Bethany A Bradley

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

83 papers	8,679 citations	61984 43 h-index	62596 80 g-index
83 all docs	83 docs citations	83 times ranked	9837 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Global threats from invasive alien species in the twenty-first century and national response capacities. Nature Communications, 2016, 7, 12485.	12.8	808
2	Human-started wildfires expand the fire niche across the United States. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2017, 114, 2946-2951.	7.1	607
3	Predicting plant invasions in an era of global change. Trends in Ecology and Evolution, 2010, 25, 310-318.	8.7	531
4	Introduced annual grass increases regional fire activity across the arid western <scp>USA</scp> (1980â€"2009). Global Change Biology, 2013, 19, 173-183.	9.5	521
5	Will extreme climatic events facilitate biological invasions?. Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment, 2012, 10, 249-257.	4.0	402
6	Resilience to Stress and Disturbance, and Resistance to Bromus tectorum L. Invasion in Cold Desert Shrublands of Western North America. Ecosystems, 2014, 17, 360-375.	3.4	336
7	A curve fitting procedure to derive inter-annual phenologies from time series of noisy satellite NDVI data. Remote Sensing of Environment, 2007, 106, 137-145.	11.0	308
8	Will remote sensing shape the next generation of species distribution models?. Remote Sensing in Ecology and Conservation, 2015, 1, 4-18.	4.3	257
9	Climate change increases risk of plant invasion in the Eastern United States. Biological Invasions, 2010, 12, 1855-1872.	2.4	233
10	Identifying land cover variability distinct from land cover change: Cheatgrass in the Great Basin. Remote Sensing of Environment, 2005, 94, 204-213.	11.0	216
11	Characterizing The Landscape Dynamics Of An Invasive Plant And Risk Of Invasion Using Remote Sensing. , 2006, 16, 1132-1147.		216
12	Climate change and plant invasions: restoration opportunities ahead?. Global Change Biology, 2009, 15, 1511-1521.	9.5	215
13	Regional analysis of the impacts of climate change on cheatgrass invasion shows potential risk and opportunity. Global Change Biology, 2009, 15, 196-208.	9.5	209
14	Global change, global trade, and the next wave of plant invasions. Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment, 2012, 10, 20-28.	4.0	195
15	Cheatgrass (Bromus tectorum) distribution in the intermountain Western United States and its relationship to fire frequency, seasonality, and ignitions. Biological Invasions, 2018, 20, 1493-1506.	2.4	189
16	Remote detection of invasive plants: a review of spectral, textural and phenological approaches. Biological Invasions, 2014, 16, 1411-1425.	2.4	187
17	Invasive grass reduces aboveground carbon stocks in shrublands of the Western US. Global Change Biology, 2006, 12, 1815-1822.	9.5	174
18	Disentangling the abundanceâ€"impact relationship for invasive species. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2019, 116, 9919-9924.	7.1	151

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19	Invasive grasses increase fire occurrence and frequency across US ecoregions. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2019, 116, 23594-23599.	7.1	141
20	Medusae Fossae Formation: New perspectives from Mars Global Surveyor. Journal of Geophysical Research, 2002, 107, 2-1.	3.3	121
21	Adjusting the lens of invasion biology to focus on the impacts of climate-driven range shifts. Nature Climate Change, 2020, 10, 398-405.	18.8	116
22	Assessing ecosystem threats from global and regional change: hierarchical modeling of risk to sagebrush ecosystems from climate change, land use and invasive species in Nevada, USA. Ecography, 2010, 33, 198-208.	4.5	112
23	Comparison of phenology trends by land cover class: a case study in the Great Basin, USA. Global Change Biology, 2008, 14, 334-346.	9.5	109
24	Comparing mechanistic and empirical model projections of crop suitability and productivity: implications for ecological forecasting. Global Ecology and Biogeography, 2013, 22, 1007-1018.	5.8	102
25	Biotic resistance to invasion is ubiquitous across ecosystems of the United States. Ecology Letters, 2020, 23, 476-482.	6.4	92
26	Species detection vs. habitat suitability: Are we biasing habitat suitability models with remotely sensed data?. Ecological Modelling, 2012, 244, 57-64.	2.5	86
27	Climate change: helping nature survive the human response. Conservation Letters, 2010, 3, 304-312.	5.7	84
28	Can remote sensing of land cover improve species distribution modelling?. Journal of Biogeography, 2008, 35, 1158-1159.	3.0	83
29	Incorporating climate change into invasive species management: insights from managers. Biological Invasions, 2020, 22, 233-252.	2.4	83
30	Extracting Phenological Signals From Multiyear AVHRR NDVI Time Series: Framework for Applying High-Order Annual Splines With Roughness Damping. IEEE Transactions on Geoscience and Remote Sensing, 2007, 45, 3264-3276.	6.3	82
31	Out of the weeds? Reduced plant invasion risk with climate change in the continental United States. Biological Conservation, 2016, 203, 306-312.	4.1	82
32	Human-Related Ignitions Increase the Number of Large Wildfires across U.S. Ecoregions. Fire, 2018, 1, 4.	2.8	82
33	Accidental introductions are an important source of invasive plants in the continental United States. American Journal of Botany, 2013, 100, 1287-1293.	1.7	74
34	Distribution models of invasive plants over-estimate potential impact. Biological Invasions, 2013, 15, 1417-1429.	2.4	66
35	Controls on interannual variability in lightning-caused fire activity in the western US. Environmental Research Letters, 2016, 11, 045005.	5.2	64
36	Quantifying the human influence on fire ignition across the western <scp>USA</scp>. Ecological Applications, 2016, 26, 2390-2401.	3.8	60

