

# Justin M.J. Travis

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

152  
papers

11,993  
citations

34076

52  
h-index

30894

102  
g-index

159  
all docs

159  
docs citations

159  
times ranked

15066  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Coding for Life: Designing a Platform for Projecting and Protecting Global Biodiversity. <i>BioScience</i> , 2022, 72, 91-104.	2.2	23
2	Spatially explicit models for decision-making in animal conservation and restoration. <i>Ecography</i> , 2022, .	2.1	28
3	Informed dispersal based on prospecting impacts the rate and shape of range expansions. <i>Ecography</i> , 2022, 2022, .	2.1	2
4	Predicting spatially heterogeneous invasive spread: <i>Pyracantha angustifolia</i> invading a dry Andean valley in northern Argentina. <i>Biological Invasions</i> , 2022, 24, 2201-2216.	1.2	4
5	Fauxcurrence: simulating multi-species occurrences for null models in species distribution modelling and biogeography. <i>Ecography</i> , 2022, 2022, .	2.1	6
6	Predicting the influence of river network configuration, biological traits and habitat quality interactions on riverine fish invasions. <i>Diversity and Distributions</i> , 2022, 28, 257-270.	1.9	7
7	Dispersal evolution in currents: spatial sorting promotes philopatry in upstream patches. <i>Ecography</i> , 2021, 44, 231-241.	2.1	5
8	Orangutan movement and population dynamics across human-modified landscapes: implications of policy and management. <i>Landscape Ecology</i> , 2021, 36, 2957-2975.	1.9	9
9	Ancient geological dynamics impact neutral biodiversity accumulation and are detectable in phylogenetic reconstructions. <i>Global Ecology and Biogeography</i> , 2021, 30, 1633-1642.	2.7	1
10	Predicting current and future global distribution of invasive <i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> W.T. Aiton: Assessing emerging risks to biodiversity hotspots. <i>Diversity and Distributions</i> , 2021, 27, 1568-1583.	1.9	12
11	RangeShifter 2.0: an extended and enhanced platform for modelling spatial eco-evolutionary dynamics and species' responses to environmental changes. <i>Ecography</i> , 2021, 44, 1453-1462.	2.1	34
12	RangeShiftR: an R package for individual-based simulation of spatial eco-evolutionary dynamics and species' responses to environmental changes. <i>Ecography</i> , 2021, 44, 1443-1452.	2.1	12
13	Predicting the outcomes of management strategies for controlling invasive river fishes using individual-based models. <i>Journal of Applied Ecology</i> , 2021, 58, 2427-2440.	1.9	6
14	Prospecting and informed dispersal: Understanding and predicting their joint eco-evolutionary dynamics. <i>Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2021, 11, 15289-15302.	0.8	5
15	The role of the urban landscape on species with contrasting dispersal ability: Insights from greening plans for Barcelona. <i>Landscape and Urban Planning</i> , 2020, 195, 103707.	3.4	11
16	Negative density-dependent dispersal emerges from the joint evolution of density- and body condition-dependent dispersal strategies. <i>Evolution; International Journal of Organic Evolution</i> , 2020, 74, 2238-2249.	1.1	9
17	Ecological time lags and the journey towards conservation success. <i>Nature Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2020, 4, 304-311.	3.4	67
18	Integrating an individual-based model with approximate Bayesian computation to predict the invasion of a freshwater fish provides insights into dispersal and range expansion dynamics. <i>Biological Invasions</i> , 2020, 22, 1461-1480.	1.2	24

