Christopher J Brown

List of Publications by Citations

96 papers	6,483 citations	33 h-index	80 g-index
102 ext. papers	8,184 ext. citations	7.8 avg, IF	5.96 L-index

#	Paper	IF	Citations
96	Global imprint of climate change on marine life. *Nature Climate Change*, **2013**, 3, 919-925	21.4	1141
95	The pace of shifting climate in marine and terrestrial ecosystems. *Science*, **2011**, 334, 652-5	33.3	852
94	Impacts of fishing low-trophic level species on marine ecosystems. *Science*, **2011**, 333, 1147-50	33.3	405
93	Responses of Marine Organisms to Climate Change across Oceans. *Frontiers in Marine Science*, **2016** , 3,	4.5	369
92	Geographical limits to species-range shifts are suggested by climate velocity. *Nature*, **2014**, 507, 492-5	50.4	343
91	Interactions among ecosystem stressors and their importance in conservation. *Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences*, **2016**, 283,	4.4	337
90	Climate velocity and the future global redistribution of marine biodiversity. *Nature Climate Change*, **2016**, 6, 83-88	21.4	265
89	Achieving the triple bottom line in the face of inherent trade-offs among social equity, economic return, and conservation. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, **2013**, 110, 6229-34	11.5	173
88	Managing for interactions between local and global stressors of ecosystems. *PLoS ONE*, **2013**, 8, e65765	3.7	160
87	Effects of climate-driven primary production change on marine food webs: implications for fisheries and conservation. *Global Change Biology*, **2010**, 16, 1194-1212	11.4	142
86	Theoretical predictions for how temperature affects the dynamics of interacting herbivores and plants. *American Naturalist*, **2011**, 178, 626-38	3.7	129
85	Ecosystem restructuring along the Great Barrier Reef following mass coral bleaching. *Nature*, **2018**, 560, 92-96	50.4	127
84	Ecological and methodological drivers of species' distribution and phenology responses to climate change. *Global Change Biology*, **2016**, 22, 1548-60	11.4	113
83	Quantitative approaches in climate change ecology. *Global Change Biology*, **2011**, 17, 3697-3713	11.4	106
82	Shortfalls in the global protected area network at representing marine biodiversity. *Scientific Reports*, **2015**, 5, 17539	4.9	99
81	Managing consequences of climate-driven species redistribution requires integration of ecology, conservation and social science. *Biological Reviews*, **2018**, 93, 284-305	13.5	91
80	Anticipative management for coral reef ecosystem services in the 21st century. *Global Change Biology*, **2015**, 21, 504-14	11.4	81

79	Interactions between global and local stressors of ecosystems determine management effectiveness in cumulative impact mapping. *Diversity and Distributions*, **2014**, 20, 538-546	5	80
78	Global trends in mangrove forest fragmentation. *Scientific Reports*, **2020**, 10, 7117	4.9	67
77	Climate Velocity Can Inform Conservation in a Warming World. *Trends in Ecology and Evolution*, **2018**, 33, 441-457	10.9	66
76	Interdependency of tropical marine ecosystems in response to climate change. *Nature Climate Change*, **2014**, 4, 724-729	21.4	60
75	The Role of Vegetated Coastal Wetlands for Marine Megafauna Conservation. *Trends in Ecology and Evolution*, **2019**, 34, 807-817	10.9	59
74	Decline of coastal apex shark populations over the past half century. *Communications Biology*, **2018**, 1, 223	6.7	56
73	Logging degrades nursery habitat for an iconic coral reef fish. *Biological Conservation*, **2017**, 210, 273-280	6.2	55
72	Future recovery of baleen whales is imperiled by climate change. *Global Change Biology*, **2019**, 25, 1263	11.4	51
71	Impacts of depleting forage species in the California Current. *Environmental Conservation*, **2013**, 40, 380-393	3.3	50
70	Climate change and marine life. *Biology Letters*, **2012**, 8, 907-9	3.6	50
69	Effective conservation requires clear objectives and prioritizing actions, not places or species. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, **2015**, 112, E4342	11.5	46
68	How long can fisheries management delay action in response to ecosystem and climate change? **2012**, 22, 298-310		38
67	The assessment of fishery status depends on fish habitats. *Fish and Fisheries*, **2019**, 20, 1-14	6	37
66	Automating the Analysis of Fish Abundance Using Object Detection: Optimizing Animal Ecology With Deep Learning. *Frontiers in Marine Science*, **2020**, 7,	4.5	36
65	Ecosystem modelling to quantify the impact of historical whaling on Southern Hemisphere baleen whales. *Fish and Fisheries*, **2018**, 19, 117-137	6	36
64	Critical gaps in seagrass protection reveal the need to address multiple pressures and cumulative impacts. *Ocean and Coastal Management*, **2020**, 183, 104946	3.9	34
63	Human impacts on connectivity in marine and freshwater ecosystems assessed using graph theory: a review. *Marine and Freshwater Research*, **2016**, 67, 277	2.2	33
62	Strengthening confidence in climate change impact science. *Global Ecology and Biogeography*, **2015**, 24, 64-76	6.1	33

