Martin Bollazzi

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/8789934/publications.pdf Version: 2024-02-01



#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Soil temperature, digging behaviour, and the adaptive value of nest depth in South American species of Acromyrmex leaf-cutting ants. Oecologia, 2008, 158, 165-175.	2.0	97
2	Thermal preference for fungus culturing and brood location by workers of the thatching grass-cutting ant Acromyrmex heyeri. Insectes Sociaux, 2002, 49, 153-157.	1.2	78
3	To build or not to build: circulating dry air organizes collective building for climate control in the leaf-cutting ant Acromyrmex ambiguus. Animal Behaviour, 2007, 74, 1349-1355.	1.9	60
4	Ventilation of the giant nests of Atta leaf-cutting ants: does underground circulating air enter the fungus chambers?. Insectes Sociaux, 2012, 59, 487-498.	1.2	49
5	Biogeography of mutualistic fungi cultivated by leafcutter ants. Molecular Ecology, 2017, 26, 6921-6937.	3.9	49
6	Information Needs at the Beginning of Foraging: Grass-Cutting Ants Trade Off Load Size for a Faster Return to the Nest. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e17667.	2.5	42
7	Leaf-cutting ant workers (Acromyrmex heyeri) trade off nest thermoregulation for humidity control. Journal of Ethology, 2010, 28, 399-403.	0.8	40
8	The Thermoregulatory Function of Thatched Nests in the South American Grass-Cutting Ant, <i>Acromyrmex heyeri</i> . Journal of Insect Science, 2010, 10, 1-17.	1.5	37
9	Control of nest water losses through building behavior in leaf-cutting ants (Acromyrmex heyeri). Insectes Sociaux, 2010, 57, 267-273.	1.2	31
10	Acromyrmex charruanus: a new inquiline social parasite species of leaf-cutting ants. Insectes Sociaux, 2015, 62, 335-349.	1.2	24
11	Carbon dioxide sensing in an obligate insect-fungus symbiosis: CO2 preferences of leaf-cutting ants to rear their mutualistic fungus. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0174597.	2.5	22
12	Relaxed selection underlies genome erosion in socially parasitic ant species. Nature Communications, 2021, 12, 2918.	12.8	20
13	Landscape genomics of an obligate mutualism: Concordant and discordant population structures between the leafcutter ant <i>Atta texana</i> and its two main fungal symbiont types. Molecular Ecology, 2019, 28, 2831-2845.	3.9	18
14	Carbon dioxide sensing in the social context: Leaf-cutting ants prefer elevated CO2 levels to tend their brood. Journal of Insect Physiology, 2018, 108, 40-47.	2.0	10
15	Recurring adaptive introgression of a supergene variant that determines social organization. Nature Communications, 2022, 13, 1180.	12.8	9
16	Underground nest building: the effect of CO2 on digging rates, soil transport and choice of a digging site in leaf-cutting ants. Insectes Sociaux, 2018, 65, 305-313.	1.2	8
17	Ritualized aggressive behavior reveals distinct social structures in native and introduced range tawny crazy ants. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0225597.	2.5	7
18	Development and characterization of twenty-two polymorphic microsatellite markers for the leafcutter ant, Acromyrmex lundii, utilizing Illumina sequencing. Conservation Genetics Resources, 2014, 6, 319-322.	0.8	6

Martin Bollazzi

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	First record of the eucalypt gall-wasp Leptocybe invasa (Hymenoptera: Eulophidae) from Uruguay. Bosque, 2016, 37, 631-636.	0.3	6
20	Carbon dioxide levels and ventilation in Acromyrmex nests: significance and evolution of architectural innovations in leaf-cutting ants. Royal Society Open Science, 2021, 8, 210907.	2.4	3
21	AntVideoRecord: Autonomous system to capture the locomotor activity of leafcutter ants. HardwareX, 2022, 11, e00270.	2.2	2
22	Leafâ€cutting ants use relative humidity and temperature but not CO ₂ levels as cues for the selection of an underground dumpsite. Ecological Entomology, 2019, 44, 502-511.	2.2	1
23	Decoupled evolution of mating biology and social structure in Acromyrmex leaf-cutting ants. Behavioral Ecology and Sociobiology, 2022, 76, 1.	1.4	1