## Soledad Cuezva

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/3563543/publications.pdf

Version: 2024-02-01

72 papers

2,175 citations

201674 27 h-index 233421 45 g-index

77 all docs

77 docs citations

times ranked

77

2025 citing authors

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Paleobiology and comparative morphology of a late Neandertal sample from El Sidron, Asturias, Spain. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2006, 103, 19266-19271.	7.1	206
2	On the origin of fiber calcite crystals in moonmilk deposits. Die Naturwissenschaften, 2006, 93, 27-32.	1.6	135
3	Paleolithic Art in Peril: Policy and Science Collide at Altamira Cave. Science, 2011, 334, 42-43.	12.6	120
4	The biogeochemical role of Actinobacteria in Altamira Cave, Spain. FEMS Microbiology Ecology, 2012, 81, 281-290.	2.7	97
5	Can flux tower research neglect geochemical CO2 exchange?. Agricultural and Forest Meteorology, 2008, 148, 1045-1054.	4.8	95
6	Detection of human-induced environmental disturbances in a show cave. Environmental Science and Pollution Research, 2011, 18, 1037-1045.	<b>5.</b> 3	85
7	Short-term CO2(g) exchange between a shallow karstic cavity and the external atmosphere during summer: Role of the surface soil layer. Atmospheric Environment, 2011, 45, 1418-1427.	4.1	79
8	Microbial communities and associated mineral fabrics in Altamira Cave, Spain. International Journal of Speleology, 2009, 38, 83-92.	1.0	76
9	Deterioration of building materials in Roman catacombs: The influence of visitors. Science of the Total Environment, 2005, 349, 260-276.	8.0	75
10	The Actinobacterial Colonization of Etruscan Paintings. Scientific Reports, 2013, 3, 1440.	3.3	74
11	Radon continuous monitoring in Altamira Cave (northern Spain) to assess user's annual effective dose. Journal of Environmental Radioactivity, 2005, 80, 161-174.	1.7	63
12	Fungal outbreak in a show cave. Science of the Total Environment, 2010, 408, 3632-3638.	8.0	62
13	Biogenic Mn oxide minerals coating in a subsurface granite environment. Chemical Geology, 2012, 322-323, 181-191.	3.3	52
14	The fungal colonisation of rock-art caves: experimental evidence. Die Naturwissenschaften, 2009, 96, 1027-1034.	1.6	48
15	Interannual CO $<$ sub $>$ 2 $<$ /sub $>$ exchange of a sparse Mediterranean shrubland on a carbonaceous substrate. Journal of Geophysical Research, 2009, 114, .	3.3	45
16	Main drivers of diffusive and advective processes of CO2-gas exchange between a shallow vadose zone and the atmosphere. International Journal of Greenhouse Gas Control, 2014, 21, 113-129.	4.6	44
17	High 222Rn levels in a show cave (Castañar de Ibor, Spain): Proposal and application of management measures to minimize the effects on guides and visitors. Atmospheric Environment, 2006, 40, 7395-7400.	4.1	42
18	Subterranean atmospheres may act as daily methane sinks. Nature Communications, 2015, 6, 7003.	12.8	42

