

Douglas J Levey

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/6668444/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

106
papers

11,678
citations

34105

52
h-index

28297

105
g-index

106
all docs

106
docs citations

106
times ranked

11594
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Testing effects of invasive fire ants and disturbance on ant communities of the longleaf pine ecosystem. <i>Ecological Entomology</i> , 2021, 46, 964-972.	2.2	11
2	Seasonal and Interspecific Variation in Frugivory by a Mixed Resident-Migrant Overwintering Songbird Community. <i>Diversity</i> , 2021, 13, 314.	1.7	3
3	Habitat fragmentation alters the distance of abiotic seed dispersal through edge effects and direction of dispersal. <i>Ecology</i> , 2021, 103, e03586.	3.2	4
4	Differentiation during fig ontogeny suggests opposing selection by mutualists. <i>Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2020, 10, 718-736.	1.9	2
5	Ongoing accumulation of plant diversity through habitat connectivity in an 18-year experiment. <i>Science</i> , 2019, 365, 1478-1480.	12.6	92
6	Breeding latitude predicts timing but not rate of spring migration in a widespread migratory bird in South America. <i>Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2019, 9, 5752-5765.	1.9	14
7	Landscape heterogeneity is key to forecasting outcomes of plant reintroduction. <i>Ecological Applications</i> , 2019, 29, e01850.	3.8	11
8	Mean body size predicts colony performance in the common eastern bumble bee (<i>Bombus</i> spp.). <i>Ecology</i> , 2018, 99, 1000-1008.	2.2	18
9	Ecology on the Runway: Engaging the Public in Unexpected Places. <i>Bulletin of the Ecological Society of America</i> , 2017, 98, 103-109.	0.2	1
10	Testing the relative importance of local resources and landscape connectivity on <i>Bombus impatiens</i> (Hymenoptera, Apidae) colonies. <i>Apidologie</i> , 2017, 48, 545-555.	2.0	19
11	Evaluating conceptual models of landscape change. <i>Ecography</i> , 2017, 40, 74-84.	4.5	35
12	Experimental evidence does not support the Habitat Amount Hypothesis. <i>Ecography</i> , 2017, 40, 48-55.	4.5	145
13	The Effects of Silica Fertilizer as an Anti-Herbivore Defense in Cucumber. <i>Journal of Horticultural Research</i> , 2017, 25, 89-98.	0.9	12
14	Connectivity from a different perspective: comparing seed dispersal kernels in connected vs. unfragmented landscapes. <i>Ecology</i> , 2016, 97, 1274-1282.	3.2	41
15	Disentangling fragmentation effects on herbivory in understory plants of longleaf pine savanna. <i>Ecology</i> , 2016, 97, 2248-2258.	3.2	17
16	Gut passage and secondary metabolites alter the source of post-dispersal predation for bird-dispersed chili seeds. <i>Oecologia</i> , 2016, 181, 905-910.	2.0	9
17	Achieving Broader Impacts in the National Science Foundation, Division of Environmental Biology. <i>BioScience</i> , 2015, 65, 397-407.	4.9	19
18	The influence of habitat fragmentation on multiple plant-animal interactions and plant reproduction. <i>Ecology</i> , 2015, 96, 2669-2678.	3.2	53

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Habitat fragmentation and its lasting impact on Earth's ecosystems. <i>Science Advances</i> , 2015, 1, e1500052.	10.3	2,541
20	Loss of animal seed dispersal increases extinction risk in a tropical tree species due to pervasive negative density dependence across life stages. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2015, 282, 20142095.	2.6	93
21	Using Historical and Experimental Data to Reveal Warming Effects on Ant Assemblages. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e88029.	2.5	24
22	How fragmentation and corridors affect wind dynamics and seed dispersal in open habitats. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2014, 111, 3484-3489.	7.1	127
23	Natural History's Place in Science and Society. <i>BioScience</i> , 2014, 64, 300-310.	4.9	231
24	Assessing the effects of sodium on fire ant foraging in the field and colony growth in the laboratory. <i>Ecological Entomology</i> , 2014, 39, 267-271.	2.2	8
25	The importance of long-distance seed dispersal for the demography and distribution of a canopy tree species. <i>Ecology</i> , 2014, 95, 952-962.	3.2	44
26	Potential Negative Ecological Effects of Corridors. <i>Conservation Biology</i> , 2014, 28, 1178-1187.	4.7	76
27	Landscape corridors can increase invasion by an exotic species and reduce diversity of native species. <i>Ecology</i> , 2014, 95, 2033-2039.	3.2	69
28	Broader Impacts from an inside perspective. <i>Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment</i> , 2013, 11, 233-234.	4.0	4
29	Butterfly distribution in fragmented landscapes containing agroforestry practices in Southeastern Brazil. <i>Agroforestry Systems</i> , 2013, 87, 1321-1338.	2.0	25
30	Migration timing and wintering areas of three species of flycatchers (<i>Tyrannus</i>) breeding in the Great Plains of North America. <i>Auk</i> , 2013, 130, 247-257.	1.4	66
31	Long-distance bird migration within South America revealed by light-level geolocators. <i>Auk</i> , 2013, 130, 223-229.	1.4	49
32	When condition trumps location: seed consumption by fruit-eating birds removes pathogens and predator attractants. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2013, 16, 1031-1036.	6.4	57
33	Habitat patch shape, not corridors, determines herbivory and fruit production of an annual plant. <i>Ecology</i> , 2012, 93, 1016-1025.	3.2	20
34	Habitat corridors alter relative trophic position of fire ants. <i>Ecosphere</i> , 2012, 3, 1-9.	2.2	11
35	Why are not all chilies hot? A trade-off limits pungency. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2012, 279, 2012-2017.	2.6	36
36	Patterns of partial avian migration in northern and southern temperate latitudes of the New World. <i>Emu</i> , 2012, 112, 17-22.	0.6	20

