Oscar Venter

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/8004213/publications.pdf

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86 papers	9,743 citations	57758 44 h-index	49909 87 g-index
90 all docs	90 docs citations	90 times ranked	11054 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Sixteen years of change in the global terrestrial human footprint and implications for biodiversity conservation. Nature Communications, 2016, 7, 12558.	12.8	1,138
2	The exceptional value of intact forest ecosystems. Nature Ecology and Evolution, 2018, 2, 599-610.	7.8	681
3	A global strategy for road building. Nature, 2014, 513, 229-232.	27.8	579
4	One-third of global protected land is under intense human pressure. Science, 2018, 360, 788-791.	12.6	568
5	Global terrestrial Human Footprint maps for 1993 and 2009. Scientific Data, 2016, 3, 160067.	5.3	490
6	Area-based conservation in the twenty-first century. Nature, 2020, 586, 217-227.	27.8	438
7	Targeting Global Protected Area Expansion for Imperiled Biodiversity. PLoS Biology, 2014, 12, e1001891.	5.6	430
8	Catastrophic Declines in Wilderness Areas Undermine Global Environment Targets. Current Biology, 2016, 26, 2929-2934.	3.9	359
9	Protect the last of the wild. Nature, 2018, 563, 27-30.	27.8	217
10	Threats to Endangered Species in Canada. BioScience, 2006, 56, 903.	4.9	195
11	Changing trends and persisting biases in three decades of conservation science. Global Ecology and Conservation, 2017, 10, 32-42.	2.1	192
12	The Location and Protection Status of Earthâ€™s Diminishing Marine Wilderness. Current Biology, 2018, 28, 2506-2512.e3.	3.9	192
13	Harnessing Carbon Payments to Protect Biodiversity. Science, 2009, 326, 1368-1368.	12.6	190
14	Bias in protectedâ€area location and its effects on longâ€term aspirations of biodiversity conventions. Conservation Biology, 2018, 32, 127-134.	4.7	187
15	Changes in human footprint drive changes in species extinction risk. Nature Communications, 2018, 9, 4621.	12.8	173
16	Bolder science needed now for protected areas. Conservation Biology, 2016, 30, 243-248.	4.7	149
17	Persistent Disparities between Recent Rates of Habitat Conversion and Protection and Implications for Future Global Conservation Targets. Conservation Letters, 2016, 9, 413-421.	5.7	148
18	Do in-stream restoration structures enhance salmonid abundance? A meta-analysis. Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences, 2010, 67, 831-841.	1.4	144

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19	Carbon payments as a safeguard for threatened tropical mammals. Conservation Letters, 2009, 2, 123-129.	5.7	141
20	Change in Terrestrial Human Footprint Drives Continued Loss of Intact Ecosystems. One Earth, 2020, 3, 371-382.	6.8	140
21	Renewable energy development threatens many globally important biodiversity areas. Global Change Biology, 2020, 26, 3040-3051.	9.5	137
22	Recent increases in human pressure and forest loss threaten many Natural World Heritage Sites. Biological Conservation, 2017, 206, 47-55.	4.1	111
23	Environmental destruction not avoided with the Sustainable Development Goals. Nature Sustainability, 2020, 3, 795-798.	23.7	108
24	Just ten percent of the global terrestrial protected area network is structurally connected via intact land. Nature Communications, 2020, 11, 4563.	12.8	106
25	Hotspots of human impact on threatened terrestrial vertebrates. PLoS Biology, 2019, 17, e3000158.	5.6	95
26	Global human influence maps reveal clear opportunities in conserving Earthâ€™s remaining intact terrestrial ecosystems. Global Change Biology, 2020, 26, 4344-4356.	9.5	91
27	Temporally inter-comparable maps of terrestrial wilderness and the Last of the Wild. Scientific Data, 2017, 4, 170187.	5.3	90
28	The Spatial Distribution of Threats to Species in Australia. BioScience, 2011, 61, 281-289.	4.9	89
29	Three global conditions for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use: an implementation framework. National Science Review, 2019, 6, 1080-1082.	9.5	89
30	A global plan for nature conservation. Nature, 2017, 550, 48-49.	27.8	87
31	Degradation and forgone removals increase the carbon impact of intact forest loss by 626%. Science Advances, 2019, 5, eaax2546.	10.3	87
32	Global opportunities and challenges for transboundary conservation. Nature Ecology and Evolution, 2020, 4, 694-701.	7.8	80
33	Biodiversity and REDD at Copenhagen. Current Biology, 2009, 19, R974-R976.	3.9	74
34	Limitations and tradeâ€offs in the use of species distribution maps for protected area planning. Journal of Applied Ecology, 2017, 54, 402-411.	4.0	67
35	Conservation Planning with Multiple Organizations and Objectives. Conservation Biology, 2010, 25, no-no.	4.7	65
36	Biodiversity conservation and climate mitigation: what role can economic instruments play?. Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability, 2010, 2, 50-58.	6.3	64

