

David J Currie

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

74
papers

11,447
citations

76196

40
h-index

85405

71
g-index

76
all docs

76
docs citations

76
times ranked

11211
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Can habitat suitability estimated from MaxEnt predict colonizations and extinctions?. Diversity and Distributions, 2021, 27, 873-886.	1.9	32
2	How perilous are broad-scale correlations with environmental variables?. Frontiers of Biogeography, 2020, 12, .	0.8	8
3	Where Newton might have taken ecology. Global Ecology and Biogeography, 2019, 28, 18-27.	2.7	29
4	Is habitat fragmentation bad for biodiversity?. Biological Conservation, 2019, 230, 179-186.	1.9	329
5	The origins and maintenance of global species endemism. Global Ecology and Biogeography, 2019, 28, 170-183.	2.7	20
6	At the landscape level, birds respond strongly to habitat amount but weakly to fragmentation. Diversity and Distributions, 2018, 24, 629-639.	1.9	54
7	Are North American bird species' geographic ranges mainly determined by climate?. Global Ecology and Biogeography, 2018, 27, 461-473.	2.7	15
8	The extent and predictability of the biodiversity-carbon correlation. Ecology Letters, 2018, 21, 365-375.	3.0	46
9	Using regional patterns for predicting local temporal change: a test by natural experiment in the Great Lakes bioregion, Ontario, Canada. Diversity and Distributions, 2017, 23, 261-271.	1.9	3
10	Climate change is not a major driver of shifts in the geographical distributions of North American birds. Global Ecology and Biogeography, 2017, 26, 333-346.	2.7	39
11	Mountain passes are higher not only in the tropics. Ecography, 2017, 40, 459-460.	2.1	4
12	Can the richness-climate relationship be explained by systematic variations in how individual species' ranges relate to climate?. Global Ecology and Biogeography, 2016, 25, 527-539.	2.7	13
13	Spatial Autocorrelation Can Generate Stronger Correlations between Range Size and Climatic Niches Than the Biological Signal - A Demonstration Using Bird and Mammal Range Maps. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0166243.	1.1	11
14	The weakness of evidence supporting tropical niche conservatism as a main driver of current richness-temperature gradients. Global Ecology and Biogeography, 2015, 24, 795-803.	2.7	11
15	Long Time-Scale Recurrences in Ecology: Detecting Relationships Between Climate Dynamics and Biodiversity Along a Latitudinal Gradient. Understanding Complex Systems, 2015, , 335-347.	0.3	6
16	An empirical investigation of why species-area relationships overestimate species losses. Ecology, 2015, 96, 1253-1263.	1.5	20
17	Contemporaneous climate directly controls broad-scale patterns of woody plant diversity: a test by a natural experiment over 14,000 years. Global Ecology and Biogeography, 2015, 24, 97-106.	2.7	25
18	Can climate explain interannual local extinctions among bird species?. Journal of Biogeography, 2014, 41, 443-451.	1.4	5

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19	Does climate limit species richness by limiting individual species's ranges?. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2014, 281, 20132695.	1.2	43
20	A consistent occupancy-climate relationship across birds and mammals of the Americas. <i>Oikos</i> , 2014, 123, 1029-1036.	1.2	25
21	Big Science vs. Little Science: How Scientific Impact Scales with Funding. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e65263.	1.1	125
22	Protecting Endangered Species: Do the Main Legislative Tools Work?. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012, 7, e35730.	1.1	37
23	How are tree species distributed in climatic space? A simple and general pattern. <i>Global Ecology and Biogeography</i> , 2012, 21, 1157-1166.	2.7	64
24	Quantifying the importance of regional and local filters for community trait structure in tropical and temperate zones. <i>Ecology</i> , 2011, 92, 903-914.	1.5	52
25	How, and how much, natural cover loss increases species richness. <i>Global Ecology and Biogeography</i> , 2011, 20, 857-867.	2.7	44
26	The completeness of the continental fossil record and its impact on patterns of diversification. <i>Paleobiology</i> , 2010, 36, 51-60.	1.3	41
27	Spatial species richness gradients across scales: a meta-analysis. <i>Journal of Biogeography</i> , 2009, 36, 132-147.	1.4	573
28	Evolutionary constraints on regional faunas: whom, but not how many. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2009, 12, 57-65.	3.0	76
29	Patterns and causes of species richness: a general simulation model for macroecology. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2009, 12, 873-886.	3.0	286
30	Human land use, agriculture, pesticides and losses of imperiled species. <i>Diversity and Distributions</i> , 2009, 15, 242-253.	1.9	118
31	The utility of covariances: a response to Ranta et al. <i>Oikos</i> , 2008, 117, 1912-1913.	1.2	5
32	TESTS OF THE MID-DOMAIN HYPOTHESIS: A REVIEW OF THE EVIDENCE. <i>Ecological Monographs</i> , 2008, 78, 3-18.	2.4	77
33	Compensatory dynamics are rare in natural ecological communities. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2007, 104, 3273-3277.	3.3	264
34	The Macroecological Contribution to Global Change Solutions. <i>Science</i> , 2007, 316, 1581-1584.	6.0	192
35	A UNIFIED MODEL OF AVIAN SPECIES RICHNESS ON ISLANDS AND CONTINENTS. <i>Ecology</i> , 2007, 88, 1309-1321.	1.5	38
36	Testing, as opposed to supporting, the Mid-domain Hypothesis: a response to. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2007, 10, E9-E10.	3.0	6

