論文撰寫必避條件

審稿經驗分享與Publons使用

盧光輝
中國文化大學地學研究所教授 兼
理學院院長

內容大綱

1. Publons使用
2. 審稿經驗分享
3. 論文撰寫必避條件

1. Publons使用

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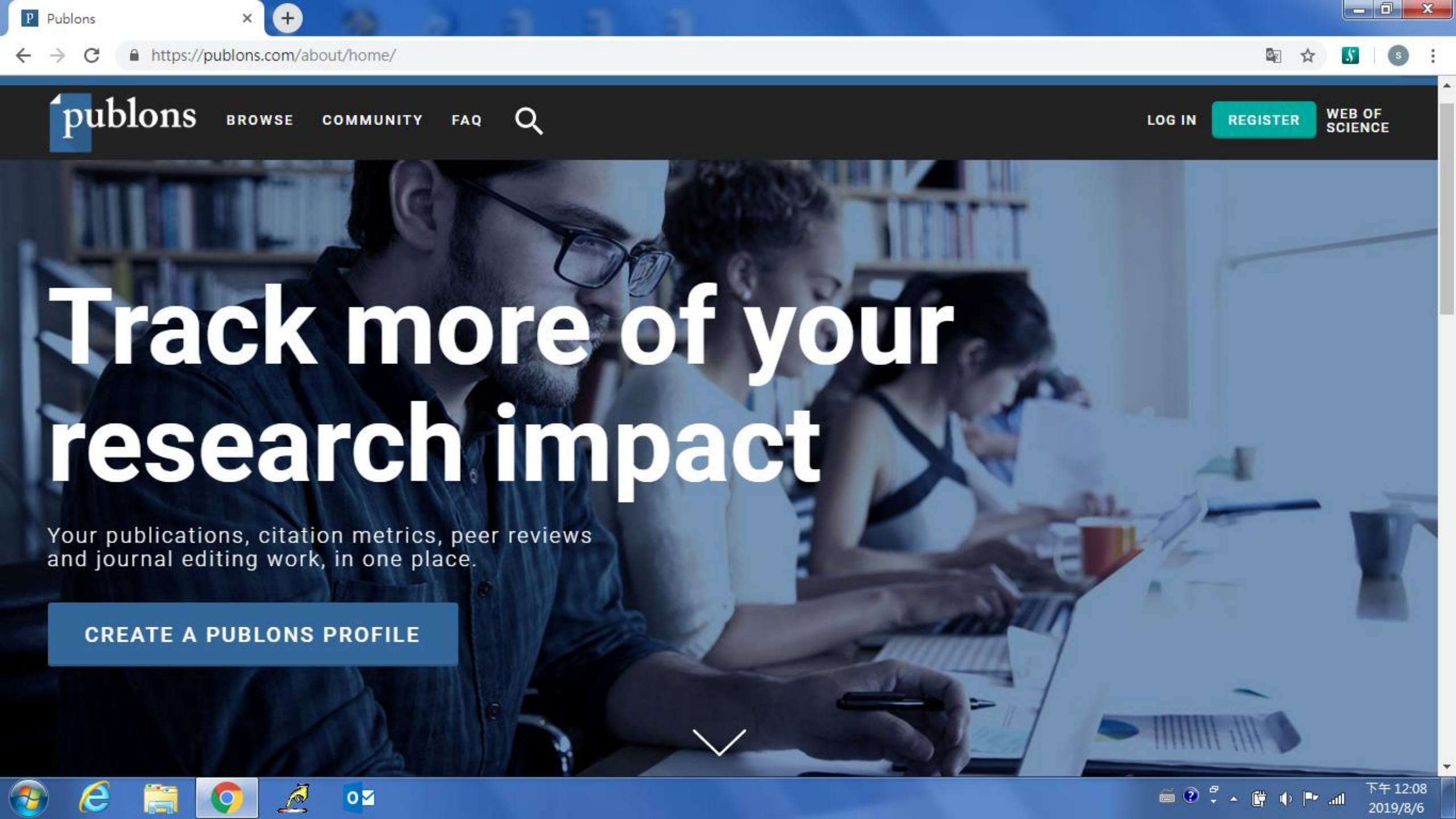
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Kwong-Fai Andrew Lo

Top peer reviewer

Dean and Professor - Graduate Institute of Earth Science, College of Science, Chinese Culture University

VERIFIED REVIEWS
612

VERIFIED EDITOR RECORDS
19

Summary
Metrics
Peer review

Research Fields

SI | SOIL QUALITY | SOIL SCIENCE ; SOIL FERTILITY | URBAN HYDROLOGY | WATER AND WASTEWATER TREATMENT

+ VIEW FULL BIO & INSTITUTIONS

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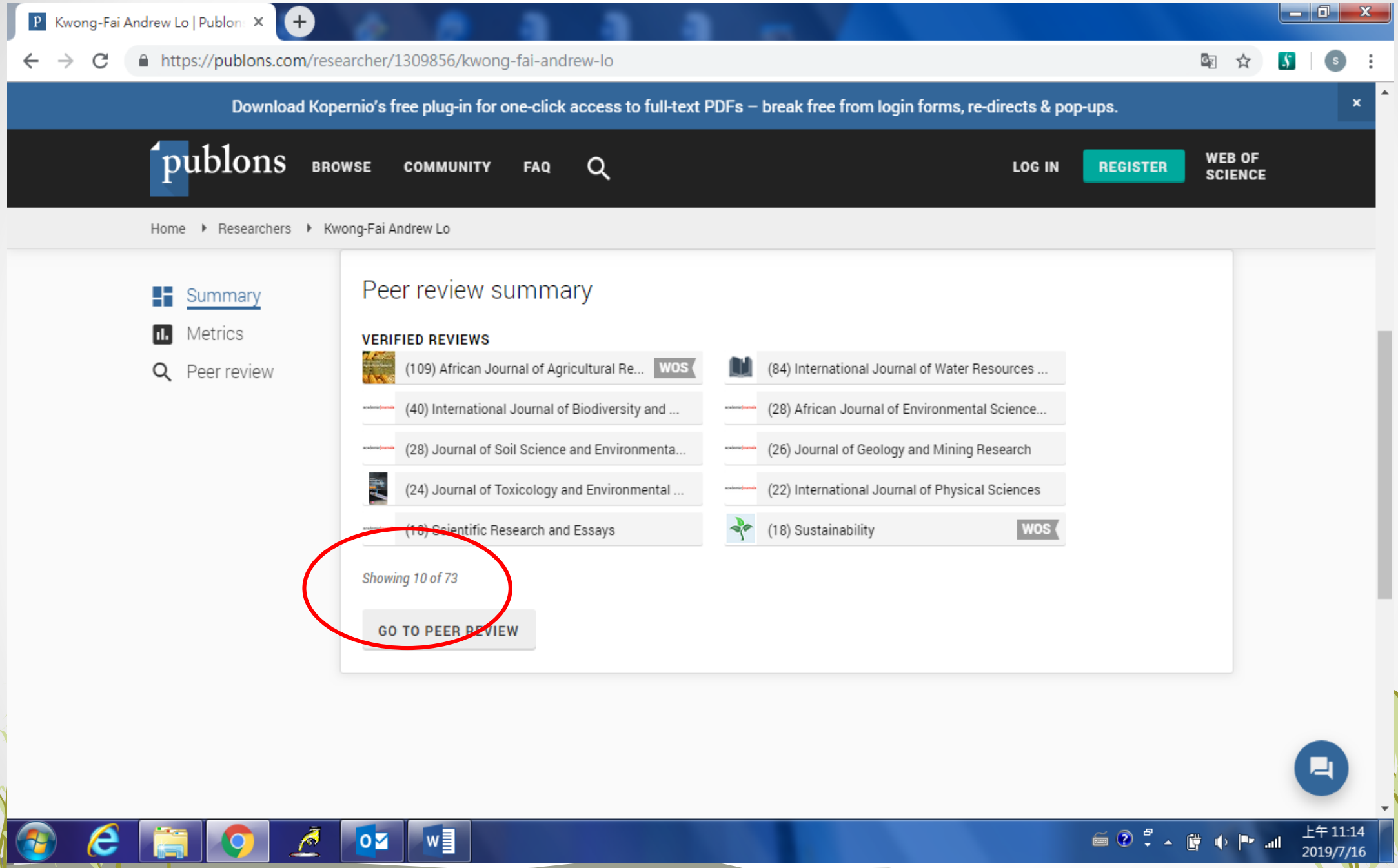
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VERIFIED REVIEWS
(109) African Journal of Agricultural Re...
WOS
(84) International Journal of Water Resources ...
(40) International Journal of Biodiversity and ...
(28) African Journal of Environmental Science...
(28) Journal of Soil Science and Environmenta...
(26) Journal of Geology and Mining Research
(24) Journal of Toxicology and Environmental ...
(22) International Journal of Physical Sciences
(18) Scientific Research and Essays
(18) Sustainability
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Summary
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Kwong-Fai Andrew Lo's impact over time

