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List of Publications by Year in Descending Order

109 papers	18,459 citations	38 h-index	118 g-index
118 ext. papers	21,519 ext. citations	5.6 avg, IF	6.88 L-index

#	Paper	IF	Citations
109	Estimating the fundamental niche: Accounting for the uneven availability of existing climates in the calibration area. *Ecological Modelling*, **2022**, 464, 109823	3	0
108	Geographic potential of the world's largest hornet, Smith (Hymenoptera: Vespidae), worldwide and particularly in North America. *PeerJ*, **2021**, 9, e10690	3.1	9
107	Co-occurrence Networks do not Support Identification of Biotic Interactions. *Biodiversity Informatics*, **2020**, 15, 1-10	2.9	10
106	A tale of four bears: Environmental signal on the phylogeographical patterns within the extant Ursus species. *Journal of Biogeography*, **2020**, 47, 472-486	4.1	6
105	ntbox: An r package with graphical user interface for modelling and evaluating multidimensional ecological niches. *Methods in Ecology and Evolution*, **2020**, 11, 1199-1206	7.7	59
104	Optimizing biodiversity informatics to improve information flow, data quality, and utility for science and society. *Frontiers of Biogeography*, **2020**, 12,	2.9	8
103	Leaving the area under the receiving operating characteristic curve behind: An evaluation method for species distribution modelling applications based on presence-only data. *Methods in Ecology and Evolution*, **2020**, 11, 1571-1586	7.7	6
102	What is the shape of the fundamental Grinnellian niche?. *Theoretical Ecology*, **2020**, 13, 105-115	1.6	10
101	A Grinnellian Niche Perspective on Species-Area Relationships. *American Naturalist*, **2019**, 194, 760-775	3.7	6
100	Spatio-temporal climate change contributes to latitudinal diversity gradients. *Nature Ecology and Evolution*, **2019**, 3, 1419-1429	12.3	32
99	Potential migratory routes of Urania boisduvalii (Lepidoptera: Uraniidae) among host plant populations. *Diversity and Distributions*, **2019**, 25, 478-488	5	2
98	On population abundance and niche structure. *Ecography*, **2019**, 42, 1415-1425	6.5	38
97	Non-random latitudinal gradients in range size and niche breadth predicted by spatial patterns of climate. *Global Ecology and Biogeography*, **2019**, 28, 928-942	6.1	22
96	An evaluation of transferability of ecological niche models. *Ecography*, **2019**, 42, 521-534	6.5	41
95	On the problem of modeling a fundamental niche from occurrence data. *Ecological Modelling*, **2019**, 397, 74-83	3	17
94	Open access solutions for biodiversity journals: Do not replace one problem with another. *Diversity and Distributions*, **2019**, 25, 5-8	5	10
93	Essential biodiversity variables are not global. *Biodiversity and Conservation*, **2018**, 27, 1277-1288	3.4	18

