Hanna Schneeweiss

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

52 papers	2,239 citations	186265 28 h-index	223800 46 g-index
53 all docs	53 docs citations	53 times ranked	1974 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Evolutionary Consequences, Constraints and Potential of Polyploidy in Plants. Cytogenetic and Genome Research, 2013, 140, 137-150.	1.1	186
2	Circumpolar phylogeography of Juncus biglumis (Juncaceae) inferred from AFLP fingerprints, cpDNA sequences, nuclear DNA content and chromosome numbers. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution, 2007, 42, 92-103.	2.7	174
3	Genomic Repeat Abundances Contain Phylogenetic Signal. Systematic Biology, 2015, 64, 112-126.	5.6	126
4	Complex distribution patterns of diâ€; tetraâ€; and hexaploid cytotypes in the European high mountain plant <i>Senecio carniolicus</i> (Asteraceae). American Journal of Botany, 2007, 94, 1391-1401.	1.7	111
5	Karyotype Diversification and Evolution in Diploid and Polyploid South American Hypochaeris (Asteraceae) Inferred from rDNA Localization and Genetic Fingerprint Data. Annals of Botany, 2008, 101, 909-918.	2.9	94
6	Genome size evolution in holoparasitic <i>Orobanche</i> (Orobanchaceae) and related genera. American Journal of Botany, 2006, 93, 148-156.	1.7	90
7	Diploid and polyploid cytotype distribution in<i>Melampodium cinereum</i>and<i>M. leucanthum</i>(Asteraceae, Heliantheae). American Journal of Botany, 2004, 91, 889-898.	1.7	65
8	Chromosome numbers and karyotype evolution in holoparasitic <i>Orobanche</i> (Orobanchaceae) and related genera. American Journal of Botany, 2004, 91, 439-448.	1.7	65
9	Chromosomal stasis in diploids contrasts with genome restructuring in autoâ€•and allopolyploid taxa of Hepatica (Ranunculaceae). New Phytologist, 2007, 174, 669-682.	7.3	65
10	Chromosomal diversification and karyotype evolution of diploids in the cytologically diverse genus Prospero(Hyacinthaceae). BMC Evolutionary Biology, 2013, 13, 136.	3.2	65
11	Differential amplification of satellite PaB6 in chromosomally hypervariable Prospero autumnale complex (Hyacinthaceae). Annals of Botany, 2014, 114, 1597-1608.	2.9	58
12	Multiple Pleistocene refugia and Holocene range expansion of an abundant southwestern American desert plant species (Melampodium leucanthum, Asteraceae). Molecular Ecology, 2010, 19, 3421-3443.	3.9	57
13	Aloe spp.--plants with vertebrate-like telomeric sequences. Chromosome Research, 2002, 10, 155-164.	2.2	56
14	Nuclear ribosomal DNA and karyotypes indicate a NW African origin of South American Hypochaeris (Asteraceae, Cichorieae). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution, 2005, 35, 102-116.	2.7	56
15	Occurrence of tetraploid and hexaploid cytotypes between and within populations in Dianthus sect. Plumaria (Caryophyllaceae). New Phytologist, 2002, 156, 85-94.	7.3	55
16	Molecular phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and plastid DNA sequences support dysploid and polyploid chromosome number changes and reticulate evolution in the diversification of Melampodium (Millerieae, Asteraceae). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution, 2009, 53, 220-233.	2.7	55
17	Dating the Species Network: Allopolyploidy and Repetitive DNA Evolution in American Daisies (Melampodium sect. Melampodium, Asteraceae). Systematic Biology, 2018, 67, 1010-1024.	5.6	54
18	High ploidy diversity and distinct patterns of cytotype distribution in a widespread species of Oxalis in the Greater Cape Floristic Region. Annals of Botany, 2013, 111, 641-649.	2.9	51

