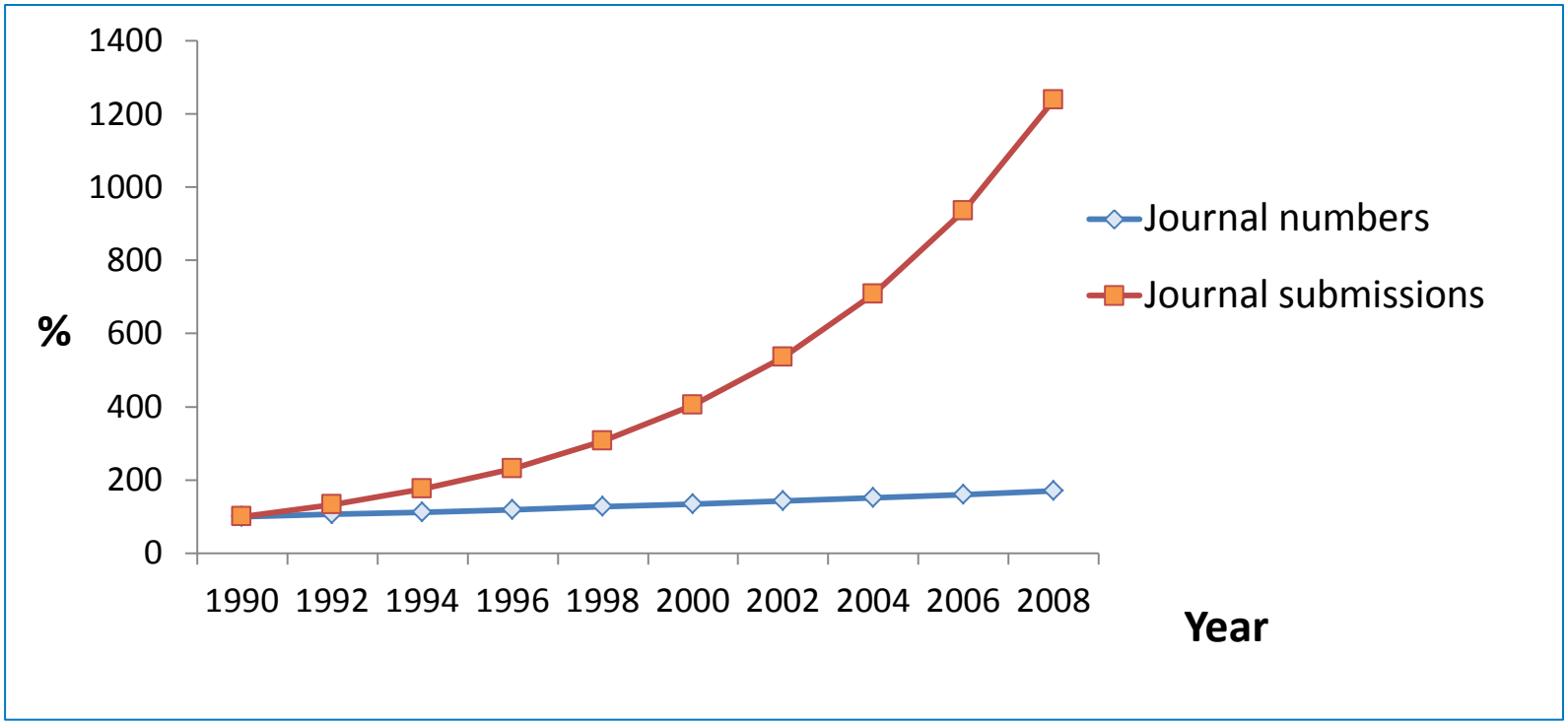
Publishing Your Research

"How can I improve my submission to be published
Tips & Tricks"

The 2018 Spring Meeting of the Japanese Society of Fisheries Science, TUMSAT

The status of scholarly publications today

- The number of article submissions is growing exponentially compared to number of new journals
- Consider - when you submit your own article - the growing pressure this puts on Editor-in-Chief, the Editorial Board and the Peer Reviewers of any given journal



Source: Daniel McGowan, Edanz, 2012

Before you begin

To Write = To Read

- **Subject**: Know the status quo of your field of research
- **Up-to-date result**: Scientific communication is about advancing - not repeating
- **Writing style**: Concise + specialized vocabulary
- **Prepare**: Review papers of colleagues to form a strong framework for your own writing
- **Image**: Determine which journal you wish to publish in (it is about you and your career)

Before you begin (cont.)

