

Gina M Wimp

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/5389324/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

30
papers

2,401
citations

516710

16
h-index

501196

28
g-index

30
all docs

30
docs citations

30
times ranked

3103
citing authors

| # | ARTICLE | IF | CITATIONS |
|----|--|------|-----------|
| 1 | A framework for community and ecosystem genetics: from genes to ecosystems. <i>Nature Reviews Genetics</i> , 2006, 7, 510-523. | 16.3 | 911 |
| 2 | COMMUNITY AND ECOSYSTEM GENETICS: A CONSEQUENCE OF THE EXTENDED PHENOTYPE. <i>Ecology</i> , 2003, 84, 559-573. | 3.2 | 594 |
| 3 | The interaction of plant genotype and herbivory decelerate leaf litter decomposition and alter nutrient dynamics. <i>Oikos</i> , 2005, 110, 133-145. | 2.7 | 149 |
| 4 | Biodiversity Consequences of Predation and Host Plant Hybridization on an Aphid-Ant Mutualism. <i>Ecology</i> , 2001, 82, 440. | 3.2 | 99 |
| 5 | Benefits of Conservation of Plant Genetic Diversity to Arthropod Diversity. <i>Conservation Biology</i> , 2005, 19, 379-390. | 4.7 | 80 |
| 6 | Plant genetics predicts intra-annual variation in phytochemistry and arthropod community structure. <i>Molecular Ecology</i> , 2007, 16, 5057-5069. | 3.9 | 77 |
| 7 | Trophic interactions: bridging species, communities and ecosystems. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2019, 22, 2151-2167. | 6.4 | 77 |
| 8 | Increased primary production shifts the structure and composition of a terrestrial arthropod community. <i>Ecology</i> , 2010, 91, 3303-3311. | 3.2 | 66 |
| 9 | Closing Persistent Gaps in Knowledge About Edge Ecology. <i>Current Landscape Ecology Reports</i> , 2017, 2, 30-41. | 2.2 | 52 |
| 10 | Nutrient Presses and Pulses Differentially Impact Plants, Herbivores, Detritivores and Their Natural Enemies. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012, 7, e43929. | 2.5 | 47 |
| 11 | Do edge responses cascade up or down a multi-trophic food web?. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2011, 14, 863-870. | 6.4 | 46 |
| 12 | Complex community and evolutionary responses to habitat fragmentation and habitat edges: what can we learn from insect science?. <i>Current Opinion in Insect Science</i> , 2016, 14, 61-65. | 4.4 | 38 |
| 13 | Testing for Phytochemical Synergism: Arthropod Community Responses to Induced Plant Volatile Blends Across Crops. <i>Journal of Chemical Ecology</i> , 2012, 38, 1264-1275. | 1.8 | 34 |
| 14 | Predator hunting mode influences patterns of prey use from grazing and epigeic food webs. <i>Oecologia</i> , 2013, 171, 505-515. | 2.0 | 26 |
| 15 | Tree genetics strongly affect forest productivity, but intraspecific diversity-productivity relationships do not. <i>Functional Ecology</i> , 2017, 31, 520-529. | 3.6 | 21 |
| 16 | Habitat edge responses of generalist predators are predicted by prey and structural resources. <i>Ecology</i> , 2019, 100, e02662. | 3.2 | 19 |
| 17 | Habitat edges alter arthropod community composition. <i>Landscape Ecology</i> , 2021, 36, 2849-2861. | 4.2 | 13 |
| 18 | Impacts of Nutrient Subsidies on Salt Marsh Arthropod Food Webs: A Latitudinal Survey. <i>Frontiers in Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2019, 7, . | 2.2 | 8 |

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|----|--|-----|-----------|
| 19 | Habitat edge effects decrease litter accumulation and increase litter decomposition in coastal salt marshes. <i>Landscape Ecology</i> , 2020, 35, 2179-2190. | 4.2 | 8 |
| 20 | Arthropod communities on hybrid and parental cottonwoods are phylogenetically structured by tree type: Implications for conservation of biodiversity in plant hybrid zones. <i>Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2017, 7, 5909-5921. | 1.9 | 7 |
| 21 | Predator population size structure alters consumption of prey from epigeic and grazing food webs. <i>Oecologia</i> , 2020, 192, 791-799. | 2.0 | 6 |
| 22 | Characterization of <i>Salix nigra</i> floral insect community and activity of three native <i>Andrena</i> bees. <i>Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2021, 11, 4688-4700. | 1.9 | 5 |
| 23 | Arthropod community similarity in clonal stands of aspen: A test of the genetic similarity rule. <i>Ecoscience</i> , 2012, 19, 48-58. | 1.4 | 4 |
| 24 | Plant production and alternate prey channels impact the abundance of top predators. <i>Oecologia</i> , 2013, 173, 331-341. | 2.0 | 4 |
| 25 | Putting the genes into community genetics. <i>Molecular Ecology</i> , 2019, 28, 4351-4353. | 3.9 | 3 |
| 26 | Prey identity but not prey quality affects spider performance. <i>Current Research in Insect Science</i> , 2021, 1, 100013. | 1.7 | 3 |
| 27 | Global change in marine coastal habitats impacts insect populations and communities. <i>Current Opinion in Insect Science</i> , 2021, 47, 1-6. | 4.4 | 3 |
| 28 | Disentangling the effects of primary productivity and host plant traits on arthropod communities. <i>Functional Ecology</i> , 2021, 35, 564-565. | 3.6 | 1 |
| 29 | Editorial overview: Effects of global change on species interactions and biodiversity in natural and managed landscapes. <i>Current Opinion in Insect Science</i> , 2021, 47, iii-vi. | 4.4 | 0 |
| 30 | <scp>COVID</scp> resilience inside the research ecosystem. <i>Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment</i> , 2022, 20, 203-203. | 4.0 | 0 |