

# Alexander G Murray

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

67  
papers

2,003  
citations

236612

25  
h-index

253896

43  
g-index

70  
all docs

70  
docs citations

70  
times ranked

1800  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	A simple modelling tool for assessing interaction with host and local infestation of sea lice from salmonid farms on wild salmonids based on processes operating at multiple scales in space and time. <i>Ecological Modelling</i> , 2021, 443, 109459.	1.2	10
2	A preliminary assessment of indirect impacts on aquaculture species health and welfare in Scotland during COVID-19 lockdown.. <i>Veterinary and Animal Science</i> , 2021, 11, 100167.	0.6	11
3	The network of farmed Pacific oyster movements in Scotland and routes for introduction and spread of invasive species and pathogens. <i>Aquaculture</i> , 2020, 520, 734747.	1.7	6
4	Modelling temperature and fish biomass data to predict annual Scottish farmed salmon, <i>Salmo salar</i> L., losses: Development of an early warning tool. <i>Preventive Veterinary Medicine</i> , 2020, 178, 104985.	0.7	9
5	The contact structure of Great Britain's salmon and trout aquaculture industry. <i>Epidemics</i> , 2019, 28, 100342.	1.5	8
6	Describing temporal change in adult female <i>Lepeophtheirus salmonis</i> abundance on Scottish farmed Atlantic salmon at the national and regional levels. <i>Aquaculture</i> , 2018, 489, 148-153.	1.7	4
7	The growth of Scottish salmon ( <i>Salmo salar</i> ) aquaculture 1979-2016 fits a simple two-phase logistic population model. <i>Aquaculture</i> , 2018, 496, 146-152.	1.7	7
8	A model of the process of spillover and adaption leading to potential emergence of disease in salmon held with cleaner fish used to control lice. <i>Aquaculture</i> , 2017, 473, 283-290.	1.7	3
9	A note on sea lice abundance on farmed Atlantic salmon in Scotland 2011-2013: significant regional and seasonal variation. <i>Aquaculture Research</i> , 2016, 47, 961-968.	0.9	10
10	Spatial management measures for disease mitigation as practiced in Scottish aquaculture. <i>Marine Policy</i> , 2016, 70, 93-100.	1.5	23
11	A simple model of the role of area management in the control of sea lice. <i>Ecological Modelling</i> , 2016, 337, 39-47.	1.2	22
12	Increased frequency and changed methods in the treatment of sea lice ( <i>Lepeophtheirus</i> ) on farmed Atlantic salmon in Scotland. <i>Aquaculture</i> , 2016, 450, 283-288.	1.7	11
13	Using the H-index to assess disease priorities for salmon aquaculture. <i>Preventive Veterinary Medicine</i> , 2016, 126, 199-207.	0.7	24
14	Distribution of Infectious Pancreatic Necrosis Virus (IPNV) Based on Surveillance Programs in Freshwater Trout Farms of Mexico. <i>Journal of Aquatic Animal Health</i> , 2016, 28, 21-26.	0.6	5
15	Using fish mortality data to assess reporting thresholds as a tool for detection of potential disease concerns in the Scottish farmed salmon industry. <i>Aquaculture</i> , 2016, 450, 283-288.	1.7	8
16	Does the use of salmon frames as bait for lobster/crab creel fishing significantly increase the risk of disease in farmed salmon in Scotland?. <i>Preventive Veterinary Medicine</i> , 2015, 120, 357-366.	0.7	8
17	Prioritization of knowledge needs for sustainable aquaculture: a national and global perspective. <i>Fish and Fisheries</i> , 2015, 16, 668-683.	2.7	55
18	An approach to evaluating the reliability of diagnostic tests on pooled groups of infected individuals. <i>Preventive Veterinary Medicine</i> , 2014, 116, 305-312.	0.7	10

