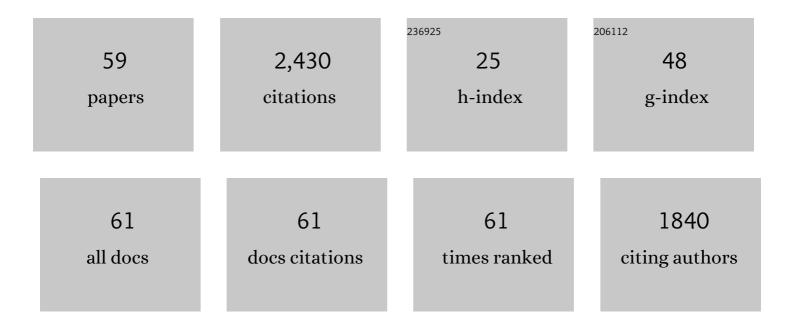
List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	DAMAGE-INDUCED RESISTANCE IN SAGEBRUSH: VOLATILES ARE KEY TO INTRA- AND INTERPLANT COMMUNICATION. Ecology, 2006, 87, 922-930.	3.2	270
2	Changing green leaf volatile biosynthesis in plants: An approach for improving plant resistance against both herbivores and pathogens. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2006, 103, 16672-16676.	7.1	259
3	Selfâ€recognition affects plant communication and defense. Ecology Letters, 2009, 12, 502-506.	6.4	178
4	Kin recognition affects plant communication and defence. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2013, 280, 20123062.	2.6	153
5	Oviposition preferences of herbivores are affected by tritrophic interaction webs. Ecology Letters, 2002, 5, 186-192.	6.4	128
6	Herbivore-Specific, Density-Dependent Induction of Plant Volatiles: Honest or "Cry Wolf―Signals?. PLoS ONE, 2010, 5, e12161.	2.5	125
7	Flight response of parasitoids toward plant-herbivore complexes: A comparative study of two parasitoid-herbivore systems on cabbage plants Applied Entomology and Zoology, 2000, 35, 87-92.	1.2	107
8	Deciphering the language of plant communication: volatile chemotypes of sagebrush. New Phytologist, 2014, 204, 380-385.	7.3	88
9	Acquired immunity to herbivory and allelopathy caused by airborne plant emissions. Phytochemistry, 2010, 71, 1642-1649.	2.9	78
10	Insect Herbivory Selects for Volatile-Mediated Plant-Plant Communication. Current Biology, 2019, 29, 3128-3133.e3.	3.9	76
11	Role of the Lipoxygenase/lyase Pathway of Host-food Plants in the Host Searching Behavior of Two Parasitoid Species, Cotesia glomerata and Cotesia plutellae. Journal of Chemical Ecology, 2006, 32, 969-979.	1.8	69
12	Can plants betray the presence of multiple herbivore species to predators and parasitoids? The role of learning in phytochemical information networks. Ecological Research, 2006, 21, 3-8.	1.5	67
13	Plant age, communication, and resistance to herbivores: young sagebrush plants are better emitters and receivers. Oecologia, 2006, 149, 214-220.	2.0	59
14	Multifunctionality of herbivory-induced plant volatiles in chemical communication in tritrophic interactions. Current Opinion in Insect Science, 2019, 32, 110-117.	4.4	58
15	Plant Volatiles, Rather than Light, Determine the Nocturnal Behavior of a Caterpillar. PLoS Biology, 2006, 4, e164.	5.6	56
16	Interplant volatile signaling in willows: revisiting the original talking trees. Oecologia, 2013, 172, 869-875.	2.0	52
17	Identification of a Hexenal Reductase That Modulates the Composition of Green Leaf Volatiles. Plant Physiology, 2018, 178, 552-564.	4.8	45
18	Maize plants sprayed with either jasmonic acid or its precursor, methyl linolenate, attract armyworm parasitoids, but the composition of attractants differs. Entomologia Experimentalis Et Applicata, 2008, 129, 189-199.	1.4	44

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19	Effects of specialist parasitoids on oviposition preference of phytophagous insects: encounter-dilution effects in a tritrophic interaction. Ecological Entomology, 2003, 28, 573-578.	2.2	43
20	Geographic dialects in volatile communication between sagebrush individuals. Ecology, 2016, 97, 2917-2924.	3.2	36
21	Herbivore-species-specific interactions between crucifer plants and parasitic wasps (Hymenoptera:) Tj ETQq1 I Entomology and Zoology, 2000, 35, 519-524.	l 0.784314 1.2	rgBT /Overloo 35
22	Corn Plants Treated with Jasmonic Acid Attract More Specialist Parasitoids, Thereby Increasing Parasitization of the Common Armyworm. Journal of Chemical Ecology, 2004, 30, 1797-1808.	1.8	35
23	Pest management using mint volatiles to elicit resistance in soy: mechanism and application potential. Plant Journal, 2018, 96, 910-920.	5.7	33
24	An Air Transfer Experiment Confirms the Role of Volatile Cues in Communication between Plants. American Naturalist, 2010, 176, 381-384.	2.1	30
25	Seasonality of herbivory and communication between individuals of sagebrush. Arthropod-Plant Interactions, 2008, 2, 87-92.	1.1	26
26	Longâ€ŧerm demographic consequences of eavesdropping for sagebrush. Journal of Ecology, 2012, 100, 932-938.	4.0	24
27	Functions of Plant Infochemicals in Tritrophic Interactions between Plants, Herbivores and Carnivorous Natural Enemies Japanese Journal of Applied Entomology and Zoology, 2002, 46, 117-133.	0.1	22
28	Effects of trans-2-hexenal and cis-3-hexenal on post-harvest strawberry. Scientific Reports, 2019, 9, 10112.	3.3	21
29	Vascular Systemic Induced Resistance For Artemisia cana and Volatile Communication for Artemisia douglasiana. American Midland Naturalist, 2008, 159, 468-477.	0.4	17
30	Plant communication – why should plants emit volatile cues?. Journal of Plant Interactions, 2011, 6, 81-84.	2.1	16
31	Effective distance of volatile cues for plant–plant communication in beech. Ecology and Evolution, 2021, 11, 12445-12452.	1.9	15
32	Parasitoid Preference for Host-Infested Plants Is Affected by the Risk of Intraguild Predation. Journal of Insect Behavior, 2005, 18, 567-576.	0.7	14
33	Volatile communication among sagebrush branches affects herbivory: timing of active cues. Arthropod-Plant Interactions, 2009, 3, 99-104.	1.1	13
34	Weeding volatiles reduce leaf and seed damage to field-grown soybeans and increase seed isoflavones. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 41508.	3.3	12
35	Identity recognition and plant behavior. Plant Signaling and Behavior, 2010, 5, 854-855.	2.4	9
36	Airborne signals of communication in sagebrush: a pharmacological approach. Plant Signaling and Behavior, 2015, 10, e1095416.	2.4	9

