## Erik ckinger

## List of Publications by Year in Descending Order

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The third column is the impact factor (IF) of the journal, and the fourth column is the number of citations of the article.

5,076
papers

5,076
citations

h-index

70
g-index

70
ext. papers

5,824
ext. citations

5,824
ext. citations

avg, IF

L-index

| #  | Paper  | IF                | Citations |
|----|--|-------------------|-----------|
| 65 | Can field botany be effectively taught as a distance course? Experiences and reflections from the COVID-19 pandemic <i>AoB PLANTS</i> , <b>2022</b> , 14, plab079  | 2.9               | 1         |
| 64 | Operationalisation of ecological compensation - Obstacles and ways forward <i>Journal of Environmental Management</i> , <b>2022</b> , 304, 114277  | 7.9               | 3         |
| 63 | Habitat amount and distribution modify community dynamics under climate change. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , <b>2021</b> , 24, 950-957   | 10                | 14        |
| 62 | Compensating for lost nature values through biodiversity offsetting (Where is the evidence?. <i>Biological Conservation</i> , <b>2021</b> , 257, 109117  | 6.2               | 9         |
| 61 | Decline of parasitic and habitat-specialist species drives taxonomic, phylogenetic and functional homogenization of sub-alpine bumblebee communities. <i>Oecologia</i> , <b>2021</b> , 196, 905-917                        | 2.9               | 1         |
| 60 | Crop diversity benefits carabid and pollinator communities in landscapes with semi-natural habitats. <i>Journal of Applied Ecology</i> , <b>2020</b> , 57, 2170-2179   | 5.8               | 20        |
| 59 | Mobility, habitat selection and population connectivity of the butterfly Lycaena helle in central Sweden. <i>Journal of Insect Conservation</i> , <b>2020</b> , 24, 821-831  | 2.1               | 3         |
| 58 | Community completeness as a measure of restoration success: multiple-study comparisons across ecosystems and ecological groups. <i>Biodiversity and Conservation</i> , <b>2020</b> , 29, 3807-3827                         | 3.4               | 6         |
| 57 | Population dynamics of the butterfly Pyrgus armoricanus after translocation beyond its northern range margin. <i>Insect Conservation and Diversity</i> , <b>2020</b> , 13, 617-629   | 3.8               | O         |
| 56 | Linear infrastructure habitats increase landscape-scale diversity of plants but not of flower-visiting insects. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , <b>2020</b> , 10, 21374  | 4.9               | 4         |
| 55 | Experimental rewilding enhances grassland functional composition and pollinator habitat use. <i>Journal of Applied Ecology</i> , <b>2019</b> , 56, 946-955   | 5.8               | 22        |
| 54 | 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> , <b>2019</b> , 28, 3989-4 | oð <del>5</del> 4 | 7         |
| 53 | Pollinator foraging flexibility mediates rapid plant-pollinator network restoration in semi-natural grasslands. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , <b>2019</b> , 9, 15473   | 4.9               | 8         |
| 52 | Intensive management reduces butterfly diversity over time in urban green spaces. <i>Urban Ecosystems</i> , <b>2019</b> , 22, 335-344  | 2.8               | 18        |
| 51 | Climate and land-cover change alter bumblebee species richness and community composition in subalpine areas. <i>Biodiversity and Conservation</i> , <b>2019</b> , 28, 639-653  | 3.4               | 21        |
| 50 | Rights-of-way: a potential conservation resource. <i>Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment</i> , <b>2018</b> , 16, 149-158  | 5.5               | 30        |
| 49 | Mobility and resource use influence the occurrence of pollinating insects in restored seminatural grassland fragments. <i>Restoration Ecology</i> , <b>2018</b> , 26, 873-881  | 3.1               | 15        |