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37	Projected climate impacts to <scp>S</scp>outh <scp>A</scp>frican maize and wheat production in 2055: a comparison of empirical and mechanistic modeling approaches. Global Change Biology, 2013, 19, 3762-3774.	9.5	59
38	Human-related ignitions concurrent with high winds promote large wildfires across the USA. International Journal of Wildland Fire, 2018, 27, 377.	2.4	57
39	In the Line of Fire: Consequences of Human-Ignited Wildfires to Homes in the U.S. (1992â€“2015). Fire, 2020, 3, 50.	2.8	55
40	Space to invade? Comparative range infilling and potential range of invasive and native plants. Global Ecology and Biogeography, 2015, 24, 348-359.	5.8	53
41	Bromus Response to Climate and Projected Changes with Climate Change. Springer Series on Environmental Management, 2016, , 257-274.	0.3	52
42	Predicting how adaptation to climate change could affect ecological conservation: secondary impacts of shifting agricultural suitability. Diversity and Distributions, 2012, 18, 425-437.	4.1	50
43	Fire, livestock grazing, topography, and precipitation affect occurrence and prevalence of cheatgrass (Bromus tectorum) in the central Great Basin, USA. Biological Invasions, 2020, 22, 663-680.	2.4	48
44	Multiâ€model comparison highlights consistency in predicted effect of warming on a semiâ€arid shrub. Global Change Biology, 2018, 24, 424-438.	9.5	47
45	Integrated assessment of biological invasions. Ecological Applications, 2014, 24, 25-37.	3.8	46
46	InvasiBES: Understanding and managing the impacts of Invasive alien species on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services. NeoBiota, 0, 50, 109-122.	1.0	45
47	Plants' native distributions do not reflect climatic tolerance. Diversity and Distributions, 2016, 22, 615-624.	4.1	44
48	When Invasive Plants Disappear: Transformative Restoration Possibilities in the Western United States Resulting from Climate Change. Restoration Ecology, 2009, 17, 715-721.	2.9	42
49	Near-Real-Time Monitoring of Insect Defoliation Using Landsat Time Series. Forests, 2017, 8, 275.	2.1	42
50	Relationships between expanding pinyonâ€“juniper cover and topography in the central Great Basin, Nevada. Journal of Biogeography, 2008, 35, 951-964.	3.0	41
51	Scaling up the diversityâ€“resilience relationship with traitÂdatabases and remote sensing data: the recovery ofÂproductivity after wildfire. Global Change Biology, 2016, 22, 1421-1432.	9.5	41
52	Integrating Climate Change into Habitat Conservation Plans Under the U.S. Endangered Species Act. Environmental Management, 2012, 49, 1103-1114.	2.7	38
53	Predicting abundance with presence-only models. Landscape Ecology, 2016, 31, 19-30.	4.2	37
54	Climate Change, Carbon Dioxide, and Pest Biology, Managing the Future: Coffee as a Case Study. Agronomy, 2018, 8, 152.	3.0	35

