Michael P Richards

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Genetic history of an archaic hominin group from Denisova Cave in Siberia. Nature, 2010, 468, 1053-1060.	13.7	1,537
2	Genome sequence of a 45,000-year-old modern human from western Siberia. Nature, 2014, 514, 445-449.	13.7	856
3	The genetic history of Ice Age Europe. Nature, 2016, 534, 200-205.	13.7	729
4	Fermented beverages of pre- and proto-historic China. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2004, 101, 17593-17598.	3.3	703
5	An Aboriginal Australian Genome Reveals Separate Human Dispersals into Asia. Science, 2011, 334, 94-98.	6.0	675
6	Stable Isotope Evidence for Similarities in the Types of Marine Foods Used by Late Mesolithic Humans at Sites Along the Atlantic Coast of Europe. Journal of Archaeological Science, 1999, 26, 717-722.	1.2	615
7	Stable isotope evidence for increasing dietary breadth in the European mid-Upper Paleolithic. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2001, 98, 6528-6532.	3.3	364
8	Neanderthal diet at Vindija and Neanderthal predation: The evidence from stable isotopes. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2000, 97, 7663-7666.	3.3	344
9	Isotopic evidence for the diets of European Neanderthals and early modern humans. Proceedings of the United States of America, 2009, 106, 16034-16039.	3.3	313
10	Neanderthals in central Asia and Siberia. Nature, 2007, 449, 902-904.	13.7	293
11	Stable carbon and nitrogen isotope values of bone and teeth reflect weaning age at the Medieval Wharram Percy site, Yorkshire, UK. American Journal of Physical Anthropology, 2002, 119, 205-210.	2.1	265
12	Sharp shift in diet at onset of Neolithic. Nature, 2003, 425, 366-366.	13.7	255
13	Coast–inland mobility and diet in the Danish Mesolithic and Neolithic: evidence from stable isotope values of humans and dogs. Journal of Archaeological Science, 2007, 34, 2125-2150.	1.2	246
14	Fast or feast: reconstructing diet in later medieval England by stable isotope analysis. Journal of Archaeological Science, 2005, 32, 39-48.	1.2	223
15	Neandertals made the first specialized bone tools in Europe. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2013, 110, 14186-14190.	3.3	217
16	Sulphur isotopes in palaeodietary studies: a review and results from a controlled feeding experiment. International Journal of Osteoarchaeology, 2003, 13, 37-45.	0.6	216
17	Establishing collagen quality criteria for sulphur isotope analysis of archaeological bone collagen. Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences, 2009, 1, 59-75.	0.7	206
18	Genetic origins of the Minoans and Mycenaeans. Nature, 2017, 548, 214-218.	13.7	203

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19	Radiocarbon dates from the Grotte du Renne and Saint-Césaire support a Neandertal origin for the Châtelperronian. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2012, 109, 18743-18748.	3.3	191
20	Stable carbon and nitrogen isotope variations in tooth dentine serial sections from Wharram Percy. Journal of Archaeological Science, 2003, 30, 1673-1684.	1.2	190
21	Stable isotope evidence for 1500 years of human diet at the city of York, UK. American Journal of Physical Anthropology, 2007, 133, 682-697.	2.1	188
22	Sulphur isotopic variation in ancient bone collagen from Europe: implications for human palaeodiet, residence mobility, and modern pollutant studies. Earth and Planetary Science Letters, 2001, 191, 185-190.	1.8	184
23	Strontium isotope evidence for landscape use by early hominins. Nature, 2011, 474, 76-78.	13.7	175
24	Stable Isotope Analysis Reveals Variations in Human Diet at the Poundbury Camp Cemetery Site. Journal of Archaeological Science, 1998, 25, 1247-1252.	1.2	171
25	Stable Isotope Analysis of Human and Faunal Remains from the Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Berinsfield, Oxfordshire: Dietary and Social Implications. Journal of Archaeological Science, 2002, 29, 779-790.	1.2	167
26	2000 Years of Parallel Societies in Stone Age Central Europe. Science, 2013, 342, 479-481.	6.0	165
