

# Alex Cannon

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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123  
papers

6,218  
citations

87888

38  
h-index

76900

74  
g-index

151  
all docs

151  
docs citations

151  
times ranked

6056  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Bias Correction of GCM Precipitation by Quantile Mapping: How Well Do Methods Preserve Changes in Quantiles and Extremes?. <i>Journal of Climate</i> , 2015, 28, 6938-6959.	3.2	743
2	Multivariate quantile mapping bias correction: an N-dimensional probability density function transform for climate model simulations of multiple variables. <i>Climate Dynamics</i> , 2018, 50, 31-49.	3.8	290
3	Quantile regression neural networks: Implementation in R and application to precipitation downscaling. <i>Computers and Geosciences</i> , 2011, 37, 1277-1284.	4.2	256
4	Groundwater-surface water interaction under scenarios of climate change using a high-resolution transient groundwater model. <i>Journal of Hydrology</i> , 2007, 333, 165-181.	5.4	207
5	Coupled modelling of glacier and streamflow response to future climate scenarios. <i>Water Resources Research</i> , 2008, 44, .	4.2	199
6	Complexity in estimating past and future extreme short-duration rainfall. <i>Nature Geoscience</i> , 2017, 10, 255-259.	12.9	193
7	Daily streamflow forecasting by machine learning methods with weather and climate inputs. <i>Journal of Hydrology</i> , 2012, 414-415, 284-293.	5.4	190
8	Crop yield forecasting on the Canadian Prairies by remotely sensed vegetation indices and machine learning methods. <i>Agricultural and Forest Meteorology</i> , 2016, 218-219, 74-84.	4.8	188
9	Downscaling recent streamflow conditions in British Columbia, Canada using ensemble neural network models. <i>Journal of Hydrology</i> , 2002, 259, 136-151.	5.4	171
10	Attribution of the Influence of Human-Induced Climate Change on an Extreme Fire Season. <i>Earth's Future</i> , 2019, 7, 2-10.	6.3	159
11	Downscaling Extremes—An Intercomparison of Multiple Statistical Methods for Present Climate. <i>Journal of Climate</i> , 2012, 25, 4366-4388.	3.2	154
12	Recent Variations in Climate and Hydrology in Canada. <i>Canadian Water Resources Journal</i> , 2000, 25, 19-65.	1.2	135
13	Multivariate Bias Correction of Climate Model Output: Matching Marginal Distributions and Intervariable Dependence Structure. <i>Journal of Climate</i> , 2016, 29, 7045-7064.	3.2	134
14	Selecting GCM Scenarios that Span the Range of Changes in a Multimodel Ensemble: Application to CMIP5 Climate Extremes Indices*. <i>Journal of Climate</i> , 2015, 28, 1260-1267.	3.2	132
15	A flexible nonlinear modelling framework for nonstationary generalized extreme value analysis in hydroclimatology. <i>Hydrological Processes</i> , 2010, 24, 673-685.	2.6	110
16	Hydrologic extremes — an intercomparison of multiple gridded statistical downscaling methods. <i>Hydrology and Earth System Sciences</i> , 2016, 20, 1483-1508.	4.9	109
17	Downscaling Extremes: An Intercomparison of Multiple Methods for Future Climate. <i>Journal of Climate</i> , 2013, 26, 3429-3449.	3.2	98
18	Probabilistic Multisite Precipitation Downscaling by an Expanded Bernoulli-Gamma Density Network. <i>Journal of Hydrometeorology</i> , 2008, 9, 1284-1300.	1.9	95

