

# Ingolf D Steffan-Dewenter

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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263  
papers

41,566  
citations

4370

86  
h-index

2675

193  
g-index

272  
all docs

272  
docs citations

272  
times ranked

23274  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Importance of pollinators in changing landscapes for world crops. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2007, 274, 303-313.	1.2	4,383
2	Landscape perspectives on agricultural intensification and biodiversity "ecosystem service management. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2005, 8, 857-874.	3.0	3,245
3	Wild Pollinators Enhance Fruit Set of Crops Regardless of Honey Bee Abundance. <i>Science</i> , 2013, 339, 1608-1611.	6.0	1,767
4	Landscape moderation of biodiversity patterns and processes "eight hypotheses. <i>Biological Reviews</i> , 2012, 87, 661-685.	4.7	1,443
5	Pollination and other ecosystem services produced by mobile organisms: a conceptual framework for the effects of land-use change. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2007, 10, 299-314.	3.0	1,096
6	Extinction debt: a challenge for biodiversity conservation. <i>Trends in Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2009, 24, 564-571.	4.2	1,053
7	Landscape effects on crop pollination services: are there general patterns?. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2008, 11, 499-515.	3.0	983
8	SCALE-DEPENDENT EFFECTS OF LANDSCAPE CONTEXT ON THREE POLLINATOR GUILDS. <i>Ecology</i> , 2002, 83, 1421-1432.	1.5	928
9	A global quantitative synthesis of local and landscape effects on wild bee pollinators in agroecosystems. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2013, 16, 584-599.	3.0	875
10	Stability of pollination services decreases with isolation from natural areas despite honey bee visits. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2011, 14, 1062-1072.	3.0	681
11	Delivery of crop pollination services is an insufficient argument for wild pollinator conservation. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2015, 6, 7414.	5.8	656
12	Habitat fragmentation causes immediate and time-delayed biodiversity loss at different trophic levels. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2010, 13, 597-605.	3.0	620
13	Fruit set of highland coffee increases with the diversity of pollinating bees. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2003, 270, 955-961.	1.2	618
14	Mass flowering crops enhance pollinator densities at a landscape scale. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2003, 6, 961-965.	3.0	569
15	MEASURING BEE DIVERSITY IN DIFFERENT EUROPEAN HABITATS AND BIOGEOGRAPHICAL REGIONS. <i>Ecological Monographs</i> , 2008, 78, 653-671.	2.4	562
16	Functional group diversity of bee pollinators increases crop yield. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2008, 275, 2283-2291.	1.2	534
17	Biodiversity at multiple trophic levels is needed for ecosystem multifunctionality. <i>Nature</i> , 2016, 536, 456-459.	13.7	526
18	A global synthesis reveals biodiversity-mediated benefits for crop production. <i>Science Advances</i> , 2019, 5, eaax0121.	4.7	524