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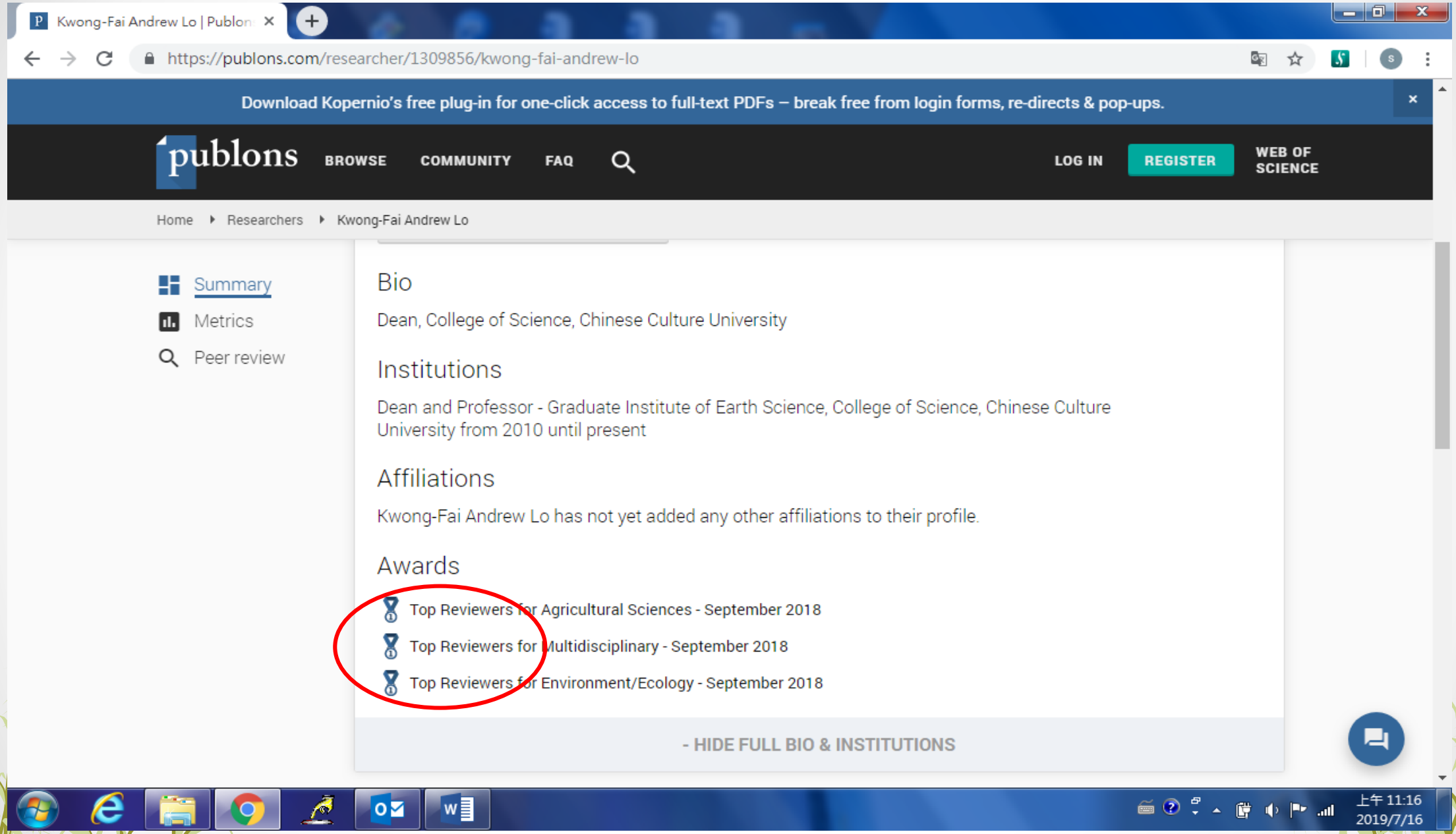
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Bio
Dean, College of Science, Chinese Culture University
Institutions
Dean and Professor - Graduate Institute of Earth Science, College of Science, Chinese Culture University from 2010 until present
Affiliations
Kwong-Fai Andrew Lo has not yet added any other affiliations to their profile.
Awards
Top Reviewers for Agricultural Sciences - September 2018
Top Reviewers for Multidisciplinary - September 2018
