J Wilson White

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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201674 223800 2,517 74 27 46 citations h-index g-index papers 76 76 76 3085 docs citations times ranked citing authors all docs

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Ecologists should not use statistical significance tests to interpret simulation model results. Oikos, 2014, 123, 385-388.	2.7	301
2	Beyond connectivity: how empirical methods can quantify population persistence to improve marine protectedâ€area design. Ecological Applications, 2014, 24, 257-270.	3.8	184
3	Functional responses and scaling in predator-prey interactions of marine fishes: contemporary issues and emerging concepts. Ecology Letters, 2011, 14, 1288-1299.	6.4	129
4	The utility and limitations of size and spacing guidelines for designing marine protected area (MPA) networks. Biological Conservation, 2011, 144, 306-318.	4.1	98
5	Transcriptomic changes underlie altered egg protein production and reduced fecundity in an estuarine model fish exposed to bifenthrin. Aquatic Toxicology, 2016, 174, 247-260.	4.0	80
6	Linking models with monitoring data for assessing performance of noâ€take marine reserves. Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment, 2011, 9, 390-399.	4.0	69
7	Transient responses of fished populations to marine reserve establishment. Conservation Letters, 2013, 6, 180-191.	5.7	67
8	Synthesizing mechanisms of density dependence in reef fishes: behavior, habitat configuration, and observational scale. Ecology, 2010, 91, 1949-1961.	3.2	66
9	Decision analysis for designing marine protected areas for multiple species with uncertain fishery status. Ecological Applications, 2010, 20, 1523-1541.	3.8	57
10	Setting expected timelines of fished population recovery for the adaptive management of a marine protected area network. Ecological Applications, 2019, 29, e01949.	3.8	57
11	Marine Population Connectivity: Reconciling Large-Scale Dispersal and High Self-Retention. American Naturalist, 2015, 185, 196-211.	2.1	53
12	Behavioral mechanisms underlie an ant-plant mutualism. Oecologia, 2003, 135, 51-59.	2.0	52
13	Marine Protected Area Networks in California, USA. Advances in Marine Biology, 2014, 69, 205-251.	1.4	52
14	The Value of Larval Connectivity Information in the Static Optimization of Marine Reserve Design. Conservation Letters, 2014, 7, 533-544.	5.7	52
15	Planktonic larval mortality rates are lower than widely expected. Ecology, 2014, 95, 3344-3353.	3.2	50
16	A comparison of approaches used for economic analysis in marine protected area network planning in California. Ocean and Coastal Management, 2013, 74, 77-89.	4.4	48
17	Behavioral and energetic costs of group membership in a coral reef fish. Oecologia, 2007, 154, 423-433.	2.0	47
18	Setting ecological expectations for adaptive management of marine protected areas. Journal of Applied Ecology, 2019, 56, 2376-2385.	4.0	45

