Sunil C Dubey

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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46 papers	752 citations	687363 13 h-index	552781 26 g-index
46 all docs	46 docs citations	46 times ranked	576 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Development of multiplex PCR assay for detection of Alternaria brassicae, A. brassicicola and Xanthomonas campestris pv. campestris in crucifers. Archives of Microbiology, 2022, 204, 224.	2.2	7
2	Diversity analysis of different Diaporthe (Phomopsis) species and development of molecular marker to identify quarantine important species Phomopsis phaseolorum. 3 Biotech, 2022, 12, 31.	2.2	0
3	Phenotypic variability, race profiling and molecular diversity analysis of Indian populations of Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. lentis causing lentil wilt. Folia Microbiologica, 2022, , 1.	2.3	0
4	Diversity assessment of indigenous and exotic Diaporthe species associated with various crops using ISSR, URP and SRAP markers. Indian Phytopathology, 2021, 74, 615-624.	1.2	3
5	DNA barcode, multiplex PCR and qPCR assay for diagnosis of pathogens infecting pulse crops to facilitate safe exchange and healthy conservation of germplasm. Archives of Microbiology, 2021, 203, 2575-2589.	2.2	11
6	Crop disease management strategies for rainfed cropping systems under changing climate scenarios. Indian Phytopathology, 2021, 74, 485-494.	1.2	1
7	Cloning, characterization and expression analysis of resistant gene analogues for wilt resistant in chickpea. Indian Phytopathology, 2021, 74, 649-658.	1.2	1
8	Plant quarantine for biosecurity during transboundary movement of plant genetic resources. Indian Phytopathology, 2021, 74, 495-508.	1.2	3
9	Development of a sequence-characterized amplified region marker for detection of Ascochyta rabiei causing Ascochyta blight in chickpea. Folia Microbiologica, 2020, 65, 103-108.	2.3	6
10	Evaluation of bio-formulations of fungal and bacterial biological control agents in combination with fungicide in different mode of application for integrated management of tomato wilt. Indian Phytopathology, 2020, 73, 425-432.	1.2	5
11	Impacts of climate change on Fusarium species vis-Ã-vis adaptation strategies. Indian Phytopathology, 2020, 73, 593-603.	1.2	5
12	Phylogenetic relationship among Indian population of Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. lentis infecting lentil and development of specific SCAR markers for detection. 3 Biotech, 2019, 9, 196.	2.2	2
13	Genetic diversity of Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. lentis populations causing wilt of lentil in India. Indian Phytopathology, 2019, 72, 657-663.	1.2	3
14	Development of species-specific primers for detection of Xanthomonas campestris pv. campestris causing black rot of crucifers. Journal of Environmental Biology, 2019, 40, 105-110.	0.5	2
15	Race profiling of Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. lentis causing wilt in lentil. Crop Protection, 2018, 108, 23-30.	2.1	14
16	Analysis of differential transcript expression in chickpea during compatible and incompatible interactions with Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. ciceris Race 4. 3 Biotech, 2018, 8, 111.	2.2	7
17	Expression of defense-related genes in mung bean varieties in response to Trichoderma virens alone and in the presence of Rhizoctonia solani infection. 3 Biotech, 2018, 8, 432.	2.2	3
18	Integrated management of wet root rot, yellow mosaic, and leaf crinkle diseases of urdbean by seed treatment and foliar spray of insecticide, fungicide, and biocontrol agent. Crop Protection, 2018, 112, 269-273.	2.1	3

