# Henrik Andren

## List of Publications by Citations



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|---|---|---|---|
| 98 papers | 7,782 citations | 42 h-index | 88 g-index |
| 108 ext. papers | 8,708 ext. citations | 4.2 avg, IF | 5.77 L-index |

| # | Paper | IF | Citations |
|---|---|---|---|
| 98 | Effects of Habitat Fragmentation on Birds and Mammals in Landscapes with Different Proportions of Suitable Habitat: A Review. *Oikos*, **1994**, 71, 355 | 4 | 1848 |
| 97 | Recovery of large carnivores in Europe's modern human-dominated landscapes. *Science*, **2014**, 346, 1517-9 | 33.3 | 942 |
| 96 | Higher levels of multiple ecosystem services are found in forests with more tree species. *Nature Communications*, **2013**, 4, 1340 | 17.4 | 776 |
| 95 | Corvid Density and Nest Predation in Relation to Forest Fragmentation: A Landscape Perspective. *Ecology*, **1992**, 73, 794-804 | 4.6 | 397 |
| 94 | Elevated Predation Rates as an Edge Effect in Habitat Islands: Experimental Evidence. *Ecology*, **1988**, 69, 544 | 4.6 | 269 |
| 93 | Disease Reveals the Predator: Sarcoptic Mange, Red Fox Predation, and Prey Populations. *Ecology*, **1994**, 75, 1042-1049 | 4.6 | 222 |
| 92 | Severe inbreeding depression in a wild wolf (Canis lupus) population. *Biology Letters*, **2005**, 1, 17-20 | 3.6 | 167 |
| 91 | Survival rates and causes of mortality in Eurasian lynx (Lynx lynx) in multi-use landscapes. *Biological Conservation*, **2006**, 131, 23-32 | 6.2 | 127 |
| 90 | Using GPS technology and GIS cluster analyses to estimate kill rates in wolf-ungulate ecosystems. *Wildlife Society Bulletin*, **2005**, 33, 914-925 | 1.4 | 125 |
| 89 | Effects of landscape composition on predation rates at habitat edges **1995**, 225-255 | | 125 |
| 88 | Differences in Predation Pressure in Relation to Habitat Fragmentation: An Experiment. *Oikos*, **1985**, 45, 273 | 4 | 112 |
| 87 | Habitat-mediated predation risk and decision making of small birds at forest edges. *Oikos*, **2001**, 95, 383-396 | 4 | 94 |
| 86 | Population Response to Landscape Changes Depends on Specialization to Different Landscape Elements. *Oikos*, **1997**, 80, 193 | 4 | 92 |
| 85 | Population Responses to Habitat Fragmentation: Statistical Power and the Random Sample Hypothesis. *Oikos*, **1996**, 76, 235 | 4 | 91 |
| 84 | Selection for heterozygosity gives hope to a wild population of inbred wolves. *PLoS ONE*, **2006**, 1, e72 | 3.7 | 86 |
| 83 | Home range size and choice of management strategy for lynx in Scandinavia. *Environmental Management*, **2001**, 27, 869-79 | 3.1 | 81 |
| 82 | Temporal and spatial interactions between an obligate predator, the Eurasian lynx (Lynx lynx), and a facultative scavenger, the wolverine (Gulo´gulo). *Canadian Journal of Zoology*, **2011**, 89, 79-89 | 1.5 | 76 |