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Characterization of trace gases' fluctuations on a †low energy' cave (Castañar de Ãbor, Spain) using techniques of entropy of curves. International Journal of Climatology, 2011, 31, 127-143.	3.5	38
20	The role of microorganisms in the formation of calcitic moonmilk deposits and speleothems in Altamira Cave. Geomorphology, 2012, 139-140, 285-292.	2.6	38
21	Atmospheric turbulence triggers pronounced diel pattern in karst carbonate geochemistry. Biogeosciences, 2013, 10, 5009-5017.	3.3	38
22	Deterioration of an Etruscan tomb by bacteria from the order Rhizobiales. Scientific Reports, 2014, 4, 3610.	3.3	38
23	Annual and transient signatures of gas exchange and transport in the Castañar de Ibor cave (Spain). International Journal of Speleology, 2009, 38, 153-162.	1.0	38
24	Role of soil pore structure in water infiltration and CO2 exchange between the atmosphere and underground air in the vadose zone: A combined laboratory and field approach. Catena, 2017, 149, 402-416.	5.0	36
25	Is the availability of different nutrients a critical factor for the impact of bacteria on subterraneous carbon budgets?. Die Naturwissenschaften, 2009, 96, 1035-1042.	1.6	32
26	Combining stable isotope (Î13C) of trace gases and aerobiological data to monitor the entry and dispersion of microorganisms in caves. Environmental Science and Pollution Research, 2014, 21, 473-484.	5.3	28
27	Recolonization of mortars by endolithic organisms on the walls of San Roque church in Campeche (Mexico): A case of tertiary bioreceptivity. Construction and Building Materials, 2014, 53, 348-359.	7.2	27
28	High radon levels in subterranean environments: monitoring and technical criteria to ensure human safety (case of Castañar cave, Spain). Journal of Environmental Radioactivity, 2015, 145, 19-29.	1.7	26
29	Habitat constraints in epikarstic waters of an Iberian Peninsula cave system. Annales De Limnologie, 2006, 42, 127-140.	0.6	26
30	A GIS-based methodology to quantitatively define an Adjacent Protected Area in a shallow karst cavity: The case of Altamira cave. Journal of Environmental Management, 2013, 118, 122-134.	7.8	25
31	Changes in the CO2 dynamics in near-surface cavities under a future warming scenario: Factors and evidence from the field and experimental findings. Science of the Total Environment, 2016, 565, 1151-1164.	8.0	22
32	Biologically mediated release of endogenous N2O and NO2 gases in a hydrothermal, hypoxic subterranean environment. Science of the Total Environment, 2020, 747, 141218.	8.0	21
33	Role of subterranean microbiota in the carbon cycle and greenhouse gas dynamics. Science of the Total Environment, 2022, 831, 154921.	8.0	19
34	Experimental definition of microclimatic conditions based on water transfer and porous media properties for the conservation of prehistoric constructions: Cueva Pintada at Galdar, Gran Canaria, Spain. Environmental Geology, 2009, 56, 1495.	1.2	18
35	Effect of water vapour condensation on the radon content in subsurface air in a hypogeal inactive-volcanic environment in Galdar cave, Spain. Atmospheric Environment, 2013, 75, 15-23.	4.1	18
36	Composition, uses, provenance and stability of rocks and ancient mortars in a Theban Tomb in Luxor (Egypt). Materials and Structures/Materiaux Et Constructions, 2016, 49, 941-960.	3.1	17

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
37	Microbiological study of bulls of indulgence of the 15th–16th centuries. Science of the Total Environment, 2010, 408, 3711-3715.	8.0	16
38	Changes in the storage and sink of carbon dioxide in subsurface atmospheres controlled by climate-driven processes: the case of the Ojo Guareña karst system. Environmental Earth Sciences, 2015, 74, 7715-7730.	2.7	16
39	Abiotic and seasonal control of soil-produced CO2 efflux in karstic ecosystems located in Oceanic and Mediterranean climates. Atmospheric Environment, 2017, 164, 31-49.	4.1	16
40	EnvironmentalWaveletTool: Continuous and discrete wavelet analysis and filtering for environmental time series. Computer Physics Communications, 2014, 185, 2758-2770.	7.5	15
41	Environment-driven control of fungi in subterranean ecosystems: the case of La Garma Cave (northern Spain). International Microbiology, 2021, 24, 573-591.	2.4	12
42	Assessment of CO2 dynamics in subsurface atmospheres using the wavelet approach: from cavity–atmosphere exchange to anthropogenic impacts in Rull cave (Vall d′Ebo, Spain). Environmental Earth Sciences, 2016, 75, 1.	2.7	11
43	Microbial Activity in Subterranean Ecosystems: Recent Advances. Applied Sciences (Switzerland), 2020, 10, 8130.	2.5	11
44	Leaching of uranyl–silica complexes from the host metapelite rock favoring high radon activity of subsoil air: case of Castañar cave (Spain). Journal of Radioanalytical and Nuclear Chemistry, 2013, 298, 1567-1585.	1.5	10
45	A study on the state of conservation of the Roman Necropolis of Carmona (Sevilla, Spain). Journal of Cultural Heritage, 2018, 34, 185-197.	3.3	10
46	Insights on Climate-Driven Fluctuations of Cave <sup>222</sup> Rn and CO <sub>2</sub> Concentrations Using Statistical and Wavelet Analyses. Geofluids, 2020, 2020, 1-17.	0.7	10
47	Variations in seepage water geochemistry induced by natural and anthropogenic microclimatic changes: Implications for speleothem growth conditions. Geodinamica Acta, 2010, 23, 1-13.	2.2	9
48	The deterioration of Circular Mausoleum, Roman Necropolis of Carmona, Spain. Science of the Total Environment, 2015, 518-519, 65-77.	8.0	9
49	Diversity of Microfungi in a High Radon Cave Ecosystem. Frontiers in Microbiology, 2022, 13, 869661.	3.5	9
50	Nest Gasses as a Potential Attraction Cue for Biting Flying Insects and Other Ectoparasites of Cavity Nesting Birds. Frontiers in Ecology and Evolution, 2020, 8, .	2.2	8
51	Geomorphology of Dra Abu el-Naga (Egypt): The basis of the funerary sacred landscape. Journal of African Earth Sciences, 2017, 131, 233-250.	2.0	7
52	Phosphor plasters of on the courtyard wall of Djehuty's tomb (Luxor, Egypt). Radiation Measurements, 2008, 43, 849-853.	1.4	6
53	Geochemical Fingerprinting of Rising Deep Endogenous Gases in an Active Hypogenic Karst System. Geofluids, 2018, 2018, 1-19.	0.7	6
54	Global models for 222Rn and CO2 concentrations in the Cave of Altamira. Theoretical and Applied Climatology, 2021, 143, 603-626.	2.8	6

