JosÃ© Miguel C Pereira

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

128 papers	7,599 citations	61984 43 h-index	58581 82 g-index
137 all docs	137 docs citations	137 times ranked	7192 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Modeling spatial patterns of fire occurrence in Mediterranean Europe using Multiple Regression and Random Forest. Forest Ecology and Management, 2012, 275, 117-129.	3.2	485
2	Global wildland fire emissions from 1960 to 2000. Global Biogeochemical Cycles, 2008, 22, .	4.9	382
3	A multiple criteria decision-making approach to GIS-based land suitability evaluation. International Journal of Geographical Information Science, 1993, 7, 407-424.	4.8	348
4	Synoptic patterns associated with large summer forest fires in Portugal. Agricultural and Forest Meteorology, 2005, 129, 11-25.	4.8	274
5	Wildfire management in Mediterranean-type regions: paradigm change needed. Environmental Research Letters, 2020, 15, 011001.	5.2	267
6	An assessment of vegetation fire in Africa (1981-1991): Burned areas, burned biomass, and atmospheric emissions. Global Biogeochemical Cycles, 1999, 13, 933-950.	4.9	260
7	A comparative evaluation of NOAA/AVHRR vegetation indexes for burned surface detection and mapping. IEEE Transactions on Geoscience and Remote Sensing, 1999, 37, 217-226.	6.3	226
8	Atmospheric conditions associated with the exceptional fire season of 2003 in Portugal. International Journal of Climatology, 2006, 26, 1741-1757.	3.5	204
9	Land Cover Type and Fire in Portugal: Do Fires Burn Land Cover Selectively?. Landscape Ecology, 2005, 20, 661-673.	4.2	195
10	An Algorithm for Extracting Burned Areas from Time Series of AVHRR GAC Data Applied at a Continental Scale. Remote Sensing of Environment, 1999, 69, 253-263.	11.0	193
11	Vegetation burning in the year 2000: Global burned area estimates from SPOT VEGETATION data. Journal of Geophysical Research, 2004, 109, .	3.3	181
12	Estimation of tree canopy cover in evergreen oak woodlands using remote sensing. Forest Ecology and Management, 2006, 223, 45-53.	3.2	176
13	Comparing the accuracies of remote sensing global burned area products using stratified random sampling and estimation. Remote Sensing of Environment, 2015, 160, 114-121.	11.0	154
14	Seasonality of vegetation fires as modified by human action: observing the deviation from ecoâ€climatic fire regimes. Global Ecology and Biogeography, 2010, 19, 575-588.	5.8	126
15	A new global burned area product for climate assessment of fire impacts. Global Ecology and Biogeography, 2016, 25, 619-629.	5.8	122
16	Causal relationships versus emergent patterns in the global controls of fire frequency. Biogeosciences, 2014, 11, 5087-5101.	3.3	114
17	Exploring the spatial patterns of fire density in Southern Europe using Geographically Weighted Regression. Applied Geography, 2014, 51, 143-157.	3.7	113
18	Radiometric analysis of SPOT-VEGETATION images for burnt area detection in Northern Australia. Remote Sensing of Environment, 2002, 82, 21-37.	11.0	107