Top Reviewers for Environment/Ecology - September 2018
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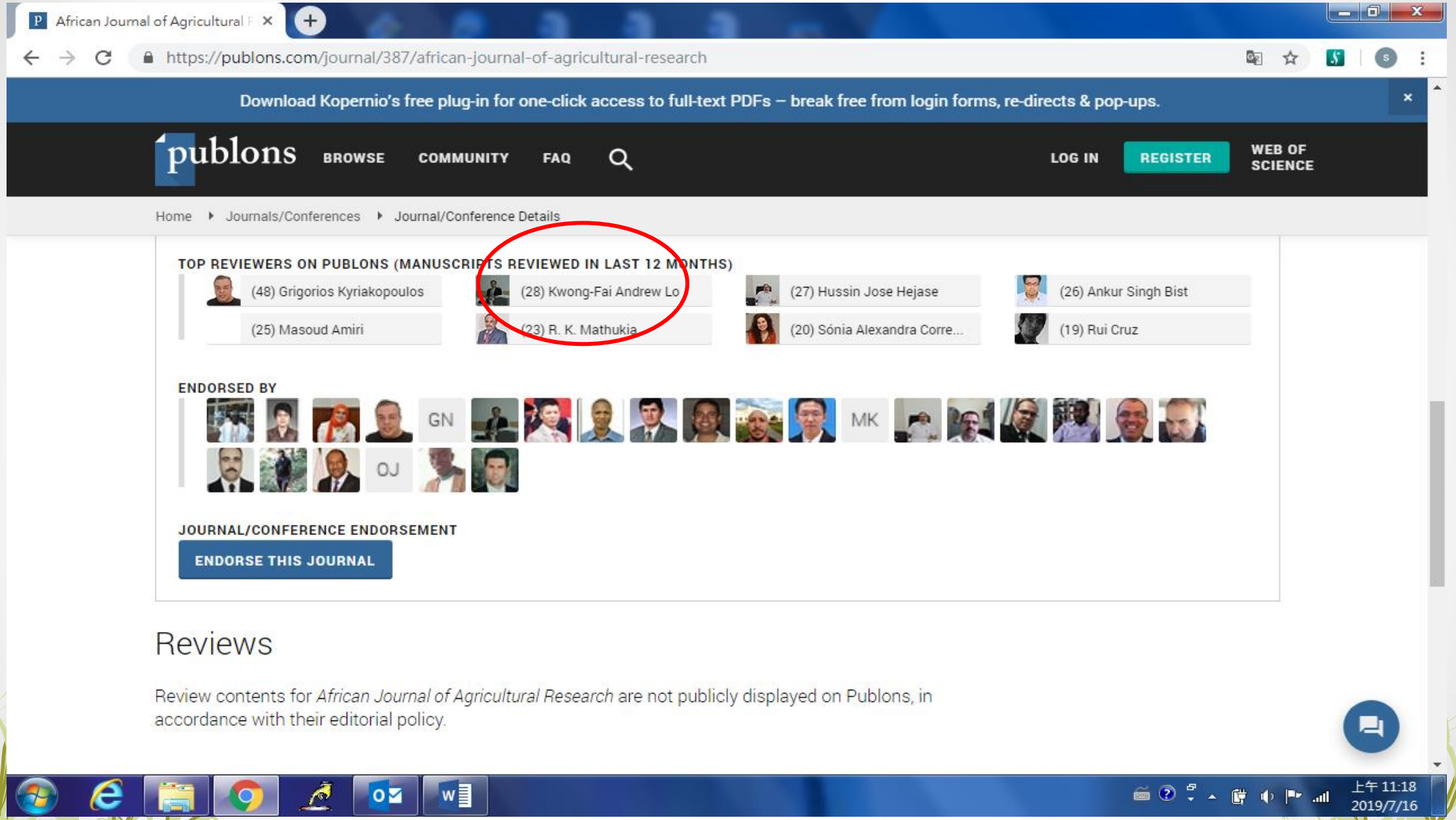
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(48) Grigorios Kyriakopoulos
(28) Kwong-Fai Andrew Lo
(27) Hussin Jose Hejase
(26) Ankur Singh Bist
(25) Masoud Amiri
(23) R. K. Mathukia
(20) Sónia Alexandra Corre...
(19) Rui Cruz
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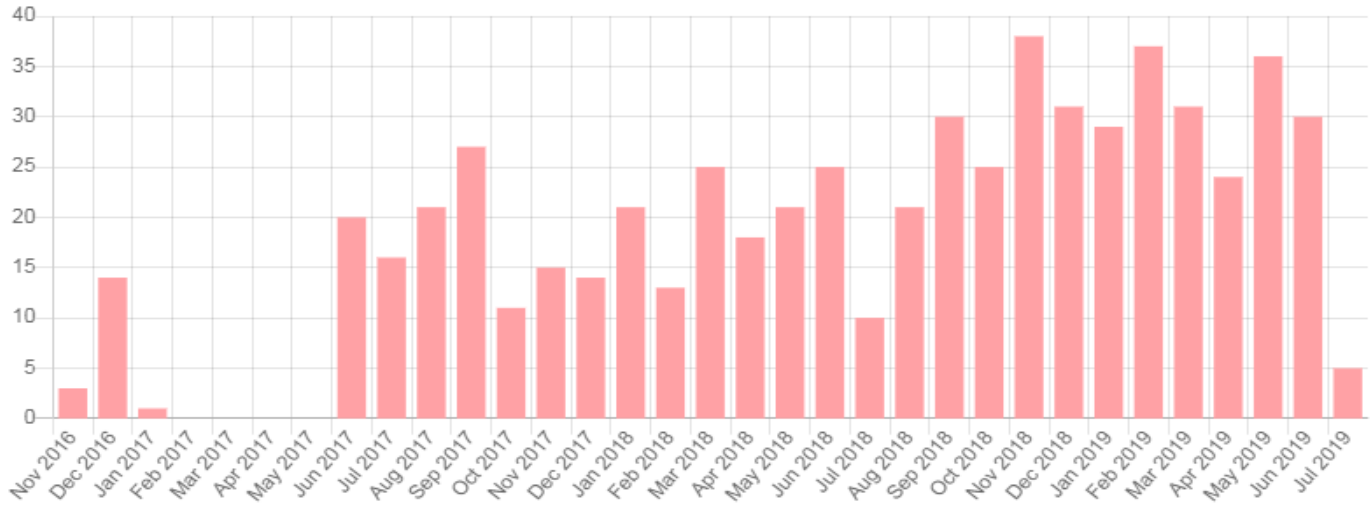
- Summary
- Metrics
- Peer review

