Tonie E Rocke

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

86 papers	2,173 citations	201674 27 h-index	276875 41 g-index
91 all docs	91 docs citations	91 times ranked	1359 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Characterizing patterns of genomic variation in the threatened Utah prairie dog: Implications for conservation and management. Evolutionary Applications, 2021, 14, 1036-1051.	3.1	4
2	Enzootic plague reduces survival of Mexican woodrats (Neotoma mexicana) in Colorado. Ecosphere, 2021, 12, e03371.	2.2	12
3	Space matters: host spatial structure and the dynamics of plague transmission. Ecological Modelling, 2021, 443, 109450.	2.5	6
4	Moderate Susceptibility to Subcutaneous Plague (Yersinia pestis) Challenge in Vaccine-Treated and Untreated Sonoran Deer Mice (Peromyscus maniculatus sonoriensis) and Northern Grasshopper Mice (Onychomys leucogaster). Journal of Wildlife Diseases, 2021, 57, 632-636.	0.8	2
5	Impact of Molecular Modifications on the Immunogenicity and Efficacy of Recombinant Raccoon Poxvirus-Vectored Rabies Vaccine Candidates in Mice. Vaccines, 2021, 9, 1436.	4.4	1
6	FLEA PARASITISM AND HOST SURVIVAL IN A PLAGUE-RELEVANT SYSTEM: THEORETICAL AND CONSERVATION IMPLICATIONS. Journal of Wildlife Diseases, 2020, 56, 378.	0.8	10
7	Impacts of environmental conditions on fleas in blackâ€tailed prairie dog burrows. Journal of Vector Ecology, 2020, 45, 356-365.	1.0	4
8	Clinical Presentation and Serologic Response during a Rabies Epizootic in Captive Common Vampire Bats (Desmodus rotundus). Tropical Medicine and Infectious Disease, 2020, 5, 34.	2.3	17
9	Differential plague susceptibility in species and populations of prairie dogs. Ecology and Evolution, 2019, 9, 11962-11971.	1.9	12
10	Plague-Positive Mouse Fleas on Mice Before Plague Induced Die-Offs in Black-Tailed and White-Tailed Prairie Dogs. Vector-Borne and Zoonotic Diseases, 2019, 19, 486-493.	1.5	5
11	Virally-vectored vaccine candidates against white-nose syndrome induce anti-fungal immune response in little brown bats (Myotis lucifugus). Scientific Reports, 2019, 9, 6788.	3.3	45
12	Fluorescent biomarkers demonstrate prospects for spreadable vaccines to control disease transmission in wild bats. Nature Ecology and Evolution, 2019, 3, 1697-1704.	7.8	42
13	Factors Influencing Uptake of Sylvatic Plague Vaccine Baits by Prairie Dogs. EcoHealth, 2018, 15, 12-22.	2.0	8
14	Local factors associated with onâ€host flea distributions on prairie dog colonies. Ecology and Evolution, 2018, 8, 8951-8972.	1.9	27
15	Impact of Sylvatic Plague Vaccine on Non-target Small Rodents in Grassland Ecosystems. EcoHealth, 2018, 15, 555-565.	2.0	8
16	Responses of Juvenile Black-tailed Prairie Dogs (Cynomys ludovicianus) to a Commercially Produced Oral Plague Vaccine Delivered at Two Doses. Journal of Wildlife Diseases, 2017, 53, 916.	0.8	2
17	Burrow Dusting or Oral Vaccination Prevents Plague-Associated Prairie Dog Colony Collapse. EcoHealth, 2017, 14, 451-462.	2.0	45
18	Sylvatic Plague Vaccine Partially Protects Prairie Dogs (Cynomys spp.) in Field Trials. EcoHealth, 2017, 14, 438-450.	2.0	53

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19	Assessing Monkeypox Virus Prevalence in Small Mammals at the Humanâ€“Animal Interface in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Viruses, 2017, 9, 283.	3.3	134
20	Characterization of Monkeypox virus infection in African rope squirrels (Funisciurus sp.). PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2017, 11, e0005809.	3.0	69