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37	Reconciling global priorities for conserving biodiversity habitat. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2020, 117, 9906-9911.	7.1	64
38	Effective conservation requires clear objectives and prioritizing actions, not places or species. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2015, 112, E4342.	7.1	62
39	Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+): game changer or just another quick fix?. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2012, 1249, 137-150.	3.8	58
40	Oil Palm and Deforestation in Papua New Guinea. Conservation Letters, 2014, 7, 188-195.	5.7	57
41	Restoration priorities to achieve the global protected area target. Conservation Letters, 2019, 12, e12646.	5.7	55
42	Tropical forests are home to over half of the worldâ€™s vertebrate species. Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment, 2022, 20, 10-15.	4.0	55
43	A Climatic Stability Approach to Prioritizing Global Conservation Investments. PLoS ONE, 2010, 5, e15103.	2.5	52
44	Larger gains from improved management over sparingâ€“sharing for tropical forests. Nature Sustainability, 2019, 2, 53-61.	23.7	52
45	Set a global target for ecosystems. Nature, 2020, 578, 360-362.	27.8	51
46	Substantial losses in ecoregion intactness highlight urgency of globally coordinated action. Conservation Letters, 2020, 13, e12692.	5.7	51
47	The importance of Indigenous Peoplesâ€™ lands for the conservation of terrestrial mammals. Conservation Biology, 2021, 35, 1002-1008.	4.7	51
48	A policy-driven framework for conserving the best of Earthâ€™s remaining moist tropical forests. Nature Ecology and Evolution, 2020, 4, 1377-1384.	7.8	50
49	Opportunities for big data in conservation and sustainability. Nature Communications, 2020, 11, 2003.	12.8	49
50	The extent and predictability of the biodiversityâ€“carbon correlation. Ecology Letters, 2018, 21, 365-375.	6.4	46
51	Global rarity of intact coastal regions. Conservation Biology, 2022, 36, .	4.7	45
52	Informing Canadaâ€™s commitment to biodiversity conservation: A science-based framework to help guide protected areas designation through Target 1 and beyond. Facets, 2018, 3, 531-562.	2.4	43
53	Mechanisms underlying the increase in young-of-the-year Atlantic salmon (Salmo salar) density with habitat complexity. Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences, 2008, 65, 1956-1964.	1.4	40
54	Exotic species richness and native species endemism increase the impact of exotic species on islands. Global Ecology and Biogeography, 2012, 21, 841-850.	5.8	37

