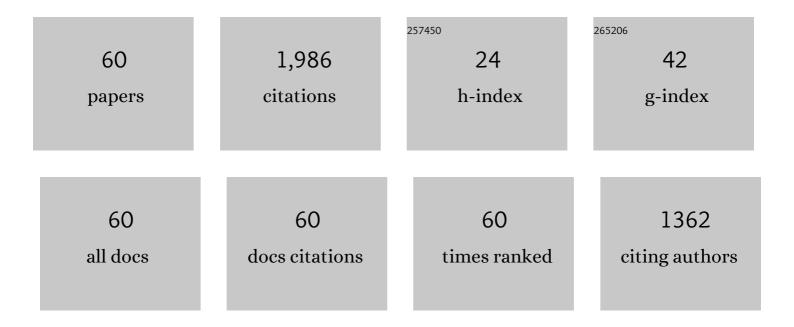
Xiaoqiang Li

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Modern pollen distributions in Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau and the development of transfer functions for reconstructing Holocene environmental changes. Quaternary Science Reviews, 2011, 30, 947-966.	3.0	173
2	Origin and spread of wheat in China. Quaternary Science Reviews, 2013, 72, 108-111.	3.0	170
3	Moisture dynamics in central Asia for the last 15Âkyr: new evidence from Yili Valley, Xinjiang, NW China. Quaternary Science Reviews, 2011, 30, 3457-3466.	3.0	139
4	Early cultivated wheat and broadening of agriculture in Neolithic China. Holocene, 2007, 17, 555-560.	1.7	133
5	5,200-year-old cereal grains from the eastern Altai Mountains redate the trans-Eurasian crop exchange. Nature Plants, 2020, 6, 78-87.	9.3	131
6	Increases of population and expansion of rice agriculture in Asia, and anthropogenic methane emissions since 5000BP. Quaternary International, 2009, 202, 41-50.	1.5	96
7	Holocene agriculture in the Guanzhong Basin in NW China indicated by pollen and charcoal evidence. Holocene, 2009, 19, 1213-1220.	1.7	87
8	The earliest archaeobiological evidence of the broadening agriculture in China recorded at Xishanping site in Gansu Province. Science in China Series D: Earth Sciences, 2007, 50, 1707-1714.	0.9	86
9	The vegetation characteristics of the â€~Yuan' area at Yaoxian on the Loess Plateau in China over the last 12‰000 years. Review of Palaeobotany and Palynology, 2003, 124, 1-7.	1.5	63
10	Subsistence and the isotopic signature of herding in the Bronze Age Hexi Corridor, NW Gansu, China. Journal of Archaeological Science, 2011, 38, 1747-1753.	2.4	55
11	Oldest Directly Dated Remains of Sheep in China. Scientific Reports, 2014, 4, 7170.	3.3	49
12	Early bronze in two Holocene archaeological sites in Gansu, NW China. Quaternary Research, 2009, 72, 309-314.	1.7	48
13	Human activity and its impact on the landscape at the Xishanping site in the western Loess Plateau during 4800–4300 cal yr BP based on the fossil charcoal record. Journal of Archaeological Science, 2012, 39, 3141-3147.	2.4	47
14	Holocene vegetation characteristics of the southern Loess Plateau in the Weihe River valley in China. Review of Palaeobotany and Palynology, 2010, 160, 46-52.	1.5	42
15	Carbon isotope fractionation during low temperature carbonization of foxtail and common millets. Organic Geochemistry, 2011, 42, 713-719.	1.8	38
16	Impact of agriculture on an oasis landscape during the late Holocene: Palynological evidence from the Xintala site in Xinjiang, NW China. Quaternary International, 2013, 311, 81-86.	1.5	38
17	Temporal trends in millet consumption in northern China. Journal of Archaeological Science, 2014, 50, 171-177.	2.4	38

18 Early agricultural development and environmental effects in the Neolithic Longdong basin (eastern) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlack 10 Tf 50

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	The impact of early smelting on the environment of Huoshiliang in Hexi Corridor, NW China, as recorded by fossil charcoal and chemical elements. Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology, 2011, 305, 329-336.	2.3	33
20	Modern pollen rain in the Lake Qinghai basin, China. Science in China Series D: Earth Sciences, 2009, 52, 1510-1519.	0.9	30
21	Distributional dynamics of a vulnerable species in response to past and future climate change: a window for conservation prospects. PeerJ, 2018, 6, e4287.	2.0	27
22	Climatic variations over the last 4000calyr BP in the western margin of the Tarim Basin, Xinjiang, reconstructed from pollen data. Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology, 2012, 321-322, 16-23.	2.3	26
23	Reconstruction of the vegetation distribution of different topographic units of the Chinese Loess Plateau during the Holocene. Quaternary Science Reviews, 2017, 173, 236-247.	3.0	26
24	Zonal vegetation change in the Chinese Loess Plateau since MIS 3. Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology, 2014, 404, 89-96.	2.3	24
25	Vegetation pattern of Northeast China during the special periods since the Last Glacial Maximum. Science China Earth Sciences, 2019, 62, 1224-1240.	5.2	21
26	Climate instability during the last deglaciation in central Asia, reconstructed by pollen data from Yili Valley, NW China. Review of Palaeobotany and Palynology, 2013, 189, 8-17.	1.5	20
27	Investigation of the ultrastructural characteristics of foxtail and broomcorn millet during carbonization and its application in archaeobotany. Science Bulletin, 2011, 56, 1495-1502.	1.7	19
28	The record of cultivated rice from archaeobiological evidence in northwestern China 5000 years ago. Science Bulletin, 2007, 52, 1372-1378.	1.7	18
29	Vegetation characteristics in the western Loess plateau between 5200 and 4300Âcal. b.p. based on fossil charcoal records. Vegetation History and Archaeobotany, 2013, 22, 61-70.	2.1	18
30	Evolution of prehistoric dryland agriculture in the arid and semi-arid transition zone in northern China. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0198750.	2.5	18
31	Plant diversity of the Tianshui Basin in the western Loess Plateau during the mid-Holocene – Charcoal records from archaeological sites. Quaternary International, 2013, 308-309, 27-35.	1.5	17
32	Facies analysis of the Middle and Late Quaternary sediment infill of the northern Weihe Basin, Central China. Journal of Quaternary Science, 2016, 31, 152-165.	2.1	17
33	Variations in spruce (<i>Picea</i> sp.) distribution in the Chinese Loess Plateau and surrounding areas during the Holocene. Holocene, 2012, 22, 687-696.	1.7	16
34	Modern pollen and vegetation relationships in the Yili Basin, Xinjiang, NW China. Science Bulletin, 2013, 58, 4133-4142.	1.7	16
35	New progress in the Holocene climate and agriculture research in China. Science China Earth Sciences, 2013, 56, 2027-2036.	5.2	15
36	Holocene vegetation succession and responses to climate change in the northern sector of Northeast China. Science China Earth Sciences, 2016, 59, 1390-1400.	5.2	15

