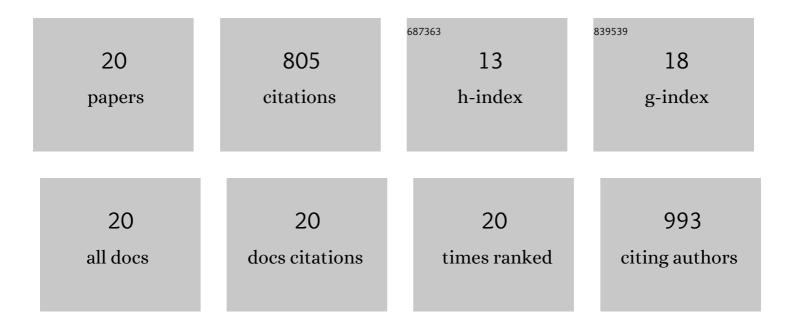
## Philippe Vivin

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/7961201/publications.pdf Version: 2024-02-01



#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	ldentifying roles of the scion and the rootstock in regulating plant development and functioning under different phosphorus supplies in grapevine. Environmental and Experimental Botany, 2021, 185, 104405.	4.2	8
2	Scion genotypes exert long distance control over rootstock transcriptome responses to low phosphate in grafted grapevine. BMC Plant Biology, 2020, 20, 367.	3.6	17
3	Modelling grape growth in relation to whole-plant carbon and water fluxes. Journal of Experimental Botany, 2019, 70, 2505-2521.	4.8	45
4	Dissecting the rootstock control of scion transpiration using model-assisted analyses in grapevine. Tree Physiology, 2018, 38, 1026-1040.	3.1	44
5	A 3-D functional–structural grapevine model that couples the dynamics of water transport with leaf gas exchange. Annals of Botany, 2018, 121, 833-848.	2.9	40
6	Growing grapes on a virtual plant. , 2018, , .		0
7	Pathogenicity Traits Correlate With the Susceptible Vitis vinifera Leaf Physiology Transition in the Biotroph Fungus Erysiphe necator: An Adaptation to Plant Ontogenic Resistance. Frontiers in Plant Science, 2018, 9, 1808.	3.6	23
8	Adaptation to climate change of the French wine industry: a systemic approach – Main outcomes of the project LACCAVE. E3S Web of Conferences, 2018, 50, 01020.	0.5	2
9	Phosphorus acquisition efficiency and phosphorus remobilization mediate genotype-specific differences in shoot phosphorus content in grapevine. Tree Physiology, 2018, 38, 1742-1751.	3.1	25
10	Potential contribution of strigolactones in regulating scion growth and branching in grafted grapevine in response to nitrogen availability. Journal of Experimental Botany, 2018, 69, 4099-4112.	4.8	22
11	Root transcriptomic responses of grafted grapevines to heterogeneous nitrogen availability depend on rootstock genotype. Journal of Experimental Botany, 2017, 68, 4339-4355.	4.8	42
12	Combining ecophysiological models and genetic analysis: a promising way to dissect complex adaptive traits in grapevine. Oeno One, 2017, 51, 181.	1.4	1
13	Analyzing the functional association among seed traits, berry growth and chemical composition in Cabernet-Sauvignon berry ( <em>Vitis vinifera</em> L.) using a mathematical growth function. Oeno One, 2016, 43, 35.	1.4	4
14	Shoot and root ionome responses to nitrate supply in grafted grapevines are rootstock genotype dependent. Australian Journal of Grape and Wine Research, 2015, 21, 311-318.	2.1	44
15	Resource competition modulates the seed number–fruit size relationship in a genotype-dependent manner: A modeling approach in grape and tomato. Ecological Modelling, 2014, 290, 54-64.	2.5	13
16	Fruit size in relation to competition for resources: A common model shared by two species and several genotypes grown under contrasted carbohydrate levels. , 2012, , .		1
17	Ecophysiological, Genetic, and Molecular Causes of Variation in Grape Berry Weight and Composition: A Review. American Journal of Enology and Viticulture, 2011, 62, 413-425.	1.7	205
18	Physiological and modelling approaches to understand water and carbon fluxes during grape berry growth and quality development: a review. Australian Journal of Grape and Wine Research, 2010, 16, 70-85.	2.1	54

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Model-based analysis of sugar accumulation in response to source - sink ratio and water supply in grape (Vitis vinifera) berries. Functional Plant Biology, 2009, 36, 527.	2.1	59
20	Effect of light and nitrogen supply on internal C:N balance and control of root-to-shoot biomass allocation in grapevine. Environmental and Experimental Botany, 2007, 59, 139-149.	4.2	156