Risk indicators for the tick Ixodes ricinus and
lato in Sweden

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Citation Report

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Milder winters in northern Scandinavia may contribute to larger outbreaks of haemorrhagic fever virus. Global Health Action, 2009, 2, 2020.	0.7	26
2	Climate change influences infectious diseases both in the Arctic and the tropics: joining the dots. Global Health Action, 2009, 2, 2106.	0.7	15
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4	Conferencias magistrales. Biomedica, 2011, 31, .	0.3	0
5	Multi-source analysis reveals latitudinal and altitudinal shifts in range of Ixodes ricinus at its northern distribution limit. Parasites and Vectors, 2011, 4, 84.	1.0	147
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8	Borrelia burgdorferiSerosurvey in Wild Deer in England and Wales. Vector-Borne and Zoonotic Diseases, 2012, 12, 448-455.	0.6	7
9	The effect of deer management on the abundance of Ixodes ricinus in Scotland. Ecological Applications, 2012, 22, 658-667.	1.8	105
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16	Relationship between temporal abundance of ticks and incidence of Lyme borreliosis in Lower Silesia regions of Poland. Journal of Vector Ecology, 2013, 38, 345-352.	0.5	5
17	Driving forces for changes in geographical distribution of Ixodes ricinus ticks in Europe. Parasites and Vectors, 2013, 6, 1.	1.0	684
18	Species diversity and abundance of ticks in three habitats in southern Italy. Ticks and Tick-borne Diseases, 2013, 4, 251-255.	1.1	49

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23	Free-living ixodid ticks in an urban Atlantic Forest fragment, state of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Brazilian Journal of Veterinary Parasitology, 2014, 23, 264-268.	0.2	3
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38	13. Greener cities, a wild card for ticks?. Ecology and Control of Vector-Borne Diseases, 2016, , 187-203.	0.3	9
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