

Chris T Darimont

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

69
papers

3,166
citations

186265

28
h-index

161849

54
g-index

72
all docs

72
docs citations

72
times ranked

3904
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Contributions of Indigenous Knowledge to ecological and evolutionary understanding. <i>Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment</i> , 2022, 20, 93-101.	4.0	46
2	Indigenous peoples as sentinels of change in human-wildlife relationships: Conservation status of mountain goats in Kitasoo Xai'xais territory and beyond. <i>Conservation Science and Practice</i> , 2022, 4, .	2.0	1
3	Estimating Volumes of Coastal Shell Midden Sites Using Geometric Solids. <i>Advances in Archaeological Practice</i> , 2022, 10, 200-214.	1.2	1
4	“Two-Eyed Seeing”: An Indigenous framework to transform fisheries research and management. <i>Fish and Fisheries</i> , 2021, 22, 243-261.	5.3	237
5	Large carnivore hunting and the social license to hunt. <i>Conservation Biology</i> , 2021, 35, 1111-1119.	4.7	16
6	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. <i>Facets</i> , 2021, 6, 465-489.	2.4	3
7	Grizzly and polar bears as nonconsumptive cultural keystone species. <i>Facets</i> , 2021, 6, 379-393.	2.4	9
8	Family feud: permanent group splitting in a highly philopatric mammal, the killer whale (<i>Orcinus</i>) <i>Overlook</i> , 2021, 10, 1-7.	1.4	7
9	Transparency About Values and Assertions of Fact in Natural Resource Management. <i>Frontiers in Conservation Science</i> , 2021, 2, .	1.9	7
10	Local Values and Data Empower Culturally Guided Ecosystem-Based Fisheries Management of the Wuikinuxv Bear-Salmon-Human System. <i>Marine and Coastal Fisheries</i> , 2021, 13, 362-378.	1.4	9
11	Physical disturbance by recovering sea otter populations increases eelgrass genetic diversity. <i>Science</i> , 2021, 374, 333-336.	12.6	12
12	Of war, tusks, and genes. <i>Science</i> , 2021, 374, 394-395.	12.6	0
13	On the need for rigorous welfare and methodological reporting for the live capture of large carnivores: A response to de Araujo et al. (2021). <i>Methods in Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2021, 12, 1793-1799.	5.2	3
14	Marine subsidy promotes spatial and dietary niche variation in an omnivore, the Keen's mouse (<i>Peromyscus keeni</i>). <i>Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2021, 11, 17700-17722.	1.9	7
15	No statistical support for wolf control and maternal penning as conservation measures for endangered mountain caribou. <i>Biodiversity and Conservation</i> , 2020, 29, 3051-3060.	2.6	8
16	Spatial patterns and rarity of the white-phase Spirit bear allele reveal gaps in habitat protection. <i>Ecological Solutions and Evidence</i> , 2020, 1, e12014.	2.0	12
17	Marine subsidies mediate patterns in avian island biogeography. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2020, 287, 20200108.	2.6	11
18	Ancient dog diets on the Pacific Northwest Coast: zooarchaeological and stable isotope modelling evidence from Tseshaht territory and beyond. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2020, 10, 15630.	3.3	10

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19	Automated facial recognition for wildlife that lack unique markings: A deep learning approach for brown bears. <i>Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2020, 10, 12883-12892.	1.9	44
20	Hypermobile human predators. <i>Nature Human Behaviour</i> , 2020, 4, 673-674.	12.0	1
21	The Nuxalk Sputc (Eulachon) Project: Strengthening Indigenous management authority through community-driven research. <i>Marine Policy</i> , 2020, 119, 103971.	3.2	9
22	Indigenous knowledge and federal environmental assessments in Canada: applying past lessons to the 2019 impact assessment act. <i>Facets</i> , 2020, 5, 67-90.	2.4	37
23	Trophy hunting: Values inform policy. <i>Science</i> , 2019, 366, 433-433.	12.6	3
24	Trophy hunters pay more to target larger-bodied carnivores. <i>Royal Society Open Science</i> , 2019, 6, 191231.	2.4	5
25	Salmonid species diversity predicts salmon consumption by terrestrial wildlife. <i>Journal of Animal Ecology</i> , 2019, 88, 392-404.	2.8	22
26	Sex and occupation time influence niche space of a recovering keystone predator. <i>Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2019, 9, 3321-3334.	1.9	14
27	Publication reform to safeguard wildlife from researcher harm. <i>PLoS Biology</i> , 2019, 17, e3000193.	5.6	26
28	Staqeya: the lone wolf at the edge of its ecological niche. <i>Ecology</i> , 2019, 100, e02513.	3.2	6
29	Species-specific wet-dry mass calibrations for dominant Northeastern Pacific Ocean macroalgae and seagrass. <i>Aquatic Botany</i> , 2019, 152, 27-31.	1.6	12
30	The elephant (head) in the room: A critical look at trophy hunting. <i>Conservation Letters</i> , 2019, 12, e12565.	5.7	45
31	Protecting biodiversity in British Columbia: Recommendations for developing species at risk legislation. <i>Facets</i> , 2019, 4, 136-160.	2.4	21
32	Hallmarks of science missing from North American wildlife management. <i>Science Advances</i> , 2018, 4, eaao0167.	10.3	92
33	Political populations of large carnivores. <i>Conservation Biology</i> , 2018, 32, 747-749.	4.7	48
34	Working constructively toward an improved North American approach to wildlife management. <i>Science Advances</i> , 2018, 4, eaav2571.	10.3	3
35	British Columbia's wildlife model reform. <i>Science</i> , 2018, 361, 459-460.	12.6	2
36	Characterizing spatial-temporal patterns of landscape disturbance and recovery in western Alberta, Canada using a functional data analysis approach and remotely sensed data. <i>Ecological Informatics</i> , 2017, 39, 140-150.	5.2	10

