John R U Wilson

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

165	12,195	41344	34986
papers	citations	49 h-index	98 g-index

172	172	172	10256
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	A proposed unified framework for biological invasions. Trends in Ecology and Evolution, 2011, 26, 333-339.	8.7	1,762
2	Adaptive evolution in invasive species. Trends in Plant Science, 2008, 13, 288-294.	8.8	724
3	Something in the way you move: dispersal pathways affect invasion success. Trends in Ecology and Evolution, 2009, 24, 136-144.	8.7	680
4	A Unified Classification of Alien Species Based on the Magnitude of their Environmental Impacts. PLoS Biology, 2014, 12, e1001850.	5.6	648
5	Residence time and potential range: crucial considerations in modelling plant invasions. Diversity and Distributions, 2007, 13, 11-22.	4.1	295
6	INTERACTIONS BETWEEN ENVIRONMENT, SPECIES TRAITS, AND HUMAN USES DESCRIBE PATTERNS OF PLANT INVASIONS. Ecology, 2006, 87, 1755-1769.	3.2	272
7	Humanâ€mediated introductions of Australian acacias â€“ a global experiment in biogeography. Diversity and Distributions, 2011, 17, 771-787.	4.1	245
8	Socioâ€economic impact classification of alien taxa (<scp>SEICAT</scp>). Methods in Ecology and Evolution, 2018, 9, 159-168.	5.2	244
9	Crossing Frontiers in Tackling Pathways of Biological Invasions. BioScience, 2015, 65, 769-782.	4.9	202
10	Non-native species in urban environments: patterns, processes, impacts and challenges. Biological Invasions, 2017, 19, 3461-3469.	2.4	190
11	Framework and guidelines for implementing the proposed <scp>IUCN</scp> Environmental Impact Classification for Alien Taxa (<scp>EICAT</scp>). Diversity and Distributions, 2015, 21, 1360-1363.	4.1	184
12	A vision for global monitoring of biological invasions. Biological Conservation, 2017, 213, 295-308.	4.1	178
13	Risk assessment, eradication, and biological control: global efforts to limit Australian acacia invasions. Diversity and Distributions, 2011, 17, 1030-1046.	4.1	165
14	Invasion debt â€“ quantifying future biological invasions. Diversity and Distributions, 2016, 22, 445-456.	4.1	160
15	Nationalâ€scale strategic approaches for managing introduced plants: insights from Australian acacias in South Africa. Diversity and Distributions, 2011, 17, 1060-1075.	4.1	157
16	Ornamental Plants as Invasive Aliens: Problems and Solutions in Kruger National Park, South Africa. Environmental Management, 2008, 41, 32-51.	2.7	153
17	Which Taxa Are Alien? Criteria, Applications, and Uncertainties. BioScience, 2018, 68, 496-509.	4.9	153
18	Reproductive biology of Australian acacias: important mediator of invasiveness?. Diversity and Distributions, 2011, 17, 911-933.	4.1	148

