



Pubblicazioni 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

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](#)

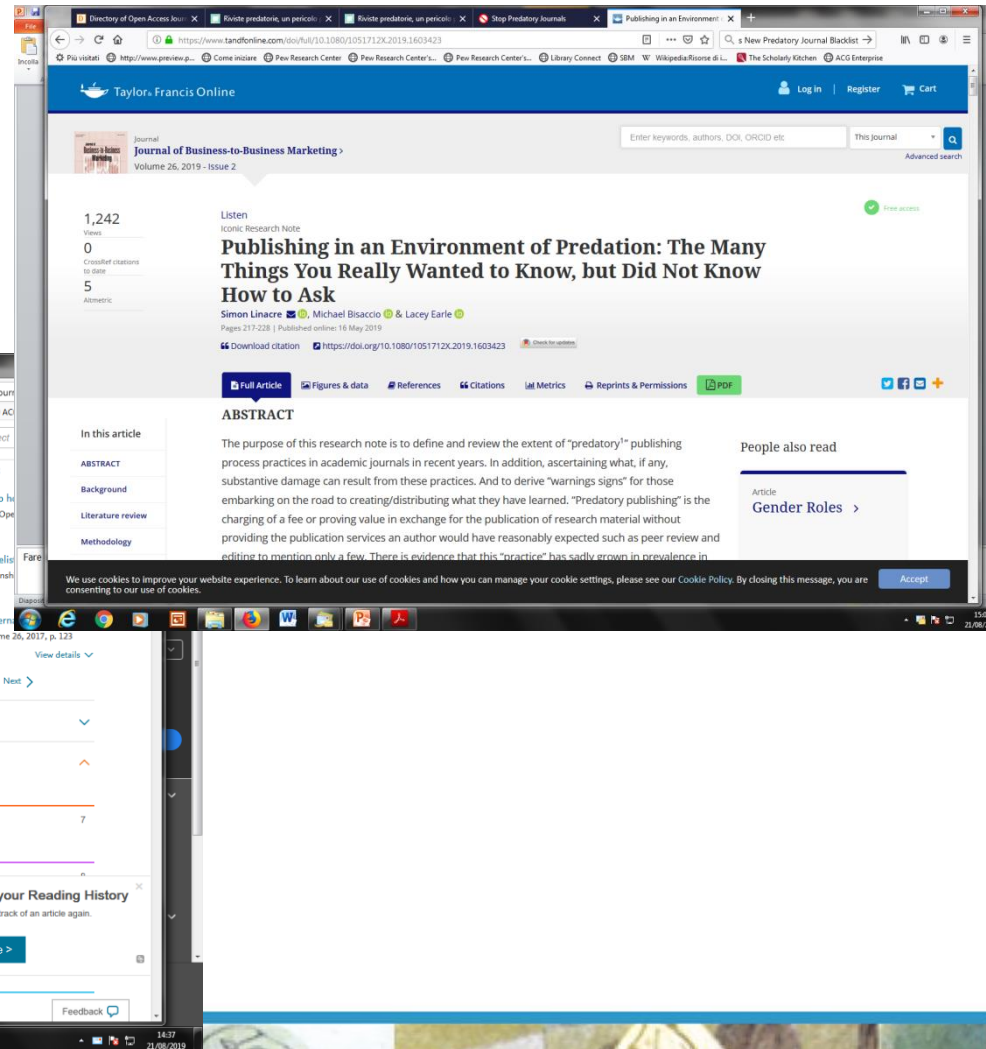
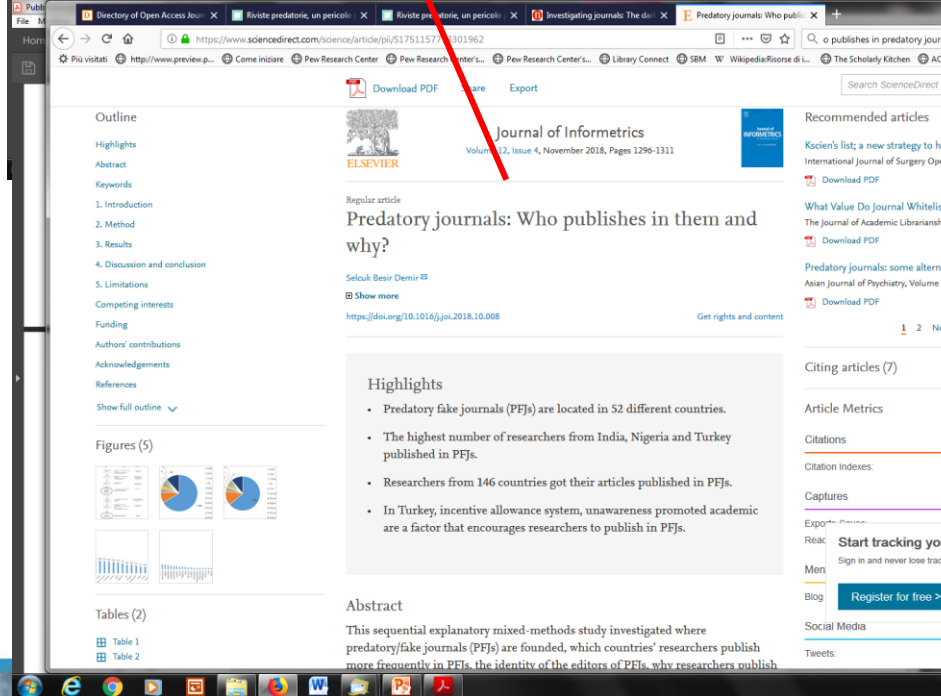
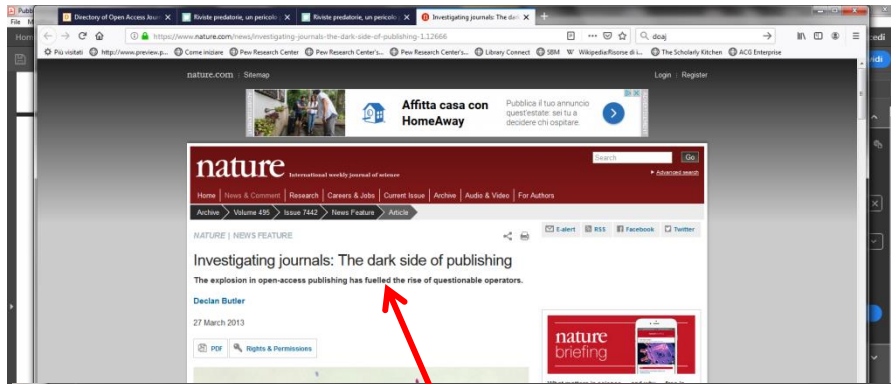
6.8: Predatory journals

- Predatory journals are bogus journals that are exploiting the open-access model to make money.
- They publish any garbage, without any peer review, simply to be able to collect the publishing fee from the authors.

Oppure sfruttano il prestigio delle *affiliation* di ricercatori seri ma inconsapevoli.....

Notes (1)
0:10 - 0:19
If you're publishing in the scientific literature, you need to be aware of the problem of predatory open-access journals.

0:01 In the last module for this week, I want to make you aware of the problem of predatory journals. If you're publishing in the scientific literature, you need to be aware of the problem of predatory open-access journals. Predatory open-access journals are bogus journals that are exploiting the open-access model to make money. Open-access journals are a great idea. The idea is that authors pay publishing fees so that journals can make the full text of articles freely available to



Gli strumenti per difendersi





Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale
del Lazio e della Toscana M. Aleandri

La BLACK ROAD

<https://beallslist.weebly.com/#update>

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

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 (ASJ)
- 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](#)

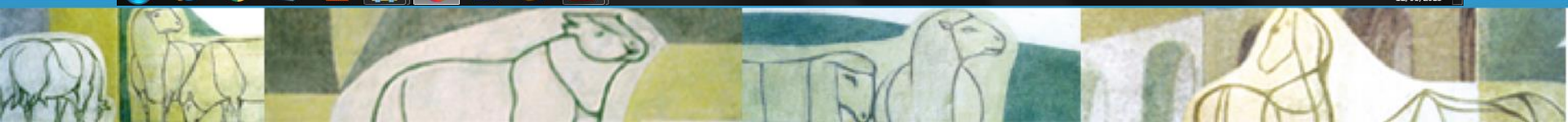
Conferences

- [Questionable conferences](#)
- [How to avoid predatory conferences](#)
- [Flaky Academic Conferences Blog](#)