Scientific Quality of your Research

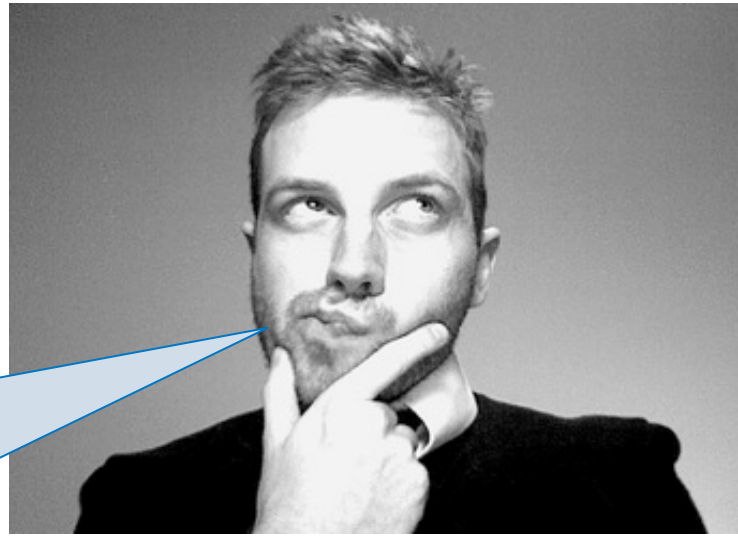
- **Hypothesis / question**
- **Scientific validity**: Is the science valid enough to support your conclusions?
  - ✓Appropriate methods & controls
  - ✓Sample sizes: large enough?
  - ✓Statistics: Use of appropriate statistical tests
- **Novelty**
- **Bias**: Remove investigator/researcher/patient bias
- **Ethical requirements**
- **Citations**: Most appropriate research
- **Scientific fascination**: Choose the right journal! A&S, IFA, Article type, Costs, IF, etc.

Springer

What journal editors want

Good quality science! (use previous slide as your checklist!)

- Work which will **stand up** to peer review (quality / language)
- **Novel** to the scientific community, original research
- Research that is **interesting** to the journal's readership (so also make sure to choose the right journal!)
- **Active research** areas (many citations)
- Clear **concise** writing



"Thank you for your article submission, the results are new and interesting.

Unfortunately the new results are not interesting, and the interesting results are not new."

How to choose the right journal?

Thinkchecksubmit.org campaign to help researchers

Are you submitting your research to a trusted journal?
Is it the right journal for your work?

Use our check list to assess the journal

Only if you can answer 'yes' to the questions on our check list

Springer

How to choose the right journal - Springer.com journal pages

Fisheries Science

Editor-in-Chief: Hideki **Ushio**

ISSN: 0919-9268 (print version)
ISSN: 1444-2906 (electronic version)

Journal no. 12562

Read Online

Related subjects » Animal Sciences - Ecology - Food Science & Nutrition

ABSTRACTED/INDEXED IN

Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded (SciSearch), Journal Citation Reports/Science Edition, SCOPUS, INSPEC, Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS), Google Scholar, CAB International, EBSCO Sustainability Reference Center, Academic OneFile, AGRICOLA, ASFA, Biological Abstracts, BIOSIS, CAB Abstracts, CNKI, Current Abstracts, Current Contents/ Agriculture, Biology & Environmental Sciences, EBSCO Academic Search, EBSCO Advanced Placement Source, EBSCO Biomedical Reference Collection, EBSCO Business Source, EBSCO Discovery Service, EBSCO Environment Complete, EBSCO Environment Index, EBSCO Food Science Source, EBSCO STM Source, EBSCO TOC Premier, EBSCO Wildlife & Ecology Studies Worldwide, Elsevier Biobase, Food Science and Technology Abstracts, Global Health, Highbeam, OCLC, ProQuest ABI/INFORM, ProQuest Biological Science Database, ProQuest Business Premium Collection, ProQuest Central, ProQuest Earth, Atmospheric & Aquatic Science Database, ProQuest Natural Science Collection, ProQuest Research Library, ProQuest SciTech Premium Collection, Referativnyi Zhurnal (VINITI), SCImago, Summon by ProQuest, Zoological Record

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FOR AUTHORS AND EDITORS

2016 Impact Factor 0.839

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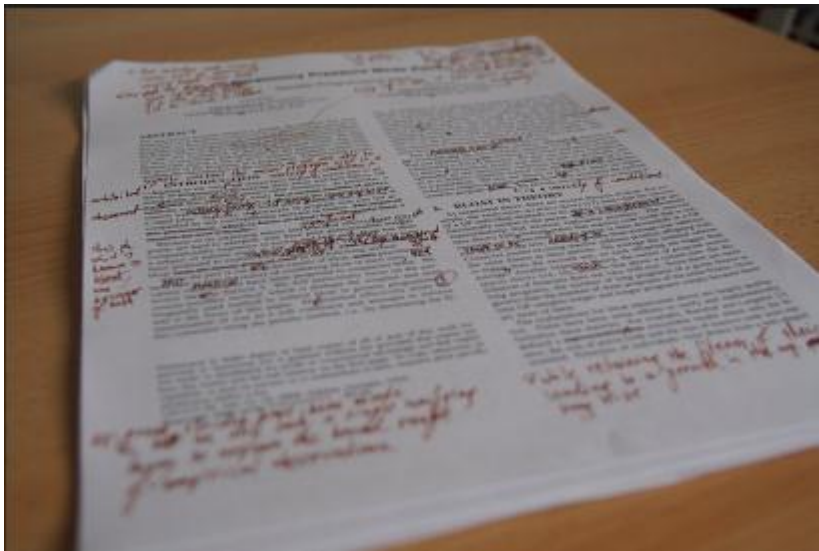
How to structure your article

