

PEER REVIEW WRITING SKILLS, BEST PRACTICE AND BEHIND-THE-SCENES INSIGHTS

PEER TRAINING SCHOOL ON PEER REVIEW | MAY 2018

DUNCAN NICHOLAS

@DNJOURNALS

TODAY

- Experiences with peer review
- What journals want
- Preparing to review
- Review walk-through
- Finalising a review
- Journal management



EXPERIENCES WITH PEER REVIEW

- Who has submitted a paper for peer review?
- Who has performed a peer review themselves?



WHAT JOURNALS WANT

- Shared goals
- Reviewing goals
- Editorial goals
- Value of review
- Etiquette & ethics



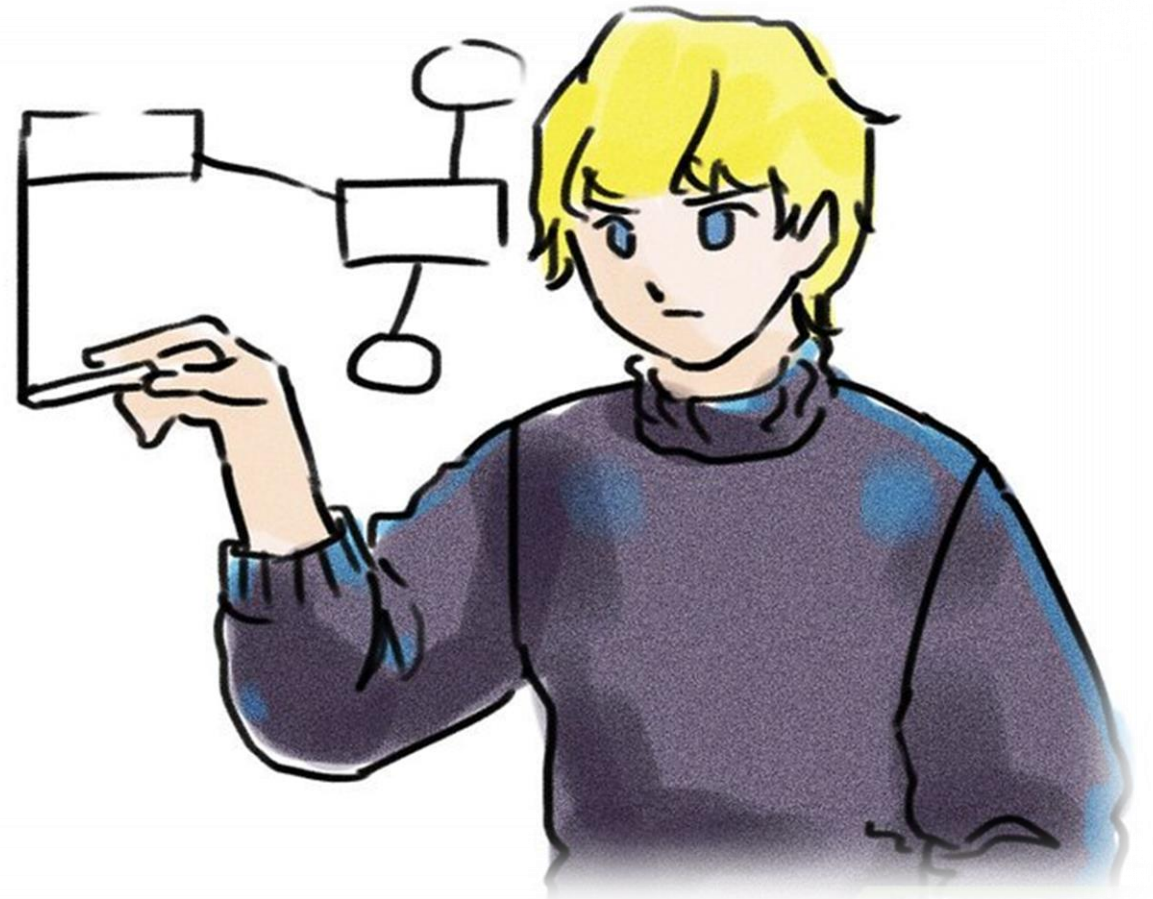
- Involvement in a discipline
- Help the academic field
- Push your intellect
- Develop an under-represented area
- Achieve a leadership position



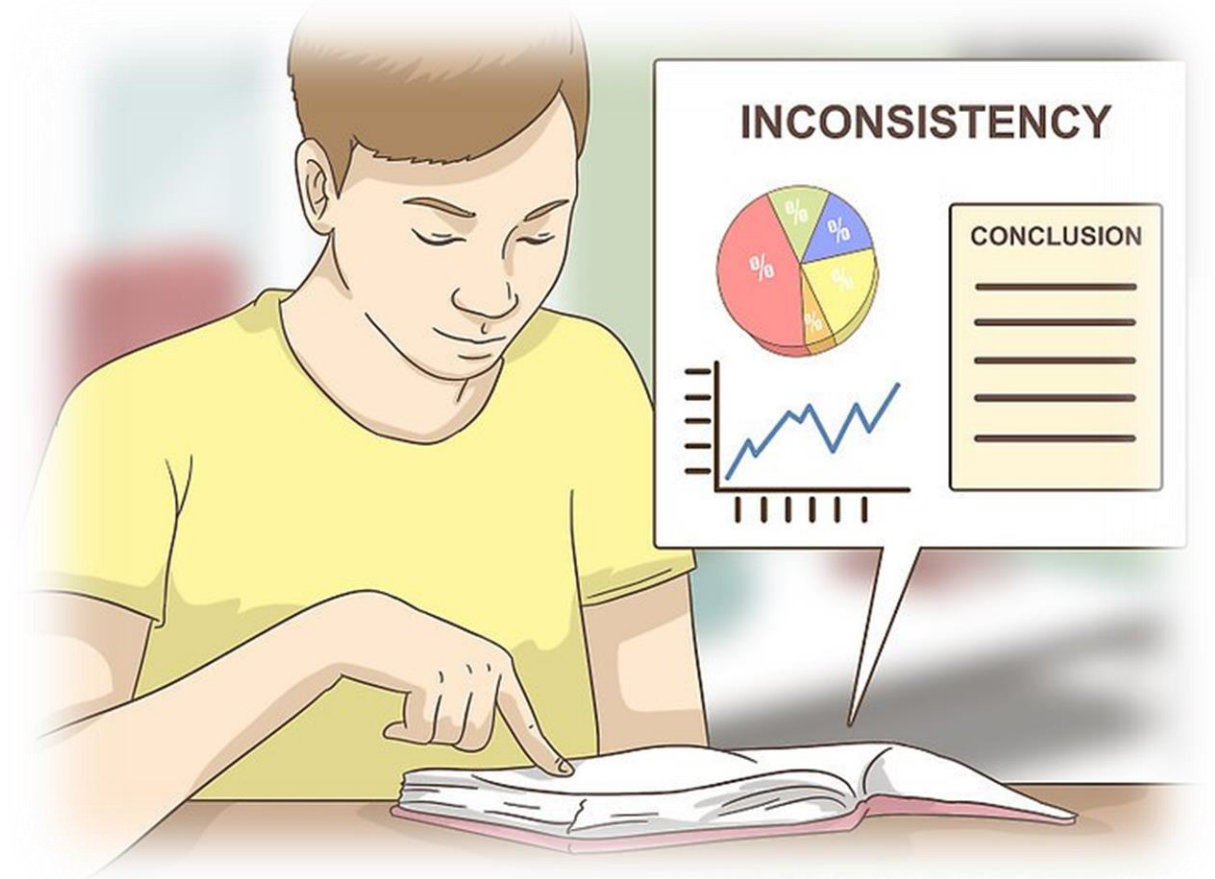
- Sharpen submissions to the highest quality
- Uphold academic standards
- Uphold editorial standards
- Foster author relationships



- Constructive feedback
- Clear communications
- Ability to meet deadlines
- Reliability



- Peer review is the heart of sound science
- Initiation into journal perspectives
- Improves your writing
- Develops professional relationships
- Increases your reputation
- Advances your career



