

# Publicazioni scientifiche e impatto: open access, citazioni e bibliometrie

*I predatory o i vanity publisher e  
la quarta via o la **BLACK ROAD**:  
esempi e strumenti per smascherarli*



# Smascherare gli squali

Scopri come riconoscere un predatory publisher ...

Jeffrey Beall, bibliotecario alla University of Colorado Denver Library, cura e tiene costantemente aggiornata dal 2010 una lista di «potenziali, possibili o probabili» predatory publishers, che può essere molto utile consultare nei casi in cui si ricevono inviti insistenti a pubblicare un articolo o a entrare a far parte dell'editorial Board di una rivista.

L'espressione *predatory publisher*, introdotta dallo stesso Beall, fa proprio riferimento a quegli editori che adottano strategie di mercato e di ingaggio aggressive, poco trasparenti o addirittura fraudolente, con lo scopo di trarre profitto dagli introiti dell'Article Processing Charge (APC) pagata dall'autore all'atto della pubblicazione dell'articolo.

Di recente Beall cura anche una lista di singoli journal potenzialmente predatori.

Il giudizio si basa sulla valutazione di contenuti, pratiche e siti web condotta sulla base di una serie di criteri ispirati agli standard etici delle principali organizzazioni internazionali di editori. L'elenco completo dei criteri è stato rivisto e aggiornato nel 2012 ed è disponibile [qui](#).

In particolare:

- composizione dello staff e dell'editorial board di una rivista,
- il processo di peer review,
- i tempi e i tassi di accettazione dei manoscritti,
- la trasparenza in merito ai costi del modello "author pay",
- le pratiche di ingaggio eventualmente adottate via mail,
- la trasparenza e la chiarezza di contenuti del sito web,
- l'esattezza delle affermazioni in merito agli indici di impatto o ai database in cui è indicizzato il journal in questione e diversi altri.

Gli editori possono chiedere di essere rimossi dalla lista. La lista esprime il punto di vista personale dell'autore ed è passibile di errori e inesattezze. Alcuni journal indicizzati in DOAJ rientrano nella Beall List's.

**Registrazione utenti**

Gli utenti possono accedere ad alcuni servizi solo se in possesso di credenziali personali appositamente rilasciate. Clicca [qui](#) per registrarti o per recuperare le credenziali.

**Contattaci**

Segnalazioni, suggerimenti e richieste:  
[biblio@area.bo.cnr.it](mailto:biblio@area.bo.cnr.it)

**It's a money-making scam!**

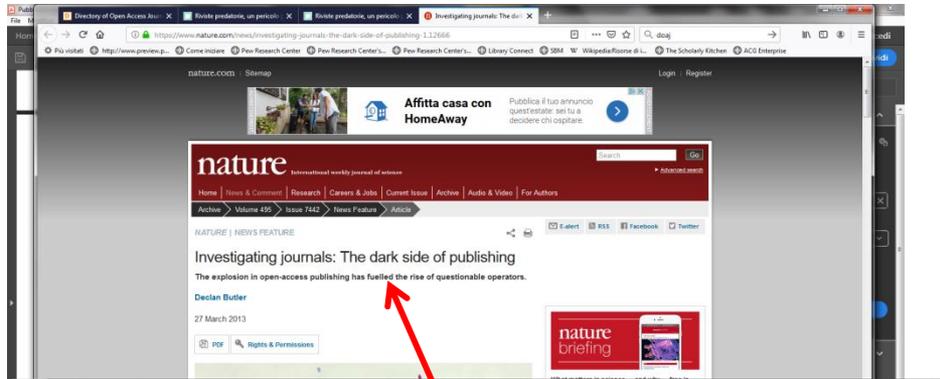
Pubblicato in [Pubblicare OA](#)

Altro in questa categoria: [« DOAJ - Directory of Open Access Journal »](#) [Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association »](#)

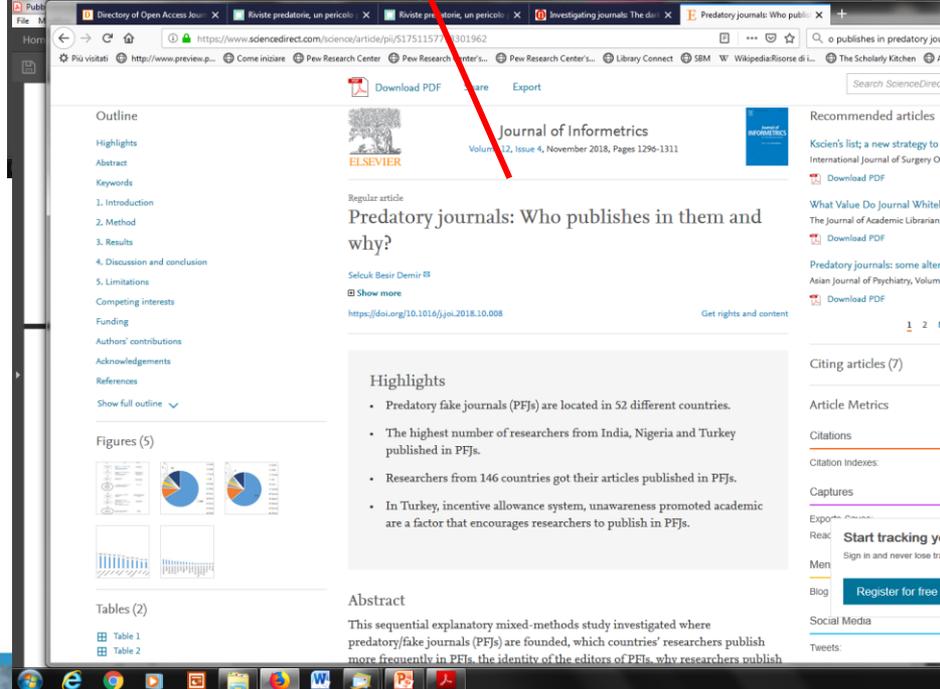
[Torna in alto](#)

The screenshot shows a Coursera lecture page for '6.8: Predatory journals'. The main content area features a video player with a title slide that reads 'Predatory Journals' and lists two bullet points: 'Predatory journals are bogus journals that are exploiting the open-access model to make money.' and 'They publish any garbage, without any peer review, simply to be able to collect the publishing fee from the authors.' The second bullet point is circled in green. A yellow callout box on the right contains the text: 'Oppure sfruttano il prestigio delle *affiliation* di ricercatori seri ma inconsapevoli.....'. The left sidebar shows a list of video lessons, with 'Video: 6.8: Predatory journals' selected. The bottom of the screen shows the Windows taskbar with various application icons and the system clock displaying 12:21 on 13/08/2019.





Investigating journals: The dark side of publishing  
The explosion in open-access publishing has fuelled the rise of questionable operators.  
Declan Butler  
27 March 2013

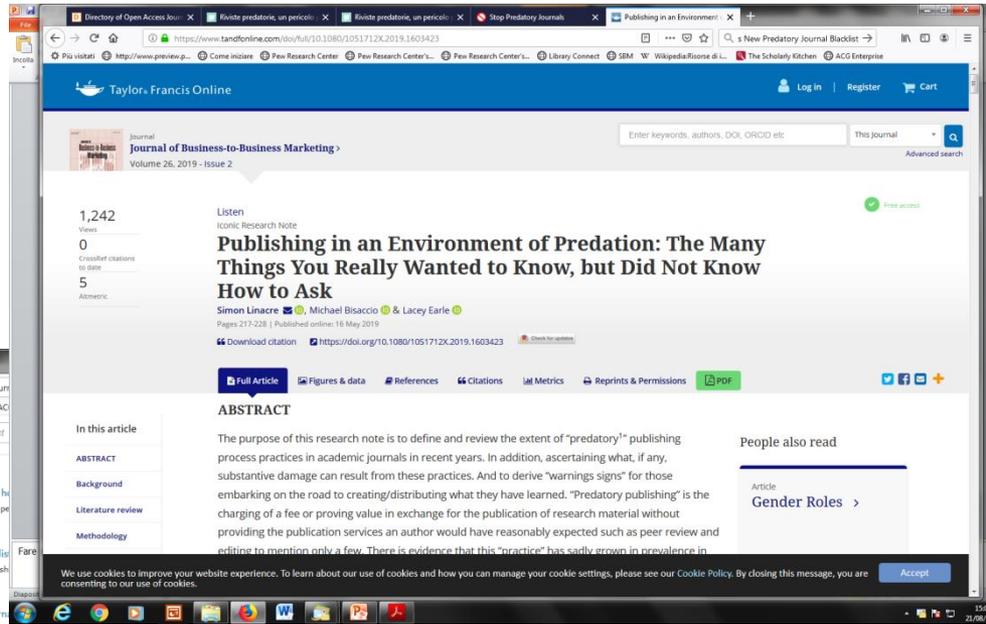


Predatory journals: Who publishes in them and why?  
Selcuk Besir Demir  
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joi.2018.10.008

**Highlights**

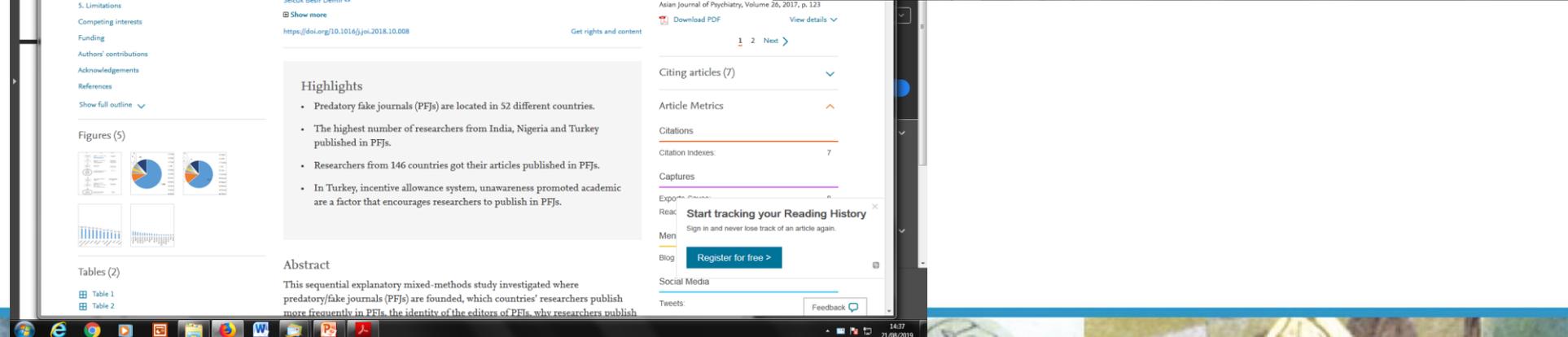
- Predatory fake journals (PFJs) are located in 52 different countries.
- The highest number of researchers from India, Nigeria and Turkey published in PFJs.
- Researchers from 146 countries got their articles published in PFJs.
- In Turkey, incentive allowance system, unawareness promoted academic are a factor that encourages researchers to publish in PFJs.

**Abstract**  
This sequential explanatory mixed-methods study investigated where predatory/fake journals (PFJs) are founded, which countries' researchers publish more frequently in PFJs, the identity of the editors of PFJs, why researchers publish



Publishing in an Environment of Predation: The Many Things You Really Wanted to Know, but Did Not Know How to Ask  
Simon Linacre, Michael Bisaccio & Lacey Earle  
Pages 217-228 | Published online: 16 May 2019

**ABSTRACT**  
The purpose of this research note is to define and review the extent of "predatory" publishing process practices in academic journals in recent years. In addition, ascertaining what, if any, substantive damage can result from these practices. And to derive "warnings signs" for those embarking on the road to creating/distributing what they have learned. "Predatory publishing" is the charging of a fee or proving value in exchange for the publication of research material without providing the publication services an author would have reasonably expected such as peer review and editing to mention only a few. There is evidence that this "practice" has truly grown in prevalence in



Windows taskbar showing various application icons and system tray. Desktop background features a stylized illustration of a horse and rider.



Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale  
del Lazio e della Toscana *M. Aleandri*

## Gli strumenti per difendersi





## I predatory publishers

**BEALL'S LIST OF PREDATORY JOURNALS AND PUBLISHERS**

PUBLISHERS    STANDALONE JOURNALS    CONTACT    OTHER

Search for publishers (name or URL)

**Potential predatory scholarly open-access publishers**

**Instructions:** first, find the journal's publisher - it is usually written at the bottom of journal's webpage or in the "About" section. Then simply enter the publisher's name or its URL in the search box above. If the journal does not have a publisher use the Standalone Journals list.

**Original list** [GO TO UPDATE](#)

This is an archived version of the Beall's list - a list of potential predatory publishers created by a librarian Jeffrey Beall. We will only update links and add notes to this list.

- 1088 Email Press
- 2425 Publishers
- The 5th Publisher
- ABC Journals
- A M Publishers
- Abhinav
- Academe Research Journals
- Academia Publishing
- Academia Research
- Academia Scholarly Journals (AS)
- Academic and Business Research Institute
- Academic and Scientific Publishing
- Academic Direct Publishing House

**Useful pages**

- List of journals falsely claiming to be indexed by DOAJ
- DOAJ: Journals added and removed
- Nonrecommended medical periodicals
- Retraction Watch
- Flaky Academic Journals Blog
- List of scholarly publishing stings

**Conferences**

- Questionable conferences
- How to avoid predatory conferences
- Flaky Academic Conferences Blog

**Evaluating journals**

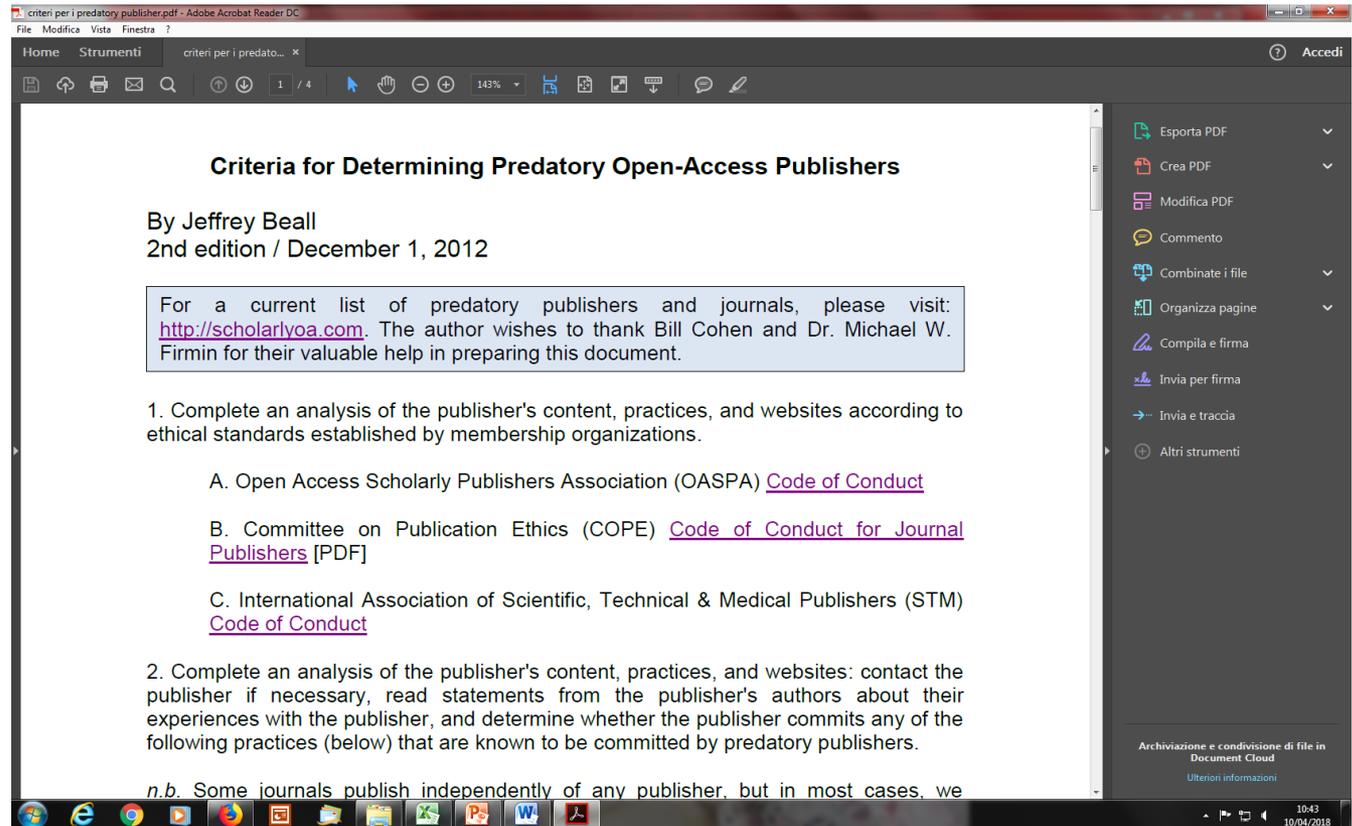
Questo sito usa i cookie per personalizzare l'esperienza utente, analizzare l'utilizzo del sito e offrire promozioni su misura. [www.youronlinechoices.eu](http://www.youronlinechoices.eu) Ricordami più tardi [Accetto](#)

12:49  
12/08/2019



## INSIDIE DELLA PRODUZIONE SCIENTIFICA In modalità open access

**BEALL'S LIST of  
PREDATORY  
Open  
access  
PUBLISHERS**



**Criteria for Determining Predatory Open-Access Publishers**

By Jeffrey Beall  
2nd edition / December 1, 2012

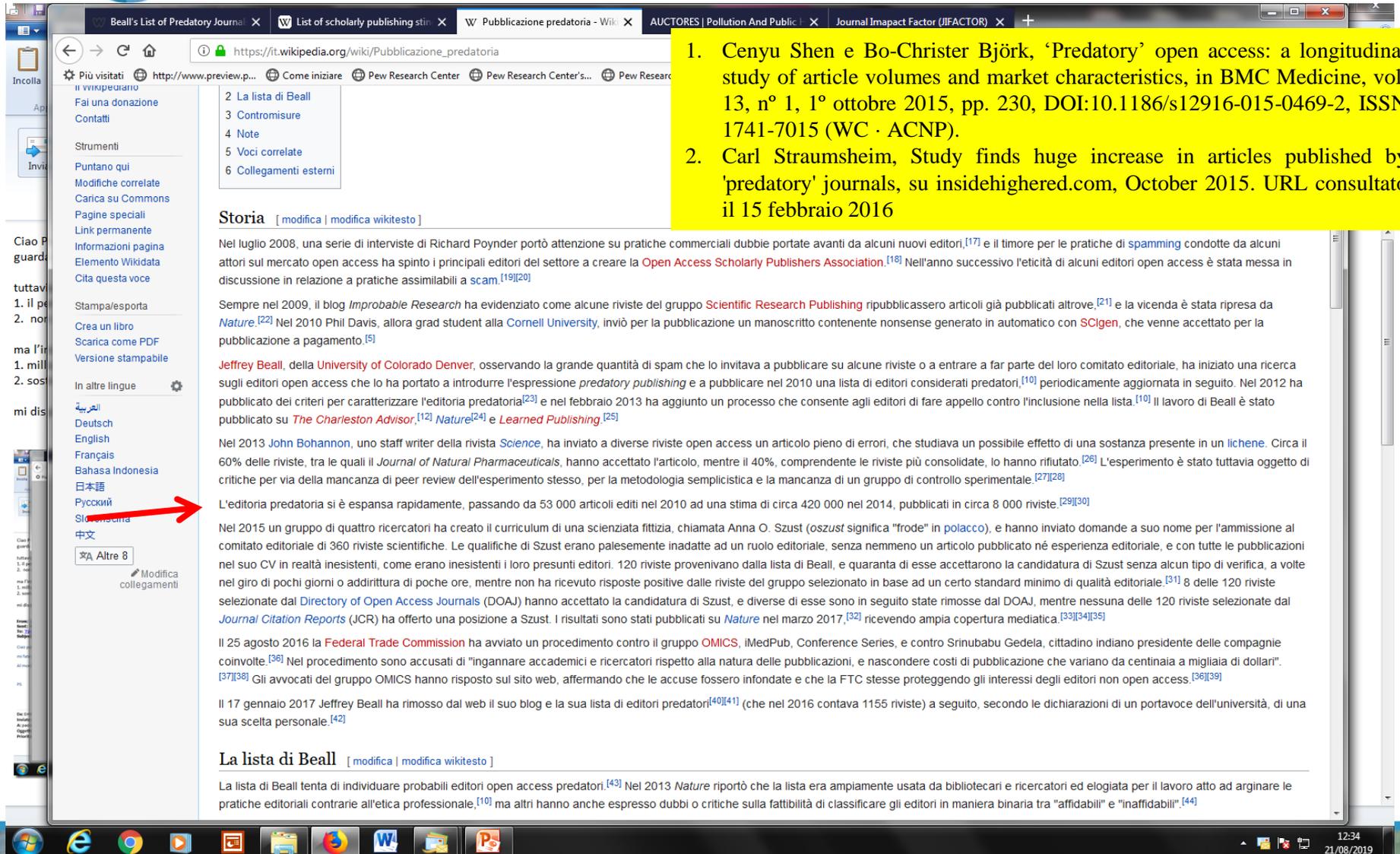
For a current list of predatory publishers and journals, please visit: <http://scholarlyoa.com>. The author wishes to thank Bill Cohen and Dr. Michael W. Firmin for their valuable help in preparing this document.

1. Complete an analysis of the publisher's content, practices, and websites according to ethical standards established by membership organizations.
  - A. Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association (OASPA) [Code of Conduct](#)
  - B. Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) [Code of Conduct for Journal Publishers](#) [PDF]
  - C. International Association of Scientific, Technical & Medical Publishers (STM) [Code of Conduct](#)
2. Complete an analysis of the publisher's content, practices, and websites: contact the publisher if necessary, read statements from the publisher's authors about their experiences with the publisher, and determine whether the publisher commits any of the following practices (below) that are known to be committed by predatory publishers.

