## James Rosindell

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	The Unified Neutral Theory of Biodiversity and Biogeography at Age Ten. Trends in Ecology and Evolution, 2011, 26, 340-348.	4.2	565
2	Is habitat fragmentation good for biodiversity?. Biological Conservation, 2018, 226, 9-15.	1.9	430
3	Islands as model systems in ecology and evolution: prospects fifty years after MacArthurâ€Wilson. Ecology Letters, 2015, 18, 200-217.	3.0	356
4	The case for ecological neutral theory. Trends in Ecology and Evolution, 2012, 27, 203-208.	4.2	261
5	Protracted speciation revitalizes the neutral theory of biodiversity. Ecology Letters, 2010, 13, 716-727.	3.0	191
6	A unified model of island biogeography sheds light on the zone of radiation. Ecology Letters, 2011, 14, 552-560.	3.0	171
7	Prolonging the Past Counteracts the Pull of the Present: Protracted Speciation Can Explain Observed Slowdowns in Diversification. Systematic Biology, 2012, 61, 204.	2.7	158
8	Species–area relationships from a spatially explicit neutral model in an infinite landscape. Ecology Letters, 2007, 10, 586-595.	3.0	136
9	Species–area curves, neutral models, and long-distance dispersal. Ecology, 2009, 90, 1743-1750.	1.5	81
10	A coalescence approach to spatial neutral ecology. Ecological Informatics, 2008, 3, 259-271.	2.3	70
11	A phylogenomic analysis of Nepenthes (Nepenthaceae). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution, 2020, 144, 106668.	1.2	68
12	The Neutral—Niche Debate: A Philosophical Perspective. Acta Biotheoretica, 2012, 60, 257-271.	0.7	64
13	Unifying ecology and macroevolution with individualâ€based theory. Ecology Letters, 2015, 18, 472-482.	3.0	59
14	Global priorities for conservation of reptilian phylogenetic diversity in the face of human impacts. Nature Communications, 2020, 11, 2616.	5.8	59
15	Species–area relationships and biodiversity loss in fragmented landscapes. Ecology Letters, 2018, 21, 804-813.	3.0	55
16	A unified model of species immigration, extinction and abundance on islands. Journal of Biogeography, 2013, 40, 1107-1118.	1.4	46
17	Uncovering the rules of microbial community invasions. Nature Ecology and Evolution, 2019, 3, 1162-1171.	3.4	46
18	Unifying macroecology and macroevolution to answer fundamental questions about biodiversity. Global Ecology and Biogeography, 2019, 28, 1925-1936.	2.7	44

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19	The Spatial Limitations of Current Neutral Models of Biodiversity. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e14717.	1.1	27
20	Universal scaling of speciesâ€abundance distributions across multiple scales. Oikos, 2013, 122, 1101-1111.	1.2	26
21	Characterising extinction debt following habitat fragmentation using neutral theory. Ecology Letters, 2019, 22, 2087-2096.	3.0	26
22	A unified model of species abundance, genetic diversity, and functional diversity reveals the mechanisms structuring ecological communities. Molecular Ecology Resources, 2021, 21, 2782-2800.	2.2	24
23	The price of conserving avian phylogenetic diversity: a global prioritization approach. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2015, 370, 20140004.	1.8	23
24	Quantifying the effects of the break up of Pangaea on global terrestrial diversification with neutral theory. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2016, 371, 20150221.	1.8	20
25	Predictions of Taylor's power law, density dependence and pink noise from a neutrally modeled time series. Journal of Theoretical Biology, 2010, 265, 78-86.	0.8	19
26	Can clade age alone explain the relationship between body size and diversity?. Interface Focus, 2012, 2, 170-179.	1.5	19
27	Relationship between conservation biology and ecology shown through machine reading of 32,000 articles. Conservation Biology, 2020, 34, 721-732.	2.4	19
28	Analytical evidence for scale-invariance in the shape of species abundance distributions. Mathematical Biosciences, 2010, 223, 151-159.	0.9	18
29	On the Interface of Food Webs and Spatial Ecology: The Trophic Dimension of Species–Area Relationships. , 2021, , 289-318.		18
30	Neutral syndrome. Nature Human Behaviour, 2020, 4, 780-790.	6.2	16
31	Biodiversity, the Tree of Life, and Science Communication. , 2018, , 41-71.		14
32	A simple spatially explicit neutral model explains the range size distribution of reef fishes. Global Ecology and Biogeography, 2019, 28, 875-890.	2.7	13
33	Dynamic visualisation of millionâ€ŧip trees: The OneZoom project. Methods in Ecology and Evolution, 2022, 13, 303-313.	2.2	13
34	Reconciling the contribution of environmental and stochastic structuring of tropical forest diversity through the lens of imaging spectroscopy. Ecology Letters, 2019, 22, 1608-1619.	3.0	9
35	Unified neutral theory of biodiversity and biogeography. Scholarpedia Journal, 2010, 5, 8822.	0.3	8
36	pycoalescence and rcoalescence: Packages for simulating spatially explicit neutral models of biodiversity. Methods in Ecology and Evolution, 2020, 11, 1237-1246.	2.2	7

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37	Using Food Webs and Metabolic Theory to Monitor, Model, and Manage Atlantic Salmon—A Keystone Species Under Threat. Frontiers in Ecology and Evolution, 2021, 9, .	1.1	6
38	Age structure in neutral theory resolves inconsistencies related to reproductive-size threshold. Journal of Plant Ecology, 2012, 5, 64-71.	1.2	4
39	Comment on "Global Correlations in Tropical Tree Species Richness and Abundance Reject Neutrality― Science, 2012, 336, 1639-1639.	6.0	2
40	The Species–Area Relationships of Ecological Neutral Theory. , 2021, , 259-288.		2
41	The distribution, ecology and predicted habitat use of the Critically Endangered <scp>angelshark</scp> ( <i>Squatina squatina</i> ) in coastal waters of <scp>Wales</scp> and the central <scp>Irish Sea</scp> . Journal of Fish Biology, 0, , .	0.7	2
42	Neutral Theory is a tool that should be wielded with care. Nature Human Behaviour, 2021, 5, 809-809.	6.2	1
43	Biogeographic Drivers of Evolutionary Radiations. Frontiers in Ecology and Evolution, 2021, 9, .	1.1	0