

Robert L Beschta

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

67
papers

8,599
citations

117571

34
h-index

114418

63
g-index

68
all docs

68
docs citations

68
times ranked

7705
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Status and Ecological Effects of the World's Largest Carnivores. <i>Science</i> , 2014, 343, 1241484.	6.0	2,390
2	The forgotten stage of forest succession: early successional ecosystems on forest sites. <i>Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment</i> , 2011, 9, 117-125.	1.9	733
3	Trophic cascades in Yellowstone: The first 15 years after wolf reintroduction. <i>Biological Conservation</i> , 2012, 145, 205-213.	1.9	590
4	Wolves and the Ecology of Fear: Can Predation Risk Structure Ecosystems?. <i>BioScience</i> , 2004, 54, 755.	2.2	553
5	Large predators and trophic cascades in terrestrial ecosystems of the western United States. <i>Biological Conservation</i> , 2009, 142, 2401-2414.	1.9	322
6	An Ecological Perspective of Riparian and Stream Restoration in the Western United States. <i>Fisheries</i> , 1997, 22, 12-24.	0.6	307
7	Wolf reintroduction, predation risk, and cottonwood recovery in Yellowstone National Park. <i>Forest Ecology and Management</i> , 2003, 184, 299-313.	1.4	257
8	The Intrusion of Fine Sediments into a Stable Gravel Bed. <i>Journal of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada</i> , 1979, 36, 204-210.	1.0	242
9	Restoring Yellowstone's aspen with wolves. <i>Biological Conservation</i> , 2007, 138, 514-519.	1.9	240
10	Postfire Management on Forested Public Lands of the Western United States. <i>Conservation Biology</i> , 2004, 18, 957-967.	2.4	197
11	Research in Thermal Biology: Burning Questions for Coldwater Stream Fishes. <i>Reviews in Fisheries Science</i> , 2009, 17, 90-115.	2.1	187
12	Linking a cougar decline, trophic cascade, and catastrophic regime shift in Zion National Park. <i>Biological Conservation</i> , 2006, 133, 397-408.	1.9	171
13	MORPHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF SMALL STREAMS: SIGNIFICANCE AND FUNCTION. <i>Journal of the American Water Resources Association</i> , 1986, 22, 369-379.	1.0	154
14	Adapting to Climate Change on Western Public Lands: Addressing the Ecological Effects of Domestic, Wild, and Feral Ungulates. <i>Environmental Management</i> , 2013, 51, 474-491.	1.2	131
15	Coarse woody debris and channel morphology interactions for undisturbed streams in southeast Alaska, U.S.A.. <i>Earth Surface Processes and Landforms</i> , 1990, 15, 149-156.	1.2	129
16	Linking wolves to willows via risk-sensitive foraging by ungulates in the northern Yellowstone ecosystem. <i>Forest Ecology and Management</i> , 2006, 230, 96-106.	1.4	119
17	Riparian vegetation recovery in Yellowstone: The first two decades after wolf reintroduction. <i>Biological Conservation</i> , 2016, 198, 93-103.	1.9	112
18	Large predators limit herbivore densities in northern forest ecosystems. <i>European Journal of Wildlife Research</i> , 2012, 58, 733-742.	0.7	107

