Jessica L Yorzinski

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Dominant females have brighter ornamentation in a sexually dimorphic lekking species. Ethology, 2022, 128, 85-93.	1.1	4
2	Circulating Hormones and Dominance Status Predict Female Behavior during Courtship in a Lekking Species. Integrative and Comparative Biology, 2022, 62, 9-20.	2.0	1
3	The gaze of a social monkey is perceptible to conspecifics and predators but not prey. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2022, 289, .	2.6	5
4	Chimpanzee (Pan troglodytes) gaze is conspicuous at ecologically-relevant distances. Scientific Reports, 2022, 12, .	3.3	10
5	A songbird strategically modifies its blinking behavior when viewing human faces. Animal Cognition, 2021, 24, 787-801.	1.8	3
6	Sclera color in humans facilitates gaze perception during daytime and nighttime. PLoS ONE, 2021, 16, e0249137.	2.5	2
7	Sclera and Iris Color Interact to Influence Gaze Perception. Frontiers in Psychology, 2021, 12, 632616.	2.1	8
8	Great-tailed grackles can independently direct their eyes toward different targets. Experimental Brain Research, 2021, 239, 2119-2126.	1.5	6
9	Animals in Upright Postures Attract Attention in Humans. Evolutionary Psychological Science, 2020, 6, 30-37.	1.3	2
10	A songbird inhibits blinking behaviour in flight. Biology Letters, 2020, 16, 20200786.	2.3	6
11	Sclera color enhances gaze perception in humans. PLoS ONE, 2020, 15, e0228275.	2.5	14
12	Blinking behavior in greatâ€ŧailed grackles (<i>Quiscalus mexicanus</i>) increases during simulated rainfall. Ethology, 2020, 126, 519-527.	1.1	8
13	Conjugate eye movements guide jumping locomotion in an avian species. Journal of Experimental Biology, 2019, 222, .	1.7	4
14	Wind Increases Blinking Behavior in Great-Tailed Grackles (Quiscalus mexicanus). Frontiers in Ecology and Evolution, 2019, 7, .	2.2	6
15	Thermoregulatory postures limit antipredator responses in peafowl. Biology Open, 2018, 7, .	1.2	7
16	Forward-facing predators attract attention in humans (Homo sapiens) Journal of Comparative Psychology (Washington, D C: 1983), 2018, 132, 410-418.	0.5	6
17	Selective attention in peacocks during assessment of rival males. Journal of Experimental Biology, 2017, 220, 1146-1153.	1.7	17
18	The cognitive basis of individual recognition. Current Opinion in Behavioral Sciences, 2017, 16, 53-57.	3.9	54

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19	Does artificial light pollution impair problemâ€solving success in peafowl?. Ethology, 2017, 123, 854-860.	1.1	8
20	Eye blinking in an avian species is associated with gaze shifts. Scientific Reports, 2016, 6, 32471.	3.3	25
21	Peahens can differentiate between the antipredator calls of individual conspecifics. Animal Behaviour, 2016, 112, 23-27.	1.9	10
22	Noise pollution has limited effects on nocturnal vigilance in peahens. PeerJ, 2016, 4, e2525.	2.0	7
23	Eye-spots in Lepidoptera attract attention in humans. Royal Society Open Science, 2015, 2, 150155.	2.4	5
24	Eye and head movements shape gaze shifts in Indian peafowl. Journal of Experimental Biology, 2015, 218, 3771-6.	1.7	20
25	Artificial light pollution increases nocturnal vigilance in peahens. PeerJ, 2015, 3, e1174.	2.0	62
26	Peafowl antipredator calls encode information about signalers. Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, 2014, 135, 942-952.	1.1	7
27	A novel system for biâ€ocular eyeâ€tracking in vertebrates with laterally placed eyes. Methods in Ecology and Evolution, 2014, 5, 1070-1077.	5.2	21
28	Selective attention in peacocks during predator detection. Animal Cognition, 2014, 17, 767-777.	1.8	30
29	Dangerous Animals Capture and Maintain Attention in Humans. Evolutionary Psychology, 2014, 12, 534-548.	0.9	78
30	Dangerous animals capture and maintain attention in humans. Evolutionary Psychology, 2014, 12, 534-48.	0.9	18
31	Peacock copulation calls attract distant females. Behaviour, 2013, 150, 61-74.	0.8	10
32	Through their eyes: selective attention in peahens during courtship. Journal of Experimental Biology, 2013, 216, 3035-3046.	1.7	86
33	The difference between night and day: antipredator behavior in birds. Journal of Ethology, 2012, 30, 211-218.	0.8	30
34	Birds adjust acoustic directionality to beam their antipredator calls to predators and conspecifics. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2010, 277, 923-932.	2.6	33
35	Same-Sex Gaze Attraction Influences Mate-Choice Copying in Humans. PLoS ONE, 2010, 5, e9115.	2.5	42
36	The Effect of Predator Type and Danger Level on the Mob Calls of the American Crow. Condor, 2009, 111, 159-168.	1.6	41

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37	Do Naà ve Primates Recognize the Vocalizations of Felid Predators?. Ethology, 2007, 113, 1219-1227.	1.1	17
38	THE INFLECTED ALARM CAW OF THE AMERICAN CROW: DIFFERENCES IN ACOUSTIC STRUCTURE AMONG INDIVIDUALS AND SEXES. Condor, 2006, 108, 518.	1.6	30
39	The Silent Bared-Teeth Face and the Crest-Raise of the Mandrill (Mandrillus sphinx): a Contextual Analysis of Signal Function. Ethology, 2005, 111, 143-157.	1.1	13
40	Dopamine receptor activation elicits a possible stress-related coping behavior in a wild-caught songbird. PeerJ, 0, 10, e13520.	2.0	0