Evaluating journals

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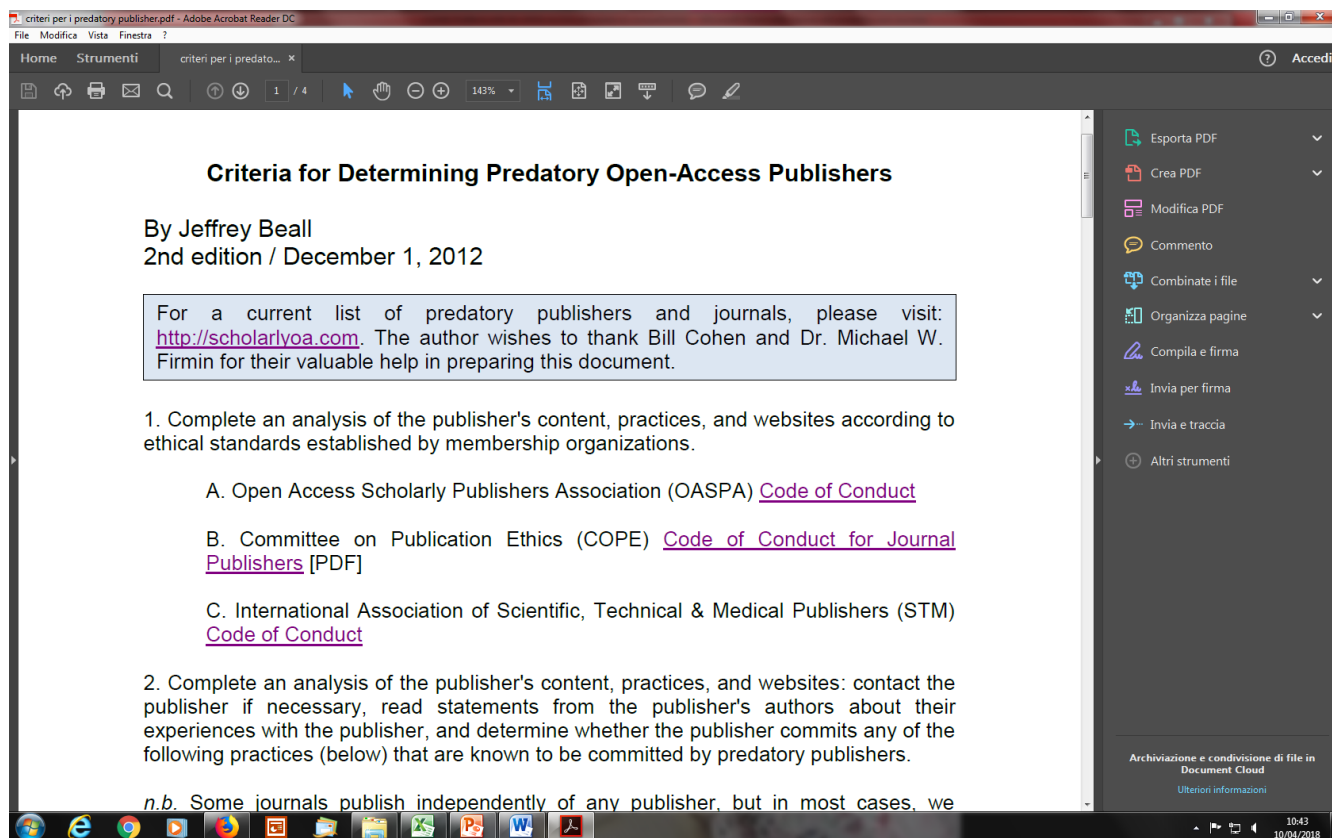


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La BLACK ROAD

INSIDIE DELLA PRODUZIONE SCIENTIFICA In modalità open access

BEALL'S LIST of
PREDATORY
open
access
PUBLISHERS



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

Beall's List of Predatory Journal

List of scholarly publishing sti

Pubblicazione predatoria - Wiki

AUCTORES | Pollution And Public

Journal Impact Factor (JIFACTOR)

https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pubblicazione_predatoria

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Deutsch

English

Français

Bahasa Indonesia

日本語

Русский

Српски

中文

Altre 8

Modifica collegamenti

Storia

Nel luglio 2008, una serie di interviste di Richard Poynder portò attenzione su pratiche commerciali dubbie portate avanti da alcuni nuovi editori,^[17] 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**.^[18] Nell'anno successivo l'eticità di alcuni editori open access è stata messa in discussione in relazione a pratiche assimilabili a **scam**.^{[19][20]}

Sempre nel 2009, il blog *Improbable Research* ha evidenziato come alcune riviste del gruppo **Scientific Research Publishing** ripubblicassero articoli già pubblicati altrove,^[21] e la vicenda è stata ripresa da *Nature*.^[22] 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.^[5]

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,^[10] periodicamente aggiornata in seguito. Nel 2012 ha pubblicato dei criteri per caratterizzare l'editoria predatoria^[23] e nel febbraio 2013 ha aggiunto un processo che consente agli editori di fare appello contro l'inclusione nella lista.^[10] Il lavoro di Beall è stato pubblicato su *The Charleston Advisor*,^[12] *Nature*^[24] e *Learned Publishing*.^[25]

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 **lichen**. 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.^[26] 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.^{[27][28]}

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.^{[29][30]}

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.^[31] 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,^[32] ricevendo ampia copertura mediatica.^{[33][34][35]}

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.^[36] 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".^{[37][38]} 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.^{[36][39]}

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

La lista di Beall


La lista di Beall tenta di individuare probabili editori open access predatori.^[43] 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,^[10] ma altri hanno anche espresso dubbi o critiche sulla fattibilità di classificare gli editori in maniera binaria tra "affidabili" e "inaffidabili".^[44]

12:34
21/08/2019




Open Access Publishing Crash x pubblicazioni scientifiche - Ce x Who We Are - SPARC x transformative agreements - C x OASPA | Open Access Scholarly x

https://oaspa.org

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Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association



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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.

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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

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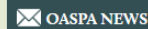
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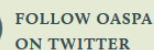




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CONTACT



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.
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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 whose



The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the Cabells Scholarly Analytics website. The browser's address bar shows the URL www2.cabells.com/about-blacklist. The website's header includes the Cabells Scholarly Analytics logo, navigation links (Products, Support, Who We Are, Connect With Us), and a 'Get a quote' button. The main content area features a dark banner with the title 'The rise of predatory publishers' and the subtitle 'Fighting back against a growing trend that threatens to undermine scholarly communication'. Below this, two quotes are displayed side-by-side, each attributed to a specific author and institution. The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows various application icons and the system clock indicating 14:59 on 21/08/2019.

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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

14:59
21/08/2019



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

Directory of Open Access Journals X Riviste predatorie, un pericolo X (Alleged) Misleading Metrics X +

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

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PREDATOR VS ACADEMATOR

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(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 التأثير 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)

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Recent Posts

- Criteria
- (Alleged) Misleading Metrics
- (Alleged) Hijacked Journals
- (Alleged) LIST OF STANDALONE JOURNALS
- (Alleged) Predatory publishers

Archives

January 2017

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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





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

https://web.archive.org/web/20170209225132/https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Impact_factor

ACADEMATORS SIGNIFICA

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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.^[1]

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

For example, *Nature* had an impact score of 41.456 in 2014:^[2]

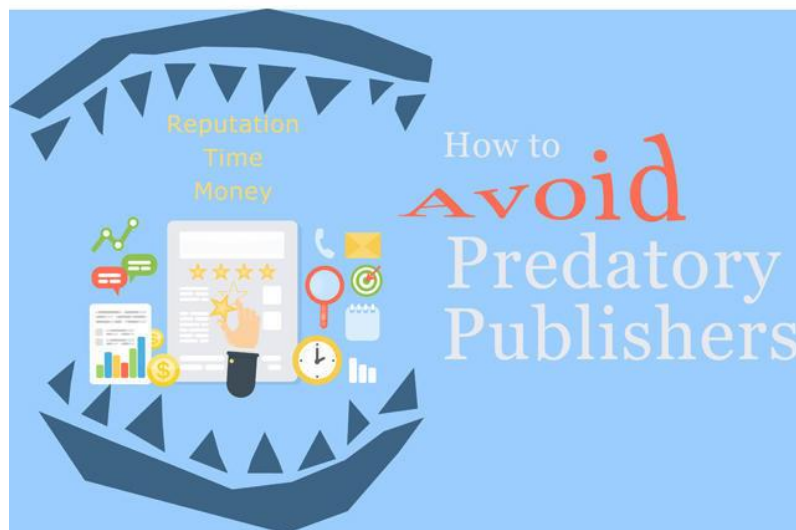
$$IF_{2014} = \frac{\text{Citations}_{2013} + \text{Citations}_{2012}}{\text{Publications}_{2013} + \text{Publications}_{2012}} = \frac{29753 + 41924}{860 + 860} = 41.456$$

14:58
12/09/2019

Siti Impact Factor falsi bogus metrics

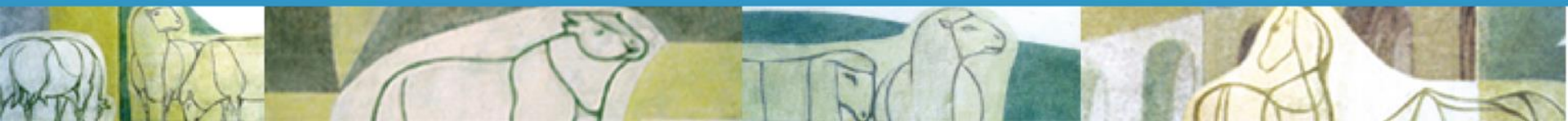
- There are some sites that calculate journal IFs such as:
- <http://www.citefactor.org/impact-factor-list-2012.html>
- <http://globalimpactfactor.com/>
- <http://www.jifactor.com/>
- But I think that what's most risky here is publishing in a fake journal. For example, this website <http://fakejournalss.wordpress.com/list-of-fake-computer-science-journals/>





esercitazioni

1- *Pollution and public health*





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La BLACK ROAD

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 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). The "Predatory Publishing" section is currently active.

