

# HÃ¥kan Sand

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

58  
papers

2,951  
citations

147726

31  
h-index

168321

53  
g-index

59  
all docs

59  
docs citations

59  
times ranked

2373  
citing authors

| #  | ARTICLE  | IF  | CITATIONS |
|----|--|-----|-----------|
| 1  | The recovery, distribution, and population dynamics of wolves on the Scandinavian peninsula, 1978-1998. <i>Canadian Journal of Zoology</i> , 2001, 79, 710-725.  | 0.4 | 224       |
| 2  | Summer kill rates and predation pattern in a wolf-moose system: can we rely on winter estimates?. <i>Oecologia</i> , 2008, 156, 53-64.   | 0.9 | 155       |
| 3  | Using GPS technology and GIS cluster analyses to estimate kill rates in wolf-ungulate ecosystems. <i>Wildlife Society Bulletin</i> , 2005, 33, 914-925.  | 1.6 | 154       |
| 4  | Genomic consequences of intensive inbreeding in an isolated wolf population. <i>Nature Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2018, 2, 124-131.   | 3.4 | 146       |
| 5  | Life history patterns in female moose ( <i>Alces alces</i> ): the relationship between age, body size, fecundity and environmental conditions. <i>Oecologia</i> , 1996, 106, 212-220.                  | 0.9 | 128       |
| 6  | Predicting the potential demographic impact of predators on their prey: a comparative analysis of two carnivore-ungulate systems in Scandinavia. <i>Journal of Animal Ecology</i> , 2012, 81, 443-454. | 1.3 | 117       |
| 7  | Behavioral responses of wolves to roads: scale-dependent ambivalence. <i>Behavioral Ecology</i> , 2014, 25, 1353-1364.   | 1.0 | 110       |
| 8  | Geographical and latitudinal variation in growth patterns and adult body size of Swedish moose ( <i>Alces alces</i> ). <i>Oecologia</i> , 1995, 102, 433-442.  | 0.9 | 100       |
| 9  | Home range size variation in a recovering wolf population: evaluating the effect of environmental, demographic, and social factors. <i>Oecologia</i> , 2013, 173, 813-825.                             | 0.9 | 99        |
| 10 | Effects of hunting group size, snow depth and age on the success of wolves hunting moose. <i>Animal Behaviour</i> , 2006, 72, 781-789.   | 0.8 | 95        |
| 11 | Biomass Flow and Scavengers Use of Carcasses after Re-Colonization of an Apex Predator. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e77373.   | 1.1 | 94        |
| 12 | Predator-dependent functional response in wolves: from food limitation to surplus killing. <i>Journal of Animal Ecology</i> , 2015, 84, 102-112.   | 1.3 | 93        |
| 13 | Genetic rescue in a severely inbred wolf population. <i>Molecular Ecology</i> , 2016, 25, 4745-4756.   | 2.0 | 92        |
| 14 | Building a mechanistic understanding of predation with GPS-based movement data. <i>Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2010, 365, 2279-2288.                  | 1.8 | 89        |
| 15 | Cross-continental differences in patterns of predation: will naive moose in Scandinavia ever learn?. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2006, 273, 1421-1427.            | 1.2 | 77        |
| 16 | Decomposing risk: Landscape structure and wolf behavior generate different predation patterns in two sympatric ungulates. <i>Ecological Applications</i> , 2013, 23, 1722-1734.                        | 1.8 | 75        |
| 17 | Competition between apex predators? Brown bears decrease wolf kill rate on two continents. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2017, 284, 20162368.                       | 1.2 | 70        |
| 18 | Wolves, people, and brown bears influence the expansion of the recolonizing wolf population in Scandinavia. <i>Ecosphere</i> , 2015, 6, 1-14.  | 1.0 | 67        |

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|----|---|-----|-----------|
| 19 | Evaluation of four methods used to estimate population density of moose <i>Alces alces</i> . <i>Wildlife Biology</i> , 2008, 14, 358-371.                                     | 0.6 | 63        |
| 20 | Activity patterns of predator and prey: a simultaneous study of GPS-collared wolves and moose. <i>Animal Behaviour</i> , 2011, 81, 423-431.                                   | 0.8 | 63        |
| 21 | Sharing the bounty – Adjusting harvest to predator return in the Scandinavian human – wolf – bear – moose system. <i>Ecological Modelling</i> , 2013, 265, 140-148.           | 1.2 | 58        |
| 22 | Habitat segregation between brown bears and gray wolves in a human-dominated landscape. <i>Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2018, 8, 11450-11466.                                  | 0.8 | 55        |
| 23 | No place like home? A test of the natal habitat-biased dispersal hypothesis in Scandinavian wolves. <i>Royal Society Open Science</i> , 2018, 5, 181379.                      | 1.1 | 51        |
| 24 | Wolf predation on moose and roe deer: chase distances and outcome of encounters. <i>Acta Theriologica</i> , 2009, 54, 207-218.  | 1.1 | 47        |
| 25 | Assessing the influence of prey – predator ratio, prey age structure and packs size on wolf kill rates. <i>Oikos</i> , 2012, 121, 1454-1463.                                  | 1.2 | 43        |
| 26 | Wolf Movement Patterns: a Key to Estimation of Kill Rate?. <i>Journal of Wildlife Management</i> , 2007, 71, 1177-1182.   | 0.7 | 42        |
| 27 | Scaling up movements: from individual space use to population patterns. <i>Ecosphere</i> , 2016, 7, e01524.   | 1.0 | 41        |
| 28 | Can pellet counts be used to accurately describe winter habitat selection by moose <i>Alces alces</i> ?. <i>European Journal of Wildlife Research</i> , 2011, 57, 1017-1023.  | 0.7 | 39        |
| 29 | Testing the risk of predation hypothesis: the influence of recolonizing wolves on habitat use by moose. <i>Oecologia</i> , 2014, 176, 69-80.                                  | 0.9 | 39        |
| 30 | Let's stay together? Intrinsic and extrinsic factors involved in pair bond dissolution in a recolonizing wolf population. <i>Journal of Animal Ecology</i> , 2017, 86, 43-54. | 1.3 | 39        |
| 31 | Prey Selection of Scandinavian Wolves: Single Large or Several Small?. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2016, 11, e0168062.  | 1.1 | 34        |
| 32 | Response of Moose Hunters to Predation following Wolf Return in Sweden. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2015, 10, e0119957.   | 1.1 | 33        |
| 33 | Encounter frequencies between GPS-collared wolves ( <i>Canis lupus</i> ) and moose ( <i>Alces</i> )   | 0.7 | 32        |
| 34 | Feeding under high risk of intraguild predation: vigilance patterns of two medium-sized generalist predators. <i>Journal of Mammalogy</i> , 2014, 95, 862-870.                | 0.6 | 32        |
| 35 | Does wolf presence reduce moose browsing intensity in young forest plantations?. <i>Ecography</i> , 2018, 41, 1776-1787.  | 2.1 | 29        |
| 36 | Fear or food – abundance of red fox in relation to occurrence of lynx and wolf. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2017, 7, 9059.  | 1.6 | 22        |

