

Jan Beck

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

59
papers

3,864
citations

159525

30
h-index

149623

56
g-index

59
all docs

59
docs citations

59
times ranked

6517
citing authors

| # | ARTICLE | IF | CITATIONS |
|----|--|-----|-----------|
| 1 | Spatial bias in the GBIF database and its effect on modeling species' geographic distributions. <i>Ecological Informatics</i> , 2014, 19, 10-15. | 2.3 | 442 |
| 2 | Essential biodiversity variables for mapping and monitoring species populations. <i>Nature Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2019, 3, 539-551. | 3.4 | 283 |
| 3 | Coefficient shifts in geographical ecology: an empirical evaluation of spatial and non-spatial regression. <i>Ecography</i> , 2009, 32, 193-204. | 2.1 | 231 |
| 4 | Is there any empirical support for biodiversity offset policy?. <i>Ecological Applications</i> , 2014, 24, 617-632. | 1.8 | 213 |
| 5 | Comment on "High-resolution global maps of 21st-century forest cover change". <i>Science</i> , 2014, 344, 981-981. | 6.0 | 202 |
| 6 | What's on the horizon for macroecology?. <i>Ecography</i> , 2012, 35, 673-683. | 2.1 | 166 |
| 7 | Widespread winners and narrow-ranged losers: Land use homogenizes biodiversity in local assemblages worldwide. <i>PLoS Biology</i> , 2018, 16, e2006841. | 2.6 | 165 |
| 8 | A GLOBAL EVALUATION OF METABOLIC THEORY AS AN EXPLANATION FOR TERRESTRIAL SPECIES RICHNESS GRADIENTS. <i>Ecology</i> , 2007, 88, 1877-1888. | 1.5 | 139 |
| 9 | From forest to farmland: diversity of geometrid moths along two habitat gradients on Borneo. <i>Journal of Tropical Ecology</i> , 2002, 18, 33-51. | 0.5 | 137 |
| 10 | Undersampling and the measurement of beta diversity. <i>Methods in Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2013, 4, 370-382. | 2.2 | 133 |
| 11 | Online solutions and the Wallacean shortfall™: what does GBIF contribute to our knowledge of species' ranges?. <i>Diversity and Distributions</i> , 2013, 19, 1043-1050. | 1.9 | 116 |
| 12 | Comparing measures of species diversity from incomplete inventories: an update. <i>Methods in Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2010, 1, 38-44. | 2.2 | 111 |
| 13 | Superstition and belief as inevitable by-products of an adaptive learning strategy. <i>Human Nature</i> , 2007, 18, 35-46. | 0.8 | 95 |
| 14 | Mud-puddling behavior in tropical butterflies: in search of proteins or minerals?. <i>Oecologia</i> , 1999, 119, 140-148. | 0.9 | 93 |
| 15 | Mapping the biodiversity of tropical insects: species richness and inventory completeness of African sphingid moths. <i>Global Ecology and Biogeography</i> , 2013, 22, 586-595. | 2.7 | 83 |
| 16 | Elevational species richness gradients in a hyperdiverse insect taxon: a global meta-analysis on geometrid moths. <i>Global Ecology and Biogeography</i> , 2017, 26, 412-424. | 2.7 | 83 |
| 17 | Feasibility of light-trapping in community research on moths: attraction radius of light, completeness of samples, nightly flight times and seasonality of Southeast-Asian hawkmoths (Lepidoptera: Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314.org/BT/Overclock 10 | | |
| 18 | Midpoint attractors and species richness: Modelling the interaction between environmental drivers and geometric constraints. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2016, 19, 1009-1022. | 3.0 | 75 |

