Klaus Oeggl

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

42 papers	840 citations	471509 17 h-index	526287 27 g-index
48 all docs	48 docs citations	48 times ranked	949 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	The impact of mining activities on the environment reflected by pollen, charcoal and geochemical analyses. Journal of Archaeological Science, 2010, 37, 1458-1467.	2.4	52
2	The reconstruction of the last itinerary of â€œÃ–tziâ€, the Neolithic Iceman, by pollen analyses from sequentially sampled gut extracts. Quaternary Science Reviews, 2007, 26, 853-861.	3.0	49
3	The omnivorous Tyrolean Iceman: colon contents (meat, cereals, pollen, moss and whipworm) and stable isotope analyses. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2000, 355, 1843-1849.	4.0	48
4	Age of the Mt.ÂOrtles ice cores, the Tyrolean Iceman and glaciation of the highest summit of South Tyrol since the Northern Hemisphere Climatic Optimum. Cryosphere, 2016, 10, 2779-2797.	3.9	43
5	The significance of the Tyrolean Iceman for the archaeobotany of Central Europe. Vegetation History and Archaeobotany, 2009, 18, 1-11.	2.1	40
6	The Icemanâ€™s Last Meal Consisted of Fat, Wild Meat, and Cereals. Current Biology, 2018, 28, 2348-2355.e9.	3.9	39
7	Mid and late Holocene land-use changes in the Ã–tztal Alps, territory of the Neolithic Iceman â€œÃ–tziâ€. Quaternary International, 2014, 353, 17-33.	1.5	38
8	The Iceman Reconsidered. Scientific American, 2003, 288, 70-79.	1.0	36
9	Distribution patterns of cultivated plants in the Eastern Alps (Central Europe) during Iron Age. Journal of Archaeological Science, 2007, 34, 243-254.	2.4	33
10	An Interdisciplinary Study on the Environmental Reflection of Prehistoric Mining Activities at the Mitterberg Main Lode (Salzburg, Austria). Archaeometry, 2014, 56, 102-128.	1.3	29
11	Analysis of the fuel wood used in Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age copper mining sites of the Schwaz and Brixlegg area (Tyrol, Austria). Vegetation History and Archaeobotany, 2008, 17, 211-221.	2.1	27
12	The oldest evidence of Nigella damascena L. (Ranunculaceae) and its possible introduction to central Europe. Vegetation History and Archaeobotany, 2005, 14, 562-570.	2.1	24
13	Subsistence strategies of two Bronze Age hill-top settlements in the eastern Alpsâ€”Friaga/BartholomÃberg (Vorarlberg, Austria) and Ganglegg/Schluderns (South Tyrol, Italy). Vegetation History and Archaeobotany, 2005, 14, 303-312.	2.1	23
14	Evidence for Early Human Presence at High Altitudes in the Ã–tztal Alps (Austria/Italy). Radiocarbon, 2014, 56, 923-947.	1.8	23
15	Hallstatt miners consumed blue cheese and beer during the Iron Age and retained a non-Westernized gut microbiome until the Baroque period. Current Biology, 2021, 31, 5149-5162.e6.	3.9	22
16	The plant macro-remains from the Iceman site (Tisenjoch, Italianâ€“Austrian border, eastern Alps): new results on the glacier mummyâ€™s environment. Vegetation History and Archaeobotany, 2009, 18, 23-35.	2.1	21
17	A novel pollen-based method to detect seasonality in ice cores: a case study from the Ortles glacier, South Tyrol, Italy. Journal of Glaciology, 2015, 61, 815-824.	2.2	20
18	Six mosses from the Tyrolean Icemanâ€™s alimentary tract and their significance for his ethnobotany and the events of his last days. Vegetation History and Archaeobotany, 2009, 18, 13-22.	2.1	18

