Renata Libonati

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

64 papers	1,759 citations	318942 23 h-index	355658 38 g-index
76 all docs	76 docs citations	76 times ranked	2092 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Projections of subcontinental changes in seasonal precipitation over the two major river basins in South America under an extreme climate scenario. Climate Dynamics, 2022, 58, 1147-1169.	1.7	6
2	Assessing the role of compound drought and heatwave events on unprecedented 2020 wildfires in the Pantanal. Environmental Research Letters, 2022, 17, 015005.	2.2	78
3	Active Fire Mapping on Brazilian Pantanal Based on Deep Learning and CBERS 04A Imagery. Remote Sensing, 2022, 14, 688.	1.8	11
4	Changes in land use enhance the sensitivity of tropical ecosystems to fire-climate extremes. Scientific Reports, 2022, 12, 964.	1.6	22
5	Prioritising areas for wildfire prevention and post-fire restoration in the Brazilian Pantanal. Ecological Engineering, 2022, 176, 106517.	1.6	14
6	Lightning patterns in the Pantanal: Untangling natural and anthropogenic-induced wildfires. Science of the Total Environment, 2022, 820, 153021.	3.9	23
7	Effects of Drought on Mortality in Macro Urban Areas of Brazil Between 2000 and 2019. GeoHealth, 2022, 6, e2021GH000534.	1.9	10
8	The influence of soil dry-out on the record-breaking hot 2013/2014 summer in Southeast Brazil. Scientific Reports, 2022, 12, 5836.	1.6	16
9	Urbanization-induced impacts on heat-energy fluxes in tropical South America from 1984 to 2020: The Metropolitan Area of Rio de Janeiro/Brazil. Building and Environment, 2022, 216, 109008.	3.0	9
10	Increased burned area in the Pantanal over the past two decades. Science of the Total Environment, 2022, 835, 155386.	3.9	14
11	Tropical forests as drivers of lake carbon burial. Nature Communications, 2022, 13, .	5.8	5
12	A comprehensive characterization of MODIS daily burned area mapping accuracy across fire sizes in tropical savannas. Remote Sensing of Environment, 2021, 252, 112115.	4.6	43
13	Twenty-first century droughts have not increasingly exacerbated fire season severity in the Brazilian Amazon. Scientific Reports, 2021, 11, 4400.	1.6	36
14	Recent increasing frequency of compound summer drought and heatwaves in Southeast Brazil. Environmental Research Letters, 2021, 16, 034036.	2.2	88
15	Erythrina velutina Willd. alkaloids: Piecing biosynthesis together from transcriptome analysis and metabolite profiling of seeds and leaves. Journal of Advanced Research, 2021, 34, 123-136.	4.4	5
16	Estimativa dos perÃodos de retorno da velocidade e rajada do vento e altura significativa das ondas no AtlÃ¢ntico Sudoeste. Sistemas & GestÃ£o, 2021, 16, 84-100.	0.1	1
17	Fire in Paradise: Why the Pantanal is burning. Environmental Science and Policy, 2021, 123, 31-34.	2.4	39
18	Record-breaking wildfires in the world's largest continuous tropical wetland: Integrative fire management is urgently needed for both biodiversity and humans. Journal of Environmental Management, 2021, 293, 112870.	3.8	65

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19	Prescribed Burning Reduces Large, High-Intensity Wildfires and Emissions in the Brazilian Savanna. Fire, 2021, 4, 56.	1.2	13
20	Drought Resilience Debt Drives NPP Decline in the Amazon Forest. Global Biogeochemical Cycles, 2021, 35, e2021GB007004.	1.9	12
21	Putting fire on the map of Brazilian savanna ecoregions. Journal of Environmental Management, 2021, 296, 113098.	3.8	22
22	Implementation of Fire Policies in Brazil: An Assessment of Fire Dynamics in Brazilian Savanna. Sustainability, 2021, 13, 11532.	1.6	3
23	Multi-Sensor, Active Fire-Supervised, One-Class Burned Area Mapping in the Brazilian Savanna. Remote Sensing, 2021, 13, 4005.	1.8	4
24	The Pantanal under Siegeâ€"On the Origin, Dynamics and Forecast of the Megadrought Severely Affecting the Largest Wetland in the World. Water (Switzerland), 2021, 13, 3034.	1.2	17
25	Distance sampling surveys reveal 17 million vertebrates directly killed by the 2020â€™s wildfires in the Pantanal, Brazil. Scientific Reports, 2021, 11, 23547.	1.6	39
26	Brazil is in water crisis â€" it needs a drought plan. Nature, 2021, 600, 218-220.	13.7	49
27	Drought and fires influence the respiratory diseases hospitalizations in the Amazon. Ecological Indicators, 2020, 109, 105817.	2.6	45
28	A deep learning approach for mapping and dating burned areas using temporal sequences of satellite images. ISPRS Journal of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing, 2020, 160, 260-274.	4.9	63
29	Ranking Of Daily Satellite-Derived Precipitation Extremes For The Orbig Pipeline In Rio De Janeiro. , 2020, , .		1
30	Assessing VIIRS capabilities to improve burned area mapping over the Brazilian Cerrado. International Journal of Remote Sensing, 2020, 41, 8300-8327.	1.3	18
31	Drivers Of Burned Area Patterns In Cerrado: The Case Of Matopiba Region. , 2020, , .		5
32	The roles of NDVI and Land Surface Temperature when using the Vegetation Health Index over dry regions. Global and Planetary Change, 2020, 190, 103198.	1.6	44
33	Heat-related mortality at the beginning of the twenty-first century in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. International Journal of Biometeorology, 2020, 64, 1319-1332.	1.3	15
34	Rescue Brazilâ€™s burning Pantanal wetlands. Nature, 2020, 588, 217-219.	13.7	86
35	Impacts of the 1.5â€‰Â°C global warming target on future burned area in the Brazilian Cerrado. Forest Ecology and Management, 2019, 446, 193-203.	1.4	35
36	Long-Term Spatialâ€"Temporal Characterization of Cloud-to-Ground Lightning in the Metropolitan Region of Rio de Janeiro. Pure and Applied Geophysics, 2019, 176, 5161-5175.	0.8	15

