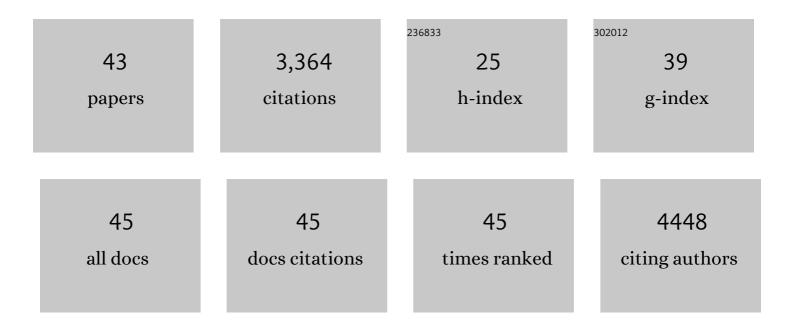
## Jacob Phelps

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/712430/publications.pdf Version: 2024-02-01



IACOR PHEIDS

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Does REDD+ Threaten to Recentralize Forest Governance?. Science, 2010, 328, 312-313.	6.0	431
2	Social Equity Matters in Payments for Ecosystem Services. BioScience, 2014, 64, 1027-1036.	2.2	423
3	A global standard for monitoring coastal wetland vulnerability to accelerated sea-level rise. Nature Climate Change, 2013, 3, 458-465.	8.1	217
4	A review of the trade in orchids and its implications for conservation. Botanical Journal of the Linnean Society, 2018, 186, 435-455.	0.8	191
5	Carbon outcomes of major land over transitions in <scp>SE</scp> Asia: great uncertainties and <scp>REDD</scp> + policy implications. Clobal Change Biology, 2012, 18, 3087-3099.	4.2	176
6	Agricultural intensification escalates future conservation costs. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2013, 110, 7601-7606.	3.3	146
7	From Poachers to Protectors: Engaging Local Communities in Solutions to Illegal Wildlife Trade. Conservation Letters, 2017, 10, 367-374.	2.8	144
8	Boosting CITES. Science, 2010, 330, 1752-1753.	6.0	134
9	"Invisible―wildlife trades: Southeast Asia's undocumented illegal trade in wild ornamental plants. Biological Conservation, 2015, 186, 296-305.	1.9	124
10	Win–win REDD+ approaches belie carbon–biodiversity trade-offs. Biological Conservation, 2012, 154, 53-60.	1.9	115
11	Deforestation in the Ayeyarwady Delta and the conservation implications of an internationally-engaged Myanmar. Global Environmental Change, 2014, 24, 321-333.	3.6	114
12	Denial of longâ€ŧerm issues with agriculture on tropical peatlands will have devastating consequences. Global Change Biology, 2017, 23, 977-982.	4.2	114
13	Biodiversity co-benefits of policies to reduce forest-carbon emissions. Nature Climate Change, 2012, 2, 497-503.	8.1	112
14	Tools and terms for understanding illegal wildlife trade. Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment, 2016, 14, 479-489.	1.9	105
15	What makes a â€~REDD' country?. Global Environmental Change, 2010, 20, 322-332.	3.6	96
16	Perceptions across scales of governance and the Indonesian peatland fires. Global Environmental Change, 2017, 46, 50-59.	3.6	91
17	Off-stage ecosystem service burdens: A blind spot for global sustainability. Environmental Research Letters, 2017, 12, 075001.	2.2	75
18	A Framework for Assessing Supply‣ide Wildlife Conservation. Conservation Biology, 2014, 28, 244-257.	2.4	58

JACOB PHELPS

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Illegal wildlife trade and the persistence of "plant blindness― Plants People Planet, 2019, 1, 173-182.	1.6	57
20	Political transition and emergent forestâ€conservation issues in Myanmar. Conservation Biology, 2017, 31, 1257-1270.	2.4	50
21	Breaking the deadlock on ivory. Science, 2017, 358, 1378-1381.	6.0	50
22	Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) in the face of external biophysical stressors. Global Environmental Change, 2015, 30, 31-42.	3.6	47
23	Risky business: an uncertain future for biodiversity conservation finance through REDD+. Conservation Letters, 2011, 4, 88-94.	2.8	43
24	Motivations for the use and consumption of wildlife products. Conservation Biology, 2021, 35, 483-491.	2.4	38
25	Environment-Friendly Reform in Myanmar. Science, 2012, 336, 295-295.	6.0	32
26	The blue economy as a boundary object for hegemony across scales. Marine Policy, 2021, 132, 104673.	1.5	30
27	No Easy Alternatives to Conservation Enforcement: Response to Challender and Macmillan. Conservation Letters, 2014, 7, 495-496.	2.8	21
28	Characterising policy responses to complex socio-ecological problems: 60 fire management interventions in Indonesian peatlands. Global Environmental Change, 2020, 60, 102027.	3.6	19
29	Conservation enforcement: Insights from people incarcerated for wildlife crimes in Nepal. Conservation Science and Practice, 2020, 2, e137.	0.9	18
30	Notes on Bulbophyllum (Dendrobiinae; Epidendroideae; Orchidaceae): two new species and the dilemmas of species discovery via illegal trade. Phytotaxa, 2014, 184, 12.	0.1	16
31	Environmental liability: A missing use for ecosystem services valuation. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2015, 112, E5379.	3.3	14
32	Evaluating bundles of interventions to prevent peat-fires in Indonesia. Global Environmental Change, 2021, 67, 102154.	3.6	14
33	Experts and resource users split over solutions to peatland fires. World Development, 2021, 146, 105594.	2.6	12
34	Formalizing artisanal and small-scale gold mining: A grand challenge of the Minamata Convention. One Earth, 2022, 5, 242-251.	3.6	10
35	Institutionalizing environmental valuation into policy: Lessons from 7 Indonesian agencies. Global Environmental Change, 2017, 43, 15-25.	3.6	9
36	Disentangling ecosystem services preferences and values. World Development, 2021, 146, 105621.	2.6	6

JACOB PHELPS

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
37	Understanding Singapore's dynamic parrot trade ecosystem. Oryx, 0, , 1-11.	0.5	4
38	Building a global taxonomy of wildlife offenses. Conservation Biology, 2021, 35, 1903-1912.	2.4	3
39	Work together to crack wildlife trade. Nature, 2012, 483, 407-407.	13.7	2
40	The importance of conserving Mexico's tomato agrodiversity to research plant biochemistry under different climates. Plants People Planet, 2021, 3, 703-709.	1.6	2
41	Opportunities and Conditions for Successful Foreign Aid to the Forestry Sector. , 2018, , 257-305.		1
42	Response—lvory crisis. Science, 2018, 360, 277-278.	6.0	0
43	Poacher pays? Judges' liability decisions in a mock trial about environmental harm caused by illegal wildlife trade. Biological Conservation, 2022, 266, 109445.	1.9	0