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19	Functional identity and diversity of animals predict ecosystem functioning better than species-based indices. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2015, 282, 20142620.	1.2	467
20	Effects of landscape context on herbivory and parasitism at different spatial scales. <i>Oikos</i> , 2003, 101, 18-25.	1.2	404
21	Landscape simplification filters species traits and drives biotic homogenization. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2015, 6, 8568.	5.8	399
22	Tradeoffs between income, biodiversity, and ecosystem functioning during tropical rainforest conversion and agroforestry intensification. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2007, 104, 4973-4978.	3.3	396
23	BIODIVERSITY INDICATOR GROUPS OF TROPICAL LAND-USE SYSTEMS: COMPARING PLANTS, BIRDS, AND INSECTS. , 2004, 14, 1321-1333.		381
24	Diversity of flower-visiting bees in cereal fields: effects of farming system, landscape composition and regional context. <i>Journal of Applied Ecology</i> , 2006, 44, 41-49.	1.9	381
25	The interplay of landscape composition and configuration: new pathways to manage functional biodiversity and agroecosystem services across Europe. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2019, 22, 1083-1094.	3.0	364
26	Characteristics of insect populations on habitat fragments: A mini review. <i>Ecological Research</i> , 2002, 17, 229-239.	0.7	363
27	Combining high biodiversity with high yields in tropical agroforests. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2011, 108, 8311-8316.	3.3	339
28	Honeybee foraging in differentially structured landscapes. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2003, 270, 569-575.	1.2	330
29	Pollinator diversity and crop pollination services are at risk. <i>Trends in Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2005, 20, 651-652.	4.2	327
30	Bioindication using trap-nesting bees and wasps and their natural enemies: community structure and interactions. <i>Journal of Applied Ecology</i> , 1998, 35, 708-719.	1.9	326
31	Combined effects of global change pressures on animal-mediated pollination. <i>Trends in Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2013, 28, 524-530.	4.2	320
32	Climate-land-use interactions shape tropical mountain biodiversity and ecosystem functions. <i>Nature</i> , 2019, 568, 88-92.	13.7	313
33	Importance of Habitat Area and Landscape Context for Species Richness of Bees and Wasps in Fragmented Orchard Meadows. <i>Conservation Biology</i> , 2003, 17, 1036-1044.	2.4	280
34	Effects of Land-Use Intensity in Tropical Agroforestry Systems on Coffee Flower-Visiting and Trap-Nesting Bees and Wasps. <i>Conservation Biology</i> , 2002, 16, 1003-1014.	2.4	268
35	A global synthesis of the effects of diversified farming systems on arthropod diversity within fields and across agricultural landscapes. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2017, 23, 4946-4957.	4.2	259
36	How does landscape context contribute to effects of habitat fragmentation on diversity and population density of butterflies?. <i>Journal of Biogeography</i> , 2003, 30, 889-900.	1.4	257

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37	Interannual variation in land-use intensity enhances grassland multidiversity. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2014, 111, 308-313.	3.3	243
38	Natural enemy interactions constrain pest control in complex agricultural landscapes. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2013, 110, 5534-5539.	3.3	241
39	How do landscape composition and configuration, organic farming and fallow strips affect the diversity of bees, wasps and their parasitoids?. Journal of Animal Ecology, 2010, 79, 491-500.	1.3	231
40	Predictors of elevational biodiversity gradients change from single taxa to the multi-taxa community level. Nature Communications, 2016, 7, 13736.	5.8	229
41	Agricultural landscapes with organic crops support higher pollinator diversity. Oikos, 2008, 117, 354-361.	1.2	223
42	Dispersal capacity and diet breadth modify the response of wild bees to habitat loss. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2010, 277, 2075-2082.	1.2	217
43	Local and landscape-level floral resources explain effects of wildflower strips on wild bees across four European countries. Journal of Applied Ecology, 2015, 52, 1165-1175.	1.9	208
44	Bumblebees experience landscapes at different spatial scales: possible implications for coexistence. Oecologia, 2006, 149, 289-300.	0.9	205
45	Effects of patch size and density on flower visitation and seed set of wild plants: a pan-European approach. Journal of Ecology, 2010, 98, 188-196.	1.9	199
46	Expansion of mass-flowering crops leads to transient pollinator dilution and reduced wild plant pollination. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2011, 278, 3444-3451.	1.2	199
47	Altitude acts as an environmental filter on phylogenetic composition, traits and diversity in bee communities. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2012, 279, 4447-4456.	1.2	198
48	Mass-flowering crops dilute pollinator abundance in agricultural landscapes across Europe. Ecology Letters, 2016, 19, 1228-1236.	3.0	195
49	DO RESOURCES OR NATURAL ENEMIES DRIVE BEE POPULATION DYNAMICS IN FRAGMENTED HABITATS. Ecology, 2008, 89, 1375-1387.	1.5	190
50	Effects of habitat area, isolation, and landscape diversity on plant species richness of calcareous grasslands. Biodiversity and Conservation, 2004, 13, 1427-1439.	1.2	189
51	Pollination, seed set and seed predation on a landscape scale. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2001, 268, 1685-1690.	1.2	187
52	The database of the <sc>PREDICTS</sc> (Projecting Responses of Ecological Diversity In Changing) Tj ETQq0 0 0,rgBT /Overlock 10 T	0.8	186
53	Contribution of insect pollinators to crop yield and quality varies with agricultural intensification. PeerJ, 2014, 2, e328.	0.9	183
54	Mass-flowering crops enhance wild bee abundance. Oecologia, 2013, 172, 477-484.	0.9	179

