Daniel G Gavin

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Carbon loss from a deforested and drained tropical peatland over four years as assessed from peat stratigraphy. Catena, 2022, 208, 105719.	5.0	3
2	Reply to: Evidence confirms an anthropic origin of Amazonian Dark Earths. Nature Communications, 2022, 13, .	12.8	2
3	A new hypothesis for the origin of Amazonian Dark Earths. Nature Communications, 2021, 12, 127.	12.8	21
4	Deglacial landforms and Holocene vegetation trajectories in the northern interior cedar-hemlock forests of British Columbia. , 2021, , 81-100.		0
5	Climate of the Last Glacial Maximum on the western Olympic Peninsula based on insect paleoecology, palynology, and glacial geology. , 2021, , .		2
6	A multiproxy database of western North American Holocene paleoclimate records. Earth System Science Data, 2021, 13, 1613-1632.	9.9	10
7	A tale of two conifers: Migration across a dispersal barrier outpaced regional expansion from refugia. Journal of Biogeography, 2021, 48, 2133-2143.	3.0	11
8	New Insights into Paleoseismic Age Models on the Northern San Andreas Fault: Charcoal Inbuilt Ages and Updated Earthquake Correlations. Bulletin of the Seismological Society of America, 2020, 110, 1077-1089.	2.3	10
9	The oldest extant tropical peatland in the world: a major carbon reservoir for at least 47 000 years. Environmental Research Letters, 2020, 15, 114027.	5.2	18
10	The interplay between physical and chemical erosion over glacial-interglacial cycles. Geology, 2019, 47, 613-616.	4.4	15
11	Estuarine Dissolved Oxygen History Inferred from Sedimentary Trace Metal and Organic Matter Preservation. Estuaries and Coasts, 2019, 42, 1211-1225.	2.2	4
12	The value of linking paleoecological and neoecological perspectives to understand spatially-explicit ecosystem resilience. Landscape Ecology, 2019, 34, 17-33.	4.2	20
13	Millennial-scale decline in coho salmon abundance since the middle Holocene in a coastal Oregon watershed, USA. Quaternary Research, 2018, 89, 432-445.	1.7	2
14	Ecological history of a longâ€lived conifer in a disjunct population. Journal of Ecology, 2018, 106, 319-332.	4.0	12
15	Late Quaternary climatic controls on erosion rates and geomorphic processes in western Oregon, USA. Bulletin of the Geological Society of America, 2017, 129, 715-731.	3.3	43
16	Holocene tree line changes in the Canadian Cordillera are controlled by climate and topography. Journal of Biogeography, 2017, 44, 1148-1159.	3.0	18
17	Seven hundred years of human-driven and climate-influenced fire activity in a British Columbia coastal temperate rainforest. Royal Society Open Science, 2016, 3, 160608.	2.4	11
18	Modeling postglacial vegetation dynamics of temperate forests on the Olympic Peninsula (WA, USA) with special regard to snowpack. Climatic Change, 2016, 137, 379-394.	3.6	8