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|---|---|---|---|
| 81 | A tale of two countries: large carnivore depredation and compensation schemes in Sweden and Norway323-339 | | 73 |
| 80 | The Effects of Breeder Loss on Wolves. *Journal of Wildlife Management*, **2008**, 72, 89-98 | 1.9 | 72 |
| 79 | Despotic Distribution, Unequal Reproductive Success, and Population Regulation in the Jay Garrulus Glandarius L.. *Ecology*, **1990**, 71, 1796-1803 | 4.6 | 68 |
| 78 | Snow leopard predation in a livestock dominated landscape in Mongolia. *Biological Conservation*, **2015**, 184, 251-258 | 6.2 | 66 |
| 77 | Quantitative estimates of tree species selectivity by moose (Alces alces) in a forest landscape. *Scandinavian Journal of Forest Research*, **2007**, 22, 407-414 | 1.7 | 65 |
| 76 | Winter lynx Lynx lynx predation on semi-domestic reindeer Rangifer tarandus in northern Sweden. *Wildlife Biology*, **1999**, 5, 203 | 1.7 | 64 |
| 75 | A comparison of Eurasian red squirrel distribution in different fragmented landscapes. *Journal of Applied Ecology*, **1999**, 36, 649-662 | 5.8 | 61 |
| 74 | Native predators reduce harvest of reindeer by Sami pastoralists **2012**, 22, 1640-54 | | 59 |
| 73 | Moose Browsing on Scots Pine in Relation to Stand Size and Distance to Forest Edge. *Journal of Applied Ecology*, **1993**, 30, 133 | 5.8 | 59 |
| 72 | Land sharing is essential for snow leopard conservation. *Biological Conservation*, **2016**, 203, 1-7 | 6.2 | 59 |
| 71 | Population fluctuations and habitat selection in the Eurasian red squirrel Sciurus vulgaris. *Ecography*, **1992**, 15, 303-307 | 6.5 | 53 |
| 70 | Spatial and temporal variation in natal dispersal by Eurasian lynx in Scandinavia. *Journal of Zoology*, **2012**, 286, 120-130 | 2 | 51 |
| 69 | Moose browsing and forage availability: a scale-dependent relationship?. *Canadian Journal of Zoology*, **2007**, 85, 372-380 | 1.5 | 51 |
| 68 | Habitat Selection in the Eurasian Red Squirrel, Sciurus vulgaris, in Relation to Forest Fragmentation. *Oikos*, **1994**, 70, 43 | 4 | 51 |
| 67 | Evaluation of four methods used to estimate population density of moose Alces alces. *Wildlife Biology*, **2008**, 14, 358-371 | 1.7 | 49 |
| 66 | Estimating total lynxLynx lynxpopulation size from censuses of family groups. *Wildlife Biology*, **2002**, 8, 299-306 | 1.7 | 48 |
| 65 | Factors affecting Eurasian lynx kill rates on semi-domestic reindeer in northern Scandinavia: Can ecological research contribute to the development of a fair compensation system?. *Biological Conservation*, **2011**, 144, 3009-3017 | 6.2 | 47 |
| 64 | Habitat Fragmentation, the Random Sample Hypothesis and Critical Thresholds. *Oikos*, **1999**, 84, 306 | 4 | 47 |

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| 63 | Can we save large carnivores without losing large carnivore science?. *Food Webs*, **2017**, 12, 64-75 | 1.8 | 46 |
| 62 | Effects of Species Behavior on Global Positioning System Collar Fix Rates. *Journal of Wildlife Management*, **2010**, 74, 557-563 | 1.9 | 46 |
| 61 | Influence of intraguild interactions on resource use by wolverines and Eurasian lynx. *Journal of Mammalogy*, **2011**, 92, 1321-1330 | 1.8 | 45 |
| 60 | Activity patterns of Eurasian lynx are modulated by light regime and individual traits over a wide latitudinal range. *PLoS ONE*, **2014**, 9, e114143 | 3.7 | 42 |
| 59 | Habitat Composition and Bird Diversity in Managed Boreal Forests. *Scandinavian Journal of Forest Research*, **2003**, 18, 225-236 | 1.7 | 42 |
| 58 | Effects of habitat fragmentation on Eurasian red squirrel (Sciurus vulgaris) in a forest landscape **1999**, 14, 67-72 | | 42 |
| 57 | Games as Tools to Address Conservation Conflicts. *Trends in Ecology and Evolution*, **2018**, 33, 415-426 | 10.9 | 42 |
| 56 | Large impact of Eurasian lynx predation on roe deer population dynamics. *PLoS ONE*, **2015**, 10, e0120570 | 3.7 | 41 |
| 55 | Population density and sex do not influence fine-scale natal dispersal in roe deer. *Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences*, **2008**, 275, 2025-30 | 4.4 | 40 |
| 54 | Framing pictures: A conceptual framework to identify and correct for biases in detection probability of camera traps enabling multi-species comparison. *Ecology and Evolution*, **2019**, 9, 2320-2336 | 2.8 | 36 |
| 53 | Can One Use Nested Subset Pattern to Reject the Random Sample Hypothesis? Examples from Boreal Bird Communities. *Oikos*, **1994**, 70, 489 | 4 | 36 |
| 52 | Predation or scavenging? Prey body condition influences decision-making in a facultative predator, the wolverine. *Ecosphere*, **2016**, 7, e01407 | 3.1 | 36 |
| 51 | Predicting occurrence of wolf territories in Scandinavia. *Journal of Zoology*, **2007**, 272, 276-283 | 2 | 35 |
| 50 | Distance rules for minimum counts of Eurasian lynx Lynx lynx family groups under different ecological conditions. *Wildlife Biology*, **2007**, 13, 447-455 | 1.7 | 35 |
| 49 | Can pellet counts be used to accurately describe winter habitat selection by moose Alces alces?. *European Journal of Wildlife Research*, **2011**, 57, 1017-1023 | 2 | 34 |
| 48 | Predation: an overrated factor for over-dispersion of birdsTnests?. *Animal Behaviour*, **1991**, 41, 1063-1069 | 2.8 | 33 |
| 47 | National Parks in Northern Sweden as Refuges for Illegal Killing of Large Carnivores. *Conservation Letters*, **2016**, 9, 334-341 | 6.9 | 27 |
| 46 | When speciesTranges meet: assessing differences in habitat selection between sympatric large carnivores. *Oecologia*, **2013**, 172, 701-11 | 2.9 | 24 |

