Richard J Blakely

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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64 papers	3,663 citations	218381 26 h-index	149479 56 g-index
85 all docs	85 docs citations	85 times ranked	1828 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Approximating edges of source bodies from magnetic or gravity anomalies. Geophysics, 1986, 51, 1494-1498.	1.4	757
2	Fore-arc migration in Cascadia and its neotectonic significance. Geology, 1998, 26, 759.	2.0	303
3	Geomagnetic reversals and crustal spreading rates during the Miocene. Journal of Geophysical Research, 1974, 79, 2979-2985.	3.3	169
4	Curie temperature isotherm analysis and tectonic implications of aeromagnetic data from Nevada. Journal of Geophysical Research, 1988, 93, 11817-11832.	3.3	168
5	Subduction-zone magnetic anomalies and implications for hydrated forearc mantle. Geology, 2005, 33, 445.	2.0	154
6	The use of curvature in potential-field interpretation. Exploration Geophysics, 2007, 38, 111-119.	0.5	139
7	Testing the use of aeromagnetic data for the determination of Curie depth in California. Geophysics, 2006, 71, L51-L59.	1.4	137
8	Evidence for short geomagnetic polarity intervals in the Early Cenozoic. Journal of Geophysical Research, 1972, 77, 7065-7072.	3.3	118
9	The northern Nevada rift: Regional tectono-magmatic relations and middle Miocene stress direction. Bulletin of the Geological Society of America, 1994, 106, 371-382.	1.6	106
10	Upper crustal structure in Puget Lowland, Washington: Results from the 1998 Seismic Hazards Investigation in Puget Sound. Journal of Geophysical Research, 2001, 106, 13541-13564.	3.3	103
11	Identification of short polarity events by transforming marine magnetic profiles to the pole. Journal of Geophysical Research, 1972, 77, 4339-4349.	3.3	102
12	Location, structure, and seismicity of the Seattle fault zone, Washington: Evidence from aeromagnetic anomalies, geologic mapping, and seismic-reflection data. Bulletin of the Geological Society of America, 2002, 114, 169-177.	1.6	101
13	Holocene fault scarps near Tacoma, Washington, USA. Geology, 2004, 32, 9.	2.0	85
14	Subducted seamounts and recent earthquakes beneath the central Cascadia forearc. Geology, 2012, 40, 103-106.	2.0	67
15	Short-wavelength magnetic anomalies in a region of rapid seafloor spreading. Nature, 1975, 255, 126-128.	13.7	59
16	Cascadia subduction tremor muted by crustal faults. Geology, 2017, 45, 515-518.	2.0	50
17	Active shortening of the Cascadia forearc and implications for seismic hazards of the Puget Lowland. Tectonics, 2004, 23, n/a-n/a.	1.3	49
18	Finding concealed active faults: Extending the southern Whidbey Island fault across the Puget Lowland, Washington. Journal of Geophysical Research, 2008, 113, .	3.3	44

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19	Regional study of mineral resources in Nevada: Insights from three-dimensional analysis of gravity and magnetic anomalies. Bulletin of the Geological Society of America, 1991, 103, 795-803.	1.6	41
20	Saddle Mountain fault deformation zone, Olympic Peninsula, Washington: Western boundary of the Seattle uplift. , 2009, 5, 105-125.		39
21	Connecting the Yakima fold and thrust belt to active faults in the Puget Lowland, Washington. Journal of Geophysical Research, 2011, 116, .	3.3	38
22	Tectonic setting of the southern Cascade Range as interpreted from its magnetic and gravity fields. Bulletin of the Geological Society of America, 1985, 96, 43.	1.6	36
23	The tectonic evolution of the Transbrasiliano Lineament in northern ParanÃ¡ Basin, Brazil, as inferred from aeromagnetic data. Journal of Geophysical Research: Solid Earth, 2014, 119, 1544-1562.	1.4	36
24	Allochthonous Jurassic ophiolite in northwest Washington. Bulletin of the Geological Society of America, 1980, 91, 359.	1.6	34
25	Sedimentary basins reconnaissance using the magnetic Tilt-Depth method. Exploration Geophysics, 2010, 41, 198-209.	0.5	33
26	Tectonic setting of the Portland-Vancouver area, Oregon and Washington: Constraints from low-altitude aeromagnetic data. Bulletin of the Geological Society of America, 1995, 107, 1051-1062.	1.6	30
27	Vector magnetic data for detecting short polarity intervals in marine magnetic profiles. Journal of Geophysical Research, 1973, 78, 6977-6983.	3.3	29
28	Reversal transition widths and fast-spreading centers. Earth and Planetary Science Letters, 1977, 33, 321-330.	1.8	28
29	Volcanism, isostatic residual gravity, and regional tectonic setting of the Cascade Volcanic Province. Journal of Geophysical Research, 1990, 95, 19439-19451.	3.3	25
30	A Simple Algorithm for Sequentially Incorporating Gravity Observations in Seismic Traveltime Tomography. International Geology Review, 2001, 43, 1073-1086.	1.1	25
31	Magnetic models of crystalline terrane: Accounting for the effect of topography. Geophysics, 1983, 48, 1551-1557.	1.4	23
32	Evidence for a basement feature related to the Cortez disseminated gold trend and implications for regional exploration in Nevada. Economic Geology, 1995, 90, 203-207.	1.8	22
33	Holocene faulting in the Bellingham forearc basin: Upperâ€plate deformation at the northern end of the Cascadia subduction zone. Journal of Geophysical Research, 2012, 117, .	3.3	22
34	Shimada Seamount: An example of recent mid-plate volcanism. Bulletin of the Geological Society of America, 1984, 95, 855.	1.6	20
35	The Geysers-Clear Lake geothermal area, Californiaâ€"An updated geophysical perspective of heat sources. Geothermics, 1995, 24, 187-221.	1.5	20
36	Independence of Geomagnetic Polarity Intervals. Geophysical Journal International, 1975, 43, 747-754.	1.0	19