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19	13,000Âyears of fire history derived from soil charcoal in a British Columbia coastal temperate rain forest. Ecosphere, 2016, 7, e01415.	2.2	23
20	A Framework to Assess Biogeochemical Response to Ecosystem Disturbance Using Nutrient Partitioning Ratios. Ecosystems, 2016, 19, 387-395.	3.4	22
21	Vegetation stability and the habitat associations of the endemic taxa of the Olympic Peninsula, Washington, USA. Frontiers of Biogeography, 2015, 7, .	1.8	1
22	A Regional Perspective on Holocene Fire–Climate–Human Interactions in the Pacific Northwest of North America. Annals of the American Association of Geographers, 2015, 105, 1135-1157.	3.0	51
23	Frost for the trees: Did climate increase erosion in unglaciated landscapes during the late Pleistocene?. Science Advances, 2015, 1, e1500715.	10.3	70
24	Climate and vegetation since the Last Interglacial (MIS 5e) in a putative glacial refugium, northern Idaho, USA. Quaternary Science Reviews, 2015, 117, 82-95.	3.0	15
25	Forest structure and species traits mediate projected recruitment declines in western <scp>US</scp> tree species. Global Ecology and Biogeography, 2015, 24, 917-927.	5.8	129
26	Late Pleistocene and Holocene Environmental Change on the Olympic Peninsula, Washington. Ecological Studies, 2015, , .	1.2	35
27	Vegetation stability and the habitat associations of the endemic taxa of the Olympic Peninsula, Washington, USA. Frontiers of Biogeography, 2015, 7, .	1.8	3
28	Western Spruce Budworm Outbreaks Did Not Increase Fire Risk over the Last Three Centuries: A Dendrochronological Analysis of Inter-Disturbance Synergism. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e114282.	2.5	22
29	Drought-triggered western spruce budworm outbreaks in the interior Pacific Northwest: A multi-century dendrochronological record. Forest Ecology and Management, 2014, 324, 16-27.	3.2	60
30	Reconstructing Disturbances and Their Biogeochemical Consequences over Multiple Timescales. BioScience, 2014, 64, 105-116.	4.9	80
31	Climate refugia: joint inference from fossil records, species distribution models and phylogeography. New Phytologist, 2014, 204, 37-54.	7.3	361
32	Simulated western spruce budworm defoliation reduces torching and crowning potential: a sensitivity analysis using a physics-based fire model. International Journal of Wildland Fire, 2014, 23, 709.	2.4	9
33	Potential Late-Holocene Disjunction ofSequoia sempervirenson the Central Oregon Coast. Northwest Science, 2013, 87, 81-94.	0.2	1
34	Climatic control of the biomass-burning decline in the Americas after <scp>ad</scp> 1500. Holocene, 2013, 23, 3-13.	1.7	83
35	Postglacial climate and fireâ€mediated vegetation change on the western Olympic Peninsula, Washington (USA). Ecological Monographs, 2013, 83, 471-489.	5.4	36
36	Are great Cascadia earthquakes recorded in the sedimentary records from small forearc lakes?. Natural Hazards and Earth System Sciences, 2013, 13, 2441-2463.	3.6	25

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37	An horizon scan of biogeography. Frontiers of Biogeography, 2013, 5, .	1.8	15
38	An horizon scan of biogeography. Frontiers of Biogeography, 2013, 5, .	1.8	3
39	Long-term perspective on wildfires in the western USA. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2012, 109, E535-43.	7.1	425
40	Predictability of biomass burning in response to climate changes. Global Biogeochemical Cycles, 2012, 26, .	4.9	201
41	A 14,500-year record of landscape change from Okpilak Lake, northeastern Brooks Range, northern Alaska. Journal of Paleolimnology, 2012, 48, 101-113.	1.6	6
42	Abrupt Holocene climate change and potential response to solar forcing in western Canada. Quaternary Science Reviews, 2011, 30, 1243-1255.	3.0	51
43	Holocene book review: Frederic H. Wagner (editor) Climate Warming in Western North America: Evidence and Environmental Effects Salt Lake City: The University of Utah Press, 2009. 288 pp. \$29.95, paperback. ISBN 978-0-87480-906-1. Holocene, 2011, 21, 513-514.	1.7	0
44	Peak detection in sediment - charcoal records: impacts of alternative data analysis methods on fire-history interpretations. International Journal of Wildland Fire, 2010, 19, 996.	2.4	283
45	Highly episodic fire and erosion regime over the past 2,000 y in the Siskiyou Mountains, Oregon. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2010, 107, 18909-18914.	7.1	75
46	The coastalâ€disjunct mesic flora in the inland Pacific Northwest of USA and Canada: refugia, dispersal and disequilibrium. Diversity and Distributions, 2009, 15, 972-982.	4.1	27
47	The Northern Inland Temperate Rainforest of British Columbia: Old Forests with a Young History?. Northwest Science, 2009, 83, 70-78.	0.2	18
48	Changes in fire regimes since the Last Glacial Maximum: an assessment based on a global synthesis and analysis of charcoal data. Climate Dynamics, 2008, 30, 887-907.	3.8	590
49	Climate and human influences on globalÂbiomass burning over the past twoÂmillennia. Nature Geoscience, 2008, 1, 697-702.	12.9	686
50	A rapid upward shift of a forest ecotone during 40 years of warming in the Green Mountains of Vermont. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2008, 105, 4197-4202.	7.1	388
51	Midge-inferred Holocene summer temperatures in Southeastern British Columbia, Canada. Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology, 2008, 257, 244-259.	2.3	46
52	Forest dynamics and the growth decline of red spruce and sugar maple on Bolton Mountain, Vermont: a comparison of modeling methods. Canadian Journal of Forest Research, 2008, 38, 2635-2649.	1.7	34
53	Forest fire and climate change in western North America: insights from sediment charcoal records. Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment, 2007, 5, 499-506.	4.0	143
54	Understanding the origin and analysis of sediment-charcoal records with a simulation model. Quaternary Science Reviews, 2007, 26, 1790-1809.	3.0	298

