## Philip Ashworth

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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109321 161849 4,397 55 35 54 citations g-index h-index papers 59 59 59 2391 docs citations times ranked citing authors all docs

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	The morphology of fluvialâ€tidal dunes: Lower Columbia River, Oregon/Washington, USA. Earth Surface Processes and Landforms, 2022, 47, 2079-2106.	2.5	2
2	The Influence of Threeâ€Dimensional Topography on Turbulent Flow Structures Over Dunes in Unidirectional Flows. Journal of Geophysical Research F: Earth Surface, 2021, 126, e2021JF006121.	2.8	7
3	Influence of Dunes on Channelâ€Scale Flow and Sediment Transport in a Sand Bed Braided River. Journal of Geophysical Research F: Earth Surface, 2020, 125, e2020JF005571.	2.8	10
4	Alluvial architecture of mid hannel fluvial–tidal barforms: The mesotidal Lower Columbia River, Oregon/Washington, USA. Sedimentology, 2020, 67, 3533-3566.	3.1	3
5	Quantification of bedform dynamics and bedload sediment flux in sandy braided rivers from airborne and satellite imagery. Earth Surface Processes and Landforms, 2019, 44, 953-972.	2.5	24
6	Morphology and spacing of river meander scrolls. Geomorphology, 2018, 310, 57-68.	2.6	58
7	The Impact of Nonequilibrium Flow on the Structure of Turbulence Over River Dunes. Water Resources Research, 2018, 54, 6566-6584.	4.2	16
8	Hydrodynamic modelling of tidal-fluvial flows in a large river estuary. Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science, 2018, 212, 176-188.	2.1	36
9	Spillage sedimentation on large river floodplains. Earth Surface Processes and Landforms, 2017, 42, 290-305.	2.5	61
10	The role of discharge variability in determining alluvial stratigraphy. Geology, 2016, 44, 3-6.	4.4	36
11	Communicating geomorphology: global challenges for the twenty-first century. Earth Surface Processes and Landforms, 2014, 39, 476-486.	2.5	22
12	The negative relief of large river floodplains. Earth-Science Reviews, 2014, 129, 1-23.	9.1	125
13	Scales and causes of heterogeneity in bars in a large multiâ€channel river: RÃo Paraná, Argentina. Sedimentology, 2014, 61, 1055-1085.	3.1	48
14	Defining large river channel patterns: Alluvial exchange and plurality. Geomorphology, 2014, 215, 83-98.	2.6	85
15	Numerical simulation of bar and island morphodynamics in anabranching megarivers. Journal of Geophysical Research F: Earth Surface, 2013, 118, 2019-2044.	2.8	88
16	Deposits of the sandy braided South Saskatchewan River: Implications for the use of modern analogs in reconstructing channel dimensions in reservoir characterization. AAPG Bulletin, 2013, 97, 553-576.	1.5	37
17	Quantification of the relation between surface morphodynamics and subsurface sedimentological product in sandy braided rivers. Sedimentology, 2013, 60, 820-839.	3.1	25
18	Application of a roughnessâ€length representation to parameterize energy loss in 3â€D numerical simulations of large rivers. Water Resources Research, 2012, 48, .	4.2	14

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19	Modelling hydrodynamics in the Rio Paran $ ilde{A}_i$ , Argentina: An evaluation and inter-comparison of reduced-complexity and physics based models applied to a large sand-bed river. Geomorphology, 2012, 169-170, 192-211.	2.6	30
20	How do big rivers come to be different?. Earth-Science Reviews, 2012, 114, 84-107.	9.1	142
21	Tributary, distributary and other fluvial patterns: What really represents the norm in the continental rock record?. Sedimentary Geology, 2012, 261-262, 15-32.	2.1	81
22	Evolution and sedimentology of a channel fill in the sandy braided South Saskatchewan River and its comparison to the deposits of an adjacent compound bar. Sedimentology, 2011, 58, 1860-1883.	3.1	99
23	Quantification of braided river channel change using archival digital image analysis. Earth Surface Processes and Landforms, 2010, 35, 971-985.	2.5	94
24	Can we distinguish flood frequency and magnitude in the sedimentological record of rivers?. Geology, 2010, 38, 579-582.	4.4	59
25	Fluvial form in modern continental sedimentary basins: Distributive fluvial systems: COMMENT. Geology, 2010, 38, e230-e230.	4.4	26
26	The Sedimentology and Alluvial Architecture of a Large Braid Bar, Rio Parana, Argentina. Journal of Sedimentary Research, 2009, 79, 629-642.	1.6	64
27	Meander-Bend Evolution, Alluvial Architecture, and the Role of Cohesion in Sinuous River Channels: A Flume Study. Journal of Sedimentary Research, 2007, 77, 197-212.	1.6	165
28	The relationship between channel avulsion, flow occupancy and aggradation in braided rivers: insights from an experimental model. Sedimentology, 2007, 54, 497-513.	3.1	48
29	The sedimentology and alluvial architecture of the sandy braided South Saskatchewan River, Canada. Sedimentology, 2006, 53, 413-434.	3.1	178
30	Bar-top hollows: A new element in the architecture of sandy braided rivers. Sedimentary Geology, 2006, 190, 241-255.	2.1	38
31	Relationship between sediment supply and avulsion frequency in braided rivers. Geology, 2004, 32, 21.	4.4	100
32	Three-Dimensional Sedimentary Architecture of a Large, Mid-Channel Sand Braid Bar, Jamuna River, Bangladesh. Journal of Sedimentary Research, 2003, 73, 516-530.	1.6	222
33	The use and application of GPR in sandy fluvial environments: methodological considerations. Geological Society Special Publication, 2003, 211, 127-142.	1.3	28
34	Computational fluid dynamics and the physical modelling of an upland urban river. Geomorphology, 2002, 44, 375-391.	2.6	57
35	The physical scale modelling of braided alluvial architecture and estimation of subsurface permeability. Basin Research, 2002, 14, 265-285.	2.7	54
36	Morphological evolution and dynamics of a large, sand braid-bar, Jamuna River, Bangladesh. Sedimentology, 2000, 47, 533-555.	3.1	232

