

Klaus Oeggl

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

42
papers

840
citations

471509

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526287

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48
all docs

48
docs citations

48
times ranked

949
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Surface Tradeoffs and Elevational Shifts at the Largest Italian Glacier: A Thirty-Years Time Series of Remotely-Sensed Images. <i>Remote Sensing</i> , 2021, 13, 134.	4.0	5
2	Significant mass loss in the accumulation area of the Adamello glacier indicated by the chronology of a 46‰ ice core. <i>Cryosphere</i> , 2021, 15, 4135-4143.	3.9	7
3	MtDNA D-Loop Diversity in Alpine Cattle during the Bronze Age. <i>Diversity</i> , 2021, 13, 449.	1.7	5
4	Hallstatt miners consumed blue cheese and beer during the Iron Age and retained a non-Westernized gut microbiome until the Baroque period. <i>Current Biology</i> , 2021, 31, 5149-5162.e6.	3.9	22
5	Holocene vegetation history and human impact in the eastern Italian Alps: a multi-proxy study on the Coltrondo peat bog, Comelico Superiore, Italy. <i>Vegetation History and Archaeobotany</i> , 2020, 29, 407-426.	2.1	7
6	Comments on Brugger and others (2018) – A quantitative comparison of microfossil extraction methods from ice cores™. <i>Journal of Glaciology</i> , 2019, 65, 344-346.	2.2	7
7	The Iceman™s Last Meal Consisted of Fat, Wild Meat, and Cereals. <i>Current Biology</i> , 2018, 28, 2348-2355.e9.	3.9	39
8	– Forest Moss™: no part of the European Neanderthal diet. <i>Antiquity</i> , 2017, 91, .	1.0	5
9	Linking pollen deposition and snow accumulation on the Alto dell'Ortles glacier (South Tyrol, Italy) for sub-seasonal dating of a firn temperate core. <i>Cryosphere</i> , 2017, 11, 937-948.	3.9	11
10	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. <i>Cryosphere</i> , 2016, 10, 2779-2797.	3.9	43
11	Was the Iceman really a herdsman? The development of a prehistoric pastoral economy in the Schnals Valley. <i>Antiquity</i> , 2016, 90, 319-336.	1.0	10
12	Resource usage of the hilltop settlement on the Kiechlberg near Thaur (Tyrol, Austria) from Late Neolithic to Middle Bronze Age. <i>Vegetation History and Archaeobotany</i> , 2016, 25, 85-103.	2.1	5
13	The development of human activity in the high altitudes of the Schnals Valley (South Tyrol/Italy) from the Mesolithic to modern periods. <i>Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports</i> , 2016, 6, 136-147.	0.5	14
14	A novel pollen-based method to detect seasonality in ice cores: a case study from the Ortles glacier, South Tyrol, Italy. <i>Journal of Glaciology</i> , 2015, 61, 815-824.	2.2	20
15	Late-Holocene land use changes caused by exploitation in the mining region of KitzbÃ¼hel (Tyrol,) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT ₁₁ /Overlook	2.1	11
16	An Interdisciplinary Study on the Environmental Reflection of Prehistoric Mining Activities at the Mitterberg Main Lode (Salzburg, Austria). <i>Archaeometry</i> , 2014, 56, 102-128.	1.3	29
17	Evidence for Early Human Presence at High Altitudes in the Ã–tztal Alps (Austria/Italy). <i>Radiocarbon</i> , 2014, 56, 923-947.	1.8	23
18	Mid and late Holocene land-use changes in the Ã–tztal Alps, territory of the Neolithic Iceman – tziâ€•. <i>Quaternary International</i> , 2014, 353, 17-33.	1.5	38

