

Chaminda Pradeep Ratnayake

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/2479962/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

9
papers

158
citations

1307594

7
h-index

1588992

8
g-index

9
all docs

9
docs citations

9
times ranked

172
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Birds Learn Socially to Recognize Heterospecific Alarm Calls by Acoustic Association. <i>Current Biology</i> , 2018, 28, 2632-2637.e4.	3.9	51
2	Vocal Mimicry of Alarm-Associated Sounds by a Drongo Elicits Flee and Mobbing Responses from Other Species that Participate in Mixed-Species Bird Flocks. <i>Ethology</i> , 2014, 120, 266-274.	1.1	29
3	Birds orient their heads appropriately in response to functionally referential alarm calls of heterospecifics. <i>Animal Behaviour</i> , 2018, 140, 109-118.	1.9	22
4	Eavesdropping magpies respond to the number of heterospecifics giving alarm calls but not the number of species calling. <i>Animal Behaviour</i> , 2019, 148, 133-143.	1.9	17
5	Two sympatric species of passerine birds imitate the same raptor calls in alarm contexts. <i>Die Naturwissenschaften</i> , 2010, 97, 103-108.	1.6	11
6	Food supplementation, but not predation risk, alters female antioxidant status during breeding. <i>Behavioral Ecology and Sociobiology</i> , 2017, 71, 1.	1.4	9
7	Personal information about danger trumps social information from avian alarm calls. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2019, 286, 20182945.	2.6	9
8	The frequency of vocal mimicry associated with danger varies due to proximity to nest and nesting stage in a passerine bird. <i>Behaviour</i> , 2014, 151, 73-88.	0.8	7
9	Visual obstruction, but not moderate traffic noise, increases reliance on heterospecific alarm calls. <i>Behavioral Ecology</i> , 0, , .	2.2	3