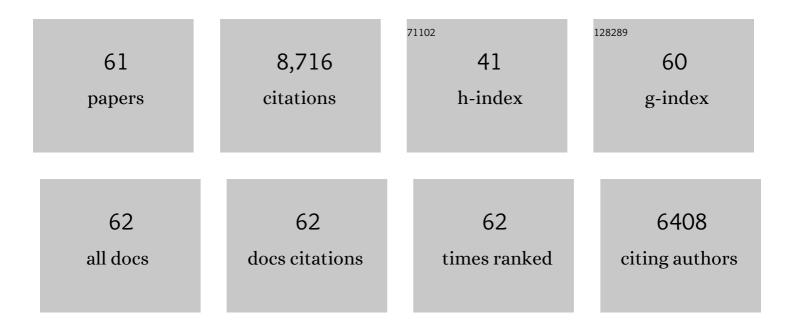
List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Durum wheat with the introgressed TaMATE1B gene shows resistance to terminal drought by ensuring deep root growth in acidic and Al3+-toxic subsoils. Plant and Soil, 2022, 478, 311-324.	3.7	5
2	Selection for early shoot vigour in wheat increases root hair length but reduces epidermal cell size of roots and leaves. Journal of Experimental Botany, 2022, 73, 2499-2510.	4.8	6
3	Organic anions facilitate the mobilization of soil organic phosphorus and its subsequent lability to phosphatases. Plant and Soil, 2022, 476, 161-180.	3.7	11
4	Manipulating exudate composition from root apices shapes the microbiome throughout the root system. Plant Physiology, 2021, 187, 2279-2295.	4.8	44
5	Impact of the TaMATE1B gene on above and below-ground growth of durum wheat grown on an acid and Al3+-toxic soil. Plant and Soil, 2020, 447, 73-84.	3.7	19
6	Screening of Diverse Ethiopian Durum Wheat Accessions for Aluminum Tolerance. Agronomy, 2019, 9, 440.	3.0	7
7	Elevated CO2 (free-air CO2 enrichment) increases grain yield of aluminium-resistant but not aluminium-sensitive wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum</i>) grown in an acid soil. Annals of Botany, 2019, 123, 461-468.	2.9	6
8	Conventional and transgenic strategies to enhance the acid soil tolerance of barley. Molecular Breeding, 2018, 38, 1.	2.1	5
9	Do longer root hairs improve phosphorus uptake? Testing the hypothesis with transgenic <i>Brachypodium distachyon</i> lines overexpressing endogenous <i><scp>RSL</scp></i> genes. New Phytologist, 2018, 217, 1654-1666.	7.3	68
10	Does the major aluminium-resistance gene in wheat, TaALMT1, also confer tolerance to alkaline soils?. Plant and Soil, 2018, 424, 451-462.	3.7	15
11	Assessing How the Aluminum-Resistance Traits in Wheat and Rye Transfer to Hexaploid and Octoploid Triticale. Frontiers in Plant Science, 2018, 9, 1334.	3.6	9
12	A sterile hydroponic system for characterising root exudates from specific root types and whole-root systems of large crop plants. Plant Methods, 2018, 14, 114.	4.3	25
13	The impact of elevated CO2 on acid-soil tolerance of hexaploid wheat (Triticum aestivum L.) genotypes varying in organic anion efflux. Plant and Soil, 2018, 428, 401-413.	3.7	8
14	Altered Expression of the Malate-Permeable Anion Channel OsALMT4 Reduces the Growth of Rice Under Low Radiance. Frontiers in Plant Science, 2018, 9, 542.	3.6	10
15	Analysis of aneuploid lines of bread wheat to map chromosomal locations of genes controlling root hair length. Annals of Botany, 2017, 119, 1333-1341.	2.9	13
16	Root hairs enable high transpiration rates in drying soils. New Phytologist, 2017, 216, 771-781.	7.3	123
17	Altered Expression of a Malate-Permeable Anion Channel, OsALMT4, Disrupts Mineral Nutrition. Plant Physiology, 2017, 175, 1745-1759.	4.8	27
18	Improving phosphorus use efficiency: a complex trait with emerging opportunities. Plant Journal, 2017, 90, 868-885.	5.7	229

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19	Plant roots: understanding structure and function in an ocean of complexity. Annals of Botany, 2016, 118, 555-559.	2.9	55
20	Rhizosheaths on wheat grown in acid soils: phosphorus acquisition efficiency and genetic control. Journal of Experimental Botany, 2016, 67, 3709-3718.	4.8	42
