

# Jesse Barber

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

61  
papers

4,243  
citations

159585

30  
h-index

144013

57  
g-index

64  
all docs

64  
docs citations

64  
times ranked

3359  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Hidden Phylogenomic Signal Helps Elucidate Arsenurine Silkmoth Phylogeny and the Evolution of Body Size and Wing Shape Trade-Offs. <i>Systematic Biology</i> , 2022, 71, 859-874.	5.6	5
2	Natural and anthropogenic noise increase vigilance and decrease foraging behaviors in song sparrows. <i>Behavioral Ecology</i> , 2022, 33, 288-297.	2.2	6
3	A stochastic simulation model for assessing the masking effects of road noise for wildlife, outdoor recreation, and bioacoustic monitoring. <i>Oecologia</i> , 2022, 199, 217-228.	2.0	2
4	Anti-bat ultrasound production in moths is globally and phylogenetically widespread. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2022, 119, .	7.1	13
5	Phantom river noise alters orb-weaving spider abundance, web size and prey capture. <i>Functional Ecology</i> , 2021, 35, 717-726.	3.6	10
6	Ecosystem services enhanced through soundscape management link people and wildlife. <i>People and Nature</i> , 2021, 3, 176-189.	3.7	27
7	Artificial nightlight alters the predator-prey dynamics of an apex carnivore. <i>Ecography</i> , 2021, 44, 149-161.	4.5	42
8	Eight simple actions that individuals can take to save insects from global declines. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2021, 118, .	7.1	40
9	Does experimentally quieting traffic noise benefit people and birds?. <i>Ecology and Society</i> , 2021, 26, .	2.3	2
10	Noise distracts foraging bats. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2021, 288, 20202689.	2.6	25
11	Phantom rivers filter birds and bats by acoustic niche. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2021, 12, 3029.	12.8	14
12	Artificial night light and anthropogenic noise interact to influence bird abundance over a continental scale. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2021, 27, 3987-4004.	9.5	34
13	Assessing the Vulnerabilities of Vertebrate Species to Light and Noise Pollution: Expert Surveys Illuminate the Impacts on Specialist Species. <i>Integrative and Comparative Biology</i> , 2021, 61, 1202-1215.	2.0	5
14	Natural noise affects conspecific signal detection and territorial defense behaviors in songbirds. <i>Behavioral Ecology</i> , 2021, 32, 993-1003.	2.2	11
15	Adaptive shifts underlie the divergence in wing morphology in bombycoid moths. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2021, 288, 20210677.	2.6	5
16	Experimental river noise alters arthropod abundance. <i>Oikos</i> , 2021, 130, 2001-2014.	2.7	5
17	Using the Past to Understand the Present: Coping with Natural and Anthropogenic Noise. <i>BioScience</i> , 2021, 71, 223-234.	4.9	23
18	Bio-acoustic tracking and localization using heterogeneous, scalable microphone arrays. <i>Communications Biology</i> , 2021, 4, 1275.	4.4	13

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19	Sensory pollutants alter bird phenology and fitness across a continent. <i>Nature</i> , 2020, 587, 605-609.	27.8	94
20	The phantom chorus: birdsong boosts human well-being in protected areas. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2020, 287, 20201811.	2.6	40
21	Why conservation biology can benefit from sensory ecology. <i>Nature Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2020, 4, 502-511.	7.8	131
22	Time of night and moonlight structure vertical space use by insectivorous bats in a Neotropical rainforest: an acoustic monitoring study. <i>PeerJ</i> , 2020, 8, e10591.	2.0	20
23	Phylogenomics reveals the evolutionary timing and pattern of butterflies and moths. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2019, 116, 22657-22663.	7.1	291
24	Natural sounds alter California ground squirrel, <i>Otospermophilus beecheyi</i> , foraging, vigilance and movement behaviours. <i>Animal Behaviour</i> , 2019, 157, 51-60.	1.9	17
25	Phylogenomics resolves major relationships and reveals significant diversification rate shifts in the evolution of silk moths and relatives. <i>BMC Evolutionary Biology</i> , 2019, 19, 182.	3.2	49
26	Large-scale manipulation of the acoustic environment can alter the abundance of breeding birds: Evidence from a phantom natural gas field. <i>Journal of Applied Ecology</i> , 2019, 56, 2091-2101.	4.0	19
27	Experimental exclusion of insectivorous predators results in no responses across multiple trophic levels in a water-limited, sagebrush-steppe ecosystem. <i>Journal of Arid Environments</i> , 2019, 160, 74-81.	2.4	0
28	An improved method for utilizing high-throughput amplicon sequencing to determine the diets of insectivorous animals. <i>Molecular Ecology Resources</i> , 2019, 19, 176-190.	4.8	109
29	Diel behavior in moths and butterflies: a synthesis of data illuminates the evolution of temporal activity. <i>Organisms Diversity and Evolution</i> , 2018, 18, 13-27.	1.6	37
30	Modeling anthropogenic noise impacts on animals in natural areas. <i>Landscape and Urban Planning</i> , 2018, 180, 76-84.	7.5	6
31	The evolution of anti-bat sensory illusions in moths. <i>Science Advances</i> , 2018, 4, eaar7428.	10.3	35
32	Fireflies thwart bat attack with multisensory warnings. <i>Science Advances</i> , 2018, 4, eaat6601.	10.3	32
33	Natural and anthropogenic sounds reduce song performance: insights from two emberizid species. <i>Behavioral Ecology</i> , 2017, 28, 974-982.	2.2	26
34	Anthropogenic noise changes arthropod abundances. <i>Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2017, 7, 2977-2985.	1.9	52
35	Acoustic environments matter: Synergistic benefits to humans and ecological communities. <i>Journal of Environmental Management</i> , 2017, 203, 245-254.	7.8	57
36	Noise from a phantom road experiment alters the age structure of a community of migrating birds. <i>Animal Conservation</i> , 2017, 20, 164-172.	2.9	44

