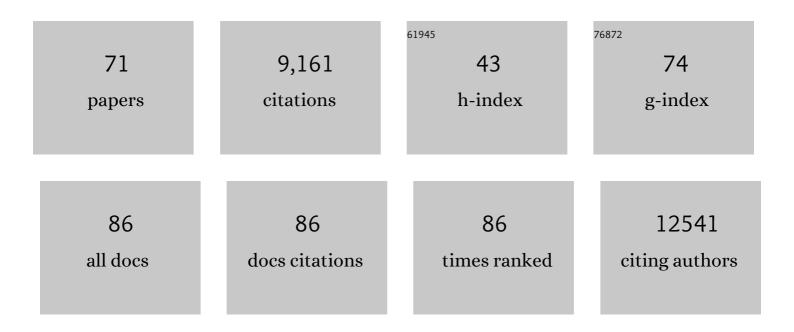
Piero Visconti

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/872362/publications.pdf Version: 2024-02-01



DIEDO VISCONTI

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Conservation needs to integrate knowledge across scales. Nature Ecology and Evolution, 2022, 6, 118-119.	3.4	40
2	Toward resilient food systems after COVID-19. Current Research in Environmental Sustainability, 2022, 4, 100110.	1.7	3
3	Bridging the research-implementation gap in IUCN Red List assessments. Trends in Ecology and Evolution, 2022, 37, 359-370.	4.2	58
4	Include biodiversity representation indicators in area-based conservation targets. Nature Ecology and Evolution, 2022, 6, 123-126.	3.4	29
5	Global forest management data for 2015 at a 100 m resolution. Scientific Data, 2022, 9, 199.	2.4	30
6	The global exposure of species ranges and protected areas to forest management. Diversity and Distributions, 2022, 28, 1487-1496.	1.9	6
7	Achieving global biodiversity goals by 2050 requires urgent and integrated actions. One Earth, 2022, 5, 597-603.	3.6	57
8	Reply to: Restoration prioritization must be informed by marginalized people. Nature, 2022, 607, E7-E9.	13.7	5
9	Biases of Odonata in Habitats Directive: Trends, trend drivers, and conservation status of European threatened Odonata. Insect Conservation and Diversity, 2021, 14, 1-14.	1.4	5
10	How many bird and mammal extinctions has recent conservation action prevented?. Conservation Letters, 2021, 14, e12762.	2.8	113
11	Indicators keep progress honest: A call to track both the quantity and quality of protected areas. One Earth, 2021, 4, 901-906.	3.6	15
12	Detecting ecological thresholds for biodiversity in tropical forests: Knowledge gaps and future directions. Biotropica, 2021, 53, 1276-1289.	0.8	6
13	Mammal assemblage composition predicts global patterns in emerging infectious disease risk. Global Change Biology, 2021, 27, 4995-5007.	4.2	5
14	Using the IUCN Red List to map threats to terrestrial vertebrates at global scale. Nature Ecology and Evolution, 2021, 5, 1510-1519.	3.4	75
15	Areas of global importance for conserving terrestrial biodiversity, carbon and water. Nature Ecology and Evolution, 2021, 5, 1499-1509.	3.4	147
16	The mismeasure of conservation. Trends in Ecology and Evolution, 2021, 36, 808-821.	4.2	47
17	Integrated spatial planning for biodiversity conservation and food production. One Earth, 2021, 4, 1635-1644.	3.6	14
18	Set ambitious goals for biodiversity and sustainability. Science, 2020, 370, 411-413.	6.0	225

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Global priority areas for ecosystem restoration. Nature, 2020, 586, 724-729.	13.7	489
20	Area-based conservation in the twenty-first century. Nature, 2020, 586, 217-227.	13.7	438
21	A global map of terrestrial habitat types. Scientific Data, 2020, 7, 256.	2.4	85
22	Bending the curve of terrestrial biodiversity needs an integrated strategy. Nature, 2020, 585, 551-556.	13.7	413
23	Anthropogenic modification of forests means only 40% of remaining forests have high ecosystem integrity. Nature Communications, 2020, 11, 5978.	5.8	188
24	A practical approach to measuring the biodiversity impacts of land conversion. Methods in Ecology and Evolution, 2020, 11, 910-921.	2.2	13
25	Projected Global Loss of Mammal Habitat Due to Land-Use and Climate Change. One Earth, 2020, 2, 578-585.	3.6	46
26	The global cropland-sparing potential of high-yield farming. Nature Sustainability, 2020, 3, 281-289.	11.5	121
27	Synergies between the key biodiversity area and systematic conservation planning approaches. Conservation Letters, 2019, 12, e12625.	2.8	46
28	A bold successor to Aichi Target 11—Response. Science, 2019, 365, 650-651.	6.0	10
29	Sixty years of tracking conservation progress using the World Database on Protected Areas. Nature Ecology and Evolution, 2019, 3, 737-743.	3.4	58
30	Protected area targets post-2020. Science, 2019, 364, 239-241.	6.0	269
31	Protecting half of the planet could directly affect over one billion people. Nature Sustainability, 2019, 2, 1094-1096.	11.5	121
32	Climate change vulnerability assessment of species. Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews: Climate Change, 2019, 10, e551.	3.6	255
33	A framework for the identification of hotspots of climate change risk for mammals. Global Change Biology, 2018, 24, 1626-1636.	4.2	45
34	A protocol for an intercomparison of biodiversity and ecosystem services models using harmonized land-use and climate scenarios. Geoscientific Model Development, 2018, 11, 4537-4562.	1.3	61
35	Species' traits influenced their response to recent climate change. Nature Climate Change, 2017, 7, 205-208.	8.1	272
36	Setting population targets for mammals using body mass as a predictor of population persistence. Conservation Biology, 2017, 31, 385-393.	2.4	25