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19	Wildfire Selectivity for Land Cover Type: Does Size Matter?. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e84760.	2.5	105
20	The North Atlantic Oscillation and European vegetation dynamics. International Journal of Climatology, 2008, 28, 1835-1847.	3.5	101
21	Characterization of wildfires in Portugal. European Journal of Forest Research, 2011, 130, 775-784.	2.5	100
22	Fire frequency analysis in Portugal (1975 - 2005), using Landsat-based burnt area maps. International Journal of Wildland Fire, 2012, 21, 48.	2.4	97
23	Remote sensing of burned areas in tropical savannas. International Journal of Wildland Fire, 2003, 12, 259.	2.4	94
24	Comparison of burned area estimates derived from SPOT-VEGETATION and Landsat ETM+ data in Africa: Influence of spatial pattern and vegetation type. Remote Sensing of Environment, 2005, 96, 188-201.	11.0	92
25	The Southern Africa Fire Network (SAFNet) regional burnedâ€area productâ€validation protocol. International Journal of Remote Sensing, 2005, 26, 4265-4292.	2.9	92
26	Compositing Criteria for Burned Area Assessment Using Multitemporal Low Resolution Satellite Data. Remote Sensing of Environment, 1998, 65, 38-49.	11.0	87
27	Characterization of the spatio-temporal patterns of global fire activity using satellite imagery for the period April 1992 to March 1993. Journal of Biogeography, 2000, 27, 57-69.	3.0	84
28	Assessment of fire selectivity in relation to land cover and topography: a comparison between Southern European countries. International Journal of Wildland Fire, 2014, 23, 620.	2.4	78
29	Relationships between Human Population Density and Burned Area at Continental and Global Scales. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e81188.	2.5	72
30	Synergy between land use and climate change increases future fire risk in Amazon forests. Earth System Dynamics, 2017, 8, 1237-1246.	7.1	71
31	Assessing the extent of agriculture/pasture and secondary succession forest in the Brazilian Legal Amazon using SPOT VEGETATION data. Remote Sensing of Environment, 2006, 101, 283-298.	11.0	67
32	Detection and monitoring of African vegetation fires using MSG-SEVIRI imagery. Remote Sensing of Environment, 2010, 114, 1038-1052.	11.0	66
33	A Global Inventory of Burned Areas at 1 Km Resolution for the Year 2000 Derived from Spot Vegetation Data. Climatic Change, 2004, 67, 345-377.	3.6	60
34	Modelling Fire Frequency in a Cerrado Savanna Protected Area. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e102380.	2.5	57
35	Burned Area Mapping in the Brazilian Savanna Using a One-Class Support Vector Machine Trained by Active Fires. Remote Sensing, 2017, 9, 1161.	4.0	56
36	Mapping fire regimes in China using MODIS active fire and burned area data. Applied Geography, 2017, 85, 14-26.	3.7	55

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37	Assessing the social context of wildfire-affected areas. The case of mainland Portugal. Applied Geography, 2017, 88, 104-117.	3.7	55
38	Spectral characterisation and discrimination of burnt areas. , 1999, , 123-138.		54
39	Spatial and temporal extremes of wildfire sizes in Portugal (1984â€"2004). International Journal of Wildland Fire, 2009, 18, 983.	2.4	54
40	An estimate of the area burned in southern Africa during the 2000 dry season using SPOT-VEGETATION satellite data. Journal of Geophysical Research, 2003, 108, n/a-n/a.	3.3	51
41	Impact of fires on surface albedo dynamics over the African continent. Journal of Geophysical Research, 2002, 107, ACL 8-1.	3.3	50
42	Assessing the feasibility of sub-pixel burned area mapping in miombo woodlands of northern Mozambique using MODIS imagery. International Journal of Remote Sensing, 2003, 24, 1783-1796.	2.9	46
43	Determining Fire Dates and Locating Ignition Points With Satellite Data. Remote Sensing, 2016, 8, 326.	4.0	46
44	Ratio of Land Consumption Rate to Population Growth Rateâ€"Analysis of Different Formulations Applied to Mainland Portugal. ISPRS International Journal of Geo-Information, 2019, 8, 10.	2.9	46
45	The use of SPOT VEGETATION data in a classification tree approach for burnt area mapping in Australian savanna. International Journal of Remote Sensing, 2003, 24, 2131-2151.	2.9	44
46	Is Portugalâ€™s forest transition going up in smoke?. Land Use Policy, 2017, 66, 214-226.	5.6	44
47	Greenhouse gas emissions from shifting cultivation in the tropics, including uncertainty and sensitivity analysis. Journal of Geophysical Research, 2011, 116, .	3.3	43
48	Atmospheric emissions from vegetation fires in Portugal (1990â€"2008): estimates, uncertainty analysis, and sensitivity analysis. Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics, 2011, 11, 2625-2640.	4.9	43
49	A comprehensive characterization of MODIS daily burned area mapping accuracy across fire sizes in tropical savannas. Remote Sensing of Environment, 2021, 252, 112115.	11.0	43
50	Asymptotic models and inference for extremes of spatio-temporal data. Extremes, 2010, 13, 375-397.	1.0	42
51	A simulation analysis of the detectability of understory burns in miombo woodlands. Remote Sensing of Environment, 2004, 93, 296-310.	11.0	41
52	Satellite monitoring of fire in the EXPRESSO study area during the 1996 dry season experiment: Active fires, burnt area, and atmospheric emissions. Journal of Geophysical Research, 1999, 104, 30701-30712.	3.3	40
53	Evaluating the performance of multitemporal image compositing algorithms for burned area analysis. International Journal of Remote Sensing, 2003, 24, 1219-1236.	2.9	40
54	Spectral discrimination of giant reed (Arundo donax L.): A seasonal study in riparian areas. ISPRS Journal of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing, 2013, 80, 80-90.	11.1	38

