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List of Articles by Year in descending order

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70

PR articles

21,073

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67565

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82796

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24515

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66616

42

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34044

citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Large-scale and long-term wildlife research and monitoring using camera traps: a continental synthesis. <i>Biological Reviews</i> , 2025, 100, 530-555.	11.4	16
2	Climate-induced Physiological Stress Drives Rainforest Mammal Population Declines. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2025, 31, .	11.1	4
3	Rates of species turnover across elevation vary with vertical stratum in rainforest ant assemblages. <i>Ecography</i> , 2024, 2024, .	4.7	1
4	Climate change threatens the future of rain forest ringtail possums by 2050. <i>Diversity and Distributions</i> , 2023, 29, 173-183.	3.9	15
5	The climatic drivers of long-term population changes in rainforest montane birds. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2023, 29, 2132-2140.	11.1	18
6	Estimating co-extinction threats in terrestrial ecosystems. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2023, 29, 5122-5138.	11.1	12
7	Arboreality drives heat tolerance while elevation drives cold tolerance in tropical rainforest ants. <i>Ecology</i> , 2022, 103, .	3.3	34
8	Predicted alteration of vertebrate communities in response to climate-induced elevational shifts. <i>Diversity and Distributions</i> , 2022, 28, 1180-1190.	3.9	8
9	Laying low: Rugged lowland rainforest preferred by feral cats in the Australian Wet Tropics. <i>Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2022, 12, .	2.0	2
10	Predicting species abundance by implementing the ecological niche theory. <i>Ecography</i> , 2021, 44, 1723-1730.	4.7	27
11	Vertical niche and elevation range size in tropical ants: Implications for climate resilience. <i>Diversity and Distributions</i> , 2021, 27, 485-496.	3.9	21
12	Long-term changes in populations of rainforest birds in the Australia Wet Tropics bioregion: A climate-driven biodiversity emergency. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2021, 16, e0254307.	2.3	29
13	Research priorities for natural ecosystems in a changing global climate. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2020, 26, 410-416.	11.1	33
14	Diversity and Distribution of the Dominant Ant Genus <i>Anonychomyrma</i> (Hymenoptera: Formicidae) in the Australian Wet Tropics. <i>Diversity</i> , 2020, 12, 474.	1.7	12
15	Historical environmental stability drives discordant niche filling dynamics across phylogenetic scales. <i>Journal of Biogeography</i> , 2020, 47, 807-816.	3.2	9
16	Impacts of recent climate change on terrestrial flora and fauna: Some emerging Australian examples. <i>Austral Ecology</i> , 2019, 44, 3-27.	1.3	146
17	Tropical mountain passes are out of reach " but not for arboreal species. <i>Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment</i> , 2018, 16, 101-108.	5.1	26
18	Substantial reduction in thermo-suitable microhabitat for a rainforest marsupial under climate change. <i>Biology Letters</i> , 2018, 14, 20180189.	2.5	14