21	Protection of bats (Eptesicus fuscus) against rabies following topical or oronasal exposure to a recombinant raccoon poxvirus vaccine. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2017, 11, e0005958.	3.0	38
22	Genetic variation at the <scp>MHC </scp>DRB1 locus is similar across Gunnison's prairie dog (Cynomys gunnisoni) colonies regardless of plague history. Ecology and Evolution, 2016, 6, 2624-2651.	1.9	6
23	Infectivity of attenuated poxvirus vaccine vectors and immunogenicity of a raccoonpox vectored rabies vaccine in the Brazilian Free-tailed bat (Tadarida brasiliensis). Vaccine, 2016, 34, 5352-5358.	3.8	27
24	VNTR diversity in Yersinia pestis isolates from an animal challenge study reveals the potential for in vitro mutations during laboratory cultivation. Infection, Genetics and Evolution, 2016, 45, 297-302.	2.3	1
25	Evaluation of Yersinia pestis Transmission Pathways for Sylvatic Plague in Prairie Dog Populations in the Western U.S.. EcoHealth, 2016, 13, 415-427.	2.0	26
26	APPARENT FIELD SAFETY OF A RACCOON POXVIRUS-VECTORED PLAGUE VACCINE IN FREE-RANGING PRAIRIE DOGS (CYNOMYS SPP.), COLORADO, USA. Journal of Wildlife Diseases, 2015, 51, 401-410.	0.8	20
27	Laboratory Investigations of African Pouched Rats (Cricetomys gambianus) as a Potential Reservoir Host Species for Monkeypox Virus. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2015, 9, e0004013.	3.0	56
28	Further Assessment of Monkeypox Virus Infection in Gambian Pouched Rats (Cricetomys gambianus) Using In Vivo Bioluminescent Imaging. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2015, 9, e0004130.	3.0	50
29	Age at Vaccination May Influence Response to Sylvatic Plague Vaccine (SPV) in Gunnisonâ€™s Prairie Dogs (Cynomys gunnisoni). EcoHealth, 2015, 12, 278-287.	2.0	17
30	Attenuation of monkeypox virus by deletion of genomic regions. Virology, 2015, 475, 129-138.	2.4	28
31	A Recombinant Raccoon Poxvirus Vaccine Expressing both Yersinia pestis F1 and Truncated V Antigens Protects Animals against Lethal Plague. Vaccines, 2014, 2, 772-784.	4.4	26
32	Managing Prairie Dogs by Managing Plague: A Vaccine for the Future?. Proceedings of the Vertebrate Pest Conference, 2014, 26, .	0.1	1
33	EVALUATION OFMONKEYPOX VIRUSINFECTION OF BLACK-TAILED PRAIRIE DOGS (CYNOMYS) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /O 524-536.	0.8	32
34	SEASON AND APPLICATION RATES AFFECT VACCINE BAIT CONSUMPTION BY PRAIRIE DOGS IN COLORADO AND UTAH, USA. Journal of Wildlife Diseases, 2014, 50, 224-234.	0.8	18
35	A Rapid Field Test for Sylvatic Plague Exposure in Wild Animals. Journal of Wildlife Diseases, 2014, 50, 384-388.	0.8	13
36	THE INNATE IMMUNE RESPONSE MAY BE IMPORTANT FOR SURVIVING PLAGUE IN WILD GUNNISON'S PRAIRIE DOGS. Journal of Wildlife Diseases, 2013, 49, 920-931.	0.8	14

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37	Mapping Monkeypox Transmission Risk through Time and Space in the Congo Basin. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e74816.	2.5	22
38	Resistance to Plague Among Black-Tailed Prairie Dog Populations. Vector-Borne and Zoonotic Diseases, 2012, 12, 111-116.	1.5	28
39	Sylvatic Plague Vaccine: A New Tool for Conservation of Threatened and Endangered Species?. EcoHealth, 2012, 9, 243-250.	2.0	43
40	ASSESSMENT OF A RECOMBINANT F1-V FUSION PROTEIN VACCINE INTENDED TO PROTECT CANADA LYNX (LYNX CANADENSIS) FROM PLAGUE. Journal of Wildlife Diseases, 2011, 47, 888-892.	0.8	2