92	Participation in the convention on migratory species: A biogeographic assessment. *Ambio*, **2018**, 47, 739-746	6.6	2
91	Creating individual accessible area hypotheses improves stacked species distribution model performance. *Global Ecology and Biogeography*, **2018**, 27, 156-165	6.1	36
90	Potential invasion of exotic ambrosia beetles Xyleborus glabratus and Euwallacea sp. in Mexico: A major threat for native and cultivated forest ecosystems. *Scientific Reports*, **2018**, 8, 10179	4.9	17
89	Diferencias conceptuales entre modelación de nichos y modelación de áreas de distribución. *Revista Mexicana De Biodiversidad*, **2017**, 88, 437-441	0.8	27
88	Are fundamental niches larger than the realized? Testing a 50-year-old prediction by Hutchinson. *PLoS ONE*, **2017**, 12, e0175138	3.7	80
87	Testing environmental correlates of clines in clades: an example from cassidine beetles. *Insect Conservation and Diversity*, **2017**, 10, 472-482	3.8	1
86	Predictable invasion dynamics in North American populations of the Eurasian collared dove. *Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences*, **2017**, 284,	4.4	12
85	Using the KDE method to model ecological niches: A response to Blonder et al. (2017). *Global Ecology and Biogeography*, **2017**, 26, 1076-1077	6.1	5
84	A cautionary note on the use of hypervolume kernel density estimators in ecological niche modelling. *Global Ecology and Biogeography*, **2017**, 26, 1066-1070	6.1	22
83	Impacts of Niche Breadth and Dispersal Ability on Macroevolutionary Patterns. *American Naturalist*, **2016**, 188, 149-62	3.7	25
82	Climatic patterns in the establishment of wintering areas by North American migratory birds. *Ecology and Evolution*, **2016**, 6, 2022-33	2.8	12
81	Sobre la relación entre idoneidad del hábitat y la abundancia poblacional bajo diferentes escenarios de dispersión. *Revista Mexicana De Biodiversidad*, **2016**, 87, 1080-1088	0.8	21
80	NicheA: creating virtual species and ecological niches in multivariate environmental scenarios. *Ecography*, **2016**, 39, 805-813	6.5	104
79	Biodiversity governance: a Tower of Babel of scales and cultures. *PLoS Biology*, **2015**, 13, e1002108	9.7	13
78	No silver bullets in correlative ecological niche modelling: insights from testing among many potential algorithms for niche estimation. *Methods in Ecology and Evolution*, **2015**, 6, 1126-1136	7.7	216
77	Twentieth century turnover of Mexican endemic avifaunas: Landscape change versus climate drivers. *Science Advances*, **2015**, 1, e1400071	14.3	26
76	A global perspective on decadal challenges and priorities in biodiversity informatics. *BMC Ecology*, **2015**, 15, 15	2.7	24
75	The relationship among biodiversity, governance, wealth, and scientific capacity at a country level: Disaggregation and prioritization. *Ambio*, **2015**, 44, 391-400	6.5	9

74	Pairwise versus presence–absence approaches for analysing biodiversity patterns. *Journal of Biogeography*, **2015**, 42, 807-808	4.1	6
73	Niche breadth and geographic range size as determinants of species survival on geological time scales. *Global Ecology and Biogeography*, **2015**, 24, 1159-1169	6.1	68
72	Indices of Biodiversity Pattern Based on Presence-Absence Matrices: A GIS Implementation. *Biodiversity Informatics*, **2015**, 10,	2.9	4
71	A test of niche centrality as a determinant of population trends and conservation status in threatened and endangered North American birds. *Endangered Species Research*, **2015**, 26, 201-208	2.5	21
70	Mechanistic and Correlative Models of Ecological Niches. *European Journal of Ecology*, **2015**, 1, 28-38	1.8	78
69	Strategic Actions to Value, Conserve, and Restore the Natural Capital of Megadiversity Countries: The Case of Mexico. *BioScience*, **2015**, 65, 164-173	5.7	32
68	Co-diversity and co-distribution in phyllostomid bats: Evaluating the relative roles of climate and niche conservatism. *Basic and Applied Ecology*, **2014**, 15, 85-91	3.2	5
67	IPBES IPCC. *Trends in Ecology and Evolution*, **2014**, 29, 543-5	10.9	55
66	Commentary on Ditch, Stitch and Pitch: the niche is here to stay. *Journal of Biogeography*, **2014**, 41, 414-417	4.1	7
65	Process-based and correlative modeling of desert mistletoe distribution: a multiscalar approach. *Ecosphere*, **2013**, 4, art99	3.1	18
64	Range–diversity plots for conservation assessments: Using richness and rarity in priority setting. *Biological Conservation*, **2013**, 158, 313-320	6.2	11
63	Constraints on interpretation of ecological niche models by limited environmental ranges on calibration areas. *Ecological Modelling*, **2013**, 263, 10-18	3	304
62	Latitudinal diversity of sea anemones (Cnidaria: Actiniaria). *Biological Bulletin*, **2013**, 224, 89-98	1.5	38
61	Arbor: comparative analysis workflows for the tree of life. *PLOS Currents*, **2013**, 5,		12
60	Variation in niche and distribution model performance: The need for a priori assessment of key causal factors. *Ecological Modelling*, **2012**, 237-238, 11-22	3	121
59	Integrating fundamental concepts of ecology, biogeography, and sampling into effective ecological niche modeling and species distribution modeling. *Plant Biosystems*, **2012**, 146, 789-796	1.6	31
58	The presence–absence matrix reloaded: the use and interpretation of range–diversity plots. *Global Ecology and Biogeography*, **2012**, 21, 282-292	6.1	28
57	Species Distribution Modeling and Ecological Niche Modeling: Getting the Concepts Right. *Natureza A Conservacao*, **2012**, 10, 102-107		204

