Mietje GermonprÃ©

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

77 papers	4,513 citations	109321 35 h-index	110387 64 g-index
81 all docs	81 docs citations	81 times ranked	5228 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Complete Mitochondrial Genomes of Ancient Canids Suggest a European Origin of Domestic Dogs. Science, 2013, 342, 871-874.	12.6	438
2	Fossil dogs and wolves from Palaeolithic sites in Belgium, the Ukraine and Russia: osteometry, ancient DNA and stable isotopes. Journal of Archaeological Science, 2009, 36, 473-490.	2.4	315
3	Pleistocene Mitochondrial Genomes Suggest a Single Major Dispersal of Non-Africans and a Late Glacial Population Turnover in Europe. Current Biology, 2016, 26, 827-833.	3.9	277
4	Whole-Genome Shotgun Sequencing of Mitochondria from Ancient Hair Shafts. Science, 2007, 317, 1927-1930.	12.6	220
5	Tracking Five Millennia of Horse Management with Extensive Ancient Genome Time Series. Cell, 2019, 177, 1419-1435.e31.	28.9	195
6	Origins and genetic legacy of prehistoric dogs. Science, 2020, 370, 557-564.	12.6	152
7	Intraspecific phylogenetic analysis of Siberian woolly mammoths using complete mitochondrial genomes. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2008, 105, 8327-8332.	7.1	149
8	Palaeolithic dog skulls at the Gravettian PÅ™edmostÃ-site, the Czech Republic. Journal of Archaeological Science, 2012, 39, 184-202.	2.4	144
9	The origins and spread of domestic horses from the Western Eurasian steppes. Nature, 2021, 598, 634-640.	27.8	142
10	Ancient DNA reveals lack of postglacial habitat tracking in the arctic fox. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2007, 104, 6726-6729.	7.1	137
11	Comparative performance of the BGISEQ-500 vs Illumina HiSeq2500 sequencing platforms for palaeogenomic sequencing. GigaScience, 2017, 6, 1-13.	6.4	137
12	New data on the late Neandertals: Direct dating of the Belgian Spy fossils. American Journal of Physical Anthropology, 2009, 138, 421-428.	2.1	128
13	Reconstruction of the Gravettian food-web at PÅ™edmostÃ-I using multi-isotopic tracking (13C, 15N, 34S) of bone collagen. Quaternary International, 2015, 359-360, 211-228.	1.5	118
14	Canids as persons: Early Neolithic dog and wolf burials, Cis-Baikal, Siberia. Journal of Anthropological Archaeology, 2011, 30, 174-189.	1.6	112
15	Isotopic evidence for dietary ecology of cave lion (Panthera spelaea) in North-Western Europe: Prey choice, competition and implications for extinction. Quaternary International, 2011, 245, 249-261.	1.5	106
16	Serial population extinctions in a small mammal indicate Late Pleistocene ecosystem instability. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2012, 109, 20532-20536.	7.1	80
17	Isotopic evidence for dietary ecology of late Neandertals in North-Western Europe. Quaternary International, 2016, 411, 327-345.	1.5	77
18	Nitrogen isotope analyses of reindeer (Rangifer tarandus), 45,000ÂBP to 9,000ÂBP: Palaeoenvironmental reconstructions. Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology, 2008, 262, 32-45.	2.3	75

