

# Xiaoqiang Li

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

60  
papers

1,986  
citations

257450

24  
h-index

265206

42  
g-index

60  
all docs

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#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	ä,ä...°ä,-ä,ä,1/2ä—ä-1è%äžÿçš,,ç<©çCEžé††é,†ä,šä-†äCE-âçž äçfèfCEæ™ç”ç©¶. SCIENTIA SINICA Terrae, 2022, , 0		
2	The early Holocene ecology of hilly terrain reconstructed by plant remains from Ping'an Cave in northern China. <i>Review of Palaeobotany and Palynology</i> , 2022, 304, 104718.	1.5	3
3	Forest cover and composition on the Loess Plateau during the Middle to Late-Holocene: Integrating wood charcoal analyses. <i>Holocene</i> , 2021, 31, 38-49.	1.7	7
4	From extensive collection to intensive cultivation, the role of fruits and nuts in subsistence economy on Chinese Loess Plateau. <i>Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences</i> , 2021, 13, 1.	1.8	3
5	Evaluation of the potential of surface pollen spectra from caves in SW China for vegetation reconstruction. <i>Quaternary International</i> , 2021, 591, 119-128.	1.5	6
6	Pastoralism and Millet Cultivation During the Bronze Age in the Temperate Steppe Region of Northern China. <i>Frontiers in Earth Science</i> , 2021, 9, .	1.8	4
7	Prehistoric agriculture and social structure in the southwestern Tarim Basin: multiproxy analyses at Wupaer. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2020, 10, 14235.	3.3	13
8	5,200-year-old cereal grains from the eastern Altai Mountains redate the trans-Eurasian crop exchange. <i>Nature Plants</i> , 2020, 6, 78-87.	9.3	131
9	Human occupation, slash-burning and vegetation response from the final Pleistocene to the middle Holocene, Daling River basin, NE China. <i>Review of Palaeobotany and Palynology</i> , 2020, 275, 104158.	1.5	2
10	Kushan Period rice in the Amu Darya Basin: Evidence for prehistoric exchange along the southern Himalaya. <i>Science China Earth Sciences</i> , 2020, 63, 841-851.	5.2	9
11	Fruit collection and early evidence for horticulture in the Hexi Corridor, NW China, based on charcoal evidence. <i>Vegetation History and Archaeobotany</i> , 2019, 28, 187-197.	2.1	5
12	Palynological Evidence of Late Holocene Paleo- Monsoon in Eastern Pamir. <i>Geophysical Research Letters</i> , 2019, 46, 10015-10023.	4.0	13
13	Vegetation pattern of Northeast China during the special periods since the Last Glacial Maximum. <i>Science China Earth Sciences</i> , 2019, 62, 1224-1240.	5.2	21
14	Increased winter-spring precipitation from the last glaciation to the Holocene inferred from a $\delta^{13}C_{org}$ record from Yili Basin (Xinjiang, NW China). <i>Science China Earth Sciences</i> , 2019, 62, 1125-1137.	5.2	11
15	Wood types and human impact between 4300 and 2400 yr BP in the Hexi Corridor, NW China, inferred from charcoal records. <i>Holocene</i> , 2018, 28, 629-639.	1.7	13
16	Evolution of prehistoric dryland agriculture in the arid and semi-arid transition zone in northern China. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2018, 13, e0198750.	2.5	18
17	Distributional dynamics of a vulnerable species in response to past and future climate change: a window for conservation prospects. <i>PeerJ</i> , 2018, 6, e4287.	2.0	27
18	Wood types and environment of the Tashkurgan region, Xinjiang, at 2500 cal yr BP, based on a record from the Ji'erzankale Necropolis. <i>Review of Palaeobotany and Palynology</i> , 2017, 238, 7-14.	1.5	3

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19	Reconstruction of the vegetation distribution of different topographic units of the Chinese Loess Plateau during the Holocene. <i>Quaternary Science Reviews</i> , 2017, 173, 236-247.	3.0	26
20	Tephrostratigraphical investigation of lake sediments and a peat bog in Northeastern China since 20,000 years. <i>Holocene</i> , 2017, 27, 765-778.	1.7	2
21	Late Miocene <i>Pseudolarix amabilis</i> bract-scale complex from Zhejiang, East China. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2017, 12, e0180979.	2.5	3
22	Holocene Vegetation Succession and Response to Climate Change on the South Bank of the Heilongjiang-Amur River, Mohe County, Northeast China. <i>Advances in Meteorology</i> , 2016, 2016, 1-11.	1.6	2
23	Quantitative reconstruction of summer precipitation using a mid-Holocene $\delta^{13}C$ common millet record from Guanzhong Basin, northern China. <i>Climate of the Past</i> , 2016, 12, 2229-2240.	3.4	10
24	Facies analysis of the Middle and Late Quaternary sediment infill of the northern Weihe Basin, Central China. <i>Journal of Quaternary Science</i> , 2016, 31, 152-165.	2.1	17
25	Holocene vegetation succession and responses to climate change in the northern sector of Northeast China. <i>Science China Earth Sciences</i> , 2016, 59, 1390-1400.	5.2	15
26	The quantitative reconstruction of temperature and precipitation in the Guanzhong Basin of the southern Loess Plateau between 6200 BP and 5600 BP. <i>Holocene</i> , 2016, 26, 1200-1207.	1.7	8
27	Wood Usage and Fire Veneration in the Pamir, Xinjiang, 2500 yr BP. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2015, 10, e0134847.	2.5	10
28	Holocene vegetation change in relation to fire and volcanic events in Jilin, Northeastern China. <i>Science China Earth Sciences</i> , 2015, 58, 1404-1419.	5.2	9
29	Investigation of the controlled factors influencing carbon isotope composition of foxtail and common millet on the Chinese Loess Plateau. <i>Science China Earth Sciences</i> , 2015, 58, 2296-2308.	5.2	6
30	Asian Monsoon Variability Recorded in Other Archives. <i>Developments in Paleoenvironmental Research</i> , 2014, , 145-337.	8.0	0
31	Zonal vegetation change in the Chinese Loess Plateau since MIS 3. <i>Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology</i> , 2014, 404, 89-96.	2.3	24
32	Temporal trends in millet consumption in northern China. <i>Journal of Archaeological Science</i> , 2014, 50, 171-177.	2.4	38
33	Oldest Directly Dated Remains of Sheep in China. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2014, 4, 7170.	3.3	49
34	Modern pollen and vegetation relationships in the Yili Basin, Xinjiang, NW China. <i>Science Bulletin</i> , 2013, 58, 4133-4142.	1.7	16
35	Vegetation characteristics in the western Loess plateau between 5200 and 4300 cal. b.p. based on fossil charcoal records. <i>Vegetation History and Archaeobotany</i> , 2013, 22, 61-70.	2.1	18
36	Impact of agriculture on an oasis landscape during the late Holocene: Palynological evidence from the Xintala site in Xinjiang, NW China. <i>Quaternary International</i> , 2013, 311, 81-86.	1.5	38

