

Mark G Carls

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

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	The toxicity of creosote-treated wood to Pacific herring embryos and characterization of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons near creosoted pilings in Juneau, Alaska. <i>Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry</i> , 2017, 36, 1261-1269.	4.3	6
2	Assessment of bioavailable hydrocarbons in Pribilof Island rock sandpiper fall staging areas and overwintering habitat. <i>Marine Pollution Bulletin</i> , 2016, 110, 415-423.	5.0	1
3	Petroleum biomarkers as tracers of Exxon Valdez oil. <i>Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry</i> , 2016, 35, 2683-2690.	4.3	6
4	Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons in Port Valdez Shrimp and Sediment. <i>Archives of Environmental Contamination and Toxicology</i> , 2016, 71, 48-59.	4.1	4
5	Very low embryonic crude oil exposures cause lasting cardiac defects in salmon and herring. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2015, 5, 13499.	3.3	131
6	Spilled Oils: Static Mixtures or Dynamic Weathering and Bioavailability?. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2015, 10, e0134448.	2.5	6
7	Letter to the Editor Regarding Page <i>et Al</i> . (2012). <i>Human and Ecological Risk Assessment (HERA)</i> , 2014, 20, 599-602.	3.4	0
8	Geologically distinct crude oils cause a common cardiotoxicity syndrome in developing zebrafish. <i>Chemosphere</i> , 2013, 91, 1146-1155.	8.2	99
9	The authors' second reply. <i>Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry</i> , 2012, 31, 475-476.	4.3	2
10	Exposure of pink salmon embryos to dissolved polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons delays development, prolonging vulnerability to mechanical damage. <i>Marine Environmental Research</i> , 2010, 69, 318-325.	2.5	36
11	Biomarker responses in polar cod (<i>Boreogadus saida</i>) exposed to the water soluble fraction of crude oil. <i>Aquatic Toxicology</i> , 2010, 97, 234-242.	4.0	67
12	A Perspective on the Toxicity of Petrogenic PAHs to Developing Fish Embryos Related to Environmental Chemistry. <i>Human and Ecological Risk Assessment (HERA)</i> , 2009, 15, 1084-1098.	3.4	75
13	Cardiac Arrhythmia Is the Primary Response of Embryonic Pacific Herring (<i>Clupea pallasii</i>) Exposed to Crude Oil during Weathering. <i>Environmental Science & Technology</i> , 2009, 43, 201-207.	10.0	211
14	COMMENT ON "TOXICITY OF WEATHERED EXXON VALDEZ CRUDE OIL TO PINK SALMON EMBRYOS". <i>Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry</i> , 2008, 27, 1475.	4.3	4
15	Fish embryos are damaged by dissolved PAHs, not oil particles. <i>Aquatic Toxicology</i> , 2008, 88, 121-127.	4.0	240
16	The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill. , 2007, , 419-520.		24
17	Nonparametric Identification of Petrogenic and Pyrogenic Hydrocarbons in Aquatic Ecosystems. <i>Environmental Science & Technology</i> , 2006, 40, 4233-4239.	10.0	9
18	Accumulation of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons by <i>Neocalanus</i> copepods in Port Valdez, Alaska. <i>Marine Pollution Bulletin</i> , 2006, 52, 1480-1489.	5.0	33

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Aryl Hydrocarbon Receptorâ€œIndependent Toxicity of Weathered Crude Oil during Fish Development. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2005, 113, 1755-1762.	6.0	337
20	Assessment of the phototoxicity of weathered Alaska North Slope crude oil to juvenile pink salmon. Chemosphere, 2005, 60, 105-110.	8.2	43
21	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
22	MONITORING POLYNUCLEAR AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS IN AQUEOUS ENVIRONMENTS WITH PASSIVE LOW-DENSITY POLYETHYLENE MEMBRANE DEVICES. Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry, 2004, 23, 1416.	4.3	49
23	Pink Salmon Spawning Habitat is Recovering a Decade after the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill. Transactions of the American Fisheries Society, 2004, 133, 834-844.	1.4	15
24	Restoration of oiled mussel beds in Prince William Sound, Alaska. Marine Environmental Research, 2004, 57, 359-376.	2.5	30
25	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
26	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
27	Exposure of pacific herring to weathered crude oil: Assessing effects on ova. Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry, 2000, 19, 1649-1659.	4.3	27
28	Sensitivity of fish embryos to weathered crude oil: Part I. Lowâ€œlevel exposure during incubation causes malformations, genetic damage, and mortality in larval pacific herring (<i>Clupea pallasii</i>). Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry, 1999, 18, 481-493.	4.3	409
29	Mixed Function Oxygenase Induction in Pre- and Post-Spawn Herring (<i>Clupea pallasii</i>) by Petroleum Hydrocarbons. Comparative Biochemistry and Physiology C, Comparative Pharmacology and Toxicology, 1997, 116, 141-147.	0.5	8
30	Relationship between Growth and Total Nucleic Acids in Juvenile Pink Salmon, <i>Oncorhynchus gorbusha</i>, Fed Crude Oil Contaminated Food. Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences, 1993, 50, 996-1001.	1.4	31
31	Sensitivity differences between eggs and larvae of walleye pollock (<i>Theragra chalcogramma</i>) to hydrocarbons. Marine Environmental Research, 1988, 26, 285-297.	2.5	13
32	Effects of dietary and water-borne oil exposure on larval pacific herring (<i>Clupea harengus pallasii</i>). Marine Environmental Research, 1987, 22, 253-270.	2.5	33