

Douglas B Rasher

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

19
papers

1,502
citations

566801

15
h-index

839053

18
g-index

20
all docs

20
docs citations

20
times ranked

2142
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Cessation of Hardground Accretion by the Coldâ€Water Coralline Algae <i>Clathromorphum Compactum</i> and <i>Clathromorphum Nereostratum</i> Predicted Within Two Centuries. <i>Geochemistry, Geophysics, Geosystems</i> , 2022, 23, .	1.0	2
2	Ocean Acidification Reduces Skeletal Density of Hardgroundâ€Forming Highâ€Latitude Crustose Coralline Algae. <i>Geophysical Research Letters</i> , 2021, 48, e2020GL091499.	1.5	4
3	Keystone predators govern the pathway and pace of climate impacts in a subarctic marine ecosystem. <i>Science</i> , 2020, 369, 1351-1354.	6.0	43
4	Intestinal microbes: an axis of functional diversity among large marine consumers. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2020, 287, 20192367.	1.2	12
5	Functional diversity of marine megafauna in the Anthropocene. <i>Science Advances</i> , 2020, 6, eaay7650.	4.7	124
6	Coral reef ecosystem functioning: eight core processes and the role of biodiversity. <i>Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment</i> , 2019, 17, 445-454.	1.9	175
7	Response: Commentary: Tropical fish diversity enhances coral reef functioning across multiple scales. <i>Frontiers in Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2019, 7, .	1.1	2
8	Tropical fish diversity enhances coral reef functioning across multiple scales. <i>Science Advances</i> , 2019, 5, eaav6420.	4.7	69
9	Marine protected areas enhance coral reef functioning by promoting fish biodiversity. <i>Conservation Letters</i> , 2019, 12, e12638.	2.8	56
10	Attenuating effects of ecosystem management on coral reefs. <i>Science Advances</i> , 2018, 4, eaao5493.	4.7	68
11	Cascading predator effects in a Fijian coral reef ecosystem. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2017, 7, 15684.	1.6	56
12	Megafaunal Impacts on Structure and Function of Ocean Ecosystems. <i>Annual Review of Environment and Resources</i> , 2016, 41, 83-116.	5.6	153
13	Marine and terrestrial herbivores display convergent chemical ecology despite 400 million years of independent evolution. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2015, 112, 12110-12115.	3.3	24
14	Competition induces allelopathy but suppresses growth and anti-herbivore defence in a chemically rich seaweed. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2014, 281, 20132615.	1.2	44
15	Consumer diversity interacts with prey defenses to drive ecosystem function. <i>Ecology</i> , 2013, 94, 1347-1358.	1.5	219
16	Gene expression patterns of the coral <i>Acropora millepora</i> in response to contact with macroalgae. <i>Coral Reefs</i> , 2012, 31, 1177-1192.	0.9	34
17	Effects of herbivory, nutrients, and reef protection on algal proliferation and coral growth on a tropical reef. <i>Oecologia</i> , 2012, 169, 187-198.	0.9	95
18	Chemically rich seaweeds poison corals when not controlled by herbivores. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2010, 107, 9683-9688.	3.3	280

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Seaweed allelopathy degrades the resilience and function of coral reefs. <i>Communicative and Integrative Biology</i> , 2010, 3, 564-566.	0.6	37