houyuan Lu

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

137 papers	7,523 citations	44069 48 h-index	62596 80 g-index
137 all docs	137 docs citations	137 times ranked	4395 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Morphological characteristics of homozygous wild rice phytoliths and their significance in the study of rice origins. Science China Earth Sciences, 2022, 65, 107-117.	5.2	7
2	Intensification of rice farming and its environmental consequences recorded in a Liangzhu reservoir, China. Quaternary International, 2022, 619, 39-45.	1.5	4
3	Dynamic Interaction Between Deforestation and Rice Cultivation During the Holocene in the Lower Yangtze River, China. Frontiers in Earth Science, 2022, 10, .	1.8	11
4	Phytoliths in spikelets of selected Oryzoideae species: new findings from in situ observation. Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences, 2022, 14, 1.	1.8	4
5	Crossing of the Hu line by Neolithic population in response to seesaw precipitation changes in China. Science Bulletin, 2022, 67, 844-852.	9.0	15
6	Glacial-interglacial evolution of seasonal cooling events documented by land-snail eggs from Chinese loess. Quaternary Science Reviews, 2022, 284, 107506.	3.0	4
7	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
8	Discovery of the Earliest Rice Paddy in the Mixed Riceâ€“Millet Farming Area of China. Land, 2022, 11, 831.	2.9	5
9	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
10	Land-snail eggs as a proxy of abrupt climatic cooling events during the reproductive season. Science Bulletin, 2021, 66, 1274-1277.	9.0	5
11	Tibetan Plateau Precipitation Modulated by the Periodically Coupled Westerlies and Asian Monsoon. Geophysical Research Letters, 2021, 48, e2020GL091543.	4.0	32
12	Impacts of the Wetland Environment on Demographic Development During the Neolithic in the Lower Yangtze Regionâ€”Based on Peat and Archaeological Dates. Frontiers in Earth Science, 2021, 9, .	1.8	10
13	Multi-proxy evidence of environmental change related to collapse of the Liangzhu Culture in the Yangtze Delta, China. Science China Earth Sciences, 2021, 64, 890-905.	5.2	18
14	Process of rice domestication in relation to Holocene environmental changes in the Ningshao Plain, lower Yangtze. Geomorphology, 2021, 381, 107650.	2.6	14
15	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
16	Multi-centennial climate cycles and their impact on the Tubo Dynasty in the southern Tibetan Plateau. Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology, 2021, 578, 110584.	2.3	16
17	Fifty years of Quaternary palynology in the Tibetan Plateau. Science China Earth Sciences, 2021, 64, 1825-1843.	5.2	14
18	Paleorecords reveal the increased temporal instability of species diversity under biodiversity loss. Quaternary Science Reviews, 2021, 269, 107147.	3.0	5

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19	Phytolith reconstruction of early to mid-Holocene vegetation and climatic changes in the Lower Yangtze Valley. Catena, 2021, 207, 105586.	5.0	12
20	Rapid Northwestward Extension of the East Asian Summer Monsoon Since the Last Deglaciation: Evidence From the Mollusk Record. Frontiers in Earth Science, 2021, 9, .	1.8	2
21	Neolithic Rice Cultivation and Consequent Landscape Changes at the Baodun Site, Southwestern China. Frontiers in Earth Science, 2021, 9, .	1.8	3
22	Assessing the occurrence and status of wheat in late Neolithic central China: the importance of direct AMS radiocarbon dates from Xiazhai. Vegetation History and Archaeobotany, 2020, 29, 61-73.	2.1	28
23	Asynchronous 500-year summer monsoon rainfall cycles between Northeast and Central China during the Holocene. Global and Planetary Change, 2020, 195, 103324.	3.5	14
24	Phytoliths in selected broad-leaved trees in China. Scientific Reports, 2020, 10, 15577.	3.3	21
25	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
26	Anthropogenic modification of soil communities in northern China for at least two millennia: Evidence from a quantitative mollusk approach. Quaternary Science Reviews, 2020, 248, 106579.	3.0	15
27	Seasonal drought events in tropical East Asia over the last 60,000 y. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2020, 117, 30988-30992.	7.1	27
28	Cascading response of flora and terrestrial mollusks to last deglacial warming. Global Ecology and Conservation, 2020, 24, e01360.	2.1	3
29	Eco-environmental changes in the Chinese Loess Plateau during low-eccentricity interglacial Marine Isotope Stage 19. Science China Earth Sciences, 2020, 63, 1408-1421.	5.2	4
30	Do changes in water depth and water level influence the diatom diversity of Yunlong Lake, in Yunnan Province, Southwest China?. Journal of Paleolimnology, 2020, 64, 273-291.	1.6	5
31	Phytolith records of flourishing early Holocene Pooideae linked to an 8.2 ka cold event in subtropical China. Elementa, 2020, 8, .	3.2	4
32	Phytolith Radiocarbon Dating: A Review of Previous Studies in China and the Current State of the Debate. Frontiers in Plant Science, 2019, 10, 1302.	3.6	12
33	Food and ritual resources in hunter-gatherer societies: Canarium nuts in southern China and beyond. Antiquity, 2019, 93, 1460-1478.	1.0	7
34	Bulliform Phytolith Size of Rice and Its Correlation With Hydrothermal Environment: A Preliminary Morphological Study on Species in Southern China. Frontiers in Plant Science, 2019, 10, 1037.	3.6	13
35	Synchronous 500-year oscillations of monsoon climate and human activity in Northeast Asia. Nature Communications, 2019, 10, 4105.	12.8	96
36	Influence of monsoonal water-energy dynamics on terrestrial mollusk species-diversity gradients in northern China. Science of the Total Environment, 2019, 676, 206-214.	8.0	14

