

James R Hunt

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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55
papers

4,075
citations

201385

27
h-index

161609

54
g-index

55
all docs

55
docs citations

55
times ranked

3749
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Indirect early generation selection for yield in winter wheat. <i>Field Crops Research</i> , 2022, 282, 108505.	2.3	4
2	Impacts of elevated CO ₂ on plant resistance to nutrient deficiency and toxic ions via root exudates: A review. <i>Science of the Total Environment</i> , 2021, 754, 142434.	3.9	38
3	Evaluation of nitrogen bank, a soil nitrogen management strategy for sustainably closing wheat yield gaps. <i>Field Crops Research</i> , 2021, 261, 108017.	2.3	24
4	Use of spike moisture content to define physiological maturity and quantify progress through grain development in wheat and barley. <i>Crop and Pasture Science</i> , 2021, 72, 95.	0.7	5
5	Exploiting genotype × management interactions to increase rainfed crop production: a case study from south-eastern Australia. <i>Journal of Experimental Botany</i> , 2021, 72, 5189-5207.	2.4	17
6	Modelled Quantification of Different Sources of Nitrogen Inefficiency in Semi-Arid Cropping Systems. <i>Agronomy</i> , 2021, 11, 1222.	1.3	2
7	Low nitrogen use efficiency of dual-purpose crops: Causes and cures. <i>Field Crops Research</i> , 2021, 267, 108129.	2.3	7
8	Nitrogen Fertiliser Immobilisation and Uptake in the Rhizospheres of Wheat and Canola. <i>Agronomy</i> , 2021, 11, 2507.	1.3	0
9	Identifying optimal sowing and flowering periods for barley in Australia: a modelling approach. <i>Agricultural and Forest Meteorology</i> , 2020, 282-283, 107871.	1.9	34
10	Long fallows can maintain whole-farm profit and reduce risk in semi-arid south-eastern Australia. <i>Agricultural Systems</i> , 2020, 178, 102721.	3.2	26
11	Evaluation of G × E × M Interactions to Increase Harvest Index and Yield of Early Sown Wheat. <i>Frontiers in Plant Science</i> , 2020, 11, 994.	1.7	46
12	Phenology and related traits for wheat adaptation. <i>Heredity</i> , 2020, 125, 417-430.	1.2	91
13	Agroecological Advantages of Early-Sown Winter Wheat in Semi-Arid Environments: A Comparative Case Study From Southern Australia and Pacific Northwest United States. <i>Frontiers in Plant Science</i> , 2020, 11, 568.	1.7	21
14	The realities of climate change, conservation agriculture and soil carbon sequestration. <i>Global Change Biology</i> , 2020, 26, 3188-3189.	4.2	28
15	Toward a Better Understanding of Genotype × Environment × Management Interactions: A Global Wheat Initiative Agronomic Research Strategy. <i>Frontiers in Plant Science</i> , 2020, 11, 828.	1.7	31
16	Deep Soil Water-Use Determines the Yield Benefit of Long-Cycle Wheat. <i>Frontiers in Plant Science</i> , 2020, 11, 548.	1.7	19
17	Increase in coleoptile length and establishment by Lcol-A1, a genetic locus with major effect in wheat. <i>BMC Plant Biology</i> , 2019, 19, 332.	1.6	12
18	Using fertiliser to maintain soil inorganic nitrogen can increase dryland wheat yield with little environmental cost. <i>Agriculture, Ecosystems and Environment</i> , 2019, 286, 106644.	2.5	21

