Josh Van Buskirk

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

70 papers	5,867 citations	94433 37 h-index	95266 68 g-index
71 all docs	71 docs citations	71 times ranked	5063 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Limits to the Adaptive Potential of Small Populations. Annual Review of Ecology, Evolution, and Systematics, 2006, 37, 433-458.	8.3	705
2	Simplifying the Jargon of Community Ecology: A Conceptual Approach. American Naturalist, 1996, 147, 282-286.	2.1	352
3	COSTS AND BENEFITS OF A PREDATORâ€INDUCED POLYPHENISM IN THE GRAY TREEFROG <i>HYLA CHRYSOSCELIS</i>. Evolution; International Journal of Organic Evolution, 1996, 50, 583-593.	2.3	263
4	LOCAL AND LANDSCAPE INFLUENCE ON AMPHIBIAN OCCURRENCE AND ABUNDANCE. Ecology, 2005, 86, 1936-1947.	3.2	258
5	The fitness costs of developmental canalization and plasticity. Journal of Evolutionary Biology, 2009, 22, 852-860.	1.7	251
6	A Comparative Test of the Adaptive Plasticity Hypothesis: Relationships between Habitat and Phenotype in Anuran Larvae. American Naturalist, 2002, 160, 87-102.	2.1	211
7	NATURAL SELECTION FOR ENVIRONMENTALLY INDUCED PHENOTYPES IN TADPOLES. Evolution; International Journal of Organic Evolution, 1997, 51, 1983-1992.	2.3	179
8	Enhancement of Farmland Biodiversity within Set-Aside Land. Conservation Biology, 2004, 18, 987-994.	4.7	176
9	Phenotypic Design, Plasticity, and Ecological Performance in Two Tadpole Species. American Naturalist, 1995, 145, 211-233.	2.1	160
10	Variable shifts in spring and autumn migration phenology in North American songbirds associated with climate change. Global Change Biology, 2009, 15, 760-771.	9.5	158
11	THE COSTS OF AN INDUCIBLE DEFENSE IN ANURAN LARVAE. Ecology, 2000, 81, 2813-2821.	3.2	147
12	DOSAGE RESPONSE OF AN INDUCED DEFENSE: HOW SENSITIVE ARE TADPOLES TO PREDATION RISK?. Ecology, 2002, 83, 1580-1585.	3.2	147
13	Costs and Benefits of a Predator-Induced Polyphenism in the Gray Treefrog Hyla chrysoscelis. Evolution; International Journal of Organic Evolution, 1996, 50, 583.	2.3	145
14	Specific induced responses to different predator species in anuran larvae. Journal of Evolutionary Biology, 2001, 14, 482-489.	1.7	145
15	PREDATOR-INDUCED PHENOTYPIC PLASTICITY IN LARVAL NEWTS: TRADE-OFFS, SELECTION, AND VARIATION IN NATURE. Ecology, 2000, 81, 3009-3028.	3.2	129
16	Natural Selection for Environmentally Induced Phenotypes in Tadpoles. Evolution; International Journal of Organic Evolution, 1997, 51, 1983.	2.3	118
17	The Lure Effect, Tadpole Tail Shape, and the Target of Dragonfly Strikes. Journal of Herpetology, 2003, 37, 420-424.	0.5	117
18	Declining body sizes in North American birds associated with climate change. Oikos, 2010, 119, 1047-1055.	2.7	106

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19	A Threefold Genetic Allee Effect. Genetics, 2005, 169, 2255-2265.	2.9	101
20	Density-Dependent Population Regulation in a Salamander. Ecology, 1991, 72, 1747-1756.	3.2	95
21	The Costs of an Inducible Defense in Anuran Larvae. Ecology, 2000, 81, 2813.	3.2	94
22	Natural variation in morphology of larval amphibians: Phenotypic plasticity in nature?. Ecological Monographs, 2009, 79, 681-705.	5.4	93
23	Accumulation of Mutational Load at the Edges of a Species Range. Molecular Biology and Evolution, 2018, 35, 781-791.	8.9	86
24	PHENOTYPIC LABILITY AND THE EVOLUTION OF PREDATOR-INDUCED PLASTICITY IN TADPOLES. Evolution; International Journal of Organic Evolution, 2002, 56, 361-370.	2.3	83
25	Habitat specialization and adaptive phenotypic divergence of anuran populations. Journal of Evolutionary Biology, 2005, 18, 596-608.	1.7	79
26	The relative importance of prey-borne and predator-borne chemical cues for inducible antipredator responses in tadpoles. Oecologia, 2015, 179, 699-710.	2.0	74
27	Predator-Induced Changes in Metabolism Cannot Explain the Growth/Predation Risk Tradeoff. PLoS ONE, 2009, 4, e6160.	2.5	73
28	Plasticity and Selection Explain Variation in Tadpole Phenotype between Ponds with Different Predator Composition. Oikos, 1999, 85, 31.	2.7	67
29	Habitat partitioning in European and North American pond-breeding frogs and toads. Diversity and Distributions, 2003, 9, 399-410.	4.1	62
30	Competition, Cannibalism, and Size Class Dominance in a Dragonfly. Oikos, 1992, 65, 455.	2.7	61
31	Predator-Induced Phenotypic Plasticity in Larval Newts: Trade-Offs, Selection, and Variation in Nature. Ecology, 2000, 81, 3009.	3.2	60
32	A test of the risk allocation hypothesis: tadpole responses to temporal change in predation risk. Behavioral Ecology, 2002, 13, 526-530.	2.2	57
33	Permeability of the landscape matrix between amphibian breeding sites. Ecology and Evolution, 2012, 2, 3160-3167.	1.9	57
34	The Rate of Degradation of Chemical Cues Indicating Predation Risk: An Experiment and Review. Ethology, 2014, 120, 942-949.	1.1	56
35	Behavioural plasticity and environmental change. , 2012, , 145-158.		56
36	THE CHANGE IN QUANTITATIVE GENETIC VARIATION WITH INBREEDING. Evolution; International Journal of Organic Evolution, 2006, 60, 2428-2434.	2.3	52

