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List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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85 papers	3,711 citations	101543 36 h-index	149698 56 g-index
90 all docs	90 docs citations	90 times ranked	2697 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Cellulose amendment promotes P solubilization by Penicillium aculeatum in non-sterilized soil. Fungal Biology, 2022, 126, 356-365.	2.5	4
2	Biological control of plant diseases â€“ What has been achieved and what is the direction?. Plant Pathology, 2022, 71, 1024-1047.	2.4	78
3	Comparative Small RNA and Degradome Sequencing Provides Insights into Antagonistic Interactions in the Biocontrol Fungus Clonostachys rosea. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2022, 88, .	3.1	5
4	Functional characterization of the AGL1 aegerolysin in the mycoparasitic fungus Trichoderma atroviride reveals a role in conidiation and antagonism. Molecular Genetics and Genomics, 2021, 296, 131-140.	2.1	8
5	Comparative genomics highlights the importance of drug efflux transporters during evolution of mycoparasitism in <i>Clonostachys</i> subgenus <i>Bionectria</i> (Fungi, Ascomycota, Hypocreales). Evolutionary Applications, 2021, 14, 476-497.	3.1	19
6	When is it biological control? A framework of definitions, mechanisms, and classifications. Journal of Pest Science, 2021, 94, 665-676.	3.7	86
7	Role of Dicer-Dependent RNA Interference in Regulating Mycoparasitic Interactions. Microbiology Spectrum, 2021, 9, e0109921.	3.0	12
8	Clonostachys rosea to control plant diseases. Burleigh Dodds Series in Agricultural Science, 2021, , 429-472.	0.2	11
9	Natural variation of root lesion nematode antagonism in the biocontrol fungus Clonostachys rosea and identification of biocontrol factors through genomeâ€wide association mapping. Evolutionary Applications, 2020, 13, 2264-2283.	3.1	12
10	LysM Proteins Regulate Fungal Development and Contribute to Hyphal Protection and Biocontrol Traits in Clonostachys rosea. Frontiers in Microbiology, 2020, 11, 679.	3.5	32
11	Biological control of plant diseases.. , 2020, , 289-306.		1
12	Filamentous fungi in wrapped forages determined with different sampling and culturing methods. Grass and Forage Science, 2019, 74, 29-41.	2.9	5
13	Preceding crop and tillage system affect winter survival of wheat and the fungal communities on young wheat roots and in soil. FEMS Microbiology Letters, 2019, 366, .	1.8	23
14	Deletion of the Nonribosomal Peptide Synthetase Gene <i>nps1</i> in the Fungus <i>Clonostachys rosea</i> Attenuates Antagonism and Biocontrol of Plant Pathogenic <i>Fusarium</i> and Nematodes. Phytopathology, 2019, 109, 1698-1709.	2.2	25
15	Occurrence of filamentous fungi and mycotoxins in wrapped forages in Sweden and Norway and their relation to chemical composition and management. Grass and Forage Science, 2019, 74, 613-625.	2.9	12
16	The mycoparasitic fungus <i>Clonostachys rosea</i> responds with both common and specific gene expression during interspecific interactions with fungal prey. Evolutionary Applications, 2018, 11, 931-949.	3.1	96
17	Evaluation of <i>Clonostachys rosea</i> for Control of Plant-Parasitic Nematodes in Soil and in Roots of Carrot and Wheat. Phytopathology, 2018, 108, 52-59.	2.2	45
18	Evolution and functional characterization of pectate lyase PEL12, a member of a highly expanded Clonostachys rosea polysaccharide lyase 1 family. BMC Microbiology, 2018, 18, 178.	3.3	29

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19	Comparative evolutionary histories of fungal proteases reveal gene gains in the mycoparasitic and nematode-parasitic fungus Clonostachys rosea. BMC Evolutionary Biology, 2018, 18, 171.	3.2	31
20	Out in the Cold: Identification of Genomic Regions Associated With Cold Tolerance in the Biocontrol Fungus Clonostachys rosea Through Genome-Wide Association Mapping. Frontiers in Microbiology, 2018, 9, 2844.	3.5	33