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
37	Long-term patterns of fruit production in five forest types of the South Carolina upper coastal plain. <i>Journal of Wildlife Management</i> , 2012, 76, 1036-1046.	1.8	13
38	Seasonal differences in rainfall, food availability, and the foraging behavior of Tropical Kingbirds in the southern Amazon Basin. <i>Journal of Field Ornithology</i> , 2010, 81, 340-348.	0.5	32
39	Determinants of partial bird migration in the Amazon Basin. <i>Journal of Animal Ecology</i> , 2010, 79, 983-992.	2.8	81
40	Morphological and Genetic Variation Between Migratory and Non-migratory Tropical Kingbirds During Spring Migration in Central South America. <i>Wilson Journal of Ornithology</i> , 2010, 122, 236-243.	0.2	9
41	Recent advances in understanding migration systems of New World land birds. <i>Ecological Monographs</i> , 2010, 80, 3-48.	5.4	247
42	Squeezed at the top: Interspecific aggression may constrain elevational ranges in tropical birds. <i>Ecology</i> , 2010, 91, 1877-1884.	3.2	219
43	Dispersers shape fruit diversity in <i>Ficus</i> (Moraceae). <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2010, 107, 14668-14672.	7.1	161
44	Urban mockingbirds quickly learn to identify individual humans. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2009, 106, 8959-8962.	7.1	98
45	Landscape connectivity promotes plant biodiversity spillover into non-target habitats. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2009, 106, 9328-9332.	7.1	149
46	Modelling long-distance seed dispersal in heterogeneous landscapes. <i>Journal of Ecology</i> , 2008, 96, 599-608.	4.0	112
47	Effects of temperature and food on incubation behaviour of the northern mockingbird, <i>Mimus polyglottos</i> . <i>Animal Behaviour</i> , 2008, 76, 669-677.	1.9	49
48	COSTS AND BENEFITS OF CAPSAICIN-MEDIATED CONTROL OF GUT RETENTION IN DISPERSERS OF WILD CHILIES. <i>Ecology</i> , 2008, 89, 107-117.	3.2	59
49	The movement ecology and dynamics of plant communities in fragmented landscapes. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2008, 105, 19078-19083.	7.1	150
50	Evolutionary ecology of pungency in wild chilies. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2008, 105, 11808-11811.	7.1	152
51	Teaching Biodiversity to Students in Inner City & Under-Resourced Schools. <i>American Biology Teacher</i> , 2007, 69, 473-476.	0.2	2
52	Fruit Production in Mature and Recently Regenerated Forests of the Appalachians. <i>Journal of Wildlife Management</i> , 2007, 71, 321-335.	1.8	30
53	The role of chromatic and achromatic signals for fruit detection by birds. <i>Behavioral Ecology</i> , 2006, 17, 784-789.	2.2	89
54	Corridors Increase Plant Species Richness at Large Scales. <i>Science</i> , 2006, 313, 1284-1286.	12.6	273

