

Matthew C Fitzpatrick

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

65
papers

6,886
citations

109264

35
h-index

123376

61
g-index

72
all docs

72
docs citations

72
times ranked

11625
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Seeing the forest for the trees: Assessing genetic offset predictions from gradient forest. <i>Evolutionary Applications</i> , 2022, 15, 403-416.	1.5	32
2	A working guide to harnessing generalized dissimilarity modelling for biodiversity analysis and conservation assessment. <i>Global Ecology and Biogeography</i> , 2022, 31, 802-821.	2.7	50
3	Genotypic variation and plasticity in climate-adaptive traits after range expansion and fragmentation of red spruce (<i>Picea rubens</i> Sarg.). <i>Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2022, 377, 20210008.	1.8	10
4	Maladaptation, migration and extirpation fuel climate change risk in a forest tree species. <i>Nature Climate Change</i> , 2021, 11, 166-171.	8.1	69
5	Experimental support for genomic prediction of climate maladaptation using the machine learning approach Gradient Forests. <i>Molecular Ecology Resources</i> , 2021, 21, 2749-2765.	2.2	55
6	The ODMAP protocol: a new tool for standardized reporting that could revolutionize species distribution modeling. <i>Ecography</i> , 2021, 44, 1067-1070.	2.1	13
7	Relationships between climate and phylogenetic community structure of fossil pollen assemblages are not constant during the last deglaciation. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2021, 16, e0240957.	1.1	0
8	Whole-exome sequencing reveals a long-term decline in effective population size of red spruce (<i>Picea rubens</i>). <i>Evolutionary Applications</i> , 2020, 13, 2190-2205.	1.5	19
9	Genomic Prediction of (Mal)Adaptation Across Current and Future Climatic Landscapes. <i>Annual Review of Ecology, Evolution, and Systematics</i> , 2020, 51, 245-269.	3.8	140
10	Distinct fungal successional trajectories following wildfire between soil horizons in a cold-temperate forest. <i>New Phytologist</i> , 2020, 227, 572-587.	3.5	41
11	Contemporary range position predicts the range-wide pattern of genetic diversity in balsam poplar (<i>Populus balsamifera</i> L.). <i>Journal of Biogeography</i> , 2020, 47, 1246-1257.	1.4	12
12	Advancing interpretation of stable isotope assignment maps: comparing and summarizing origins of known-provenance migratory bats. <i>Animal Migration</i> , 2020, 7, 27-41.	1.1	13
13	What evidence exists for landbird species-environment relationships in eastern temperate and boreal forests of North America? A systematic map protocol. <i>Environmental Evidence</i> , 2019, 8, .	1.1	5
14	Contemporary climatic analogs for 540 North American urban areas in the late 21st century. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2019, 10, 614.	5.8	78
15	Influence of Range Position on Locally Adaptive Gene-Environment Associations in <i>Populus</i> Flowering Time Genes. <i>Journal of Heredity</i> , 2018, 109, 47-58.	1.0	20
16	How will climate novelty influence ecological forecasts? Using the Quaternary to assess future reliability. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2018, 24, 3575-3586.	4.2	47
17	Multiresponse algorithms for community-level modelling: Review of theory, applications, and comparison to species distribution models. <i>Methods in Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2018, 9, 834-848.	2.2	39
18	The Past, Present, and Future of the Hemlock Woolly Adelgid (<i>Adelges tsugae</i>) and Its Ecological Interactions with Eastern Hemlock (<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>) Forests. <i>Insects</i> , 2018, 9, 172.	1.0	33

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19	Estimating tree phenology from high frequency tree movement data. <i>Agricultural and Forest Meteorology</i> , 2018, 263, 217-224.	1.9	14
20	Dominance–diversity relationships in ant communities differ with invasion. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2018, 24, 4614-4625.	4.2	39
21	Estimating the exposure of carnivorous plants to rapid climatic change. , 2018, , .		1
22	Comment on “Genomic signals of selection predict climate-driven population declines in a migratory bird”. <i>Science</i> , 2018, 361, .	6.0	19
23	A global database of ant species abundances. <i>Ecology</i> , 2017, 98, 883-884.	1.5	37
24	<i>GlobalAnts</i> : a new database on the geography of ant traits (Hymenoptera: Formicidae). <i>Insect Conservation and Diversity</i> , 2017, 10, 5-20.	1.4	119
25	Field-measured variables outperform derived alternatives in Maryland stream biodiversity models. <i>Diversity and Distributions</i> , 2017, 23, 1054-1066.	1.9	6
26	Golden Eagle fatalities and the continental-scale consequences of local wind-energy generation. <i>Conservation Biology</i> , 2017, 31, 406-415.	2.4	46
27	Downscaled and debiased climate simulations for North America from 21,000 years ago to 2100AD. <i>Scientific Data</i> , 2016, 3, 160048.	2.4	68
28	Geographic origins and population genetics of bats killed at wind-energy facilities. <i>Ecological Applications</i> , 2016, 26, 1381-1395.	1.8	28
29	Controlled comparison of species- and community-level models across novel climates and communities. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2016, 283, 20152817.	1.2	50
30	Close agreement between pollen-based and forest inventory-based models of vegetation turnover. <i>Global Ecology and Biogeography</i> , 2015, 24, 905-916.	2.7	16
31	Climate mediates the effects of disturbance on ant assemblage structure. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2015, 282, 20150418.	1.2	58
32	Modeling Species and Community Responses to Past, Present, and Future Episodes of Climatic and Ecological Change. <i>Annual Review of Ecology, Evolution, and Systematics</i> , 2015, 46, 343-368.	3.8	107
33	Ecological genomics meets community-level modelling of biodiversity: mapping the genomic landscape of current and future environmental adaptation. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2015, 18, 1-16.	3.0	426
34	Modeling the spread of invasive species using dynamic network models. <i>Biological Invasions</i> , 2014, 16, 949-960.	1.2	39
35	Climate refugia: joint inference from fossil records, species distribution models and phylogeography. <i>New Phytologist</i> , 2014, 204, 37-54.	3.5	361
36	Soil properties and tree species drive α -diversity of soil bacterial communities. <i>Soil Biology and Biochemistry</i> , 2014, 76, 201-209.	4.2	92