*n.b.* Some journals publish independently of any publisher, but in most cases, we

University of Colorado, Denver- USA





1. Cenyu Shen e Bo-Christer Björk, 'Predatory' open access: a longitudinal study of article volumes and market characteristics, in *BMC Medicine*, vol. 13, n° 1, 1° ottobre 2015, pp. 230, DOI:10.1186/s12916-015-0469-2, ISSN 1741-7015 (WC · ACNP).

2. Carl Straumsheim, Study finds huge increase in articles published by 'predatory' journals, su *insidehighered.com*, October 2015. URL consultato il 15 febbraio 2016

**Storia** [ modifica | modifica wikitesto ]

Nel luglio 2008, una serie di interviste di Richard Poynder portò attenzione su pratiche commerciali dubbie portate avanti da alcuni nuovi editori,<sup>[17]</sup> e il timore per le pratiche di **spamming** condotte da alcuni attori sul mercato open access ha spinto i principali editori del settore a creare la **Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association**.<sup>[18]</sup> Nell'anno successivo l'eticità di alcuni editori open access è stata messa in discussione in relazione a pratiche assimilabili a *scam*.<sup>[19][20]</sup>

Sempre nel 2009, il blog *Improbable Research* ha evidenziato come alcune riviste del gruppo **Scientific Research Publishing** ripubblicassero articoli già pubblicati altrove,<sup>[21]</sup> e la vicenda è stata ripresa da *Nature*.<sup>[22]</sup> Nel 2010 Phil Davis, allora grad student alla *Cornell University*, inviò per la pubblicazione un manoscritto contenente nonsense generato in automatico con *SClgen*, che venne accettato per la pubblicazione a pagamento.<sup>[5]</sup>

**Jeffrey Beall**, della *University of Colorado Denver*, osservando la grande quantità di spam che lo invitava a pubblicare su alcune riviste o a entrare a far parte del loro comitato editoriale, ha iniziato una ricerca sugli editori open access che lo ha portato a introdurre l'espressione *predatory publishing* e a pubblicare nel 2010 una lista di editori considerati predatori,<sup>[10]</sup> periodicamente aggiornata in seguito. Nel 2012 ha pubblicato dei criteri per caratterizzare l'editoria predatoria<sup>[23]</sup> e nel febbraio 2013 ha aggiunto un processo che consente agli editori di fare appello contro l'inclusione nella lista.<sup>[10]</sup> Il lavoro di Beall è stato pubblicato su *The Charleston Advisor*,<sup>[12]</sup> *Nature*<sup>[24]</sup> e *Learned Publishing*.<sup>[25]</sup>

Nel 2013 **John Bohannon**, uno staff writer della rivista *Science*, ha inviato a diverse riviste open access un articolo pieno di errori, che studiava un possibile effetto di una sostanza presente in un **lichene**. Circa il 60% delle riviste, tra le quali il *Journal of Natural Pharmaceuticals*, hanno accettato l'articolo, mentre il 40%, comprendente le riviste più consolidate, lo hanno rifiutato.<sup>[26]</sup> L'esperimento è stato tuttavia oggetto di critiche per via della mancanza di peer review dell'esperimento stesso, per la metodologia semplicistica e la mancanza di un gruppo di controllo sperimentale.<sup>[27][28]</sup>

L'editoria predatoria si è espansa rapidamente, passando da 53 000 articoli editi nel 2010 ad una stima di circa 420 000 nel 2014, pubblicati in circa 8 000 riviste.<sup>[29][30]</sup>

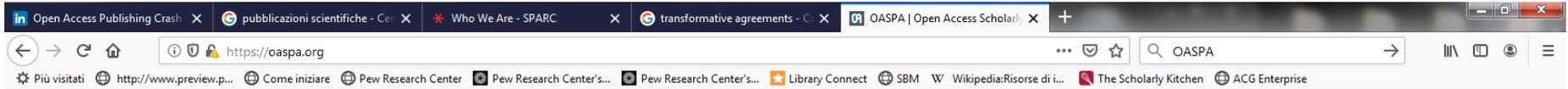
Nel 2015 un gruppo di quattro ricercatori ha creato il curriculum di una scienziata fittizia, chiamata Anna O. Szust (*oszust* significa "frode" in **polacco**), e hanno inviato domande a suo nome per l'ammissione al comitato editoriale di 360 riviste scientifiche. Le qualifiche di Szust erano palesemente inadatte ad un ruolo editoriale, senza nemmeno un articolo pubblicato né esperienza editoriale, e con tutte le pubblicazioni nel suo CV in realtà inesistenti, come erano inesistenti i loro presunti editori. 120 riviste provenivano dalla lista di Beall, e quaranta di esse accettarono la candidatura di Szust senza alcun tipo di verifica, a volte nel giro di pochi giorni o addirittura di poche ore, mentre non ha ricevuto risposte positive dalle riviste del gruppo selezionato in base ad un certo standard minimo di qualità editoriale.<sup>[31]</sup> 8 delle 120 riviste selezionate dal *Directory of Open Access Journals* (DOAJ) hanno accettato la candidatura di Szust, e diverse di esse sono in seguito state rimosse dal DOAJ, mentre nessuna delle 120 riviste selezionate dal *Journal Citation Reports* (JCR) ha offerto una posizione a Szust. I risultati sono stati pubblicati su *Nature* nel marzo 2017,<sup>[32]</sup> ricevendo ampia copertura mediatica.<sup>[33][34][35]</sup>

Il 25 agosto 2016 la **Federal Trade Commission** ha avviato un procedimento contro il gruppo **OMICS**, iMedPub, Conference Series, e contro Srinubabu Gedela, cittadino indiano presidente delle compagnie coinvolte.<sup>[36]</sup> Nel procedimento sono accusati di "ingannare accademici e ricercatori rispetto alla natura delle pubblicazioni, e nascondere costi di pubblicazione che variano da centinaia a migliaia di dollari".<sup>[37][38]</sup> Gli avvocati del gruppo OMICS hanno risposto sul sito web, affermando che le accuse fossero infondate e che la FTC stesse proteggendo gli interessi degli editori non open access.<sup>[36][39]</sup>

Il 17 gennaio 2017 Jeffrey Beall ha rimosso dal web il suo blog e la sua lista di editori predatori<sup>[40][41]</sup> (che nel 2016 contava 1155 riviste) a seguito, secondo le dichiarazioni di un portavoce dell'università, di una sua scelta personale.<sup>[42]</sup>

**La lista di Beall** [ modifica | modifica wikitesto ]

La lista di Beall tenta di individuare probabili editori open access predatori.<sup>[43]</sup> Nel 2013 *Nature* riportò che la lista era ampiamente usata da bibliotecari e ricercatori ed elogiata per il lavoro atto ad arginare le pratiche editoriali contrarie all'etica professionale,<sup>[10]</sup> ma altri hanno anche espresso dubbi o critiche sulla fattibilità di classificare gli editori in maniera binaria tra "affidabili" e "inaffidabili".<sup>[44]</sup>



## Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association

 OASPA NEWS  

Search this website 

- HOME
  - ABOUT OASPA
  - CONFERENCE
  - MEMBERSHIP
  - OPEN ACCESS EVENTS
  - RESOURCES
  - BLOG
  - CONTACT
-  FOLLOW OASPA ON TWITTER

### The international community of open access publishers

Representing our community of scholarly publishers and related organisations, OASPA works to support the transition to a world in which open access becomes the predominant model of publication for scholarly outputs.

We are committed to our [mission](#) of developing and disseminating publishing solutions that advance open access, preserve the integrity of scholarship, and promote best practice. We help to ensure a diverse, vibrant, and healthy open access market that supports a wide variety of innovative solutions and business models.

All our members undergo a strict initial review procedure and must then continue to exemplify high standards to remain part of OASPA. Having this core evaluation process ensures that we only represent organisations who share our dedication to maintaining best practices in OA publishing globally.

[Join OASPA](#) and keep up to date with news [via our Blog](#).

### ANNOUNCEMENTS

Guest blog post published – [Implementing a data policy – a how-to guide](#)

Rate of growth for CC BY articles in fully-OA journals continues for OASPA members. More details [here](#)

- ### UPCOMING EVENTS
- ALPSP Conference and Awards 2019**  
11 September @ 11:00 am - 13 September @ 2:00 pm
- The Future Is Open Access, but How Do We Get There?: A Symposium**  
12 September @ 10:00 am - 5:00 pm
- OASPA 2019 Conference**  
24 September - 26 September
- View All Events**

Latest Tweets

Some of our members [View Full List of Members >](#)

Resources





# Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association

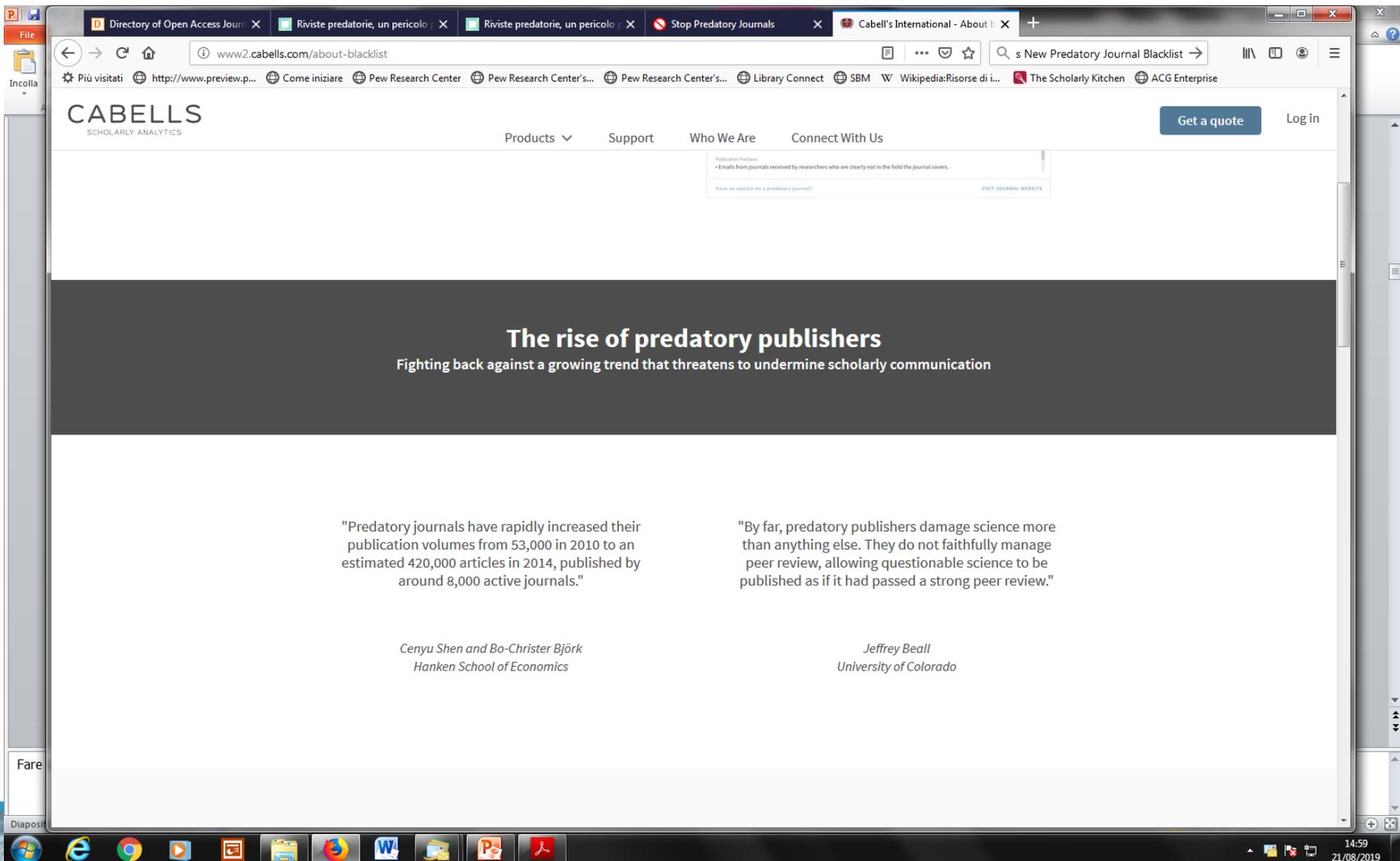
 OASPA NEWS    
Search this website 

- HOME
  - ABOUT OASPA
  - CONFERENCE
  - MEMBERSHIP
  - OPEN ACCESS EVENTS
  - RESOURCES
  - BLOG
  - CONTACT
-  FOLLOW OASPA ON TWITTER

## Membership Criteria

Applicants looking to become members of OASPA should ensure they fulfil the following criteria before applying:

1. You must have published at least one open access book, or have a journal that regularly publishes original research or scholarship which is all [open access](#).
2. For journals you must have at least one fully open access journal which is [CC BY](#), however use of the [CC BY-NC](#) license is currently also permitted (see [OASPA licensing FAQs](#)). Any pricing differences related to different licenses or copyright must be transparent and clearly displayed. OASPA may ask for information on the reasoning for your chosen license policy if restrictions apply.
3. Published articles or books can be read [without the requirement for registration of any kind](#).
4. Clear and detailed Instructions for Authors are present and linked to from the homepage.
5. Author guidelines must include details of the open access and copyright policies for this publication. It must be clear who holds copyright and which specific license is used, with a link to the terms of that license.
6. In addition to the website, the licensing policy must be included on all published material (both HTML and PDF) together with author contact information, date of publication (plus submission and acceptance for journals), and information to enable correct citation.
7. Journals will clearly state how frequently papers are published.
8. Your website must demonstrate that care has been taken to ensure high standards of presentation.
9. Your website must not contain misleading information, including any attempt to mimic another journal/publisher's site.
10. Full contact information should be visible on the website, including a business address and email for at least one named individual.
11. The peer review processes for articles or books must include independent external reviewing, appropriate for the subject, by experts in the field who are not part of the publisher's editorial staff. Your process and policies related to peer review must be clearly stated on the journal and/or publisher website.
12. Journals must have editorial boards or other governing bodies large enough to support the journal, where



Directory of Open Access Journals | Riviste predatorie, un pericolo | Riviste predatorie, un pericolo | Stop Predatory Journals | Cabell's International - About | +

www2.cabells.com/about-blacklist

Più visitati | http://www.preview.p... | Come iniziare | Pew Research Center | Pew Research Center's... | Pew Research Center's... | Library Connect | SBM | Wikipedia:Risorse di i... | The Scholarly Kitchen | ACG Enterprise

**CABELLS**  
SCHOLARLY ANALYTICS

Products | Support | Who We Are | Connect With Us

Get a quote | Log in

Publication Practices  
• Emails from journals received by researchers who are clearly not in the field the journal covers.  
Have an update on a predatory journal? VISIT JOURNAL WEBSITE

### The rise of predatory publishers

Fighting back against a growing trend that threatens to undermine scholarly communication

"Predatory journals have rapidly increased their publication volumes from 53,000 in 2010 to an estimated 420,000 articles in 2014, published by around 8,000 active journals."

*Cenyu Shen and Bo-Christer Björk  
Hanken School of Economics*

"By far, predatory publishers damage science more than anything else. They do not faithfully manage peer review, allowing questionable science to be published as if it had passed a strong peer review."

*Jeffrey Beall  
University of Colorado*

Fare

Diapos

14:59  
21/08/2019

<https://predatorvsacademator.wordpress.com/2017/01/18/alleged-misleading-metrics/>



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the following elements:

- Browser Tabs:** Directory of Open Access Jour..., Riviste predatorie, un pericolo, Riviste predatorie, un pericolo, (Alleged) Misleading Metrics - X
- Address Bar:** <https://predatorvsacademator.wordpress.com/2017/01/18/alleged-misleading-metrics/>
- Page Title:** PREDATOR VS ACADEMATOR
- Navigation:** Welcome! About Contact Blog
- Search:** Search Search ...
- Recent Posts:** Criteria (Alleged) Misleading Metrics (Alleged) Hijacked Journals (Alleged) LIST OF STANDALONE JOURNALS (Alleged) Predatory publishers
- Archives:** January 2017
- Main Content:**

## (Alleged) Misleading Metrics

Posted on January 18, 2017 by predatorvsacademator

### Misleading Metrics

This is a list of questionable companies that purport to provide valid scholarly metrics at the researcher, article, or journal level.

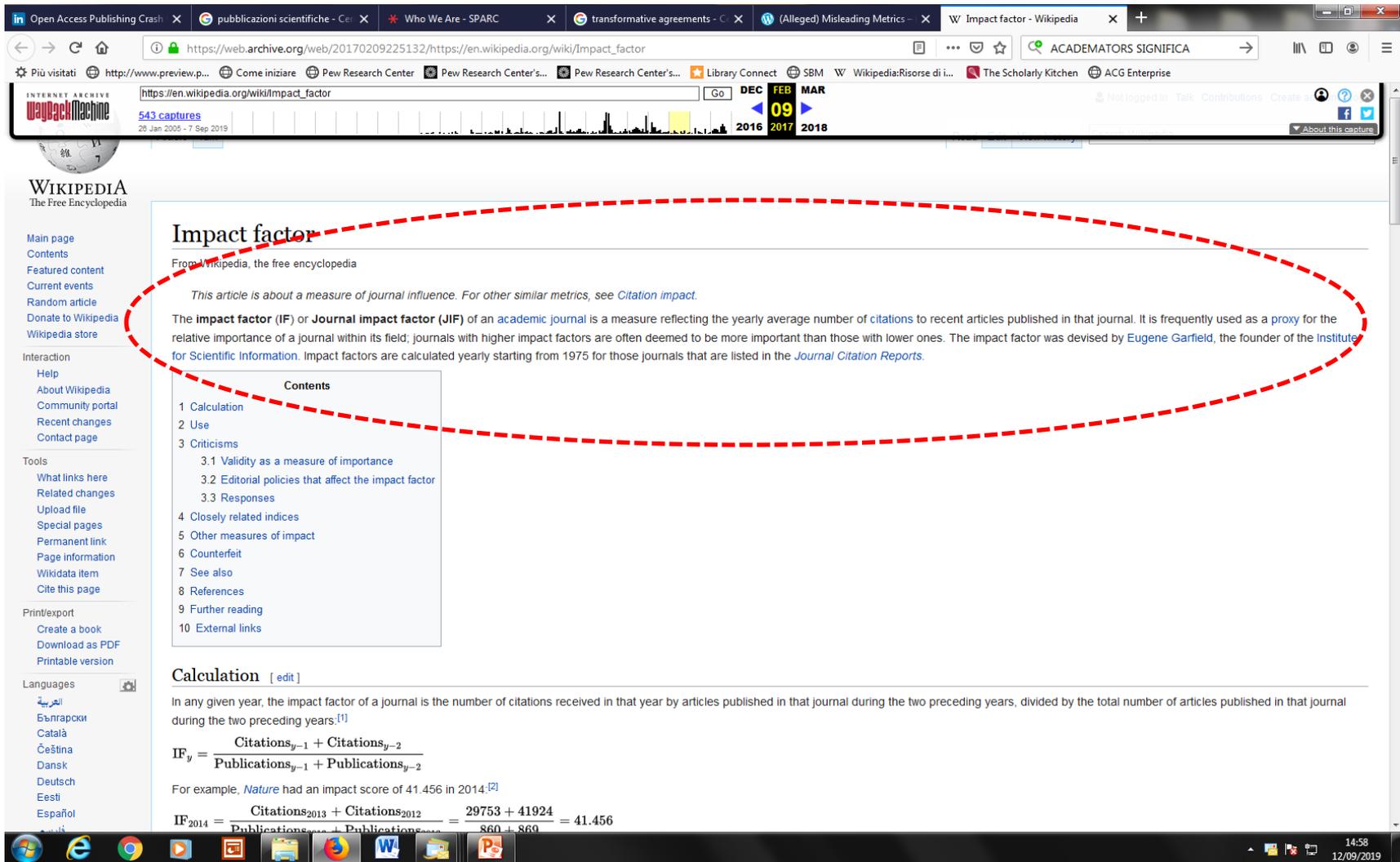
  - [AE Global Index](#)
  - [Advanced Science Index](#)
  - [African Quality Centre for Journals](#)
  - [American Standards for Journals and Research \(ASJR\)](#)
  - [Arab Impact Factor](#) = معامل التآثير العربي
  - [CiteFactor](#)
  - [Cosmos Impact Factor](#)
  - [Digital Identification Database System \(DIDS\)](#)
  - [Digital Online Identifier-Database System \(doi ds\) DOI Indexed Journals Impact Factor \(DOIJIF\)](#)
  - [Directory of Indexing and Impact Factor \(DIIF\)](#)
- Footer:** Privacy & Cookies: This site uses cookies. By continuing to use this website, you agree to their use. To find out more, including how to control cookies, see here: [Cookie Policy](#)
- System Tray:** 15:24 21/08/2019

## **CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING MISLEADING METRICS**

- The website for the metric is **nontransparent** and provides **little information** about itself such as location, management team and its experience, other company information, and the like
- The company **charges** journals for inclusion in the list
- The values (scores) for most or all of the journals on the list increase each year
- The company **uses Google Scholar as its database for calculating metrics** (Google Scholar does not screen for quality and indexes predatory journals)
- The metric uses **the term “impact factor”** in its name
- The **methodology** for calculating the value is **contrived, unscientific, or unoriginal**
- The company exists solely for the purpose of **earning money** from questionable journals that use the gold open-access model

The company charges the journals and assigns them a value, and then the journals use the number **to help increase article submissions and therefore revenue**. Alternatively, the company exists as a front for an existing publisher and assigns values to that publisher's journals





Open Access Publishing Crash | pubblicazioni scientifiche - Ce | Who We Are - SPARC | transformative agreements - C | (Alleged) Misleading Metrics - | W Impact factor - Wikipedia

https://web.archive.org/web/20170209225132/https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Impact\_factor

ACADEMATORS SIGNIFICA

543 captures  
26 Jan 2005 - 7 Sep 2019

WIKIPEDIA  
The Free Encyclopedia

Main page  
Contents  
Featured content  
Current events  
Random article  
Donate to Wikipedia  
Wikipedia store

Interaction  
Help  
About Wikipedia  
Community portal  
Recent changes  
Contact page

Tools  
What links here  
Related changes  
Upload file  
Special pages  
Permanent link  
Page information  
Wikidata item  
Cite this page

Print/export  
Create a book  
Download as PDF  
Printable version

Languages  
العربية  
Български  
Català  
Čeština  
Dansk  
Deutsch  
Eesti  
Español

## Impact factor

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

*This article is about a measure of journal influence. For other similar metrics, see Citation impact.*

The **impact factor** (IF) or **Journal impact factor** (JIF) of an **academic journal** is a measure reflecting the yearly average number of **citations** to recent articles published in that journal. It is frequently used as a **proxy** for the relative importance of a journal within its field; journals with higher impact factors are often deemed to be more important than those with lower ones. The impact factor was devised by **Eugene Garfield**, the founder of the **Institute for Scientific Information**. Impact factors are calculated yearly starting from 1975 for those journals that are listed in the *Journal Citation Reports*.