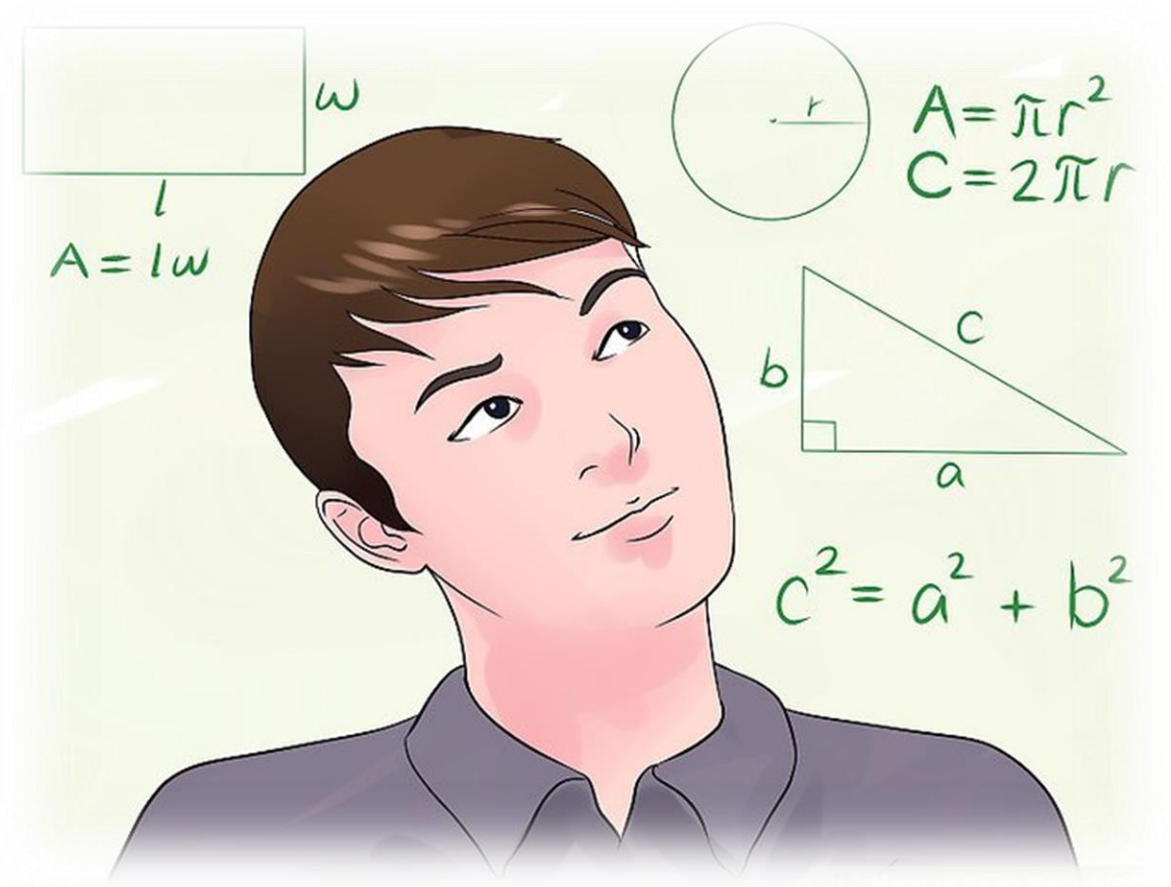
- Personal biases & fairness
 - Unintentional favouritism
 - Gender, Race, Geography, Institution
 - Topics of study
 - Methods of study



- Conflicts of interest
 - Collaborators and colleagues
 - Competing papers
 - Funding or business agencies



- Expertise
 - Appropriate subject knowledge
 - Awareness of lacking knowledge



- Confidentiality
 - Keep article confidential
 - Avoid competitive advantages
 - Guard against plagiarism
 - Obtain permission for co-reviews



- Reliability
 - Be sure you can meet the deadline
 - Be realistic about submitting!
 - Discuss extensions to deadlines

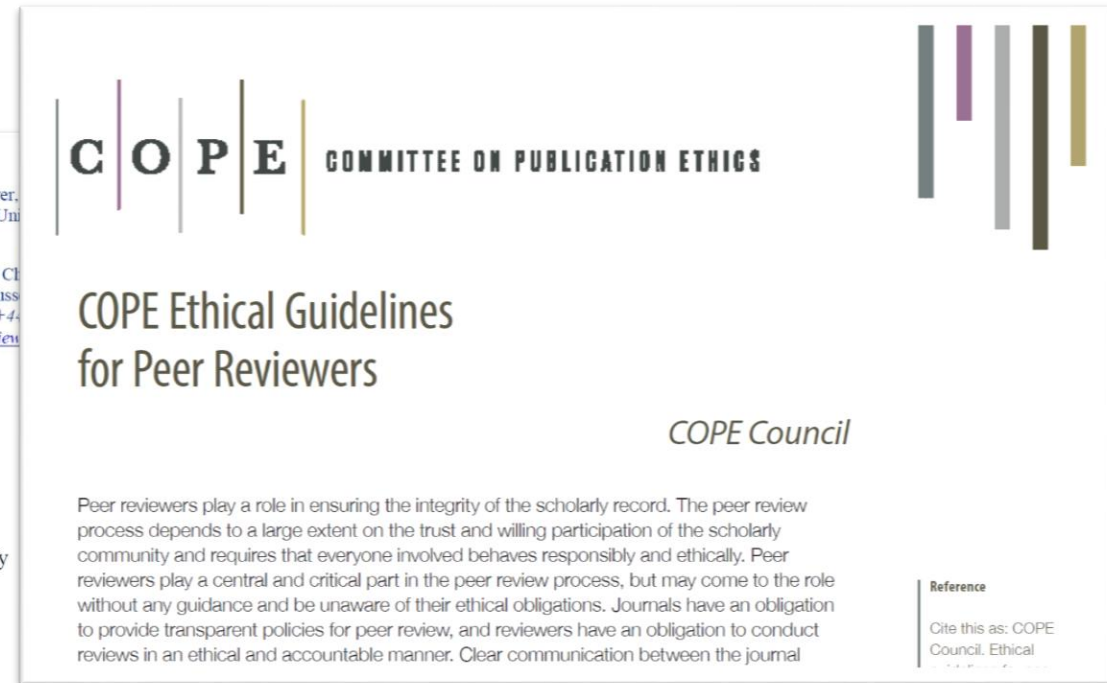
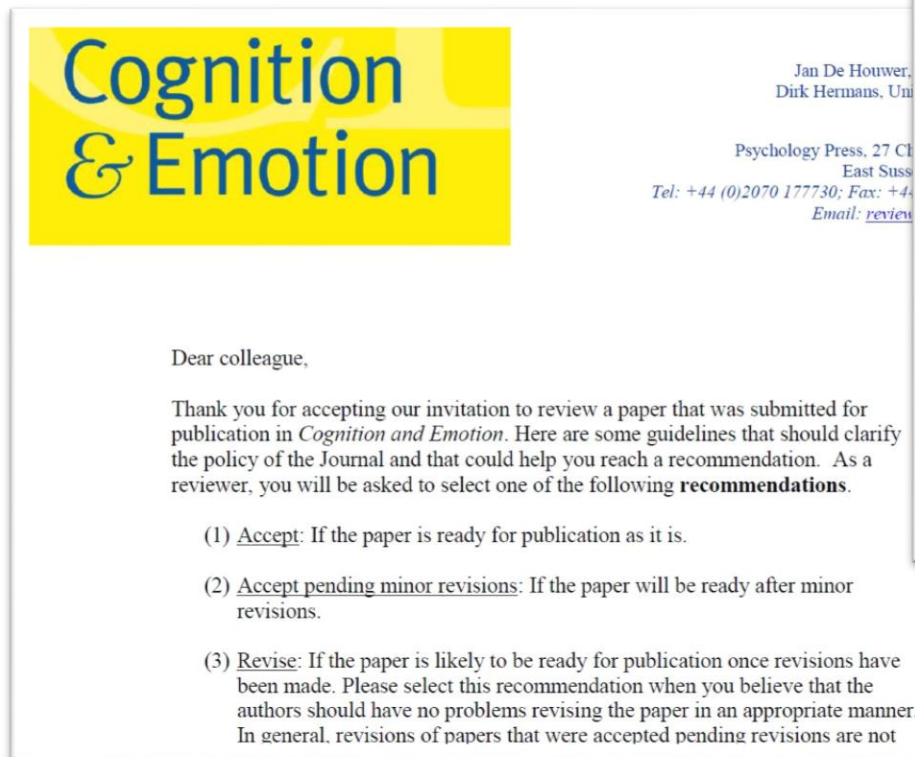