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.

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](#)



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

La BLACK ROAD

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>

6.8: Predatory journals - Stanf... X john bohanan - Cerca con Go... X moneymaking scam in italia... X Predatory Publishing - Open... X Investigating journals: The dark... X

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

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

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.

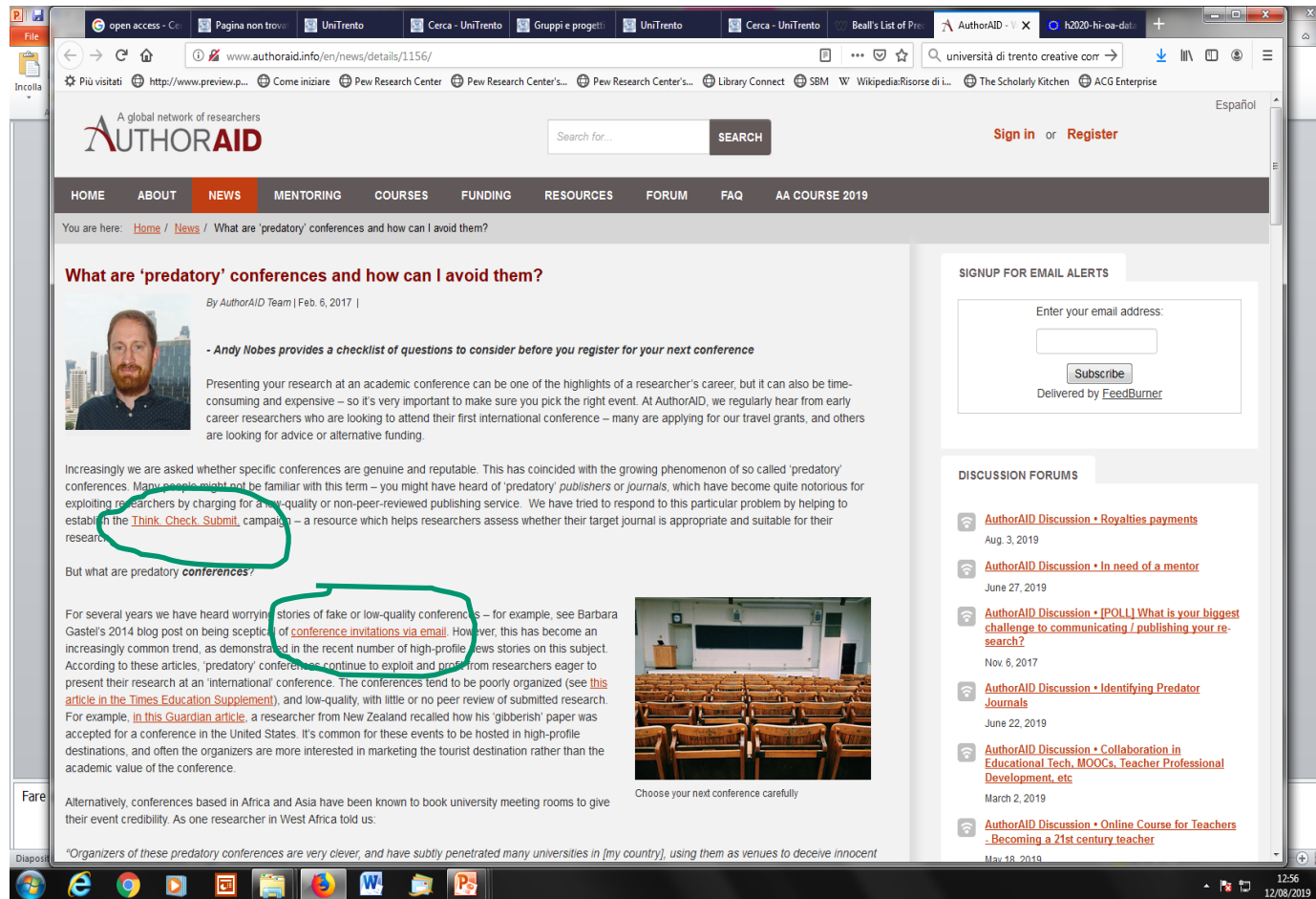
"It is important that criteria for evaluating publishers and journals do not discriminate [against] publishers and journals from other parts of the world," says Lars Bjørnshauge, managing director of the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ), based in Copenhagen, which lists open-access journals that 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

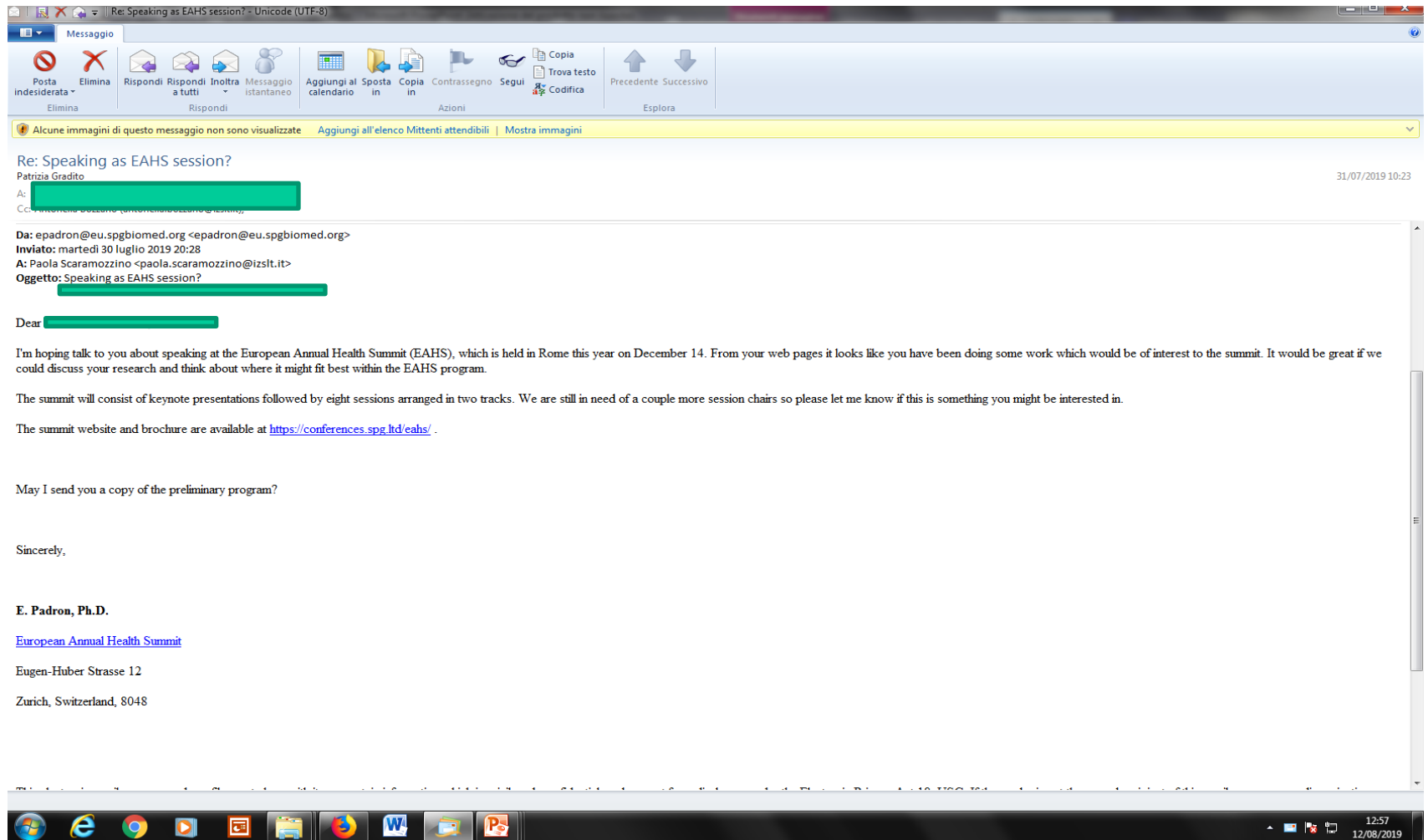
"Scientific literacy must include the ability to recognize publishing fraud"