VERIFIED REVIEWS	VERIFIED REVIEWS (LAST 12 MONTHS)	REVIEW TO PUBLICATION RATIO
612 Median: 3 98th percentile	347 Median: 1 98th percentile	- Median: 0.3:1

Reviews per month

Month



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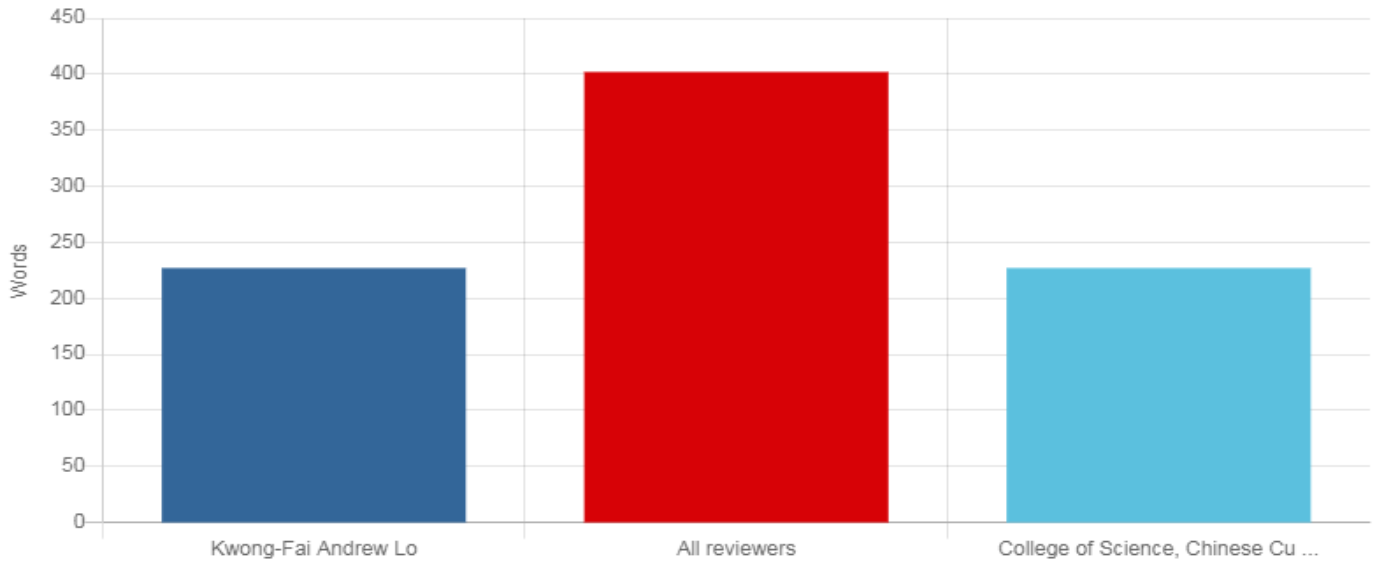
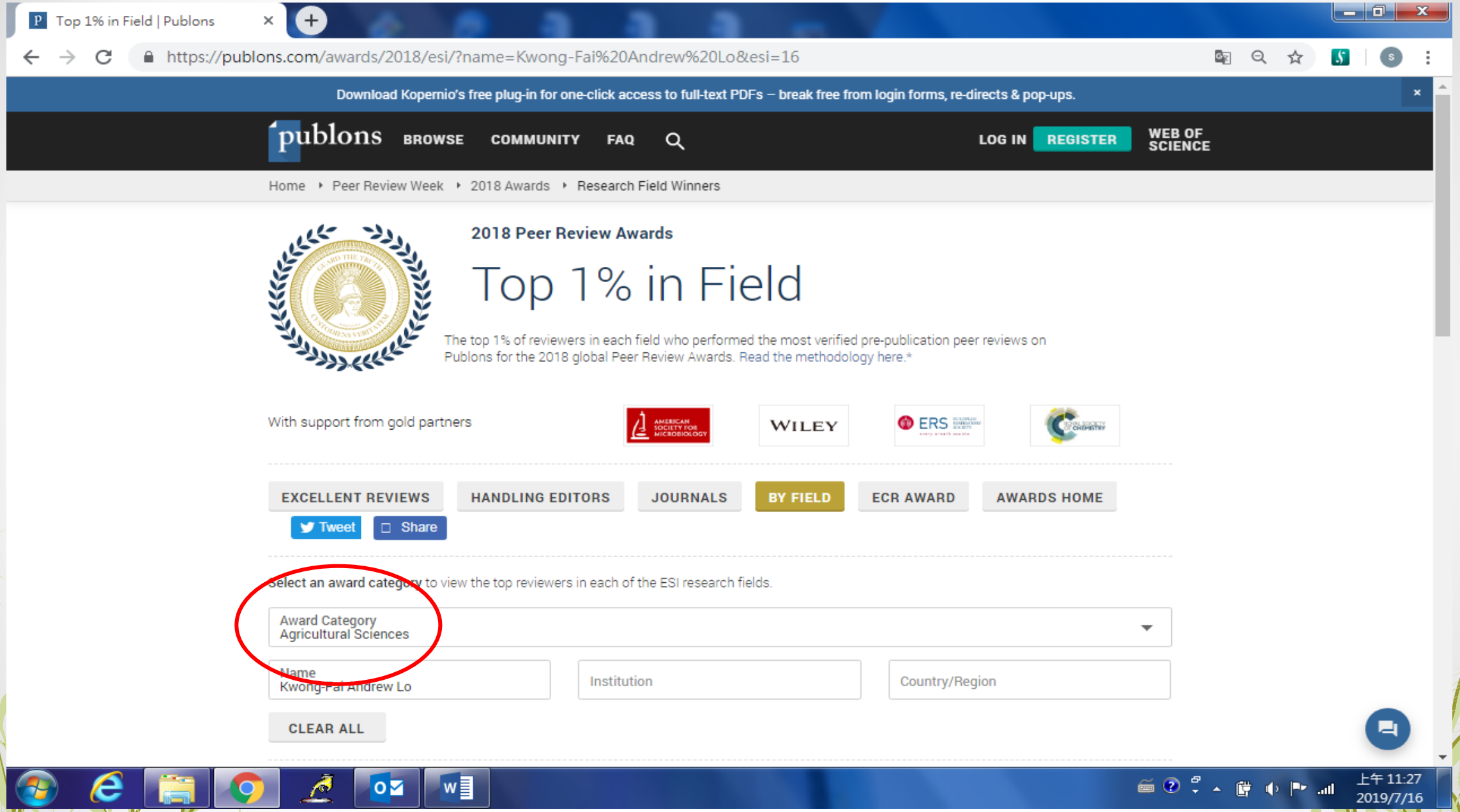
Average review length

The average number of words per review (for which we have content), compared to the average of All fields reviewers and the average of reviewers at affiliated institutions.




Top 1% in Field | Publons
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2018 Awards
Research Field Winners
2018 Peer Review Awards
Top 1% in Field
The top 1% of reviewers in each field who performed the most verified pre-publication peer reviews on Publons for the 2018 global Peer Review Awards. Read the methodology here.*
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HANDLING EDITORS
JOURNALS
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Award Category
Agricultural Sciences
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Institution
Country/Region
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Top 1% in Field | Publons

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2018 Peer Review Awards

Top 1% in Field

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Award Category
Multidisciplinary

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2018 Peer Review Awards

Top 1% in Field

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Award Category
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Country/Region

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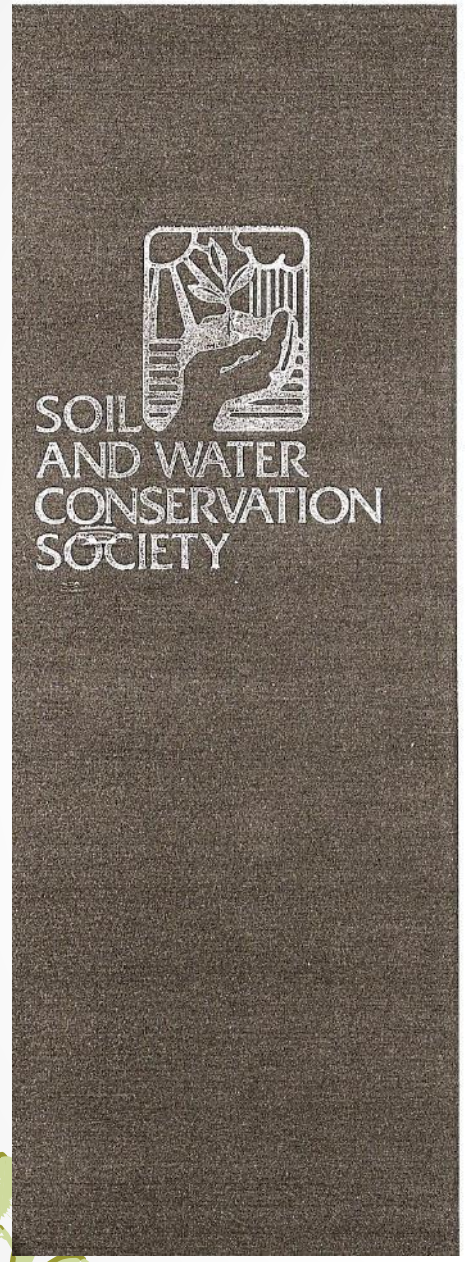
2. 審稿經驗分享

- 約有10多年經驗
- 經驗不足
- 仍在學習當中



Journal of Soil and Water Conservation Award

Best Research Article of 1995

presented to

Kwong Fai A. Lo

of the

Department of Natural Resources

at the Chinese Culture Center University, Taiwan

for his article

"Erosion assessment of large watersheds in Taiwan"

