

Liana Y Zanette

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

64
papers

4,661
citations

172457

29
h-index

123424

61
g-index

66
all docs

66
docs citations

66
times ranked

3785
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Perceived Predation Risk Reduces the Number of Offspring Songbirds Produce per Year. <i>Science</i> , 2011, 334, 1398-1401.	12.6	744
2	Predator-induced stress and the ecology of fear. <i>Functional Ecology</i> , 2013, 27, 56-65.	3.6	407
3	Modelling the fear effect in predator-prey interactions. <i>Journal of Mathematical Biology</i> , 2016, 73, 1179-1204.	1.9	357
4	Fear of large carnivores causes a trophic cascade. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2016, 7, 10698.	12.8	315
5	FOOD SHORTAGE IN SMALL FRAGMENTS: EVIDENCE FROM AN AREA-SENSITIVE PASSERINE. <i>Ecology</i> , 2000, 81, 1654-1666.	3.2	296
6	Balancing food and predator pressure induces chronic stress in songbirds. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2004, 271, 2473-2479.	2.6	265
7	Fear of humans as apex predators has landscape-scale impacts from mountain lions to mice. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2019, 22, 1578-1586.	6.4	211
8	Fear of the human "super predator" reduces feeding time in large carnivores. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2017, 284, 20170433.	2.6	142
9	Indirect predator effects on clutch size and the cost of egg production. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2010, 13, 980-988.	6.4	120
10	What do artificial nests tells us about nest predation?. <i>Biological Conservation</i> , 2002, 103, 323-329.	4.1	106
11	Do stable isotopes reflect nutritional stress? Results from a laboratory experiment on song sparrows. <i>Oecologia</i> , 2007, 151, 365-371.	2.0	97
12	Song repertoire size varies with HVC volume and is indicative of male quality in song sparrows (<i>Melospiza melodia</i>). <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2007, 274, 2035-2040.	2.6	92
13	Synergistic effects of food and predators on annual reproductive success in song sparrows. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2003, 270, 799-803.	2.6	90
14	Early nutritional stress impairs development of a song-control brain region in both male and female juvenile song sparrows (<i>Melospiza melodia</i>) at the onset of song learning. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2006, 273, 2559-2564.	2.6	89
15	Nesting Success and Nest Predators in Forest Fragments: A Study Using Real and Artificial Nests. <i>Auk</i> , 2000, 117, 445-454.	1.4	72
16	Food availability affects diurnal nest predation and adult antipredator behaviour in song sparrows, <i>Melospiza melodia</i> . <i>Animal Behaviour</i> , 2006, 72, 933-940.	1.9	70
17	Ecology of fear. <i>Current Biology</i> , 2019, 29, R309-R313.	3.9	64
18	FOOD AND PREDATORS AFFECT EGG PRODUCTION IN SONG SPARROWS. <i>Ecology</i> , 2006, 87, 2459-2467.	3.2	63

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19	Fragment size and the demography of an area-sensitive songbird. <i>Journal of Animal Ecology</i> , 2000, 69, 458-470.	2.8	62
20	Multiple measures elucidate glucocorticoid responses to environmental variation in predation threat. <i>Oecologia</i> , 2011, 166, 607-614.	2.0	59
21	The Neurological Ecology of Fear: Insights Neuroscientists and Ecologists Have to Offer one Another. <i>Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2010, 4, 21.	2.0	56
22	Combined food and predator effects on songbird nest survival and annual reproductive success: results from a bi-factorial experiment. <i>Oecologia</i> , 2006, 147, 632-640.	2.0	54
23	Spatial cues for cache retrieval by black-capped chickadees. <i>Animal Behaviour</i> , 1994, 48, 343-351.	1.9	51
24	Fear of the human "super predator" far exceeds the fear of large carnivores in a model mesocarnivore. <i>Behavioral Ecology</i> , 0, , arw117.	2.2	50
25	Indicators of habitat quality and the reproductive output of a forest songbird in small and large fragments. <i>Journal of Avian Biology</i> , 2001, 32, 38-46.	1.2	49
26	Diagnosing predation risk effects on demography: can measuring physiology provide the means?. <i>Oecologia</i> , 2014, 176, 637-651.	2.0	44
27	REMOVING BROWN-HEADED COWBIRDS INCREASES SEASONAL FECUNDITY AND POPULATION GROWTH IN SONG SPARROWS. <i>Ecology</i> , 2002, 83, 3037-3047.	3.2	43
28	Ecology and Neurobiology of Fear in Free-Living Wildlife. <i>Annual Review of Ecology, Evolution, and Systematics</i> , 2020, 51, 297-318.	8.3	42
29	Fear affects parental care, which predicts juvenile survival and exacerbates the total cost of fear on demography. <i>Ecology</i> , 2018, 99, 127-135.	3.2	33
30	BROWN-HEADED COWBIRDS SKEW HOST OFFSPRING SEX RATIOS. <i>Ecology</i> , 2005, 86, 815-820.	3.2	30
31	A new Automated Behavioural Response system to integrate playback experiments into camera trap studies. <i>Methods in Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2017, 8, 957-964.	5.2	29
32	Humans, but not their dogs, displace pumas from their kills: An experimental approach. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2019, 9, 12214.	3.3	28
33	Sheep in wolf's clothing: host nestling vocalizations resemble their cowbird competitor's. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2008, 275, 1061-1065.	2.6	24
34	Predator-induced fear causes PTSD-like changes in the brains and behaviour of wild animals. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2019, 9, 11474.	3.3	24
35	Female mate choice and male behaviour in domestic fowl. <i>Animal Behaviour</i> , 1998, 56, 1099-1105.	1.9	22
36	HOW DO BROWN-HEADED COWBIRDS (MOLOTHRUS ATER) CAUSE NEST FAILURES IN SONG SPARROWS (MELOSPIZA MELODIA)? A REMOVAL EXPERIMENT. <i>Auk</i> , 2003, 120, 772.	1.4	22

