

Publishing Workshop

Become a Published Researcher: Your Plan for Success



Presentado : Pablo Secades, PhD.

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Día y Hora: Universidad de Extremadura, Badajoz

Martes, 22 de marzo, 2022

Hora: 10:00h



QUESTION 1

When was the 1st scholarly journal launched?

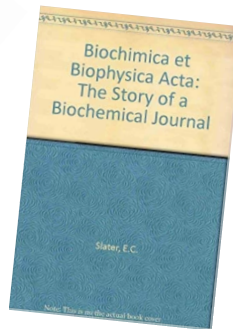
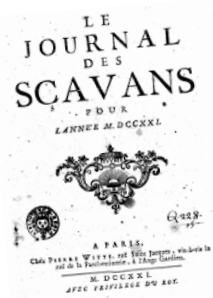


Researcher Academy
On Campus



Brief History

PeerJ



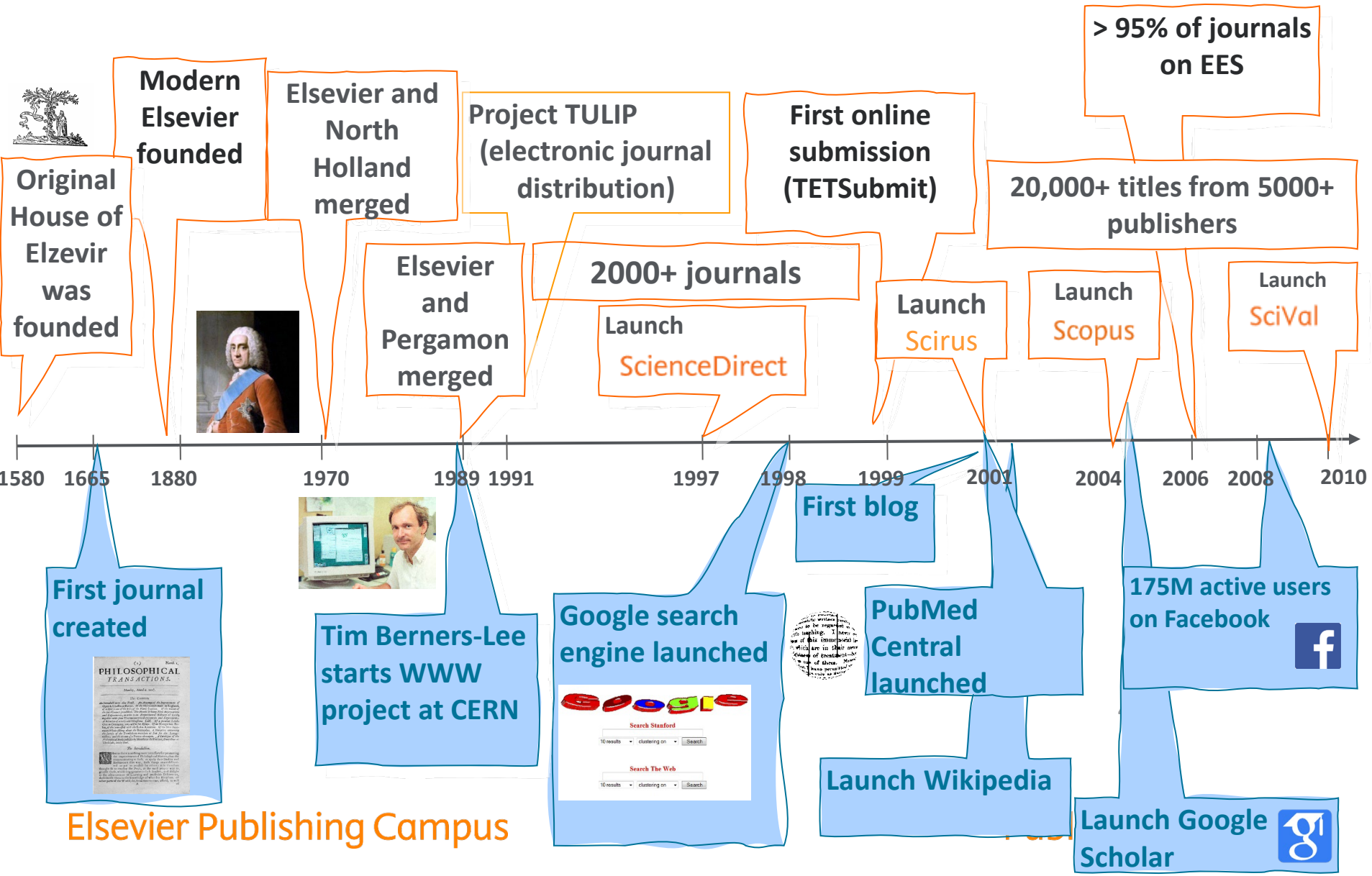
Scholarly Publishing Timeline

- **1323:** Compagnie du Gai Sçavoir, the oldest learned society on record, is founded in Toulouse, France.
- **1660:** The Royal Society of London is founded.
- **1665:** *Journal des Sçavans* and *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London* are first published. Each journal used some form of peer review, although not exactly like today's version. *Philosophical Transactions* published famous scientists such as Newton, Hooke, van Leeuwenhoek, Faraday, and Darwin.
- **1731:** *Medical Essays and Observations*, the first fully peer-reviewed journal, is launched by the Royal Society of Edinburgh.
- **1743:** The American Philosophical Society, the first scholarly society in what is now the US, is created.
- **1848:** The American Association for the Advancement of Science is founded. AAAS publishes the journal *Science* and is the largest general scientific society in the world.
- **1869:** *Nature* publishes its first issue.
- **1880:** *Science* publishes its first issue.
- **1947:** Elsevier, the longtime publishing giant, launches its first international journal, *Biochimica et Biophysica Acta*.
- **1990:** *Postmodern Culture* becomes the first online-only journal with no printed version available.
- **1991:** arXiv, the science pre-print server, is launched.
- **2003:** The Public Library of Science (PLOS) is founded.
- **2006:** *PLOS ONE*, the wildly successful open access megajournal, begins publishing. In 2013, *PLOS ONE* published 31,500 articles!
- **2010:** The altmetrics manifesto, describing potential new ways to gauge the impact of research beyond citations and impact factors, is written.
- **2012:** Several innovative and relatively new journals, including *F1000 Research*, *PeerJ*, and *eLife*, are launched. These journals are experimenting with new forms of peer review, new business models, and new funding sources.

Source: <https://www.aje.com/arc/scholarly-publishing-brief-history/>

Researcher Academy

Origins & development of Scholarly Publishing



Research Outputs Universidad de Extremadura (2016->2022)

Overall research performance

7,762 ▲

Scholarly Output ⓘ

49.6% All Open Access

[View list of publications](#)

3,300 ▲

Authors

1.47

Field-Weighted Citation Impact ⓘ

[Yearly breakdown](#)

