

Author Workshop



Canadian Journal of
Microbiology

What we'll cover today

- Why publish?
- How to choose a journal
- Impact factor
- Open access
- Dos and don'ts of a submission
- Peer Review expectations
- After acceptance – what next?

Why publish?

- To promote your research
- To promote your institution, research facility
- To allow a critical examination of your work
- To change practice
- To educate
- To boost your career

Papers published from the VRI

[Influence of rumen bypass fat supplementation during early lactation in tropical crossbred dairy cattle](#)

K.K.T.N. Ranaweera, M.B.P. Kumara Mahipala, W.M.P.B. Weerasinghe

2019, Tropical Animal Health and Production - Article

The present study investigated the influence of rumen bypass fat-supplemented total mixed ration (TMR) on milk production of tropical crossbred, dairy cows. Twelve stall-fed, tropical crossbred, dairy... [more](#)

 Citations { 3 }  Add to Library

[Terminalia bellirica fruit extracts: in-vitro antibacterial activity against selected multidrug-resistant bacteria, radical scavenging activity and cytotoxicity study on BHK-21 cells](#)

M. Priyanga Jayamal Dharmaratne, Amirthasingam Manoraj, Vasanthi Thevanesam, Asela Ekanayake, Nimal Savitri Kuma...

2018, BMC Complementary Medicine and Therapies - Article

BackgroundIdentification of novel sources for developing new antibiotics is imperative with the emergence of antibiotic resistant bacteria. The fruits of Terminalia bellirica (Gaertn) Roxb., widely us... [more](#)

 Citations { 38 }  Altmetric { 1 }  View PDF  Add to Library

Where to publish?

Scope & Editorial Quality

- Scope = your work?
- Editorial board
- Transparent peer-review policy
- Copyediting

Speed of Publication

- Days-to-first decision
- From acceptance to publication

Author Rights, Copyright, Indexing

- What are your rights as author?
- Indexing in the appropriate databases

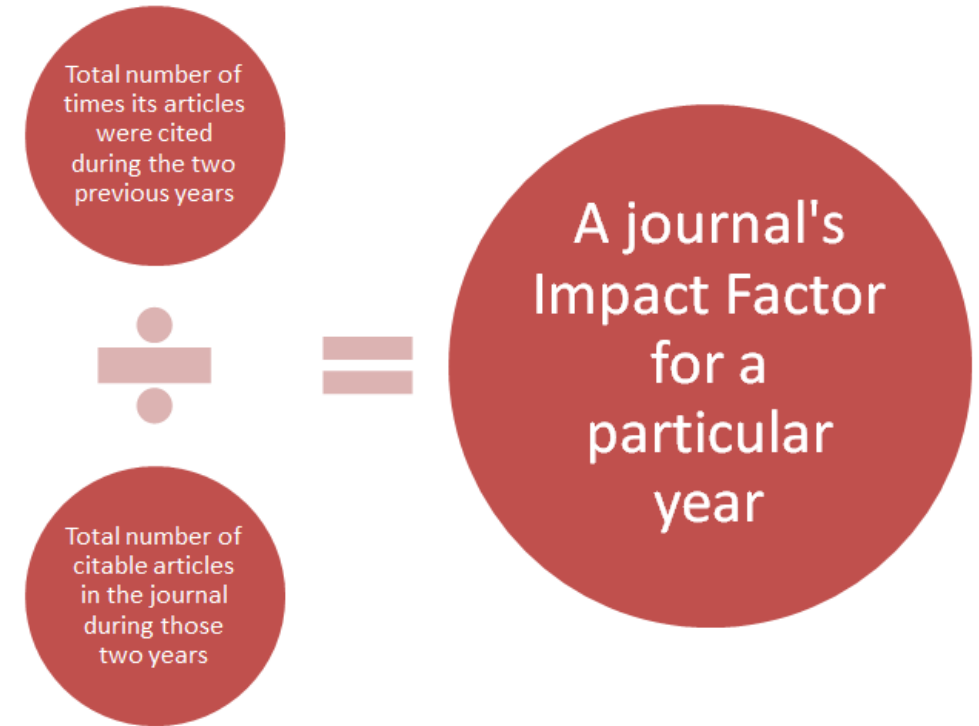
Journal Business Model

- For-profit vs. not-for-profit
- Society owned/affiliated?