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55	Toward monitoring forest ecosystem integrity within the postâ€2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. Conservation Letters, 2021, 14, e12822.	5.7	37
56	Habitat loss accelerates for the endangered woodland caribou in western Canada. Conservation Science and Practice, 2021, 3, e437.	2.0	35
57	Global Biodiversity Targets Require Both Sufficiency and Efficiency. Conservation Letters, 2016, 9, 395-397.	5.7	34
58	Using systematic conservation planning to minimize REDD+ conflict with agriculture and logging in the tropics. Conservation Letters, 2013, 6, 116-124.	5.7	32
59	Overestimating conservation costs in Southeast Asia. Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment, 2011, 9, 542-544.	4.0	31
60	A conservation planning approach to mitigate the impacts of leakage from protected area networks. Conservation Biology, 2015, 29, 765-774.	4.7	31
61	Mapping the Continuum of Humanity's Footprint on Land. One Earth, 2019, 1, 175-180.	6.8	29
62	Conservation Strategies for Orangutans: Reintroduction versus Habitat Preservation and the Benefits of Sustainably Logged Forest. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e102174.	2.5	28
63	A comparative assessment of the financial costs and carbon benefits of REDD+ strategies in Southeast Asia. Environmental Research Letters, 2016, 11, 114022.	5.2	27
64	Increasing importance of climate change and other threats to at-risk species in Canada. Environmental Reviews, 2020, 28, 449-456.	4.5	27
65	Intense human pressure is widespread across terrestrial vertebrate ranges. Global Ecology and Conservation, 2020, 21, e00882.	2.1	23
66	Severe human pressures in the Sundaland biodiversity hotspot. Conservation Science and Practice, 2020, 2, e169.	2.0	23
67	Training future generations to deliver evidenceâ€based conservation and ecosystem management. Ecological Solutions and Evidence, 2021, 2, e12032.	2.0	23
68	Efficient expansion of global protected areas requires simultaneous planning for species and ecosystems. Royal Society Open Science, 2015, 2, 150107.	2.4	22
69	Integrating human responses to climate change into conservation vulnerability assessments and adaptation planning. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2015, 1355, 98-116.	3.8	21
70	Gaps and opportunities for the World Heritage Convention to contribute to global wilderness conservation. Conservation Biology, 2018, 32, 116-126.	4.7	21
71	To Achieve Big Wins for Terrestrial Conservation, Prioritize Protection of Ecoregions Closest to Meeting Targets. One Earth, 2020, 2, 479-486.	6.8	21
72	Matrix condition mediates the effects of habitat fragmentation on species extinction risk. Nature Communications, 2022, 13, 595.	12.8	21

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73	Acting Optimally for Biodiversity in a World Obsessed with REDD+. Conservation Letters, 2013, 6, 410-417.	5.7	20
74	Canadaâ€™s human footprint reveals large intact areas juxtaposed against areas under immense anthropogenic pressure. Facets, 2022, 7, 398-419.	2.4	20
75	Growthâ€inducing infrastructure represents transformative yet ignored keystone environmental decisions. Conservation Letters, 2020, 13, e12696.	5.7	16
76	Reserves in Context: Planning for Leakage from Protected Areas. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0129441.	2.5	15
77	The human footprint represents observable human pressures: Reply to Kennedy et al.. Global Change Biology, 2020, 26, 330-332.	9.5	10
78	Measuring Forest Changes. Science, 2010, 328, 569-569.	12.6	9
79	Corridors of carbon and biodiversity. Nature Climate Change, 2014, 4, 91-92.	18.8	9
80	National contributions to global ecosystem values. Conservation Biology, 2019, 33, 1219-1223.	4.7	9
81	Validating Community-Led Forest Biomass Assessments. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0130529.	2.5	9
82	A global mapping template for natural and modified habitat across terrestrial Earth. Biological Conservation, 2020, 250, 108674.	4.1	8
83	Wilderness forms and their implications for global environmental policy and conservation. Conservation Biology, 2022, 36, .	4.7	6
84	Assessing Forest Cover Change and Fragmentation in Northeastern British Columbia Using Landsat Images and a Geospatial Approach. Earth Systems and Environment, 2021, 5, 253-270.	6.2	5
85	Response. Science, 2018, 361, 562-563.	12.6	3
86	Wilderness. Current Biology, 2021, 31, R1169-R1172.	3.9	3