Matthew B Dugas

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

35 papers	665 citations	623734 14 h-index	610901 24 g-index
36 all docs	36 docs citations	36 times ranked	549 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Honest begging: expanding from Signal of Need. Behavioral Ecology, 2011, 22, 909-917.	2.2	125
2	House sparrow, Passer domesticus, parents preferentially feed nestlings with mouth colours that appear carotenoid-rich. Animal Behaviour, 2009, 78, 767-772.	1.9	46
3	Parental provisioning and nestling mortality in house sparrows. Animal Behaviour, 2009, 78, 677-684.	1.9	40
4	Carotenoid supplementation enhances reproductive success in captive strawberry poison frogs (Oophaga pumilio). Zoo Biology, 2013, 32, 655-658.	1.2	39
5	Poison frog color morphs express assortative mate preferences in allopatry but not sympatry. Evolution; International Journal of Organic Evolution, 2016, 70, 2778-2788.	2.3	37
6	Parental care is beneficial for offspring, costly for mothers, and limited by family size in an egg-feeding frog. Behavioral Ecology, 2016, 27, 476-483.	2.2	32
7	Proximate Correlates of Carotenoid-Based Mouth Coloration in Nestling House Sparrows. Condor, 2011, 113, 691-700.	1.6	31
8	Colour and Escape Behaviour in Polymorphic Populations of an Aposematic Poison Frog. Ethology, 2015, 121, 813-822.	1.1	26
9	Carotenoid-rich mouth colors influence the conspicuousness of nestling birds. Behavioral Ecology and Sociobiology, 2010, 64, 455-462.	1.4	23
10	Nuptial coloration of red shiners (Cyprinella lutrensis) is more intense in turbid habitats. Die Naturwissenschaften, 2011, 98, 247-251.	1.6	23
11	Mate Choice versus Mate Preference: Inferences about Color-Assortative Mating Differ between Field and Lab Assays of Poison Frog Behavior. American Naturalist, 2019, 193, 598-607.	2.1	20
12	Both sexes pay a cost of reproduction in a frog with biparental care. Biological Journal of the Linnean Society, 2015, 115, 211-218.	1.6	18
13	A captive breeding experiment reveals no evidence of reproductive isolation among lineages of a polytypic poison frog. Biological Journal of the Linnean Society, 2015, 116, 52-62.	1.6	18
14	Maleâ€“male aggression is unlikely to stabilize a poison frog polymorphism. Journal of Evolutionary Biology, 2018, 31, 457-468.	1.7	18
15	The payâ€offs of maternal care increase as offspring develop, favouring extended provisioning in an eggâ€feeding frog. Journal of Evolutionary Biology, 2016, 29, 1977-1985.	1.7	17
16	Simple observations with complex implications: What we have learned and can learn about parental care from a frog that feeds its young. Zoologischer Anzeiger, 2018, 273, 192-202.	0.9	17
17	Larval aggression is independent of food limitation in nurseries of a poison frog. Behavioral Ecology and Sociobiology, 2016, 70, 1389-1395.	1.4	16
18	Cross-fostering reveals that among-brood differences in ornamental mouth coloration mostly reflect rearing conditions in nestling house sparrows. Biological Journal of the Linnean Society, 2012, 106, 169-179.	1.6	13

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	Tadpole begging reveals high quality. Journal of Evolutionary Biology, 2017, 30, 1024-1033.	1.7	13
20	Experimental evidence for maternal provisioning of alkaloid defenses in a dendrobatid frog. Toxicon, 2019, 161, 40-43.	1.6	13
21	Nestling birds put their best flange forward. Journal of Avian Biology, 2010, 41, 336-341.	1.2	11
22	Choosy Cannibals Preferentially Consume Siblings with Relatively Low Fitness Prospects. American Naturalist, 2016, 188, 124-131.	2.1	10
23	Ectoparasite density is associated with mouth colour and size in nestling <scp>H</scp>ouse <scp>S</scp>parrows <scp>P</scp>asser domesticus. Ibis, 2014, 156, 682-686.	1.9	9
24	Detectability matters: conspicuous nestling mouth colours make prey transfer easier for parents in a cavity nesting bird. Biology Letters, 2015, 11, 20150771.	2.3	9
25	Mouth coloration in nestling Cave Swallows (Petrochelidon fulva) differs from that of adults, is carotenoid based and correlated with body mass. Journal of Ornithology, 2018, 159, 581-586.	1.1	6
26	Nursery crowding does not influence offspring, but might influence parental, fitness in a phytotelm-breeding frog. Behavioral Ecology and Sociobiology, 2019, 73, 1.	1.4	6
27	Commentary: Parental care and the proximate links between maternal effects and offspring fitness. Oecologia, 2015, 177, 1089-1092.	2.0	5
28	Experimental reduction of a nest ectoparasite affects mouth coloration of nestling Cliff Swallows Petrochelidon pyrrhonota. Journal of Ornithology, 0, , 1.	1.1	4
29	Steroid levels in frog eggs: Manipulations, developmental changes, and implications for maternal steroid effects. Journal of Experimental Zoology Part A: Ecological and Integrative Physiology, 2022, 337, 293-302.	1.9	4
30	An experimental test for age-related improvements in reproductive performance in a frog that cares for its young. Die Naturwissenschaften, 2015, 102, 48.	1.6	3
31	Baby birds do not always tell the truth. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2016, 113, 13554-13556.	7.1	3
32	Rictal Flanges of Nestling Birds are Most Colorful Near the Gape. Wilson Journal of Ornithology, 2013, 125, 430-433.	0.2	2
33	Morphological correlates of river velocity and reproductive development in an ornamented stream fish. Evolutionary Ecology, 2016, 30, 21-33.	1.2	2
34	Preferences for and use of light microhabitats differ among and within populations of a polytypic poison frog. Biological Journal of the Linnean Society, 2020, 129, 379-387.	1.6	2
35	Fine whines improve with age. Behavioral Ecology, 2011, 22, 922-922.	2.2	1