## Thomas D Warkentin

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Transgene copy number can be positively or negatively associated with transgene expression. Plant Molecular Biology, 1993, 21, 17-26.	3.9	371
2	A reference genome for pea provides insight into legume genome evolution. Nature Genetics, 2019, 51, 1411-1422.	21.4	363
3	Functional attributes of pea protein isolates prepared using different extraction methods and cultivars. Food Research International, 2015, 76, 31-38.	6.2	332
4	Pea Starch: Composition, Structure and Properties — A Review. Starch/Staerke, 2002, 54, 217-234.	2.1	321
5	In vitro starch digestibility, expected glycemic index, and thermal and pasting properties of flours from pea, lentil and chickpea cultivars. Food Chemistry, 2008, 111, 316-321.	8.2	169
6	Adaptation of grain legumes to climate change: a review. Agronomy for Sustainable Development, 2012, 32, 31-44.	5.3	145
7	Breeding Annual Grain Legumes for Sustainable Agriculture: New Methods to Approach Complex Traits and Target New Cultivar Ideotypes. Critical Reviews in Plant Sciences, 2015, 34, 381-411.	5.7	140
8	Quantitative trait loci for lodging resistance, plant height and partial resistance to mycosphaerella blight in field pea (Pisum sativum L.). Theoretical and Applied Genetics, 2003, 107, 1482-1491.	3.6	136
9	Composition, Molecular Structure, Properties, and In Vitro Digestibility of Starches from Newly Released Canadian Pulse Cultivars. Cereal Chemistry, 2008, 85, 471-479.	2.2	124
10	Development of two major resources for pea genomics: the GenoPea 13.2K SNP Array and a highâ€density, highâ€resolution consensus genetic map. Plant Journal, 2015, 84, 1257-1273.	5.7	121
11	Biofortification of Pulse Crops: Status and Future Perspectives. Plants, 2020, 9, 73.	3.5	121
12	Mineral Micronutrient Content of Cultivars of Field Pea, Chickpea, Common Bean, and Lentil Grown in Saskatchewan, Canada. Crop Science, 2014, 54, 1698-1708.	1.8	117
13	Genetic diversity and association mapping of iron and zinc concentrations in chickpea ( <i>Cicer) Tj ETQq1 1 0.7</i>	84314 rgB 2.0	T /Overlock 1 111
14	Botany, traditional uses, phytochemistry and biological activities of cardamom [Elettaria cardamomum (L.) Maton] – A critical review. Journal of Ethnopharmacology, 2020, 246, 112244.	4.1	109
15	Genome wide SNP identification in chickpea for use in development of a high density genetic map and improvement of chickpea reference genome assembly. BMC Genomics, 2014, 15, 708.	2.8	98
16	Title is missing!. Euphytica, 2002, 127, 317-325.	1.2	94
17	Screening techniques and sources of resistance to rusts and mildews in grain legumes. Euphytica, 2006, 147, 255-272.	1.2	90
18	Genetic mapping of ascochyta blight resistance in chickpea (Cicer arietinum L.) using a simple sequence repeat linkage map. Genome, 2007, 50, 26-34.	2.0	89