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37	How do Brown-Headed Cowbirds (<i>Molothrus Ater</i>) CAUSE NEST FAILURES IN SONG SPARROWS (<i>MELOSPIZA MELODIA</i>)? A REMOVAL EXPERIMENT. <i>Auk</i> , 2003, 120, 772-783.	1.4	22
38	Brood parasites manipulate their hosts: experimental evidence for the farming hypothesis. <i>Animal Behaviour</i> , 2015, 105, 29-35.	1.9	22
39	Social rank influences conspicuous behaviour of black-capped chickadees, <i>Parus atricapillus</i> . <i>Animal Behaviour</i> , 1994, 48, 119-127.	1.9	20
40	Prey tells, large herbivores fear the human "super predator". <i>Oecologia</i> , 2022, 198, 91-98.	2.0	20
41	Fear of predators in free-living wildlife reduces population growth over generations. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2022, 119, .	7.1	20
42	Food use is affected by the experience of nest predation: implications for indirect predator effects on clutch size. <i>Oecologia</i> , 2013, 172, 1031-1039.	2.0	17
43	Too important to tamper with: predation risk affects body mass and escape behaviour but not escape ability. <i>Functional Ecology</i> , 2017, 31, 1405-1417.	3.6	17
44	Early exposure to the opposite sex affects mating behaviour in White Leghorn chickens. <i>Applied Animal Behaviour Science</i> , 1993, 37, 57-67.	1.9	16
45	Early exposure to females affects interactions between male White Leghorn chickens. <i>Applied Animal Behaviour Science</i> , 1993, 36, 29-38.	1.9	16
46	Playbacks of predator vocalizations reduce crop damage by ungulates. <i>Agriculture, Ecosystems and Environment</i> , 2022, 328, 107853.	5.3	16
47	REASSESSING THE COWBIRD THREAT. <i>Auk</i> , 2007, 124, 210.	1.4	15
48	Reassessing the Cowbird Threat. <i>Auk</i> , 2007, 124, 210-223.	1.4	15
49	Mammalian mesopredators on islands directly impact both terrestrial and marine communities. <i>Oecologia</i> , 2014, 176, 1087-1100.	2.0	15
50	Food-supplementing parents reduces their sons' song repertoire size. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2009, 276, 2855-2860.	2.6	14
51	Songbird genetic diversity is lower in anthropogenically versus naturally fragmented landscapes. <i>Conservation Genetics</i> , 2011, 12, 1195-1203.	1.5	12
52	Do Large Carnivores and Mesocarnivores Have Redundant Impacts on Intertidal Prey?. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2017, 12, e0170255.	2.5	12
53	Hierarchy of fear: experimentally testing ungulate reactions to lion, African wild dog and cheetah. <i>Behavioral Ecology</i> , 2022, 33, 789-797.	2.2	10
54	Food supplementation leads to bottom-up and top-down food-host-parasite interactions. <i>Journal of Animal Ecology</i> , 2010, 79, 1172-1180.	2.8	9

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55	Effects of predator call playbacks on reproductive success and extrapair paternity in blue tits. <i>Animal Behaviour</i> , 2019, 155, 97-109.	1.9	9
56	Predator–prey interactions: Integrating fear effects.. , 2017, , 815-831.		9
57	Playback of predator calls inhibits and delays dawn singing in a songbird community. <i>Behavioral Ecology</i> , 2019, 30, 1283-1288.	2.2	8
58	Fear of large carnivores is tied to ungulate habitat use: evidence from a bifactorial experiment. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2021, 11, 12979.	3.3	8
59	Gordon Research Conference on Predator–Prey Interactions: from Genes, to Ecosystems to Human Mental Health. <i>Bulletin of the Ecological Society of America</i> , 2015, 96, 165-173.	0.2	4
60	Eavesdropping in solitary large carnivores: Black bears advance and vocalize toward cougar playbacks. <i>Ethology</i> , 2017, 123, 593-599.	1.1	4
61	The effect of early exposure to the opposite sex on mate choice in White Leghorn chickens. <i>Applied Animal Behaviour Science</i> , 1996, 48, 15-23.	1.9	3
62	Fearlessness towards extirpated large carnivores may exacerbate the impacts of naïve mesocarnivores. <i>Behavioral Ecology</i> , 0, , arw178.	2.2	3
63	Brood–parasite–induced female–biased mortality affects songbird demography: negative implications for conservation. <i>Oikos</i> , 2012, 121, 1493-1500.	2.7	2
64	Brood parasitism causes female–biased host nestling mortality regardless of parasite species. <i>Ibis</i> , 2013, 155, 367-376.	1.9	1