

# Joshua J Tewksbury

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

66  
papers

13,302  
citations

61984

43  
h-index

110387

64  
g-index

67  
all docs

67  
docs citations

67  
times ranked

16451  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Set ambitious goals for biodiversity and sustainability. <i>Science</i> , 2020, 370, 411-413.	12.6	225
2	Linking intra-specific trait variation and plant function: seed size mediates performance tradeoffs within species. <i>Oikos</i> , 2019, 128, 1716-1725.	2.7	20
3	Ongoing accumulation of plant diversity through habitat connectivity in an 18-year experiment. <i>Science</i> , 2019, 365, 1478-1480.	12.6	92
4	Defaunation leads to interaction deficits, not interaction compensation, in an island seed dispersal network. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2018, 24, e190-e200.	9.5	28
5	Model vs. experiment to predict crop losses—Response. <i>Science</i> , 2018, 362, 1122-1123.	12.6	0
6	Increase in crop losses to insect pests in a warming climate. <i>Science</i> , 2018, 361, 916-919.	12.6	764
7	Effects of an invasive predator cascade to plants via mutualism disruption. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2017, 8, 14557.	12.8	95
8	Connectivity from a different perspective: comparing seed dispersal kernels in connected vs. unfragmented landscapes. <i>Ecology</i> , 2016, 97, 1274-1282.	3.2	41
9	Socio-Environmental Systems (SES) Research: what have we learned and how can we use this information in future research programs. <i>Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability</i> , 2016, 19, 160-168.	6.3	89
10	Disentangling fragmentation effects on herbivory in understory plants of longleaf pine savanna. <i>Ecology</i> , 2016, 97, 2248-2258.	3.2	17
11	Gut passage and secondary metabolites alter the source of post-dispersal predation for bird-dispersed chili seeds. <i>Oecologia</i> , 2016, 181, 905-910.	2.0	9
12	Climate-induced range overlap among closely related species. <i>Nature Climate Change</i> , 2015, 5, 883-886.	18.8	33
13	The influence of habitat fragmentation on multiple plant-animal interactions and plant reproduction. <i>Ecology</i> , 2015, 96, 2669-2678.	3.2	53
14	How fragmentation and corridors affect wind dynamics and seed dispersal in open habitats. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2014, 111, 3484-3489.	7.1	127
15	Natural History's Place in Science and Society. <i>BioScience</i> , 2014, 64, 300-310.	4.9	231
16	The Role of Civil Society in Recalibrating Conservation Science Incentives. <i>Conservation Biology</i> , 2014, 28, 1437-1439.	4.7	2
17	Multiple natural enemies cause distance-dependent mortality at the seed-to-seedling transition. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2014, 17, 593-598.	6.4	93
18	Directness and tempo of avian seed dispersal increases emergence of wild chiltepins in desert grasslands. <i>Journal of Ecology</i> , 2014, 102, 248-255.	4.0	51

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19	The impact of seasonality in temperature on thermal tolerance and elevational range size. <i>Ecology</i> , 2014, 95, 2134-2143.	3.2	101
20	An animal-rich future. <i>Science</i> , 2014, 345, 400-400.	12.6	3
21	Landscape corridors can increase invasion by an exotic species and reduce diversity of native species. <i>Ecology</i> , 2014, 95, 2033-2039.	3.2	69
22	Effects of Hunting and Fragmentation on Terrestrial Mammals in the Chiquitano Forests of Bolivia. <i>Tropical Conservation Science</i> , 2014, 7, 288-307.	1.2	10
23	Habitat edge effects alter ant-guard protection against herbivory. <i>Landscape Ecology</i> , 2013, 28, 1743-1754.	4.2	7
24	Accidental experiments: ecological and evolutionary insights and opportunities derived from global change. <i>Oikos</i> , 2013, 122, 1649-1661.	2.7	32
25	Can terrestrial ectotherms escape the heat of climate change by moving?. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2013, 280, 20131149.	2.6	45
26	Connectivity Planning to Address Climate Change. <i>Conservation Biology</i> , 2013, 27, 407-416.	4.7	164
27	Big data and the future of ecology. <i>Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment</i> , 2013, 11, 156-162.	4.0	657
28	When condition trumps location: seed consumption by fruit-eating birds removes pathogens and predator attractants. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2013, 16, 1031-1036.	6.4	57
29	Growing Pains for Ecology in the Twenty-First Century. <i>BioScience</i> , 2013, 63, 69-71.	4.9	11
30	Natural Experiment Demonstrates That Bird Loss Leads to Cessation of Dispersal of Native Seeds from Intact to Degraded Forests. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e65618.	2.5	60
31	Habitat patch shape, not corridors, determines herbivory and fruit production of an annual plant. <i>Ecology</i> , 2012, 93, 1016-1025.	3.2	20
32	Ecological data in the Information Age. <i>Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment</i> , 2012, 10, 59-59.	4.0	11
33	Why are not all chilies hot? A trade-off limits pungency. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2012, 279, 2012-2017.	2.6	36
34	“Natural experiment” Demonstrates Top-Down Control of Spiders by Birds on a Landscape Level. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012, 7, e43446.	2.5	62
35	Assessing positive and negative ecological effects of corridors. , 2011, , 475-504.		14
36	Do species’ traits predict recent shifts at expanding range edges?. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2011, 14, 677-689.	6.4	452