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55	Optimal attributes for the object based detection of giant reed in riparian habitats: A comparative study between Airborne High Spatial Resolution and WorldView-2 imagery. International Journal of Applied Earth Observation and Geoinformation, 2014, 32, 79-91.	2.8	38
56	Bimodal fire regimes unveil a globalâ€scale anthropogenic fingerprint. Global Ecology and Biogeography, 2017, 26, 799-811.	5.8	37
57	HESFIRE: a global fire model to explore the role of anthropogenic and weather drivers. Biogeosciences, 2015, 12, 887-903.	3.3	36
58	Spatiotemporal trends of area burnt in the Iberian Peninsula, 1975â€“2013. Regional Environmental Change, 2019, 19, 515-527.	2.9	36
59	Twenty-first century droughts have not increasingly exacerbated fire season severity in the Brazilian Amazon. Scientific Reports, 2021, 11, 4400.	3.3	36
60	An algorithm for mapping burnt areas in australia using SPOT-VEGETATION data. IEEE Transactions on Geoscience and Remote Sensing, 2003, 41, 907-909.	6.3	35
61	Soil moisture retrieval from multiâ€instrument observations: Information content analysis and retrieval methodology. Journal of Geophysical Research D: Atmospheres, 2013, 118, 4847-4859.	3.3	35
62	How well do global burned area products represent fire patterns in the Brazilian Savannas biome? An accuracy assessment of the MCD64 collections. International Journal of Applied Earth Observation and Geoinformation, 2019, 78, 318-331.	2.8	35
63	Evaluation of compositing algorithms over the Brazilian Amazon using SPOT-4 VEGETATION data. International Journal of Remote Sensing, 2003, 24, 3427-3440.	2.9	34
64	The pyrogeography of sub-Saharan Africa: a study of the spatial non-stationarity of fireâ€“environment relationships using GWR. Journal of Geographical Systems, 2011, 13, 227-248.	3.1	34
65	Evaluating fire growth simulations using satellite active fire data. Remote Sensing of Environment, 2017, 190, 302-317.	11.0	34
66	Multi-temporal compositing approaches for SPOT-4 VEGETATION. International Journal of Remote Sensing, 2003, 24, 3343-3350.	2.9	33
67	Assessing the feasibility of a global model for multi-temporal burned area mapping using SPOT-VEGETATION data. International Journal of Remote Sensing, 2004, 25, 4889-4913.	2.9	33
68	Retrieving middle-infrared reflectance for burned area mapping in tropical environments using MODIS. Remote Sensing of Environment, 2010, 114, 831-843.	11.0	33
69	Deciphering the impact of uncertainty on the accuracy of large wildfire spread simulations. Science of the Total Environment, 2016, 569-570, 73-85.	8.0	33
70	Structural-Properties and Dimensional Relations of Some Mediterranean Shrub Fuels. International Journal of Wildland Fire, 1995, 5, 35.	2.4	32
71	Land-cover Mapping in the Brazilian Amazon Using SPOT-4 Vegetation Data and Machine Learning Classification Methods. Photogrammetric Engineering and Remote Sensing, 2006, 72, 897-910.	0.6	32
72	Exploratory spatial data analysis of global MODIS active fire data. International Journal of Applied Earth Observation and Geoinformation, 2013, 21, 326-340.	2.8	31