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	Karyotype evolution in South American species of Hypochaeris (Asteraceae, Lactuceae). Plant Systematics and Evolution, 2003, 241, 171-184.	0.9	50
20	Chromosome Numbers in Veroniceae (Plantaginaceae): Review and Several New Counts¹. Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden, 2008, 95, 543-566.	1.3	45
21	THE PROMISCUOUS AND THE CHASTE: FREQUENT ALLOPOLYPLOID SPECIATION AND ITS GENOMIC CONSEQUENCES IN AMERICAN DAISIES (MELAMPODIUMâ€,SECT.â€,MELAMPODIUM; ASTERACEAE). Evolution; International Journal of Organic Evolution, 2012, 66, 211-228.	2.3	44
22	Molecular and cytogenetic evidence for an allotetraploid origin of Chenopodium quinoa and C. berlandieri (Amaranthaceae). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution, 2016, 100, 109-123.	2.7	43
23	Chromosome termini of the monocot plant <i>Othocallis siberica</i> are maintained by telomerase, which specifically synthesises vertebrateâ€type telomere sequences. Plant Journal, 2004, 37, 484-493.	5.7	38
24	Relationship of Hypochaeris salzmanniana (Asteraceae, Lactuceae), an endangered species of the Iberian Peninsula, to H. radicata and H. glabra and biogeographical implications. Botanical Journal of the Linnean Society, 2004, 146, 79-95.	1.6	31
25	Chromosome Numbers, Karyotypes, and Evolution in <i>Melampodium</i> (Asteraceae). International Journal of Plant Sciences, 2009, 170, 1168-1182.	1.3	31
26	Cytotype diversity and genome size variation in Knautia (Caprifoliaceae, Dipsacoideae). BMC Evolutionary Biology, 2015, 15, 140.	3.2	31
27	rDNA Loci Evolution in the Genus Glechoma (Lamiaceae). PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0167177.	2.5	30
28	Triparental origin of triploid onion, Alliumâ€‰Ã—â€‰cornutum (Clementi ex Visiani, 1842), as evidenced by molecular, phylogenetic and cytogenetic analyses. BMC Plant Biology, 2014, 14, 24.	3.6	29
29	Quaternary range dynamics and polyploid evolution in an arid brushland plant species (Melampodium) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Overl	2.7	28
30	Molecular Cytogenetic Analysis of Polyploidization in the Anther Tapetum of Diploid and Autotetraploid Arabidopsis thaliana Plants. Annals of Botany, 2001, 87, 729-735.	2.9	27
31	The evolution of genome size and rDNA in diploid species of<i>C</i><i>henopodium s.l.</i>(Amaranthaceae). Botanical Journal of the Linnean Society, 2015, 179, 218-235.	1.6	27
32	Multiple Origins and Nested Cycles of Hybridization Result in High Tetraploid Diversity in the Monocot Prospero. Frontiers in Plant Science, 2018, 9, 433.	3.6	27
33	Diversity and evolution of Ty1-copia and Ty3-gypsy retroelements in the non-photosynthetic flowering plants Orobanche and Phelipanche (Orobanchaceae). Gene, 2007, 387, 75-86.	2.2	24
34	Isolation and characterization of reverse transcriptase fragments of LTR retrotransposons from the genome of Chenopodium quinoa (Amaranthaceae). Plant Cell Reports, 2013, 32, 1575-1588.	5.6	24
35	Formamide-Free Genomic in situ Hybridization Allows Unambiguous Discrimination of Highly Similar Parental Genomes in Diploid Hybrids and Allopolyploids. Cytogenetic and Genome Research, 2015, 146, 325-331.	1.1	24
36	Structural polymorphisms and distinct genomic composition suggest recurrent origin and ongoing evolution of B chromosomes in the <i>Prospero autumnale</i> complex (Hyacinthaceae). New Phytologist, 2016, 210, 669-679.	7.3	21

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37	Karyotype analysis in <i>Hyacinthella dalmatica</i> (Hyacinthaceae) reveals vertebrate-type telomere repeats at the chromosome ends. Genome, 2003, 46, 1070-1076.	2.0	19
38	Molecular phylogenetic analyses identify Alpine differentiation and dysploid chromosome number changes as major forces for the evolution of the European endemic Phyteuma (Campanulaceae). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution, 2013, 69, 634-652.	2.7	19
39	Characterization, genomic organization and chromosomal distribution of Ty1-copia retrotransposons in species of Hypochaeris (Asteraceae). Gene, 2008, 412, 39-49.	2.2	18
40	Karyology of plant species endemic to Ullung Island (Korea) and selected relatives in peninsular Korea and Japan. Botanical Journal of the Linnean Society, 2002, 138, 93-105.	1.6	17
41	The Impact of Reconstruction Methods, Phylogenetic Uncertainty and Branch Lengths on Inference of Chromosome Number Evolution in American Daisies (Melampodium, Asteraceae). PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0162299.	2.5	16
42	The evolutionary history of the white-rayed species of Melampodium (Asteraceae) involved multiple cycles of hybridization and polyploidization. American Journal of Botany, 2012, 99, 1043-1057.	1.7	15
43	Chromosome numbers and karyotypes of South American species and populations of Hypochaeris (Asteraceae). Botanical Journal of the Linnean Society, 2007, 153, 49-60.	1.6	14
44	Floral traits and pollination ecology of European Arum hybrids. Oecologia, 2016, 180, 439-451.	2.0	13
45	Karyotype and AFLP data reveal the phylogenetic position of the Brazilian endemic Hypochaeris catharinensis (Asteraceae). Plant Systematics and Evolution, 2011, 296, 231-243.	0.9	11
46	What drives polyploidization in plants?. New Phytologist, 2019, 223, 1690-1692.	7.3	9
47	Molecular and Cytogenetic Analysis of rDNA Evolution in Crepis Sensu Lato. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2022, 23, 3643.	4.1	7
48	Chromosome counts and genome size of<i>Leontopodium</i>species (Asteraceae: Gnaphalieae) from south-western China. Botanical Journal of the Linnean Society, 2013, 171, 627-636.	1.6	6
49	Euchromatic Supernumerary Chromosomal Segmentsâ€”Remnants of Ongoing Karyotype Restructuring in the Prospero autumnale Complex?. Genes, 2018, 9, 468.	2.4	6
50	Descending Dysploidy and Bidirectional Changes in Genome Size Accompanied Crepis (Asteraceae) Evolution. Genes, 2021, 12, 1436.	2.4	6
51	Polyploidy in Aeginetia indica L. (Orobanchaceae).. Cytologia, 2003, 68, 15-17.	0.6	4
52	Morphological variability, cytotype diversity, and cytogeography of populations traditionally called Dactylorhiza fuchsii in Central Europe. Plant Systematics and Evolution, 2021, 307, 1.	0.9	1