James R A Butler

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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94 papers 4,032 citations

35 h-index 59 g-index

95 all docs 95
docs citations

95 times ranked 4791 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Free-ranging domestic dogs (Canis familiaris) as predators and prey in rural Zimbabwe: threats of competition and disease to large wild carnivores. Biological Conservation, 2004, 115, 369-378.	4.1	240
2	Participatory scenario planning in place-based social-ecological research: insights and experiences from 23 case studies. Ecology and Society, 2015, 20, .	2.3	228
3	Framing the application of adaptation pathways for rural livelihoods and global change in eastern Indonesian islands. Global Environmental Change, 2014, 28, 368-382.	7.8	145
4	Integrating Top-Down and Bottom-Up Adaptation Planning to Build Adaptive Capacity: A Structured Learning Approach. Coastal Management, 2015, 43, 346-364.	2.0	144
5	An analysis of trade-offs between multiple ecosystem services and stakeholders linked to land use and water quality management in the Great Barrier Reef, Australia. Agriculture, Ecosystems and Environment, 2013, 180, 176-191.	5.3	140
6	Taking Complexity in Food Systems Seriously: An Interdisciplinary Analysis. World Development, 2014, 61, 85-101.	4.9	137
7	Demography and dogâ€human relationships of the dog population in Zimbabwean communal lands. Veterinary Record, 2000, 147, 442-446.	0.3	121
8	Diet of free-ranging domestic dogs (Canis familiaris) in rural Zimbabwe: implications for wild scavengers on the periphery of wildlife reserves. Animal Conservation, 2002, 5, 29-37.	2.9	119
9	Priming adaptation pathways through adaptive co-management: Design and evaluation for developing countries. Climate Risk Management, 2016, 12, 1-16.	3.2	103
10	Future makers or future takers? A scenario analysis of climate change and the Great Barrier Reef. Global Environmental Change, 2011, 21, 876-893.	7.8	102
11	Integrating Traditional Ecological Knowledge and Fisheries Management in the Torres Strait, Australia: the Catalytic Role of Turtles and Dugong as Cultural Keystone Species. Ecology and Society, 2012, 17, .	2.3	99
12	Wild salmonids and sea louse infestations on the west coast of Scotland: sources of infection and implications for the management of marine salmon farms. Pest Management Science, 2002, 58, 595-608.	3.4	97
13	Constraints and opportunities for market-based finance for the restoration and protection of blue carbon ecosystems. Marine Policy, 2019, 107, 103429.	3.2	95
14	The economic costs of wildlife predation on livestock in Gokwe communal land, Zimbabwe. African Journal of Ecology, 2000, 38, 23-30.	0.9	89
15	Adaptation pathways: A review of approaches and a learning framework. Environmental Science and Policy, 2021, 116, 266-275.	4.9	84
16	Evaluating adaptive co-management as conservation conflict resolution: Learning from seals and salmon. Journal of Environmental Management, 2015, 160, 212-225.	7.8	82
17	Scenario planning to leap-frog the Sustainable Development Goals: An adaptation pathways approach. Climate Risk Management, 2016, 12, 83-99.	3.2	75
18	Is Validation of Indigenous Ecological Knowledge a Disrespectful Process? A Case Study of Traditional Fishing Poisons and Invasive Fish Management from the Wet Tropics, Australia. Ecology and Society, 2011, 16, .	2.3	69

