Trenton W J Garner

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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129 papers	9,163 citations	47006 47 h-index	45317 90 g-index
137 all docs	137 docs citations	137 times ranked	6261 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Amphibian fungal panzootic causes catastrophic and ongoing loss of biodiversity. Science, 2019, 363, 1459-1463.	12.6	805
2	Global Emergence ofBatrachochytrium dendrobatidisand Amphibian Chytridiomycosis in Space, Time, and Host. Annual Review of Microbiology, 2009, 63, 291-310.	7.3	564
3	Recent introduction of a chytrid fungus endangers Western Palearctic salamanders. Science, 2014, 346, 630-631.	12.6	421
4	Recent Asian origin of chytrid fungi causing global amphibian declines. Science, 2018, 360, 621-627.	12.6	389
5	Multiple emergences of genetically diverse amphibian-infecting chytrids include a globalized hypervirulent recombinant lineage. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2011, 108, 18732-18736.	7.1	375
6	Mapping the Global Emergence of Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis, the Amphibian Chytrid Fungus. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e56802.	2.5	314
7	The emerging amphibian pathogen Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis globally infects introduced populations of the North American bullfrog, Rana catesbeiana. Biology Letters, 2006, 2, 455-459.	2.3	265
8	Sexual conflict selects for male and female reproductive characters. Current Biology, 2001, 11, 489-493.	3.9	247
9	Chytrid fungi and global amphibian declines. Nature Reviews Microbiology, 2020, 18, 332-343.	28.6	200
10	Life history tradeoffs influence mortality associated with the amphibian pathogen Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis. Oikos, 2009, 118, 783-791.	2.7	194
11	The relationship between the emergence of Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis, the international trade in amphibians and introduced amphibian species. Fungal Biology Reviews, 2007, 21, 2-9.	4.7	193
12	Collapse of Amphibian Communities Due to an Introduced Ranavirus. Current Biology, 2014, 24, 2586-2591.	3.9	182
13	Factors driving pathogenicity vs. prevalence of amphibian panzootic chytridiomycosis in Iberia. Ecology Letters, 2010, 13, 372-382.	6.4	162
14	Susceptibility of Italian agile frog populations to an emerging strain of Ranavirus parallels population genetic diversity. Ecology Letters, 2005, 8, 401-408.	6.4	154
15	Predicting susceptibility to future declines in the world's frogs. Conservation Letters, 2008, 1, 82-90.	5.7	149
16	Global Amphibian Extinction Risk Assessment for the Panzootic Chytrid Fungus. Diversity, 2009, 1, 52-66.	1.7	141
17	Proteomic and phenotypic profiling of the amphibian pathogen Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis shows that genotype is linked to virulence. Molecular Ecology, 2009, 18, 415-429.	3.9	138
18	Expression Profiling the Temperature-Dependent Amphibian Response to Infection by Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis. PLoS ONE, 2009, 4, e8408.	2.5	135

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19	Successful elimination of a lethal wildlife infectious disease in nature. Biology Letters, 2015, 11, 20150874.	2.3	135
20	Amphibian chytridiomycosis outbreak dynamics are linked with host skin bacterial community structure. Nature Communications, 2018, 9, 693.	12.8	126
21	Mitigating amphibian chytridiomycoses in nature. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2016, 371, 20160207.	4.0	125
22	Assessing the longâ€term impact of Ranavirus infection in wild common frog populations. Animal Conservation, 2010, 13, 514-522.	2.9	122
23	Superior sperm competitors sire higherâ€“quality young. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2003, 270, 1933-1938.	2.6	117
24	Microscopic Aquatic Predators Strongly Affect Infection Dynamics of a Globally Emerged Pathogen. Current Biology, 2014, 24, 176-180.	3.9	117
25	Genetic diversity across a vertebrate speciesâ€™ range: a test of the central-peripheral hypothesis. Molecular Ecology, 2004, 13, 1047-1053.	3.9	108
26	Chromosomal Copy Number Variation, Selection and Uneven Rates of Recombination Reveal Cryptic Genome Diversity Linked to Pathogenicity. PLoS Genetics, 2013, 9, e1003703.	3.5	104