85,733

Citation Count ⓘ

11.0

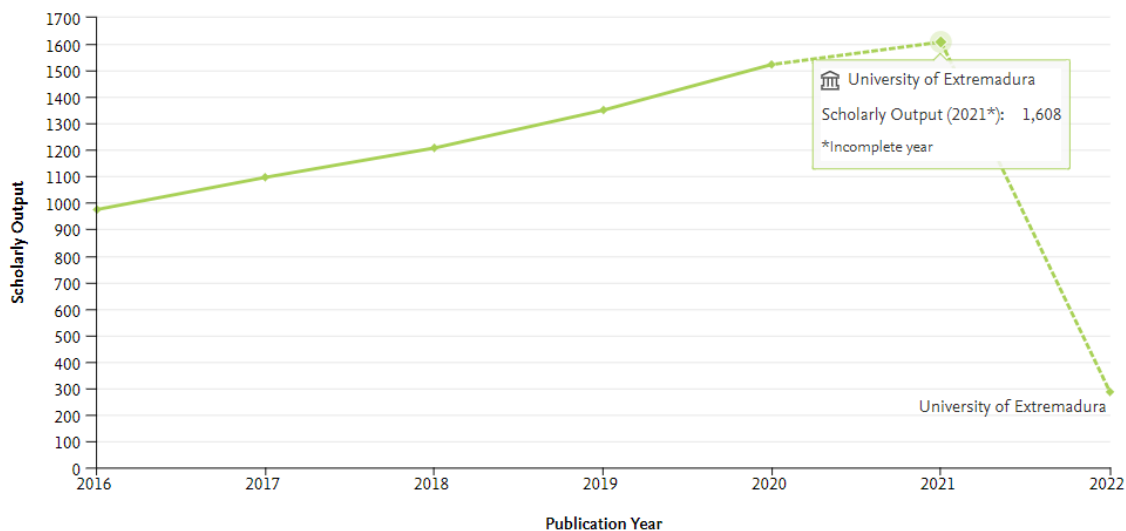
Citations per Publication ⓘ

59

h5-index ⓘ

Scholarly Output ⚙

Publication Year

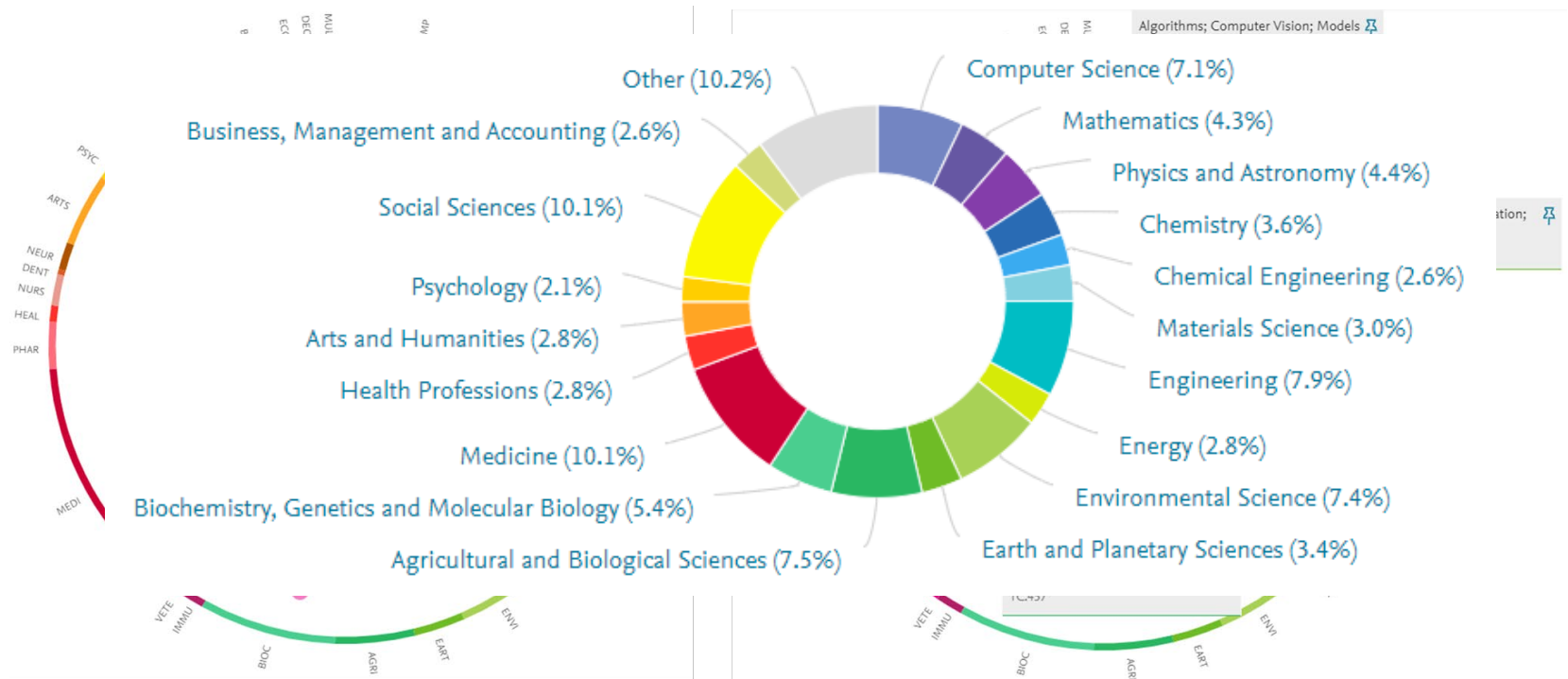


Research Outputs Universidad de Extremadura (2016->2022)

Topics & Topic Clusters

Between 2016 to >2021, researchers at Universidad de Salamanca have contributed to:

- 1,054 Topic Clusters | [Learn about Topics and Topic Clusters ↗](#)
- 4,555 Topics



Collaborations Universidad de Extremadura (2016->2021)



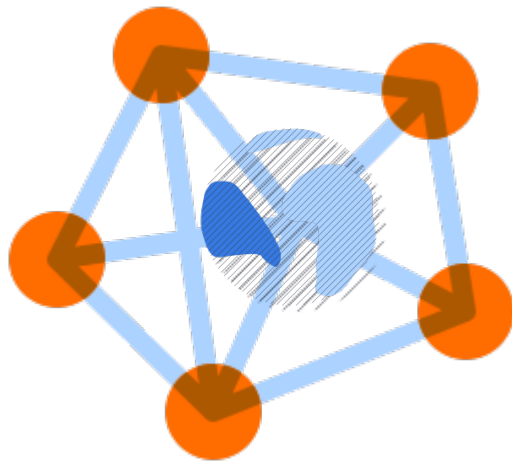
QUESTION 2

How many peer-reviewed scientific papers
are published every year
all over the world?

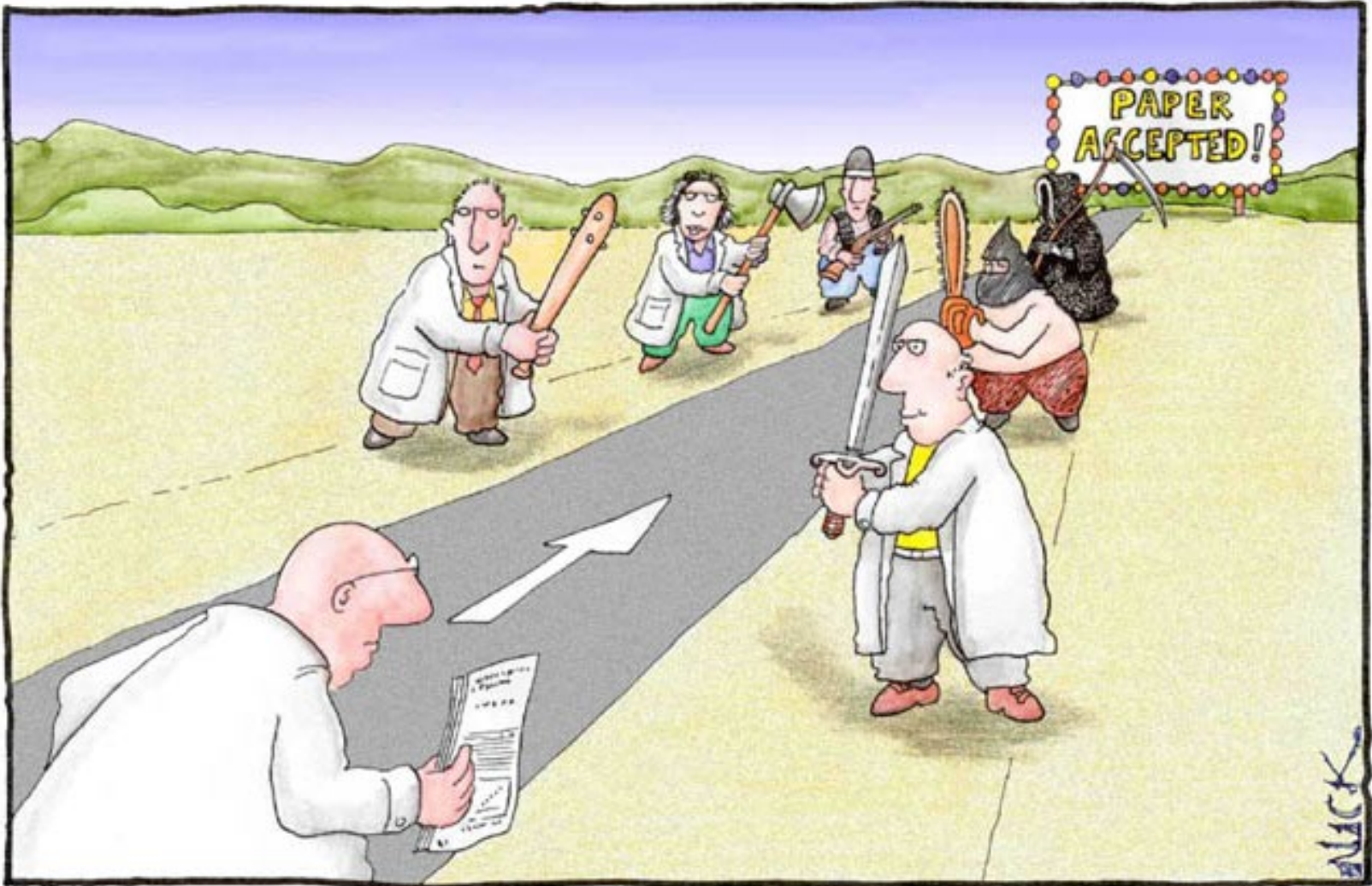


Scholarly Publishing Today

Scientific, technical and medical (STM) publishing



Why are you here?



Workshop Outline

- Overview of the submission and review process
- Preparing your manuscript for initial submission – what works, what doesn't
- Preparing your manuscript for re-submission after peer review – do's and don'ts