Journal Impact Factor

- 2-year JIF: 1.2
- 5-year JIF: 1.5

$$\frac{\text{Citations in 2022 to items published in 2020 (98) + 2021 (93)}}{\text{Number of citable items in 2020 (67) + 2021 (88)}} = \frac{191}{155} = 1.2$$



What is Open Science and Open Access?

Open science (or OS):

- Make outputs of scientific research available and discoverable for public use

Remove
barriers

Reach new
audiences

Open access (or OA):

- Free and unrestricted access to scholarly research articles
- Licenses indicate how readers can share and re-use content (e.g., CC BY)
- Bronze OA/Green OA

Increase
impact

Accelerate
research

Reduce
duplication

Increase
transparency



Research4Life

CSP is proud to partner with Research4Life to provide discounts and waivers for authors from Research4Life countries to publish in CSP's fully open access journals, *Arctic Science*, *FACETS*, and *Drone Systems and Applications*. Corresponding authors from countries affiliated with Research4Life receive the following waivers or discounts:

Sri Lanka is Group B

- If the corresponding author is from a [Research4Life group A country](#), the APC is waived.
- If the corresponding author is from a [Research4Life group B country](#), the APC is \$250 USD.

 **Arctic Science**

 **Drone Systems
and Applications**

FACETS

a multidisciplinary open access science journal

Some CSP journals



Predatory journals

[nature](#) > [comment](#) > article

COMMENT | 11 December 2019

Predatory journals: no definition, no defence

Leading scholars and publishers from ten countries have agreed a definition of predatory publishing that can protect scholarship. It took 12 hours of discussion, 18 questions and 3 rounds to reach.

The definition

The consensus definition reached was: “Predatory journals and publishers are entities that prioritize self-interest at the expense of scholarship and are characterized by false or misleading information, deviation from best editorial and publication practices, a lack of transparency, and/or the use of aggressive and indiscriminate solicitation practices.”





1. Define your authorship

Authorship is based on (as per ICMJE):

- Substantial contributions to the conception or design of the work; or the acquisition, analysis, or interpretation of data for the work; **AND**
- Drafting the work or revising it critically for important intellectual content; **AND**
- Final approval of the version to be published; **AND**
- Agreement to be accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved.

Resolve these matters BEFORE you start your study.

Defining contributor roles

1. Conceptualization
2. Data curation
3. Formal Analysis
4. Funding acquisition
5. Investigation
6. Methodology
7. Project administration
8. Resources
9. Software
10. Supervision
11. Validation
12. Visualization
13. Writing – original draft
14. Writing – review & editing

Sample CRediT author statement

Zhang San: Conceptualization, Methodology, Software. **Priya Singh:** Data curation, Writing, Original draft preparation. **Wang Wu:** Visualization, Investigation. **Jan Jansen:** Supervision. **Ajay Kumar:** Software, Validation. **Sun Qi:** Writing-Reviewing and Editing.

CRediT

<https://casrai.org/credit/>

2. Submit your paper as a preprint

<https://www.cabidigitallibrary.org/journal/agrirxiv>

- Get “pre-peer review” feedback
- Protect your intellectual capital
- Disseminate and increase awareness of your research faster!

A 2019 meta-study published in eLife found that having a preprint was associated with 1.36 times more citations for the subsequent peer-reviewed article

3. Read the Author Guidelines

- One of the most common reasons manuscripts get returned is non-compliance with the author guidelines
- Consider different paper types for your research
- Consider the different paper types published in journal

Ask yourself: What's the right format for my content?

4. Take time with your cover letter

Describe how your research will impact and advance the discipline

- Has your paper been submitted to a preprint server?
 - If you have stats on downloads
- Is your paper part of a series?
- Be clear that your paper is not being considered with another journal.

Simultaneous submission is a clear ethical violation.





Agriculture and
Agri-Food Canada

Science and Technology
Branch

Agriculture et
Agroalimentaire Canada

Direction générale des sciences
et de la technologie

Lethbridge Research and
Development Centre
5403 – 1 Avenue South
PO Box 3000
Lethbridge AB T1J 4B1
Tel: 403-317-2251
Email: brian.beres@canada.ca

December 1st, 2020

Dr. Peter Langridge
Editor-In-Chief
Agronomy
peter.langridge@adelaide.edu.au

Messed
up name

All
authors
listed

Dear Dr. Warburton:

