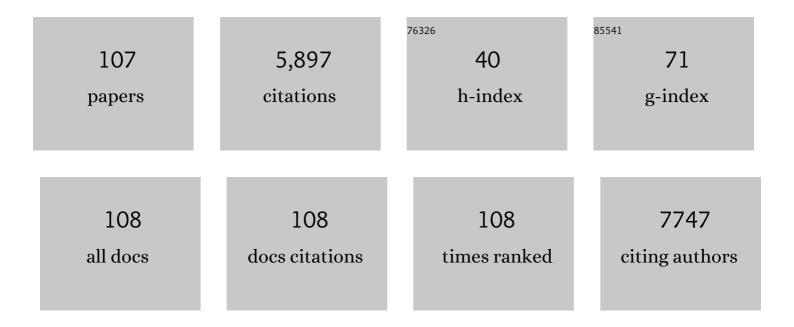
James W Pearce-Higgins

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Phenological sensitivity to climate across taxa and trophic levels. Nature, 2016, 535, 241-245.	27.8	705
2	Mechanisms underpinning climatic impacts on natural populations: altered species interactions are more important than direct effects. Global Change Biology, 2014, 20, 2221-2229.	9.5	264
3	Climate change vulnerability assessment of species. Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews: Climate Change, 2019, 10, e551.	8.1	255
4	Protected areas facilitate species' range expansions. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2012, 109, 14063-14068.	7.1	185
5	The distribution of breeding birds around upland wind farms. Journal of Applied Ecology, 2009, 46, 1323-1331.	4.0	172
6	Observed and predicted effects of climate change on species abundance in protected areas. Nature Climate Change, 2013, 3, 1055-1061.	18.8	146
7	Improving species distribution models: the value of data on abundance. Methods in Ecology and Evolution, 2014, 5, 506-513.	5.2	145
8	Population decline is linked to migration route in the Common Cuckoo. Nature Communications, 2016, 7, 12296.	12.8	144
9	More and more generalists: two decades of changes in the European avifauna. Biology Letters, 2012, 8, 780-782.	2.3	134
10	Greater impacts of wind farms on bird populations during construction than subsequent operation: results of a multiâ€site and multiâ€species analysis. Journal of Applied Ecology, 2012, 49, 386-394.	4.0	126
11	Impacts of climate on prey abundance account for fluctuations in a population of a northern wader at the southern edge of its range. Global Change Biology, 2010, 16, 12-23.	9.5	121
12	A 2018 Horizon Scan of Emerging Issues for Global Conservation and Biological Diversity. Trends in Ecology and Evolution, 2018, 33, 47-58.	8.7	119
13	Drivers of climate change impacts on bird communities. Journal of Animal Ecology, 2015, 84, 943-954.	2.8	118
14	Disentangling the Relative Importance of Changes in Climate and Land-Use Intensity in Driving Recent Bird Population Trends. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e30407.	2.5	112
15	Tritrophic phenological match–mismatch in space and time. Nature Ecology and Evolution, 2018, 2, 970-975.	7.8	108
16	Bird and bat species' global vulnerability to collision mortality at wind farms revealed through a trait-based assessment. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2017, 284, 20170829.	2.6	105
17	Measuring the success of climate change adaptation and mitigation in terrestrial ecosystems. Science, 2019, 366, .	12.6	102
18	Map of bird sensitivities to wind farms in Scotland: A tool to aid planning and conservation. Biological Conservation, 2008, 141, 2342-2356.	4.1	98

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19	A 2017 Horizon Scan of Emerging Issues for Global Conservation and Biological Diversity. Trends in Ecology and Evolution, 2017, 32, 31-40.	8.7	91
20	A global threats overview for Numeniini populations: synthesising expert knowledge for a group of declining migratory birds. Bird Conservation International, 2017, 27, 6-34.	1.3	87
21	Relationships between bird abundance and the composition and structure of moorland vegetation. Bird Study, 2006, 53, 112-125.	1.0	83
22	Modelling changes in species' abundance in response to projected climate change. Diversity and Distributions, 2012, 18, 121-132.	4.1	78
23	Longâ€ŧerm changes in the migration phenology of <scp>UK</scp> breeding birds detected by largeâ€scale citizen science recording schemes. Ibis, 2016, 158, 481-495.	1.9	75
24	Passerines may be sufficiently plastic to track temperatureâ€mediated shifts in optimum lay date. Global Change Biology, 2016, 22, 3259-3272.	9.5	73
25	Climate change, climatic variation and extreme biological responses. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2017, 372, 20160144.	4.0	72
26	Carry-over effects from passage regions are more important than breeding climate in determining the breeding phenology and performance of three avian migrants of conservation concern. Biodiversity and Conservation, 2014, 23, 2427-2444.	2.6	68
