David O Carter

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

54 papers	3,099 citations	218381 26 h-index	205818 48 g-index
72 all docs	72 docs citations	72 times ranked	1882 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Cadaver decomposition in terrestrial ecosystems. Die Naturwissenschaften, 2006, 94, 12-24.	0.6	487
2	Microbial community assembly and metabolic function during mammalian corpse decomposition. Science, 2016, 351, 158-162.	6.0	381
3	A microbial clock provides an accurate estimate of the postmortem interval in a mouse model system. ELife, 2013, 2, e01104.	2.8	270
4	Moisture can be the dominant environmental parameter governing cadaver decomposition in soil. Forensic Science International, 2010, 200, 60-66.	1.3	141
5	Temperature affects microbial decomposition of cadavers (Rattus rattus) in contrasting soils. Applied Soil Ecology, 2008, 40, 129-137.	2.1	134
6	The biochemical alteration of soil beneath a decomposing carcass. Forensic Science International, 2008, 180, 70-75.	1.3	125
7	Microbiome Tools for Forensic Science. Trends in Biotechnology, 2017, 35, 814-823.	4.9	93
8	Seasonal variation of postmortem microbial communities. Forensic Science, Medicine, and Pathology, 2015, 11, 202-207.	0.6	88
9	Vertebrate Decomposition Is Accelerated by Soil Microbes. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2014, 80, 4920-4929.	1.4	84
10	Microbiome Data Accurately Predicts the Postmortem Interval Using Random Forest Regression Models. Genes, 2018, 9, 104.	1.0	80
11	Microbial decomposition of skeletal muscle tissue (Ovis aries) in a sandy loam soil at different temperatures. Soil Biology and Biochemistry, 2006, 38, 1139-1145.	4.2	78
12	Taphonomic Mycota: Fungi with Forensic Potential. Journal of Forensic Sciences, 2003, 48, 1-4.	0.9	77
13	Autoclaving kills soil microbes yet soil enzymes remain active. Pedobiologia, 2007, 51, 295-299.	0.5	69
14	Carcass mass can influence rate of decomposition and release of ninhydrin-reactive nitrogen into gravesoil. Forensic Science International, 2011, 209, 80-85.	1.3	62
15	Seasonal Variation of Carcass Decomposition and Gravesoil Chemistry in a Cold (Dfa) Climate. Journal of Forensic Sciences, 2013, 58, 1175-1182.	0.9	61
16	Microbiology of death. Current Biology, 2016, 26, R561-R563.	1.8	50
17	Carcass mass has little influence on the structure of gravesoil microbial communities. International Journal of Legal Medicine, 2016, 130, 253-263.	1.2	49
18	Measurement of ninhydrin reactive nitrogen influx into gravesoil during aboveground and belowground carcass (Sus domesticus) decomposition. Forensic Science International, 2009, 193, 37-41.	1.3	47

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	Mushrooms and taphonomy: the fungi that mark woodland graves. The Mycologist, 2003, 17, 20-24.	0.5	43
20	Using Ninhydrin to Detect Gravesoil. Journal of Forensic Sciences, 2008, 53, 397-400.	0.9	42
21	Trace Evidence Potential in Postmortem Skin Microbiomes: From Death Scene to Morgue. Journal of Forensic Sciences, 2019, 64, 791-798.	0.9	40
22	Potential carcass enrichment of the University of Tennessee Anthropology Research Facility: A baseline survey of edaphic features. Forensic Science International, 2012, 222, 4-10.	1.3	36
23	Using bacterial and necrophagous insect dynamics for post-mortem interval estimation during cold season: Novel case study in Romania. Forensic Science International, 2015, 254, 106-117.	1.3	34
24	Does repeated burial of skeletal muscle tissue (Ovis aries) in soil affect subsequent decomposition?. Applied Soil Ecology, 2008, 40, 529-535.	2.1	30
25	A Laboratory Incubation Method for Determining the Rate of Microbiological Degradation of Skeletal Muscle Tissue in Soil. Journal of Forensic Sciences, 2004, 49, 1-6.	0.9	29
26	An initial investigation into the ecology of culturable aerobic postmortem bacteria. Science and Justice - Journal of the Forensic Science Society, 2015, 55, 394-401.	1.3	28
27	Toward a universal equation to estimate postmortem interval. Forensic Science International, 2017, 272, 150-153.	1.3	27
28	Human Bone Proteomes before and after Decomposition: Investigating the Effects of Biological Variation and Taphonomic Alteration on Bone Protein Profiles and the Implications for Forensic Proteomics. Journal of Proteome Research, 2021, 20, 2533-2546.	1.8	26
29	Volatile Organic Compound Profiling from Postmortem Microbes using Gas Chromatographyâ€"Mass Spectrometry. Journal of Forensic Sciences, 2020, 65, 134-143.	0.9	25
30	Characterizing the postmortem human bone microbiome from surface-decomposed remains. PLoS ONE, 2020, 15, e0218636.	1.1	24
31	Alteration of Expirated Bloodstain Patterns by Calliphora vicina and Lucilia sericata (Diptera:) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf S123-S127.	0.9	22
32	Changes in the Morphology and Presumptive Chemistry of Impact and Pooled Bloodstain Patterns by Lucilia sericata (Meigen) (Diptera: Calliphoridae)*. Journal of Forensic Sciences, 2011, 56, 1315-1318.	0.9	19
33	The microbiology, pH, and oxidation reduction potential of larval masses in decomposing carcasses on Oahu, Hawaii. Journal of Clinical Forensic and Legal Medicine, 2019, 67, 37-48.	0.5	19
34	The suitability of visual taphonomic methods for digital photographs: An experimental approach with pig carcasses in a tropical climate. Science and Justice - Journal of the Forensic Science Society, 2018, 58, 167-176.	1.3	18
35	An Experiment to Characterize the Decomposer Community Associated with Carcasses (<i>Sus scrofa) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Ov	0.9	17
36	Simulations with Elaborated Worked Example Modeling: Beneficial Effects on Schema Acquisition. Journal of Science Education and Technology, 2008, 17, 262-273.	2.4	16