Please find attached a copy of the manuscript, "Optimal Agronomics Increase Grain Yield and Grain Yield Stability of Ultra-Early Wheat Seeding Systems." by Graham R. S. Collier, Dean M. Spaner, Robert J Graf, and Brian L. Beres. In response to a changing climate we explored a planting system utilizing ultra-early planting dates triggered by soil temperature thresholds as opposed to arbitrary calendar dates. We published our proof of concept in Frontiers earlier this year (*Collier et al., 2020), which described this novel system. This paper takes the concept and tests it in a systems study involving conventional and cold-tolerant genetics integrated into seeding parameters involving sowing density and sowing depth. Our four core ideas arose from this investigation:

Quick
description of
concept

1. Ultra-early spring wheat seeding increases grain yield and yield stability
2. Optimal agronomics increase grain yield and stability in ultra-early seeding systems
3. Ultra-early seeding can limit yield loss resulting from future climate change
4. Producers can implement ultra-early wheat seeding with little to no additional cost

Core ideas

Please consider this manuscript for publication in *Agronomy*.

Yours truly,

Author roles? COI
statement?

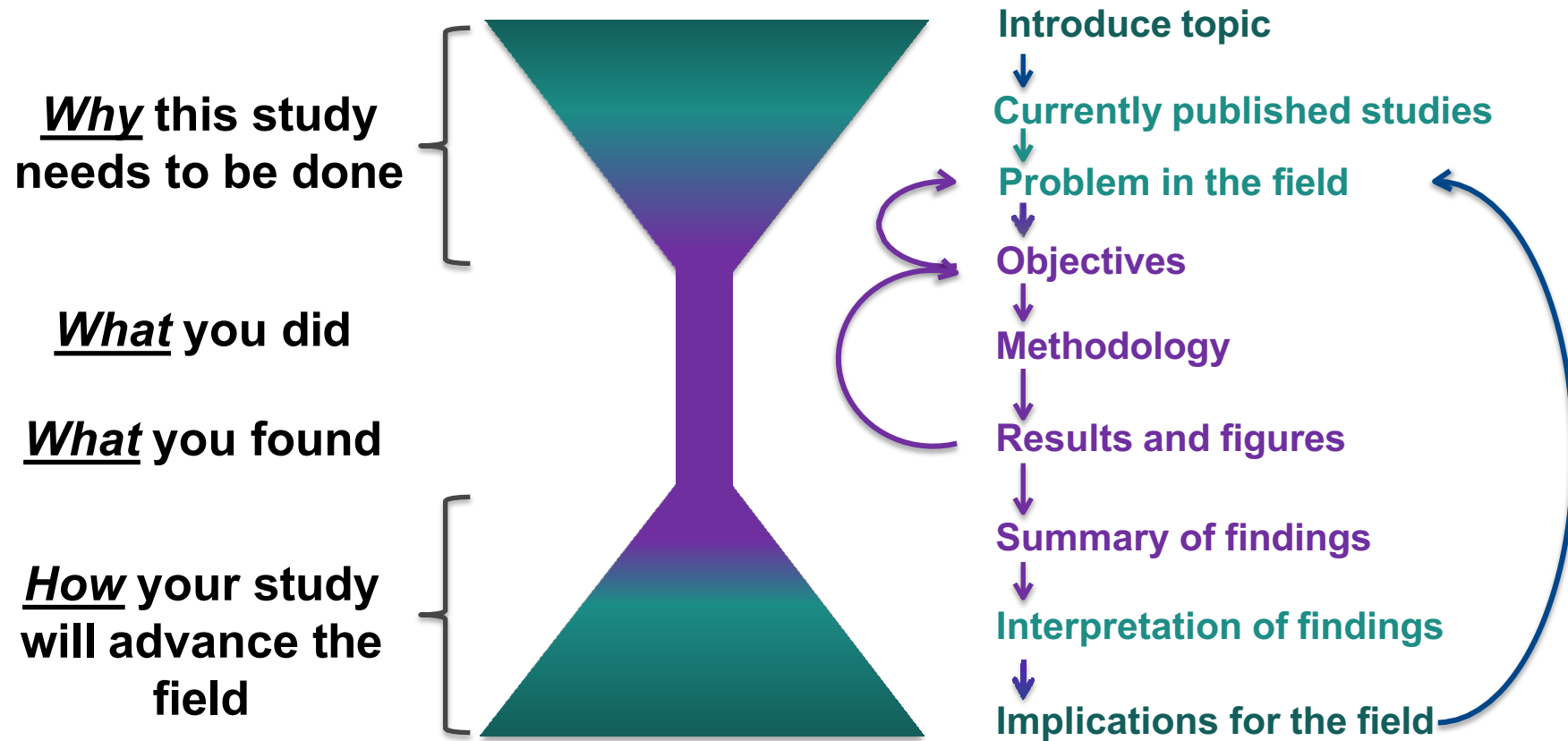
Brian L. Beres, Ph.D., P.Ag.
Senior Research Scientist - Agronomy
brian.beres@canada.ca

