FrÃ©dÃ©ric Raulier

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

47 papers	1,048 citations	394421 19 h-index	434195 31 g-index
47 all docs	47 docs citations	47 times ranked	1037 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Response of tree growth to a changing climate in boreal central Canada: A comparison of empirical, process-based, and hybrid modelling approaches. Ecological Modelling, 2008, 213, 209-228.	2.5	94
2	Unusual forest growth decline in boreal North America covaries with the retreat of Arctic sea ice. Global Change Biology, 2014, 20, 851-866.	9.5	77
3	Impact of dominant tree dynamics on site index curves. Forest Ecology and Management, 2003, 184, 65-78.	3.2	67
4	Testing for a CO2fertilization effect on growth of Canadian boreal forests. Journal of Geophysical Research, 2011, 116, .	3.3	60
5	Use of tree rings to study the effect of climate change on trembling aspen in QuÃ©bec. Global Change Biology, 2010, 16, 2039-2051.	9.5	57
6	Canopy photosynthesis of sugar maple (Acer saccharum): comparing big-leaf and multilayer extrapolations of leaf-level measurements. Tree Physiology, 1999, 19, 407-420.	3.1	51
7	Strategic analysis of forest vulnerability to risk related to fire: an example from the coniferous boreal forest of Quebec. Canadian Journal of Forest Research, 2015, 45, 553-565.	1.7	48
8	Ageing and decline of trembling aspen stands in Quebec. Canadian Journal of Forest Research, 2004, 34, 1251-1258.	1.7	44
9	Projections of future forest age class structure under the influence of fire and harvesting: implications for forest management in the boreal forest of eastern Canada. Forestry, 2017, 90, 485-495.	2.3	40
10	Forest age class structures as indicators of sustainability in boreal forest: Are we measuring them correctly?. Ecological Indicators, 2012, 23, 202-210.	6.3	33
11	Modeling the influence of temperature on monthly gross primary productivity of sugar maple stands. Tree Physiology, 2000, 20, 333-345.	3.1	31
12	Predicting the date of leaf emergence for sugar maple across its native range. Canadian Journal of Forest Research, 2000, 30, 1429-1435.	1.7	31
13	Influence of social status on crown geometry and volume increment in regular and irregular black spruce stands. Canadian Journal of Forest Research, 1996, 26, 1742-1753.	1.7	30
14	A biophysical approach to delineate a northern limit to commercial forestry: the case of Quebecâ€™s boreal forest. Canadian Journal of Forest Research, 2015, 45, 515-528.	1.7	28
15	Increasing resilience of timber supply: How a variable buffer stock of timber can efficiently reduce exposure to shortfalls caused by wildfires. Forest Policy and Economics, 2014, 46, 47-55.	3.4	26
16	Introducing two indicators for fire risk consideration in the management of boreal forests. Ecological Indicators, 2013, 24, 451-461.	6.3	25
17	Predicting site index from climatic, edaphic, and stand structural properties for seven plantation-grown conifer species in Quebec. Canadian Journal of Forest Research, 2011, 41, 682-693.	1.7	21
18	Predicting the effect of thinning on growth of dense balsam fir stands using a process-based tree growth model. Canadian Journal of Forest Research, 2003, 33, 509-520.	1.7	20