27	Comparison of two methods of extracting bone collagen for stable carbon and nitrogen isotope analysis: comparing whole bone demineralization with gelatinization and ultrafiltration. Journal of Archaeological Science, 2014, 47, 64-69.	1.2	155
28	Interpreting the expansion of sea fishing in medieval Europe using stable isotope analysis of archaeological cod bones. Journal of Archaeological Science, 2011, 38, 1516-1524.	1.2	153
29	Ancient mitochondrial DNA from hair. Current Biology, 2004, 14, R463-R464.	1.8	143
30	Variations in bone collagen Î′13C and Î′15N values of fauna from Northwest Europe over the last 40â€^000 years. Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology, 2003, 193, 261-267.	1.0	139
31	Sulphur isotope evidence for freshwater fish consumption: a case study from the Danube Gorges, SE Europe. Journal of Archaeological Science, 2010, 37, 1131-1139.	1.2	139
32	Strontium isotope evidence for migration in late Pleistocene Rangifer: Implications for Neanderthal hunting strategies at the Middle Palaeolithic site of Jonzac, France. Journal of Human Evolution, 2011, 61, 176-185.	1.3	139
33	Stable isotope palaeodietary study of humans and fauna from the multi-period (Iron Age, Viking and) Tj ETQq1	1 0.784314 1.2	rgBT/Overlo
34	Stable isotope and DNA evidence for ritual sequences in Inca child sacrifice. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2007, 104, 16456-16461.	3.3	138
35	Reconstructing faunal migrations using intra-tooth sampling and strontium and oxygen isotope analyses: a case study of modern caribou (Rangifer tarandus granti). Journal of Archaeological Science, 2009, 36, 1163-1172.	1.2	138
36	Strontium isotope evidence of Neanderthal mobility at the site of Lakonis, Greece using laser-ablation PIMMS. Journal of Archaeological Science, 2008, 35, 1251-1256.	1.2	132

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37	A Neolithic revolution? New evidence of diet in the British Neolithic. Antiquity, 1999, 73, 891-897.	0.5	123
38	Mapping and defining sources of variability in bioavailable strontium isotope ratios in the Eastern Mediterranean. Geochimica Et Cosmochimica Acta, 2014, 126, 250-264.	1.6	120
39	Isotope evidence for the intensive use of marine foods by Late Upper Palaeolithic humans. Journal of Human Evolution, 2005, 49, 390-394.	1.3	118
40	Bone as a stable isotope archive for local climatic information. Quaternary Science Reviews, 2004, 23, 959-965.	1.4	113
41	Diet and diversity at later medieval fishergate: The isotopic evidence. American Journal of Physical Anthropology, 2007, 134, 162-174.	2.1	113
42	Stable Isotope Evidence of Diet at Neolithic Çatalhöyük, Turkey. Journal of Archaeological Science, 2003, 30, 67-76.	1.2	112
43	Strontium isotope ratios (⁸⁷ Sr/ ⁸⁶ Sr) of tooth enamel: a comparison of solution and laser ablation multicollector inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry methods. Rapid Communications in Mass Spectrometry, 2008, 22, 3187-3194.	0.7	110
44	Dating Women and Becoming Farmers: New Palaeodietary and AMS Dating Evidence from the Breton Mesolithic Cemeteries of Téviec and Hoëdic. Journal of Anthropological Archaeology, 2001, 20, 314-344.	0.7	109
45	Diet in the Iron Age cemetery population at Wetwang Slack, East Yorkshire, UK: carbon and nitrogen stable isotope evidence. Journal of Archaeological Science, 2006, 33, 653-662.	1.2	109
46	Mesolithic and Neolithic Subsistence in Denmark: New Stable Isotope Data. Current Anthropology, 2003, 44, 288-295.	0.8	107
47	A brief review of the archaeological evidence for Palaeolithic and Neolithic subsistence. European Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2002, 56, 1270-1278.	1.3	106
48	Stable Isotope Analysis and Dental Evidence of Diet at the Mesolithic–Neolithic Transition in Ukraine. Journal of Archaeological Science, 2000, 27, 965-972.	1.2	103
49	A Comparison of Bone Pretreatment Methods for AMS Dating of Samples >30,000 BP. Radiocarbon, 2011, 53, 443-449.	0.8	102
50	Ancient pigs reveal a near-complete genomic turnover following their introduction to Europe. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2019, 116, 17231-17238.	3.3	101