- Follow the **author instructions** of the journal you chose to submit to
- Tell a story that is easy to understand:
  - ✓ Beginning (introduction)
  - ✓ Middle (main body: results)
  - ✓ End (conclusion)
- The order in which you actually write your paper should be:
  - ✓ Methods and Results
  - ✓ Introduction
  - ✓ Discussion
  - ✓ Abstract and Title



Springer

How to structure your article (cont.)

Title + Authors + Abstract + Keywords = Discoverability!

Title	Read first and most. Keep it short and to the point. Must reflect the content of the paper.
Authors	Correct spelling, consistency in affiliation.
Abstract	200-word summary of objective and results. Includes key message of paper.
Keywords	Synonyms relevant as search terms e.g. in Google. Ideally not words from the title because title words are automatically keywords.
Introduction	Explain i) **why** the work was conducted ii) what methodology was employed iii) why you chose this particular methodology iv) How the methodology accomplished the hypothesis set out in your abstract.
Methodology	Written clearly and concisely so that someone can follow **how** you did your research and can reproduce it.

How to structure your article (cont.)

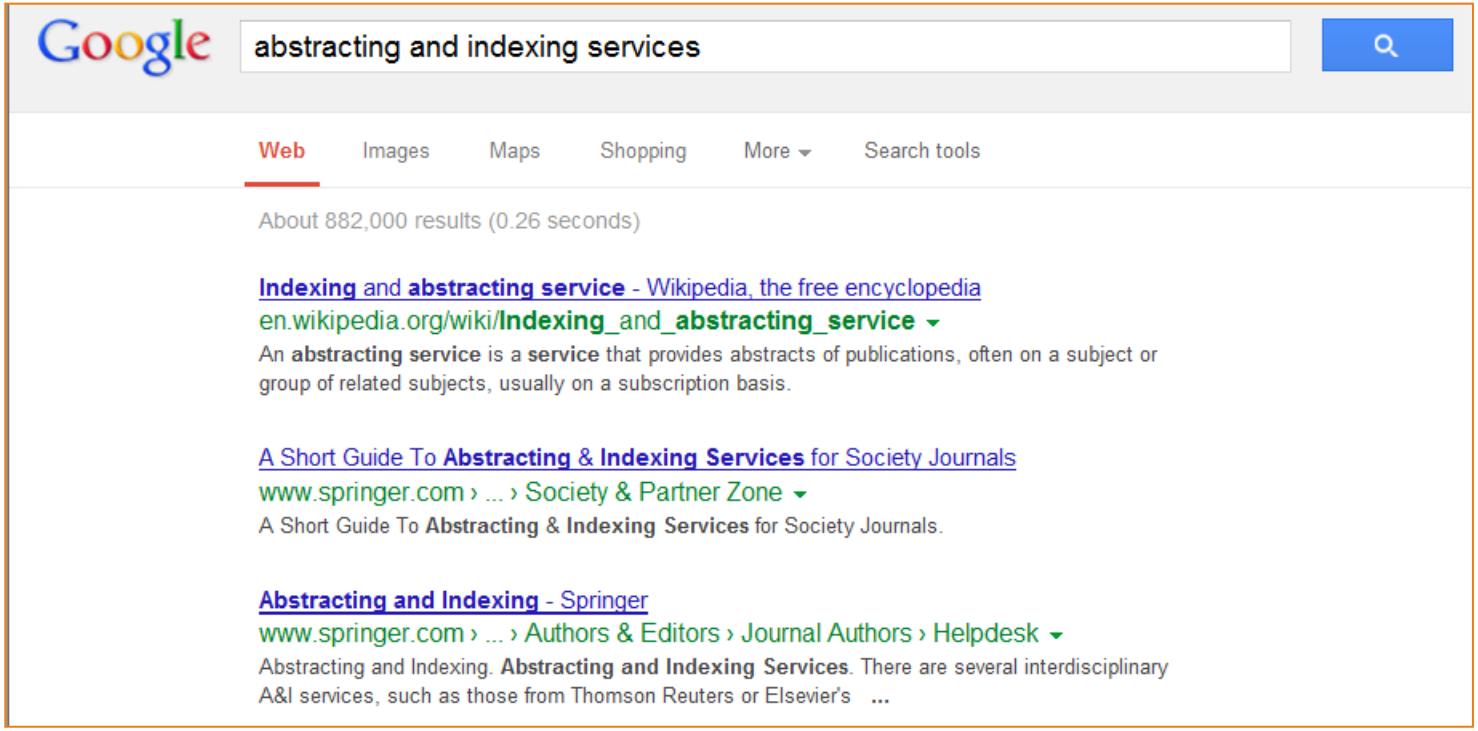
Analysis/Results	Present the results clearly and carefully.
Discussion	Discuss the results here. If the results were not what you were expecting this is where you can provide insights or speculations as to what happened and/or what you could have done differently. Write down your conclusions from the study.
Acknowledgements	Acknowledge the people and institutions who have made your research possible e.g. funding.
References	Properly cite your referenced material; use the style of the journal.
Supplementary Material	List any supplementary materials, appendices. Electric Supplementary Material (ESM)

Discoverability of your work: metadata

Title + Authors + Abstract + Keywords

= Discoverability!