Article	IF	CITATIONS
Inheritance of powdery mildew resistance in pea. Canadian Journal of Plant Science, 1997, 77, 307-310.	0.9	87
Mapping QTL Associated with Traits Affecting Grain Yield in Chickpea ( <i>Cicer arietinum</i> L.) under Terminal Drought Stress. Crop Science, 2011, 51, 450-463.	1.8	84
Genome-Wide Association Mapping for Agronomic and Seed Quality Traits of Field Pea (Pisum sativum) Tj ETQq1	1,0,7843] 3.6	14 rgBT /Ove
Genetic analyses and conservation of QTL for ascochyta blight resistance in chickpea (Cicer arietinum) Tj ETQq0 C	) 0 rgBT /C 3.0	)verlock 10 <sup>-</sup> 81
Volatile flavour profile changes in selected field pea cultivars as affected by crop year and processing. Food Chemistry, 2011, 124, 326-335.	8.2	79
Genetic diversity of folate profiles in seeds of common bean, lentil, chickpea and pea. Journal of Food Composition and Analysis, 2015, 42, 134-140.	3.9	77
Construction of an Intraspecific Linkage Map and QTL Analysis for Earliness and Plant Height in Lentil. Crop Science, 2008, 48, 2254-2264.	1.8	74
	ARTICLE   Inheritance of powdery mildew resistance in pea. Canadian Journal of Plant Science, 1997, 77, 307-310.   Mapping QTL Associated with Traits Affecting Grain Yield in Chickpea ( <i>Cicer arietinum</i> L) under   Terminal Drought Stress. Crop Science, 2011, 51, 450-463.   Genome-Wide Association Mapping for Agronomic and Seed Quality Traits of Field Pea (Pisum sativum) Tj ETQq1   Genetic analyses and conservation of QTL for ascochyta blight resistance in chickpea (Cicer arietinum) Tj ETQq0 C   Volatile flavour profile changes in selected field pea cultivars as affected by crop year and processing. Food Chemistry, 2011, 124, 326-335.   Genetic diversity of folate profiles in seeds of common bean, lentil, chickpea and pea. Journal of Food Composition and Analysis, 2015, 42, 134-140.   Construction of an Intraspecific Linkage Map and QTL Analysis for Earliness and Plant Height in Lentil. Crop Science, 2008, 48, 2254-2264.	ARTICLEIFInheritance of powdery mildew resistance in pea. Canadian Journal of Plant Science, 1997, 77, 307-310.0.9Mapping QTL Associated with Traits Affecting Grain Yield in Chickpea ( <i>Cicer arietinum</i> L) under1.8Genome-Wide Association Mapping for Agronomic and Seed Quality Traits of Field Pea (Pisum sativum) Tj ETQ<) \$\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{2}\frac

26	Gene-based SNP discovery and genetic mapping in pea. Theoretical and Applied Genetics, 2014, 127, 2225-2241.	3.6	74
27	Genomic Tools in Pea Breeding Programs: Status and Perspectives. Frontiers in Plant Science, 2015, 6, 1037.	3.6	74
28	Genetics of resistance to anthracnose and identification of AFLP and RAPD markers linked to the resistance gene in PI 320937 germplasm of lentil (Lens culinaris Medikus). Theoretical and Applied Genetics, 2003, 106, 428-434.	3.6	71
29	Identification of quantitative trait loci for grain yield, seed protein concentration and maturity in field pea (Pisum sativum L.). Euphytica, 2004, 136, 297-306.	1.2	70

30	Functional properties of protein isolates from different pea cultivars. Food Science and Biotechnology, 2015, 24, 827-833.	2.6	70
31	Title is missing!. Euphytica, 1998, 101, 97-102.	1.2	69
32	Sources of Resistance to Anthracnose (Colletotrichum truncatum) in Wild Lens Species. Genetic Resources and Crop Evolution, 2006, 53, 111-119.	1.6	69
33	Physicochemical properties of starches from various pea and lentil varieties, and characteristics of their noodles prepared by high temperature extrusion. Food Research International, 2014, 55, 119-127.	6.2	68

34	Population structure and marker-trait association studies of iron, zinc and selenium concentrations in seed of field pea (Pisum sativum L.). Molecular Breeding, 2015, 35, 1.	2.1	68

35	Doubled-haploid production in chickpea (Cicer arietinum L.): role of stress treatments. Plant Cell Reports, 2009, 28, 1289-1299.	5.6	

36Effects of timings of inoculation with <i>Mycosphaerella</i><i>pinodes</i><i>on yield and seed0.962360.962