5. Take care with your title

The shorter the title—the better = more citations

- Keep the title accurate, informative, and brief
- Use keywords to optimize search engine discovery
 - select your keywords for maximum discoverability
- Shorter titles make it easier to understand the topic of the paper and open the paper to a wider readership
- Ensure your title is not full of jargon, make sure it's understandable
- Avoid abbreviations and questions

6. Answer four key questions



Logically link your ideas throughout your manuscript

7. Write your abstract last

Clearly state your hypothesis

- Editors should quickly understand the rationale of your paper (background relevant to your hypothesis, your prediction, your key observations and conclusion)
- Make it succinct and direct; one subject per sentence
- Make direct statements (no passive voice)
- Use online tools to assess the readability of your abstract
 - Gunning Fog Index (<http://gunning-fog-index.com/>)
 - Get the score as low as possible <10
 - Hemmingway App (<https://hemingwayapp.com/>)

Your abstract should include high-level information, enough to show readers that the complete paper is worth reading.

What are Editors looking for?

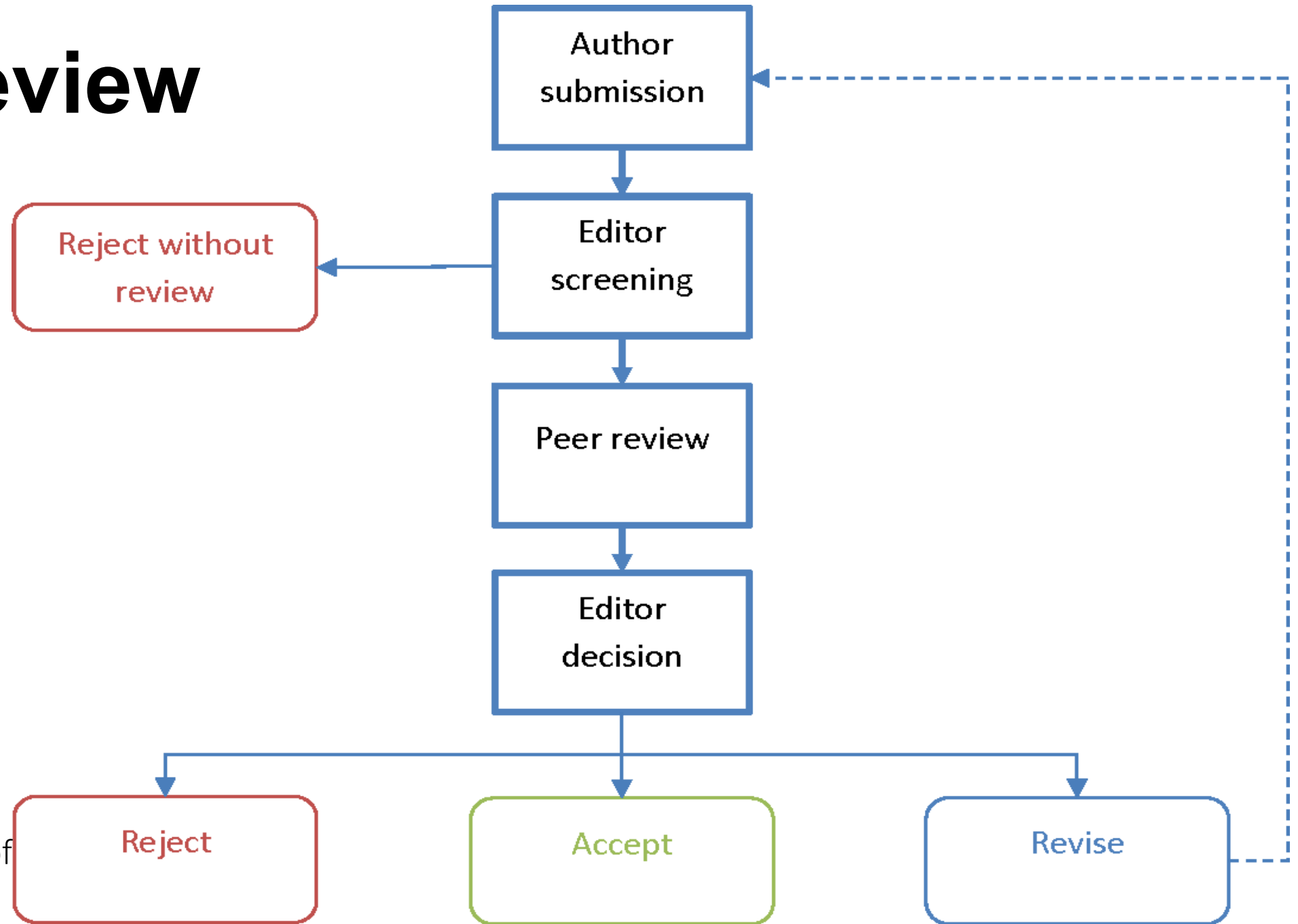
- **Provide a clear statement of purpose**
 - What's original or novel about this work?
 - Is the topic of interest to readers?
 - How is your research valuable to the reader?
 - What impact will your research have on the discipline?
 - Will your paper help change the course of the discipline?
 - Will your paper add to the current knowledge?