Sue Ballantine
Editor, *JSWC*

July 5, 1996
Date

社團法人臺灣災害管理學會

Disaster Management Society of Taiwan

災害防救科技與管理學刊 2015 年

2015 Journal of Disaster Management

Best Reviewer Award

年度最佳評審獎

Is presented to

Lo, Kwong-Fai

盧光輝

社團法人臺灣災害管理學會
Disaster Management Society of Taiwan
理事長 President

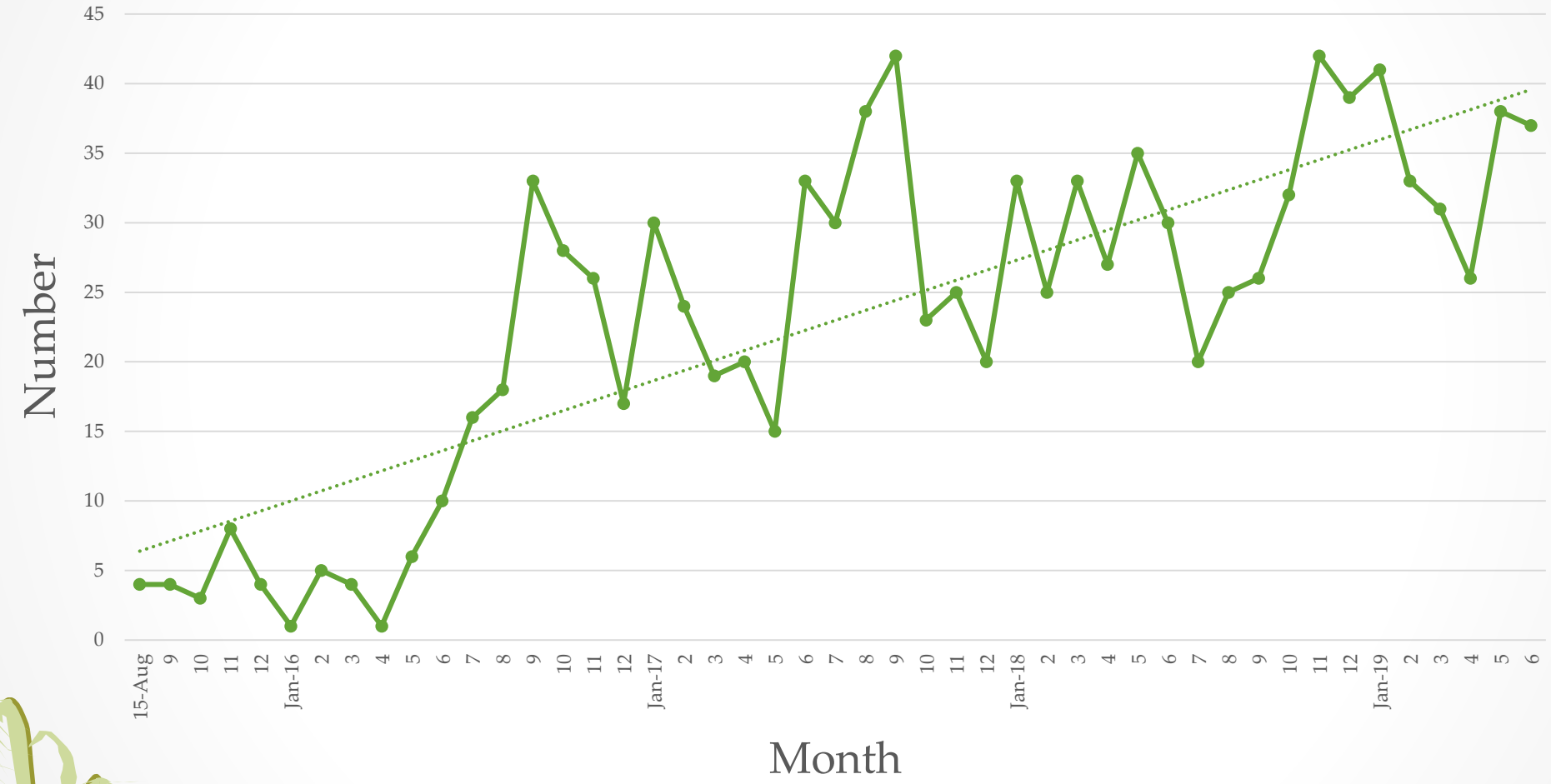
許銘原

災害防救科技與管理學刊
Journal of Disaster Management
Editor-in-Chief

吳嘉賢

November 6,2015

Paper Reviewed



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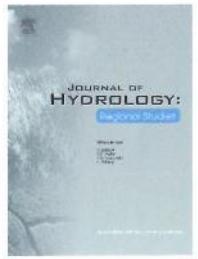

Journal of Hydrology: Regional Studies

Certificate of Reviewing

Awarded since June 2017 (1 review)
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in recognition of the review contributed to the journal

The Editors of Journal of Hydrology: Regional Studies

Elsevier Reviewer RECOGNITION

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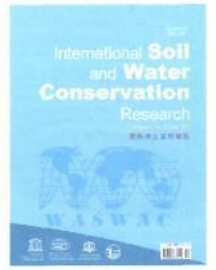

International Soil and Water
Conservation Research

Certificate of Outstanding Contribution in Reviewing

awarded September 2017 to

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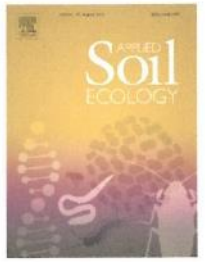
in recognition of the contributions made to the quality of the journal

Elsevier Reviewer RECOGNITION

ELSEVIER



Applied Soil Ecology

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The Editors of Applied Soil Ecology

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Ecological Engineering

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The Editors of Ecological Engineering

Elsevier Reviewer RECOGNITION

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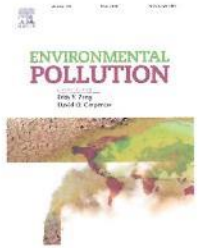

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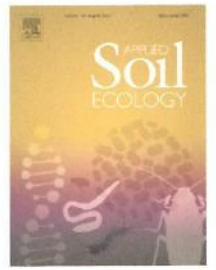
The Editors of Environmental Pollution

ELSEVIER



Applied Soil Ecology

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Geomorphology

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in recognition of the review contributed to the journal

The Editors of Geomorphology

Elsevier Reviewer RECOGNITION

Book Publisher International

Certificate of Joining

awarded to

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College of Science, Chinese Culture University, Taiwan

As Editorial Advisory Board Member, effective from 24-12-2018 to 23-12-2022.

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Dr. M Basumondal
Chief Managing Editor

Good and Bad of Journal Paper Reviewing

Good

- Updated on the most recent research findings
- Earn bonus/credit ($) for later journal publication
- Enhance career achievement
- Improve English writing skill
- Add points to biennial teachers performance assessment