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37	Turbulence and Secondary Flow over Sediment Stripes in Weakly Bimodal Bed Material. Journal of Hydraulic Engineering, 1999, 125, 463-473.	1.5	48
38	Scour in large braided rivers and the recognition of sequence stratigraphic boundaries. Nature, 1997, 387, 275-277.	27.8	225
39	MID-CHANNEL BAR GROWTH AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO LOCAL FLOW STRENGTH AND DIRECTION. Earth Surface Processes and Landforms, 1996, 21, 103-123.	2.5	169
40	Sediment slugs: large-scale fluctuations in fluvial sediment transport rates and storage volumes. Progress in Physical Geography, 1995, 19, 500-519.	3.2	152
41	Three-Dimensional Flow Structure at Open-Channel Diversions. Journal of Hydraulic Engineering, 1995, 121, 87-90.	1.5	3
42	Spatial Pattern of Flow Competence and Bed Load Transport in a Divided Gravel Bed River. Water Resources Research, 1995, 31, 741-752.	4.2	63
43	Mechanisms of anabranch avulsion within gravel-bed braided rivers: observations from a scaled physical model. Geological Society Special Publication, 1993, 75, 119-127.	1.3	33
44	Measurements in a Braided River chute and lobe: 1. Flow pattern, sediment transport, and channel change. Water Resources Research, 1992, 28, 1877-1886.	4.2	114
45	Measurements in a Braided River chute and lobe: 2. Sorting of bed load during entrainment, transport, and deposition. Water Resources Research, 1992, 28, 1887-1896.	4.2	108
46	Secondary flow in anabranch confluences of a braided, gravel-bed stream. Earth Surface Processes and Landforms, 1992, 17, 299-311.	2.5	142
47	Virtual rate and mean distance of travel of individual clasts in gravel-bed channels. Earth Surface Processes and Landforms, 1992, 17, 617-627.	2.5	163
48	Slope-induced changes in channel character along a gravel-bed stream: The Allt Dubhaig, Scotland. Earth Surface Processes and Landforms, 1991, 16, 65-82.	2.5	106
49	Quantifying gravel deposition on river bars using flexible netting. Journal of Sedimentary Research, 1989, 59, 623-624.	1.6	6
50	Sizeâ€selective entrainment of bed load in gravel bed streams. Water Resources Research, 1989, 25, 627-634.	4.2	288
51	Influence of sand on hydraulics and gravel transport in a braided gravel bed river. Water Resources Research, 1989, 25, 635-643.	4.2	118
52	Slope failures in the Ochil Hills, Scotland, November 1984. Earth Surface Processes and Landforms, 1988, 13, 69-76.	2.5	19
53	Interrelationships of Channel Processes, Changes and Sediments in a Proglacial Braided River. Geografiska Annaler, Series A: Physical Geography, 1986, 68, 361.	1.5	77
54	The Influence of Aggradation Rate on Braided Alluvial Architecture: Field Study and Physical Scale-Modelling of the Ashburton River Gravels, Canterbury Plains, New Zealand. , 0, , 331-346.		15

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
55	Flow Structure and Transport of Sand-Grade Suspended Sediment around an Evolving Braid Bar, Jamuna River, Bangladesh., 0,, 43-57.		21