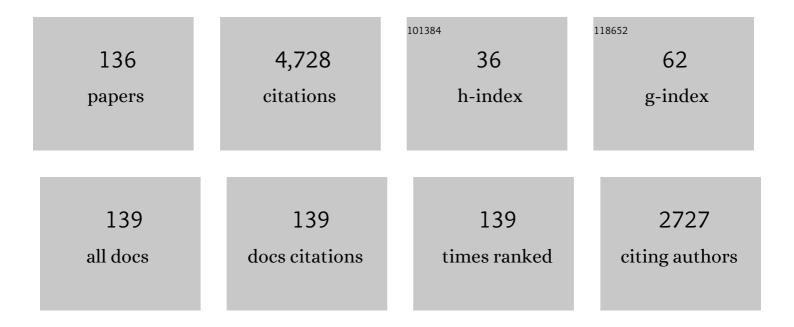
List of Publications by Year in descending order

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IAN M FDANKS

#	Article	lF	CITATIONS
1	Analysis of passing sequences, shots and goals in soccer. Journal of Sports Sciences, 2005, 23, 509-514.	1.0	333
2	Sport competition as a dynamical self-organizing system. Journal of Sports Sciences, 2002, 20, 771-781.	1.0	322
3	Advances in the application of information technology to sport performance. Journal of Sports Sciences, 2002, 20, 755-769.	1.0	218
4	Prepared Movements Are Elicited Early by Startle. Journal of Motor Behavior, 2004, 36, 253-264.	0.5	159
5	Modelling coaching practice: the role of instruction and demonstration. Journal of Sports Sciences, 2002, 20, 793-811.	1.0	155
6	Can prepared responses be stored subcortically?. Experimental Brain Research, 2004, 159, 301-309.	0.7	153
7	Inferring online and offline processing of visual feedback in target-directed movements from kinematic data. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 2006, 30, 1106-1121.	2.9	144
8	Startle produces early response latencies that are distinct from stimulus intensity effects. Experimental Brain Research, 2007, 176, 199-205.	0.7	118
9	Considerations for the use of a startling acoustic stimulus in studies of motor preparation in humans. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 2011, 35, 366-376.	2.9	115
10	Online versus offline processing of visual feedback in the control of movement amplitude. Acta Psychologica, 2003, 113, 83-97.	0.7	113
11	Preparation for voluntary movement in healthy and clinical populations: Evidence from startle. Clinical Neurophysiology, 2012, 123, 21-33.	0.7	98
12	Preprogramming vs. on-line control in simple movement sequences. Acta Psychologica, 1991, 77, 1-19.	0.7	79
13	A stochastic approach to predicting competition squash matchâ€play. Journal of Sports Sciences, 1994, 12, 573-584.	1.0	76
14	The Role of Video in Facilitating Perception and Action of a Novel Coordination Movement. Journal of Motor Behavior, 2003, 35, 247-260.	0.5	75
15	Updating of an internal model without proprioception: a deafferentation study. NeuroReport, 2006, 17, 1421-1425.	0.6	75
16	The Effect of Practice on the Control of Rapid Aiming Movements: Evidence for an Interdependency between Programming and Feedback Processing. Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology Section A: Human Experimental Psychology, 1998, 51, 425-444.	2.3	70
17	On the presence and absence of behavioural traits in sport: An example from championship squash match-play. Journal of Sports Sciences, 1999, 17, 297-311.	1.0	67
18	Differential Effects of Startle on Reaction Time for Finger and Arm Movements. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2009, 101, 306-314.	0.9	64

