Philip E Higuera

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

75	9,948	43	73
papers	citations	h-index	g-index
		61984	79698

81	81	81	8678
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Recordâ€setting climate enabled the extraordinary 2020 fire season in the western United States. Global Change Biology, 2021, 27, 1-2.	9.5	173
2	Wildfire impacts on forest microclimate vary with biophysical context. Ecosphere, 2021, 12, e03467.	2.2	37
3	Rocky Mountain subalpine forests now burning more than any time in recent millennia. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2021, 118, .	7.1	60
4	Vegetation response to wildfire and climate forcing in a Rocky Mountain lodgepole pine forest over the past 2500 years. Holocene, 2020, 30, 1493-1503.	1.7	7
5	Wildfire-Driven Forest Conversion in Western North American Landscapes. BioScience, 2020, 70, 659-673.	4.9	323
6	Arctic and boreal paleofire records reveal drivers of fire activity and departures from Holocene variability. Ecology, 2020, 101, e03096.	3.2	20
7	The biogeochemical consequences of late Holocene wildfires in three subalpine lakes from northern Colorado. Quaternary Science Reviews, 2020, 236, 106293.	3.0	10
8	Fire as a fundamental ecological process: Research advances and frontiers. Journal of Ecology, 2020, 108, 2047-2069.	4.0	281
9	Fire-catalyzed vegetation shifts in ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir forests of the western United States. Environmental Research Letters, 2020, 15, 1040b8.	5.2	29
10	First- and Second-Order Fire Effects. , 2020, , 461-463.		0
11	Microclimatic buffering in forests of the future: the role of local water balance. Ecography, 2019, 42, 1-11.	4.5	253
12	Rethinking resilience to wildfire. Nature Sustainability, 2019, 2, 797-804.	23.7	174
13	Climate, Environment, and Disturbance History Govern Resilience of Western North American Forests. Frontiers in Ecology and Evolution, 2019, 7, .	2.2	174
14	Forest succession and climate variability interacted to control fire activity over the last four centuries in an Alaskan boreal landscape. Landscape Ecology, 2019, 34, 227-241.	4.2	7
15	Consequences of climatic thresholds for projecting fire activity and ecological change. Global Ecology and Biogeography, 2019, 28, 521-532.	5.8	12
16	Integrating Subjective and Objective Dimensions of Resilience in Fire-Prone Landscapes. BioScience, 2019, 69, 379-388.	4.9	40
17	Impacts of growingâ€season climate on tree growth and postâ€fire regeneration in ponderosa pine and Douglasâ€fir forests. Ecosphere, 2019, 10, e02679.	2.2	33
18	Climate will increasingly determine postâ€fire tree regeneration success in lowâ€elevation forests, Northern Rockies, <scp>USA</scp>. Ecosphere, 2019, 10, e02568.	2.2	76