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19	Multigenerational and Transgenerational Effects of Environmentally Relevant Concentrations of Endocrine Disruptors in an Estuarine Fish Model. Environmental Science & Endocrine Disruptors in an Estuarine Fish Model. Environmental Science & Environmental & Environmental & Environmental & Environmental & Environmental	10.0	45
20	SAFETY IN NUMBERS AND THE SPATIAL SCALING OF DENSITY-DEPENDENT MORTALITY IN A CORAL REEF FISH. Ecology, 2007, 88, 3044-3054.	3.2	43
21	Spatially correlated recruitment of a marine predator and its prey shapes the largeâ€scale pattern of densityâ€dependent prey mortality. Ecology Letters, 2007, 10, 1054-1065.	6.4	42
22	SCALEâ€DEPENDENT CHANGES IN THE IMPORTANCE OF LARVAL SUPPLY AND HABITAT TO ABUNDANCE OF A REEF FISH. Ecology, 2008, 89, 1323-1333.	3.2	40
23	Importance of age structure in models of the response of upper trophic levels to fishing and climate change. ICES Journal of Marine Science, 2011, 68, 1270-1283.	2.5	36
24	From  Omics to Otoliths: Responses of an Estuarine Fish to Endocrine Disrupting Compounds across Biological Scales. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e74251.	2.5	36
25	Local and regional stressors interact to drive a salinizationâ€induced outbreak of predators on oyster reefs. Ecosphere, 2017, 8, e01992.	2.2	34
26	Connectivity, Dispersal, and Recruitment: Connecting Benthic Communities and the Coastal Ocean. Oceanography, 2019, 32, 50-59.	1.0	34
27	Scaling Up Endocrine Disruption Effects from Individuals to Populations: Outcomes Depend on How Many Males a Population Needs. Environmental Science &	10.0	30
28	Nonconsumptive effects of a predator weaken then rebound over time. Ecology, 2017, 98, 656-667.	3.2	28
29	Endocrine Disrupting Compounds Alter Risk-Taking Behavior in Guppies (<i>Poecilia reticulata</i>). Ethology, 2015, 121, 480-491.	1.1	27
30	MARKOV CHAIN MONTE CARLO METHODS FOR ASSIGNING LARVAE TO NATAL SITES USING NATURAL GEOCHEMICAL TAGS. Ecological Applications, 2008, 18, 1901-1913.	3.8	26
31	Oceanographic coupling across three trophic levels shapes source–sink dynamics in marine metacommunities. Oikos, 2011, 120, 1151-1164.	2.7	24
32	Behavior of the Galapagos fishing fleet and its consequences for the design of spatial management alternatives for the red spiny lobster fishery. Ocean and Coastal Management, 2013, 78, 88-100.	4.4	24
33	Predation on oysters is inhibited by intense or chronically mild, low salinity events. Limnology and Oceanography, 2019, 64, 81-92.	3.1	21
34	Spatially Coupled Larval Supply of Marine Predators and Their Prey Alters the Predictions of Metapopulation Models. American Naturalist, 2008, 171, E179-E194.	2.1	19
35	Adapting the steepness parameter from stock–recruit curves for use in spatially explicit models. Fisheries Research, 2010, 102, 330-334.	1.7	19
36	Fitting stateâ€space integral projection models to sizeâ€structured time series data to estimate unknown parameters. Ecological Applications, 2016, 26, 2677-2694.	3.8	19

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37	Marine reserve design theory for species with ontogenetic migration. Biology Letters, 2015, 11, 20140511.	2.3	18
38	Inverse approach to estimating larval dispersal reveals limited population connectivity along 700 km of wave-swept open coast. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2016, 283, 20160370.	2.6	18
39	Size-dependent predation and intraspecific inhibition of an estuarine snail feeding on oysters. Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology, 2018, 501, 74-82.	1.5	18
40	Stochastic models reveal conditions for cyclic dominance in sockeye salmon populations. Ecological Monographs, 2014, 84, 69-90.	5.4	17
41	Marine Protected Areas Exemplify the Evolution of Science and Policy. Oceanography, 2019, 32, 94-103.	1.0	17
42	Competitive and demographic leverage points of community shifts under climate warming. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2013, 280, 20130572.	2.6	14
43	Larval entrainment in cooling water intakes: spatially explicit models reveal effects on benthic metapopulations and shortcomings of traditional assessments. Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences, 2010, 67, 2014-2031.	1.4	13
44	Integrating oceans into climate policy: Any green new deal needs a splash of blue. Conservation Letters, 2020, 13, e12716.	5.7	13
45	Planning for Change: Assessing the Potential Role of Marine Protected Areas and Fisheries Management Approaches for Resilience Management in a Changing Ocean. Oceanography, 2019, 32, 116-125.	1.0	13
46	Larval traits carry over to affect postâ€settlement behaviour in a common coral reef fish. Journal of Animal Ecology, 2016, 85, 903-914.	2.8	11
47	Population models reveal unexpected patterns of local persistence despite widespread larval dispersal in a highly exploited species. Conservation Letters, 2018, 11, e12567.	5.7	11
48	Integrating Coastal Oceanic and Benthic Ecological Approaches for Understanding Large-Scale Meta-Ecosystem Dynamics. Oceanography, 2019, 32, 38-49.	1.0	11
49	Application of diet theory reveals context-dependent foraging preferences in an herbivorous coral reef fish. Oecologia, 2017, 184, 127-137.	2.0	10
50	Analysis of fish population size distributions confirms cessation of fishing in marine protected areas. Conservation Letters, 2021, 14, e12775.	5.7	10
51	Projecting the timescale of initial increase in fishery yield after implementation of marine protected areas. ICES Journal of Marine Science, 2021, 78, 1860-1871.	2.5	10
52	Can inverse density dependence at small spatial scales produce dynamic instability in animal populations?. Theoretical Ecology, 2011, 4, 357-370.	1.0	9
53	The dynamics of open populations: integration of top–down, bottom–up and supply–side influences on intertidal oysters. Oikos, 2019, 128, 584-595.	2.7	9
54	Influence of protogynous sex change on recovery of fish populations within marine protected areas. Ecological Applications, 2020, 30, e02070.	3.8	9