PREPARING TO REVIEW

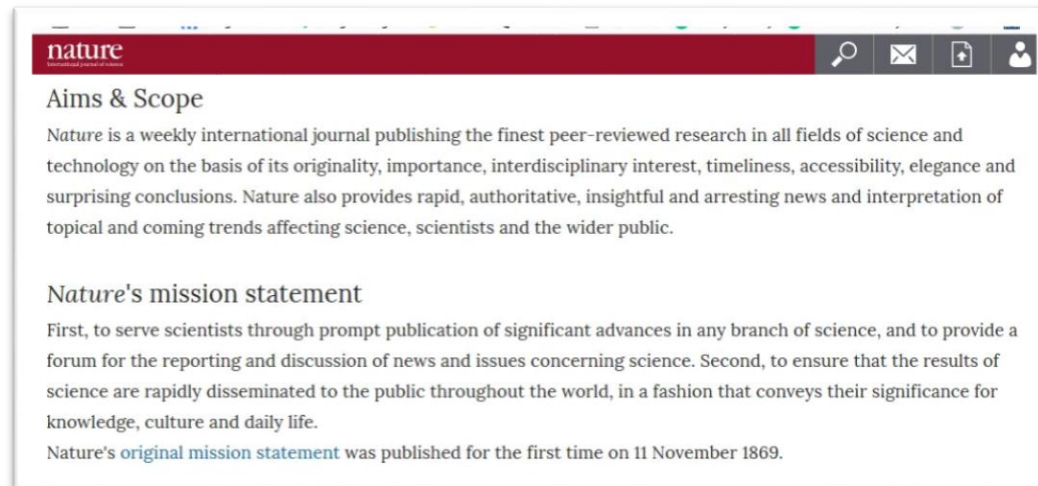
- Journal guidelines
- Aims & Scope
- Peer review site
- Strategy



- Instructions for authors, reviewers and editors
- Guidelines pdf



- Shows mission of journal
- Papers you receive should meet with A&S
- Can help you decide if they really do



nature
International journal of science

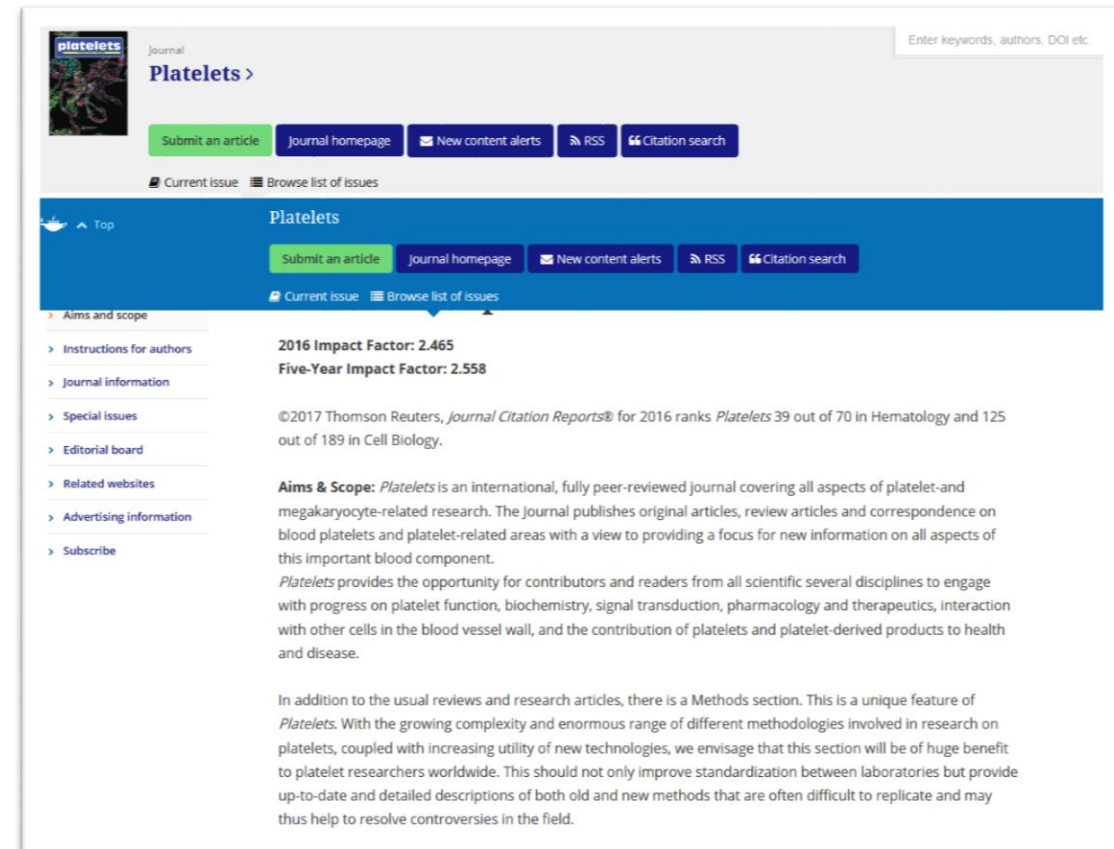
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©2017 Thomson Reuters, *Journal Citation Reports®* for 2016 ranks *Platelets* 39 out of 70 in Hematology and 125 out of 189 in Cell Biology.

Aims & Scope: *Platelets* is an international, fully peer-reviewed journal covering all aspects of platelet- and megakaryocyte-related research. The Journal publishes original articles, review articles and correspondence on blood platelets and platelet-related areas with a view to providing a focus for new information on all aspects of this important blood component.

Platelets provides the opportunity for contributors and readers from all scientific several disciplines to engage with progress on platelet function, biochemistry, signal transduction, pharmacology and therapeutics, interaction with other cells in the blood vessel wall, and the contribution of platelets and platelet-derived products to health and disease.

In addition to the usual reviews and research articles, there is a Methods section. This is a unique feature of *Platelets*. With the growing complexity and enormous range of different methodologies involved in research on platelets, coupled with increasing utility of new technologies, we envisage that this section will be of huge benefit to platelet researchers worldwide. This should not only improve standardization between laboratories but provide up-to-date and detailed descriptions of both old and new methods that are often difficult to replicate and may thus help to resolve controversies in the field.

- Structured forms
- Additional measures and issues to pay attention to

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Manuscript Type: Original Article

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Contents: These are the new submissions that require a Tech

Page: 1 of 1 (14 total submissions)

Action	Manuscript Number	Article Type	Section Category	Article Title	Author Name	Initial Date Submitted	Status Date	Current Status
View Submission Duplicate Submission Check (1) Details ▾ Initiate Discussion History Technical Check File Inventory Edit Submission Send Back to Author Remove Submission Classifications Set Final Disposition Send E-mail Linked Submissions	DNJPS-PEERE-18-021	Research Paper	Life Sciences & Biomedicine	How to be a great dad: Parental care in a flock of greater flamingo	Duncan Author ▾	May 13, 2018	May 13, 2018	Manuscript Submitted
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View Submission Details ▾ Initiate Discussion History Technical Check File Inventory Edit Submission Send Back to Author Remove Submission Classifications	DNJPS-PEERE-18-019	Rapid Communica	Life Sciences & Biomedicine	How to be a great dad: Parental care in a flock of greater flamingo	Duncan Author ▾	May 13, 2018	May 13, 2018	Manuscript Submitted

■ Example paper

How to be a great dad: Parental care in a flock of greater flamingo (*Phoenicopterus roseus*)

Camillo Sandri ¹, Vittoria Vallarin ², Carolina Sammarini ¹, Barbara Regaiolli ^{Corresp.} ³, Alessandra Piccirillo ⁴, Caterina Spiezio ³

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² Department of Neurosciences, University of Parma, Parma, Italy

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The zoo-science literature on flamingos, and avian species in general, is lacking. However, this kind of research is important to improve the knowledge on these species and to improve their *ex-situ* and *in-situ* conservation. The aims of the present study were to assess the welfare of a captive colony of greater flamingo hosted at Parco Natura Viva, an Italian zoological garden, through ethological parameters and to improve the knowledge on this species in zoological gardens. In particular, the present study investigated and compared the parental care of females and males in 35 breeding pairs of greater flamingos. For each pair, we collected data on the parental care behaviour of both females and males, recording their position in relation to the nest (near the nest, on the nest, away from the nest) and the behavioural category that was performed. The main results were that males spent more time than females on the nest and near it and were more aggressive toward other flamingos. Therefore, male flamingos seem to be more involved in incubation duties and nest protection than females. Greater flamingos of this study performed species-specific behaviours. Both parents were involved in parental care and displayed all the activities reported in the wild. Therefore, the study flock of greater flamingos seems to be in a good welfare. This kind of research is important not only to expand the knowledge on bird species such as flamingos, but also to improve their husbandry and breeding in controlled environment.

