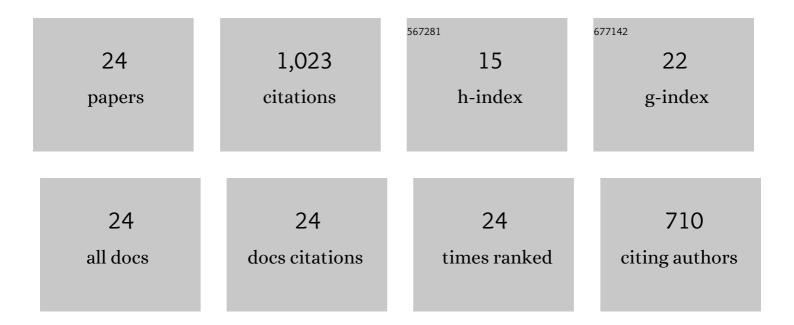
Dmitry Kishkinev

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/3649809/publications.pdf

Version: 2024-02-01



#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Visual but not trigeminal mediation of magnetic compass information in a migratory bird. Nature, 2009, 461, 1274-1277.	27.8	239
2	Eurasian reed warblers compensate for virtual magnetic displacement. Current Biology, 2015, 25, R822-R824.	3.9	105
3	A Long-Distance Avian Migrant Compensates for Longitudinal Displacement during Spring Migration. Current Biology, 2008, 18, 188-190.	3.9	101
4	Migratory Eurasian Reed Warblers Can Use Magnetic Declination to Solve the Longitude Problem. Current Biology, 2017, 27, 2647-2651.e2.	3.9	73
5	Migratory Reed Warblers Need Intact Trigeminal Nerves to Correct for a 1,000 km Eastward Displacement. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e65847.	2.5	68
6	Robins have a magnetic compass in both eyes. Nature, 2011, 471, E1-E1.	27.8	64
7	Acoustic information as a distant cue for habitat recognition by nocturnally migrating passerines during landfall. Behavioral Ecology, 2008, 19, 716-723.	2.2	62
8	Weak effects of geolocators on small birds: A metaâ€analysis controlled for phylogeny and publication bias. Journal of Animal Ecology, 2020, 89, 207-220.	2.8	61
9	Not all songbirds calibrate their magnetic compass from twilight cues: a telemetry study. Journal of Experimental Biology, 2011, 214, 2540-2543.	1.7	43
10	Evidence for a southward autumn migration of nocturnal noctuid moths in central Europe. Journal of Experimental Biology, 2018, 221, .	1.7	37
11	Navigation by extrapolation of geomagnetic cues in a migratory songbird. Current Biology, 2021, 31, 1563-1569.e4.	3.9	34
12	A Double-Clock or Jetlag Mechanism is Unlikely to be Involved in Detection of East–West Displacements in a Long-Distance Avian Migrant. Auk, 2010, 127, 773-780.	1.4	26
13	Migratory programme of juvenile pied flycatchers, Ficedula hypoleuca, from Siberia implies a detour around Central Asia. Animal Behaviour, 2008, 75, 539-545.	1.9	23
14	Experienced migratory songbirds do not display goal-ward orientation after release following a cross-continental displacement: an automated telemetry study. Scientific Reports, 2016, 6, 37326.	3.3	21
15	Sensory mechanisms of long-distance navigation in birds: a recent advance in the context of previous studies. Journal of Ornithology, 2015, 156, 145-161.	1.1	19
16	Effects of blood parasite infections on spatiotemporal migration patterns and activity budgets in a longâ€distance migratory passerine. Ecology and Evolution, 2021, 11, 753-762.	1.9	14
17	To what extent do environmental factors affect the long-distance nocturnal post-fledging movements of the Reed Warbler?. Journal of Ornithology, 2009, 150, 339-350.	1.1	10
18	An attempt to develop an operant conditioning paradigm to test for magnetic discrimination behavior in a migratory songbird. Journal of Ornithology, 2012, 153, 1165-1177.	1.1	8

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Anosmic migrating songbirds demonstrate a compensatory response following long-distance translocation: a radio-tracking study. Journal of Ornithology, 2020, 161, 47-57.	1.1	8
20	Interrupted breeding in a songbird migrant triggers development of nocturnal locomotor activity. Scientific Reports, 2018, 8, 5520.	3.3	3
21	Repeated training of homing pigeons reveals age-dependent idiosyncrasy and visual landmark use. Animal Behaviour, 2021, 177, 159-170.	1.9	3
22	A magnet attached to the forehead disrupts magnetic compass orientation in a migratory songbird. Journal of Experimental Biology, 2021, 224, .	1.7	1
23	Compass Orientation. , 2017, , 1-4.		Ο
24	Compass Orientation. , 2022, , 1587-1590.		0