Preparing to Publish

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Scholarly Publishing Process

Do research
Write a paper

Submit to a journal

Get published!
Outline

1. Choosing where to publish  
   – A note of caution: “predatory” journals  
2. From submission to acceptance  
3. Keeping your rights as an author  
4. Open Access to your research

Tell Us!

How do you feel about scholarly publishing?
Choosing where to publish

Where can you get ideas for journals?

- What you read
- What your supervisor / colleague suggests
- Search engines (Google, DuckDuckGo)
- Directory of Open Access Journals https://doaj.org
- Ulrich’s Periodicals Directory
- Ask a librarian
Considerations for choosing a journal

- How well your topic and article type fit with the journal
- Reputation of the journal
- Where your co-authors want to publish
- Publication charges
- Time from submission to publication
- Rejection rate
- Openness of content
- Author rights
- Ethical and transparent practices

A note of caution: Predatory Journals
Characteristics of predatory (exploitative) journals

- Don’t provide editorial and publishing services associated with legitimate journals
- May have little or no peer review or quality control
- Often charge publication fees
- Academics may be “tricked” into publishing with them

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Predatory_open_access_publishing
To avoid exploitative journals

- Is it indexed where it says it’s indexed?
- Is the journal in the DOAJ?
- What is the tone of the publication’s website? Their emails?
- Look for transparency
Misconceptions about journal quality

- Lack of impact metrics or low impact metrics
- Geographical location
- Article Processing Charges (APCs)
- Reputation of other journals by the same publisher
**Submission Guidelines**

- Scope and Submission types
- Peer review process
- Time from submission to publication
- Format / citation style
- Acceptance / rejection rates
- Open Access / Copyright (more on these later…)
Waiting for reviews…

It’s okay for authors to follow up with editors
   – “It’s been six months—when do you expect to be able to send us the reviewer feedback?”
   – “Please clarify this part of Reviewer A’s feedback”

Reacting and responding to reviewers

1. Don’t take their comments personally. Find constructive criticism in the review and use it to make your article stronger.

2. Remember that you know your research better than anyone else. Sometimes a reviewer’s negative feedback is really a signal that you need to provide more detail or structure things differently.

3. A reviewer’s role is to help you!

4. Everyone experiences a negative review at some point. You are not alone.
Revising your paper

• “Revise and resubmit” is NOT rejection
• It IS a major revision
• You don’t have to do all the revisions that the reviewers suggest
  – But do make the revisions the editor suggests
  – If you don’t agree with a suggestion, explain why
• With any revisions (major or minor), tell the editor how you addressed the reviewers’ suggestions, usually in a response letter

“Review for others as you would have others review for you”
Keeping your intellectual property rights as an author

What rights does a copyright holder have?

- Reproduction
- Distribution
- Derivatives

- Performance
- Public display

Absolutely necessary for publishing
Arguably necessary for publishing (at least a subset of derivative rights)

Mostly come into play for creative works

… and the right to license any of the above to third parties.

CC-BY-NC-SA 4.0 Sarah Shreeses, Author Rights: Securing Future Uses of Your Work
You can lose the right to...

- Use any part of your published works
- Post your publications to your website
- Reuse any charts, tables, graphs in future work
- Distribute copies of your published works to colleagues, organizations, and/or students

Beware of language such as...

- The right to distribute the Work “in perpetuity throughout the world in all means of expression by any method or media now known or hereafter developed”

- “The Author will indemnify and hold the Publisher harmless against loss, damages, expenses, awards…”

- “This Agreement shall be binding upon the parties hereto,” etc. (this is called the ‘entire agreement clause’ that essentially indicates no other communication is valid except this.)
Not sure about a journal’s copyright terms?

Research and Scholarly Communication
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Open Access to your research
Free to access
Free to use and re-use

From Technology Enhanced Learning blog: http://www.cetl.neu.edu.learning/creative-commons-infographic-licenses-explained
Why choose open access?

