

# Daniel C Dunn

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/1884031/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

61  
papers

5,061  
citations

125106

35  
h-index

156644

58  
g-index

62  
all docs

62  
docs citations

62  
times ranked

7255  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Network analysis of sea turtle movements and connectivity: A tool for conservation prioritization. <i>Diversity and Distributions</i> , 2022, 28, 810-829.	1.9	16
2	Towards climate-smart, three-dimensional protected areas for biodiversity conservation in the high seas. <i>Nature Climate Change</i> , 2022, 12, 402-407.	8.1	20
3	A Scientific Synthesis of Marine Protected Areas in the United States: Status and Recommendations. <i>Frontiers in Marine Science</i> , 2022, 9, .	1.2	10
4	Marine spatial planning in areas beyond national jurisdiction. <i>Marine Policy</i> , 2021, 132, 103384.	1.5	54
5	Dataset on non-state actor participation in regional fisheries management organizations. <i>Data in Brief</i> , 2021, 34, 106682.	0.5	3
6	A standardisation framework for bio-logging data to advance ecological research and conservation. <i>Methods in Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2021, 12, 996-1007.	2.2	39
7	Patterns of depredation in the Hawai'i deep-set longline fishery informed by fishery and false killer whale behavior. <i>Ecosphere</i> , 2021, 12, e03682.	1.0	8
8	Multinational coordination required for conservation of over 90% of marine species. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2021, 27, 6206-6216.	4.2	12
9	Tracking data and the conservation of the high seas: Opportunities and challenges. <i>Journal of Applied Ecology</i> , 2021, 58, 2703-2710.	1.9	17
10	Establishing the Foundation for the Global Observing System for Marine Life. <i>Frontiers in Marine Science</i> , 2021, 8, .	1.2	11
11	Bioregions in Marine Environments: Combining Biological and Environmental Data for Management and Scientific Understanding. <i>BioScience</i> , 2020, 70, 48-59.	2.2	16
12	Empowering NGOs? Long-term effects of ecological and institutional change on regional fisheries management organizations. <i>Global Environmental Change</i> , 2020, 65, 102197.	3.6	6
13	Beyond static spatial management: Scientific and legal considerations for dynamic management in the high seas. <i>Marine Policy</i> , 2020, 122, 104102.	1.5	27
14	Considering Indigenous Peoples and local communities in governance of the global ocean commons. <i>Marine Policy</i> , 2020, 119, 104039.	1.5	63
15	Climate change considerations are fundamental to management of deep-sea resource extraction. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2020, 26, 4664-4678.	4.2	65
16	A Response to Scientific and Societal Needs for Marine Biological Observations. <i>Frontiers in Marine Science</i> , 2019, 6, .	1.2	26
17	The Global Ocean Biodiversity Initiative: Promoting scientific support for global ocean governance. <i>Aquatic Conservation: Marine and Freshwater Ecosystems</i> , 2019, 29, 162-169.	0.9	22
18	What We Have Learned From the Framework for Ocean Observing: Evolution of the Global Ocean Observing System. <i>Frontiers in Marine Science</i> , 2019, 6, .	1.2	54

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	High-seas fish biodiversity is slipping through the governance net. <i>Nature Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2019, 3, 1273-1276.	3.4	54
20	The importance of migratory connectivity for global ocean policy. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2019, 286, 20191472.	1.2	80
21	Translating Marine Animal Tracking Data into Conservation Policy and Management. <i>Trends in Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2019, 34, 459-473.	4.2	256
22	Integrating climate adaptation and biodiversity conservation in the global ocean. <i>Science Advances</i> , 2019, 5, eaay9969.	4.7	133
23	Incorporating the dynamic and connected nature of the open ocean into governance of marine biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction. , 2019, , 425-435.		3
24	Pelagic Biogeography. , 2019, , 588-598.		8
25	Empowering high seas governance with satellite vessel tracking data. <i>Fish and Fisheries</i> , 2018, 19, 729-739.	2.7	76
26	Essential ocean variables for global sustained observations of biodiversity and ecosystem changes. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2018, 24, 2416-2433.	4.2	272
27	Reviewing the EBSA process: Improving on success. <i>Marine Policy</i> , 2018, 88, 75-85.	1.5	43
28	A strategy for the conservation of biodiversity on mid-ocean ridges from deep-sea mining. <i>Science Advances</i> , 2018, 4, eaar4313.	4.7	85
29	Advancing Marine Biological Observations and Data Requirements of the Complementary Essential Ocean Variables (EOVs) and Essential Biodiversity Variables (EBVs) Frameworks. <i>Frontiers in Marine Science</i> , 2018, 5, .	1.2	148
30	The environmental niche of the global high seas pelagic longline fleet. <i>Science Advances</i> , 2018, 4, eaat3681.	4.7	38
31	A review of the impacts of fisheries on open-ocean ecosystems. <i>ICES Journal of Marine Science</i> , 2017, 74, 2283-2297.	1.2	70
32	A global biogeographic classification of the mesopelagic zone. <i>Deep-Sea Research Part I: Oceanographic Research Papers</i> , 2017, 126, 85-102.	0.6	223
33	Temporal resolutions in species distribution models of highly mobile marine animals: Recommendations for ecologists and managers. <i>Diversity and Distributions</i> , 2017, 23, 1098-1109.	1.9	90
34	Temperature-based targeting in a multispecies fishery under climate change. <i>Fisheries Oceanography</i> , 2016, 25, 105-118.	0.9	4
35	A perspective on the importance of oceanic fronts in promoting aggregation of visitors to seamounts. <i>Fish and Fisheries</i> , 2016, 17, 1227-1233.	2.7	27
36	Results of efforts by the Convention on Biological Diversity to describe ecologically or biologically significant marine areas. <i>Conservation Biology</i> , 2016, 30, 571-581.	2.4	56

