	2.5	11
82	Multiple transmission routes sustain high prevalence of a virulent parasite in a butterfly host. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2019, 286, 20191630.	2.6	11
83	Urban specialization reduces habitat connectivity by a highly mobile wading bird. Movement Ecology, 2020, 8, 49.	2.8	10
84	Screening wild and semiâ€free ranging great apes for putative sexually transmitted diseases: Evidence of Trichomonadidae infections. American Journal of Primatology, 2015, 77, 1075-1085.	1.7	9
85	Land use, season, and parasitism predict metal concentrations in Australian flying fox fur. Science of the Total Environment, 2022, 841, 156699.	8.0	9
86	Assessing the contributions of intraspecific and environmental sources of infection in urban wildlife: <i>Salmonella enterica</i> and white ibis as a case study. Journal of the Royal Society Interface, 2018, 15, 20180654.	3.4	8
87	The changing ecology of primate parasites: Insights from wild aptive comparisons. American Journal of Primatology, 2019, 81, e22991.	1.7	8
88	Genetic Factors and Host Traits Predict Spore Morphology for a Butterfly Pathogen. Insects, 2013, 4, 447-462.	2.2	7
89	Thermal tolerance and environmental persistence of a protozoan parasite in monarch butterflies. Journal of Invertebrate Pathology, 2021, 183, 107544.	3.2	7
90	Movement rules determine nomadic species' responses to resource supplementation and degradation. Journal of Animal Ecology, 2020, 89, 2644-2656.	2.8	5

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91	Host Plant Species Mediates Impact of Neonicotinoid Exposure to Monarch Butterflies. Insects, 2021, 12, 999.	2.2	5
92	Habitat Specialization by Wildlife Reduces Pathogen Spread in Urbanizing Landscapes. American Naturalist, 2022, 199, 238-251.	2.1	1
93	Animal Migration and Parasitism. , 2019, , 756-763.		0