51	Iron Age breastfeeding practices in Britain: Isotopic evidence from Wetwang Slack, East Yorkshire. American Journal of Physical Anthropology, 2008, 136, 327-337.	2.1	99
52	Application of sulphur isotope ratios to examine weaning patterns and freshwater fish consumption in Roman Oxfordshire, UK. Geochimica Et Cosmochimica Acta, 2011, 75, 4963-4977.	1.6	97
53	Stable isotopes and the seasonality of the Oronsay middens. Antiquity, 1998, 72, 178-184.	0.5	96
54	Detecting the medieval cod trade: a new method and first results. Journal of Archaeological Science, 2008, 35, 850-861.	1.2	94

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55	Isotopic evidence for omnivory among European cave bears: Late Pleistocene <i>Ursus spelaeus</i> from the PeÅŸtera cu Oase, Romania. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2008, 105, 600-604.	3.3	94
56	Exceptionally high l´ ¹⁵ N values in collagen single amino acids confirm Neandertals as high-trophic level carnivores. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2019, 116, 4928-4933.	3.3	91
57	FOCUS: Gough's Cave and Sun Hole Cave Human Stable Isotope Values Indicate a High Animal Protein Diet in the British Upper Palaeolithic. Journal of Archaeological Science, 2000, 27, 1-3.	1.2	90
58	The Gravettian burial known as the Prince ("ll Principeâ€): new evidence for his age and diet. Antiquity, 2003, 77, 15-19.	0.5	89
59	The wet, the wild and the domesticated: The Mesolithic–Neolithic transition on the west coast of Scotland. European Journal of Archaeology, 2002, 5, 147-189.	0.3	88
60	A three-phase liquid chromatographic method for δ13C analysis of amino acids from biological protein hydrolysates using liquid chromatography–isotope ratio mass spectrometry. Analytical Biochemistry, 2009, 390, 165-172.	1.1	87
61	Stable isotope evidence of meat eating and hunting specialization in adult male chimpanzees. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2013, 110, 5829-5833.	3.3	87
62	Isotopic dietary analysis of a Neanderthal and associated fauna from the site of Jonzac (Charente-Maritime), France. Journal of Human Evolution, 2008, 55, 179-185.	1.3	86
63	Identity, Gender, Religion and Economy: New Isotope and Radiocarbon Evidence for Marine Resource Intensification in Early Historic Orkney, Scotland, UK. European Journal of Archaeology, 2004, 7, 249-271.	0.3	85
64	Osteocalcin protein sequences of Neanderthals and modern primates. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2005, 102, 4409-4413.	3.3	85
65	Stable isotope analysis of humans from Xiaojingshan site: implications for understanding the origin of millet agriculture in China. Journal of Archaeological Science, 2008, 35, 2960-2965.	1.2	84
66	Exploring the contribution and significance of animal protein in the diet of bonobos by stable isotope ratio analysis of hair. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2011, 108, 9792-9797.	3.3	83
67	Carbon and nitrogen stable isotope ratio analysis of freshwater, brackish and marine fish from Belgian archaeological sites (1st and 2nd millennium AD). Journal of Analytical Atomic Spectrometry, 2012, 27, 807.	1.6	82
68	Touch not the fish: the Mesolithic-Neolithic change of diet and its significance. Antiquity, 2006, 80, 444-456.	0.5	78
69	Stable isotope dietary analysis of the Tianyuan 1 early modern human. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2009, 106, 10971-10974.	3.3	78
70	Tooth enamel oxygen "isoscapes―show a high degree of human mobility in prehistoric Britain. Scientific Reports, 2016, 6, 34986.	1.6	78
71	Palaeodiets of Humans and Fauna at the Spanish Mesolithic Site of El Collado. Current Anthropology, 2006, 47, 549-557.	0.8	77
72	Oxygen isotope analysis of human bone phosphate evidences weaning age in archaeological populations. American Journal of Physical Anthropology, 2015, 157, 226-241.	2.1	77

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73	The age of Stonehenge. Antiquity, 2007, 81, 617-639.	0.5	70