21	Introgression of genes from bread wheat enhances the aluminium tolerance of durum wheat. Theoretical and Applied Genetics, 2016, 129, 729-739.	3.6	37
22	The genetics of rhizosheath size in a multiparent mapping population of wheat. Journal of Experimental Botany, 2015, 66, 4527-4536.	4.8	73
23	The barley anion channel, <scp>HvALMT1</scp> , has multiple roles in guard cell physiology and grain metabolism. Physiologia Plantarum, 2015, 153, 183-193.	5.2	40
24	Early vigour improves phosphate uptake in wheat. Journal of Experimental Botany, 2015, 66, 7089-7100.	4.8	46
25	Enhancing the aluminium tolerance of barley by expressing the citrate transporter genes SbMATE and FRD3. Journal of Experimental Botany, 2014, 65, 2381-2390.	4.8	58
26	Can citrate efflux from roots improve phosphorus uptake by plants? Testing the hypothesis with nearâ€isogenic lines of wheat. Physiologia Plantarum, 2014, 151, 230-242.	5.2	71
27	Introgression of a 4D chromosomal fragment into durum wheat confers aluminium tolerance. Annals of Botany, 2014, 114, 135-144.	2.9	17
28	Using membrane transporters to improve crops for sustainable food production. Nature, 2013, 497, 60-66.	27.8	440
29	Transposon-Mediated Alteration of <i>TaMATE1B</i> Expression in Wheat Confers Constitutive Citrate Efflux from Root Apices. Plant Physiology, 2013, 161, 880-892.	4.8	127
30	The barley MATE gene, HvAACT1, increases citrate efflux and Al3+ tolerance when expressed in wheat and barley. Annals of Botany, 2013, 112, 603-612.	2.9	96
31	Transcriptional regulation of aluminium tolerance genes. Trends in Plant Science, 2012, 17, 341-348.	8.8	233
32	Aluminium tolerance of root hairs underlies genotypic differences in rhizosheath size of wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum</i>) grown on acid soil. New Phytologist, 2012, 195, 609-619.	7.3	95
33	Quantitative trait loci for salinity tolerance in barley (Hordeum vulgare L.). Molecular Breeding, 2012, 29, 427-436.	2.1	87
34	Biotechnological Solutions for Enhancing the Aluminium Resistance of Crop Plants. , 2011, , .		19
35	Strategies and agronomic interventions to improve the phosphorus-use efficiency of farming systems. Plant and Soil, 2011, 349, 89-120.	3.7	343
36	Plant and microbial strategies to improve the phosphorus efficiency of agriculture. Plant and Soil, 2011, 349, 121-156.	3.7	678

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37	Characterisation of HvALMT1 function in transgenic barley plants. Functional Plant Biology, 2011, 38, 163.	2.1	35
38	Effect of lime on root growth, morphology and the rhizosheath of cereal seedlings growing in an acid soil. Plant and Soil, 2010, 327, 199-212.	3.7	84
39	An extracellular hydrophilic carboxy-terminal domain regulates the activity of TaALMT1, the aluminum-activated malate transport protein of wheat. Plant Journal, 2010, 64, no-no.	5.7	45
40	The multiple origins of aluminium resistance in hexaploid wheat include Aegilops tauschii and more recent cis mutations to TaALMT1. Plant Journal, 2010, 64, 446-455.	5.7	75
41	Engineering greater aluminium resistance in wheat by over-expressing TaALMT1. Annals of Botany, 2010, 106, 205-214.	2.9	88
42	HvALMT1 from barley is involved in the transport of organic anions. Journal of Experimental Botany, 2010, 61, 1455-1467.	4.8	92
43	The convergent evolution of aluminium resistance in plants exploits a convenient currency. Functional Plant Biology, 2010, 37, 275.	2.1	109
