

Wolfgang Forstmeier

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

91
papers

6,162
citations

101543

36
h-index

76900

74
g-index

103
all docs

103
docs citations

103
times ranked

6549
citing authors

| # | ARTICLE | IF | CITATIONS |
|----|---|------|-----------|
| 1 | Cryptic multiple hypotheses testing in linear models: overestimated effect sizes and the winner's curse. <i>Behavioral Ecology and Sociobiology</i> , 2011, 65, 47-55. | 1.4 | 813 |
| 2 | Conclusions beyond support: overconfident estimates in mixed models. <i>Behavioral Ecology</i> , 2009, 20, 416-420. | 2.2 | 704 |
| 3 | The Ecology and Evolutionary Dynamics of Meiotic Drive. <i>Trends in Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2016, 31, 315-326. | 8.7 | 305 |
| 4 | Detecting and avoiding likely falseâ€‘positive findingsâ€‘â€‘A practical guide. <i>Biological Reviews</i> , 2017, 92, 1941-1968. | 10.4 | 282 |
| 5 | Violating the normality assumption may be the lesser of two evils. <i>Behavior Research Methods</i> , 2021, 53, 2576-2590. | 4.0 | 218 |
| 6 | The recombination landscape of the zebra finch (<i>Taeniopygia guttata</i>) genome. <i>Genome Research</i> , 2010, 20, 485-495. | 5.5 | 212 |
| 7 | Reproducibility of animal research in light of biological variation. <i>Nature Reviews Neuroscience</i> , 2020, 21, 384-393. | 10.2 | 193 |
| 8 | Female extrapair mating behavior can evolve via indirect selection on males. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2011, 108, 10608-10613. | 7.1 | 183 |
| 9 | Female extra-pair mating: adaptation or genetic constraint?. <i>Trends in Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2014, 29, 456-464. | 8.7 | 161 |
| 10 | Genetic variation and differentiation in captive and wild zebra finches (<i>Taeniopygia guttata</i>). <i>Molecular Ecology</i> , 2007, 16, 4039-4050. | 3.9 | 156 |
| 11 | Transparency in Ecology and Evolution: Real Problems, Real Solutions. <i>Trends in Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2016, 31, 711-719. | 8.7 | 151 |
| 12 | Constrained Performance in a Communication Network: Implications for the Function of Songâ€‘Type Matching and for the Evolution of Multiple Ornaments. <i>American Naturalist</i> , 2008, 172, 34-41. | 2.1 | 147 |
| 13 | Repeatability of mate choice in the zebra finch: consistency within and between females. <i>Animal Behaviour</i> , 2004, 68, 1017-1028. | 1.9 | 134 |
| 14 | Heterozygosityâ€‘fitness correlations in zebra finches: microsatellite markers can be better than their reputation. <i>Molecular Ecology</i> , 2012, 21, 3237-3249. | 3.9 | 133 |
| 15 | Fitness Benefits of Mate Choice for Compatibility in a Socially Monogamous Species. <i>PLoS Biology</i> , 2015, 13, e1002248. | 5.6 | 128 |
| 16 | THE GENETIC BASIS OF ZEBRA FINCH VOCALIZATIONS. <i>Evolution; International Journal of Organic Evolution</i> , 2009, 63, 2114-2130. | 2.3 | 107 |
| 17 | Superstition and belief as inevitable by-products of an adaptive learning strategy. <i>Human Nature</i> , 2007, 18, 35-46. | 1.6 | 95 |
| 18 | Inbreeding depression of sexually selected traits and attractiveness in the zebra finch. <i>Animal Behaviour</i> , 2010, 79, 947-955. | 1.9 | 80 |