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37	Seasonal variation of responses to herbivory and volatile communication in sagebrush (Artemisia) Tj ETQq1 1	0.784314 rg 2.4	gBT ¦Overlock
38	Plant–plant communication and community of herbivores on tall goldenrod. Ecology and Evolution, 2021, 11, 7439-7447.	1.9	8
39	Targeting diamondback moths in greenhouses by attracting specific native parasitoids with herbivory-induced plant volatiles. Royal Society Open Science, 2020, 7, 201592.	2.4	8
40	Effect of genetic relatedness on volatile communication of sagebrush ( <i>Artemisia tridentata</i> ). Journal of Plant Interactions, 2011, 6, 193-193.	2.1	7
41	Clonal growth of sagebrush ( <i>Artemisia tridentata</i> ) (Asteraceae) and its relationship to volatile communication. Plant Species Biology, 2012, 27, 69-76.	1.0	7
42	Oviposition of diamondback moth Plutella xylostella females is affected by herbivore-induced plant volatiles that attract the larval parasitoid Cotesia vestalis. Arthropod-Plant Interactions, 2017, 11, 235-239.	1.1	7
43	Intermittent exposure to traces of green leaf volatiles triggers the production of ( <i>Z</i> )-3-hexen-1-yl acetate and ( <i>Z</i> )-3-hexen-1-ol in exposed plants. Plant Signaling and Behavior, 2013, 8, e27013.	2.4	6
44	Effects of oil droplets by Pieris caterpillars against generalist and specialist carnivores. Ecological Research, 2005, 20, 695-700.	1.5	5
45	Plant age, seasonality, and plant communication in sagebrush. Journal of Plant Interactions, 2011, 6, 85-88.	2.1	5
46	Prolonged exposure is required for communication in sagebrush. Arthropod-Plant Interactions, 2012, 6, 197-202.	1,1	5
47	Uninfested plants and honey enhance the attractiveness of a volatile blend to a parasitoidCotesia vestalis. Journal of Applied Entomology, 2018, 142, 978-984.	1.8	5
48	Preferences of parasitic wasps for cabbage plants infested by plural herbivore species. Journal of Plant Interactions, 2011, 6, 167-168.	2.1	4
49	CytosolicLOXoverexpression inArabidopsisenhances the attractiveness of parasitic wasps in response to herbivory and incidences of parasitism. Journal of Plant Interactions, 2013, 8, 207-215.	2.1	4
50	Oviposition preference of cabbage white butterflies in the framework of costs and benefits of interspecific herbivore associations. Royal Society Open Science, 2015, 2, 150524.	2.4	4
51	Synchronous Occurrences of the Diamondback Moth (Lepidoptera: Plutellidae) and its Parasitoid Wasp Cotesia vestalis (Hymenoptera: Braconidae) in Greenhouses in a Satoyama Area. Environmental Entomology, 2020, 49, 10-14.	1.4	4
52	Within-plant signaling via volatiles in beech ( <i>Fagus crenata</i> Blume). Journal of Plant Interactions, 2020, 15, 50-53.	2.1	4
53	Exposure to artificially damaged goldenrod volatiles increases saponins in seeds of field-grown soybean plants. Phytochemistry Letters, 2020, 36, 7-10.	1.2	4
54	Evidence that ERF transcriptional regulators serve as possible key molecules for natural variation in defense against herbivores in tall goldenrod. Scientific Reports, 2020, 10, 5352.	3.3	3

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55	Aboveground plant-to-plant communication reduces root nodule symbiosis and soil nutrient concentrations. Scientific Reports, 2021, 11, 12675.	3.3	3
56	Do host plant volatiles influence the diel periodicity of caterpillar foraging of all species attacking the same host plant. Journal of Plant Interactions, 2011, 6, 121-123.	2.1	2
57	Field-Grown Rice Plants Become More Productive When Exposed to Artificially Damaged Weed Volatiles at the Seedling Stage. Frontiers in Plant Science, 2021, 12, 692924.	3.6	2
58	DAMAGE-INDUCED RESISTANCE IN SAGEBRUSH: VOLATILES ARE KEY TO INTRA- AND INTERPLANT COMMUNICATION. , 2006, 87, 922.		2
59	Cry-wolf signals emerging from coevolutionary feedbacks in a tritrophic system. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2015, 282, 20152169.	2.6	1