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
37	Wood types and human impact between 4300 and 2400 yr BP in the Hexi Corridor, NW China, inferred from charcoal records. Holocene, 2018, 28, 629-639.	1.7	13
38	Palynological Evidence of Late Holocene Paleoâ€Monsoon in Eastern Pamir. Geophysical Research Letters, 2019, 46, 10015-10023.	4.0	13
39	Prehistoric agriculture and social structure in the southwestern Tarim Basin: multiproxy analyses at Wupaer. Scientific Reports, 2020, 10, 14235.	3.3	13
40	Increased winter-spring precipitation from the last glaciation to the Holocene inferred from a δ13Corg record from Yili Basin (Xinjiang, NW China). Science China Earth Sciences, 2019, 62, 1125-1137.	5.2	11
41	Wood Usage and Fire Veneration in the Pamir, Xinjiang, 2500 yr BP. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0134847.	2.5	10
42	Quantitative reconstruction of summer precipitation using a mid-Holocene <i>l´</i> ¹³ C common millet record from Guanzhong Basin, northern China. Climate of the Past, 2016, 12, 2229-2240.	3.4	10
43	Holocene vegetation change in relation to fire and volcanic events in Jilin, Northeastern China. Science China Earth Sciences, 2015, 58, 1404-1419.	5.2	9
44	Kushan Period rice in the Amu Darya Basin: Evidence for prehistoric exchange along the southern Himalaya. Science China Earth Sciences, 2020, 63, 841-851.	5.2	9
45	The quantitative reconstruction of temperature and precipitation in the Guanzhong Basin of the southern Loess Plateau between 6200 BP and 5600 BP. Holocene, 2016, 26, 1200-1207.	1.7	8
46	Forest cover and composition on the Loess Plateau during the Middle to Late-Holocene: Integrating wood charcoal analyses. Holocene, 2021, 31, 38-49.	1.7	7
47	Investigation of the controlled factors influencing carbon isotope composition of foxtail and common millet on the Chinese Loess Plateau. Science China Earth Sciences, 2015, 58, 2296-2308.	5.2	6
48	Evaluation of the potential of surface pollen spectra from caves in SW China for vegetation reconstruction. Quaternary International, 2021, 591, 119-128.	1.5	6
49	Fruit collection and early evidence for horticulture in the Hexi Corridor, NW China, based on charcoal evidence. Vegetation History and Archaeobotany, 2019, 28, 187-197.	2.1	5
50	Pastoralism and Millet Cultivation During the Bronze Age in the Temperate Steppe Region of Northern China. Frontiers in Earth Science, 2021, 9, .	1.8	4
51	Wood types and environment of the Tashkurgan region, Xinjiang, at 2500 cal yr BP, based on a record from the Ji'erzankale Necropolis. Review of Palaeobotany and Palynology, 2017, 238, 7-14.	1.5	3
52	From extensive collection to intensive cultivation, the role of fruits and nuts in subsistence economy on Chinese Loess Plateau. Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences, 2021, 13, 1.	1.8	3
53	Late Miocene Pseudolarix amabilis bract-scale complex from Zhejiang, East China. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0180979.	2.5	3
54	The early Holocene ecology of hilly terrain reconstructed by plant remains from Ping'an Cave in northern China. Review of Palaeobotany and Palynology, 2022, 304, 104718.	1.5	3

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
55	Holocene Vegetation Succession and Response to Climate Change on the South Bank of the Heilongjiang-Amur River, Mohe County, Northeast China. Advances in Meteorology, 2016, 2016, 1-11.	1.6	2
56	Tephrostratigraphical investigation of lake sediments and a peat bog in Northeastern China since 20,000 years. Holocene, 2017, 27, 765-778.	1.7	2
57	Human occupation, slash-burning and vegetation response from the final Pleistocene to the middle Holocene, Daling River basin, NE China. Review of Palaeobotany and Palynology, 2020, 275, 104158.	1.5	2
58	Asian Monsoon Variability Recorded in Other Archives. Developments in Paleoenvironmental Research, 2014, , 145-337.	8.0	0
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60	Middle Holocene hunting-gathering culture and environmental background of the steppe area of northern China. Science China Earth Sciences, 0, , .	5.2	0