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| 45 | Composition of an avian guild in spatially structured habitats supports a competition-colonization trade-off. *Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences*, **2007**, 274, 1403-11 | 4.4 | 24 |
| 44 | Intensity of space use reveals conditional sex-specific effects of prey and conspecific density on home range size. *Ecology and Evolution*, **2016**, 6, 2957-67 | 2.8 | 24 |
| 43 | Lethal male-male interactions in Eurasian lynx. *Mammalian Biology*, **2013**, 78, 304-308 | 1.6 | 23 |
| 42 | Space use by Eurasian lynx in relation to reindeer migration. *Canadian Journal of Zoology*, **2006**, 84, 546-555 | 1.3 | 23 |
| 41 | Patterns of variation in reproductive parameters in Eurasian lynx (Lynx lynx). *Acta Theriologica*, **2012**, 57, 217-223 | | 19 |
| 40 | Habitat selection and risk of predation: re-colonization by lynx had limited impact on habitat selection by roe deer. *PLoS ONE*, **2013**, 8, e75469 | 3.7 | 18 |
| 39 | Tracking neighbours promotes the coexistence of large carnivores. *Scientific Reports*, **2016**, 6, 23198 | 4.9 | 18 |
| 38 | One size fits all: Eurasian lynx females share a common optimal litter size. *Journal of Animal Ecology* , **2014**, 83, 107-15 | 4.7 | 16 |
| 37 | Modelling the combined effect of an obligate predator and a facultative predator on a common prey: lynx Lynx lynx and wolverine Gulo gulo predation on reindeer Rangifer tarandus. *Wildlife Biology*, **2011**, 17, 33-43 | 1.7 | 16 |
| 36 | Competition between recolonizing wolves and resident lynx in Sweden. *Canadian Journal of Zoology*, **2010**, 88, 271-279 | 1.5 | 16 |
| 35 | Long-Term Dynamics of Hazel Grouse Populations in Source- and Sink-Dominated Pristine Taiga Landscapes. *Oikos*, **1994**, 71, 375 | 4 | 15 |
| 34 | Poaching-related disappearance rate of wolves in Sweden was positively related to population size and negatively to legal culling. *Biological Conservation*, **2020**, 243, 108456 | 6.2 | 14 |
| 33 | Body size in the Eurasian lynx in Sweden: dependence on prey availability. *Polar Biology*, **2010**, 33, 505-513 | 1.3 | 14 |
| 32 | The Effect of Prey Vulnerability: Goshawk Predation and Population Fluctuations of Small Game. *Oikos*, **1987**, 49, 233 | 4 | 14 |
| 31 | Sex-specific seasonal variation in puma and snow leopard home range utilization. *Ecosphere*, **2018**, 9, e02371 | 3.1 | 14 |
| 30 | Ungulate management in European national parks: Why a more integrated European policy is needed. *Journal of Environmental Management*, **2020**, 260, 110068 | 7.9 | 13 |
| 29 | Sustainable harvest strategies for age-structured Eurasian lynx populations: The use of reproductive value. *Biological Conservation*, **2010**, 143, 1970-1979 | 6.2 | 13 |
| 28 | Spatial and temporal predictions of moose winter distribution. *Oecologia*, **2012**, 170, 411-9 | 2.9 | 12 |