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55	Invasive plant integration into native plant-pollinator networks across Europe. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2009, 276, 3887-3893.	1.2	175
56	Agricultural Policies Exacerbate Honeybee Pollination Service Supply-Demand Mismatches Across Europe. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e82996.	1.1	171
57	Butterfly and plant specialists suffer from reduced connectivity in fragmented landscapes. Journal of Applied Ecology, 2010, 47, 799-809.	1.9	167
58	Increased efficiency in identifying mixed pollen samples by meta-barcoding with a dual-indexing approach. BMC Ecology, 2015, 15, 20.	3.0	167
59	Pollination efficiency of wild bees and hoverflies provided to oilseed rape. Agricultural and Forest Entomology, 2012, 14, 81-87.	0.7	166
60	Insect communities and biotic interactions on fragmented calcareous grasslands—a mini review. Biological Conservation, 2002, 104, 275-284.	1.9	162
61	Alarm: Assessing Large-scale environmental Risks for biodiversity with tested Methods. Gaia, 2005, 14, 69-72.	0.3	160
62	ADVANCES IN POLLINATION ECOLOGY FROM TROPICAL PLANTATION CROPS. Ecology, 2008, 89, 935-943.	1.5	152
63	Effects of below- and above-ground herbivores on plant growth, flower visitation and seed set. Oecologia, 2003, 135, 601-605.	0.9	151
64	Alpha and beta diversity of arthropods and plants in organically and conventionally managed wheat fields. Journal of Applied Ecology, 2007, 44, 804-812.	1.9	150
65	Contrasting resource-dependent responses of hoverfly richness and density to landscape structure. Basic and Applied Ecology, 2009, 10, 178-186.	1.2	149
66	Succession of bee communities on fallows. Ecography, 2001, 24, 83-93.	2.1	148
67	Bee pollination and fruit set of <i>Coffea arabica</i> and <i>C. canephora</i> (Rubiaceae). American Journal of Botany, 2003, 90, 153-157.	0.8	141
68	Landscape context affects trap-nesting bees, wasps, and their natural enemies. Ecological Entomology, 2002, 27, 631-637.	1.1	138
69	CONTRIBUTION OF SMALL HABITAT FRAGMENTS TO CONSERVATION OF INSECT COMMUNITIES OF GRASSLAND-CROPLAND LANDSCAPES*. , 2002, 12, 354-363.		138
70	EDITOR'S CHOICE: REVIEW: Trait matching of flower visitors and crops predicts fruit set better than trait diversity. Journal of Applied Ecology, 2015, 52, 1436-1444.	1.9	136
71	Assessing bee species richness in two Mediterranean communities: importance of habitat type and sampling techniques. Ecological Research, 2011, 26, 969-983.	0.7	135
72	Landscape context and habitat type as drivers of bee diversity in European annual crops. Agriculture, Ecosystems and Environment, 2009, 133, 40-47.	2.5	134