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
55	Seed predation, not seed dispersal, explains the landscape-level abundance of an early-successional plant. <i>Journal of Ecology</i> , 2006, 94, 838-845.	4.0	110
56	Where did the Chili Get its Spice? Biogeography of Capsaicinoid Production in Ancestral Wild Chili Species. <i>Journal of Chemical Ecology</i> , 2006, 32, 547-564.	1.8	64
57	A field test of the directed deterrence hypothesis in two species of wild chili. <i>Oecologia</i> , 2006, 150, 61-68.	2.0	91
58	Habitat corridors function as both drift fences and movement conduits for dispersing flies. <i>Oecologia</i> , 2005, 143, 645-651.	2.0	46
59	AN EXPERIMENTAL TEST OF WHETHER HABITAT CORRIDORS AFFECT POLLEN TRANSFER. <i>Ecology</i> , 2005, 86, 466-475.	3.2	100
60	Effects of Landscape Corridors on Seed Dispersal by Birds. <i>Science</i> , 2005, 309, 146-148.	12.6	287
61	Reflections Across Hemispheres: A System-Wide Approach to New World Bird Migration. <i>Auk</i> , 2004, 121, 1005-1013.	1.4	20
62	Contagious seed dispersal beneath heterospecific fruiting trees and its consequences. <i>Oikos</i> , 2004, 107, 303-308.	2.7	48
63	Use of dung as a tool by burrowing owls. <i>Nature</i> , 2004, 431, 39-39.	27.8	50
64	Cold temperature increases winter fruit removal rate of a bird-dispersed shrub. <i>Oecologia</i> , 2004, 139, 30-34.	2.0	34
65	Effects of dung and seed size on secondary dispersal, seed predation, and seedling establishment of rain forest trees. <i>Oecologia</i> , 2004, 139, 45-54.	2.0	128
66	REFLECTIONS ACROSS HEMISPHERES: A SYSTEM-WIDE APPROACH TO NEW WORLD BIRD MIGRATION. <i>Auk</i> , 2004, 121, 1005.	1.4	42
67	The Evolutionary Ecology of Ethanol Production and Alcoholism. <i>Integrative and Comparative Biology</i> , 2004, 44, 284-289.	2.0	45
68	Fruit Abundance and Local Distribution of Wintering Hermit Thrushes (<i>Catharus Guttatus</i>) and Yellow-Rumped Warblers (<i>Dendroica Coronata</i>) in South Carolina. <i>Auk</i> , 2004, 121, 46-57.	1.4	3
69	Wintering Yellow-Rumped Warblers (<i>Dendroica Coronata</i>) Track Manipulated Abundance of <i>Myrica Cerifera</i> Fruits. <i>Auk</i> , 2004, 121, 74-87.	1.4	7
70	Effects of elemental composition on the incorporation of dietary nitrogen and carbon isotopic signatures in an omnivorous songbird. <i>Oecologia</i> , 2003, 135, 516-523.	2.0	306
71	DO FRUGIVORES RESPOND TO FRUIT HARVEST? AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF SHORT-TERM RESPONSES. <i>Ecology</i> , 2003, 84, 2600-2612.	3.2	113
72	CORRIDOR USE BY DIVERSE TAXA. <i>Ecology</i> , 2003, 84, 609-615.	3.2	324