Origin and Diet of the Prehistoric Hunter-Gatherers on the Mediterranean Island of Favignana (\tilde{A} gadi) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf $\frac{1}{1.9}$

75	Isotope evidence for the use of marine resources in the Eastern Iberian Mesolithic. Journal of Archaeological Science, 2014, 42, 231-240.	1.2	70
76	Beaker people in Britain: migration, mobility and diet. Antiquity, 2016, 90, 620-637.	0.5	70
77	Finding the coastal Mesolithic in southwest Britain: AMS dates and stable isotope results on human remains from Caldey Island, south Wales. Antiquity, 2002, 76, 1011-1025.	0.5	69
78	A radiocarbon chronology for the complete Middle to Upper Palaeolithic transitional sequence of Les Cottés (France). Journal of Archaeological Science, 2012, 39, 175-183.	1.2	68
79	Isotopic reconstruction of human diet and animal husbandry practices during the Classicalâ€Hellenistic, imperial, and Byzantine periods at Sagalassos, Turkey. American Journal of Physical Anthropology, 2012, 149, 157-171.	2.1	68
80	Chronological reassessment of the Middle to Upper Paleolithic transition and Early Upper Paleolithic cultures in Cantabrian Spain. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0194708.	1.1	68
81	Out of the North Sea: the Zeeland Ridges Neandertal. Journal of Human Evolution, 2009, 57, 777-785.	1.3	66
82	Multiâ€isotopic analysis reveals individual mobility and diet at the early iron age monumental tumulus of magdalenenberg, germany. American Journal of Physical Anthropology, 2012, 148, 406-421.	2.1	66
83	Strontium isotope ratios in fossil teeth from South Africa: assessing laser ablation MC-ICP-MS analysis and the extent of diagenesis. Journal of Archaeological Science, 2010, 37, 1437-1446.	1.2	65
84	Upper Palaeolithic hunter-gatherer subsistence in Mediterranean coastal environments: an isotopic study of the diets of the earliest directly-dated humans from Sicily. Journal of Archaeological Science, 2011, 38, 3094-3100.	1.2	64
85	Isotopic examination of links between diet, social differentiation, and DISH at the postâ€medieval Carmelite Friary of Aalst, Belgium. American Journal of Physical Anthropology, 2014, 153, 203-213.	2.1	63
86	Bone stable isotope evidence for infant feeding in Mediaeval England. Antiquity, 2002, 76, 654-656.	0.5	61
87	Stuck to the shore? Investigating prehistoric hunter-gatherer subsistence, mobility and territoriality in a Mediterranean coastal landscape through isotope analyses on marine mollusc shell carbonates and human bone collagen. Quaternary International, 2011, 244, 88-104.	0.7	60
88	Stable nitrogen isotope analysis of dentine serial sections elucidate sex differences in weaning patterns of wild chimpanzees (<i>Pan troglodytes</i>). American Journal of Physical Anthropology, 2014, 153, 635-642.	2.1	58
89	Niche differentiation and dietary seasonality among sympatric gorillas and chimpanzees in Loango National Park (Gabon) revealed by stable isotope analysis. Journal of Human Evolution, 2014, 66, 95-106.	1.3	58
90	Dental calculus is not equivalent to bone collagen for isotope analysis: a comparison between carbon and nitrogen stable isotope analysis of bulk dental calculus, bone and dentine collagen from same individuals from the Medieval site of El Raval (Alicante, Spain). Journal of Archaeological Science. 2014. 47. 70-77.	1.2	56

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91	Zinc Isotope Ratios as Indicators of Diet and Trophic Level in Arctic Marine Mammals. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0152299.	1.1	56
92	Effects of lipid extraction and ultrafiltration on stable carbon and nitrogen isotopic compositions of fish bone collagen. Rapid Communications in Mass Spectrometry, 2016, 30, 1591-1600.	0.7	55
93	Mobility or migration: a case study from the Neolithic settlement of Nieder-Mörlen (Hessen, Germany). Journal of Archaeological Science, 2009, 36, 1791-1799.	1.2	54
94	Stable isotope evidence for seasonal consumption of marine seaweed by modern and archaeological sheep in the Orkney archipelago (Scotland). Environmental Archaeology, 2009, 14, 1-14.	0.6	54