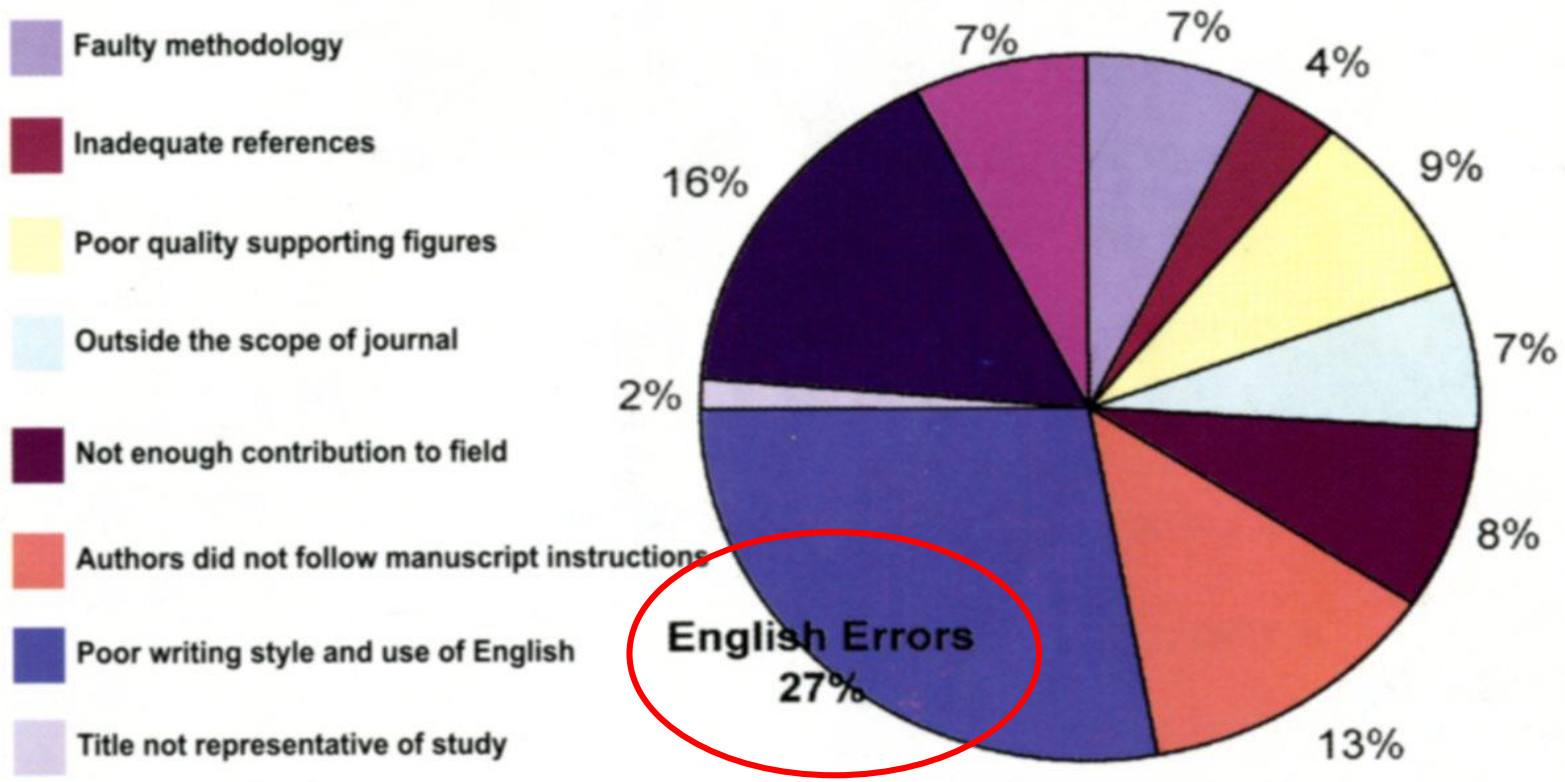
Bad

- Time consuming (3 → 1.5 hours)
- Irregular work load (more on weekends)
- Work even traveling oversea
- Waste lots of paper

3. 論文撰寫必避條件

Poor English

- Poor English是國際期刊將台灣研究者之投稿退件最常見的理由。



Reasons for major rejection or revision of Taiwanese research articles

Sample taken from 175 reviewers' and editors' comments in the Electrical and Mechanical Engineering field from 2004-2007. Individual author's errors will differ.

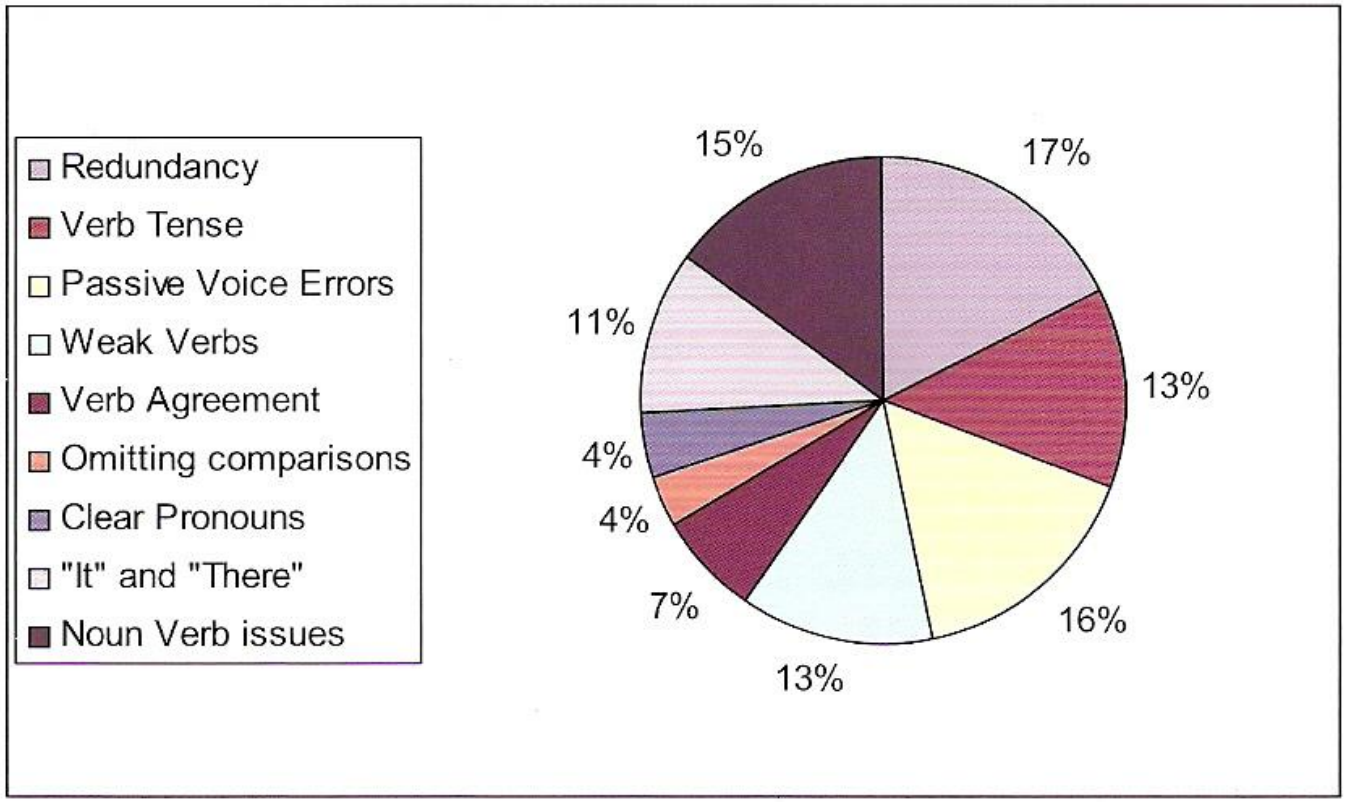
一些審查委員針對英文不佳之評語：

- The author needs to focus on making his English more readable.
- His ideas may be worth publishing but until he can communicate in an understandable and systematic format, his ideas are not publishable.

- Please work on the English. It shouldn’t be the reviewer’s job to rewrite your paper in understandable English. We are busy people. In its current form the paper is unsuitable for this journal.

- Also, grammar, syntax and style all need improvement. The author writes like a non-native. I hope that he can improve his English to the level where his ideas can be appreciated.

Writing errors that cause "rejection' and "major revision"



Sample taken from 64 reviewers and editor's comments in the Electrical and Mechanical Engineering field over 3 year period. Individual author's errors will differ.)