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19	A framework for engaging stakeholders on the management of alien species. Journal of Environmental Management, 2018, 205, 286-297.	7.8	141
20	Introduced and invasive cactus species: a global review. AoB PLANTS, 2015, 7, .	2.3	129
21	Determinants and patterns of population growth in water hyacinth. Aquatic Botany, 2005, 81, 51-67.	1.6	128
22	Addressing context dependence in ecology. Trends in Ecology and Evolution, 2022, 37, 158-170.	8.7	119
23	Confronting the wicked problem of managing biological invasions. NeoBiota, 0, 31, 63-86.	1.0	114
24	Invasion trajectory of alien trees: the role of introduction pathway and planting history. Global Change Biology, 2014, 20, 1527-1537.	9.5	112
25	Historical legacies accumulate to shape future biodiversity in an era of rapid global change. Diversity and Distributions, 2015, 21, 534-547.	4.1	112
26	Nonrandom extinction leads to elevated loss of angiosperm evolutionary history. Ecology Letters, 2008, 11, 1047-1053.	6.4	102
27	new national unit for invasive species detection, assessment and eradication planning. South African Journal of Science, 2013, 109, 13.	0.7	96
28	Searching for phylogenetic pattern in biological invasions. Global Ecology and Biogeography, 2007, 17, 070909153804002-???.	5.8	93
29	Delayed biodiversity change: no time to waste. Trends in Ecology and Evolution, 2015, 30, 375-378.	8.7	92
30	Changes in the composition and distribution of alien plants in South Africa: An update from the Southern African Plant Invaders Atlas. Bothalia, 2017, 47, .	0.3	91
31	Hitting the right target: taxonomic challenges for, and of, plant invasions. AoB PLANTS, 2013, 5, plt042-plt042.	2.3	87
32	Different Traits Determine Introduction, Naturalization and Invasion Success In Woody Plants: Proteaceae as a Test Case. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e75078.	2.5	85
33	Invasion syndromes: a systematic approach for predicting biological invasions and facilitating effective management. Biological Invasions, 2020, 22, 1801-1820.	2.4	83
34	How do invasive species travel to and through urban environments?. Biological Invasions, 2017, 19, 3557-3570.	2.4	82
35	Emerging infectious diseases and biological invasions: a call for a One Health collaboration in science and management. Royal Society Open Science, 2019, 6, 181577.	2.4	82
36	Coâ€invasion of South African ecosystems by an Australian legume and its rhizobial symbionts. Journal of Biogeography, 2013, 40, 1240-1251.	3.0	81

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37	Phylogeographic consequences of different introduction histories of invasive Australian Acacia species and Paraserianthes lophantha (Fabaceae) in South Africa. Diversity and Distributions, 2011, 17, 861-871.	4.1	79
38	Australian acacias as invasive species: lessons to be learnt from regions with long planting histories. Southern Forests, 2015, 77, 31-39.	0.7	75
39	Invasion dynamics of Lantana camara L. (sensu lato) in South Africa. South African Journal of Botany, 2012, 81, 81-94.	2.5	74
40	The decline of water hyacinth on Lake Victoria was due to biological control by Neochetina spp.. Aquatic Botany, 2007, 87, 90-93.	1.6	73
41	Invasive alien plants infiltrate bird-mediated shrub nucleation processes in arid savanna. Journal of Ecology, 2007, 95, 648-661.	4.0	73
42	Global guidelines for the sustainable use of non-native trees to prevent tree invasions and mitigate their negative impacts. NeoBiota, 0, 61, 65-116.	1.0	72
43	Widespread plant species: natives versus aliens in our changing world. Biological Invasions, 2011, 13, 1931-1944.	2.4	70
44	Native and naturalized range size in Pinus: relative importance of biogeography, introduction effort and species traits. Global Ecology and Biogeography, 2012, 21, 513-523.	5.8	70
45	The global distribution of bamboos: assessing correlates of introduction and invasion. AoB PLANTS, 2016, , plw078.	2.3	69
46	Predicting the subspecific identity of invasive species using distribution models: Acacia saligna as an example. Diversity and Distributions, 2011, 17, 1001-1014.	4.1	66
47	MAcroecological Framework for Invasive Aliens (MAFIA): disentangling large-scale context dependence in biological invasions. NeoBiota, 0, 62, 407-461.	1.0	66
48	Contain or eradicate? Optimizing the management goal for Australian acacia invasions in the face of uncertainty. Diversity and Distributions, 2011, 17, 1047-1059.	4.1	63
49	Macroecology meets invasion ecology: linking the native distributions of Australian acacias to invasiveness. Diversity and Distributions, 2011, 17, 872-883.	4.1	62
50	A standardized set of metrics to assess and monitor tree invasions. Biological Invasions, 2014, 16, 535-551.	2.4	60
51	Resolving a Prickly Situation: Involving Stakeholders in Invasive Cactus Management in South Africa. Environmental Management, 2016, 57, 998-1008.	2.7	59
52	Small urban centres as launching sites for plant invasions in natural areas: insights from South Africa. Biological Invasions, 2017, 19, 3541-3555.	2.4	58
53	Refining the process of agent selection through understanding plant demography and plant response to herbivory. Australian Journal of Entomology, 2006, 45, 308-316.	1.1	55
54	Understanding and managing the introduction pathways of alien taxa: South Africa as a case study. Biological Invasions, 2016, 18, 73-87.	2.4	54

