

Selina VÃ¥ge

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

19
papers

753
citations

759233

12
h-index

794594

19
g-index

19
all docs

19
docs citations

19
times ranked

991
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Defining Planktonic Protist Functional Groups on Mechanisms for Energy and Nutrient Acquisition: Incorporation of Diverse Mixotrophic Strategies. <i>Protist</i> , 2016, 167, 106-120.	1.5	290
2	A theoretical analysis of how strain-specific viruses can control microbial species diversity. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2014, 111, 7813-7818.	7.1	130
3	Adding a cost of resistance description extends the ability of virus-host model to explain observed patterns in structure and function of pelagic microbial communities. <i>Environmental Microbiology</i> , 2013, 15, 1842-1852.	3.8	52
4	SAR11 viruses and defensive host strains. <i>Nature</i> , 2013, 499, E3-E4.	27.8	39
5	Quantifying Tradeoffs for Marine Viruses. <i>Frontiers in Marine Science</i> , 2016, 3, .	2.5	38
6	Simple models combining competition, defence and resource availability have broad implications in pelagic microbial food webs. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2018, 21, 1440-1452.	6.4	33
7	Optimal Defense Strategies in an Idealized Microbial Food Web under Trade-Off between Competition and Defense. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e101415.	2.5	29
8	Temperate infection in a virus-host system previously known for virulent dynamics. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2020, 11, 4626.	12.8	28
9	Successful strategies in size structured mixotrophic food webs. <i>Aquatic Ecology</i> , 2013, 47, 329-347.	1.5	27
10	What difference does it make if viruses are strain-, rather than species-specific?. <i>Frontiers in Microbiology</i> , 2015, 6, 320.	3.5	21
11	The Response of Heterotrophic Prokaryote and Viral Communities to Labile Organic Carbon Inputs Is Controlled by the Predator Food Chain Structure. <i>Viruses</i> , 2017, 9, 238.	3.3	16
12	Dampened copepod-mediated trophic cascades in a microzooplankton-dominated microbial food web: A mesocosm study. <i>Limnology and Oceanography</i> , 2017, 62, 1031-1044.	3.1	15
13	Linking internal and external bacterial community control gives mechanistic framework for pelagic virus-to-bacteria ratios. <i>Environmental Microbiology</i> , 2016, 18, 3932-3948.	3.8	10
14	Fractal Hypothesis of the Pelagic Microbial Ecosystem-Can Simple Ecological Principles Lead to Self-Similar Complexity in the Pelagic Microbial Food Web?. <i>Frontiers in Microbiology</i> , 2015, 6, 1357.	3.5	8
15	Reproducing the virus-copepod link in Arctic mesocosms using host fitness optimization. <i>Limnology and Oceanography</i> , 2021, 66, S303.	3.1	6
16	The Scaled Subspaces Method: A new trait-based approach to model communities of populations with largely inhomogeneous density. <i>Ecological Modelling</i> , 2013, 251, 173-186.	2.5	3
17	Host-virus-predator coexistence in a grey-box model with dynamic optimization of host fitness. <i>ISME Journal</i> , 2019, 13, 3102-3111.	9.8	3
18	Adaptive evolution of viruses infecting marine microalgae (haptophytes), from acute infections to stable coexistence. <i>Biological Reviews</i> , 2021, , .	10.4	3

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Individual-based model highlights the importance of trade-offs for virus-host population dynamics and long-term co-existence. PLoS Computational Biology, 2022, 18, e1010228.	3.2	2