Diapositiva 12:46 13/08/2019

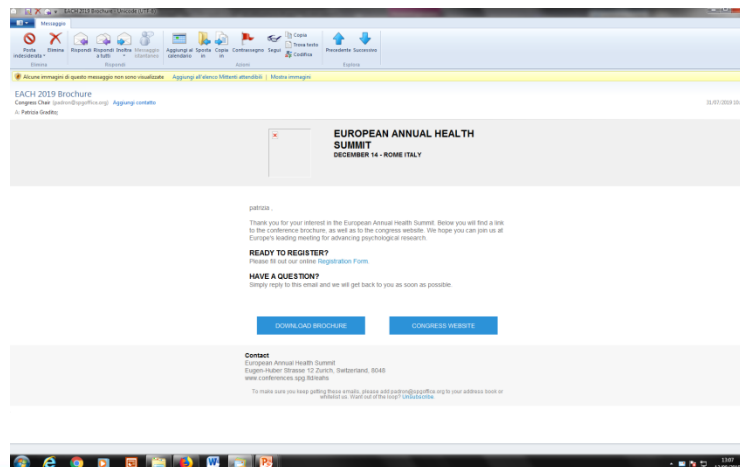
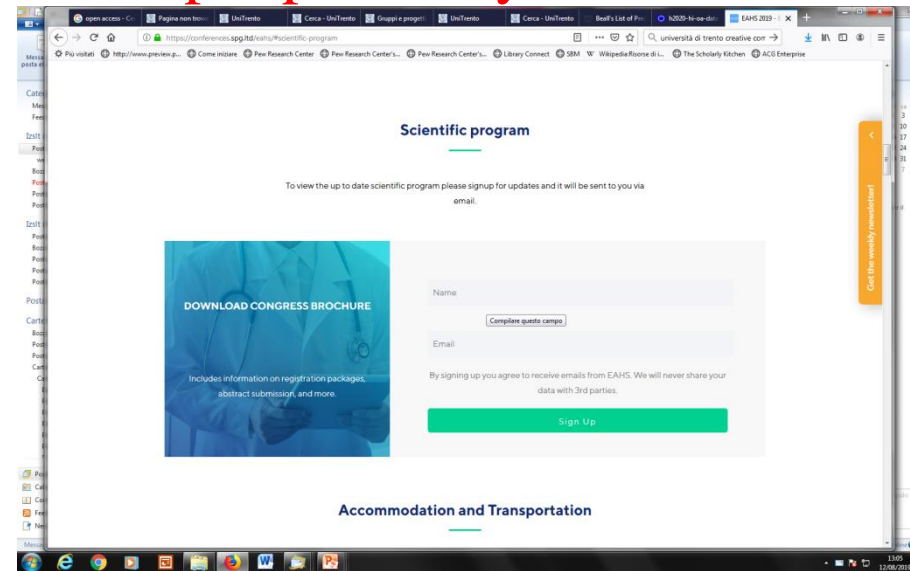
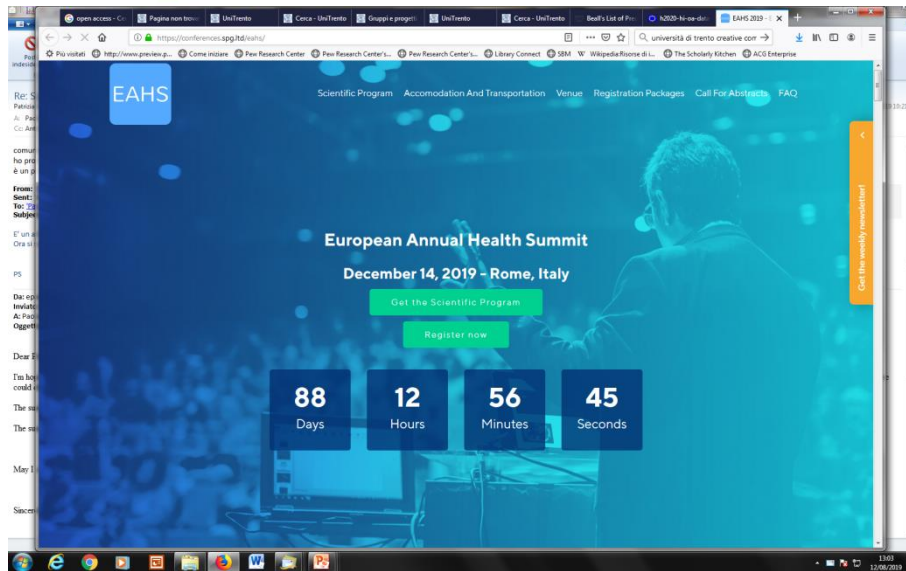




1. Un esempio di *predatory conference*



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

Telefonata alla struttura,
alla venue?

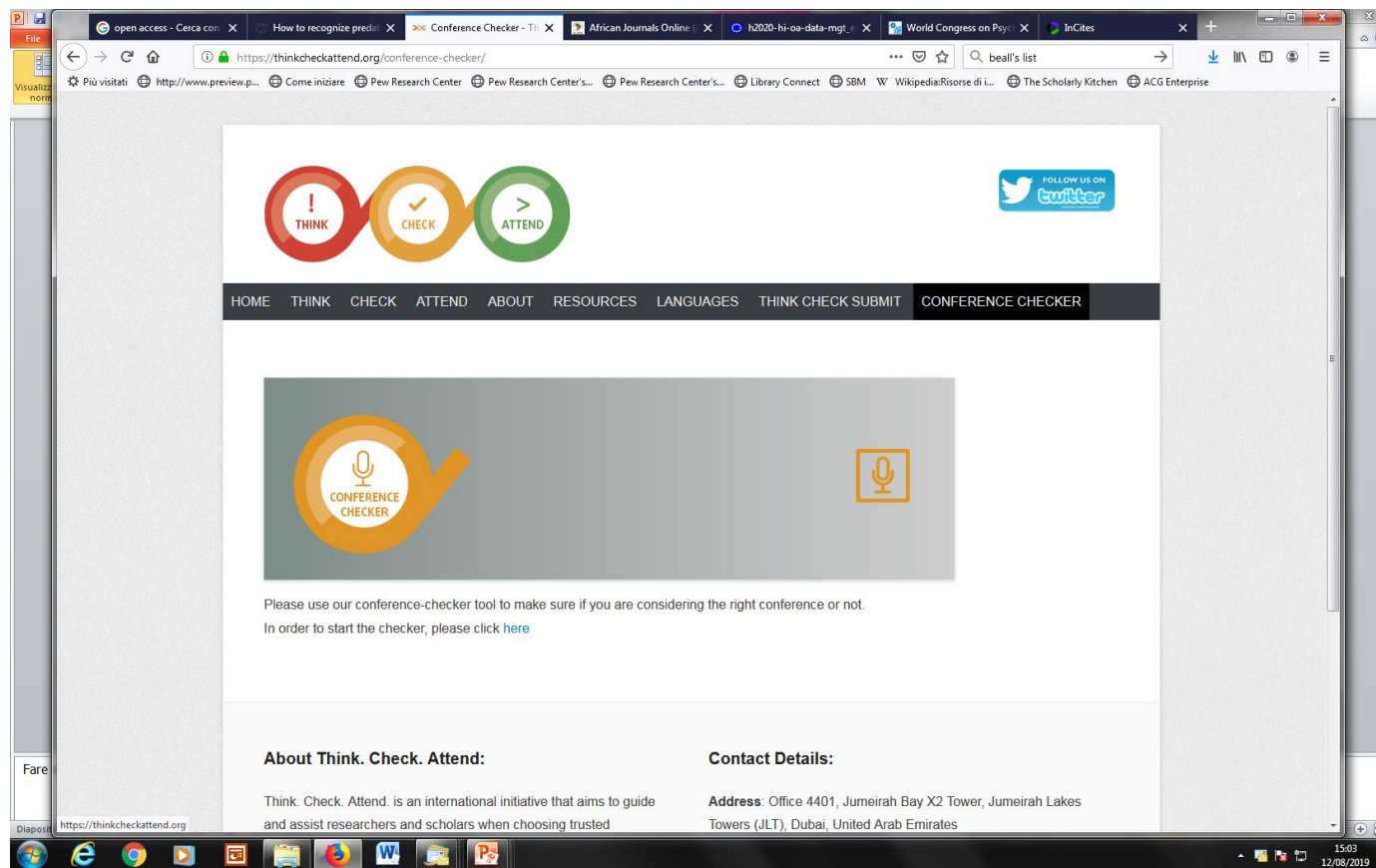




Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale
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La BLACK ROAD

Think, check, attend





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La BLACK ROAD

Confermato... *vanity conference call*

open access - Cerca con X How to recognize predat X Conference Checker Sum X African Journals Online X h2020-hi-oa-data-mgt X EAHS 2019 - European A X InCites X

https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/quiz/results?sm=4DZJe_2FQ4JKy_2BT4rl_2BBBeBUHuoOSM16rgzZyrSA7QO2uGC6qnyE_2

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

THINK **CHECK** **ATTEND** Conference Checker

There is not enough information available on this conference. 'Think' twice before attending.

