Sylvie Gauthier

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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161	9,848	34105	40979
papers	citations	52 h-index	93 g-index

162	162	162	6097
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Boreal forest health and global change. Science, 2015, 349, 819-822.	12.6	739
2	FIRE REGIMES AT THE TRANSITION BETWEEN MIXEDWOOD AND CONIFEROUS BOREAL FOREST IN NORTHWESTERN QUEBEC. Ecology, 2004, 85, 1916-1932.	3.2	378
3	Natural fire regime: a guide for sustainable management of the Canadian boreal forest. Silva Fennica, 2002, 36, .	1.3	357
4	Natural fire frequency for the eastern Canadian boreal forest: consequences for sustainable forestry. Canadian Journal of Forest Research, 2001, 31, 384-391.	1.7	344
5	Forest management is driving the eastern North American boreal forest outside its natural range of variability. Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment, 2009, 7, 519-524.	4.0	262
6	Impacts of salvage logging on biodiversity: A metaâ€analysis. Journal of Applied Ecology, 2018, 55, 279-289.	4.0	252
7	Forest management guidelines based on natural disturbance dynamics: Stand- and forest-level considerations. Forestry Chronicle, 1999, 75, 49-54.	0.6	243
8	Change of fire frequency in the eastern Canadian boreal forests during the Holocene: does vegetation composition or climate trigger the fire regime?. Journal of Ecology, 2001, 89, 930-946.	4.0	232
9	Stand-landscape integration in natural disturbance-based management of the southern boreal forest. Forest Ecology and Management, 2002, 155, 369-385.	3.2	221
10	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
11	A refinement of models projecting future Canadian fire regimes using homogeneous fire regime zones. Canadian Journal of Forest Research, 2014, 44, 365-376.	1.7	194
12	Change of fire frequency in the eastern Canadian boreal forests during the Holocene: does vegetation composition or climate trigger the fire regime?. Journal of Ecology, 2001, 89, 930-946.	4.0	172
13	Fire return intervals and tree species succession in the North Shore region of eastern Quebec. Canadian Journal of Forest Research, 2008, 38, 1621-1633.	1.7	169
14	Past, Current and Future Fire Frequency in the Canadian Boreal Forest: Implications for Sustainable Forest Management. Ambio, 2004, 33, 356-360.	5.5	163
15	Past, current, and future fire frequencies in Quebec's commercial forests: implications for the cumulative effects of harvesting and fire on age-class structure and natural disturbance-based management. Canadian Journal of Forest Research, 2006, 36, 2737-2744.	1.7	141
16	The reduction of organic-layer depth by wildfire in the North American boreal forest and its effect on tree recruitment by seed. Canadian Journal of Forest Research, 2007, 37, 1012-1023.	1.7	134
17	Gap dynamics and replacement patterns in gaps of the northeastern boreal forest of Quebec. Canadian Journal of Forest Research, 2004, 34, 353-364.	1.7	129
18	Fire-smart forest management: A pragmatic approach to sustainable forest management in fire-dominated ecosystems. Forestry Chronicle, 2001, 77, 357-363.	0.6	128

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19	Effects of Fire Regime on the Serotiny Level of Jack Pine. Journal of Ecology, 1996, 84, 539.	4.0	125
20	Recruitment of Picea mariana, Pinus banksiana, and Populus tremuloides across a burn severity gradient following wildfire in the southern boreal forest of Quebec. Canadian Journal of Forest Research, 2004, 34, 1845-1857.	1.7	116
21	Old growth in the boreal forest: A dynamic perspective at the stand and landscape level. Environmental Reviews, 2003, 11, S99-S114.	4.5	112
22	Control of the multimillennial wildfire size in boreal North America by spring climatic conditions. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2012, 109, 20966-20970.	7.1	112