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	Wildfires and climate change push low-elevation forests across a critical climate threshold for tree regeneration. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2019, 116, 6193-6198.	7.1	307
20	Post-Fire Carbon Dynamics in Subalpine Forests of the Rocky Mountains. Fire, 2019, 2, 58.	2.8	14
21	First- and Second-Order Fire Effects. , 2019, , 1-3.		0
22	Bark beetles as agents of change in socialâ€“ecological systems. Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment, 2018, 16, S34.	4.0	74
23	Evidence for declining forest resilience to wildfires under climate change. Ecology Letters, 2018, 21, 243-252.	6.4	448
24	Use of landscape simulation modeling to quantify resilience for ecological applications. Ecosphere, 2018, 9, e02414.	2.2	49
25	Anthropogenic use of fire led to degraded scots pine-lichen forest in northern Sweden. Anthropocene, 2018, 24, 14-29.	3.3	18
26	Anticipating fireâ€mediated impacts of climate change using a demographic framework. Functional Ecology, 2018, 32, 1729-1745.	3.6	55
27	Accuracy of node and bud-scar counts for aging two dominant conifers in western North America. Forest Ecology and Management, 2018, 427, 365-371.	3.2	17
28	Climatic thresholds shape northern highâ€latitude fire regimes and imply vulnerability to future climate change. Ecography, 2017, 40, 606-617.	4.5	138
29	Managing bark beetle impacts on ecosystems and society: priority questions to motivate future research. Journal of Applied Ecology, 2017, 54, 750-760.	4.0	68
30	Fire catalyzed rapid ecological change in lowland coniferous forests of the Pacific Northwest over the past 14,000 years. Ecology, 2017, 98, 2356-2369.	3.2	41
31	Modern pollen from small hollows reflects <i>Athrotaxis cupressoides</i> density across a wildfire gradient in subalpine forests of the Central Plateau, Tasmania, Australia. Holocene, 2017, 27, 1781-1788.	1.7	2
32	Centennial-scale reductions in nitrogen availability in temperate forests of the United States. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 7856.	3.3	53
33	A modelâ€based approach to wildland fire reconstruction using sediment charcoal records. Environmetrics, 2017, 28, e2450.	1.4	9
34	Fire-regime variability impacts forest carbon dynamics for centuries to millennia. Biogeosciences, 2017, 14, 3873-3882.	3.3	20
35	Reconstructions of biomass burning from sediment-charcoal records to improve dataâ€“model comparisons. Biogeosciences, 2016, 13, 3225-3244.	3.3	142
36	Replacing time with space: using laboratory fires to explore the effects of repeated burning on black carbon degradation. International Journal of Wildland Fire, 2016, 25, 242.	2.4	18

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37	Wildfires and geochemical change in a subalpine forest over the past six millennia. Environmental Research Letters, 2016, 11, 125003.	5.2	25
38	The Science of Firescapes: Achieving Fire-Resilient Communities. BioScience, 2016, 66, 130-146.	4.9	157
39	Changing disturbance regimes, ecological memory, and forest resilience. Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment, 2016, 14, 369-378.	4.0	947
40	A Framework to Assess Biogeochemical Response to Ecosystem Disturbance Using Nutrient Partitioning Ratios. Ecosystems, 2016, 19, 387-395.	3.4	22
41	Biomass offsets little or none of permafrost carbon release from soils, streams, and wildfire: an expert assessment. Environmental Research Letters, 2016, 11, 034014.	5.2	199
42	Fire legacies impact conifer regeneration across environmental gradients in the U.S. northern Rockies. Landscape Ecology, 2016, 31, 619-636.	4.2	128
43	Indicators of Climate Change in Idaho: An Assessment Framework for Coupling Biophysical Change and Social Perceptiona. Weather, Climate, and Society, 2015, 7, 238-254.	1.1	17
44	The Changing Strength and Nature of Fire-Climate Relationships in the Northern Rocky Mountains, U.S.A., 1902-2008. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0127563.	2.5	92
45	Spatiotemporal patterns of tundra fires: late-Quaternary charcoal records from Alaska. Biogeosciences, 2015, 12, 4017-4027.	3.3	35
46	Taking time to consider the causes and consequences of large wildfires. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2015, 112, 13137-13138.	7.1	6
47	Sensitivity and complacency of sedimentary biogeochemical records to climate-mediated forest disturbances. Earth-Science Reviews, 2015, 148, 121-133.	9.1	21
48	Arctic tundra fires: natural variability and responses to climate change. Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment, 2015, 13, 369-377.	4.0	135
49	Biogeochemical impacts of wildfires over four millennia in a <scp>R</scp>ocky <scp>M</scp>ountain subalpine watershed. New Phytologist, 2014, 203, 900-912.	7.3	81
50	Fireâ€regime complacency and sensitivity to centennialâ€through millennialâ€scale climate change in <scp>R</scp>ocky <scp>M</scp>ountain subalpine forests, <scp>C</scp>olorado, <scp>USA</scp>. Journal of Ecology, 2014, 102, 1429-1441.	4.0	42
51	Reconstructing Disturbances and Their Biogeochemical Consequences over Multiple Timescales. BioScience, 2014, 64, 105-116.	4.9	80
52	A conceptual framework for predicting temperate ecosystem sensitivity to human impacts on fire regimes. Global Ecology and Biogeography, 2013, 22, 900-912.	5.8	128
53	Climatic and land cover influences on the spatiotemporal dynamics of Holocene boreal fire regimes. Ecology, 2013, 94, 389-402.	3.2	29
54	Recent burning of boreal forests exceeds fire regime limits of the past 10,000 years. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2013, 110, 13055-13060.	7.1	320