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|----|--|------|-----------|
| 19 | Women have Relatively Larger Brains than Men: A Comment on the Misuse of General Linear Models in the Study of Sexual Dimorphism. <i>Anatomical Record</i> , 2011, 294, 1856-1863. | 1.4 | 74 |
| 20 | Quantitative genetics and behavioural correlates of digit ratio in the zebra finch. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2005, 272, 2641-2649. | 2.6 | 69 |
| 21 | Compensatory investment in zebra finches: females lay larger eggs when paired to sexually unattractive males. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2009, 276, 707-715. | 2.6 | 69 |
| 22 | MATERNAL EFFECTS INFLUENCE THE SEXUAL BEHAVIOR OF SONS AND DAUGHTERS IN THE ZEBRA FINCH. <i>Evolution; International Journal of Organic Evolution</i> , 2004, 58, 2574-2583. | 2.3 | 68 |
| 23 | Programmed DNA elimination of germline development genes in songbirds. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2019, 10, 5468. | 12.8 | 66 |
| 24 | Do Individual Females Differ Intrinsically in Their Propensity to Engage in Extra-Pair Copulations?. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2007, 2, e952. | 2.5 | 62 |
| 25 | Variation in Reproductive Success Across Captive Populations: Methodological Differences, Potential Biases and Opportunities. <i>Ethology</i> , 2017, 123, 1-29. | 1.1 | 60 |
| 26 | A global analysis of song frequency in passerines provides no support for the acoustic adaptation hypothesis but suggests a role for sexual selection. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2021, 24, 477-486. | 6.4 | 59 |
| 27 | A sex-chromosome inversion causes strong overdominance for sperm traits that affect siring success. <i>Nature Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2017, 1, 1177-1184. | 7.8 | 56 |
| 28 | Does song reflect age and viability? A comparison between two populations of the great reed warbler <i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i> . <i>Behavioral Ecology and Sociobiology</i> , 2006, 59, 634-643. | 1.4 | 53 |
| 29 | QTL LINKAGE MAPPING OF ZEBRA FINCH BEAK COLOR SHOWS AN OLIGOGENIC CONTROL OF A SEXUALLY SELECTED TRAIT. <i>Evolution; International Journal of Organic Evolution</i> , 2012, 66, 18-30. | 2.3 | 50 |
| 30 | Fitness consequences of polymorphic inversions in the zebra finch genome. <i>Genome Biology</i> , 2016, 17, 199. | 8.8 | 50 |
| 31 | Development of polymorphic microsatellite markers for the zebra finch (<i>Taeniopygia guttata</i>). <i>Molecular Ecology Notes</i> , 2007, 7, 1026-1028. | 1.7 | 48 |
| 32 | Female resistance to male seduction in zebra finches. <i>Animal Behaviour</i> , 2004, 68, 1005-1015. | 1.9 | 47 |
| 33 | No heightened condition dependence of zebra finch ornaments – a quantitative genetic approach. <i>Journal of Evolutionary Biology</i> , 2010, 23, 586-597. | 1.7 | 42 |
| 34 | Linking the fine-scale social environment to mating decisions: a future direction for the study of extra-pair paternity. <i>Biological Reviews</i> , 2018, 93, 1558-1577. | 10.4 | 42 |
| 35 | Repertoire size, sexual selection, and offspring viability in the great reed warbler: changing patterns in space and time. <i>Behavioral Ecology</i> , 2004, 15, 555-563. | 2.2 | 41 |
| 36 | Intrasexual competition in zebra finches, the role of beak colour and body size. <i>Animal Behaviour</i> , 2007, 74, 715-724. | 1.9 | 40 |