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19	Vertical (arboreality) and horizontal (dispersal) movement increase the resilience of vertebrates to climatic instability. <i>Global Ecology and Biogeography</i> , 2017, 26, 787-798.	5.5	46
20	Biodiversity redistribution under climate change: Impacts on ecosystems and human well-being. <i>Science</i> , 2017, 355, .	36.2	2,931
21	Extreme thermal heterogeneity in structurally complex tropical rain forests. <i>Biotropica</i> , 2017, 49, 35-44.	1.5	62
22	Elevational Distribution of Flightless Ground Beetles in the Tropical Rainforests of North-Eastern Australia. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2016, 11, e0155826.	2.3	13
23	Rare species contribute disproportionately to the functional structure of species assemblages. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2016, 283, 20160084.	2.4	375
24	Basking behavior predicts the evolution of heat tolerance in Australian rainforest lizards. <i>Evolution; International Journal of Organic Evolution</i> , 2016, 70, 2537-2549.	1.9	61
25	Cool habitats support darker and bigger butterflies in Australian tropical forests. <i>Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2016, 6, 8062-8074.	2.0	55
26	Assessing species vulnerability to climate change. <i>Nature Climate Change</i> , 2015, 5, 215-224.	17.7	1,082
27	Detectability in Audio-Visual Surveys of Tropical Rainforest Birds: The Influence of Species, Weather and Habitat Characteristics. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2015, 10, e0128464.	2.3	57
28	Projected Distributions and Diversity of Flightless Ground Beetles within the Australian Wet Tropics and Their Environmental Correlates. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e88635.	2.3	21
29	Microhabitats in the tropics buffer temperature in a globally coherent manner. <i>Biology Letters</i> , 2014, 10, 20140819.	2.5	97
30	Characteristics of climate change refugia for Australian biodiversity. <i>Austral Ecology</i> , 2014, 39, 887-897.	1.3	109
31	Microhabitats reduce animal's exposure to climate extremes. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2014, 20, 495-503.	11.1	468
32	Stepping inside the niche: microclimate data are critical for accurate assessment of species' vulnerability to climate change. <i>Biology Letters</i> , 2014, 10, 20140576.	2.5	64
33	Thermal Buffering of Microhabitats is a Critical Factor Mediating Warming Vulnerability of Frogs in the Philippine Biodiversity Hotspot. <i>Biotropica</i> , 2013, 45, 628-635.	1.5	73
34	Increasing arboreality with altitude: a novel biogeographic dimension. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2013, 280, 20131581.	2.4	120
35	Current Analogues of Future Climate Indicate the Likely Response of a Sensitive Montane Tropical Avifauna to a Warming World. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e69393.	2.3	18
36	Integrating phylogeography and physiology reveals divergence of thermal traits between central and peripheral lineages of tropical rainforest lizards. <i>Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2012, 367, 1680-1687.	3.7	67

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37	Recent speciation and limited phylogeographic structure in <i>Mixophyes</i> frogs from the Australian Wet Tropics. <i>Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution</i> , 2012, 62, 407-413.	2.8	15
38	Predicting organismal vulnerability to climate warming: roles of behaviour, physiology and adaptation. <i>Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2012, 367, 1665-1679.	3.7	1,276
39	Biotic interactions influence the projected distribution of a specialist mammal under climate change. <i>Diversity and Distributions</i> , 2012, 18, 861-872.	3.9	85
40	Averting biodiversity collapse in tropical forest protected areas. <i>Nature</i> , 2012, 489, 290-294.	37.9	1,050
41	Comparative multi-locus phylogeography confirms multiple vicariance events in co-distributed rainforest frogs. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2012, 279, 991-999.	2.4	69
42	Fire regime shifts affect bird species distributions. <i>Diversity and Distributions</i> , 2012, 18, 213-225.	3.9	50
43	Regional patterns and controls of leaf decomposition in Australian tropical rainforests. <i>Austral Ecology</i> , 2012, 37, 845-854.	1.3	13
44	Immigrants and refugees: the importance of dispersal in mediating biotic attrition under climate change. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2012, 18, 2126-2134.	11.1	28
45	Environmental Temperature Affects Prevalence of Blood Parasites of Birds on an Elevation Gradient: Implications for Disease in a Warming Climate. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012, 7, e39208.	2.3	164
46	Persistence in Peripheral Refugia Promotes Phenotypic Divergence and Speciation in a Rainforest Frog. <i>American Naturalist</i> , 2011, 178, 561-578.	2.5	49
47	Global warming, elevational ranges and the vulnerability of tropical biota. <i>Biological Conservation</i> , 2011, 144, 548-557.	3.6	211
48	Targeted protection and restoration to conserve tropical biodiversity in a warming world. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2011, 17, 186-193.	11.1	88
49	Dynamic refugia and species persistence: tracking spatial shifts in habitat through time. <i>Ecography</i> , 2010, 33, 1062-1069.	4.7	112
50	Patterns of persistence and isolation indicate resilience to climate change in montane rainforest lizards. <i>Molecular Ecology</i> , 2010, , no-no.	3.7	86
51	Elevational gradients in species abundance, assemblage structure and energy use of rainforest birds in the Australian Wet Tropics bioregion. <i>Austral Ecology</i> , 2010, 35, 650-664.	1.3	38
52	How do species respond to climate change along an elevation gradient? A case study of the grey-headed robin (<i>Heteromyias albispecularis</i>). <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2009, 15, 255-267.	11.1	21
53	New approaches to understanding late Quaternary climate fluctuations and refugial dynamics in Australian wet tropical rain forests. <i>Journal of Biogeography</i> , 2009, 36, 291-301.	3.2	89
54	Variable responses of skinks to a common history of rainforest fluctuation: concordance between phylogeography and palaeo-distribution models. <i>Molecular Ecology</i> , 2009, 18, 483-499.	3.7	82