95	Investigation of amino acid δ13C signatures in bone collagen to reconstruct human palaeodiets using liquid chromatography–isotope ratio mass spectrometry. Geochimica Et Cosmochimica Acta, 2010, 74, 6093-6111.	1.6	54
96	Stable Isotope Evidence for Late Medieval (14th–15th C) Origins of the Eastern Baltic Cod (Gadus) Tj ETQq0 0	0 rgBT /O	vedock 10 Tf
97	Identification of energy consumption and nutritional stress by isotopic and elemental analysis of urine in bonobos (<i>Pan paniscus</i>). Rapid Communications in Mass Spectrometry, 2012, 26, 69-77.	0.7	54
98	Isotopic palaeodiet studies of Ancient Egyptian fauna and humans. Journal of Archaeological Science, 2005, 32, 451-463.	1.2	52
99	Reconstructing the diets of Greek Byzantine populations (6th-15th centuries AD) using carbon and nitrogen stable isotope ratios. American Journal of Physical Anthropology, 2011, 146, 569-581.	2.1	52
100	Maritime adaptations and dietary variation in prehistoric Western Alaska: Stable isotope analysis of permafrostâ€preserved human hair. American Journal of Physical Anthropology, 2013, 151, 448-461.	2.1	52
101	Middle Paleolithic and Uluzzian human remains from Fumane Cave, Italy. Journal of Human Evolution, 2014, 70, 61-68.	1.3	52
102	Zinc isotope ratios of bones and teeth as new dietary indicators: results from a modern food web (Koobi Fora, Kenya). Scientific Reports, 2016, 6, 26281.	1.6	50
103	Preliminary attempt to distinguish the domesticated pigs from wild boars by the methods of carbon and nitrogen stable isotope analysis. Science in China Series D: Earth Sciences, 2009, 52, 85-92.	0.9	49
104	Investigation of diachronic dietary patterns on the islands of Ibiza and formentera, Spain: Evidence from carbon and nitrogen stable isotope ratio analysis. American Journal of Physical Anthropology, 2010, 143, 512-522.	2.1	49
105	Stable isotope analysis of well-preserved 120,000-year-old herbivore bone collagen from the Middle Palaeolithic site of Neumark-Nord 2, Germany reveals niche separation between bovids and equids. Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology, 2012, 333-334, 168-177.	1.0	49
106	â€~THERE'S NO PLACE LIKE HOME'—NO ISOTOPIC EVIDENCE FOR MOBILITY AT THE EARLY BRONZE AGE CEMETERY OF SINGEN, GERMANY. Archaeometry, 2012, 54, 752-778.	0.6	48
107	Stable isotopes and diet at Ancient Kerma, Upper Nubia (Sudan). Journal of Archaeological Science, 2008, 35, 376-387.	1.2	47
108	Investigation of diachronic dietary patterns on the islands of Ibiza and Formentera, Spain: Evidence from sulfur stable isotope ratio analysis. American Journal of Physical Anthropology, 2012, 149, 115-124.	2.1	47

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109	Diets, social roles, and geographical origins of sacrificial victims at the royal cemetery at Yinxu, Shang China: New evidence from stable carbon, nitrogen, and sulfur isotope analysis. Journal of Anthropological Archaeology, 2017, 48, 28-45.	0.7	47
110	Isotopic dietary reconstruction of humans from Middle Bronze Age Lerna, Argolid, Greece. Journal of Archaeological Science, 2008, 35, 3028-3034.	1.2	46
111	High-resolution serial sampling for nitrogen stable isotope analysis of archaeological mammal teeth. Journal of Archaeological Science, 2016, 69, 21-28.	1.2	46
112	Probing dietary change of the KwÃḋÄ…y DÃĦ Ts'ìnchÄ⁻ individual, an ancient glacier body from British Columbia: II. Deconvoluting whole skin and bone collagen δ13C values via carbon isotope analysis of individual amino acids. Journal of Archaeological Science, 2009, 36, 12-18.	1.2	45
113	Stable isotope evidence of human diet at the Nukdo shell midden site, South Korea. Journal of Archaeological Science, 2009, 36, 1312-1318.	1.2	45
114	British Iron Age Diet: Stable Isotopes and Other Evidence. Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society, London, 2007, 73, 169-190.	0.2	44
115	Probing dietary change of the KwÃġÄ…y Dä Ts'ìnchÄ⁻ individual, an ancient glacier body from British Columbia: I. Complementary use of marine lipid biomarker and carbon isotope signatures as novel indicators of a marine diet. Journal of Archaeological Science, 2008, 35, 2102-2110.	1.2	44
