Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon Sources Related to Bi
William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska

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Citation Report

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Significance of cytochrome P450 system responses and levels of bile fluorescent aromatic compounds in marine wildlife following oil spills. Marine Pollution Bulletin, 2005, 50, 705-723.	5.0	116
2	Optimization of a microwave-assisted extraction method for the analysis of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons from fish samples. Journal of Chromatography A, 2006, 1121, 163-169.	3.7	74
3	MEASUREMENT OF TOTAL POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC HYDROCARBON CONCENTRATIONS IN SEDIMENTS AND TOXIC UNITS USED FOR ESTIMATING RISK TO BENTHIC INVERTEBRATES AT MANUFACTURED GAS PLANT SITES. Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry, 2006, 25, 287.	4.3	97
4	A hierarchical approach measures the aerial extent and concentration levels of PAH-contaminated shoreline sediments at historic industrial sites in Prince William Sound, Alaska. Marine Pollution Bulletin, 2006, 52, 367-379.	5.0	20
5	Gene expression in caged juvenile Coho Salmon (Oncorhynchys kisutch) exposed to the waters of Prince William Sound, Alaska. Marine Pollution Bulletin, 2006, 52, 1527-1532.	5.0	7
6	Ecological significance of residual exposures and effects from the Exxon Valdez oil spill. Integrated Environmental Assessment and Management, 2006, 2, 204-246.	2.9	12
7	Biomarkers and integrated environmental risk assessment: Are there more questions than answers?. Integrated Environmental Assessment and Management, 2006, 2, 312-329.	2.9	118
8	Use of Biomarkers in Oil Spill Risk Assessment in the Marine Environment. Human and Ecological Risk Assessment (HERA), 2006, 12, 1192-1222.	3.4	34
9	Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons in Sediments and Mussel Tissue from the Lower Tennessee River and Kentucky Lake. Journal of the Kentucky Academy of Science, 2007, 68, 186-197.	0.1	12
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13	Semipermeable membrane devices link site-specific contaminants to effects: Part 1 â€“ Induction of CYP1A in rainbow trout from contaminants in Prince William Sound, Alaska. Marine Environmental Research, 2008, 66, 477-486.	2.5	17
14	Analysis of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in fish: evaluation of a quick, easy, cheap, effective, rugged, and safe extraction method. Journal of Separation Science, 2009, 32, 3529-3538.	2.5	134
15	The biomarker changes of a heavy fuel oil after different weathering times. Journal of Ocean University of China, 2009, 8, 51-56.	1.2	0
16	Response to Letter to Editor by P.D. Boehm, D.S. Page and J.M. Neff. Marine Environmental Research, 2009, 67, 259-261.	2.5	0
17	Unlike PAHs from Exxon Valdez Crude Oil, PAHs from Gulf of Alaska Coals are not Readily Bioavailable. Environmental Science & Technology, 2009, 43, 5864-5870.	10.0	26
18	Integrated assessment of oil pollution using biological monitoring and chemical fingerprinting. Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry, 2010, 29, 1358-1366.	4.3	9

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19	A Quantitative Ecological Risk Assessment of the Toxicological Risks fromExxon ValdezSubsurface Oil Residues to Sea Otters at Northern Knight Island, Prince William Sound, Alaska. Human and Ecological Risk Assessment (HERA), 2010, 16, 727-761.	3.4	23
20	Assessment of Environmental Pollution of Taihu Lake by Combining Active Biomonitoring and Integrated Biomarker Response. Environmental Science & Technology, 2011, 45, 3746-3752.	10.0	81
21	Effect of physico-chemical characteristics on distribution of PAHs in different size sediments from the Wuhan Reach of the Yangtze River, China. International Journal of Environment and Waste Management, 2011, 8, 160.	0.3	0
22	Biota â€“ Sediment partitioning of aluminium smelter related PAHs and pulp mill related diterpenes by intertidal clams at Kitimat, British Columbia. Marine Environmental Research, 2011, 72, 105-126.	2.5	41
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29	Ecological Significance of Residual Exposures and Effects from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill. Integrated Environmental Assessment and Management, 2006, 2, 204.	2.9	35
30	Assessment of organic contamination along the coast of Laizhou Bay, China: chemical analysis and integrated biomarker responses in the clam Ruditapes philippinarum. Environmental Science and Pollution Research, 2022, 29, 20160-20175.	5.3	2