REVIEWING A PAPER

- Strategy
- Introduction
- Design & Method
- Data & Results
- Discussion & Conclusion

- Scan to familiarise yourself with the paper
- 1st read – structure, originality, overall quality, suggestions for revision
- 2nd read – smaller issues – grammar, typos, formats
- 3rd read – concluding statements and overall recommendation

- Introduce the broader background
- Details directly relate to the research question
- Logical, clear, and easy to follow
- Justify the research and why it is important

- Is it sound?
- Is there supporting evidence for the question?
- Is it current?
- Is it interesting?
- Could it advance the field?

44 INTRODUCTION

45 In the wild, greater flamingos (*Phoenicopterus roseus*) are threatened by phenomena such
 46 as habitat loss and change, human activities and pollution (Ogilvie & Ogilvie, 1986; Nasirwa,
 47 2000; Yosef, 2000; Hockey *et al.*, 2005; Miltiadou, 2005; IUCN, 2015). Therefore, *ex-situ*
 48 conservation programs are essential. However, the ethical imperative to save threatened species
 49 from further decline and extinction in the wild has for them a priority over concerns regarding
 50 individual animal welfare (Minteer & Collins, 2013). A scientific non-invasive ethological
 51 method to assess the welfare of the animals is to verify the performance of natural behaviour,
 52 even in captive settings (Hill & Broom, 2009). Flamingos are highly gregarious birds that live
 53 and breed in large dense flocks (Pickering *et al.*, 1992), often including thousands of pairs.
 54 Obtaining information and data on their behaviour in the wild is therefore difficult due to
 55 constraints such as individual identification and approach to the birds (Studer-Thiersch, 1975;
 56 2000; King, 2000). For this reason, together with long-term studies on wild flamingo flocks,
 57 research on captive colonies might be valuable and complementary to improve the knowledge on
 58 the ethology, morphology, physiology and endocrinology of these species (King, 2000).
 59 Studying the behaviour of flamingos in the wild and in controlled environment is important for
 60 the implementation of the husbandry and the breeding of this species (Melfi, 2009; Rose *et al.*,
 61 2014). However, the zoo-science literature on flamingos, and avian species in general, is still
 62 under-represented (Rose *et al.*, 2014).

69 involved in nest building, but the female takes over as the laying time approaches. The nest
 70 building activity of both partners proceeds also during the first two weeks of incubation, leading
 71 to an increase in the nest height (Studer-Thiersch, 1975).

72 After mating, the female lays one egg in the nest. Both females and males take part in the
 73 incubation, lasting from 27 to 31 days (Beletsky, 2006; Cezilly, 1993; Elphick, 2014). However,
 74 in the first period, the female is reported to spend more time on the nest than the male (Studer-
 75 Thiersch, 1975). When incubating the egg, flamingos display different behaviours, such as
 76 standing, stretching the wings, preening, self-scratching and looking at the nest (Studer-Thiersch,
 77 1975). In addition, they take care of the egg, moving it with the bill. Flamingos could either
 78 stand or sit on the egg and the time spent standing up depends on the weather condition. When
 79 one partner leaves the egg, the time taken to the other one to climb on the nest and incubate the
 80 egg is generally short or even simultaneous (Studer-Thiersch, 1975). Both the incubating partner
 81 and the vacant one outside the nest can perform aggressive behaviour toward other flamingos
 82 disturbing the incubation (Studer-Thiersch, 1975).

83 The aims of the present study was to assess the welfare of a captive colony of greater
 84 flamingo hosted at Parco Natura Viva, an Italian zoological garden, through ethological
 85 parameters and to improve the knowledge on this species in zoological gardens, especially
 86 during the breeding season. In particular, the present study investigated and compared the
 87 parental care of females and males in a flock of greater flamingos. For each breeding pair, the
 88 behaviour of both the female and the male during the egg incubation period was recorded. The

- Consider Validity and Reliability
- Appropriate sampling techniques
- Appropriate control groups
- Appropriate assessment measures
- Are there guidelines?
- Is it understandable?
- Could you repeat it?

91 **MATERIALS AND METHODS**92 *Study subjects and area*

93 The study was carried out in a flock of 147 greater flamingos of different age, 70 females
 94 and 77 males, housed at Parco Natura Viva – Garda Zoological Park in Italy, in a 1,100 m²
 95 enclosure. The study subjects were 35 breeding pairs, during the peak of their breeding activity.
 96 The enclosure was composed by a muddy area and a grassy area. The muddy area surrounded a
 97 water pool with two islands, used by flamingos to build their nest mounds and rear the chicks.
 98 The basal structure of the nest mound was built by humans, whereas flamingo pairs completed
 99 the nest construction properly.

100 Trees, bushes and rocks were present in the enclosure, together with a wooden house to
 101 provide the flamingos with protection from weather conditions and a long feeding station. To
 102 minimize human disturbance, food was administered to the flamingos once a day in the feeding
 103 point. No interactions between humans and flamingos were allowed. The flamingo diet was
 104 composed by a specific pellet, containing cereals, vegetables, oils and fats, algae, shellfish,
 105 vitamins and mineral salts.

106 Flamingos were identified through a ring on one leg. The ring differed in colour and
 107 letters (three-letter combination). At the time of the study, the density of the flamingos in the
 108 enclosure was 0.13 individuals/m². In the wild, a density of 0.2 individuals/m² is usually found,
 109 corresponding to 180 flamingos/km² (Ramesh & Ramachandran, 2005). Subjects of the study
 110 were pairs that incubated an egg in the 2016 breeding season (N = 35).

111 *Procedure and data collection*

112 Subjects of the study were breeding pairs in which the female laid the egg. For each pair,
 113 a total of twenty 10-minute sessions were carried out during the incubation period. In particular,
 114 two sessions per day were done, one in the morning and one in the afternoon. Thus, the data
 115 collection for each breeding pair lasted for ten days. Data were collected using a continuous focal
 116 animal sampling method (Altmann, 1974).

117 For each pair, we conducted observations of parental care behaviour of both female and
 118 male, recording the position of the bird in relation to the nest and the behavioural category
 119 performed. Regarding the position of the bird, we recorded whether each flamingo parent was
 120 near the nest (less than 150 cm, which is approximately the higher flamingo body length; del
 121 Hoyo *et al.*, 1992), on the nest or away from the nest (>150 cm). When the flamingos were on
 122 the nest, we recorded whether they were sitting (incubating) or standing. In particular, the
 123 behavioural categories collected in the study were agonistic behaviour, including aggressive
 124 interactions, such as extending the neck and beak at another bird (Stevens *et al.*, 1992; Farrell *et*
 125 *al.*, 2000), egg-care related behaviour (egg-rolling and moving), nest-building behaviour, self-
 126 directed comfort behaviour (preening, stretching and scratching) and sleeping (resting the head
 127 in the back). In addition, when flamingos were near the nest, all the other behaviours not directly
 128 associated with parental care were grouped in the behavioural category “Other”.

129 *Statistical analysis*

130 Kolmogorov-Smirnov goodness-of-fit tests revealed that not all data were normally
 131 distributed. Therefore, non-parametric statistic tests were used. In particular, Mann-Whitney tests

- Statements of stats
 - Sample size
 - Units of analysis
 - Definitions of groups
 - Means and standard deviations
 - What is 'significance'?