27	Chytrid Fungus in Europe. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 2005, 11, 1639-1641.	4.3	101
28	Persistence of the emerging pathogen Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis outside the amphibian host greatly increases the probability of host extinction. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2008, 275, 329-334.	2.6	91
29	Relatedness, body size and paternity in the alpine newt,Triturus alpestris. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2003, 270, 619-624.	2.6	89
30	Evidence for Directional Selection at a Novel Major Histocompatibility Class I Marker in Wild Common Frogs (Rana temporaria) Exposed to a Viral Pathogen (Ranavirus). PLoS ONE, 2009, 4, e4616.	2.5	86
31	Using itraconazole to clear Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis infection, and subsequent depigmentation of Alytes muletensis tadpoles. Diseases of Aquatic Organisms, 2009, 83, 257-260.	1.0	83
32	Environmental detection of Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis in a temperate climate. Diseases of Aquatic Organisms, 2007, 77, 105-112.	1.0	78
33	Genome size and microsatellites: the effect of nuclear size on amplification potential. Genome, 2002, 45, 212-215.	2.0	75
34	Reconstructing the emergence of a lethal infectious disease of wildlife supports a key role for spread through translocations by humans. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2016, 283, 20160952.	2.6	74
35	From fish to frogs and beyond: Impact and host range of emergent ranaviruses. Virology, 2017, 511, 272-279.	2.4	69
36	RESPONSE OF THE ITALIAN AGILE FROG (RANA LATASTEI) TO A RANAVIRUS, FROG VIRUS 3: A MODEL FOR VIRAL EMERGENCE IN NAÃVE POPULATIONS. Journal of Wildlife Diseases, 2004, 40, 660-669.	0.8	68

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37	Developing a safe antifungal treatment protocol to eliminateBatrachochytrium dendrobatidisfrom amphibians. Medical Mycology, 2011, 49, 143-149.	0.7	66
38	Climate change, chytridiomycosis or condition: an experimental test of amphibian survival. Global Change Biology, 2011, 17, 667-675.	9.5	65
39	Global and endemic Asian lineages of the emerging pathogenic fungus Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis widely infect amphibians in China. Diversity and Distributions, 2012, 18, 307-318.	4.1	65
40	Genetic diversity, but not hatching success, is jointly affected by postglacial colonization and isolation in the threatened frog, Rana latastei. Molecular Ecology, 2007, 16, 1787-1797.	3.9	64
41	Contextâ€dependent amphibian host population response to an invading pathogen. Ecology, 2013, 94, 1795-1804.	3.2	64
42	Amphibian Symbiotic Bacteria Do Not Show a Universal Ability To Inhibit Growth of the Global Panzootic Lineage of Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2015, 81, 3706-3711.	3.1	60
43	A set of CA repeat microsatellite markers derived from the pool frog, Rana lessonae. Molecular Ecology, 2000, 9, 2173-2175.	3.9	55
44	European phylogeography of the common frog (Rana temporaria): routes of postglacial colonization into the British Isles, and evidence for an Irish glacial refugium. Heredity, 2009, 102, 490-496.	2.6	54
45	Effects of Oilâ€Palm Plantations on Diversity of Tropical Anurans. Conservation Biology, 2013, 27, 615-624.	4.7	54
46	Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis Infection and Lethal Chytridiomycosis in Caecilian Amphibians (Gymnophiona). EcoHealth, 2013, 10, 173-183.	2.0	54
47	Heteropopulation males have a fertilization advantage during sperm competition in the yellow dung fly (Scathophaga stercoraria). Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2002, 269, 1701-1707.	2.6	53
48	Climate forcing of an emerging pathogenic fungus across a montane multi-host community. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2016, 371, 20150454.	4.0	52
49	Diversity-Stability Dynamics of the Amphibian Skin Microbiome and Susceptibility to a Lethal Viral Pathogen. Frontiers in Microbiology, 2019, 10, 2883.	3.5	49
50	GENETIC EROSION IN WILD POPULATIONS MAKES RESISTANCE TO A PATHOGEN MORE COSTLY. Evolution; International Journal of Organic Evolution, 2012, 66, 1942-1952.	2.3	48
51	Host species vary in infection probability, sub-lethal effects and costs of immune response when exposed to an amphibian parasite. Scientific Reports, 2015, 5, 10828.	3.3	47