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37	Influence of different extraction methods on prehistoric phytolith radiocarbon dating. Quaternary International, 2019, 528, 4-8.	1.5	7
38	The development of Yangshao agriculture and its interaction with social dynamics in the middle Yellow River region, China. Holocene, 2019, 29, 173-180.	1.7	21
39	Phytoliths in Inflorescence Bracts: Preliminary Results of an Investigation on Common Panicoideae Plants in China. Frontiers in Plant Science, 2019, 10, 1736.	3.6	24
40	Middle-Holocene sea-level fluctuations interrupted the developing Hemudu culture in the lower Yangtze River, China. Quaternary Science Reviews, 2018, 188, 90-103.	3.0	74
41	Phytolith analysis for the identification of barnyard millet (Echinochloa sp.) and its implications. Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences, 2018, 10, 61-73.	1.8	46
42	The first discovery of Neolithic rice remains in eastern Taiwan: phytolith evidence from the Chaolaiqiao site. Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences, 2018, 10, 1477-1484.	1.8	40
43	The ancient dispersal of millets in southern China: New archaeological evidence. Holocene, 2018, 28, 34-43.	1.7	68
44	Temporal changes of mixed millet and rice agriculture in Neolithic-Bronze Age Central Plain, China: Archaeobotanical evidence from the Zhuzhai site. Holocene, 2018, 28, 738-754.	1.7	46
45	Seasonal diatom variability of Yunlong Lake, southwest China â€“ a case study based on sediment trap records. Diatom Research, 2018, 33, 381-396.	1.2	12
46	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
47	Phytolith analysis for differentiating between broomcorn millet (Panicum miliaceum) and its weed/feral type (Panicum ruderale). Scientific Reports, 2018, 8, 13022.	3.3	26
48	Hydrological change and human activity during Yuanâ€“Ming Dynasties in the Loulan area, northwestern China. Holocene, 2018, 28, 1266-1275.	1.7	13
49	Advance of research on modern soil phytolith. Science China Earth Sciences, 2018, 61, 1169-1182.	5.2	12
50	Phytolith assemblage analysis for the identification of rice paddy. Scientific Reports, 2018, 8, 10932.	3.3	12
51	Pollen record of the centennial climate changes during 9â€“7 cal ka BP in the Changjiang (Yangtze) River Delta plain, China. Quaternary Research, 2017, 87, 275-287.	1.7	22
52	Prehistoric evolution of the dualistic structure mixed rice and millet farming in China. Holocene, 2017, 27, 1885-1898.	1.7	70
53	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
54	Cultivation strategies at the ancient Luanzagangzi settlement on the easternmost Eurasian steppe during the late Bronze Age. Vegetation History and Archaeobotany, 2017, 26, 505-512.	2.1	19