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37	HABITAT HETEROGENEITY, DISPERSAL, AND LOCAL RISK OF EXPOSURE TO LYME DISEASE. , 1998, 8, 365-378.		48
38	Visual cues contribute to predator detection in anuran larvae. Biological Journal of the Linnean Society, 2012, 106, 820-827.	1.6	47
39	Prey risk assessment depends on conspecific density. Oikos, 2011, 120, 1235-1239.	2.7	42
40	Environmental stress and the costs of wholeâ€organism phenotypic plasticity in tadpoles. Journal of Evolutionary Biology, 2008, 21, 97-103.	1.7	40
41	Gene Flow Limits Adaptation along Steep Environmental Gradients. American Naturalist, 2020, 195, E67-E86.	2.1	40
42	Bold Tail Coloration Protects Tadpoles from Dragonfly Strikes. Copeia, 2004, 2004, 599-602.	1.3	39
43	Phenotypic plasticity alone cannot explain climateâ€induced change in avian migration timing. Ecology and Evolution, 2012, 2, 2430-2437.	1.9	39
44	THE CHANGE IN QUANTITATIVE GENETIC VARIATION WITH INBREEDING. Evolution; International Journal of Organic Evolution, 2006, 60, 2428.	2.3	37
45	Genomic compatibility occurs over a wide range of parental genetic similarity in an outcrossing plant. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2005, 272, 1333-1338.	2.6	34
46	A review on trade-offs at the warm and cold ends of geographical distributions. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2022, 377, 20210022.	4.0	29
47	Population Consequences of Larval Crowding in the Dragonfly Aeshna Juncea. Ecology, 1993, 74, 1950-1958.	3.2	28
48	A Practical Guide to the Study of Distribution Limits. American Naturalist, 2019, 193, 773-785.	2.1	28
49	Changes in the annual cycle of North American raptors associated with recent shifts in migration timing. Auk, 2012, 129, 691-698.	1.4	26
50	Spatially heterogeneous selection in nature favors phenotypic plasticity in anuran larvae. Evolution; International Journal of Organic Evolution, 2017, 71, 1670-1685.	2.3	26
51	Getting in shape: adaptation and phylogenetic inertia in morphology of Australian anuran larvae. Journal of Evolutionary Biology, 2009, 22, 1326-1337.	1.7	25
52	Influence of experimental venue on phenotype: multiple traits reveal multiple answers. Functional Ecology, 2012, 26, 513-521.	3.6	25
53	Body size, competitive interactions, and the local distribution of Triturus newts. Journal of Animal Ecology, 2007, 76, 559-567.	2.8	21
54	Relative importance of isolationâ€byâ€environment and other determinants of gene flow in an alpine amphibian. Evolution; International Journal of Organic Evolution, 2020, 74, 962-978.	2.3	20

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55	Ecological and life history correlates of changes in avian migration timing in response to climate change. Climate Research, 2014, 61, 109-121.	1.1	20
56	The change in quantitative genetic variation with inbreeding. Evolution; International Journal of Organic Evolution, 2006, 60, 2428-34.	2.3	20
57	Inducible chemical defences in animals. Oikos, 2014, 123, 1025-1028.	2.7	19
58	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
59	Amphibian phenotypic variation along a gradient in canopy cover: species differences and plasticity. Oikos, 2011, 120, 906-914.	2.7	17
60	Non-interactive multiple predator effects on tadpole survival. Oecologia, 2012, 169, 535-539.	2.0	16
61	Is bigger really better? Relative and absolute body size influence individual growth rate under competition. Ecology and Evolution, 2017, 7, 3745-3750.	1.9	13
62	Predatorâ€induced changes in the chemical defence of a vertebrate. Journal of Animal Ecology, 2019, 88, 1925-1935.	2.8	13
63	Demographic Processes Linked to Genetic Diversity and Positive Selection across a Species' Range. Plant Communications, 2020, 1, 100111.	7.7	13
64	Adaptation to elevation but limited local adaptation in an amphibian*. Evolution; International Journal of Organic Evolution, 2021, 75, 956-969.	2.3	13
65	Isocline analysis of competition predicts stable coexistence of two amphibians. Oecologia, 2015, 178, 153-159.	2.0	9
66	Responses to nitrate pollution, warming and density inÂcommonÂfrogÂtadpoles (Rana temporaria). Amphibia - Reptilia, 2016, 37, 45-54.	0.5	9
67	Meta-Analysis of Farmland Biodiversity within Set-Aside Land: Reply to Kleijn and Baldi. Conservation Biology, 2005, 19, 967-968.	4.7	7
68	DELAYED COSTS OF AN INDUCED DEFENSE IN TADPOLES? MORPHOLOGY, HOPPING, AND DEVELOPMENT RATE AT METAMORPHOSIS. Evolution; International Journal of Organic Evolution, 2007, 55, 821-829.	2.3	3
69	European common frog (<i>Rana temporaria</i>) recolonized Switzerland from multiple glacial refugia in northern Italy via transâ€and circumâ€Alpine routes. Ecology and Evolution, 2021, 11, 15984-15994.	1.9	3
70	Ecological causes of fluctuating natural selection on habitat choice in an amphibian. Evolution; International Journal of Organic Evolution, 2021, 75, 1862-1877.	2.3	2