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19	Startle response is dishabituated during a reaction time task. Experimental Brain Research, 2003, 152, 510-518.	0.7	60
20	The Effect of Practice on Component Submovements is Dependent on the Availability of Visual Feedback. Journal of Motor Behavior, 2000, 32, 227-240.	0.5	59
21	Visual awareness and the on-line modification of action Canadian Journal of Experimental Psychology, 2001, 55, 104-110.	0.7	56
22	A horse race between independent processes: Evidence for a phantom point of no return in the preparation of a speeded motor response Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception and Performance, 1997, 23, 1533-1542.	0.7	54
23	Learning a Coordination Skill: Interactive Effects of Instruction and Feedback. Research Quarterly for Exercise and Sport, 2001, 72, 132-142.	0.8	54
24	Online Versus Offline Processing of Visual Feedback in the Production of Component Submovements. Journal of Motor Behavior, 2003, 35, 285-295.	0.5	53
25	Contextual Interference: Single Task versus Multi-task Learning. Motor Control, 2004, 8, 213-233.	0.3	51
26	ls proprioception calibrated during visually guided movements?. Experimental Brain Research, 2005, 167, 292-296.	0.7	50
27	A systematic approach to analysing sports performance. Journal of Sports Sciences, 1986, 4, 49-59.	1.0	47
28	In search of invariant athletic behaviour in sport: An example from championship squash matchâ€play. Journal of Sports Sciences, 1996, 14, 445-456.	1.0	47
29	No automatic pilot for visually guided aiming based on colour. Experimental Brain Research, 2006, 171, 174-183.	0.7	46
30	Training coaches to observe and remember. Journal of Sports Sciences, 1991, 9, 285-297.	1.0	45
31	Feedback Effects on Learning a Novel Bimanual Coordination Pattern: Support for the Guidance Hypothesis. Journal of Motor Behavior, 2009, 41, 45-54.	0.5	43
32	Attention focusing instructions and coordination bias: Implications for learning a novel bimanual task. Human Movement Science, 2000, 19, 843-867.	0.6	42
33	Motor preparation and the effects of practice: Evidence from startle Behavioral Neuroscience, 2011, 125, 226-240.	0.6	41
34	Response preparation and latency in patterns of tapping movements. Human Movement Science, 1989, 8, 123-139.	0.6	40
35	The kinematics, movement phasing and timing of a skilled action in response to varying conditions of uncertainty. Human Movement Science, 1985, 4, 91-105.	0.6	38
36	Relative contributions of visual and vestibular information on the trajectory of human gait. Experimental Brain Research, 2003, 153, 113-117.	0.7	38

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37	Analysis and modification of verbal coaching behaviour: The usefulness of a dataâ€driven intervention strategy. Journal of Sports Sciences, 1996, 14, 523-543.	1.0	37
38	Learning as a function of coordination bias: building upon pre-practice behaviours. Human Movement Science, 2002, 21, 231-258.	0.6	36
39	Inhibiting prepared and ongoing responses: Is there more than one kind of stopping?. Psychonomic Bulletin and Review, 2004, 11, 1034-1040.	1.4	36
40	Programming strategies for rapid aiming movements under simple and choice reaction time conditions. Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology, 2006, 59, 524-542.	0.6	36
41	Enhancement of motor rehabilitation through the use of information technologies. Clinical Biomechanics, 2006, 21, 8-20.	0.5	35
42	On-line control of pointing is modified by unseen visual shapes. Consciousness and Cognition, 2007, 16, 265-275.	0.8	35
43	Startle reveals an absence of advance motor programming in a Go/No-go task. Neuroscience Letters, 2008, 434, 61-65.	1.0	33
44	Development, Application, and Limitation of a Stochastic Markov Model in Explaining Championship Squash Performance. Research Quarterly for Exercise and Sport, 1996, 67, 406-415.	0.8	30
45	The effects of prepulse inhibition timing on the startle reflex and reaction time. Neuroscience Letters, 2012, 513, 243-247.	1.0	29
46	Voluntary reaction time and long-latency reflex modulation. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2015, 114, 3386-3399.	0.9	29
47	The utilization of visual feedback from peripheral and central vision in the control of direction. Experimental Brain Research, 2004, 158, 241-51.	0.7	28
48	Responses to startling acoustic stimuli indicate that movement-related activation is constant prior to action: aÂreplication with an alternate interpretation. Physiological Reports, 2015, 3, e12300.	0.7	27
49	The influence of advance information on the response complexity effect in manual aiming movements. Acta Psychologica, 2008, 127, 154-162.	0.7	26
50	Using a startling acoustic stimulus to investigate underlying mechanisms of bradykinesia in Parkinson's disease. Neuropsychologia, 2013, 51, 392-399.	0.7	26
51	Temporal uncertainty does not affect response latencies of movements produced during startle reactions. Experimental Brain Research, 2006, 171, 278-282.	0.7	25
52	Response preparation changes during practice of an asynchronous bimanual movement. Experimental Brain Research, 2009, 195, 383-392.	0.7	24
53	Control of response timing occurs during the simple reaction time interval but on-line for choice reaction time Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception and Performance, 2014, 40, 2005-2021.	0.7	23
54	On-line programming of simple movement sequences. Human Movement Science, 1997, 16, 461-483.	0.6	22