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37	Development and Characterization of Lowâ€Phytate Pea. Crop Science, 2012, 52, 74-78.	1.8	62
38	Genotypic variability in seedborne infection of field pea by <i>Mycosphaerella pinodes</i> and its relation to foliar disease severity. Canadian Journal of Plant Pathology, 1996, 18, 370-374.	1.4	61
39	Using molecular markers to pyramid genes for resistance to ascochyta blight and anthracnose in lentil (Lens culinarisMedik). Euphytica, 2003, 134, 223-230.	1.2	61
40	Effect of genotype and environment on the concentrations of starch and protein in, and the physicochemical properties of starch from, field pea and fababean. Journal of the Science of Food and Agriculture, 2012, 92, 141-150.	3.5	61
41	Plant growth regulators improve in vitro flowering and rapid generation advancement in lentil and faba bean. In Vitro Cellular and Developmental Biology - Plant, 2015, 51, 71-79.	2.1	60
42	Effect of cultivar and environment on physicochemical and cooking characteristics of field pea (Pisum sativum). Food Chemistry, 2010, 118, 109-115.	8.2	59
43	Effect of heat and precipitation on pea yield and reproductive performance in the field. Canadian Journal of Plant Science, 2015, 95, 629-639.	0.9	59
44	Construction of high-density linkage maps for mapping quantitative trait loci for multiple traits in field pea (Pisum sativum L.). BMC Plant Biology, 2018, 18, 172.	3.6	59
45	Inheritance of Time to Flowering in Chickpea in a Short-Season Temperate Environment. Journal of Heredity, 2006, 97, 55-61.	2.4	58
46	Fine Root Distributions in Oilseed and Pulse Crops. Crop Science, 2010, 50, 222-226.	1.8	58
47	Fungicidal control of powdery mildew in field pea. Canadian Journal of Plant Science, 1996, 76, 933-935.	0.9	57
48	Physicochemical and Functional Properties of Protein Isolates Obtained from Several Pea Cultivars. Cereal Chemistry, 2017, 94, 89-97.	2.2	57
49	Pollen, ovules, and pollination in pea: Success, failure, and resilience in heat. Plant, Cell and Environment, 2019, 42, 354-372.	5.7	54
50	Partial resistance to <i>Mycosphaerella pinodes</i> in field pea. Canadian Journal of Plant Science, 2001, 81, 535-540.	0.9	53
51	Sources of resistance to ascochyta blight in wild species of lentil (Lens culinaris Medik.). Genetic Resources and Crop Evolution, 2010, 57, 1053-1063.	1.6	53
52	Didymella pinodes and its management in field pea: Challenges and opportunities. Field Crops Research, 2013, 148, 61-77.	5.1	51
53	Changes in volatile flavour compounds in field pea cultivars as affected by storage conditions. International Journal of Food Science and Technology, 2011, 46, 2408-2419.	2.7	50
54	Genotype and growing environment influence chickpea ( <i>Cicer arietinum</i> L.) seed composition. Journal of the Science of Food and Agriculture, 2009, 89, 2052-2063.	3.5	49

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55	Genome-Wide Association Mapping for Heat Stress Responsive Traits in Field Pea. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2020, 21, 2043.	4.1	47
56	Genetic diversity of nutritionally important carotenoids in 94 pea and 121 chickpea accessions. Journal of Food Composition and Analysis, 2015, 43, 49-60.	3.9	45
57	Phytochemistry and therapeutic potential of black pepper [Piper nigrum (L.)] essential oil and piperine: a review. Clinical Phytoscience, 2021, 7, .	1.6	44
58	Ascochyta blight of chickpea: infection and host resistance mechanisms. Canadian Journal of Plant Pathology, 2005, 27, 499-509.	1.4	41
59	The relationships among lodging, stem anatomy, degree of lignification, and resistance to mycosphaerella blight in field pea (Pisum sativum). Canadian Journal of Botany, 2005, 83, 954-967.	1.1	41
60	A simple and efficient method of in vivo rapid generation technology in pea (Pisum sativum L.). In Vitro Cellular and Developmental Biology - Plant, 2016, 52, 530-536.	2.1	41
61	QTL mapping of early flowering and resistance to ascochyta blight in chickpea. Genome, 2016, 59, 413-425.	2.0	41
62	Functionality and starch digestibility of wrinkled and round pea flours of two different particle sizes. Food Chemistry, 2021, 336, 127711.	8.2	40
63	CDC Frontier kabuli chickpea. Canadian Journal of Plant Science, 2005, 85, 909-910.	0.9	38
64	A quantitative-trait locus for resistance to ascochyta blight [ <i>Ascochyta lentis</i> ] maps close to a gene for resistance to anthracnose [ <i>Colletotrichum truncatum</i> ] in lentil. Canadian Journal of Plant Pathology, 2006, 28, 588-595.	1.4	37
65	Fungicidal control of ascochyta blight of field pea. Canadian Journal of Plant Science, 1996, 76, 67-71.	0.9	36
66	CDC Redberry lentil. Canadian Journal of Plant Science, 2006, 86, 497-498.	0.9	36
67	Fast track genetic improvement of ascochyta blight resistance and double podding in chickpea by marker-assisted backcrossing. Theoretical and Applied Genetics, 2013, 126, 1639-1647.	3.6	36
68	Fine Mapping of QTLs for Ascochyta Blight Resistance in Pea Using Heterogeneous Inbred Families. Frontiers in Plant Science, 2017, 8, 765.	3.6	35
69	Pathogenic variation in <i>Erysiphe pisi</i> , the causal organism of powdery mildew of pea. Canadian Journal of Plant Pathology, 1997, 19, 267-271.	1.4	34
70	Aroma and flavour properties of Saskatchewan grown field peas ( <i>Pisum sativum</i> L.). Canadian Journal of Plant Science, 2014, 94, 1419-1426.	0.9	32
71	Pea Phenology: Crop Potential in a Warming Environment. Crop Science, 2017, 57, 1540-1551.	1.8	32
72	Pathogenic variation of western Canadian isolates of <i>Mycosphaerella pinodes</i> on selected <i>Pisum</i> genotypes. Canadian Journal of Plant Pathology, 1998, 20, 189-193.	1.4	31

