## Chris T Darimont

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/3736005/publications.pdf Version: 2024-02-01



#	Article	lF	CITATIONS
1	Human predators outpace other agents of trait change in the wild. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2009, 106, 952-954.	7.1	470
2	The unique ecology of human predators. Science, 2015, 349, 858-860.	12.6	299
3	"Twoâ€Eyed Seeingâ€! An Indigenous framework to transform fisheries research and management. Fish and Fisheries, 2021, 22, 243-261.	5.3	237
4	Quantifying Inter- and Intra-Population Niche Variability Using Hierarchical Bayesian Stable Isotope Mixing Models. PLoS ONE, 2009, 4, e6187.	2.5	185
5	Saving the World's Terrestrial Megafauna. BioScience, 2016, 66, 807-812.	4.9	168
6	Landscape heterogeneity and marine subsidy generate extensive intrapopulation niche diversity in a large terrestrial vertebrate. Journal of Animal Ecology, 2009, 78, 126-133.	2.8	128
7	Toward increased engagement between academic and indigenous community partners in ecological research. Ecology and Society, 2014, 19, .	2.3	92
8	Hallmarks of science missing from North American wildlife management. Science Advances, 2018, 4, eaao0167.	10.3	92
9	Stress and Reproductive Hormones in Grizzly Bears Reflect Nutritional Benefits and Social Consequences of a Salmon Foraging Niche. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e80537.	2.5	87
10	Grizzly bear monitoring by the Heiltsuk people as a crucible for First Nation conservation practice. Ecology and Society, 2014, 19, .	2.3	86
11	Ecological factors drive differentiation in wolves from British Columbia. Journal of Biogeography, 2009, 36, 1516-1531.	3.0	85
12	Spawning salmon disrupt trophic coupling between wolves and ungulate prey in coastal British Columbia. BMC Ecology, 2008, 8, 14.	3.0	70
13	The genetic legacy of extirpation and re-colonization in Vancouver Island wolves. Conservation Genetics, 2010, 11, 547-556.	1.5	63
14	Using Grizzly Bears to Assess Harvest-Ecosystem Tradeoffs in Salmon Fisheries. PLoS Biology, 2012, 10, e1001303.	5.6	60
15	Ecology of conflict: marine food supply affects human-wildlife interactions on land. Scientific Reports, 2016, 6, 25936.	3.3	59
16	A movement-driven approach to quantifying grizzly bear (Ursus arctos) near-road movement patterns in west-central Alberta, Canada. Biological Conservation, 2016, 195, 24-32.	4.1	51
17	Indigenous Knowledge and Science Unite to Reveal Spatial and Temporal Dimensions of Distributional Shift in Wildlife of Conservation Concern. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e101595.	2.5	50
18	Political populations of large carnivores. Conservation Biology, 2018, 32, 747-749.	4.7	48

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19	Spatial Analysis of Factors Influencing Long-Term Stress in the Grizzly Bear (Ursus arctos) Population of Alberta, Canada. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e83768.	2.5	47
20	Contributions of Indigenous Knowledge to ecological and evolutionary understanding. Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment, 2022, 20, 93-101.	4.0	46
21	The elephant (head) in the room: A critical look at trophy hunting. Conservation Letters, 2019, 12, e12565.	5.7	45
22	Automated facial recognition for wildlife that lack unique markings: A deep learning approach for brown bears. Ecology and Evolution, 2020, 10, 12883-12892.	1.9	44
23	Mismeasured mortality: correcting estimates of wolf poaching in the United States. Journal of Mammalogy, 2017, 98, 1256-1264.	1.3	40
24	Salmon for terrestrial protected areas. Conservation Letters, 2010, 3, 379-389.	5.7	37
25	Confronting Uncertainty in Wildlife Management: Performance of Grizzly Bear Management. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e78041.	2.5	37
26	Indigenous knowledge and federal environmental assessments in Canada: applying past lessons to the 2019 impact assessment act. Facets, 2020, 5, 67-90.	2.4	37
27	Hunting as a management tool? Cougar-human conflict is positively related to trophy hunting. BMC Ecology, 2016, 16, 44.	3.0	35
28	Why men trophy hunt. Biology Letters, 2017, 13, 20160909.	2.3	32
29	Stress and reproductive hormones reflect inter-specific social and nutritional conditions mediated by resource availability in a bear-salmon system. , 2014, 2, cou010-cou010.		30
30	Intrapopulation diversity in isotopic niche over landscapes: Spatial patterns inform conservation of bear–salmon systems. Ecosphere, 2017, 8, e01843.	2.2	30
31	Using Bayesian stable isotope mixing models to estimate wolf diet in a multiâ€prey ecosystem. Journal of Wildlife Management, 2012, 76, 1277-1289.	1.8	26
32	Publication reform to safeguard wildlife from researcher harm. PLoS Biology, 2019, 17, e3000193.	5.6	26
33	Salmonid species diversity predicts salmon consumption by terrestrial wildlife. Journal of Animal Ecology, 2019, 88, 392-404.	2.8	22
34	When Science-Based Management Isn't. Science, 2014, 343, 1311-1311.	12.6	21
35	Protecting biodiversity in British Columbia: Recommendations for developing species at risk legislation. Facets, 2019, 4, 136-160.	2.4	21
36	Environmental factors and habitat use influence body condition of individuals in a species at risk, the grizzly bear. , 2014, 2, cou043-cou043.		18