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19	Maladapted Prey Subsidize Predators and Facilitate Range Expansion. <i>American Naturalist</i> , 2019, 194, 590-612.	1.0	13
20	Improving reintroduction success in large carnivores through individual-based modelling: How to reintroduce Eurasian lynx ( <i>Lynx lynx</i> ) to Scotland. <i>Biological Conservation</i> , 2019, 234, 140-153.	1.9	28
21	Incorporating fine-scale environmental heterogeneity into broad-extent models. <i>Methods in Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2019, 10, 767-778.	2.2	29
22	Coupled land use and ecological models reveal emergence and feedbacks in socio-ecological systems. <i>Ecography</i> , 2019, 42, 814-825.	2.1	21
23	Towards an interactive, process-based approach to understanding range shifts: developmental and environmental dependencies matter. <i>Ecography</i> , 2019, 42, 201-210.	2.1	12
24	Population and evolutionary dynamics in spatially structured seasonally varying environments. <i>Biological Reviews</i> , 2018, 93, 1578-1603.	4.7	39
25	A call for viewshed ecology: Advancing our understanding of the ecology of information through viewshed analysis. <i>Methods in Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2018, 9, 624-633.	2.2	38
26	The contribution of flight capability to the post-fledging dependence period of golden eagles. <i>Journal of Avian Biology</i> , 2018, 49, .	0.6	10
27	Genetics of dispersal. <i>Biological Reviews</i> , 2018, 93, 574-599.	4.7	182
28	Using fluid dynamic concepts to estimate species movement rates in terrestrial landscapes. <i>Ecological Indicators</i> , 2018, 93, 344-350.	2.6	3
29	Defining and delivering resilient ecological networks: Nature conservation in England. <i>Journal of Applied Ecology</i> , 2018, 55, 2537-2543.	1.9	56
30	Behavioural synchronization of large-scale animal movements "Disperse alone, but migrate together?". <i>Biological Reviews</i> , 2017, 92, 1275-1296.	4.7	38
31	Tree loss impacts on ecological connectivity: Developing models for assessment. <i>Ecological Informatics</i> , 2017, 42, 90-99.	2.3	17
32	Taking movement data to new depths: Inferring prey availability and patch profitability from seabird foraging behavior. <i>Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2017, 7, 10252-10265.	0.8	36
33	Evolution of dispersal strategies and dispersal syndromes in fragmented landscapes. <i>Ecography</i> , 2017, 40, 56-73.	2.1	185
34	Eco-evolutionary dynamics in fragmented landscapes. <i>Ecography</i> , 2017, 40, 9-25.	2.1	101
35	Early Engagement of Stakeholders with Individual-Based Modeling Can Inform Research for Improving Invasive Species Management: The Round Goby as a Case Study. <i>Frontiers in Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2017, 5, .	1.1	16
36	A trait-based approach for predicting species responses to environmental change from sparse data: how well might terrestrial mammals track climate change?. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2016, 22, 2415-2424.	4.2	69

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37	The importance of realistic dispersal models in conservation planning: application of a novel modelling platform to evaluate management scenarios in an Afrotropical biodiversity hotspot. <i>Journal of Applied Ecology</i> , 2016, 53, 1055-1065.	1.9	40
38	Using individual tracking data to validate the predictions of species distribution models. <i>Diversity and Distributions</i> , 2016, 22, 682-693.	1.9	18
39	The use of an unsupervised learning approach for characterizing latent behaviors in accelerometer data. <i>Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2016, 6, 727-741.	0.8	90
40	Improving the forecast for biodiversity under climate change. <i>Science</i> , 2016, 353, .	6.0	780
41	Spread rates on fragmented landscapes: the interacting roles of demography, dispersal and habitat availability. <i>Diversity and Distributions</i> , 2016, 22, 1266-1275.	1.9	15
42	Models of Dispersal Evolution Highlight Several Important Issues in Evolutionary and Ecological Modeling. <i>American Naturalist</i> , 2016, 187, 143-150.	1.0	7
43	Emerging Opportunities for Landscape Ecological Modelling. <i>Current Landscape Ecology Reports</i> , 2016, 1, 146-167.	1.1	29
44	The Evolution of Male-Biased Dispersal under the Joint Selective Forces of Inbreeding Load and Demographic and Environmental Stochasticity. <i>American Naturalist</i> , 2016, 188, 423-433.	1.0	28
45	Are existing biodiversity conservation strategies appropriate in a changing climate?. <i>Biological Conservation</i> , 2016, 193, 17-26.	1.9	27
46	Striking the right balance between site and landscape-scale conservation actions for a woodland insect within a highly fragmented landscape: A landscape genetics perspective. <i>Biological Conservation</i> , 2016, 195, 146-155.	1.9	5
47	Community dynamics under environmental change: How can next generation mechanistic models improve projections of species distributions?. <i>Ecological Modelling</i> , 2016, 326, 63-74.	1.2	66
48	Modelling conservation conflicts. , 2015, , 195-211.		2
49	Dispersal asymmetries and deleterious mutations influence metapopulation persistence and range dynamics. <i>Evolutionary Ecology</i> , 2015, 29, 833-850.	0.5	10
50	Modelling potential success of conservation translocations of a specialist grassland butterfly. <i>Biological Conservation</i> , 2015, 192, 200-206.	1.9	23
51	Range expansion of an invasive species through a heterogeneous landscape – the case of American mink in Scotland. <i>Diversity and Distributions</i> , 2015, 21, 888-900.	1.9	40
52	A stochastic movement simulator improves estimates of landscape connectivity. <i>Ecology</i> , 2015, 96, 2203-2213.	1.5	49
53	A multi-species modelling approach to examine the impact of alternative climate change adaptation strategies on range shifting ability in a fragmented landscape. <i>Ecological Informatics</i> , 2015, 30, 222-229.	2.3	21
54	Mutation accumulation and the formation of range limits. <i>Biology Letters</i> , 2015, 11, 20140871.	1.0	21