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55	The spatial pattern of farming and factors influencing it during the Peiligang culture period in the middle Yellow River valley, China. Science Bulletin, 2017, 62, 1565-1568.	9.0	32
56	New methods and progress in research on the origins and evolution of prehistoric agriculture in China. Science China Earth Sciences, 2017, 60, 2141-2159.	5.2	47
57	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
58	Phytoliths reveal the earliest fine reedy textile in China at the Tianluoshan site. Scientific Reports, 2016, 6, 18664.	3.3	32
59	Earliest tea as evidence for one branch of the Silk Road across the Tibetan Plateau. Scientific Reports, 2016, 6, 18955.	3.3	105
60	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
61	Radiocarbon dating of prehistoric phytoliths: a preliminary study of archaeological sites in China. Scientific Reports, 2016, 6, 26769.	3.3	21
62	500-year climate cycles stacking of recent centennial warming documented in an East Asian pollen record. , 2016, , .		1
63	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
64	East Asian summer monsoon precipitation variations in China over the last 9500â€‰years: A comparison of pollen-based reconstructions and model simulations. Holocene, 2016, 26, 592-602.	1.7	20
65	Phytoliths as a tool for investigations of agricultural origins and dispersals around the world. Journal of Archaeological Science, 2016, 68, 32-45.	2.4	119
66	Vegetation successions in response to Holocene climate changes in the central Tibetan Plateau. Journal of Arid Environments, 2016, 125, 136-144.	2.4	10
67	Surface soil phytoliths as vegetation and altitude indicators: a study from the southern Himalaya. Scientific Reports, 2015, 5, 15523.	3.3	28
68	Barnyard grasses were processed with rice around 10000 years ago. Scientific Reports, 2015, 5, 16251.	3.3	77
69	Bulliform Phytolith Research in Wild and Domesticated Rice Paddy Soil in South China. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0141255.	2.5	63
70	Assessing the Importance of Climate Variables for the Spatial Distribution of Modern Pollen Data in China. Quaternary Research, 2015, 83, 287-297.	1.7	35
71	East Asian summer monsoon precipitation variability since the last deglaciation. Scientific Reports, 2015, 5, 11186.	3.3	534
72	Calciphytoliths (calcium oxalate crystals) analysis for the identification of decayed tea plants (Camellia sinensis L.). Scientific Reports, 2015, 4, 6703.	3.3	10

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73	East Asian pollen database: modern pollen distribution and its quantitative relationship with vegetation and climate. Journal of Biogeography, 2014, 41, 1819-1832.	3.0	126
74	Distribution of soil phytolith-occluded carbon in the Chinese Loess Plateau and its implications for silicaâ€“carbon cycles. Plant and Soil, 2014, 374, 223-232.	3.7	61
75	Origin area and migration route: Chloroplast DNA diversity in the arctic-alpine plant Koenigia islandica. Science China Earth Sciences, 2014, 57, 1760-1770.	5.2	4
76	Component and simulation of the 4,000-year-old noodles excavated from the archaeological site of Lajia in Qinghai, China. Science Bulletin, 2014, 59, 5136-5152.	1.7	22
77	Human influence as a potential source of bias in pollen-based quantitative climate reconstructions. Quaternary Science Reviews, 2014, 99, 112-121.	3.0	53
78	Prehistoric demographic fluctuations in China inferred from radiocarbon data and their linkage with climate change over the past 50,000 years. Quaternary Science Reviews, 2014, 98, 45-59.	3.0	99
79	500-year climate cycles stacking of recent centennial warming documented in an East Asian pollen record. Scientific Reports, 2014, 4, 3611.	3.3	73
80	Influence of the ratio of planktonic to benthic diatoms on lacustrine organic matter Î´13C from Erlongwan maar lake, northeast China. Organic Geochemistry, 2013, 54, 62-68.	1.8	36
81	Palaeoenvironment and agriculture of ancient Loulan and Milan on the Silk Road. Holocene, 2013, 23, 208-217.	1.7	29
82	Asynchronous marine-terrestrial signals of the last deglacial warming in East Asia associated with low- and high-latitude climate changes. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2013, 110, 9657-9662.	7.1	60
83	Mid-Neolithic Exploitation of Mollusks in the Guanzhong Basin of Northwestern China: Preliminary Results. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e58999.	2.5	6
84	Early millet use in northern China. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2012, 109, 3726-3730.	7.1	396
85	New evidence of agricultural activity and environmental change associated with the ancient Loulan kingdom, China, around 1500 years ago. Holocene, 2012, 22, 53-61.	1.7	37
86	Palaeovegetation and palaeoclimate in low-latitude southern China during the Last Glacial Maximum. Quaternary International, 2012, 248, 79-85.	1.5	35
87	The East Asian winter monsoon over the last 15,000 years: its links to high-latitudes and tropical climate systems and complex correlation to the summer monsoon. Quaternary Science Reviews, 2012, 32, 131-142.	3.0	180
88	From the modern to the archaeological: starch grains from millets and their wild relatives in China. Journal of Archaeological Science, 2012, 39, 247-254.	2.4	86
89	Evidence for northeastern Tibetan Plateau uplift between 25 and 20 Ma in the sedimentary archive of the Xining Basin, Northwestern China. Earth and Planetary Science Letters, 2012, 317-318, 185-195.	4.4	116
90	Latitudinal variations of CPI values of long-chain n-alkanes in surface soils: Evidence for CPI as a proxy of aridity. Science China Earth Sciences, 2012, 55, 1134-1146.	5.2	51