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19	Forecasting daily streamflow using online sequential extreme learning machines. <i>Journal of Hydrology</i> , 2016, 537, 431-443.	5.4	92
20	Attributing extreme fire risk in Western Canada to human emissions. <i>Climatic Change</i> , 2017, 144, 365-379.	3.6	92
21	A closer look at novel climates: new methods and insights at continental to landscape scales. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2017, 23, 3934-3955.	9.5	88
22	Intercomparison of projected changes in climate extremes for South Korea: application of trend preserving statistical downscaling methods to the <sc>CMIP5</sc> ensemble. <i>International Journal of Climatology</i> , 2017, 37, 3381-3397.	3.5	81
23	Non-crossing nonlinear regression quantiles by monotone composite quantile regression neural network, with application to rainfall extremes. <i>Stochastic Environmental Research and Risk Assessment</i> , 2018, 32, 3207-3225.	4.0	77
24	Multivariate bias corrections of climate simulations: which benefits for which losses?. <i>Earth System Dynamics</i> , 2020, 11, 537-562.	7.1	73
25	Variability in simulated recharge using different GCMs. <i>Water Resources Research</i> , 2010, 46, .	4.2	70
26	Nonlinear regression in environmental sciences using extreme learning machines: A comparative evaluation. <i>Environmental Modelling and Software</i> , 2015, 73, 175-188.	4.5	68
27	Future changes in autumn atmospheric river events in British Columbia, Canada, as projected by CMIP5 global climate models. <i>Journal of Geophysical Research D: Atmospheres</i> , 2015, 120, 9279-9302.	3.3	64
28	Effects of univariate and multivariate bias correction on hydrological impact projections in alpine catchments. <i>Hydrology and Earth System Sciences</i> , 2019, 23, 1339-1354.	4.9	63
29	Maize yield forecasting by linear regression and artificial neural networks in Jilin, China. <i>Journal of Agricultural Science</i> , 2015, 153, 399-410.	1.3	61
30	Climate change impacts on Canadian yields of spring wheat, canola and maize for global warming levels of 1.5 Å°C, 2.0 Å°C, 2.5 Å°C and 3.0 Å°C. <i>Environmental Research Letters</i> , 2019, 14, 074005.	5.2	50
31	A long-term, temporally consistent, gridded daily meteorological dataset for northwestern North America. <i>Scientific Data</i> , 2019, 6, 180299.	5.3	49
32	CMIP5 drought projections in Canada based on the Standardized Precipitation Evapotranspiration Index. <i>Canadian Water Resources Journal</i> , 2019, 44, 90-107.	1.2	48
33	Synoptic Map-Pattern Classification Using Recursive Partitioning and Principal Component Analysis. <i>Monthly Weather Review</i> , 2002, 130, 1187-1206.	1.4	47
34	A graphical sensitivity analysis for statistical climate models: application to Indian monsoon rainfall prediction by artificial neural networks and multiple linear regression models. <i>International Journal of Climatology</i> , 2002, 22, 1687-1708.	3.5	47
35	Evaluating hourly air quality forecasting in Canada with nonlinear updatable machine learning methods. <i>Air Quality, Atmosphere and Health</i> , 2017, 10, 195-211.	3.3	47
36	Modelling Streamflow in Present and Future Climates: Examples from the Georgia Basin, British Columbia. <i>Canadian Water Resources Journal</i> , 2002, 27, 427-456.	1.2	44

