Max A Moritz

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

86 papers	12,577 citations	61857 43 h-index	54797 84 g-index
88 all docs	88 docs citations	88 times ranked	11490 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Fire in the Earth System. Science, 2009, 324, 481-484.	6.0	2,330
2	Large wildfire trends in the western United States, 1984â€“2011. Geophysical Research Letters, 2014, 41, 2928-2933.	1.5	940
3	The human dimension of fire regimes on Earth. Journal of Biogeography, 2011, 38, 2223-2236.	1.4	845
4	Learning to coexist with wildfire. Nature, 2014, 515, 58-66.	13.7	739
5	Global Pyrogeography: the Current and Future Distribution of Wildfire. PLoS ONE, 2009, 4, e5102.	1.1	710
6	Climate change and disruptions to global fire activity. Ecosphere, 2012, 3, 1-22.	1.0	650
7	Adapt to more wildfire in western North American forests as climate changes. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2017, 114, 4582-4590.	3.3	536
8	Constraints on global fire activity vary across a resource gradient. Ecology, 2011, 92, 121-132.	1.5	348
9	Fire as a fundamental ecological process: Research advances and frontiers. Journal of Ecology, 2020, 108, 2047-2069.	1.9	281
10	Environmental controls on the distribution of wildfire at multiple spatial scales. Ecological Monographs, 2009, 79, 127-154.	2.4	277
11	Fine-grain modeling of speciesâ€™ response to climate change: holdouts, stepping-stones, and microrefugia. Trends in Ecology and Evolution, 2014, 29, 390-397.	4.2	272
12	Defining Ecological Drought for the Twenty-First Century. Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society, 2017, 98, 2543-2550.	1.7	255
13	Classification of the wildlandâ€“urban interface: A comparison of pixel- and object-based classifications using high-resolution aerial photography. Computers, Environment and Urban Systems, 2008, 32, 317-326.	3.3	230
14	Foundations of translational ecology. Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment, 2017, 15, 541-550.	1.9	212
15	Wildfires, complexity, and highly optimized tolerance. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2005, 102, 17912-17917.	3.3	183
16	Alternative community states maintained by fire in the Klamath Mountains, USA. Journal of Ecology, 2010, 98, 96-105.	1.9	176
17	Are Large, Infrequent Disturbances Qualitatively Different from Small, Frequent Disturbances?. Ecosystems, 1998, 1, 524-534.	1.6	168
18	Land Management Practices Associated with House Loss in Wildfires. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e29212.	1.1	163

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19	The Science of Firescapes: Achieving Fire-Resilient Communities. BioScience, 2016, 66, 130-146.	2.2	157
20	SPATIOTEMPORAL ANALYSIS OF CONTROLS ON SHRUBLAND FIRE REGIMES: AGE DEPENDENCY AND FIRE HAZARD. Ecology, 2003, 84, 351-361.	1.5	152
21	Testing a basic assumption of shrubland fire management: how important is fuel age?. Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment, 2004, 2, 67-72.	1.9	142
22	Patterns of Fire Severity and Forest Conditions in the Western Klamath Mountains, California. Conservation Biology, 2004, 18, 927-936.	2.4	137
23	Spatial variability in wildfire probability across the western United States. International Journal of Wildland Fire, 2012, 21, 313.	1.0	135
24	ANALYZING EXTREME DISTURBANCE EVENTS: FIRE IN LOS PADRES NATIONAL FOREST. , 1997, 7, 1252-1262.		131
25	Climate changeâ€induced shifts in fire for <scp>M</scp>editerranean ecosystems. Global Ecology and Biogeography, 2013, 22, 1118-1129.	2.7	130
26	Examining Historical and Current Mixed-Severity Fire Regimes in Ponderosa Pine and Mixed-Conifer Forests of Western North America. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e87852.	1.1	130
27	Spatial variation in extreme winds predicts large wildfire locations in chaparral ecosystems. Geophysical Research Letters, 2010, 37, .	1.5	120
28	Effects of fire severity and post-fire climate on short-term vegetation recovery of mixed-conifer and red fir forests in the Sierra Nevada Mountains of California. Remote Sensing of Environment, 2015, 171, 311-325.	4.6	98
29	Incorporating Anthropogenic Influences into Fire Probability Models: Effects of Human Activity and Climate Change on Fire Activity in California. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0153589.	1.1	94
30	Critical live fuel moisture in chaparral ecosystems: a threshold for fire activity and its relationship to antecedent precipitation. International Journal of Wildland Fire, 2009, 18, 1021.	1.0	93
31	Setting Wildfire Evacuation Trigger Points Using Fire Spread Modeling and GIS. Transactions in GIS, 2005, 9, 603-617.	1.0	81
32	Evaluating predictive models of critical live fuel moisture in the Santa Monica Mountains, California. International Journal of Wildland Fire, 2008, 17, 18.	1.0	77
33	The relative influence of climate and housing development on current and projected future fire patterns and structure loss across three California landscapes. Global Environmental Change, 2019, 56, 41-55.	3.6	74
34	Contributions of Ignitions, Fuels, and Weather to the Spatial Patterns of Burn Probability of a Boreal Landscape. Ecosystems, 2011, 14, 1141-1155.	1.6	72
35	Predicting the effect of climate change on wildfire behavior and initial attack success. Climatic Change, 2008, 87, 251-264.	1.7	65
36	Rivers are socialâ€"ecological systems: Time to integrate human dimensions into riverscape ecology and management. Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews: Water, 2018, 5, e1291.	2.8	63