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Wolves, elk, willows, and trophic cascades in the upper Gallatin Range of Southwestern Montana, USA. <i>Forest Ecology and Management</i> , 2004, 200, 161-181.	1.4	104
20	COTTONWOODS, ELK, AND WOLVES IN THE LAMAR VALLEY OF YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK. , 2003, 13, 1295-1309.		101
21	Trophic cascades from wolves to grizzly bears in Yellowstone. <i>Journal of Animal Ecology</i> , 2014, 83, 223-233.	1.3	91
22	Restoration and management of riparian ecosystems: a catchment perspective. <i>Freshwater Biology</i> , 1998, 40, 571-585.	1.2	86
23	REDUCED COTTONWOOD RECRUITMENT FOLLOWING EXTIRPATION OF WOLVES IN YELLOWSTONE'S NORTHERN RANGE. <i>Ecology</i> , 2005, 86, 391-403.	1.5	81
24	Trophic cascades involving cougar, mule deer, and black oaks in Yosemite National Park. <i>Biological Conservation</i> , 2008, 141, 1249-1256.	1.9	72
25	The role of large predators in maintaining riparian plant communities and river morphology. <i>Geomorphology</i> , 2012, 157-158, 88-98.	1.1	72
26	River channel dynamics following extirpation of wolves in northwestern Yellowstone National Park, USA. <i>Earth Surface Processes and Landforms</i> , 2006, 31, 1525-1539.	1.2	68
27	The Effects of Postfire Salvage Logging on Aquatic Ecosystems in the American West. <i>BioScience</i> , 2004, 54, 1029.	2.2	67
28	Recovering aspen follow changing elk dynamics in Yellowstone: evidence of a trophic cascade?. <i>Ecology</i> , 2015, 96, 252-263.	1.5	65
29	INFLUENCES OF INCREASED SAND DELIVERY ON THE MORPHOLOGY OF SAND AND GRAVEL CHANNELS. <i>Journal of the American Water Resources Association</i> , 1984, 20, 527-533.	1.0	60
30	THE SUSPENDED SEDIMENT REGIME OF AN OREGON COAST RANGE STREAM. <i>Journal of the American Water Resources Association</i> , 1979, 15, 144-154.	1.0	50
31	Recovering Riparian Plant Communities with Wolves in Northern Yellowstone, U.S.A.. <i>Restoration Ecology</i> , 2010, 18, 380-389.	1.4	49
32	Hardwood tree decline following large carnivore loss on the Great Plains, USA. <i>Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment</i> , 2007, 5, 241-246.	1.9	46
33	Linking Wolves and Plants: Aldo Leopold on Trophic Cascades. <i>BioScience</i> , 2005, 55, 613.	2.2	44
34	Wolves, trophic cascades, and rivers in the Olympic National Park, USA. <i>Ecohydrology</i> , 2008, 1, 118-130.	1.1	44
35	Are wolves saving Yellowstone's aspen? A landscape-level test of a behaviorally mediated trophic cascade: comment. <i>Ecology</i> , 2013, 94, 1420-1425.	1.5	43
36	Trophic cascades at multiple spatial scales shape recovery of young aspen in Yellowstone. <i>Forest Ecology and Management</i> , 2018, 413, 62-69.	1.4	32

