Josefa J Rubio Rubio

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

46	2,780	257357	223716
papers	citations	24 h-index	46 g-index

48	48	48	2317
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Draft genome sequence of chickpea (Cicer arietinum) provides a resource for trait improvement. Nature Biotechnology, 2013, 31, 240-246.	9.4	1,049
2	Phylogenetic analysis in the genus Cicer and cultivated chickpea using RAPD and ISSR markers. Theoretical and Applied Genetics, 2002, 104, 643-651.	1.8	148
3	Genetic analysis of agronomic traits in a wide cross of chickpea. Field Crops Research, 2009, 111, 130-136.	2.3	108
4	Detection of two quantitative trait loci for resistance to ascochyta blight in an intra-specific cross of chickpea (Cicer arietinum L.): development of SCAR markers associated with resistance. Theoretical and Applied Genetics, 2006, 112, 278-287.	1.8	107
5	A linkage map of chickpea (Cicer arietinum L.) based on populations from Kabuli Ã— Desi crosses: location of genes for resistance to fusarium wilt race 0. Theoretical and Applied Genetics, 2005, 110, 1347-1353.	1.8	106
6	A consensus genetic map of chickpea (Cicer arietinum L.) based on 10 mapping populations. Euphytica, 2010, 175, 175-189.	0.6	101
7	Markers associated with Ascochyta blight resistance in chickpea and their potential in marker-assisted selection. Field Crops Research, 2003, 84, 373-384.	2.3	71
8	A new QTL for Ascochyta blight resistance in an RIL population derived from an interspecific cross in chickpea. Euphytica, 2006, 149, 105-111.	0.6	70
9	Genetic analysis of seed size, yield and days to flowering in a chickpea recombinant inbred line population derived from a Kabuliï¿½×Desi cross. Annals of Applied Biology, 2007, 151, 33-42.	1.3	69
10	Validation of a QTL for resistance to ascochyta blight linked to resistance to fusarium wilt race 5 in chickpea (Cicer arietinum L.). European Journal of Plant Pathology, 2007, 119, 29-37.	0.8	67
11	Two genes and linked RAPD markers involved in resistance to Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. Ciceris race 0 in chickpea. Plant Breeding, 2003, 122, 188-191.	1.0	59
12	Biplot analysis of trait relations of white lupin in Spain. Euphytica, 2004, 135, 217-224.	0.6	58
13	Adequacy of Usual Vitamin and Mineral Intake in Spanish Children and Adolescents: ENALIA Study. Nutrients, 2017, 9, 131.	1.7	55
14	Mechanism and molecular markers associated with rust resistance in a chickpea interspecific cross (Cicer arietinum Ã— Cicer reticulatum). European Journal of Plant Pathology, 2008, 121, 43-53.	0.8	54
15	Effects of the erect/bushy habit, single/double pod and late/early flowering genes on yield and seed size and their stability in chickpea. Field Crops Research, 2004, 90, 255-262.	2.3	50
16	Adequacy of usual macronutrient intake and macronutrient distribution in children and adolescents in Spain: A National Dietary Survey on the Child and Adolescent Population, ENALIA 2013â€“2014. European Journal of Nutrition, 2019, 58, 705-719.	1.8	46
17	Tagging and mapping a second resistance gene for Fusarium wilt race 0 in chickpea. European Journal of Plant Pathology, 2009, 124, 87-92.	0.8	38
18	Altered Expression of an FT Cluster Underlies a Major Locus Controlling Domestication-Related Changes to Chickpea Phenology and Growth Habit. Frontiers in Plant Science, 2019, 10, 824.	1.7	38