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55	Motor preparation in an anticipation-timing task. Experimental Brain Research, 2008, 190, 453-461.	0.7	22
56	Modeling competitive squash performance from quantitative analysis. Human Performance, 1995, 8, 113-129.	1.4	21
57	Precues enable multiple response preprogramming: Evidence from startle. Psychophysiology, 2009, 46, 241-251.	1.2	21
58	The effects of targeting on the ground reaction forces during level walking. Human Movement Science, 1993, 12, 327-337.	0.6	20
59	Dynamic patterns of movement of squash players of different standards in winning and losing rallies. Ergonomics, 1994, 37, 23-29.	1.1	20
60	The effects of demanding temporal accuracy on the programming of simple tapping sequences. Acta Psychologica, 1990, 74, 1-14.	0.7	19
61	Response preparation changes following practice of an asymmetrical bimanual movement. Experimental Brain Research, 2008, 190, 239-249.	0.7	19
62	Relevance-dependent modulation of tactile suppression during active, passive and pantomime reach-to-grasp movements. Behavioural Brain Research, 2018, 339, 93-105.	1.2	19
63	Against a Final Ballistic Process in the Control of Voluntary Action: Evidence Using the Hoffmann Reflex. Motor Control, 2000, 4, 469-485.	0.3	18
64	The Utilization of Visual Feedback in the Control of Movement Direction: Evidence from a Video Aiming Task. Motor Control, 2003, 7, 290-303.	0.3	18
65	Reprogramming of Interceptive Actions: Time Course of Temporal Corrections for Unexpected Target Velocity Change. Journal of Motor Behavior, 2006, 38, 467-477.	0.5	18
66	Subcortical motor circuit excitability during simple and choice reaction time Behavioral Neuroscience, 2012, 126, 499-503.	0.6	18
67	The adaptability of self-action perception and movement control when the limb is passively versus actively moved. Consciousness and Cognition, 2012, 21, 4-17.	0.8	18
68	The generation of movement patterns during the acquisition of a pursuit tracking task. Human Movement Science, 1982, 1, 251-272.	0.6	17
69	The use of computer interactive video in sport analysis. Ergonomics, 1988, 31, 1593-1603.	1.1	17
70	Measuring online volitional response control with a continuous tracking task. Behavior Research Methods, 2006, 38, 638-647.	2.3	17
71	Use of visual information in the correction of interceptive actions. Experimental Brain Research, 2006, 175, 758-763.	0.7	17
72	Consistency and error in motor performance. Human Movement Science, 1982, 1, 109-123.	0.6	16