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55	Community Responses to Climate-Related Variability and Disease: The Critical Importance of Long-Term Research. Oceanography, 2019, 32, 72-81.	1.0	9
56	Connecting Science to Policymakers, Managers, and Citizens. Oceanography, 2019, 32, 106-115.	1.0	9
57	Improving macroscopic maturity determination in a pre-spawning flatfish through predictive modeling and whole mount methods. Fisheries Research, 2013, 147, 359-369.	1.7	8
58	Experimental determination of the spatial scale of a prey patch from the predator's perspective. Oecologia, 2014, 174, 723-729.	2.0	8
59	The Potential for Cryptic Population Structure to Sustain a Heavily Exploited Marine Flatfish Stock. Marine and Coastal Fisheries, 2018, 10, 411-423.	1.4	8
60	Not all disturbances are created equal: disturbance magnitude affects predator–prey populations more than disturbance frequency. Oikos, 2020, 129, 1-12.	2.7	8
61	Density-dependent prey mortality is determined by the spatial scale of predator foraging. Oecologia, 2016, 180, 305-311.	2.0	6
62	Persistence of a reef fish metapopulation via network connectivity: theory and data. Ecology Letters, 2021, 24, 1121-1132.	6.4	6
63	Empirical Approaches to Measure Connectivity. Oceanography, 2019, 32, 60-61.	1.0	6
64	Diminishing returns in habitat restoration by adding biogenic materials: a test using estuarine oysters and recycled oyster shell. Restoration Ecology, 2020, 28, 1633-1642.	2.9	5
65	Environmental forcing and predator consumption outweigh the nonconsumptive effects of multiple predators on oyster reefs. Ecology, 2020, 101, e03041.	3.2	5
66	A GIS-Based Tool for Representing Larval Dispersal for Marine Reserve Selection. Professional Geographer, 2011, 63, 489-513.	1.8	4
67	Quantifying the statistical power of monitoring programs for marine protected areas. Ecological Applications, 2021, 31, e2215.	3.8	4
68	Recruitment variability and sampling design interact to influence the detectability of protected area effects. Ecological Applications, 2022, 32, .	3.8	4
69	Response to O'Leary <i>etÂal</i> : Misuse of Models Leads to Misguided Conservation Recommendations. Conservation Letters, 2017, 10, 269-270.	5.7	3
70	Noâ€take marine protected areas enhance the benefits of kelpâ€forest restoration for fish but not fisheries. Ecology Letters, 2022, 25, 1665-1675.	6.4	2
71	Decision analysis for designing marine protected areas for multiple species with uncertain fishery status., 2010, 20, 100319061507001.		1
72	Improving fisheries knowledge does not diminish prior efforts: A reply to Castrej \tilde{A}^3 n and Charles. Ocean and Coastal Management, 2014, 89, 112.	4.4	0

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73	Population Dynamics of Sexâ€Changing Fish Species in Marine Protected Areas. Bulletin of the Ecological Society of America, 2020, 101, e01669.	0.2	O
74	Quantifying the Statistical Power of Monitoring Programs for Marine Protected Areas. Bulletin of the Ecological Society of America, 2021, 102, e01793.	0.2	0