

Maryanne Garry

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

72
papers

2,912
citations

186265

28
h-index

175258

52
g-index

75
all docs

75
docs citations

75
times ranked

1392
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Imagination inflation: Imagining a childhood event inflates confidence that it occurred. <i>Psychonomic Bulletin and Review</i> , 1996, 3, 208-214.	2.8	512
2	A picture is worth a thousand lies: Using false photographs to create false childhood memories. <i>Psychonomic Bulletin and Review</i> , 2002, 9, 597-603.	2.8	346
3	Imagination and Memory. <i>Current Directions in Psychological Science</i> , 2000, 9, 6-10.	5.3	118
4	The trauma model of dissociation: Inconvenient truths and stubborn fictions. Comment on Dalenberg et al. (2012).. <i>Psychological Bulletin</i> , 2014, 140, 896-910.	6.1	108
5	You say tomato? Collaborative remembering leads to more false memories for intimate couples than for strangers. <i>Memory</i> , 2008, 16, 262-273.	1.7	100
6	Actually, a picture is worth less than 45 words: Narratives produce more false memories than photographs do. <i>Psychonomic Bulletin and Review</i> , 2005, 12, 359-366.	2.8	97
7	Nonprobative photographs (or words) inflate truthiness. <i>Psychonomic Bulletin and Review</i> , 2012, 19, 969-974.	2.8	94
8	Relative “not absolute” judgments of credibility affect susceptibility to misinformation conveyed during discussion. <i>Acta Psychologica</i> , 2011, 136, 119-128.	1.5	87
9	Suggestion, Cognition, and Behavior. <i>Current Directions in Psychological Science</i> , 2012, 21, 151-156.	5.3	74
10	On the (non)persuasive power of a brain image. <i>Psychonomic Bulletin and Review</i> , 2013, 20, 720-725.	2.8	74
11	False claims about false memory research. <i>Consciousness and Cognition</i> , 2007, 16, 18-28.	1.5	64
12	When Photographs Create False Memories. <i>Current Directions in Psychological Science</i> , 2005, 14, 321-325.	5.3	62
13	People consider reliability and cost when verifying their autobiographical memories. <i>Acta Psychologica</i> , 2014, 146, 28-34.	1.5	54
14	Psychotropic placebos create resistance to the misinformation effect. <i>Psychonomic Bulletin and Review</i> , 2007, 14, 112-117.	2.8	53
15	A sham drug improves a demanding prospective memory task. <i>Memory</i> , 2011, 19, 606-612.	1.7	51
16	Trigger Warnings Are Trivially Helpful at Reducing Negative Affect, Intrusive Thoughts, and Avoidance. <i>Clinical Psychological Science</i> , 2019, 7, 778-793.	4.0	50
17	Event plausibility does not determine children's false memories. <i>Memory</i> , 2006, 14, 937-951.	1.7	45
18	A few seemingly harmless routes to a false memory. <i>Cognitive Processing</i> , 2005, 6, 237-242.	1.4	44

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19	A robust preference for cheap-and-easy strategies over reliable strategies when verifying personal memories. <i>Memory</i> , 2017, 25, 890-899.	1.7	44
20	The power of the spoken word: Sociolinguistic cues influence the misinformation effect. <i>Memory</i> , 2003, 11, 101-109.	1.7	43
21	Memory: A River Runs through It. <i>Consciousness and Cognition</i> , 1994, 3, 438-451.	1.5	42
22	Repetition, not number of sources, increases both susceptibility to misinformation and confidence in the accuracy of eyewitnesses. <i>Acta Psychologica</i> , 2012, 139, 320-326.	1.5	42
23	Truthiness and falsiness of trivia claims depend on judgmental contexts.. <i>Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning Memory and Cognition</i> , 2015, 41, 1337-1348.	0.9	41
24	Deconstructing Rich False Memories of Committing Crime: Commentary on Shaw and Porter (2015). <i>Psychological Science</i> , 2018, 29, 471-476.	3.3	39
25	Individual differences in working memory capacity affect false memories for missing aspects of events. <i>Memory</i> , 2007, 15, 561-571.	1.7	38
26	Photographs cause false memories for the news. <i>Acta Psychologica</i> , 2011, 136, 90-94.	1.5	36
27	People with Easier to Pronounce Names Promote Truthiness of Claims. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e88671.	2.5	34
28	Explain this: explaining childhood events inflates confidence for those events. <i>Applied Cognitive Psychology</i> , 2005, 19, 67-74.	1.6	30
29	Photographs can distort memory for the news. <i>Applied Cognitive Psychology</i> , 2007, 21, 995-1004.	1.6	30
30	The effect of nonprobative photographs on truthiness persists over time. <i>Acta Psychologica</i> , 2013, 144, 207-211.	1.5	27
31	Strategies for verifying false autobiographical memories. <i>American Journal of Psychology</i> , 2005, 118, 587-602.	0.3	26
32	Pseudomemories Without Hypnosis. <i>International Journal of Clinical and Experimental Hypnosis</i> , 1994, 42, 363-378.	1.8	25
33	Psychotropic placebos reduce the misinformation effect by increasing monitoring at test. <i>Memory</i> , 2008, 16, 410-419.	1.7	25
34	False memories for end-of-life decisions.. <i>Health Psychology</i> , 2008, 27, 291-296.	1.6	25
35	Using source cues and familiarity cues to resist imagination inflation. <i>Acta Psychologica</i> , 2005, 120, 227-242.	1.5	23
36	Misconceptions about childhood sexual abuse and child witnesses: Implications for psychological experts in the courtroom. <i>Memory</i> , 2013, 21, 608-617.	1.7	23