23	Young and old forest in the boreal: critical stages of ecosystem dynamics and management under global change. Forest Ecosystems, 2018, 5, .	3.1	110
24	Structural development following fire in black spruce boreal forest. Forest Ecology and Management, 2005, 206, 293-306.	3.2	108
25	Climate change vulnerability and adaptation in the managed Canadian boreal forest. Environmental Reviews, 2014, 22, 256-285.	4.5	108
26	Increasing fire and the decline of fire adapted black spruce in the boreal forest. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2021, 118, .	7.1	107
27	Fire frequency and vegetation dynamics for the south-central boreal forest of Quebec, Canada. Canadian Journal of Forest Research, 2002, 32, 1996-2009.	1.7	103
28	Structure, composition, and diversity of old-growth black spruce boreal forest of the Clay Belt region in Quebec and Ontario. Environmental Reviews, 2003, 11, S79-S98.	4.5	100
29	Bryophyte and lichen communities in mature to old-growth stands in eastern boreal forests of Canada. Canadian Journal of Forest Research, 2002, 32, 1080-1093.	1.7	97
30	Variability and dynamics of old-growth forests in the circumboreal zone: implications for conservation, restoration and management. Silva Fennica, 2011, 45, .	1.3	93
31	Scale-dependent determinants of heterogeneity in fire frequency in a coniferous boreal forest of eastern Canada. Landscape Ecology, 2007, 22, 1325-1339.	4.2	91
32	Fire in managed forests of eastern Canada: Risks and options. Forest Ecology and Management, 2013, 294, 238-249.	3.2	90
33	Globally consistent climate sensitivity of natural disturbances across boreal and temperate forest ecosystems. Ecography, 2020, 43, 967-978.	4.5	90
34	Differences in forest composition in two boreal forest ecoregions of Quebec. Journal of Vegetation Science, 2000, 11, 781-790.	2.2	89
35	Fire impacts and crowning in the boreal forest: study of a large wildfire in western Quebec. International Journal of Wildland Fire, 2001, 10, 119.	2.4	89
36	Fire regime zonation under current and future climate over eastern Canada. Ecological Applications, 2013, 23, 904-923.	3.8	86

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37	Long-term post-fire changes in the northeastern boreal forest of Quebec. Journal of Vegetation Science, 2000, 11, 791-800.	2.2	84
38	Regional patterns of postfire canopy recovery in the northern boreal forest of Quebec: interactions between surficial deposit, climate, and fire cycle¹This article is one of a selection of papers from the 7th International Conference on Disturbance Dynamics in Boreal Forests.. Canadian Journal of Forest Research, 2012, 42, 1328-1343.	1.7	77
39	Epiphytic Lichens and Bryophytes onPopulus tremuloidesAlong a Chronosequence in the Southwestern Boreal Forest of QuÃ©bec, Canada. Bryologist, 2000, 103, 725-738.	0.6	76
40	Post-fire development of canopy structure and composition in black spruce forests of Abitibi, QuÃ©bec: a landscape scale study. Silva Fennica, 2002, 36, .	1.3	76
41	The effects of surficial deposit - drainage combinations on spatial variations of fire cycles in the boreal forest of eastern Canada. International Journal of Wildland Fire, 2010, 19, 1083.	2.4	69
42	Wildland fire risk research in Canada. Environmental Reviews, 2020, 28, 164-186.	4.5	69
43	Development of integrated ecological standards of sustainable forest management at an operational scale. Forestry Chronicle, 2000, 76, 481-493.	0.6	66
44	An alternative fire regime zonation for Canada. International Journal of Wildland Fire, 2012, 21, 1052.	2.4	66
45	Forest dynamics modelling under natural fire cycles: A tool to define natural mosaic diversity for forest management. Environmental Monitoring and Assessment, 1996, 39, 417-434.	2.7	64
46	A field experiment to determine the effect of post-fire salvage on seedbeds and tree regeneration. Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment, 2006, 4, 69-74.	4.0	62
