

Andrzej Wisniewski

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/7841058/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

19
papers

320
citations

840776

11
h-index

839539

18
g-index

21
all docs

21
docs citations

21
times ranked

429
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Lincombian-Ranisian-Jerzmanowician points were used primarily as hunting weapons: morphological and functional analysis of points from Nietoperzowa Cave, southern Poland. <i>Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences</i> , 2022, 14, 1.	1.8	3
2	Reading the Mobility of Late Palaeolithic Hunter-Gatherers. Case Study from the Sowin Site Complex in Relation to Late Palaeolithic Sites North of the Sudetes and Carpathians. <i>Quantitative Archaeology and Archaeological Modelling</i> , 2022, , 47-68.	0.8	3
3	Neanderthal technological variability: A wide-ranging geographical perspective on the final Middle Palaeolithic. , 2022, , 163-205.		3
4	Middle Palaeolithic, Transitional or Upper Palaeolithic: Geoarchaeological revision of the southern part of the loess site Dzierżawy 1, SW Poland. <i>Quaternary International</i> , 2021, , .	1.5	2
5	A 41,500-year-old decorated ivory pendant from Stajnia Cave (Poland). <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2021, 11, 22078.	3.3	12
6	Taphonomic and paleoecological aspects of large mammals from Sudety Mts (Silesia, SW Poland), with particular interest to the carnivores. <i>Quaternary International</i> , 2020, 546, 42-63.	1.5	11
7	On Making of Micoquian Bifacial Backed Tools at Pietraszyn 49a, SW Poland. <i>Journal of Paleolithic Archaeology</i> , 2020, 3, 856-888.	1.7	8
8	New perspectives on Neanderthal dispersal and turnover from Stajnia Cave (Poland). <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2020, 10, 14778.	3.3	21
9	Looking for provisioning places of shaped tools of the late Neanderthals: A study of a Micoquian open-air site, Pietraszyn 49a (southwestern Poland). <i>Comptes Rendus - Palevol</i> , 2019, 18, 367-389.	0.2	20
10	Large mammals from historical collections of open-air sites of Silesia (southern Poland) with special reference to carnivores and rhinoceros. <i>Historical Biology</i> , 2019, 31, 696-730.	1.4	12
11	Using multivariate techniques to assess the effects of raw material, flaking behavior and tool manufacture on assemblage variability: An example from the late Middle Paleolithic of the European Plain. <i>Journal of Archaeological Science</i> , 2017, 87, 73-94.	2.4	13
12	The Epigravettian and the Magdalenian in Poland: New chronological data and an old problem. <i>Geochronometria</i> , 2017, 44, 16-29.	0.8	18
13	Reassessment of recommendations for processing mammal phosphate $\delta^{18}O$ data for paleotemperature reconstruction. <i>Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology</i> , 2016, 446, 162-167.	2.3	14
14	The early Gravettian in a marginal area: New evidence from SW Poland. <i>Quaternary International</i> , 2015, 359-360, 131-152.	1.5	11
15	The alleged Early Palaeolithic artefacts are in reality geofacts: a revision of the site of Kończyce Wielkie 4 in the Moravian Gate, South Poland. <i>Journal of Archaeological Science</i> , 2014, 52, 189-203.	2.4	21
16	The beginnings and diversity of Levallois methods in the early Middle Palaeolithic of Central Europe. <i>Quaternary International</i> , 2014, 326-327, 364-380.	1.5	35
17	Occupation dynamics north of the Carpathians and Sudetes during the Weichselian (MIS5d-3): The Lower Silesia (SW Poland) case study. <i>Quaternary International</i> , 2013, 294, 20-40.	1.5	35
18	New chronological data for Weichselian sites from Poland and their implications for Palaeolithic. <i>Quaternary International</i> , 2013, 296, 23-36.	1.5	23

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	How cold was it for Neanderthals moving to Central Europe during warm phases of the last glaciation?. <i>Quaternary Science Reviews</i> , 2011, 30, 481-487.	3.0	55