台灣人寫作常犯九項錯誤

1. 太常使用被動語態 (16%)
2. 使用過多名詞而非動詞 (15%)
3. 使用強/弱勢動詞 (13%)
4. 過於使用 It 還有 There (11%)
5. 不清楚的代名詞 (4%)
6. 多餘和無用的詞句 (17%)
7. 動詞時態變化 (13%)
8. 不完整的對照比較 (4%)
9. 主詞和動詞無法對應 (7%)

Paper Size

- Best size 15-20 pages (R&D > 50%)
- Review article >20 pages
- Don’t include the whole thesis

Paper Title

- Must be less than 20 words
- Be informative as to the goal, method, and study area of this study

Examples

✗	**Using Adaptive Neuro-Fuzzy Inference System, Robust regression, Bayesian regression and multiple linear regression to estimate Reference Evapotranspiration in South region of Algeria (A comparative study)**
✗	**Analysis of Physio-chemical and Microbiological Properties of Boreholes and Well Water Collected from Different Locations in Kuje Area Council, Abuja, Nigeria**
○	**Evaluation treatment performance of natural wetland for the water quality of Abaya Lake**
○	**Species diversity and relative abundance of avifauna in Lake Hawassa and its adjoining areas, southern Ethiopia**
○	**Prioritization of watershed using morphometric analysis in kulfo watershed**

Abstract

- About 200 – 300 words (depends on Journals)
- Consists of objective, methodology, significant results and implications
- No reference citations, too many quantitative results
- Vivid, attractive and easy to understand

Examples

Soil erosion is an important natural process for soil formation, while since Neolithic period it has recorded as environment and agricultural problem when human started modifying their natural environment. In Ethiopia, gully stage of erosion is very common and serious problem in different geological, physical and climatic characteristics. A study on a specific watershed gives a chance to verify the national agricultural and natural resource conservation approach; therefore it is necessary to assess the drivers and dynamics of gully erosion in south- central Ethiopia. To achieve the objectives image analysis has been triangulated with the data obtained from group discussion, interview, house hold survey, field observation and field measurement. In the study watersheds gully erosion was initiated in the steep slope following the critical period of land cover change from 1970s-1980s. In addition the soil properties and steep slope of the land have contribution in exacerbating the gully erosion. The gully erosion has brought physical, social and economic impacts, mainly loss of soil, which is 1,080,782.6m3, injuries, loss of life, loss of soil fertility and decline of yield. But there are different opportunity to rehabilitate gullied area such as a better understanding of the farmers, labour forces, transportation accesses and the presence of different civic societies.

Importance

Objective

Methodology

Results and Implications

Too much quantitative results

A study was carried in the Mounts Mandara area to assess on populations and it renewal status of Parkia biglobosa, a multi-purpose species. The aim of this study was to contribute to the sustainable management of this resource. The methodological approach was a count of individuals of P. biglobosa along transects. The study reveals that, the density of P. biglobosa was 7 individuals/ha-1. The basal area of P. biglobosa varies in different zones from Méri (17.94) to Mokolo (21.41 m2/ha-1). P. boglobosa individuals were covered important area in Mokolo (21.41 m2/ha-1) and Roua-plateaux Zoulgo (20.06 m2/ha-1). In these zones, big trees of P. biglobosa with a large diameter were quite numerous. The average diameter was 79.14 ± 5.04 cm, and the average height was 13.60 ± 0.96 m. The structure of distribution according to the diameters present generally bell shape, but this distribution varies in each zone. The greatest number of individuals was observed in]50-70 and]70-90] diameter classes with a remarkable presence of individuals in class]130-150]. The scarcity of the individuals of diameter 10 to 30 cm was noted in the various zones with their whole absence in Roua- Plateaux Zoulgo and Méri zones. The rate of regeneration of P. biglobosa was 13 %. This rate was very weak compared to the socio-economic importance of this species. This regeneration aptitude rate could not permit ensuring the strength of this multipurpose species. This species was of proven importance, but its capacity of regeneration was low for ensures its sustainability. It becomes imperative to develop the strategies for its regeneration and its conservation.

Keywords

- 4 - 6 in numbers (according to the Journals)
- Do not repeat the same as in the paper title
- Specific terms related to the importance of the journal paper

Examples

	Rainwater harvesting, Urban Water, Policy, Developing countries
	Life Cycle Cost; Economic Feasibility; Sustainable Water; 21 Alternative Water Source; Urban Water; Water Conservation
	Rainwater harvesting system; stormwater retention; urban drainage system; flood risk
	Benggang, hypsometric integral, rainfall, altitude, lithology
	Gully erosion, watershed slope, soil cohesion, shear strength, bulk density

Introduction

- About 10% of the total paper size
- Explain the importance of this study
- Define difficult concepts/terminologies to general readers
- Specify the objective of this study
- Point out the ultimate goal of this study

Example

Paper Title:

Challenges and Opportunities for Implementation of Integrated Water Resource Management in Omo-Gibe Basin, Ethiopia

Importance

The world's freshwater resources are under increasing pressure. Growth in population, increased economic activity and improved standards of living lead to increased competition for and conflicts over the limited freshwater resource. A combination of social inequity, economic marginalization and lack of poverty alleviation program also force people living in extreme poverty to overexploit soil and forestry resources, which often results in negative impacts on water resources.

Concept Explanation

The concept of Integrated Water Resources Management – in contrast to “traditional”, fragmented water resources management – at its most fundamental level is as concerned with the management of water demand as with its supply. Thus, integration can be considered two basic categories: the natural system and the human system.

Objective

Therefore, this study is designed to identify the major challenges and opportunities for implementation of IWRM in Omo Gibe basin in Ethiopia, and provided base line information and the fact to make management strategies for successful implementation of IWRM.

Ultimate Goal

The recent (2006) flood damage of Omo- Gibe river basin and Dire-dawa town are the indicators for ineffective implementation of IWRM. Moreover, uncoordinated and competitive uses of water resources are causing the water sources to face a situation approaching the "tragedy of the commons" (Yohannes 2012). To solve such problems, integrated water resource management has great contribution. Hence, the role of effective implementation of IWRM in to practice is indispensable.

