

# Åkos PetÅ‘

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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23  
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times ranked

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#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Selected Good Practices in the Hungarian Agricultural Heritage. Sustainability, 2021, 13, 6676.	3.2	2
2	Bucrania revisited: Exploring the chaîne opératoire of bucranium figurines of the Kőrös culture from the 6th millennium. Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports, 2021, 37, 102982.	0.5	0
3	pH-dependent silicon release from phytoliths of Norway spruce (Picea abies). Journal of Paleolimnology, 2020, 63, 65-81.	1.6	6
4	Development of a Middle Bronze Age (1900–1500 cal BC) house at the site of Százhalombatta-Földvár, Hungary: detecting choice of materials by the means of archaeological thin section soil micromorphology and phytolith analysis. Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences, 2020, 12, 1.	1.8	3
5	Plant Based Subsistence Strategy of the Medieval Ishmaelite (12th–13th c.) Population in the Carpathian Basin (NE-Hungary). Environmental Archaeology, 2019, 24, 229-247.	1.2	0
6	The site mapping of Kakucs-Turján by the means of horizontal and vertical proxies: Combining field and basic laboratory methods of geoarchaeology and archaeological prospection. Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports, 2019, 27, 101999.	0.5	1
7	Phytoliths of six woody species important in the Carpathians: characteristic phytoliths in Norway spruce needles. Vegetation History and Archaeobotany, 2019, 28, 649-662.	2.1	14
8	The first archaeobotanical evidence of Lagenaria siceraria from the territory of Hungary: histology, phytoliths and (a)DNA. Vegetation History and Archaeobotany, 2017, 26, 125-142.	2.1	7
9	A morphometric study of variance in articulated dendritic phytolith wave lobes within selected species of Triticeae and Aveneae. Vegetation History and Archaeobotany, 2017, 26, 85-97.	2.1	46
10	„Kakucs” Turján márgáttá-bronzkori lelőhelyen végzett régészeti talaj-mikromorfológiai és talajtani vizsgálatok eredményei. Agrokemia Es Talajtan, 2017, 66, 35-60.	0.2	2
11	Adatok a Bálna-halom környezeti neti és régészeti talajtani vizsgálatához. Agrokemia Es Talajtan, 2016, 65, 207-223.	0.2	1
12	Régészeti talajtani megfigyelések „Kakucs” Turján márgáttá-bronzkori lelőhelyen II.: Az árokrendszer. Agrokemia Es Talajtan, 2016, 65, 225-242.	0.2	2
13	Activity area analysis of a Roman period semi-subterranean building by means of integrated archaeobotanical and geoarchaeological data. Vegetation History and Archaeobotany, 2015, 24, 101-120.	2.1	7
14	Régészeti talajtani megfigyelések „Kakucs” Turján márgáttá-bronzkori lelőhelyen I. Agrokemia Es Talajtan, 2015, 64, 219-237.	0.2	3
15	Phytolith analysis of Poa pratensis (Poaceae) leaves. Turkish Journal of Botany, 2014, 38, 851-863.	1.2	19
16	Evidence of „new glume wheat” from the Late Neolithic (Copper Age) of south-eastern Hungary (4th millennium BC). Journal of Archaeological Science, 2014, 44, 136-147.	2.1	16
17	The first archaeobotanical evidence of Dasypyrum villosum in Hungary: an archaeophyte weed or a native grass?. Vegetation History and Archaeobotany, 2014, 23, 841-849.	2.1	3
18	Unique in its chaîne opératoire, unique in its symbolism: undressing a figurine from the 6th Millennium BC Kőrös culture, Hungary. Journal of Archaeological Science, 2014, 44, 136-147.	2.4	14

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19	Macro- and micro-archaeobotanical study of a vessel content from a Late Neolithic structured deposition from southeastern Hungary. <i>Journal of Archaeological Science</i> , 2013, 40, 58-71.	2.4	23
20	Studying modern soil profiles of different landscape zones in Hungary: An attempt to establish a soil-phytolith identification key. <i>Quaternary International</i> , 2013, 287, 149-161.	1.5	25
21	Geoarchaeological study of the Bronze Age fortified settlement of Perkáta, Forrási-dűlő. <i>Agrokemia Es Talajtan</i> , 2013, 62, 61-80.	0.2	5
22	Prospects of applying soil parameters in archaeological activity area analysis. A methodological case study from the Győr-Ménfőcsanak-Székelyldek archaeological site. <i>Agrokemia Es Talajtan</i> , 2012, 61, 57-76.	0.2	1
23	Morphotype diversity of phytoliths in Hungarian soil profiles. <i>Agrokemia Es Talajtan</i> , 2011, 60, 45-64.	0.2	1