Score: 40%
4/10 points

Page 1/1

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

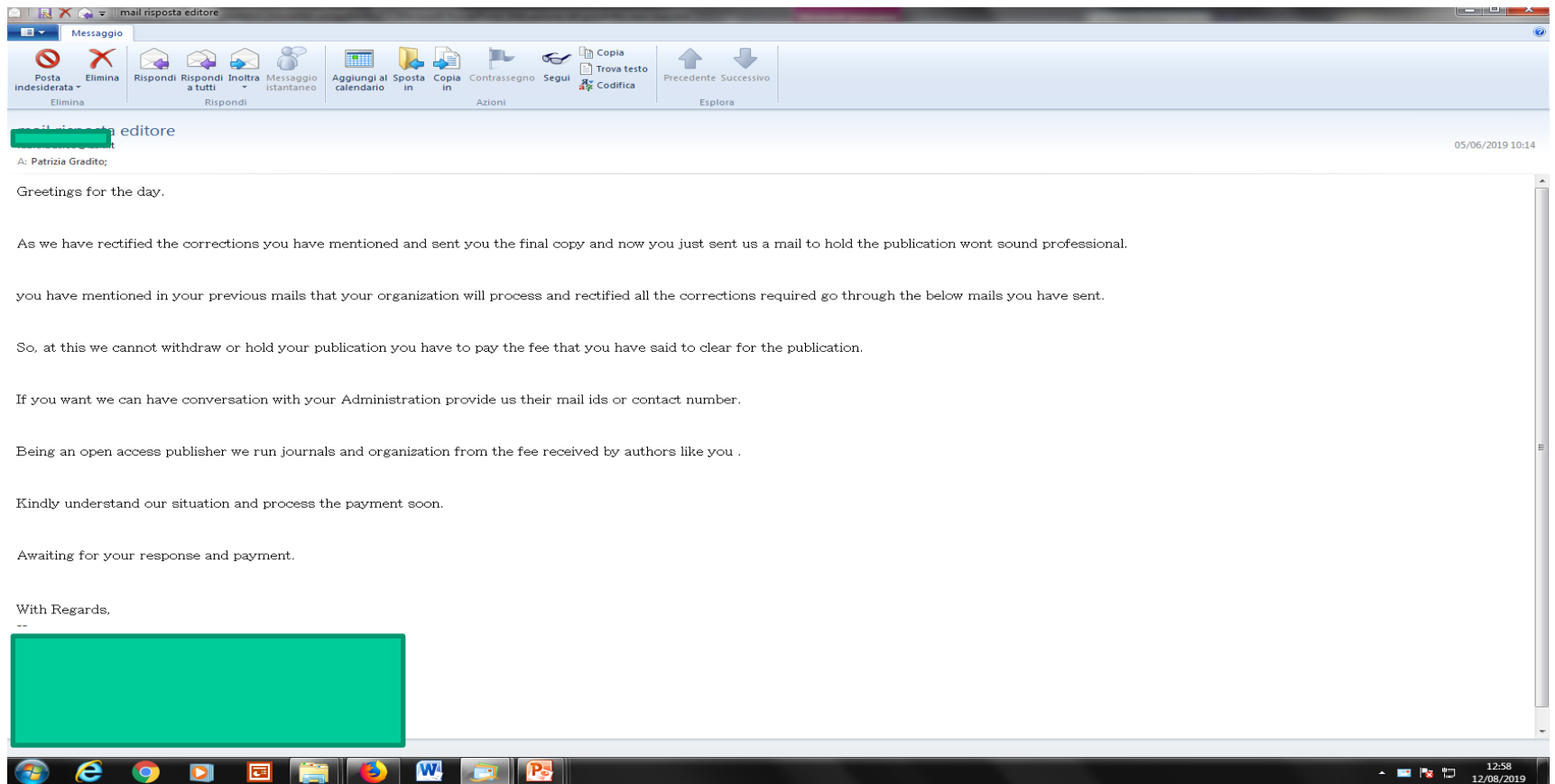
1/1 point

Fare

Diapositiva

15:07 12/08/2019

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

Messaggio

Posta indesiderata Elimina

Elimina

Rispondi Elimina

Rispondi a tutti

Inoltra

Messaggio istantaneo

Aggiungi al calendario

Sposta in

Copia in

Contrassegno

Segui

Copia

Trova testo

Codifica

Precedente

Successivo

Esplora

Fwd: Request to Review the Manuscript

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 from three selected districts (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 gondiiseroprevalence 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://bealllist.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

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

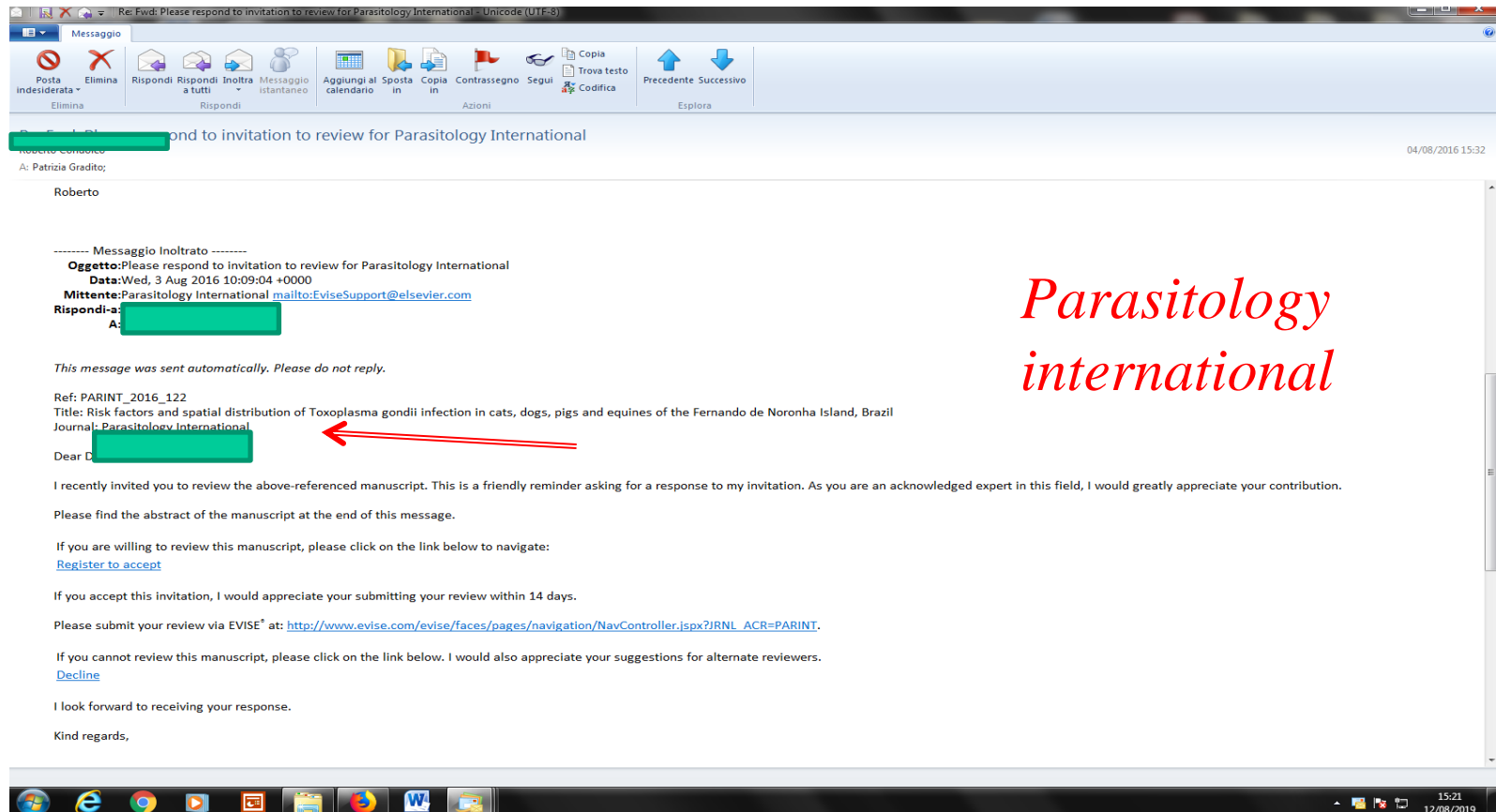
- [Journal Evaluation Tool](#)