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37	The changing water cycle: The ecoâ€hydrologic impacts of forest density reduction in Mediterranean (seasonally dry) regions. Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews: Water, 2019, 6, e1350.	2.8	61
38	The fire frequency analysis branch of the pyrostatistics tree: sampling decisions and censoring in fire interval data. Environmental and Ecological Statistics, 2009, 16, 271-289.	1.9	55
39	Increasing elevation of fire in the Sierra Nevada and implications for forest change. Ecosphere, 2015, 6, 1-10.	1.0	54
40	Navigating translational ecology: creating opportunities for scientist participation. Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment, 2017, 15, 578-586.	1.9	51
41	Modeling residential development in California from 2000 to 2050: Integrating wildfire risk, wildland and agricultural encroachment. Land Use Policy, 2014, 41, 438-452.	2.5	49
42	Potential relocation of climatic environments suggests high rates of climate displacement within the North American protection network. Global Change Biology, 2017, 23, 3219-3230.	4.2	48
43	The dangers of disaster-driven responses to climate change. Nature Climate Change, 2018, 8, 651-653.	8.1	48
44	Pyrogeography, historical ecology, and the human dimensions of fire regimes. Journal of Biogeography, 2014, 41, 833-836.	1.4	47
45	Land Use and Wildfire: A Review of Local Interactions and Teleconnections. Land, 2015, 4, 140-156.	1.2	47
46	Effect of Tree-to-Shrub Type Conversion in Lower Montane Forests of the Sierra Nevada (USA) on Streamflow. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0161805.	1.1	47
47	Remote Sensing Analysis of Vegetation Recovery following Short-Interval Fires in Southern California Shrublands. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e110637.	1.1	45
48	High and dry: high elevations disproportionately exposed to regional climate change in Mediterranean-climate landscapes. Landscape Ecology, 2016, 31, 1063-1075.	1.9	43
49	Fire and sustainability: considerations for Californiaâ€™s altered future climate. Climatic Change, 2008, 87, 265-271.	1.7	40
50	Bounded ranges of variation as a framework for future conservation and fire management. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2013, 1286, 92-107.	1.8	40
51	Compound fireâ€drought regimes promote ecosystem transitions in Mediterranean ecosystems. Journal of Ecology, 2019, 107, 1187-1198.	1.9	38
52	Cumulative effects of fire and drought in Mediterranean ecosystems. Ecosphere, 2017, 8, e01906.	1.0	35
53	Modelling long-term fire regimes of southern California shrublands. International Journal of Wildland Fire, 2011, 20, 1.	1.0	32
54	Climate change likely to reshape vegetation in North America's largest protected areas. Conservation Science and Practice, 2019, 1, e50.	0.9	31