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37	Contact Tracing: A Memory Task With Consequences for Public Health. <i>Perspectives on Psychological Science</i> , 2021, 16, 175-187.	9.0	22
38	Imagination inflation is a fact, not an artifact: A reply to Pezdek and Eddy. <i>Memory and Cognition</i> , 2001, 29, 719-729.	1.6	21
39	Examining memory for heterosexual college students' sexual experiences using an electronic mail diary.. <i>Health Psychology</i> , 2002, 21, 629-634.	1.6	21
40	Misrepresentations and Flawed Logic About the Prevalence of False Memories. <i>Applied Cognitive Psychology</i> , 2017, 31, 31-33.	1.6	19
41	Negative memories serve functions in both adaptive and maladaptive ways. <i>Memory</i> , 2020, 28, 494-505.	1.7	16
42	On the continuing lack of scientific evidence for repression. <i>Behavioral and Brain Sciences</i> , 2006, 29, 521-522.	0.7	15
43	Anchoring effects in the development of false childhood memories. <i>Psychonomic Bulletin and Review</i> , 2010, 17, 66-72.	2.8	14
44	Postevent cues bias recognition performance in pigeons. <i>Learning and Behavior</i> , 2000, 28, 59-67.	3.4	13
45	Speaking order predicts memory conformity after accounting for exposure to misinformation. <i>Psychonomic Bulletin and Review</i> , 2013, 20, 558-565.	2.8	12
46	Evidence That "Voluntary" Versus "Involuntary" Retrieval Is a Fluency-Based Attribution. <i>Psychological Reports</i> , 2020, 123, 141-158.	1.7	12
47	Disfluent difficulties are not desirable difficulties: the (lack of) effect of Sans Forgetica on memory. <i>Memory</i> , 2020, 28, 850-857.	1.7	12
48	Nonprobative photos rapidly lead people to believe claims about their own (and other people's) pasts. <i>Memory and Cognition</i> , 2016, 44, 883-896.	1.6	11
49	Uninformative photos can increase people's perceived knowledge of complicated processes.. <i>Journal of Applied Research in Memory and Cognition</i> , 2017, 6, 244-252.	1.1	11
50	Attitudes about memory dampening drugs depend on context and country. <i>Applied Cognitive Psychology</i> , 2011, 25, 675-681.	1.6	10
51	Evidence that photos promote rosiness for claims about the future. <i>Memory and Cognition</i> , 2018, 46, 1223-1233.	1.6	8
52	WHATEVER GAVE YOU THAT IDEA? FALSE MEMORIES FOLLOWING EQUIVALENCE TRAINING: A BEHAVIORAL ACCOUNT OF THE MISINFORMATION EFFECT. <i>Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior</i> , 2011, 96, 343-362.	1.1	6
53	Building False Memories Without Suggestions. <i>American Journal of Psychology</i> , 2012, 125, 225.	0.3	6
54	Judgments of Memory Coherence Depend on the Conditions Under Which a Memory is Retrieved, Regardless of Reported PTSD Symptoms. <i>Journal of Applied Research in Memory and Cognition</i> , 2020, 9, 396-409.	1.1	6

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55	Photos that increase feelings of learning promote positive evaluations.. Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning Memory and Cognition, 2017, 43, 944-954.	0.9	6
56	Judgments of memory coherence depend on the conditions under which a memory is retrieved, regardless of reported PTSD symptoms.. Journal of Applied Research in Memory and Cognition, 2020, 9, 396-409.	1.1	6
57	Pluto behaving badly: false beliefs and their consequences. American Journal of Psychology, 2008, 121, 643-60.	0.3	6
58	Trivially informative semantic context inflates people's confidence they can perform a highly complex skill. Royal Society Open Science, 2022, 9, 211977.	2.4	5
59	Memories people no longer believe in can still affect them in helpful and harmful ways. Memory and Cognition, 2022, 50, 1319-1335.	1.6	5
60	How do ordered questions bias eyewitnesses?. Memory, 2019, 27, 904-915.	1.7	4
61	America was great when nationally relevant events occurred and when Americans were young.. Journal of Applied Research in Memory and Cognition, 2017, 6, 425-433.	1.1	4
62	On cognition and the media. Applied Cognitive Psychology, 2007, 21, 979-980.	1.6	3
63	In the real world, people prefer their last whisky when tasting options in a long sequence. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0202732.	2.5	3
64	Ordered questions bias eyewitnesses and jurors. Psychonomic Bulletin and Review, 2016, 23, 601-608.	2.8	2
65	People infuse their passwords with autobiographical information. Memory, 2019, 27, 581-591.	1.7	2
66	People who cheat on tests accurately predict their performance on future tests. Learning and Instruction, 2020, 66, 101295.	3.2	2
67	Evidence From the Trauma-Film Paradigm That Traumatic and Nontraumatic Memories Are Statistically Equivalent on Coherence. Clinical Psychological Science, 0, , 216770262110533.	4.0	2
68	The memories that people would save or erase differ from their most positive and negative memories on function, emotion and correspondence with the life script. Memory, 2022, , 1-10.	1.7	1
69	Letters to the Editor. American Journal of Clinical Hypnosis, 1994, 37, 71-79.	0.6	0
70	Title IX: The big mess on campus.. Journal of Applied Research in Memory and Cognition, 2019, 8, 411-412.	1.1	0
71	People Draw on the Consequences of Others's™ Negative Experiences to Make Unwarranted Appraisals About Those Experiences. Journal of Applied Research in Memory and Cognition, 2021, , .	1.1	0
72	People draw on the consequences of others's™ negative experiences to make unwarranted appraisals about those experiences.. Journal of Applied Research in Memory and Cognition, 2021, 10, 656-666.	1.1	0