Contents	
1	Calculation
2	Use
3	Criticisms
3.1	Validity as a measure of importance
3.2	Editorial policies that affect the impact factor
3.3	Responses
4	Closely related indices
5	Other measures of impact
6	Counterfeit
7	See also
8	References
9	Further reading
10	External links

### Calculation [ edit ]

In any given year, the impact factor of a journal is the number of citations received in that year by articles published in that journal during the two preceding years, divided by the total number of articles published in that journal during the two preceding years.<sup>[1]</sup>

$$IF_y = \frac{\text{Citations}_{y-1} + \text{Citations}_{y-2}}{\text{Publications}_{y-1} + \text{Publications}_{y-2}}$$

For example, *Nature* had an impact score of 41.456 in 2014.<sup>[2]</sup>

$$IF_{2014} = \frac{\text{Citations}_{2013} + \text{Citations}_{2012}}{\text{Publications}_{2013} + \text{Publications}_{2012}} = \frac{29753 + 41924}{860 + 860} = 41.456$$

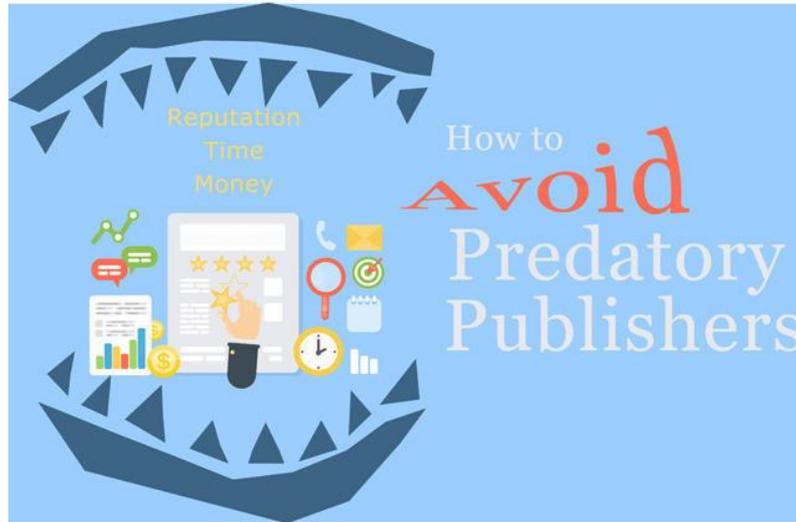
14:58  
12/09/2019



## Siti Impact Factor falsi bogus metrics

- There are some sites that calculate journal IFs such as:
- <http://www.citefactor.org/impact-factor-list-2012.html>
- <http://globalimpactfactor.com/>
- <http://www.jifactor.com/>
- But I think that what's most risky here is publishing in a fake journal. For example, this website <http://fakejournalss.wordpress.com/list-of-fake-computer-science-journals/>





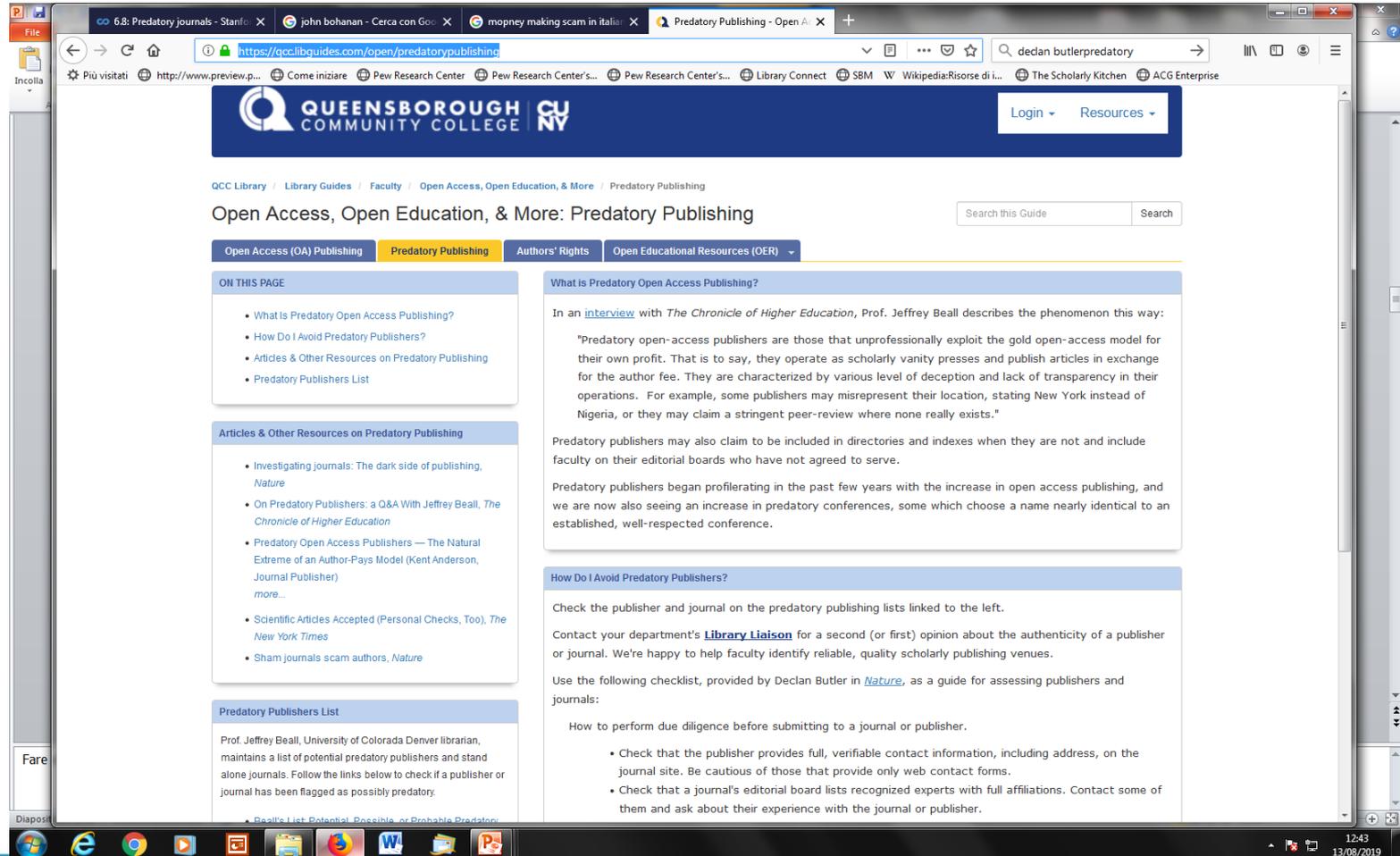
# esercitazioni

## 1- *Pollution and public health*



## Declan Butler's checklist for assessing predatory publishers

<https://qcc.libguides.com/open/predatorypublishing>



The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the Queensborough Community College (QCC) library guide page titled "Open Access, Open Education, & More: Predatory Publishing". The page is part of a series of guides including "Open Access (OA) Publishing", "Predatory Publishing", "Authors' Rights", and "Open Educational Resources (OER)".

**ON THIS PAGE**

- What Is Predatory Open Access Publishing?
- How Do I Avoid Predatory Publishers?
- Articles & Other Resources on Predatory Publishing
- Predatory Publishers List

**Articles & Other Resources on Predatory Publishing**

- Investigating journals: The dark side of publishing, *Nature*
- On Predatory Publishers: a Q&A With Jeffrey Beall, *The Chronicle of Higher Education*
- Predatory Open Access Publishers — The Natural Extreme of an Author-Pays Model (Kent Anderson, Journal Publisher) *more...*
- Scientific Articles Accepted (Personal Checks, Too), *The New York Times*
- Sham journals scam authors, *Nature*

**Predatory Publishers List**

Prof. Jeffrey Beall, University of Colorado Denver librarian, maintains a list of potential predatory publishers and stand alone journals. Follow the links below to check if a publisher or journal has been flagged as possibly predatory.

**What is Predatory Open Access Publishing?**

In an [interview](#) with *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, Prof. Jeffrey Beall describes the phenomenon this way:

"Predatory open-access publishers are those that unprofessionally exploit the gold open-access model for their own profit. That is to say, they operate as scholarly vanity presses and publish articles in exchange for the author fee. They are characterized by various level of deception and lack of transparency in their operations. For example, some publishers may misrepresent their location, stating New York instead of Nigeria, or they may claim a stringent peer-review where none really exists."

Predatory publishers may also claim to be included in directories and indexes when they are not and include faculty on their editorial boards who have not agreed to serve.

Predatory publishers began proliferating in the past few years with the increase in open access publishing, and we are now also seeing an increase in predatory conferences, some which choose a name nearly identical to an established, well-respected conference.

**How Do I Avoid Predatory Publishers?**

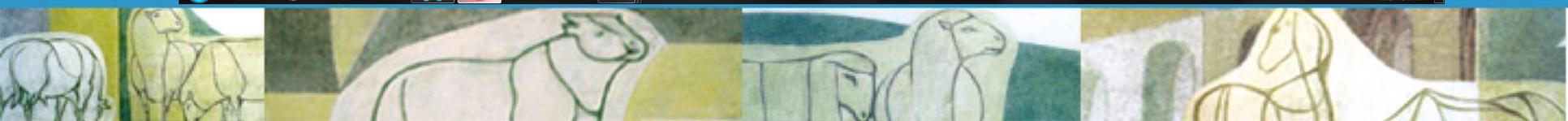
Check the publisher and journal on the predatory publishing lists linked to the left.

Contact your department's [Library Liaison](#) for a second (or first) opinion about the authenticity of a publisher or journal. We're happy to help faculty identify reliable, quality scholarly publishing venues.

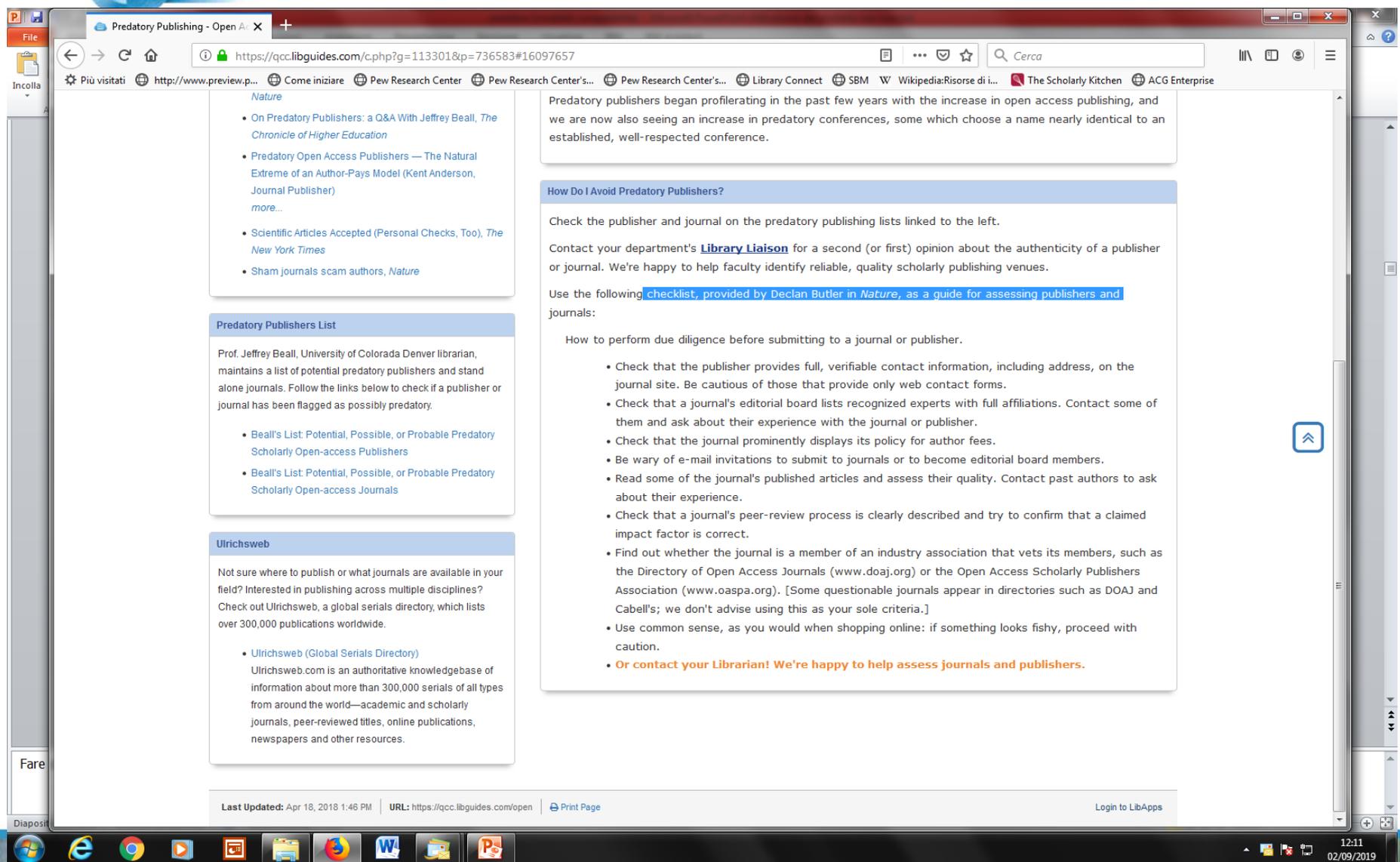
Use the following checklist, provided by Declan Butler in [Nature](#), as a guide for assessing publishers and journals:

How to perform due diligence before submitting to a journal or publisher.

- Check that the publisher provides full, verifiable contact information, including address, on the journal site. Be cautious of those that provide only web contact forms.
- Check that a journal's editorial board lists recognized experts with full affiliations. Contact some of them and ask about their experience with the journal or publisher.



## Butler's CHECKLIST



**Predatory Publishing - Open Access**

https://qcc.libguides.com/c.php?g=113301&p=736583#16097657

**Nature**

- On *Predatory Publishers: a Q&A With Jeffrey Beall, The Chronicle of Higher Education*
- Predatory Open Access Publishers — The Natural Extreme of an Author-Pays Model* (Kent Anderson, Journal Publisher) [more...](#)
- Scientific Articles Accepted (Personal Checks, Too), The New York Times*
- Sham journals scam authors, Nature*

**Predatory Publishers List**

Prof. Jeffrey Beall, University of Colorado Denver librarian, maintains a list of potential predatory publishers and stand alone journals. Follow the links below to check if a publisher or journal has been flagged as possibly predatory.

- [Beall's List: Potential, Possible, or Probable Predatory Scholarly Open-access Publishers](#)
- [Beall's List: Potential, Possible, or Probable Predatory Scholarly Open-access Journals](#)

**Ulrichsweb**

Not sure where to publish or what journals are available in your field? Interested in publishing across multiple disciplines? Check out Ulrichsweb, a global serials directory, which lists over 300,000 publications worldwide.

- [Ulrichsweb \(Global Serials Directory\)](#)  
Ulrichsweb.com is an authoritative knowledgebase of information about more than 300,000 serials of all types from around the world—academic and scholarly journals, peer-reviewed titles, online publications, newspapers and other resources.

**Predatory publishers began proliferating in the past few years with the increase in open access publishing, and we are now also seeing an increase in predatory conferences, some which choose a name nearly identical to an established, well-respected conference.**

**How Do I Avoid Predatory Publishers?**

Check the publisher and journal on the predatory publishing lists linked to the left.

Contact your department's [Library Liaison](#) for a second (or first) opinion about the authenticity of a publisher or journal. We're happy to help faculty identify reliable, quality scholarly publishing venues.

Use the following [checklist, provided by Declan Butler in Nature, as a guide for assessing publishers and journals](#):

How to perform due diligence before submitting to a journal or publisher.

- Check that the publisher provides full, verifiable contact information, including address, on the journal site. Be cautious of those that provide only web contact forms.
- Check that a journal's editorial board lists recognized experts with full affiliations. Contact some of them and ask about their experience with the journal or publisher.
- Check that the journal prominently displays its policy for author fees.
- Be wary of e-mail invitations to submit to journals or to become editorial board members.
- Read some of the journal's published articles and assess their quality. Contact past authors to ask about their experience.
- Check that a journal's peer-review process is clearly described and try to confirm that a claimed impact factor is correct.
- Find out whether the journal is a member of an industry association that vets its members, such as the Directory of Open Access Journals ([www.doaj.org](#)) or the Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association ([www.oaspa.org](#)). [Some questionable journals appear in directories such as DOAJ and Cabell's; we don't advise using this as your sole criteria.]
- Use common sense, as you would when shopping online: if something looks fishy, proceed with caution.
- Or contact your Librarian! We're happy to help assess journals and publishers.**

**Last Updated:** Apr 18, 2018 1:46 PM | **URL:** [https://qcc.libguides.com/open](#) | [Print Page](#) | [Login to LibApps](#)



## Investigating journals: The dark side of publishing

The explosion in open-access publishing has fuelled the rise of questionable operators.  
(2013)

<https://www.nature.com/news/investigating-journals-the-dark-side-of-publishing-1.12666>

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://www.nature.com/news/investigating-journals-the-dark-side-of-publishing-1.12666>. The article text includes:

OMICS Group, based in Hyderabad, India, is on Beall's list. One researcher complained in an e-mail to Beall that she had submitted a paper to an OMICS journal after receiving an e-mail solicitation — but learned that she had to pay a fee to publish it only from a message sent by the journal after the paper had been accepted. "To my horror, I opened the file to find an invoice for \$2,700!" she wrote. "This fee was not mentioned anywhere obvious at the time I submitted my manuscript." (Nature was unable to contact this researcher.) Beall says that OMICS journals do not show their author fees prominently enough on their journal websites or in e-mails that they send to authors to solicit manuscript submissions.

**"2012 was the year of the predatory publisher; that was when they really exploded."** Srinubabu Gedela, director of OMICS Group, says that article-handling fees are displayed clearly on the 'Instructions for Authors' web page for each OMICS journal. Gedela adds that he would assume researchers would be aware that such open-access journals charge author fees. He says that OMICS Group is "not predatory" and that its staff and editors are acting in "good faith and confidence" to promote open-access publishing.

Publishers in developing countries and emerging economies are at particular risk of being unfairly tarred by Beall's brush, critics say. Many open-access publishers are springing up in India and China, for example, where swelling researcher ranks are creating large publishing markets. Pressure to publish is often intense in developing countries, and vanity presses could attract unscrupulous researchers keen to pad out their CVs. But respectable domestic publishers could have an important role by helping to address local science issues, such as those related to crops, diseases or environmental problems.

"It is important that criteria for evaluating publishers and journals do not discriminate [against] publishers and journals from other parts of the world," says Lars Bjørnshauge, managing director of the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ), based in Copenhagen, which lists open-access journals that have been reviewed for quality. New publishing outfits may legitimately use aggressive marketing tactics to recruit authors, and they may have yet to polish their websites, editorial boards and peer-review procedures.

"Some are embarrassingly, toe-cringingly amateurish, but predatory is a term that, I think, implies

**"Scientific literacy must include the ability to recognize publishing fraud"**



# Predatory conferences

The screenshot shows the AuthorAID website with the article "What are 'predatory' conferences and how can I avoid them?". A green circle highlights the text "exploiting researchers by charging for low-quality or non-peer-reviewed publishing service". Another green circle highlights the text "of conference invitations via email". A third green circle highlights the text "predatory conferences continue to exploit and profit from researchers eager to present their research at an 'international' conference".

**What are 'predatory' conferences and how can I avoid them?**  
By AuthorAID Team | Feb. 6, 2017 |

**- Andy Nobes provides a checklist of questions to consider before you register for your next conference**

Presenting your research at an academic conference can be one of the highlights of a researcher's career, but it can also be time-consuming and expensive – so it's very important to make sure you pick the right event. At AuthorAID, we regularly hear from early career researchers who are looking to attend their first international conference – many are applying for our travel grants, and others are looking for advice or alternative funding.

Increasingly we are asked whether specific conferences are genuine and reputable. This has coincided with the growing phenomenon of so called 'predatory' conferences. Many people might not be familiar with this term – you might have heard of 'predatory' publishers or journals, which have become quite notorious for exploiting researchers by charging for low-quality or non-peer-reviewed publishing service. We have tried to respond to this particular problem by helping to establish the [Think, Check, Submit](#) campaign – a resource which helps researchers assess whether their target journal is appropriate and suitable for their research.