- Ethical considerations
 - Data manipulation and fabrication
 - Image manipulation
 - Distortion

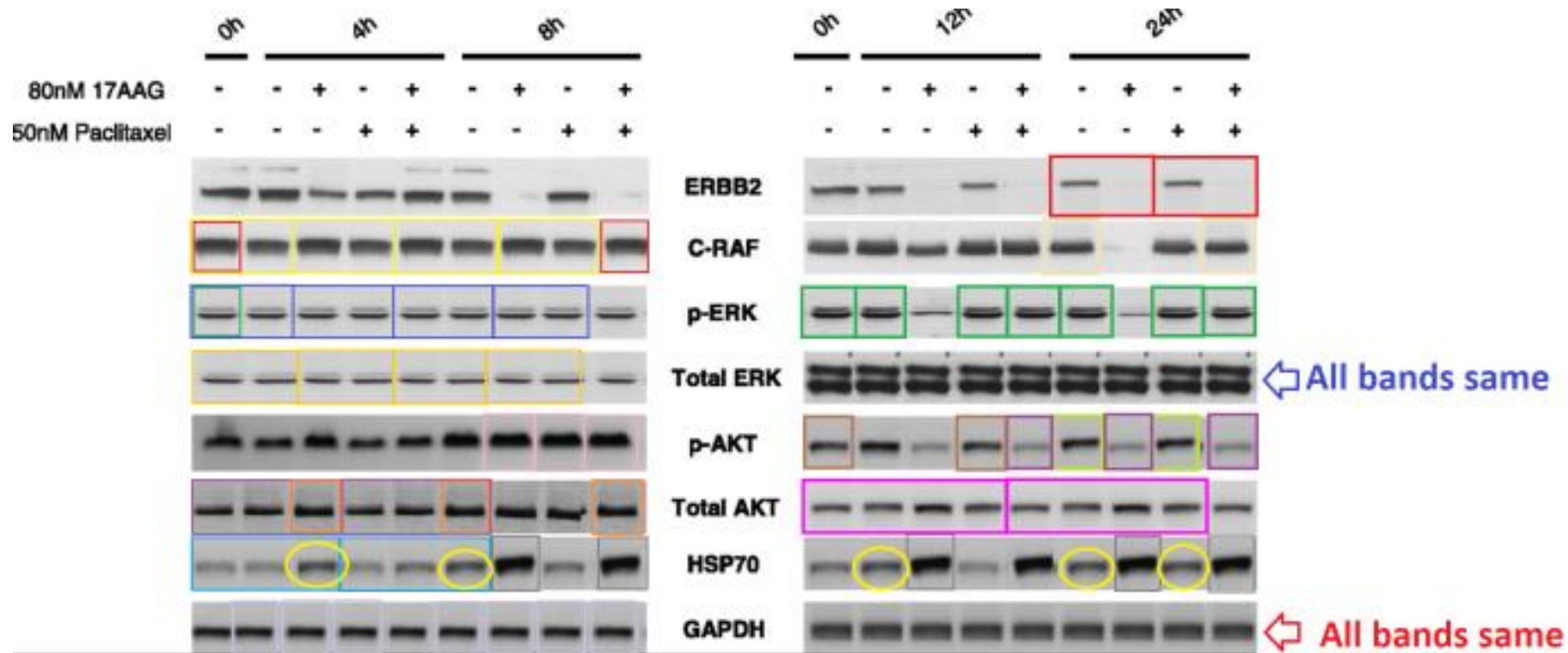
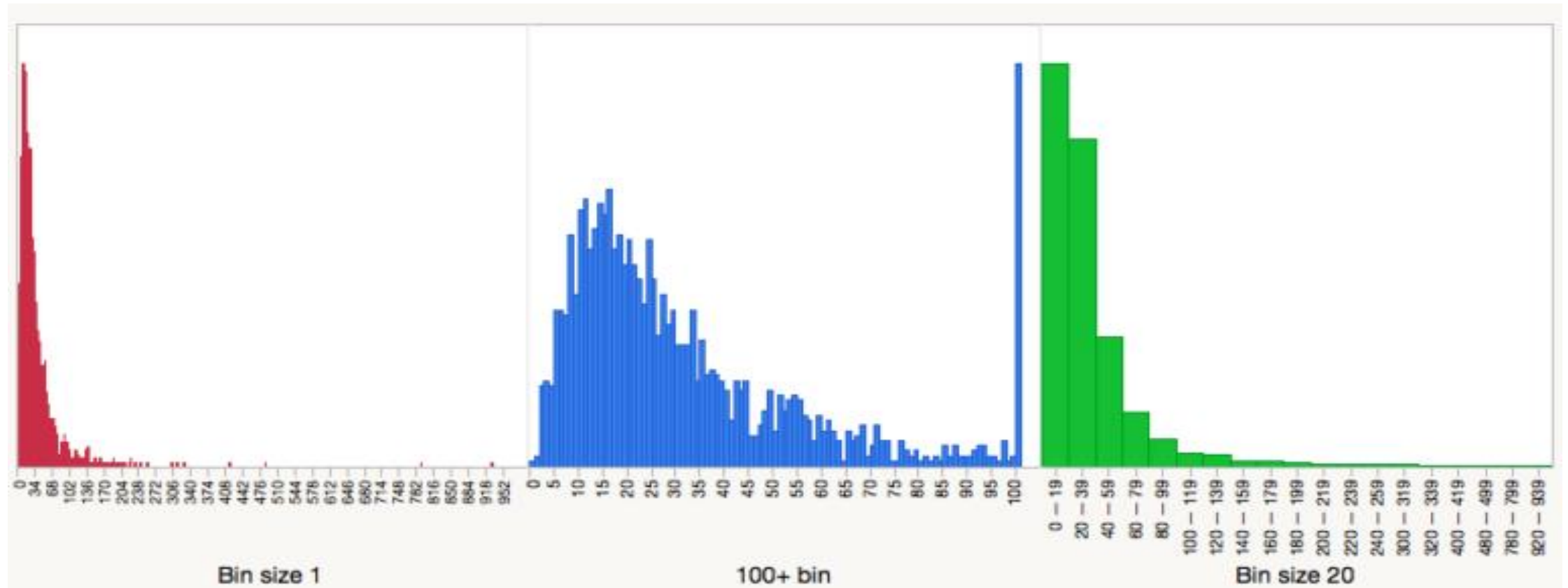


Figure 7 Mol Cancer Ther 5:1197.

Potential of paclitaxel activity by the HSP90 inhibitor 17-allylamino-17-demethoxygeldanamycin in human ovarian carcinoma cell lines with high levels of activated AKT
Nivedita S. et.al., *Molecular Cancer Therapeutics* (2006)



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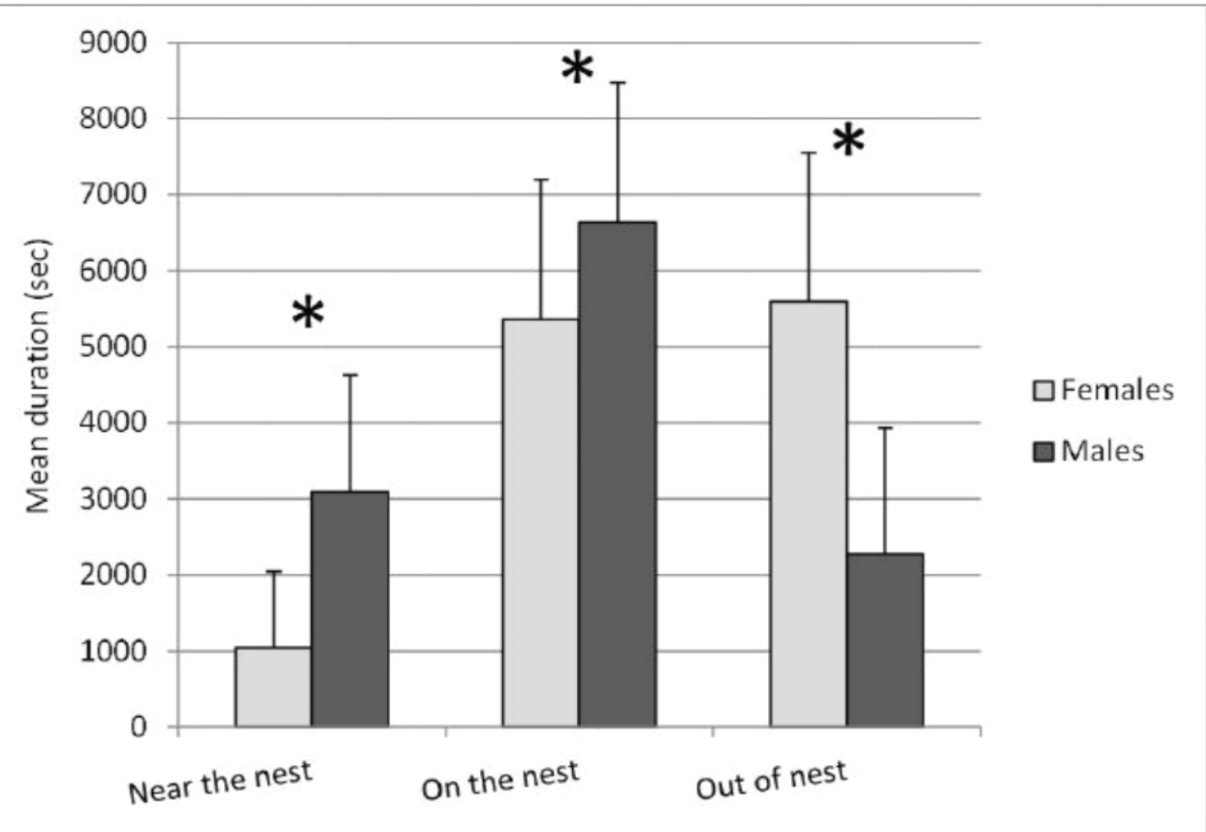
Davis P., The Scholarly Kitchen (2016)

