1.1: metadata
NISO is where content publishers, libraries, and software developers turn for information industry standards that allow them to work together.

The **PIE-J Recommended Practice guidelines** offer guidance to e-journal publishers and providers to help ensure that e-journal content can be reliably discovered, cited, and accessed by users over time.
**DOAJ requirements**

the journal will not qualify for the Seal unless
- provide permanent identifiers in the papers published (DOI)
- provide article level metadata to DOAJ
- embed machine-readable CC licensing information in its article level metadata
- allow reuse and remixing of its content in accordance with a **CC-BY** or **CC-BY-NC**. If CC-BY-ND, 'No' or 'Other' is selected the journal will not qualify for the Seal.

**Policy**
- have a deposit policy registered in a deposit policy directory.
- have an archival arrangement in place with an external party.
AGRICOLA

The Library now requests publishers to provide metadata records containing article-level bibliographic data (e.g., author(s), English article title, English abstract, journal title, journal volume and issue number, pagination) in order to index their journals. Many of these records will contain digital object identifiers (DOI) or links to publisher web sites so articles can be ordered directly from publishers if patrons do not have access to journals either through personal or institutional subscriptions. In order to assure AGRICOLA's currency, NAL needs to have in place a seamless and automated method for adding new citations.
Applying competition theory to invasion: resource impacts indicate invasion mechanisms in California shrublands [electronic resource].

Title: Applying competition theory to invasion: resource impacts indicate invasion mechanisms in California shrublands [electronic resource].

Author: Goldstein, Leah J.

Suding, Katharine N.

Found In: Biological invasions. 2014 Jan., v. 16, no. 1 Springer-Verlag

p. 191-203.

ISSN 1387-3547

Abstract: Despite widespread work documenting invasion, it remains a challenge to determine invasion mechanisms and incorporate them into invasiv role of resource reduction and requirements in invasion. Additionally, alternative models suggest fluctuations in resources, niche differences, propose a comparative framework that incorporates resource impacts of native and invasive species, performance in controlled invasion trial invasion mechanisms. To demonstrate this framework, we established monocultures of two representative native and two invasive plant spe R*), and conducted invasion trials to test whether resource impacts predicted invasion success. We then related experimental results to field associated with greater resource depletion of key resources: light, soil water (at multiple depths), and soil inorganic nitrogen (particularly at depletion measures would predict. However, these results did not follow long-term natural invasion patterns indicating that these exotic spe invasion framework, we conclude that disturbance, or a similar mechanism causing resources to fluctuate, is needed for exotics to invade CS point out important processes and help suggest effective management actions.

Electronic Resource: Available from publisher's Web site

NAL Subject(s): colonizing ability

indigenous species

introduced species

invasive species

shrublands

soil water

NAL Geographic(s): California

iAL Term-Genre/Form: Internet resource
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research

Carol Tenopir - Scholarly Kitchen podcast on Time, Value, and Trust in Scholarly Communication

The role of title, metadata, and abstract in identifying clinically relevant journal articles

The impact of article titles on citation hits
Library as Scholarly Publishing Partner: Keys to Success

Gordon McIntyre, Edith Cowan University
Janice Chan, Edith Cowan University
Julia Gross, Edith Cowan University

Publication Date
2013-11-27

Abstract
Many academic libraries are looking at new ways to add value when they deliver services to faculty, and one potential area where the library can provide new services is in partnering with academic staff to support the dissemination of faculty research. Librarians have traditionally helped faculty researchers at the beginning of the research cycle, with the discovery and delivery of information sources. However, they are now playing a role at the end of the research cycle, providing services that support scholarly publishing. This paper examines library participation in faculty-led publishing ventures. In particular, it explores the value that smaller research libraries can provide to faculty editors through journal hosting, which will be analysed through an examination of the successful migration of the Australian Journal of Teacher Education, a faculty-administered journal at Edith Cowan University in Perth, Western Australia, to the University’s institutional repository. This transition provided library staff members at Edith Cowan University opportunities to develop new knowledge and skills in journal publishing, while meeting the journal’s need for a better way to manage a growing influx of article submissions. The resultant faculty-library partnership enabled more effective management of the journal and has contributed to its growing success. The evaluative framework developed to enable assessment of the success of this journal’s transition can help other libraries demonstrate the success of their own journal hosting ventures.

Recommended Citation

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Library as Scholarly Publishing Partner: Keys to Success

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Abstract
Many academic libraries are looking at new ways to add value when they deliver services to faculty, and one potential area where the library can provide new services is in partnering with academic staff to support the dissemination of faculty research. Librarians have traditionally helped faculty researchers at the beginning of the research cycle, with
the resultant success of AJTE; and finally, it will measure the journal’s success against a proposed set of criteria which provide an evaluative framework for measuring Librarians’ roles in the research and scholarly  

Deliyannisides, Kosavic, & Kennison, 2011), which is part of the final step of the JISC research lifecycle 2010 found that 55% of respondents were publishing or interested to do so (Crow et al., 2012).