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73	Agrobacterium tumefaciens-mediated beta-glucuronidase (GUS) gene expression in lentil (Lens) Tj ETQq1	1 0.784314 rgBT	/gyerlock ]
74	CDC Golden field pea. Canadian Journal of Plant Science, 2004, 84, 237-238.	0.9	30
75	Variation in Field Pea ( <i>Pisum sativum</i> ) Cultivars for Basal Branching and Weed Competition. Weed Science, 2011, 59, 218-223.	1.5	30
76	Characterization of 169 diverse pea germplasm accessions for agronomic performance, Mycosphaerella blight resistance and nutritional profile. Genetic Resources and Crop Evolution, 2013, 60, 747-761.	1.6	30
77	Identification of QTLs Associated with Improved Resistance to Ascochyta Blight in an Interspecific Pea Recombinant Inbred Line Population. Crop Science, 2016, 56, 2926-2939.	1.8	29
78	Genomics-Integrated Breeding for Carotenoids and Folates in Staple Cereal Grains to Reduce Malnutrition. Frontiers in Genetics, 2020, 11, 414.	2.3	29
79	Crown gall transformation of lentil (Lens culinaris Medik.) with virulent strains of Agrobacterium tumefaciens. Plant Cell Reports, 1991, 10, 489-93.	5.6	28
80	Short internode, double podding and early flowering effects on maturity and other agronomic characters in chickpea. Field Crops Research, 2007, 102, 43-50.	5.1	28
81	Impact of heat stress on podâ€based yield components in field pea ( <i>Pisum sativum</i> L.). Journal of Agronomy and Crop Science, 2020, 206, 76-89.	3.5	28
82	Effectiveness of a detached leaf assay for determination of the reaction of pea plants to powdery mildew. Canadian Journal of Plant Pathology, 1995, 17, 87-89.	1.4	27
83	Impact of molecular structure on the physicochemical properties of starches isolated from different field pea (Pisum sativum L.) cultivars grown in Saskatchewan, Canada. Food Chemistry, 2017, 221, 1514-1521.	8.2	27
84	Profiling bioactive flavonoids and carotenoids in select south Indian spices and nuts. Natural Product Research, 2020, 34, 1306-1310.	1.8	27
85	From Mendel's discovery on pea to today's plant genetics and breeding. Theoretical and Applied Genetics, 2016, 129, 2267-2280.	3.6	26
86	Genetic background and agronomic value of leaf types in pea (Pisum sativum). Ratarstvo I Povrtarstvo, 2011, 48, 275-284.	0.5	26
87	Effect of promoter-leader sequences on transient reporter gene expression in particle bombarded pea (Pisum sativum L.) tissues. Plant Science, 1992, 87, 171-177.	3.6	25
88	Prediction of crude protein content in field peas using near infrared reflectance spectroscopy. Canadian Journal of Plant Science, 2006, 86, 157-159.	0.9	25
89	Pea. Handbook of Plant Breeding, 2015, , 37-83.	0.1	25
90	Canopy architecture and leaf type as traits of heat resistance in pea. Field Crops Research, 2019, 241, 107561.	5.1	25