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
91	A 1000-yr record of environmental change in NE China indicated by diatom assemblages from maar lake Erlongwan. Quaternary Research, 2012, 78, 24-34.	1.7	47
92	Early Mixed Farming of Millet and Rice 7800 Years Ago in the Middle Yellow River Region, China. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e52146.	2.5	75
93	Distributions and temperature dependence of branched glycerol dialkyl glycerol tetraethers in recent lacustrine sediments from China and Nepal. Journal of Geophysical Research, 2011, 116, .	3.3	72
94	Modern pollen distributions in Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau and the development of transfer functions for reconstructing Holocene environmental changes. Quaternary Science Reviews, 2011, 30, 947-966.	3.0	173
95	Phytolith Analysis for Differentiating between Foxtail Millet (Setaria italica) and Green Foxtail (Setaria viridis). PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e19726.	2.5	90
96	Carbon sequestration within millet phytoliths from dry-farming of crops in China. Science Bulletin, 2011, 56, 3451-3456.	1.7	83
97	Pollen-inferred climate changes and vertical shifts of alpine vegetation belts on the northern slope of the Nyainqentanglha Mountains (central Tibetan Plateau) since 8.4 kyr BP. Holocene, 2011, 21, 939-950.	1.7	61
98	A preliminary study of chronology for a newly-discovered ancient city and five archaeological sites in Lop Nor, China. Science Bulletin, 2010, 55, 63-71.	1.7	35
99	A potential of pollen-based climate reconstruction using a modern pollenâ€“climate dataset from arid northern and western China. Review of Palaeobotany and Palynology, 2010, 160, 111-125.	1.5	33
100	Phytolith evidence for rice cultivation and spread in Midâ€Late Neolithic archaeological sites in central North China. Boreas, 2010, 39, 592-602.	2.4	54
101	Palynological and satellite-based MODIS observations of modern vegetational gradients in China. Quaternary International, 2010, 218, 190-201.	1.5	11
102	30Â000-Year vegetation and climate change around the East China Sea shelf inferred from a high-resolution pollen record. Quaternary International, 2010, 227, 53-60.	1.5	57
103	Phytoliths Analysis for the Discrimination of Foxtail Millet (Setaria italica) and Common Millet (Panicum miliaceum). PLoS ONE, 2009, 4, e4448.	2.5	190
104	Some fundamental misconceptions about paleotempestology. Quaternary Research, 2009, 71, 253-254.	1.7	14
105	A ~30,000-year record of environmental changes inferred from Lake Chen Co, Southern Tibet. Journal of Paleolimnology, 2009, 42, 343-358.	1.6	77
106	Starch grain analysis reveals function of grinding stone tools at Shangzhai site, Beijing. Science in China Series D: Earth Sciences, 2009, 52, 1164-1171.	0.9	68
107	Plant crop remains from the outer burial pit of the Han Yangling Mausoleum and their significance to Early Western Han agriculture. Science Bulletin, 2009, 54, 1738-1743.	9.0	10
108	Surface sediment diatoms from the western Pacific marginal seas and their correlation to environmental variables. Chinese Journal of Oceanology and Limnology, 2009, 27, 674-682.	0.7	9