But what are predatory conferences?

For several years we have heard worrying stories of fake or low-quality conferences – for example, see Barbara Gastel's 2014 blog post on being sceptical of [conference invitations via email](#). However, this has become an increasingly common trend, as demonstrated in the recent number of high-profile news stories on this subject. According to these articles, 'predatory' conferences continue to exploit and profit from researchers eager to present their research at an 'international' conference. The conferences tend to be poorly organized (see [this article in the Times Education Supplement](#)), and low-quality, with little or no peer review of submitted research. For example, in [this Guardian article](#), a researcher from New Zealand recalled how his 'gibberish' paper was accepted for a conference in the United States. It's common for these events to be hosted in high-profile destinations, and often the organizers are more interested in marketing the tourist destination rather than the academic value of the conference.

Alternatively, conferences based in Africa and Asia have been known to book university meeting rooms to give their event credibility. As one researcher in West Africa told us:

*"Organizers of these predatory conferences are very clever, and have subtly penetrated many universities in [my country], using them as venues to deceive innocent*

**DISCUSSION FORUMS**

- AuthorAID Discussion • [Royalties payments](#)  
Aug. 3, 2019
- AuthorAID Discussion • [In need of a mentor](#)  
June 27, 2019
- AuthorAID Discussion • [\[POLL\] What is your biggest challenge to communicating / publishing your research?](#)  
Nov. 6, 2017
- AuthorAID Discussion • [Identifying Predatory Journals](#)  
June 22, 2019
- AuthorAID Discussion • [Collaboration in Educational Tech, MOOCs, Teacher Professional Development, etc](#)  
March 2, 2019
- AuthorAID Discussion • [Online Course for Teachers - Becoming a 21st century teacher](#)  
May 18, 2019





## 1. Un esempio di *predatory conference*

Re: Speaking as EAHS session? - Unicode (UTF-8)

Messaggio

Posta indesiderata Elimina  
Elimina  
Rispondi a tutti  
Rispondi  
Inoltra  
Messaggio istantaneo  
Aggiungi al calendario  
Sposta in  
Copia in  
Contrassegno  
Segui  
Copia  
Trova testo  
Codifica  
Precedente Successivo  
Esplora

Alcune immagini di questo messaggio non sono visualizzate. [Aggiungi all'elenco Mittenti attendibili](#) | [Mostra immagini](#)

Re: Speaking as EAHS session?  
Patrizia Gradito  
A: [redacted]  
C: [redacted]

Da: epadron@eu.spgbiomed.org <epadron@eu.spgbiomed.org>  
Inviato: martedì 30 luglio 2019 20:28  
A: Paola Scaramozzino <paola.scaramozzino@izslt.it>  
Oggetto: Speaking as EAHS session?  
[redacted]

Dear [redacted]

I'm hoping talk to you about speaking at the European Annual Health Summit (EAHS), which is held in Rome this year on December 14. From your web pages it looks like you have been doing some work which would be of interest to the summit. It would be great if we could discuss your research and think about where it might fit best within the EAHS program.

The summit will consist of keynote presentations followed by eight sessions arranged in two tracks. We are still in need of a couple more session chairs so please let me know if this is something you might be interested in.

The summit website and brochure are available at <https://conferences.spg.it/eahs/>.

May I send you a copy of the preliminary program?

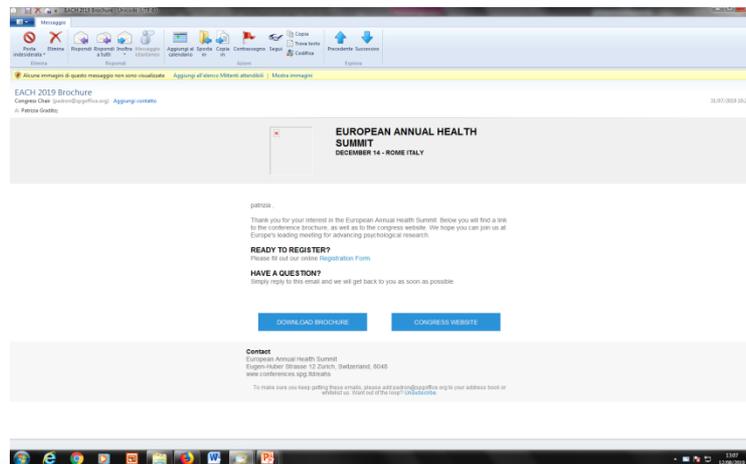
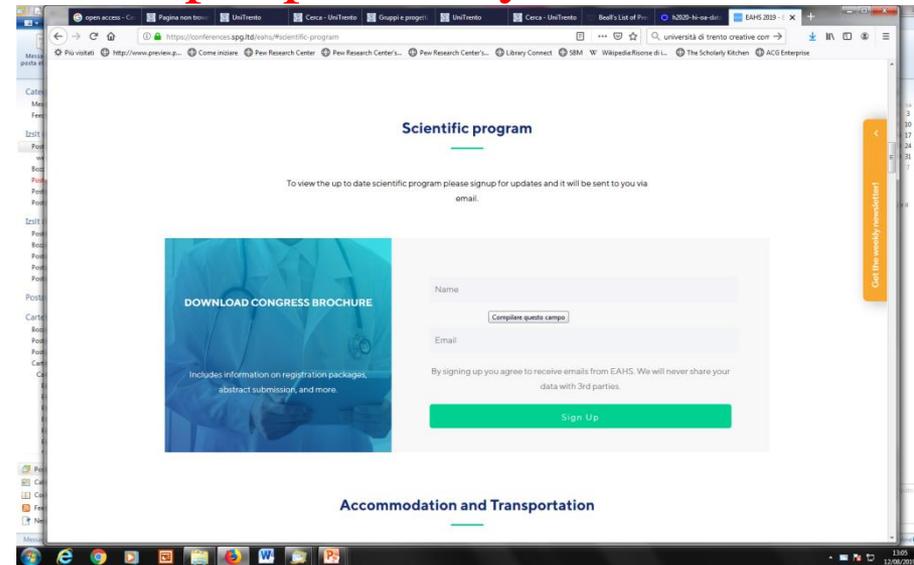
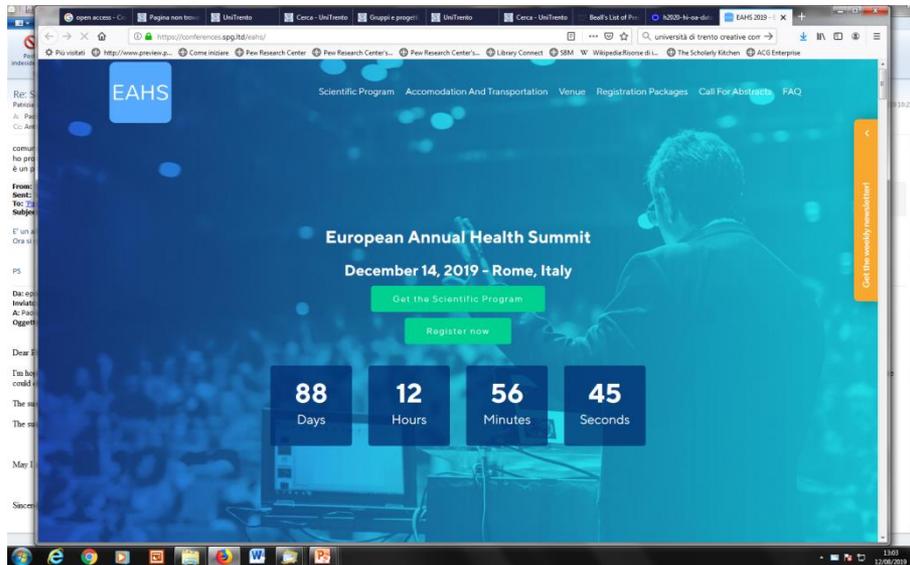
Sincerely,

**E. Padron, Ph.D.**  
[European Annual Health Summit](#)  
Eugen-Huber Strasse 12  
Zurich, Switzerland, 8048

12:57  
12/08/2019



## Verifica per predatory conference



[https://conferences.spg.ltd/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/WCPS.pdf?\\_\\_s=ayqy7n1fd8ys6kppdest&utm\\_source=drip&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=EAHS&utm\\_content=EACH+2019+Brochure](https://conferences.spg.ltd/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/WCPS.pdf?__s=ayqy7n1fd8ys6kppdest&utm_source=drip&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=EAHS&utm_content=EACH+2019+Brochure)

Telefonata alla struttura,  
alla venue? ....



# Think, check, attend

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the 'Think, Check, Attend' website. The browser's address bar shows the URL <https://thinkcheckattend.org/conference-checker/>. The website features a navigation menu with the following items: HOME, THINK, CHECK, ATTEND, ABOUT, RESOURCES, LANGUAGES, THINK CHECK SUBMIT, and CONFERENCE CHECKER. The main content area includes a large graphic with three circular icons: a red circle with an exclamation mark labeled 'THINK', an orange circle with a checkmark labeled 'CHECK', and a green circle with a right-pointing arrow labeled 'ATTEND'. Below this graphic is a 'CONFERENCE CHECKER' section with a microphone icon and the text: 'Please use our conference-checker tool to make sure if you are considering the right conference or not. In order to start the checker, please click [here](#)'. At the bottom of the page, there are two columns of text: 'About Think. Check. Attend:' and 'Contact Details:'. The 'About' section states: 'Think. Check. Attend. is an international initiative that aims to guide and assist researchers and scholars when choosing trusted'. The 'Contact Details' section provides the address: 'Address: Office 4401, Jumeirah Bay X2 Tower, Jumeirah Lakes Towers (JLT), Dubai, United Arab Emirates'. The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows various application icons and the system clock indicating 15:03 on 12/08/2019.





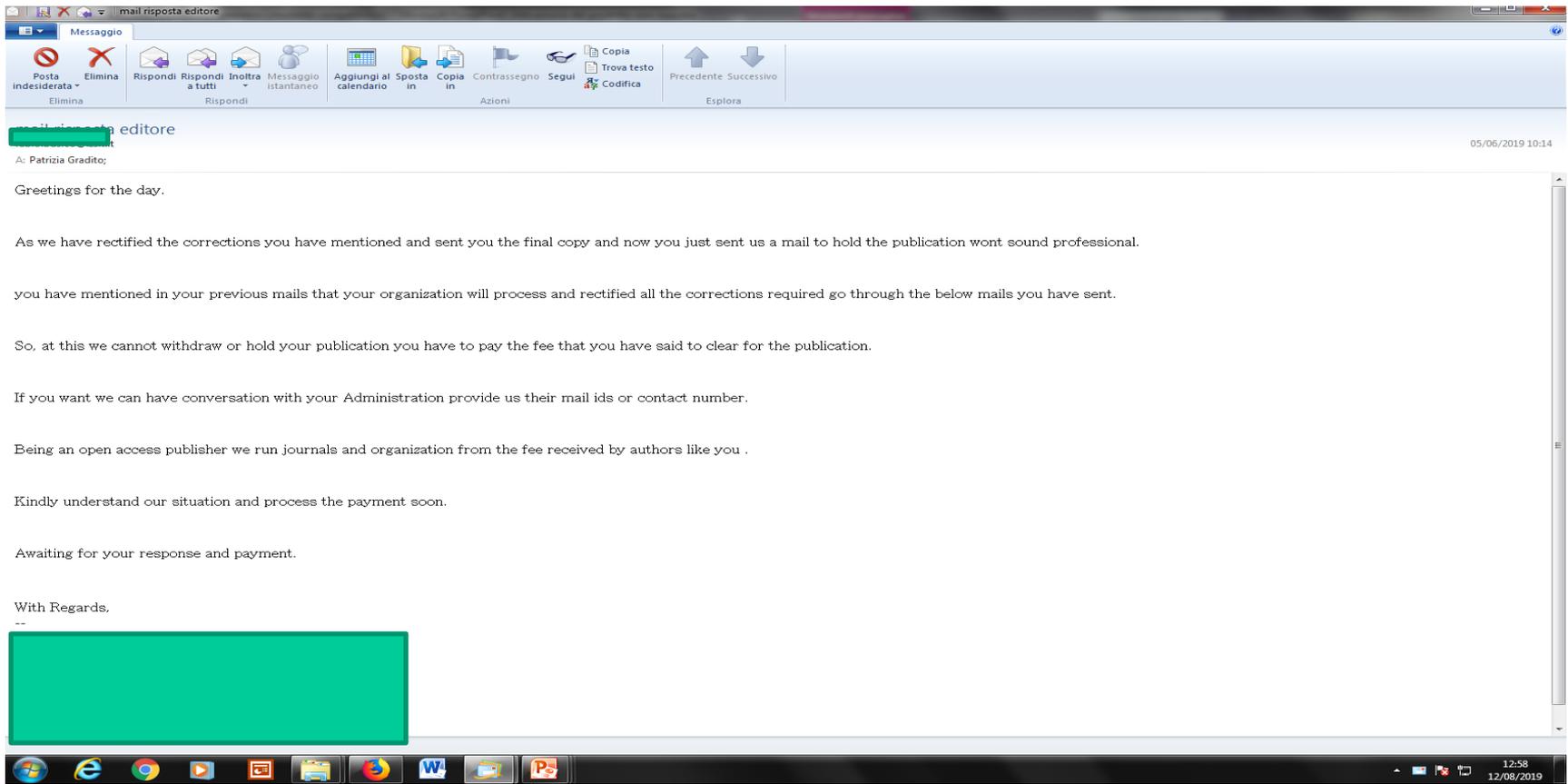
Confermato... *vanity conference call*

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying a 'Conference Checker' quiz on SurveyMonkey. The browser's address bar shows the URL: [https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/quiz/results?sm=4DZJe\\_2FQ4JKy\\_2BT4rI\\_2BBBeBUHuoOSM16rgzZyrSA7QO2uGC6qnyE\\_2](https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/quiz/results?sm=4DZJe_2FQ4JKy_2BT4rI_2BBBeBUHuoOSM16rgzZyrSA7QO2uGC6qnyE_2). The page features a green header with three circular icons labeled 'THINK', 'CHECK', and 'ATTEND'. Below the header, the text reads: 'There is not enough information available on this conference. 'Think' twice before attending.' The score is displayed as 'Score: 40%' and '4/10 points'. The quiz consists of three questions:

1. Are you aware of the society or the association organizing this conference?  
 Yes  No  
0/1 point
2. Can you easily identify the venue of the conference?  
 Yes  No  
1/1 point
3. Is it clear what fees will be charged (conference fee, registration fees, etc.) and would these be waived if you are accepted as a speaker?  
 Yes  No  
1/1 point

The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows the date and time as 15:07 on 12/08/2019. The Windows taskbar includes icons for various applications like Chrome, Firefox, and Word.

## 2. Esempio editore squalo = Risposta aggressiva dell'editore di fronte a un rifiuto



## 3. Un esempio di *Vanity publisher*: richiesta peer review

Fwd: Request to Review the Manuscript

06/11/2018 09:27

A: patrizia.gradito;

Ciao Patrizia,

sono sempre molto scettico sulle richieste che mi arrivano dai vari giornali (tutti predatory journals...) ma questa richiesta di referaggio che ti invio potrebbe essere autentica?

L'abstract mi sembra plausibile e su un argomento che tratto... magari è una qualche rivista non IF ma indicizzata e open access? Che ne pensi?

Grazie e saluti,

Roberto

----- Messaggio inoltrato -----

**Oggetto:**Request to Review the Manuscript  
**Data:**Fri, 2 Nov 2018 12:56:54 +0000  
**Mittente:**Journal Editor - SherlinKurt <sherlinkurt@jscimedpublisher.org>  
**A:** [redacted]

**Journal of Veterinary Medicine and Research**  
<https://www.jscimedcentral.com/VeterinaryMedicine/>

Dear Dr [redacted]

Greeting!

**Manuscript Title:** "Sero-prevalence of toxoplasmosis in Boranabreed cattle in three selected district of borena zone, Oromia regional state, southern Ethiopia"

**ABSTRACT:**-Toxoplasmosis is one of the most common parasitic zoonosis, caused by the obligate intracellular protozoan *Toxoplasma gondii*. Cross sectional study was conducted to assess status of Toxoplasmosis among Borana breed cattle and possible risk factor for occurrence of disease in three selected districts of Borana zone of Oromia Regional State, Southern Ethiopia. A cross sectional (observational) study design was conducted from December, 2017 to April, 2018 to estimate the overall sero-prevalence of cattle toxoplasmosis in three selected districts of Borana zone. A totally 391 borana breed cattle (belonging to 50 herds) were tested for antibodies against *Toxoplasma gondii* by using Latex Agglutination Test (LAT). The overall sero-prevalence was 14.8% at animal level and 68% at herd-level. There was statistically significant variation ( $P < 0.05$ .) in *Toxoplasma gondii*seroprevalence among the three districts. The slightly highest seroprevalence was recorded in Gomole district (100 %) followed by Yabello (83.3 %) and Elwaye (35%) districts at herd level and in Gomole (19.5%), followed by Yabello (16.9%) and Elwaye (8.7%) districts at animal level. There was significant association between herd-level seroprevalence of *T. gondii* infection and herd size, presence of domestic cats and hygiene at camp ( $P < 0.05$ ). About 66% of interviewed individuals had cats in their home and almost all fed household leftovers, raw offal and were allowed to roam in the neighbor hoods fed on rodents and birds. Most (92%) interviewees do not have formal education and all had no knowledge of toxoplasmosis and the role of cats in transmitting zoonotic diseases to humans and animals. Conclusion: There is a need to creating public awareness about toxoplasmosis and it's way of transmission in order to control spread of disease to human and animals.

Current Details:  
 Name\* [redacted]



https://beallslst.weebly.com/

...confermato, è una black road!

**BEALL'S LIST OF PREDATORY JOURNALS AND PUBLISHERS**

PUBLISHERS STANDALONE JOURNALS CONTACT OTHER

scimed

**Potential predatory scholarly open-access publishers**

Instructions: first, find the journal's publisher - it is usually written at the bottom of journal's webpage or in the "About" section. Then simply enter the publisher's name or its URL in the search box above. If the journal does not have a publisher use the Standalone Journals list.

**Original list** [GO TO UPDATE](#)

This is an archived version of the Beall's list - a list of potential predatory publishers created by a librarian Jeffrey Beall. We will only update links and add notes to this list.

- [JSciMed Central](#)

Last updated December 31, 2016

**Update**

Here we include publishers that were not originally on the Beall's list, but may be predatory.

Last updated May 28, 2019

**Useful pages**

- List of journals falsely claiming to be indexed by DOAJ
- DOAJ: Journals added and removed
- Nonrecommended medical periodicals
- Retraction Watch
- Flaky Academic Journals Blog
- List of scholarly publishing stings

**Conferences**

- Questionable conferences
- How to avoid predatory conferences
- Flaky Academic Conferences Blog

**Evaluating journals**

- Journal Evaluation Tool

POWERED BY weebly







## Smascherare gli squali

The screenshot shows a YouTube video player with a shark in the background. A white text box in the center of the video contains the following text:

What makes a journal predatory?  
When a publisher deceives an author by accepting a fee with no intention of reviewing, editing, or promoting the article.

© Can Stock Photo / davidpstephens

Below the video player, the video title is "Predatory Publishing Practices" with 43 visualizzazioni. The video player interface includes a progress bar at 13:14 / 40:58, a share button, and a list of suggested videos. The taskbar at the bottom shows various application icons and the system clock at 15:21 on 12/09/2019.

VIDEO <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9CWgyh514Gg>





# Smascherare gli squali

- Controllare sul **DOAJ**
- Controllare su **JcR**
- Verificare nella **lista di Beall**
- Esaminare il periodico, analizzare secondo i criteri **Think, check, submit**, oppure riferirsi al **Journal evaluation tool**

**Be wary of spam invitations!**





## Smascherare gli squali

PUBLISHERS STANDALONE JOURNALS CONTACT OTHER

### Salient features of potential predatory journals

1. The scope of interest includes non-biomedical subjects alongside biomedical topics
2. The website contains spelling and grammar errors
3. Images are distorted/fuzzy, intended to look like something they are not, or which are unauthorized
4. The homepage language targets authors
5. The Index Copernicus Value is promoted on the website
6. Description of the manuscript handling process is lacking
7. Manuscripts are requested to be submitted via email
8. Rapid publication is promised
9. There is no retraction policy
10. Information on whether and how journal content will be digitally preserved is absent
11. The Article processing/publication charge is very low (e.g., < \$150 USD)
12. Journals claiming to be open access either retain copyright of published research or fail to mention copyright
13. The contact email address is non-professional and non-journal affiliated (e.g., @gmail.com or @yahoo.com)

List due to [Shamseer, et al., BMC Medicine 15:28 \(2017\)](#).

### Indexing in JCR and DOAJ

Many predatory journals are claiming they are indexed by DOAJ and JCR Master List, while they are not. You should always check whether a journal you want to publish in is telling the truth. If a journal is indexed by JCR or/and DOAJ, that is usually a very good indicator that the journal is not predatory.

[CLICK HERE TO SEARCH DOAJ DATABASE](#) [CLICK HERE TO SEARCH JCR MASTER LIST](#)

Searching DOAJ database is quite easy - you just need to enter the journal's name, ISSN or the journal's publisher. Their search engine is quite flexible. Make sure to search through journals only, unless you want to find an open-access article (see picture below).

