Anil Kumar Pokharia

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

25	477	840776 11	713466 21
papers	citations	h-index	g-index

26	26	26	397
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	The virtues of small grain size: Potential pathways to a distinguishing feature of Asian wheats. Quaternary International, 2016, 426, 107-119.	1.5	79
2	Journey to the east: Diverse routes and variable flowering times for wheat and barley en route to prehistoric China. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0187405.	2.5	70
3	Archaeobotanical evidence of millets in the Indian subcontinent with some observations on their role in the Indus civilization. Journal of Archaeological Science, 2014, 42, 442-455.	2.4	67
4	Altered cropping pattern and cultural continuation with declined prosperity following abrupt and extreme arid event at ~4,200 yrs BP: Evidence from an Indus archaeological site Khirsara, Gujarat, western India. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0185684.	2.5	46
5	Late Quaternary vegetation history, climatic variability and human activity in the Central Ganga Plain, deduced by pollen proxy records from Karela Jheel, India. Quaternary International, 2015, 371, 144-156.	1.5	31
6	New evidence from the Kashmir Valley indicates the adoption of East and West Asian crops in the western Himalayas by 4400 years ago. Quaternary Science Advances, 2020, 2, 100011.	1.9	26
7	The Northern Neolithic of the Western Himalayas: New Research in the Kashmir Valley. Archaeological Research in Asia, 2019, 18, 17-39.	0.7	20
8	Neolithicâ˜Early historic (2500â€“200 BC) plant use: The archaeobotany of Ganga Plain, India. Quaternary International, 2017, 443, 223-237.	1.5	18
9	Subsistence System, Paleoecology, and ¹⁴C Chronology at Kanmer, a Harappan Site in Gujarat, India. Radiocarbon, 2013, 55, 141-150.	1.8	14
10	Late Quaternary climatic variability in the Central Ganga Plain: AÂmulti-proxy record from Karela Jheel (Lake). Quaternary International, 2017, 443, 70-85.	1.5	13
11	Early Neolithic agriculture (2700â€“2000Âbc) and Kushan period developments (ad 100â€“300): macrobotanical evidence from Kanispur in Kashmir, India. Vegetation History and Archaeobotany, 2017, 27, 477.	2.1	13
12	The wind that shakes the barley: the role of East Asian cuisines on barley grain size. World Archaeology, 2021, 53, 287-304.	1.1	10
13	Linking past cultural developments to palaeoenvironmental changes from 5000 BP to present: A climate-culture reconstruction from Harshad estuary, Saurashtra, Gujarat, India. Quaternary International, 2019, 507, 188-196.	1.5	7
14	Modern botanical analogue of endangered Yak (Bos mutus) dung from India: Plausible linkage with extant and extinct megaherbivores. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0202723.	2.5	7
15	DATING ADOPTION AND INTENSIFICATION OF FOOD-CROPS: INSIGHTS FROM 4MSR (BINJOR), AN INDUS (HARAPPAN) SITE IN NORTHWESTERN INDIA. Radiocarbon, 2020, 62, 1349-1369.	1.8	7
16	Coprophilous and non-coprophilous fungal spores of Bos mutus modern dung from the Indian Himalaya: Implications to temperate paleoherbivory and paleoecological analysis. Review of Palaeobotany and Palynology, 2020, 277, 104208.	1.5	7
17	Stable isotopic composition of rice grain organic matter marking an abrupt shift of hydroclimatic condition during the cultural transformation of Harappan civilization. Quaternary International, 2019, 512, 144-154.	1.5	6
18	Variable monsoons and human adaptations: Archaeological and palaeoenvironmental records during the last 1400 years in north-western India. Holocene, 2020, 30, 1332-1344.	1.7	6

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	Environmental magnetic, Geochemical and Sulfur isotopic imprints of an Indus archaeological site 4MSR from western India (Rajasthan): Implications to the Indus industrial (metallurgical) activities. Quaternary International, 2020, 550, 74-84.	1.5	6
20	Rice, beans and pulses at Vadnagar: An early historical site with a Buddhist monastery in Gujarat, western India. Geobios, 2021, 64, 77-91.	1.4	6
21	Subsistence System, Paleoecology, and 14C Chronology at Kanmer, a Harappan Site in Gujarat, India. Radiocarbon, 2013, 55, 141-150.	1.8	5
22	Red Panda feces from Eastern Himalaya as a modern analogue for palaeodietary and palaeoecological analyses. Scientific Reports, 2021, 11, 18312.	3.3	2
23	New evidence of mid- to late- Holocene vegetation and climate change from a Neolithic settlement in western fringe of Central Ganga Plain: Implications for Neolithic to Historic phases. Holocene, 2021, 31, 392-408.	1.7	2
24	Cereal size, AMS and charcoal data from phase 1 of the Kashmir Prehistory Project. Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports, 2022, 42, 103369.	0.5	2
25	Multiproxy analysis on Indian wild ass (Equus hemionus khur) dung from Little Rann of Western India and its implications for the palaeoecology and archaeology of arid regions. Review of Palaeobotany and Palynology, 2022, 304, 104700.	1.5	1