

# David M Watson

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/8053076/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

82  
papers

2,958  
citations

172386  
29  
h-index

189801  
50  
g-index

83  
all docs

83  
docs citations

83  
times ranked

3019  
citing authors

| #  | ARTICLE  | IF  | CITATIONS |
|----|--|-----|-----------|
| 1  | Mistletoe—A Keystone Resource in Forests and Woodlands Worldwide. <i>Annual Review of Ecology, Evolution, and Systematics</i> , 2001, 32, 219-249.   | 6.7 | 320       |
| 2  | Mistletoes: Pathology, Systematics, Ecology, and Management. <i>Plant Disease</i> , 2008, 92, 988-1006.  | 0.7 | 220       |
| 3  | Structured elicitation of expert judgments for threatened species assessment: a case study on a continental scale using email. <i>Methods in Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2012, 3, 906-920.   | 2.2 | 131       |
| 4  | A conceptual framework for studying species composition in fragments, islands and other patchy ecosystems. <i>Journal of Biogeography</i> , 2002, 29, 823-834.   | 1.4 | 109       |
| 5  | Parasitic plants as facilitators: more Dryad than Dracula?. <i>Journal of Ecology</i> , 2009, 97, 1151-1159.   | 1.9 | 103       |
| 6  | Mistletoe as a keystone resource: an experimental test. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2012, 279, 3853-3860.   | 1.2 | 87        |
| 7  | A productivity-based explanation for woodland bird declines: poorer soils yield less food. <i>Emu</i> , 2011, 111, 10-18.  | 0.2 | 86        |
| 8  | Land-use change: incorporating the frequency, sequence, time span, and magnitude of changes into ecological research. <i>Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment</i> , 2014, 12, 241-249.   | 1.9 | 86        |
| 9  | Secondary foundation species enhance biodiversity. <i>Nature Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2018, 2, 634-639.   | 3.4 | 85        |
| 10 | Comparison of dwarf mistletoes ( <i>Arceuthobium</i> spp., Viscaceae) in the western United States with mistletoes ( <i>Amyema</i> spp., Loranthaceae) in Australia—ecological analogs and reciprocal models for ecosystem management. <i>Australian Journal of Botany</i> , 2004, 52, 481.  | 0.3 | 72        |
| 11 | The 'standardized search': An improved way to conduct bird surveys. <i>Austral Ecology</i> , 2003, 28, 515-525.  | 0.7 | 70        |
| 12 | Parasites boost productivity: effects of mistletoe on litterfall dynamics in a temperate Australian forest. <i>Oecologia</i> , 2007, 154, 339-347.   | 0.9 | 69        |
| 13 | Determinants of parasitic plant distribution: the role of host quality [This article is one of a collection of papers based on a presentation from the <i>Stem and Shoot Fungal Pathogens and Parasitic Plants: the Values of Biological Diversity</i> session of the XXII International Union of Forestry Research Organization World Congress meeting held in Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, in 2005. <i>Botany</i> , 2008, 87, 16-21. | 0.5 | 67        |
| 14 | Problems with areal definitions of endemism: the effects of spatial scaling. <i>Diversity and Distributions</i> , 1998, 4, 189-194.  | 1.9 | 65        |
| 15 | Temporal variation in bird assemblages: How representative is a one-year snapshot?. <i>Austral Ecology</i> , 2005, 30, 383-394.  | 0.7 | 59        |
| 16 | Nutritional composition of the preferred prey of insectivorous birds: popularity reflects quality. <i>Journal of Avian Biology</i> , 2015, 46, 89-96.  | 0.6 | 55        |
| 17 | Mistletoe nesting in Australian birds: a review. <i>Emu</i> , 2006, 106, 1-12.   | 0.2 | 51        |
| 18 | The contribution of mistletoes to nutrient returns: Evidence for a critical role in nutrient cycling. <i>Austral Ecology</i> , 2010, 35, 713-721.  | 0.7 | 50        |

