

Susan M Cormier

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/6701091/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

80
papers

2,138
citations

236612

25
h-index

243296

44
g-index

82
all docs

82
docs citations

82
times ranked

1633
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Adequacy of sample size for estimating a value from field observational data. <i>Ecotoxicology and Environmental Safety</i> , 2020, 203, 110992.	2.9	3
2	Systematic Review and Weight of Evidence Are Integral to Ecological and Human Health Assessments: They Need an Integrated Framework. <i>Integrated Environmental Assessment and Management</i> , 2020, 16, 718-728.	1.6	20
3	Modeling Spatial and Temporal Variation in Natural Background Specific Conductivity. <i>Environmental Science & Technology</i> , 2019, 53, 4316-4325.	4.6	14
4	A field-based characterization of conductivity in areas of minimal alteration: A case example in the Cascades of northwestern United States. <i>Science of the Total Environment</i> , 2018, 633, 1657-1666.	3.9	3
5	A field-based model of the relationship between extirpation of salt-intolerant benthic invertebrates and background conductivity. <i>Science of the Total Environment</i> , 2018, 633, 1629-1636.	3.9	26
6	A flow-chart for developing water quality criteria from two field-based methods. <i>Science of the Total Environment</i> , 2018, 633, 1647-1656.	3.9	10
7	Field-based method for evaluating the annual maximum specific conductivity tolerated by freshwater invertebrates. <i>Science of the Total Environment</i> , 2018, 633, 1637-1646.	3.9	15
8	Assessing background levels of specific conductivity using weight of evidence. <i>Science of the Total Environment</i> , 2018, 628-629, 1637-1649.	3.9	6
9	Step-by-step calculation and spreadsheet tools for predicting stressor levels that extirpate genera and species. <i>Integrated Environmental Assessment and Management</i> , 2018, 14, 174-180.	1.6	4
10	Using extirpation to evaluate ionic tolerance of freshwater fish. <i>Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry</i> , 2018, 37, 871-883.	2.2	11
11	A weight of evidence framework for environmental assessments: Inferring quantities. <i>Integrated Environmental Assessment and Management</i> , 2017, 13, 1045-1051.	1.6	15
12	A weight of evidence framework for environmental assessments: Inferring qualities. <i>Integrated Environmental Assessment and Management</i> , 2017, 13, 1038-1044.	1.6	30
13	In Response : Bias in the science that supports environmental assessmentsâ€”A perspective from regulatory assessment. <i>Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry</i> , 2016, 35, 1069-1070.	2.2	1
14	Bias in the development of health and ecological assessments and potential solutions. <i>Human and Ecological Risk Assessment (HERA)</i> , 2016, 22, 99-115.	1.7	13
15	Why care about aquatic insects: Uses, benefits, and services. <i>Integrated Environmental Assessment and Management</i> , 2015, 11, 188-194.	1.6	44
16	The Problem of Biased Data and Potential Solutions for Health and Environmental Assessments. <i>Human and Ecological Risk Assessment (HERA)</i> , 2015, 21, 1736-1752.	1.7	12
17	Using Field-Based Species Sensitivity Distributions to Infer Multiple Causes. <i>Human and Ecological Risk Assessment (HERA)</i> , 2014, 20, 402-432.	1.7	10
18	Pragmatism: A practical philosophy for environmental scientists. <i>Integrated Environmental Assessment and Management</i> , 2013, 9, 181-184.	1.6	5

