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List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	RECOMBINATION AND THE MULTILOCUS STRUCTURE OF FUNGAL POPULATIONS. Annual Review of Phytopathology, 1996, 34, 457-477.	7.8	496
2	BIOLOGICAL CONTROL OF CHESTNUT BLIGHT WITH HYPOVIRULENCE: A Critical Analysis. Annual Review of Phytopathology, 2004, 42, 311-338.	7.8	409
3	Genetic Control of Horizontal Virus Transmission in the Chestnut Blight Fungus, <i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i> . Genetics, 2001, 159, 107-118.	2.9	188
4	Genetics of Vegetative Incompatibility in <i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i> . Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 1998, 64, 2988-2994.	3.1	176
5	Intercontinental population structure of the chestnut blight fungus, <i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i> . Mycologia, 1996, 88, 179-190.	1.9	109
6	Population Genomics of Fungal and Oomycete Pathogens. Annual Review of Phytopathology, 2016, 54, 323-346.	7.8	96
7	Recombination between Clonal Lineages of the Asexual Fungus Verticillium dahliae Detected by Genotyping by Sequencing. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e106740.	2.5	95
8	Variation in Tolerance and Virulence in the Chestnut Blight Fungus-Hypovirus Interaction. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2000, 66, 4863-4869.	3.1	91
9	Clonal population structure of the chestnut blight fungus in expanding ranges in southeastern Europe. Molecular Ecology, 2008, 17, 4446-4458.	3.9	87
10	Vertical Transmission Selects for Reduced Virulence in a Plant Virus and for Increased Resistance in the Host. PLoS Pathogens, 2014, 10, e1004293.	4.7	65
11	The mating system of the fungus Cryphonectria parasitica: selfing and self-incompatibility. Heredity, 2001, 86, 134-143.	2.6	61
12	Estimation of the outcrossing rate in the chestnut blight fungus, Cryphonectria parasitica. Heredity, 1993, 70, 385-392.	2.6	54
13	Balancing selection for aflatoxin in <i>Aspergillus flavus</i> is maintained through interference competition with, and fungivory by insects. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2017, 284, 20172408.	2.6	54
14	High diversity of vegetative compatibility types inCryphonectria parasiticain Japan and China. Mycologia, 2007, 99, 279-284.	1.9	47
15	Heterokaryons and parasexual recombinants of Cryphonectria parasitica in two clonal populations in southeastern Europe. Fungal Genetics and Biology, 2009, 46, 849-854.	2.1	36
16	Clonal Expansion and Migration of a Highly Virulent, Defoliating Lineage of <i>Verticillium dahliae</i> . Phytopathology, 2016, 106, 1038-1046.	2.2	34
17	Genome Sequence of the Chestnut Blight Fungus <i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i> EP155: A Fundamental Resource for an Archetypical Invasive Plant Pathogen. Phytopathology, 2020, 110, 1180-1188.	2.2	34
18	Microevolution in the pansecondary metabolome of <i>Aspergillus flavus</i> and its potential macroevolutionary implications for filamentous fungi. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America. 2021. 118	7.1	34

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19	Markers linked to vegetative incompatibility (vic) genes and a region of high heterogeneity and reduced recombination near the mating type locus (MAT) in Cryphonectria parasitica. Fungal Genetics and Biology, 2006, 43, 453-463.	2.1	32
20	The Frequency of Sex: Population Genomics Reveals Differences in Recombination and Population Structure of the Aflatoxin-Producing Fungus Aspergillus flavus. MBio, 2020, 11, .	4.1	27
21	Heterokaryon incompatibility function of barrage-associated vegetative incompatibility genes (vic) in Cryphonectria parasitica. Mycologia, 2006, 98, 43-50.	1.9	26
22	Fitness Cost of Aflatoxin Production in Aspergillus flavus When Competing with Soil Microbes Could Maintain Balancing Selection. MBio, 2019, 10, .	4.1	21
23	Origin, genetic diversity, and population structure of <i>Nectria coccinea</i> var. <i>faginata</i> in North America. Mycologia, 1999, 91, 583-592.	1.9	20
24	Clonal population structure and introductions of the chestnut blight fungus, Cryphonectria parasitica, in Asturias, northern Spain. European Journal of Plant Pathology, 2011, 131, 67-79.	1.7	20
25	Potential diversity in vegetative compatibility types of Ophiostoma novo-ulmi in North America. Mycologia, 1997, 89, 722-726.	1.9	17
26	Persistence of Cryphonectria hypoviruses after their release for biological control of chestnut blight in West Virginia forests. Forest Pathology, 2002, 32, 345-356.	1.1	14
27	Heterokaryon incompatibility function of barrage-associated vegetative incompatibility genes (vic) inCryphonectria parasitica. Mycologia, 2006, 98, 43-50.	1.9	14
28	Balancing selection at nonself recognition loci in the chestnut blight fungus, Cryphonectria parasitica, demonstrated by trans-species polymorphisms, positive selection, and even allele frequencies. Heredity, 2018, 121, 511-523.	2.6	14
29	Recombination and Migration of <i>Cryphonectria hypovirus 1</i> as Inferred From Gene Genealogies and the Coalescent. Genetics, 2004, 166, 1611-1629.	2.9	14
30	Population Genetics of <i>Verticillium dahliae</i> in Iran Based on Microsatellite and Single Nucleotide Polymorphism Markers. Phytopathology, 2018, 108, 780-788.	2.2	9
31	Genetic Differentiation of <i>Verticillium dahliae</i> Populations Recovered from Symptomatic and Asymptomatic Hosts. Phytopathology, 2021, 111, 149-159.	2.2	9
32	Population Subdivision and the Frequency of Aflatoxigenic Isolates in Aspergillus flavus in the United States. Phytopathology, 2019, 109, 878-886.	2.2	8
33	Aphid vector population density determines the emergence of necrogenic satellite RNAs in populations of cucumber mosaic virus. Journal of General Virology, 2016, 97, 1453-1457.	2.9	6