47	A 229-year dendroclimatic-inferred record of forest fire activity for the Boreal Shield of Canada. International Journal of Wildland Fire, 2006, 15, 375.	2.4	62
48	Standing dead trees and their decay-class dynamics in the northeastern boreal old-growth forests of Quebec. Forest Ecology and Management, 2008, 255, 410-420.	3.2	61
49	Vulnerability of timber supply to projected changes in fire regime in Canadaâ€™s managed forests. Canadian Journal of Forest Research, 2015, 45, 1439-1447.	1.7	61
50	Trees dying standing in the northeastern boreal old-growth forests of Quebec: spatial patterns, rates, and temporal variation. Canadian Journal of Forest Research, 2007, 37, 50-61.	1.7	59
51	Mapping Local Effects of Forest Properties on Fire Risk across Canada. Forests, 2016, 7, 157.	2.1	58
52	Current and projected cumulative impacts of fire, drought, and insects on timber volumes across Canada. Ecological Applications, 2018, 28, 1245-1259.	3.8	56
53	Local knowledge in ecological modeling. Ecology and Society, 2018, 23, .	2.3	55
54	Are the old-growth forests of the Clay Belt part of a fire-regulated mosaic?. Canadian Journal of Forest Research, 2005, 35, 65-73.	1.7	54

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55	Using knowledge of natural disturbances to support sustainable forest management in the northern Clay Belt. Forestry Chronicle, 2007, 83, 326-337.	0.6	54
56	How climate change might affect tree regeneration following fire at northern latitudes: a review. New Forests, 2020, 51, 543-571.	1.7	54
57	Wildfire Suppression Costs for Canada under a Changing Climate. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0157425.	2.5	53
58	Climate change will affect the ability of forest management to reduce gaps between current and presettlement forest composition in southeastern Canada. Landscape Ecology, 2019, 34, 159-174.	4.2	52
59	Structural changes in coniferous stands along a chronosequence and a productivity gradient in the northeastern boreal forest of QuÃ©bec. Ecoscience, 2006, 13, 172-180.	1.4	51
60	Tree mortality and snag dynamics in North American boreal tree species after a wildfire: a long-term study. International Journal of Wildland Fire, 2011, 20, 751.	2.4	50
61	Population age structure ofPinus banksianaat the southern edge of the Canadian boreal forest. Journal of Vegetation Science, 1993, 4, 783-790.	2.2	49
62	Spatial pattern analyses of post-fire residual stands in the black spruce boreal forest of western Quebec. International Journal of Wildland Fire, 2010, 19, 1110.	2.4	48
63	Strategic analysis of forest vulnerability to risk related to fire: an example from the coniferous boreal forest of Quebec. Canadian Journal of Forest Research, 2015, 45, 553-565.	1.7	48
64	Incorporating Insect and Wind Disturbances in a Natural Disturbance-Based Management Framework for the Boreal Forest. Forests, 2018, 9, 471.	2.1	48
65	Changes in growth of pristine boreal North American forests from 1950 to 2005 driven by landscape demographics and species traits. Biogeosciences, 2012, 9, 2523-2536.	3.3	47
66	Forest structural attributes after windthrow and consequences of salvage logging. Forest Ecology and Management, 2013, 289, 28-37.	3.2	47
67	Prescribed burning after clearcut limits paludification in black spruce boreal forest. Forest Ecology and Management, 2016, 359, 147-155.	3.2	46
68	Taxonomy, together with ontogeny and growing conditions, drives needleleaf species' sensitivity to climate in boreal North America. Global Change Biology, 2019, 25, 2793-2809.	9.5	46
69	A new approach to ecological land classification for the Canadian boreal forest that integrates disturbances. Landscape Ecology, 2014, 29, 1-16.	4.2	44
70	Cone serotiny in jack pine: ontogenetic, positional, and environmental effects. Canadian Journal of Forest Research, 1993, 23, 394-401.	1.7	43
71	Pyrolysis of Silicon-Backbone Polymers to Silicon Carbide. Journal of the American Ceramic Society, 1990, 73, 237-241.	3.8	41