61	Modes of interactions between environmental drivers and marine biota. *Frontiers in Marine Science*, **2015**, 2,	4.5	33
60	Long-term declines and recovery of meadow area across the world's seagrass bioregions. *Global Change Biology*, **2021**, 27, 4096-4109	11.4	33
59	Tracing the influence of land-use change on water quality and coral reefs using a Bayesian model. *Scientific Reports*, **2017**, 7, 4740	4.9	31
58	Darwinian fisheries science needs to consider realistic fishing pressures over evolutionary time scales. *Marine Ecology - Progress Series*, **2008**, 369, 257-266	2.6	29
57	The value of coordinated management of interacting ecosystem services. *Ecology Letters*, **2012**, 15, 509-19	10	28
56	Improving conservation outcomes for coral reefs affected by future oil palm development in Papua New Guinea. *Biological Conservation*, **2016**, 203, 43-54	6.2	27
55	Future carbon emissions from global mangrove forest loss. *Global Change Biology*, **2021**, 27, 2856-2866	11.4	27
54	Uniting paradigms of connectivity in marine ecology. *Ecology*, **2016**, 97, 2447-2457	4.6	23
53	From Marxan to management: ocean zoning with stakeholders for Tun Mustapha Park in Sabah, Malaysia. *Oryx*, **2018**, 52, 775-786	1.5	22
52	Unintended cultivation, shifting baselines, and conflict between objectives for fisheries and conservation. *Conservation Biology*, **2014**, 28, 677-88	6	22
51	Fisheries and biodiversity benefits of using static versus dynamic models for designing marine reserve networks. *Ecosphere*, **2015**, 6, art182	3.1	22
50	Using threat maps for cost-effective prioritization of actions to conserve coastal habitats. *Marine Policy*, **2015**, 61, 95-102	3.5	21
49	Minimizing the Short-Term Impacts of Marine Reserves on Fisheries While Meeting Long-Term Goals for Recovery. *Conservation Letters*, **2015**, 8, 180-189	6.9	20
48	Trade-offs between fisheries and the conservation of ecosystem function are defined by management strategy. *Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment*, **2014**, 12, 324-329	5.5	19
47	Where Does River Runoff Matter for Coastal Marine Conservation?. *Frontiers in Marine Science*, **2016**, 3,	4.5	17
46	A guide to modelling priorities for managing land-based impacts on coastal ecosystems. *Journal of Applied Ecology*, **2019**, 56, 1106-1116	5.8	17
45	Community-based management fails to halt declines of bumphead parrotfish and humphead wrasse in Roviana Lagoon, Solomon Islands. *Coral Reefs*, **2019**, 38, 455-465	4.2	16
44	Linking threat maps with management to guide conservation investment. *Biological Conservation*, **2020**, 245, 108527	6.2	16

43	Social, economic and environmental effects of closing commercial fisheries to enhance recreational fishing. *Marine Policy*, **2016**, 73, 204-209	3.5	15
42	Avoided emissions and conservation of scrub mangroves: potential for a Blue Carbon project in the Gulf of California, Mexico. *Biology Letters*, **2018**, 14, 20180400	3.6	14
41	VoCC: An r package for calculating the velocity of climate change and related climatic metrics. *Methods in Ecology and Evolution*, **2019**, 10, 2195-2202	7.7	13
40	Artificial Intelligence Meets Citizen Science to Supercharge Ecological Monitoring. *Patterns*, **2020**, 1, 100109	5.1	12
39	Multi-scale estimation of the effects of pressures and drivers on mangrove forest loss globally. *Biological Conservation*, **2020**, 247, 108637	6.2	11
38	Integrating outcomes of IUCN red list of ecosystems assessments for connected coastal wetlands. *Ecological Indicators*, **2020**, 116, 106489	5.8	11
37	A habitat-based approach to predict impacts of marine protected areas on fishers. *Conservation Biology*, **2018**, 32, 1096-1106	6	11
36	The cost of enforcing a marine protected area to achieve ecological targets for the recovery of fish biomass. *Biological Conservation*, **2018**, 227, 259-265	6.2	11
35	China¥ Belt and Road Initiative: Conservation opportunities for threatened marine species and habitats. *Marine Policy*, **2020**, 112, 103791	3.5	10
34	Climate change decouples marine and freshwater habitats of a threatened migratory fish. *Diversity and Distributions*, **2017**, 23, 751-760	5	9
33	Estimating the footprint of pollution on coral reefs with models of species turnover. *Conservation Biology*, **2018**, 32, 949-958	6	8
32	Impacts of fishing, river flow and connectivity loss on the conservation of a migratory fish population. *Aquatic Conservation: Marine and Freshwater Ecosystems*, **2018**, 28, 45-54	2.6	8
31	Habitat complexity influences the structure of food webs in Great Barrier Reef seagrass meadows. *Ecosphere*, **2019**, 10, e02928	3.1	8
30	Saltmarsh grass supports fishery food webs in subtropical Australian estuaries. *Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*, **2020**, 238, 106719	2.9	8
29	Impact of water development on river flows and the catch of a commercial marine fishery. *Ecosphere*, **2020**, 11, e03194	3.1	8
28	Automatic detection of fish and tracking of movement for ecology. *Ecology and Evolution*, **2021**, 11, 8254-8263	2.8	7
27	Impact of anthropogenic disturbances on a diverse riverine fish assemblage in Fiji predicted by functional traits. *Freshwater Biology*, **2017**, 62, 1422-1432	3.1	6
26	Quantifying learning in biotracer studies. *Oecologia*, **2018**, 187, 597-608	2.9	6