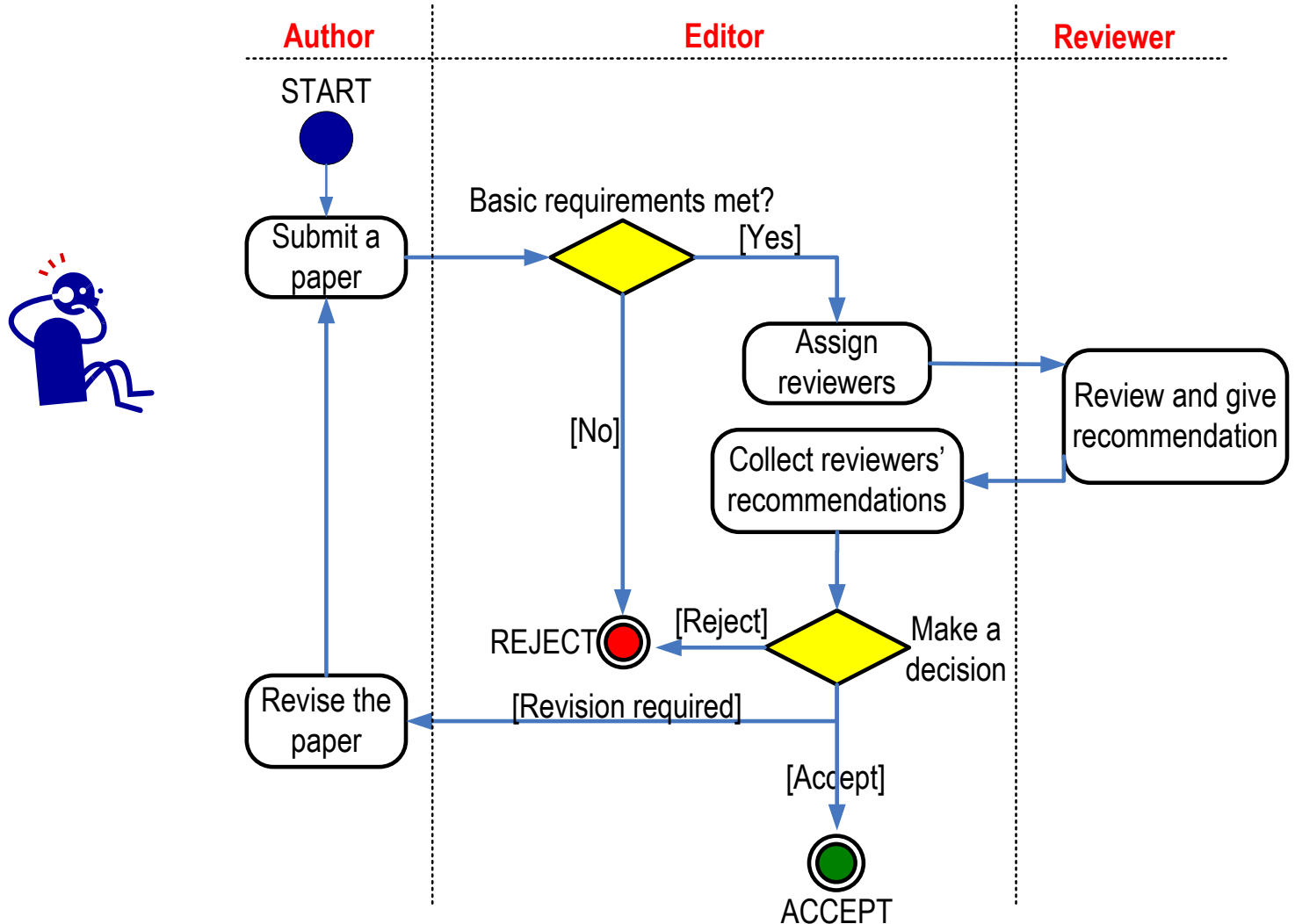


QUESTION 3

Have you ever submitted your research to an international peer-reviewed journal?



The Peer Review Process



Select the best journal for submission..., not easy!

- Look at **your references** – these should help you narrow your choices.
- **Review** recent publications in each “**candidate journal**”. Find out the hot topics, the accepted types of articles, etc.
- Ask yourself the following questions:
 - ✓ Is the journal **peer-reviewed** to the right level?
 - ✓ Who is this journal’s **audience**?
 - ✓ How **fast** does it **make a decision** or **publish** your paper?
 - ✓ What are the various **Impact metrics** for the journal?
 - ✓ Do you want/need to publish Open Access?
 - ✓ Does it really exist or is **dubious**? (check for example [Beall’s List](#) of Predatory Open Access Publishers)

Select the best journal for submission..., not easy!

- ✓ Does it really exist or is **dubious**? (check for example [Beall's List](#) of Predatory Open Access Publishers)

← Requesting for Article submission - Cancer Treatment, Biomarkers and Prevention Open Access Open Journal

CE Chief Editor <chiefeditor@soaj.net>
Lun 28/02/2022 17:34
Para: Usted

↩ ↶ → …

Cancer Treatment, Biomarkers and Prevention Open Access Open Journal

Dear Researcher,

Good day.

It's my privilege to contact you on behalf of the journal.

In recognition of your eminence in the scientific field and based on the impact generated by your recent scientific communication.

We hereby take this opportunity to inform you that any research write-ups from you will be appreciated which would add value to the journal.


The journal welcomes submission of **Research, Case reports, Case Series, Clinical Cases, Clinical Image, Clinical Videos, Commentaries, Perspectives, Rapid communication** manuscripts to be considered for the next issue. It would be an honor to have you as an integral part of this issue that is planning to be released during March 15.

Manuscripts can be submitted as an attachment to this mail or [online](#).

Awaiting your positive response.

Regards
Chief Editor

Choose the right journal

Investigate all candidate journals.
Find  out:

- Aims and scope
- Accepted types of articles
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ISSN: 1385-1101

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Journal of Sea Research

In collaboration with NIOZ Royal Netherlands Institute for Sea Research (<http://www.nioz.nl>)

Editor-in-Chief: H.W. van der Veer

> [View Editorial Board](#)

The *Journal of Sea Research* is an international and multidisciplinary periodical on **marine research**, with an emphasis on the functioning of **marine ecosystems** in **coastal and shelf seas**, including intertidal, estuarine and brackish environments. As several subdisciplines add to this aim, manuscripts are welcome from the fields of marine biology, marine chemistry, marine sedimentology and physical oceanography, provided they add to the understanding of ecosystem processes.


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Choose the right journal

Investigate all candidate journals.
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- Accepted types of articles
- Readership
- Article Types
- Go through the abstracts of recent publications

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- Submit Your Paper
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We also provide many author benefits, such as free PDFs, a liberal copyright policy, special discounts on Elsevier publications and much more. Please click here for more information on our [author services](#).

Please see our [Guide for Authors](#) for information on article submission. If you require any further information or help, please visit our [Support Center](#)

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Most Downloaded Recent Articles Most Cited Open Access Articles

Growth potential of rock oyster (*Saccostrea cucullata*) exposed to dynamic environmental conditions simulated by a Dynamic Energy Budget model

Mohammed Shah Nawaz Chowdhury | Johannes W.M. Wijsman | ...

Mixotrophs: Dynamic disrupters of plankton systems?

Irene M. Moroz | Roger Cropp | ...

Trophic ecology of *Trachurus mediterraneus* juveniles associated with the jellyfish *Rhizostoma pulmo* and *Cotylorhiza tuberculata*

Joan Mir-Arguimbau | Ana Sabatés | ...

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Identify the right audience for your paper

- ✓ Identify the **sector** of readership/community for which a paper is meant
- ✓ Identify the **interest** of your audience
- ✓ Get advice from your **university library team** on where to publish
- ✓ Ask your **supervisor** or **colleagues** for recommendations



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Your Journals list for this manuscript

So you now have a list of candidate journals for your manuscript.....

✓ All authors of the submission agree to this list and the sequence of journals

✗ **DO NOT** gamble by submitting your manuscript to more than one journal at a time. International ethics standards prohibit multiple/simultaneous submissions, and editors **DO** find out! (Trust us, they **DO!**)



Read the 'Guide for Authors'- Again and again!

- Stick to the **Guide for Authors** in your manuscript, even in the first draft (text layout, nomenclature, figures & tables, references etc.). In the end it will save you time, and also the editor's.
- Editors (and reviewers) do not like wasting time on poorly prepared manuscripts. It is a sign of disrespect.

Home > Journals > Journal of Sea Research



ISSN: 1385-1101

Guide for Authors



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Benefits to authors

We also provide many author benefits, such as free PDFs, a liberal copyright policy, special discounts on Elsevier publications and much more. Please click here for more information on our [author services](#).

Please see our [Guide for Authors](#) for information on article submission. If you require any further information or help, please visit our [Support Center](#)

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Common problems with submissions:

An international editor says...

*“The following problems appear **much too frequently**”*

- *Submission of papers which are clearly **out of scope***
- *Failure to format the paper according to the **Guide for Authors***
- *Inappropriate (or no) suggested **reviewers***
- *Inadequate standard of **English***
- *Resubmission of rejected manuscripts **without revision***
- *Inadequate **response to reviewers***



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Why publish and What to publish

Your personal reason for publishing



However, editors, reviewers, and the research community **don't consider these reasons** when assessing your work – **the content counts!**

Questions to answer before you write

Think about **WHY** you want to publish your work.

Is it **new and interesting**?

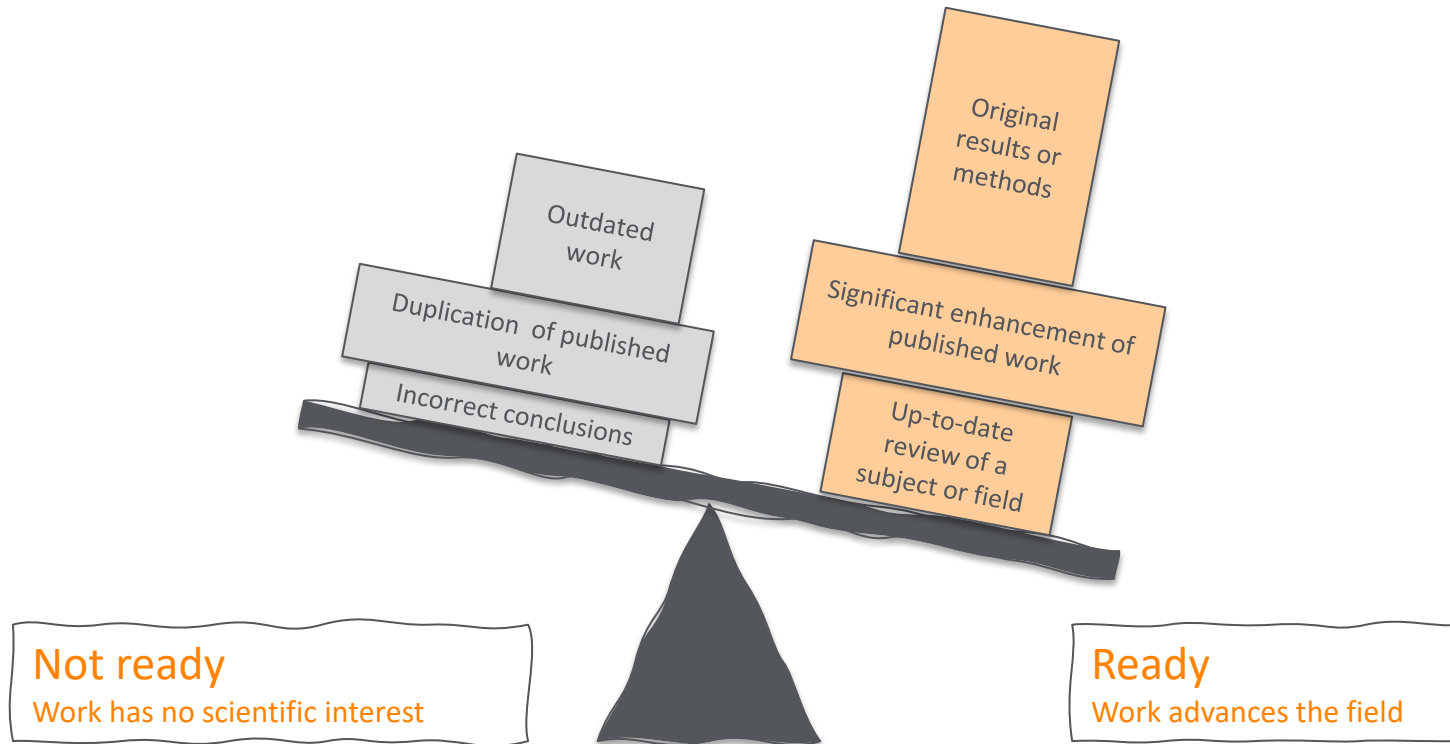
Is it a current **hot topic**?

