

Erik Å-ckinger

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

69
papers

6,580
citations

147566

31
h-index

95083

68
g-index

71
all docs

71
docs citations

71
times ranked

8846
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	The role of biotic interactions in shaping distributions and realised assemblages of species: implications for species distribution modelling. <i>Biological Reviews</i> , 2013, 88, 15-30.	4.7	1,224
2	Extinction debt: a challenge for biodiversity conservation. <i>Trends in Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2009, 24, 564-571.	4.2	1,053
3	Habitat fragmentation causes immediate and time-delayed biodiversity loss at different trophic levels. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2010, 13, 597-605.	3.0	620
4	Semi-natural grasslands as population sources for pollinating insects in agricultural landscapes. <i>Journal of Applied Ecology</i> , 2006, 44, 50-59.	1.9	347
5	Life-history traits predict species responses to habitat area and isolation: a cross-continental synthesis. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2010, 13, 969-979.	3.0	336
6	Handbook of protocols for standardized measurement of terrestrial invertebrate functional traits. <i>Functional Ecology</i> , 2017, 31, 558-567.	1.7	290
7	Dispersal capacity and diet breadth modify the response of wild bees to habitat loss. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2010, 277, 2075-2082.	1.2	217
8	Effects of grassland abandonment, restoration and management on butterflies and vascular plants. <i>Biological Conservation</i> , 2006, 133, 291-300.	1.9	194
9	The importance of fragmentation and habitat quality of urban grasslands for butterfly diversity. <i>Landscape and Urban Planning</i> , 2009, 93, 31-37.	3.4	131
10	Landscape composition and habitat area affects butterfly species richness in semi-natural grasslands. <i>Oecologia</i> , 2006, 149, 526-534.	0.9	123
11	Landscape matrix modifies richness of plants and insects in grassland fragments. <i>Ecography</i> , 2012, 35, 259-267.	2.1	122
12	Is local distribution of the epiphytic lichen <i>Lobaria pulmonaria</i> limited by dispersal capacity or habitat quality?. <i>Biodiversity and Conservation</i> , 2005, 14, 759-773.	1.2	111
13	The relationship between local extinctions of grassland butterflies and increased soil nitrogen levels. <i>Biological Conservation</i> , 2006, 128, 564-573.	1.9	104
14	Predicting bee community responses to land-use changes: Effects of geographic and taxonomic biases. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2016, 6, 31153.	1.6	92
15	Density of insect-pollinated grassland plants decreases with increasing surrounding land-use intensity. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2014, 17, 1168-1177.	3.0	87
16	Crop diversity benefits carabid and pollinator communities in landscapes with semi-natural habitats. <i>Journal of Applied Ecology</i> , 2020, 57, 2170-2179.	1.9	83
17	Extinction debt for plants and flower-visiting insects in landscapes with contrasting land use history. <i>Diversity and Distributions</i> , 2014, 20, 591-599.	1.9	80
18	The landscape matrix modifies the effect of habitat fragmentation in grassland butterflies. <i>Landscape Ecology</i> , 2012, 27, 121-131.	1.9	78