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19	Holarctic genetic structure and range dynamics in the woolly mammoth. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2013, 280, 20131910.	2.6	72
20	Neandertal cannibalism and Neandertal bones used as tools in Northern Europe. Scientific Reports, 2016, 6, 29005.	3.3	70
21	Ancient DNA suggests modern wolves trace their origin to a Late Pleistocene expansion from Beringia. Molecular Ecology, 2020, 29, 1596-1610.	3.9	70
22	Predormancy omnivory in European cave bears evidenced by a dental microwear analysis of Ursus spelaeus from Goyet, Belgium. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2009, 106, 15390-15393.	7.1	68
23	Fossil Bear Bones in the Belgian Upper Paleolithic: The Possibility of a Proto Bear-Ceremonialism. Arctic Anthropology, 2007, 44, 1-30.	0.7	62
24	Large canids at the Gravettian PÅ™edmostÃ-site, the Czech Republic: TheÂmandible. Quaternary International, 2015, 359-360, 261-279.	1.5	61
25	Mitochondrial DNA diversity and evolution of the Pleistocene cave bear complex. Quaternary International, 2014, 339-340, 224-231.	1.5	60
26	Stable isotopes reveal patterns of diet and mobility in the last Neandertals and first modern humans in Europe. Scientific Reports, 2019, 9, 4433.	3.3	60
27	Possible evidence of mammoth hunting during the Epigravettian at Yudinovo, Russian Plain. Journal of Anthropological Archaeology, 2008, 27, 475-492.	1.6	59
28	Genetic turnovers and northern survival during the last glacial maximum in European brown bears. Ecology and Evolution, 2019, 9, 5891-5905.	1.9	56
29	Molecular phylogeny of the extinct giant deer, Megaloceros giganteus. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution, 2006, 40, 285-291.	2.7	50
30	Grey wolf genomic history reveals a dual ancestry of dogs. Nature, 2022, 607, 313-320.	27.8	48
31	Burying Dogs in Ancient Cis-Baikal, Siberia: Temporal Trends and Relationships with Human Diet and Subsistence Practices. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e63740.	2.5	47
32	Synchronous genetic turnovers across Western Eurasia in Late Pleistocene collared lemmings. Global Change Biology, 2016, 22, 1710-1721.	9.5	45
33	Palaeolithic and prehistoric dogs and Pleistocene wolves from Yakutia: Identification of isolated skulls. Journal of Archaeological Science, 2017, 78, 1-19.	2.4	44
34	Taming the late Quaternary phylogeography of the Eurasiatic wild ass through ancient and modern DNA. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0174216.	2.5	40
35	The evolutionary and phylogeographic history of woolly mammoths: a comprehensive mitogenomic analysis. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 44585.	3.3	39
36	Palaeolithic dogs and Pleistocene wolves revisited: a reply to Morey (2014). Journal of Archaeological Science, 2015, 54, 210-216.	2.4	38

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37	On the origin of the <scp>N</scp>orwegian lemming. Molecular Ecology, 2014, 23, 2060-2071.	3.9	37
38	Ancient RNA from Late Pleistocene permafrost and historical canids shows tissue-specific transcriptome survival. PLoS Biology, 2019, 17, e3000166.	5.6	33
39	Possible evidence of mammoth hunting at the Neanderthal site of Spy (Belgium). Quaternary International, 2014, 337, 28-42.	1.5	32
40	Palaeolithic dogs and the early domestication of the wolf: a reply to the comments of Crockford and Kuzmin (2012). Journal of Archaeological Science, 2013, 40, 786-792.	2.4	31
41	A landmark-based approach for assessing the reliability of mandibular tooth crowding as a marker of dog domestication. Journal of Archaeological Science, 2017, 85, 41-50.	2.4	30
42	Mammalian Remains from the Upper Palaeolithic Site of Kamenka, Buryatia (Siberia). Journal of Archaeological Science, 1996, 23, 35-57.	2.4	29
43	Genomes of Pleistocene Siberian Wolves Uncover Multiple Extinct Wolf Lineages. Current Biology, 2021, 31, 198-206.e8.	3.9	26
44	Dental microwear as a behavioral proxy for distinguishing between canids at the Upper Paleolithic (Gravettian) site of PÅ™edmostÃ, Czech Republic. Journal of Archaeological Science, 2020, 115, 105092.	2.4	24
45	Evidence for herbivorous cave bears (Ursus spelaeus) in Goyet Cave, Belgium: implications for palaeodietary reconstruction of fossil bears using amino acid Î´¹⁵N approaches. Journal of Quaternary Science, 2016, 31, 598-606.	2.1	23
46	Collagen stable isotopes provide insights into the end of the mammoth steppe in the central East European plains during the Epigravettian. Quaternary Research, 2018, 90, 457-469.	1.7	23
47	Natural and human-driven selection of a single non-coding body size variant in ancient and modern canids. Current Biology, 2022, 32, 889-897.e9.	3.9	23
48	Palaeoenvironmental and chronological investigations of the Magdalenian sites of Goyet Cave and Trou de Chaleux (Belgium), via stable isotope and radiocarbon analyses of horse skeletal remains. Journal of Archaeological Science, 2009, 36, 653-662.	2.4	19
49	Neanderthal and animal karstic occupations from southern Belgium and south-eastern France: Regional or common features?. Quaternary International, 2016, 411, 179-197.	1.5	18
50	Pleistocene Mitochondrial Genomes Suggest a Single Major Dispersal of Non-Africans and a Late Glacial Population Turnover in Europe. Current Biology, 2016, 26, 557-561.	3.9	17
51	Nonreceding hare lines: genetic continuity since the Late Pleistocene in European mountain hares (Lepus timidus). Biological Journal of the Linnean Society, 2017, 120, 891-908.	1.6	17
52	Morphological evidence for early dog domestication in the European Pleistocene: New evidence from a randomization approach to group differences. Anatomical Record, 2021, 304, 42-62.	1.4	15
53	Self-domestication or human control? The Upper Palaeolithic domestication of the wolf. , 2018, , 39-64.		14
54	Consequences of past climate change and recent human persecution on mitogenomic diversity in the arctic fox. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2019, 374, 20190212.	4.0	12