Have you **provided solutions** to some difficult problems?

Are you **ready** to publish at this point?



What to publish?



What to publish?

Publishing is a necessary step embedded in the scientific research process crucial for graduation and career progression.

What to publish:

- ✓ New and original results or methods
- ✓ Reviews or summaries of particular subject
- ✓ Manuscripts advancing knowledge and understanding in a certain scientific field

What NOT to publish:

- ✗ Reports of no scientific interest
- ✗ Out of date work
- ✗ **Duplications** of previously published work
- ✗ Incorrect/unacceptable conclusions

You need a **STRONG, EFFECTIVE** manuscript to present your contributions to the scientific community.

A good manuscript has

- good **CONTENT**
 - ✓ useful and exciting
- a good **PRESENTATION** of the data
 - ✓ clear and logically constructed

Scientific significance must be **EASY** to grasp

Editors and reviewers are all **busy scientists**

Make things easy to **save their time!!**

Read the 'Guide to Authors'- Again and again!

Browse journals > Journal of Sea... > Guide for auth...

Guide for Authors

Author information pack

- Your Paper Your Way
- Open access
- Artwork

INTRODUCTION

- Submission checklist
- Language Services
- Tables

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

- Ethics in publishing
- Submission
- References
- Declaration of interest
- Page charges
- Video

PREPARATION

- NEW SUBMISSIONS
- Data visualization
- Peer review
- Supplementary material
- REVISED SUBMISSIONS
- Research data

AFTER ACCEPTANCE

- Article structure
- Online proof correction
- Essential title page information
- Offprints
- Abstract
- Author's Discount
- Keywords

AUTHOR INQUIRIES

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Why is language important?

Save editor and reviewers **the trouble of guessing** what you mean

Write with **clarity, objectivity, accuracy,** and **brevity**

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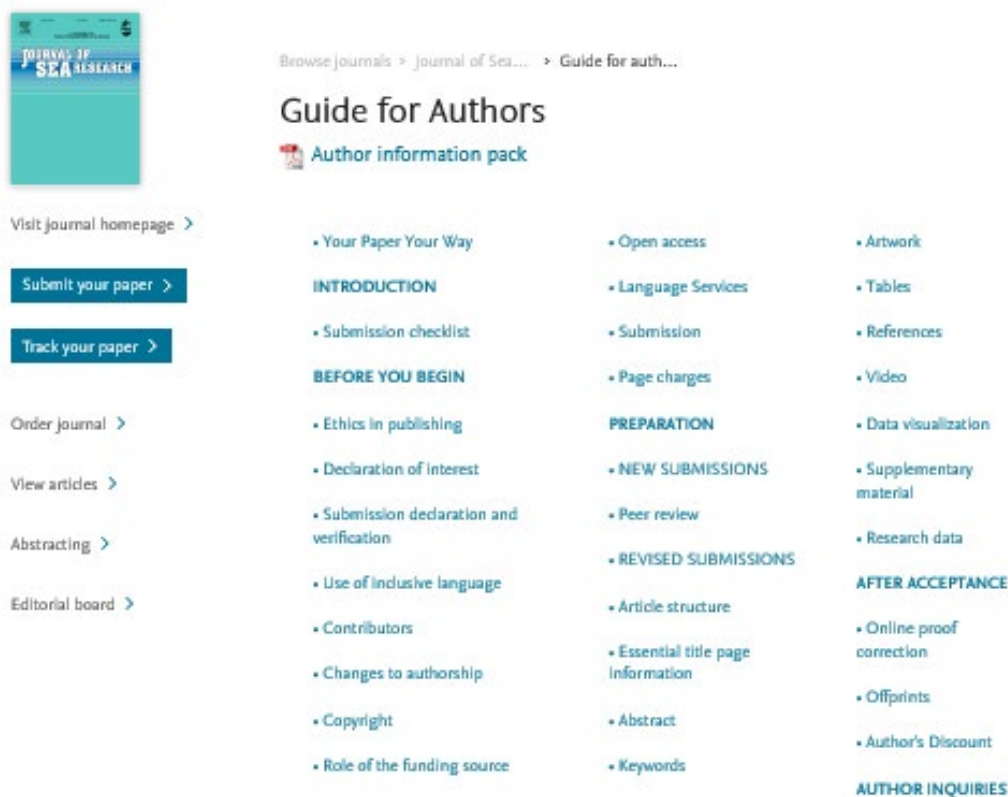
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Scientific Language – Sentences

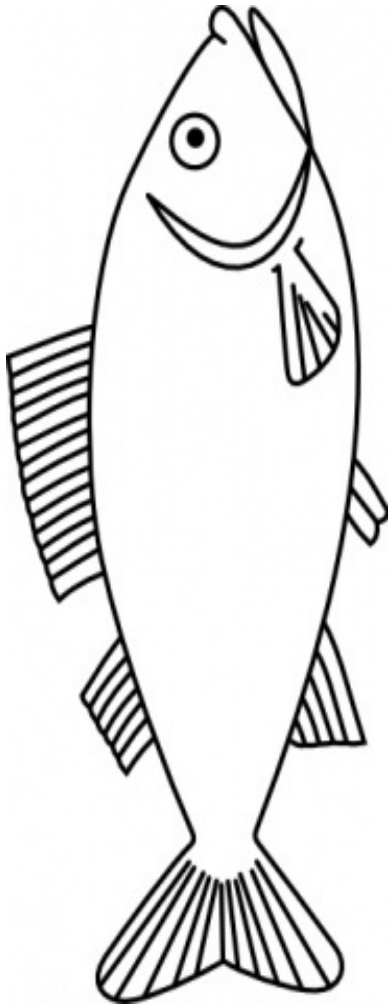
- ✓ Write **direct** and **short** sentences – more professional looking
- ✓ **One idea** or piece of information per sentence is sufficient
- ✓ Pay attention to **punctuation**
- ✗ Avoid **multiple statements** in one sentence – they are confusing to the reader.
 - Let's eat grandpa!!
 - Let's eat, grandpa...



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Typical article structure

Typical Structure of a Research Article



- Title
- Abstract
- Keywords

Make them **easy for indexing** and searching! (informative, attractive, effective)

-
- Main text (IMRAD)
 - Introduction
 - Methods
 - Results
 - And
 - Discussions

Journal **space** is **not unlimited**

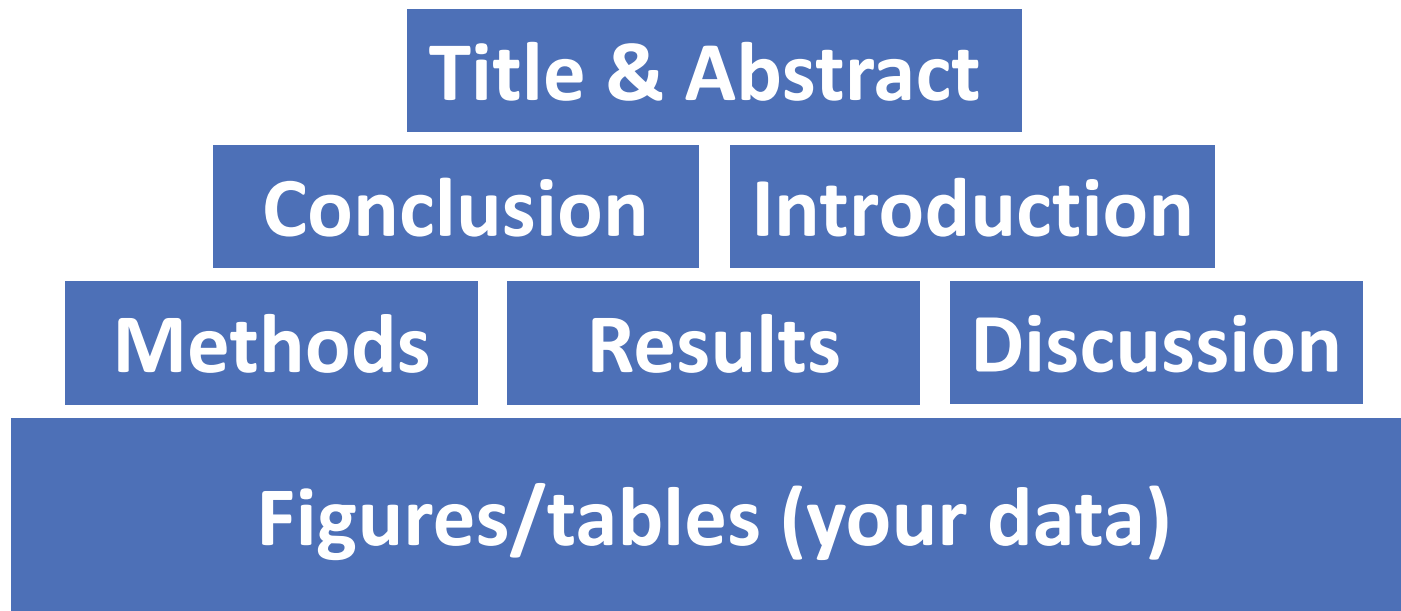
Your reader's **time** is **scarce**.

Make your article **as concise as possible** - more difficult than you imagine!