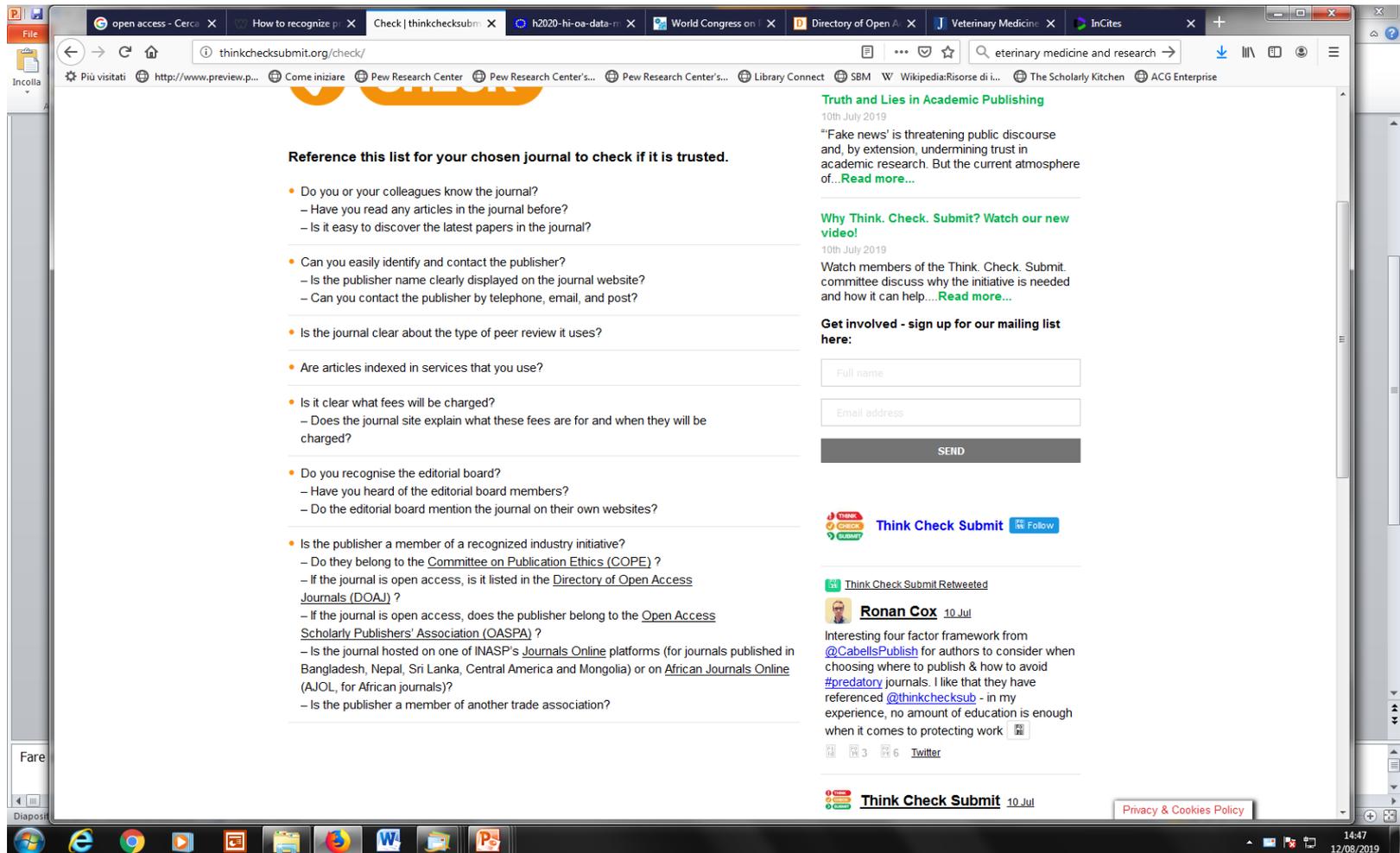
Searching JCR Master List is a bit more difficult. Sometimes when you enter journal's title it will not show up in the results. Therefore, it is recommended to use the journal's ISSN.

For example, searching for "NATURE + CULTURE" does not yield any result, as shown below:

POWERED BY weebly

14:44  
12/08/2019

<http://thinkchecksubmit.org/check/>



**Reference this list for your chosen journal to check if it is trusted.**

- Do you or your colleagues know the journal?
  - Have you read any articles in the journal before?
  - Is it easy to discover the latest papers in the journal?
- Can you easily identify and contact the publisher?
  - Is the publisher name clearly displayed on the journal website?
  - Can you contact the publisher by telephone, email, and post?
- Is the journal clear about the type of peer review it uses?
- Are articles indexed in services that you use?
- Is it clear what fees will be charged?
  - Does the journal site explain what these fees are for and when they will be charged?
- Do you recognise the editorial board?
  - Have you heard of the editorial board members?
  - Do the editorial board mention the journal on their own websites?
- Is the publisher a member of a recognized industry initiative?
  - Do they belong to the [Committee on Publication Ethics \(COPE\)](#) ?
  - If the journal is open access, is it listed in the [Directory of Open Access Journals \(DOAJ\)](#) ?
  - If the journal is open access, does the publisher belong to the [Open Access Scholarly Publishers' Association \(OASPA\)](#) ?
  - Is the journal hosted on one of INASP's [Journals Online](#) platforms (for journals published in Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Central America and Mongolia) or on [African Journals Online \(AJOL](#), for African journals)?
  - Is the publisher a member of another trade association?

**Truth and Lies in Academic Publishing**  
10th July 2019  
"Fake news" is threatening public discourse and, by extension, undermining trust in academic research. But the current atmosphere of...[Read more...](#)

**Why Think Check Submit? Watch our new video!**  
10th July 2019  
Watch members of the Think Check Submit committee discuss why the initiative is needed and how it can help...[Read more...](#)

**Get involved - sign up for our mailing list here:**

Full name

Email address

**SEND**

 **Think Check Submit** [Follow](#)

 **Think Check Submit Retweeted**

 **Ronan Cox** 10 Jul  
Interesting four factor framework from [@CabellsPublish](#) for authors to consider when choosing where to publish & how to avoid [#predatory](#) journals. I like that they have referenced [@thinkchecksub](#) - in my experience, no amount of education is enough when it comes to protecting work 

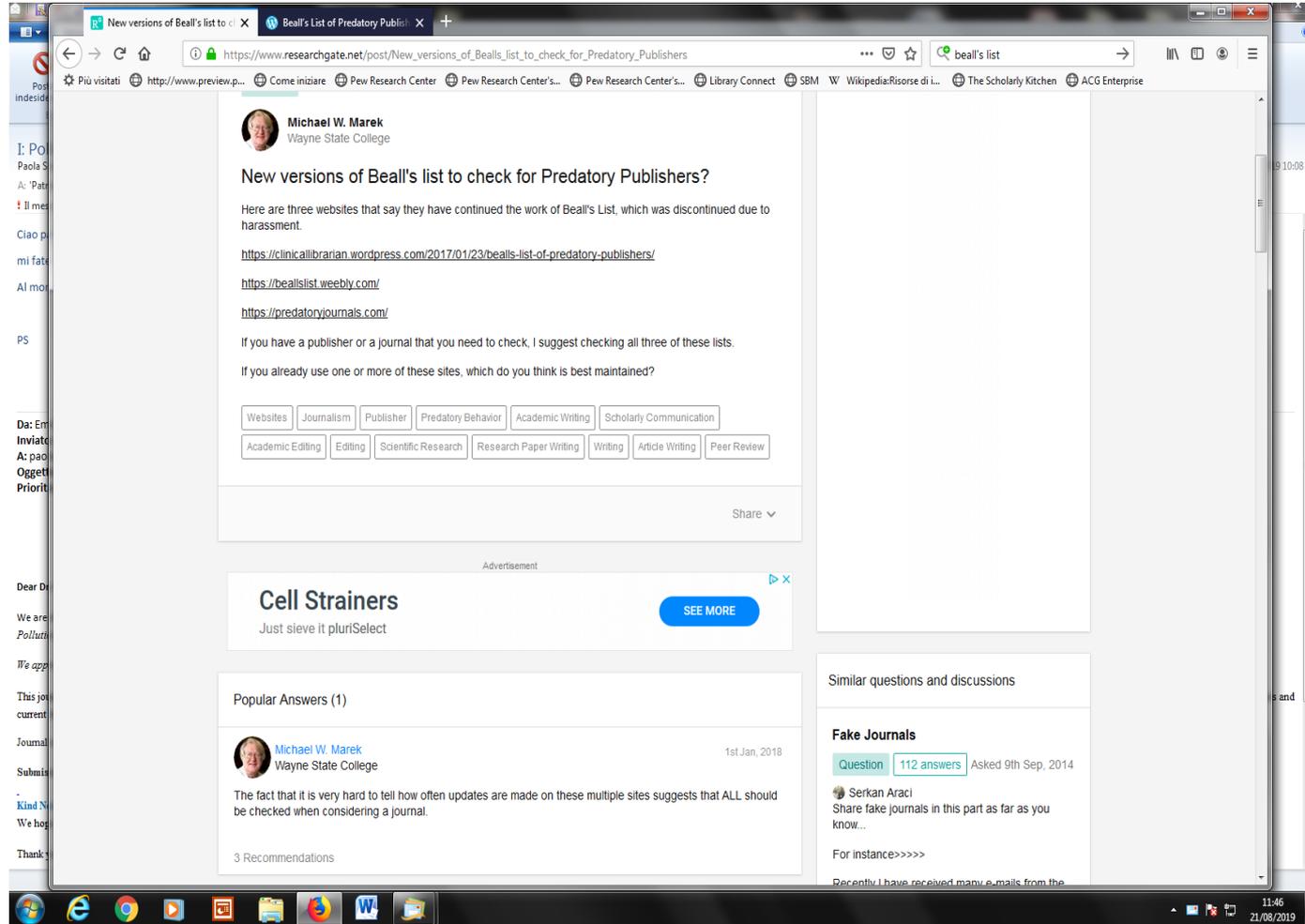
     3 6 [Twitter](#)

 **Think Check Submit** 10 Jul

[Privacy & Cookies Policy](#)



## Aggiornamenti della lista Beall



The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying a ResearchGate post. The browser's address bar shows the URL: [https://www.researchgate.net/post/New\\_versions\\_of\\_Bealls\\_list\\_to\\_check\\_for\\_Predatory\\_Publishers](https://www.researchgate.net/post/New_versions_of_Bealls_list_to_check_for_Predatory_Publishers). The post is by Michael W. Marek, Wayne State College. The title of the post is "New versions of Beall's list to check for Predatory Publishers?". The text of the post reads: "Here are three websites that say they have continued the work of Beall's List, which was discontinued due to harassment." It then lists three URLs: <https://clinicallibrarian.wordpress.com/2017/01/23/bealls-list-of-predatory-publishers/>, <https://beallslist.weebly.com/>, and <https://predatoryjournals.com/>. Below the text, there are several tags: Websites, Journalism, Publisher, Predatory Behavior, Academic Writing, Scholarly Communication, Academic Editing, Editing, Scientific Research, Research Paper Writing, Writing, Article Writing, and Peer Review. The post also includes a "Share" button and an advertisement for "Cell Strainers" with a "SEE MORE" button. Under the "Popular Answers (1)" section, there is a response from Michael W. Marek, dated 1st Jan, 2018, stating: "The fact that it is very hard to tell how often updates are made on these multiple sites suggests that ALL should be checked when considering a journal." The post has 3 Recommendations. On the right side, there is a section for "Similar questions and discussions" with a "Fake Journals" question that has 112 answers and was asked on 9th Sep, 2014. The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows the date and time as 11:46 on 21/08/2019.





<https://blog.doaj.org/2014/08/28/some-journals-say-they-are-in-doaj-when-they-are-not/>

A screenshot of a web browser window displaying a news article from DOAJ. The browser's address bar shows the URL: <https://blog.doaj.org/2014/08/28/some-journals-say-they-are-in-doaj-when-they-are-not/>. The page content features a large orange 'DOAJ' logo with the text 'NEWS SERVICE' and 'NEWS, UPDATES & DEVELOPMENTS FROM DOAJ' overlaid. Below the logo, the article title reads 'SOME JOURNALS SAY THEY ARE INDEXED IN DOAJ BUT THEY ARE NOT'. At the bottom of the article, a short paragraph states: 'Some journal web sites state that the journal is indexed DOAJ when it is not. Often, the home page carries the DOAJ logo along with logos from other indexing services.' The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows various application icons and the system clock indicating 11:52 on 21/08/2019.

<https://blogs.tccd.edu/cataloging/acquisitions/print-on-demandvanity-presses/>



**Tarrant County College** **BLOGS** plugged in

Cataloging and Acquisitions

Faculty & Staff Login

**LATEST BLOGS**  
RANDOM BLOG

Search

**CALENDAR**

**Welcome Week: Happy Humpday! at NBSS Northeast Business and Social Sciences**  
August 21st, 2019  
"Float" on by for a free treat!

**Welcome Back Week: Lumberjack Pancake Breakfast at SSTU South Student Center**  
August 22nd, 2019  
Come join us for a stack of pancakes before class!

**Trinity River Campus Birthday Bash at Trinity River Campus**  
August 22nd, 2019  
Trinity River is ten years old! Come celebrate with games, cupcakes, photos...  
[See More](#)

**TAG CLOUD**

**Print on Demand/Vanity Presses**

Alphabetized List of POD/Vanity Press Companies (courtesy of Beth Mullins)

Self Publishers (Wikipedia)

Directory of Self Publishers (Writer's Digest) – lists fees and services for an extensive list of self-publishers

Self Publishers (PublishersGlobal) – a list of self-publishers by format

**A list of Print-on-demand publishers, self-publishing/"Vanity presses" and other non-traditional publishers for librarians and authors.**

By Lara Seven Phillips, Pacific Collection Librarian, University of the South Pacific\*, Suva, Fiji.

[See webpage here.](#)

**MENU**

- Courts
- Oasis-Selector
- Print on Demand/Vanity Presses
- Alma Analytics
- Alma Searching
- Deletions
- Gift Books
- Interlibrary Loan
- Location Changes
- Transfers
- Work Orders

**RECENT POSTS**

Technical Processing

**CATEGORIES**

Uncategorized

**ARCHIVES**

May 2017

**CALENDAR**

August 2019



ESEMPIO: dal sito del predator.....

The screenshot shows the website for 'Pollution and Public Health : Open Access'. The browser tabs include 'Journal Evaluation', 'Bibliosan - Le Bibliote...', 'Directory of Open A...', and 'AUCTORES | Journals'. The URL is 'https://www.auctoresonline.org/journals/pollution-and-public-health'. The navigation menu includes 'Home', 'About Auctores', 'Journals', 'Peer Review', 'Submit Manuscript', 'Contact Us', and 'Instructions'. The main content area features 'Crossref Metadata' with the following details:

- ISSN Online : 2578-8957
- Journal DOI : 10.31579/2578-8957/2018
- Google Scholar
- Current Issue : Volume 2 - Issue 1 - 2019
- PubMed Indexed Articles
- Email : info@auctorespublishing.com

The 'Indexing' section displays the 'IOWORLD of JOURNALS' logo. A 'Quick Links' menu on the right includes: Home, Editorial Board, Article In Press, Current Issue, Archive, Article Processing Fee, and Submit Manuscript. A 'Members' section on the right lists various partners and services: Academic Resource Index, CiteFactor, Crossref Metadata API, DRJI, Google, IOWORLD JOURNALS, ISSI, OAJI, Open Academic Journals Index, OPEN ACCESS, publons, RESEARCHERID, and Scilit. A 'Plagiarism Checker' button is visible at the bottom right. The page title is 'Pollution and Public Health : Open Access' and the section 'ABOUT THE JOURNAL' is highlighted with a green circle. The journal's aim and scope are described as: 'Journal of Pollution and Public Health (JPPH), discusses about pollution and those reasons and it is providing the complete information of effecting on health. JPPH Deals with the different types of pollutions namely Air pollution, Water pollution, Noise Pollutions and also Soil Pollution. These pollutions may cause the different types of health issues.'

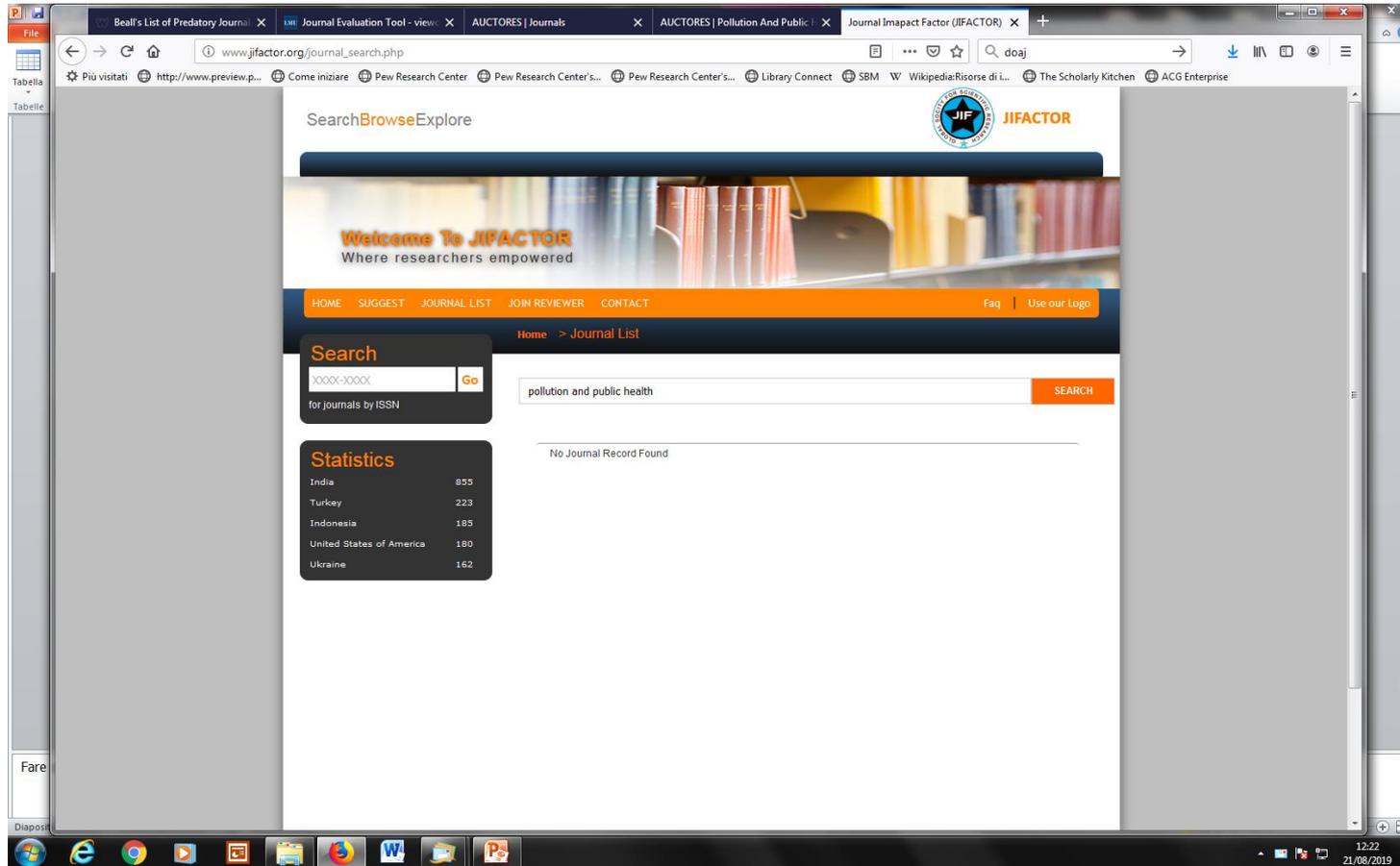
**Verificare DOI!**

**Millanta partnerships?**



# La BLACK ROAD

smascherato



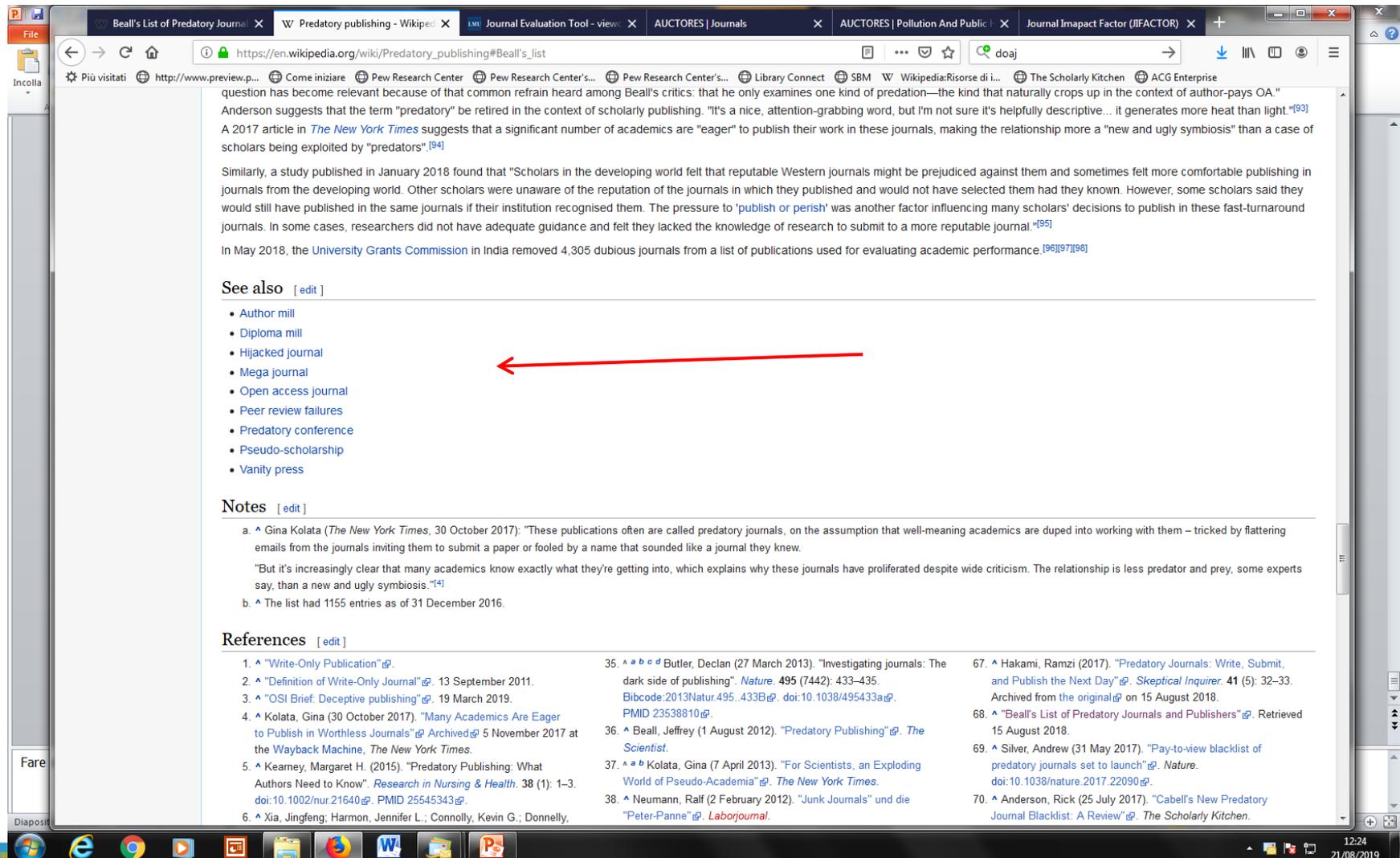


Gustave Courbet 1845



## Le forme dell'ambiente predatorio...

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Predatory\\_publishing#Beall's\\_list](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Predatory_publishing#Beall's_list)



Beall's List of Predatory Journals

W Predatory publishing - Wikipedi

Journal Evaluation Tool - view

AUCTORES | Journals

AUCTORES | Pollution And Public

Journal Impact Factor (JIFACTOR)

doaj

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Predatory\_publishing#Beall's\_list

Più visitati

http://www.preview.p...