116	New Information on the Stone Age Graves at Dragsholm , Denmark. Acta Archaeologica, 2007, 78, 193-219.	0.3	42
117	Isotope analysis of human and animal diets from the Hanamiai archaeological site (French Polynesia). Archaeology in Oceania, 2009, 44, 29-37.	0.3	42
118	Late Mesolithic burials at Casa Corona (Villena, Spain): direct radiocarbon and palaeodietary evidence of the last forager populations in Eastern Iberia. Journal of Archaeological Science, 2013, 40, 671-680.	1.2	41
119	Assessing Human Diet and Movement in the Tongan Maritime Chiefdom Using Isotopic Analyses. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0123156.	1.1	41
120	Stable carbon and nitrogen isotope evidence of human and pig diets at the Qinglongquan site, China. Science China Earth Sciences, 2011, 54, 519-527.	2.3	40
121	Isotopic evidence for diet in the Middle Chulmun period: a case study from the Tongsamdong shell midden, Korea. Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences, 2010, 2, 1-10.	0.7	39
122	Stable isotope and dental caries data reveal abrupt changes in subsistence economy in ancient China in response to global climate change. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0218943.	1.1	39
123	The transition to agriculture in south-western Europe: new isotopic insights from Portugal's Atlantic coast. Antiquity, 2016, 90, 604-616.	0.5	38
124	Nursing mothers and feeding bottles: reconstructing breastfeeding and weaning patterns in Greek Byzantine populations (6th–15th centuries AD) using carbon and nitrogen stable isotope ratios. Journal of Archaeological Science, 2013, 40, 3903-3913.	1.2	37
125	Climate-driven environmental changes around 8,200 years ago favoured increases in cetacean strandings and Mediterranean hunter-gatherers exploited them. Scientific Reports, 2015, 5, 16288.	1.6	37
126	Stable isotope analysis of 21 individuals from the Epipalaeolithic cemetery of Vasilyevka III, Dnieper Rapids region, Ukraine. Journal of Archaeological Science, 2003, 30, 743-752.	1.2	36

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127	Diet and Human Mobility from the Lapita to the Early Historic Period on Uripiv Island, Northeast Malakula, Vanuatu. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e104071.	1.1	36
128	lsotopic Reconstruction of the Late Longshan Period (ca. 4200–3900 BP) Dietary Complexity before the Onset of Stateâ€Level Societies at the Wadian Site in the Ying River Valley, Central Plains, China. International Journal of Osteoarchaeology, 2016, 26, 808-817.	0.6	36
129	Isotope evidence for the diet of the Neanderthal type specimen. Antiquity, 2008, 82, 553-559.	0.5	35
130	lsotopic evidence for dietary flexibility among European Late Pleistocene cave bears (<i>Ursus) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT</i>	Overlock 0.4	10 Tf 50 62
131	Mesolithic Dietary Heterogeneity on the European Atlantic Coastline. Current Anthropology, 2015, 56, 460-470.	0.8	35
132	Lake Ontario salmon (Salmo salar) were not migratory: A long-standing historical debate solved through stable isotope analysis. Scientific Reports, 2016, 6, 36249.	1.6	35
133	The Middle Byzantine menu: palaeodietary information from isotopic analysis of humans and fauna from Kastella, Crete. International Journal of Osteoarchaeology, 2007, 17, 63-72.	0.6	34
134	Strontium and stable isotope evidence of human mobility strategies across the Last Glacial Maximum in southern Italy. Nature Ecology and Evolution, 2019, 3, 905-911.	3.4	34
135	A Mid-Upper Palaeolithic human humerus from Eel Point, South Wales, UK. Journal of Human Evolution, 2005, 48, 493-505.	1.3	33
136	lsotopic evidence of dietary variations and weaning practices in the Gaya cemetery at Yeanri, Gimhae, South Korea. American Journal of Physical Anthropology, 2010, 142, 74-84.	2.1	33
137	Effects of Sodium Hydroxide Treatment and Ultrafiltration on the Removal of Humic Contaminants from Archaeological Bone. International Journal of Osteoarchaeology, 2017, 27, 1070-1077.	0.6	32