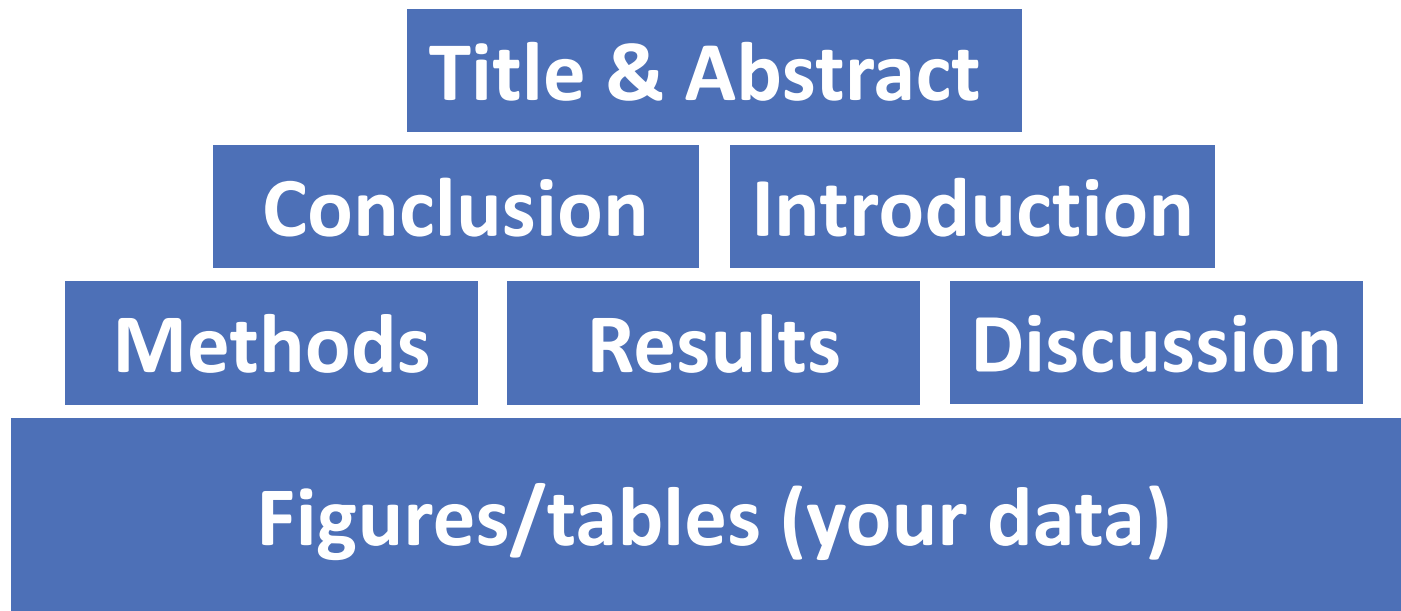
-
- Conclusion
 - Acknowledgement
 - References
 - Supplementary Data

Article Type: different layout.
Topic: Social sciences more discussion and less data.

The process of writing – building the article



The process of writing – building the article



Title (=poetry)

A good title should contain the **fewest** possible words that **adequately** describe the contents of a paper

Title (=poetry)

A good title should contain the **fewest** possible words that **adequately** describe the contents of a paper

Effective titles

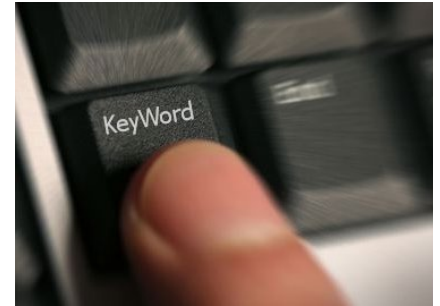
› [Mol Pharmacol. 2006 Dec;70\(6\):1841-3. doi: 10.1124/mol.106.031062. Epub 2006 Sep 25.](#)

Baffled by bafilomycin: an anticancer agent that induces hypoxia-inducible factor-1alpha expression

- ✓ Articles with **short, catchy titles** are often better cited
- ✓ Attract readers - Remember: readers are the potential authors who will cite your article

Keywords

In an “electronic world”, keywords determine whether your article is found or not!



Abstract

- One paragraph (between 50-250 words), plus Highlight bullet points
- **Advertisement** for your article which encourages reading the entire paper
- A clear abstract will **strongly influence** if your work is considered further

Tell readers what you **did** and the **important findings**

Graphite intercalation compounds (GICs) of composition $C_xN(SO_2CF_3)_2 \cdot \delta F$ are prepared under ambient conditions in 48% hydrofluoric acid, using K_2MnF_6 as an oxidizing reagent. The stage 2 GIC product structures are determined using powder XRD and modeled by fitting one dimensional electron density profiles.

What has been done

A new digestion method followed by selective fluoride electrode elemental analyses allows the determination of free fluoride within products, and the compositional x and δ parameters are determined for reaction times from 0.25 to 500 h.

What are the main findings

Introduction

The place to convince readers why your work is relevant

Answer a series of questions:

- What is the problem, scientific question....?
- Are there any existing solutions?
- Which one is the best?
- What is its main limitation?
- What do you hope to achieve?

Methods / Experimental

- ✓ Include all **important details** so that the reader **can repeat** the work
 - Details that were previously published can be omitted but a general summary of those experiments should be included
- ✓ Give vendor names (and addresses) of equipment etc. used
- ✓ All chemicals must be identified
- ✗ Do not use proprietary, unidentifiable compounds without description. State purity and/or supplier if it is important
- ✓ Present **proper control experiments**
- ✗ Avoid adding comments and discussion
- ✓ Write in the past tense
 - Most journals prefer the passive voice, some the active
- ✓ Consider use of **Supplementary Materials**
 - Documents, spreadsheets, audio, video, ...

Reviewers will criticize incomplete or incorrect method descriptions, and may even recommend rejection

Results – what have you found?

The following should be included

- ✓ the **main findings**
 - Thus not *all* findings. Decide what to share.
 - Findings from experiments described in the Methods section
- ✓ Highlight findings that **differ** from findings in previous publications, and **unexpected** findings
- ✓ Results of the **statistical analysis**

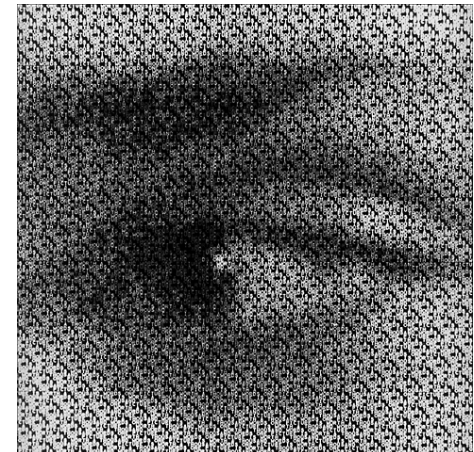


Results – Figures and tables

Illustrations are critical, because:

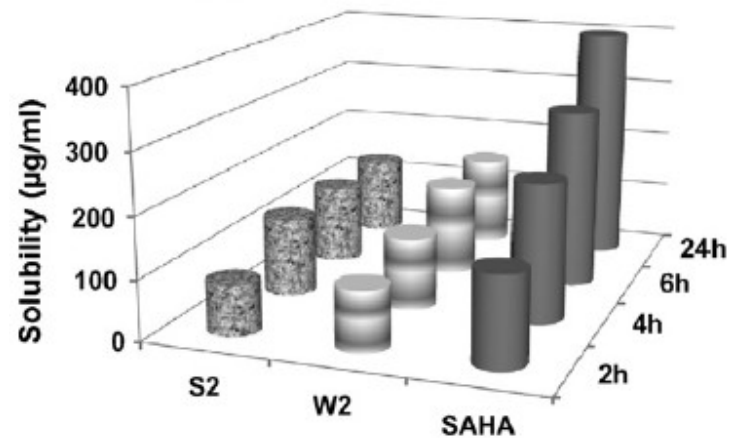
- Figures and tables are the most **efficient** way to **present results**
- Results are the **driving force** of the publication
- Captions and legends must be detailed enough to make **figures and tables self-explanatory**
- Figures and tables should not need further explanation or description in text. Less writing and less reading
Let your figures do the work instead of words

"One Picture is Worth a Thousand Words"
Sue Hanauer (1968)



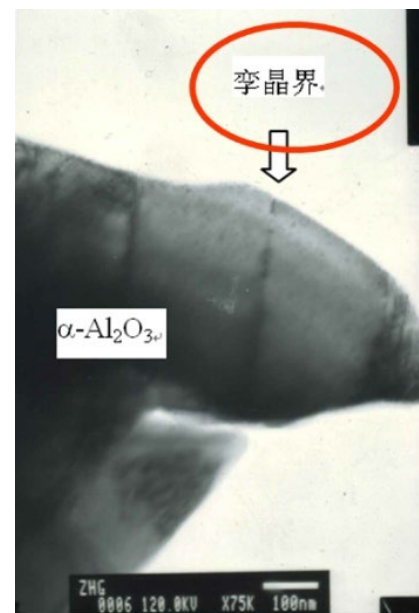
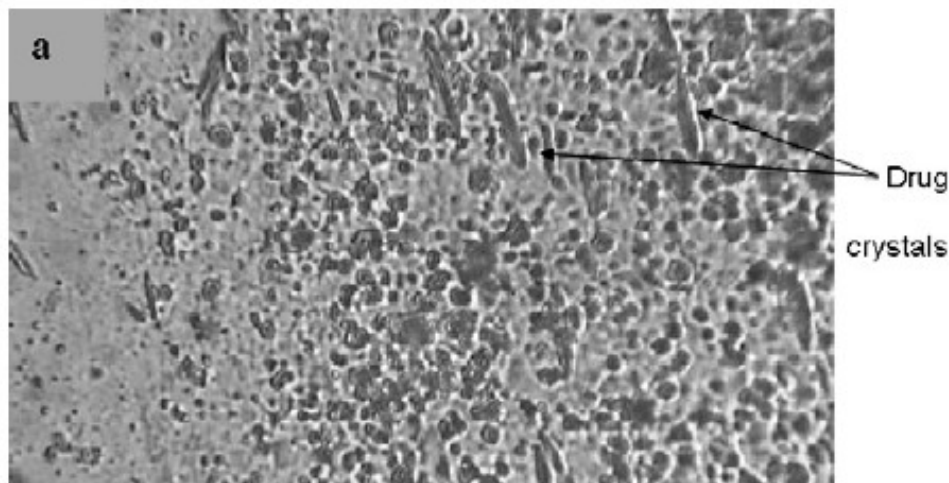
Results – appearance counts!