POWERED BY weebly

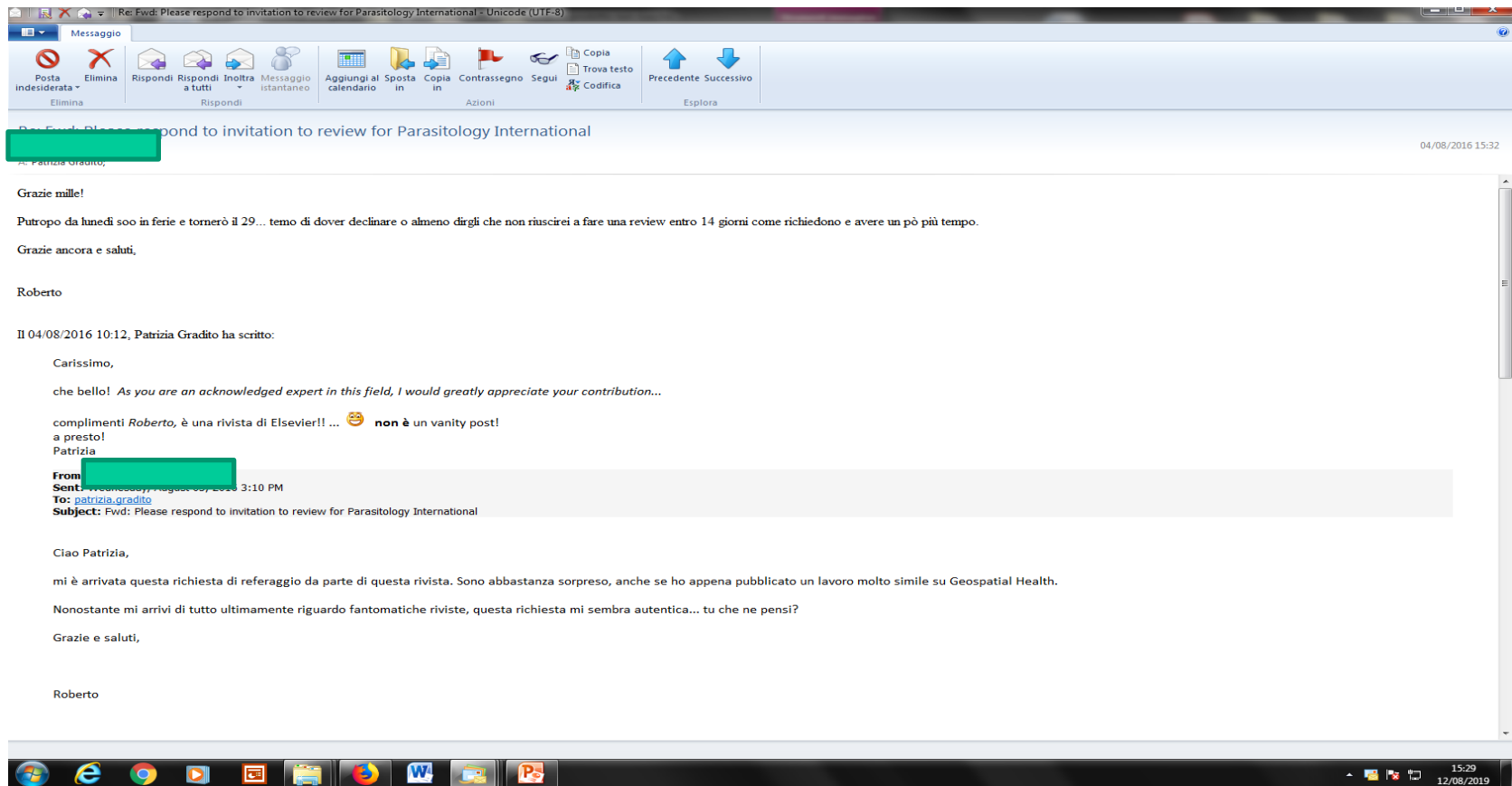




4. Un esempio positivo



4. Un esempio positivo





Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale
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La BLACK ROAD

Smascherare gli squali

The screenshot shows a YouTube video player with a shark in the background. The video title is "Predatory Publishing Practices" and the description is "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." The video is by "Can Stock Photo / davidpstephens". The video player interface includes a search bar, a share button, and a video player with a progress bar. The video is titled "Predatory Publishing Practices" and has 43 visualizzazioni. The video player interface includes a search bar, a share button, and a video player with a progress bar. The video is titled "Predatory Publishing Practices" and has 43 visualizzazioni.

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

Predatory Publishing Practices
43 visualizzazioni

Prossimi video
RIPRODUZIONE AUTOMATICA

Programming in Visual Basic
.Net How to Connect Access...
iBasskung

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!





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<https://beallslist.weebly.com/how-to-recognize-predatory-journals.html>

Smascherare gli squali

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](#)

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).

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

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



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La BLACK ROAD

<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

[Twitter](#)

[Think Check Submit](#) 10 Jul

[Privacy & Cookies Policy](#)



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La BLACK ROAD

Aggiornamenti della lista Beall

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying a ResearchGate post. The post is by Michael W. Marek from Wayne State College. The title is "New versions of Beall's list to check for Predatory Publishers?". The text of the post states: "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/>. It also asks: "If you have a publisher or a journal that you need to check, I suggest checking all three of these lists. If you already use one or more of these sites, which do you think is best maintained?". Below the text 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. There is a "Share" button. Below the post is an advertisement for "Cell Strainers" with the text "Just sieve it pluriSelect" and a "SEE MORE" button. Under "Popular Answers (1)", there is an answer by 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." It has 3 Recommendations. On the right side, there is a section for "Similar questions and discussions" with a "Fake Journals" question asked 9th Sep, 2014, which has 112 answers. The browser's address bar shows the URL: https://www.researchgate.net/post/New_versions_of_Beall's_list_to_check_for_Predatory_Publishers. The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the date and time as 11:46 21/08/2019.

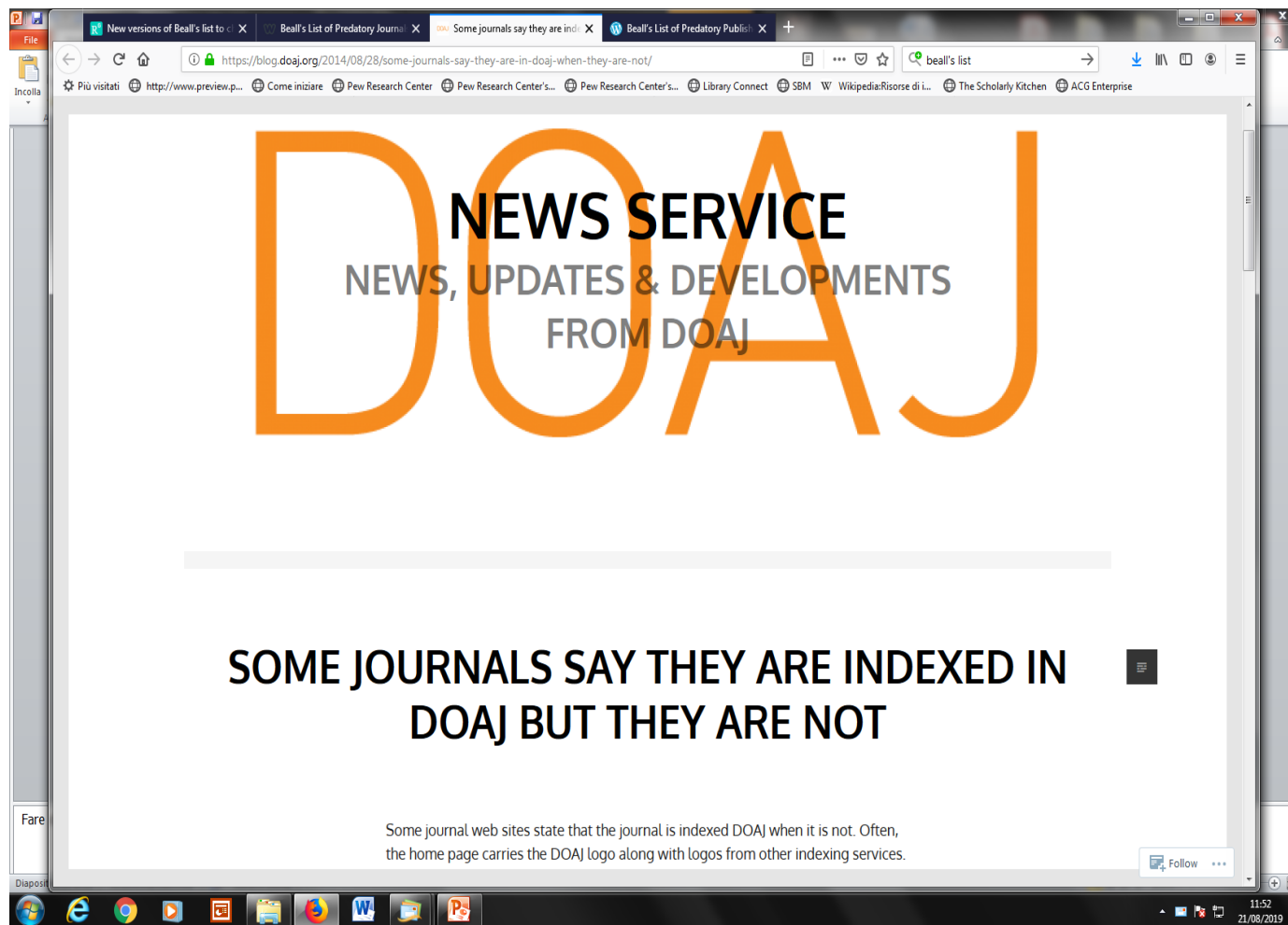




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La BLACK ROAD

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





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La BLACK ROAD

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

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the Tarrant County College (TCCD) Blogs website. The browser's address bar shows the URL <https://blogs.tccd.edu/cataloging/acquisitions/print-on-demandvanity-presses/>. The website has a blue header with the TCCD logo and the word "BLOGS" in large blue letters. Below the header, there is a navigation bar with links to "Cataloging and Acquisitions" and "Faculty & Staff Login". The main content area is titled "Print on Demand/Vanity Presses" and contains three sections: "Alphabetized List of POD/Vanity Press Companies (courtesy of Beth Mullins)", "Self Publishers (Wikipedia)", and "Directory of Self Publishers (Writer's Digest) - lists fees and services for an extensive list of self-publishers". Below these sections, there is a link to "Self Publishers (PublishersGlobal) - a list of self-publishers by format". The right sidebar contains a "MENU" section with links to "Courts", "Oasis-Selector", "Print on Demand/Vanity Presses", "Alma Analytics", "Alma Searching", "Deletions", "Gift Books", "Interlibrary Loan", "Location Changes", "Transfers", and "Work Orders". Below the menu is a "RECENT POSTS" section with a link to "Technical Processing". The bottom sidebar contains a "CATEGORIES" section with a link to "Uncategorized", an "ARCHIVES" section with a link to "May 2017", and a "CALENDAR" section with a link to "August 2019". The left sidebar contains a "LATEST" section with links to "BLOGS" and "RANDOM BLOG", a "CALENDAR" section with links to "Welcome Week: Happy Humpday! at NBSS Northeast Business and Social Sciences" and "Welcome Back Week: Lumberjack Pancake Breakfast at SSTU South Student Center", and a "TAG CLOUD" section.