72	Fire frequency for the transitional mixedwood forest of Timiskaming, Quebec, Canada. Canadian Journal of Forest Research, 2005, 35, 656-666.	1.7	41

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73	Projections of future forest age class structure under the influence of fire and harvesting: implications for forest management in the boreal forest of eastern Canada. Forestry, 2017, 90, 485-495.	2.3	40
74	Fifty years of wildland fire science in Canada. Canadian Journal of Forest Research, 2021, 51, 283-302.	1.7	40
75	Availability of standing trees for large cavity-nesting birds in the eastern boreal forest of QuÃ©bec, Canada. Forest Ecology and Management, 2008, 255, 2272-2285.	3.2	39
76	Changes in mean forest age in Canadaâ€™s forests could limit future increases in area burned but compromise potential harvestable conifer volumes. Canadian Journal of Forest Research, 2017, 47, 755-764.	1.7	39
77	Les communautÃ©s d'oiseaux des vieilles forÃªts de la pessiÃ¨re Ã mousses de la ceinture d'argile : problÃ¨mes et solutions face Ã l'amÃ©nagement forestier. Forestry Chronicle, 2003, 79, 531-540.	0.6	38
78	Variability in Fire Frequency and Forest Composition in Canada's Southeastern Boreal Forest: A Challenge for Sustainable Forest Management. Ecology and Society, 1998, 2, .	0.9	38
79	Using spatially explicit simulations to explore size distribution and spacing of regenerating areas produced by wildfires: recommendations for designing harvest agglomerations for the Canadian boreal forest. Forestry Chronicle, 2007, 83, 72-83.	0.6	37
80	Analyzing risk of regeneration failure in the managed boreal forest of northwestern Quebec. Canadian Journal of Forest Research, 2019, 49, 680-691.	1.7	36
81	Strong overestimation of waterâ€use efficiency responses to rising CO‹sub›2‹/sub› in treeâ€ring studies. Global Change Biology, 2020, 26, 4538-4558.	9.5	36
82	The effects of site characteristics on the landscape-level windthrow regime in the North Shore region of Quebec, Canada. Forestry, 2013, 86, 159-171.	2.3	35
83	Fifty-seven years of composition change in the eastern boreal forest of Canada. Journal of Vegetation Science, 2010, 21, 772.	2.2	34
84	Effects of postâ€windthrow salvage logging on microsites, plant composition and regeneration. Applied Vegetation Science, 2014, 17, 323-337.	1.9	34
85	Using salvage logging and tolerance to risk to reduce the impact of forest fires on timber supply calculations. Canadian Journal of Forest Research, 2015, 45, 480-486.	1.7	34
86	Missing forest cover gains in boreal forests explained. Ecosphere, 2018, 9, e02094.	2.2	32
87	Spatial attributes of fire regime in eastern Canada: influences of regional landscape physiography and climate. Landscape Ecology, 2014, 29, 1157-1170.	4.2	31
88	Potential impact of climate change on the risk of windthrow in eastern Canadaâ€™s forests. Climatic Change, 2017, 143, 487-501.	3.6	30
89	Fire regime and old-growth boreal forests in central Quebec, Canada: an ecosystem management perspective. Silva Fennica, 2011, 45, .	1.3	30
90	StratÃ©gies d'amÃ©nagement forestier qui sâ€²inspirent de la dynamique des perturbations naturelles : considÃ©rations Ã l'Ã©chelle du peuplement et de la forÃªt. Forestry Chronicle, 1999, 75, 55-61.	0.6	28

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91	A biophysical approach to delineate a northern limit to commercial forestry: the case of Quebecâ€™s boreal forest. Canadian Journal of Forest Research, 2015, 45, 515-528.	1.7	28
92	Does fire regime influence life history traits of jack pine in the southern boreal forest of QuÃ©bec, Canada?. Plant Ecology, 2015, 216, 157-164.	1.6	26
93	Fire Regime along Latitudinal Gradients of Continuous to Discontinuous Coniferous Boreal Forests in Eastern Canada. Forests, 2016, 7, 211.	2.1	26
94	Recent fire regime (1945â€“1998) in the boreal forest of western QuÃ©bec. Ecoscience, 2004, 11, 433-445.	1.4	25