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37	Historical trends and extremes in boreal Alaska river basins. <i>Journal of Hydrology</i> , 2015, 527, 590-607.	5.4	42
38	Forecasting Summertime Surface-Level Ozone Concentrations in the Lower Fraser Valley of British Columbia: An Ensemble Neural Network Approach. <i>Journal of the Air and Waste Management Association</i> , 2000, 50, 322-339.	1.9	39
39	Recent variations in seasonality of temperature and precipitation in Canada, 1976-95. <i>International Journal of Climatology</i> , 2002, 22, 1617-1644.	3.5	38
40	Reductions in daily continental-scale atmospheric circulation biases between generations of global climate models: CMIP5 to CMIP6. <i>Environmental Research Letters</i> , 2020, 15, 064006.	5.2	37
41	Comparison of statistically downscaled precipitation in terms of future climate indices and daily variability for southern Ontario and Quebec, Canada. <i>Climate Dynamics</i> , 2014, 43, 3201-3217.	3.8	35
42	Modelling Future Streamflow Extremes – Floods and Low Flows in Georgia Basin, British Columbia. <i>Canadian Water Resources Journal</i> , 2003, 28, 633-656.	1.2	34
43	Wetter summers can intensify departures from natural variability in a warming climate. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2018, 9, 783.	12.8	34
44	A novel approach for selecting extreme climate change scenarios for climate change impact studies. <i>Science of the Total Environment</i> , 2019, 678, 476-485.	8.0	34
45	Comparison of gridded snow water equivalent products with in situ measurements in British Columbia, Canada. <i>Journal of Hydrology</i> , 2016, 541, 714-726.	5.4	33
46	Improving gridded snow water equivalent products in British Columbia, Canada: multi-source data fusion by neural network models. <i>Cryosphere</i> , 2018, 12, 891-905.	3.9	33
47	Projected intensification of sub-daily and daily rainfall extremes in convection-permitting climate model simulations over North America: implications for future intensity–duration–frequency curves. <i>Natural Hazards and Earth System Sciences</i> , 2019, 19, 421-440.	3.6	32
48	Neural networks for probabilistic environmental prediction: Conditional Density Estimation Network Creation and Evaluation (CaDENCE) in R. <i>Computers and Geosciences</i> , 2012, 41, 126-135.	4.2	31
49	Nonlinear regression in environmental sciences by support vector machines combined with evolutionary strategy. <i>Computers and Geosciences</i> , 2013, 50, 136-144.	4.2	31
50	Statistical emulation of streamflow projections from a distributed hydrological model: Application to CMIP3 and CMIP5 climate projections for British Columbia, Canada. <i>Water Resources Research</i> , 2014, 50, 8907-8926.	4.2	31
51	Projected changes to extreme freezing precipitation and design ice loads over North America based on a large ensemble of Canadian regional climate model simulations. <i>Natural Hazards and Earth System Sciences</i> , 2019, 19, 857-872.	3.6	31
52	Variable complexity online sequential extreme learning machine, with applications to streamflow prediction. <i>Journal of Hydrology</i> , 2017, 555, 983-994.	5.4	30
53	A global climate model ensemble for downscaled monthly climate normals over North America. <i>International Journal of Climatology</i> , 2022, 42, 5871-5891.	3.5	29
54	Characterizing non-stationary compound extreme events in a changing climate based on large-ensemble climate simulations. <i>Climate Dynamics</i> , 2021, 56, 1389-1405.	3.8	28

