

Markus Keller

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/8207450/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

54
papers

2,072
citations

279798

23
h-index

243625

44
g-index

54
all docs

54
docs citations

54
times ranked

1545
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Abscisic acid and proline are not equivalent markers for heat, drought and combined stress in grapevines. <i>Australian Journal of Grape and Wine Research</i> , 2022, 28, 119-130.	2.1	19
2	Soil and Climate Geographic Information System Data-Derived Risk Mapping for Grape Phylloxera in Washington State. <i>Frontiers in Plant Science</i> , 2022, 13, 827393.	3.6	0
3	Onset and progression of the berry shrivel ripening disorder in grapes. <i>Australian Journal of Grape and Wine Research</i> , 2021, 27, 280-289.	2.1	4
4	Cuticle and skin cell walls have common and unique roles in grape berry splitting. <i>Horticulture Research</i> , 2021, 8, 168.	6.3	18
5	Soft, Sweet, and Colorful: Stratified Sampling Reveals Sequence of Events at the Onset of Grape Ripening. <i>American Journal of Enology and Viticulture</i> , 2021, 72, 137-151.	1.7	13
6	Modeling the effect of temperature on bud dormancy of grapevines. <i>Agricultural and Forest Meteorology</i> , 2020, 280, 107782.	4.8	16
7	Winter Injury to Grapevine Secondary Phloem and Cambium Impairs Budbreak, Cambium Activity, and Yield Formation. <i>Journal of Plant Growth Regulation</i> , 2020, 39, 1095-1106.	5.1	8
8	High temperature during the budswell phase of grapevines increases shoot water transport capacity. <i>Agricultural and Forest Meteorology</i> , 2020, 295, 108173.	4.8	13
9	Comparison of air temperature measured in a vineyard canopy and at a standard weather station. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2020, 15, e0234436.	2.5	6
10	Living with other organisms. , 2020, , 357-381.		0
11	Taxonomy and anatomy. , 2020, , 1-60.		4
12	Phenology and growth cycle. , 2020, , 61-103.		4
13	Water relations and nutrient uptake. , 2020, , 105-127.		2
14	Partitioning of assimilates. , 2020, , 149-198.		0
15	Developmental physiology. , 2020, , 199-277.		9
16	Environmental constraints and stress physiology. , 2020, , 279-356.		1
17	Interactive effects of high temperature and water deficit on Malbec grapevines. <i>Australian Journal of Grape and Wine Research</i> , 2019, 25, 345-356.	2.1	24
18	Softening at the onset of grape ripening alters fruit rheological properties and decreases splitting resistance. <i>Planta</i> , 2019, 250, 1293-1305.	3.2	8

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Comparison between grapevine tissue temperature and air temperature. <i>Scientia Horticulturae</i> , 2019, 247, 407-420.	3.6	12
20	Radius of influence of air temperature from automated weather stations installed in complex terrain. <i>Theoretical and Applied Climatology</i> , 2019, 137, 1957-1973.	2.8	9
21	Spatial suitability assessment for vineyard site selection based on fuzzy logic. <i>Precision Agriculture</i> , 2018, 19, 1027-1048.	6.0	22
22	Time-to-event analysis to evaluate dormancy status of single-bud cuttings: an example for grapevines. <i>Plant Methods</i> , 2018, 14, 94.	4.3	18
23	Grapevine leafroll disease alters leaf physiology but has little effect on plant cold hardiness. <i>Planta</i> , 2018, 248, 1201-1211.	3.2	24
24	Dormancy and Cold Hardiness Transitions in Winegrape Cultivars Chardonnay and Cabernet Sauvignon. <i>American Journal of Enology and Viticulture</i> , 2017, 68, 195-202.	1.7	37
25	Predicting Key Phenological Stages for 17 Grapevine Cultivars (<i>Vitis vinifera</i> L.). <i>American Journal of Enology and Viticulture</i> , 2017, 68, 60-72.	1.7	39
26	Hydraulics and gas exchange recover more rapidly from severe drought stress in small pot-grown grapevines than in field-grown plants. <i>Journal of Plant Physiology</i> , 2017, 216, 58-73.	3.5	18
27	Temporal extension of ripening beyond its physiological limits imposes physical and osmotic challenges perturbing metabolism in grape (<i>Vitis vinifera</i> L.) berries. <i>Scientia Horticulturae</i> , 2017, 219, 135-143.	3.6	23
28	Macro- and microclimate conditions may alter grapevine deacclimation: variation in thermal amplitude in two contrasting wine regions from North and South America. <i>International Journal of Biometeorology</i> , 2017, 61, 2033-2045.	3.0	17
29	Grape berry transpiration: determinant factors, developmental changes, and influences on berry ripening. <i>Acta Horticulturae</i> , 2017, , 51-56.	0.2	6
30	Discharge of surplus phloem water may be required for normal grape ripening. <i>Journal of Experimental Botany</i> , 2017, 68, erw476.	4.8	33
31	Deficit Irrigation Alters Grapevine Growth, Physiology, and Fruit Microclimate. <i>American Journal of Enology and Viticulture</i> , 2016, 67, 426-435.	1.7	71
32	Arrested Sugar Accumulation and Altered Organic Acid Metabolism in Grape Berries Affected by Berry Shivel Syndrome. <i>American Journal of Enology and Viticulture</i> , 2016, 67, 398-406.	1.7	18
33	Plant hydraulic conductance adapts to shoot number but limits shoot vigour in grapevines. <i>Functional Plant Biology</i> , 2015, 42, 366.	2.1	24
34	Estimation of the base temperature and growth phase duration in terms of thermal time for four grapevine cultivars. <i>International Journal of Biometeorology</i> , 2015, 59, 1771-1781.	3.0	32
35	Regulated Deficit Irrigation Alters Anthocyanins, Tannins and Sensory Properties of Cabernet Sauvignon Grapes and Wines. <i>Molecules</i> , 2015, 20, 7820-7844.	3.8	78
36	Grape Berry Transpiration Is Determined by Vapor Pressure Deficit, Cuticular Conductance, and Berry Size. <i>American Journal of Enology and Viticulture</i> , 2015, 66, 454-462.	1.7	61