- Removes access barriers for readers
- Reduces access barriers for authors
- Allows you to maintain copyright and control over your work
- Helps reduce global and social inequalities
- Resists profit motives in scholarly publishing
- Puts academics in charge of scholarly publishing
- Fulfills funder requirements
- Makes your work more visible

Aren’t there fees to publish Open Access?
<table>
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<th>Date</th>
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| Oct 26 | Ins and Outs of Publishing Fees  
10:30 am  
Zoom — registration required |
| Oct 27 | Ins and Outs of Publishing Fees  
1:30 pm  
Zoom — registration required |

You never need to pay fees (Article Processing Charges) to make your work openly available:

- Publish in a journal with no charges
- Share a copy

journal by Vijay Sekhar Sadineni; article by Rflor from the Noun Project
Share a copy

- Share the full text, not just a citation.
  - Yes, the vast majority of publishers will let you share the full text.
- There are usually restrictions about which version of the full text you can share.

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The effect of cold acclimation on active ion transport in cricket ionoregulatory tissues.

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Shahla Kharrasheh
GE Y Yerushalmi
Andrew Donini
Natalia G Li
Brent J Sinclair

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1. Introduction

Chill-susceptible insects lose ion and water hemostasis at temperatures below their critical thermal minimum (the \( T_{\text{cm}} \)). This loss of hemostasis progresses over hours to days and appears to be driven by gradual migration of Na\(^+\) down a concentration gradient from the hemolymph to the gut lumen (Castillo-Alvarado et al., 2015; MacMillan and Sinclair, 2019); Overgaard and MacMillan, 2017). Water follows the migration of Na\(^+\), leading to decreased hemolymph volume and consequent increase in the concentration of hemolymph K\(^+\) (in addition to Mg\(^{2+}\) and Ca\(^{2+}\)) (Castillo-Alvarado et al., 2015; Des Martines and Sinclair, 2016; Kotsil et al., 2006; MacMillan et al., 2015a; MacMillan and Sinclair, 2019). This ionic imbalance increases the time required for insects to recover from chill coma (Finden et al., 2013; Kotsil et al., 2007; MacMillan et al., 2014; MacMillan et al., 2015), and likely contributes to the accumulation of chronic chilling injuries (Finden et al., 2014; Kotsil et al., 2006; Lee, 2010; MacMillan et al., 2015). Defense of water and ion hemostasis during cold exposure is improved with prior mild chilling or cold acclimation (Castillo-Alvarado et al., 2015; Kotsil et al., 2006; MacMillan et al., 2015a), but the mechanisms underlying this plasticity are not well understood.

Insects maintain water and ion balance via the Malpighian tubules (which excrete primary uric) and haemolymph (which selectively reabsorps water and ions occurs, O'Donnell and Simpson, 2008; Phillips et al., 1988). Although the primary urine is isosmotic to the hemolymph, excretion by the Malpighian tubules is dependent on ionic gradients established at the apical cell membrane by active and facilitative cation transporter (Bryant, 2003). Transporters include the Na+-K+-2Cl\(^-\) cotransporter (NKCC), which imports Na\(^+\), K\(^+\), and Cl\(^-\) across the basolateral cell membrane, carbonic anhydrase (CA), which provides cytoplasmic proton, and V-ATPase (which pumps proton to the lumen for future exchange with intracellular cation: Charnapuli et al., 2013; Coates, 2012; Halberg et al., 2015). Highly convoluted, mitochondria-dense paracellular channels in the renal tubules form the solute-transport complex, in which membrane-bound Na+-K+ ATPase (NKA) establishes a high extracellular [Na\(^+\)]. This Na\(^+\) concentration gradient within the renal epithelium drives migration of water.
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For more information, please see the following links:
- Open Access Option
- Open Access with UTP Journals
Submission Guidelines

- Scope and Submission types
- Peer review process
- Time from submission to publication
- Format / citation style
- Acceptance / rejection rates
- Open Access / Copyright

Scholarly publishing process

Do research
  Write a paper
  Submit to a journal
  Get published!

- Choosing a journal
- Why open access
- Predatory journals
- Article Processing Charges
- Peer review process
- Author rights – keep your ©
- Open repositories
1 minute feedback

https://uwo.eu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_eu63ESP9h52xNNI

• One thing you learned today
• One thing that stumped or confused you
• One think you want to learn more about

Questions?
Comments?
(now or later)

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