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|----|--|-----|-----------|
| 37 | A polymorphism in the oestrogen receptor gene explains covariance between digit ratio and mating behaviour. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2010, 277, 3353-3361. | 2.6 | 39 |
| 38 | Quantitative genetics and fitness consequences of neophilia in zebra finches. <i>Behavioral Ecology</i> , 2011, 22, 126-134. | 2.2 | 38 |
| 39 | SEX CHROMOSOME LINKED GENETIC VARIANCE AND THE EVOLUTION OF SEXUAL DIMORPHISM OF QUANTITATIVE TRAITS. <i>Evolution; International Journal of Organic Evolution</i> , 2013, 67, 609-619. | 2.3 | 38 |
| 40 | Inbreeding depression of sperm traits in the zebra finch <i>Taeniopygia guttata</i> . <i>Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2016, 6, 295-304. | 1.9 | 37 |
| 41 | Traffic noise exposure depresses plasma corticosterone and delays offspring growth in breeding zebra finches. , 2019, 7, coz056. | | 35 |
| 42 | Basal metabolic rate can evolve independently of morphological and behavioural traits. <i>Heredity</i> , 2013, 111, 175-181. | 2.6 | 34 |
| 43 | Sexual imprinting on continuous variation: do female zebra finches prefer or avoid unfamiliar sons of their foster parents?. <i>Journal of Evolutionary Biology</i> , 2008, 21, 1274-1280. | 1.7 | 30 |
| 44 | Individual recognition and potential recognition errors in parent-offspring communication. <i>Behavioral Ecology and Sociobiology</i> , 2010, 64, 1515-1525. | 1.4 | 30 |
| 45 | Quantifying realized inbreeding in wild and captive animal populations. <i>Heredity</i> , 2015, 114, 397-403. | 2.6 | 30 |
| 46 | Scrutinizing assortative mating in birds. <i>PLoS Biology</i> , 2019, 17, e3000156. | 5.6 | 30 |
| 47 | Trisomy and triploidy are sources of embryo mortality in the zebra finch. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2010, 277, 2655-2660. | 2.6 | 28 |
| 48 | Empowering peer reviewers with a checklist to improve transparency. <i>Nature Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2018, 2, 929-935. | 7.8 | 26 |
| 49 | QTL linkage mapping of wing length in zebra finch using genome-wide single nucleotide polymorphisms markers. <i>Molecular Ecology</i> , 2012, 21, 329-339. | 3.9 | 23 |
| 50 | HERITABILITY OF AND EARLY ENVIRONMENT EFFECTS ON VARIATION IN MATING PREFERENCES. <i>Evolution; International Journal of Organic Evolution</i> , 2010, 64, 998-1006. | 2.3 | 22 |
| 51 | No Band Color Effects on Male Courtship Rate or Body Mass in the Zebra Finch: Four Experiments and a Meta-Analysis. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012, 7, e37785. | 2.5 | 22 |
| 52 | QTL and quantitative genetic analysis of beak morphology reveals patterns of standing genetic variation in an Estrildid finch. <i>Molecular Ecology</i> , 2012, 21, 3704-3717. | 3.9 | 21 |
| 53 | Does hatching failure breed infidelity?. <i>Behavioral Ecology</i> , 2013, 24, 119-127. | 2.2 | 21 |
| 54 | Revisiting the evidence for inbreeding avoidance in zebra finches. <i>Behavioral Ecology</i> , 2013, 24, 1356-1362. | 2.2 | 20 |

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|----|--|------|-----------|
| 55 | No mutual mate choice for quality in zebra finches: Time to question a widely held assumption. <i>Evolution; International Journal of Organic Evolution</i> , 2017, 71, 2661-2676. | 2.3 | 20 |
| 56 | Male zebra finches have limited ability to identify high-fecundity females. <i>Behavioral Ecology</i> , 2017, 28, 784-792. | 2.2 | 19 |
| 57 | Irreproducible text-book "knowledge": The effects of color bands on zebra finch fitness. <i>Evolution; International Journal of Organic Evolution</i> , 2018, 72, 961-976. | 2.3 | 19 |
| 58 | Assortative versus disassortative mating preferences of female zebra finches based on self-referent phenotype matching. <i>Animal Behaviour</i> , 2008, 76, 1927-1934. | 1.9 | 18 |
| 59 | Association mapping of morphological traits in wild and captive zebra finches: reliable within, but not between populations. <i>Molecular Ecology</i> , 2017, 26, 1285-1305. | 3.9 | 18 |
| 60 | Meiotic recombination shapes precision of pedigree- and marker-based estimates of inbreeding. <i>Heredity</i> , 2017, 118, 239-248. | 2.6 | 18 |
| 61 | A trade-off between thickness and length in the zebra finch sperm mid-piece. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2018, 285, 20180865. | 2.6 | 18 |
| 62 | Singing activity stimulates partner reproductive investment rather than increasing paternity success in zebra finches. <i>Behavioral Ecology and Sociobiology</i> , 2012, 66, 975-984. | 1.4 | 17 |
| 63 | Mapping centromeres of microchromosomes in the zebra finch (<i>Taeniopygia guttata</i>) using half-tetrad analysis. <i>Chromosoma</i> , 2016, 125, 757-768. | 2.2 | 17 |
| 64 | The distribution of extra-pair young within and among broods - a technique to calculate deviations from randomness. <i>Journal of Avian Biology</i> , 2001, 32, 358-363. | 1.2 | 16 |
| 65 | Digit ratio unaffected by estradiol treatment of zebra finch nestlings. <i>General and Comparative Endocrinology</i> , 2008, 156, 379-384. | 1.8 | 14 |
| 66 | The functional morphology of male courtship displays in the Pectoral Sandpiper (<i>Calidris Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 50 302 T</i> | 1.4 | 14 |
| 67 | The role of genetic constraints and social environment in explaining female extra-pair mating. <i>Evolution; International Journal of Organic Evolution</i> , 2020, 74, 544-558. | 2.3 | 14 |
| 68 | Plumage color manipulation has no effect on social dominance or fitness in zebra finches. <i>Behavioral Ecology</i> , 2018, 29, 459-467. | 2.2 | 13 |
| 69 | Do Zebra Finch Parents Fail to Recognise Their Own Offspring?. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2011, 6, e18466. | 2.5 | 13 |
| 70 | Correlates of male fitness in captive zebra finches - a comparison of methods to disentangle genetic and environmental effects. <i>BMC Evolutionary Biology</i> , 2011, 11, 327. | 3.2 | 12 |
| 71 | Machine learning reveals cryptic dialects that explain mate choice in a songbird. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2022, 13, 1630. | 12.8 | 12 |
| 72 | A prezygotic transmission distorter acting equally in female and male zebra finches <i>Taeniopygia guttata</i> . <i>Molecular Ecology</i> , 2015, 24, 3846-3859. | 3.9 | 11 |