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37	Anthropogenic noise impairs owl hunting behavior. <i>Biological Conservation</i> , 2016, 199, 29-32.	4.1	78
38	The ecological implications of visitor transportation in parks and protected areas: Examples from research in US National Parks. <i>Journal of Transport Geography</i> , 2016, 51, 27-35.	5.0	39
39	Anthropogenic noise alters bat activity levels and echolocation calls. <i>Global Ecology and Conservation</i> , 2015, 3, 62-71.	2.1	71
40	A molecular phylogeny of <i>Eumorpha</i> ( <i>Lepidoptera</i> : <i>Sphingidae</i> ) and the evolution of anti-predator larval eyespots. <i>Systematic Entomology</i> , 2015, 40, 401-408.	3.9	8
41	Moth tails divert bat attack: Evolution of acoustic deflection. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2015, 112, 2812-2816.	7.1	66
42	Pavement and riparian forest shape the bird community along an urban river corridor. <i>Global Ecology and Conservation</i> , 2015, 4, 291-310.	2.1	19
43	A framework to assess evolutionary responses to anthropogenic light and sound. <i>Trends in Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2015, 30, 550-560.	8.7	248
44	Tempo and mode of anti-bat ultrasound production and sonar jamming in the diverse hawkmoth radiation. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2015, 112, 6407-6412.	7.1	55
45	A phantom road experiment reveals traffic noise is an invisible source of habitat degradation. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2015, 112, 12105-12109.	7.1	202
46	A framework for understanding noise impacts on wildlife: an urgent conservation priority. <i>Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment</i> , 2013, 11, 305-313.	4.0	395
47	An experimental investigation into the effects of traffic noise on distributions of birds: avoiding the phantom road. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2013, 280, 20132290.	2.6	210
48	Hawkmoths produce anti-bat ultrasound. <i>Biology Letters</i> , 2013, 9, 20130161.	2.3	36
49	The Effect of Human Activities and Their Associated Noise on Ungulate Behavior. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012, 7, e40505.	2.5	60
50	Anthropogenic noise exposure in protected natural areas: estimating the scale of ecological consequences. <i>Landscape Ecology</i> , 2011, 26, 1281-1295.	4.2	173
51	How do tiger moths jam bat sonar?. <i>Journal of Experimental Biology</i> , 2011, 214, 2416-2425.	1.7	40
52	Anti-bat tiger moth sounds: Form and function. <i>Environmental Epigenetics</i> , 2010, 56, 358-369.	1.8	40
53	The costs of chronic noise exposure for terrestrial organisms. <i>Trends in Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2010, 25, 180-189.	8.7	748
54	Naïve bats discriminate arctiid moth warning sounds but generalize their aposematic meaning. <i>Journal of Experimental Biology</i> , 2009, 212, 2141-2148.	1.7	28

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55	Tiger Moth Jams Bat Sonar. <i>Science</i> , 2009, 325, 325-327.	12.6	136
56	Acoustic mimicry in a predator prey interaction. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2007, 104, 9331-9334.	7.1	109
57	Tiger moth responses to a simulated bat attack: timing and duty cycle. <i>Journal of Experimental Biology</i> , 2006, 209, 2637-2650.	1.7	41
58	Can two streams of auditory information be processed simultaneously? Evidence from the gleaning bat <i>Antrozous pallidus</i> . <i>Journal of Comparative Physiology A: Neuroethology, Sensory, Neural, and Behavioral Physiology</i> , 2003, 189, 843-855.	1.6	73
59	First to Flush: The Effects of Ambient Noise on Songbird Flight Initiation Distances and Implications for Human Experiences with Nature. <i>Frontiers in Ecology and Evolution</i> , 0, 5, .	2.2	21
60	A phantom ultrasonic insect chorus repels low-flying bats, but most are undeterred. <i>Functional Ecology</i> , 0, , .	3.6	1
61	Experimentally broadcast ocean surf and river noise alters birdsong. <i>PeerJ</i> , 0, 10, e13297.	2.0	1