- Your article needs to be found, read, used and cited!
- Metadata ensures your work appears with the proper audience through for example
  - Abstracting and Indexing Services
  - Search Engine Optimization (SEO)



How to structure your article - Methodology

- **Rule conformity:**

  Follow **Author Instructions** on how to write up the methodology

- **Reproducibility:**

  New methods should be described in such a way that they **can be reproduced**

- **References:**

  Existing methods can be referenced

- **Statistics:**

  Statistical methodology

- **Ethics:**

  Ethical declarations (animals, patients, etc.)

- **Writing:**

  Use ***past tense*** for write up

How to structure your article – Analysis / Results

- **Accuracy:**

  Accurately describe your findings

- **Fact:**

  Do not explain your results

- **Writing:**

  Use ***past tense*** to describe your analysis / results

  Use ***present tense*** when referring to figures and tables

- **Ethics:**

  Do not duplicate data (text, graph, table)

How to structure your article - Acknowledgements

- **Give credit** to those who have contributed
- **Give credit** to those that made the research possible
- Declare any **conflicts of interest**

How to structure your article - References

- **Rule conformity:**

  Format your references according to the instructions for authors

- **Precision:**

  Be precise in your references; references form the link between your paper and the scientific literature

- **Technology:**

  Tools available to manage your own scientific library

Getting ready to submit

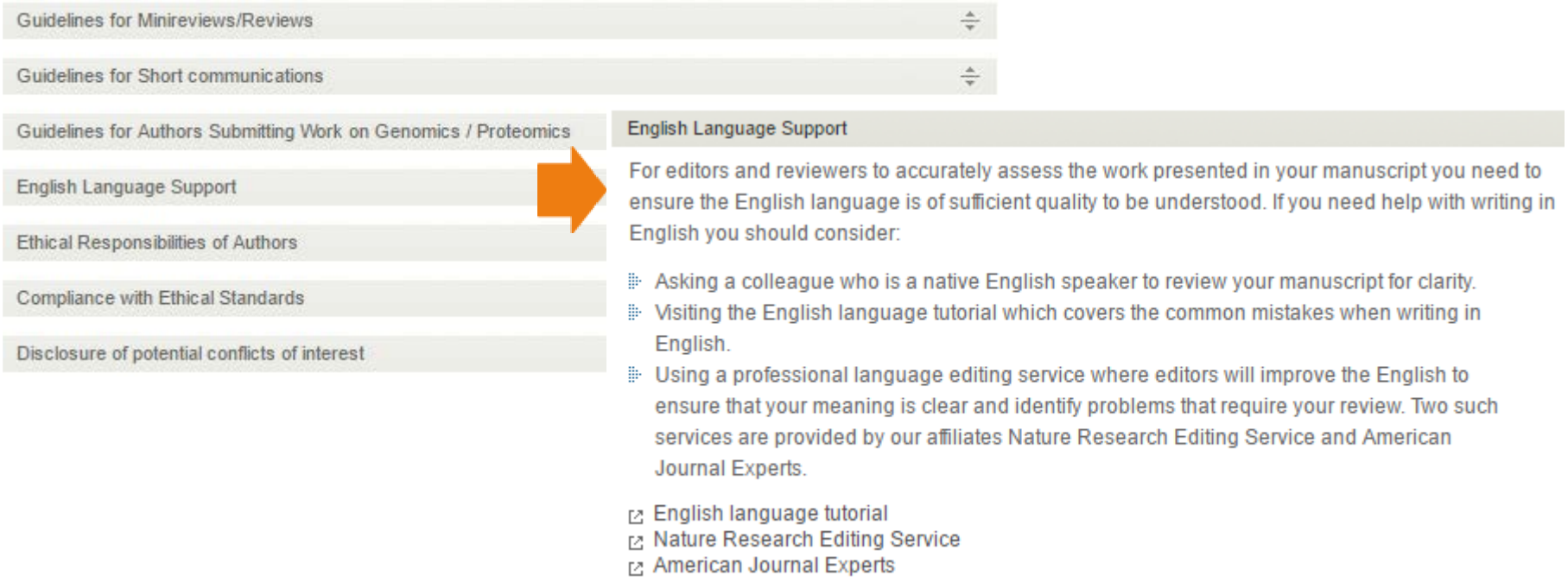
- **Authorship:** Get the agreement from **all co-authors** on what is submitted and to which journal
- **Letter:** Prepare a cover letter
- **Language editing**
- **Rule conformity:** Read the **guidelines** for the journal very carefully and make sure that you conform to the instructions for authors in terms of set up, reference style, etc.
- **Ethics:** NEVER submit your paper to more than one journal at the same time, that would be violating publishing ethics