138	Dogs, Ducks, Deer and Diet: New Stable Isotope Evidence on Early Mesolithic Dogs from the Vale of Pickering, North-east England. Journal of Archaeological Science, 2002, 29, 327-333.	1.2	31
139	Radiocarbon Dating and Dietary Stable Isotope Analysis of Kwaday Dä Ts'inchÃ- American Antiquity, 2007, 72, 719-734.	0.6	31
140	Stable carbon and nitrogen isotope analysis on human remains from the Early Mesolithic site of La Vergne (Charente-Maritime, France). Journal of Archaeological Science, 2008, 35, 763-772.	1.2	31
141	The globalization of naval provisioning: ancient DNA and stable isotope analyses of stored cod from the wreck of the Mary Rose, AD 1545. Royal Society Open Science, 2015, 2, 150199.	1.1	31
142	The Oldest Case of Decapitation in the New World (Lapa do Santo, East-Central Brazil). PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0137456.	1.1	31
143	Spatial variability in sulphur isotope values of archaeological and modern cod (<i>Gadus) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rg</i>	3T Overlo 0.7	ck 10 Tf 50
144	lsotopic perspectives (l̃´ ¹³ C, l̃´ ¹⁵ N, l̃´ ³⁴ S) of diet, social complexity, and animal husbandry during the protoâ€shang period (ca. 2000–1600 BC) of China. American Journal of	2.1	30

Physical Anthropology, 2016, 160, 433-445.

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145	Short-term variability of human diet at Basketmaker II Turkey Pen Ruins, Utah: Insights from bulk and single amino acid isotope analysis of hair. Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports, 2016, 5, 10-18.	0.2	29
146	Longâ€ŧerm ecological changes in marine mammals driven by recent warming in northwestern Alaska. Global Change Biology, 2018, 24, 490-503.	4.2	29
147	Anthropogenic changes to the Holocene nitrogen cycle in Ireland. Science Advances, 2018, 4, eaas9383.	4.7	29
148	The Wet, the Wild and the Domesticated: the Mesolithic Neolithic Transition On the West Coast of Scotland. European Journal of Archaeology, 2002, 5, 147-189.	0.3	28
149	Brief communication: Molecular analysis of the KwĀ d ay DĀĦ Ts'finchi ancient remains found in a glacier in Canada. American Journal of Physical Anthropology, 2002, 119, 288-291.	2.1	28
150	Stable isotope analysis of human and animal remains from the Late Upper Palaeolithic site of Balma GuilanyÃ, southeastern Pre-Pyrenees, Spain. Journal of Archaeological Science, 2009, 36, 1018-1026.	1.2	28
151	Stable isotopic analysis of human and animal diets from two pre-Aksumite/Proto-Aksumite archaeological sites in northern Ethiopia. Journal of Archaeological Science, 2011, 38, 367-374.	1.2	27
152	Early Holocene ritual complexity in South America: the archaeological record of Lapa do Santo (east-central Brazil). Antiquity, 2016, 90, 1454-1473.	0.5	27
153	A combined dietary approach using isotope and dental buccal-microwear analysis of human remains from the Neolithic, Roman and Medieval periods from the archaeological site of Tossal de les Basses (Alicante, Spain). Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports, 2016, 6, 610-619.	0.2	27
154	Finding Vikings with Isotope Analysis: The View from Wet and Windy Islands. Journal of the North Atlantic, 2014, 7, 54-70.	0.4	26
155	Isotopic evidence for Last Glacial climatic impacts on Neanderthal gazelle hunting territories at Amud Cave, Israel. Journal of Human Evolution, 2015, 84, 71-82.	1.3	26
156	Stable isotopic analysis of human and faunal remains from the Incipient Chulmun (Neolithic) shell midden site of Ando Island, Korea. Journal of Archaeological Science, 2012, 39, 2091-2097.	1.2	25
157	Isotope and faunal evidence for high levels of freshwater fish consumption by Late Glacial humans at the Late Upper Palaeolithic site of Åandalja II, Istria, Croatia. Journal of Archaeological Science, 2015, 61, 204-212.	1.2	25
158	Changing environments during the Middle-Upper Palaeolithic transition in the eastern Cantabrian Region (Spain): direct evidence from stable isotope studies on ungulate bones. Scientific Reports, 2018, 8, 14842.	1.6	25
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