If you are not sure, email the journal.

Common reasons for rejection

- Previously covered or too inconsequential for the reader—not original or relevant
- Out of scope (too niche or too broad)
- Methods are weak or flawed and results are unreliable
- Poor analysis of the data; conclusions not supported by the evidence
- Study ignores other potential interpretations of the data
- Quality of the language is poor—lacks clear and logical flow, can't be understood by readers

Peer Review



What to expect at Peer Review?

Read the reviewer comments dispassionately.

These are not personal attacks—comments are there to improve your paper.

- ✓ Thank the reviewers for their comments
- ✓ Address every point raised by the reviewer and include your changes
- ✓ Include the line number where the changes were made
- ✓ Be polite and professional in your responses

Integrity & Ethics

Conflicts and Disputes



Conflicts of interest

- Undisclosed potential personal, financial, and non-financial conflicts of everyone involved in the publication process—authors, reviewers, editors, guest editors)

Authorship disputes

- Pre- and post-publication authorship disputes on the author order and bylines
- Guest, gift, and ghost authorships

Scientific Misconduct



Mistreatments of research subjects

- Non-compliance with ethical guidelines for animal and human research
- Failure to obtain required institutional review board approvals or follow protocols

Falsification and fabrication of data

- Such as manipulated tissue histology, protein blots, genetics data

Plagiarism and piracy

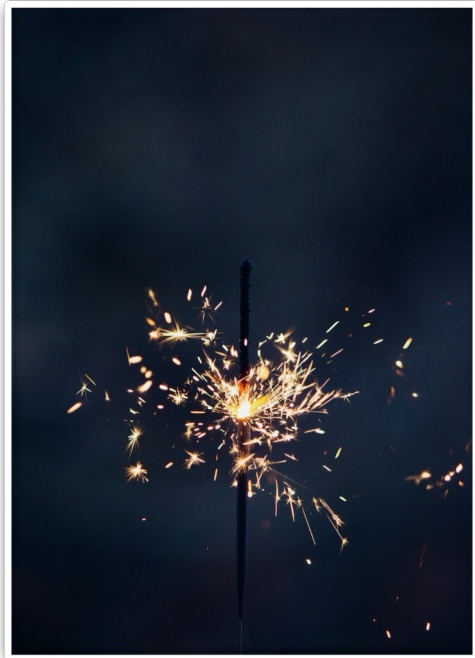
Systematic Manipulation



Paper mills and their multi-pronged attacks

- Profit-based submissions of manufactured manuscripts
- Fraudulent data and images
- Fake or purchased authorships
- Manipulation of peer review processes of author-suggested reviewers and guest-edited/special issues



After acceptance



Article

f t in ✉

Ivyleaf morningglory (*Ipomoea hederacea* Jacq.) competition is not intensified by drought in silage corn in central New York State, USA

Authors: [Kristine M. Averill](#), [Scott H. Morris](#), [Anna S. Westbrook](#), [Mitch C. Hunter](#), and [Antonio DiTommaso](#)   | [AUTHORS INFO & AFFILIATIONS](#)

Publication: Canadian Journal of Plant Science • 26 May 2022 • <https://doi.org/10.1139/cjps-2022-0002>

37



Abstract

Ivyleaf morningglory (IMG, *Ipomoea hederacea* Jacq.) is a summer annual vine that is native to the Americas and invasive globally. This species decreases field crop yields through competition and interference with harvesting. Here, we explore the potential of IMG to compete with silage corn (*Zea mays* L.) in New York State, USA. In a 2-year field study, we measured silage yield at five IMG



- Share the link to your article online with the DOI.
- CSP encourages authors to make their data publicly available.
- Read our Data Policy [here](#).