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19	Do corridors promote dispersal in grassland butterflies and other insects?. <i>Landscape Ecology</i> , 2008, 23, 27-40.	1.9	75
20	Butterfly distribution and abundance is affected by variation in the Swedish forest-farmland landscape. <i>Biological Conservation</i> , 2011, 144, 2819-2831.	1.9	73
21	Assessing the effect of the time since transition to organic farming on plants and butterflies. <i>Journal of Applied Ecology</i> , 2011, 48, 543-550.	1.9	64
22	Rights-of-way: a potential conservation resource. <i>Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment</i> , 2018, 16, 149-158.	1.9	53
23	Habitat amount and distribution modify community dynamics under climate change. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2021, 24, 950-957.	3.0	49
24	Local population extinction and vitality of an epiphytic lichen in fragmented old-growth forest. <i>Ecology</i> , 2010, 91, 2100-2109.	1.5	48
25	Microclimate determines oviposition site selection and abundance in the butterfly <i>Pyrgus armoricanus</i> at its northern range margin. <i>Ecological Entomology</i> , 2013, 38, 183-192.	1.1	47
26	Butterflies in semi-natural pastures and power-line corridors – effects of flower richness, management, and structural vegetation characteristics. <i>Insect Conservation and Diversity</i> , 2013, 6, 639-657.	1.4	47
27	Climate and land-cover change alter bumblebee species richness and community composition in subalpine areas. <i>Biodiversity and Conservation</i> , 2019, 28, 639-653.	1.2	43
28	Mobility-dependent effects on species richness in fragmented landscapes. <i>Basic and Applied Ecology</i> , 2009, 10, 573-578.	1.2	39
29	Experimental rewilding enhances grassland functional composition and pollinator habitat use. <i>Journal of Applied Ecology</i> , 2019, 56, 946-955.	1.9	36
30	Power-line corridors as source habitat for butterflies in forest landscapes. <i>Biological Conservation</i> , 2016, 201, 320-326.	1.9	35
31	Intensive management reduces butterfly diversity over time in urban green spaces. <i>Urban Ecosystems</i> , 2019, 22, 335-344.	1.1	34
32	Recovery of plant diversity in restored semi-natural pastures depends on adjacent land use. <i>Applied Vegetation Science</i> , 2015, 18, 413-422.	0.9	33
33	Butterflies in Swedish grasslands benefit from forest and respond to landscape composition at different spatial scales. <i>Landscape Ecology</i> , 2018, 33, 2189-2204.	1.9	33
34	Species' traits influence ground beetle responses to farm and landscape level agricultural intensification in Europe. <i>Journal of Insect Conservation</i> , 2014, 18, 837-846.	0.8	31
35	Climate-driven changes in pollinator assemblages during the last 60 years in an Arctic mountain region in Northern Scandinavia. <i>Journal of Insect Conservation</i> , 2012, 16, 227-238.	0.8	30
36	Contrasting effects of habitat area and connectivity on evenness of pollinator communities. <i>Ecography</i> , 2014, 37, 544-551.	2.1	30

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37	Landscape simplification weakens the association between terrestrial producer and consumer diversity in Europe. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2017, 23, 3040-3051.	4.2	28
38	Associations between plant and pollinator communities under grassland restoration respond mainly to landscape connectivity. <i>Journal of Applied Ecology</i> , 2018, 55, 2822-2833.	1.9	25
39	Host plant density and patch isolation drive occupancy and abundance at a butterfly's northern range margin. <i>Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2017, 7, 331-345.	0.8	24
40	Temperature drives abundance fluctuations, but spatial dynamics is constrained by landscape configuration: Implications for climate-driven range shift in a butterfly. <i>Journal of Animal Ecology</i> , 2017, 86, 1339-1351.	1.3	24
41	Asymmetric dispersal and survival indicate population sources for grassland butterflies in agricultural landscapes. <i>Ecography</i> , 2007, 30, 288-298.	2.1	23
42	Landscape Structure Shapes Habitat Finding Ability in a Butterfly. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012, 7, e41517.	1.1	23
43	Effects of landscape composition, species pool and time on grassland specialists in restored semi-natural grasslands. <i>Biological Conservation</i> , 2017, 214, 176-183.	1.9	22
44	Mobility and resource use influence the occurrence of pollinating insects in restored seminatural grassland fragments. <i>Restoration Ecology</i> , 2018, 26, 873-881.	1.4	22
45	Compensating for lost nature values through biodiversity offsetting – Where is the evidence?. <i>Biological Conservation</i> , 2021, 257, 109117.	1.9	22
46	High mobility reduces beta-diversity among orthopteran communities – implications for conservation. <i>Insect Conservation and Diversity</i> , 2012, 5, 37-45.	1.4	20
47	Restoration of semi-natural grasslands, a success for phytophagous beetles (Curculionidae). <i>Biodiversity and Conservation</i> , 2016, 25, 3005-3022.	1.2	20
48	Sustained functional composition of pollinators in restored pastures despite slow functional restoration of plants. <i>Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2017, 7, 3836-3846.	0.8	20
49	Assessing agri-environmental schemes for semi-natural grasslands during a 5-year period: can we see positive effects for vascular plants and pollinators?. <i>Biodiversity and Conservation</i> , 2019, 28, 3989-4005.	1.2	18
50	Weak functional response to agricultural landscape homogenisation among plants, butterflies and birds. <i>Ecography</i> , 2017, 40, 1221-1230.	2.1	17
51	Pollinator foraging flexibility mediates rapid plant-pollinator network restoration in semi-natural grasslands. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2019, 9, 15473.	1.6	17
52	Operationalisation of ecological compensation – Obstacles and ways forward. <i>Journal of Environmental Management</i> , 2022, 304, 114277.	3.8	17
53	Possible Metapopulation Structure of the Threatened Butterfly <i>Pyrgus armoricanus</i> in Sweden. <i>Journal of Insect Conservation</i> , 2006, 10, 43-51.	0.8	16
54	Allometric density responses in butterflies: the response to small and large patches by small and large species. <i>Ecography</i> , 2010, 33, 1149-1156.	2.1	15