25	Anthropogenic pressures and life history predict trajectories of seagrass meadow extent at a global scale. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, **2021**, 118,	11.5	6
24	The slow rise of technology: Computer vision techniques in fish population connectivity. *Aquatic Conservation: Marine and Freshwater Ecosystems*, **2021**, 31, 210-217	2.6	5
23	Direct and indirect effects of heatwaves on a coral reef fishery. *Global Change Biology*, **2021**, 27, 1214-1225	10.4	5
22	Opportunities for improving recognition of coastal wetlands in global ecosystem assessment frameworks. *Ecological Indicators*, **2021**, 126, 107694	5.8	5
21	Trade-offs in triple-bottom-line outcomes when recovering fisheries. *Fish and Fisheries*, **2018**, 19, 107-116		4
20	Life-history traits inform population trends when assessing the conservation status of a declining tiger shark population. *Biological Conservation*, **2019**, 239, 108230	6.2	4
19	Metabolomic indicators for low-light stress in seagrass. *Ecological Indicators*, **2020**, 114, 106316	5.8	3
18	Species traits and connectivity constrain stochastic community re-assembly. *Scientific Reports*, **2017**, 7, 14424	4.9	3
17	Dependency of Queensland and the Great Barrier Reef's tropical fisheries on reef-associated fish. *Scientific Reports*, **2020**, 10, 17801	4.9	3
16	Bottom boundary layer cooling and wind-driven upwelling enhance the catchability of spanner crab (Ranina ranina) in South-East Queensland, Australia. *Fisheries Oceanography*, **2019**, 28, 317-326	2.4	3
15	Marine and coastal ecosystem-based adaptation in Asia and Oceania: review of approaches and integration with marine spatial planning. *Pacific Conservation Biology*, **2021**, 27, 104	1.2	3
14	Functional changes in reef systems in warmer seas: Asymmetrical effects of altered grazing by a widespread crustacean mesograzer. *Science of the Total Environment*, **2018**, 644, 976-981	10.2	2
13	Automating the analysis of fish abundance using object detection: optimising animal ecology with deep learning		2
12	Combined impacts of photosystem II-inhibiting herbicides and light availability on seagrass and marine microalgae. *Marine Ecology - Progress Series*, **2021**, 668, 215-230	2.6	2
11	Disturbance type determines how connectivity shapes ecosystem resilience. *Scientific Reports*, **2021**, 11, 1188	4.9	2
10	Electronic monitoring for improved accountability in western Pacific tuna longline fisheries. *Marine Policy*, **2021**, 132, 104664	3.5	2
9	Ambitious global targets for mangrove and seagrass recovery.. *Current Biology*, **2022**,	6.3	2
8	Interactions among multiple stressors vary with exposure duration and biological response.. *Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences*, **2022**, 289, 20220348	4.4	2

7	Salmon abundance and patterns of forest greenness as measured by satellite imagery. *Science of the Total Environment*, **2020**, 725, 138448	10.2	1
6	The cost of enforcing a marine protected area to achieve ecological targets for the recovery of fish biomass		1
5	Being Well-Connected Pays in a Disturbed World: Enhanced Herbivory in Better-Linked Habitats. *Diversity*, **2020**, 12, 424	2.5	1
4	Remote estimation of aquatic light environments using machine learning: A new management tool for submerged aquatic vegetation. *Science of the Total Environment*, **2021**, 782, 146886	10.2	1
3	Linking historical fishing pressure to biodiversity outcomes to predict spatial variation in Marine Protected Area performance. *Marine Policy*, **2022**, 139, 105024	3.5	0
2	Individual and combined effects of diuron and light reduction on marine microalgae. *Ecotoxicology and Environmental Safety*, **2022**, 241, 113729	7	0
1	Global typologies of coastal wetland status to inform conservation and management. *Ecological Indicators*, **2021**, 131, 108141	5.8	