<https://scholarlykitchen.sspnet.org/2016/08/08/how-to-manipulate-a-citation-histogram/>

134 **RESULTS**135 *Position of female and male flamingos in relation to the nest*

136 Among female and male flamingos, significant differences were found in the time spent
 137 in different position relatively to the nest. The mean \pm SD duration (seconds) spent near the nest
 138 (< 150 cm) was $1,049.86 \pm 994.80$ for females and $3,088.77 \pm 1,539.68$ for males. Regarding the
 139 time spent on the nest, the mean \pm SD duration (seconds) was $5,359.51 \pm 1,835.92$ for females
 140 and $6,636.20 \pm 1,835.95$ for males. Finally, the mean \pm SD duration (seconds) spent away from
 141 the nest (> 150 cm) was $5,590.63 \pm 1,958.91$ for females and $2,275.03 \pm 1,651.74$ for males (Fig.
 142 1). Mann-Whitney tests revealed that males were near the nest and on the nest significantly more
 143 than females (Z-score = -5.544 , $P < 0.0001$, and Z-score = -2.572 , $P = 0.010$, $N_1=N_2=35$,
 144 respectively). On the contrary, males were away from the nest significantly less than females (Z-
 145 score = 5.761 , $P < 0.0001$, $N_1=N_2=35$) (Fig. 1).

146 When flamingo partners were on the nest, we compared the time spent standing and
 147 incubating the egg between female and male flamingos. The mean \pm SD duration (seconds) spent
 148 standing was 295.17 ± 297 for females and 259.54 ± 201.45 for males. On the other hand, the
 149 mean \pm SD duration (seconds) of incubation was $5,064.34 \pm 1,719.51$ for females and $6,376.66 \pm$
 150 $1,757.92$ for males (Fig.2). Mann-Whitney tests revealed that males spent significantly more
 151 time than females incubating the egg (Z-score = -2.783 , $P = 0.005$, $N_1=N_2=35$), whereas no
 152 significant differences were found in the time spent standing on the nest (Z-score = -0.117 , $P =$
 153 0.905) (Fig.2).



- Answer hypothesis
- Address main findings
- Implications for the field
- Global applications
- Limitations
- Future studies

175 **DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION**

176 Research on flamingo breeding behaviour is needed to improve the knowledge on these
 177 species in order to find strategies to increase their welfare and reproductive success in captivity

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Manuscript to be reviewed

178 (Ogilvie & Ogilvie, 1986). The aim of this study was to assess the welfare of a captive colony of
 179 greater flamingos, based on ethological parameters. Firstly, greater flamingos of this study were
 180 found to perform species-specific behavioural repertoire (Brown & King, 2005) and no abnormal
 181 behaviour was observed. Both parents were involved in parental care and displayed all the
 182 activities reported in the wild during incubation, such as moving and rotating the egg, nest-
 183 building, self-preening and stretching, nest protection and resting (Studer-Thiersch, 1975;
 184 Pickering *et al.*, 1992; Beletsky, 2006; Elphick, 2014). Moreover, the study flock breeds yearly
 185 and shows a good reproductive success, as the number of flamingos rises from 88 in 2012 to 177
 186 in 2016. Therefore, our findings seem to underline that the study flock of greater flamingos is in
 187 a good welfare (Hosey *et al.*, 2013; Hill & Broom, 2009).

188 Results from the current study highlight differences in parental care behaviour between
 189 female and male greater flamingos. Firstly, male flamingos of a breeding pair spent significantly

178 (Ogilvie & Ogilvie, 1986). The aim of this study was to assess the welfare of a captive colony of
 179 greater flamingos, based on ethological parameters. Firstly, greater flamingos of this study were
 180 found to perform species-specific behavioural repertoire (Brown & King, 2005) and no abnormal
 181 behaviour was observed. Both parents were involved in parental care and displayed all the
 182 activities reported in the wild during incubation, such as moving and rotating the egg, nest-
 183 building, self-preening and stretching, nest protection and resting (Studer-Thiersch, 1975;
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 187 a good welfare (Hosey *et al.*, 2013; Hill & Broom, 2009).

188 Results from the current study highlight differences in parental care behaviour between
 189 female and male greater flamingos. Firstly, male flamingos of a breeding pair spent significantly
 190 more time on the nest and near it than females. These findings are in agreement with previous
 191 studies reporting a greater effort of male greater flamingos in incubation (Rendón-Martos *et al.*,
 192 2000; Rendón, Garrido, Rendón-Martos, Ramirez & Amat, 2014). On the contrary, females
 193 remained away from the nest, without caring about the egg and the nest, longer than males. On
 194 the basis of previous studies, male flamingos take care of the egg but do not feed their partner
 195 during the incubation process. Moreover, at least in the early stages, the parental investment is
 196 greater for females than males, due to the costs of egg-laying (Cezilly, 1993; Johnson & Cezilly,
 197 2007). Therefore, it is possible that female flamingos remained less time in proximity of the nest,
 198 caring for the egg, and spent more time looking for food, to recover from the egg-laying effort

FINALISING A REVIEW

- Summarising comments
- Making a recommendation
- Submitting a review

- Number comments
- Page, paragraph and line references
- Quote text
- Suggest specific revisions
- Support statements with evidence
- Prepare for disagreement...
- Be constructive
- Be fair

- Some journals require this
- Is it the reviewer's job?
- Don't include a decision category
- Contradict editor's decision
- Can be confusing for authors

*** Recommendation**

- Accept
- Minor Revision
- Revise
- Reject, Revise and Resubmit
- Reject

- How to submit a review?
- Let's find out!