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
37	Assessing the suitability of diversity metrics to detect biodiversity change. Biological Conservation, 2017, 213, 341-350.	1.9	92
38	Contrasting changes in the abundance and diversity of North American bird assemblages from 1971 to 2010. Global Change Biology, 2016, 22, 3948-3959.	4.2	79
39	Quantifying the relative irreplaceability of important bird and biodiversity areas. Conservation Biology, 2016, 30, 392-402.	2.4	24
40	Filling in biodiversity threat gaps. Science, 2016, 352, 416-418.	6.0	194
41	Synergies and tradeâ€offs in achieving global biodiversity targets. Conservation Biology, 2016, 30, 189-195.	2.4	36
42	Projecting Global Biodiversity Indicators under Future Development Scenarios. Conservation Letters, 2016, 9, 5-13.	2.8	182
43	Making parks make a difference: poor alignment of policy, planning and management with protected-area impact, and ways forward. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2015, 370, 20140280.	1.8	133
44	Scenarios of large mammal loss in Europe for the 21 st century. Conservation Biology, 2015, 29, 1028-1036.	2.4	23
45	Climate change modifies risk of global biodiversity loss due to land-cover change. Biological Conservation, 2015, 187, 103-111.	1.9	189
46	High-Resolution Assessment of Land Use Impacts on Biodiversity in Life Cycle Assessment Using Species Habitat Suitability Models. Environmental Science & Technology, 2015, 49, 2237-2244.	4.6	47
47	Shortfalls and Solutions for Meeting National and Global Conservation Area Targets. Conservation Letters, 2015, 8, 329-337.	2.8	350
48	Why do we map threats? Linking threat mapping with actions to make better conservation decisions. Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment, 2015, 13, 91-99.	1.9	187
49	Assessing species vulnerability to climate change. Nature Climate Change, 2015, 5, 215-224.	8.1	856
50	Integrating climate change vulnerability assessments from species distribution models and trait-based approaches. Biological Conservation, 2015, 190, 167-178.	1.9	70
51	Building robust conservation plans. Conservation Biology, 2015, 29, 503-512.	2.4	9
52	Fire policy optimization to maximize suitable habitat for locally rare species under different climatic conditions: A case study of antelopes in the Kruger National Park. Biological Conservation, 2015, 191, 313-321.	1.9	7
53	Socio-economic and ecological impacts of global protected area expansion plans. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2015, 370, 20140284.	1.8	34
54	A framework to identify enabling and urgent actions for the 2020 Aichi Targets. Basic and Applied Ecology, 2014, 15, 633-638.	1.2	58

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
55	A Retrospective Evaluation of the Global Decline of Carnivores and Ungulates. Conservation Biology, 2014, 28, 1109-1118.	2.4	109
56	A mid-term analysis of progress toward international biodiversity targets. Science, 2014, 346, 241-244.	6.0	949
57	EU agricultural reform fails on biodiversity. Science, 2014, 344, 1090-1092.	6.0	449
58	Update or Outdate: Longâ€Term Viability of the IUCN Red List. Conservation Letters, 2014, 7, 126-130.	2.8	96
59	Effects of Errors and Gaps in Spatial Data Sets on Assessment of Conservation Progress. Conservation Biology, 2013, 27, 1000-1010.	2.4	61
60	Achieving the Convention on Biological Diversity's Goals for Plant Conservation. Science, 2013, 341, 1100-1103.	6.0	119
61	Cheap and Nasty? The Potential Perils of Using Management Costs to Identify Global Conservation Priorities. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e80893.	1.1	20
62	Global habitat suitability models of terrestrial mammals. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2011, 366, 2633-2641.	1.8	240
63	A systematic approach for prioritizing multiple management actions for invasive species. Biological Invasions, 2011, 13, 1241-1253.	1.2	57
64	What spatial data do we need to develop global mammal conservation strategies?. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2011, 366, 2623-2632.	1.8	99
65	Future hotspots of terrestrial mammal loss. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2011, 366, 2693-2702.	1.8	107
66	Governance factors in the identification of global conservation priorities for mammals. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2011, 366, 2661-2669.	1.8	59
67	Reconciling global mammal prioritization schemes into a strategy. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2011, 366, 2722-2728.	1.8	16
68	Habitat vulnerability in conservation planning—when it matters and how much. Conservation Letters, 2010, 3, 404-414.	2.8	28
69	Conservation planning with dynamic threats: The role of spatial design and priority setting for species' persistence. Biological Conservation, 2010, 143, 756-767.	1.9	75
70	Using connectivity metrics in conservation planning – when does habitat quality matter?. Diversity and Distributions, 2009, 15, 602-612.	1.9	56
71	Generation length for mammals. Nature Conservation, 0, 5, 89-94.	0.0	144