44	Genome-wide association analyses of common wheat (Triticum aestivum L.) germplasm identifies multiple loci for aluminium resistanceThis article is one of a selection of papers from the conference "Exploiting Genome-wide Association in Oilseed Brassicas: a model for genetic improvement of major OECD crops for sustainable farming― Genome, 2010, 53, 957-966.	2.0	70
45	A Second Mechanism for Aluminum Resistance in Wheat Relies on the Constitutive Efflux of Citrate from Roots Â. Plant Physiology, 2009, 149, 340-351.	4.8	248
46	Transgenic barley (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L.) expressing the wheat aluminium resistance gene (<i>TaALMT1</i>) shows enhanced phosphorus nutrition and grain production when grown on an acid soil. Plant Biotechnology Journal, 2009, 7, 391-400.	8.3	149
47	Analysis of TaALMT1 traces the transmission of aluminum resistance in cultivated common wheat (Triticum aestivum L.). Theoretical and Applied Genetics, 2008, 116, 343-354.	3.6	71
48	Variation in early phosphorus-uptake efficiency among wheat genotypes grown on two contrasting Australian soils. Australian Journal of Agricultural Research, 2008, 59, 157.	1.5	53
49	A Higher Plant Δ8 Sphingolipid Desaturase with a Preference for (Z)-Isomer Formation Confers Aluminum Tolerance to Yeast and Plants. Plant Physiology, 2007, 144, 1968-1977.	4.8	78
50	The roles of organic anion permeases in aluminium resistance and mineral nutrition. FEBS Letters, 2007, 581, 2255-2262.	2.8	225
51	A role for theAtMTP11gene of Arabidopsis in manganese transport and tolerance. Plant Journal, 2007, 51, 198-210.	5.7	235
52	High-resolution mapping of the Alp locus and identification of a candidate gene HvMATE controlling aluminium tolerance in barley (Hordeum vulgare L.). Theoretical and Applied Genetics, 2007, 115, 265-276.	3.6	123
53	Sequence Upstream of the Wheat (Triticum aestivum L.) ALMT1 Gene and its Relationship to Aluminum Resistance. Plant and Cell Physiology, 2006, 47, 1343-1354.	3.1	135
54	AtALMT1, which encodes a malate transporter, is identified as one of several genes critical for aluminum tolerance in Arabidopsis. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2006, 103, 9738-9743.	7.1	509

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55	Molecular characterization and mapping of <i>ALMT1</i> , the aluminium-tolerance gene of bread wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum</i> L.). Genome, 2005, 48, 781-791.	2.0	149
56	A wheat gene encoding an aluminum-activated malate transporter. Plant Journal, 2004, 37, 645-653.	5.7	858
57	Engineering high-level aluminum tolerance in barley with the ALMT1 gene. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2004, 101, 15249-15254.	7.1	359
58	Effects of altered citrate synthase and isocitrate dehydrogenase expression on internal citrate concentrations and citrate efflux from tobacco (Nicotiana tabacum L.) roots. Plant and Soil, 2003, 248, 137-144.	3.7	46
59	Aluminium tolerance in plants and the complexing role of organic acids. Trends in Plant Science, 2001, 6, 273-278.	8.8	1,127
60	Expression of a Pseudomonas aeruginosa Citrate Synthase Gene in Tobacco Is Not Associated with Either Enhanced Citrate Accumulation or Efflux. Plant Physiology, 2001, 125, 2059-2067.	4.8	178
61	Characterisation of Al-stimulated efflux of malate from the apices of Al-tolerant wheat roots. Planta, 1995, 196, 103.	3.2	387