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55	Detection rates and biases of fire observations from MODIS and agency reports in the conterminous United States. Remote Sensing of Environment, 2019, 220, 30-40.	11.0	34
56	Invaders for sale: the ongoing spread of invasive species by the plant trade industry. Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment, 2021, 19, 550-556.	4.0	34
57	Extensive gypsy moth defoliation in Southern New England characterized using Landsat satellite observations. Biological Invasions, 2018, 20, 3047-3053.	2.4	33
58	Assessing the short-term impacts of changing grazing regime at the landscape scale with remote sensing. International Journal of Remote Sensing, 2011, 32, 5797-5813.	2.9	28
59	Invasive species risk assessments need more consistent spatial abundance data. Ecosphere, 2018, 9, e02302.	2.2	27
60	A synthesis of the effects of cheatgrass invasion on US Great Basin carbon storage. Journal of Applied Ecology, 2021, 58, 327-337.	4.0	26
61	Global environmental changes more frequently offset than intensify detrimental effects of biological invasions. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2022, 119, .	7.1	25
62	Supporting proactive management in the context of climate change: prioritizing range-shifting invasive plants based on impact. Biological Invasions, 2020, 22, 2371-2383.	2.4	22
63	Understanding the combined impacts of weeds and climate change on crops. Environmental Research Letters, 2021, 16, 034043.	5.2	22
64	How much is built? Quantifying and interpreting patterns of built space from different data sources. International Journal of Remote Sensing, 2011, 32, 2621-2644.	2.9	20
65	Accuracy assessment of mixed land cover using a GISâ€designed sampling scheme. International Journal of Remote Sensing, 2009, 30, 3515-3529.	2.9	19
66	A Novel, Web-Based, Ecosystem Mapping Tool Using Expert Opinion. Natural Areas Journal, 2009, 29, 281-292.	0.5	18
67	Using Expert Knowledge to Satisfy Data Needs: Mapping Invasive Plant Distributions in the Western United States. Western North American Naturalist, 2011, 71, 302-315.	0.4	18
68	Climate Change May Alter Both Establishment and High Abundance of Red Brome (<i>Bromus) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 50 22 States. Invasive Plant Science and Management, 2015, 8, 341-352.	1.1	13
69	Accounting for aboveground carbon storage in shrubland and woodland ecosystems in the Great Basin. Ecosphere, 2019, 10, e02821.	2.2	11
70	Translational invasion ecology: bridging research and practice to address one of the greatest threats to biodiversity. Biological Invasions, 2021, 23, 3323-3335.	2.4	11
71	Global plant invaders: a compendium of invasive plant taxa documented by the peerâ€reviewed literature. Ecology, 2022, 103, e03569.	3.2	11
72	Plant regulatory lists in the United States are reactive and inconsistent. Journal of Applied Ecology, 2021, 58, 1957-1966.	4.0	10

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
73	Hotspots of invasive plant abundance are geographically distinct from hotspots of establishment. Biological Invasions, 2021, 23, 1249-1261.	2.4	10
74	Plant Distribution Data Show Broader Climatic Limits than Expert-Based Climatic Tolerance Estimates. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0166407.	2.5	9
75	Frequency of invasive plant occurrence is not a suitable proxy for abundance in the Northeast United States. Ecosphere, 2017, 8, e01800.	2.2	9
76	The humanâ€"grassâ€"fire cycle: how people and invasives coâ€occur to drive fire regimes. Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment, 2022, 20, 117-126.	4.0	9
77	Landscape characteristics of nonâ€native pine plantations and invasions in Southern Chile. Austral Ecology, 2019, 44, 1213-1224.	1.5	8
78	Using Changes in Agricultural Utility to Quantify Future Climateâ€Induced Risk to Conservation. Conservation Biology, 2014, 28, 427-437.	4.7	7
79	Breaking down barriers to consistent, climateâ€smart regulation of invasive plants: A case study of US Northeast states. Ecosphere, 2022, 13, .	2.2	7
80	How does the landscape context of occurrence data influence models of invasion risk? A comparison of independent datasets in Massachusetts, USA. Landscape Ecology, 2014, 29, 1601-1612.	4.2	6
81	Identifying high-impact invasive plants likely to shift into northern New England with climate change. Invasive Plant Science and Management, 2021, 14, 57-63.	1.1	4
82	Cover-based allometric estimate of aboveground biomass of a non-native, invasive annual grass (Bromus tectorum L.) in the Great Basin, USA. Journal of Arid Environments, 2021, 193, 104582.	2.4	2
83	Habitat covariates do not artificially cause a negative correlation between native and nonâ€native species richness. Ecology Letters, 2021, 24, 1735-1737.	6.4	0