41	Population Differences in Host Immune Factors May Influence Survival of Gunnisonâ€™s Prairie Dogs (Cynomys gunnisoni) during Plague Outbreaks. Journal of Wildlife Diseases, 2011, 47, 968-973.	0.8	13
42	Use of Rhodamine B as a Biomarker for Oral Plague Vaccination of Prairie Dogs. Journal of Wildlife Diseases, 2011, 47, 765-768.	0.8	24
43	Degradation of the Disease-Associated Prion Protein by a Serine Protease from Lichens. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e19836.	2.5	40
44	Proposed link between paralytic syndrome and thiamine deficiency in Swedish gulls not substantiated. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2010, 107, E14.	7.1	6
45	Enzootic Plague Reduces Black-Footed Ferret (Mustela nigripes) Survival in Montana. Vector-Borne and Zoonotic Diseases, 2010, 10, 27-35.	1.5	113
46	Identification ofIn Vivo-Induced Conserved Sequences fromYersinia pestisDuring Experimental Plague Infection in the Rabbit. Vector-Borne and Zoonotic Diseases, 2010, 10, 749-756.	1.5	7
47	Consumption of Baits Containing Raccoon Pox-Based Plague Vaccines Protects Black-Tailed Prairie Dogs (Cynomys ludovicianus). Vector-Borne and Zoonotic Diseases, 2010, 10, 53-58.	1.5	45
48	Further development of raccoon poxvirus-vectored vaccines against plague (Yersinia pestis). Vaccine, 2009, 28, 338-344.	3.8	13
49	Comparison of Monkeypox Viruses Pathogenesis in Mice by In Vivo Imaging. PLoS ONE, 2009, 4, e6592.	2.5	63
50	IMMUNIZATION OF BLACK-TAILED PRAIRIE DOG AGAINST PLAGUE THROUGH CONSUMPTION OF VACCINE-LADEN BAITS. Journal of Wildlife Diseases, 2008, 44, 930-937.	0.8	45
51	VACCINATION WITH F1-V FUSION PROTEIN PROTECTS BLACK-FOOTED FERRETS (MUSTELA NIGRIPES) AGAINST PLAGUE UPON ORAL CHALLENGE WITH YERSINIA PESTIS. Journal of Wildlife Diseases, 2008, 44, 1-7.	0.8	31
52	ATTEMPTS TO IDENTIFY THE SOURCE OF AVIAN VACUOLAR MYELINOPATHY FOR WATERBIRDS. Journal of Wildlife Diseases, 2005, 41, 163-170.	0.8	12
53	The Impact of Disease in the American White Pelican in North America. Waterbirds, 2005, 28, 87-94.	0.3	27
54	Toxicoinfectious Botulism in Commercial Caponized Chickens. Avian Diseases, 2005, 49, 301-303.	1.0	21

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55	Protection of Black-Tailed Prairie Dogs (Cynomys ludovicianus) against Plague after Voluntary Consumption of Baits Containing Recombinant Raccoon Poxvirus Vaccine. Infection and Immunity, 2004, 72, 5502-5505.	2.2	60
56	RECOMBINANT F1-V FUSION PROTEIN PROTECTS BLACK-FOOTED FERRETS (MUSTELA NIGRIPES) AGAINST VIRULENT YERSINIA PESTIS INFECTION. Journal of Zoo and Wildlife Medicine, 2004, 35, 142-146.	0.6	26
57	Limited infection upon human exposure to a recombinant raccoon pox vaccine vector. Vaccine, 2004, 22, 2757-2760.	3.8	14
58	Could blackbird mortality from avicide DRC-1339 contribute to avian botulism outbreaks in North Dakota?. Wildlife Society Bulletin, 2004, 32, 870-880.	1.6	4
59	Recombinant raccoon pox vaccine protects mice against lethal plague. Vaccine, 2003, 21, 1232-1238.	3.8	38
60	Determination of the Median Toxic Dose of Type C Botulinum Toxin in Lactating Dairy Cows. Journal of Veterinary Diagnostic Investigation, 2003, 15, 523-526.	1.1	38
61	Vacuolar Myelinopathy in Waterfowl from a North Carolina Impoundment. Journal of Wildlife Diseases, 2003, 39, 412-417.	0.8	20