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55	Indicators for monitoring biological invasions at a national level. Journal of Applied Ecology, 2018, 55, 2612-2620.	4.0	53
56	Biodiversity assessments: Origin matters. PLoS Biology, 2018, 16, e2006686.	5.6	52
57	A simple, rapid methodology for developing invasive species watch lists. Biological Conservation, 2014, 179, 25-32.	4.1	51
58	A fourâ€component classification of uncertainties in biological invasions: implications for management. Ecosphere, 2019, 10, e02669.	2.2	50
59	Herbivores, but not other insects, are scarce on alien plants. Austral Ecology, 2008, 33, 691-700.	1.5	49
60	Biological Invasions in South Africa: An Overview. , 2020, , 3-31.		49
61	The (bio)diversity of science reflects the interests of society. Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment, 2007, 5, 409-414.	4.0	48
62	The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)â€™s Post-2020 target on invasive alien species â€“ what should it include and how should it be monitored?. NeoBiota, 0, 62, 99-121.	1.0	48
63	Alien invaders and reptile traders: what drives the live animal trade in South Africa?. Animal Conservation, 2010, 13, 24-32.	2.9	47
64	How much evolutionary history in a 10Ã—10â€Šm plot?. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2006, 273, 1143-1148.	2.6	46
65	Evaluating the invasiveness of Acacia paradoxa in South Africa. South African Journal of Botany, 2009, 75, 485-496.	2.5	46
66	Stronger regional biosecurity is essential to prevent hundreds of harmful biological invasions. Global Change Biology, 2020, 26, 2449-2462.	9.5	46
67	Soil biota in a megadiverse country: Current knowledge and future research directions in South Africa. Pedobiologia, 2016, 59, 129-174.	1.2	45
68	The (bio)diversity of science reflects the interests of society. Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment, 2007, 5, 409.	4.0	45
69	Ecological research and conservation management in the Cape Floristic Region between 1945 and 2015: History, current understanding and future challenges. Transactions of the Royal Society of South Africa, 2016, 71, 207-303.	1.1	44
70	Rapid response to shoot removal by the invasive wetland plant, alligator weed (Alternanthera) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 50 142	4.2	43
71	Incorporating risk mapping at multiple spatial scales into eradication management plans. Biological Invasions, 2014, 16, 691-703.	2.4	42
72	Soft Touch or Heavy Hand? Legislative Approaches for Preventing Invasions: Insights from Cacti in South Africa. Invasive Plant Science and Management, 2015, 8, 307-316.	1.1	41

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73	Biological invasions and natural colonisations are different â€“ the need for invasion science. NeoBiota, 0, 31, 87-98.	1.0	41
74	Landscape Corridors: Possible Dangers?. Science, 2005, 310, 779-783.	12.6	38
75	Plant invasions as a biogeographical assay: Vegetation biomes constrain the distribution of invasive alien species assemblages. South African Journal of Botany, 2015, 101, 24-31.	2.5	38
76	Much more give than take: South Africa as a major donor but infrequent recipient of invasive nonâ€•native grasses. Global Ecology and Biogeography, 2016, 25, 679-692.	5.8	38
77	Casuarina: biogeography and ecology of an important tree genus in a changing world. Biological Invasions, 2014, 16, 609-633.	2.4	37
78	Methods and approaches for the management of arthropod border incursions. Biological Invasions, 2016, 18, 1057-1075.	2.4	37
79	Tall-statured grasses: a useful functional group for invasion science. Biological Invasions, 2019, 21, 37-58.	2.4	36
80	Does origin determine environmental impacts? Not for bamboos. Plants People Planet, 2019, 1, 119-128.	3.3	36
81	Herbivory, mowing, and herbicides differently affect production and nutrient allocation of Alternanthera philoxeroides. Aquatic Botany, 2007, 86, 62-68.	1.6	35
82	Initiating dialogue between scientists and managers of biological invasions. Biological Invasions, 2010, 12, 4077-4083.	2.4	34
83	Cultivation shapes genetic novelty in a globally important invader. Molecular Ecology, 2012, 21, 3187-3199.	3.9	34
84	The Biogeography of South African Terrestrial Plant Invasions. , 2020, , 67-96.		34
85	A proposed national strategic framework for the management of Cactaceae in South Africa. Bothalia, 2017, 47, .	0.3	34
86	Native range size and growth form in Cactaceae predict invasiveness and impact. NeoBiota, 0, 30, 75-90.	1.0	32
87	Plant Diversity in the Human Diet: Weak Phylogenetic Signal Indicates Breadth. BioScience, 2008, 58, 151-159.	4.9	31
88	The absence of fire can cause a lag phase: The invasion dynamics of <scp>B</scp>anksia ericifolia (<scp>P</scp>roteaceae). Austral Ecology, 2013, 38, 931-941.	1.5	31
89	Even well-studied groups of alien species might be poorly inventoried: Australian Acacia species in South Africa as a case study. NeoBiota, 0, 39, 1-29.	1.0	31
90	A workflow for standardising and integrating alien species distribution data. NeoBiota, 0, 59, 39-59.	1.0	31