Maximize the Impact

1

Share the link to your article using the DOI

2

Choose your communication channels wisely

3

Use plain language when discussing your paper

4

Check the Altmetric Attention Score

5

Check out our guide on how to [promote your article](#)

Metrics & Citations

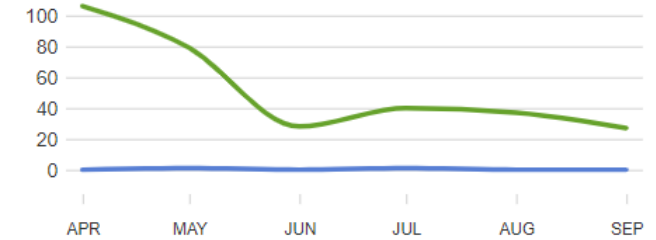


METRICS

CITATIONS 5

DOWNLOAD

CITATION



2,781 3

TOTAL

FIRST 30 DAYS

6 MONTHS

12 MONTHS

Total number of download and citation for the most recent 6 whole calendar months

OTHER METRICS



News (15)
Blogs (1)
Twitter (61)
Facebook (1)
Reddit (1)
Mendeley (18)

Authors & Reviewers

We have the
resources to help
you achieve your
publication goals.



[https://cdnsiencepub.com/
authors
-and-reviewers](https://cdnsiencepub.com/authors-and-reviewers)

Author Toolkit

Author Guidelines



Preparing Figures



Plain Language Summaries



Video Abstracts



English Improvement



Promoting Your Article



NEW: Community Engaged Research



NEW: Data Availability



Reviewer Guidelines

Received an invitation to
peer review?

START HERE

Reviewer Responsibilities

Ethical peer review is
objective, impartial, and fair

LEARN MORE

Become a peer reviewer

Peer review strengthens
the scholarly record.

CONTRIBUTE TODAY

Want to learn more?

- **Article collection for ECRs**

<https://www.facetsjournal.com/topic/resources-early-career>

- **Open Access**

<https://cdnsiencepub.com/open-access/oa-glossary>

- **Writing**

[The Scientist's Guide to Writing: How to Write More Easily and Effectively throughout Your Scientific Career](#), Stephen B. Heard

[The Science of Scientific Writing](#), American Scientist

[How to Write and Publish a Scientific Paper](#), Robert A. Day and Barbara Gastel



Thank you!

Open Access Publishing

- Open Access (OA) literature is digital, online, free of charge, and free of most copyright and licensing restrictions
- OA journals are published with the same peer review standards as conventional subscription journals



CC-BY Danny Kingsley & Sarah Brown

Open Access vs. Freely Available



Open Access

Permanently free, cannot be changed

Author(s) hold copyright

Unrestricted reuse with attribution*

Freely Available

Free access can be temporary

Journal, publisher, or society hold copyright

Reuse often requires copyright clearance process and a fee

* Commercial reuse or redistribution can be limited, depending on the license the author selects.

Article Processing Charges (APCs)



Traditional and OA journals can charge APCs

Hybrid OA journals charge to make an individual article open in a subscription journal



Shifts cost from readers to authors

Fee is paid by the author, their institution, or the research funder



Paying an APC does not guarantee you retain rights to your work or that it will be OA

Authors need to understand the publisher agreement and not assume an APC = OA

Identifying Predatory Publishers

<https://libguides.usask.ca/predatorypublishers>

What is a Predatory Publisher?

- No universally agreed upon definition
- Synonyms
 - Fake journals, questionable journals, dark journals etc.
- What should you watch out for?

