

Jun Inoue

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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29
papers

1,068
citations

840776

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526287

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docs citations

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1515
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Source and Accumulation of Soil Carbon along Catena Toposequences over 12,000 Years in Three Semi-Natural Miscanthus sinensis Grasslands in Japan. <i>Agriculture (Switzerland)</i> , 2022, 12, 88.	3.1	1
2	The Reading Palaeofire Database: an expanded global resource to document changes in fire regimes from sedimentary charcoal records. <i>Earth System Science Data</i> , 2022, 14, 1109-1124.	9.9	9
3	Vegetation transition from the terminal Pleistocene to early Holocene reconstructed from phytolith records in the southernmost part of mainland Japan. <i>Review of Palaeobotany and Palynology</i> , 2022, 303, 104681.	1.5	2
4	Phytoliths as an indicator of change in vegetation related to the huge volcanic eruption at 7.3 ka in the southernmost part of Kyushu, southern Japan. <i>Holocene</i> , 2021, 31, 709-719.	1.7	3
5	Postglacial anthropogenic fires related to cultural changes in central Japan, inferred from sedimentary charcoal records spanning glacial–interglacial cycles. <i>Journal of Quaternary Science</i> , 2021, 36, 628-637.	2.1	3
6	Elemental compositions and sizes of carbonaceous fly ash particles from atmospheric deposition collected at Cape Hedo, Okinawa, Japan: Implications for their long-range transportation and source region variation. <i>Atmospheric Pollution Research</i> , 2020, 11, 393-400.	3.8	4
7	Long-term response of respective grass types to variations in fire frequency in central Japan, inferred from phytolith and macrocharcoal records in cumulative soils deposited during the Holocene. <i>Quaternary International</i> , 2019, 527, 94-102.	1.5	6
8	Long-term fire activity under the East Asian monsoon responding to spring insolation, vegetation type, global climate, and human impact inferred from charcoal records in Lake Biwa sediments in central Japan. <i>Quaternary Science Reviews</i> , 2018, 179, 59-68.	3.0	24
9	Disappearance and alteration process of charcoal fragments in cumulative soils studied using Raman spectroscopy. <i>Geoderma</i> , 2017, 285, 164-172.	5.1	22
10	The relationship between past vegetation type and fire frequency in western Japan inferred from phytolith and charcoal records in cumulative soils. <i>Quaternary International</i> , 2016, 397, 513-522.	1.5	21
11	Chemical characteristics of Northeast Asian fly ash particles: Implications for their long-range transportation. <i>Atmospheric Environment</i> , 2014, 95, 375-382.	4.1	12
12	Spheroidal carbonaceous particles (SCPs): their characteristic and application to environmental geology. <i>Journal of the Geological Society of Japan</i> , 2014, 120, 287-298.	0.6	0
13	The Use of Size Distributions of Spheroidal Carbonaceous Particles in Swimming Pool Deposits for Evaluating Atmospheric Particle Behaviour. <i>Water, Air, and Soil Pollution</i> , 2013, 224, 1.	2.4	24
14	Holocene history of intentional fires and grassland development on the Soni Plateau, Central Japan, reconstructed from phytolith and macroscopic charcoal records within cumulative soils, combined with paleoenvironmental data from mire sediments. <i>Holocene</i> , 2012, 22, 793-800.	1.7	12
15	Characteristic Differences in the Chemical Composition of Spheroidal Carbonaceous Particles in Japanese and Chinese Cities. <i>Water, Air, and Soil Pollution</i> , 2012, 223, 4761-4767.	2.4	23
16	Vegetation history during the last 17,000 years around Sonenuma Swamp in the eastern shore area of Lake Biwa, western Japan: With special reference to changes in species composition of <i>Quercus</i> subgenus <i>Lepidobalanus</i> trees based on SEM pollen morphology. <i>Quaternary International</i> , 2012, 254, 99-106.	1.5	19
17	A 7500-year history of intentional fires and changing vegetation on the Soni Plateau, Central Japan, reconstructed from macroscopic charcoal and pollen records within mire sediment. <i>Quaternary International</i> , 2012, 254, 12-17.	1.5	11
18	Predictability of biomass burning in response to climate changes. <i>Global Biogeochemical Cycles</i> , 2012, 26, .	4.9	201

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19	The spatial and temporal distributions of spheroidal carbonaceous particles from sediment core samples from industrial cities in Japan and China. <i>Environmental Earth Sciences</i> , 2011, 64, 833-840.	2.7	8
20	Relationship between surface morphology and chemical composition of spheroidal carbonaceous particles within sediment core samples recovered from Osaka Bay, Japan. <i>Environmental Earth Sciences</i> , 2010, 59, 1723-1729.	2.7	8
21	Postglacial human activity recorded as combustion remains in sediments. <i>The Quaternary Research</i> , 2010, 49, 173-180.	0.1	1
22	Comparison of the reflectances of black plant fragments in melanic Andisols with those of fresh charcoal from modern fires. <i>Soil Science and Plant Nutrition</i> , 2009, 55, 358-362.	1.9	8
23	Depositional records of plutonium and ¹³⁷ Cs released from Nagasaki atomic bomb in sediment of Nishiyama reservoir at Nagasaki. <i>Journal of Environmental Radioactivity</i> , 2008, 99, 211-217.	1.7	23
24	Changes in fire regimes since the Last Glacial Maximum: an assessment based on a global synthesis and analysis of charcoal data. <i>Climate Dynamics</i> , 2008, 30, 887-907.	3.8	590
25	Research on Blank Plant Particles in Ando-soils Distributed around Lake Biwa, Central Japan, with a New Avenue of Research on Charcoal Particles in Ando-soils. <i>The Quaternary Research</i> , 2005, 44, 289-296.	0.1	4
26	The fossil fuel combustion and fire history in Osaka city by analyzing spheroidal carbonaceous particles (SCPs) and charcoal of the Osaka Castle moat sediments. <i>Journal of the Geological Society of Japan</i> , 2004, 110, 11-18.	0.6	5
27	History of Fossil Fuel Combustion during the Last 100 Years in and around Osaka City, Japan: Changes of the Spheroidal Carbonaceous Particles (SCPs) Recorded in a Moat and in Pond Sediments. <i>The Quaternary Research</i> , 2004, 43, 265-274.	0.1	5
28	Reconstruction of Fire History during the Last 130ka by Analysis of Microscopic Charcoal in Lake Biwa Sediment.. <i>The Quaternary Research</i> , 2001, 40, 97-104.	0.1	16
29	The record of sedimentary spheroidal carbonaceous particles (SCPs) in Beppu Bay, southern Japan, compared to historical trends of industrial activity and atmospheric pollution: Further evidence for SCPs as a marker for Anthropocene industrialization. <i>Infrastructure Asset Management</i> , 0, , 205301962210765.	1.6	2