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91	Selection for Lodging Resistance in Early Generations of Field Pea by Molecular Markers. Crop Science, 2006, 46, 321-329.	1.8	24
92	Seed Yield and Yield Stability of Chickpea in Response to Cropping Systems and Soil Fertility in Northern Latitudes. Agronomy Journal, 2009, 101, 1113-1122.	1.8	24
93	Trace elements in Canadian field peas: a grain safety assurance perspective. Food Additives and Contaminants - Part A Chemistry, Analysis, Control, Exposure and Risk Assessment, 2009, 26, 1002-1012.	2.3	24
94	Variation in chickpea germplasm for tolerance to imazethapyr and imazamox herbicides. Canadian Journal of Plant Science, 2010, 90, 139-142.	0.9	24
95	Natural enrichment of selenium in Saskatchewan field peas (Pisum sativum L.) Canadian Journal of Plant Science, 2010, 90, 383-389.	0.9	24
96	SNP variation within genes associated with amylose, total starch and crude protein concentration in field pea. Euphytica, 2015, 206, 459-471.	1.2	24
97	Molecular basis of processing-induced changes in protein structure in relation to intestinal digestion in yellow and green type pea (Pisum sativum L.): A molecular spectroscopic analysis. Spectrochimica Acta - Part A: Molecular and Biomolecular Spectroscopy, 2015, 151, 980-988.	3.9	24
98	Allele diversity analysis to identify SNPs associated with ascochyta blight resistance in pea. Euphytica, 2015, 202, 189-197.	1.2	24
99	Low Phytate Peas (Pisum sativum L.) Improve Iron Status, Gut Microbiome, and Brush Border Membrane Functionality In Vivo (Gallus gallus). Nutrients, 2020, 12, 2563.	4.1	24
100	Trypsin Inhibitor Activity in Field Pea (PisumsativumL.) and Grass Pea (Lathyrus sativusL.). Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry, 1998, 46, 2620-2623.	5.2	23
101	Genetic control and identification of QTLs associated with visual quality traits of field pea ( <i>Pisum) Tj ETQq1 1</i>	0.784314 2.0	rgBT /Over
102	Identification of Mycosphaerella Blight Resistance in Wild <i>Pisum</i> Species for Use in Pea Breeding. Crop Science, 2012, 52, 2462-2468.	1.8	23
103	Genotypic abundance of carotenoids and polyphenolics in the hull of field pea ( <i>Pisum sativum</i> ) Tj ETQq1 1	0,78431	4 rgBT /Over
104	Assessment of tolerance for reducing yield losses in field pea caused by Aphanomyces root rot. Canadian Journal of Plant Science, 2013, 93, 473-482.	0.9	23
105	Effect of Cultivar and Environment on Carotenoid Profile of Pea and Chickpea. Crop Science, 2014, 54, 2225-2235.	1.8	23
106	Mapping Seed Phytic Acid Concentration and Iron Bioavailability in a Pea Recombinant Inbred Line Population. Crop Science, 2015, 55, 828-836.	1.8	23
107	Low red: Far-red light ratio causes faster in vitro flowering in lentil. Canadian Journal of Plant Science, 2016, 96, 908-918.	0.9	23
108	Folate stability and method optimization for folate extraction from seeds of pulse crops using LC-SRM MS. Journal of Food Composition and Analysis, 2018, 71, 44-55.	3.9	23