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19	Scavenging in the Anthropocene: Human impact drives vertebrate scavenger species richness at a global scale. Global Change Biology, 2019, 25, 3005-3017.	9.5	68
20	Building resilient pathways to transformation when & Damp; #8220; no one is in charge & Damp; #8221; insights from Australia's Murray-Darling Basin. Ecology and Society, 2016, 21, .	2.3	67
21	Evaluating an ecosystem service provided by Atlantic salmon, sea trout and other fish species in the River Spey, Scotland: The economic impact of recreational rod fisheries. Fisheries Research, 2009, 96, 259-266.	1.7	66
22	A catchment-based approach to mapping hydrological ecosystem services using riparian habitat: A case study from the Wet Tropics, Australia. Ecological Complexity, 2010, 7, 378-388.	2.9	66
23	Less government intervention in biodiversity management: risks and opportunities. Biodiversity and Conservation, 2012, 21, 1095-1100.	2.6	65
24	Mind, body, spirit: co-benefits for mental health from climate change adaptation and caring for country in remote Aboriginal Australian communities. NSW Public Health Bulletin, 2010, 21, 139.	0.3	61
25	How do community-based conservation programs in developing countries change human behaviour? A realist synthesis. Biological Conservation, 2016, 200, 93-103.	4.1	59
26	The Moray Firth Seal Management Plan: an adaptive framework for balancing the conservation of seals, salmon, fisheries and wildlife tourism in the UK. Aquatic Conservation: Marine and Freshwater Ecosystems, 2008, 18, 1025-1038.	2.0	52
27	Integrating Indigenous Ecological Knowledge and Science in Natural Resource Management: Perspectives from Australia. Ecology and Society, 2013, 18, .	2.3	52
28	Perceptions and costs of seal impacts on Atlantic salmon fisheries in the Moray Firth, Scotland: Implications for the adaptive co-management of seal-fishery conflict. Marine Policy, 2011, 35, 317-323.	3.2	51
29	Adapting transformation and transforming adaptation to climate change using a pathways approach. Environmental Science and Policy, 2021, 124, 163-174.	4.9	51
30	A Value Chain Analysis of ghost nets in the Arafura Sea: Identifying trans-boundary stakeholders, intervention points and livelihood trade-offs. Journal of Environmental Management, 2013, 123, 14-25.	7.8	43
31	Network structure of vertebrate scavenger assemblages at the global scale: drivers and ecosystem functioning implications. Ecography, 2020, 43, 1143-1155.	4.5	40
32	Assessing the potential impact of salmon fisheries management on the conservation status of harbour seals (Phoca vitulina) in north-east Scotland. Animal Conservation, 2007, 10, 48-56.	2.9	38
33	Sport fisheries: Opportunities and challenges for diversifying coastal livelihoods in the Pacific. Marine Policy, 2013, 42, 305-314.	3.2	38
34	Stakeholder perceptions of ecosystem service declines in Milne Bay, Papua New Guinea: Is human population a more critical driver than climate change?. Marine Policy, 2014, 46, 1-13.	3.2	38
35	COVID-19 and food systems in Pacific Island Countries, Papua New Guinea, and Timor-Leste: Opportunities for actions towards the sustainable development goals. Agricultural Systems, 2021, 191, 103137.	6.1	37
36	Climate knowledge cultures: Stakeholder perspectives on change and adaptation in Nusa Tenggara Barat, Indonesia. Climate Risk Management, 2016, 12, 17-31.	3.2	36