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37	How well do global burned area products represent fire patterns in the Brazilian Savannas biome? An accuracy assessment of the MCD64 collections. International Journal of Applied Earth Observation and Geoinformation, 2019, 78, 318-331.	1.4	35
38	Characterizing the atmospheric conditions during the 2010 heatwave in Rio de Janeiro marked by excessive mortality rates. Science of the Total Environment, 2019, 650, 796-808.	3.9	28
39	Climatic and synoptic characterization of heat waves in Brazil. International Journal of Climatology, 2018, 38, 1760-1776.	1.5	59
40	Contrasting patterns of the extreme drought episodes of 2005, 2010 and 2015 in the Amazon Basin. International Journal of Climatology, 2018, 38, 1096-1104.	1.5	112
41	Droughts Over Amazonia in 2005, 2010, and 2015: A Cloud Cover Perspective. Frontiers in Earth Science, 2018, 6, .	0.8	30
42	Extreme Drought Events over the Amazon Basin: The Perspective from the Reconstruction of South American Hydroclimate. Water (Switzerland), 2018, 10, 1594.	1.2	15
43	Burned Area Mapping on Conservation Units of Mountains Region of Rio de Janeiro Using Landsat-8 Data During the 2014 Drought. Anuario Do Instituto De Geociencias, 2018, 41, 318-327.	0.2	7
44	Climatic Characterization of Heat Waves in Brazil. Anuario Do Instituto De Geociencias, 2018, 41, 333-350.	0.2	6
45	Burned Area Mapping in the Brazilian Savanna Using a One-Class Support Vector Machine Trained by Active Fires. Remote Sensing, 2017, 9, 1161.	1.8	56
46	Assigning dates and identifying areas affected by fires in Portugal based on MODIS data. Anais Da Academia Brasileira De Ciencias, 2017, 89, 1487-1501.	0.3	4
47	Future Projections of Fire Occurrence in Brazil Using EC-Earth Climate Model. Revista Brasileira De Meteorologia, 2016, 31, 288-297.	0.2	20
48	A User-Oriented Simplification of the (V,W) Burn-Sensitive Vegetation Index System. IEEE Geoscience and Remote Sensing Letters, 2016, 13, 1822-1826.	1.4	6
49	An Algorithm for Burned Area Detection in the Brazilian Cerrado Using 4 Âµm MODIS Imagery. Remote Sensing, 2015, 7, 15782-15803.	1.8	56
50	Land-Surface Emissivity Retrieval in MSGâ€"SEVIRI TIR Channels Using MODIS Data. IEEE Transactions on Geoscience and Remote Sensing, 2014, 52, 5587-5600.	2.7	3
51	Retrieving Middle-Infrared Reflectance Using Physical and Empirical Approaches: Implications for Burned Area Monitoring. IEEE Transactions on Geoscience and Remote Sensing, 2012, 50, 281-294.	2.7	7
52	On a new coordinate system for improved discrimination of vegetation and burned areas using MIR/NIR information. Remote Sensing of Environment, 2011, 115, 1464-1477.	4.6	25
53	Retrieving middle-infrared reflectance for burned area mapping in tropical environments using MODIS. Remote Sensing of Environment, 2010, 114, 831-843.	4.6	33
54	The North Atlantic Oscillation and European vegetation dynamics. International Journal of Climatology, 2008, 28, 1835-1847.	1.5	101

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55	GLOBAL BURNED-LAND ESTIMATION IN LATIN AMERICA USING MODIS COMPOSITE DATA. , 2008, 18, 64-79.		72
56	Correction of 2Âm-temperature forecasts using Kalman Filtering technique. Atmospheric Research, 2008, 87, 183-197.	1.8	33
57	Thermal remote sensing in the framework of the SEN2FLEX project: field measurements, airborne data and applications. International Journal of Remote Sensing, 2008, 29, 4961-4991.	1.3	51
58	Validation of a temperature emissivity separation hybrid method from airborne hyperspectral scanner data and ground measurements in the SEN2FLEX field campaign. International Journal of Remote Sensing, 2008, 29, 7251-7268.	1.3	15
59	Near- and Middle-Infrared Monitoring of Burned Areas from Space. , 0, , .		4
60	Ranking of daily precipitation extreme events over oil pipelines in Rio de Janeiro. Climate Research, 0, , .	0.4	1
61	Proteome of Erythroxylum pungens (Erythroxylaceae): an endemic species of the semiarid Caatinga. Plant Biosystems, 0, , 1-3.	0.8	1
62	Validation of the burned area â€œ(V,W)â€•Modis algorithm in Brazil. , 0, , 1774-1785.		2
63	DRIVERS OF BURNED AREA PATTERNS IN CERRADO: THE CASE OF MATOPIBA REGION. International Archives of the Photogrammetry, Remote Sensing and Spatial Information Sciences - ISPRS Archives, 0, XLII-3/W12-2020, 135-140.	0.2	1
64	RANKING OF DAILY SATELLITE-DERIVED PRECIPITATION EXTREMES FOR THE ORBIG PIPELINE IN RIO DE JANEIRO. International Archives of the Photogrammetry, Remote Sensing and Spatial Information Sciences - ISPRS Archives, 0, XLII-3/W12-2020, 505-508.	0.2	0