52	Assessing Risk and Guidance on Monitoring of Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis in Europe through Identification of Taxonomic Selectivity of Infection. Conservation Biology, 2014, 28, 213-223.	4.7	46
53	Impact of asynchronous emergence of two lethal pathogens on amphibian assemblages. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 43260.	3.3	46
54	First Evidence of Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis in China: Discovery of Chytridiomycosis in Introduced American Bullfrogs and Native Amphibians in the Yunnan Province, China. EcoHealth, 2010, 7, 127-134.	2.0	45

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55	Infections on the move: how transient phases of host movement influence disease spread. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2017, 284, 20171807.	2.6	45
56	Geographic Variation of Multiple Paternity in the Common Garter Snake (Thamnophis sirtalis). Copeia, 2002, 2002, 15-23.	1.3	43
57	Environmental Determinants of Recent Endemism of Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis Infections in Amphibian Assemblages in the Absence of Disease Outbreaks. Conservation Biology, 2014, 28, 1302-1311.	4.7	43
58	A quantitative-PCR based method to estimate ranavirus viral load following normalisation by reference to an ultraconserved vertebrate target. Journal of Virological Methods, 2017, 249, 147-155.	2.1	43
59	Effects of historic and projected climate change on the range and impacts of an emerging wildlife disease. Global Change Biology, 2019, 25, 2648-2660.	9.5	43
60	Polygyny, census and effective population size in the threatened frog, Rana latastei. Animal Conservation, 2010, 13, 82-89.	2.9	40
61	Emergence of amphibian chytridiomycosis in Britain. Veterinary Record, 2005, 157, 386-387.	0.3	37
62	Molecular and quantitative genetic differentiation across Europe in yellow dung flies. Journal of Evolutionary Biology, 2008, 21, 1492-1503.	1.7	35
63	The Amphibian Trade: Bans or Best Practice?. EcoHealth, 2009, 6, 148-151.	2.0	35
64	Invasive North American bullfrogs transmit lethal fungus Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis infections to native amphibian host species. Biological Invasions, 2016, 18, 2299-2308.	2.4	35
65	Longâ€term monitoring of an amphibian community after a climate changeâ€and infectious diseaseâ€driven species extirpation. Global Change Biology, 2018, 24, 2622-2632.	9.5	35
66	Anthropogenic Influence on Prevalence of 2 Amphibian Pathogens. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 2008, 14, 1175-1176.	4.3	33
67	A de novo Assembly of the Common Frog (Rana temporaria) Transcriptome and Comparison of Transcription Following Exposure to Ranavirus and Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0130500.	2.5	32
68	A novel approach to wildlife transcriptomics provides evidence of diseaseâ€mediated differential expression and changes to the microbiome of amphibian populations. Molecular Ecology, 2018, 27, 1413-1427.	3.9	32
69	Routine habitat switching alters the likelihood and persistence of infection with a pathogenic parasite. Functional Ecology, 2018, 32, 1262-1270.	3.6	32
70	Detection of Chytridiomycosis Caused by Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis in the Endangered Sardinian Newt (Euproctus platycephalus) in Southern Sardinia, Italy. Journal of Wildlife Diseases, 2008, 44, 712-715.	0.8	31
71	Population genetic patterns suggest a behavioural change in wild common frogs (Rana) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Overlock 10 T	3.9	31
72	Evidence for gene flow differs from observed dispersal patterns in the Humboldt penguin, Spheniscus humboldti. Conservation Genetics, 2009, 10, 839-849.	1.5	29

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73	Outbreaks of an Emerging Viral Disease Covary With Differences in the Composition of the Skin Microbiome of a Wild United Kingdom Amphibian. Frontiers in Microbiology, 2019, 10, 1245.	3.5	29
74	Dermocystid infection and associated skin lesions in free-living palmate newts (Lissotriton) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 50 702 Td	1.3	26
75	Mitigating Batrachochytrium salamandrivorans in Europe. Amphibia - Reptilia, 2019, 40, 265-290.	0.5	26