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|----|---|-----|-----------|
| 19 | Beta-diversity of geometrid moths from northern Borneo: effects of habitat, time and space. <i>Journal of Animal Ecology</i> , 2007, 76, 230-237. | 1.3 | 64 |
| 20 | Explaining the elevational diversity pattern of geometrid moths from Borneo: a test of five hypotheses. <i>Journal of Biogeography</i> , 2008, 35, 1452-1464. | 1.4 | 54 |
| 21 | Correlates of range size and dispersal ability: a comparative analysis of sphingid moths from the Indo-Australian tropics. <i>Global Ecology and Biogeography</i> , 2007, 16, 341-349. | 2.7 | 52 |
| 22 | Predicting climate change effects on agriculture from ecological niche modeling: who profits, who loses?. <i>Climatic Change</i> , 2013, 116, 177-189. | 1.7 | 50 |
| 23 | Differential effects of environmental heterogeneity on global mammal species richness. <i>Global Ecology and Biogeography</i> , 2015, 24, 1072-1083. | 2.7 | 48 |
| 24 | Wallace's line revisited: has vicariance or dispersal shaped the distribution of Malesian hawkmoths (Lepidoptera: Sphingidae)?. <i>Biological Journal of the Linnean Society</i> , 2006, 89, 455-468. | 0.7 | 45 |
| 25 | Effects of Habitat Disturbance can be Subtle Yet Significant: Biodiversity of Hawkmoth-Assemblages (Lepidoptera: Sphingidae) in Southeast-Asia. <i>Biodiversity and Conservation</i> , 2006, 15, 465-486. | 1.2 | 45 |
| 26 | Estimating regional species richness of tropical insects from museum data: a comparison of a geography-based and sample-based methods. <i>Journal of Applied Ecology</i> , 2007, 44, 672-681. | 1.9 | 35 |
| 27 | Links between the Environment, Abundance and Diversity of Andean Moths. <i>Biotropica</i> , 2011, 43, 208-217. | 0.8 | 34 |
| 28 | Putting insects on the map: near-global variation in sphingid moth richness along spatial and environmental gradients. <i>Ecography</i> , 2017, 40, 698-708. | 2.1 | 33 |
| 29 | Small mammal species richness is directly linked to regional productivity, but decoupled from food resources, abundance, or habitat complexity. <i>Journal of Biogeography</i> , 2018, 45, 2533-2545. | 1.4 | 33 |
| 30 | Adult life spans of butterflies (Lepidoptera: Papilionoidea + Hesperioidea): broadscale contingencies with adult and larval traits in multi-species comparisons. <i>Biological Journal of the Linnean Society</i> , 0, 96, 166-184. | 0.7 | 32 |
| 31 | Is the Spatial Distribution of Mankind's Most Basic Economic Traits Determined by Climate and Soil Alone?. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2010, 5, e10416. | 1.1 | 32 |
| 32 | Effects of experimentally planting non-crop flowers into cabbage fields on the abundance and diversity of predators. <i>Biodiversity and Conservation</i> , 2013, 22, 1049-1061. | 1.2 | 31 |
| 33 | The importance of amino acids in the adult diet of male tropical rainforest butterflies. <i>Oecologia</i> , 2007, 151, 741-747. | 0.9 | 30 |
| 34 | Seasonality in the altitude diversity pattern of Alpine moths. <i>Basic and Applied Ecology</i> , 2010, 11, 714-722. | 1.2 | 30 |
| 35 | Incomplete species lists derived from global and regional specimen record databases affect macroecological analyses: A case study on the vascular plants of China. <i>Journal of Biogeography</i> , 2018, 45, 2718-2729. | 1.4 | 29 |
| 36 | Species diversity of bats along an altitudinal gradient on Mount Mulanje, southern Malawi. <i>Journal of Tropical Ecology</i> , 2012, 28, 243-253. | 0.5 | 26 |