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	Using height growth to model local and regional response of trembling aspen (Populus tremuloides) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Over 123-132.	2.5	19
20	Comparaison de diffÃ©rentes approches, modÃ¨les et tailles d'Ã©chantillons pour l'Ã©tablissement de relations hauteur-diamÃ¨tre locales. Canadian Journal of Forest Research, 1995, 25, 1303-1312.	1.7	18
21	Exploring forest productivity at an early age after fire: a case study at the northern limit of commercial forests in Quebec. Canadian Journal of Forest Research, 2015, 45, 579-593.	1.7	17
22	Cover density recovery after fire disturbance controls landscape aboveground biomass carbon in the boreal forest of eastern Canada. Forest Ecology and Management, 2016, 360, 170-180.	3.2	17
23	Adjustment of the ageâ€“height relationship for uneven-aged black spruce stands. Canadian Journal of Forest Research, 2008, 38, 2003-2012.	1.7	15
24	Spatial and temporal heterogeneity of forest site productivity drivers: a case study within the eastern boreal forests of Canada. Landscape Ecology, 2014, 29, 905-918.	4.2	15
25	Adaptation potential of ecosystem-based management to climate change in the eastern Canadian boreal forest. Journal of Environmental Planning and Management, 2015, 58, 2228-2249.	4.5	14
26	Structural differences and functional similarities between two sugar maple (Acer saccharum) stands. Tree Physiology, 2002, 22, 1147-1156.	3.1	13
27	Emulating boreal forest disturbance dynamics: Can we maintain timber supply, aboriginal land use, and woodland caribou habitat?. Forestry Chronicle, 2013, 89, 54-65.	0.6	12
28	Lengthening the historical records of fire history over large areas of boreal forest in eastern Canada using empirical relationships. Forest Ecology and Management, 2015, 347, 30-39.	3.2	12
29	The predominance of stand composition and structure over direct climatic and site effects in explaining aspen (Populus tremuloides Michaux) site index within boreal and temperate forests of western Quebec, Canada. Forest Ecology and Management, 2013, 302, 390-403.	3.2	11
30	Bioenergy production to improve value-creation potential of strategic forest management plans in mixed-wood forests of Eastern Canada. Applied Energy, 2019, 247, 171-181.	10.1	10
31	Influence of shading on the relationship between leaf area and crown surface area in sugar maple stands. Ecological Modelling, 1997, 104, 51-69.	2.5	9
32	Uncertainty in detecting climate change impact on the projected yield of black spruce (Picea mariana). Forest Ecology and Management, 2010, 259, 730-738.	3.2	9
33	Contrasting current and potential productivity and the influence of fire and species composition in the boreal forest: a case study in eastern Canada. Canadian Journal of Forest Research, 2015, 45, 541-552.	1.7	9
34	A value-added forest management policy reduces the impact of fire on timber production in Canadian boreal forests. Forest Policy and Economics, 2018, 97, 21-32.	3.4	9
35	Regional Instability in the Abundance of Open Stands in the Boreal Forest of Eastern Canada. Forests, 2016, 7, 103.	2.1	7
36	Stand height and cover type complement forest age structure as a biodiversity indicator in boreal and northern temperate forest management. Ecological Indicators, 2017, 72, 288-296.	6.3	7

#	Article	IF	Citations
37	The economic impact of fire management on timber production in the boreal forest region of Quebec, Canada. International Journal of Wildland Fire, 2018, 27, 831.	2.4	7
38	Portrait prÃ©industriel dans un contexte de grande variabilitÃ© naturelle: une Ã©tude de cas dans le centre du QuÃ©bec (Canada). Forestry Chronicle, 2011, 87, 612-624.	0.6	6
39	Analytical estimation of branchwood volume in sugar maple, linked to branchiness. Trees - Structure and Function, 1998, 12, 395.	1.9	5
40	Explaining Geographic Gradients in Winter Selection of Landscapes by Boreal Caribou with Implications under Global Changes in Eastern Canada. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e78510.	2.5	5
41	Salvage logging following fires can minimize boreal caribou habitat loss while maintaining forest quotas: An example of compensatory cumulative effects. Journal of Environmental Management, 2015, 163, 234-245.	7.8	4
42	Rating a Wildfire Mitigation Strategy with an Insurance Premium: A Boreal Forest Case Study. Forests, 2016, 7, 107.	2.1	4
43	Value-added forest management planning: A new perspective on old-growth forest conservation in the fire-prone boreal landscape of Canada. Forest Ecology and Management, 2018, 429, 44-56.	3.2	4
44	Modeling paludification and fire impacts on the forest productivity of a managed landscape using valuable indicators: the example of the Clay Belt. Canadian Journal of Forest Research, 2021, 51, 1347-1356.	1.7	4
45	Using operating area size and adjacency constraints to mitigate the effects of harvesting activities on boreal caribou habitat. Landscape Ecology, 2017, 32, 377-395.	4.2	3
46	Estimating forest biomass using scale linkage from tree to Landsat TM reflectance data. , 2005, 5976, 341.		0
47	Fire disturbance data improves the accuracy of remotely sensed estimates of aboveground biomass for boreal forests in eastern Canada. Remote Sensing Applications: Society and Environment, 2017, 8, 71-82.	1.5	0