Getting ready to submit – Prepare a cover letter

- This is your chance to **sell your manuscript** to the Editor in Chief (EiC)
- Remember that the EiC receives an increasing amount of manuscripts, so be clear and concise
- Address the EiC personally in your letter
- Give the background to your research
- Explain the importance of your article in relation to the scope of the Journal
- Emphasize the **key take away points** - the **USP**s, the Unique Selling Points - from your article
- Recommend reviewers, it will be very much appreciated
- Exclude reviewers and include the reason (e.g. members from a competing research group)

Getting ready to submit – Language editing

- **Professional editing services** can help you to improve the text on grammar and to enhance the readability of your manuscript
- It is neither a requirement nor a guarantee for acceptance for publication
- Professional editing services will raise your chances of acceptance and ensures clear communication of your research



Getting ready to submit – Publishing ethics

- The work described has **not been published before**
- It is not under consideration anywhere else
- Publication has been **approved by co-authors** and responsible authorities
- **Permissions** have been obtained from copyright owners
- No data fabrication or falsification

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Getting ready to submit – Similarity Check

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ORIGINALITY REPORT

36%

SIMILARITY INDEX

PRIMARY SOURCES

1	Pujari, Jagadeesh Devdas; Yakkundimath, Rajesh and Byadgi, Abdulmunaf Syedhusain. "Grading and Classification of Anthracnose Fungal Disease of Fruits based on Statistical Texture Features", International Journal of Advanced Science & Technology, 2013. Publications	318 words – 4%
2	www.csse.monash.edu.au Internet	234 words – 3%
3	caesjournals.org Internet	156 words – 2%
4	Cui, D.. "Image processing methods for quantitatively detecting soybean rust from multispectral images", Biosystems Engineering, 201011 CrossCheck	122 words – 2%

function based on a measure of the generalized squared distance. The model using fourteen selected HSI texture features achieved the best classification accuracy of 96.7%. (Tuker and Chakraborty, 2008) have implemented a software which detects and characterizes disease lesions on leaves to provide data on the number and type of lesions and the percentage of leaf area diseased using digital image processing (severity). The usefulness and adaptability of the software is evaluated using two foliar diseases, alternaria blight of sunflower, and oat leaf rust, which differ in symptoms. Using image segmentation and classification techniques, the software discriminated disease symptoms from the healthy leaf area. (Ying, et al., 2008) have discussed the preprocessing methods to carry out the intelligent diagnosis to crop diseases based on image processing and appropriate features extracted. They suggested the importance of image pre-processing for the disease diagnosis and setting up pattern recognition system for recognition of crop diseases. (Huang, 2007) have presented an application of neural network and image processing techniques for detecting and classifying phalaenopsis seedling diseases. Phalaenopsis seedlings segmented by an exponential transform with an adjustable parameter and image processing techniques. A Back Propagation Neural Network (BPNN) classifier is employed to classify Bacterial Soft Rot (BSR), Bacterial Brown Spot (BBS), Phytophthora Black Rot (PBR), and OK (uninfected area of leaf) of phalaenopsis seedlings. The methodology presented herein effectively detected and classified these phalaenopsis seedling lesions to an accuracy of 89.6%. The detection capability of the system, without classifying the disease type, is as high as 97.2%. (Doudkin, et al., 2007) have described a neural network approach for segmentation problem of agricultural landed-fields in remote sensing data. A neural network clusterization algorithm for segmentation of the color images of crop field infected by diseases that change usual color of agricultural plants is proposed. It can be applied for cartography of fields infected by plant diseases to reduce the use of plant protection products. (Pydipati and Burks, 2006) have used a CCM to determine whether texture based HSI color features in conjunction with statistical classification algorithms could be used to identify diseased and normal citrus leaves under laboratory conditions. Normal and diseased citrus leaf samples with greasy spot, melanose, and scab are evaluated. The leaf sample discriminant analysis using CCM textural features achieved classification accuracies of over 95% for all classes when using hue and saturation texture features. (Muhammed and Hamed, 2005) discussed characterizing and estimating fungal disease severity in a spring wheat crop. This is accomplished by using a reference data set consisting of hyperspectral crop reflectance data vectors and the corresponding disease severity field assessments. The hyperspectral vectors are first normalized into zero-mean and unit-variance vectors by performing various combinations of spectral and band-wise normalizations. Then, after applying the same normalization procedures to the new hyperspectral data, a Nearest Neighbor classifier is used to classify the new data against the reference data. The effects of increased disease severity can be characterized by analyzing the resulting disease signatures obtained when applying the different normalization procedures. (Sena, 2003) have developed and evaluated an algorithm at simplified lighting conditions for identifying damaged maize plants by the fall armyworm using digital color images. Images of damaged and non-damaged maize plants are taken in eight different stages and in three different light intensities. The proposed algorithm had two stages: the processing and the image analysis. During the first stage, the images are processed to create binary images where the leaves are segmented from the other pixels. At the second stage, the images are subdivided into blocks and classified as damaged or non-damaged depending on the number of objects found in each block. The algorithm correctly classified 94.72% of 720 images. (Lefebvre, et al., 1993) have presented the problem in automating pulp sampling of potatoes such as their shape, color, and texture in order to detect viral diseases. Two computer vision approaches that have been implemented and tested, as well as the robotic apparatus required for the complete installation. The first computer vision approach, the so-called 3-D image analysis, is based on a combination of classical image analysis methods with active vision. The second approach, the so-called thermogram, combines analysis of thermal images of potatoes with active vision.