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73	Rain forest promotes trophic interactions and diversity of trap-nesting Hymenoptera in adjacent agroforestry. <i>Journal of Animal Ecology</i> , 2006, 75, 315-323.	1.3	131
74	Landscape-level crop diversity benefits biological pest control. <i>Journal of Applied Ecology</i> , 2018, 55, 2419-2428.	1.9	127
75	CAVEATS TO QUANTIFYING ECOSYSTEM SERVICES: FRUIT ABORTION BLURS BENEFITS FROM CROP POLLINATION. <i>Ecological Applications</i> , 2007, 17, 1841-1849.	1.8	126
76	Genetic diversity and mass resources promote colony size and forager densities of a social bee ( <i>Bombus pascuorum</i> ) in agricultural landscapes. <i>Molecular Ecology</i> , 2007, 16, 1167-1178.	2.0	126
77	The interplay of pollinator diversity, pollination services and landscape change. <i>Journal of Applied Ecology</i> , 2008, 45, 737-741.	1.9	121
78	Locally rare species influence grassland ecosystem multifunctionality. <i>Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2016, 371, 20150269.	1.8	117
79	Alpha and beta diversity of plants and animals along a tropical land-use gradient. <i>Ecological Applications</i> , 2009, 19, 2142-2156.	1.8	115
80	Scale-dependent effects of landscape composition and configuration on natural enemy diversity, crop herbivory, and yields. <i>Ecological Applications</i> , 2016, 26, 448-462.	1.8	114
81	The Conservation of Native Honey Bees Is Crucial. <i>Trends in Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2019, 34, 789-798.	4.2	110
82	Local species immigration, extinction, and turnover of butterflies in relation to habitat area and habitat isolation. <i>Oecologia</i> , 2003, 137, 591-602.	0.9	107
83	Decreased Functional Diversity and Biological Pest Control in Conventional Compared to Organic Crop Fields. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2011, 6, e19502.	1.1	101
84	Honey bee foraging ecology: Season but not landscape diversity shapes the amount and diversity of collected pollen. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2017, 12, e0183716.	1.1	101
85	Effects of decomposers and herbivores on plant performance and aboveground plant-insect interactions. <i>Oikos</i> , 2005, 108, 503-510.	1.2	100
86	Foraging trip duration of bumblebees in relation to landscape-wide resource availability. <i>Ecological Entomology</i> , 2006, 31, 389-394.	1.1	100
87	Landscape composition and configuration differently affect trap-nesting bees, wasps and their antagonists. <i>Biological Conservation</i> , 2014, 172, 56-64.	1.9	97
88	Season and landscape composition affect pollen foraging distances and habitat use of honey bees. <i>Ecological Applications</i> , 2016, 26, 1920-1929.	1.8	96
89	Complementary ecosystem services provided by pest predators and pollinators increase quantity and quality of coffee yields. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2014, 281, 20133148.	1.2	93
90	Predicting bee community responses to land-use changes: Effects of geographic and taxonomic biases. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2016, 6, 31153.	1.6	92