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
55	Dominance of Arcobacter in the white filaments from the thermal sulfidic spring of Fetida Cave (Apulia, southern Italy). Science of the Total Environment, 2021, 800, 149465.	8.0	6
56	Uranyl-Evansites from Porto (Northwest Portugal) and Galicia (Northwest Spain): Structure and Assignment of Spectra Catholuminescence and Raman Bands. Spectroscopy Letters, 2011, 44, 511-515.	1.0	5
57	Rare Earth Elements in a Speleothem Analyzed by ICP-MS, EDS, and Spectra Cathodoluminescence. Spectroscopy Letters, 2011, 44, 474-479.	1.0	4
58	14. Scientific Data Suggest Altamira Cave Should Remain Closed. , 2015, , 303-320.		4
59	New insights on speleoseismology: The geothermal gradient and heat flow values in caves for the study of active faults. Quaternary International, 2017, 451, 165-175.	1.5	4
60	Radiolysis via radioactivity is not responsible for rapid methane oxidation in subterranean air. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0206506.	2.5	4
61	Effect of Ventilation on Karst System Equilibrium (Altamira Cave, N Spain): an Appraisal of Karst Contribution to the Global Carbon Cycle Balance. Environmental Earth Sciences, 2010,, 469-474.	0.2	4
62	Definition of Microclimatic Conditions in a Karst Cavity: Rull Cave (Alicante, Spain)., 2015,, 497-503.		4
63	Mechanical Characterisation of Ancient Egyptian Mortars. Key Engineering Materials, 0, 465, 487-490.	0.4	1
64	Mineral-Variations Study of Canelobre Cave Phosphate Stalactites by Raman and Luminescence Methods. Spectroscopy Letters, 2011, 44, 539-542.	1.0	1
65	Evaluation of environmental conditions of the Museo del Ej $\tilde{A}$ ©rcito (Toledo, Spain) by means of Sol-Gel optical sensors. , 2013, , 27-32.		1
66	Detection of urban subsurface pollution by rapid multiparametric surveys in the 16th century Paranhos spring water tunnel (Porto, Portugal)., 2014,, 89-94.		1
67	The conservation of the Carmona Necropolis (Sevilla, Spain)., 2014, , 45-50.		1
68	Climate-Driven Changes on Storage and Sink of Carbon Dioxide in Subsurface Atmosphere of Karst Terrains., 2015,, 523-531.		0
69	KarsTS: an R package for microclimate time series analysis. Earth Science Informatics, 2019, 12, 685-697.	3.2	0
70	Geoâ€environmental evaluation for the preventive conservation of openâ€eir archaeological sites: the case of the Roman Necropolis of Carmona (Spain). Archaeological Prospection, 2020, 27, 13-26.	2.2	0
71	Micromorphological Study of Site Formation Processes at El Sidr $\tilde{A}^3$ n Cave (Asturias, Northern Spain): Encrustations over Neanderthal Bones. Geosciences (Switzerland), 2021, 11, 413.	2.2	0
72	Estudio geoarqueológico de la cueva de El Sidrón (Piloña, Asturias) Boletin Geologico Y Minero, 2018, 1129, 107-128.	0.1	0