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55	Resistance and resilience: quantifying relative extinction risk in a diverse assemblage of Australian tropical rainforest vertebrates. <i>Diversity and Distributions</i> , 2009, 15, 280-288.	3.9	99
56	Abundance and the Environmental Niche: Environmental Suitability Estimated from Niche Models Predicts the Upper Limit of Local Abundance. <i>American Naturalist</i> , 2009, 174, 282-291.	2.5	386
57	On the isolated population of Lewin's Honeyeater (<i>Meliphaga lewinii amphochlora</i>) from the McIlwraith Range uplands, Cape York Peninsula, Australia: estimates of population size and distribution. <i>Emu</i> , 2009, 109, 288-293.	1.2	9
58	Climatic seasonality, resource bottlenecks, and abundance of rainforest birds: implications for global climate change. <i>Diversity and Distributions</i> , 2008, 14, 69-77.	3.9	137
59	Optimizing Allocation of Management Resources for Wildlife. <i>Conservation Biology</i> , 2007, 21, 387-399.	4.5	95
60	Altitudinally restricted communities of Schizophoran flies in Queensland's Wet Tropics: vulnerability to climate change. <i>Biodiversity and Conservation</i> , 2007, 16, 3163-3177.	2.2	23
61	Novel methods improve prediction of species' distributions from occurrence data. <i>Ecography</i> , 2006, 29, 129-151.	4.7	7,636
62	Niche breadth and geographical range: ecological compensation for geographical rarity in rainforest frogs. <i>Biology Letters</i> , 2006, 2, 532-535.	2.5	51
63	Habitat history improves prediction of biodiversity in rainforest fauna. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2006, 103, 632-636.	7.5	336
64	Detecting climate change induced range shifts: Where and how should we be looking?. <i>Austral Ecology</i> , 2006, 31, 22-29.	1.3	113
65	Potential decoupling of trends in distribution area and population size of species with climate change. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2005, 11, 1469-1476.	11.1	75
66	Climate warming and the rainforest birds of the Australian Wet Tropics: Using abundance data as a sensitive predictor of change in total population size. <i>Biological Conservation</i> , 2005, 125, 335-343.	3.6	102
67	Extinction risk from climate change. <i>Nature</i> , 2004, 427, 145-148.	37.9	6,541
68	Climate change in Australian tropical rainforests: an impending environmental catastrophe. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2003, 270, 1887-1892.	2.4	443
69	SPATIAL SCALE, SPECIES DIVERSITY, AND HABITAT STRUCTURE: SMALL MAMMALS IN AUSTRALIAN TROPICAL RAIN FOREST. <i>Ecology</i> , 2002, 83, 1317-1329.	3.3	243
70	Biogeographical concordance and efficiency of taxon indicators for establishing conservation priority in a tropical rainforest biota. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2001, 268, 1875-1881.	2.4	165