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55	Site fidelity, survival and conservation options for the threatened flapper skate ( <i>Dipturus cf.</i> ) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314rgBT / Overlock 10	0.9	48
56	Modelling Hen Harrier Dynamics to Inform Human-Wildlife Conflict Resolution: A Spatially-Realistic, Individual-Based Approach. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e112492.	1.1	5
57	Range Shifter: a platform for modelling spatial eco-evolutionary dynamics and species' responses to environmental changes. Methods in Ecology and Evolution, 2014, 5, 388-396.	2.2	160
58	ALADYN – a spatially explicit, allelic model for simulating adaptive dynamics. Ecography, 2014, 37, 1288-1291.	2.1	14
59	Mechanistic modelling of animal dispersal offers new insights into range expansion dynamics across fragmented landscapes. Ecography, 2014, 37, 1240-1253.	2.1	61
60	Inter-individual variability in dispersal behaviours impacts connectivity estimates. Oikos, 2014, 123, 923-932.	1.2	24
61	Using dynamic vegetation models to simulate plant range shifts. Ecography, 2014, 37, 1184-1197.	2.1	89
62	Simple individual-based models effectively represent neotropical forest bird movement in complex landscapes. Journal of Applied Ecology, 2014, 51, 693-702.	1.9	29
63	Changes in species' distributions during and after environmental change: which eco-evolutionary processes matter more?. Ecography, 2014, 37, 1210-1217.	2.1	17
64	Between migration load and evolutionary rescue: dispersal, adaptation and the response of spatially structured populations to environmental change. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2014, 281, 20132795.	1.2	65
65	Landscape structure and genetic architecture jointly impact rates of niche evolution. Ecography, 2014, 37, 1218-1229.	2.1	28
66	Hugging the hedges: Might agri-environment manipulations affect landscape permeability for hedgehogs?. Biological Conservation, 2014, 176, 109-116.	1.9	23
67	Prospecting and dispersal: their eco-evolutionary dynamics and implications for population patterns. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2014, 281, 20132851.	1.2	57
68	Impacts of Land Cover Data Selection and Trait Parameterisation on Dynamic Modelling of Species' Range Expansion. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e108436.	1.1	9
69	Inter-annual variability influences the eco-evolutionary dynamics of range-shifting. PeerJ, 2014, 1, e228.	0.9	9
70	Modelling foraging movements of diving predators: a theoretical study exploring the effect of heterogeneous landscapes on foraging efficiency. PeerJ, 2014, 2, e544.	0.9	4
71	Dispersal and species' responses to climate change. Oikos, 2013, 122, 1532-1540.	1.2	318
72	Fitting complex ecological point process models with integrated nested Laplace approximation. Methods in Ecology and Evolution, 2013, 4, 305-315.	2.2	72