95	Introducing two indicators for fire risk consideration in the management of boreal forests. Ecological Indicators, 2013, 24, 451-461.	6.3	25
96	Seed abscission schedules and the timing of post-fire salvage of Picea mariana and Pinus banksiana. Forest Ecology and Management, 2013, 303, 20-24.	3.2	24
97	Salvage logging affects early post-fire tree composition in Canadian boreal forest. Forest Ecology and Management, 2014, 325, 118-127.	3.2	24
98	Untangling methodological and scale considerations in growth and productivity trend estimates of Canadaâ€™s forests. Environmental Research Letters, 2018, 13, 093001.	5.2	24
99	Strong Gradients in Forest Sensitivity to Climate Change Revealed by Dynamics of Forest Fire Cycles in the Post Little Ice Age Era. Journal of Geophysical Research G: Biogeosciences, 2017, 122, 2605-2616.	3.0	23
100	Coherent signature of warming-induced extreme sub-continental boreal wildfire activity 4800 and 1100 years BP. Environmental Research Letters, 2019, 14, 124042.	5.2	23
101	Trends in wildfire burn severity across Canada, 1985 to 2015. Canadian Journal of Forest Research, 2021, 51, 1230-1244.	1.7	23
102	Stand dynamics modelling approaches for multicohort management of eastern Canadian boreal forests. Silva Fennica, 2004, 38, .	1.3	23
103	Changes in spatial pattern of trees and snags during structural development in Picea mariana boreal forests. Journal of Vegetation Science, 2006, 17, 625-636.	2.2	22
104	Monitoring Forest Recovery Following Wildfire and Harvest in Boreal Forests Using Satellite Imagery. Forests, 2015, 6, 4105-4134.	2.1	21
105	Exposure of the Canadian wildlandâ€“human interface and population to wildland fire, under current and future climate conditions. Canadian Journal of Forest Research, 2021, 51, 1357-1367.	1.7	21
106	Afforestation opportunities when stand productivity is driven by a high risk of natural disturbance: a review of the open lichen woodland in the eastern boreal forest of Canada. Mitigation and Adaptation Strategies for Global Change, 2013, 18, 245-264.	2.1	20
107	Does time since fire drive live aboveground biomass and stand structure in low fire activity boreal forests? Impacts on their management. Journal of Environmental Management, 2018, 225, 346-355.	7.8	20
108	Increasing potential NEP of eastern boreal North American forests constrained by decreasing wildfire activity. Ecosphere, 2011, 2, art25.	2.2	19

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109	Linking stand attributes to cartographic information for ecosystem management purposes in the boreal forest of eastern QuÃ©bec. Forestry Chronicle, 2010, 86, 511-519.	0.6	18
110	Exploring forest productivity at an early age after fire: a case study at the northern limit of commercial forests in Quebec. Canadian Journal of Forest Research, 2015, 45, 579-593.	1.7	17
111	Cover density recovery after fire disturbance controls landscape aboveground biomass carbon in the boreal forest of eastern Canada. Forest Ecology and Management, 2016, 360, 170-180.	3.2	17
112	Accounting for spatial autocorrelation improves the estimation of climate, physical environment and vegetationâ€™s effects on boreal forestâ€™s burn rates. Landscape Ecology, 2018, 33, 19-34.	4.2	17
113	Exposure to historical burn rates shapes the response of boreal caribou to timber harvesting. Ecosphere, 2019, 10, e02739.	2.2	17
114	Genetic structure and variability in jack pine populations: effects of insularity. Canadian Journal of Forest Research, 1992, 22, 1958-1965.	1.7	16
115	Modelling Variable Fire Severity in Boreal Forests: Effects of Fire Intensity and Stand Structure. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0150073.	2.5	16
116	Have some landscapes in the eastern Canadian boreal forest moved beyond their natural range of variability?. Forest Ecosystems, 2018, 5, .	3.1	16