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
37	Sugar demand of ripening grape berries leads to recycling of surplus phloem water via the xylem. <i>Plant, Cell and Environment</i> , 2015, 38, 1048-1059.	5.7	76
38	Modeling Dormant Bud Cold Hardiness and Budbreak in Twenty-Three <i>Vitis</i> Genotypes Reveals Variation by Region of Origin. <i>American Journal of Enology and Viticulture</i> , 2014, 65, 59-71.	1.7	83
39	Solute accumulation differs in the vacuoles and apoplast of ripening grape berries. <i>Planta</i> , 2014, 239, 633-642.	3.2	59
40	Fruit Ripening Has Little Influence on Grapevine Cold Acclimation. <i>American Journal of Enology and Viticulture</i> , 2014, 65, 417-423.	1.7	9
41	Impact of Extended Maceration and Regulated Deficit Irrigation (RDI) in Cabernet Sauvignon Wines: Characterization of Proanthocyanidin Distribution, Anthocyanin Extraction, and Chromatic Properties. <i>Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry</i> , 2013, 61, 6446-6457.	5.2	43
42	Sensory Impact of Extended Maceration and Regulated Deficit Irrigation on Washington State Cabernet Sauvignon Wines. <i>American Journal of Enology and Viticulture</i> , 2013, 64, 505-514.	1.7	23
43	Horticultural Applications of a Newly Revised USDA Plant Hardiness Zone Map. <i>HortTechnology</i> , 2012, 22, 6-19.	0.9	23
44	Morphoanatomical Symptomatology and Osmotic Behavior of Grape Berry Shivel. <i>Journal of the American Society for Horticultural Science</i> , 2012, 137, 20-30.	1.0	33
45	Not All Shrivels Are Created Equal—Morpho-Anatomical and Compositional Characteristics Differ among Different Shivel Types That Develop during Ripening of Grape (<i>Vitis) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314.8gBT /Overlock 1	1.0	33
46	Net carbon exchange in grapevine canopies responds rapidly to timing and extent of regulated deficit irrigation. <i>Functional Plant Biology</i> , 2011, 38, 386.	2.1	43
47	Loss of rachis cell viability is associated with ripening disorders in grapes. <i>Journal of Experimental Botany</i> , 2011, 62, 1145-1153.	4.8	43
48	Warm spring temperatures induce persistent season-long changes in shoot development in grapevines. <i>Annals of Botany</i> , 2010, 106, 131-141.	2.9	61
49	Managing grapevines to optimise fruit development in a challenging environment: a climate change primer for viticulturists. <i>Australian Journal of Grape and Wine Research</i> , 2010, 16, 56-69.	2.1	324
50	Spring temperatures alter reproductive development in grapevines. <i>Australian Journal of Grape and Wine Research</i> , 2010, 16, 445-454.	2.1	56
51	Ripening grape berries remain hydraulically connected to the shoot. <i>Journal of Experimental Botany</i> , 2006, 57, 2577-2587.	4.8	151
52	<i>Botrytis cinerea</i> Infection of Grape Flowers: Light and Electron Microscopical Studies of Infection Sites. <i>Phytopathology</i> , 2004, 94, 850-857.	2.2	78
53	<i>Botrytis cinerea</i> Infection in Grape Flowers: Defense Reaction, Latency, and Disease Expression. <i>Phytopathology</i> , 2003, 93, 316-322.	2.2	156
54	Reproductive growth of grapevines in response to nitrogen supply and rootstock. <i>Australian Journal of Grape and Wine Research</i> , 2001, 7, 12-18.	2.1	81