21	Functional analysis of polyketide synthase genes in the biocontrol fungus Clonostachys rosea. Scientific Reports, 2018, 8, 15009.	3.3	53
22	Necrotrophic Mycoparasites and Their Genomes. Microbiology Spectrum, 2017, 5, .	3.0	94
23	Chapter 38 Fungalâ€"Fungal Interactions. Mycology, 2017, , 549-562.	0.5	17
24	Mobilization of Pollutant-Degrading Bacteria by Eukaryotic Zoospores. Environmental Science & Technology, 2016, 50, 7633-7640.	10.0	9
25	The ABC transporter ABCG29 is involved in H2O2 tolerance and biocontrol traits in the fungus Clonostachys rosea. Molecular Genetics and Genomics, 2016, 291, 677-686.	2.1	41
26	Investigating the compatibility of the biocontrol agent Clonostachys rosea IK726 with prodigiosin-producing Serratia rubidaea S55 and phenazine-producing Pseudomonas chlororaphis ToZa7. Archives of Microbiology, 2016, 198, 369-377.	2.2	43
27	Insights on the Evolution of Mycoparasitism from the Genome of Clonostachys rosea. Genome Biology and Evolution, 2015, 7, 465-480.	2.5	150
28	Deciphering common and specific transcriptional immune responses in pea towards the oomycete pathogens Aphanomyces euteiches and Phytophthora pisi. BMC Genomics, 2015, 16, 627.	2.8	22
29	Identifying glycoside hydrolase family 18 genes in the mycoparasitic fungal species Clonostachys rosea. Microbiology (United Kingdom), 2015, 161, 1407-1419.	1.8	86
30	Hydrophobins are required for conidial hydrophobicity and plant root colonization in the fungal biocontrol agent Clonostachys rosea. BMC Microbiology, 2014, 14, 18.	3.3	66
31	Transcriptomic profiling to identify genes involved in Fusarium mycotoxin Deoxynivalenol and Zearalenone tolerance in the mycoparasitic fungus Clonostachys rosea. BMC Genomics, 2014, 15, 55.	2.8	61
32	Zearalenone detoxification by zearalenone hydrolase is important for the antagonistic ability of Clonostachys rosea against mycotoxigenic Fusarium graminearum. Fungal Biology, 2014, 118, 364-373.	2.5	99
33	An ATP-Binding Cassette Pleiotropic Drug Transporter Protein Is Required for Xenobiotic Tolerance and Antagonism in the Fungal Biocontrol Agent <i>Clonostachys rosea</i>. Molecular Plant-Microbe Interactions, 2014, 27, 725-732.	2.6	75
34	Endo-Î²-N-acetylglucosamidases (ENGases) in the fungus Trichoderma atroviride: Possible involvement of the filamentous fungi-specific cytosolic ENGase in the ERAD process. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 2014, 449, 256-261.	2.1	18
35	Zoospore chemotaxis of closely related legumeâ€root infecting <i><scp>P</scp>hytophthora</i> species towards host isoflavones. Plant Pathology, 2014, 63, 708-714.	2.4	17
36	Functional analysis of the C-II subgroup killer toxin-like chitinases in the filamentous ascomycete Aspergillus nidulans. Fungal Genetics and Biology, 2014, 64, 58-66.	2.1	18

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37	The glyoxylate cycle is involved in pleotropic phenotypes, antagonism and induction of plant defence responses in the fungal biocontrol agent Trichoderma atroviride. Fungal Genetics and Biology, 2013, 58-59, 33-41.	2.1	36
38	Characterization of microbial communities and fungal metabolites on field grown strawberries from organic and conventional production. International Journal of Food Microbiology, 2013, 160, 313-322.	4.7	53
39	Role of the methylcitrate cycle in growth, antagonism and induction of systemic defence responses in the fungal biocontrol agent Trichoderma atroviride. Microbiology (United Kingdom), 2013, 159, 2492-2500.	1.8	37
40	Functional analysis of glycoside hydrolase family 18 and 20 genes in Neurospora crassa. Fungal Genetics and Biology, 2012, 49, 717-730.	2.1	73
41	The influence of the fungal pathogen Mycocentrospora acerina on the proteome and polyacetylenes and 6-methoxymellein in organic and conventionally cultivated carrots (Daucus carota) during post harvest storage. Journal of Proteomics, 2012, 75, 962-977.	2.4	18
42	Disruption of the Eng18B ENGase Gene in the Fungal Biocontrol Agent Trichoderma atroviride Affects Growth, Conidiation and Antagonistic Ability. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e36152.	2.5	52