56	Dominant climate influences on North American bird distributions. *Global Ecology and Biogeography* , **2011**, 20, 114-118	6.1	55
55	The crucial role of the accessible area in ecological niche modeling and species distribution modeling. *Ecological Modelling*, **2011**, 222, 1810-1819	3	918
54	Use of niche models in invasive species risk assessments. *Biological Invasions*, **2011**, 13, 2785-2797	2.7	486
53	Species richness and range size of the terrestrial mammals of the world: biological signal within mathematical constraints. *PLoS ONE*, **2011**, 6, e19359	3.7	22
52	Ecological Niches and Geographic Distributions (MPB-49) **2011**,		975
51	Niches and Geographic Distributions **2011**,		151
50	Niche and area of distribution modeling: a population ecology perspective. *Ecography*, **2010**, 33, 159-167	6.5	198
49	The big questions for biodiversity informatics. *Systematics and Biodiversity*, **2010**, 8, 159-168	1.7	41
48	Preliminary global assessment of terrestrial biodiversity consequences of sea-level rise mediated by climate change. *Biodiversity and Conservation*, **2010**, 19, 1599-1609	3.4	31
47	Marshalling existing biodiversity data to evaluate biodiversity status and trends in planning exercises. *Ecological Research*, **2010**, 25, 947-957	1.9	26
46	A new mechanism for science-policy transfer and biodiversity governance?. *Environmental Conservation*, **2009**, 36, 265-267	3.3	15
45	The climate envelope may not be empty. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, **2009**, 106, E47; author reply E41-3	11.5	18
44	Patterns and causes of species richness: a general simulation model for macroecology. *Ecology Letters*, **2009**, 12, 873-86	10	232
43	Use of approximate inference in an index of completeness of biological inventories. *Conservation Biology*, **2009**, 23, 469-74	6	11
42	Niches and distributional areas: concepts, methods, and assumptions. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, **2009**, 106 Suppl 2, 19644-50	11.5	705
41	Monitoring biodiversity loss with primary species-occurrence data: toward national-level indicators for the 2010 target of the convention on biological diversity. *Ambio*, **2009**, 38, 29-34	6.5	36
40	Conocimiento actual, evaluaci□ y perspectivas de sustentabilidad : s□tesis **2009**,		36
39	Phylogenetic perspective on ecological niche evolution in american blackbirds (Family Icteridae). *Biological Journal of the Linnean Society*, **2008**, 94, 869-878	1.9	19

38	Effects of sample size on the performance of species distribution models. *Diversity and Distributions*, **2008**, 14, 763-773	5	1344
37	Rethinking receiver operating characteristic analysis applications in ecological niche modeling. *Ecological Modelling*, **2008**, 213, 63-72	3	873
36	Preliminary analysis of the ecology and geography of the Asian nuthatches (Aves: Sittidae). *Wilson Journal of Ornithology*, **2008**, 120, 692-699	0.4	1
35	Species diversity and distribution in presence-absence matrices: mathematical relationships and biological implications. *American Naturalist*, **2008**, 172, 519-32	3.7	56
34	Creative Use of Mountain Biodiversity Databases: The Kazbegi Research Agenda of GMBA-DIVERSITAS. *Mountain Research and Development*, **2007**, 27, 276-281	1.4	14
33	Assessing completeness of biodiversity databases at different spatial scales. *Ecography*, **2007**, 30, 152-160	6.5	87
32	Grinnellian and Eltonian niches and geographic distributions of species. *Ecology Letters*, **2007**, 10, 1115-23	13	1147
31	Categorization systems of threatened species. *Conservation Biology*, **2007**, 21, 1366-7; discussion 1368-70	6	7
30	Scale dependency of diversity components estimated from primary biodiversity data and distribution maps. *Diversity and Distributions*, **2007**, 13, 185-195	5	33
29	Transgenic Maize in Mexico. *BioScience*, **2006**, 56, 709	5.7	3
28	The evolution of ecology in Mexico: facing challenges and preparing for the future. *Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment*, **2006**, 4, 259-267	5.5	19
27	Novel methods improve prediction of species distributions from occurrence data. *Ecography*, **2006**, 29, 129-151	6.5	5184
26	Letters to the editor about the contents of past issues and comments on topics of current concern to Frontiers readers. *Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment*, **2006**, 4, 458-458	5.5	
25	Absence of detectable transgenes in local landraces of maize in Oaxaca, Mexico (2003-2004). *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, **2005**, 102, 12338-43	11.5	81
24	Statistical Estimation and Model Selection of Species-Accumulation Functions. *Conservation Biology* , **2005**, 19, 569-573	6	34
23	Prediction of potential areas of species distributions based on presence-only data. *Environmental and Ecological Statistics*, **2005**, 12, 27-44	2.2	11
22	Interpretation of Models of Fundamental Ecological Niches and Species Distributional Areas. *Biodiversity Informatics*, **2005**, 2,	2.9	950
21	Global mammal conservation: what must we manage?. *Science*, **2005**, 309, 603-7	33.3	208