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55	Fuel moisture influences on fireâ€altered carbon in masticated fuels: An experimental study. Journal of Geophysical Research G: Biogeosciences, 2013, 118, 30-40.	3.0	34
56	The footprint of Alaskan tundra fires during the past half-century: implications for surface properties and radiative forcing. Environmental Research Letters, 2012, 7, 044039.	5.2	98
57	Variability of tundra fire regimes in Arctic Alaska: millennial-scale patterns and ecological implications. , 2011, 21, 3211-3226.		68
58	Short Paper: A signal-to-noise index to quantify the potential for peak detection in sedimentâ€“charcoal records. Quaternary Research, 2011, 75, 11-17.	1.7	174
59	Peak detection in sediment - charcoal records: impacts of alternative data analysis methods on fire-history interpretations. International Journal of Wildland Fire, 2010, 19, 996.	2.4	283
60	Tundra burning in Alaska: Linkages to climatic change and sea ice retreat. Journal of Geophysical Research, 2010, 115, .	3.3	125
61	Paleoecological Perspectives on Fire Ecology: Revisiting the Fire-Regime Concept~!2009-09-02~!2009-11-09~!2010-03-05~!. Open Ecology Journal, 2010, 3, 6-23.	2.0	264
62	Wildfire responses to abrupt climate change in North America. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2009, 106, 2519-2524.	7.1	352
63	Comparing fire-history interpretations based on area, number and estimated volume of macroscopic charcoal in lake sediments. Quaternary Research, 2009, 72, 462-468.	1.7	49
64	Vegetation mediated the impacts of postglacial climate change on fire regimes in the southâ€central Brooks Range, Alaska. Ecological Monographs, 2009, 79, 201-219.	5.4	479
65	Linking sediment-charcoal records and ecological modeling to understand causes of fire-regime change in boreal forests. Ecology, 2009, 90, 1788-1801.	3.2	33
66	Changes in fire regimes since the Last Glacial Maximum: an assessment based on a global synthesis and analysis of charcoal data. Climate Dynamics, 2008, 30, 887-907.	3.8	590
67	Climate and human influences on globalÂbiomass burning over the past twoÂmillennia. Nature Geoscience, 2008, 1, 697-702.	12.9	686
68	Regional and local controls on postglacial vegetation and fire in the Siskiyou Mountains, northern California, USA. Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology, 2008, 265, 159-169.	2.3	38
69	Millennial-scale changes in local vegetation and fire regimes on Mount Constitution, Orcas Island, Washington, USA, using small hollow sediments. Canadian Journal of Forest Research, 2008, 38, 539-552.	1.7	24
70	Frequent Fires in Ancient Shrub Tundra: Implications of Paleorecords for Arctic Environmental Change. PLoS ONE, 2008, 3, e0001744.	2.5	195
71	Understanding the origin and analysis of sediment-charcoal records with a simulation model. Quaternary Science Reviews, 2007, 26, 1790-1809.	3.0	298
72	Quantifying the source area of macroscopic charcoal with a particle dispersal model. Quaternary Research, 2007, 67, 304-310.	1.7	133

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73	How Climate and Vegetation Influence the fire Regime of the Alaskan Boreal Biome: The Holocene Perspective. Mitigation and Adaptation Strategies for Global Change, 2006, 11, 829-846.	2.1	66
74	Reconstructing fire regimes with charcoal from small-hollow sediments: a calibration with tree-ring records of fire. Holocene, 2005, 15, 238-251.	1.7	133
75	Population Trends of Wintering Bats in Vermont. Northeastern Naturalist, 2001, 8, 51.	0.3	0