43	Quantification of Phytophthora pisi DNA and RNA transcripts during in planta infection of pea. European Journal of Plant Pathology, 2012, 132, 455-468.	1.7	10
44	Identification of Expressed Genes During Infection of Chinese Cabbage (<i>Brassica rapa</i> subsp.) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 310-314.	1.7	18
45	An N-acetyl-Î²-d-glucosaminidase gene, cr-nag1, from the biocontrol agent Clonostachys rosea is up-regulated in antagonistic interactions with Fusarium culmorum. Mycological Research, 2009, 113, 33-43.	2.5	29
46	Real-time RT-PCR expression analysis of chitinase and endoglucanase genes in the three-way interaction between the biocontrol strain<i>Clonostachys rosea</i>IK726,<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>and strawberry. FEMS Microbiology Letters, 2008, 285, 101-110.	1.8	52
47	Development of a biocontrol agent for plant disease control with special emphasis on the near commercial fungal antagonistClonostachys roseastrain 'IK726'. Australasian Plant Pathology, 2007, 36, 95.	1.0	46
48	Two subpopulations of Colletotrichum acutatum are responsible for anthracnose in strawberry and leatherleaf fern in Costa Rica. European Journal of Plant Pathology, 2006, 116, 107-118.	1.7	12
49	Interactions between the external mycelium of the mycorrhizal fungus Glomus intraradices and other soil microorganisms as affected by organic matter. Soil Biology and Biochemistry, 2006, 38, 1008-1014.	8.8	76
50	Soil inoculation with the biocontrol agent Clonostachys rosea and the mycorrhizal fungus Glomus intraradices results in mutual inhibition, plant growth promotion and alteration of soil microbial communities. Soil Biology and Biochemistry, 2006, 38, 3453-3462.	8.8	77
51	Histopathological studies of sclerotia of phytopathogenic fungi parasitized by a GFP transformed Trichoderma virens antagonistic strain. Mycological Research, 2006, 110, 179-187.	2.5	40
52	First Report of Anthracnose Fruit Rot Caused by Colletotrichum acutatum on Strawberry in Denmark. Plant Disease, 2005, 89, 432-432.	1.4	12
53	Biocontrol agents efficiently inhibit sporulation of Botrytis aclada on necrotic leaf tips but spread to adjacent living tissue is not prevented. FEMS Microbiology Ecology, 2004, 47, 297-303.	2.7	20
54	Biopriming of Infected Carrot Seed with an Antagonist, Clonostachys rosea, Selected for Control of Seedborne Alternaria spp.. Phytopathology, 2004, 94, 551-560.	2.2	124

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55	Expression of the red fluorescent protein DsRed-Express in filamentous ascomycete fungi. FEMS Microbiology Letters, 2003, 223, 135-139.	1.8	75
56	Exploitation of GFP-Technology with Filamentous Fungi. Mycology, 2003, , .	0.5	3
57	Survival of Conidia of Clonostachys rosea on Stored Barley Seeds and Their Biocontrol Efficacy Against Seed-borne Bipolaris sorokiniana. Biocontrol Science and Technology, 2002, 12, 427-441.	1.3	31
58	Monitoring of Biocontrol Agents Based on Trichoderma Strains Following Their Application to Glasshouse Crops by Combining Dilution Plating with UP-PCR Fingerprinting. Biocontrol Science and Technology, 2002, 12, 371-380.	1.3	7
59	PCR Detection and RFLP Differentiation of Botrytis Species Associated with Neck Rot of Onion. Plant Disease, 2002, 86, 682-686.	1.4	50
60	GUS and GFP transformation of the biocontrol strain Clonostachys rosea IK726 and the use of these marker genes in ecological studies. Mycological Research, 2002, 106, 815-826.	2.5	64
61	Relationship between soil cellulolytic activity and suppression of seedling blight of barley in arable soils. Applied Soil Ecology, 2002, 19, 91-96.	4.3	21
62	Potential suppressiveness of different field soils to Pythium damping-off of sugar beet. Applied Soil Ecology, 2002, 21, 119-129.	4.3	24
63	The perennial ryegrass endophyte Neotyphodium lolii genetically transformed with the green fluorescent protein gene (gfp) and visualization in the host plant. Mycological Research, 2001, 105, 644-650.	2.5	20