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19	Seasonality in live fish movements and its effects on epidemic dynamics. <i>Aquaculture</i> , 2014, 418-419, 72-78.	1.7	4
20	A game theory based framework for assessing incentives for local area collaboration with an application to Scottish salmon farming. <i>Preventive Veterinary Medicine</i> , 2014, 115, 255-262.	0.7	17
21	Cost-effectiveness of alternative disease management policies for Bacterial kidney disease in Atlantic salmon aquaculture. <i>Aquaculture</i> , 2014, 434, 88-92.	1.7	12
22	Treatment rates for sea lice of Scottish inshore marine salmon farms depend on local (sea loch) farmed salmon biomass and oceanography. <i>Aquaculture Environment Interactions</i> , 2014, 5, 117-125.	0.7	12
23	Implications of leaky boundaries for compartmentalised control of pathogens: A modelling case study for bacterial kidney disease in Scottish salmon aquaculture. <i>Ecological Modelling</i> , 2013, 250, 177-182.	1.2	3
24	Epidemiology of the spread of viral diseases under aquaculture. <i>Current Opinion in Virology</i> , 2013, 3, 74-78.	2.6	50
25	A comparison of modelling approaches to assess the transmission of pathogens between Scottish fish farms: The role of hydrodynamics and site biomass. <i>Preventive Veterinary Medicine</i> , 2013, 108, 285-293.	0.7	27
26	Factors affecting variation in mortality of marine Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i> in Scotland. <i>Diseases of Aquatic Organisms</i> , 2013, 103, 101-109.	0.5	7
27	Evaluating abnormal mortality as an indicator of disease presence in the Atlantic salmon industry using the receiver operating characteristic (ROC). <i>Aquaculture</i> , 2012, 370-371, 136-143.	1.7	8
28	Analysis of a company's production data to describe the epidemiology and persistence of pancreas disease in Atlantic salmon ( <i>Salmo salar</i> L.) farms off Western Scotland. <i>Aquaculture</i> , 2012, 368-369, 89-94.	1.7	31
29	A review of the risk posed to Scottish mollusc aquaculture from <i>Bonamia</i> , <i>Marteilia</i> and oyster herpesvirus. <i>Aquaculture</i> , 2012, 370-371, 7-13.	1.7	33
30	Epidemiology of <i>Renibacterium salmoninarum</i> in Scotland and the potential for compartmentalised management of salmon and trout farming areas. <i>Aquaculture</i> , 2012, 324-325, 1-13.	1.7	26
31	Using a Markov-Chain Monte-Carlo modelling approach to identify the relative risk to farmed Scottish Rainbow trout ( <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> ) in a multi-sector industry of Viral Haemorrhagic Septicaemia Viruses from introduction and emergent sources. <i>Ecological Modelling</i> , 2012, 237-238, 34-42.	1.2	5
32	Modelling management strategies for a disease including undetected sub-clinical infection: Bacterial kidney disease in Scottish salmon and trout farms. <i>Epidemics</i> , 2011, 3, 171-182.	1.5	16
33	A baseline method for benchmarking mortality losses in Atlantic salmon ( <i>Salmo salar</i> ) production. <i>Aquaculture</i> , 2011, 314, 7-12.	1.7	52
34	Applied epidemiology with examples from UK aquaculture. <i>Aquaculture Research</i> , 2011, 42, 21-27.	0.9	10
35	The application of risk and disease modelling to emerging freshwater diseases in wild aquatic animals. <i>Freshwater Biology</i> , 2011, 56, 658-675.	1.2	26
36	The effectiveness of following strategies in disease control in salmon aquaculture assessed with an SIS model. <i>Preventive Veterinary Medicine</i> , 2011, 98, 64-73.	0.7	67

