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List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

20
papers

457
citations

840776

11
h-index

752698

20
g-index

20
all docs

20
docs citations

20
times ranked

336
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Expansion of the Cathaysian Oldland through the Ordovician-Silurian transition: Emerging evidence and possible dynamics. <i>Science China Earth Sciences</i> , 2010, 53, 1-17.	5.2	64
2	The latest Ordovician Hirnantian brachiopod faunas: New global insights. <i>Earth-Science Reviews</i> , 2020, 208, 103280.	9.1	61
3	Tracking shallow marine red beds through geological time as exemplified by the lower Telychian (Silurian) in the Upper Yangtze Region, South China. <i>Science China Earth Sciences</i> , 2012, 55, 699-713.	5.2	48
4	Silurian integrative stratigraphy and timescale of China. <i>Science China Earth Sciences</i> , 2019, 62, 89-111.	5.2	48
5	The Central Guizhou and Yi-chang uplifts, Upper Yangtze region, between Ordovician and Silurian. <i>Science Bulletin</i> , 2001, 46, 1580-1584.	1.7	47
6	Early-Mid Ordovician brachiopod diversification in South China. <i>Science in China Series D: Earth Sciences</i> , 2005, 48, 662-675.	0.9	39
7	Preface: New advances in the integrative stratigraphy and timescale of China. <i>Science China Earth Sciences</i> , 2019, 62, 1-6.	5.2	28
8	A deep water shelly fauna from the uppermost Ordovician in northwestern Hunan, South China and its paleoecological implications. <i>Science China Earth Sciences</i> , 2018, 61, 730-744.	5.2	20
9	Global diversity and endemism in Early Silurian (Aeronian) brachiopods. <i>Lethaia</i> , 2014, 47, 77-106.	1.4	19
10	Early Telychian (Silurian) marine siliciclastic red beds in the Eastern Yangtze Platform, South China: distribution pattern and controlling factors. <i>Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences</i> , 2016, 53, 712-718.	1.3	18
11	Brachiopod faunas after the end Ordovician mass extinction from South China: Testing ecological change through a major taxonomic crisis. <i>Journal of Asian Earth Sciences</i> , 2017, 138, 502-514.	2.3	13
12	The earliest known <i>Stegerhynchus</i> (Rhynchonellida, Brachiopoda) from the Hirnantian strata (uppermost Ordovician) at Borenshult, Å–stergÅ–rtland, Sweden. <i>Gff</i> , 2008, 130, 21-30.	1.2	11
13	Exploring the end-Ordovician extinctions in Hirnantian near-shore carbonate rocks of northern Guizhou, SW China: A refined stratigraphy and regional correlation. <i>Geological Journal</i> , 2018, 53, 3019-3029.	1.3	11
14	Shell concentrations of Early Silurian virgianid brachiopods in northern Guizhou: Temporal and spatial distribution and tempestite formation. <i>Science Bulletin</i> , 2007, 52, 1680-1691.	1.7	7
15	Chief sources of brachiopod recovery from the end Ordovician mass extinction with special references to progenitors. <i>Science in China Series D: Earth Sciences</i> , 1999, 42, 553-560.	0.9	6
16	Continental island from the Upper Silurian (Ludlow) Sino-Korean plate. <i>Science Bulletin</i> , 2001, 46, 238-241.	1.7	4
17	A new craniid brachiopod genus from the terminal Ordovician Hirnantiafauna of Myanmar and South China. <i>Papers in Palaeontology</i> , 2019, 5, 521.	1.5	4
18	From shallow to deep water: an ecological study of the Hirnantia brachiopod Fauna (Late Ordovician) and its global implications. <i>Lethaia</i> , 2020, 53, 332-344.	1.4	4

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	A nearshore Hirnantian brachiopod fauna from South China and its ecological significance. Journal of Paleontology, 2020, 94, 239-254.	0.8	4
20	Exploring the real causes of the end-Permian mass extinction. National Science Review, 2014, 1, 326-327.	9.5	1