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109	Effect of mancozeb on the control of mycosphaerella blight of field pea. Canadian Journal of Plant Science, 2000, 80, 403-406.	0.9	22
110	Genetic control and QTL analysis of cotyledon bleaching resistance in green field pea (Pisum sativum) Tj ETQq0 (	0 0_rgBT /0	Dverlock 10 Tf
111	Accumulation of Phosphorus-Containing Compounds in Developing Seeds of Low-Phytate Pea (Pisum) Tj ETQq1	1 0.7843	14 rgBT /Over
112	Genotypic and heat stress effects on leaf cuticles of field pea using ATR-FTIR spectroscopy. Planta, 2019, 249, 601-613.	3.2	22
113	Benefits of a plant-based diet and considerations for the athlete. European Journal of Applied Physiology, 2022, 122, 1163-1178.	2.5	22
114	Adaptability of chickpea in northern high latitude areas—Maturity responses. Agricultural and Forest Meteorology, 2009, 149, 711-720.	4.8	21
115	Basal branching in field pea cultivars and yield-density relationships. Canadian Journal of Plant Science, 2010, 90, 679-690.	0.9	21
116	Iron Bioavailability in Low Phytate Pea. Crop Science, 2015, 55, 320-330.	1.8	21
117	Essential Oil Profile Diversity in Cardamom Accessions From Southern India. Frontiers in Sustainable Food Systems, 2021, 5, .	3.9	21
118	CDC Meadow field pea. Canadian Journal of Plant Science, 2007, 87, 909-910.	0.9	20
119	Shortening the generation cycle in faba bean ( Vicia faba ) by application of cytokinin and cold stress to assist speed breeding. Plant Breeding, 2020, 139, 1181-1189.	1.9	20
120	Determination of Photoperiod-Sensitive Phase in Chickpea (Cicer arietinum L.). Frontiers in Plant Science, 2016, 7, 478.	3.6	19
121	Iron Bioavailability in Field Pea Seeds: Correlations with Iron, Phytate, and Carotenoids. Crop Science, 2017, 57, 891-902.	1.8	19
122	CDC Bronco field pea. Canadian Journal of Plant Science, 2005, 85, 649-650.	0.9	18
123	Influence of genotype and environment on the dietary fiber content of field pea (Pisum sativum L.) grown in Canada. Food Research International, 2010, 43, 547-552.	6.2	18
124	Improved folate monoglutamate extraction and application to folate quantification from wild lentil seeds by ultra-performance liquid chromatography-selective reaction monitoring mass spectrometry. Journal of Chromatography B: Analytical Technologies in the Biomedical and Life Sciences, 2019, 1121, 39-47	2.3	18
125	Nutrient content and viscosity of Saskatchewan-grown pulses in relation to their cooking quality. Canadian Journal of Plant Science, 2019, 99, 67-77.	0.9	18
126	Improved sources of resistance to ascochyta blight in chickpea. Canadian Journal of Plant Science, 2009, 89, 107-118.	0.9	17

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127	Chickpea water use efficiency in relation to cropping system, cultivar, soil nitrogen and Rhizobial inoculation in semiarid environments. Agricultural Water Management, 2010, 97, 1375-1381.	5.6	17
128	High throughput nutritional profiling of pea seeds using Fourier transform mid-infrared spectroscopy. Food Chemistry, 2020, 309, 125585.	8.2	17
129	Folate profile diversity and associated SNPs using genome wide association study in pea. Euphytica, 2020, 216, 1.	1.2	16
130	Reactions of field pea varieties to three isolates of Uromyces fabae. Canadian Journal of Plant Science, 2002, 82, 253-255.	0.9	15
131	Morphological plasticity of chickpea in a semiarid environment. Crop Science, 2003, 43, 426.	1.8	15
132	Linkage map development by GBS, SSR, and SRAP techniques and yield-related QTLs in pea. Molecular Breeding, 2019, 39, 1.	2.1	15
133	Genomeâ€wide association study to identify single nucleotide polymorphisms associated with Fe, Zn, and Se concentration in field pea. Crop Science, 2020, 60, 2070-2084.	1.8	15
134	bushy, a dominant pea mutant characterised by short, thin stems, tiny leaves and a major reduction in apical dominance. Physiologia Plantarum, 1999, 107, 346-352.	5.2	14
135	Impact of cultivar, row spacing and seeding rate on ascochyta blight severity and yield of chickpea. Canadian Journal of Plant Science, 2007, 87, 395-403.	0.9	14
136	Polyphenolic Profile of Seed Components of White and Purple Flower Pea Lines. Crop Science, 2019, 59, 2711-2719.	1.8	14
137	Protein quality of peas as influenced by location, nitrogen application and seed inoculation. Plant Foods for Human Nutrition, 1996, 49, 93-105.	3.2	13
138	Heritability and predicted gain from selection in components of crop duration in divergent chickpea cross populations. Euphytica, 2006, 152, 1-8.	1.2	13
139	Development of a Sequence-Based Reference Physical Map of Pea (Pisum sativum L.). Frontiers in Plant Science, 2019, 10, 323.	3.6	13
140	Mapping Quantitative Trait Loci for Carotenoid Concentration in Three F <sub>2</sub> Populations of Chickpea. Plant Genome, 2019, 12, 1-12.	2.8	13
141	Effect of Temperature and Photoperiod on Time to Flowering in Chickpea. Crop Science, 2016, 56, 200-208.	1.8	12
142	Population structure and association mapping of traits related to reproductive development in field pea. Euphytica, 2017, 213, 1.	1.2	12
143	Evaluation of Xâ $\in$ Ray Fluorescence Spectroscopy as a Tool for Nutrient Analysis of Pea Seeds. Crop Science, 2019, 59, 2689-2700.	1.8	12
144	CDC Anna desi chickpea. Canadian Journal of Plant Science, 2003, 83, 797-798.	0.9	11