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55	Influence of Pacific Climate Patterns on Low-Flows in British Columbia and Yukon, Canada. <i>Canadian Water Resources Journal</i> , 2006, 31, 25-40.	1.2	26
56	Transferability of climate simulation uncertainty to hydrological impacts. <i>Hydrology and Earth System Sciences</i> , 2018, 22, 3739-3759.	4.9	26
57	Robust nonlinear canonical correlation analysis: application to seasonal climate forecasting. <i>Nonlinear Processes in Geophysics</i> , 2008, 15, 221-232.	1.3	25
58	Estimation of rainfall intensity–duration–frequency curves at ungauged locations using quantile regression methods. <i>Stochastic Environmental Research and Risk Assessment</i> , 2018, 32, 2821-2836.	4.0	25
59	Indices of Canada’s future climate for general and agricultural adaptation applications. <i>Climatic Change</i> , 2018, 148, 249-263.	3.6	25
60	Revisiting the nonlinear relationship between ENSO and winter extreme station precipitation in North America. <i>International Journal of Climatology</i> , 2015, 35, 4001-4014.	3.5	24
61	Human influence on the 2021 British Columbia floods. <i>Weather and Climate Extremes</i> , 2022, 36, 100441.	4.1	24
62	GEVcdn: An R package for nonstationary extreme value analysis by generalized extreme value conditional density estimation network. <i>Computers and Geosciences</i> , 2011, 37, 1532-1533.	4.2	22
63	Adjusting climate model bias for agricultural impact assessment: How to cut the mustard. <i>Climate Services</i> , 2019, 13, 65-69.	2.5	22
64	High-resolution meteorological forcing data for hydrological modelling and climate change impact analysis in the Mackenzie River Basin. <i>Earth System Science Data</i> , 2020, 12, 629-645.	9.9	22
65	Downscaling and visioning of mountain snow packs and other climate change implications in North Vancouver, British Columbia. <i>Mitigation and Adaptation Strategies for Global Change</i> , 2012, 17, 25-49.	2.1	21
66	Projected Changes in the Probability Distributions, Seasonality, and Spatiotemporal Scaling of Daily and Subdaily Extreme Precipitation Simulated by a 50-Member Ensemble Over Northeastern North America. <i>Journal of Geophysical Research D: Atmospheres</i> , 2019, 124, 10427-10449.	3.3	21
67	Multivariate Bias-Correction of High-Resolution Regional Climate Change Simulations for West Africa: Performance and Climate Change Implications. <i>Journal of Geophysical Research D: Atmospheres</i> , 2022, 127, .	3.3	21
68	The potential impact of climate change on the occurrence of winter freeze events in six fruit crops grown in the Okanagan Valley. <i>Canadian Journal of Plant Science</i> , 2010, 90, 85-93.	0.9	20
69	Regression-Guided Clustering: A Semisupervised Method for Circulation-to-Environment Synoptic Classification. <i>Journal of Applied Meteorology and Climatology</i> , 2012, 51, 185-190.	1.5	20
70	Projecting future nonstationary extreme streamflow for the Fraser River, Canada. <i>Climatic Change</i> , 2017, 145, 289-303.	3.6	20
71	Multi-site bias correction of climate model outputs for hydro-meteorological impact studies: An application over a watershed in China. <i>Hydrological Processes</i> , 2020, 34, 2575-2598.	2.6	20
72	Forecasting all-India summer monsoon rainfall using regional circulation principal components: a comparison between neural network and multiple regression models. <i>International Journal of Climatology</i> , 1999, 19, 1561-1578.	3.5	19

