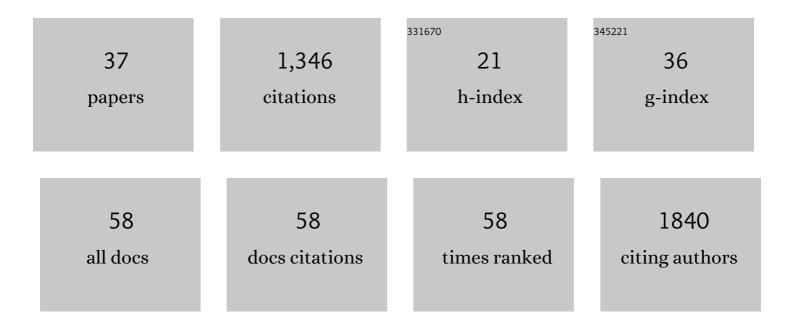
Alessia Masi

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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ALESSIA MASI

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	The pollen record from Grotta Romanelli (Apulia, Italy): New insight for the Late Pleistocene Mediterranean vegetation and plant use. Review of Palaeobotany and Palynology, 2022, 297, 104577.	1.5	3
2	Palaeoecological data indicates land-use changes across Europe linked to spatial heterogeneity in mortality during the Black Death pandemic. Nature Ecology and Evolution, 2022, 6, 297-306.	7.8	33
3	Holocene Hydroclimatic Changes in Northern Peloponnese (Greece) Inferred from the Multiproxy Record of Lake Lousoi. Water (Switzerland), 2022, 14, 641.	2.7	0
4	Mid-late Holocene vegetation history of the Argive Plain (Peloponnese, Greece) as inferred from a pollen record from ancient Lake Lerna. PLoS ONE, 2022, 17, e0271548.	2.5	5
5	1.36 million years of Mediterranean forest refugium dynamics in response to glacial–interglacial cycle strength. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2021, 118, .	7.1	25
6	Deep drilling reveals massive shifts in evolutionary dynamics after formation of ancient ecosystem. Science Advances, 2020, 6, .	10.3	23
7	Mediterranean winter rainfall in phase with African monsoons during theÂpast 1.36Âmillion years. Nature, 2019, 573, 256-260.	27.8	111
8	Pollen-based temperature and precipitation changes in the Ohrid Basin (western Balkans) between 160 and 70 ka. Climate of the Past, 2019, 15, 53-71.	3.4	19
9	The 4.2 ka BP Event in the Mediterranean region: an overview. Climate of the Past, 2019, 15, 555-577.	3.4	129
10	Changes in the Near Eastern chronology between the 5th and the 3rd millennium BC: New AMS 14C dates from Arslantepe (Turkey). Nuclear Instruments & Methods in Physics Research B, 2019, 456, 276-282.	1.4	8
11	From influence to impact: The multifunctional land use in Mediterranean prehistory emerging from palynology of archaeological sites (8.0-2.8 ka BP). Holocene, 2019, 29, 830-846.	1.7	65
12	δ ¹³ C values in archaeological ¹⁴ Câ€AMS dated charcoals: Assessing midâ€Holocene climate fluctuations and human response from a highâ€resolution isotope record (Arslantepe, Turkey). Rapid Communications in Mass Spectrometry, 2018, 32, 1149-1162.	1.5	12
13	Timber exploitation during the 5th–3rd millennia BCE at Arslantepe (Malatya, Turkey): environmental constraints and cultural choices. Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences, 2018, 10, 465-483.	1.8	6
14	Vegetation history and paleoclimate at Lake Dojran (FYROM/Greece) during the Late Glacial and Holocene. Climate of the Past, 2018, 14, 351-367.	3.4	28
15	Investigating the environmental interpretation of oxygen and carbon isotope data from whole and fragmented bivalve shells. Quaternary Science Reviews, 2018, 194, 55-61.	3.0	5
16	Palynology of the Last Interglacial Complex at Lake Ohrid: palaeoenvironmental and palaeoclimatic inferences. Quaternary Science Reviews, 2018, 180, 177-192.	3.0	41
17	Organic geochemical and palynological evidence for Holocene natural and anthropogenic environmental change at Lake Dojran (Macedonia/Greece). Holocene, 2017, 27, 1103-1114.	1.7	26
18	δ 13 C and δ 15 N from 14 C-AMS dated cereal grains reveal agricultural practices during 4300–2000 BC at Arslantepe (Turkey). Review of Palaeobotany and Palynology, 2017, 247, 164-174.	1.5	19