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73	A model of shrub biomass accumulation as a tool to support management of Portuguese forests. IForest, 2015, 8, 114-125.	1.4	31
74	Fire spread predictions: Sweeping uncertainty under the rug. Science of the Total Environment, 2017, 592, 187-196.	8.0	29
75	Highlighting Biome-Specific Sensitivity of Fire Size Distributions to Time-Gap Parameter Using a New Algorithm for Fire Event Individuation. Remote Sensing, 2016, 8, 663.	4.0	27
76	Identifying geographical patterns of wildfire orientation: A watershed-based analysis. Forest Ecology and Management, 2012, 264, 98-107.	3.2	26
77	Probabilistic fire spread forecast as a management tool in an operational setting. SpringerPlus, 2016, 5, 1205.	1.2	26
78	Fraction images derived from SPOT-4 VEGETATION data to assess land-cover change over the State of Mato Grosso, Brazil. International Journal of Remote Sensing, 2002, 23, 4979-4983.	2.9	25
79	Modeling fireâ€driven deforestation potential in Amazonia under current and projected climate conditions. Journal of Geophysical Research, 2010, 115, .	3.3	25
80	On a new coordinate system for improved discrimination of vegetation and burned areas using MIR/NIR information. Remote Sensing of Environment, 2011, 115, 1464-1477.	11.0	25
81	Understanding the Impact of Different Landscape-Level Fuel Management Strategies on Wildfire Hazard in Central Portugal. Forests, 2021, 12, 522.	2.1	25
82	Spatial extremes of wildfire sizes: Bayesian hierarchical models for extremes. Environmental and Ecological Statistics, 2010, 17, 1-28.	3.5	24
83	A test for directional-linear independence, with applications to wildfire orientation and size. Stochastic Environmental Research and Risk Assessment, 2014, 28, 1261-1275.	4.0	24
84	Ecological Implications of Fine-Scale Fire Patchiness and Severity in Tropical Savannas of Northern Australia. Fire Ecology, 2015, 11, 10-31.	3.0	24
85	Assessing Risk and Prioritizing Safety Interventions in Human Settlements Affected by Large Wildfires. Forests, 2020, 11, 859.	2.1	23
86	Spatial and Temporal Trends of Burnt Area in Angola: Implications for Natural Vegetation and Protected Area Management. Diversity, 2020, 12, 307.	1.7	22
87	Putting fire on the map of Brazilian savanna ecoregions. Journal of Environmental Management, 2021, 296, 113098.	7.8	22
88	A patch-based algorithm for global and daily burned area mapping. Remote Sensing of Environment, 2019, 232, 111288.	11.0	19
89	Seasonal differences in fire activity and intensity in tropical savannas of northern Australia using satellite measurements of fire radiative power. International Journal of Wildland Fire, 2015, 24, 249.	2.4	18
90	Assessing VIIRS capabilities to improve burned area mapping over the Brazilian Cerrado. International Journal of Remote Sensing, 2020, 41, 8300-8327.	2.9	18

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91	Estimation of combustion completeness based on fireâ€induced spectral reflectance changes in a <i>dambo</i> grassland (Western Province, Zambia). International Journal of Remote Sensing, 2005, 26, 4185-4195.	2.9	17
92	Analysis fire patterns and drivers with a global SEVER-FIREÂv1.0 model incorporated into dynamic global vegetation model and satellite and on-ground observations. Geoscientific Model Development, 2019, 12, 89-110.	3.6	17
93	Spectral separability of riparian forests from small and medium-sized rivers across a latitudinal gradient using multispectral imagery. International Journal of Remote Sensing, 2013, 34, 2375-2401.	2.9	16
94	Religious Affiliation Modulates Weekly Cycles of Cropland Burning in Sub-Saharan Africa. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0139189.	2.5	15
95	Global analysis of radiative forcing from fire-induced shortwave albedo change. Biogeosciences, 2015, 12, 557-565.	3.3	15
96	Assessment of the indirect impact of wildfire (severity) on actual evapotranspiration in eucalyptus forest based on the surface energy balance estimated from remote-sensing techniques. International Journal of Remote Sensing, 2018, 39, 6499-6524.	2.9	15
97	Forest Fires in the European Mediterranean Region: Mapping and Analysis of Burned Areas. , 2009, , 189-203.		15
98	SPOTâ€4 VEGETATION multiâ€temporal compositing for land cover change studies over tropical regions. International Journal of Remote Sensing, 2005, 26, 1323-1346.	2.9	13
99	Analysis of the relationship between spatial pattern and spectral detectability of areas burned in southern Africa using satellite data. International Journal of Remote Sensing, 2007, 28, 3583-3601.	2.9	13
100	Exploring fire incidence in Portugal using generalized additive models for location, scale and shape (GAMLSS). Modeling Earth Systems and Environment, 2018, 4, 199-220.	3.4	13
101	Combining wildfire behaviour simulations and network analysis to support wildfire management: A Mediterranean landscape case study. Ecological Indicators, 2022, 137, 108726.	6.3	13
102	Evaluating the effect of prescribed burning on the reduction of wildfire extent in Portugal. Forest Ecology and Management, 2022, 519, 120302.	3.2	13
103	Modelling spectral reflectance of open cork oak woodland: a simulation analysis of the effects of vegetation structure and background. International Journal of Remote Sensing, 2016, 37, 492-515.	2.9	12
104	Drought Resilience Debt Drives NPP Decline in the Amazon Forest. Global Biogeochemical Cycles, 2021, 35, e2021GB007004.	4.9	12
105	Unravelling the effect of climate change on fire danger and fire behaviour in the Transboundary Biosphere Reserve of Meseta IbÃ©rica (Portugal-Spain). Climatic Change, 2022, 173, .	3.6	12
106	Wild, tamed, and domesticated: Three fire macroregimes for global pyrogeography in the Anthropocene. Ecological Applications, 2022, 32, .	3.8	11
107	An analysis of fire frequency in tropical savannas of northern Australia, using a satellite-based fire atlas. International Journal of Wildland Fire, 2013, 22, 479.	2.4	10
108	Analysis of Trends in the FireCCI Global Long Term Burned Area Product (1982â€"2018). Fire, 2021, 4, 74.	2.8	10