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37	Recent History (1988â€“2004) of Beaver Dams along Bridge Creek in Central Oregon. Northwest Science, 2008, 82, 309-318.	0.1	31
38	After long-term decline, are aspen recovering in northern Yellowstone?. Forest Ecology and Management, 2014, 329, 108-117.	1.4	28
39	RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN FLOOD FREQUENCIES AND RIPARIAN PLANT COMMUNITIES IN THE UPPER KLAMATH BASIN, OREGON. Journal of the American Water Resources Association, 2002, 38, 603-617.	1.0	27
40	INCREASED WILLOW HEIGHTS ALONG NORTHERN YELLOWSTONE'S BLACKTAIL DEER CREEK FOLLOWING WOLF REINTRODUCTION. Western North American Naturalist, 2007, 67, 613-617.	0.2	27
41	Trophic cascades from wolves to alders in Yellowstone. Forest Ecology and Management, 2015, 354, 254-260.	1.4	27
42	Bison limit ecosystem recovery in northern Yellowstone. Food Webs, 2020, 23, e00142.	0.5	26
43	Can large carnivores change streams via a trophic cascade?. Ecohydrology, 2019, 12, e2048.	1.1	25
44	Recoupling fire and aspen recruitment after wolf reintroduction in Yellowstone National Park, USA. Forest Ecology and Management, 2008, 256, 1004-1008.	1.4	24
45	Divergent patterns of riparian cottonwood recovery after the return of wolves in Yellowstone, USA. Ecohydrology, 2015, 8, 58-66.	1.1	23
46	Wolves, Elk, Bison, and Secondary Trophic Cascades in Yellowstone National Park. Open Ecology Journal, 2010, 3, 31-37.	2.0	23
47	BEDLOAD TRANSPORT IN AN OREGON COAST RANGE STREAM. Journal of the American Water Resources Association, 1981, 17, 886-894.	1.0	22
48	SEDIMENT TRANSPORT DURING A CONTROLLED RESERVOIR RELEASE. Journal of the American Water Resources Association, 1981, 17, 635-641.	1.0	21
49	Can restoring wolves aid in lynx recovery?. Wildlife Society Bulletin, 2011, 35, 514-518.	1.6	21
50	Aspen recruitment in the Yellowstone region linked to reduced herbivory after large carnivore restoration. Ecosphere, 2018, 9, e02376.	1.0	21
51	Long-term aspen dynamics, trophic cascades, and climate in northern Yellowstone National Park. Canadian Journal of Forest Research, 2016, 46, 548-556.	0.8	20
52	Mexican wolves, elk, and aspen in Arizona: Is there a trophic cascade?. Forest Ecology and Management, 2010, 260, 915-922.	1.4	19
53	Berry-producing shrub characteristics following wolf reintroduction in Yellowstone National Park. Forest Ecology and Management, 2012, 276, 132-138.	1.4	17
54	Conserving the World's Megafauna and Biodiversity: The Fierce Urgency of Now. BioScience, 0, , biw168.	2.2	14

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55	ESTIMATING STREAM CROSS-SECTIONAL AREA FROM WETTED WIDTH AND THALWEG DEPTH. <i>Physical Geography</i> , 1989, 10, 190-198.	0.6	11
56	Long-term livestock grazing alters aspen age structure in the northwestern Great Basin. <i>Forest Ecology and Management</i> , 2014, 329, 30-36.	1.4	10
57	Predation risk, elk, and aspen: comment. <i>Ecology</i> , 2014, 95, 2669-2671.	1.5	10
58	MODIFYING AUTOMATED PUMPING SAMPLERS FOR USE IN SMALL MOUNTAIN STREAMS. <i>Journal of the American Water Resources Association</i> , 1980, 16, 137-138.	1.0	8
59	FLOW CAPACITY OF CULVERTS ON OREGON COAST RANGE FOREST ROADS. <i>Journal of the American Water Resources Association</i> , 1988, 24, 631-637.	1.0	5
60	Wolves trigger a trophic cascade to berries as alternative food for grizzly bears. <i>Journal of Animal Ecology</i> , 2015, 84, 652-654.	1.3	5
61	Yellowstone's Prehistoric Bison: A Comment on Keigley (2019). <i>Rangelands</i> , 2019, 41, 149-151.	0.9	5
62	Riparian vegetation composition and diversity shows resilience following cessation of livestock grazing in northeastern Oregon, USA. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2022, 17, e0250136.	1.1	5
63	Wolves and lynx: Plausible ideas make for testable hypotheses. <i>Wildlife Society Bulletin</i> , 2012, 36, 572-577.	1.6	3
64	Reducing Livestock Effects on Public Lands in the Western United States as the Climate Changes: A Reply to Svejcar et al. <i>Environmental Management</i> , 2014, 53, 1039-1042.	1.2	3
65	Large carnivore extirpation linked to loss of overstory aspen in Yellowstone. <i>Food Webs</i> , 2020, 22, e00140.	0.5	2
66	Wolves triggered trophic cascades and stream channel dynamics in Olympic National Park: a comment on East et al. (2017). <i>Earth Surface Processes and Landforms</i> , 2018, 43, 930-935.	1.2	0
67	Trophic cascades and Yellowstone's aspen: A reply to Fleming (2019). <i>Forest Ecology and Management</i> , 2019, 454, 117344.	1.4	0