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91	A framework to support alien species regulation: the Risk Analysis for Alien Taxa (RAAT). NeoBiota, 0, 62, 213-239.	1.0	31
92	Grasses as invasive plants in South Africa revisited: Patterns, pathways and management. Bothalia, 2017, 47, .	0.3	31
93	A tree well travelled: global genetic structure of the invasive tree Acacia saligna. Journal of Biogeography, 2015, 42, 305-314.	3.0	30
94	Intentionally introduced terrestrial invertebrates: patterns, risks, and options for management. Biological Invasions, 2016, 18, 1077-1088.	2.4	30
95	Improving Darwin Core for research and management of alien species. Biodiversity Information Science and Standards, 0, 3, .	0.0	30
96	Biogeographic concepts define invasion biology. Trends in Ecology and Evolution, 2009, 24, 586-586.	8.7	29
97	Classifying the introduction pathways of alien species: are we moving in the right direction?. NeoBiota, 0, 62, 143-159.	1.0	29
98	The balance of trade in alien species between South Africa and the rest of Africa. Bothalia, 2017, 47, .	0.3	29
99	Macroecology meets invasion ecology: performance of Australian acacias and eucalypts around the world revealed by features of their native ranges. Biological Invasions, 2014, 16, 565-576.	2.4	28
100	Distribution and management of Acacia implexa (Benth.) in South Africa: A suitable target for eradication?. South African Journal of Botany, 2012, 83, 23-35.	2.5	27
101	The importance of pollinators and autonomous selfâ€fertilisation in the early stages of plant invasions: Banksia and Hakea (Proteaceae) as case studies. Plant Biology, 2016, 18, 124-131.	3.8	24
102	Site-specific conditions influence plant naturalization: The case of alien Proteaceae in South Africa. Acta Oecologica, 2014, 59, 62-71.	1.1	23
103	Molecular systematics and ecology of invasive Kangaroo Paws in South Africa: management implications for a horticulturally important genus. Biological Invasions, 2010, 12, 3989-4002.	2.4	22
104	Montpellier broom (Genista monspessulana) and Spanish broom (Spartium junceum) in South Africa: An assessment of invasiveness and options for management. South African Journal of Botany, 2013, 87, 134-145.	2.5	22
105	Level of environmental threat posed by horticultural trade in Cactaceae. Conservation Biology, 2017, 31, 1066-1075.	4.7	21
106	Botanical gardens as key resources and hazards for biosecurity. Biodiversity and Conservation, 2021, 30, 1929-1946.	2.6	21
107	Biotic Interactions as Mediators of Biological Invasions: Insights from South Africa. , 2020, , 387-427.		21
108	Quantifying errors and omissions in alien species lists: The introduction status of Melaleuca species in South Africa as a case study. NeoBiota, 0, 32, 89-105.	1.0	21