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73	Limited evolutionary rescue of locally adapted populations facing climate change. <i>Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2013, 368, 20120083.	1.8	136
74	More rapid climate change promotes evolutionary rescue through selection for increased dispersal distance. <i>Evolutionary Applications</i> , 2013, 6, 353-364.	1.5	52
75	Interspecific interactions affect species and community responses to climate shifts. <i>Oikos</i> , 2013, 122, 358-366.	1.2	56
76	Red noise increases extinction risk during rapid climate change. <i>Diversity and Distributions</i> , 2013, 19, 815-824.	1.9	24
77	Eco-evolutionary dynamics of range shifts: Elastic margins and critical thresholds. <i>Journal of Theoretical Biology</i> , 2013, 321, 1-7.	0.8	31
78	Identification of 100 fundamental ecological questions. <i>Journal of Ecology</i> , 2013, 101, 58-67.	1.9	605
79	Ideal free distribution of fixed dispersal phenotypes in a wing dimorphic beetle in heterogeneous landscapes. <i>Ecology</i> , 2013, 94, 2487-2497.	1.5	12
80	Effects of local adaptation and interspecific competition on species' responses to climate change. <i>Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences</i> , 2013, 1297, 83-97.	1.8	49
81	When do young birds disperse? Tests from studies of golden eagles in Scotland. <i>BMC Ecology</i> , 2013, 13, 42.	3.0	34
82	Predictive systems ecology. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2013, 280, 20131452.	1.2	114
83	Evolution of Predator Dispersal in Relation to Spatio-Temporal Prey Dynamics: How Not to Get Stuck in the Wrong Place!. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e54453.	1.1	13
84	Critical Scales for Long-Term Socio-ecological Biodiversity Research. , 2013, , 123-138.		4
85	Uncertainty and the Role of Information Acquisition in the Evolution of Context-Dependent Emigration. <i>American Naturalist</i> , 2012, 179, 606-620.	1.0	67
86	Costs of dispersal. <i>Biological Reviews</i> , 2012, 87, 290-312.	4.7	996
87	Risky movement increases the rate of range expansion. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2012, 279, 1194-1202.	1.2	42
88	A decision framework for considering climate change adaptation in biodiversity conservation planning. <i>Journal of Applied Ecology</i> , 2012, 49, 1247-1255.	1.9	54
89	Projecting species' range expansion dynamics: sources of systematic biases when scaling up patterns and processes. <i>Methods in Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2012, 3, 1008-1018.	2.2	34
90	A meta-analysis on the impact of different matrix structures on species movement rates. <i>Landscape Ecology</i> , 2012, 27, 1263-1278.	1.9	113

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91	Modelling dispersal: an eco-evolutionary framework incorporating emigration, movement, settlement behaviour and the multiple costs involved. <i>Methods in Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2012, 3, 628-641.	2.2	132
92	The Speed of Range Shifts in Fragmented Landscapes. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012, 7, e47141.	1.1	71
93	Integrating demographic data and a mechanistic dispersal model to predict invasion spread of <i>Rhododendron ponticum</i> in different habitats. <i>Ecological Informatics</i> , 2011, 6, 187-195.	2.3	22
94	Filling evidence gaps with expert opinion: The use of Delphi analysis in least-cost modelling of functional connectivity. <i>Landscape and Urban Planning</i> , 2011, 103, 400-409.	3.4	29
95	Introducing a "stochastic movement simulator"™ for estimating habitat connectivity. <i>Methods in Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2011, 2, 258-268.	2.2	93
96	Improving prediction and management of range expansions by combining analytical and individual-based modelling approaches. <i>Methods in Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2011, 2, 477-488.	2.2	45
97	An Open Source Simulation Model for Soil and Sediment Bioturbation. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2011, 6, e28028.	1.1	50
98	Targeting and evaluating biodiversity conservation action within fragmented landscapes: an approach based on generic focal species and least-cost networks. <i>Landscape Ecology</i> , 2010, 25, 1305-1318.	1.9	80
99	Local adaptation and the evolution of species'™ ranges under climate change. <i>Journal of Theoretical Biology</i> , 2010, 266, 449-457.	0.8	175
100	Towards a mechanistic understanding of dispersal evolution in plants: conservation implications. <i>Diversity and Distributions</i> , 2010, 16, 690-702.	1.9	61
101	Trade-offs and the evolution of life-histories during range expansion. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2010, 13, 1210-1220.	3.0	355
102	Mutation surfing and the evolution of dispersal during range expansions. <i>Journal of Evolutionary Biology</i> , 2010, 23, 2656-2667.	0.8	42
103	Developing a functional connectivity indicator to detect change in fragmented landscapes. <i>Ecological Indicators</i> , 2010, 10, 552-557.	2.6	50
104	How range shifts induced by climate change affect neutral evolution. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2009, 276, 1527-1534.	1.2	58
105	Disappearing refuges in time and space: how environmental change threatens species coexistence. <i>Theoretical Ecology</i> , 2009, 2, 217-227.	0.4	7
106	The evolution of an "intelligent"™ dispersal strategy: biased, correlated random walks in patchy landscapes. <i>Oikos</i> , 2009, 118, 309-319.	1.2	86
107	The dynamics of climate-induced range shifting; perspectives from simulation modelling. <i>Oikos</i> , 2009, 118, 131-137.	1.2	47
108	Accelerating invasion rates result from the evolution of density-dependent dispersal. <i>Journal of Theoretical Biology</i> , 2009, 259, 151-158.	0.8	131