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	A method for assessing the potential for confounding applied to ionic strength in central Appalachian streams. <i>Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry</i> , 2013, 32, 288-295.	2.2	22
20	Relationship of land use and elevated ionic strength in Appalachian watersheds. <i>Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry</i> , 2013, 32, 296-303.	2.2	45
21	A method for assessing causation of field exposureâ€‘response relationships. <i>Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry</i> , 2013, 32, 272-276.	2.2	12
22	A method for deriving waterâ€‘quality benchmarks using field data. <i>Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry</i> , 2013, 32, 255-262.	2.2	50
23	Assessing causation of the extirpation of stream macroinvertebrates by a mixture of ions. <i>Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry</i> , 2013, 32, 277-287.	2.2	87
24	Derivation of a benchmark for freshwater ionic strength. <i>Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry</i> , 2013, 32, 263-271.	2.2	113
25	Sources of data for water quality criteria. <i>Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry</i> , 2013, 32, 254-254.	2.2	5
26	Response to Roark et al. (2013) â€‘Influence of subsampling and modeling assumptions on the USEPA field-based benchmark for conductivityâ€‘. <i>Integrated Environmental Assessment and Management</i> , 2013, 9, 677-678.	1.6	3
27	Two Roles for Environmental Assessors: Technical Consultant and Advisor. <i>Human and Ecological Risk Assessment (HERA)</i> , 2012, 18, 1153-1155.	1.7	4
28	Letter to the Editor in Chief Concerning the Article "Status of Fish and Macroinvertebrate Communities in a Watershed Experiencing High Rates of Fossil Fuel Extraction: Tenmile Creek, a Major Monongahela River Tributary" by Kimmel and Argent, 2012. <i>Water, Air, and Soil Pollution</i> , 2012, 223, 4659-4662.	1.1	2
29	Using Our Brains to Develop Better Policy. <i>Risk Analysis</i> , 2012, 32, 374-380.	1.5	26
30	Why and how to combine evidence in environmental assessments: Weighing evidence and building cases. <i>Science of the Total Environment</i> , 2011, 409, 1406-1417.	3.9	80
31	The Science and Philosophy of a Method for Assessing Environmental Causes. <i>Human and Ecological Risk Assessment (HERA)</i> , 2010, 16, 19-34.	1.7	51
32	Causal Characteristics for Ecoepidemiology. <i>Human and Ecological Risk Assessment (HERA)</i> , 2010, 16, 53-73.	1.7	41
33	When is a Formal Assessment Process Worthwhile?. <i>Human and Ecological Risk Assessment (HERA)</i> , 2010, 16, 1-3.	1.7	6
34	Causal Assessment of Biological Impairment in the Little Floyd River, Iowa, USA. <i>Human and Ecological Risk Assessment (HERA)</i> , 2010, 16, 116-148.	1.7	11
35	Weight-of-evidence evaluation in environmental assessment: Review of qualitative and quantitative approaches. <i>Science of the Total Environment</i> , 2009, 407, 5199-5205.	3.9	220
36	CADDIS: The Causal Analysis/Diagnosis Decision Information System. , 2009, , 1-24.		10

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
37	The influence of suburban land use on habitat and biotic integrity of coastal Rhode Island streams. Environmental Monitoring and Assessment, 2008, 139, 119-136.	1.3	11
38	A Framework for Fully Integrating Environmental Assessment. Environmental Management, 2008, 42, 543-56.	1.2	47
39	Revitalizing environmental assessment. Integrated Environmental Assessment and Management, 2008, 4, 385-385.	1.6	1
40	A Theory of Practice for Environmental Assessment. Integrated Environmental Assessment and Management, 2008, 4, 478.	1.6	9
41	What is meant by risk-based environmental quality criteria?. Integrated Environmental Assessment and Management, 2008, 4, 486-489.	1.6	16
42	Using field data and weight of evidence to develop water quality criteria. Integrated Environmental Assessment and Management, 2008, 4, 490-504.	1.6	48
43	Revitalizing environmental assessment. Integrated Environmental Assessment and Management, 2008, 4, 385.	1.6	0
44	Reference Values for Exposure to PAH Contaminants: Comparison of Fish from Ohio and Mid-Atlantic Streams. Ecotoxicology, 2006, 15, 111-120.	1.1	2
45	ECOEPIDEMOLOGY: A MEANS TO SAFEGUARD ECOSYSTEM SERVICES THAT SUSTAIN HUMAN WELFARE. , 2006, , 57-72.		1
46	CADDIS: A System to Help Investigators Determine the Causes of Biological Impairments in Aquatic Systems. Proceedings of the Water Environment Federation, 2005, 2005, 671-685.	0.0	0
47	Minimizing Cognitive Errors in Site-Specific Causal Assessments. Human and Ecological Risk Assessment (HERA), 2003, 9, 213-229.	1.7	14
48	The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Stressor Identification Guidance: A Process for Determining the Probable Causes of Biological Impairments. Human and Ecological Risk Assessment (HERA), 2003, 9, 1431-1443.	1.7	18
49	A methodology for inferring the causes of observed impairments in aquatic ecosystems. Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry, 2002, 21, 1101-1111.	2.2	111
50	Determining probable causes of ecological impairment in the Little Scioto River, Ohio, USA: Part 1. Listing candidate causes and analyzing evidence. Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry, 2002, 21, 1112-1124.	2.2	29
51	Determining the causes of impairments in the Little Scioto River, Ohio, USA: Part 2. Characterization of causes. Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry, 2002, 21, 1125-1137.	2.2	26
52	Development and evaluation of the Lake Macroinvertebrate Integrity Index (LMII) for New Jersey lakes and reservoirs. Environmental Monitoring and Assessment, 2002, 77, 311-333.	1.3	87
53	Methods development and use of macroinvertebrates as indicators of ecological conditions for streams in the Mid-Atlantic Highlands Region. Environmental Monitoring and Assessment, 2002, 78, 169-212.	1.3	63
54	A methodology for inferring the causes of observed impairments in aquatic ecosystems. , 2002, 21, 1101.		16