Come iniziare

Pew Research Center

Pew Research Center's...

Pew Research Center's...

Library Connect

SBM

Wikipedia:Risorse di i...

The Scholarly Kitchen

ACG Enterprise

question has become relevant because of that common refrain heard among Beall's critics: that he only examines one kind of predation—the kind that naturally crops up in the context of author-pays OA." Anderson suggests that the term "predatory" be retired in the context of scholarly publishing. "It's a nice, attention-grabbing word, but I'm not sure it's helpfully descriptive... it generates more heat than light."<sup>[93]</sup> A 2017 article in *The New York Times* suggests that a significant number of academics are "eager" to publish their work in these journals, making the relationship more a "new and ugly symbiosis" than a case of scholars being exploited by "predators."<sup>[94]</sup>

Similarly, a study published in January 2018 found that "Scholars in the developing world felt that reputable Western journals might be prejudiced against them and sometimes felt more comfortable publishing in journals from the developing world. Other scholars were unaware of the reputation of the journals in which they published and would not have selected them had they known. However, some scholars said they would still have published in the same journals if their institution recognised them. The pressure to 'publish or perish' was another factor influencing many scholars' decisions to publish in these fast-turnaround journals. In some cases, researchers did not have adequate guidance and felt they lacked the knowledge of research to submit to a more reputable journal."<sup>[95]</sup>

In May 2018, the [University Grants Commission](#) in India removed 4,305 dubious journals from a list of publications used for evaluating academic performance.<sup>[96][97][98]</sup>

### See also

- Author mill
- Diploma mill
- Hijacked journal
- Mega journal
- Open access journal
- Peer review failures
- Predatory conference
- Pseudo-scholarship
- Vanity press

### Notes

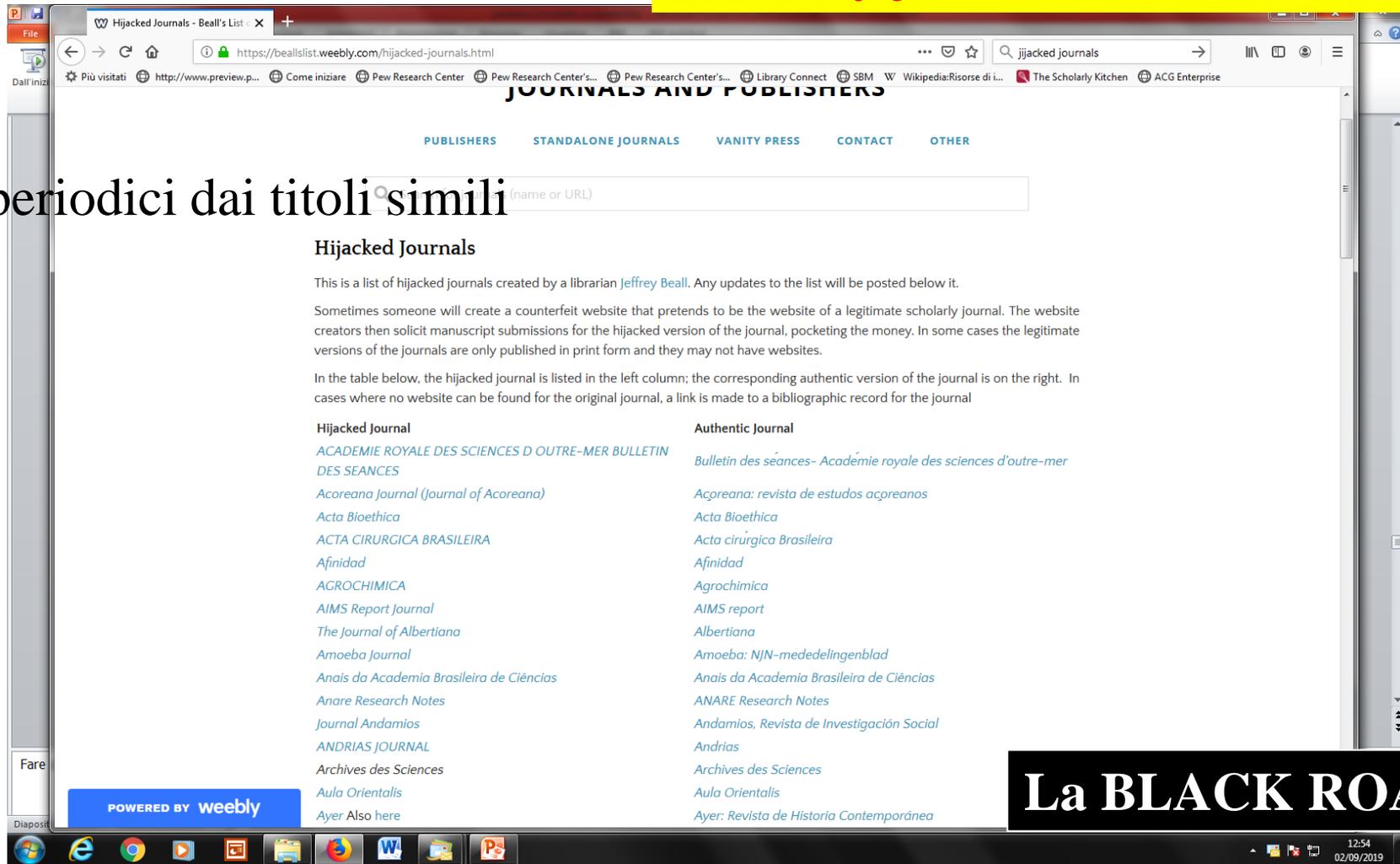
- <sup>a</sup> Gina Kolata (*The New York Times*, 30 October 2017): "These publications often are called predatory journals, on the assumption that well-meaning academics are duped into working with them – tricked by flattering emails from the journals inviting them to submit a paper or fooled by a name that sounded like a journal they knew.  
"But it's increasingly clear that many academics know exactly what they're getting into, which explains why these journals have proliferated despite wide criticism. The relationship is less predator and prey, some experts say, than a new and ugly symbiosis."<sup>[4]</sup>
- <sup>a</sup> The list had 1155 entries as of 31 December 2016.

### References

- <sup>1</sup> "Write-Only Publication".
- <sup>2</sup> "Definition of Write-Only Journal". 13 September 2011.
- <sup>3</sup> "OSI Brief: Deceptive publishing". 19 March 2019.
- <sup>4</sup> Kolata, Gina (30 October 2017). "Many Academics Are Eager to Publish in Worthless Journals" Archived 5 November 2017 at the Wayback Machine, *The New York Times*.
- <sup>5</sup> Kearney, Margaret H. (2015). "Predatory Publishing: What Authors Need to Know". *Research in Nursing & Health*. **38** (1): 1–3. doi:10.1002/nur.21640. PMID 25545343.
- <sup>6</sup> Xia, Jingfeng; Harmon, Jennifer L.; Connolly, Kevin G.; Donnelly,
- <sup>35</sup> <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> <sup>c</sup> <sup>d</sup> Butler, Declan (27 March 2013). "Investigating journals: The dark side of publishing". *Nature*. **495** (7442): 433–435. Bibcode:2013Natur.495..433B. doi:10.1038/495433a. PMID 23538810.
- <sup>36</sup> <sup>a</sup> Beall, Jeffrey (1 August 2012). "Predatory Publishing". *The Scientist*.
- <sup>37</sup> <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> Kolata, Gina (7 April 2013). "For Scientists, an Exploding World of Pseudo-Academia". *The New York Times*.
- <sup>38</sup> <sup>a</sup> Neumann, Ralf (2 February 2012). "Junk Journals" und die "Peter-Panne". *Labojournal*.
- <sup>67</sup> <sup>a</sup> Hakami, Ramzi (2017). "Predatory Journals: Write, Submit, and Publish the Next Day". *Skeptical Inquirer*. **41** (5): 32–33. Archived from the original on 15 August 2018.
- <sup>68</sup> <sup>a</sup> "Beall's List of Predatory Journals and Publishers". Retrieved 15 August 2018.
- <sup>69</sup> <sup>a</sup> Silver, Andrew (31 May 2017). "Pay-to-view blacklist of predatory journals set to launch". *Nature*. doi:10.1038/nature.2017.22090.
- <sup>70</sup> <sup>a</sup> Anderson, Rick (25 July 2017). "Cabell's New Predatory Journal Blacklist: A Review". *The Scholarly Kitchen*.

counterfeit websites that pretend to be the website of a legitimate scholarly journal

I periodici dai titoli simili



**JOURNALS AND PUBLISHERS**

PUBLISHERS    STANDALONE JOURNALS    VANITY PRESS    CONTACT    OTHER

(name or URL)

### Hijacked Journals

This is a list of hijacked journals created by a librarian Jeffrey Beall. Any updates to the list will be posted below it.

Sometimes someone will create a counterfeit website that pretends to be the website of a legitimate scholarly journal. The website creators then solicit manuscript submissions for the hijacked version of the journal, pocketing the money. In some cases the legitimate versions of the journals are only published in print form and they may not have websites.

In the table below, the hijacked journal is listed in the left column; the corresponding authentic version of the journal is on the right. In cases where no website can be found for the original journal, a link is made to a bibliographic record for the journal

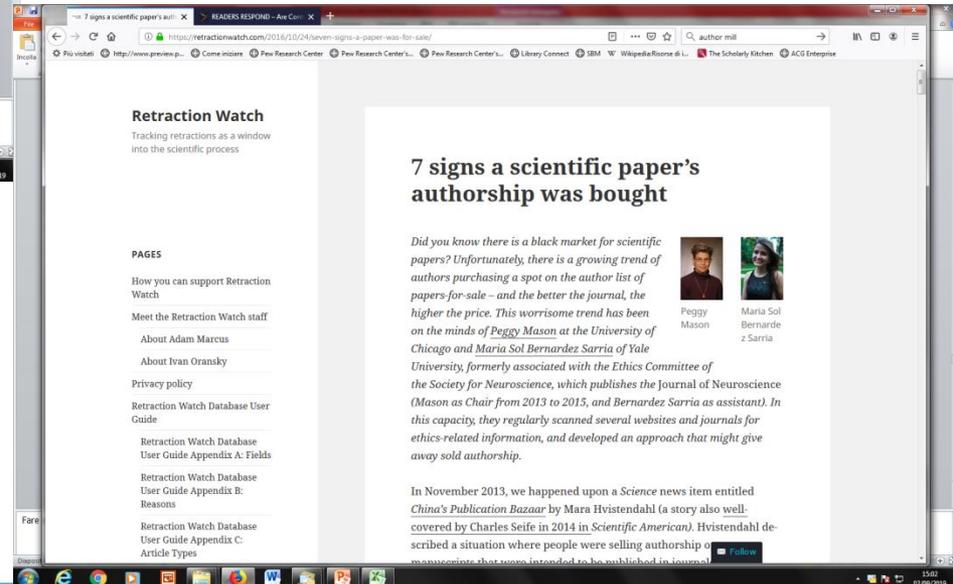
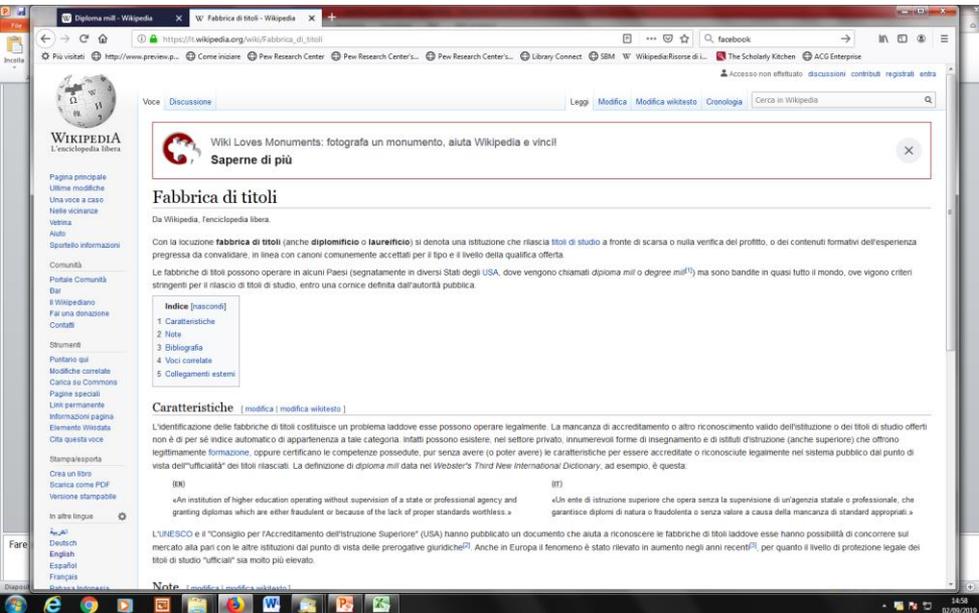
Hijacked Journal	Authentic Journal
<i>ACADEMIE ROYALE DES SCIENCES D OUTRE-MER BULLETIN DES SEANCES</i>	<i>Bulletin des séances- Académie royale des sciences d'outre-mer</i>
<i>Accoreana Journal (Journal of Accoreana)</i>	<i>Acçreana: revista de estudos açoreanos</i>
<i>Acta Bioethica</i>	<i>Acta Bioethica</i>
<i>ACTA CIRURGICA BRASILEIRA</i>	<i>Acta cirúrgica Brasileira</i>
<i>Afinidad</i>	<i>Afinidad</i>
<i>AGROCHIMICA</i>	<i>Agrochimica</i>
<i>AIMS Report Journal</i>	<i>AIMS report</i>
<i>The Journal of Albertiana</i>	<i>Albertiana</i>
<i>Amoeba Journal</i>	<i>Amoeba: NJN-mededelingenblad</i>
<i>Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciências</i>	<i>Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciências</i>
<i>Anare Research Notes</i>	<i>ANARE Research Notes</i>
<i>Journal Andamios</i>	<i>Andamios, Revista de Investigación Social</i>
<i>ANDRIAS JOURNAL</i>	<i>Andrias</i>
<i>Archives des Sciences</i>	<i>Archives des Sciences</i>
<i>Aula Orientalis</i>	<i>Aula Orientalis</i>
<i>Ayer Also here</i>	<i>Ayer: Revista de Historia Contemporánea</i>

POWERED BY weebly

La BLACK ROAD



Diploma mill,  
author mill,  
accreditation mill,  
ecc.



Bioethicist Arthur Caplan has warned that predatory publishing, fabricated data, and academic plagiarism

**erodes public confidence** in the medical profession, devalues legitimate science, and undermines public support for evidence-based policy



The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying a Springer book page. The browser's address bar shows the URL <https://www.springer.com/us/book/9783319513577>. The page title is "Responsible Authorship" and the authors are "Arthur L. Caplan and Barbara K. Redman". The page number "5" is visible in the top right corner of the content area. The text on the page discusses the importance of responsible conduct of research (RCR) in biomedical sciences, the ethical responsibilities of authors, and the challenges of authorship credit. It mentions that authorship credit can be highly contested and that there are few guidelines or sources for adjudicating disputes. It also discusses the use of ghost authors and the importance of transparency in authorship. The text is organized into two columns.

biomedical sciences. Now more than ever, the responsible conduct of research (RCR) has become critically important as new technologies affect research practices in both positive and negative ways of eth

### Responsible Authorship 5

Arthur L. Caplan and Barbara K. Redman

While authorship is perhaps the major source of credit for scientific work, it also carries major ethical responsibilities of vouching for the accuracy and integrity of the conduct of research and the resulting publications. Authorship credit can be highly contested with few guidelines or sources for the adjudication of disputes. Still, even without a single algorithm to determine authorship, addressing authorship and authorship priority at the beginning of an inquiry can reduce the potential for disagreements and disappointment later.

Author order and inclusion/exclusion are major issues. In a few fields, author order is alphabetical; in others practices vary, making it difficult to determine relative credit and responsibility. International Council of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE) criteria suggest that authorship requires being responsible for ideas and/or data acquisition and analysis, and/or drafting text (Matheson 2016). All authors must give final approval of the work and guarantee their belief in its overall integrity. Honorary authorship, in which individuals are named as authors but do not meet the criteria for contributing, is common and rarely contested, especially by junior authors who are dependent on mentors. The practice is customary in some labs, frowned upon in others. Ghost authorship fails to name as author someone who fulfilled the criteria, who often is a professional writer hired by the funder. A study of nursing journals found a 42% prevalence of honorary authorship and a 28% prevalence of ghost authorship (Kennedy et al. 2014). A survey of authors in chemistry found half of those queried believed they were not given appropriate credit in papers for their work (Seeman and House 2015).

Addressing the integrity of authorship requires understanding the integrity of editors and publishers, since many incentives are set by these organizations/individuals. With the explosion in open access publishing, a not insignificant

be labeled as "predatory." They are pay to publish outlets. This means that they have little or poor peer review, charge large fees to publish, refuse to allow manuscript withdrawal, refuse to retract or correct articles, and may not be digitally preserved. All of these practices undermine responsible authorship. Again in one sample field, nursing, 57% of journals could be classified as predatory (Oermann et al. 2016).

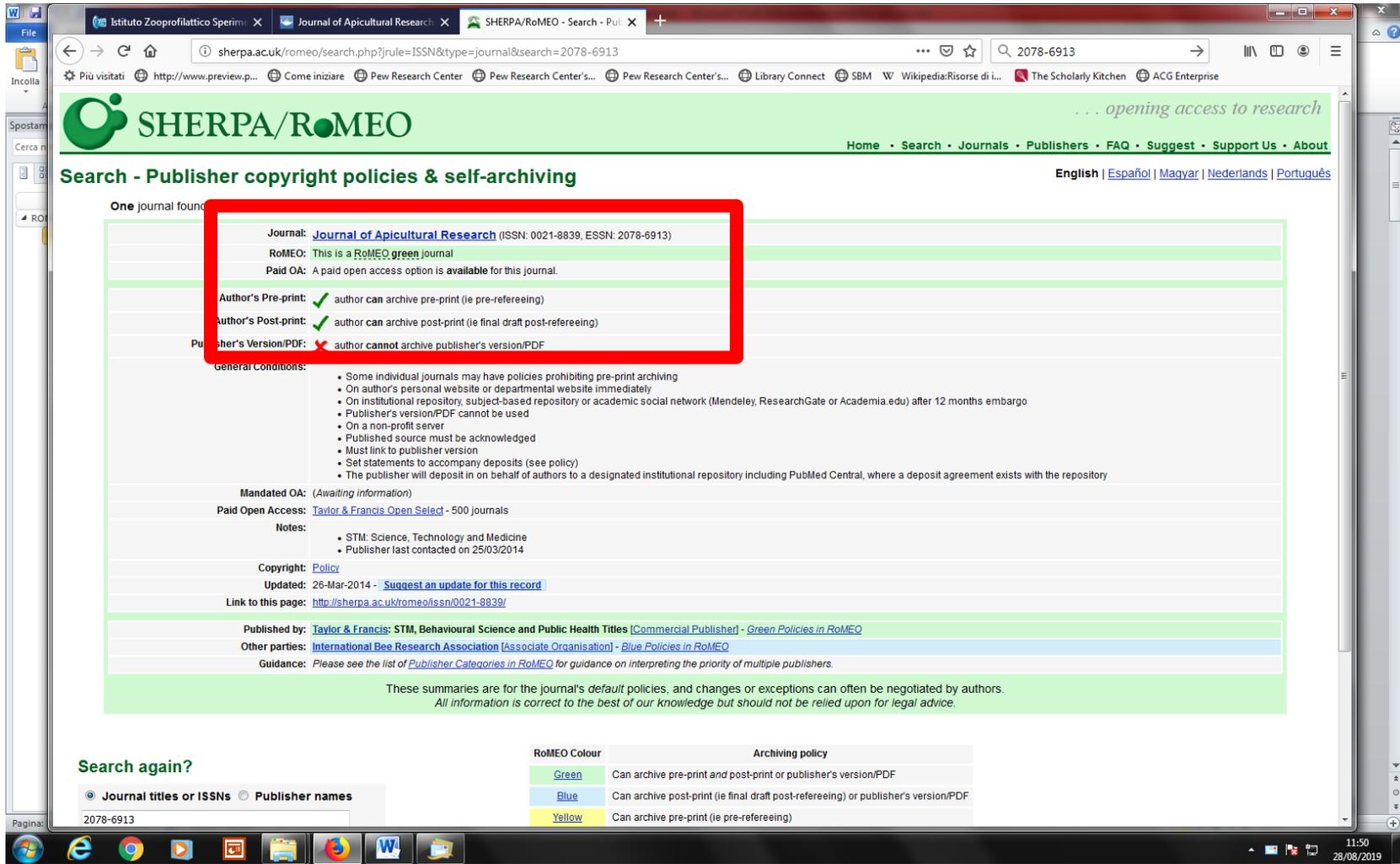
Finally, several mechanisms are used to correct the scientific record. Article retraction should be made in cases of "pervasive error" or unsubstantiated or irreproducible data. Authors (usually requiring agreement of all authors) can request correction or retraction of a published article. The US Office of Research Integrity (ORI) sometimes requires article correction or retraction in a finding of research misconduct. In many instances editors can retract for sufficient cause with or without author agreement.