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73	A comparison of directly recorded and derived acceleration data in movement control research. Human Movement Science, 1990, 9, 573-582.	0.6	16
74	Dual-task interference as an indicator of on-line programming in simple movement sequences Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception and Performance, 1999, 25, 1302-1315.	0.7	16
75	Anchoring Strategies for Learning a Bimanual Coordination Pattern. Journal of Motor Behavior, 2006, 38, 101-117.	0.5	16
76	The Development of a Computerized Coaching Analysis System for Recording Behavior in Sporting Environments. Journal of Teaching in Physical Education, 1988, 8, 23-32.	0.9	15
77	The Effects of Experience on the Detection and Location of Performance Differences in a Gymnastic Technique. Research Quarterly for Exercise and Sport, 1993, 64, 227-231.	0.8	15
78	Sensorimotor adaptation in response to proprioceptive bias. Experimental Brain Research, 2007, 177, 147-156.	0.7	15
79	Dual-target interference for the â€~automatic pilot' in the dorsal stream. Experimental Brain Research, 2007, 181, 297-305.	0.7	15
80	Evidence for a response preparation bottleneck during dual-task performance: Effect of a startling acoustic stimulus on the psychological refractory period. Acta Psychologica, 2013, 144, 481-487.	0.7	15
81	Predictability influences stopping and response control Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception and Performance, 2007, 33, 149-162.	0.7	14
82	Cognitive constraint on the â€`automatic pilot' for the hand: Movement intention influences the hand's susceptibility to involuntary online corrections. Consciousness and Cognition, 2009, 18, 646-652.	0.8	14
83	Reach adaptation to explicit vs. implicit target error. Experimental Brain Research, 2010, 203, 367-380.	0.7	14
84	Default motor preparation under conditions of response uncertainty. Experimental Brain Research, 2011, 215, 235-245.	0.7	14
85	The hand's automatic pilot can update visual information while the eye is in motion. Experimental Brain Research, 2009, 195, 445-454.	0.7	13
86	Movement duration does not affect automatic online control. Human Movement Science, 2010, 29, 871-881.	0.6	13
87	Motor preparation of spatially and temporally defined movements: evidence from startle. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2011, 106, 885-894.	0.9	13
88	Comparing movement preparation of unimanual, bimanual symmetric, and bimanual asymmetric movements. Experimental Brain Research, 2014, 232, 947-955.	0.7	13
89	Response preparation and control of movement sequences Canadian Journal of Experimental Psychology, 1998, 52, 93-102.	0.7	12
90	On the Nature of Stopping an Earlier Intended Voluntary Action. Motor Control, 2003, 7, 155-198.	0.3	12

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91	Determinants of Offline Processing of Visual Information for the Control of Reaching Movements. Journal of Motor Behavior, 2006, 38, 331-338.	0.5	12
92	System approach to games and competitive playing: Reply to Lebed (2006). European Journal of Sport Science, 2007, 7, 47-53.	1.4	12
93	Perturbation Predictability Can Influence the Long-Latency Stretch Response. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0163854.	1.1	12
94	Learning to stand with unexpected sensorimotor delays. ELife, 2021, 10, .	2.8	12
95	The control of rapid aiming movements: Variations in response accuracy and complexity. Acta Psychologica, 1997, 97, 289-305.	0.7	11
96	Spatially precise bilateral arm movements are controlled by the contralateral hemisphere. Experimental Brain Research, 2002, 142, 292-296.	0.7	11
97	Stopping and Restarting an Unfolding Action at Various Times. Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology Section A: Human Experimental Psychology, 2003, 56, 1-20.	2.3	10
98	Compatibility Effects in Stopping and Response Initiation in a Continuous Tracking Task. Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology, 2006, 59, 2148-2161.	0.6	10
99	Anchoring in a novel bimanual coordination pattern. Human Movement Science, 2009, 28, 28-47.	0.6	10
100	Implicit motor learning from target error during explicit reach control. Experimental Brain Research, 2010, 206, 99-104.	0.7	10
101	Startle decreases reaction time to active inhibition. Experimental Brain Research, 2012, 217, 7-14.	0.7	10
102	Startle reveals independent preparation and initiation of triphasic EMG burst components in targeted ballistic movements. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2013, 110, 2129-2139.	0.9	10
103	Preparation of timing structure involves two independent sub-processes. Psychological Research, 2018, 82, 981-996.	1.0	10
104	Learning the invariants of a perceptual motor skill Canadian Journal of Psychology, 1991, 45, 303-320.	0.8	9
105	Unconscious and out of control: Subliminal priming is insensitive to observer expectations. Consciousness and Cognition, 2013, 22, 716-728.	0.8	9
106	Learning to organize the frequency components of a perceptual motor skill. Human Movement Science, 1990, 9, 291-323.	0.6	8
107	Evidence-based practice and the coaching process. International Journal of Performance Analysis in Sport, 2002, 2, 1-5.	0.5	8
108	Evaluation of Scanning Methodology in Bimanual Coordination. Motor Control, 2005, 9, 310-329.	0.3	8