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37	Why men trophy hunt. <i>Biology Letters</i> , 2017, 13, 20160909.	2.3	32
38	Online hunting forums identify achievement as prominent among multiple satisfactions. <i>Wildlife Society Bulletin</i> , 2017, 41, 523-529.	1.6	17
39	Mismeasured mortality: correcting estimates of wolf poaching in the United States. <i>Journal of Mammalogy</i> , 2017, 98, 1256-1264.	1.3	40
40	Intrapopulation diversity in isotopic niche over landscapes: Spatial patterns inform conservation of bear-salmon systems. <i>Ecosphere</i> , 2017, 8, e01843.	2.2	30
41	Deriving Rich Coastal Morphology and Shore Zone Classification from LIDAR Terrain Models. <i>Journal of Coastal Research</i> , 2017, 33, 949-958.	0.3	8
42	BMC ecology image competition 2017: the winning images. <i>BMC Ecology</i> , 2017, 17, 28.	3.0	5
43	Trophy hunting: Science on its own can't dictate policy. <i>Nature</i> , 2017, 551, 565-565.	27.8	8
44	Ecology of conflict: marine food supply affects human-wildlife interactions on land. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2016, 6, 25936.	3.3	59
45	Pacific herring and fisheries management in Canada: A new era or repeated history?. <i>Ocean and Coastal Management</i> , 2016, 125, 47-48.	4.4	1
46	Poisoning wolves with strychnine is unacceptable in experimental studies and conservation programmes. <i>Environmental Conservation</i> , 2016, 43, 1-2.	1.3	14
47	Saving the World's Terrestrial Megafauna. <i>BioScience</i> , 2016, 66, 807-812.	4.9	168
48	Hunting as a management tool? Cougar-human conflict is positively related to trophy hunting. <i>BMC Ecology</i> , 2016, 16, 44.	3.0	35
49	A movement-driven approach to quantifying grizzly bear (<i>Ursus arctos</i>) near-road movement patterns in west-central Alberta, Canada. <i>Biological Conservation</i> , 2016, 195, 24-32.	4.1	51
50	The unique ecology of human predators. <i>Science</i> , 2015, 349, 858-860.	12.6	299
51	Toward increased engagement between academic and indigenous community partners in ecological research. <i>Ecology and Society</i> , 2014, 19, .	2.3	92
52	Grizzly bear monitoring by the Heiltsuk people as a crucible for First Nation conservation practice. <i>Ecology and Society</i> , 2014, 19, .	2.3	86
53	Environmental factors and habitat use influence body condition of individuals in a species at risk, the grizzly bear. , 2014, 2, cou043-cou043.		18
54	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

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55	When Science-Based Management Isn't. <i>Science</i> , 2014, 343, 1311-1311.	12.6	21
56	Indigenous Knowledge and Science Unite to Reveal Spatial and Temporal Dimensions of Distributional Shift in Wildlife of Conservation Concern. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e101595.	2.5	50
57	What Enables Size-Selective Trophy Hunting of Wildlife?. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e103487.	2.5	5
58	Stress and Reproductive Hormones in Grizzly Bears Reflect Nutritional Benefits and Social Consequences of a Salmon Foraging Niche. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e80537.	2.5	87
59	Confronting Uncertainty in Wildlife Management: Performance of Grizzly Bear Management. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e78041.	2.5	37
60	Spatial Analysis of Factors Influencing Long-Term Stress in the Grizzly Bear (<i>Ursus arctos</i>) Population of Alberta, Canada. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e83768.	2.5	47
61	Using Grizzly Bears to Assess Harvest-Ecosystem Tradeoffs in Salmon Fisheries. <i>PLoS Biology</i> , 2012, 10, e1001303.	5.6	60
62	Using Bayesian stable isotope mixing models to estimate wolf diet in a multi-prey ecosystem. <i>Journal of Wildlife Management</i> , 2012, 76, 1277-1289.	1.8	26
63	The genetic legacy of extirpation and re-colonization in Vancouver Island wolves. <i>Conservation Genetics</i> , 2010, 11, 547-556.	1.5	63
64	Salmon for terrestrial protected areas. <i>Conservation Letters</i> , 2010, 3, 379-389.	5.7	37
65	Landscape heterogeneity and marine subsidy generate extensive intrapopulation niche diversity in a large terrestrial vertebrate. <i>Journal of Animal Ecology</i> , 2009, 78, 126-133.	2.8	128
66	Ecological factors drive differentiation in wolves from British Columbia. <i>Journal of Biogeography</i> , 2009, 36, 1516-1531.	3.0	85
67	Human predators outpace other agents of trait change in the wild. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2009, 106, 952-954.	7.1	470
68	Quantifying Inter- and Intra-Population Niche Variability Using Hierarchical Bayesian Stable Isotope Mixing Models. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2009, 4, e6187.	2.5	185
69	Spawning salmon disrupt trophic coupling between wolves and ungulate prey in coastal British Columbia. <i>BMC Ecology</i> , 2008, 8, 14.	3.0	70