- ✓ Un-crowded plots
- ✓ 3 or 4 data sets per figure; well-selected scales; appropriate axis label size; symbols clear to read; data sets easily distinguishable



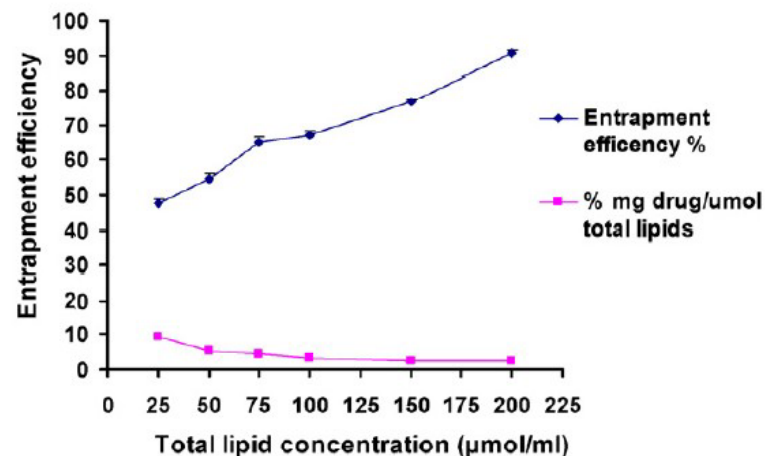
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- ✓ Each photograph must have a scale marker of professional quality in a corner
- ✓ Text in photos / figures in **English**
 - ✗ Not in French, German, Chinese, Korean, ...



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 - ✗ Not in French, German, Chinese, Korean, ...
- ✓ Use **colour** ONLY **when necessary**.
 - ✗ If different line styles can clarify the meaning, then do not use colours or other thrilling effects.
- ✓ If used, colour must be visible/distinguishable when printed in black & white.

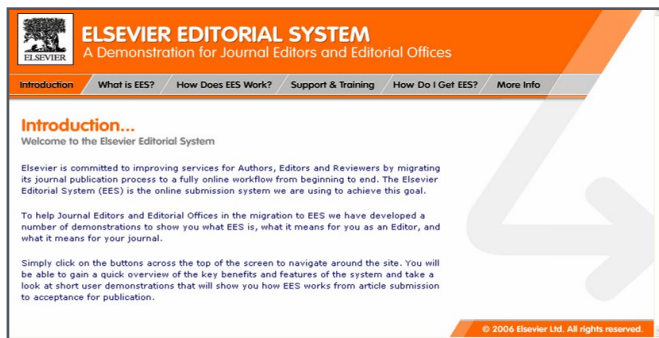


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- ✓ If used, colour must be visible/distinguishable when printed in black & white
- ✗ Do not include **long boring tables!**

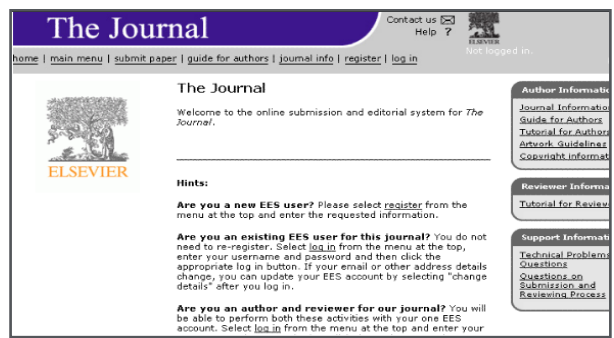


Online peer review systems



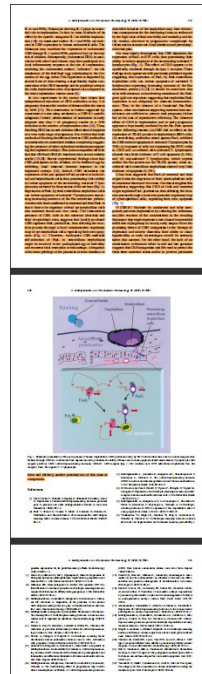
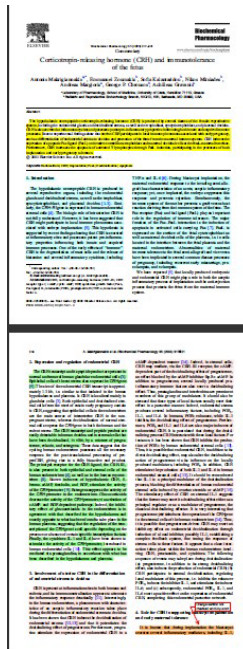
Online peer review systems accept manuscript submissions and facilitate online peer review

Online systems can handle hundreds of thousands of submissions and reviews per year

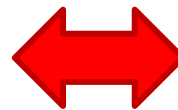


Plagiarism software

2003



Same colour left
and right
=
Same text



Elsevier has integrated CrossCheck and iThenticate into their editorial submission system to ensure that all manuscripts are checked. Preprint repositories are also checked.

2004

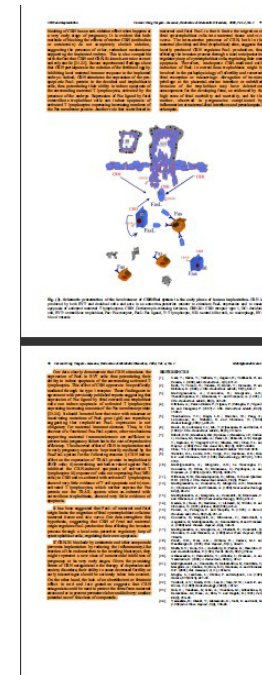
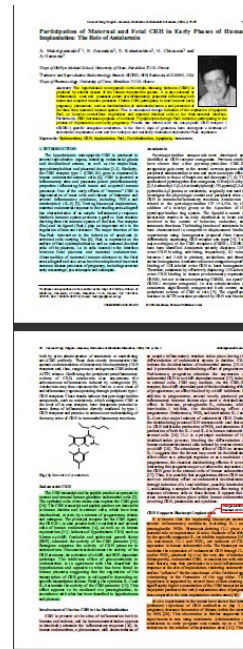
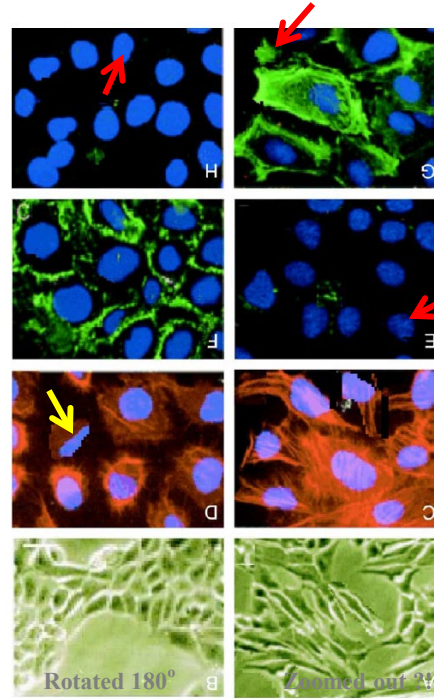
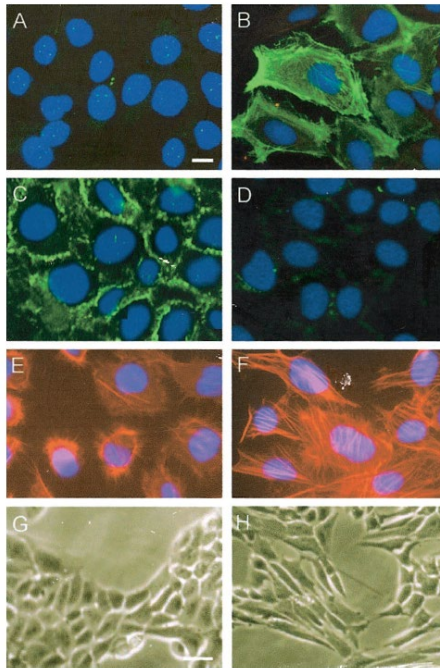


Figure Manipulation:

Images worked on, added to, rotated 180°, to become:

