Grant J Williamson

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

108 papers	5,251 citations	109264	95218
		35 h-index	68 g-index

113 all docs	113 docs citations	113 times ranked	6566 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Climate-induced variations in global wildfire danger from 1979 to 2013. Nature Communications, 2015, 6, 7537.	5.8	1,224
2	Human exposure and sensitivity to globally extreme wildfire events. Nature Ecology and Evolution, 2017, 1, 58.	3.4	359
3	Biological responses to the press and pulse of climate trends and extreme events. Nature Climate Change, 2018, 8, 579-587.	8.1	330
4	Fire regimes of <scp>A</scp>ustralia: a pyrogeographic model system. Journal of Biogeography, 2013, 40, 1048-1058.	1.4	215
5	Abrupt fire regime change may cause landscape€wide loss of mature obligate seeder forests. Global Change Biology, 2014, 20, 1008-1015.	4.2	178
6	Unprecedented health costs of smoke-related PM2.5 from the 2019â€"20 Australian megafires. Nature Sustainability, 2021, 4, 42-47.	11.5	127
7	Local and global pyrogeographic evidence that indigenous fire management creates pyrodiversity. Ecology and Evolution, 2015, 5, 1908-1918.	0.8	116
8	Humanâ€"environmental drivers and impacts of the globally extreme 2017 Chilean fires. Ambio, 2019, 48, 350-362.	2.8	114
9	Giant eucalypts â€" globally unique fireâ€adapted rainâ€forest trees?. New Phytologist, 2012, 196, 1001-1014.	3.5	95
10	A transdisciplinary approach to understanding the health effects of wildfire and prescribed fire smoke regimes. Environmental Research Letters, 2016, 11, 125009.	2.2	84
11	Global increase in wildfire risk due to climateâ€driven declines in fuel moisture. Global Change Biology, 2022, 28, 1544-1559.	4.2	80
12	Wildfires: Australia needs national monitoring agency. Nature, 2020, 584, 188-191.	13.7	78
13	Climateâ€"vegetationâ€"fire interactions and feedbacks: trivial detail or major barrier to projecting the future of the Earth system?. Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews: Climate Change, 2016, 7, 910-931.	3.6	76
14	A warmer world will reduce tree growth in evergreen broadleaf forests: evidence from <scp>A</scp>ustralian temperate and subtropical eucalypt forests. Global Ecology and Biogeography, 2014, 23, 925-934.	2.7	66
15	Southern Annular Mode drives multicentury wildfire activity in southern South America. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2017, 114, 9552-9557.	3.3	59
16	The Macroecology of Airborne Pollen in Australian and New Zealand Urban Areas. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e97925.	1.1	58
17	The relative importance of intrinsic and extrinsic factors in the decline of obligate seeder forests. Global Ecology and Biogeography, 2016, 25, 1166-1172.	2.7	54
18	Climate Change Amplifications of Climateâ€Fire Teleconnections in the Southern Hemisphere. Geophysical Research Letters, 2018, 45, 5071-5081.	1.5	53

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19	Pyrogeographic models, feedbacks and the future of global fire regimes. Global Ecology and Biogeography, 2014, 23, 821-824.	2.7	51
20	Predicting the minimum height of forest fire smoke within the atmosphere using machine learning and data from the CALIPSO satellite. Remote Sensing of Environment, 2018, 206, 98-106.	4.6	50
21	Measurement of inter- and intra-annual variability of landscape fire activity at a continental scale: the Australian case. Environmental Research Letters, 2016, 11, 035003.	2.2	49
22	Australian forests, megafires and the risk of dwindling carbon stocks. Plant, Cell and Environment, 2021, 44, 347-355.	2.8	49
23	The severity and extent of the Australia 2019â€"20 Eucalyptus forest fires are not the legacy of forest management. Nature Ecology and Evolution, 2021, 5, 1003-1010.	3.4	48
24	Fire weather risk differs across rain forestâ€"savanna boundaries in the humid tropics of northâ€eastern Australia. Austral Ecology, 2012, 37, 915-925.	0.7	46
25	Environmental niche modelling fails to predict <scp>L</scp>ast <scp>G</scp>lacial <scp>M</scp>aximum refugia: niche shifts, microrefugia or incorrect palaeoclimate estimates?. Global Ecology and Biogeography, 2014, 23, 1186-1197.	2.7	46
26	Can trophic rewilding reduce the impact of fire in a more flammable world?. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2018, 373, 20170443.	1.8	45
27	What Do the Australian Black Summer Fires Signify for the Global Fire Crisis?. Fire, 2021, 4, 97.	1.2	45
28	Predictive indicators for Ross River virus infection in the Darwin area of tropical northern Australia, using longâ€term mosquito trapping data. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2008, 13, 943-952.	1.0	44
29	Creating an Integrated Historical Record of Extreme Particulate Air Pollution Events in Australian Cities from 1994 to 2007. Journal of the Air and Waste Management Association, 2011, 61, 390-398.	0.9	44
30	Modelling smoke distribution in the vicinity of a large and prolonged fire from an open-cut coal mine. Atmospheric Environment, 2020, 229, 117471.	1.9	44
31	Palaeoendemic plants provide evidence for persistence of open, wellâ€watered vegetation since the <scp>C</scp>retaceous. Global Ecology and Biogeography, 2016, 25, 127-140.	2.7	41
32	Impact of high-severity fire in a Tasmanian dry eucalypt forest. Australian Journal of Botany, 2016, 64, 193.	0.3	40
33	Using smartphone technology to reduce health impacts from atmospheric environmental hazards. Environmental Research Letters, 2018, 13, 044019.	2.2	40
34	Biomass consumption by surface fires across Earth's most fire prone continent. Global Change Biology, 2019, 25, 254-268.	4.2	39
35	Does inherent flammability of grass and litter fuels contribute to continental patterns of landscape fire activity?. Journal of Biogeography, 2017, 44, 1225-1238.	1.4	38
36	Satellite-based comparison of fire intensity and smoke plumes from prescribed fires and wildfires in south-eastern Australia. International Journal of Wildland Fire, 2013, 22, 121.	1.0	37