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55	EarlyÂPleistocene origin and extensive intra-species diversity of the extinct cave lion. Scientific Reports, 2020, 10, 12621.	3.3	12
56	Consumption of canid meat at the Gravettian PÅ™edmostÃ-site, the Czech Republic. Fossil Imprint, 2017, 73, 360-382.	0.8	10
57	Spondylosis deformans in three large canids from the Gravettian PÅ™edmostÃ-site: Comparison with other canid populations. International Journal of Paleopathology, 2016, 15, 83-91.	1.4	9
58	Mothering the Orphaned Pup: The Beginning of a Domestication Process in the Upper Palaeolithic. Human Ecology, 2021, 49, 677-689.	1.4	9
59	Size of the lower carnassial in the arctic and the red fox from Late Pleistocene in Belgium compared to other ancient and extant populations. Mammal Research, 2020, 65, 127-139.	1.3	7
60	Bird bones from Trou de Chaleux and the human exploitation of birds during the late Magdalenian in Belgium. Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports, 2020, 29, 102096.	0.5	7
61	Horse males became over-represented in archaeological assemblages during the Bronze Age. Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports, 2020, 31, 102364.	0.5	7
62	Hydrogen isotopes in Quaternary mammal collagen from Europe. Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports, 2017, 11, 12-16.	0.5	6
63	Were ancient foxes far more carnivorous than recent ones?â€”Carnassial morphological evidence. PLoS ONE, 2020, 15, e0227001.	2.5	5
64	New insights into cave hyena ethology and the implications for territorial competition with hominins in Late Pleistocene northâ€west Europe: the case of Caverne Marieâ€Jeanne (Belgium). Journal of Quaternary Science, 2022, 37, 593-611.	2.1	4
65	Intra-specific morphological variability in the cave bearUrsus spelaeus(Mammalia, Carnivora, Ursidae) from the Trou du Sureau (Montaigle caves, Belgium) using an outline analysis. Geodiversitas, 2012, 34, 961-975.	0.8	3
66	Of dogs, wolves, and debate: A reply to Janssens et al. (2021). Journal of Archaeological Science, 2021, 126, 105228.	2.4	3
67	Reply to Bocherens: Dental microwear and stable isotopes on bone collagen are complementary to sort out cave bear diets. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2009, 106, .	7.1	2
68	Humans and mammals in the Upper Palaeolithic of Russia. , 2017, , .		2
69	3D cranium models of fossils of large canids (Canis lupus) from Goyet, Trou des Nutons and Trou Balleux, Belgium. MorphoMuseuM, 2015, 1, e2.	0.2	1
70	Morphological differences between putative Paleolithic dogs and wolves: A commentary to Janssens et al. (2021). Anatomical Record, 2022, , .	1.4	1
71	Some comments on â€œFriend or Foe? Large canid remains from Pavlovian sites and their archaeozoological contextâ€, a paper by WilczyÅ„ski et al. (2020). Journal of Anthropological Archaeology, 2021, 63, 101329.	1.6	0
72	Cave bear (Ursus spelaeus) from Chamber B of the Goyet Cave in Belgium. Russian Journal of Theriology, 2011, 9, 93-104.	0.4	0

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73	Investigating Seasonal Competition between Hominins and Cave Hyaenas in the Belgian Ardennes during the Late Pleistocene: Insights from Cementum Analyses. , 2022, , 288-305.		0
74	Were ancient foxes far more carnivorous than recent ones?â€"Carnassial morphological evidence. , 2020, 15, e0227001.		0
75	Were ancient foxes far more carnivorous than recent ones?â€"Carnassial morphological evidence. , 2020, 15, e0227001.		0
76	Were ancient foxes far more carnivorous than recent ones?â€"Carnassial morphological evidence. , 2020, 15, e0227001.		0
77	Were ancient foxes far more carnivorous than recent ones?â€"Carnassial morphological evidence. , 2020, 15, e0227001.		0