Am J Pathol, 2001



Example - Different authors and reported experiments

Life Sci, 2004

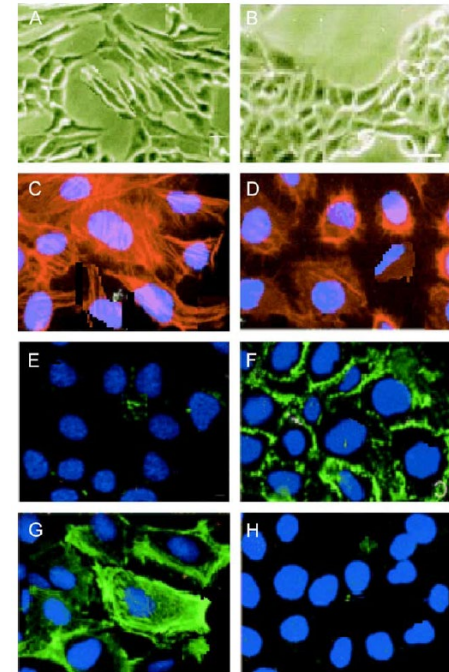
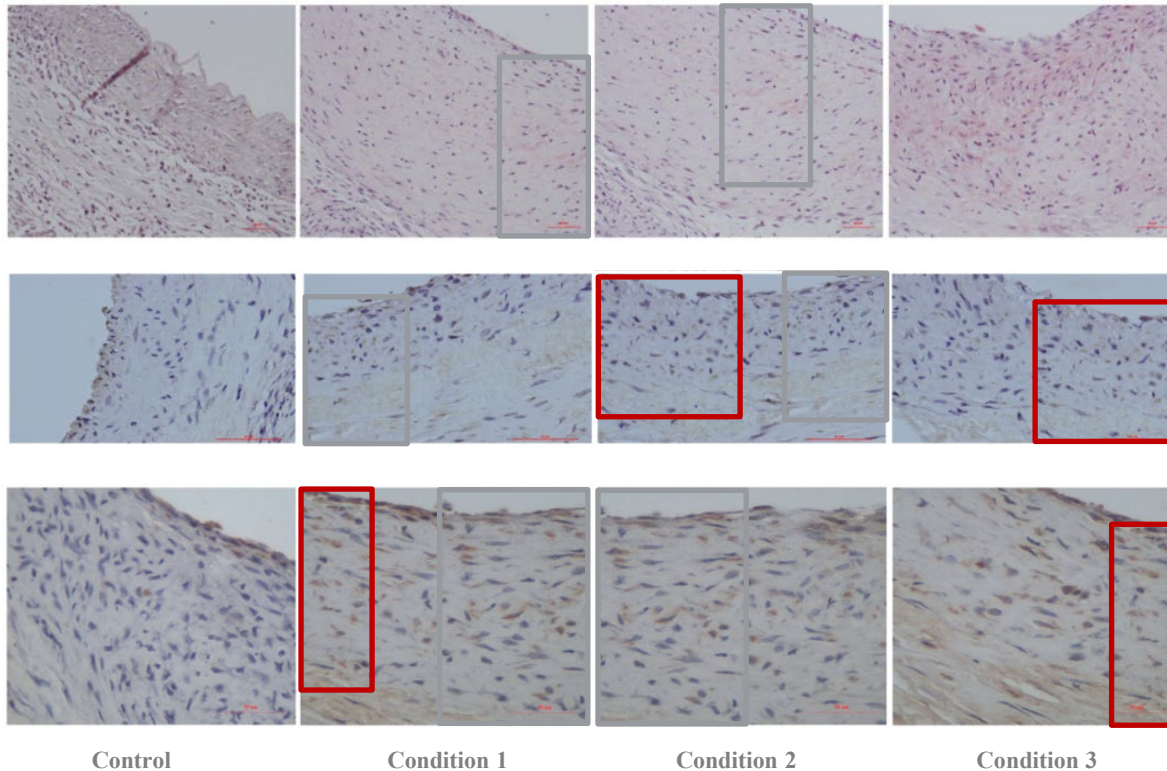


Figure Manipulation:

Figure Manipulation – Example
Same manuscript, different
experiments



Researcher Academy

Discussion – what do your results mean?

- It is the **most important** section of your article. Here you get the chance to SELL your data! Many manuscripts are **rejected** because the Discussion is weak
- **Check for the following:**
 - ✓ Do your results relate to the original question or objectives outlined in the Introduction section?
 - ✓ Do you provide interpretation for each of your results presented?
 - ✓ Are your results consistent with what other investigators have reported? Or are there any differences? Why?
 - ✓ Are there any limitations?
 - ✓ Does the discussion logically lead to your conclusion?
- **Do not:**
 - ✗ Make statements that go beyond what the results can support
 - ✗ Suddenly introduce new terms or ideas

Conclusions

- ✓ Present global and specific conclusions
- ✓ Indicate uses and extensions if appropriate

Suggest future experiments and indicate whether they are underway

- ✗ Do not summarize the paper
 - The abstract is for that purpose
- ✗ Avoid judgments about impact
 - Others can comment, you should not

References: get them right!

- ✓ Please **adhere to the Guide for Authors** of the journal

Read the 'Guide to Authors'- Again and again!!!!



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INTRODUCTION

• Submission checklist

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

• Ethics in publishing

• Declaration of interest

• Submission declaration and verification

• Use of inclusive language

• Contributors

• Changes to authorship

• Copyright

• Role of the funding source

• Open access

• Language Services

• Submission

• Page charges

PREPARATION

• NEW SUBMISSIONS

• Peer review

• REVISED SUBMISSIONS

• Article structure

• Essential title page information

• Abstract

• Keywords

• Artwork

• Tables

• References

• Video

• Data visualization

• Supplementary material

• Research data

AFTER ACCEPTANCE

• Online proof correction

• Offprints

• Author's Discount

AUTHOR INQUIRIES

References: get them right!

- ✓ Please **adhere to the Guide for Authors** of the journal
- ✓ It is your responsibility, not of the Editor's, to format references correctly!
- ✓ Get help, save time - **use Reference management software**
- ✓ Check
 - Referencing style of the journal
 - The spelling of author names, the year of publication
 - Punctuation use
- ✗ Avoid citing the following if possible:
 - Personal communications, unpublished observations, manuscripts not yet accepted for publication
 - Articles published only in the local language, which are difficult for international readers to find

Reference Management Software helps

- Many journals are helpful in formatting the journal reference style for you (e.g. Elsevier's Your Paper Your Way service).
- If the publisher is not offering this service it is your responsibility to format references correctly!



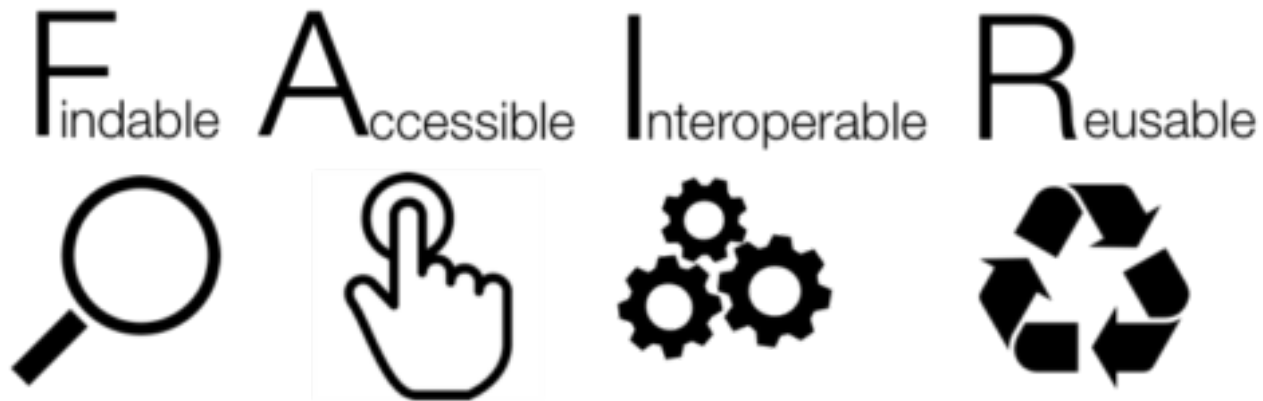
[Comparison of Reference Management Software](#)

Supplementary Material

- Data of **secondary importance** for the main scientific thrust of the article
 - e.g. individual curves, when a representative curve or a mean curve is given in the article itself
- Or data that do not fit into the main body of the article
 - e.g. audio, video,
- **Original figures** before color correction or trimming for clarity
- Not part of the printed article
 - Will be available online with the published paper
- Must **relate to, and support**, the article

Sharing Data

Principles



Sharing Data

Data life cycle



Cover Letter

Your chance to speak to the editor directly

- Submitted along with your manuscript
- Mention what would make your manuscript **special** to the journal
- Note special requirements (suggest reviewers, conflicts of interest)

Professor H. D. Schmidt
 School of Science and Engineering
 Northeast State University
 College Park, MI 10000
 USA

January 1, 2008

Dear Professor Schmidt,

Enclosed with this letter you will find an electronic submission of a manuscript entitled "Mechano-sorptive creep under compressive loading - a micromechanical model" by John Smith and myself. This is an original paper which has neither previously nor simultaneously in whole or in part been submitted anywhere else. Both authors have read and approved the final version submitted.

Mechano-sorptive is sometimes denoted as accelerated creep. It has been experimentally observed that the creep of paper accelerates if it is subjected to a cyclic moisture content. This is of large practical importance for the paper industry. The present manuscript describes a micromechanical model on the fibre network level that is able to capture the experimentally observed behaviour. In particular, the difference between mechano-sorptive creep in tension and compression is analysed. John Smith is a PhD-student who within a year will present his doctoral thesis. The present paper will be a part of that thesis.

Three potential independent reviewers who have excellent expertise in the field of this paper are:

Dr. Fernandez, Tennessee Tech, email1@university.com
 Dr. Chen, University of Maine, email2@university.com
 Dr. Singh, Colorado School of Mines, email3@university.com

I would very much appreciate if you would consider the manuscript for publication in the *International Journal of Science*.

Sincerely yours,

A. Professor

Final approval from all authors

Explanation of importance of research

Suggested reviewers

Suggest potential reviewers

- Your suggestions will help the Editor to move your manuscript to the review stage more efficiently.
- You can easily find potential reviewers and their contact details from articles in your specific subject area (e.g., your references).
- The reviewers should represent at least two regions of the world. And they should not be your supervisor, friends or collaborators.
- Be prepared to suggest 3-6 potential reviewers, based on the Guide to Authors.



Do everything to make your submission a success

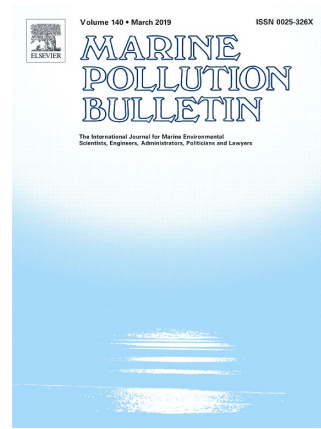
- **No one gets it right the first time!**
 - ✓ Write, and re-write
- Suggestions
 - ✓ After writing a first version, take several days of rest. Come back with a critical, fresh view.
 - ✓ Ask colleagues and supervisor to review your manuscript. Ask them to be highly critical and ***be open to their suggestions***.
 - ✓ Make changes to incorporate comments and suggestions. Get all co-authors to approve version to submit.

