Josefa J Rubio Rubio

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

47	2,780	257450 24	223800 46
papers	citations	h-index	g-index

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

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	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.	7.3	6
2	Genetic analysis reveals PDH1 as a candidate gene for control of pod dehiscence in chickpea. Molecular Breeding, 2020, 40, 1.	2.1	14
3	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.	3.9	46
4	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.	3.6	38
5	Candidate genes expression profiling during wilting in chickpea caused by Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. ciceris race 5. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0224212.	2.5	18
6	Saturation of genomic region implicated in resistance to Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. ciceris race 5 in chickpea. Molecular Breeding, 2019, 39, 1.	2.1	13
7	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.	1.2	9
8	Adequacy of Usual Vitamin and Mineral Intake in Spanish Children and Adolescents: ENALIA Study. Nutrients, 2017, 9, 131.	4.1	55
9	Development of new kabuli large-seeded chickpea materials with resistance to Ascochyta blight. Crop and Pasture Science, 2017, 68, 967.	1.5	6
10	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.	1.2	15
11	Fine mapping for double podding gene in chickpea. Theoretical and Applied Genetics, 2016, 129, 77-86.	3.6	21
12	Genotype and environment effects on sensory, nutritional, and physical traits in chickpea (Cicer) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 50 3	0.6	9
13	Detection of a new QTL/gene for growth habit in chickpea CaLG1 using wide and narrow crosses. Euphytica, 2015, 204, 473-485.	1.2	15
14	Efficiency of marker-assisted selection for ascochyta blight in chickpea. Journal of Agricultural Science, 2015, 153, 56-67.	1.3	25
15	Chickpea. Handbook of Plant Breeding, 2015, , 85-109.	0.1	9
16	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.	3.6	20
17	Genetic and physical mapping of the QTLAR3 controlling blight resistance in chickpea (Cicer arietinum) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Ov	1.2	27
18	Mapping and identification of a Cicer arietinum NSP2 gene involved in nodulation pathway. Theoretical and Applied Genetics, 2014, 127, 481-488.	3.6	19

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19	Draft genome sequence of chickpea (Cicer arietinum) provides a resource for trait improvement. Nature Biotechnology, 2013, 31, 240-246.	17.5	1,049
20	Sort communication. Genotype Ã— environment interaction analysis in two chickpea RIL populations. Spanish Journal of Agricultural Research, 2013, 11, 808.	0.6	1
21	Effect of amphotericin B nanodisks on plant fungal diseases. Pest Management Science, 2012, 68, 67-74.	3.4	34
22	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.	5.6	33
23	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.	2.1	26
24	Identification of chickpea cultivars by microsatellite markers â€“ CORRIGENDUM. Journal of Agricultural Science, 2011, 149, 541-541.	1.3	0
25	Identification of chickpea cultivars by microsatellite markers. Journal of Agricultural Science, 2011, 149, 451-460.	1.3	7
26	A segregation distortion locus located on linkage group 4 of the chickpea genetic map. Euphytica, 2011, 179, 515-523.	1.2	16
27	Development of chickpea near-isogenic lines for fusarium wilt. Theoretical and Applied Genetics, 2010, 121, 1519-1526.	3.6	37
28	A consensus genetic map of chickpea (Cicer arietinum L.) based on 10 mapping populations. Euphytica, 2010, 175, 175-189.	1.2	101
29	Tagging and mapping a second resistance gene for Fusarium wilt race 0 in chickpea. European Journal of Plant Pathology, 2009, 124, 87-92.	1.7	38
30	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.	3.6	30
31	Resistance in chickpea (Cicer arietinum) to Fusarium wilt race â€˜0â€™. Plant Breeding, 2009, 129, 563.	1.9	6
32	Genetic analysis of agronomic traits in a wide cross of chickpea. Field Crops Research, 2009, 111, 130-136.	5.1	108
33	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.	1.7	54
34	Genetic analysis of seed size, yield and days to flowering in a chickpea recombinant inbred line population derived from a Kabuli¿½×Desi cross. Annals of Applied Biology, 2007, 151, 33-42.	2.5	69
35	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.	1.7	67
36	Registration of RIL58â€ILC72/Cr5, a Chickpea Germplasm Line with Rust and Ascochyta Blight Resistance. Crop Science, 2006, 46, 2331-2332.	1.8	14

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37	A new QTL for Ascochyta blight resistance in an RIL population derived from an interspecific cross in chickpea. Euphytica, 2006, 149, 105-111.	1.2	70
38	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.	3.6	107
39	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.	3.6	106
40	Hybrids Between Hordeum vulgare and Tetra-, Hexa-, and Octoploid Tritordeums (Amphiploid H.) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 50 6	1.4	7
41	Biplot analysis of trait relations of white lupin in Spain. Euphytica, 2004, 135, 217-224.	1.2	58
42	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.	5.1	50
43	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.	1.9	59
44	Markers associated with Ascochyta blight resistance in chickpea and their potential in marker-assisted selection. Field Crops Research, 2003, 84, 373-384.	5.1	71
45	Phylogenetic analysis in the genus Cicer and cultivated chickpea using RAPD and ISSR markers. Theoretical and Applied Genetics, 2002, 104, 643-651.	3.6	148
46	Effect of the gene for double pod in chickpea on yield, yield components and stability of yield. Plant Breeding, 1998, 117, 585-587.	1.9	29
47	Development of RAPD markers in tritordeum and addition lines of Hordeum chilense in Triticum aestivum. Plant Breeding, 1996, 115, 52-56.	1.9	20