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91	Predatorâ€“prey ratios on cocoa along a land-use gradient in Indonesia. <i>Biodiversity and Conservation</i> , 2002, 11, 683-693.	1.2	90
92	Canopy vs. understory: Does tree diversity affect bee and wasp communities and their natural enemies across forest strata?. <i>Forest Ecology and Management</i> , 2009, 258, 609-615.	1.4	90
93	Early mass-flowering crops mitigate pollinator dilution in late-flowering crops. <i>Landscape Ecology</i> , 2014, 29, 425-435.	1.9	90
94	Density of insectâ€“pollinated grassland plants decreases with increasing surrounding landâ€“use intensity. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2014, 17, 1168-1177.	3.0	87
95	Shade tree management affects fruit abortion, insect pests and pathogens of cacao. <i>Agriculture, Ecosystems and Environment</i> , 2007, 120, 201-205.	2.5	86
96	Trait-Specific Responses of Wild Bee Communities to Landscape Composition, Configuration and Local Factors. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e104439.	1.1	86
97	Title is missing!. <i>Biodiversity and Conservation</i> , 2003, 12, 1953-1968.	1.2	85
98	Past and potential future effects of habitat fragmentation on structure and stability of plantâ€“pollinator and hostâ€“parasitoid networks. <i>Nature Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2018, 2, 1408-1417.	3.4	83
99	Deadwood enrichment in European forests â€“ Which tree species should be used to promote saproxylic beetle diversity?. <i>Biological Conservation</i> , 2016, 201, 92-102.	1.9	82
100	Contrasting responses of above- and belowground diversity to multiple components of land-use intensity. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2021, 12, 3918.	5.8	81
101	Combined effects of <i>Impatiens glandulifera</i> invasion and landscape structure on native plant pollination. <i>Journal of Ecology</i> , 2010, 98, 440-450.	1.9	80
102	The contribution of cacao agroforests to the conservation of lower canopy ant and beetle diversity in Indonesia. <i>Biodiversity and Conservation</i> , 2007, 16, 2429-2444.	1.2	79
103	Spatiotemporal changes of beetle communities across a tree diversity gradient. <i>Diversity and Distributions</i> , 2009, 15, 660-670.	1.9	79
104	Foraging trip duration and density of megachilid bees, eumenid wasps and pompilid wasps in tropical agroforestry systems. <i>Journal of Animal Ecology</i> , 2004, 73, 517-525.	1.3	78
105	Interannual landscape changes influence plantâ€“herbivoreâ€“parasitoid interactions. <i>Agriculture, Ecosystems and Environment</i> , 2008, 125, 266-268.	2.5	78
106	The landscape matrix modifies the effect of habitat fragmentation in grassland butterflies. <i>Landscape Ecology</i> , 2012, 27, 121-131.	1.9	78
107	Grass strip corridors in agricultural landscapes enhance nestâ€“site colonization by solitary wasps. <i>Ecological Applications</i> , 2009, 19, 123-132.	1.8	77
108	Understanding extinction debts: spatioâ€“temporal scales, mechanisms and a roadmap for future research. <i>Ecography</i> , 2019, 42, 1973-1990.	2.1	77

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109	Linking life history traits to pollinator loss in fragmented calcareous grasslands. <i>Landscape Ecology</i> , 2013, 28, 107-120.	1.9	75
110	Habitat specialization, body size, and family identity explain lepidopteran density-area relationships in a cross-continental comparison. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2007, 104, 8368-8373.	3.3	74
111	Sapling herbivory, invertebrate herbivores and predators across a natural tree diversity gradient in Germany's largest connected deciduous forest. <i>Oecologia</i> , 2009, 160, 279-288.	0.9	74
112	Habitat area but not habitat age determines wild bee richness in limestone quarries. <i>Journal of Applied Ecology</i> , 2009, 46, 194-202.	1.9	74
113	Annual dynamics of wild bee densities: attractiveness and productivity effects of oilseed rape. <i>Ecology</i> , 2015, 96, 1351-1360.	1.5	74
114	Bird diversity and seed dispersal along a human land-use gradient: high seed removal in structurally simple farmland. <i>Oecologia</i> , 2010, 162, 965-976.	0.9	73
115	Temperature versus resource constraints: which factors determine bee diversity on Mount Kilimanjaro, Tanzania? <i>Global Ecology and Biogeography</i> , 2015, 24, 642-652.	2.7	73
116	Landscape occupancy and local population size depends on host plant distribution in the butterfly <i>Cupido minimus</i> . <i>Biological Conservation</i> , 2004, 120, 355-361.	1.9	70
117	Combined effects of agrochemicals and ecosystem services on crop yield across Europe. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2017, 20, 1427-1436.	3.0	70
118	Relative importance of resource quantity, isolation and habitat quality for landscape distribution of a monophagous butterfly. <i>Ecography</i> , 2005, 28, 465-474.	2.1	67
119	The invasive Yellow Crazy Ant and the decline of forest ant diversity in Indonesian cacao agroforests. <i>Biological Invasions</i> , 2008, 10, 1399-1409.	1.2	67
120	Seed set of male-sterile and male-fertile oilseed rape ( <i>Brassica napus</i> ) in relation to pollinator density. <i>Apidologie</i> , 2003, 34, 227-235.	0.9	64
121	Developing European conservation and mitigation tools for pollination services: approaches of the STEP (Status and Trends of European Pollinators) project. <i>Journal of Apicultural Research</i> , 2011, 50, 152-164.	0.7	64
122	Plant and animal functional diversity drive mutualistic network assembly across an elevational gradient. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2018, 9, 3177.	5.8	63
123	Adaptation of Circadian Neuronal Network to Photoperiod in High-Latitude European <i>Drosophilids</i> . <i>Current Biology</i> , 2017, 27, 833-839.	1.8	62
124	Relationship of insect biomass and richness with land use along a climate gradient. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2021, 12, 5946.	5.8	61
125	A multitaxa assessment of the effectiveness of agri-environmental schemes for biodiversity management. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2021, 118, .	3.3	60
126	Complementarity among natural enemies enhances pest suppression. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2017, 7, 8172.	1.6	58