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| 27 | Large carnivore expansion in Europe is associated with human population density and land cover changes. *Diversity and Distributions*, **2021**, 27, 602-617 | 5 | 11 |
| 26 | Eurasian lynx fitness shows little variation across Scandinavian human-dominated landscapes. *Scientific Reports*, **2019**, 9, 8903 | 4.9 | 10 |
| 25 | Survey method choice for wildlife management: the case of moose Alces alces in Sweden. *Wildlife Biology*, **2011**, 17, 176-190 | 1.7 | 10 |
| 24 | Habitat Composition and Bird Diversity in Managed Boreal Forests | | 10 |
| 23 | Lynx predation on semi-domestic reindeer: do age and sex matter?. *Journal of Zoology*, **2014**, 292, 56-63 | 2 | 8 |
| 22 | Conserving top predators in ecosystems. *Science*, **2008**, 320, 47 | 33.3 | 8 |
| 21 | Using by-catch data from wildlife surveys to quantify climatic parameters and timing of phenology for plants and animals using camera traps. *Remote Sensing in Ecology and Conservation*, **2020**, 6, 129-140 | 5.3 | 8 |
| 20 | Large carnivore science: non-experimental studies are useful, but experiments are better. *Food Webs*, **2017**, 13, 49-50 | 1.8 | 7 |
| 19 | Mortalities due to constipation and dystocia caused by intraperitoneal radio-transmitters in Eurasian lynx (Lynx lynx). *European Journal of Wildlife Research*, **2012**, 58, 503-506 | 2 | 7 |
| 18 | Believed effect - A prerequisite but not a guarantee for acceptance of carnivore management interventions. *Biological Conservation*, **2020**, 241, 108251 | 6.2 | 7 |
| 17 | Evaluating habitat suitability and connectivity for a recolonizing large carnivore. *Biological Conservation*, **2020**, 242, 108352 | 6.2 | 6 |
| 16 | Harvest models of small populations of a large carnivore using Bayesian forecasting. *Ecological Applications*, **2020**, 30, e02063 | 4.9 | 6 |
| 15 | Resource dispersion and relatedness interact to explain space use in a solitary predator. *Oikos*, **2020**, 129, 1174-1184 | 4 | 3 |
| 14 | Predation or Scavenging? Prey Body Condition Influences Decision-Making in a Facultative Predator, the Wolverine. *Bulletin of the Ecological Society of America*, **2017**, 98, 40-46 | 0.7 | 3 |
| 13 | Can Supplemental Feeding of Red FoxesVulpes vulpesIncrease Roe DeerCapreolus capreolusRecruitment in the Boreal Forest?. *Wildlife Biology*, **2009**, 15, 222-227 | 1.7 | 3 |
| 12 | Drivers of intervention use to protect domestic animals from large carnivore attacks. *Human Dimensions of Wildlife*, **2020**, 25, 339-354 | 1.6 | 2 |
| 11 | The dynamics of hazel grouse (Bonasa bonasia L.) occurrence in habitat fragments. *Canadian Journal of Zoology*, **2000**, 78, 352-358 | 1.5 | 2 |
| 10 | Effects of camera-trap placement and number on detection of members of a mammalian assemblage. *Ecosphere*, **2021**, 12, e03662 | 3.1 | 2 |

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| 9 | Wind energy facilities affect resource selection of capercaillie Tetrao urogallus. *Wildlife Biology*, **2021**, 2021, | 1.7 | 2 |
| 8 | No Allee effect detected during the natural recolonization by a large carnivore despite low growth rate. *Ecosphere*, **2022**, 13, | 3.1 | 2 |
| 7 | Parturition dates in wild Eurasian lynx: evidence of a second oestrus?. *Mammalian Biology*, **2020**, 100, 549-552 | 1.6 | 1 |
| 6 | Behavioral effects of wolf presence on moose habitat selection: testing the landscape of fear hypothesis in an anthropogenic landscape. *Oecologia*, **2021**, 197, 101-116 | 2.9 | 1 |
| 5 | Season rather than habitat affects lynx survival and risk of mortality in the human-dominated landscape of southern Sweden. *Wildlife Biology*, **2022**, 2022, | 1.7 | 1 |
| 4 | Effect of supplemental feeding on habitat and crop selection by wild boar in Sweden. *Ethology Ecology and Evolution*,1-19 | 0.7 | 0 |
| 3 | Reply to comments by Treves et al. on Liberg et al. (2020). *Biological Conservation*, **2020**, 249, 108644 | 6.2 | |
| 2 | Precision beats interval: appropriate monitoring efforts for management of a harvested Eurasian lynx Lynx lynx population. *Wildlife Biology*, **2010**, 16, 409-418 | 1.7 | |
| 1 | Environmental and seasonal correlates of capercaillie movement traits in a Swedish wind farm. *Ecology and Evolution*, **2021**, 11, 11762-11773 | 2.8 | |