

Björn C Rall

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/3923925/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

49
papers

5,132
citations

109321

35
h-index

197818

49
g-index

58
all docs

58
docs citations

58
times ranked

4732
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Fish Species Sensitivity Ranking Depends on Pesticide Exposure Profiles. <i>Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry</i> , 2022, 41, 1732-1741.	4.3	2
2	Thermal acclimation increases the stability of a predator-prey interaction in warmer environments. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2021, 27, 3765-3778.	9.5	19
3	Phage strategies facilitate bacterial coexistence under environmental variability. <i>PeerJ</i> , 2021, 9, e12194.	2.0	14
4	Biodiversity of intertidal food webs in response to warming across latitudes. <i>Nature Climate Change</i> , 2020, 10, 264-269.	18.8	40
5	Consistent temperature dependence of functional response parameters and their use in predicting population abundance. <i>Journal of Animal Ecology</i> , 2019, 88, 1670-1683.	2.8	23
6	Predator traits determine food-web architecture across ecosystems. <i>Nature Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2019, 3, 919-927.	7.8	157
7	Experimental duration and predator satiation levels systematically affect functional response parameters. <i>Oikos</i> , 2018, 127, 590-598.	2.7	39
8	Testing the validity of functional response models using molecular gut content analysis for prey choice in soil predators. <i>Oikos</i> , 2018, 127, 915-926.	2.7	18
9	Applying generalized allometric regressions to predict live body mass of tropical and temperate arthropods. <i>Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2018, 8, 12737-12749.	1.9	37
10	Fitting functional responses: Direct parameter estimation by simulating differential equations. <i>Methods in Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2018, 9, 2076-2090.	5.2	67
11	Predicting the consequences of species loss using size-structured biodiversity approaches. <i>Biological Reviews</i> , 2017, 92, 684-697.	10.4	108
12	Temperature and consumer type dependencies of energy flows in natural communities. <i>Oikos</i> , 2017, 126, 1717-1725.	2.7	52
13	Unexpected changes in community size structure in a natural warming experiment. <i>Nature Climate Change</i> , 2017, 7, 659-663.	18.8	70
14	A general scaling law reveals why the largest animals are not the fastest. <i>Nature Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2017, 1, 1116-1122.	7.8	112
15	How patch size and refuge availability change interaction strength and population dynamics: a combined individual- and population-based modeling experiment. <i>PeerJ</i> , 2017, 5, e2993.	2.0	11
16	Unravelling Linkages between Plant Community Composition and the Pathogen-Suppressive Potential of Soils. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2016, 6, 23584.	3.3	60
17	Interactive effects of warming, eutrophication and size structure: impacts on biodiversity and food-web structure. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2016, 22, 220-227.	9.5	125
18	Animal diversity and ecosystem functioning in dynamic food webs. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2016, 7, 12718.	12.8	107

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Analyzing pathogen suppressiveness in bioassays with natural soils using integrative maximum likelihood methods in R. PeerJ, 2016, 4, e2615.	2.0	4
20	Evolutionary food web model based on body masses gives realistic networks with permanent species turnover. Scientific Reports, 2015, 5, 10955.	3.3	52
21	Reducible defence: chemical protection alters the dynamics of predator-prey interactions. Chemoecology, 2015, 25, 53-61.	1.1	16
22	Effects of environmental warming and drought on size-structured soil food webs. Oikos, 2014, 123, 1224-1233.	2.7	48
23	Litter elemental stoichiometry and biomass densities of forest soil invertebrates. Oikos, 2014, 123, 1212-1223.	2.7	53
24	Variations in prey consumption of centipede predators in forest soils as indicated by molecular gut content analysis. Oikos, 2014, 123, 1192-1198.	2.7	36
25	Ecological stability in response to warming. Nature Climate Change, 2014, 4, 206-210.	18.8	176
26	Unifying elemental stoichiometry and metabolic theory in predicting species abundances. Ecology Letters, 2014, 17, 1247-1256.	6.4	31
27	Body masses, functional responses and predator-prey stability. Ecology Letters, 2013, 16, 1126-1134.	6.4	159
28	Habitat structure alters top-down control in litter communities. Oecologia, 2013, 172, 877-887.	2.0	54
29	The dynamics of food chains under climate change and nutrient enrichment. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2012, 367, 2935-2944.	4.0	148
30	Climate change effects on macrofaunal litter decomposition: the interplay of temperature, body masses and stoichiometry. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2012, 367, 3025-3032.	4.0	55
31	Universal temperature and body-mass scaling of feeding rates. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2012, 367, 2923-2934.	4.0	376
32	Impacts of Warming on the Structure and Functioning of Aquatic Communities. Advances in Ecological Research, 2012, 47, 81-176.	2.7	106
33	Warming effects on consumption and intraspecific interference competition depend on predator metabolism. Journal of Animal Ecology, 2012, 81, 516-523.	2.8	78
34	Plant diversity improves protection against soil-borne pathogens by fostering antagonistic bacterial communities. Journal of Ecology, 2012, 100, 597-604.	4.0	218
35	The Allometry of Prey Preferences. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e25937.	2.5	59
36	Phylogenetic grouping, curvature and metabolic scaling in terrestrial invertebrates. Ecology Letters, 2011, 14, 993-1000.	6.4	168

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
37	Warming up the system: higher predator feeding rates but lower energetic efficiencies. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2011, 17, 1301-1310.	9.5	221
38	Taxonomic versus allometric constraints on non-linear interaction strengths. <i>Oikos</i> , 2011, 120, 483-492.	2.7	77
39	The susceptibility of species to extinctions in model communities. <i>Basic and Applied Ecology</i> , 2011, 12, 590-599.	2.7	54
40	Size-based food web characteristics govern the response to species extinctions. <i>Basic and Applied Ecology</i> , 2011, 12, 581-589.	2.7	24
41	Robustness to secondary extinctions: Comparing trait-based sequential deletions in static and dynamic food webs. <i>Basic and Applied Ecology</i> , 2011, 12, 571-580.	2.7	80
42	Temperature, predator-prey interaction strength and population stability. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2010, 16, 2145-2157.	9.5	326
43	Allometric functional response model: body masses constrain interaction strengths. <i>Journal of Animal Ecology</i> , 2010, 79, 249-256.	2.8	184
44	Predicting the effects of temperature on food web connectance. <i>Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2010, 365, 2081-2091.	4.0	115
45	Habitat structure and prey aggregation determine the functional response in a soil predator-prey interaction. <i>Pedobiologia</i> , 2010, 53, 307-312.	1.2	54
46	Foraging theory predicts predator-prey energy fluxes. <i>Journal of Animal Ecology</i> , 2008, 77, 1072-1078.	2.8	138
47	Food-web connectance and predator interference dampen the paradox of enrichment. <i>Oikos</i> , 2008, 117, 202-213.	2.7	136
48	Allometric degree distributions facilitate food-web stability. <i>Nature</i> , 2007, 450, 1226-1229.	27.8	257
49	CONSUMER-RESOURCE BODY-SIZE RELATIONSHIPS IN NATURAL FOOD WEBS. <i>Ecology</i> , 2006, 87, 2411-2417.	3.2	568