Then it is the point in time to submit your article!

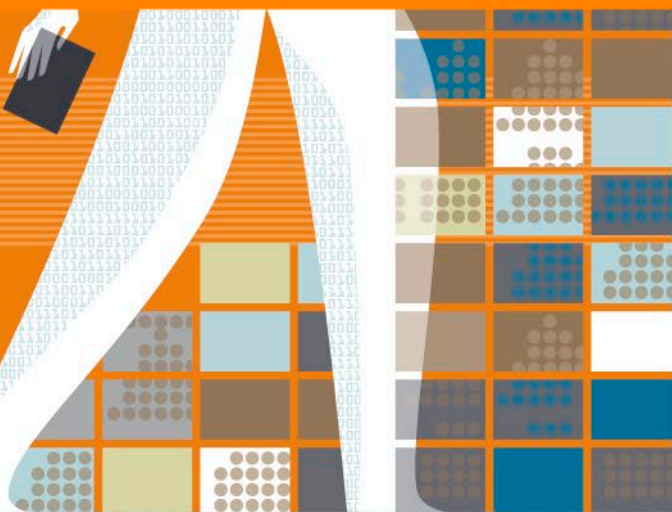
QUESTION 4

Have you ever acted as a reviewer for a peer-reviewed journal?





Revising and Re-submitting Your Paper For Publication



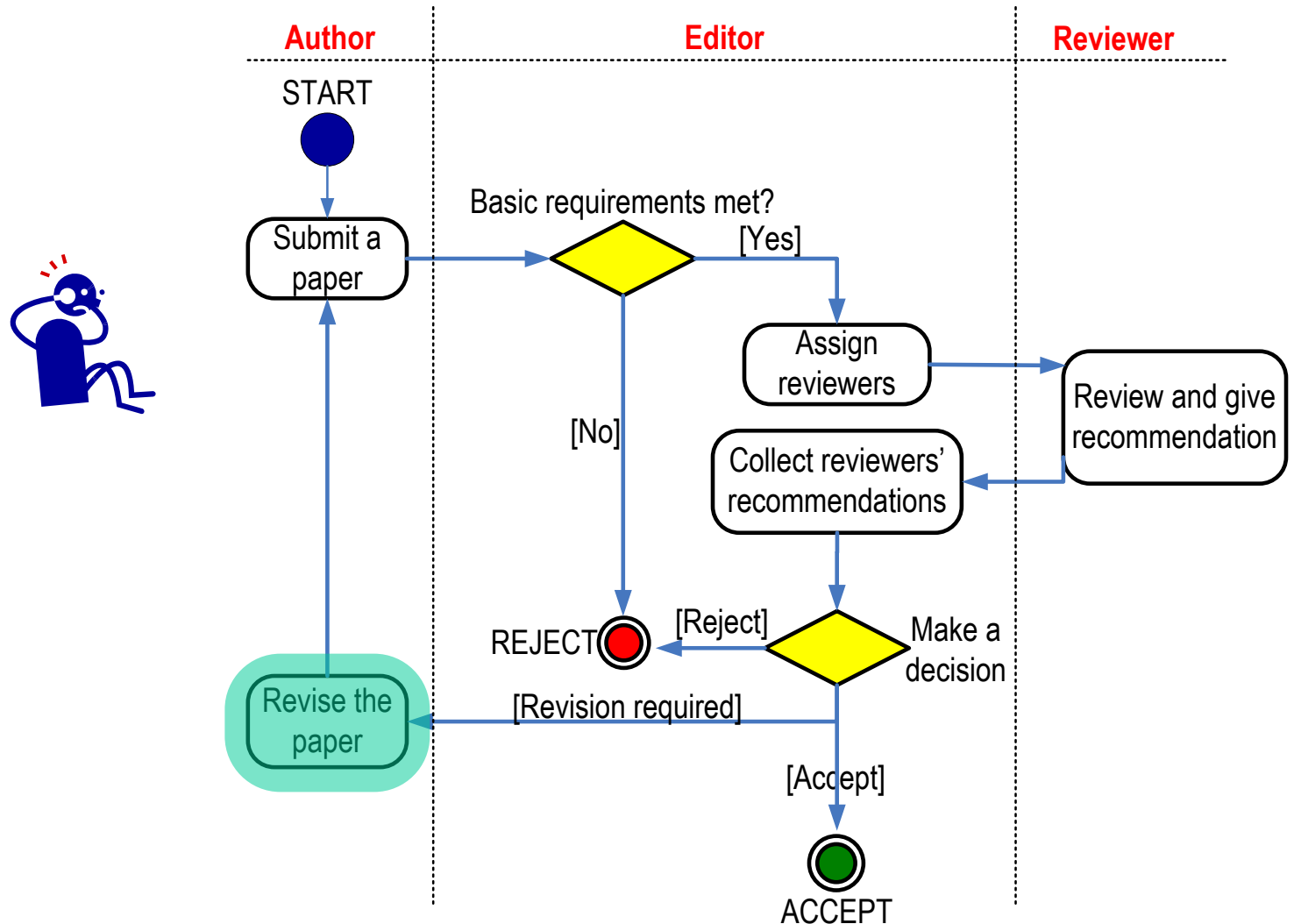
First Decision: “Accepted” or “Rejected”

Rejected

- Probability 40-90% ...
- Do not despair
 - It happens to everybody
- Try to understand WHY
 - Consider reviewers' advice
 - Be self-critical
- Revise intelligently
 - Take advantage of the reviewers' comments and revise accordingly
 - Read the Guide for Authors again.



The Peer Review Process – Revisions



First Decision: “Major” or “Minor” Revision

- Major revision
 - The manuscript could potentially be published in the journal – HOWEVER -
 - Significant **deficiencies** must be corrected before re-review and potential acceptance
 - Usually involves (significant) **textual modifications** and/or **additional experiments**

First Decision: “Major” or “Minor” Revision

Follow These Steps:

- ✓ Be consistent
- ✓ Check and recheck before submitting
- ✓ Tell a logical, clear, story about your findings – AND their importance
- ✓ Take note of referees’ comments. Thoroughly address them – it will improve your paper

This should increase the likelihood of your paper being accepted, and being accepted means being **published!**

What Leads to Acceptance ?

- ✓ **A**ttention to details
- ✓ **C**heck and double check your work
- ✓ **C**onsider the reviewers' comments
- ✓ **E**nglish must be appropriate
- ✓ **P**resentation is important
- ✓ **T**ake your time with revision
- ✓ **A**cknowledge those who have helped you
- ✓ **N**ew, original and previously unpublished
- ✓ **C**ritically evaluate your own manuscript
- ✓ **E**thical rules must be obeyed

Three Golden Rules for Responding to Reviewers Comments

Rule 1: Answer completely

Rule 2: Answer politely

Rule 3: Answer with evidence

Williams H.C. (2004). **How to reply to peer review comments when submitting papers for publication.**

Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology, 51, 79–83.

Manuscript Revision

- Prepare a detailed **Response Letter**
 - ✓ Copy-paste each reviewer comment, and type your response below it
 - ✓ State specifically which changes you have made to the manuscript
 - ✓ Include page/line numbers
 - ✗ No general statements like “Comment accepted, and Discussion changed accordingly.”
 - ✓ Provide a *scientific* response to reviewer comments...
 - ✓ or a convincing, solid and polite rebuttal when you feel the reviewer was wrong.
 - ✓ Write in such a manner that your response can be forwarded to the reviewer without prior editing
- Do not “strike back” at reviewers or editors!

Manuscript Revision

.....Why run the risk of
avoidable rejection by not
taking manuscript revision
seriously?

Tips for Responding and Revising

- Take a deep breath – answer politely and objectively
- Give point-by-point responses – in detail!
- Provide succinct, well-reasoned responses – not arguments!
- Pay attention to detail they are important!
- Take advantage of reviewer advice
- If reviewers are wrong, say so (politely), but provide strong evidence for your point-of-view
- Respect word count restrictions – use supplementary material if needed

Revising A Paper – More Tips

- If unsure, ask!
- Respond politely, promptly, and thoroughly – if the time allotted is insufficient, contact the editor and ask for an extension
- Include a cover letter to the editor and make your case
- Remember it may well go out for peer review again – it takes time!
- No one is immune from peer review and the necessity of thorough revision and explanation
- Revisions may require new experiments
- Always, always, follow authorship and ethics guidelines!
- The editor is NOT your enemy – rather s(he) is ensuring that the journal publishes high quality science that advances the field

editors look forward to clicking...



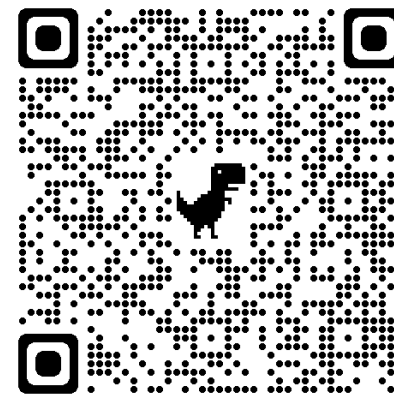
for your future manuscript

QUESTIONS?

Guid Author
QUESTIONS?

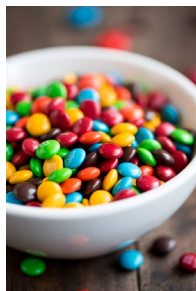
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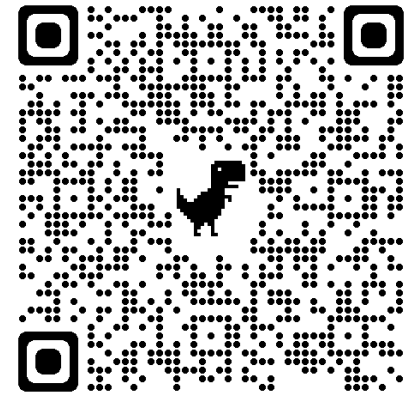
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