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37	Dynamics of Ninhydrinâ€Reactive Nitrogen and <scp>pH</scp> in Gravesoil During the Extended Postmortem Interval. Journal of Forensic Sciences, 2013, 58, 1348-1352.	0.9	16
38	Sampling Dynamics for Volatile Organic Compounds Using Headspace Solid-Phase Microextraction Arrow for Microbiological Samples. Separations, 2018, 5, 45.	1.1	16
39	A Pilot Study of Microbial Succession in Human Rib Skeletal Remains during Terrestrial Decomposition. MSphere, 2021, 6, e0045521.	1.3	12
40	Decomposition Studies Using Animal Models in Contrasting Environments: Evidence from Temporal Changes in Soil Chemistry and Microbial Activity. , 2009, , 357-377.		12
41	A laboratory incubation method for determining the rate of microbiological degradation of skeletal muscle tissue in soil. Journal of Forensic Sciences, 2004, 49, 560-5.	0.9	12
42	Taphonomic mycota: fungi with forensic potential. Journal of Forensic Sciences, 2003, 48, 168-71.	0.9	11
43	Research in Forensic Taphonomy: A Soil-Based Perspective. , 2009, , 317-331.		10
44	The impact of carrion decomposition on the fatty acid methyl ester (FAME) profiles of soil microbial communities in southern Canada. Journal of the Canadian Society of Forensic Science, 2016, 49, 1-18.	0.7	9
45	Postmortem Skeletal Microbial Community Composition and Function in Buried Human Remains. MSystems, 2022, 7, e0004122.	1.7	9
46	New evidence of predation on humans by cookiecutter sharks in Kauai, Hawaii. International Journal of Legal Medicine, 2018, 132, 1381-1387.	1.2	7
47	Using microbiome tools for estimating the postmortem interval. , 2020, , 171-191.		7
48	The importance of microbial communities in the estimation of the time since death. , 2020, , 109-139.		6
49	Animal models for understanding microbial decomposition of human remains. Drug Discovery Today: Disease Models, 2018, 28, 117-125.	1.2	5
50	Fluorescence Imaging of Posterior Spiracles from Second and Third Instars of Forensically Important Chrysomya rufifacies (Diptera: Calliphoridae) ,. Journal of Forensic Sciences, 2016, 61, 1578-1587.	0.9	4
51	Ground penetrating radar use in three contrasting soil textures in southern Ontario. Geological Society Special Publication, 2013, 384, 221-228.	0.8	3
52	Cleaning Puparia for Forensic Analysis. Journal of Forensic Sciences, 2016, 61, 1356-1358.	0.9	2
53	Can Temperature Affect the Release of Ninhydrin-Reactive Nitrogen in Gravesoil Following the Burial of a Mammalian (Rattus rattus) Cadaver?. , 2009, , 333-340.		2
54	Changes in Soil Microbial Activity Following Cadaver Decomposition During Spring and Summer Months in Southern Ontario. Soil Forensics, 2016, , 243-262.	0.2	0