20	Reply to Cleveland et al.: Detecting (trans)gene flow to landraces in centers of crop origin: lessons from the case of maize in Mexico. *Environmental Biosafety Research*, **2005**, 4, 209-215		16
19	TRANSLAING LIFE'S DIVERSITY: Can Scientists and Policymakers Learn to Communicate Better?. *Environment*, **2004**, 46, 10-20	2.8	4
18	Biodiversity informatics: managing and applying primary biodiversity data. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences*, **2004**, 359, 689-98	5.8	224
17	Future projections for Mexican faunas under global climate change scenarios. *Nature*, **2002**, 416, 626-9	50.4	637
16	Effects of global climate change on geographic distributions of Mexican Cracidae. *Ecological Modelling*, **2001**, 144, 21-30	3	144
15	The Importance of Opuntia in Mexico and Routes of Invasion and Impact of Cactoblastis cactorum (Lepidoptera: Pyralidae). *Florida Entomologist*, **2001**, 84, 486	1	48
14	The use of specimen-label databases for conservation purposes: an example using Mexican Papilionid and Pierid butterflies. *Biodiversity and Conservation*, **2000**, 9, 1441-1466	3.4	95
13	Predictions of Mammal Diversity on Four Land Masses. *Conservation Biology*, **1999**, 13, 143-149	6	43
12	Quercus rugosa seedling dynamics in relation to its re-introduction in a disturbed Mexican landscape. *Applied Vegetation Science*, **1999**, 2, 189-200	3.3	21
11	Linking biodiversity information sources. *Trends in Ecology and Evolution*, **1999**, 14, 291	10.9	25
10	Conservatism of ecological niches in evolutionary time. *Science*, **1999**, 285, 1265-7	33.3	1065
9	Morphological grouping of Mexican butterfliesin relation to habitat association. *Biodiversity and Conservation*, **1998**, 7, 927-944	3.4	8
8	An International View of National Biological Surveys. *Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden*, **1996**, 83, 562	1.8	27
7	Lack of Genetic Variation in Lacandonia schismatica (Lacandoniaceae: Triuridales) in Its Only Known Locality. *Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden*, **1993**, 80, 898	1.8	4
6	Non-resource based territoriality in males of the butterflyXamia xami (Lepidoptera: Lycaenidae). *Journal of Insect Behavior*, **1990**, 3, 719-732	1.1	22
5	Population dynamics of a Rhizobium-legume interaction. A mathematical model. *Journal of Theoretical Biology*, **1989**, 140, 305-316	2.3	1
4	The dynamics of a plant-pollinator interaction. *Journal of Theoretical Biology*, **1981**, 91, 363-378	2.3	39
3	A comment on Species are not most abundant in the centre of their geographic range or climatic niche. *Rethinking Ecology*,3, 13-18	0	11

2	Geographic potential of the world's largest hornet,Vespa mandariniaSmith (Hymenoptera: Vespidae), worldwide and particularly in North America	1
1	A comment on"species are not most abundant in the centre of their geographic range or climatic niche"	4