

# Xiujia Huan

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

20  
papers

703  
citations

840776

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h-index

752698

20  
g-index

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all docs

21  
docs citations

21  
times ranked

385  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Intensification of rice farming and its environmental consequences recorded in a Liangzhu reservoir, China. <i>Quaternary International</i> , 2022, 619, 39-45.	1.5	4
2	Phytoliths in spikelets of selected <i>Oryzoideae</i> species: new findings from in situ observation. <i>Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences</i> , 2022, 14, 1.	1.8	4
3	The Emergence of Rice and Millet Farming in the Zang-Yi Corridor of Southwest China Dates Back to 5000 Years Ago. <i>Frontiers in Earth Science</i> , 2022, 10, .	1.8	14
4	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. <i>Sustainability</i> , 2022, 14, 5417.	3.2	1
5	Discovery of the Earliest Rice Paddy in the Mixed Rice–Millet Farming Area of China. <i>Land</i> , 2022, 11, 831.	2.9	5
6	New evidence supports the continuous development of rice cultivation and early formation of mixed farming in the Middle Han River Valley, China. <i>Holocene</i> , 2022, 32, 924-934.	1.7	3
7	Process of rice domestication in relation to Holocene environmental changes in the Ningshao Plain, lower Yangtze. <i>Geomorphology</i> , 2021, 381, 107650.	2.6	14
8	Spatial and temporal pattern of rice domestication during the early Holocene in the lower Yangtze region, China. <i>Holocene</i> , 2021, 31, 1366-1375.	1.7	26
9	Role of dynamic environmental change in sustaining the protracted process of rice domestication in the lower Yangtze River. <i>Quaternary Science Reviews</i> , 2020, 242, 106456.	3.0	27
10	Phytolith analysis for the identification of barnyard millet ( <i>Echinochloa</i> sp.) and its implications. <i>Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences</i> , 2018, 10, 61-73.	1.8	46
11	Multiple indicators of rice remains and the process of rice domestication: A case study in the lower Yangtze River region, China. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2018, 13, e0208104.	2.5	28
12	Phytolith assemblage analysis for the identification of rice paddy. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2018, 8, 10932.	3.3	12
13	Prehistoric evolution of the dualistic structure mixed rice and millet farming in China. <i>Holocene</i> , 2017, 27, 1885-1898.	1.7	70
14	Dating rice remains through phytolith carbon-14 study reveals domestication at the beginning of the Holocene. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2017, 114, 6486-6491.	7.1	169
15	Macro-Process of Past Plant Subsistence from the Upper Paleolithic to Middle Neolithic in China: A Quantitative Analysis of Multi-Archaeobotanical Data. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2016, 11, e0148136.	2.5	13
16	Phytoliths reveal the earliest fine reedy textile in China at the Tianluoshan site. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2016, 6, 18664.	3.3	32
17	Phytolith and diatom evidence for rice exploitation and environmental changes during the early mid-Holocene in the Yangtze Delta. <i>Quaternary Research</i> , 2016, 86, 304-315.	1.7	41
18	Rice bulliform phytoliths reveal the process of rice domestication in the Neolithic Lower Yangtze River region. <i>Quaternary International</i> , 2016, 426, 126-132.	1.5	54

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Barnyard grasses were processed with rice around 10000 years ago. Scientific Reports, 2015, 5, 16251.	3.3	77
20	Bulliform Phytolith Research in Wild and Domesticated Rice Paddy Soil in South China. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0141255.	2.5	63