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109	Using distribution models to test alternative hypotheses about a species's environmental limits and recovery prospects. <i>Biological Conservation</i> , 2009, 142, 488-499.	1.9	48
110	Developing an integrated conceptual framework to understand biodiversity conflicts. <i>Land Use Policy</i> , 2009, 26, 242-253.	2.5	106
111	Invasive species control: Incorporating demographic data and seed dispersal into a management model for <i>Rhododendron ponticum</i> . <i>Ecological Informatics</i> , 2009, 4, 226-233.	2.3	28
112	The effect of host movement on viral transmission dynamics in a vector-borne disease system. <i>Parasitology</i> , 2009, 136, 1221-1234.	0.7	16
113	Facilitation in plant communities: the past, the present, and the future. <i>Journal of Ecology</i> , 2008, 96, 18-34.	1.9	788
114	Landscape structure and boundary effects determine the fate of mutations occurring during range expansions. <i>Heredity</i> , 2008, 101, 329-340.	1.2	39
115	Reid's Paradox Revisited: The Evolution of Dispersal Kernels during Range Expansion. <i>American Naturalist</i> , 2008, 172, S34-S48.	1.0	213
116	The Frequency of Fitness Peak Shifts Is Increased at Expanding Range Margins Due to Mutation Surfing. <i>Genetics</i> , 2008, 179, 941-950.	1.2	48
117	Thermal conditions during juvenile development affect adult dispersal in a spider. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2008, 105, 17000-17005.	3.3	100
118	Evaluating the Influence of Epidemiological Parameters and Host Ecology on the Spread of Phocine Distemper Virus through Populations of Harbour Seals. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2008, 3, e2710.	1.1	12
119	Deleterious Mutations Can Surf to High Densities on the Wave Front of an Expanding Population. <i>Molecular Biology and Evolution</i> , 2007, 24, 2334-2343.	3.5	196
120	Which species will successfully track climate change? The influence of intraspecific competition and density dependent dispersal on range shifting dynamics. <i>Oikos</i> , 2007, 116, 1531-1539.	1.2	5
121	Microcosm experiments can inform global ecological problems. <i>Trends in Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2007, 22, 516-521.	4.2	273
122	Testing mechanistic models of seed dispersal for the invasive <i>Rhododendron ponticum</i> (L.). <i>Perspectives in Plant Ecology, Evolution and Systematics</i> , 2007, 9, 15-28.	1.1	36
123	Range shifting on a fragmented landscape. <i>Ecological Informatics</i> , 2007, 2, 1-8.	2.3	57
124	Modelling species's range shifts in a changing climate: The impacts of biotic interactions, dispersal distance and the rate of climate change. <i>Journal of Theoretical Biology</i> , 2007, 245, 59-65.	0.8	226
125	Which species will successfully track climate change? The influence of intraspecific competition and density dependent dispersal on range shifting dynamics. <i>Oikos</i> , 2007, 116, 1531-1539.	1.2	67
126	Habitat geometry, population viscosity and the rate of genetic drift. <i>Ecological Informatics</i> , 2006, 1, 153-161.	2.3	5