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37	Can scenario planning catalyse transformational change? Evaluating a climate change policy case study in Mali. Futures, 2018, 96, 44-56.	2.5	36
38	The hookworm Ancylostoma ceylanicum: An emerging public health risk in Australian tropical rainforests and Indigenous communities. One Health, 2017, 3, 66-69.	3.4	35
39	Modelling the impacts of removing seal predation from Atlantic salmon, Salmo salar, rivers in Scotland: a tool for targeting conflict resolution. Fisheries Management and Ecology, 2006, 13, 285-291.	2.0	34
40	Historical and future seasonal rainfall variability in Nusa Tenggara Barat Province, Indonesia: Implications for the agriculture and water sectors. Climate Risk Management, 2016, 12, 45-58.	3 . 2	33
41	A research process for integrating Indigenous and scientific knowledge in cultural landscapes: principles and determinants of success in the Wet Tropics World Heritage Area, Australia. Geographical Journal, 2012, 178, 351-365.	3.1	32
42	Adapting scenarios for climate adaptation: Practitioners' perspectives on a popular planning method. Environmental Science and Policy, 2020, 104, 13-19.	4.9	32
43	Indigenous environmental values as human values. Cogent Social Sciences, 2016, 2, 1185811.	1.1	31
44	Towards appropriate mainstreaming of "Theory of Change―approaches into agricultural research for development: Challenges and opportunities. Agricultural Systems, 2018, 165, 344-353.	6.1	31
45	Sustainable agriculture: Recognizing the potential of conflict as a positive driver for transformative change. Advances in Ecological Research, 2020, , 255-311.	2.7	31
46	Assessing and Managing the Impacts of Marine Salmon Farms on Wild Atlantic Salmon in Western Scotland: Identifying Priority Rivers for Conservation. , 0, , 93-118.		28
47	Advancing climate resilient development pathways since the IPCC's fifth assessment report. Environmental Science and Policy, 2021, 126, 168-176.	4.9	27
48	Elephant damage and safari hunting in Pterocarpus angolensis woodland in northwestern Matabeleland, Zimbabwe. African Journal of Ecology, 1996, 34, 380-388.	0.9	24
49	How climate compatible are livelihood adaptation strategies and development programs in rural Indonesia?. Climate Risk Management, 2016, 12, 100-114.	3.2	22
50	Anthropogenic Food Subsidy to a Commensal Carnivore: The Value and Supply of Human Faeces in the Diet of Free-Ranging Dogs. Animals, 2018, 8, 67.	2.3	22
51	The prevalence of escaped farmed salmon, Salmo salar L., in the River Ewe, western Scotland, with notes on their ages, weights and spawning distribution. Fisheries Management and Ecology, 2005, 12, 149-159.	2.0	21
52	Functional traits driving species role in the structure of terrestrial vertebrate scavenger networks. Ecology, 2021, 102, e03519.	3.2	21
53	Top-dogs and under-dogs., 2013,, 69-93.		20
54	Experts' Perspectives on the Integration of Indigenous Knowledge and Science in Wet Tropics Natural Resource Management. Australian Geographer, 2014, 45, 167-184.	1.7	19

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55	The Asset Drivers, Well-being Interaction Matrix (ADWIM): A participatory tool for estimating future impacts on ecosystem services and livelihoods. Climate Risk Management, 2016, 12, 69-82.	3.2	19
56	Dingoes (Canis dingo Meyer, 1793) continue to be an important reservoir host of Dirofilaria immitis in low density housing areas in Australia. Veterinary Parasitology, 2016, 215, 6-10.	1.8	19
57	Addressing Marine and Coastal Governance Conflicts at the Interface of Multiple Sectors and Jurisdictions. Frontiers in Marine Science, 2020, 7, .	2.5	18
58	The challenge of knowledge integration in the adaptive co-management of conflicting ecosystem services provided by seals and salmon. Animal Conservation, 2011, 14, 599-601.	2.9	17
59	Community motivations to engage in conservation behavior to conserve the Sumatran orangutan. Conservation Biology, 2016, 30, 816-826.	4.7	17
60	An examination of genetic diversity and effective population size in Atlantic salmon populations. Genetical Research, 2009, 91, 395-412.	0.9	16
61	Implications of ecological data constraints for integrated policy and livelihoods modelling: An example from East Kalimantan, Indonesia. Ecological Modelling, 2011, 222, 888-896.	2.5	16
62	How Feasible Is the Scaling-Out of Livelihood and Food System Adaptation in Asia-Pacific Islands?. Frontiers in Sustainable Food Systems, 2020, 4, .	3.9	16
63	Dog eat dog, cat eat dog. , 2013, , 117-143.		16
64	Resource use within the crab-eating guild of the upper Kairezi River, Zimbabwe. Journal of Tropical Ecology, 1996, 12, 475-490.	1.1	15
65	A composite threat indicator approach to monitor vegetation condition in the Wet Tropics, Queensland, Australia. Ecological Indicators, 2012, 18, 191-199.	6.3	15
66	A rapid assessment framework for food system shocks: Lessons learned from COVID-19 in the Indo-Pacific region. Environmental Science and Policy, 2021, 117, 34-45.	4.9	15
67	Scenarios for Community-based Approaches to Biodiversity Conservation: a case study from the Wet Tropics, Queensland, Australia. Australian Geographer, 2010, 41, 285-306.	1.7	14
68	Zoonotic Helminth Diseases in Dogs and Dingoes Utilising Shared Resources in an Australian Aboriginal Community. Tropical Medicine and Infectious Disease, 2018, 3, 110.	2.3	14
69	Dog and Cat Interactions in a Remote Aboriginal Community. Animals, 2018, 8, 65.	2.3	14
70	Social dynamics of community resilience building in the face of climate change: the case of three Scottish communities. Sustainability Science, 2021, 16, 1731-1747.	4.9	14
71	Dogs, disease, and wildlife. , 2013, , 144-169.		14
72	Evaluating economic costs and benefits of climate resilient livelihood strategies. Climate Risk Management, 2016, 12, 115-129.	3.2	13