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
55	Determining probable causes of ecological impairment in the Little Scioto River, Ohio, USA: Part 1. Listing candidate causes and analyzing evidence. , 2002, 21, 1112.		6
56	Determining the causes of impairments in the Little Scioto River, Ohio, USA: Part 2. Characterization of causes. , 2002, 21, 1125.		6
57	The easiest person to fool. Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry, 2002, 21, 1099-100.	2.2	1
58	A methodology for inferring the causes of observed impairments in aquatic ecosystems. Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry, 2002, 21, 1101-11.	2.2	22
59	Determining probable causes of ecological impairment in the Little Scioto River, Ohio, USA: part 1. Listing candidate causes and analyzing evidence. Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry, 2002, 21, 1112-24.	2.2	6
60	Determining the causes of impairments in the Little Scioto River, Ohio, USA: part 2. Characterization of causes. Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry, 2002, 21, 1125-37.	2.2	5
61	Predicting levels of stress from biological assessment data: empirical models from the Eastern Corn Belt Plains, Ohio, USA. Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry, 2002, 21, 1168-75.	2.2	1
62	Historical Monitoring of Biomarkers of PAH Exposure of Brown Bullhead in the Remediated Black River and the Cuyahoga River, Ohio. Journal of Great Lakes Research, 2001, 27, 191-198.	0.8	8
63	Temporal trends in ethoxyresorufinâ€œdeethylase activity of brook trout (<i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i>) fed 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin. Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry, 2000, 19, 462-471.	2.2	8
64	Assessing ecological risk in watersheds: A case study of problem formulation in the Big Darby Creek watershed, Ohio, USA. Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry, 2000, 19, 1082-1096.	2.2	44
65	Using historical biological data to evaluate status and trends in the Big Darby Creek watershed (Ohio), Tj ETQq1 1 0,784314 ggBT /Over	2.2	
66	Can biological assessments discriminate among types of stress? A case study from the Eastern Corn Belt Plains ecoregion. Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry, 2000, 19, 1113-1119.	2.2	55
67	Estimation of exposure criteria values for biliary polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon metabolite concentrations in white suckers (<i>Catostomus commersoni</i>). Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry, 2000, 19, 1120-1126.	2.2	17
68	Using regional exposure criteria and upstream reference data to characterize spatial and temporal exposures to chemical contaminants. Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry, 2000, 19, 1127-1135.	2.2	14
69	Ecological Indicators in Risk Assessment: Workshop Summary. Human and Ecological Risk Assessment (HERA), 2000, 6, 671-677.	1.7	11
70	Assessing ecological risk in watersheds: A case study of problem formulation in the Big Darby Creek watershed, Ohio, USA. , 2000, 19, 1082.		7
71	ESTIMATION OF EXPOSURE CRITERIA VALUES FOR BILIARY POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC HYDROCARBON METABOLITE CONCENTRATIONS IN WHITE SUCKERS (CATOSTOMUS COMMERSONI). Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry, 2000, 19, 1120.	2.2	5
72	TEMPORAL TRENDS IN ETHOXYRESORUFIN-O-DEETHYLASE ACTIVITY OF BROOK TROUT (SALVELINUS) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 T	2.2	6

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
73	Contaminant Exposure, Biochemical, and Histopathological Biomarkers in White Suckers from Contaminated and Reference Sites in the Sheboygan River, Wisconsin. <i>Journal of Great Lakes Research</i> , 1997, 23, 119-130.	0.8	22
74	Fish Biliary Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon Metabolites Estimated by Fixed-Wavelength Fluorescence: Comparison with HPLC-Fluorescent Detection. <i>Ecotoxicology and Environmental Safety</i> , 1996, 35, 16-23.	2.9	133
75	New nephron development in fish from polluted waters: a possible biomarker. <i>Ecotoxicology</i> , 1995, 4, 157-168.	1.1	25
76	Synchronous fluorometric measurement of metabolites of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in the bile of brown bullhead. <i>Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry</i> , 1994, 13, 707-715.	2.2	83
77	Natural Occurrence of Triploidy in a Wild Brown Bullhead. <i>Transactions of the American Fisheries Society</i> , 1993, 122, 390-392.	0.6	13
78	Fine structure of hepatocytes and hepatocellular carcinoma of the Atlantic tomcod, <i>Microgadus tomcod</i> (Walbaum). <i>Journal of Fish Diseases</i> , 1986, 9, 179-194.	0.9	14
79	Cellular basis for tentacle adherence in the Portuguese man-of-war (<i>Physalia physalis</i>). <i>Tissue and Cell</i> , 1980, 12, 713-721.	1.0	33
80	Cnidocil apparatus: sensory receptor of <i>Physalia</i> nematocytes. <i>Journal of Ultrastructure Research</i> , 1980, 72, 13-19.	1.4	56