117	Mitigating post-fire regeneration failure in boreal landscapes with reforestation and variable retention harvesting: At what cost?. Canadian Journal of Forest Research, 2022, 52, 568-581.	1.7	16
118	Site index as a predictor of the effect of climate warming on boreal tree growth. Global Change Biology, 2022, 28, 1903-1918.	9.5	16
119	A simple Bayesian Belief Network for estimating the proportion of old-forest stands in the Clay Belt of Ontario using the provincial forest inventory. Canadian Journal of Forest Research, 2010, 40, 573-584.	1.7	15
120	Quantifying Fire Cycle from Dendroecological Records Using Survival Analyses. Forests, 2016, 7, 131.	2.1	15
121	The structure of boreal old-growth forests changes at multiple spatial scales over decades. Landscape Ecology, 2020, 35, 843-858.	4.2	14
122	The influence of landscapeâ€level heterogeneity in fire frequency on canopy composition in the boreal forest of eastern Canada. Journal of Vegetation Science, 2012, 23, 140-150.	2.2	13
123	Lowering the rate of timber harvesting to mitigate impacts of climate change on boreal caribou habitat quality in eastern Canada. Science of the Total Environment, 2022, 838, 156244.	8.0	13
124	Holocene variations of wildfire occurrence as a guide for sustainable management of the northeastern Canadian boreal forest. Forest Ecosystems, 2015, 2, .	3.1	12
125	Lengthening the historical records of fire history over large areas of boreal forest in eastern Canada using empirical relationships. Forest Ecology and Management, 2015, 347, 30-39.	3.2	12
126	Influence of Fuel Load Dynamics on Carbon Emission by Wildfires in the Clay Belt Boreal Landscape. Forests, 2017, 8, 9.	2.1	12

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127	Contrasting life-history traits of black spruce and jack pine influence their physiological response to drought and growth recovery in northeastern boreal Canada. Science of the Total Environment, 2021, 794, 148514.	8.0	11
128	Origin and Availability of Large Cavities for Barrow’s Goldeneye (Bucephala islandica), a Species at Risk Inhabiting the Eastern Canadian Boreal Forest. Avian Conservation and Ecology, 2009, 4, .	0.8	9
129	A model of the post-fire recruitment of Picea mariana and Pinus banksiana as a function of salvage timing and intensity. Ecological Modelling, 2014, 282, 35-43.	2.5	9
130	Disturbance legacies and paludification mediate the ecological impact of an intensifying wildfire regime in the <scp>C</scp>lay <scp>B</scp>elt boreal forest of eastern <scp>N</scp>orth <scp>A</scp>merica. Journal of Vegetation Science, 2015, 26, 588-602.	2.2	9
131	Prolonged Absence of Disturbance Associated with Increased Environmental Stress May Lead to Reduced Seedbank Size in Picea mariana in Boreal Eastern North America. Ecosystems, 2015, 18, 1135-1150.	3.4	9
132	Contrasting current and potential productivity and the influence of fire and species composition in the boreal forest: a case study in eastern Canada. Canadian Journal of Forest Research, 2015, 45, 541-552.	1.7	9
133	Prescribed burning of harvested boreal black spruce forests in eastern Canada: effect on understory vegetation. Canadian Journal of Forest Research, 2016, 46, 876-884.	1.7	9
134	Silviculture to sustain productivity in black spruce paludified forests. Forest Ecology and Management, 2016, 375, 172-181.	3.2	9
135	Short-term responses of boreal carbon stocks to climate change: A simulation study of black spruce forests. Ecological Modelling, 2019, 409, 108754.	2.5	9
136	Spatial distribution of mean fire size and occurrence in eastern Canada: influence of climate, physical environment and lightning strike density. International Journal of Wildland Fire, 2019, 28, 927.	2.4	9
137	Forest Dynamics Modelling under Natural Fire Cycles: A Tool to Define Natural Mosaic Diversity for Forest Management. , 1996, , 417-434.		9
138	Role of green alder in boreal conifer growth: competitor or facilitator?. Facets, 2020, 5, 166-181.	2.4	9