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73	Intercomparison of multiple statistical downscaling methods: multi-criteria model selection for South Korea. <i>Stochastic Environmental Research and Risk Assessment</i> , 2017, 31, 683-703.	4.0	18
74	MODELING TRANSIENT pH DEPRESSIONS IN COASTAL STREAMS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA USING NEURAL NETWORKS. <i>Journal of the American Water Resources Association</i> , 2001, 37, 73-89.	2.4	17
75	Negative ridge regression parameters for improving the covariance structure of multivariate linear downscaling models. <i>International Journal of Climatology</i> , 2009, 29, 761-769.	3.5	17
76	Using a Down-Scaled Bioclimate Envelope Model to Determine Long-Term Temporal Connectivity of Garry oak ( <i>Quercus garryana</i> ) Habitat in Western North America: Implications for Protected Area Planning. <i>Environmental Management</i> , 2012, 49, 802-815.	2.7	17
77	Climatic Controls on Future Hydrologic Changes in a Subarctic River Basin in Canada. <i>Journal of Hydrometeorology</i> , 2019, 20, 1757-1778.	1.9	17
78	Bias correction of climate model output for impact models. , 2020, , 77-104.		17
79	Disease Risk Forecasting with Bayesian Learning Networks: Application to Grape Powdery Mildew ( <i>Erysiphe necator</i> ) in Vineyards. <i>Agronomy</i> , 2020, 10, 622.	3.0	17
80	Quantifying the uncertainty introduced by internal climate variability in projections of Canadian crop production. <i>Environmental Research Letters</i> , 2020, 15, 074032.	5.2	17
81	Heterogeneous snowpack response and snow drought occurrence across river basins of northwestern North America under 1.0Å°C to 4.0Å°C global warming. <i>Climatic Change</i> , 2021, 164, 1.	3.6	17
82	Machine learning in Earth and environmental science requires education and research policy reforms. <i>Nature Geoscience</i> , 2021, 14, 878-880.	12.9	17
83	Nonlinear analog predictor analysis: A coupled neural network/analog model for climate downscaling. <i>Neural Networks</i> , 2007, 20, 444-453.	5.9	16
84	KÄ¶ppen versus the computer: comparing KÄ¶ppen-Geiger and multivariate regression tree climate classifications in terms of climate homogeneity. <i>Hydrology and Earth System Sciences</i> , 2012, 16, 217-229.	4.9	15
85	Evaluation of Linear and Non-Linear Downscaling Methods in Terms of Daily Variability and Climate Indices: Surface Temperature in Southern Ontario and Quebec, Canada. <i>Atmosphere - Ocean</i> , 2014, 52, 211-221.	1.6	14
86	Modelling changing suitability for tree fruits in complex terrain. <i>Acta Horticulturae</i> , 2017, , 207-214.	0.2	14
87	Changes in seasonal patterns of temperature and precipitation in China during 1971â€“2000. <i>Advances in Atmospheric Sciences</i> , 2007, 24, 459-473.	4.3	13
88	An evaluation of single-site statistical downscaling techniques in terms of indices of climate extremes for the Midwest of Iran. <i>Theoretical and Applied Climatology</i> , 2015, 120, 377-390.	2.8	13
89	Changes in the Seasonal Cycle in the Circumpolar Arctic, 1976-95: Temperature and Precipitation. <i>Arctic</i> , 2004, 57, .	0.4	13
90	Validation of historical and future statistically downscaled pseudo-observed surface wind speeds in terms of annual climate indices and daily variability. <i>Renewable Energy</i> , 2013, 51, 489-496.	8.9	12

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91	A Dynamical Climate Model–Driven Hydrologic Prediction System for the Fraser River, Canada. <i>Journal of Hydrometeorology</i> , 2015, 16, 1273-1292.	1.9	11
92	Observed and Simulated Precipitation over Northeastern North America: How Do Daily and Subdaily Extremes Scale in Space and Time?. <i>Journal of Climate</i> , 2019, 32, 8563-8582.	3.2	11
93	Uncertainties in Riverine and Coastal Flood Impacts under Climate Change. <i>Water (Switzerland)</i> , 2021, 13, 1774.	2.7	11
94	Projected changes to moisture loads for design and management of building exteriors over Canada. <i>Building and Environment</i> , 2020, 170, 106609.	6.9	10
95	ClimDown: Climate Downscaling in R. <i>Journal of Open Source Software</i> , 2018, 3, 360.	4.6	10
96	Influences of atmospheric blocking on North American summer heatwaves in a changing climate: a comparison of two Canadian Earth system model large ensembles. <i>Climatic Change</i> , 2022, 172, .	3.6	9
97	Nonlinear Principal Predictor Analysis: Application to the Lorenz System. <i>Journal of Climate</i> , 2006, 19, 579-589.	3.2	8
98	Links between atmospheric blocking and North American winter cold spells in two generations of Canadian Earth System Model large ensembles. <i>Climate Dynamics</i> , 2021, 57, 2217-2231.	3.8	8
99	An intercomparison of regional and at-site rainfall extreme value analyses in southern British Columbia, Canada. <i>Canadian Journal of Civil Engineering</i> , 2015, 42, 107-119.	1.3	7
100	Landscape Based Agricultural Water Demand Modeling—A Tool for Water Management Decision Making in British Columbia, Canada. <i>Frontiers in Environmental Science</i> , 2018, 6, .	3.3	7
101	Projected changes to wind loads coinciding with rainfall for building design in Canada based on an ensemble of Canadian regional climate model simulations. <i>Climatic Change</i> , 2020, 162, 821-835.	3.6	7
102	Simulating shrubs and their energy and carbon dioxide fluxes in Canada's Low Arctic with the Canadian Land Surface Scheme Including Biogeochemical Cycles (CLASSIC). <i>Biogeosciences</i> , 2021, 18, 3263-3283.	3.3	7
103	Evaluation and joint projection of temperature and precipitation extremes across Canada based on hierarchical Bayesian modelling and large ensembles of regional climate simulations. <i>Weather and Climate Extremes</i> , 2022, 36, 100443.	4.1	7
104	Classification and Conceptual Models for Heavy Snowfall Events over East Vancouver Island of British Columbia, Canada. <i>Weather and Forecasting</i> , 2013, 28, 1219-1240.	1.4	6
105	Towards Robust Nonlinear Multivariate Analysis by Neural Network Methods. <i>Lecture Notes in Earth Sciences</i> , 2008, , 97-124.	0.5	6
106	Defining climatological seasons using radially constrained clustering. <i>Geophysical Research Letters</i> , 2005, 32, n/a-n/a.	4.0	5
107	Downscaling temperature and precipitation using support vector regression with evolutionary strategy. , 2012, , .		5
108	Effectiveness of using representative subsets of global climate models in future crop yield projections. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2021, 11, 20565.	3.3	5