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55	Field scale organic farming does not counteract landscape effects on butterfly trait composition. <i>Agriculture, Ecosystems and Environment</i> , 2012, 158, 66-71.	2.5	12
56	Microclimatic conditions mediate the effect of deadwood and forest characteristics on a threatened beetle species, <i>Tragosoma deparium</i> . <i>Oecologia</i> , 2022, 199, 737-752.	0.9	12
57	Distribution of burnet moths (<i>Zygaena</i> spp.) in relation to larval and adult resources on two spatial scales. <i>Insect Conservation and Diversity</i> , 2008, 1, 48-54.	1.4	11
58	Bees increase seed set of wild plants while the proportion of arable land has a variable effect on pollination in European agricultural landscapes. <i>Plant Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2021, 154, 341-350.	0.3	11
59	Community completeness as a measure of restoration success: multiple-study comparisons across ecosystems and ecological groups. <i>Biodiversity and Conservation</i> , 2020, 29, 3807-3827.	1.2	10
60	Linear infrastructure habitats increase landscape-scale diversity of plants but not of flower-visiting insects. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2020, 10, 21374.	1.6	9
61	Mobility, habitat selection and population connectivity of the butterfly <i>Lycaena helle</i> in central Sweden. <i>Journal of Insect Conservation</i> , 2020, 24, 821-831.	0.8	8
62	Butterfly monitoring using systematically placed transects in contrasting climatic regions – exploring an established spatial design for sampling. <i>Nature Conservation</i> , 0, 14, 41-62.	0.0	7
63	Habitat preferences and conservation of the marbled jewel beetle <i>Poecilnota variolosa</i> (Buprestidae). <i>Journal of Insect Conservation</i> , 2013, 17, 1145-1154.	0.8	6
64	Different patterns in species richness and community composition between trees, plants and epiphytic lichens in semi-natural pastures under agri-environment schemes. <i>Biodiversity and Conservation</i> , 2015, 24, 1729-1742.	1.2	6
65	Road verges are corridors and roads barriers for the movement of flower-visiting insects. <i>Ecography</i> , 2022, 2022, .	2.1	6
66	Bumblebee queen mortality along roads increase with traffic. <i>Biological Conservation</i> , 2022, 272, 109643.	1.9	6
67	Decline of parasitic and habitat-specialist species drives taxonomic, phylogenetic and functional homogenization of sub-alpine bumblebee communities. <i>Oecologia</i> , 2021, 196, 905-917.	0.9	5
68	Population dynamics of the butterfly <i>Pyrgus armoricanus</i> after translocation beyond its northern range margin. <i>Insect Conservation and Diversity</i> , 2020, 13, 617-629.	1.4	2
69	Can field botany be effectively taught as a distance course? Experiences and reflections from the COVID-19 pandemic. <i>AoB PLANTS</i> , 2022, 14, plab079.	1.2	2