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
37	Dynamic ocean management increases the efficiency and efficacy of fisheries management. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2016, 113, 668-673.	3.3	160
38	Geospatial approaches to support pelagic conservation planning and adaptive management. Endangered Species Research, 2016, 30, 1-9.	1.2	9
39	Dynamic ocean management: Defining and conceptualizing real-time management of the ocean. Marine Policy, 2015, 58, 42-50.	1.5	346
40	Dynamic Ocean Management: Identifying the Critical Ingredients of Dynamic Approaches to Ocean Resource Management. BioScience, 2015, 65, 486-498.	2.2	200
41	Spatiotemporal patterns of rockfish bycatch in US west coast groundfish fisheries: opportunities for reducing incidental catch of depleted species. Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences, 2015, 72, 1835-1846.	0.7	8
42	Empirical movement rules to inform fishing strategies: a New England case study. Fish and Fisheries, 2014, 15, 359-375.	2.7	46
43	Better integration of sectoral planning and management approaches for the interlinked ecology of the open oceans. Marine Policy, 2014, 49, 127-136.	1.5	53
44	Global patterns of marine mammal, seabird, and sea turtle bycatch reveal taxa-specific and cumulative megafauna hotspots. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2014, 111, 5271-5276.	3.3	367
45	The Convention on Biological Diversity's Ecologically or Biologically Significant Areas: Origins, development, and current status. Marine Policy, 2014, 49, 137-145.	1.5	126
46	Systematic Conservation Planning: A Better Recipe for Managing the High Seas for Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use. Conservation Letters, 2014, 7, 41-54.	2.8	110
47	An ocean of surprises – Trends in human use, unexpected dynamics and governance challenges in areas beyond national jurisdiction. Global Environmental Change, 2014, 27, 19-31.	3.6	103
48	Why Ecosystem-Based Management May Fail without Changes to Tool Development and Financing. BioScience, 2012, 62, 508-515.	2.2	18
49	Reconsidering the Consequences of Selective Fisheries. Science, 2012, 335, 1045-1047.	6.0	392
50	Designating networks of chemosynthetic ecosystem reserves in the deep sea. Marine Policy, 2012, 36, 378-381.	1.5	57
51	Dynamic habitat models: using telemetry data to project fisheries bycatch. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2011, 278, 3191-3200.	1.2	78
52	Spatiotemporal management of fisheries to reduce bycatch and increase fishing selectivity. Fish and Fisheries, 2011, 12, 110-119.	2.7	116
53	Designing criteria suites to identify discrete and networked sites of high value across manifestations of biodiversity. Biodiversity and Conservation, 2011, 20, 3363-3383.	1.2	38
54	Home Range Analysis of Hawaiian Monk Seals ( <i>Monachus schauinslandi</i> ) Based on Colony, Age, and Sex. Aquatic Mammals, 2011, 37, 360-371.	0.4	8

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
55	Marine Geospatial Ecology Tools: An integrated framework for ecological geoprocessing with ArcGIS, Python, R, MATLAB, and C++. <i>Environmental Modelling and Software</i> , 2010, 25, 1197-1207.	1.9	300
56	A regional analysis of coastal and domestic fishing effort in the wider Caribbean. <i>Fisheries Research</i> , 2010, 102, 60-68.	0.9	47
57	Characterizing Fishing Effort and Spatial Extent of Coastal Fisheries. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2010, 5, e14451.	1.1	120
58	Rugosity-based regional modeling of hard-bottom habitat. <i>Marine Ecology - Progress Series</i> , 2009, 377, 1-11.	0.9	87
59	A comparison of methods to spatially represent pelagic longline fishing effort in catch and bycatch studies. <i>Fisheries Research</i> , 2008, 92, 268-276.	0.9	15
60	MODELING LOGGERHEAD TURTLE MOVEMENT IN THE MEDITERRANEAN: IMPORTANCE OF BODY SIZE AND OCEANOGRAPHY. , 2008, 18, 290-308.		107
61	Lion's paw scallop ( <i>Nodipecten subnodosus</i> , Sowerby 1835) aquaculture in Bahia Magdalena, Mexico: effects of population density and season on juvenile growth and mortality. <i>Aquaculture Research</i> , 2005, 36, 505-512.	0.9	14