## (2014-2018)

| Butterflies in Swedish grasslands benefit from forest and respond to landscape composition at different spatial scales. <i>Landscape Ecology</i> , <b>2018</b> , 33, 2189-2204   | 4.3  | 19   |
|--|--|--|
| Associations between plant and pollinator communities under grassland restoration respond mainly to landscape connectivity. <i>Journal of Applied Ecology</i> , <b>2018</b> , 55, 2822-2833  | 5.8  | 15   |
| Host plant density and patch isolation drive occupancy and abundance at a butterfly's northern range margin. <i>Ecology and Evolution</i> , <b>2017</b> , 7, 331-345   | 2.8  | 19   |
| Sustained functional composition of pollinators in restored pastures despite slow functional restoration of plants. <i>Ecology and Evolution</i> , <b>2017</b> , 7, 3836-3846  | 2.8  | 15   |
| Landscape simplification weakens the association between terrestrial producer and consumer diversity in Europe. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , <b>2017</b> , 23, 3040-3051   | 11.4   | 19   |
| Effects of landscape composition, species pool and time on grassland specialists in restored semi-natural grasslands. <i>Biological Conservation</i> , <b>2017</b> , 214, 176-183  | 6.2  | 14   |
| 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> , <b>2017</b> , 86, 1339-1351    | 4.7  | 15   |
| Handbook of protocols for standardized measurement of terrestrial invertebrate functional traits. <i>Functional Ecology</i> , <b>2017</b> , 31, 558-567  | 5.6  | 199  |
| Weak functional response to agricultural landscape homogenisation among plants, butterflies and birds. <i>Ecography</i> , <b>2017</b> , 40, 1221-1230  | 6.5  | 11   |
| Predicting bee community responses to land-use changes: Effects of geographic and taxonomic biases. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , <b>2016</b> , 6, 31153   | 4.9  | 61   |
| Restoration of semi-natural grasslands, a success for phytophagous beetles (Curculionidae). <i>Biodiversity and Conservation</i> , <b>2016</b> , 25, 3005-3022   | 3.4  | 15   |
| Power-line corridors as source habitat for butterflies in forest landscapes. <i>Biological Conservation</i> , <b>2016</b> , 201, 320-326   | 6.2  | 29   |
| 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> , <b>2015</b> , 24, 1729-1742 | 3.4  | 6  |
| Recovery of plant diversity in restored semi-natural pastures depends on adjacent land use. <i>Applied Vegetation Science</i> , <b>2015</b> , 18, 413-422  | 3.3  | 25   |
| Extinction debt for plants and flower-visiting insects in landscapes with contrasting land use history. <i>Diversity and Distributions</i> , <b>2014</b> , 20, 591-599   | 5  | 65   |
| Density of insect-pollinated grassland plants decreases with increasing surrounding land-use intensity. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , <b>2014</b> , 17, 1168-77   | 10   | 66   |
| Contrasting effects of habitat area and connectivity on evenness of pollinator communities. <i>Ecography</i> , <b>2014</b> , 37, 544-551   | 6.5  | 26   |
| Species Itraits influence ground beetle responses to farm and landscape level agricultural intensification in Europe. <i>Journal of Insect Conservation</i> , <b>2014</b> , 18, 837-846  | 2.1  | 24   |
|  | Associations between plant and pollinator communities under grassland restoration respond mainly to landscape connectivity. <i>Journal of Applied Ecology</i> , 2018, 55, 2822-2833  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  Sustained functional composition of pollinators in restored pastures despite slow functional restoration of plants. <i>Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2017, 7331-345  Landscape simplification weakens the association between terrestrial producer and consumer diversity in Europe. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2017, 23, 3040-3051  Effects of landscape composition, species pool and time on grassland specialists in restored semi-natural grasslands. <i>Biological Conservation</i> , 2017, 214, 176-183  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  Handbook of protocols for standardized measurement of terrestrial invertebrate functional traits. <i>Functional Ecology</i> , 2017, 31, 558-567  Weak functional response to agricultural landscape homogenisation among plants, butterflies and birds. <i>Ecography</i> , 2017, 40, 1221-1230  Predicting bee community responses to land-use changes: Effects of geographic and taxonomic biases. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2016, 6, 31153  Restoration of semi-natural grasslands, a success for phytophagous beetles (Curculionidae). <i>Biodiversity and Conservation</i> , 2016, 25, 3005-3022  Power-line corridors as source habitat for butterflies in forest landscapes. <i>Biological Conservation</i> , 2016, 201, 320-326  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  Recovery of plant diversity in restored semi-natural pastures depends on adjacent land use. <i>Applied Vegetation Scienc</i> | Associations between plant and pollinator communities under grassland restoration respond mainly to landscape connectivity. <i>Journal of Applied Ecology, 2018, 55, 2822-2833</i> 5.8  Host plant density and patch isolation drive occupancy and abundance at a butterfly's northern range margin. <i>Ecology and Evolution, 2017, 7, 331-345</i> Sustained functional composition of pollinators in restored pastures despite slow functional restoration of plants. <i>Ecology and Evolution, 2017, 7, 3836-3846</i> Landscape simplification weakens the association between terrestrial producer and consumer diversity in Europe. <i>Global Change Biology, 2017, 23, 3040-3051</i> Effects of landscape composition, species pool and time on grassland specialists in restored semi-natural grasslands. <i>Biological Conservation, 2017, 214, 176-183</i> 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, 2017, 83, 1339-1351</i> Handbook of protocols for standardized measurement of terrestrial invertebrate functional traits. <i>Functional Ecology, 2017, 31, 558-567</i> Weak functional response to agricultural landscape homogenisation among plants, butterflies and birds. <i>Ecography, 2017, 40, 1221-1230</i> Predicting bee community responses to land-use changes: Effects of geographic and taxonomic biases. <i>Scientific Reports, 2016, 6, 31153</i> Restoration of semi-natural grasslands, a success for phytophagous beetles (Curculionidae). <i>Biodiversity and Conservation, 2016, 25, 3005-3022</i> Power-line corridors as source habitat for butterflies in forest landscapes. <i>Biological Conservation, 2016, 21, 320-326</i> Different patterns in species richness and community composition between trees, plants and epiphytic liches in semi-natural pastures under agri-environment schemes. <i>Biodiversity and Conservation, 2015, 24, 1729-1742</i> Recovery of plant diversity in restored semi-natural pastures depends on adjacent land use. <i>Applied Vegetation</i> |

