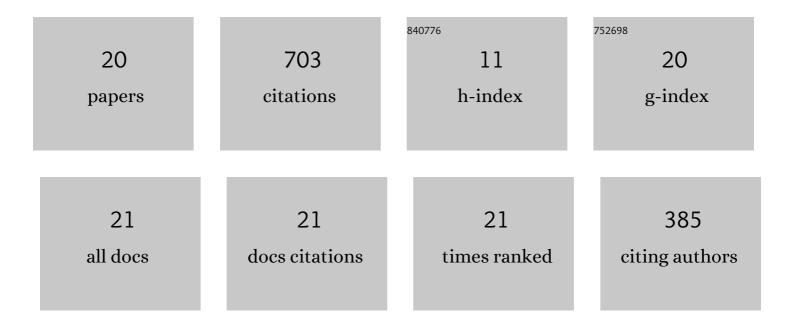
Xiujia Huan

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Dating rice remains through phytolith carbon-14 study reveals domestication at the beginning of the Holocene. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2017, 114, 6486-6491.	7.1	169
2	Barnyard grasses were processed with rice around 10000 years ago. Scientific Reports, 2015, 5, 16251.	3.3	77
3	Prehistoric evolution of the dualistic structure mixed rice and millet farming in China. Holocene, 2017, 27, 1885-1898.	1.7	70
4	Bulliform Phytolith Research in Wild and Domesticated Rice Paddy Soil in South China. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0141255.	2.5	63
5	Rice bulliform phytoliths reveal the process of rice domestication in the Neolithic Lower Yangtze River region. Quaternary International, 2016, 426, 126-132.	1.5	54
6	Phytolith analysis for the identification of barnyard millet (Echinochloa sp.) and its implications. Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences, 2018, 10, 61-73.	1.8	46
7	Phytolith and diatom evidence for rice exploitation and environmental changes during the early mid-Holocene in the Yangtze Delta. Quaternary Research, 2016, 86, 304-315.	1.7	41
8	Phytoliths reveal the earliest fine reedy textile in China at the Tianluoshan site. Scientific Reports, 2016, 6, 18664.	3.3	32
9	Multiple indicators of rice remains and the process of rice domestication: A case study in the lower Yangtze River region, China. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0208104.	2.5	28
10	Role of dynamic environmental change in sustaining the protracted process of rice domestication in the lower Yangtze River. Quaternary Science Reviews, 2020, 242, 106456.	3.0	27
11	Spatial and temporal pattern of rice domestication during the early Holocene in the lower Yangtze region, China. Holocene, 2021, 31, 1366-1375.	1.7	26
12	Process of rice domestication in relation to Holocene environmental changes in the Ningshao Plain, lower Yangtze. Geomorphology, 2021, 381, 107650.	2.6	14
13	The Emergence of Rice and Millet Farming in the Zang-Yi Corridor of Southwest China Dates Back to 5000ÂYears Ago. Frontiers in Earth Science, 2022, 10, .	1.8	14
14	Macro-Process of Past Plant Subsistence from the Upper Paleolithic to Middle Neolithic in China: A Quantitative Analysis of Multi-Archaeobotanical Data. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0148136.	2.5	13
15	Phytolith assemblage analysis for the identification of rice paddy. Scientific Reports, 2018, 8, 10932.	3.3	12
16	Discovery of the Earliest Rice Paddy in the Mixed Rice–Millet Farming Area of China. Land, 2022, 11, 831.	2.9	5
17	Intensification of rice farming and its environmental consequences recorded in a Liangzhu reservoir, China. Quaternary International, 2022, 619, 39-45.	1.5	4
18	Phytoliths in spikelets of selected Oryzoideae species: new findings from in situ observation. Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences, 2022, 14, 1.	1.8	4

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	New evidence supports the continuous development of rice cultivation and early formation of mixed farming in the Middle Han River Valley, China. Holocene, 2022, 32, 924-934.	1.7	3
20	Spatiotemporal Distribution and Geographical Impact Factors of Barley and Wheat during the Late Neolithic and Bronze Age (4000–2300 cal. a BP) in the Gansu–Qinghai Region, Northwest China. Sustainability, 2022, 14, 5417.	3.2	1