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37	A test of Metabolic Theory as the mechanism underlying broad-scale species-richness gradients. <i>Global Ecology and Biogeography</i> , 2007, 16, 170-178.	2.7	68
38	Disentangling the roles of environment and space in ecology. <i>Journal of Biogeography</i> , 2007, 34, 2009-2011.	1.4	42
39	The missing Madagascan mid-domain effect. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2006, 9, 149-159.	3.0	36
40	A global model of island biogeography. <i>Global Ecology and Biogeography</i> , 2006, 15, 72-81.	2.7	112
41	Predictions and tests of climate-based hypotheses of broad-scale variation in taxonomic richness. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2004, 7, 1121-1134.	3.0	1,011
42	A Globally Consistent Richness-Climate Relationship for Angiosperms. <i>American Naturalist</i> , 2003, 161, 523-536.	1.0	468
43	Does climate determine broad-scale patterns of species richness? A test of the causal link by natural experiment. <i>Global Ecology and Biogeography</i> , 2003, 12, 461-473.	2.7	85
44	ENERGY, WATER, AND BROAD-SCALE GEOGRAPHIC PATTERNS OF SPECIES RICHNESS. <i>Ecology</i> , 2003, 84, 3105-3117.	1.5	1,868
45	Conservation of endangered species and the patterns and propensities of biodiversity. <i>Comptes Rendus - Biologies</i> , 2003, 326, 98-103.	0.1	5
46	Importance of patch scale vs landscape scale on selected forest birds. <i>Oikos</i> , 2002, 96, 110-118.	1.2	88
47	Global Change in Forests: Responses of Species, Communities, and Biomes. <i>BioScience</i> , 2001, 51, 765.	2.2	371
48	THE DIVERSITY-DISTURBANCE RELATIONSHIP: IS IT GENERALLY STRONG AND PEAKED?. <i>Ecology</i> , 2001, 82, 3479-3492.	1.5	154
49	Projected Effects of Climate Change on Patterns of Vertebrate and Tree Species Richness in the Conterminous United States. <i>Ecosystems</i> , 2001, 4, 216-225.	1.6	81
50	The Diversity-Disturbance Relationship: Is It Generally Strong and Peaked?. <i>Ecology</i> , 2001, 82, 3479.	1.5	330
51	Changing Species Richness and Composition in Canadian National Parks. <i>Conservation Biology</i> , 2000, 14, 1099-1109.	2.4	66
52	A re-examination of the expected effects of disturbance on diversity. <i>Oikos</i> , 2000, 88, 483-493.	1.2	86
53	Changing Species Richness and Composition in Canadian National Parks. , 2000, 14, 1099.		1
54	Assessing the strength of top-down influences on plankton abundance in unmanipulated lakes. <i>Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences</i> , 1999, 56, 427-436.	0.7	33

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55	The relative importance of evolutionary and environmental controls on broad-scale patterns of species richness in North America. <i>Ecoscience</i> , 1999, 6, 329-337.	0.6	72
56	Some general propositions about the study of spatial patterns of species richness. <i>Ecoscience</i> , 1999, 6, 392-399.	0.6	70
57	Global Patterns of Tree Species Richness in Moist Forests: Another Look. <i>Oikos</i> , 1998, 81, 598.	1.2	100
58	Lepidopteran richness patterns in North America. <i>Ecoscience</i> , 1998, 5, 448-453.	0.6	62
59	The Species Richness-Energy Hypothesis in a System Where Historical Factors Are Thought to Prevail: Coral Reefs. <i>American Naturalist</i> , 1996, 148, 138-159.	1.0	153
60	Does acid rain increase human exposure to mercury? A review and analysis of recent literature. <i>Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry</i> , 1995, 14, 809-813.	2.2	11
61	Using empirical methods to assess the risks of mercury accumulation in fish from lakes receiving acid rain. <i>Human and Ecological Risk Assessment (HERA)</i> , 1995, 1, 306-322.	1.7	7
62	Effects of Human Activity on Global Extinction Risk. <i>Conservation Biology</i> , 1995, 9, 1528-1538.	2.4	157
63	Does acid rain increase human exposure to mercury? A review and analysis of recent literature. , 1995, 14, 809.		1
64	Species-energy theory and patterns of species richness: I. Patterns of bird, angiosperm, and mammal species richness on islands. <i>Biological Conservation</i> , 1993, 63, 137-144.	1.9	38
65	Species-energy theory and patterns of species richness: II. Predicting mammal species richness on isolated nature reserves. <i>Biological Conservation</i> , 1993, 63, 145-148.	1.9	15
66	Global Patterns of Animal Abundance and Species Energy Use. <i>Oikos</i> , 1993, 67, 56.	1.2	139
67	The relative importance of bacteria and algae as food sources for crustacean zooplankton. <i>Limnology and Oceanography</i> , 1991, 36, 708-728.	1.6	112
68	Energy and Large-Scale Patterns of Animal- and Plant-Species Richness. <i>American Naturalist</i> , 1991, 137, 27-49.	1.0	1,482
69	Large-scale variability and interactions among phytoplankton, bacterioplankton, and phosphorus. <i>Limnology and Oceanography</i> , 1990, 35, 1437-1455.	1.6	151
70	Large-scale biogeographical patterns of species richness of trees. <i>Nature</i> , 1987, 329, 326-327.	18.7	636
71	A comparison of the abilities of freshwater algae and bacteria to acquire and retain phosphorus1. <i>Limnology and Oceanography</i> , 1984, 29, 298-310.	1.6	293
72	Can bacteria outcompete phytoplankton for phosphorus? a chemostat test. <i>Microbial Ecology</i> , 1984, 10, 205-216.	1.4	92

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73	The relative importance of bacterioplankton and phytoplankton in phosphorus uptake in freshwater1. <i>Limnology and Oceanography</i> , 1984, 29, 311-321.	1.6	205
74	Regional-to-global patterns of biodiversity, and what they have to say about mechanisms. , 0, , 258-282.		10