27	The contribution of invertebrate taxa to moorland bird diets and the potential implications of land-use management. Ibis, 2006, 148, 615-628.	1.9	63
28	Climatic effects on breeding grounds are more important drivers of breeding phenology in migrant birds than carry-over effects from wintering grounds. Biology Letters, 2013, 9, 20130669.	2.3	63
29	Upland land use predicts population decline in a globally nearâ€ŧhreatened wader. Journal of Applied Ecology, 2014, 51, 194-203.	4.0	63
30	Maintaining northern peatland ecosystems in a changing climate: effects of soil moisture, drainage and drain blocking on craneflies. Global Change Biology, 2011, 17, 2991-3001.	9.5	60
31	Species traits explain variation in detectability of UK birds. Bird Study, 2014, 61, 340-350.	1.0	57
32	The effectiveness of protected areas in the conservation of species with changing geographical ranges. Biological Journal of the Linnean Society, 2015, 115, 707-717.	1.6	53
33	A Horizon Scan of Global Conservation Issues for 2016. Trends in Ecology and Evolution, 2016, 31, 44-53.	8.7	53
34	Strengthening the evidence base for temperature-mediated phenological asynchrony and its impacts. Nature Ecology and Evolution, 2021, 5, 155-164.	7.8	53
35	Large extents of intensive land use limit community reorganization during climate warming. Global Change Biology, 2017, 23, 2272-2283.	9.5	52
36	Climate change vulnerability for species—Assessing the assessments. Global Change Biology, 2017, 23, 3704-3715.	9.5	52

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37	Disentangling the relative roles of climate and land cover change in driving the longâ€ŧerm population trends of European migratory birds. Diversity and Distributions, 2020, 26, 1442-1455.	4.1	51
38	The role of forest maturation in causing the decline of Black Grouse Tetrao tetrix. Ibis, 2006, 149, 143-155.	1.9	48
39	The geographical range of British birds expands during 15 years of warming. Bird Study, 2015, 62, 523-534.	1.0	48
40	Geographical variation in species' population responses to changes in temperature and precipitation. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2015, 282, 20151561.	2.6	47
41	The sensitivity of breeding songbirds to changes in seasonal timing is linked to population change but cannot be directly attributed to the effects of trophic asynchrony on productivity. Global Change Biology, 2018, 24, 957-971.	9.5	47
42	Hydrologically driven ecosystem processes determine the distribution and persistence of ecosystem-specialist predators under climate change. Nature Communications, 2015, 6, 7851.	12.8	44
43	A Horizon Scan of Emerging Issues for Global Conservation in 2019. Trends in Ecology and Evolution, 2019, 34, 83-94.	8.7	43
44	The drivers of avian abundance: patterns in the relative importance of climate and land use. Global Ecology and Biogeography, 2015, 24, 1249-1260.	5.8	42
45	Spatial and habitat variation in aphid, butterfly, moth and bird phenologies over the last half century. Global Change Biology, 2019, 25, 1982-1994.	9.5	42
46	Evaluating the effectiveness of conservation measures for European grasslandâ€breeding waders. Ecology and Evolution, 2018, 8, 10555-10568.	1.9	41
47	A Horizon Scan of Emerging Global Biological Conservation Issues for 2020. Trends in Ecology and Evolution, 2020, 35, 81-90.	8.7	40
48	Environmental correlates of breeding abundance and population change of Eurasian Curlew <i>Numenius arquata</i> in Britain. Bird Study, 2017, 64, 393-409.	1.0	35
49	A national-scale assessment of climate change impacts on species: Assessing the balance of risks and opportunities for multiple taxa. Biological Conservation, 2017, 213, 124-134.	4.1	35
50	Assessing trends in biodiversity over space and time using the example of <scp>B</scp> ritish breeding birds. Journal of Applied Ecology, 2014, 51, 1650-1660.	4.0	34
51	Conducting robust ecological analyses with climate data. Oikos, 2017, 126, 1533-1541.	2.7	34
52	Should we account for detectability in population trends?. Bird Study, 2013, 60, 384-390.	1.0	30
53	Measuring Avoidance by Capercaillies Tetrao Urogallus of Woodland Close to Tracks. Wildlife Biology, 2007, 13, 19-27.	1.4	29
