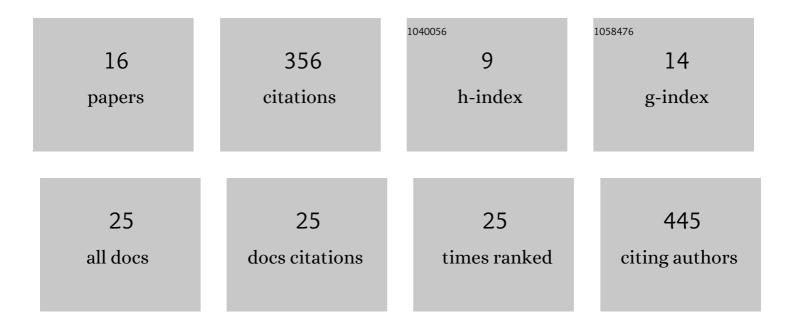
Yumin Guo

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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VUMIN CUO

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Why choose Random Forest to predict rare species distribution with few samples in large undersampled areas? Three Asian crane species models provide supporting evidence. PeerJ, 2017, 5, e2849.	2.0	179
2	Climate envelope predictions indicate an enlarged suitable wintering distribution for Great Bustards (<i>Otis tarda dybowskii</i>) in China for the 21st century. PeerJ, 2016, 4, e1630.	2.0	30
3	Conservation prioritization with machine learning predictions for the black-necked crane Grus nigricollis, a flagship species on the Tibetan Plateau for 2070. Regional Environmental Change, 2018, 18, 2173-2182.	2.9	25
4	Combining occurrence and abundance distribution models for the conservation of the Great Bustard. PeerJ, 2017, 5, e4160.	2.0	21
5	Advanced long-term bird banding and climate data mining in spring confirm passerine population declines for the Northeast Chinese-Russian flyway. Clobal and Planetary Change, 2016, 144, 17-33.	3.5	19
6	Machine Learning Model Analysis of Breeding Habitats for the Black-necked Crane in Central Asian Uplands under Anthropogenic Pressures. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 6114.	3.3	17
7	Using Stochastic Gradient Boosting to Infer Stopover Habitat Selection and Distribution of Hooded Cranes Grus monacha during Spring Migration in Lindian, Northeast China. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e89913.	2.5	16
8	Satellite tracking reveals a new migration route of black-necked cranes (<i>Grus nigricollis</i>) in Qinghai-Tibet Plateau. PeerJ, 2020, 8, e9715.	2.0	13
9	Annual spatio-temporal migration patterns of Hooded Cranes wintering in Izumi based on satellite tracking and their implications for conservation. Avian Research, 2018, 9, .	1.2	12
10	Obtaining the best possible predictions of habitat selection for wintering Great Bustards in Cangzhou, Hebei Province with rapid machine learning analysis. Science Bulletin, 2014, 59, 4323-4331.	1.7	8
11	Time and energy minimization strategy codetermine the loop migration of demoiselle cranes around the Himalayas. Integrative Zoology, 2022, 17, 715-730.	2.6	6
12	Expansion of sandhill cranes (<i>Grus canadensis</i>) in east Asia during the non-breeding period. PeerJ, 2019, 7, e7545.	2.0	4
13	Rectification of Abnormal Migration Recorded in Hand-reared Red-crowned Cranes (Grus japonensis). Waterbirds, 2020, 42, 425.	0.3	3
14	Habitat selection across nested scales and home range assessments of the juvenile black-necked crane (Grus nigricollis) in the post-breeding period. Global Ecology and Conservation, 2022, 34, e02011.	2.1	1
15	Artificial nests as a tool to maintain nest success rate of Black-necked Cranes (Grus nigricollis) at Qinghai Lake, China. Wilson Journal of Ornithology, 2022, 133, .	0.2	1
16	A First High-Resolution Open Access Data and Open Source GIS Model-Prediction for the Globally Threatened Sarus Crane (Antigone antigone) in Nepal: Data Mining of 81 Predictors Support Evidence for Ongoing Declines in Distribution and Abundance. , 2020, , 577-591.		0