<https://libguides.usask.ca/predatorypublishers>

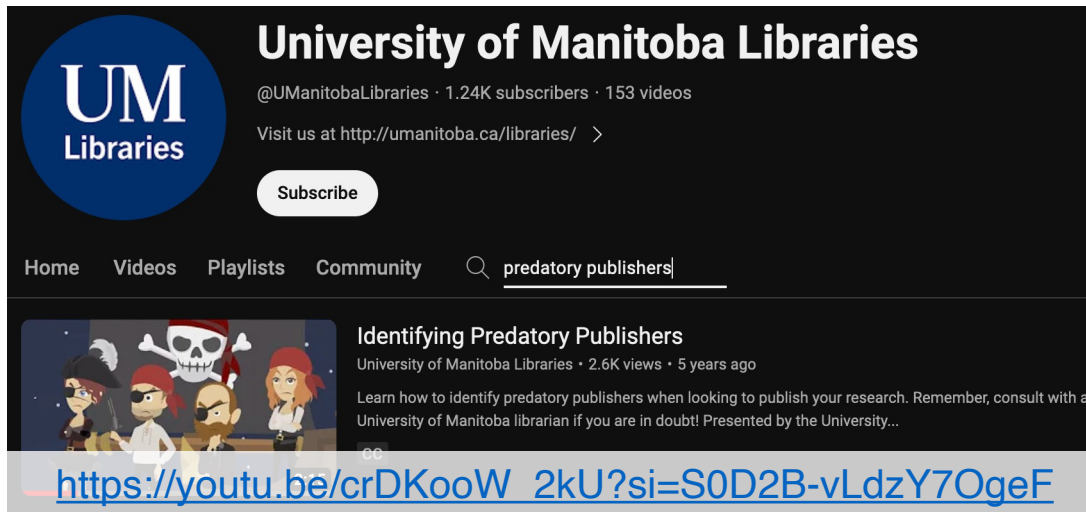
"Predatory" Publishers

"Predatory" publishers use deceptive practices to lure authors to publish with them. They exploit the open access author-pays business model for their own profit and conduct little or no peer review or editing work.

Always carefully assess an unfamiliar publisher before submitting your work to them. Use some of the checklists and resources listed in this guide to help, and ask colleagues for their opinions. Your liaison librarian may also be able to advise you:



University Library > Research Guides



University of Manitoba Libraries
@UManitobaLibraries · 1.24K subscribers · 153 videos
Visit us at <http://umanitoba.ca/libraries/> >

Subscribe

Home Videos Playlists Community

predatory publishers

Identifying Predatory Publishers
University of Manitoba Libraries · 2.6K views · 5 years ago
Learn how to identify predatory publishers when looking to publish your research. Remember, consult with a University of Manitoba librarian if you are in doubt! Presented by the University...

https://youtu.be/crDKooW_2kU?si=S0D2B-vLdzY7OgeF

Initial Signs of a Predatory Journal

- Unsolicited invites to publish or attend conference
 - Particularly generic or poorly written emails
 - Topics outside your area of expertise
- Guaranteed publication
- Advertises very fast turn-around-times
- Journal name easily confused with high quality publications
- Very wide, or nonsensical scope*
- Unclear who publishes the journal

*Some reputable journals (ex. PLoS One and Facets) do have a broad scope

Things to Investigate further

- Displays unofficial impact factors
- False claims of being indexed
(ex. Pubmed, Scopus)
- Transparency regarding fees charged?
- Transparent peer-review process?
- How do previously published articles look?
 - Copyedited? Spelling, grammar errors?
- Who's on the editorial board?



Discipline Specific Tips

- What journals do you read when working in your field?
 - Have you ever read articles from this journal?
- If you've been contacted about a special issue, do you know the issue guest editor?
- Do you have colleagues who have published here?
- Do you recognize other journals published by this publisher?

Micro Journals Without APC*

- Acta Tropica
- Canadian Journal of Microbiology
- Comparative Immunology, Microbiology and Infectious Diseases
- Letters in Applied Microbiology
- Journal of Applied Microbiology
- Medical Mycology
- Parasitology Research
- Veterinary Immunology and Immunotherapy
- Veterinary Microbiology
- Veterinary Parasitology
- Vet Record
- Veterinary Research
- Zoonoses and Public Health

*Many journals have 2 models; no APC under traditional paywall model, VERY expensive if OA

Pathology Journals Without APC*

- Brazilian Journal of Veterinary Pathology
- International Journal of Experimental Pathology
- Journal of Comparative Pathology

- Also consider:
 - Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association - 0\$
 - Journal of Veterinary Diagnostic Investigation - \$75/page, but Sri Lankan corresponding authors eligible for 50% discount

*Many journals have 2 models; no APC under traditional paywall model, VERY expensive if OA

