Mark G Carls

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

32 papers	2,380 citations	394421 19 h-index	434195 31 g-index
33 all docs	33 docs citations	33 times ranked	1634 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Sensitivity of fish embryos to weathered crude oil: Part I. Lowâ€level exposure during incubation causes malformations, genetic damage, and mortality in larval pacific herring (<i>Clupea pallasi</i>). Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry, 1999, 18, 481-493.	4.3	409
2	Aryl Hydrocarbon Receptorâ€“Independent Toxicity of Weathered Crude Oil during Fish Development. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2005, 113, 1755-1762.	6.0	337
3	Fish embryos are damaged by dissolved PAHs, not oil particles. Aquatic Toxicology, 2008, 88, 121-127.	4.0	240
4	Cardiac Arrhythmia Is the Primary Response of Embryonic Pacific Herring (<i>Clupea pallasi</i>) Exposed to Crude Oil during Weathering. Environmental Science & Technology, 2009, 43, 201-207.	10.0	211
5	Evaluation of Fish Early Life-Stage Toxicity Models of Chronic Embryonic Exposures to Complex Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon Mixtures. Toxicological Sciences, 2004, 78, 60-67.	3.1	204
6	Very low embryonic crude oil exposures cause lasting cardiac defects in salmon and herring. Scientific Reports, 2015, 5, 13499.	3.3	131
7	Photoenhanced toxicity of aqueous phase and chemically dispersed weathered Alaska North Slope crude oil to Pacific herring eggs and larvae. Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry, 2003, 22, 650-660.	4.3	125
8	Geologically distinct crude oils cause a common cardiotoxicity syndrome in developing zebrafish. Chemosphere, 2013, 91, 1146-1155.	8.2	99
9	Impacts to Pink Salmon Following the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill: Persistence, Toxicity, Sensitivity, and Controversy. Reviews in Fisheries Science, 2001, 9, 165-211.	2.1	96
10	A Perspective on the Toxicity of Petrogenic PAHs to Developing Fish Embryos Related to Environmental Chemistry. Human and Ecological Risk Assessment (HERA), 2009, 15, 1084-1098.	3.4	75
11	Biomarker responses in polar cod (Boreogadus saida) exposed to the water soluble fraction of crude oil. Aquatic Toxicology, 2010, 97, 234-242.	4.0	67
12	MONITORING POLYNUCLEAR AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS IN AQUEOUS ENVIRONMENTS WITH PASSIVE LOW-DENSITY POLYETHYLENE MEMBRANE DEVICES. Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry, 2004, 23, 1416.	4.3	49
13	Assessment of the phototoxicity of weathered Alaska North Slope crude oil to juvenile pink salmon. Chemosphere, 2005, 60, 105-110.	8.2	43
14	Exposure of pink salmon embryos to dissolved polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons delays development, prolonging vulnerability to mechanical damage. Marine Environmental Research, 2010, 69, 318-325.	2.5	36
15	Effects of dietary and water-borne oil exposure on larval pacific herring (Clupea harengus pallasi). Marine Environmental Research, 1987, 22, 253-270.	2.5	33
16	Accumulation of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons by Neocalanus copepods in Port Valdez, Alaska. Marine Pollution Bulletin, 2006, 52, 1480-1489.	5.0	33
17	Relationship between Growth and Total Nucleic Acids in Juvenile Pink Salmon, <i>Oncorhynchus gorbuscha</i>, Fed Crude Oil Contaminated Food. Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences, 1993, 50, 996-1001.	1.4	31
18	Restoration of oiled mussel beds in Prince William Sound, Alaska. Marine Environmental Research, 2004, 57, 359-376.	2.5	30

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	Exposure of pacific herring to weathered crude oil: Assessing effects on ova. Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry, 2000, 19, 1649-1659.	4.3	27
20	The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill. , 2007, , 419-520.		24
21	Pink Salmon Spawning Habitat is Recovering a Decade after theExxon ValdezOil Spill. Transactions of the American Fisheries Society, 2004, 133, 834-844.	1.4	15
22	Sensitivity differences between eggs and larvae of walleye pollock (Theragra chalcogramma) to hydrocarbons. Marine Environmental Research, 1988, 26, 285-297.	2.5	13
23	Nonparametric Identification of Petrogenic and Pyrogenic Hydrocarbons in Aquatic Ecosystems. Environmental Science & Technology, 2006, 40, 4233-4239.	10.0	9
24	Mixed Function Oxygenase Induction in Pre- and Post-Spawn Herring (Clupea pallasi) by Petroleum Hydrocarbons. Comparative Biochemistry and Physiology C, Comparative Pharmacology and Toxicology, 1997, 116, 141-147.	0.5	8
25	Petroleum biomarkers as tracers of Exxon Valdez oil. Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry, 2016, 35, 2683-2690.	4.3	6
26	The toxicity of creosoteâ€treated wood to Pacific herring embryos and characterization of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons near creosoted pilings in Juneau, Alaska. Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry, 2017, 36, 1261-1269.	4.3	6
27	Spilled Oils: Static Mixtures or Dynamic Weathering and Bioavailability?. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0134448.	2.5	6
28	COMMENT ON â€œTOXICITY OF WEATHERED EXXON VALDEZ CRUDE OIL TO PINK SALMON EMBRYOSâ€. Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry, 2008, 27, 1475.	4.3	4
29	Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons in Port Valdez Shrimp and Sediment. Archives of Environmental Contamination and Toxicology, 2016, 71, 48-59.	4.1	4
30	The authors' second reply. Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry, 2012, 31, 475-476.	4.3	2
31	Assessment of bioavailable hydrocarbons in Pribilof Island rock sandpiper fall staging areas and overwintering habitat. Marine Pollution Bulletin, 2016, 110, 415-423.	5.0	1
32	Letter to the Editor Regarding Page<i>etÂal</i>. (2012). Human and Ecological Risk Assessment (HERA), 2014, 20, 599-602.	3.4	0