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127	Drivers, Diversity, and Functions of the Solitary-Bee Microbiota. <i>Trends in Microbiology</i> , 2019, 27, 1034-1044.	3.5	57
128	Effects of habitat fragmentation on the genetic structure of the monophagous butterfly <i>Polymmatius coridon</i> along its northern range margin. <i>Molecular Ecology</i> , 2004, 13, 311-320.	2.0	56
129	Biological pest control and yields depend on spatial and temporal crop cover dynamics. <i>Journal of Applied Ecology</i> , 2015, 52, 1283-1292.	1.9	56
130	Forest management and regional tree composition drive the host preference of saproxylic beetle communities. <i>Journal of Applied Ecology</i> , 2015, 52, 753-762.	1.9	56
131	Morphological traits are linked to the cold performance and distribution of bees along elevational gradients. <i>Journal of Biogeography</i> , 2016, 43, 2040-2049.	1.4	55
132	Landscape heterogeneity rather than crop diversity mediates bird diversity in agricultural landscapes. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2018, 13, e0200438.	1.1	55
133	Securing the Conservation of Biodiversity across Administrative Levels and Spatial, Temporal, and Ecological Scales – Research Needs and Approaches of the <i>SCALES</i> Project. <i>Gaia</i> , 2010, 19, 187-193.	0.3	54
134	Honey bee risk assessment: new approaches for <i>in vitro</i> larvae rearing and data analyses. <i>Methods in Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2011, 2, 509-517.	2.2	54
135	The Contribution of Tropical Secondary Forest Fragments to the Conservation of Fruit-feeding Butterflies: Effects of Isolation and Age. <i>Biodiversity and Conservation</i> , 2005, 14, 3577-3592.	1.2	53
136	Relative contribution of agroforestry, rainforest and openland to local and regional bee diversity. <i>Biodiversity and Conservation</i> , 2010, 19, 2189-2200.	1.2	53
137	Integrating intraspecific variation in community ecology unifies theories on body size shifts along climatic gradients. <i>Functional Ecology</i> , 2017, 31, 768-777.	1.7	51
138	Interactive effects of elevation, species richness and extreme climatic events on plant-pollinator networks. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2015, 21, 4086-4097.	4.2	49
139	Tree diversity drives abundance and spatiotemporal diversity of true bugs (Heteroptera). <i>Ecological Entomology</i> , 2009, 34, 772-782.	1.1	48
140	Agri-environmental schemes promote ground-dwelling predators in adjacent oilseed rape fields: Diversity, species traits and distance-decay functions. <i>Journal of Applied Ecology</i> , 2019, 56, 10-20.	1.9	48
141	Size, age and surrounding semi-natural habitats modulate the effectiveness of flower-rich agri-environment schemes to promote pollinator visitation in crop fields. <i>Agriculture, Ecosystems and Environment</i> , 2019, 284, 106590.	2.5	46
142	Can Joint Carbon and Biodiversity Management in Tropical Agroforestry Landscapes Be Optimized?. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012, 7, e47192.	1.1	44
143	Wild insect diversity increases inter-annual stability in global crop pollinator communities. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2021, 288, 20210212.	1.2	43
144	Towards the development of general rules describing landscape heterogeneity-multifunctionality relationships. <i>Journal of Applied Ecology</i> , 2019, 56, 168-179.	1.9	42