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55	Do lakes feel the burn? Ecological consequences of increasing exposure of lakes to fire in the continental United States. Global Change Biology, 2019, 25, 2841-2854.	4.2	28
56	Shrinking windows of opportunity for oak seedling establishment in southern California mountains. Ecosphere, 2016, 7, e01573.	1.0	26
57	Options for reducing house-losses during wildfires without clearing trees and shrubs. Landscape and Urban Planning, 2018, 174, 10-17.	3.4	26
58	Evaluating the Ability of FARSITE to Simulate Wildfires Influenced by Extreme, Downslope Winds in Santa Barbara, California. Fire, 2020, 3, 29.	1.2	26
59	A minimal model of fire-vegetation feedbacks and disturbance stochasticity generates alternative stable states in grasslandâ€“shrublandâ€“woodland systems. Environmental Research Letters, 2015, 10, 034018.	2.2	24
60	Effect of Reduced Summer Cloud Shading on Evaporative Demand and Wildfire in Coastal Southern California. Geophysical Research Letters, 2018, 45, 5653-5662.	1.5	23
61	Plant Accessible Water Storage Capacity and Tree-Scale Root Interactions Determine How Forest Density Reductions Alter Forest Water Use and Productivity. Frontiers in Forests and Global Change, 2019, 2, .	1.0	23
62	Landscape-Scale Vegetation Change Following Fire in Point Reyes, California, USA. Fire Ecology, 2011, 7, 114-128.	1.1	22
63	Averaged 30 year climate change projections mask opportunities for species establishment. Ecography, 2016, 39, 844-845.	2.1	22
64	Fire regimes of China: inference from statistical comparison with the United States. Global Ecology and Biogeography, 2009, 18, 626-639.	2.7	21
65	Disturbance macroecology: a comparative study of community structure metrics in a highâ€severity disturbance regime. Ecosphere, 2020, 11, e03022.	1.0	21
66	Climate, Fuel, and Land Use Shaped the Spatial Pattern of Wildfire in Californiaâ€™s Sierra Nevada. Journal of Geophysical Research G: Biogeosciences, 2021, 126, e2020JG005786.	1.3	21
67	Examining the strength and possible causes of the relationship between fire history and Sudden Oak Death. Oecologia, 2005, 144, 106-114.	0.9	20
68	Recent California tree mortality portends future increase in drought-driven forest die-off. Environmental Research Letters, 2020, 15, 124040.	2.2	20
69	Assessing climate change impacts on live fuel moisture and wildfire risk using a hydrodynamic vegetation model. Biogeosciences, 2021, 18, 4005-4020.	1.3	19
70	Sudden oak death disease progression across two forest types and spatial scales. Journal of Vegetation Science, 2012, 23, 151-163.	1.1	18
71	Prescribed Fire and Natural Disturbance. Science, 2004, 306, 1680.2-1680.	6.0	17
72	Disease, fuels and potential fire behavior: Impacts of Sudden Oak Death in two coastal California forest types. Forest Ecology and Management, 2015, 348, 23-30.	1.4	17

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73	Quantifying septic nitrogen loadings to receiving waters: Waquoit Bay, Massachusetts. International Journal of Geographical Information Science, 1995, 9, 463-473.	2.2	13
74	Physiological Effects of Smoke Exposure on Deciduous and Conifer Tree Species. International Journal of Forestry Research, 2010, 2010, 1-7.	0.2	13
75	Wildfires ignite debate on global warming. Nature, 2012, 487, 273-273.	13.7	12
76	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
77	Coexisting with Wildfire. American Scientist, 2016, 104, 220.	0.1	12
78	Understanding How Fuel Treatments Interact With Climate and Biophysical Setting to Affect Fire, Water, and Forest Health: A Process-Based Modeling Approach. Frontiers in Forests and Global Change, 2021, 3, .	1.0	11
79	Spatial Characterization of Wildfire Orientation Patterns in California. Forests, 2013, 4, 197-217.	0.9	8
80	Emergent freeze and fire disturbance dynamics in temperate rainforests. Austral Ecology, 2019, 44, 812-826.	0.7	7
81	The Fire Information Engine. Journal of Map and Geography Libraries, 2008, 4, 195-206.	0.1	3
82	Place and process in conservation planning for climate change: a reply to Keppel and Wardell-Johnson. Trends in Ecology and Evolution, 2015, 30, 234-235.	4.2	3
83	Relationships of climate, human activity, and fire history to spatiotemporal variation in annual fire probability across California. PLoS ONE, 2021, 16, e0254723.	1.1	3
84	Smoke deposition to water surfaces drives hydrochemical changes. Hydrological Processes, 2022, 36, .	1.1	3
85	Probability-based accounting for carbon in forests to consider wildfire and other stochastic events: synchronizing science, policy, and carbon offsets. Mitigation and Adaptation Strategies for Global Change, 2022, 27, 1.	1.0	2
86	Research on fire and ecosystem services must incorporate climate realities. California Agriculture, 2011, 65, 176-176.	0.5	0