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19	Miners and mining in the Late Bronze Age: a multidisciplinary study from Austria. Antiquity, 2011, 85, 1259-1278.	1.0	18
20	Origin and seasonality of subfossil caprine dung from the discovery site of the Iceman (Eastern Alps). Vegetation History and Archaeobotany, 2009, 18, 37-46.	2.1	17
21	LAND USE IN THE EASTERN ALPS DURING THE BRONZE AGE-AN ARCHAEOBOTANICAL CASE STUDY OF A HILLTOP SETTLEMENT IN THE MONTAFON (WESTERN AUSTRIA)*. Archaeometry, 2005, 47, 455-470.	1.3	15
22	The impact of prehistoric mining activities on the environment: a multidisciplinary study at the fen Schwarzenbergmoos (Brixlegg, Tyrol, Austria). Vegetation History and Archaeobotany, 2013, 22, 351-366.	2.1	14
23	The development of human activity in the high altitudes of the Schnals Valley (South Tyrol/Italy) from the Mesolithic to modern periods. Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports, 2016, 6, 136-147.	0.5	14
24	Mosses and the Tyrolean Icemanâ€™s southern provenance. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 1996, 263, 567-571.	2.6	13
25	Remains of grasses found with the Neolithic Iceman â€œÃ–tziâ€• Vegetation History and Archaeobotany, 2005, 14, 198-206.	2.1	13
26	Palynological evidence of mead: a prehistoric drink dating back to the 3rd millennium b.c.. Vegetation History and Archaeobotany, 2014, 23, 515-526.	2.1	13
27	The Late Neolithic settlement of Latsch, Vinschgau, northern Italy: subsistence of a settlement contemporary with the Alpine Iceman, and located in his valley of origin. Vegetation History and Archaeobotany, 2011, 20, 367-379.	2.1	12
28	Late-Holocene land use changes caused by exploitation in the mining region of KitzbÃ¼hel (Tyrol,) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 50	2.1	11
29	Linking pollen deposition and snow accumulation on the Alto dell'Ortles glacier (South Tyrol, Italy) for sub-seasonal dating of a firn temperate core. Cryosphere, 2017, 11, 937-948.	3.9	11
30	Was the Iceman really a herdsman? The development of a prehistoric pastoral economy in the Schnals Valley. Antiquity, 2016, 90, 319-336.	1.0	10
31	Comments on Brugger and others (2018) â€˜A quantitative comparison of microfossil extraction methods from ice coresâ€™. Journal of Glaciology, 2019, 65, 344-346.	2.2	7
32	Holocene vegetation history and human impact in the eastern Italian Alps: a multi-proxy study on the Coltrondo peat bog, Comelico Superiore, Italy. Vegetation History and Archaeobotany, 2020, 29, 407-426.	2.1	7
33	Significant mass loss in the accumulation area of the Adamello glacier indicated by the chronology of a 46â€‰m ice core. Cryosphere, 2021, 15, 4135-4143.	3.9	7
34	How to find the bogmoss, Sphagnum imbricatum s.l., in South Tyrol, Italy: Microscopically examine the Icemanâ€™s colon contents. Vegetation History and Archaeobotany, 2005, 14, 207-210.	2.1	5
35	Pollenâ€•and oxygenâ€isotope analyses of lateâ€•and postglacial sediments from the Schwemm raised bog near Walchsee in Tirol, Austria. Boreas, 1989, 18, 245-253.	2.4	5
36	Resource usage of the hilltop settlement on the Kiechlberg near Thaur (Tyrol, Austria) from Late Neolithic to Middle Bronze Age. Vegetation History and Archaeobotany, 2016, 25, 85-103.	2.1	5

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37	â€˜Forest Mossâ€™: no part of the European Neanderthal diet. Antiquity, 2017, 91, .	1.0	5
38	Surface Tradeoffs and Elevational Shifts at the Largest Italian Glacier: A Thirty-Years Time Series of Remotely-Sensed Images. Remote Sensing, 2021, 13, 134.	4.0	5
39	MtDNA D-Loop Diversity in Alpine Cattle during the Bronze Age. Diversity, 2021, 13, 449.	1.7	5
40	Sediment- und Makrofossilanalysen aus dem Lanser See in Tirol (Austria) : Ein Beitrag zur spÃtglazialen Bio- und Chronostratigraphie der Ostalpen. Flora: Morphology, Distribution, Functional Ecology of Plants, 1992, 186, 317-339.	1.2	2
41	Vegetation change during the Bronze Age studied in a multi-proxy approach: use of wood linked to charcoal analysis. Vegetation History and Archaeobotany, 2013, 22, 493-507.	2.1	2
42	A tribute to Sigmar Bortenschlager on the occasion of his 65th birthday. Vegetation History and Archaeobotany, 2005, 14, 159-160.	2.1	0