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145	Shading, Defoliation and Light Enrichment Effects on Chickpea in Northern Latitudes. Journal of Agronomy and Crop Science, 2010, 196, 220-230.	3.5	11
146	Study of Pea Accessions for Development of an Oilseed Pea. Energies, 2012, 5, 3788-3802.	3.1	11
147	Tissue specific changes in elements and organic compounds of alfalfa (Medicago sativa L.) cultivars differing in salt tolerance under salt stress. Journal of Plant Physiology, 2021, 264, 153485.	3.5	11
148	Genome-Wide Association Mapping for Heat and Drought Adaptive Traits in Pea. Genes, 2021, 12, 1897.	2.4	11
149	CDC Sage field pea. Canadian Journal of Plant Science, 2006, 86, 161-162.	0.9	10
150	CDC Amarillo yellow field pea. Canadian Journal of Plant Science, 2014, 94, 1539-1541.	0.9	10
151	Validation of SNP markers associated with ascochyta blight resistance in pea. Canadian Journal of Plant Science, 2019, 99, 243-249.	0.9	10
152	Potential Application of Genomic Technologies in Breeding for Fungal and Oomycete Disease Resistance in Pea. Agronomy, 2021, 11, 1260.	3.0	10
153	Genetic relationships among Chickpea (Cicer arietinum L.) genotypes based on the SSRs at the quantitative trait Loci for resistance to Ascochyta Blight. European Journal of Plant Pathology, 2007, 119, 39-51.	1.7	9
154	Inheritance of the Lowâ€Phytate Trait in Pea. Crop Science, 2012, 52, 1171-1175.	1.8	9
155	Evaluation of Simple and Inexpensive Highâ€Throughput Methods for Phytic Acid Determination. JAOCS, Journal of the American Oil Chemists' Society, 2017, 94, 353-362.	1.9	9
156	Symbiosis of selected <i>Rhizobium leguminosarum</i> bv. <i>viciae</i> strains with diverse pea genotypes: effects on biological nitrogen fixation. Canadian Journal of Microbiology, 2017, 63, 909-919.	1.7	9
157	Diclofop-methyl tolerance in cultivated oats (Avena sativa L.). Weed Research, 1988, 28, 27-35.	1.7	8
158	Response of field pea cultivars to chlorothalonil in the control of mycosphaerella blight. Canadian Journal of Plant Science, 2003, 83, 313-318.	0.9	8
159	Biomass and yield performance of kabuli chickpea cultivars with the fern or unifoliate leaf trait in the Northern Great Plains. Canadian Journal of Plant Science, 2006, 86, 1089-1097.	0.9	8
160	Light interception and radiation use efficiency of fern- and unifoliate-leaf chickpea cultivars. Canadian Journal of Plant Science, 2008, 88, 1025-1034.	0.9	8
161	CDC Tucker and CDC Leroy forage pea cultivars. Canadian Journal of Plant Science, 2009, 89, 661-663.	0.9	8
162	Nutritional evaluation of low-phytate peas ( <i>Pisum sativum</i> L.) for young broiler chicks. Archives of Animal Nutrition, 2013, 67, 1-14.	1.8	8

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
163	Effects of Planting Pattern and Fungicide Application Systems on Ascochyta Blight Control and Seed Yield in Chickpea. Agronomy Journal, 2009, 101, 1548-1555.	1.8	7
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Genotypic variability in root length in pea (<i>Pisum sativum</i> L.) and lentil (<i>Lens culinaris</i>) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 5 2.0 3 Journal, 2022, 5, .

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