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37	Online hunting forums identify achievement as prominent among multiple satisfactions. Wildlife Society Bulletin, 2017, 41, 523-529.	1.6	17
38	Large carnivore hunting and the social license to hunt. Conservation Biology, 2021, 35, 1111-1119.	4.7	16
39	Poisoning wolves with strychnine is unacceptable in experimental studies and conservation programmes. Environmental Conservation, 2016, 43, 1-2.	1.3	14
40	Sex and occupation time influence niche space of a recovering keystone predator. Ecology and Evolution, 2019, 9, 3321-3334.	1.9	14
41	Species-specific wet-dry mass calibrations for dominant Northeastern Pacific Ocean macroalgae and seagrass. Aquatic Botany, 2019, 152, 27-31.	1.6	12
42	Spatial patterns and rarity of the whiteâ€phased â€~Spirit bear' allele reveal gaps in habitat protection. Ecological Solutions and Evidence, 2020, 1, e12014.	2.0	12
43	Physical disturbance by recovering sea otter populations increases eelgrass genetic diversity. Science, 2021, 374, 333-336.	12.6	12
44	Marine subsidies mediate patterns in avian island biogeography. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2020, 287, 20200108.	2.6	11
45	Characterizing spatial-temporal patterns of landscape disturbance and recovery in western Alberta, Canada using a functional data analysis approach and remotely sensed data. Ecological Informatics, 2017, 39, 140-150.	5.2	10
46	Ancient dog diets on the Pacific Northwest Coast: zooarchaeological and stable isotope modelling evidence from Tseshaht territory and beyond. Scientific Reports, 2020, 10, 15630.	3.3	10
47	The Nuxalk Sputc (Eulachon) Project: Strengthening Indigenous management authority through community-driven research. Marine Policy, 2020, 119, 103971.	3.2	9
48	Grizzly and polar bears as nonconsumptive cultural keystone species. Facets, 2021, 6, 379-393.	2.4	9
49	Local Values and Data Empower Culturally Guided Ecosystemâ€Based Fisheries Management of the Wuikinuxv Bear–Salmon–Human System. Marine and Coastal Fisheries, 2021, 13, 362-378.	1.4	9
50	Deriving Rich Coastal Morphology and Shore Zone Classification from LIDAR Terrain Models. Journal of Coastal Research, 2017, 33, 949-958.	0.3	8
51	No statistical support for wolfÂcontrol and maternal penning as conservation measures for endangered mountain caribou. Biodiversity and Conservation, 2020, 29, 3051-3060.	2.6	8
52	Trophy hunting: Science on its own can't dictate policy. Nature, 2017, 551, 565-565.	27.8	8
53	Family feud: permanent group splitting in a highly philopatric mammal, the killer whale (Orcinus) Tj ETQq1 10.7	84314 rgB 1.4	T /Overlock 1
54	Transparency About Values and Assertions of Fact in Natural Resource Management. Frontiers in	1.9	7

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55	Marine subsidy promotes spatial and dietary niche variation in an omnivore, the Keen's mouse ( <i>Peromyscus keeni</i> ). Ecology and Evolution, 2021, 11, 17700-17722.	1.9	7
56	Staqeya: the lone wolf at the edge of its ecological niche. Ecology, 2019, 100, e02513.	3.2	6
57	BMC ecology image competition 2017: the winning images. BMC Ecology, 2017, 17, 28.	3.0	5
58	Trophy hunters pay more to target larger-bodied carnivores. Royal Society Open Science, 2019, 6, 191231.	2.4	5
59	What Enables Size-Selective Trophy Hunting of Wildlife?. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e103487.	2.5	5
60	Working constructively toward an improved North American approach to wildlife management. Science Advances, 2018, 4, eaav2571.	10.3	3
61	Trophy hunting: Values inform policy. Science, 2019, 366, 433-433.	12.6	3
62	Combining high-resolution remotely sensed data with local and Indigenous Knowledge to model the landscape suitability of culturally modified trees: biocultural stewardship in Kitasoo/Xai'xais Territory. Facets, 2021, 6, 465-489.	2.4	3
63	On the need for rigorous welfare and methodological reporting for the live capture of large carnivores: A response to de Araujo etÂal.Â(2021). Methods in Ecology and Evolution, 2021, 12, 1793-1799.	5.2	3
64	British Columbia's wildlife model reform. Science, 2018, 361, 459-460.	12.6	2
65	Pacific herring and fisheries management in Canada: A new era or repeated history?. Ocean and Coastal Management, 2016, 125, 47-48.	4.4	1
66	Hypermobile human predators. Nature Human Behaviour, 2020, 4, 673-674.	12.0	1
67	Indigenous peoples as sentinels of change in humanâ€wildlife relationships: Conservation status of mountain goats in Kitasoo Xai'xais territory and beyond. Conservation Science and Practice, 2022, 4, .	2.0	1
68	Estimating Volumes of Coastal Shell Midden Sites Using Geometric Solids. Advances in Archaeological Practice, 2022, 10, 200-214.	1.2	1
69	Of war, tusks, and genes. Science, 2021, 374, 394-395.	12.6	0