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109	Contributions to the National Status Report on Biological Invasions in South Africa. Bothalia, 2017, 47, .	0.3	21
110	Human usage in the native range may determine future genetic structure of an invasion: insights from Acacia pycnantha. BMC Ecology, 2013, 13, 37.	3.0	20
111	Melaleuca parvistaminea Byrnes (Myrtaceae) in South Africa: Invasion risk and feasibility of eradication. South African Journal of Botany, 2014, 94, 24-32.	2.5	20
112	Lack of human-assisted dispersal means Pueraria montana var. lobata (kudzu vine) could still be eradicated from South Africa. Biological Invasions, 2016, 18, 3119-3126.	2.4	20
113	Prioritising surveillance for alien organisms transported as stowaways on ships travelling to South Africa. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0173340.	2.5	20
114	Frameworks used in invasion science: progress and prospects. NeoBiota, 0, 62, 1-30.	1.0	20
115	Elucidating the native sources of an invasive tree species, Acacia pycnantha, reveals unexpected native range diversity and structure. Annals of Botany, 2013, 111, 895-904.	2.9	19
116	The Role of Environmental Factors in Promoting and Limiting Biological Invasions in South Africa. , 2020, , 355-385.		19
117	Highly diverse and highly successful: invasive Australian acacias have not experienced genetic bottlenecks globally. Annals of Botany, 2021, 128, 149-157.	2.9	18
118	Analysing the Risks Posed by Biological Invasions to South Africa. , 2020, , 573-595.		18
119	The distribution and status of alien plants in a small South African town. South African Journal of Botany, 2018, 117, 71-78.	2.5	17
120	Global Actions for Managing Cactus Invasions. Plants, 2019, 8, 421.	3.5	17
121	Forestry trial data can be used to evaluate climate-based species distribution models in predicting tree invasions. NeoBiota, 0, 20, 31-48.	1.0	16
122	Scale-area curves: a tool for understanding the ecology and distribution of invasive tree species. Biological Invasions, 2014, 16, 553-563.	2.4	15
123	Casuarina cunninghamiana in the Western Cape, South Africa: Determinants of naturalisation and invasion, and options for management. South African Journal of Botany, 2014, 92, 134-146.	2.5	15
124	The threats posed by the pet trade in alien terrestrial invertebrates in South Africa. Journal for Nature Conservation, 2020, 55, 125831.	1.8	15
125	The Extent and Effectiveness of Alien Plant Control Projects in South Africa. , 2020, , 597-628.		15
126	Globalization Effects on Common Plant Species. , 2013, , 700-706.		14

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127	Casuarina Invasion Alters Primary Succession on Lava Flows on La RÃ©union Island. Biotropica, 2014, 46, 268-275.	1.6	14
128	Biological invasions in World Heritage Sites: current status and a proposed monitoring and reporting framework. Biodiversity and Conservation, 2020, 29, 3327-3347.	2.6	14
129	Invasion Frameworks: a Forest Pathogen Perspective. Current Forestry Reports, 2022, 8, 74-89.	7.4	14
130	ï»¿What is valued in conservation? A framework to compare ethical perspectives. NeoBiota, 0, 72, 45-80.	1.0	14
131	Global environmental and socio-economic impacts of selected alien grasses as a basis for ranking threats to South Africa. NeoBiota, 0, 41, 19-65.	1.0	13
132	A global assessment of a large monocot family highlights the need for group-specific analyses of invasiveness. AoB PLANTS, 2016, 8, .	2.3	12
133	Is invasion science moving towards agreed standards? The influence of selected frameworks. NeoBiota, 0, 62, 569-590.	1.0	12
134	Definitions Can Confuse: Why the â€œNeonativeâ€•Neologism Is Bad for Conservation. BioScience, 2020, 70, 110-111.	4.9	11
135	Biological invasions in the Cape Floristic Region: history, current patterns, impacts, and management challenges. , 2014, , 273-298.		11
136	Reassessing the invasion of South African waters by the European shore-crab Carcinus maenas. African Journal of Marine Science, 2017, 39, 259-267.	1.1	10
137	An assessment of the information content of South African alien species databases. Bothalia, 2015, 45, .	0.3	10
138	South Africa as a Donor of Naturalised and Invasive Plants to Other Parts of the World. , 2020, , 759-785.		10
139	Comparing the IUCNâ€™s EICAT and Red List to improve assessments of the impact of biological invasions. NeoBiota, 0, 62, 509-523.	1.0	10
140	Management history determines gene flow in a prominent invader. Ecography, 2013, 36, 1032-1041.	4.5	9
141	The seed ecology of an ornamental wattle in South Africa â€” Why has Acacia elata not invaded a greater area?. South African Journal of Botany, 2014, 94, 40-45.	2.5	9
142	GIRAE: a generalised approach for linking the total impact of invasion to species' range, abundance and per-unit effects. Biological Invasions, 2022, 24, 3147-3167.	2.4	9
143	ï»¿Native-alien populationsâ€”an apparent oxymoron that requires specific conservation attention. NeoBiota, 0, 74, 57-74.	1.0	9
144	Border control for stowaway alien species should be prioritised based on variations in establishment debt. Journal of Environmental Management, 2016, 180, 301-309.	7.8	8