64	Universally Primed Polymerase Chain Reaction Alleles and Internal Transcribed Spacer Restriction Fragment Length Polymorphisms Distinguish Two Subgroups in Botrytis aclada Distinct from B. byssoidea. Phytopathology, 2001, 91, 527-533.	2.2	46
65	Title is missing!. European Journal of Plant Pathology, 2001, 107, 349-359.	1.7	15
66	Disease Progression by Active Mycelial Growth and Biocontrol of Pythium ultimum var. ultimum Studied Using a Rhizobox System. Phytopathology, 2000, 90, 1049-1055.	2.2	15
67	Identification ofTrichodermastrains from building materials by ITS1 ribotyping, UP-PCR fingerprinting and UP-PCR cross hybridization. FEMS Microbiology Letters, 2000, 185, 129-134.	1.8	41
68	Title is missing!. European Journal of Plant Pathology, 2000, 106, 233-242.	1.7	86
69	Identification of Trichoderma strains from building materials by ITS1 ribotyping, UP-PCR fingerprinting and UP-PCR cross hybridization. FEMS Microbiology Letters, 2000, 185, 129-134.	1.8	33
70	Identification of a Universally Primed-PCR-Derived Sequence-Characterized Amplified Region Marker for an Antagonistic Strain of Clonostachys rosea and Development of a Strain-Specific PCR Detection Assay. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2000, 66, 4758-4763.	3.1	76
71	Suppression of the Biocontrol Agent <i>Trichoderma harzianum</i> by Mycelium of the Arbuscular Mycorrhizal Fungus <i>Glomus intraradices</i> in Root-Free Soil. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 1999, 65, 1428-1434.	3.1	137
72	Delineation of Trichoderma harzianum into two different genotypic groups by a highly robust fingerprinting method, UP-PCR, and UP-PCR product cross-hybridization. Mycological Research, 1999, 103, 289-298.	2.5	50

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73	Suppressiveness of organically and conventionally managed soils towards brown foot rot of barley. Applied Soil Ecology, 1999, 12, 61-72.	4.3	63
74	Fungal Endophytes from Stalks of Tropical Maize and Grasses: Isolation, Identification, and Screening for Antagonism against Fusarium verticillioides in Maize Stalks. Biocontrol Science and Technology, 1999, 9, 545-553.	1.3	27
75	UP-PCR analysis and ITS1 ribotyping of strains of Trichoderma and Gliocladium. Mycological Research, 1998, 102, 933-943.	2.5	108
76	Genetic characteristics ofFusarium verticillioidesisolates from maize in Costa Rica. Plant Pathology, 1998, 47, 615-622.	2.4	24
77	Relationships between seed germination, fumonisin content, andFusarium verticillioidesinfection in selected maize samples from different regions of Costa Rica. Plant Pathology, 1998, 47, 609-614.	2.4	23
78	Title is missing!. European Journal of Plant Pathology, 1997, 103, 331-344.	1.7	74
79	Occurrence of Gliocladium Roseum on Barley Roots in Sand and Field Soil. Developments in Plant Pathology, 1996, , 33-37.	0.1	7
80	Biocontrol of seedling diseases of barley and wheat caused by Fusarium culmorum and Bipolaris sorokiniana: effects of selected fungal antagonists on growth and yield components. Plant Pathology, 1995, 44, 467-477.	2.4	139
81	Distribution of Saprophytic Fungi Antagonistic toFusarium Culmorumin Two Differently Cultivated Field Soils, with Special Emphasis on the GenusFusarium. Biological Agriculture and Horticulture, 1995, 12, 61-79.	1.0	23
82	Detection of viable, but non-culturable Pseudomonas fluorescens DF57 in soil using a microcolony epifluorescence technique. FEMS Microbiology Ecology, 1993, 12, 97-105.	2.7	77
83	Detection of viable, but non-culturable Pseudomonas fluorescens DF57 in soil using a microcolony epifluorescence technique. FEMS Microbiology Ecology, 1993, 12, 97-105.	2.7	3
84	Growth rate of rhizosphere bacteria measured directly by the tritiated thymidine incorporation technique. Soil Biology and Biochemistry, 1989, 21, 113-117.	8.8	28
85	Necrotrophic Mycoparasites and Their Genomes. , 0, , 1005-1026.		62