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19	Palynological evidence of mead: a prehistoric drink dating back to the 3rd millennium b.c.. <i>Vegetation History and Archaeobotany</i> , 2014, 23, 515-526.	2.1	13
20	Vegetation change during the Bronze Age studied in a multi-proxy approach: use of wood linked to charcoal analysis. <i>Vegetation History and Archaeobotany</i> , 2013, 22, 493-507.	2.1	2
21	The impact of prehistoric mining activities on the environment: a multidisciplinary study at the fen Schwarzenbergmoos (Brixlegg, Tyrol, Austria). <i>Vegetation History and Archaeobotany</i> , 2013, 22, 351-366.	2.1	14
22	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. <i>Vegetation History and Archaeobotany</i> , 2011, 20, 367-379.	2.1	12
23	Miners and mining in the Late Bronze Age: a multidisciplinary study from Austria. <i>Antiquity</i> , 2011, 85, 1259-1278.	1.0	18
24	The impact of mining activities on the environment reflected by pollen, charcoal and geochemical analyses. <i>Journal of Archaeological Science</i> , 2010, 37, 1458-1467.	2.4	52
25	The plant macro-remains from the Iceman site (Tisenjoch, Italian "Austrian border, eastern Alps): new results on the glacier mummy's environment. <i>Vegetation History and Archaeobotany</i> , 2009, 18, 23-35.	2.1	21
26	Six mosses from the Tyrolean Iceman's alimentary tract and their significance for his ethnobotany and the events of his last days. <i>Vegetation History and Archaeobotany</i> , 2009, 18, 13-22.	2.1	18
27	The significance of the Tyrolean Iceman for the archaeobotany of Central Europe. <i>Vegetation History and Archaeobotany</i> , 2009, 18, 1-11.	2.1	40
28	Origin and seasonality of subfossil caprine dung from the discovery site of the Iceman (Eastern Alps). <i>Vegetation History and Archaeobotany</i> , 2009, 18, 37-46.	2.1	17
29	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). <i>Vegetation History and Archaeobotany</i> , 2008, 17, 211-221.	2.1	27
30	The reconstruction of the last itinerary of "tzi", the Neolithic Iceman, by pollen analyses from sequentially sampled gut extracts. <i>Quaternary Science Reviews</i> , 2007, 26, 853-861.	3.0	49
31	Distribution patterns of cultivated plants in the Eastern Alps (Central Europe) during Iron Age. <i>Journal of Archaeological Science</i> , 2007, 34, 243-254.	2.4	33
32	LAND USE IN THE EASTERN ALPS DURING THE BRONZE AGE-AN ARCHAEOBOTANICAL CASE STUDY OF A HILLTOP SETTLEMENT IN THE MONTAFON (WESTERN AUSTRIA)*. <i>Archaeometry</i> , 2005, 47, 455-470.	1.3	15
33	Remains of grasses found with the Neolithic Iceman "tzi". <i>Vegetation History and Archaeobotany</i> , 2005, 14, 198-206.	2.1	13
34	A tribute to Sigmar Bortenschlager on the occasion of his 65th birthday. <i>Vegetation History and Archaeobotany</i> , 2005, 14, 159-160.	2.1	0
35	The oldest evidence of <i>Nigella damascena</i> L. (Ranunculaceae) and its possible introduction to central Europe. <i>Vegetation History and Archaeobotany</i> , 2005, 14, 562-570.	2.1	24
36	How to find the bogmoss, <i>Sphagnum imbricatum</i> s.l., in South Tyrol, Italy: Microscopically examine the Iceman's colon contents. <i>Vegetation History and Archaeobotany</i> , 2005, 14, 207-210.	2.1	5

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37	Subsistence strategies of two Bronze Age hill-top settlements in the eastern Alps – Friaga/Bartholomäberg (Vorarlberg, Austria) and Ganglegg/Schluderns (South Tyrol, Italy). <i>Vegetation History and Archaeobotany</i> , 2005, 14, 303-312.	2.1	23
38	The Iceman Reconsidered. <i>Scientific American</i> , 2003, 288, 70-79.	1.0	36
39	The omnivorous Tyrolean Iceman: colon contents (meat, cereals, pollen, moss and whipworm) and stable isotope analyses. <i>Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2000, 355, 1843-1849.	4.0	48
40	Mosses and the Tyrolean Iceman’s southern provenance. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 1996, 263, 567-571.	2.6	13
41	Sediment- und Makrofossilanalysen aus dem Lanser See in Tirol (Austria) : Ein Beitrag zur spätglazialen Bio- und Chronostratigraphie der Ostalpen. <i>Flora: Morphology, Distribution, Functional Ecology of Plants</i> , 1992, 186, 317-339.	1.2	2
42	Pollen- and oxygen isotope analyses of late- and postglacial sediments from the Schwemm raised bog near Walchsee in Tirol, Austria. <i>Boreas</i> , 1989, 18, 245-253.	2.4	5