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37	Distribution of buried hydrothermal alteration deduced from highâ€resolution magnetic surveys in Yellowstone National Park. Journal of Geophysical Research: Solid Earth, 2014, 119, 2595-2630.	1.4	19
38	The Wallula fault and tectonic framework of south-central Washington, as interpreted from magnetic and gravity anomalies. Tectonophysics, 2014, 624-625, 32-45.	0.9	18
39	Crustal framework of the northwest ParanÃ¡ Basin, Brazil: Insights from joint modeling of magnetic and gravity data. Tectonophysics, 2015, 655, 58-72.	0.9	17
40	Depth to Curie temperature or bottom of the magnetic sources in the volcanic zone of la RÃ©union hot spot. Journal of Volcanology and Geothermal Research, 2016, 324, 169-178.	0.8	16
41	Marine magnetic anomalies. Reviews of Geophysics, 1979, 17, 204-214.	9.0	15
42	The Story of a Yakima Fold and How It Informs Late Neogene and Quaternary Backarc Deformation in the Cascadia Subduction Zone, Manastash Anticline, Washington, USA. Tectonics, 2017, 36, 2085-2107.	1.3	12
43	Crustal Structure and Quaternary Acceleration of Deformation Rates in Central Washington Revealed by Stream Profile Inversion, Potential Field Geophysics, and Structural Geology of the Yakima Folds. Tectonics, 2018, 37, 1750-1770.	1.3	12
44	Binary model for two-dimensional magnetic anomalies. Earth and Planetary Science Letters, 1971, 12, 108-118.	1.8	11
45	Magnetostratigraphy, paleomagnetic correlation, and deformation of Pleistocene deposits in the south central Puget Lowland, Washington. Journal of Geophysical Research, 2002, 107, EPM 6-1-EPM 6-13.	3.3	11
46	Evidence of Local Migration of a Spreading Center. Geology, 1975, 3, 35.	2.0	10
47	Subsurface structural features of the Saline Range and adjacent regions of eastern California as interpreted from isostatic residual gravity anomalies. Geology, 1985, 13, 781.	2.0	10
48	A method to minimize edge effects in twoâ€dimensional discrete Fourier transforms. Geophysics, 1988, 53, 1113-1117.	1.4	9
49	Evaluating Spatial and Temporal Relations between an Earthquake Cluster near Entiat, Central Washington, and the Large December 1872 Entiat Earthquake. Bulletin of the Seismological Society of America, 2017, 107, 2380-2393.	1.1	9
50	Northward migration of the Oregon forearc on the Gales Creek fault. , 2020, 16, 660-684.		9
51	Random crustal magnetization and its effect on coherence of short-wavelength marine magnetic anomalies. Earth and Planetary Science Letters, 1979, 46, 43-48.	1.8	7
52	Optimizing depth estimates from magnetic anomalies using spatial analysis tools. Computers and Geosciences, 2015, 84, 1-9.	2.0	7
53	Integration of high-resolution seismic and aeromagnetic data for earthquake hazards evaluations: An example from the Willamette Valley, Oregon. Bulletin of the Seismological Society of America, 1999, 89, 1473-1483.	1.1	7
54	Analysis of marine magnetic data. Reviews of Geophysics, 1975, 13, 182-185.	9.0	6

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55	Structural Evolution of the East Sierra Valley System (Owens Valley and Vicinity), California: A Geologic and Geophysical Synthesis. Geosciences (Switzerland), 2013, 3, 176-215.	1.0	6
56	Mioceneâ€“Pleistocene deformation of the Saddle Mountains: Implications for seismic hazard in central Washington, USA. Bulletin of the Geological Society of America, 2018, 130, 411-437.	1.6	5
57	Modeling of aeromagnetic data from the Precambrian Lake Owens mafic complex, Wyoming. Bulletin of the Geological Society of America, 1990, 102, 1317-1322.	1.6	5
58	Overview of geomagnetism and paleomagnetism, 1983â€“1986. Reviews of Geophysics, 1987, 25, 895.	9.0	4
59	Comment on â€œStacking marine magnetic anomalies: A critiqueâ€•by Robert L. Parker. Geophysical Research Letters, 1975, 2, 185-187.	1.5	3
60	Crustal magnetic anomalies. Reviews of Geophysics, 1995, 33, 177.	9.0	3
61	Semi-automatic determination of dips and depths of geologic contacts from magnetic data with application to the Turi Fault System, Taranaki Basin, New Zealand. Journal of Applied Geophysics, 2018, 150, 67-73.	0.9	3
62	Shallow geophysical imaging of the Olympia anomaly: An enigmatic structure in the southern Puget Lowland, Washington State. , 2016, 12, 1617-1632.		2
63	LiDAR and Paleoseismology Solve Earthquake Mystery in the Pacific Northwest, USA. Geophysical Research Letters, 2021, 48, e2021GL093318.	1.5	0
64	Reply by the authors to Robert S. Pawlowski. Geophysics, 1989, 54, 1214-1214.	1.4	0