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55	Drought induces lagged tree mortality in a subalpine forest in the Rocky Mountains. Oikos, 2007, 116, 1983-1994.	2.7	259
56	Forest fire and climate change in western North America: insights from sediment charcoal records. Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment, 2007, 5, 499-506.	4.0	1
57	WEAK CLIMATIC CONTROL OF STAND-SCALE FIRE HISTORY DURING THE LATE HOLOCENE. Ecology, 2006, 87, 1722-1732.	3.2	243
58	Spatial variation of climatic and non-climatic controls on species distribution: the range limit of Tsuga heterophylla. Journal of Biogeography, 2006, 33, 1384-1396.	3.0	68
59	How Climate and Vegetation Influence the fire Regime of the Alaskan Boreal Biome: The Holocene Perspective. Mitigation and Adaptation Strategies for Clobal Change, 2006, 11, 829-846.	2.1	66
60	Bioclimatic modelling using Gaussian mixture distributions and multiscale segmentation. Global Ecology and Biogeography, 2005, 14, 491-501.	5.8	19
61	Morphological differentiation of Betula (birch) pollen in northwest North America and its palaeoecological application. Holocene, 2005, 15, 229-237.	1.7	27
62	Correspondence of pollen assemblages with forest zones across steep environmental gradients, Olympic Peninsula, Washington, USA. Holocene, 2005, 15, 648-662.	1.7	19
63	The tephra stratigraphy of two lakes in south-central British Columbia, Canada and its implications for mid-late Holocene volcanic activity at Glacier Peak and Mount St. Helens, Washington, USA. Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences, 2004, 41, 1401-1410.	1.3	21
64	A statistical approach to evaluating distance metrics and analog assignments for pollen records. Quaternary Research, 2003, 60, 356-367.	1.7	222
65	Pollen-vegetation calibration for tundra communities in the Arctic Foothills, northern Alaska. Journal of Ecology, 2003, 91, 1022-1033.	4.0	39
66	An 1800-year record of the spatial and temporal distribution of fire from the west coast of Vancouver Island, Canada. Canadian Journal of Forest Research, 2003, 33, 573-586.	1.7	106
67	HOLOCENE FIRE HISTORY OF A COASTAL TEMPERATE RAIN FOREST BASED ON SOIL CHARCOAL RADIOCARBON DATES. Ecology, 2003, 84, 186-201.	3.2	159
68	Forest soil disturbance intervals inferred from soil charcoal radiocarbon dates. Canadian Journal of Forest Research, 2003, 33, 2514-2518.	1.7	43
69	Estimation of Inbuilt Age in Radiocarbon Ages of Soil Charcoal for Fire History Studies. Radiocarbon, 2001, 43, 27-44.	1.8	190
70	Postglacial history of subalpine forests, Olympic Peninsula, Washington, USA. Holocene, 2001, 11, 177-188.	1.7	36
71	A 6000â€year soil pollen record of subalpine meadow vegetation in the Olympic Mountains, Washington, USA. Journal of Ecology, 1999, 87, 106-122	4.0	32
72	Vegetative Life History of a Dominant Rain Forest Canopy Tree1. Biotropica, 1999, 31, 288-294.	1.6	11

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73	Title is missing!. Plant Ecology, 1997, 131, 223-231.	1.6	21
74	Effects of beech bark disease on the growth of American beech (<i>Fagusgrandifolia</i>). Canadian Journal of Forest Research, 1993, 23, 1566-1575.	1.7	59