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73	A typology of natural resource use for livelihood impact assessments in Nusa Tenggara Barat Province, Indonesia. Climate Risk Management, 2016, 12, 59-68.	3.2	12
74	Prey use by dingoes in a contested landscape: Ecosystem service provider or biodiversity threat?. Ecology and Evolution, 2017, 7, 8927-8935.	1.9	12
75	Biodiversity friend or foe: land use by a top predator, the dingo in contested landscapes of the Australian Wet Tropics. Austral Ecology, 2017, 42, 252-264.	1.5	10
76	Asymmetrical Development across Transboundary Regions: The Case of the Torres Strait Treaty Region (Australia and Papua New Guinea). Sustainability, 2018, 10, 4200.	3.2	9
77	Drivers of illegal livelihoods in remote transboundary regions: the case of the Trans-Fly region of Papua New Guinea. Ecology and Society, 2018, 23, .	2.3	8
78	Adaptive co-management and conflict resolution for rewilding across development contexts. , 2019, , 386-412.		8
79	Decision-Making for Rewilding: An Adaptive Governance Framework for Social-Ecological Complexity. Frontiers in Conservation Science, 2021, 2, .	1.9	8
80	Cooperative Research: An Example from the Wet Tropics of Queensland. International Journal of Interdisciplinary Social Sciences, 2010, 5, 139-154.	0.1	8
81	The ebb and flow of adaptive co-management: A longitudinal evaluation of a conservation conflict. Environmental Science and Policy, 2020, 114, 453-460.	4.9	7
82	Framework for the Identification of Linked Cultural and Biophysical Indicators for the Wet Tropics World Heritage Area. International Journal of Environmental, Cultural, Economic and Social Sustainability, 2008, 4, 37-46.	0.1	7
83	Cape clawless otter conservation and a trout river in Zimbabwe: a case study. Oryx, 1994, 28, 276-282.	1.0	6
84	Why does illegal wildlife trade persist in spite of legal alternatives in transboundary regions?. Human Dimensions of Wildlife, 2022, 27, 51-68.	1.8	5
85	A Scenario Analysis of Climate Change and Ecosystem Services for the Great Barrier Reef. , 2011, , 305-326.		4
86	A research process and criteria–indicators framework for developing indigenous freshwater ecosystem health monitoring. Cogent Environmental Science, 2016, 2, 1214228.	1.6	4
87	Community-Derived Indicator Domains for Social Resilience to Water Quality Decline in a Great Barrier Reef Catchment, Australia. Society and Natural Resources, 2012, 25, 421-439.	1.9	3
88	How resilient is the Torres Strait Treaty (Australia and Papua New Guinea) to global change? A fisheries governance perspective. Environmental Science and Policy, 2019, 91, 17-26.	4.9	3
89	Three emergencies of climate change: The case of Louisiana's coast. Environmental Science and Policy, 2021, 124, 45-54.	4.9	3
90	Frame Analysis: An Inclusive Stakeholder Analysis Tool for Companion Animal Management in Remote Aboriginal Communities. Animals, 2021, 11, 613.	2.3	2

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91	Causal Loop Analysis Can Identify Solutions to Complex Dog Management Problems in Remote Australian Aboriginal Communities. Animals, 2021, 11, 1056.	2.3	2
92	Beyond Challenges in Community-Based Adaptation: Critical Insights from the Human Ecology Framework. Human Ecology Review, 2021, 26, 73-94.	0.8	1
93	Stepping Out of Our Paradigm: A Path for the Integration of Scientific and Traditional Ecological Knowledge in Natural Resource Management. SSRN Electronic Journal, 0, , .	0.4	O
94	Expertss Perspectives on the Integration of Indigenous Knowledge and Science in Wet Tropics Natural Resource Management. SSRN Electronic Journal, 0, , .	0.4	0