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19	A single application of fertiliser or manure to a cropping field has limited long-term effects on soil microbial communities. <i>Soil Research</i> , 2019, 57, 228.	0.6	7
20	Early sowing systems can boost Australian wheat yields despite recent climate change. <i>Nature Climate Change</i> , 2019, 9, 244-247.	8.1	141
21	Elevated CO ₂ (free-air CO ₂ enrichment) increases grain yield of aluminium-resistant but not aluminium-sensitive wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum</i>) grown in an acid soil. <i>Annals of Botany</i> , 2019, 123, 461-468.	1.4	6
22	Attribution of crop yield responses to application of organic amendments: A critical review. <i>Soil and Tillage Research</i> , 2019, 186, 135-145.	2.6	76
23	Fast winter wheat phenology can stabilise flowering date and maximise grain yield in semi-arid Mediterranean and temperate environments. <i>Field Crops Research</i> , 2018, 223, 12-25.	2.3	66
24	Making sense of cosmic-ray soil moisture measurements and eddy covariance data with regard to crop water use and field water balance. <i>Agricultural Water Management</i> , 2018, 204, 271-280.	2.4	14
25	Ability of alleles of PPD1 and VRN1 genes to predict flowering time in diverse Australian wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum</i>) cultivars in controlled environments. <i>Crop and Pasture Science</i> , 2018, 69, 1061.	0.7	22
26	The impact of elevated CO ₂ on acid-soil tolerance of hexaploid wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum</i> L.) genotypes varying in organic anion efflux. <i>Plant and Soil</i> , 2018, 428, 401-413.	1.8	8
27	Opportunities to reduce heat damage in rain-fed wheat crops based on plant breeding and agronomic management. <i>Field Crops Research</i> , 2018, 224, 126-138.	2.3	54
28	Genetic gains in NSW wheat cultivars from 1901 to 2014 as revealed from synchronous flowering during the optimum period. <i>European Journal of Agronomy</i> , 2018, 98, 1-13.	1.9	46
29	Crop yield responses to surface and subsoil applications of poultry litter and inorganic fertiliser in south-eastern Australia. <i>Crop and Pasture Science</i> , 2018, 69, 303.	0.7	22
30	Genotype × management strategies to stabilise the flowering time of wheat in the south-eastern Australian wheatbelt. <i>Crop and Pasture Science</i> , 2018, 69, 547.	0.7	21
31	Water and temperature stress define the optimal flowering period for wheat in south-eastern Australia. <i>Field Crops Research</i> , 2017, 209, 108-119.	2.3	127
32	Winter wheat cultivars in Australian farming systems: a review. <i>Crop and Pasture Science</i> , 2017, 68, 501.	0.7	28
33	Soil mineral nitrogen benefits derived from legumes and comparisons of the apparent recovery of legume or fertiliser nitrogen by wheat. <i>Soil Research</i> , 2017, 55, 600.	0.6	43
34	Sheep grazing on crop residues do not reduce crop yields in no-till, controlled traffic farming systems in an equi-seasonal rainfall environment. <i>Field Crops Research</i> , 2016, 196, 22-32.	2.3	24
35	Corrigendum to: Optimising grain yield and grazing potential of crops across Australia's high-rainfall zone: a simulation analysis. 1. Wheat. <i>Crop and Pasture Science</i> , 2016, 67, 117.	0.7	2
36	Effect of defoliation by grazing or shoot removal on the root growth of field-grown wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum</i> L.). <i>Crop and Pasture Science</i> , 2015, 66, 249.	0.7	29

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37	Forage and grain yield of grazed or defoliated spring and winter cereals in a winter-dominant, low-rainfall environment. <i>Crop and Pasture Science</i> , 2015, 66, 308.	0.7	17
38	Break crops and rotations for wheat. <i>Crop and Pasture Science</i> , 2015, 66, 523.	0.7	277
39	Optimising grain yield and grazing potential of crops across Australia's high-rainfall zone: a simulation analysis. 1. Wheat. <i>Crop and Pasture Science</i> , 2015, 66, 332.	0.7	67
40	APSIM – Evolution towards a new generation of agricultural systems simulation. <i>Environmental Modelling and Software</i> , 2014, 62, 327-350.	1.9	1,173
41	Yield improvement and adaptation of wheat to water-limited environments in Australia – a case study. <i>Crop and Pasture Science</i> , 2014, 65, 676.	0.7	101
42	Sense and nonsense in conservation agriculture: Principles, pragmatism and productivity in Australian mixed farming systems. <i>Agriculture, Ecosystems and Environment</i> , 2014, 187, 133-145.	2.5	152
43	Leading farmers in South East Australia have closed the exploitable wheat yield gap: Prospects for further improvement. <i>Field Crops Research</i> , 2014, 164, 1-11.	2.3	67
44	Improving water productivity in the Australian Grains industry – a nationally coordinated approach. <i>Crop and Pasture Science</i> , 2014, 65, 583.	0.7	79
45	Importance of distribution function selection for hydrothermal time models of seed germination. <i>Weed Research</i> , 2013, 53, 89-101.	0.8	33
46	Summer fallow weed control and residue management impacts on winter crop yield through soil water and N accumulation in a winter-dominant, low rainfall region of southern Australia. <i>Crop and Pasture Science</i> , 2013, 64, 922.	0.7	65
47	Factors affecting the potential contributions of N ₂ fixation by legumes in Australian pasture systems. <i>Crop and Pasture Science</i> , 2012, 63, 759.	0.7	77
48	Fallow management in dryland agriculture: Explaining soil water accumulation using a pulse paradigm. <i>Field Crops Research</i> , 2012, 130, 68-79.	2.3	54
49	Impacts of soil damage by grazing livestock on crop productivity. <i>Soil and Tillage Research</i> , 2011, 113, 19-29.	2.6	107
50	Re-evaluating the contribution of summer fallow rain to wheat yield in southern Australia. <i>Crop and Pasture Science</i> , 2011, 62, 915.	0.7	87
51	Increasing productivity by matching farming system management and genotype in water-limited environments. <i>Journal of Experimental Botany</i> , 2010, 61, 4129-4143.	2.4	196
52	Re-inventing model-based decision support with Australian dryland farmers. 3. Relevance of APSIM to commercial crops. <i>Crop and Pasture Science</i> , 2009, 60, 1044.	0.7	80
53	<i>Heliotropium europaeum</i> only germinates following sufficient rainfall to allow reproduction. <i>Journal of Arid Environments</i> , 2009, 73, 602-610.	1.2	17
54	Potential to improve on-farm wheat yield and WUE in Australia. <i>Crop and Pasture Science</i> , 2009, 60, 708.	0.7	124

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55	Re-inventing model-based decision support with Australian dryland farmers. 4. Yield Prophet® helps farmers monitor and manage crops in a variable climate. Crop and Pasture Science, 2009, 60, 1057.	0.7	140