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|----|---|-----|-----------|
| 37 | Individual Variation in Predatory Behavior, Scavenging and Seasonal Prey Availability as Potential Drivers of Coexistence between Wolves and Bears. <i>Diversity</i> , 2020, 12, 356.                     | 0.7 | 22        |
| 38 | Mobility of moose—comparing the effects of wolf predation risk, reproductive status, and seasonality. <i>Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2016, 6, 8870-8880.  | 0.8 | 19        |
| 39 | Sarcoptic mange in the Scandinavian wolf <i>Canis lupus</i> population. <i>BMC Veterinary Research</i> , 2016, 12, 156.   | 0.7 | 16        |
| 40 | Group or ungroup — moose behavioural response to recolonization of wolves. <i>Frontiers in Zoology</i> , 2017, 14, 10.  | 0.9 | 14        |
| 41 | Integrated population models poorly estimate the demographic contribution of immigration. <i>Methods in Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2021, 12, 1899-1910.  | 2.2 | 13        |
| 42 | Does recolonization of wolves affect moose browsing damage on young Scots pine?. <i>Forest Ecology and Management</i> , 2020, 473, 118298.  | 1.4 | 12        |
| 43 | Impact of a recolonizing, cross-border carnivore population on ungulate harvest in Scandinavia. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2020, 10, 21670.  | 1.6 | 12        |
| 44 | Promoting grazing or rewilding initiatives against rural exodus? The return of the wolf and other large carnivores must be considered. <i>Environmental Conservation</i> , 2020, 47, 269-276.             | 0.7 | 12        |
| 45 | Of wolves and bears: Seasonal drivers of interference and exploitation competition between apex predators. <i>Ecological Monographs</i> , 2022, 92, .   | 2.4 | 11        |
| 46 | Wolf habitat selection when sympatric or allopatric with brown bears in Scandinavia. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2020, 10, 9941.  | 1.6 | 9         |
| 47 | Behavioral effects of wolf presence on moose habitat selection: testing the landscape of fear hypothesis in an anthropogenic landscape. <i>Oecologia</i> , 2021, 197, 101-116.                            | 0.9 | 9         |
| 48 | Testing the influence of habitat experienced during the natal phase on habitat selection later in life in Scandinavian wolves. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2019, 9, 6526.                                 | 1.6 | 8         |
| 49 | Seasonal release from competition explains partial migration in European moose. <i>Oikos</i> , 2021, 130, 1548-1561.  | 1.2 | 8         |
| 50 | Whole-genome resequencing of temporally stratified samples reveals substantial loss of haplotype diversity in the highly inbred Scandinavian wolf population. <i>Genome Research</i> , 2022, 32, 449-458. | 2.4 | 8         |
| 51 | Genetic signature of immigrants and their effect on genetic diversity in the recently established Scandinavian wolf population. <i>Conservation Genetics</i> , 2022, 23, 359-373.                         | 0.8 | 8         |
| 52 | Multiple species—specific molecular markers using nanofluidic array as a tool to detect prey DNA from carnivore scats. <i>Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2021, 11, 11739-11748.                              | 0.8 | 7         |
| 53 | The return of large carnivores: Using hunter observation data to understand the role of predators on ungulate populations. <i>Global Ecology and Conservation</i> , 2021, 27, e01587.                     | 1.0 | 5         |
| 54 | Using citizen data in a population model to estimate population size of moose ( <i>Alces alces</i> ). <i>Ecological Modelling</i> , 2022, 471, 110066.  | 1.2 | 4         |

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|----|--|-----|-----------|
| 55 | Rewilding by Wolf Recolonisation, Consequences for Ungulate Populations and Game Hunting. <i>Biology</i> , 2022, 11, 317.  | 1.3 | 3         |
| 56 | Interspecific Interactions between Brown Bears, Ungulates, and Other Large Carnivores. , 2020, , 36-44.  |     | 2         |
| 57 | Data to model risks for recolonizing wolves in Scandinavia through the integration of territory presence and human-driven mortalities. <i>Data in Brief</i> , 2018, 20, 686-690. | 0.5 | 1         |
| 58 | A Standardized Method for Experimental Human Approach Trials on Wild Wolves. <i>Frontiers in Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2022, 10, .   | 1.1 | 1         |