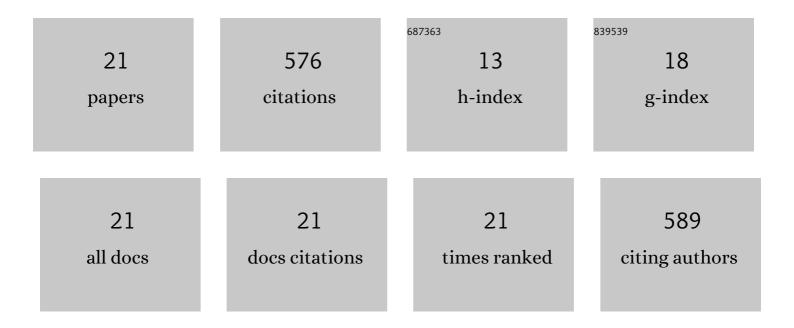
## Alexandra Livarda

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/4551432/publications.pdf Version: 2024-02-01



#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Mediterranean polyculture revisited: Olive, grape and subsistence strategies at Palaikastro, East Crete, between the Late Neolithic and Late Bronze Age. Journal of Anthropological Archaeology, 2021, 61, 101271.	1.6	5
2	Plant resources and subsistence in the Late Minoan mountain â€~villa' at Zominthos, Crete. Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences, 2020, 12, 1.	1.8	0
3	Re-analysis of archaeobotanical remains from pre- and early agricultural sites provides no evidence for a narrowing of the wild plant food spectrum during the origins of agriculture in southwest Asia. Vegetation History and Archaeobotany, 2019, 28, 449-463.	2.1	22
4	Human management and landscape changes at Palaikastro (Eastern Crete) from the Late Neolithic to the Early Minoan period. Quaternary Science Reviews, 2018, 183, 59-75.	3.0	20
5	People and plant entanglements at the dawn of agricultural practice in Greece. An analysis of the Mesolithic and early Neolithic archaeobotanical remains. Quaternary International, 2018, 496, 80-101.	1.5	19
6	The discovery of the earliest specialised Middle Neolithic pottery workshop in western Thessaly, central Greece. Antiquity, 2018, 92, .	1.0	4
7	How did the domestication of Fertile Crescent grain crops increase their yields?. Functional Ecology, 2017, 31, 387-397.	3.6	93
8	The seeds of commerce: A network analysis-based approach to the Romano-British transport system. Journal of Archaeological Science, 2016, 66, 21-35.	2.4	51
9	Reconstructing the Roman London flavourscape: new insights into the exotic food plant trade using network and spatial analyses. Journal of Archaeological Science, 2015, 55, 244-252.	2.4	26
10	Were Fertile Crescent crop progenitors higher yielding than other wild species that were never domesticated?. New Phytologist, 2015, 207, 905-913.	7.3	26
11	Archaeobotany in Greece. Archaeological Reports, 2014, 60, 106-116.	0.0	7
12	Date, Rituals and Socioâ€Cultural Identity in the Northâ€Western <scp>R</scp> oman Provinces. Oxford Journal of Archaeology, 2013, 32, 101-117.	0.4	11
13	THE ARCHAEOBOTANY OF NEOLITHIC AND BRONZE AGE CRETE: SYNTHESIS AND PROSPECTS. Annual of the British School at Athens, 2013, 108, 1-29.	0.5	17
14	The Archaeobotany of Medieval Britain (c <scp>ad</scp> 450–1500): Identifying Research Priorities for the 21st Century. Medieval Archaeology, 2013, 57, 151-182.	0.5	19
15	THE ARCHAEOBOTANICAL EVIDENCE OF THE LATE BRONZE AGE AND PROTOGEOMETRIC OCCUPATION UNDER THE ROMAN VILLA DIONYSUS, KNOSSOS, CRETE, AND AN OVERVIEW OF THE PROTOGEOMETRIC DATA OF GREECE. Annual of the British School at Athens, 2012, 107, 189-209.	0.5	6
16	Spicing up life in northwestern Europe: exotic food plant imports in the Roman and medieval world. Vegetation History and Archaeobotany, 2011, 20, 143-164.	2.1	68
17	Social access and dispersal of condiments in North-West Europe from the Roman to the medieval period. Vegetation History and Archaeobotany, 2008, 17, 201-209.	2.1	38
18	New Plant Foods in Roman Britain — Dispersal and Social Access. Environmental Archaeology, 2008, 13, 11-36.	1.2	101

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	The Archaeobotany of Roman Britain: Current State and Identification of Research Priorities. Britannia, 2007, 38, 181-210.	0.1	41
20	Plant gathering and people-environment interactions at Epipalaeolithic Kharaneh IV, Jordan. Vegetation History and Archaeobotany, 0, , 1.	2.1	2
21	Food and culture: stories of the past. Antiquity, 0, , 1-3.	1.0	0