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109	Earliest domestication of common millet (Panicum miliaceum) in East Asia extended to 10,000 years ago. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2009, 106, 7367-7372.	7.1	614
110	Comparison of climatic threshold of geographical distribution between dominant plants and surface pollen in China. Science in China Series D: Earth Sciences, 2008, 51, 1107-1120.	0.9	87
111	Spatial pattern of Abies and Picea surface pollen distribution along the elevation gradient in the Qinghaiâ€“Tibetan Plateau and Xinjiang, China. Boreas, 2008, 37, 254-262.	2.4	80
112	A 1200-year proxy record of hurricanes and fires from the Gulf of Mexico coast: Testing the hypothesis of hurricaneâ€“fire interactions. Quaternary Research, 2008, 69, 29-41.	1.7	100
113	Diatomâ€based inference of variations in the strength of Asian winter monsoon winds between 17,500 and 6000 calendar years B.P.. Journal of Geophysical Research, 2008, 113, .	3.3	84
114	The early Holocene optimum inferred from a high-resolution pollen record of Huguangyan Maar Lake in southern China. Science Bulletin, 2007, 52, 2829-2836.	1.7	102
115	Marked ecological shifts during 6.2â€“2.4 Ma revealed by a terrestrial molluscan record from the Chinese Red Clay Formation and implication for palaeoclimatic evolution. Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology, 2006, 233, 287-299.	2.3	58
116	Millet noodles in Late Neolithic China. Nature, 2005, 437, 967-968.	27.8	171
117	Sediment Fluxes and Varve Formation in Sihailongwan, a Maar Lake from Northeastern China. Journal of Paleolimnology, 2005, 34, 311-324.	1.6	69
118	Distribution of carbon isotope composition of modern soils on the Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau. Biogeochemistry, 2004, 70, 275-299.	3.5	58
119	A 2.8 Ma record of environmental evolution and tectonic events inferred from the Cuoe core in the middle of Tibetan Plateau. Science in China Series D: Earth Sciences, 2004, 47, 1025-1034.	0.9	17
120	Discovery of C4 species at high altitude in Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau. Science Bulletin, 2004, 49, 1392-1396.	1.7	33
121	The Huguang maar lakeâ€”a high-resolution record of palaeoenvironmental and palaeoclimatic changes over the last 78,000 years from South China. Quaternary International, 2004, 122, 85-107.	1.5	87
122	Natural vegetation of geological and historical periods in Loess Plateau. Science Bulletin, 2003, 48, 411-416.	1.7	35
123	Phytoliths of common grasses in the coastal environments of southeastern USA. Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science, 2003, 58, 587-600.	2.1	120
124	Variations in organic matter composition in sediments from Lake Huguang Maar (Huguangyan), south China during the last 68 ka: implications for environmental and climatic change. Organic Geochemistry, 2003, 34, 1497-1515.	1.8	56
125	The â€˜Mediaeval Warm Periodâ€™ drought recorded in Lake Huguangyan, tropical South China. Holocene, 2002, 12, 511-516.	1.7	118
126	Rice domestication and climatic change: phytolith evidence from East China. Boreas, 2002, 31, 378-385.	2.4	170

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127	Morphological variations of lobate phytoliths from grasses in China and the south-eastern United States. Diversity and Distributions, 2002, 9, 73-87.	4.1	115
128	Rice domestication and climatic change: phytolith evidence from East China. Boreas, 2002, 31, 378-385.	2.4	27
129	Orbital forcing of terrestrial mollusks and climatic changes from the Loess Plateau of China during the past 350 ka. Journal of Geophysical Research, 2001, 106, 20045-20054.	3.3	32
130	The effect of C3 and C4 plants for the magnetic susceptibility signal in soils. Science in China Series D: Earth Sciences, 2001, 44, 318-325.	0.9	2
131	A new pollen record of the last 2.8 Ma from the Co Ngoin, central Tibetan Plateau. Science in China Series D: Earth Sciences, 2001, 44, 292-300.	0.9	32
132	Analysis of carbon isotope in phytoliths from C3 and C4 plants and modern soils. Science Bulletin, 2000, 45, 1804-1808.	1.7	24
133	The two-step monsoon changes of the last deglaciation recorded in tropical Maar Lake Huguangyan, southern China. Science Bulletin, 2000, 45, 1529-1532.	1.7	26
134	Periodicity of Holocene climatic variations in the Huguangyan Maar Lake. Science Bulletin, 2000, 45, 1712-1717.	1.7	51
135	Magnetic susceptibility properties of polluted soils. Science Bulletin, 2000, 45, 1723-1726.	1.7	20
136	Effect of burning C3 and C4 plants on the magnetic susceptibility signal in soils. Geophysical Research Letters, 2000, 27, 2013-2016.	4.0	23
137	Grey characteristics of microbanding of stalagmite in Shihua Cave, Beijing and its climatic signification(I). Science in China Series D: Earth Sciences, 1998, 41, 151-157.	0.9	18