

# Megan D Barnes

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/6367419/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

38  
papers

4,348  
citations

361045

20  
h-index

329751

37  
g-index

43  
all docs

43  
docs citations

43  
times ranked

5747  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	A decision framework for estimating the cost of marine plastic pollution interventions. <i>Conservation Biology</i> , 2022, 36, .	2.4	13
2	A threatened species index for Australian birds. <i>Conservation Science and Practice</i> , 2021, 3, e322.	0.9	18
3	Exploring the ability of urban householders to correctly identify nocturnal mammals. <i>Urban Ecosystems</i> , 2021, 24, 1359-1369.	1.1	3
4	The impact of strictly protected areas in a deforestation hotspot. <i>Conservation Science and Practice</i> , 2021, 3, e479.	0.9	5
5	Mismatch between bird species sensitivity and the protection of intact habitats across the Americas. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2021, 24, 2394-2405.	3.0	9
6	The mismeasure of conservation. <i>Trends in Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2021, 36, 808-821.	4.2	47
7	Statistical matching for conservation science. <i>Conservation Biology</i> , 2020, 34, 538-549.	2.4	88
8	Linking Land and Sea Through an Ecological-Economic Model of Coral Reef Recreation. <i>Ecological Economics</i> , 2020, 177, 106788.	2.9	11
9	Predicted growth in plastic waste exceeds efforts to mitigate plastic pollution. <i>Science</i> , 2020, 369, 1515-1518.	6.0	1,330
10	The impact of terrestrial protected areas on vegetation extent and condition: a systematic review protocol. <i>Environmental Evidence</i> , 2020, 9, .	1.1	3
11	Differences among protected area governance types matter for conserving vegetation communities at risk of loss and fragmentation. <i>Biological Conservation</i> , 2020, 247, 108533.	1.9	24
12	Estimating the spatial coverage of citizen science for monitoring threatened species. <i>Global Ecology and Conservation</i> , 2020, 23, e01048.	1.0	17
13	Aligning citizen science with best practice: Threatened species conservation in Australia. <i>Conservation Science and Practice</i> , 2019, 1, e100.	0.9	22
14	Decision analysis to support wastewater management in coral reef priority area. <i>Marine Pollution Bulletin</i> , 2019, 148, 16-29.	2.3	10
15	Shortfalls in Conservation Evidence: Moving from Ecological Effects of Interventions to Policy Evaluation. <i>One Earth</i> , 2019, 1, 62-75.	3.6	34
16	Quantifying habitat losses and gains made by U.S. Species Conservation Banks to improve compensation policies and avoid perverse outcomes. <i>Conservation Letters</i> , 2019, 12, e12629.	2.8	20
17	Scenarios and Models to Support Global Conservation Targets. <i>Trends in Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2019, 34, 57-68.	4.2	66
18	A global analysis of management capacity and ecological outcomes in terrestrial protected areas. <i>Conservation Letters</i> , 2018, 11, e12434.	2.8	120

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19	Prevent perverse outcomes from global protected area policy. <i>Nature Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2018, 2, 759-762.	3.4	142
20	Understanding avian assemblage change within anthropogenic environments using citizen science data. <i>Landscape and Urban Planning</i> , 2018, 179, 81-89.	3.4	9
21	Capacity shortfalls hinder the performance of marine protected areas globally. <i>Nature</i> , 2017, 543, 665-669.	13.7	630
22	Prescribed burning impacts avian diversity and disadvantages woodland-specialist birds unless long-unburnt habitat is retained. <i>Biological Conservation</i> , 2017, 215, 268-276.	1.9	23
23	A novel framework for analyzing conservation impacts: evaluation, theory, and marine protected areas. <i>Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences</i> , 2017, 1399, 93-115.	1.8	69
24	Understanding local-scale drivers of biodiversity outcomes in terrestrial protected areas. <i>Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences</i> , 2017, 1399, 42-60.	1.8	39
25	Bolder science needed now for protected areas. <i>Conservation Biology</i> , 2016, 30, 243-248.	2.4	149
26	Understanding the importance of small patches of habitat for conservation. <i>Journal of Applied Ecology</i> , 2016, 53, 418-429.	1.9	112
27	Expanding protected areas is not enough. <i>Science</i> , 2016, 353, 551-552.	6.0	9
28	Wildlife population trends in protected areas predicted by national socio-economic metrics and body size. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2016, 7, 12747.	5.8	132
29	Why do we map threats? Linking threat mapping with actions to make better conservation decisions. <i>Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment</i> , 2015, 13, 91-99.	1.9	187
30	Effective conservation requires clear objectives and prioritizing actions, not places or species. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2015, 112, E4342.	3.3	62
31	Protect biodiversity, not just area. <i>Nature</i> , 2015, 526, 195-195.	13.7	42
32	International funding agencies: potential leaders of impact evaluation in protected areas?. <i>Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2015, 370, 20140283.	1.8	22
33	Changes in protected area management effectiveness over time: A global analysis. <i>Biological Conservation</i> , 2015, 191, 692-699.	1.9	158
34	Evaluating protected area effectiveness using bird lists in the Australian Wet Tropics. <i>Diversity and Distributions</i> , 2015, 21, 368-378.	1.9	25
35	Terrestrial protected areas of Australia. , 2014, , 560-581.		3
36	Remote regions – The last places where conservation efforts should be intensified. A reply to McCauley et al. (2013). <i>Biological Conservation</i> , 2014, 172, 221-222.	1.9	12

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
37	Effectiveness of terrestrial protected areas in reducing habitat loss and population declines. <i>Biological Conservation</i> , 2013, 161, 230-238.	1.9	673
38	Belly up: Reduced crevice accessibility as a cost of reproduction caused by increased girth in a rock-crawling lizard. <i>Austral Ecology</i> , 2010, 35, 82-86.	0.7	6