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37	What do you mean, 'megafire'?. Global Ecology and Biogeography, 2022, 31, 1906-1922.	2.7	37
38	Humid tropical rain forest has expanded into eucalypt forest and savanna over the last 50 years. Ecology and Evolution, 2012, 2, 34-45.	0.8	36
39	The Relationship between Particulate Pollution Levels in Australian Cities, Meteorology, and Landscape Fire Activity Detected from MODIS Hotspots. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e47327.	1.1	36
40	Geographic Patterns of Fire Severity Following an Extreme Eucalyptus Forest Fire in Southern Australia: 2013 Forcett-Dunalley Fire. Fire, 2018, 1, 40.	1.2	35
41	Early life exposure to coal mine fire smoke emissions and altered lung function in young children. Respirology, 2020, 25, 198-205.	1.3	32
42	Megafire-induced interval squeeze threatens vegetation at landscape scales. Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment, 2022, 20, 327-334.	1.9	31
43	Fine particulate matter exposure and medication dispensing during and after a coal mine fire: A time series analysis from the Hazelwood Health Study. Environmental Pollution, 2019, 246, 1027-1035.	3.7	30
44	Simulating the effectiveness of prescribed burning at altering wildfire behaviour in Tasmania, Australia. International Journal of Wildland Fire, 2018, 27, 15.	1.0	28
45	The Value of Local Heatwave Impact Assessment: A Case-Crossover Analysis of Hospital Emergency Department Presentations in Tasmania, Australia. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2019, 16, 3715.	1.2	28
46	Monitoring Contrasting Land Management in the Savanna Landscapes of Northern Australia. Environmental Management, 2008, 41, 501-515.	1.2	27
47	The potential for gene flow from exotic eucalypt plantations into Australia's rare native eucalypts. Forest Ecology and Management, 2010, 260, 2079-2087.	1.4	26
48	Late 20th century mangrove encroachment in the coastal Australian monsoon tropics parallels the regional increase in woody biomass. Regional Environmental Change, 2011, 11, 19-27.	1.4	26
49	Health Impacts of Ambient Biomass Smoke in Tasmania, Australia. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2020, 17, 3264.	1.2	26
50	Can smartphone data identify the local environmental drivers of respiratory disease?. Environmental Research, 2020, 182, 109118.	3.7	25
51	Shifts in macropod home ranges in response to wildlife management interventions. Wildlife Research, 2010, 37, 379.	0.7	24
52	Fire risk and severity decline with stand development in Tasmanian giant Eucalyptus forest. Forest Ecology and Management, 2021, 502, 119724.	1.4	24
53	Cause and effects of a megafire in sedge-heathland in the Tasmanian temperate wilderness. Australian Journal of Botany, 2016, 64, 513.	0.3	22
54	Ambient Particulate Matter and Paramedic Assessments of Acute Diabetic, Cardiovascular, and Respiratory Conditions. Epidemiology, 2019, 30, 11-19.	1.2	22