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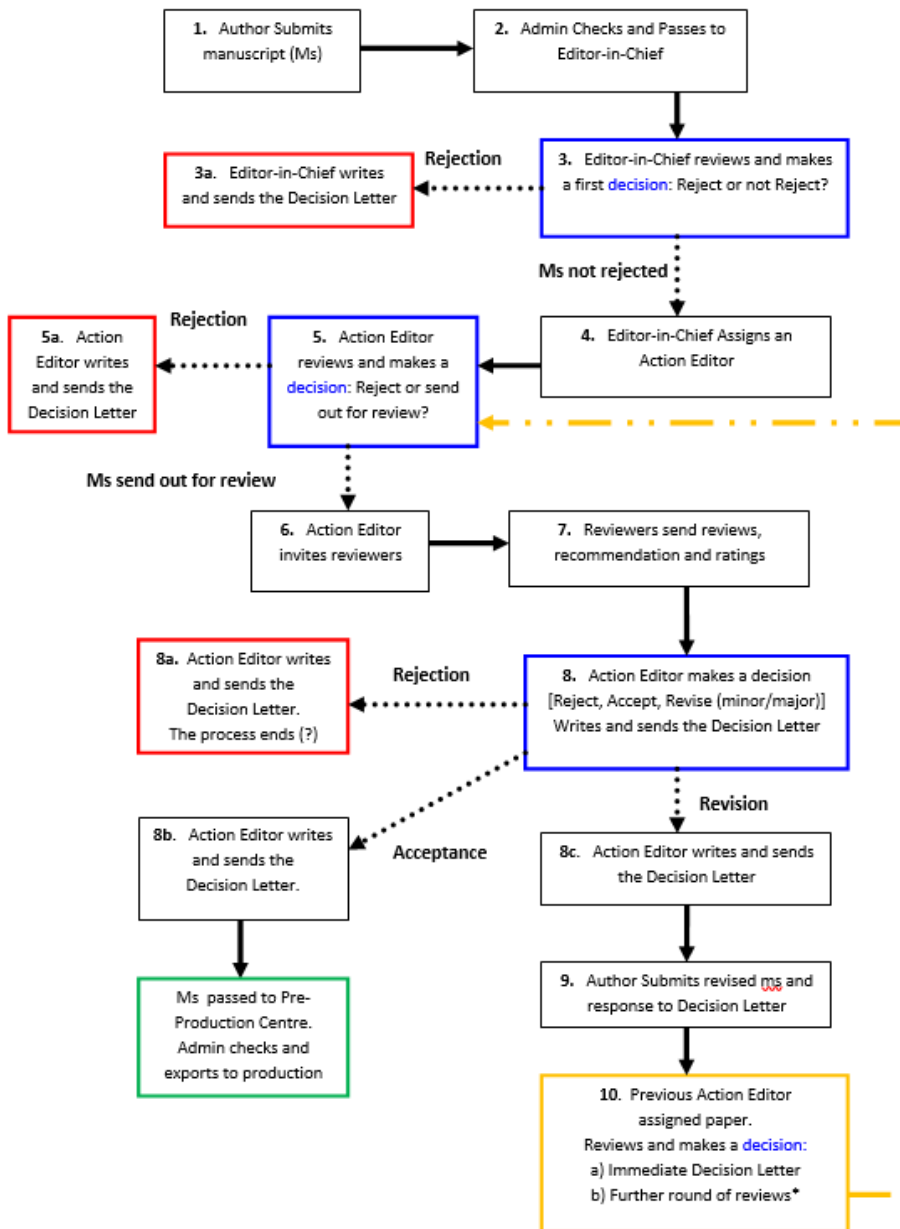
JOURNAL MANAGEMENT

- Example of peer review process using Editorial Manager
- Editorial offices
 - Key features of the role
 - Peer review management techniques and tools

Reviewing Workflow

peer review process | journal management

Looks complicated, right? ■



Progress		
# reviews required to make decision	5	
# active selections	6	✓
# invited	6	✓
# agreed	5	✓
# declined	21	
# returned	5	✓
Save		

Progress		
# reviews required to make decision	0	
# active selections	3	✓
# invited	3	✓
# agreed	3	✓
# declined	20	
# returned	0	✓
Save		

- Coordinate peer review activities
- Support editors, authors and reviewers
- Solicit manuscripts and other materials

Regional Studies, Regional Science EARLY CAREER PAPERS SECTION

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SUBMISSION DEADLINES: 30 November, 31 March, 31 July



The innovative Regional Studies Association open access journal, *Regional Studies, Regional Science*, has a section specifically devoted to *Early Career Papers* which focuses on publishing short articles from students and early career researchers to make their research accessible to a wider audience. Articles in the *Early Career Papers* section will have a regional focus and will succinctly present the research questions and results whether preliminary or final.

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Contributions are welcomed from any discipline in the field of regional studies or regional science and with any geographical focus. The 'regional' dimension may vary from trans-national spaces with fuzzy boundaries to clearly defined spaces at the sub-national level. Authors

(and co-authors) should be PhD students or early career researchers that have completed their PhD in

Extending Intellectual Capital Through Integrated Reporting

Special issue call for papers from Journal of Intellectual Capital

Guest Editors:

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James Guthrie, Professor of Accounting, Macquarie University, Australia

Cristiana Bernardi, Lecturer in Accounting, The Open University Business School, United Kingdom

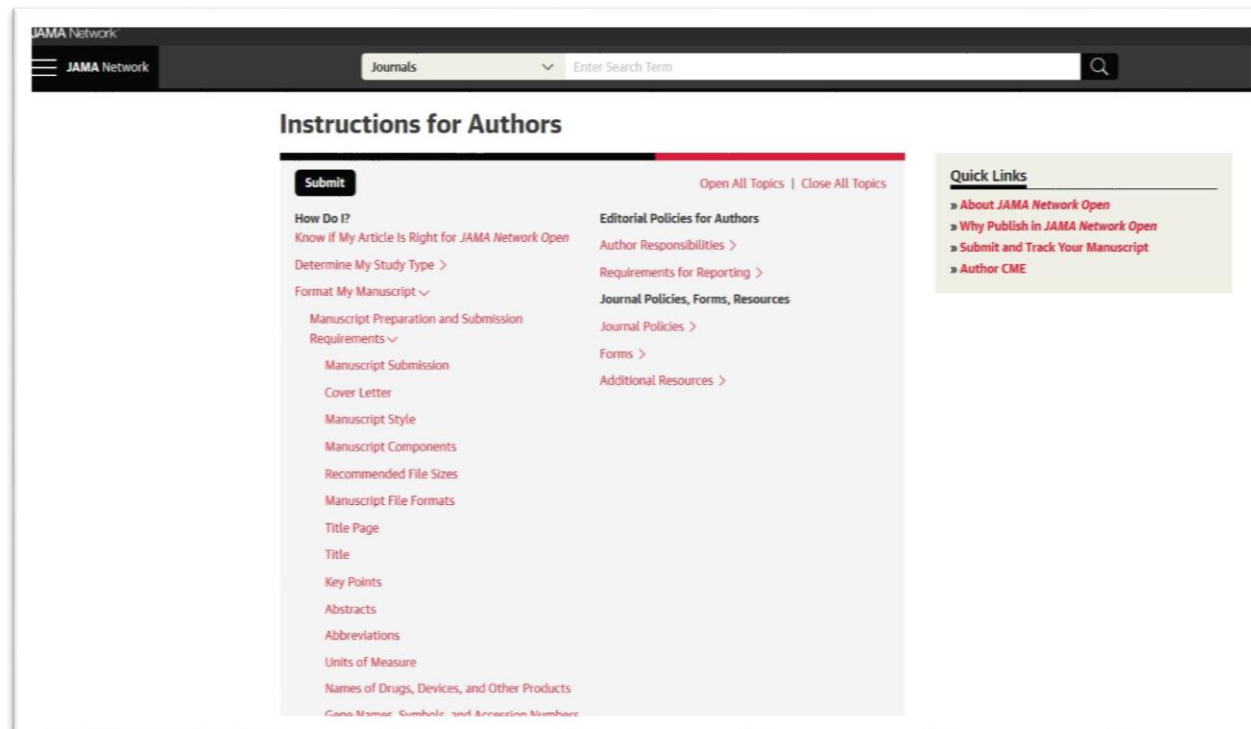
Why a special issue on extending intellectual through integrated reporting?

Integrated reporting is gaining popularity globally (Dumay et al., 2016). In contrast, after beginning at Skandia in 1994, the practice of preparing intellectual capital (IC) statements has ceased, at least, among listed companies (Dumay, 2016). As a result, it is possible that measuring IC within organisations for internal management decision-making has lessened. However, integrated reporting may offer new opportunities for IC measurement, management, and reporting. According to the International Framework integrated reporting includes disclosure on intellectual (or structural), human, social and relational capital along with the financial, natural and manufactured capitals. Thus, what has been traditionally termed IC accounts for three of the six capitals now are part of the Framework.