54	Composite bird indicators robust to variation in species selection and habitat specificity. Ecological Indicators, 2012, 18, 200-207.	6.3	26

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55	Multi-species spatially-explicit indicators reveal spatially structured trends in bird communities. Ecological Indicators, 2015, 58, 277-285.	6.3	26
56	Correlates of the change in Ring Ouzel <i>Turdus torquatus</i> abundance in Scotland from 1988–91 to 1999. Bird Study, 2003, 50, 97-105.	1.0	25
57	Latitudinal gradients in the productivity of <scp>E</scp> uropean migrant warblers have not shifted northwards during a period of climate change. Global Ecology and Biogeography, 2015, 24, 427-436.	5.8	25
58	Negative impact of wind energy development on a breeding shorebird assessed with a <scp>BACI</scp> study design. Ibis, 2016, 158, 541-555.	1.9	25
59	Neglected issues in using weather and climate information in ecology and biogeography. Diversity and Distributions, 2017, 23, 329-340.	4.1	25
60	Golden PloverPluvialis apricariabreeding success on a moor managed for shooting Red GrouseLagopus lagopus. Bird Study, 2003, 50, 170-177.	1.0	24
61	Modelling conservation management options for a southern rangeâ€margin population of Golden Plover <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> vulnerable to climate change. Ibis, 2011, 153, 345-356.	1.9	24
62	Using habitat-specific population trends to evaluate the consistency of the effect of species traits on bird population change. Biological Conservation, 2015, 192, 343-352.	4.1	23
63	A nationalâ€scale model of linear features improves predictions of farmland biodiversity. Journal of Applied Ecology, 2017, 54, 1776-1784.	4.0	22
64	Can site and landscapeâ€scale environmental attributes buffer bird populations against weather events?. Ecography, 2014, 37, 872-882.	4.5	21
65	Relative importance of prey abundance and habitat structure as drivers of shorebird breeding success and abundance. Animal Conservation, 2014, 17, 535-543.	2.9	20
66	Attributing changes in the distribution of species abundance to weather variables using the example of British breeding birds. Methods in Ecology and Evolution, 2017, 8, 1690-1702.	5.2	20
67	Overcoming the challenges of public data archiving for citizen science biodiversity recording and monitoring schemes. Journal of Applied Ecology, 2018, 55, 2544-2551.	4.0	20
68	Targeting research to underpin climate change adaptation for birds. Ibis, 2011, 153, 207-211.	1.9	19
69	Projected reductions in climatic suitability for vulnerable British birds. Climatic Change, 2017, 145, 117-130.	3.6	18
70	The influence of climate and topography in patterns of territory establishment in a rangeâ€expanding bird. Ibis, 2011, 153, 336-344.	1.9	17
71	The impact of raptors on the abundance of upland passerines and waders. Oikos, 2008, 117, 1143-1152.	2.7	16
72	The avifauna of the Beni Biological Station, Bolivia. Bird Conservation International, 1997, 7, 117-159.	1.3	15

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73	Characterization of moorland vegetation and the prediction of bird abundance using remote sensing. Journal of Biogeography, 2005, 32, 697-707.	3.0	15
74	Observer variation in estimates of Meadow Pipit <i>Anthus pratensis</i> and <i>Skylark Alauda arvensis</i> abundance on moorland. Bird Study, 2006, 53, 92-95.	1.0	14
75	The role of habitat composition in determining breeding site occupancy in a declining Ring Ouzel Turdus torquatus population. Ibis, 2007, 149, 374-385.	1.9	14
76	Changing densities of generalist species underlie apparent homogenization of <scp>UK</scp> bird communities. Ibis, 2016, 158, 645-655.	1.9	14
77	Can microclimate offer refuge to an upland bird species under climate change?. Landscape Ecology, 2020, 35, 1907-1922.	4.2	14
78	Quantifying turnover in biodiversity of <scp>B</scp> ritish breeding birds. Journal of Applied Ecology, 2016, 53, 469-478.	4.0	13
79	Quantifying the importance of multiâ€scale management and environmental variables on moorland bird abundance. Ibis, 2017, 159, 744-756.	1.9	13
80	Multi-taxa spatial conservation planning reveals similar priorities between taxa and improved protected area representation with climate change. Biodiversity and Conservation, 2022, 31, 683-702.	2.6	13