| 30 | Habitat preferences and conservation of the marbled jewel beetle Poecilonota variolosa (Buprestidae). <i>Journal of Insect Conservation</i> , <b>2013</b> , 17, 1145-1154   | 2.1                     | 5   |
|----|---|-------------------------|-----|
| 29 | The role of biotic interactions in shaping distributions and realised assemblages of species: implications for species distribution modelling. <i>Biological Reviews</i> , <b>2013</b> , 88, 15-30                  | 13.5                    | 931 |
| 28 | Micro-climate determines oviposition site selection and abundance in the butterfly Pyrgus armoricanus at its northern range margin. <i>Ecological Entomology</i> , <b>2013</b> , 38, 183-192                        | 2.1                     | 32  |
| 27 | Butterflies in semi-natural pastures and power-line corridors Leffects of flower richness, management, and structural vegetation characteristics. <i>Insect Conservation and Diversity</i> , <b>2013</b> , 6, 639-6 | <i>3</i> 7 <sup>8</sup> | 37  |
| 26 | Landscape matrix modifies richness of plants and insects in grassland fragments. <i>Ecography</i> , <b>2012</b> , 35, 259-267   | 6.5                     | 105 |
| 25 | The landscape matrix modifies the effect of habitat fragmentation in grassland butterflies. <i>Landscape Ecology</i> , <b>2012</b> , 27, 121-131  | 4.3                     | 69  |
| 24 | Landscape structure shapes habitat finding ability in a butterfly. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e41517  | 3.7                     | 18  |
| 23 | 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> , <b>2012</b> , 16, 227-238                   | 2.1                     | 26  |
| 22 | Field scale organic farming does not counteract landscape effects on butterfly trait composition. <i>Agriculture, Ecosystems and Environment</i> , <b>2012</b> , 158, 66-71   | 5.7                     | 12  |
| 21 | High mobility reduces beta-diversity among orthopteran communities [Implications for conservation. <i>Insect Conservation and Diversity</i> , <b>2012</b> , 5, 37-45  | 3.8                     | 17  |
| 20 | Butterfly distribution and abundance is affected by variation in the Swedish forest-farmland landscape. <i>Biological Conservation</i> , <b>2011</b> , 144, 2819-2831   | 6.2                     | 59  |
| 19 | Assessing the effect of the time since transition to organic farming on plants and butterflies. <i>Journal of Applied Ecology</i> , <b>2011</b> , 48, 543-550   | 5.8                     | 50  |
| 18 | Allometric density responses in butterflies: the response to small and large patches by small and large species. <i>Ecography</i> , <b>2010</b> , 33, 1149-1156   | 6.5                     | 14  |
| 17 | Habitat fragmentation causes immediate and time-delayed biodiversity loss at different trophic levels. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , <b>2010</b> , 13, 597-605   | 10                      | 527 |
| 16 | Life-history traits predict species responses to habitat area and isolation: a cross-continental synthesis. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , <b>2010</b> , 13, 969-79   | 10                      | 280 |
| 15 | Dispersal capacity and diet breadth modify the response of wild bees to habitat loss. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , <b>2010</b> , 277, 2075-82                                   | 4.4                     | 186 |
| 14 | Local population extinction and vitality of an epiphytic lichen in fragmented old-growth forest. <i>Ecology</i> , <b>2010</b> , 91, 2100-9  | 4.6                     | 43  |
| 13 | Mobility-dependent effects on species richness in fragmented landscapes. <i>Basic and Applied Ecology</i> , <b>2009</b> , 10, 573-578   | 3.2                     | 36  |

## LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

Extinction debt: a challenge for biodiversity conservation. Trends in Ecology and Evolution, 2009, 24, 564-76.9 841 12 The importance of fragmentation and habitat quality of urban grasslands for butterfly diversity. 11 7.7 103 Landscape and Urban Planning, 2009, 93, 31-37 Distribution of burnet moths (Zygaena spp.) in relation to larval and adult resources on two spatial 3.8 10 9 scales. Insect Conservation and Diversity, 2008, 1, 48-54 Do corridors promote dispersal in grassland butterflies and other insects?. Landscape Ecology, 2008, 69 4.3 23, 27-40 Asymmetric dispersal and survival indicate population sources for grassland butterflies in 8 6.5 21 agricultural landscapes. Ecography, 2007, 30, 288-298 The relationship between local extinctions of grassland butterflies and increased soil nitrogen 6.2 89 levels. Biological Conservation, 2006, 128, 564-573 Effects of grassland abandonment, restoration and management on butterflies and vascular plants. 6 6.2 162 *Biological Conservation*, **2006**, 133, 291-300 Semi-natural grasslands as population sources for pollinating insects in agricultural landscapes. 5.8 291 Journal of Applied Ecology, 2006, 44, 50-59 Possible Metapopulation Structure of the Threatened ButterflyPyrgus armoricanus in Sweden. 2.1 14 Journal of Insect Conservation, 2006, 10, 43-51 Landscape composition and habitat area affects butterfly species richness in semi-natural 2.9 103 grasslands. Oecologia, 2006, 149, 526-34 Is local distribution of the epiphytic lichen Lobaria pulmonaria limited by dispersal capacity or 95 3.4 habitat quality?. Biodiversity and Conservation, 2005, 14, 759-773 Butterfly monitoring using systematically placed transects in contrasting climatic regions  $\square$ 5 exploring an established spatial design for sampling. Nature Conservation, 14, 41-62