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37	Climate change and community disassembly: impacts of warming on tropical and temperate montane community structure. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2011, 14, 1191-1200.	6.4	161
38	Heating up relations between cold fish: competition modifies responses to climate change. <i>Journal of Animal Ecology</i> , 2011, 80, 505-507.	2.8	6
39	Moving farther and faster. <i>Nature Climate Change</i> , 2011, 1, 396-397.	18.8	6
40	Ecological Connectivity for a Changing Climate. <i>Conservation Biology</i> , 2010, 24, 1686-1689.	4.7	172
41	A framework for community interactions under climate change. <i>Trends in Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2010, 25, 325-331.	8.7	1,076
42	A new method to track seed dispersal and recruitment using $^{15}\text{N}$ isotope enrichment. <i>Ecology</i> , 2009, 90, 3516-3525.	3.2	54
43	Can behavior douse the fire of climate warming?. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2009, 106, 3647-3648.	7.1	122
44	Landscape connectivity promotes plant biodiversity spillover into non-target habitats. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2009, 106, 9328-9332.	7.1	149
45	Why tropical forest lizards are vulnerable to climate warming. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2009, 276, 1939-1948.	2.6	700
46	LATITUDINAL VARIATION IN SUBSPECIFIC DIVERSIFICATION OF BIRDS. <i>Evolution; International Journal of Organic Evolution</i> , 2008, 62, 2775-2788.	2.3	48
47	Modelling long-distance seed dispersal in heterogeneous landscapes. <i>Journal of Ecology</i> , 2008, 96, 599-608.	4.0	112
48	Putting the Heat on Tropical Animals. <i>Science</i> , 2008, 320, 1296-1297.	12.6	788
49	COSTS AND BENEFITS OF CAPSAICIN-MEDIATED CONTROL OF GUT RETENTION IN DISPERSERS OF WILD CHILIES. <i>Ecology</i> , 2008, 89, 107-117.	3.2	59
50	The movement ecology and dynamics of plant communities in fragmented landscapes. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2008, 105, 19078-19083.	7.1	150
51	Impacts of climate warming on terrestrial ectotherms across latitude. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2008, 105, 6668-6672.	7.1	2,833
52	Evolutionary ecology of pungency in wild chilies. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2008, 105, 11808-11811.	7.1	152
53	TESTS OF LANDSCAPE INFLUENCE: NEST PREDATION AND BROOD PARASITISM IN FRAGMENTED ECOSYSTEMS. <i>Ecology</i> , 2006, 87, 759-768.	3.2	100
54	Corridors Increase Plant Species Richness at Large Scales. <i>Science</i> , 2006, 313, 1284-1286.	12.6	273

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55	Where did the Chili Get its Spice? Biogeography of Capsaicinoid Production in Ancestral Wild Chili Species. <i>Journal of Chemical Ecology</i> , 2006, 32, 547-564.	1.8	64
56	A field test of the directed deterrence hypothesis in two species of wild chili. <i>Oecologia</i> , 2006, 150, 61-68.	2.0	91
57	Are mountain passes higher in the tropics? Janzen's hypothesis revisited. <i>Integrative and Comparative Biology</i> , 2006, 46, 5-17.	2.0	642
58	Ground-foraging palm cockatoos ( <i>Probosciger aterrimus</i> ) in lowland New Guinea: fruit flesh as a directed deterrent to seed predation?. <i>Journal of Tropical Ecology</i> , 2005, 21, 355-361.	1.1	12
59	Effects of Landscape Corridors on Seed Dispersal by Birds. <i>Science</i> , 2005, 309, 146-148.	12.6	287
60	LOW-QUALITY HABITAT CORRIDORS AS MOVEMENT CONDUITS FOR TWO BUTTERFLY SPECIES. , 2005, 15, 250-257.		115
61	Corridors affect plants, animals, and their interactions in fragmented landscapes. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2002, 99, 12923-12926.	7.1	449
62	Effects of Dispersal on Survival Probability of Adult Yellow Warblers ( <i>Dendroica petechia</i> ). <i>Auk</i> , 2002, 119, 778-789.	1.4	95
63	Fruits, frugivores and the evolutionary arms race. <i>New Phytologist</i> , 2002, 156, 137-139.	7.3	35
64	Positive interactions under nurse-plants: spatial scale, stress gradients and benefactor size. <i>Oecologia</i> , 2001, 127, 425-434.	2.0	266
65	Directed deterrence by capsaicin in chillies. <i>Nature</i> , 2001, 412, 403-404.	27.8	275
66	BREEDING PRODUCTIVITY DOES NOT DECLINE WITH INCREASING FRAGMENTATION IN A WESTERN LANDSCAPE. <i>Ecology</i> , 1998, 79, 2890-2903.	3.2	223