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55	Using Digital Technology to Protect Health in Prolonged Poor Air Quality Episodes: A Case Study of the AirRater App during the Australian 2019–20 Fires. Fire, 2020, 3, 40.	1.2	22
56	Characterising non-linear associations between airborne pollen counts and respiratory symptoms from the AirRater smartphone app in Tasmania, Australia: A case time series approach. Environmental Research, 2021, 200, 111484.	3.7	22
57	Is Anthropogenic Pyrodiversity Invisible in Paleofire Records?. Fire, 2019, 2, 42.	1.2	21
58	Spatial and temporal variation in precipitation at the start of the rainy season in tropical Australia. Rangeland Journal, 2010, 32, 215.	0.4	20
59	Water, land, fire, and forest: Multi–scale determinants of rainforests in the Australian monsoon tropics. Ecology and Evolution, 2017, 7, 1592-1604.	0.8	19
60	Associations between Respiratory Health Outcomes and Coal Mine Fire PM2.5 Smoke Exposure: A Cross-Sectional Study. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2019, 16, 4262.	1.2	19
61	Did central Australian megafaunal extinction coincide with abrupt ecosystem collapse or gradual climate change?. Global Ecology and Biogeography, 2012, 21, 142-151.	2.7	18
62	Coal-mine fire-related fine particulate matter and medical-service utilization in Australia: a time-series analysis from the Hazelwood Health Study. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2020, 49, 80-93.	0.9	18
63	Projecting canopy cover change in Tasmanian eucalypt forests using dynamically downscaled regional climate models. Regional Environmental Change, 2014, 14, 1373-1386.	1.4	17
64	Radial growth response to climate change along the latitudinal range of the world's southernmost conifer in southern South America. Journal of Biogeography, 2018, 45, 1140-1152.	1.4	16
65	Mapping Tasmania's cultural landscapes: Using habitat suitability modelling of archaeological sites as a landscape history tool. Journal of Biogeography, 2019, 46, 2570-2582.	1.4	16
66	Particulate matter modelling techniques for epidemiological studies of open biomass fire smoke exposure: a review. Air Quality, Atmosphere and Health, 2020, 13, 35-75.	1.5	16
67	Cattle grazing does not reduce fire severity in eucalypt forests and woodlands of the Australian Alps. Austral Ecology, 2014, 39, 462-468.	0.7	15
68	Soil moisture thresholds for combustion of organic soils in western Tasmania. International Journal of Wildland Fire, 2020, 29, 637.	1.0	15
69	Whole range and regional–based ecological niche models predict differing exposure to 21st century climate change in the key cool temperate rainforest tree southern beech (<scp><i>N</i></scp><i>othofagus cunninghamii</i>). Austral Ecology, 2015, 40, 126-138.	0.7	14
70	Evolution of a pyrocumulonimbus event associated with an extreme wildfire in Tasmania, Australia. Natural Hazards and Earth System Sciences, 2020, 20, 1497-1511.	1.5	14
71	Comparing the height and area of wild and prescribed fire particle plumes in south-east Australia using weather radar. International Journal of Wildland Fire, 2018, 27, 525.	1.0	13
72	Exposure to air pollution during the first 1000 days of life and subsequent health service and medication usage in children. Environmental Pollution, 2020, 256, 113340.	3.7	13

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73	Ambulance dispatches and heatwaves in Tasmania, Australia: A case-crossover analysis. Environmental Research, 2021, 202, 111655.	3.7	13
74	Global combustion: the connection between fossil fuel and biomass burning emissions (1997â€"2010). Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2016, 371, 20150177.	1.8	12
75	Fire is a major driver of patterns of genetic diversity in two coâ€occurring Tasmanian palaeoendemic conifers. Journal of Biogeography, 2017, 44, 1254-1267.	1.4	12
76	Can Air Quality Management Drive Sustainable Fuels Management at the Temperate Wildlandâ€"Urban Interface?. Fire, 2018, 1, 27.	1.2	12
77	Cohort Profile: The Hazelwood Health Study Latrobe Early Life Follow-Up (ELF) Study. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2021, 49, 1779-1780.	0.9	11
78	Can Public Spaces Effectively Be Used as Cleaner Indoor Air Shelters during Extreme Smoke Events?. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2021, 18, 4085.	1.2	11
79	Bioclimatic drivers of fire severity across the Australian geographical range of giant *Eucalyptus* forests. Journal of Ecology, 2021, 109, 2514-2536.	1.9	11
80	Environmental Hazards and Behavior Change: User Perspectives on the Usability and Effectiveness of the AirRater Smartphone App. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2021, 18, 3591.	1.2	10
81	A Comparison of Two Generic Trap Types for Monitoring Mosquitoes Through an Annual Cycle in Tropical Australia. Journal of the American Mosquito Control Association, 2009, 25, 58-65.	0.2	9
82	Fertility partially drives the relative success of two introduced bovines (Bubalus bubalis and Bos) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 50 38	0.7	9
83	Using the Spatial Population Abundance Dynamics Engine for conservation management. Methods in Ecology and Evolution, 2015, 6, 1407-1416.	2.2	9
84	Trajectory of change in land cover and carbon stocks following European settlement in Tasmania, Australia. Anthropocene, 2015, 9, 33-40.	1.6	9
85	What limits the distribution and abundance of the native conifer Callitris glaucophylla (Cupressaceae) in the West MacDonnell Ranges, central Australia?. Australian Journal of Botany, 2010, 58, 554.	0.3	9
86	Using permanent forest plots to evaluate the resilience to fire of Tasmaniaâ€™s tall wet eucalypt forests. Forest Ecology and Management, 2022, 505, 119922.	1.4	9
87	AQVxâ€"An Interactive Visual Display System for Air Pollution and Public Health. Frontiers in Public Health, 2020, 8, 85.	1.3	8
88	Early life exposure to coal mine fire and tobacco smoke affect subclinical vascular function. Archives of Disease in Childhood, 2020, 105, 539-544.	1.0	8
89	The use of Australian bioregions as spatial units of analysis to explore relationships between climate and songbird diversity. Pacific Conservation Biology, 2011, 17, 354.	0.5	8
90	The roles of statistical inference and historical sources in understanding landscape change: the case of feral buffalo in the freshwater floodplains of Kakadu National Park. Journal of Biogeography, 2010, 37, 195-199.	1.4	7