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|----|---|------|-----------|
| 73 | Inheritance patterns of plumage coloration in common buzzards (<i>Buteo buteo</i>) do not support a one-locus two-allele model. <i>Biology Letters</i> , 2018, 14, 20180007. | 2.3 | 11 |
| 74 | Mendelian nightmares: the germline-restricted chromosome of songbirds. <i>Chromosome Research</i> , 2022, 30, 255-272. | 2.2 | 11 |
| 75 | Occasional paternal inheritance of the germline-restricted chromosome in songbirds. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2022, 119, . | 7.1 | 10 |
| 76 | Post-hatch oral estrogen in zebra finches (<i>Taeniopygia guttata</i>): Is infertility due to disrupted testes morphology or reduced copulatory behavior?. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 2010, 101, 13-21. | 2.1 | 9 |
| 77 | Proximate Causes of Infertility and Embryo Mortality in Captive Zebra Finches. <i>American Naturalist</i> , 2020, 196, 577-596. | 2.1 | 8 |
| 78 | Offspring performance is well buffered against stress experienced by ancestors. <i>Evolution; International Journal of Organic Evolution</i> , 2020, 74, 1525-1539. | 2.3 | 8 |
| 79 | Relationship quality underpins pair bond formation and subsequent reproductive performance. <i>Animal Behaviour</i> , 2021, 182, 43-58. | 1.9 | 8 |
| 80 | Protein supplementation decreases courtship rate in the zebra finch. <i>Animal Behaviour</i> , 2012, 83, 69-74. | 1.9 | 7 |
| 81 | Testing the phenotype-linked fertility hypothesis in the presence and absence of inbreeding. <i>Journal of Evolutionary Biology</i> , 2017, 30, 968-976. | 1.7 | 6 |
| 82 | The Importance of Validating Experimental Setups: Lessons from Studies of Food Choice Copying in Zebra Finches. <i>Ethology</i> , 2014, 120, 913-922. | 1.1 | 5 |
| 83 | Triploid zebra finches (<i>Taeniopygia guttata</i>) exhibit abnormal sperm heads and poor reproductive performance. <i>Ibis</i> , 2014, 156, 472-477. | 1.9 | 4 |
| 84 | Reply to "It is time for an empirically informed paradigm shift in animal research". <i>Nature Reviews Neuroscience</i> , 2020, 21, 661-662. | 10.2 | 4 |
| 85 | Fitness costs of female choosiness are low in a socially monogamous songbird. <i>PLoS Biology</i> , 2021, 19, e3001257. | 5.6 | 4 |
| 86 | Preregister now for an upgrade to Behavioral Ecology 2.0: a comment on Ihle et al.. <i>Behavioral Ecology</i> , 2017, 28, 358-359. | 2.2 | 3 |
| 87 | A test for meiotic drive in hybrids between Australian and Timor zebra finches. <i>Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2020, 10, 13464-13475. | 1.9 | 3 |
| 88 | A sex chromosome inversion is associated with copy number variation of mitochondrial DNA in zebra finch sperm. <i>Royal Society Open Science</i> , 2021, 8, 211025. | 2.4 | 3 |
| 89 | Acoustic similarity to parental calls promotes response to unfamiliar calls in zebra finch fledglings. <i>Animal Behaviour</i> , 2013, 86, 159-167. | 1.9 | 2 |
| 90 | A quantitative genetic approach to understanding aggressive behavior. <i>Behavioral and Brain Sciences</i> , 2009, 32, 282-283. | 0.7 | 0 |

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|----|---|-----|-----------|
| 91 | Is female mate choice repeatable across males with nearly identical songs?. <i>Animal Behaviour</i> , 2021, 181, 137-137. | 1.9 | 0 |