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19	Risk of pathogens associated with plant germplasm imported into India from various countries. Indian Phytopathology, 2018, 71, 91-102.	1.2	9
20	Efficacy of URP and ISSR markers to determine diversity of indigenous and exotic isolates of Curvularia lunata. Indian Phytopathology, 2018, 71, 235-242.	1.2	10
21	Development of conventional and real time PCR assay for detection and quantification of Rhizoctonia solani infecting pulse crops. Biologia (Poland), 2016, 71, 133-138.	1.5	12
22	Plant Quarantine System for PGR in India. Indian Journal of Plant Genetic Resources, 2016, 29, 410.	0.1	1
23	Combined application of fungal and bacterial bio-agents, together with fungicide and Mesorhizobium for integrated management of Fusarium wilt of chickpea. BioControl, 2015, 60, 413-424.	2.0	31
24	Conventional and real-time PCR assays for specific detection and quantification of Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. ciceris in plants using intergenic spacer region-based marker. Biologia (Poland), 2015, 70, 314-319.	1.5	3
25	Sequence-Related Amplified Polymorphism-PCR Analysis for Genetic Diversity in Rhizoctonia solani Populations Infecting Pulse Crops in Different Agro-Ecological Regions of India. Plant Pathology Journal, 2015, 14, 234-241.	0.2	5
26	Development of molecular markers and probes based on TEF-1Î±, Î²-tubulin and ITS gene sequences for quantitative detection of Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. ciceris by using real-time PCR. Phytoparasitica, 2014, 42, 355-366.	1.2	11
27	Pathogenicity and vegetative compatibility grouping among Indian populations of Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. ciceris causing chickpea wilt. Phytoparasitica, 2014, 42, 465-473.	1.2	3
28	Diversity of Rhizoctonia solani associated with pulse crops in different agro-ecological regions of India. World Journal of Microbiology and Biotechnology, 2014, 30, 1699-1715.	3.6	29
29	Phylogenetic relationship between different race representative populations of Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. ciceris in respect of translation elongation factor-1Î±, Î²-tubulin, and internal transcribed spacer region genes. Archives of Microbiology, 2014, 196, 445-452.	2.2	11
30	Integrated management of Fusarium wilt by combined soil application and seed dressing formulations ofTrichodermaspecies to increase grain yield of chickpea. International Journal of Pest Management, 2013, 59, 47-54.	1.8	15
31	Integrated management of major diseases of mungbean by seed treatment and foliar application of insecticide, fungicides and bioagent. Crop Protection, 2013, 47, 55-60.	2.1	11
32	Race Profiling and Molecular Diversity Analysis of <scp>F</scp>usarium oxysporum f.sp. ciceris Causing Wilt in Chickpea. Journal of Phytopathology, 2012, 160, 576-587.	1.0	23
33	Molecular diversity analysis of Rhizoctonia solani isolates infecting various pulse crops in different agro-ecological regions of India. Folia Microbiologica, 2012, 57, 513-524.	2.3	22
34	Genetic diversity analysis of Sclerotinia sclerotiorum causing stem rot in chickpea using RAPD, ITS-RFLP, ITS sequencing and mycelial compatibility grouping. World Journal of Microbiology and Biotechnology, 2012, 28, 1849-1855.	3.6	26
35	Genetic diversity analysis and development of SCAR marker for detection of Indian populations of Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. ciceris causing chickpea wilt. Folia Microbiologica, 2012, 57, 229-235.	2.3	12
36	Integration of soil application and seed treatment formulations of Trichoderma species for management of wet root rot of mungbean caused by Rhizoctonia solani. Pest Management Science, 2011, 67, 1163-1168.	3.4	46

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37	Evaluation of seed dressing and soil application formulations ofTrichodermaspecies for integrated management of dry root rot of chickpea. Biocontrol Science and Technology, 2011, 21, 93-100.	1.3	9
38	ITS-RFLP fingerprinting and molecular marker for detection of Fusarium oxysporum f.sp. ciceris. Folia Microbiologica, 2010, 55, 629-634.	2.3	16
39	Bioagent based integrated management of Phytophthora blight of pigeonpea. Archives of Phytopathology and Plant Protection, 2010, 43, 922-929.	1.3	7
40	Seed treatment and foliar application of insecticides and fungicides for management of cercospora leaf spots and yellow mosaic of mungbean (Vigna radiata). International Journal of Pest Management, 2010, 56, 309-314.	1.8	9
41	Morphological and pathogenic variability of Indian isolates ofFusarium oxysporumf. sp.ciceriscausing chickpea wilt. Archives of Phytopathology and Plant Protection, 2010, 43, 174-190.	1.3	39
42	Development of Pusa 5SD for seed dressing and Pusa Biopellet 10G for soil application formulations of Trichoderma harzianum and their evaluation for integrated management of dry root rot of mungbean (Vigna radiata). Biological Control, 2009, 50, 231-242.	3.0	30
43	Determination of genetic diversity among Indian isolates of Rhizoctonia bataticola causing dry root rot of chickpea. Antonie Van Leeuwenhoek, 2009, 96, 607-619.	1.7	17
44	Virulence Analysis and Oligonucleotide Fingerprinting to Detect Diversity Among Indian Isolates of Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. ciceris Causing Chickpea Wilt. Mycopathologia, 2008, 165, 389-406.	3.1	47
45	Evaluation of Trichoderma species against Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. ciceris for integrated management of chickpea wilt. Biological Control, 2007, 40, 118-127.	3.0	218
46	Integrating bioagents with plant extract, oil cake and fungicide in various modes of application for the better management of web blight of urdbean. Archives of Phytopathology and Plant Protection, 2006, 39, 341-351.	1.3	4