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109	A land cover map of southern hemisphere Africa based on SPOTâ€4 Vegetation data. International Journal of Remote Sensing, 2006, 27, 1053-1074.	2.9	9
110	Hierarchical space-time models for fire ignition and percentage of land burned by wildfires. Environmental and Ecological Statistics, 2011, 18, 601-617.	3.5	8
111	Spatial Characterization of Wildfire Orientation Patterns in California. Forests, 2013, 4, 197-217.	2.1	8
112	Fully Automated Countrywide Monitoring of Fuel Break Maintenance Operations. Remote Sensing, 2020, 12, 2879.	4.0	8
113	<title>Detection of burned areas in Africa using a multitemporal multithreshold analysis of NOAA AVHRR GAC data</title>. , 1997, 3222, 67.		7
114	Retrieving Middle-Infrared Reflectance Using Physical and Empirical Approaches: Implications for Burned Area Monitoring. IEEE Transactions on Geoscience and Remote Sensing, 2012, 50, 281-294.	6.3	7
115	A promising new approach to estimate drought indices for fire danger assessment using remotely sensed data. Agricultural and Forest Meteorology, 2019, 274, 195-209.	4.8	7
116	Combining Landscape Fire Simulations with Stand-Level Growth Simulations to Assist Landowners in Building Wildfire-Resilient Landscapes. Forests, 2021, 12, 1498.	2.1	6
117	Assessing the conservation of Miombo timber species through an integrated index of anthropogenic and climatic threats. Ecology and Evolution, 2021, 11, 9332-9348.	1.9	5
118	A Rule-Based System for Burned Area Mapping in Temperate and Tropical Regions Using NOAA/AVHRR Imagery. Advances in Global Change Research, 2000, , 215-232.	1.6	5
119	Fire seasonality identification with multimodality tests. Annals of Applied Statistics, 2019, 13, .	1.1	5
120	An operational approach to high resolution agro-ecological zoning in West-Africa. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0183737.	2.5	4
121	Anthromes displaying evidence of weekly cycles in active fire data cover 70% of the global land surface. Scientific Reports, 2019, 9, 11424.	3.3	4
122	Multi-Sensor, Active Fire-Supervised, One-Class Burned Area Mapping in the Brazilian Savanna. Remote Sensing, 2021, 13, 4005.	4.0	4
123	Pixel-based and object-based change detection methods for assessing fuel break maintenance. , 2020, , .		3
124	Generating Annual Fire Risk Maps Using Bayesian Hierarchical Models. Journal of Statistical Theory and Practice, 2014, 8, 509-533.	0.5	2
125	Defining and mapping the wildland-urban interface in Portugal. , 0, , 742-749.		2
126	<title>Mapping shrublands and forests with multispectral satellite images based on spectral unmixing of scene components</title>. Proceedings of SPIE, 1997, , .	0.8	0

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127	<title>Analysis of the integrated (overstory/background) hyperspectral response of pine stands</title>. , 1997, , .		0
128	Reply to Giglio et al. Comment on â€œOtÃ³n et al. Analysis of Trends in the FireCCI Global Long Term Burned Area Product (1982â€“2018). Fire 2021, 4, 74â€. Fire, 2022, 5, 56.	2.8	0