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109	Perceptual processing time differences owing to visual field asymmetries. NeuroReport, 2007, 18, 1067-1070.	0.6	8
110	A startling acoustic stimulus interferes with upcoming motor preparation: Evidence for a startle refractory period. Acta Psychologica, 2015, 158, 36-42.	0.7	8
111	Independent planning of timing and sequencing for complex movements Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception and Performance, 2016, 42, 1158-1172.	0.7	8
112	Human Factors in Sports Systems: An Empirical Investigation of Events in Team Games. Proceedings of the Human Factors Society Annual Meeting, 1983, 27, 383-386.	0.1	7
113	The effect of response complexity on simple reaction time occurs even with a highly predictable imperative stimulus. Neuroscience Letters, 2019, 704, 62-66.	1.0	7
114	Task Specificity and the Role of vision While Learning to Track. Human Performance, 1993, 6, 101-114.	1.4	6
115	Reach adaptation to online target error. Experimental Brain Research, 2011, 209, 171-180.	0.7	6
116	Bimanual reaches with symbolic cues exhibit errors in target selection. Experimental Brain Research, 2011, 212, 541-554.	0.7	6
117	Investigation of stimulus–response compatibility using a startling acoustic stimulus. Brain and Cognition, 2012, 78, 1-6.	0.8	6
118	Facilitation and interference during the preparation of bimanual movements: contributions from starting locations, movement amplitudes, and target locations. Psychological Research, 2015, 79, 978-988.	1.0	6
119	An examination of the startle response during upper limb stretch perturbations. Neuroscience, 2016, 337, 163-176.	1.1	6
120	The preparation and initiation of simple rhythmical patterns. Human Movement Science, 1991, 10, 629-651.	0.6	5
121	Unified nature of bimanual movements revealed by separating the preparation of each arm. Experimental Brain Research, 2015, 233, 1931-1944.	0.7	5
122	Mechanical perturbations can elicit triggered reactions in the absence of a startle response. Experimental Brain Research, 2018, 236, 365-379.	0.7	5
123	A method for investigating the sequential ordering of simple movement patterns: An IBM-based application using the Tecmar Labmaster. Behavior Research Methods, 1988, 20, 298-306.	1.3	4
124	Investigation of timing preparation during response initiation and execution using a startling acoustic stimulus. Experimental Brain Research, 2017, 235, 15-27.	0.7	4
125	Influence of kinesthetic motor imagery and effector specificity on the long-latency stretch response. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2019, 122, 2187-2200.	0.9	4
126	Consistent Reproduction of Movement Sequences during Acquisition of a Pursuit Tracking Task. Perceptual and Motor Skills, 1984, 58, 699-709.	0.6	3

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127	Computer controlled video: An inexpensive IBM based system. Computers and Education, 1989, 13, 33-44.	5.1	3
128	An optical encoder and XY oscilloscope interface for the IBM PC. Behavior Research Methods, 1996, 28, 404-410.	1.3	3
129	Conflicting sources of spatial information in a distance-reproduction task. Experimental Brain Research, 2002, 145, 231-238.	0.7	3
130	A Note on the Response Complexity Effect in Eye Movements. Research Quarterly for Exercise and Sport, 1998, 69, 64-69.	0.8	2
131	Responses to startling acoustic stimuli indicate that movement-related activation does not build up in anticipation of action. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2015, 113, 3453-3454.	0.9	2
132	The Planning, Organization and Execution of Serially Ordered Movement Patterns: A Coding Perspective. Advances in Psychology, 1985, 27, 175-191.	0.1	1
133	Context effects in movement recognition. Human Movement Science, 1985, 4, 283-295.	0.6	1
134	Perceptual organization of simple rhythmic sequences. Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society, 1992, 30, 319-322.	0.2	1
135	Response Selection Contributes to the Preparation Cost for Bimanual Asymmetric Movements. Journal of Motor Behavior, 2018, 50, 392-397.	0.5	1
136	A note on the perceptual grouping of rhythmic sequences. Human Movement Science, 1993, 12, 235-246.	0.6	0