62	Failure to Transmit Avian Vacuolar Myelinopathy to Mallard Ducks. Journal of Wildlife Diseases, 2003, 39, 707-711.	0.8	8
63	A Serotype-Specific Polymerase Chain Reaction for Identification of Pasteurella multocida Serotype 1. Avian Diseases, 2002, 46, 370-377.	1.0	5
64	A BAITING SYSTEM FOR DELIVERY OF AN ORAL PLAGUE VACCINE TO BLACK-TAILED PRAIRIE DOGS. Journal of Wildlife Diseases, 2002, 38, 32-39.	0.8	22
65	EPIZOOTIOLOGIC STUDIES OF AVIAN VACUOLAR MEYLINOPATHY IN WATERBIRDS. Journal of Wildlife Diseases, 2002, 38, 678-684.	0.8	28
66	Clinical features of avian vacuolar myelinopathy in American coots. Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association, 2002, 221, 80-85.	0.5	22
67	Joining Forces to Improve Our World. Conservation Biology, 2002, 16, 1432-1434.	4.7	10
68	Possible importance of algal toxins in the Salton Sea, California. Hydrobiologia, 2002, 473, 275-292.	2.0	16
69	Title is missing!. Hydrobiologia, 2001, 466, 177-185.	2.0	14
70	EFFICACY OF A TYPE C BOTULISM VACCINE IN GREEN-WINGED TEAL. Journal of Wildlife Diseases, 2000, 36, 489-493.	0.8	18
71	Desert Bighorn Sheep Mortality Due to Presumptive Type C Botulism in California. Journal of Wildlife Diseases, 2000, 36, 184-189.	0.8	18
72	Environmental Characteristics Associated with the Occurrence of Avian Botulism in Wetlands of a Northern California Refuge. Journal of Wildlife Management, 1999, 63, 358.	1.8	32

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73	Water and Sediment Characteristics Associated with Avian Botulism Outbreaks in Wetlands. Journal of Wildlife Management, 1999, 63, 1249.	1.8	44
74	In Situ Detection of the Clostridium botulinum Type C ₁ Toxin Gene in Wetland Sediments with a Nested PCR Assay. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 1999, 65, 3240-3243.	3.1	39
75	PRELIMINARY EVALUATION OF A SIMPLE IN VITRO TEST FOR THE DIAGNOSIS OF TYPE C BOTULISM IN WILD BIRDS. Journal of Wildlife Diseases, 1998, 34, 744-751.	0.8	49
76	The Inhibition of Clostridium Botulinum Type C by Other Bacteria in Wetland Sediments. Journal of Wildlife Diseases, 1998, 34, 830-833.	0.8	14
77	Site-Specific Lead Exposure from Lead Pellet Ingestion in Sentinel Mallards. Journal of Wildlife Management, 1997, 61, 228.	1.8	19
78	USE OF SENTINEL MALLARDS FOR EPIZOOTIOLOGIC STUDIES OF AVIAN BOTULISM. Journal of Wildlife Diseases, 1994, 30, 514-522.	0.8	11
79	SEASONAL PREVALENCE OF CLOSTRIDIUM BOTULINUM TYPE C IN SEDIMENTS OF A NORTHERN CALIFORNIA WETLAND. Journal of Wildlife Diseases, 1993, 29, 533-539.	0.8	28
80	EFFECTS OF LEAD SHOT INGESTION ON SELECTED CELLS OF THE MALLARD IMMUNE SYSTEM. Journal of Wildlife Diseases, 1991, 27, 1-9.	0.8	68
81	Brain Acetylcholinesterase Activity in Botulism-Intoxicated Mallards. Journal of Wildlife Diseases, 1991, 27, 317-319.	0.8	3
82	HEMATOZOAN PARASITES OF RIO GRANDE WILD TURKEYS FROM SOUTHERN TEXAS. Journal of Wildlife Diseases, 1988, 24, 88-96.	0.8	5
83	SEROLOGIC RESPONSE OF RIO GRANDE WILD TURKEYS TO EXPERIMENTAL INFECTIONS OF MYCOPLASMA GALLISEPTICUM. Journal of Wildlife Diseases, 1988, 24, 668-671.	0.8	5
84	EXPERIMENTAL MYCOPLASMA GALLISEPTICUM INFECTIONS IN CAPTIVE-REARED WILD TURKEYS. Journal of Wildlife Diseases, 1988, 24, 528-532.	0.8	6
85	Microbial Infections in a Declining Wild Turkey Population in Texas. Journal of Wildlife Management, 1987, 51, 778.	1.8	13
86	Evaluation of Serologic Tests for Mycoplasma gallisepticum in Wild Turkeys. Journal of Wildlife Diseases, 1985, 21, 58-61.	0.8	6