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|----|--|-----|-----------|
| 19 | Mistletoe specialist frugivores: latterday "Johnny Appleseeds"™ or self-serving market gardeners?. <i>Oecologia</i> , 2013, 172, 925-932.                              | 0.9 | 49        |
| 20 | Effects of mistletoe on diversity: a case-study from southern New South Wales. <i>Emu</i> , 2002, 102, 275-281.  | 0.2 | 46        |
| 21 | Comparative evaluation of new approaches to survey birds. <i>Wildlife Research</i> , 2004, 31, 1.  | 0.7 | 40        |
| 22 | Long-term consequences of habitat fragmentation"highland birds in Oaxaca, Mexico. <i>Biological Conservation</i> , 2003, 111, 283-303.                                 | 1.9 | 39        |
| 23 | Continental"scale Governance and the Hastening of Loss of Australia's Biodiversity. <i>Conservation Biology</i> , 2013, 27, 1133-1135.                                 | 2.4 | 39        |
| 24 | Determinants of diversity in a naturally fragmented landscape: humid montane forest avifaunas of Mesoamerica. <i>Ecography</i> , 1999, 22, 582-589.                    | 2.1 | 39        |
| 25 | Spatial ecology of a root parasite ? from pattern to process. <i>Austral Ecology</i> , 2007, 32, 359-369.  | 0.7 | 35        |
| 26 | The avifauna of severely fragmented, Buloke <i>Allocasuarina luehmanni</i> woodland in western Victoria, Australia. <i>Pacific Conservation Biology</i> , 2000, 6, 46. | 0.5 | 33        |
| 27 | Artificial refuges for wildlife conservation: what is the state of the science?. <i>Biological Reviews</i> , 2021, 96, 2735-2754.                                      | 4.7 | 33        |
| 28 | Temporal variation in food resources determines onset of breeding in an Australian mistletoe specialist. <i>Emu</i> , 2007, 107, 203-209.                              | 0.2 | 32        |
| 29 | Wildlife restoration: Mainstreaming translocations to keep common species common. <i>Biological Conservation</i> , 2015, 191, 830-838.                                 | 1.9 | 32        |
| 30 | The Australian Acoustic Observatory. <i>Methods in Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2021, 12, 1802-1808.  | 2.2 | 32        |
| 31 | Metrics of progress in the understanding and management of threats to Australian birds. <i>Conservation Biology</i> , 2019, 33, 456-468.                               | 2.4 | 31        |
| 32 | The bright side of parasitic plants: what are they good for?. <i>Plant Physiology</i> , 2021, 185, 1309-1324.  | 2.3 | 30        |
| 33 | Monitoring ecological consequences of efforts to restore landscape-scale connectivity. <i>Biological Conservation</i> , 2017, 206, 201-209.                            | 1.9 | 28        |
| 34 | The role of vertebrates in the diversification of new world mistletoes.. , 2002, , 83-98.  |     | 26        |
| 35 | Distinguishing area and habitat heterogeneity effects on species richness: Birds in Victorian buloke remnants. <i>Austral Ecology</i> , 1997, 22, 227-232.             | 0.7 | 25        |
| 36 | What do declining woodland birds eat? A synthesis of dietary records. <i>Emu</i> , 2012, 112, 149-156.   | 0.2 | 25        |

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|----|---|-----|-----------|
| 37 | Mistletoe: A Unique Constituent of Canopies Worldwide. , 2004, , 212-223.   |     | 24        |
| 38 | Can the biotic nestedness matrix be used predictively?. <i>Oikos</i> , 2004, 106, 433-444.  | 1.2 | 21        |
| 39 | Parasites on parasites: hyperâ€¦, epiâ€¦, and autoparasitism among flowering plants. <i>American Journal of Botany</i> , 2021, 108, 8-21.   | 0.8 | 21        |
| 40 | Multi-century periods since fire in an intact woodland landscape favour bird species declining in an adjacent agricultural region. <i>Biological Conservation</i> , 2019, 230, 82-90. | 1.9 | 20        |
| 41 | Diamond Firetails ( <i>Stagonopleura guttata</i> ) preferentially nest in mistletoe. <i>Emu</i> , 2005, 105, 317-322.   | 0.2 | 19        |
| 42 | Declining woodland birdsâ€”is our science making a difference?. <i>Emu</i> , 2011, 111, i-vi.   | 0.2 | 19        |
| 43 | Acoustic restoration: Using soundscapes to benchmark and fastâ€”track recovery of ecological communities. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2022, 25, 1597-1603.                               | 3.0 | 19        |
| 44 | Fleshing out facilitation â€” reframing interaction networks beyond topâ€”down versus bottomâ€”up. <i>New Phytologist</i> , 2016, 211, 803-808.                                       | 3.5 | 18        |
| 45 | Implications of movement patterns of a dietary generalist for mistletoe seed dispersal. <i>Austral Ecology</i> , 2011, 36, 650-655.   | 0.7 | 17        |
| 46 | Hemiparasitic shrubs increase resource availability and multi-trophic diversity of eucalypt forest birds. <i>Functional Ecology</i> , 2011, 25, 889-899.                              | 1.7 | 17        |
| 47 | The restricted seed rain of a mistletoe specialist. <i>Journal of Avian Biology</i> , 2012, 43, 9-14.   | 0.6 | 17        |
| 48 | Optimizing inventories of diverse sites: insights from Barro Colorado Island birds. <i>Methods in Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2010, 1, 280-291.                                       | 2.2 | 16        |
| 49 | Disproportionate Declines in Ground-Foraging Insectivorous Birds after Mistletoe Removal. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2015, 10, e0142992.   | 1.1 | 16        |
| 50 | Reduced rainfall explains avian declines in an unfragmented landscape: incremental steps toward an empty forest?. <i>Emu</i> , 2013, 113, 112-121.                                    | 0.2 | 15        |
| 51 | The ecology and evolution of the monito del monte, a relict species from the southern South America temperate forests. <i>Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2022, 12, e8645.                | 0.8 | 15        |
| 52 | An experimental approach to understanding the use of mistletoe as a nest substrate for birds: nest predation. <i>Wildlife Research</i> , 2008, 35, 65.                                | 0.7 | 13        |
| 53 | The Relative Contribution of Specialists and Generalists to Mistletoe Dispersal: Insights from a Neotropical Rain Forest. <i>Biotropica</i> , 2013, 45, 195-202.                      | 0.8 | 13        |
| 54 | Sampling effort determination in bird surveys: do current norms meet best-practice recommendations?. <i>Wildlife Research</i> , 2017, 44, 183.  | 0.7 | 13        |