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145	Assessing and managing the threat posed by Epipremnum aureum in South Africa. South African Journal of Botany, 2017, 109, 178-188.	2.5	8
146	Potential impact and non-target effects of Gallerucida bifasciata (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae), a candidate biological control agent for Fallopia japonica. Biological Control, 2010, 53, 319-324.	3.0	7
147	unknown underworld: Understanding soil health in South Africa. South African Journal of Science, 2014, 110, 4.	0.7	7
148	Genetic diversity and structure of the globally invasive tree, Paraserianthes lophantha subspecies lophantha, suggest an introduction history characterised by varying propagule pressure. Tree Genetics and Genomes, 2016, 12, 1.	1.6	7
149	Alien Bamboos in South Africa: a Socio-Historical Perspective. Human Ecology, 2019, 47, 121-133.	1.4	7
150	Contaminant organisms recorded on plant product imports to South Africa 1994â€“2019. Scientific Data, 2021, 8, 83.	5.3	7
151	Coordinating invasive alien species management in a biodiversity hotspot: The CAPE Invasive Alien Animals Working Group. Bothalia, 2020, 50, .	0.3	7
152	Identifying safe cultivars of invasive plants: six questions for risk assessment, management, and communication. NeoBiota, 0, 62, 81-97.	1.0	7
153	The Chilean black urchin, Tetrapygus niger (Molina, 1782) in South Africa: gone but not forgotten. BioInvasions Records, 2015, 4, 261-264.	1.1	6
154	The first management of a marine invader in Africa: The importance of trials prior to setting long-term management goals. Journal of Environmental Management, 2020, 261, 110213.	7.8	5
155	The status of alien bamboos in South Africa. South African Journal of Botany, 2021, 138, 33-40.	2.5	5
156	Potential Futures of Biological Invasions in South Africa. , 2020, , 917-946.		5
157	Recent discovery of small naturalised populations of Melaleuca quinquenervia (Cav.) S.T. Blake in South Africa. BioInvasions Records, 2015, 4, 53-59.	1.1	5
158	Prioritising potential incursions for contingency planning: pathways, species, and sites in Durban (eThekwini), South Africa as an example. NeoBiota, 0, 47, 1-21.	1.0	5
159	Patterns of introduction, naturalisation, invasion, and impact differ between fleshy- and dry-fruited species of Myrtaceae. Perspectives in Plant Ecology, Evolution and Systematics, 2022, 54, 125648.	2.7	5
160	Arthropods on imported plant products: Volumes predict general trends while contextual details enhance predictive power. Ecological Applications, 2022, , e2554.	3.8	1
161	Prediction (Pre- and Post-Border). , 0, , 19-51.		0
162	Detection and Delimitation. , 0, , 52-79.		0

#	Article	IF	Citations
163	Evaluation of Management Options. , 0, , 80-110.		0
164	Legislation and Agreements. , 0, , 139-168.		0
165	Invasive Organisms Information: A proposed TDWG Task Group. Biodiversity Information Science and Standards, 0, 1, e20266.	0.0	0