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37	A simple model to assess selection for treatment-resistant sea lice. <i>Ecological Modelling</i> , 2011, 222, 1854-1862.	1.2	23
38	Farm size as a factor in hydrodynamic transmission of pathogens in aquaculture fish production. <i>Aquaculture Environment Interactions</i> , 2011, 2, 61-74.	0.7	78
39	Seasonality and heterogeneity of live fish movements in Scottish fish farms. <i>Diseases of Aquatic Organisms</i> , 2011, 96, 69-82.	0.5	9
40	Epidemiological investigation into the re-emergence and control of an outbreak of infectious salmon anaemia in the Shetland Islands, Scotland. <i>Diseases of Aquatic Organisms</i> , 2010, 91, 189-200.	0.5	67
41	Using simple models to review the application and implications of different approaches used to simulate transmission of pathogens among aquatic animals. <i>Preventive Veterinary Medicine</i> , 2009, 88, 167-177.	0.7	71
42	Modelling the initiation and spread of Infectious Pancreatic Necrosis Virus (IPNV) in the Irish salmon farming industry: The role of inputs. <i>Ecological Modelling</i> , 2009, 220, 1369-1374.	1.2	26
43	Utilizaci3n real o posible de modelos para controlar y prevenir emergencias sanitarias en animales acu3ticos. <i>OIE Revue Scientifique Et Technique</i> , 2008, 27, 211-228.	0.5	11
44	The application of risk analysis in aquatic animal health management. <i>Preventive Veterinary Medicine</i> , 2007, 81, 3-20.	0.7	65
45	A model of the emergence of infectious pancreatic necrosis virus in Scottish salmon farms 1996â€“2003. <i>Ecological Modelling</i> , 2006, 199, 64-72.	1.2	32
46	Modelling salmon lice dispersal in Loch Torridon, Scotland. <i>Marine Pollution Bulletin</i> , 2006, 53, 128-135.	2.3	70
47	Persistence of infectious pancreatic necrosis virus (IPNV) in Scottish salmon ( <i>Salmo salar</i> L.) farms. <i>Preventive Veterinary Medicine</i> , 2006, 76, 97-108.	0.7	19
48	The numerical and programming methods used to implement models of the spread and impact of a major epidemic disease: pilchard herpesvirus, Australia 1995 and 1998/1999. <i>Environmental Modelling and Software</i> , 2005, 20, 575-585.	1.9	5
49	A framework for understanding the potential for emerging diseases in aquaculture. <i>Preventive Veterinary Medicine</i> , 2005, 67, 223-235.	0.7	244
50	MANAGING HARVESTING TO MINIMIZE THE IMPACT OF EPIDEMICS ON WILD FISH STOCKS. <i>Natural Resource Modelling</i> , 2004, 17, 103-121.	0.8	4
51	An evaluation of the relative risks of infectious salmon anaemia transmission associated with different salmon harvesting methods in Scotland. <i>Ocean and Coastal Management</i> , 2003, 46, 157-174.	2.0	23
52	Using an age-structured model to simulate the recovery of the Australian pilchard ( <i>Sardinops sagax</i> ) population following epidemic mass mortality. <i>Fisheries Research</i> , 2003, 60, 415-426.	0.9	13
53	Infectious Pancreatic Necrosis Virus in Scottish Atlantic Salmon Farms<b>,</b> 1996<b>â€“</b>2001. <i>Emerging Infectious Diseases</i> , 2003, 9, 455-460.	2.0	37
54	A model of spatially evolving herpesvirus epidemics causing mass mortality in Australian pilchard <i>Sardinops sagax</i> . <i>Diseases of Aquatic Organisms</i> , 2003, 54, 1-14.	0.5	30

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55	Shipping and the Spread of Infectious Salmon Anemia in Scottish Aquaculture. <i>Emerging Infectious Diseases</i> , 2002, 8, 1-5.	2.0	138
56	Using observed load distributions with a simple model to analyse the epidemiology of sea lice ( <i>Lepeophtheirus salmonis</i> ) on sea trout ( <i>Salmo trutta</i> ). <i>Pest Management Science</i> , 2002, 58, 585-594.	1.7	24
57	Simple models of massive epidemics of herpesvirus in Australian (and New Zealand) pilchards. <i>Environment International</i> , 2001, 27, 243-248.	4.8	24
58	Modelling treated waste disposal in Port Phillip Bay and Bass Strait. <i>Environment International</i> , 2001, 27, 249-255.	4.8	4
59	The use of simple models in the design and calibration of a dynamic 2D model of a semi-enclosed Australian bay. <i>Ecological Modelling</i> , 2001, 136, 15-30.	1.2	22
60	A model of transmission of a viral epidemic among schools within a shoal of pilchards. <i>Ecological Modelling</i> , 2001, 144, 245-259.	1.2	14
61	Infectious salmon anaemia virus in wild fish from Scotland. <i>Diseases of Aquatic Organisms</i> , 2001, 46, 93-100.	0.5	74
62	The implementation of the ecosystem module of a coastal environmental model: Port Phillip Bay, Australia. <i>Environmental Modelling and Software</i> , 2000, 15, 357-372.	1.9	3
63	The analysis of alternative formulations in a simple model of a coastal ecosystem. <i>Ecological Modelling</i> , 1999, 119, 149-166.	1.2	45
64	Modelling of nutrient impacts in Port Phillip Bay – a semi-enclosed marine Australian ecosystem. <i>Marine and Freshwater Research</i> , 1999, 50, 597.	0.7	77
65	Phytoplankton exudation: exploitation of the microbial loop as a defence against algal viruses. <i>Journal of Plankton Research</i> , 1995, 17, 1079-1094.	0.8	47
66	Marine viral ecology: incorporation of bacteriophage into the microbial planktonic food web paradigm. <i>Journal of Plankton Research</i> , 1994, 16, 627-641.	0.8	53
67	Bio-physical models for the management of micropathogens in Scottish aquaculture: A preliminary view to farming further offshore. <i>Marine Ecology - Progress Series</i> , 0, , .	0.9	1