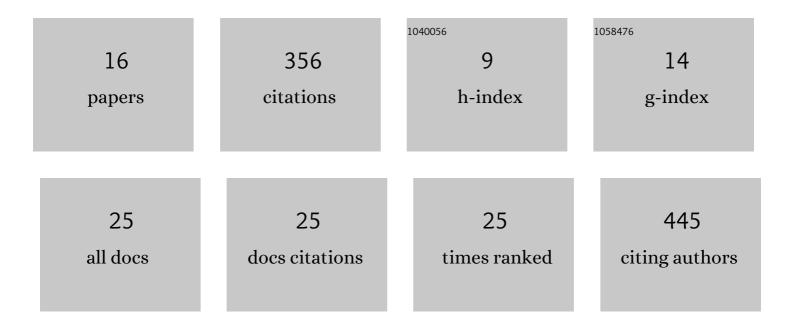
Yumin Guo

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/5825130/publications.pdf Version: 2024-02-01



#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Time and energy minimization strategy codetermine the loop migration of demoiselle cranes around the Himalayas. Integrative Zoology, 2022, 17, 715-730.	2.6	6
2	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
3	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
4	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
5	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
6	Rectification of Abnormal Migration Recorded in Hand-reared Red-crowned Cranes (Grus japonensis). Waterbirds, 2020, 42, 425.	0.3	3
7	Expansion of sandhill cranes (<i>Grus canadensis</i>) in east Asia during the non-breeding period. PeerJ, 2019, 7, e7545.	2.0	4
8	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
9	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
10	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
11	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
12	Combining occurrence and abundance distribution models for the conservation of the Great Bustard. PeerJ, 2017, 5, e4160.	2.0	21
13	Advanced long-term bird banding and climate data mining in spring confirm passerine population declines for the Northeast Chinese-Russian flyway. Global and Planetary Change, 2016, 144, 17-33.	3.5	19
14	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
15	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
16	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