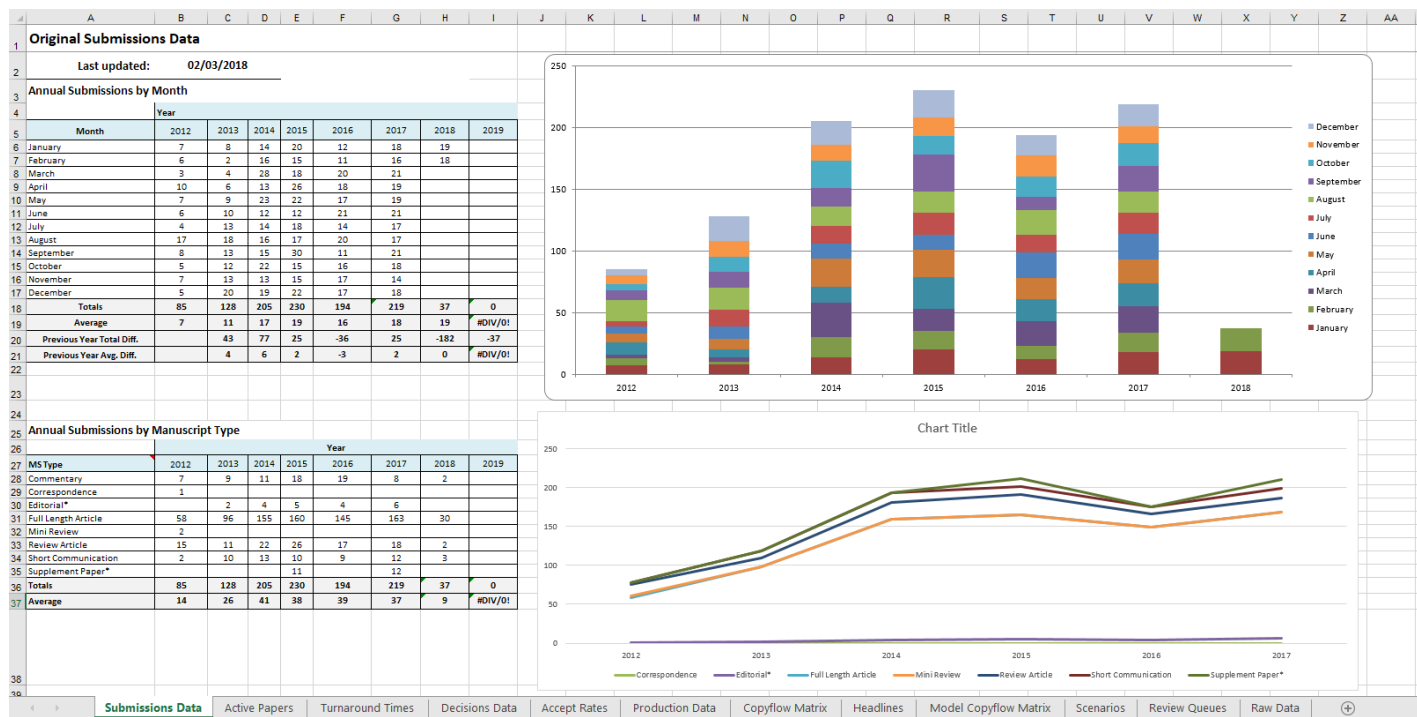
The concept of integrated thinking introduced in the Framework can act as a means of integrating IC into many aspects of business, including decision making (Feng et al., 2017). The Framework advocates the interaction of IC with physical, natural and financial capitals and the role of IC in the wider eco-system and sustainable development – the fourth stage of intellectual capital explained by Dumay and Garanina (2013). In these and other ways integrated reporting may overcome several problems that were associated with approaches to IC measurement, management and reporting that arguably contributed to the demise of IC statements (Abhayawansa, 2014; Nielsen et al., 2017).

Research on integrated reporting is growing (de Villiers et al., 2016). The focus of this research has been around the links to sustainability and benefits and drawbacks of integrated reporting. The existing empirical research has ignored the integrated reporting's nexus with IC. Some exceptions are Melloni (2015); Setia et al. (2015); Ahmed Haji and Anifowose (2017). These studies focus on either South Africa where listed companies are recommended to prepare integrated reports on an 'apply and explain' basis or participants of the business network pilot program of the IIRC. Thus, there is much to be learned on the IC-integrated reporting nexus in different contexts.

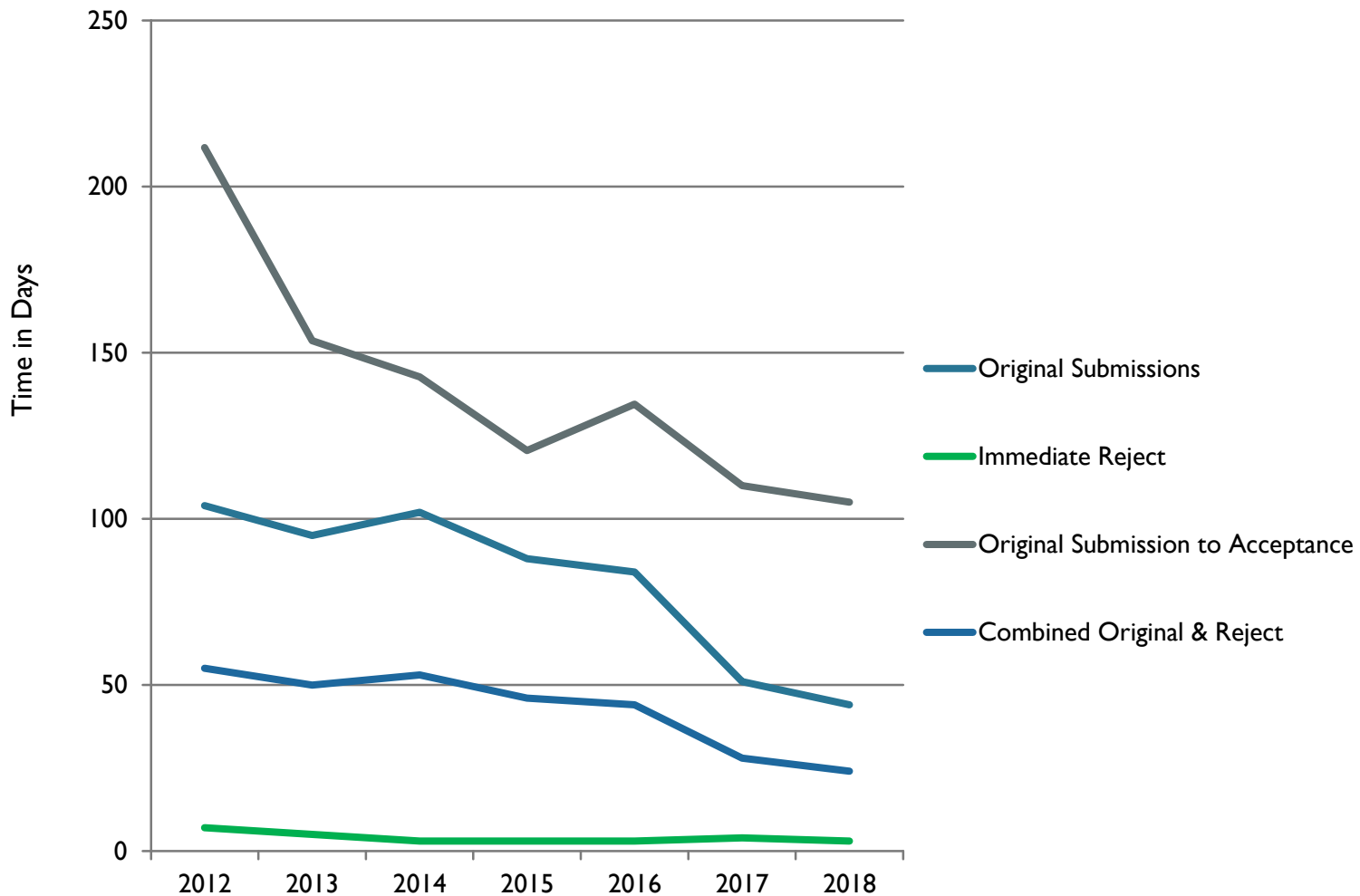
- Initial screening checks for journal format and guidelines
- Identify, invite and secure reviewers
- Prepare decision letters and other correspondence



- Ensure all deadlines are met throughout the review process
- Database maintenance of reviewers, keywords and addresses
- Regular editorial reports on copyflow, turnaround times and other key measures



- Submission rates
- Turnaround times
- Accept/Reject Rates
- Copyflow



- Promotion
- Communication
- Innovations
- Development

- Promotion
- Communication
- Innovations
- Development



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GOOD LUCK.....AND HAPPY REVIEWING!