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127	Evolving dispersal and age at death. <i>Oikos</i> , 2006, 113, 530-538.	1.2	45
128	The impact of habitat loss and fragmentation on genetic drift and fixation time. <i>Oikos</i> , 2006, 114, 367-375.	1.2	50
129	Incorporating evolutionary processes into a spatially-explicit model: exploring the consequences of mink-farm closures in Denmark. <i>Ecography</i> , 2006, 29, 465-476.	2.1	22
130	The distribution of positive and negative species interactions across environmental gradients on a dual-lattice model. <i>Journal of Theoretical Biology</i> , 2006, 241, 896-902.	0.8	87
131	Modelling establishment probabilities of an exotic plant, <i>Rhododendron ponticum</i> , invading a heterogeneous, woodland landscape using logistic regression with spatial autocorrelation. <i>Ecological Modelling</i> , 2006, 193, 747-758.	1.2	46
132	The interplay of positive and negative species interactions across an environmental gradient: insights from an individual-based simulation model. <i>Biology Letters</i> , 2005, 1, 5-8.	1.0	90
133	Spatial processes can determine the relationship between prey encounter rate and prey density. <i>Biology Letters</i> , 2005, 1, 136-138.	1.0	35
134	Mutators in Space: The Dynamics of High-Mutability Clones in a Two-Patch Model. <i>Genetics</i> , 2004, 167, 513-522.	1.2	8
135	The Evolution of Programmed Death in a Spatially Structured Population. <i>Journals of Gerontology - Series A Biological Sciences and Medical Sciences</i> , 2004, 59, B301-B305.	1.7	70
136	A method for simulating patterns of habitat availability at static and dynamic range margins. <i>Oikos</i> , 2004, 104, 410-416.	1.2	37
137	Spatial structure and the control of invasive alien species. <i>Animal Conservation</i> , 2004, 7, 321-330.	1.5	50
138	Neighbourhood size, dispersal distance and the complex dynamics of the spatial Ricker model. <i>Population Ecology</i> , 2003, 45, 227-237.	0.7	13
139	Climate change and habitat destruction: a deadly anthropogenic cocktail. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2003, 270, 467-473.	1.2	593
140	Mutator dynamics in fluctuating environments. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2002, 269, 591-597.	1.2	71
141	The evolution of dispersal distance in spatially-structured populations. <i>Oikos</i> , 2002, 97, 229-236.	1.2	111
142	The color of noise and the evolution of dispersal. <i>Ecological Research</i> , 2001, 16, 157-163.	0.7	65
143	Density-dependent dispersal in host-parasitoid assemblages. <i>Oikos</i> , 2001, 95, 125-135.	1.2	62
144	Flexibility and the use of indicator taxa in the selection of sites for nature reserves. <i>Biodiversity and Conservation</i> , 2001, 10, 271-285.	1.2	31

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145	Dispersal functions and spatial models: expanding our dispersal toolbox. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2000, 3, 163-165.	3.0	63
146	A preliminary assessment of the contribution of nature reserves to biodiversity conservation in Great Britain. <i>Animal Conservation</i> , 2000, 3, 311-320.	1.5	22
147	Linking the coevolutionary and population dynamics of host-parasitoid interactions. <i>Population Ecology</i> , 2000, 42, 195-203.	0.7	24
148	A preliminary assessment of the contribution of nature reserves to biodiversity conservation in Great Britain. <i>Animal Conservation</i> , 2000, 3, 311-320.	1.5	2
149	Habitat persistence, habitat availability and the evolution of dispersal. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 1999, 266, 723-728.	1.2	308
150	The evolution of density-dependent dispersal. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 1999, 266, 1837-1842.	1.2	231
151	The evolution of dispersal in a metapopulation: a spatially explicit, individual-based model. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 1998, 265, 17-23.	1.2	129
152	CONTAIN: Optimising the long-term management of invasive alien species using adaptive management. <i>NeoBiota</i> , 0, 59, 119-138.	1.0	10