Since publications are prime sources of scientific credit, research integrity requires strong norms about authorship responsibility, likely best addressed through effective self-regulation by scientific communities. Authors must exercise caution and diligence in seeking to avoid publication in predatory, pay to publish publications.

Advice: Pre-study, written agreement about authorship including order and responsibility is the best practice – ask for one and be sure the parties involved sign off on it. As an author, you should have access to raw data, its analyses, and interpretation, in order to vouch for the study. You should always sign off on the final version of a manuscript before it is submitted to a journal and after revisions, for resubmission. Third party sign-off for you is not acceptable.

Be sure to check with mentors which journals in your field are predatory and stay away from them. Solicitation of manuscripts through social media from strangers is a sign of



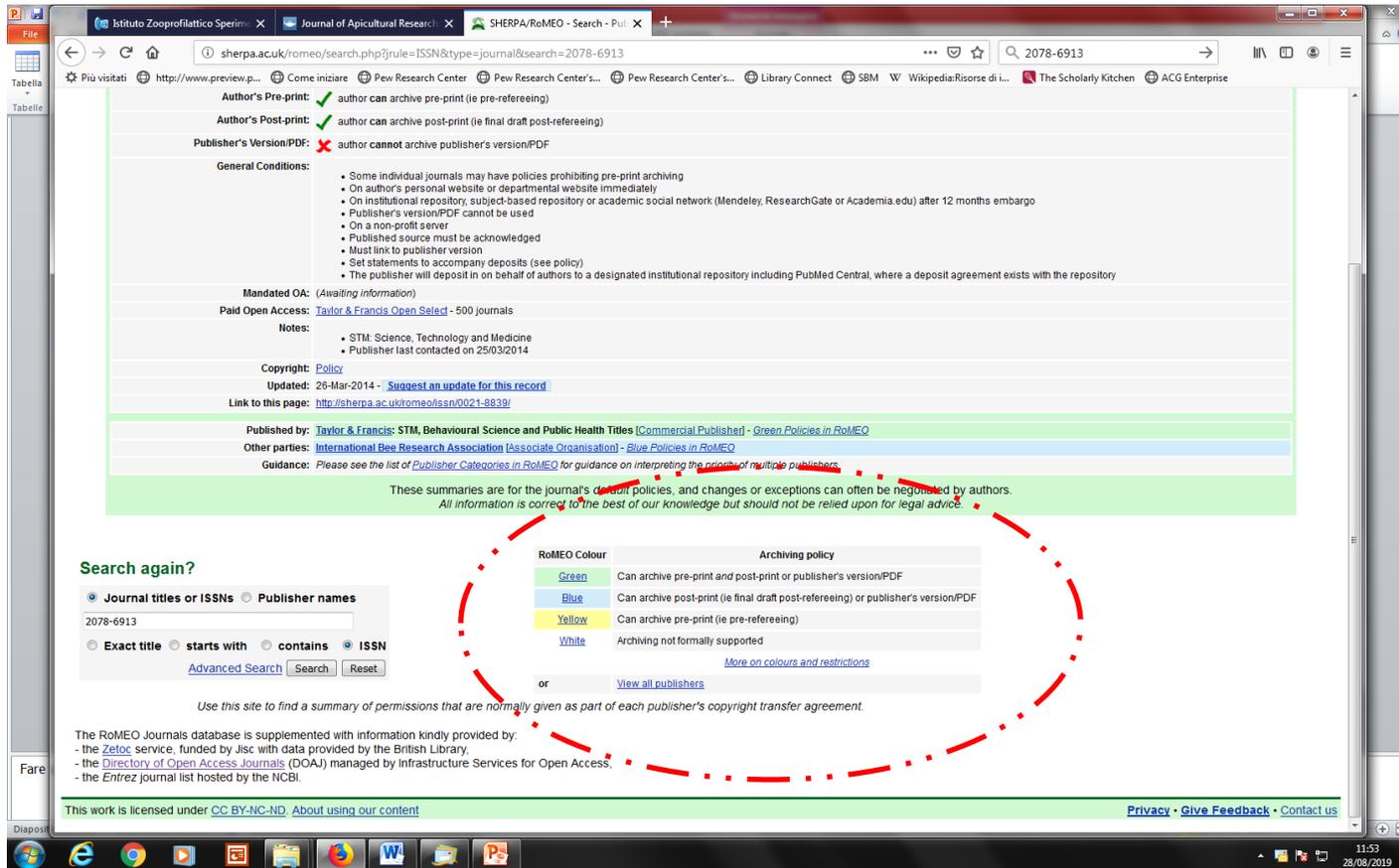


The screenshot shows the SHERPA/RoMEO search results page for the Journal of Apicultural Research. The page is titled "Search - Publisher copyright policies & self-archiving". The search results are summarized in a table with a red box highlighting the journal's status and archiving policies.

Journal	RoMEO Colour	Archiving policy
Journal of Apicultural Research (ISSN: 0021-8839, EISSN: 2078-6913)	Green	Can archive pre-print and post-print or publisher's version/PDF
Author's Pre-print	Green	author can archive pre-print (ie pre-refereeing)
Author's Post-print	Green	author can archive post-print (ie final draft post-refereeing)
Publisher's Version/PDF	Yellow	author cannot archive publisher's version/PDF

Other details from the screenshot include: "One journal found", "Published by: Taylor & Francis: STM, Behavioural Science and Public Health Titles [Commercial Publisher] - Green Policies in RoMEO", and "Other parties: International Bee Research Association [Associate Organisation] - Blue Policies in RoMEO".





sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/search.php?rule=ISSN&type=journal&search=2078-6913

Author's Pre-print:  author can archive pre-print (ie pre-refereeing)

Author's Post-print:  author can archive post-print (ie final draft post-refereeing)

Publisher's Version/PDF:  author cannot archive publisher's version/PDF

General Conditions:

- Some individual journals may have policies prohibiting pre-print archiving
- On author's personal website or departmental website immediately
- On institutional repository, subject-based repository or academic social network (Mendeley, ResearchGate or Academia.edu) after 12 months embargo
- Publisher's version/PDF cannot be used
- On a non-profit server
- Published source must be acknowledged
- Must link to publisher version
- Set statements to accompany deposits (see policy)
- The publisher will deposit in on behalf of authors to a designated institutional repository including PubMed Central, where a deposit agreement exists with the repository

Mandated OA: (Awaiting information)

Paid Open Access: [Taylor & Francis Open Select](#) - 500 Journals

Notes:

- STM: Science, Technology and Medicine
- Publisher last contacted on 25/03/2014

Copyright: [Policy](#)

Updated: 26-Mar-2014 - [Suggest an update for this record](#)

Link to this page: <http://sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/issn/0021-9839/>

Published by: [Taylor & Francis: STM, Behavioural Science and Public Health Titles \[Commercial Published\] - Green Policies in RoMEO](#)

Other parties: [International Bee Research Association \[Associate Organisation\] - Blue Policies in RoMEO](#)

Guidance: Please see the list of [Publisher Categories in RoMEO](#) for guidance on interpreting the priority of multiple publishers.

These summaries are for the journal's default policies, and changes or exceptions can often be negotiated by authors.  
All information is correct to the best of our knowledge but should not be relied upon for legal advice.

RoMEO Colour	Archiving policy
Green	Can archive pre-print and post-print or publisher's version/PDF
Blue	Can archive post-print (ie final draft post-refereeing) or publisher's version/PDF
Yellow	Can archive pre-print (ie pre-refereeing)
White	Archiving not formally supported

[More on colours and restrictions](#)

or [View all publishers](#)

Search again?

Journal titles or ISSNs  Publisher names

2078-6913

Exact title  starts with  contains  ISSN

[Advanced Search](#)

Use this site to find a summary of permissions that are normally given as part of each publisher's copyright transfer agreement.

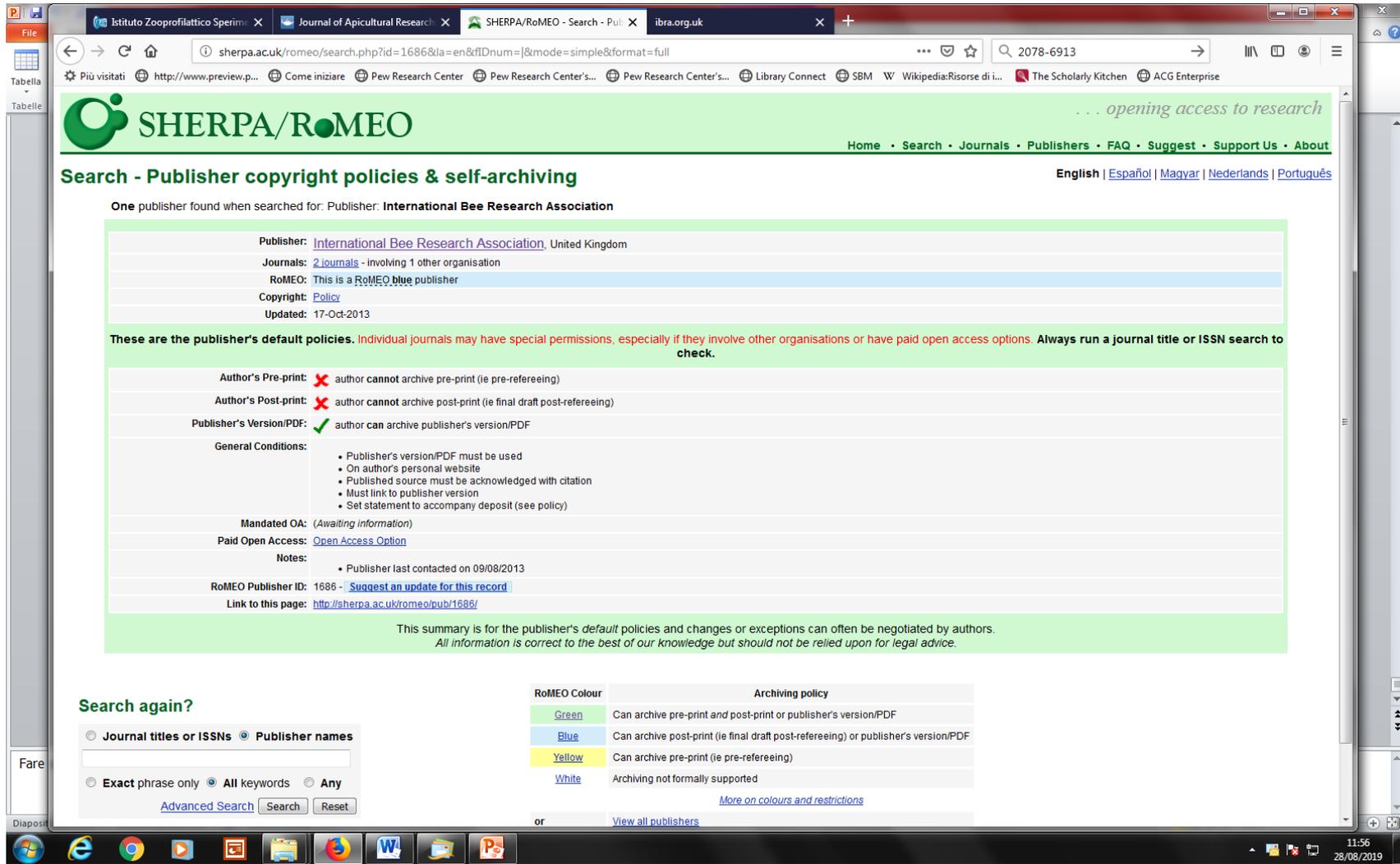
The RoMEO Journals database is supplemented with information kindly provided by:

- the [Zetoc](#) service, funded by Jisc with data provided by the British Library,
- the [Directory of Open Access Journals \(DOAJ\)](#) managed by Infrastructure Services for Open Access,
- the [Entrez](#) journal list hosted by the NCBI.

This work is licensed under [CC BY-NC-ND](#). [About using our content](#)

[Privacy](#) [Give Feedback](#) [Contact us](#)





... opening access to research

Home • Search • Journals • Publishers • FAQ • Suggest • Support Us • About

English | Español | Magyar | Nederlands | Português

## Search - Publisher copyright policies & self-archiving

One publisher found when searched for: Publisher: **International Bee Research Association**

Publisher:	<a href="#">International Bee Research Association</a> , United Kingdom
Journals:	<a href="#">2 journals</a> - involving 1 other organisation
RoMEO:	This is a <a href="#">RoMEO blue</a> publisher
Copyright:	<a href="#">Policy</a>
Updated:	17-Oct-2013

**These are the publisher's default policies. Individual journals may have special permissions, especially if they involve other organisations or have paid open access options. Always run a journal title or ISSN search to check.**

Author's Pre-print:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> author cannot archive pre-print (ie pre-refereeing)
Author's Post-print:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> author cannot archive post-print (ie final draft post-refereeing)
Publisher's Version/PDF:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> author can archive publisher's version/PDF
General Conditions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Publisher's version/PDF must be used</li> <li>• On author's personal website</li> <li>• Published source must be acknowledged with citation</li> <li>• Must link to publisher version</li> <li>• Set statement to accompany deposit (see policy)</li> </ul>
Mandated OA:	(Awaiting information)
Paid Open Access:	<a href="#">Open Access Option</a>
Notes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Publisher last contacted on 09/08/2013</li> </ul>
RoMEO Publisher ID:	1686 - <a href="#">Suggest an update for this record</a>
Link to this page:	<a href="http://sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/pub/1686/">http://sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/pub/1686/</a>

This summary is for the publisher's *default* policies and changes or exceptions can often be negotiated by authors.  
*All information is correct to the best of our knowledge but should not be relied upon for legal advice.*

### Search again?

Journal titles or ISSNs  Publisher names

Exact phrase only  All keywords  Any

[Advanced Search](#)

RoMEO Colour	Archiving policy
<a href="#">Green</a>	Can archive pre-print <i>and</i> post-print or publisher's version/PDF
<a href="#">Blue</a>	Can archive post-print (ie final draft post-refereeing) or publisher's version/PDF
<a href="#">Yellow</a>	Can archive pre-print (ie pre-refereeing)
<a href="#">White</a>	Archiving not formally supported

[More on colours and restrictions](#)

or [View all publishers](#)



## riepiloghiamo ...

- Cosa verifico con il **DOAJ**?
- Cosa verifico su **JcR**?
- Cosa verifico su **SHERPA-ROMEO**?
- cosa verifico su **Beall's list**?



# PRODUZIONE SCIENTIFICA

## In modalità open access

### Researching Your Journal

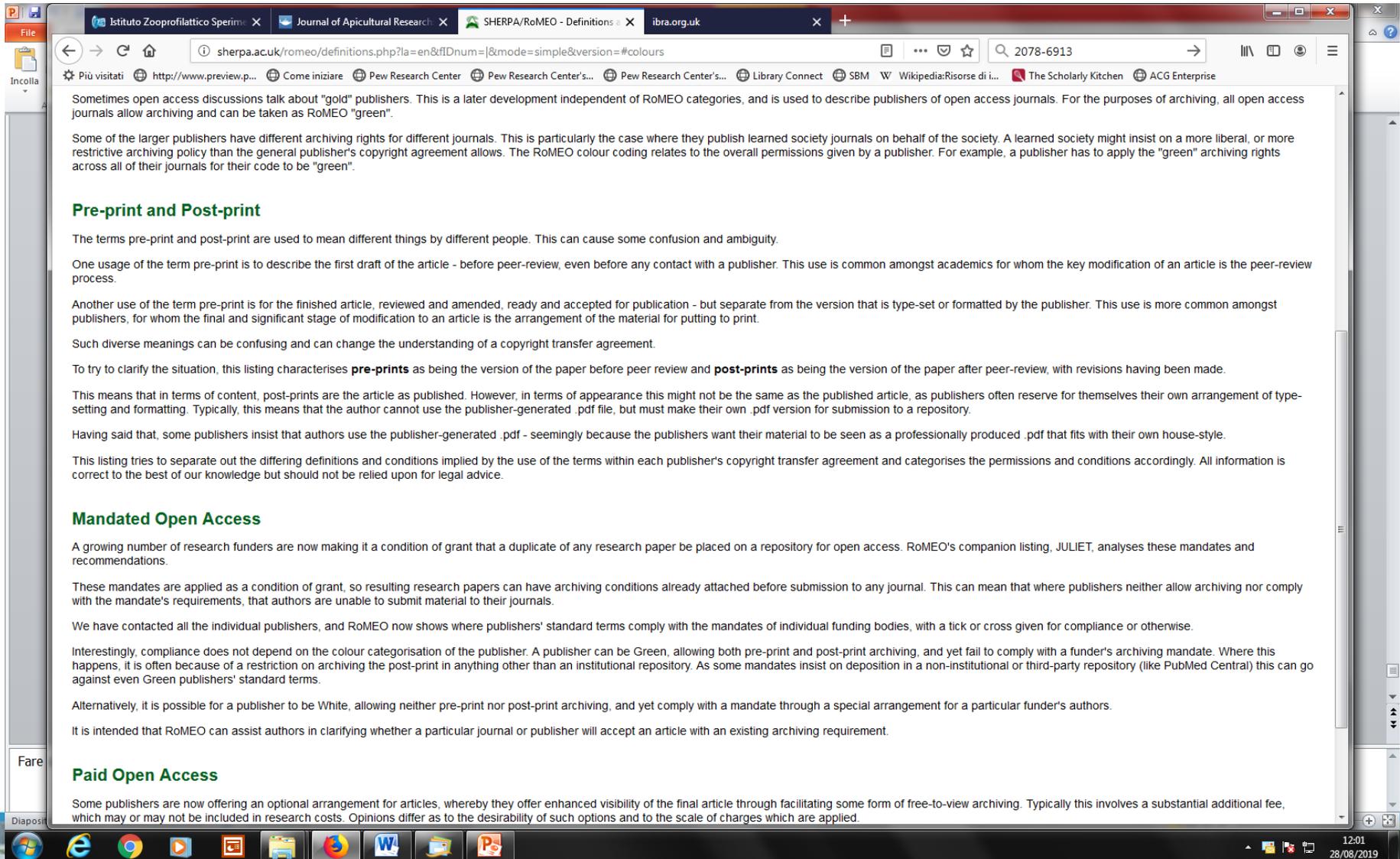
---

- Listed in the Directory of Open Access Journals?



- Member of the Open Access Publishers Association?
- ISSN?





sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/definitions.php?la=en&fNum=|&mode=simple&version=#colours

2078-6913

http://www.preview.p... Come iniziare Pew Research Center Pew Research Center's... Library Connect SBM Wikipedia:Risorse di i... The Scholarly Kitchen ACG Enterprise

Sometimes open access discussions talk about "gold" publishers. This is a later development independent of RoMEO categories, and is used to describe publishers of open access journals allow archiving and can be taken as RoMEO "green".

Some of the larger publishers have different archiving rights for different journals. This is particularly the case where they publish learned society journals on behalf of the society. A learned society might insist on a more liberal, or more restrictive archiving policy than the general publisher's copyright agreement allows. The RoMEO colour coding relates to the overall permissions given by a publisher. For example, a publisher has to apply the "green" archiving rights across all of their journals for their code to be "green".

## Pre-print and Post-print

The terms pre-print and post-print are used to mean different things by different people. This can cause some confusion and ambiguity.

One usage of the term pre-print is to describe the first draft of the article - before peer-review, even before any contact with a publisher. This use is common amongst academics for whom the key modification of an article is the peer-review process.

Another use of the term pre-print is for the finished article, reviewed and amended, ready and accepted for publication - but separate from the version that is type-set or formatted by the publisher. This use is more common amongst publishers, for whom the final and significant stage of modification to an article is the arrangement of the material for putting to print.

Such diverse meanings can be confusing and can change the understanding of a copyright transfer agreement.

To try to clarify the situation, this listing characterises **pre-prints** as being the version of the paper before peer review and **post-prints** as being the version of the paper after peer-review, with revisions having been made.

This means that in terms of content, post-prints are the article as published. However, in terms of appearance this might not be the same as the published article, as publishers often reserve for themselves their own arrangement of type-setting and formatting. Typically, this means that the author cannot use the publisher-generated .pdf file, but must make their own .pdf version for submission to a repository.

Having said that, some publishers insist that authors use the publisher-generated .pdf - seemingly because the publishers want their material to be seen as a professionally produced .pdf that fits with their own house-style.