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|----|---|-----|-----------|
| 37 | Forests as promoters of terrestrial life-history strategies in East African amphibians. <i>Biology Letters</i> , 2013, 9, 20121146. | 1.0 | 26 |
| 38 | Diversity Partitioning Confirms the Importance of Beta Components in Tropical Rainforest Lepidoptera. <i>American Naturalist</i> , 2012, 180, E64-E74. | 1.0 | 25 |
| 39 | Drivers of moth species richness on tropical altitudinal gradients: a cross-regional comparison. <i>Global Ecology and Biogeography</i> , 2009, 18, 361-371. | 2.7 | 24 |
| 40 | Species turnover in vertebrate communities along elevational gradients is idiosyncratic and unrelated to species richness. <i>Global Ecology and Biogeography</i> , 2016, 25, 299-310. | 2.7 | 23 |
| 41 | Determinants of regional species richness: an empirical analysis of the number of hawkmoth species (Lepidoptera: Sphingidae) on the Malesian archipelago. <i>Journal of Biogeography</i> , 2006, 33, 694-706. | 1.4 | 20 |
| 42 | Revisiting the indicator problem: can three epigeal arthropod taxa inform about each other's biodiversity?. <i>Diversity and Distributions</i> , 2013, 19, 688-699. | 1.9 | 20 |
| 43 | Patterns or mechanisms? Bergmann's and Rapoport's rule in moths along an elevational gradient. <i>Community Ecology</i> , 2016, 17, 137-148. | 0.5 | 20 |
| 44 | Biodiversity Function and Resilience in Tropical Agroforestry Systems Including Shifting Cultivation. <i>Current Forestry Reports</i> , 2016, 2, 62-80. | 3.4 | 19 |
| 45 | How has the environment shaped geographical patterns of insect body sizes? A test of hypotheses using sphingid moths. <i>Journal of Biogeography</i> , 2019, 46, 1687-1698. | 1.4 | 19 |
| 46 | Measuring range sizes of South-East Asian hawkmoths (Lepidoptera: Sphingidae): effects of scale, resolution and phylogeny. <i>Global Ecology and Biogeography</i> , 2006, 15, 339-348. | 2.7 | 14 |
| 47 | Measuring population densities in a heterogeneous world. <i>Global Ecology and Biogeography</i> , 2008, 17, 566-568. | 2.7 | 14 |
| 48 | Predicting geometrid moth diversity in the Heart of Borneo. <i>Insect Conservation and Diversity</i> , 2011, 4, 173-183. | 1.4 | 14 |
| 49 | Just bird food? " On the value of invertebrate macroecology. <i>Frontiers of Biogeography</i> , 2020, 12, . | 0.8 | 12 |
| 50 | Phylogenetic and ecological correlates with male adult life span of rainforest butterflies. <i>Evolutionary Ecology</i> , 2008, 22, 507-517. | 0.5 | 10 |
| 51 | Projecting the potential invasion of the Pink Spotted Hawkmoth (<i>Agrius cingulata</i>) across Africa. <i>International Journal of Pest Management</i> , 2011, 57, 153-159. | 0.9 | 10 |
| 52 | How climatic variability is linked to the spatial distribution of range sizes: seasonality versus climate change velocity in sphingid moths. <i>Journal of Biogeography</i> , 2017, 44, 2441-2450. | 1.4 | 8 |
| 53 | Field sampling is biased against small-ranged species of high conservation value: a case study on the sphingid moths of East Africa. <i>Biodiversity and Conservation</i> , 2018, 27, 3533-3544. | 1.2 | 8 |
| 54 | The jury is still out on biodiversity offsets: reply to Qu&otier et al., 2015, 25, 1741-1746. | | 7 |

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|----|---|-----|-----------|
| 55 | Elevational richness patterns of sphingid moths support area effects over climatic drivers in a near-global analysis. <i>Global Ecology and Biogeography</i> , 2019, 28, 917-927. | 2.7 | 6 |
| 56 | Functional and taxonomic responses of tropical moth communities to deforestation. <i>Insect Conservation and Diversity</i> , 2022, 15, 236-247. | 1.4 | 6 |
| 57 | Effects of habitat disturbance can be subtle yet significant: biodiversity of hawkmoth-assemblages (Lepidoptera: Sphingidae) in Southeast-Asia. , 2006, , 451-472. | | 4 |
| 58 | Effects of habitat age and disturbance intensity on the biodiversity of three trophic levels in Central Kenya. <i>African Journal of Ecology</i> , 2016, 54, 225-234. | 0.4 | 3 |
| 59 | Is the ecological belt zonation of the Swiss Alps relevant for moth diversity and turnover?. <i>Acta Oecologica</i> , 2017, 80, 1-7. | 0.5 | 2 |