139	Detecting Local Drivers of Fire Cycle Heterogeneity in Boreal Forests: A Scale Issue. Forests, 2016, 7, 139.	2.1	8
140	Study of Cloud-to-Ground Lightning in Quebec: 1996-2005. Atmosphere - Ocean, 2008, 46, 443-454.	1.6	7
141	Regional Instability in the Abundance of Open Stands in the Boreal Forest of Eastern Canada. Forests, 2016, 7, 103.	2.1	7
142	A landscape-level tool for assessing natural regeneration density of Picea mariana and Pinus banksiana following fire and salvage logging. Forest Ecology and Management, 2016, 373, 189-202.	3.2	7
143	The economic impact of fire management on timber production in the boreal forest region of Quebec, Canada. International Journal of Wildland Fire, 2018, 27, 831.	2.4	7
144	Sensitivity of Boreal Carbon Stocks to Fire Return Interval, Fire Severity and Fire Season: A Simulation Study of Black Spruce Forests. Ecosystems, 2019, 22, 544-562.	3.4	7

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145	Mechanistic Studies of Polysilane Polymerization. Advances in Chemistry Series, 1989, , 299-307.	0.6	6
146	Precommercial Thinning of Picea mariana and Pinus banksiana: Impact of Treatment Timing and Competitors on Growth Response. Forest Science, 2017, 63, 62-70.	1.0	6
147	Is Management or Conservation of Old Growth Possible in North American Boreal Forests?. , 2018, , 139-157.		6
148	The colonization of young fire initiated stands by the crustose lichen <i>Trapeliopsis granulosa</i> and its potential effect on conifer establishment and stand succession. Silva Fennica, 2018, 52, .	1.3	5
149	Changes in spatial pattern of trees and snags during structural development in Picea mariana boreal forests. Journal of Vegetation Science, 2006, 17, 625.	2.2	4
150	Comparisons of spatial patterns between windthrow and logging at two spatial scales. Canadian Journal of Forest Research, 2014, 44, 740-749.	1.7	4
151	Drivers of contemporary landscape vegetation heterogeneity in the Canadian boreal forest: Integrating disturbances (natural and human) with climate and physical environment. Ecoscience, 2014, 21, 340-373.	1.4	4
152	Value-added forest management planning: A new perspective on old-growth forest conservation in the fire-prone boreal landscape of Canada. Forest Ecology and Management, 2018, 429, 44-56.	3.2	4
153	Modeling paludification and fire impacts on the forest productivity of a managed landscape using valuable indicators: the example of the Clay Belt. Canadian Journal of Forest Research, 2021, 51, 1347-1356.	1.7	4
154	Disturbance dynamics in boreal and temperate forests: Introduction. Journal of Vegetation Science, 2000, 11, 779-780.	2.2	3
155	Forest landscape mosaics: disturbance, restoration, and management at times of global change. Canadian Journal of Forest Research, 2015, 45, v-vi.	1.7	3
156	Influences of climate fluctuations on northeastern North Americaâ€™s burned areas largely outweigh those of European settlement since AD 1850. Environmental Research Letters, 2021, 16, 114007.	5.2	3
157	How Initial Forest Cover, Site Characteristics and Fire Severity Drive the Dynamics of the Southern Boreal Forest. Remote Sensing, 2020, 12, 3957.	4.0	2
158	A stand-level tool for predicting the natural regeneration density of black spruce and jack pine following fire and salvage. Forestry Chronicle, 2015, 91, 360-366.	0.6	1
159	Corrigendum to â€œForest structural attributes after windthrow and consequences of salvage loggingâ€•[Forest Ecol. Manage. 289 (2013) 28â€“37]. Forest Ecology and Management, 2013, 302, 425.	3.2	0
160	Fire disturbance data improves the accuracy of remotely sensed estimates of aboveground biomass for boreal forests in eastern Canada. Remote Sensing Applications: Society and Environment, 2017, 8, 71-82.	1.5	0
161	Does the post-fire organic layer compress beneath the snowpack?. International Journal of Wildland Fire, 2010, 19, 673.	2.4	0