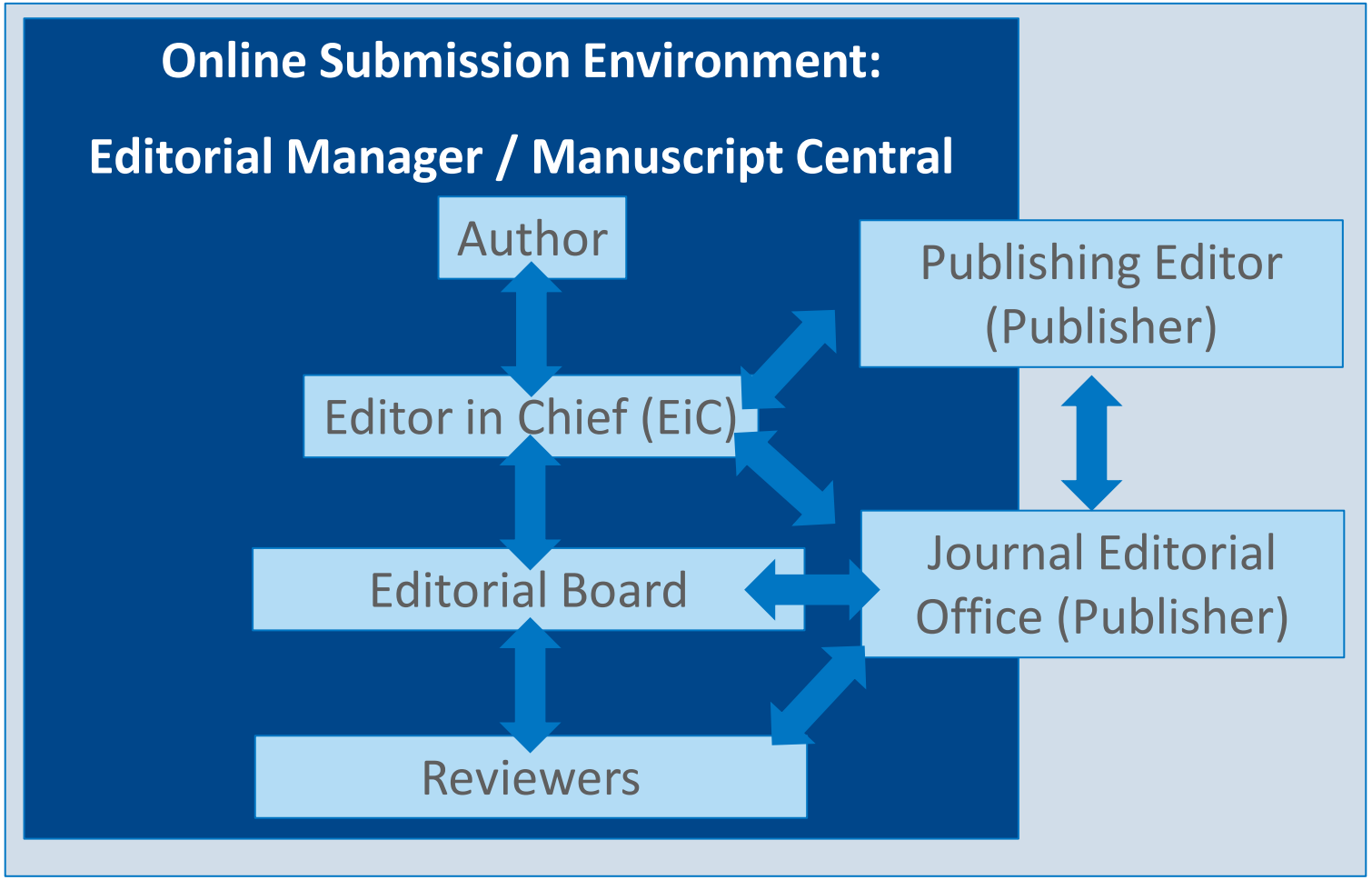
Recent research has shown that machine vision has the potential to become a viable tool to identify disease type. From the literature survey, it is observed that the work on detecting soybean rust and quantify disease severity at each stage of disease development is not attempted to the best of our knowledge. Although several image processing approaches have been presented for detecting plant diseases, no attempts are made for detecting disease based on infection levels using color features by exploiting global and local regions. The goal of this study is to investigate the possibility of quantitatively detecting soybean rust infection at different stages of disease development and identify rust disease even before specific symptoms become visible. The present work has the following objectives: (i) to record grades and calculate percentage of disease severity, (ii) to detect the soybean rust disease severity using