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37	Climate instability during the last deglaciation in central Asia, reconstructed by pollen data from Yili Valley, NW China. <i>Review of Palaeobotany and Palynology</i> , 2013, 189, 8-17.	1.5	20
38	Plant diversity of the Tianshui Basin in the western Loess Plateau during the mid-Holocene – Charcoal records from archaeological sites. <i>Quaternary International</i> , 2013, 308-309, 27-35.	1.5	17
39	Origin and spread of wheat in China. <i>Quaternary Science Reviews</i> , 2013, 72, 108-111.	3.0	170
40	New progress in the Holocene climate and agriculture research in China. <i>Science China Earth Sciences</i> , 2013, 56, 2027-2036.	5.2	15
41	Variations in spruce ( <i>Picea</i> sp.) distribution in the Chinese Loess Plateau and surrounding areas during the Holocene. <i>Holocene</i> , 2012, 22, 687-696.	1.7	16
42	Climatic variations over the last 4000calyr BP in the western margin of the Tarim Basin, Xinjiang, reconstructed from pollen data. <i>Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology</i> , 2012, 321-322, 16-23.	2.3	26
43	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. <i>Journal of Archaeological Science</i> , 2012, 39, 3141-3147.	2.4	47
44	Subsistence and the isotopic signature of herding in the Bronze Age Hexi Corridor, NW Gansu, China. <i>Journal of Archaeological Science</i> , 2011, 38, 1747-1753.	2.4	55
45	The impact of early smelting on the environment of Huoshiliang in Hexi Corridor, NW China, as recorded by fossil charcoal and chemical elements. <i>Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology</i> , 2011, 305, 329-336.	2.3	33
46	Carbon isotope fractionation during low temperature carbonization of foxtail and common millets. <i>Organic Geochemistry</i> , 2011, 42, 713-719.	1.8	38
47	Modern pollen distributions in Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau and the development of transfer functions for reconstructing Holocene environmental changes. <i>Quaternary Science Reviews</i> , 2011, 30, 947-966.	3.0	173
48	Moisture dynamics in central Asia for the last 15 kyr: new evidence from Yili Valley, Xinjiang, NW China. <i>Quaternary Science Reviews</i> , 2011, 30, 3457-3466.	3.0	139
49	Early agricultural development and environmental effects in the Neolithic Longdong basin (eastern Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Overl	1.7	35
50	Investigation of the ultrastructural characteristics of foxtail and broomcorn millet during carbonization and its application in archaeobotany. <i>Science Bulletin</i> , 2011, 56, 1495-1502.	1.7	19
51	Holocene vegetation characteristics of the southern Loess Plateau in the Weihe River valley in China. <i>Review of Palaeobotany and Palynology</i> , 2010, 160, 46-52.	1.5	42
52	Early bronze in two Holocene archaeological sites in Gansu, NW China. <i>Quaternary Research</i> , 2009, 72, 309-314.	1.7	48
53	Modern pollen rain in the Lake Qinghai basin, China. <i>Science in China Series D: Earth Sciences</i> , 2009, 52, 1510-1519.	0.9	30
54	Increases of population and expansion of rice agriculture in Asia, and anthropogenic methane emissions since 5000BP. <i>Quaternary International</i> , 2009, 202, 41-50.	1.5	96

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55	Holocene agriculture in the Guanzhong Basin in NW China indicated by pollen and charcoal evidence. <i>Holocene</i> , 2009, 19, 1213-1220.	1.7	87
56	Early cultivated wheat and broadening of agriculture in Neolithic China. <i>Holocene</i> , 2007, 17, 555-560.	1.7	133
57	The earliest archaeobiological evidence of the broadening agriculture in China recorded at Xishanping site in Gansu Province. <i>Science in China Series D: Earth Sciences</i> , 2007, 50, 1707-1714.	0.9	86
58	The record of cultivated rice from archaeobiological evidence in northwestern China 5000 years ago. <i>Science Bulletin</i> , 2007, 52, 1372-1378.	1.7	18
59	The vegetation characteristics of the "Yuan" area at Yaoxian on the Loess Plateau in China over the last 12,000 years. <i>Review of Palaeobotany and Palynology</i> , 2003, 124, 1-7.	1.5	63
60	Middle Holocene hunting-gathering culture and environmental background of the steppe area of northern China. <i>Science China Earth Sciences</i> , 0, , .	5.2	0