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



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del Lazio e della Toscana M. Aleandri

La BLACK ROAD

ESEMPIO: dal sito del predator.....

**Verificare
DOI!**

Millanta partnerships?

The screenshot shows the website for 'Pollution and Public Health' on Auctores Publishing. The browser tabs at the top include 'New versions of Be...', 'Vanity Press - Beall', 'Beall's List of Preda...', 'Journal Evaluation T...', 'Bibliosan - Le Bibliote...', 'Directory of Open A...', 'AUCTORES | Journals', and 'AUCTORES | Pollution A...'. The URL bar shows 'https://www.auctoresonline.org/journals/pollution-and-public-health'. The navigation bar includes 'Home', 'About Auctores', 'Journals', 'Peer Review', 'Submit Manuscript', 'Contact Us', and 'Instructions'. The main content area features 'Crossref Metadata' with the following information:

- 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

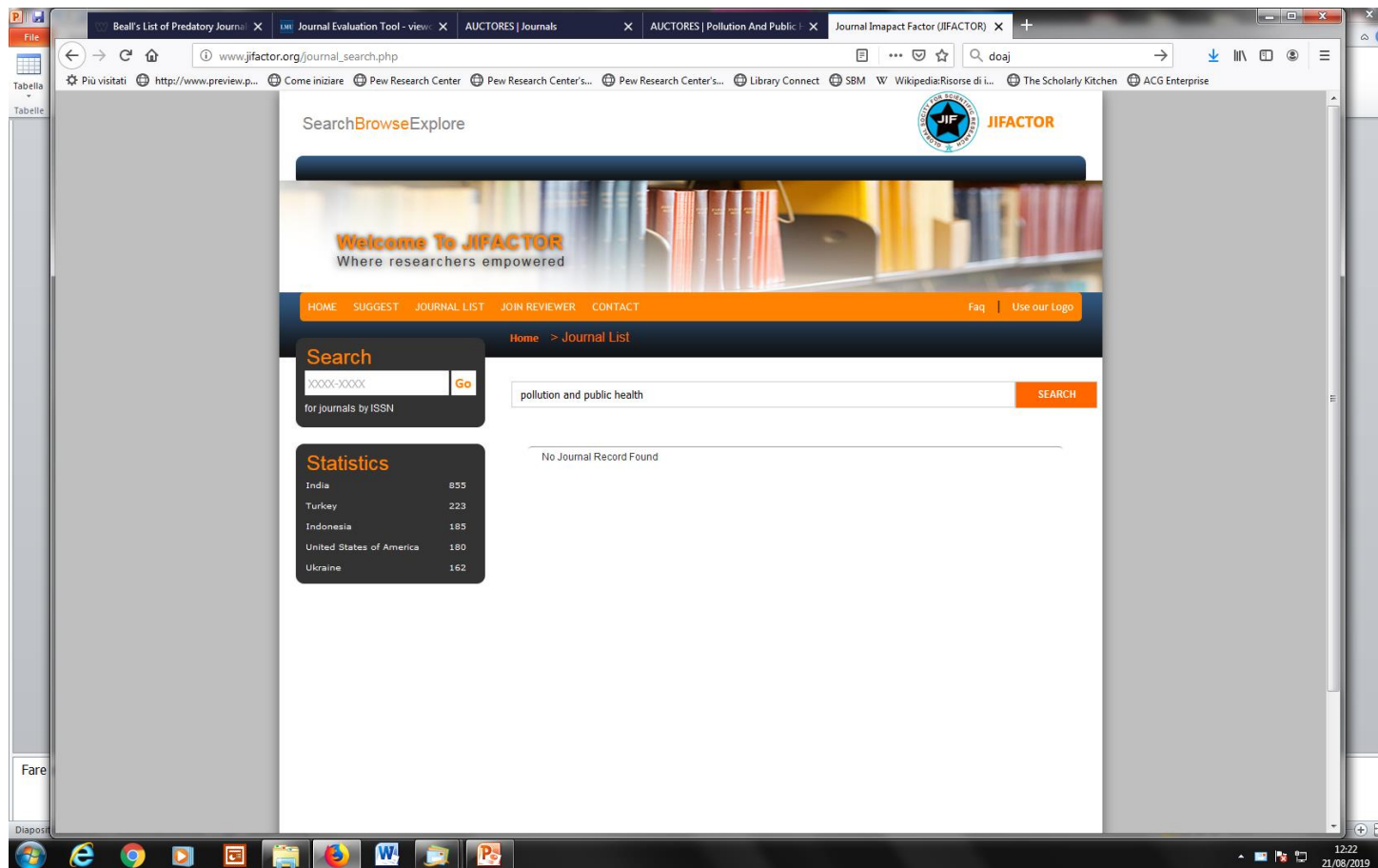
Below this is the 'Indexing' section with the 'I O J' logo and the text 'WORLD of JOURNALS'. To the right is a 'Quick Links' menu with buttons for Home, Editorial Board, Article In Press, Current Issue, Archive, Article Processing Fee, and Submit Manuscript. Further right is a 'Partnerships' section with logos for Academic Resource Index, CiteFactor, Crossref Metadata API, DRJI, Google, I O J WORLD JOURNALS, ISI, IRIACTOR, OAJI, Open Academic Journals Index, OPEN ACCESS, publons, RESEARCHERID, and Scilit. A red arrow points from the 'Partnerships' section to the 'Millanta partnerships?' text. A green circle highlights the 'ABOUT THE JOURNAL' section, which includes the journal's title 'Pollution and Public Health : Open Access' and a brief description of its scope. The bottom of the page shows a 'Plagiarism Checker' button and a taskbar with various application icons.



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Gustave Courbet 1845



Le forme dell'ambiente predatorio...

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Predatory_publishing#Beall's_list

The screenshot shows a web browser window with multiple tabs. The active tab is titled 'Predatory publishing - Wikipedia'. The address bar shows the URL https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Predatory_publishing#Beall's_list. The page content includes a paragraph about the term 'predatory' and a list of 'See also' items. A red arrow points to the 'See also' section.

See also [edit]

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

Notes [edit]

a. ^a 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."^[4]

b. ^a The list had 1155 entries as of 31 December 2016.

References [edit]

- ^a "Write-Only Publication".
- ^a "Definition of Write-Only Journal". 13 September 2011.
- ^a "OSI Brief: Deceptive publishing". 19 March 2019.
- ^a 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*.
- ^a 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.
- ^a Xia, Jingfeng; Harmon, Jennifer L.; Connolly, Kevin G.; Donnelly,
- ^{a b c d} 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.
- ^a Beall, Jeffrey (1 August 2012). "Predatory Publishing". *The Scientist*.
- ^{a b} Kolata, Gina (7 April 2013). "For Scientists, an Exploding World of Pseudo-Academia". *The New York Times*.
- ^a Neumann, Ralf (2 February 2012). "Junk Journals" und die "Peter-Panne". *Labormagazin*.
- ^a 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.
- ^a "Beall's List of Predatory Journals and Publishers". Retrieved 15 August 2018.
- ^a Silver, Andrew (31 May 2017). "Pay-to-view blacklist of predatory journals set to launch". *Nature*. doi:10.1038/nature.2017.22090.
- ^a 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