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145	Cost-effectiveness of plant and animal biodiversity indicators in tropical forest and agroforest habitats. <i>Journal of Applied Ecology</i> , 2011, 48, 330-339.	1.9	41
146	Spillover from adjacent crop and forest habitats shapes carabid beetle assemblages in fragmented semi-natural grasslands. <i>Oecologia</i> , 2016, 182, 1141-1150.	0.9	41
147	Managing trap-nesting bees as crop pollinators: Spatiotemporal effects of floral resources and antagonists. <i>Journal of Applied Ecology</i> , 2018, 55, 195-204.	1.9	41
148	Specialization of plant-pollinator interactions increases with temperature at Mt. Kilimanjaro. <i>Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2020, 10, 2182-2195.	0.8	41
149	Floral trait expression and plant fitness in response to below- and aboveground plant-animal interactions. <i>Perspectives in Plant Ecology, Evolution and Systematics</i> , 2005, 7, 77-83.	1.1	40
150	Testing Pollen of Single and Stacked Insect-Resistant Bt-Maize on In vitro Reared Honey Bee Larvae. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2011, 6, e28174.	1.1	40
151	Trophic level, successional age and trait matching determine specialization of deadwood-based interaction networks of saproxylic beetles. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2017, 284, 20170198.	1.2	40
152	Contrasting Effects of Extreme Drought and Snowmelt Patterns on Mountain Plants along an Elevation Gradient. <i>Frontiers in Plant Science</i> , 2017, 8, 1478.	1.7	40
153	Bacterial community structure and succession in nests of two megachilid bee genera. <i>FEMS Microbiology Ecology</i> , 2019, 95, .	1.3	40
154	Effect of Stacked Insecticidal Cry Proteins from Maize Pollen on Nurse Bees ( <i>Apis mellifera carnica</i> ) and Their Gut Bacteria. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e59589.	1.1	39
155	Interactive effects of habitat fragmentation and microclimate on trap-nesting Hymenoptera and their trophic interactions in small secondary rainforest remnants. <i>Biodiversity and Conservation</i> , 2015, 24, 563-577.	1.2	39
156	Diverse Microbiota Identified in Whole Intact Nest Chambers of the Red Mason Bee <i>Osmia bicornis</i> (Linnaeus 1758). <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e78296.	1.1	39
157	Phenological response of grassland species to manipulative snowmelt and drought along an altitudinal gradient. <i>Journal of Experimental Botany</i> , 2013, 64, 241-251.	2.4	38
158	Maize pollen foraging by honey bees in relation to crop area and landscape context. <i>Basic and Applied Ecology</i> , 2014, 15, 677-684.	1.2	38
159	Honey bee waggle dance communication increases diversity of pollen diets in intensively managed agricultural landscapes. <i>Molecular Ecology</i> , 2019, 28, 3602-3611.	2.0	38
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161	Species richness and trait composition of butterfly assemblages change along an altitudinal gradient. <i>Oecologia</i> , 2014, 175, 613-623.	0.9	36
162	Pest control of aphids depends on landscape complexity and natural enemy interactions. <i>PeerJ</i> , 2015, 3, e1095.	0.9	36

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164	Species richness is more important for ecosystem functioning than species turnover along an elevational gradient. <i>Nature Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2021, 5, 1582-1593.	3.4	35
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