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	Development of chickpea near-isogenic lines for fusarium wilt. Theoretical and Applied Genetics, 2010, 121, 1519-1526.	1.8	37
20	Effect of amphotericin B nanodisks on plant fungal diseases. Pest Management Science, 2012, 68, 67-74.	1.7	34
21	Characterization and genetic analysis of an EIN4-like sequence (CaETR-1) located in QTLAR1 implicated in ascochyta blight resistance in chickpea. Plant Cell Reports, 2012, 31, 1033-1042.	2.8	33
22	Integration of new CAPS and dCAPS-RGA markers into a composite chickpea genetic map and their association with disease resistance. Theoretical and Applied Genetics, 2009, 118, 671-682.	1.8	30
23	Effect of the gene for double pod in chickpea on yield, yield components and stability of yield. Plant Breeding, 1998, 117, 585-587.	1.0	29
24	Genetic and physical mapping of the QTLAR3 controlling blight resistance in chickpea (Cicer arietinum) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 T	0.6	27
25	Selection of reference genes for expression studies in Cicer arietinum L.: analysis of cyp81E3 gene expression against Ascochyta rabiei. Molecular Breeding, 2012, 29, 261-274.	1.0	26
26	Efficiency of marker-assisted selection for ascochyta blight in chickpea. Journal of Agricultural Science, 2015, 153, 56-67.	0.6	25
27	Fine mapping for double podding gene in chickpea. Theoretical and Applied Genetics, 2016, 129, 77-86.	1.8	21
28	Development of RAPD markers in tritordeum and addition lines of Hordeum chilense in Triticum aestivum. Plant Breeding, 1996, 115, 52-56.	1.0	20
29	Introgression of new germplasm in current diploid cultivars of garden asparagus from a tetraploid spanish landrace â€œMorado de HuÃ©torâ€• Scientia Horticulturae, 2014, 168, 157-160.	1.7	20
30	Mapping and identification of a Cicer arietinum NSP2 gene involved in nodulation pathway. Theoretical and Applied Genetics, 2014, 127, 481-488.	1.8	19
31	Candidate genes expression profiling during wilting in chickpea caused by Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. ciceris race 5. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0224212.	1.1	18
32	A segregation distortion locus located on linkage group 4 of the chickpea genetic map. Euphytica, 2011, 179, 515-523.	0.6	16
33	Detection of a new QTL/gene for growth habit in chickpea CaLG1 using wide and narrow crosses. Euphytica, 2015, 204, 473-485.	0.6	15
34	Identification of the target region including the Foc0 1 /foc0 1 gene and development of near isogenic lines for resistance to Fusarium Wilt race 0 in chickpea. Euphytica, 2016, 210, 119-133.	0.6	15
35	Registration of RIL58â€LC72/Cr5, a Chickpea Germplasm Line with Rust and Ascochyta Blight Resistance. Crop Science, 2006, 46, 2331-2332.	0.8	14
36	Genetic analysis reveals PDH1 as a candidate gene for control of pod dehiscence in chickpea. Molecular Breeding, 2020, 40, 1.	1.0	14

#	Article	IF	Citations
37	Saturation of genomic region implicated in resistance to Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. ciceris race 5 in chickpea. Molecular Breeding, 2019, 39, 1.	1.0	13
38	Chickpea. Handbook of Plant Breeding, 2015, , 85-109.	0.1	9
39	STMS (sequence tagged microsatellite site) molecular markers as a valuable tool to confirm controlled crosses in chickpea (Cicer arietinum L.) breeding programs. Euphytica, 2018, 214, 1.	0.6	9
40	Genotype and environment effects on sensory, nutritional, and physical traits in chickpea (Cicer) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 50 6	0.3	9
41	Hybrids Between Hordeum vulgare and Tetra-, Hexa-, and Octoploid Tritordeums (Amphiploid H.) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Overlock	0.5	7
42	Identification of chickpea cultivars by microsatellite markers. Journal of Agricultural Science, 2011, 149, 451-460.	0.6	7
43	Resistance in chickpea (Cicer arietinum) to Fusarium wilt race â€˜0â€™. Plant Breeding, 2009, 129, 563.	1.0	6
44	Development of new kabuli large-seeded chickpea materials with resistance to Ascochyta blight. Crop and Pasture Science, 2017, 68, 967.	0.7	6
45	The SINGLE FLOWER (SFL) gene encodes a MYB transcription factor that regulates the number of flowers produced by the inflorescence of chickpea. New Phytologist, 2022, 234, 827-836.	3.5	6
46	Sort communication. Genotype Ã— environment interaction analysis in two chickpea RIL populations. Spanish Journal of Agricultural Research, 2013, 11, 808.	0.3	1