

Robin E Snyder

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

23
papers

1,034
citations

567281

15
h-index

713466

21
g-index

23
all docs

23
docs citations

23
times ranked

1265
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Toward a "modern coexistence theory" for the discrete and spatial. <i>Ecological Monographs</i> , 2022, 92, .	5.4	6
2	The influence of life-history strategy on ecosystem sensitivity to resource fluctuations. <i>Journal of Ecology</i> , 2021, 109, 4081-4091.	4.0	1
3	Technical Comment on Pande <i>et al</i> . (2020): Why invasion analysis is important for understanding coexistence. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2020, 23, 1721-1724.	6.4	17
4	An expanded modern coexistence theory for empirical applications. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2019, 22, 3-18.	6.4	147
5	Collective Dispersal Leads to Variance in Fitness and Maintains Offspring Size Variation within Marine Populations. <i>American Naturalist</i> , 2018, 191, 318-332.	2.1	6
6	A navigational guide to variable fitness: common methods of analysis, where they break down, and what you can do instead. <i>Theoretical Ecology</i> , 2017, 10, 375-389.	1.0	0
7	How to quantify the temporal storage effect using simulations instead of math. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2016, 19, 1333-1342.	6.4	80
8	How Much Do Marine Connectivity Fluctuations Matter?. <i>American Naturalist</i> , 2014, 184, 523-530.	2.1	35
9	Coexistence and Coevolution in Fluctuating Environments: Can the Storage Effect Evolve?. <i>American Naturalist</i> , 2011, 178, E76-E84.	2.1	27
10	Leaving home ain't easy: non-local seed dispersal is only evolutionarily stable in highly unpredictable environments. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2011, 278, 739-744.	2.6	29
11	What makes ecological systems reactive?. <i>Theoretical Population Biology</i> , 2010, 77, 243-249.	1.1	22
12	Transient dynamics in altered disturbance regimes: recovery may start quickly, then slow. <i>Theoretical Ecology</i> , 2009, 2, 79-87.	1.0	7
13	When does environmental variation most influence species coexistence?. <i>Theoretical Ecology</i> , 2008, 1, 129-139.	1.0	40
14	Invasibility in a spatiotemporally fluctuating environment is determined by the periodicity of fluctuations and resident turnover rates. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2007, 274, 1429-1435.	2.6	18
15	Spatiotemporal population distributions and their implications for species coexistence in a variable environment. <i>Theoretical Population Biology</i> , 2007, 72, 7-20.	1.1	18
16	Multiple risk reduction mechanisms: can dormancy substitute for dispersal?. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2006, 9, 1106-1114.	6.4	76
17	Examining the Relative Importance of Spatial and Nonspatial Coexistence Mechanisms. <i>American Naturalist</i> , 2005, 166, E75-E94.	2.1	37
18	How the Spatial Scales of Dispersal, Competition, and Environmental Heterogeneity Interact to Affect Coexistence. <i>American Naturalist</i> , 2004, 164, 633-650.	2.1	182

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Local dispersal can facilitate coexistence in the presence of permanent spatial heterogeneity. Ecology Letters, 2003, 6, 301-309.	6.4	176
20	HOW DEMOGRAPHIC STOCHASTICITY CAN SLOW BIOLOGICAL INVASIONS. Ecology, 2003, 84, 1333-1339.	3.2	69
21	Spatial Structure and Fluctuations in the Contact Process and Related Models. Bulletin of Mathematical Biology, 2000, 62, 959-975.	1.9	20
22	Discrete consumers, small scale resource heterogeneity, and population stability. Ecology Letters, 1998, 1, 34-37.	6.4	21
23	Spatiotemporal variation can promote coexistence more strongly than temporal variation. , 0, , 224-250.		0