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91	Blending Multiple Nitrogen Dioxide Data Sources for Neighborhood Estimates of Long-Term Exposure for Health Research. Environmental Science & Technology, 2017, 51, 12473-12480.	4.6	7
92	Population collapse of a Gondwanan conifer follows the loss of Indigenous fire regimes in a northern Australian savanna. Scientific Reports, 2022, 12, .	1.6	7
93	Did Fine Particulate Matter from the Summer 2016 Landscape Fires in Tasmania Increase Emergency Ambulance Dispatches? A Case Crossover Analysis. Fire, 2018, 1, 26.	1.2	6
94	River Flows Are a Reliable Index of Forest Fire Risk in the Temperate Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area, Australia. Fire, 2021, 4, 22.	1.2	5
95	Experimental comparison of aerial larvicides and habitat modification for controlling diseaseâ€carrying <i>Aedes vigilax</i> mosquitoes. Pest Management Science, 2012, 68, 709-717.	1.7	4
96	Multiâ€decadal stability of woody cover in a mesic eucalypt savanna in the Australian monsoon tropics. Austral Ecology, 2020, 45, 621-635.	0.7	4
97	Reply to: Logging elevated the probability of high-severity fire in the 2019â€"20 Australian forest fires. Nature Ecology and Evolution, 2022, 6, 536-539.	3.4	4
98	AirRater Tasmania: Using Smartphone Technology to Understand Local Environmental Drivers of Symptoms in People with Asthma and Allergic Rhinitis. Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology, 2018, 141, AB84.	1.5	3
99	Extensible Database of Validated Biomass Smoke Events for Health Research. Fire, 2018, 1, 50.	1.2	3
100	Community-Wide Distribution of a Catalytic Device to Reduce Winter Ambient Fine Particulate Matter from Residential Wood Combustion: A Field Study. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0166677.	1.1	3
101	Fire, herbivores and the management of temperate <i>Eucalyptus</i> savanna in Tasmania: Introducing the Beaufront fire â€" mammalian herbivore field experiment. Ecological Management and Restoration, 2021, 22, 140-151.	0.7	3
102	Smoke pollution must be part of the savanna fire management equation: A case study from Darwin, Australia. Ambio, 0, , .	2.8	3
103	Associations between respiratory and vascular function in early childhood. Respirology, 2021, 26, 1060-1066.	1.3	2
104	Carbon dioxide and particulate emissions from the 2013 Tasmanian firestorm: implications for Australian carbon accounting. Carbon Balance and Management, 2022, 17, .	1.4	2
105	Analysis of seasonal and interannual river flows affecting whitewater rafting on the Franklin River in the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area. Journal of Outdoor Recreation and Tourism, 2022, 37, 100481.	1.3	1
106	Bushfires in Tasmania, Australia: An Introduction. Fire, 2022, 5, 33.	1.2	1
107	Preface: Special Issue on Wildland Fires. Land, 2018, 7, 46.	1.2	0
108	Using Multi-decadal Satellite Records to Identify Environmental Drivers of Fire Severity Across Vegetation Types. Remote Sensing in Earth Systems Sciences, 0, , .	1.1	0