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|----|--|-----|-----------|
| 55 | Ethical birding call playback and conservation. <i>Conservation Biology</i> , 2019, 33, 469-471.   | 2.4 | 13        |
| 56 | Hemiparasites drive heterogeneity in litter arthropods: Implications for woodland insectivorous birds. <i>Austral Ecology</i> , 2019, 44, 777-785.   | 0.7 | 13        |
| 57 | Interactions between almond plantations and native ecosystems: Lessons learned from northwestern Victoria. <i>Ecological Management and Restoration</i> , 2014, 15, 4-15.  | 0.7 | 12        |
| 58 | Diversity and host specificity of Psylloidea (Hemiptera) inhabiting box mistletoe, <i>Amyema miquelii</i> (Loranthaceae) and three of its host <i>Eucalyptus</i> species. <i>Austral Entomology</i> , 2015, 54, 306-314. | 0.8 | 11        |
| 59 | The Importance of Mistletoe to the White-fronted Honeyeater <i>Phylidonyris albifrons</i> in Western Victoria. <i>Emu</i> , 1997, 97, 174-177.   | 0.2 | 10        |
| 60 | Arthropod assemblages in tree canopies: a comparison of orders on box mistletoe ( <i>Amyema miquelii</i> ) and its host eucalypts. <i>Australian Journal of Entomology</i> , 2011, 50, no-no.                            | 1.1 | 10        |
| 61 | Do acoustically detectable species reflect overall diversity? A case study from Australia's arid zone. <i>Remote Sensing in Ecology and Conservation</i> , 2020, 6, 286-300.   | 2.2 | 10        |
| 62 | Reassessing Breeding Investment in Birds: Class-Wide Analysis of Clutch Volume Reveals a Single Outlying Family. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2015, 10, e0117678.   | 1.1 | 10        |
| 63 | Climate change can disrupt ecological interactions in mysterious ways: Using ecological generalists to forecast community-wide effects. <i>Climate Change Ecology</i> , 2021, 2, 100044.                                 | 0.9 | 10        |
| 64 | Did Mammals Bring the First Mistletoes into the Treetops?. <i>American Naturalist</i> , 2020, 196, 769-774.  | 1.0 | 9         |
| 65 | Trapped between popular fruit and preferred nest location "cafeterias are poor places to raise a family. <i>Functional Ecology</i> , 2013, 27, 766-774.  | 1.7 | 8         |
| 66 | Effects of landscape composition and connectivity on the distribution of an endangered parrot in agricultural landscapes. <i>Landscape Ecology</i> , 2014, 29, 1249-1259.  | 1.9 | 8         |
| 67 | Novel application of species richness estimators to predict the host range of parasites. <i>International Journal for Parasitology</i> , 2017, 47, 31-39.  | 1.3 | 8         |
| 68 | Post-Anthropocene Conservation. <i>Trends in Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2020, 35, 1-3.  | 4.2 | 8         |
| 69 | Hopeful Monsters" In Defense of Quests to Rediscover Long-Lost Species. <i>Conservation Letters</i> , 2017, 10, 382-383.   | 2.8 | 7         |
| 70 | Listening to Save Wildlife. , 2019, , .  |     | 7         |
| 71 | Subdividing the spectrum: quantifying host specialization in mistletoes. <i>Botany</i> , 2020, 98, 533-543.  | 0.5 | 7         |
| 72 | Islands in a Sea of Foliage: Mistletoes as Discrete Components of Forest Canopies. , 2013, , 215-222.  |     | 6         |

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