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37	MaxEnt versus MaxLike: empirical comparisons with ant species distributions. <i>Ecosphere</i> , 2013, 4, 1-15.	1.0	125
38	Space can substitute for time in predicting climate-change effects on biodiversity. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2013, 110, 9374-9379.	3.3	551
39	Environmental and historical imprints on beta diversity: insights from variation in rates of species turnover along gradients. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2013, 280, 20131201.	1.2	145
40	Should species distribution models account for spatial autocorrelation? A test of model projections across eight millennia of climate change. <i>Global Ecology and Biogeography</i> , 2013, 22, 760-771.	2.7	67
41	Modeling the climatic drivers of spatial patterns in vegetation composition since the Last Glacial Maximum. <i>Ecography</i> , 2013, 36, 460-473.	2.1	57
42	Climate Change and the Past, Present, and Future of Biotic Interactions. <i>Science</i> , 2013, 341, 499-504.	6.0	612
43	Potential Stream Density in Mid-Atlantic U.S. Watersheds. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e74819.	1.1	37
44	Modeling range dynamics in heterogeneous landscapes: invasion of the hemlock woolly adelgid in eastern North America. <i>Ecological Applications</i> , 2012, 22, 472-486.	1.8	64
45	Measuring ecological niche overlap from occurrence and spatial environmental data. <i>Global Ecology and Biogeography</i> , 2012, 21, 481-497.	2.7	1,130
46	Every Species Is an Insect (or Nearly So): On Insects, Climate Change, Extinction, and the Biological Unknown. , 2012, , 217-237.		3
47	Forest productivity and tree diversity relationships depend on ecological context within mid-Atlantic and Appalachian forests (USA). <i>Forest Ecology and Management</i> , 2011, 261, 1315-1324.	1.4	39
48	Global diversity in light of climate change: the case of ants. <i>Diversity and Distributions</i> , 2011, 17, 652-662.	1.9	87
49	Forecasting the future of biodiversity: a test of single- and multi-species models for ants in North America. <i>Ecography</i> , 2011, 34, 836-847.	2.1	81
50	Simulating the dispersal of hemlock woolly adelgid in the temperate forest understory. <i>Entomologia Experimentalis Et Applicata</i> , 2011, 141, 216-223.	0.7	12
51	Geography, topography, and history affect realized vs potential tree species richness patterns in Europe. <i>Ecography</i> , 2010, 33, 1070-1080.	2.1	49
52	Ecological boundary detection using Bayesian areal wombling. <i>Ecology</i> , 2010, 91, 3448-3455.	1.5	36
53	Observer bias and the detection of low-density populations. <i>Ecological Applications</i> , 2009, 19, 1673-1679.	1.8	182
54	The projection of species distribution models and the problem of non-analog climate. <i>Biodiversity and Conservation</i> , 2009, 18, 2255-2261.	1.2	320

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55	Climatic drivers of hemispheric asymmetry in global patterns of ant species richness. <i>Ecology Letters</i> , 2009, 12, 324-333.	3.0	233
56	Dispersal traits linked to range size through range location, not dispersal ability, in Western Australian angiosperms. <i>Global Ecology and Biogeography</i> , 2009, 18, 596-606.	2.7	16
57	Intraspecific Variation in <i>Tsuga canadensis</i> Foliar Chemistry. <i>Northeastern Naturalist</i> , 2009, 16, 585-594.	0.1	8
58	Data sets matter, but so do evolution and ecology. <i>Global Ecology and Biogeography</i> , 2008, 17, 562-565.	2.7	25
59	Climate change, plant migration, and range collapse in a global biodiversity hotspot: the <i>Banksia</i> (Proteaceae) of Western Australia. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2008, 14, 1337-1352.	4.2	196
60	INSECTS MEDIATE THE EFFECTS OF PROPAGULE SUPPLY AND RESOURCE AVAILABILITY ON A PLANT INVASION. <i>Ecology</i> , 2007, 88, 2383-2391.	1.5	30
61	The biogeography of prediction error: why does the introduced range of the fire ant over-predict its native range?. <i>Global Ecology and Biogeography</i> , 2007, 16, 24-33.	2.7	300
62	Temperature, but not productivity or geometry, predicts elevational diversity gradients in ants across spatial grains. <i>Global Ecology and Biogeography</i> , 2007, 16, 640-649.	2.7	249
63	The biogeography of prediction error: why does the introduced range of the fire ant over-predict its native range?. <i>Global Ecology and Biogeography</i> , 2006, .	2.7	3
64	Characterizing ecosystem response to climate variability. <i>Global Ecology and Biogeography</i> , 2005, 14, 600-601.	2.7	0
65	Ecological niche models and the geography of biological invasions: a review and a novel application. , 2005, , 45-60.		9