Hijacked Journals - Beall's List

https://beallist.weebly.com/hijacked-journals.html

jijacked journals

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

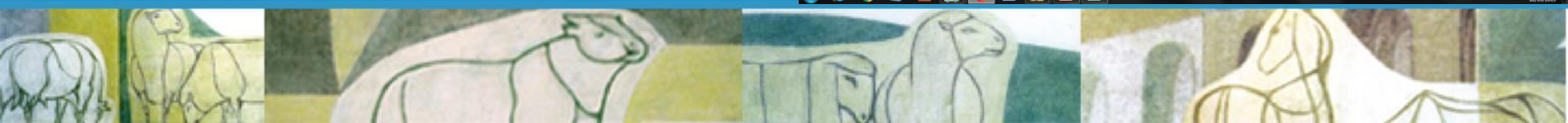
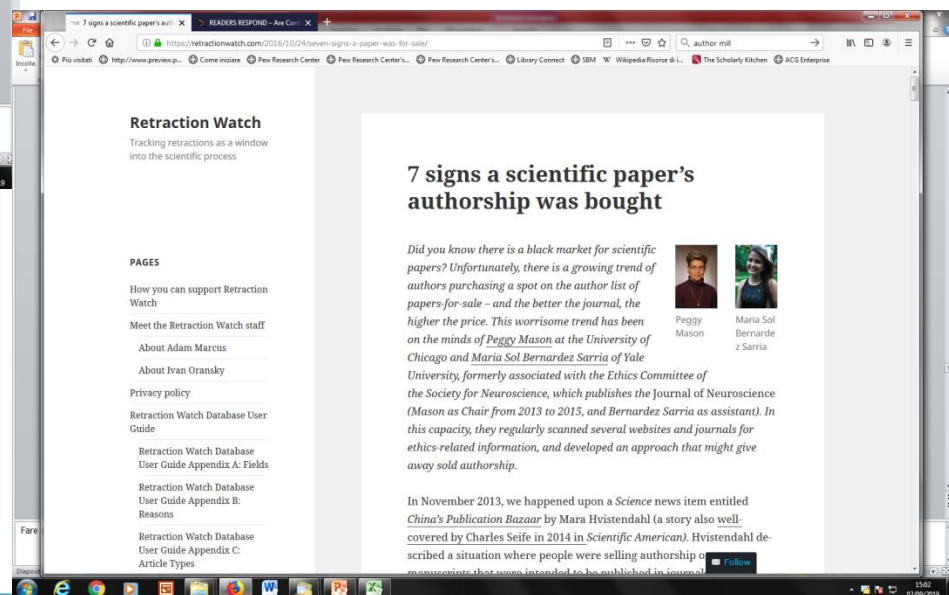
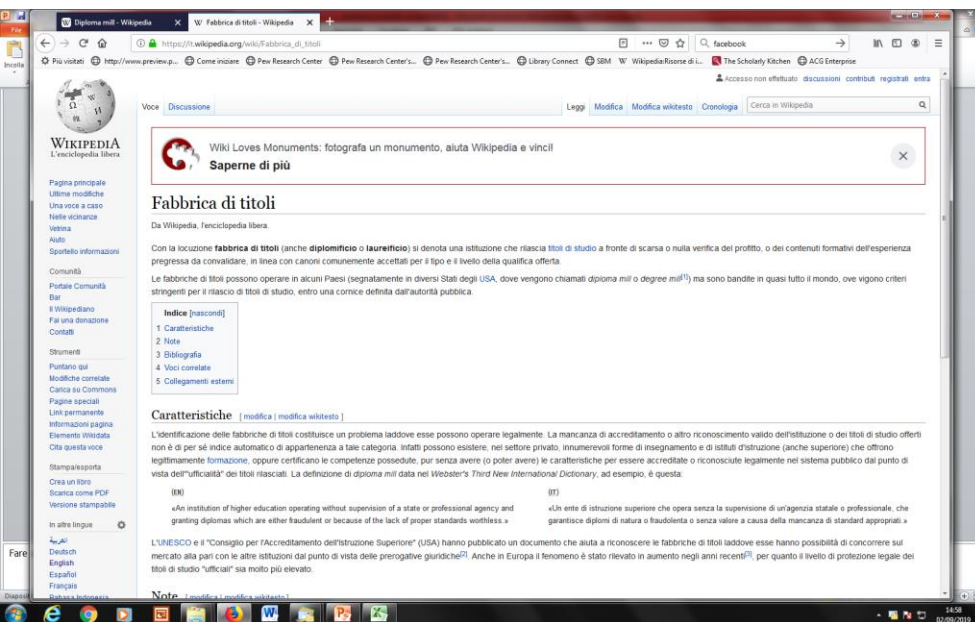
Hijacked Journal	Authentic Journal
ACADEMIE ROYALE DES SCIENCES D'OUTRE-MER BULLETIN DES SEANCES	Bulletin des séances- Académie royale des sciences d'outre-mer
Acoreana Journal (Journal of Acoreana)	Açoreana: revista de estudos açoreanos
Acta Bioethica	Acta Bioethica
ACTA CIRURGICA BRASILEIRA	Acta cirúrgica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

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Diploma mill,
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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





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Cap. 5

Getting to Good - Research Inte X

https://www.springer.com/us/book/9783319513577

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

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

Readers 319 3712

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

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Journal:	Journal of Apicultural Research (ISSN: 0021-8839, EISSN: 2078-6913)
RoMEO:	This is a RoMEO green journal
Paid OA:	A paid open access option is available for this journal.
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- 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)
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Updated:	17-Oct-2013

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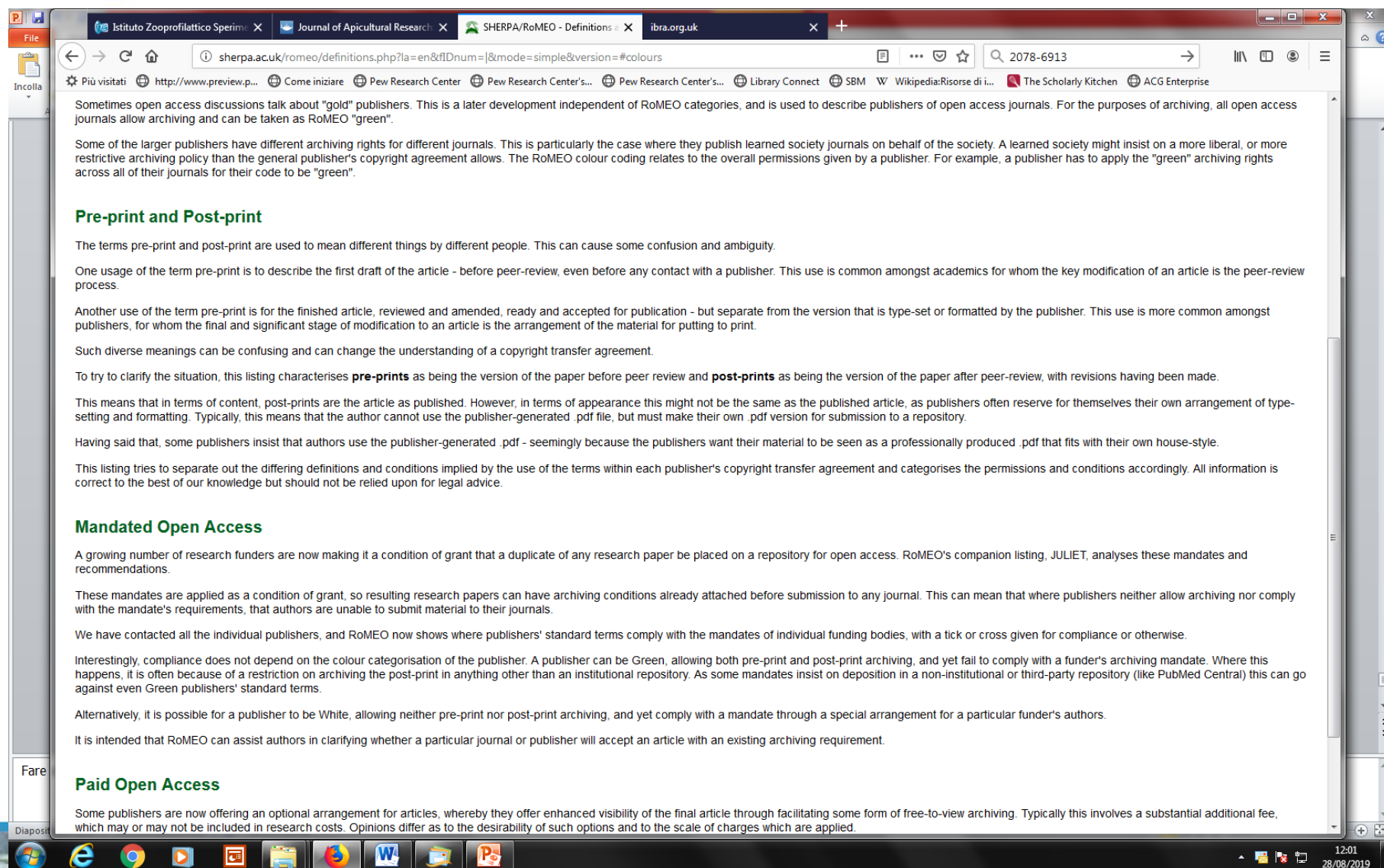
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Sometimes open access discussions talk about "gold" publishers. This is a later development independent of RoMEO categories, and is used to describe publishers of open access journals. For the purposes of archiving, all open access journals allow archiving 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

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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

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13 / 24 141%

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.

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.

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La BLACK ROAD

Esche per testare rigore scientifico

The screenshot shows a web browser window with multiple tabs open. The active tab is titled 'List of scholarly publishing stings' and displays the Wikipedia article. The browser's address bar shows the URL 'https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_scholarly_publishing_stings'. The Wikipedia article title is 'List of scholarly publishing stings'. Below the title, it says 'From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia'. The article text states: '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.' Below the text, there is a 'Contents' section with a list of topics: 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. The 'Mathematics' section is expanded, showing a list of examples: '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.[1]'. The 'Computer science' section is also expanded, showing a list of examples: '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 published in scientific journals or accepted for presentation at scientific 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.[2]'. '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'.





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Retraction Watch: le nuove frodi!

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

Retraction Watch
Tracking retractions as a window
into the scientific process

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

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

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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

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Retraction Watch
Tracking retractions as a window
into the scientific process

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.

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

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



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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).

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- 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. Primary Prevention of Cardiovascular Disease with a Mediterranean Diet. N Engl J Med April 4, 2013 <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

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