This listing tries to separate out the differing definitions and conditions implied by the use of the terms within each publisher's copyright transfer agreement and categorises the permissions and conditions accordingly. All information is correct to the best of our knowledge but should not be relied upon for legal advice.

## Mandated Open Access

A growing number of research funders are now making it a condition of grant that a duplicate of any research paper be placed on a repository for open access. RoMEO's companion listing, JULIET, analyses these mandates and recommendations.

These mandates are applied as a condition of grant, so resulting research papers can have archiving conditions already attached before submission to any journal. This can mean that where publishers neither allow archiving nor comply with the mandate's requirements, that authors are unable to submit material to their journals.

We have contacted all the individual publishers, and RoMEO now shows where publishers' standard terms comply with the mandates of individual funding bodies, with a tick or cross given for compliance or otherwise.

Interestingly, compliance does not depend on the colour categorisation of the publisher. A publisher can be Green, allowing both pre-print and post-print archiving, and yet fail to comply with a funder's archiving mandate. Where this happens, it is often because of a restriction on archiving the post-print in anything other than an institutional repository. As some mandates insist on deposition in a non-institutional or third-party repository (like PubMed Central) this can go against even Green publishers' standard terms.

Alternatively, it is possible for a publisher to be White, allowing neither pre-print nor post-print archiving, and yet comply with a mandate through a special arrangement for a particular funder's authors.

It is intended that RoMEO can assist authors in clarifying whether a particular journal or publisher will accept an article with an existing archiving requirement.

## Paid Open Access

Some publishers are now offering an optional arrangement for articles, whereby they offer enhanced visibility of the final article through facilitating some form of free-to-view archiving. Typically this involves a substantial additional fee, which may or may not be included in research costs. Opinions differ as to the desirability of such options and to the scale of charges which are applied.

12:01  
28/08/2019



- **pre-prints** are the **first draft** of the article

**THE VERSION OF THE PAPER  
BEFORE PEER-REVIEW**

**NOT**

**the finished article**

i.e. reviewed and amended,  
ready and accepted for  
publication - but separate from  
the version that is type-set or  
formatted by the publisher

- **post-prints** are the **VERSION OF THE PAPER AFTER PEER-REVIEW**

**THE article AS PUBLISHED**

(in terms of appearance this might not be the same as the published article, as publishers often reserve for themselves their own arrangement of type-setting and formatting)

= **the author cannot use the publisher-generated .pdf file**

but **must make their own .pdf**  
version for submission to a  
repository



- Pre-prints

rappresentano la bozza  
prima della peer -review



- Post-print

Il documento dopo la  
peer-review pronto per la  
pubblicazione ma che  
potrebbe non presentare  
ancora l'house-style  
dell'editore

**Verificare in che formato  
disporre per il pdf**



# Perché usare **Sherpa-Romeo**?

**Sherpa Romeo** and **Sherpa Juliet**

[www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo](http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo), [www.sherpa.ac.uk/juliet](http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/juliet)

Sono due tool per ricercatori

**Sherpa Juliet** serve a controllare le policy OA dei funder

**Sherpa Romeo** permette di controllare le politiche editoriali sul **copyright** di un editore e le **policy di self-archiving** di una rivista





## Types of Open Access

<http://www.righttoresearch.org/resources/OpenResearchGlossary/index.shtml>

- **Pre-print\*** - a manuscript draft that has not yet been subject to formal peer review, distributed to receive early feedback on research from peers
- **Post-print \*** - a manuscript **draft** after it has been peer reviewed
- **Version of Record (VOR)** - the final version of a manuscript, after peer review and processing by a publishers
- **Hybrid** - a type of journal in which certain articles are made open access for typically a significantly higher price (relative to full OA journals), while others remain toll access
- **Accepted author manuscript** - the version of a manuscript that has been accepted by a publisher for publication
- **E-print** - a digital version of a research document available online for a repository



## Review

# Ten Hot Topics around Scholarly Publishing, *Publications* 2019, 7, 34

hot topics - 2019.pdf - Adobe Acrobat Reader DC

File Modifica Vista Finestra ?

Home Strumenti hot topics - 2019.pdf x

13 / 24 141%

Accedi Condividi

as we highlight in schematic of Figure 4. These more balanced, achievable and equitable forms of OA are becoming more and more relevant, especially when synchronized to changes in the incentive and reward system that challenge the current journal-based 'prestige economy' [124]. Not only is there already more than enough money 'within the system' to enable a full and immediate transition to OA [123], but there is an enormous potential to do so in a cost-effective manner that promotes more equitable participation in publication.

Talk with your funders, your university, your library; check available tools and resources

**THINK**

**CHECK**

**SUBMIT**

DOAJ  
DIRECTORY OF OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS

bioRxiv  
THE PREPRINT SERVER FOR BIOLOGY

arXiv.org

SHERPA/RoMEO  
Publisher copyright policies & self-archiving

### How to make your research Open Access without breaking the bank

Do you know a **free OA journal** you want to submit to? → Go ahead and submit

↓

Can you publish the post-print? → Publish the post-print of your article: after it has been peer reviewed, but before final editorial type-setting(\*)

↓

Can you publish the pre-print? → Publish the pre-print of your article: before it has been submitted to a journal and peer-reviewed (\*)

↓

Consider choosing a **different journal** to submit to, if possible

(\*) Check Sherpa/ROMEO for an overview of pre-print and post-print policies, as well as publishing licences and possible embargo periods imposed on post-print publishing.

Figure 4. Some steps allowing free Open Access publishing for authors (vertical arrows imply 'no', and horizontal arrows imply 'yes'. Inspired by [https://figshare.com/collections/How\\_to\\_make\\_your\\_work\\_100\\_Open\\_Access\\_for\\_free\\_and\\_legally\\_multi-lingual\\_/3943972](https://figshare.com/collections/How_to_make_your_work_100_Open_Access_for_free_and_legally_multi-lingual_/3943972).

Esporta PDF

Adobe Export PDF  
Converti file PDF in Word o Excel online

Selezionare il file PDF

hot topics - 2019.pdf

Converti in

Microsoft Word (\*.docx)

Lingua documento:  
Italiano Cambia

Converti

Crea PDF

Modifica PDF

Commento

Combinare i file

Organizza pagine

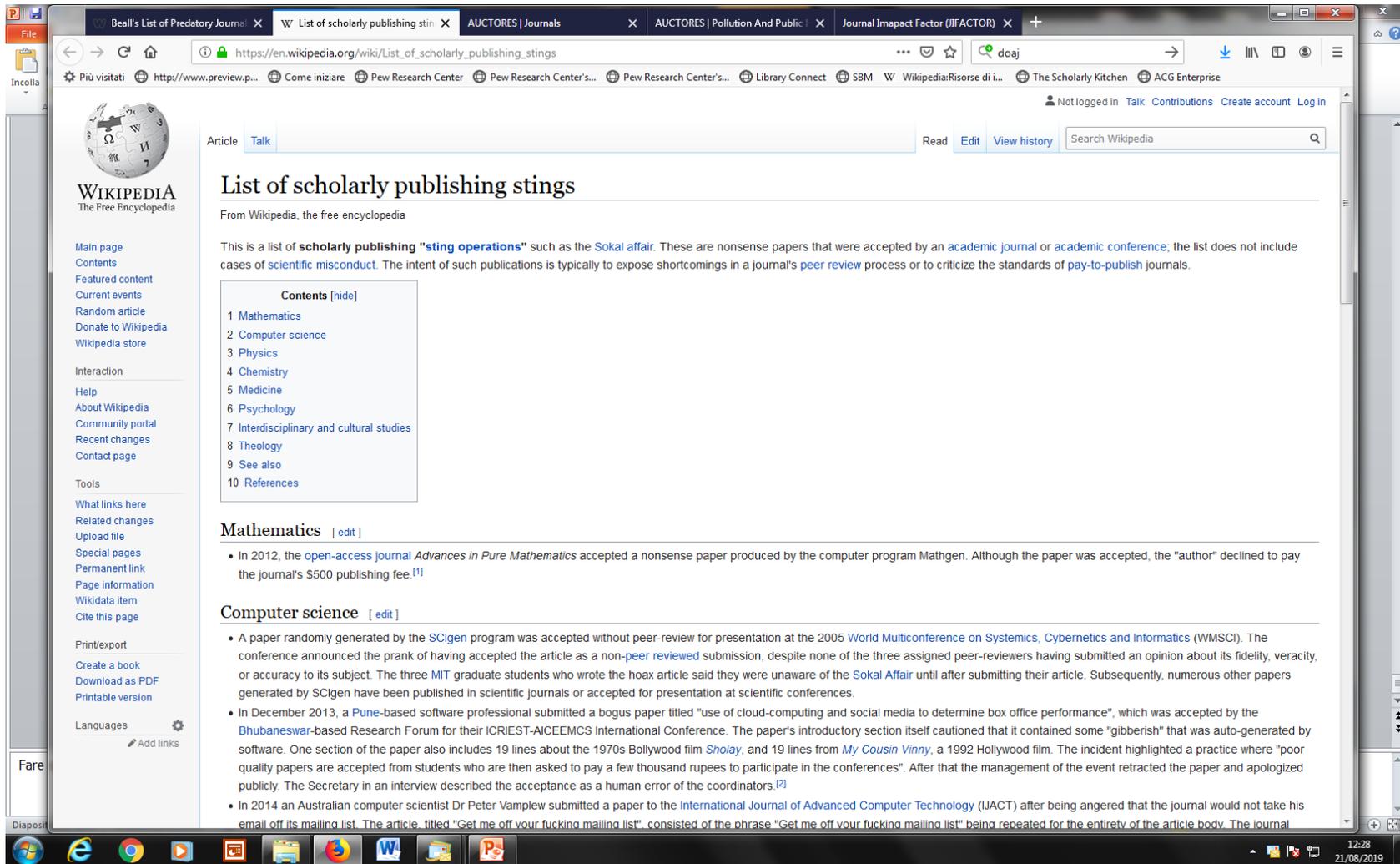
Redigere

Converti e modifica i PDF con Acrobat Pro DC

Attiva versione di prova

08:20 17/09/2019





The screenshot shows a web browser window with several tabs open. The active tab is the Wikipedia article titled "List of scholarly publishing stings". The browser's address bar shows the URL "https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\_of\_scholarly\_publishing\_stings". The page content includes a navigation menu on the left, a main heading "List of scholarly publishing stings", and a list of contents with links to various scientific fields. The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows the date and time as 12:28 on 21/08/2019.

Beall's List of Predatory Journals | List of scholarly publishing stings | AUCTORES | Journals | AUCTORES | Pollution And Public | Journal Impact Factor (JIFACTOR)

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\_of\_scholarly\_publishing\_stings

WIKIPEDIA  
The Free Encyclopedia

Main page  
Contents  
Featured content  
Current events  
Random article  
Donate to Wikipedia  
Wikipedia store

Interaction  
Help  
About Wikipedia  
Community portal  
Recent changes  
Contact page

Tools  
What links here  
Related changes  
Upload file  
Special pages  
Permanent link  
Page information  
Wikidata item  
Cite this page

Print/export  
Create a book  
Download as PDF  
Printable version

Languages  
Add links

Article Talk

## List of scholarly publishing stings

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This is a list of **scholarly publishing "sting operations"** such as the *Sokal affair*. These are nonsense papers that were accepted by an *academic journal* or *academic conference*; the list does not include cases of *scientific misconduct*. The intent of such publications is typically to expose shortcomings in a journal's *peer review* process or to criticize the standards of *pay-to-publish* journals.

**Contents** [hide]

- 1 Mathematics
- 2 Computer science
- 3 Physics
- 4 Chemistry
- 5 Medicine
- 6 Psychology
- 7 Interdisciplinary and cultural studies
- 8 Theology
- 9 See also
- 10 References

### Mathematics

- In 2012, the open-access journal *Advances in Pure Mathematics* accepted a nonsense paper produced by the computer program Mathgen. Although the paper was accepted, the "author" declined to pay the journal's \$500 publishing fee.<sup>[1]</sup>

### Computer science

- A paper randomly generated by the SCIGen program was accepted without peer-review for presentation at the 2005 *World Multiconference on Systemics, Cybernetics and Informatics* (WMSCI). The conference announced the prank of having accepted the article as a non-peer reviewed submission, despite none of the three assigned peer-reviewers having submitted an opinion about its fidelity, veracity, or accuracy to its subject. The three MIT graduate students who wrote the hoax article said they were unaware of the *Sokal Affair* until after submitting their article. Subsequently, numerous other papers generated by SCIGen have been published in scientific journals or accepted for presentation at scientific conferences.
- In December 2013, a Pune-based software professional submitted a bogus paper titled "use of cloud-computing and social media to determine box office performance", which was accepted by the Bhubaneswar-based Research Forum for their ICRIST-AICEEMCS International Conference. The paper's introductory section itself cautioned that it contained some "gibberish" that was auto-generated by software. One section of the paper also includes 19 lines about the 1970s Bollywood film *Sholay*, and 19 lines from *My Cousin Vinny*, a 1992 Hollywood film. The incident highlighted a practice where "poor quality papers are accepted from students who are then asked to pay a few thousand rupees to participate in the conferences". After that the management of the event retracted the paper and apologized publicly. The Secretary in an interview described the acceptance as a human error of the coordinators.<sup>[2]</sup>
- In 2014 an Australian computer scientist Dr Peter Vamplew submitted a paper to the *International Journal of Advanced Computer Technology* (IJACT) after being angered that the journal would not take his email off its mailing list. The article, titled "Get me off your fucking mailing list", consisted of the phrase "Get me off your fucking mailing list" being repeated for the entirety of the article body. The journal



## Retraction Watch: le nuove frodi!

<https://retractionwatch.com/2019/07/18/exclusive-russian-site-says-it-has-brokered-authorships-for-more-than-10000-researchers/>

Exclusive: Russian site says it has brokered authorships for more than 10,000 researchers

Tracking retractions as a window into the scientific process

**PAGES**

- How you can support Retraction Watch
- Meet the Retraction Watch staff
  - About Adam Marcus
  - About Ivan Oransky
- Privacy policy
- Retraction Watch Database User Guide
  - Retraction Watch Database User Guide Appendix A: Fields
  - Retraction Watch Database User Guide Appendix B: Reasons
  - Retraction Watch Database User Guide Appendix C: Article Types
- The Center For Scientific Integrity
  - Board of Directors

**Персонал**

**Журналы**

**Клиенты**

**Отзывы**

**Офис**

**Базы журналов**

Scopus

THOMSON REUTERS

ВАК России и многие другие

A company in Russia hawks its wares

Want to be a first author on a scholarly paper? A Russian company has you covered — starting at about \$500. The company claims to have added the names of more than 10,000 researchers to more than 2,000 published articles in scholarly journals over the past three years. Think eBay — or perhaps StubHub — for unscrupulous scientists.

Although we can't verify the numbers, at least one major journal index, from whom we recently learned of the scheme, is co

Follow

11:52  
02/09/2019

**Retraction Watch**  
Tracking retractions as a window  
into the scientific process

**PAGES**

- How you can support Retraction Watch
- Meet the Retraction Watch staff
  - About Adam Marcus
  - About Ivan Oransky
- Privacy policy
- Retraction Watch Database User Guide
  - Retraction Watch Database User Guide Appendix A: Fields
  - Retraction Watch Database User Guide Appendix B: Reasons
  - Retraction Watch Database User Guide Appendix C: Article Types

## The Center For Scientific Integrity

The mission of the Center for Scientific Integrity, the parent organization of Retraction Watch, is to promote transparency and integrity in science and scientific publishing, and to disseminate best practices and increase efficiency in science.

The goals of the Center fall under four broad areas:

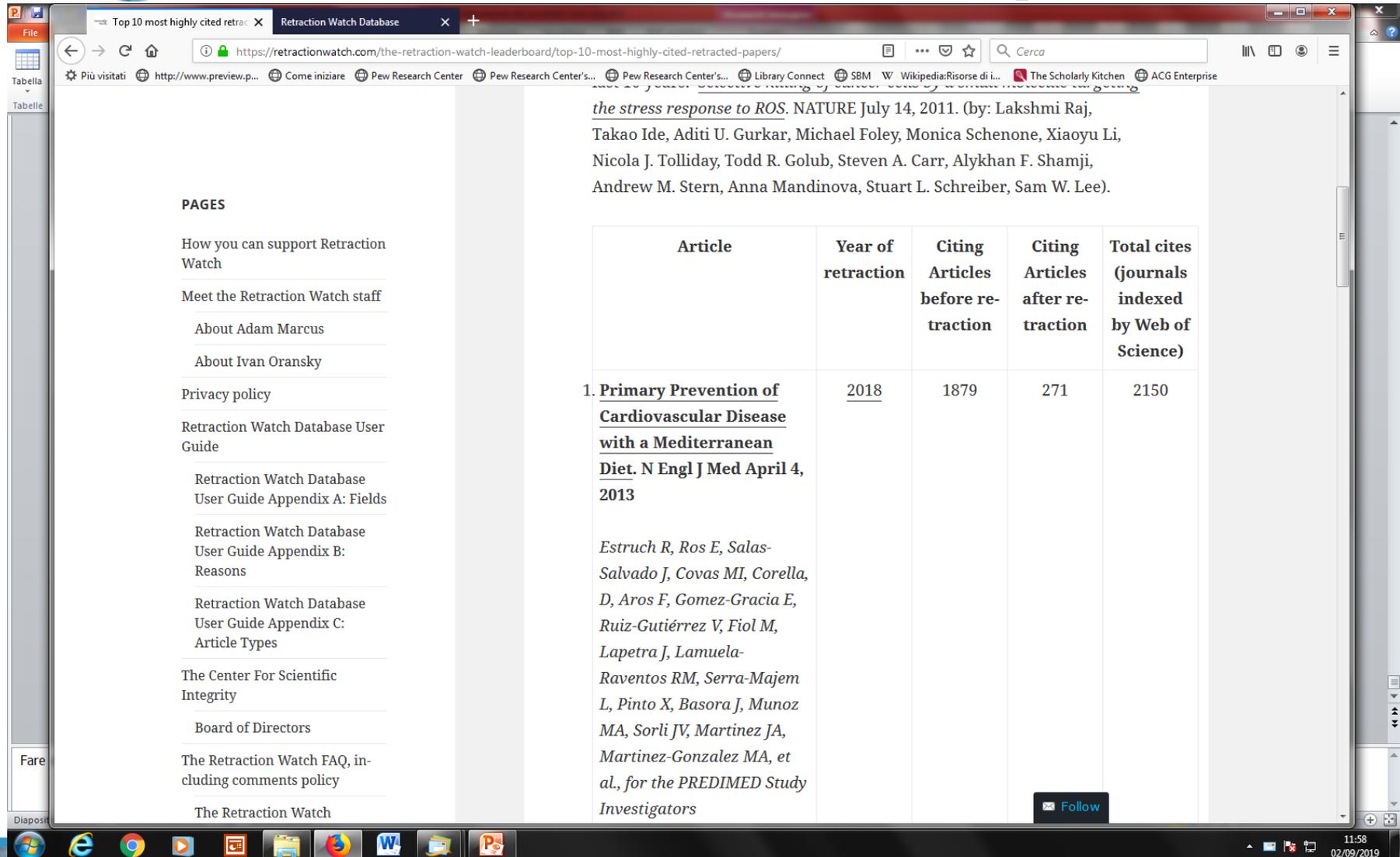
- A database of retractions, expressions of concern and related publishing events, generated by the work of Retraction Watch. The database will be freely available to scientists, scholars and anyone else interested in analyzing the information.
- Long-form, larger-impact writing, including magazine-length articles, reports and books.
- Scholarship on scientific integrity and incentives in science.
- Aid and assistance to groups and individuals whose interests in transparency and accountability intersect with ours, and who could benefit from shared expertise and resources.

The Center is a 501(c)(3) non-profit. Its work has been funded by...

Follow

11:56  
02/09/2019

## Un esempio



Top 10 most highly cited retractions | Retraction Watch Database

https://retractionwatch.com/the-retraction-watch-leaderboard/top-10-most-highly-cited-retracted-papers/

*the stress response to ROS. NATURE July 14, 2011. (by: Lakshmi Raj, Takao Ide, Aditi U. Gurkar, Michael Foley, Monica Schenone, Xiaoyu Li, Nicola J. Tolliday, Todd R. Golub, Steven A. Carr, Alykhan F. Shamji, Andrew M. Stern, Anna Mandinova, Stuart L. Schreiber, Sam W. Lee).*

**PAGES**

- How you can support Retraction Watch
- Meet the Retraction Watch staff
  - About Adam Marcus
  - About Ivan Oransky
- Privacy policy
- Retraction Watch Database User Guide
  - Retraction Watch Database User Guide Appendix A: Fields
  - Retraction Watch Database User Guide Appendix B: Reasons
  - Retraction Watch Database User Guide Appendix C: Article Types
- The Center For Scientific Integrity
  - Board of Directors
- The Retraction Watch FAQ, including comments policy
- The Retraction Watch

Article	Year of retraction	Citing Articles before retraction	Citing Articles after retraction	Total cites (journals indexed by Web of Science)
1. <b>Primary Prevention of Cardiovascular Disease with a Mediterranean Diet. N Engl J Med April 4, 2013</b>  <i>Estruch R, Ros E, Salas-Salvado J, Covas MI, Corella D, Aros F, Gomez-Gracia E, Ruiz-Gutiérrez V, Fiol M, Lapetra J, Lamuela-Raventos RM, Serra-Majem L, Pinto X, Basora J, Munoz MA, Sorli JV, Martinez JA, Martinez-Gonzalez MA, et al., for the PREDIMED Study Investigators</i>	2018	1879	271	2150

Follow

11:58 02/09/2019