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109	Exacerbated heat in large Canadian cities. <i>Urban Climate</i> , 2022, 42, 101097.	5.7	5
110	Canadian Large Ensembles Adjusted Dataset version 1 (CanLEADv1): Multivariate bias-corrected climate model outputs for terrestrial modelling and attribution studies in North America. <i>Geoscience Data Journal</i> , 2022, 9, 288-303.	4.4	5
111	Recent Variations in Temperature, Precipitation, and Streamflow in the Rio Grande and Pecos River Basins of New Mexico and Colorado. <i>Reviews in Fisheries Science</i> , 2006, 14, 51-78.	2.1	4
112	Bayesian Neural Networks Based Bootstrap Aggregating for Tropical Cyclone Tracks Prediction in South China Sea. <i>Lecture Notes in Computer Science</i> , 2016, , 475-482.	1.3	4
113	Projected changes to risk of wind-driven rain on buildings in Canada under +0.5°C to +3.5°C global warming above the recent period. <i>Climate Risk Management</i> , 2020, 30, 100261.	3.2	4
114	Short Lead-Time Streamflow Forecasting by Machine Learning Methods, with Climate Variability Incorporated. , 2010, , .		3
115	Seasonal Modulations of the Active MJO Cycle Characterized by Nonlinear Principal Component Analysis. <i>Monthly Weather Review</i> , 2011, 139, 2259-2275.	1.4	3
116	Lapse Rate Adjustments of Gridded Surface Temperature Normals in an Area of Complex Terrain: Atmospheric Reanalysis versus Statistical Up-Sampling. <i>Atmosphere - Ocean</i> , 2012, 50, 9-16.	1.6	3
117	Semi-supervised multivariate regression trees: putting the "circulation" back into a "circulation-to-environment" synoptic classifier. <i>International Journal of Climatology</i> , 2012, 32, 2251-2254.	3.5	2
118	The occurrence of winter-freeze events in fruit crops grown in the Okanagan Valley and the potential impact of climate change. , 0, , 190-197.		2
119	Climate change impacts on linkages between atmospheric blocking and North American winter cold spells in CanESM2 and CanESM5. <i>Climate Dynamics</i> , 0, , .	3.8	2
120	Nonlinear principal predictor analysis using neural networks. , 0, , .		1
121	Multi-site precipitation downscaling via an expanded conditional density network. <i>Nature Precedings</i> , 2007, , .	0.1	1
122	A Hybrid Neural Network/Analog Model for Climate Downscaling. , 2006, , .		0
123	A comparison of bayesian and conditional density models in probabilistic ozone forecasting. , 2008, , .		0