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
73	Effects of prescribed fire on an ant community in Florida pine savanna. <i>Ecological Entomology</i> , 2003, 28, 439-448.	2.2	30
74	SPATIAL ECOLOGY OF PREDATOR-“PREY INTERACTIONS: CORRIDORS AND PATCH SHAPE INFLUENCE SEED PREDATION. <i>Ecology</i> , 2003, 84, 2589-2599.	3.2	81
75	Corridors affect plants, animals, and their interactions in fragmented landscapes. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2002, 99, 12923-12926.	7.1	449
76	Spatial and temporal variation in fruit use by wildlife in a forested landscape. <i>Forest Ecology and Management</i> , 2002, 164, 277-291.	3.2	77
77	Prospects for conserving biodiversity in Amazonian extractive reserves. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2002, 5, 320-324.	6.4	54
78	Protein Requirements of a Specialized Frugivore, Pesquet's Parrot (<i>Psittichas fulgidus</i>). <i>Auk</i> , 2001, 118, 1080-1088.	1.4	37
79	It Takes Guts (and More) to Eat Fruit: Lessons From Avian Nutritional Ecology. <i>Auk</i> , 2001, 118, 819-831.	1.4	141
80	Title is missing!. <i>Biological Invasions</i> , 2001, 3, 363-372.	2.4	77
81	IT TAKES GUTS (AND MORE) TO EAT FRUIT: LESSONS FROM AVIAN NUTRITIONAL ECOLOGY. <i>Auk</i> , 2001, 118, 819. 1.4	1.4	124
82	It Takes Guts (And More) to Eat Fruit: Lessons from Avian Nutritional Ecology. <i>Auk</i> , 2001, 118, 819-831.	1.4	15
83	Protein Requirements of a Specialized Frugivore, Pesquet's Parrot (<i>Psittichas fulgidus</i>). <i>Auk</i> , 2001, 118, 1080-1088.	1.4	5
84	Conversion of Nitrogen to Protein and Amino Acids in Wild Fruits. <i>Journal of Chemical Ecology</i> , 2000, 26, 1749-1763.	1.8	50
85	A SIMPLE METHOD FOR TRACKING VERTEBRATE-DISPersed SEEDS. <i>Ecology</i> , 2000, 81, 267-274.	3.2	33
86	Test, Rejection, and Reformulation of a Chemical Reactor-“Based Model of Gut Function in a Fruit-“Eating Bird. <i>Physiological and Biochemical Zoology</i> , 1999, 72, 369-383.	1.5	65
87	A Glycoalkaloid in Ripe Fruit Deters Consumption by Cedar Waxwings. <i>Auk</i> , 1998, 115, 359-367.	1.4	51
88	CONTROL OF GUT RETENTION TIME BY SECONDARY METABOLITES IN RIPESOLANUMFRUITS. <i>Ecology</i> , 1998, 79, 2309-2319.	3.2	47
89	WHY ARE SOME FRUITS TOXIC? GLYCOALKALOIDS INSOLANUMAND FRUIT CHOICE BY VERTEBRATES. <i>Ecology</i> , 1997, 78, 782-798.	3.2	95
90	ANTIFUNGAL ACTIVITY OFSOLANUMFRUIT GLYCOALKALOIDS: IMPLICATIONS FOR FRUGIVORY AND SEED DISPERSAL. <i>Ecology</i> , 1997, 78, 799-809.	3.2	79

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
91	An evaluation of vertebrate seed dispersal syndromes in four species of black nightshade (<i>Solanum</i>) TJ ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT/Overl	2.0	29
92	Why We Should Adopt a Broader View of Neotropical Migrants. <i>Auk</i> , 1994, 111, 233-236.	1.4	23
93	Gut Passage of Insects by European Starlings and Comparison with Other Species. <i>Auk</i> , 1994, 111, 478-481.	1.4	62
94	Complex Ant-Plant Interactions: Rain-Forest Ants as Secondary Dispersers and Post-Dispersal Seed Predators. <i>Ecology</i> , 1993, 74, 1802-1812.	3.2	213
95	Evolutionary Precursors of Long-Distance Migration: Resource Availability and Movement Patterns in Neotropical Landbirds. <i>American Naturalist</i> , 1992, 140, 447-476.	2.1	320
96	How Do Frugivores Process Fruit? Gastrointestinal Transit and Glucose Absorption in Cedar Waxwings (<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>). <i>Auk</i> , 1992, 109, 722-730.	1.4	63
97	Why some fruits are green when they are ripe: carbon balance in fleshy fruits. <i>Oecologia</i> , 1991, 88, 371-377.	2.0	50
98	Evolutionary Implications of Fruit-Processing Limitations in Cedar Waxwings. <i>American Naturalist</i> , 1991, 138, 171-189.	2.1	101
99	Digestive System Trade-offs and Adaptations of Frugivorous Passerine Birds. <i>Physiological Zoology</i> , 1990, 63, 1248-1270.	1.5	135
100	Habitat-dependent fruiting behaviour of an understory tree, <i>Miconia centrodesma</i> , and tropical treefall gaps as keystone habitats for frugivores in Costa Rica. <i>Journal of Tropical Ecology</i> , 1990, 6, 409-420.	1.1	67
101	Arrival and Survival in Tropical Treefall Gaps. <i>Ecology</i> , 1989, 70, 562-564.	3.2	240
102	Tropical Wet Forest Treefall Gaps and Distributions of Understory Birds and Plants. <i>Ecology</i> , 1988, 69, 1076-1089.	3.2	242
103	Spatial and Temporal Variation in Costa Rican Fruit and Fruit-Eating Bird Abundance. <i>Ecological Monographs</i> , 1988, 58, 251-269.	5.4	363
104	Seed Size and Fruit-Handling Techniques of Avian Frugivores. <i>American Naturalist</i> , 1987, 129, 471-485.	2.1	309
105	Sugar-Tasting Ability and Fruit Selection in Tropical Fruit-Eating Birds. <i>Auk</i> , 1987, 104, 173-179.	1.4	88
106	Fruit Choice in Neotropical Birds: The Effect of Distance Between Fruits on Preference Patterns. <i>Ecology</i> , 1984, 65, 844-850.	3.2	113