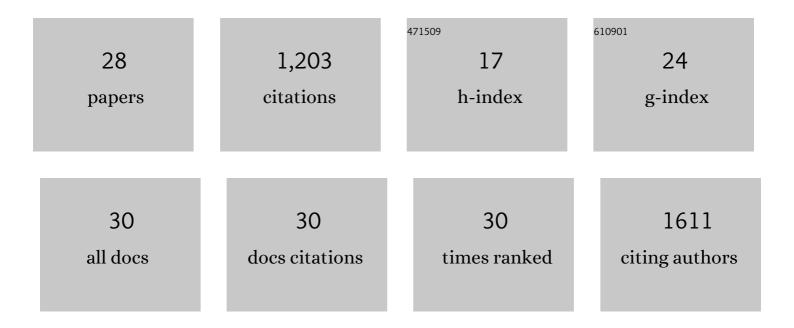
Whitman Miller

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/7412470/publications.pdf Version: 2024-02-01



#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Shellfish Face Uncertain Future in High CO2 World: Influence of Acidification on Oyster Larvae Calcification and Growth in Estuaries. PLoS ONE, 2009, 4, e5661.	2.5	282
2	Supply-side invasion ecology: characterizing propagule pressure in coastal ecosystems. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2005, 272, 1249-1257.	2.6	138
3	Arctic shipping and marine invaders. Nature Climate Change, 2014, 4, 413-416.	18.8	123
4	Glacial History of the North Atlantic Marine Snail, Littorina saxatilis, Inferred from Distribution of Mitochondrial DNA Lineages. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e17511.	2.5	84
5	Reducing propagule supply and coastal invasions via ships: effects of emerging strategies. Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment, 2005, 3, 304-308.	4.0	64
6	Differentiating successful and failed molluscan invaders in estuarine ecosystems. Marine Ecology - Progress Series, 2007, 332, 41-51.	1.9	53
7	Enumerating Sparse Organisms in Ships' Ballast Water: Why Counting to 10 Is Not So Easy. Environmental Science & Technology, 2011, 45, 3539-3546.	10.0	44
8	Parasites and invasions: a biogeographic examination of parasites and hosts in native and introduced ranges. Journal of Biogeography, 2012, 39, 609-622.	3.0	43
9	Geographic variation in marine invasions among large estuaries: effects of ships and time. , 2013, 23, 311-320.		37
10	Quantifying the extent of niche areas in the global fleet of commercial ships: the potential for "super-hot spots―of biofouling. Biological Invasions, 2017, 19, 1745-1759.	2.4	35
11	Geographic Limitations and Regional Differences in Ships' Ballast Water Management to Reduce Marine Invasions in the Contiguous United States. BioScience, 2011, 61, 880-887.	4.9	34
12	Quantifying the total wetted surface area of the world fleet: a first step in determining the potential extent of ships' biofouling. Biological Invasions, 2016, 18, 265-277.	2.4	33
13	Counting at low concentrations: the statistical challenges of verifying ballast water discharge standards. Ecological Applications, 2013, 23, 339-351.	3.8	32
14	A NEW RECORD AND ERADICATION OF THE NORTHERN ATLANTIC ALGAASCOPHYLLUM NODOSUM(PHAEOPHYCEAE) FROM SAN FRANCISCO BAY, CALIFORNIA, USA. Journal of Phycology, 2004, 40, 1028-1031.	2.3	28
15	Opening Pandora's bait box: a potent vector for biological invasions of live marine species. Diversity and Distributions, 2016, 22, 30-42.	4.1	25
16	Pioneering patterns of ballast treatment in the emerging era of marine vector management. Marine Policy, 2017, 78, 158-162.	3.2	22
17	Evaluation of wetted surface area of commercial ships as biofouling habitat flux to the United States. Biological Invasions, 2018, 20, 1977-1990.	2.4	19
18	Establishment Failure in Biological Invasions: A Case History of Littorina littorea in California, USA. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e16035.	2.5	19

WHITMAN MILLER

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Recommended priorities for research on ecological impacts of ocean and coastal acidification in the U.S. Mid-Atlantic. Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science, 2019, 225, 106188.	2.1	18
20	Considering Commercial Vessels as Potential Vectors of Stony Coral Tissue Loss Disease. Frontiers in Marine Science, 2021, 8, .	2.5	14
21	Per capita invasion probabilities: an empirical model to predict rates of invasion via ballast water. , 2013, 23, 321-330.		12
22	Potential effects of LNG trade shift on transfer of ballast water and biota by ships. Science of the Total Environment, 2017, 580, 1470-1474.	8.0	10
23	Linking science and policy to prevent the spread of invasive species from the ballast water discharge of ships. , 2013, 23, 287-289.		6
24	15 Implications of Ship Type on Delivery and Management of Ballast Water. , 2015, , 343-364.		5
25	Evidence for stage-based larval vulnerability and resilience to acidification in Crassostrea virginica. Journal of Molluscan Studies, 2020, 86, 342-351.	1.2	5
26	Proxy-based model to assess the relative contribution of ballast water and biofouling's potential propagule pressure and prioritize vessel inspections. PLoS ONE, 2021, 16, e0247538.	2.5	5
27	Vector management reduces marine organisms transferred with live saltwater bait. Management of Biological Invasions, 2016, 7, 389-398.	1.2	5
28	A spherical falling film gas-liquid equilibrator for rapid and continuous measurements of CO2 and other trace gases. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0222303.	2.5	1