76	An emerging viral pathogen truncates population age structure in a European amphibian and may reduce population viability. PeerJ, 2018, 6, e5949.	2.0	25
77	Fatal Chytridiomycosis in the Tyrrhenian Painted Frog. EcoHealth, 2009, 6, 27-32.	2.0	24
78	Development and worldwide use of non-lethal, and minimal population-level impact, protocols for the isolation of amphibian chytrid fungi. Scientific Reports, 2018, 8, 7772.	3.3	24
79	Polymorphic DNA microsatellites identified in the yellow dung fly (Scathophaga stercoraria). Molecular Ecology, 2000, 9, 2207-2209.	3.9	23
80	Assessing the ability of swab data to determine the true burden of infection for the amphibian pathogen Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis. EcoHealth, 2016, 13, 360-367.	2.0	23
81	Delayed metamorphosis of amphibian larvae facilitates Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis transmission and persistence. Diseases of Aquatic Organisms, 2015, 117, 85-92.	1.0	23
82	Genetic depletion in Swiss populations of Rana latastei: conservation implications. Biological Conservation, 2003, 114, 371-376.	4.1	21
83	Effects of Two Amphibian Pathogens on the Developmental Stability of Green Frogs. Conservation Biology, 2010, 24, 788-794.	4.7	19
84	Challenges and opportunities for animal conservation from renewable energy development. Animal Conservation, 2013, 16, 367-369.	2.9	19
85	Resistance to Chytridiomycosis in European Plethodontid Salamanders of the Genus Speleomantes. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e63639.	2.5	19
86	Characterization of microsatellite loci in Humboldt penguin (Spheniscus humboldti) and cross-amplification in other penguin species. Molecular Ecology Notes, 2003, 3, 62-64.	1.7	18
87	Di- and tetranucleotide microsatellite markers for the Alpine newt (Triturus alpestris): characterization and cross-priming in five congeners. Molecular Ecology Notes, 2003, 3, 186-188.	1.7	18
88	Rapid selection against inbreeding in a wild population of a rare frog. Evolutionary Applications, 2011, 4, 30-38.	3.1	18
89	Microsatellites for use in studies of the Italian Agile Frog, Rana latastei (Boulenger). Conservation Genetics, 2001, 2, 77-80.	1.5	17
90	Multiple paternity in the western terrestrial garter snake, Thamnophis elegans. Canadian Journal of Zoology, 2005, 83, 656-663.	1.0	17

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91	Detection of Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis in Amphibians Imported into the UK for the Pet Trade. EcoHealth, 2016, 13, 456-466.	2.0	17
92	Body size, nuptial pad size and hormone levels: potential non-destructive biomarkers of reproductive health in wild toads (Bufo bufo). Ecotoxicology, 2014, 23, 1359-1365.	2.4	16
93	Response to Comment on â€œAmphibian fungal panzootic causes catastrophic and ongoing loss of biodiversityâ€. Science, 2020, 367, .	12.6	15
94	Microsatellite markers developed from Thamnophis elegans and Thamnophis sirtalis and their utility in three species of garter snakes. Molecular Ecology Notes, 2004, 4, 369-371.	1.7	14
95	Genetic attributes of midwife toad (Alytes obstetricans) populations do not correlate with degree of species decline. Ecology and Evolution, 2013, 3, 2806-2819.	1.9	13
96	Experimental evidence in support of single host maintenance of a multihost pathogen. Ecosphere, 2014, 5, art142.	2.2	13
97	Common midwife toad ranaviruses replicate first in the oral cavity of smooth newts (Lissotriton) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Overlock	3.3	12
98	Microbiome function predicts amphibian chytridiomycosis disease dynamics. Microbiome, 2022, 10, 44.	11.1	12
99	Mountain chickens Leptodactylus fallax and sympatric amphibians appear to be disease free on Montserrat. Oryx, 2007, 41, 398-401.	1.0	11
100	Conservation decisions under pressure: Lessons from an exercise in rapid response to wildlife disease. Conservation Science and Practice, 2020, 2, e141.	2.0	11
101	The pandemic pathogen of amphibians,Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis (Phylum) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 50	0.6	10
102	Geographic and taxonomic variation in <scp>B</scp>atrachochytrium dendrobatidis infection and transmission within a highly endemic amphibian community. Diversity and Distributions, 2013, 19, 1153-1163.	4.1	10