Publishing ethics - COPE: Committee on Publication Ethics

- COPE provides a forum for editors of academic journals to discuss issues relating to the integrity of the works in their journals
- COPE can act as the impartial mediator in disputes
- COPE is a charity registered in the UK, established in 1997
- Currently more than 6,000 members

https://publicationethics.org/

Submitting your article – what happens next

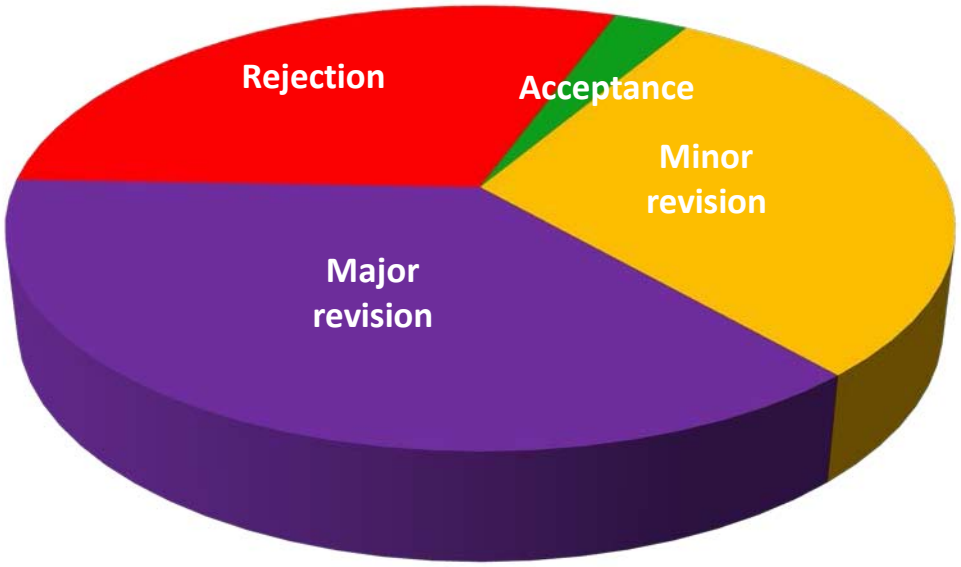


Peer review - What it is

- Peer review is a process of **self-regulation**. When you submit an article, other experts in the field evaluate your article, your research and methodology, to determine if your paper is suitable for publication
- Peer review is employed to maintain a **high quality** standard of published papers and to provide **credibility**

Peer review – How to deal with the feedback

- Nearly every manuscript requires revisions, often two or three revisions
- If you receive reviewer comments for re-submission, **act** on them
- Consider peer review feedback as advice to help you improve your article, do **NOT** take offense
- Minor revision does not guarantee acceptance after revision; address **all** comments carefully



Very few manuscripts get accepted without the need for any revision

(Daniel McGowan, Edanz, 2012)

Peer Review – Many comments

Reads:

- Drubin D (2011) Any jackass can trash a manuscript, but it takes good scholarship to create one (how MBoC promotes civil and constructive peer review). Molecular Biology of the Cell 22:525-527
- Walbot V (2009) Are we training pit bulls to review our manuscripts? Journal of Biology 2009, 8:24 (doi:10.1186/jbiol125)
- Campanario J (1995) Commentary : On Influential Books and Journal Articles Initially Rejected Because of Negative Referees' Evaluations. Science Communication, http://scx.sagepub.com/content/16/3/304

Rejection

- Do not be disheartened if you receive a rejection: very often the article and the research are good, but it is not in the scope of the journal it was submitted to

Science

- Novelty
- Research question
- Methodology
- Statistics
- Analysis
- Conclusion

Manuscript

- Formatting
- References
- Language

Other

- Scope
- Expected Impact
- Audience
- Too hypothetical

Acceptance and publication of your article

- Once the article has been accepted and is ready for publication, it will immediately be published online, this is called '**Online First**'
- The article receives a **DOI number** (Digital Object Identifier) and can now be read and cited, e.g.: DOI: 10.1007/s10681-012-0632-1
- This is the **official publication** of the article and can not be changed afterwards
- Page numbers and an issue number are only assigned once it is included in the next available or appropriate issue