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19	The environmental and evolutionary history of Lake Ohrid (FYROM/Albania): interim results from the SCOPSCO deep drilling project. Biogeosciences, 2017, 14, 2033-2054.	3.3	43
20	Aligning and synchronization of MIS5 proxy records from Lake Ohrid (FYROM) with independently dated Mediterranean archives: implications for DEEP core chronology. Biogeosciences, 2016, 13, 2757-2768.	3.3	26
21	Pollen-based paleoenvironmental and paleoclimatic change at Lake Ohrid (south-eastern Europe) during the past 500†ka. Biogeosciences, 2016, 13, 1423-1437.	3.3	118
22	Realising consilience: How better communication between archaeologists, historians and natural scientists can transform the study of past climate change in the Mediterranean. Quaternary Science Reviews, 2016, 136, 5-22.	3.0	113
23	Climate, environment and society in southern Italy during the last 2000 years. A review of the environmental, historical and archaeological evidence. Quaternary Science Reviews, 2016, 136, 173-188.	3.0	74
24	Comparative modeling of Bronze Age land use in the Malatya Plain (Turkey). Quaternary Science Reviews, 2016, 136, 122-133.	3.0	11
25	Archaeobotanical analysis of a Bronze Age well from Sardinia: A wealth of knowledge. Plant Biosystems, 2015, 149, 205-215.	1.6	38
26	Under the shadow of a big plane tree: Why <i>Platanus orientalis</i> should be considered an archaeophyte in Italy. Plant Biosystems, 2015, 149, 185-194.	1.6	19
27	Climate-driven past fires in central Sicily. Plant Biosystems, 2015, 149, 166-173.	1.6	23
28	Distribution of artifacts and ecofacts in an Early Bronze Age house in Eastern Anatolia: Space use and household economy at Arslantepe VI B2 (2900–2750 BCE). Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports, 2015, 4, 8-22.	0.5	2
29	Archaeobotany in Italian ancient Roman harbours. Review of Palaeobotany and Palynology, 2015, 218, 217-230.	1.5	40
30	Stable carbon isotope analysis as a crop management indicator at Arslantepe (Malatya, Turkey) during the Late Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age. Vegetation History and Archaeobotany, 2014, 23, 751-760.	2.1	35
31	The European Modern Pollen Database (EMPD) project. Vegetation History and Archaeobotany, 2013, 22, 521-530.	2.1	101
32	Stable isotope analysis of archaeological oak charcoal from eastern Anatolia as a marker of midâ€Holocene climate change. Plant Biology, 2013, 15, 83-92.	3.8	36
33	Plant landscape and environmental changes recorded in marginal marine environments: The ancient Roman harbour of Portus (Rome, Italy). Quaternary International, 2013, 303, 73-81.	1.5	42
34	Climatic interpretation of carbon isotope content of mid-Holocene archaeological charcoals from eastern Anatolia. Quaternary International, 2013, 303, 64-72.	1.5	29
35	The use of stable carbon isotopes in palaeoenvironmental studies in archaeology: the example of Arslantepe (Malatya, Eastern Anatolia) from 5300 to 3950 years BP. Rendiconti Online Societa Geologica Italiana, 2012, , 8-11.	0.3	2
36	Elite Food Between the Late Middle Ages and Renaissance: Some Case Studies from Latium. Environmental Archaeology, 0, , 1-15.	1.2	2

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
37	High-resolution late Holocene sedimentary cores record the long history of the city of Cádiz (south-western Spain). Scientific Drilling, 0, 27, 35-47.	0.6	3