103	Sex-biased parasitism and expression of a sexual signal. Biological Journal of the Linnean Society, 2020, 131, 785-800.	1.6	10
104	No evidence for precipitous declines of harlequin frogs (Atelopus) in the Guyanas. Studies on Neotropical Fauna and Environment, 2008, 43, 177-180.	1.0	9
105	The need for jumpstarting amphibian genome projects. Trends in Ecology and Evolution, 2011, 26, 378-379.	8.7	9
106	Evidence for the Introduction of Lethal Chytridiomycosis Affecting Wild Betic Midwife Toads (Alytes) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf	2.0	9
107	Spatiotemporal heterogeneity decouples infection parameters of amphibian chytridiomycosis. Journal of Animal Ecology, 2020, 89, 1109-1121.	2.8	9
108	Female alpine newts (Triturus alpestris) mate initially with males signalling fertility benefits. Biological Journal of the Linnean Society, 2007, 91, 483-491.	1.6	8

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109	Determining Causality and Controlling Disease is Based on Collaborative Research involving Multidisciplinary Approaches. EcoHealth, 2009, 6, 331-334.	2.0	8
110	Characterization of microsatellite loci in two closely related Lissotriton newt species. Conservation Genetics, 2009, 10, 1903-1906.	1.5	8
111	Pathological and phylogenetic characterization ofAmphibiothecumsp. infection in an isolated amphibian (Lissotriton helveticus) population on the island of Rum (Scotland). Parasitology, 2017, 144, 484-496.	1.5	8
112	Discussing the future of amphibians in research. Lab Animal, 2019, 48, 16-18.	0.4	8
113	Exposure to Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis affects chemical defences in two anuran amphibians, Rana dalmatina and Bufo bufo. Bmc Ecology and Evolution, 2021, 21, 135.	1.6	8
114	Occurrence of Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis in Sweden: higher infection prevalence in southern species. Diseases of Aquatic Organisms, 2020, 140, 209-218.	1.0	8
115	Polymorphic markers for the sea cucumber Parastichopus californicus. Molecular Ecology Notes, 2002, 2, 233-235.	1.7	7
116	Title is missing!. Conservation Genetics, 2002, 3, 455-458.	1.5	7
117	Modelling Ranavirus Transmission in Populations of Common Frogs (Rana temporaria) in the United Kingdom. Viruses, 2019, 11, 556.	3.3	7
118	Discriminating lineages of Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis using quantitative PCR. Molecular Ecology Resources, 2021, 21, 1452-1459.	4.8	7
119	Significant reductions of host abundance weakly impact infection intensity of Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis. PLoS ONE, 2020, 15, e0242913.	2.5	7
120	Islands within an island: Population genetic structure of the endemic Sardinian newt, Euproctus platycephalus. Ecology and Evolution, 2017, 7, 1190-1211.	1.9	6
121	Environmentally determined juvenile growth rates dictate the degree of sexual size dimorphism in the Sardinian brook newt. Evolutionary Ecology, 2015, 29, 169-184.	1.2	5
122	A possible reservoir of Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis in Australia. Animal Conservation, 2018, 21, 104-105.	2.9	4
123	Host Identity Mattersâ€"Up to a Point: The Community Context of Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis Transmission. American Naturalist, 2022, 200, 584-597.	2.1	4
124	Human Disturbance Influences Behaviour and Local Density of Juvenile Frogs. Ethology, 2008, 114, 1006-1013.	1.1	3
125	Genetic and demographic vulnerability of adder populations: Results of a genetic study in mainland Britain. PLoS ONE, 2020, 15, e0231809.	2.5	3
126	Alpine Newts (Ichthyosaura alpestris) Avoid Habitats Previously Used by Parasite-Exposed Conspecifics. Frontiers in Ecology and Evolution, 2021, 9, .	2.2	3

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127	Itraconazole and thiophanate-methyl fail to clear tadpoles naturally infected with the hypervirulent lineage of Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis. Diseases of Aquatic Organisms, 2018, 131, 73-78.	1.0	2
128	Tests of aggregative preferences of wandering salamanders (Aneides vagrans). Acta Ethologica, 2006, 9, 43-47.	0.9	1
129	Challenging a hostâ€“pathogen paradigm: Susceptibility to chytridiomycosis is decoupled from genetic erosion. Journal of Evolutionary Biology, 2022, 35, 589-598.	1.7	1