Article workflow

Issue workflow

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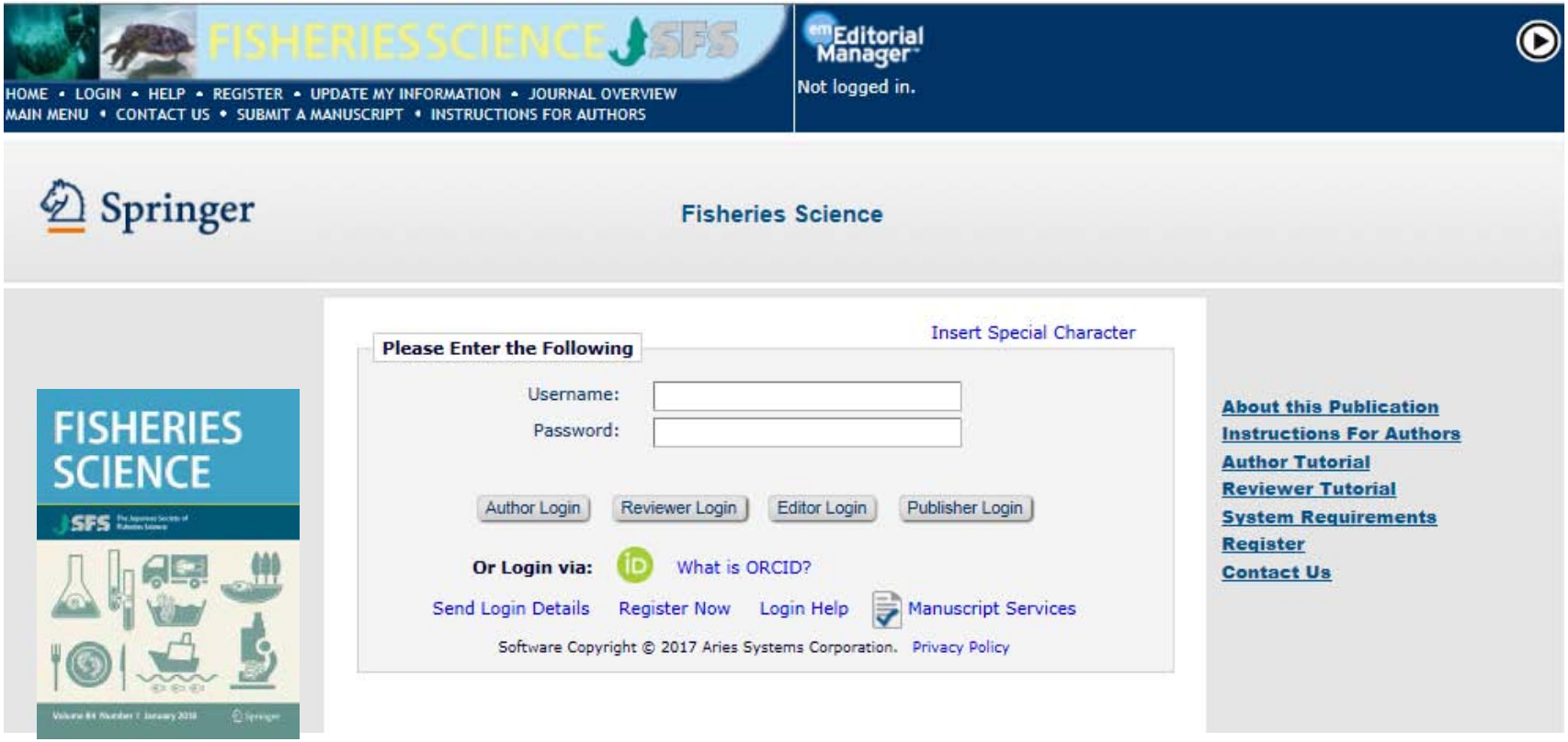
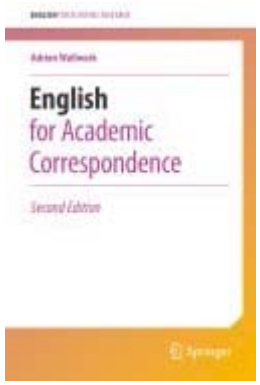
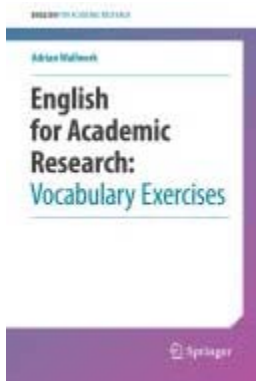
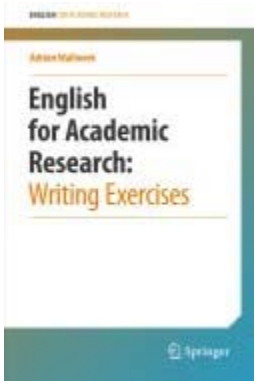


To Write = To Read

English for Academic Research … Adrian Wallwork







Fisheries Science Series (http://www.springer.com/series/13529)

Editor-in-chief: Katsumi Aida
Series Editors: Toyoji Kaneko, Hisashi Kurokura, Tadashi Tokai


Thank you