Compiled by Virginia Wilson, MLIS for Joe Rubin, Veterinary Microbiology

Veterinary Microbiology Journals*

- Acta Tropica*** (Science Direct) – publication charge for open access USD 3040**; no charge with traditional model but article will only be seen by those who subscribe to the journal (paywall; closed access)
- Animal Microbiome*** (Springer) – an open access journal; article-processing charge of £1190.00/\$1990.00/€1590.00 If researchers are in financial need and unable to support the costs of the APC, journal will assess your eligibility for a waiver or discount under their standard policies for fully OA journals. Must ask about this at time of submission.***
- Annual Review of Animal Biosciences*** (Annual Reviews): no article processing charges (operates under a “subscribe to open” model so authors do not pay to publish)
- Canadian Journal of Microbiology*** (Canadian Science Publishing) – fee for OA (\$3000/article – CAD inside Canada, USD outside of Canada) with some conditional waivers and discounts; no charges under traditional paywall model
- Canadian Veterinary Journal*** (Canadian Veterinary Medical Association) - \$500.00 for non-members or \$400.00 for CVMA members for Scientific Articles, Case Reports, and unsolicited Review Articles
- Comparative Immunology, Microbiology and Infectious Diseases*** (Science Direct) – fee for OA \$3,180 USD; no charges under traditional paywall model
- Journal of Veterinary Internal Medicine*** (Wiley) – various fees depending on different tiers of membership (a society journal)

Medical Mycology (OUP) – Costs for OA: Non-members of ISHAM (International Society for Human and Animal Mycology): \$4,477; ISHAM Members: \$3,582 (not sure of currency)

To receive the ISHAM Member rate, at least one of the paper’s authors must be a current member of ISHAM, and their membership number must be provided through the Author Portal. no charges with traditional paywall model

Parasitology Research (Springer) – fee for OA £2790.00/\$4390.00/€3390.00; no charges under traditional paywall model

Veterinary Immunology and Immunopathology (Science Direct) – fee for OA \$3,040 USD; no charges under traditional paywall model

Veterinary Microbiology (Science Direct) – fee for OA \$3,220 USD; no charges under traditional paywall model

Veterinary Parasitology (Science Direct) – fee for OA \$3,300 USD; no charges under traditional paywall model

Vet Record (Wiley) – fee for OA Society Members (British Veterinary Assoc): \$2708 USD / £2127 GBP / €2437 EUR Non-members: \$3610 USD / £2840 GBP / €3250 EUR; no charges under traditional paywall model

Veterinary Research (Biomed Central) – an open access journal. Fees - £1490.00/\$2190.00/€1750.00 Article-processing charge waivers or discounts are granted on a case-by-case basis to authors with insufficient funds. Authors can request a waiver or discount during the submission process.

Zoonoses and Public Health (Wiley) – fee for OA \$4430 USD / £2940 GBP / €3660 EUR; no charges under traditional paywall model

Veterinary Pathology Journals*

Brazilian Journal of Veterinary Pathology – Open access but copyright is transferred to the journal. Publication charges outside Brazil: USD 50,00 per article (original full papers, short communications, case reports) [I think that's \$50.00 but I am not sure).

International Journal of Experimental Pathology – Wiley - **If the Open Access option is selected, submissions will be subject to an APC if accepted and published in the journal: \$3550 USD / £2370 GBP / €2930 EUR.**

Journal of Comparative Pathology – (Elsevier) – Fee for open access: \$3,240 USD; free for paywalled version.

Veterinary Clinical Pathology – (Wiley) – Open access for a fee: If the Open Access option is selected, submissions will be subject to an APC if accepted and published in the journal: \$3240 USD / £2160 GBP / €2730 EUR.

Veterinary Pathology – (Sage) – Sage charges APCs for open access. Veterinary Pathology is not a Gold open access journal but it offers SageChoice where authors can have their article open access with a fee. The cost for a SageChoice article is \$3,570 (cannot confirm whether USD or CAD) or 2,750 GBP. For Green open access (repositories) the author may share the Original Submission or Accepted Manuscript at any time after paper is accepted and in any format.

*It's often not straightforward. Authors are charged high fees for open access publishing (APCs or article processing charges) or are charged nothing for publishing in traditional, subscription-based (paywalled) journals – and this is in the same journal! I would highlight the process of publishing in a traditional closed journal, but then depositing the paper in an institutional repository to cover the open access piece, often required by funders.

**The majority of the prices above do not include VAT or local taxes. Fees are current as of Oct 2023.

***It doesn't hurt to ask about a waiver or discount.