81	Multiâ€state, multiâ€stage modeling of nestâ€success suggests interaction between weather and landâ€use. Ecology, 2017, 98, 175-186.	3.2	12
82	Site-based adaptation reduces the negative effects of weather upon a southern range margin Welsh black grouse Tetrao tetrix population that is vulnerable to climate change. Climatic Change, 2019, 153, 253-265.	3.6	12
83	Wader recruitment indices suggest nesting success is temperature-dependent in Dunlin Calidris alpina. Ibis, 2006, 148, 405-410.	1.9	11
84	Evidence for the buffer effect operating in multiple species at a national scale. Biology Letters, 2015, 11, 20140930.	2.3	11
85	Monitoring landscape-scale environmental changes with citizen scientists: Twenty years of land use change in Great Britain. Journal for Nature Conservation, 2018, 44, 33-42.	1.8	11
86	One-third of English breeding bird species show evidence of population responses to climatic variables over 50 years. Bird Study, 2019, 66, 159-172.	1.0	11
87	The consequences of land sparing for birds in the United Kingdom. Journal of Applied Ecology, 2019, 56, 1870-1881.	4.0	11
88	Survival of Band-Tailed Manakins. Condor, 2007, 109, 167-172.	1.6	10
89	The spatial scale of timeâ€lagged population synchrony increases with species dispersal distance. Global Ecology and Biogeography, 2017, 26, 1201-1210.	5.8	10
90	Opening a can of worms: Can the availability of soil invertebrates be indicated by birds?. Ecological Indicators, 2020, 113, 106222.	6.3	10

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91	Difficulties of counting breeding Golden Plovers <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> . Bird Study, 2005, 52, 339-342.	1.0	9
92	Modelled sensitivity of avian collision rate at wind turbines varies with number of hours of flight activity input data. Ibis, 2012, 154, 858-861.	1.9	9
93	Drivers of change in mountain and upland bird populations in Europe. Ibis, 2022, 164, 635-648.	1.9	9
94	Commentary: Unravelling the mechanisms linking climate change, agriculture and avian population declines. Ibis, 2010, 152, 439-442.	1.9	8
95	The potential breeding range of Slender-billed Curlew Numenius tenuirostris identified from stable-isotope analysis. Bird Conservation International, 2018, 28, 228-237.	1.3	8
96	Spatial variation and habitat relationships in moorland bird assemblages: a British perspective. , 2012, , 207-236.		7
97	Estimates and correlates of bird and bat mortality at small wind turbine sites. Biodiversity and Conservation, 2015, 24, 467-482.	2.6	7
98	Setting priorities for climate change adaptation of Critical Sites in the Africaâ€Eurasian waterbird flyways. Global Change Biology, 2022, 28, 739-752.	9.5	7
99	The role of habitat change in driving Black GrouseTetrao tetrixpopulation declines across Scotland. Bird Study, 2016, 63, 66-72.	1.0	6
100	Do surveys of adult dragonflies and damselflies yield repeatable data? Variation in monthly counts of abundance and species richness. Journal of Insect Conservation, 2020, 24, 877-889.	1.4	6
101	Livestock grazing impacts components of the breeding productivity of a common upland insectivorous passerine: Results from a longâ€ŧerm experiment. Journal of Applied Ecology, 2020, 57, 1514-1523.	4.0	6
102	Climate change exposure of waterbird species in the African-Eurasian flyways. Bird Conservation International, 2022, 32, 1-26.	1.3	6
103	Patterns and causes of covariation in bird and butterfly community structure. Landscape Ecology, 2015, 30, 1461-1472.	4.2	5
104	Winter wren populations show adaptation to local climate. Royal Society Open Science, 2016, 3, 160250.	2.4	5
105	Better utilisation and transparency of bird data collected by powerline companies. Journal of Environmental Management, 2022, 302, 114063.	7.8	3
106	Variation in ectoparasitic sheep tick Ixodes ricinus infestation on European Golden Plover chicks Pluvialis apricaria and implications for growth and survival. Bird Study, 2019, 66, 92-102.	1.0	2
107	Impacts of COVID-19 restrictions on capacity to monitor bird populations: a case study using the UK Breeding Bird Survey. Bird Study, 0, , 1-13.	1.0	2