Methodology

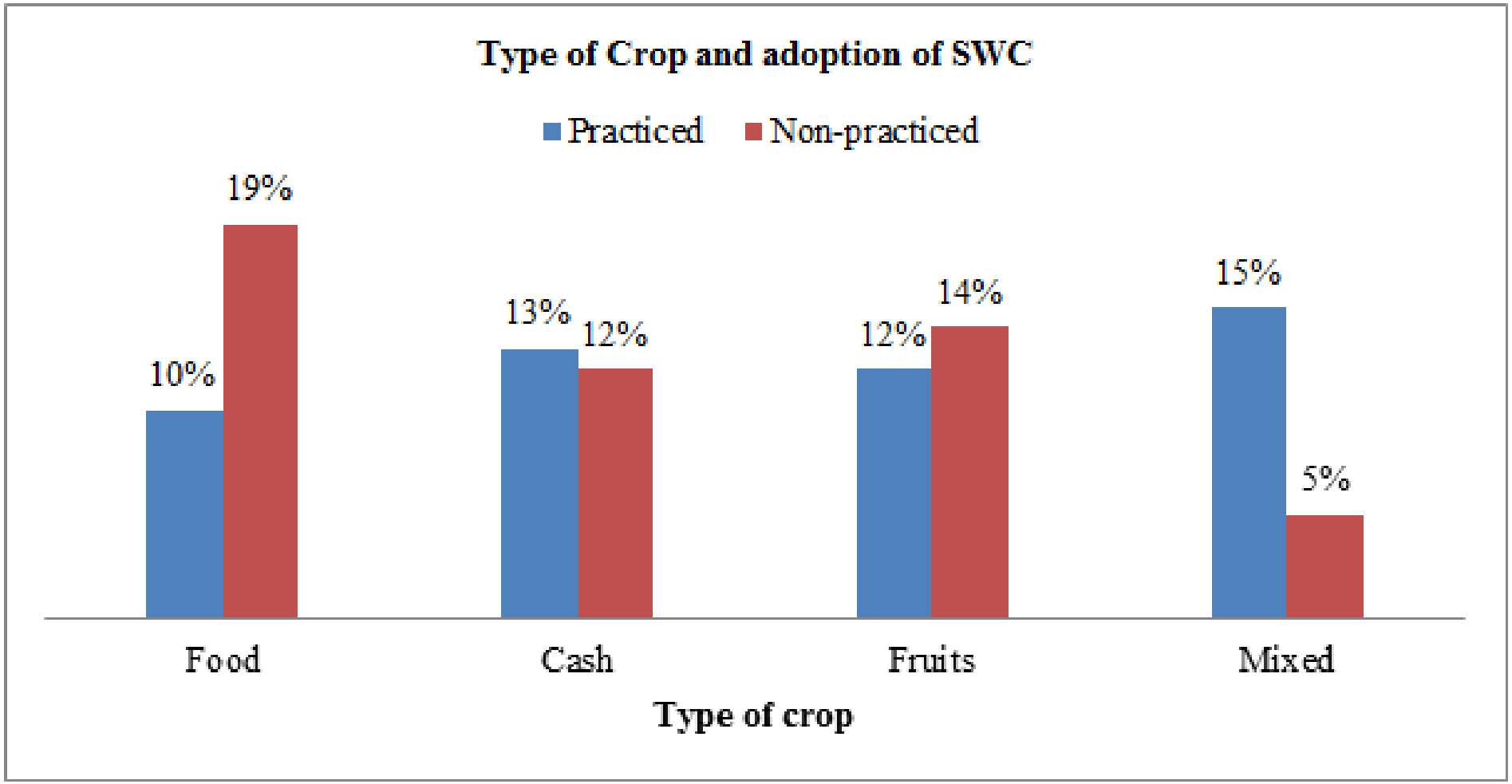
- About 20% of the total paper size
- Tells what materials and methods to conduct this study
- Explains data types, procedures and steps, analytical methods
- Details for new methods and supporting references for well-known methods.

- Need to number all equations/formula
- Defines all acronym names (m.a.s.l. [?])
- If error is involved, includes statistical analysis (don't use ANOVA every time)
- Pay attention to logical thinking (geology data in urbanization study)

Results

- Together with Discussions about 50% of the entire text
- Should combine with Discussions for not too many Results
- Results are obtained from proper analysis of data information

- Good illustration techniques are useful to bring out good results
- Tables and figures should be self-explanatory


Type of Crop and adoption of SWC
Practiced
Non-practiced
19%
10%
13%
12%
12%
14%
15%
5%
Food
Cash
Fruits
Mixed
Type of crop

- Don’t use more than one techniques (table and figure) to display the same dataset

Table 3: Mean Bacteria counts in the processed and unprocessed maize meal products (Cfu/g).

Sample	Mean Bacterial Count (Cfu/g)				
	Staphylococcus aureus	Escherichia coli	Salmonella enteritidis	Klebsiella pneumoniae	Streptococcus spp.
Unprocessed maize	33	47	NA	28	NA
Kunu zaki	$2.3^4 \times 10^3$	$4.8^2 \times 10^3$	1.76×10^2	4.32×10^2	$2.9^4 \times 10^2$
Agidi	1.22×10^2	3.51×10^2	$2.40x\ 10^2$	3.11×10^2	1.88×10^2
Akamu	3.07×10^3	1.80×10^3	1.56×10^3	1.66×10^3	$1.34x\ 10^2$
WHO	$\leq 10^3$				

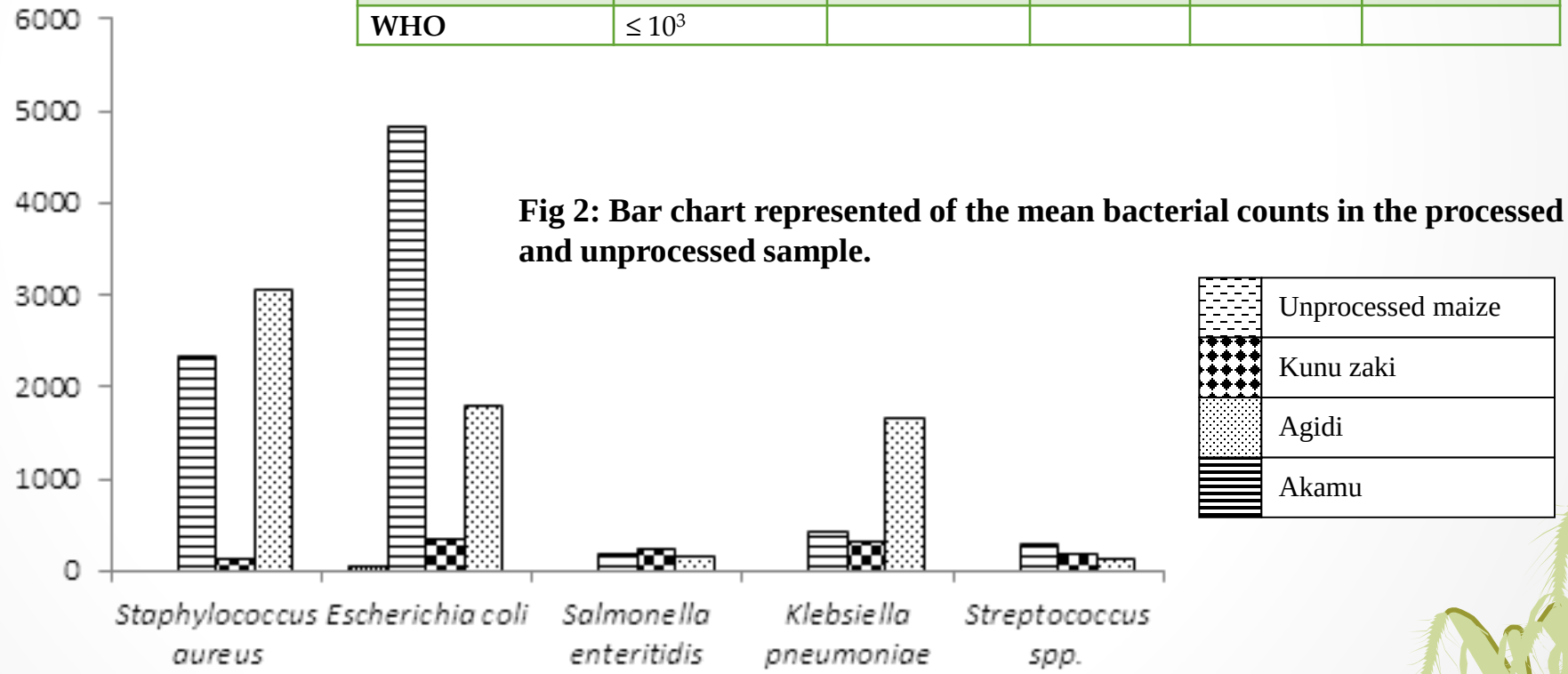
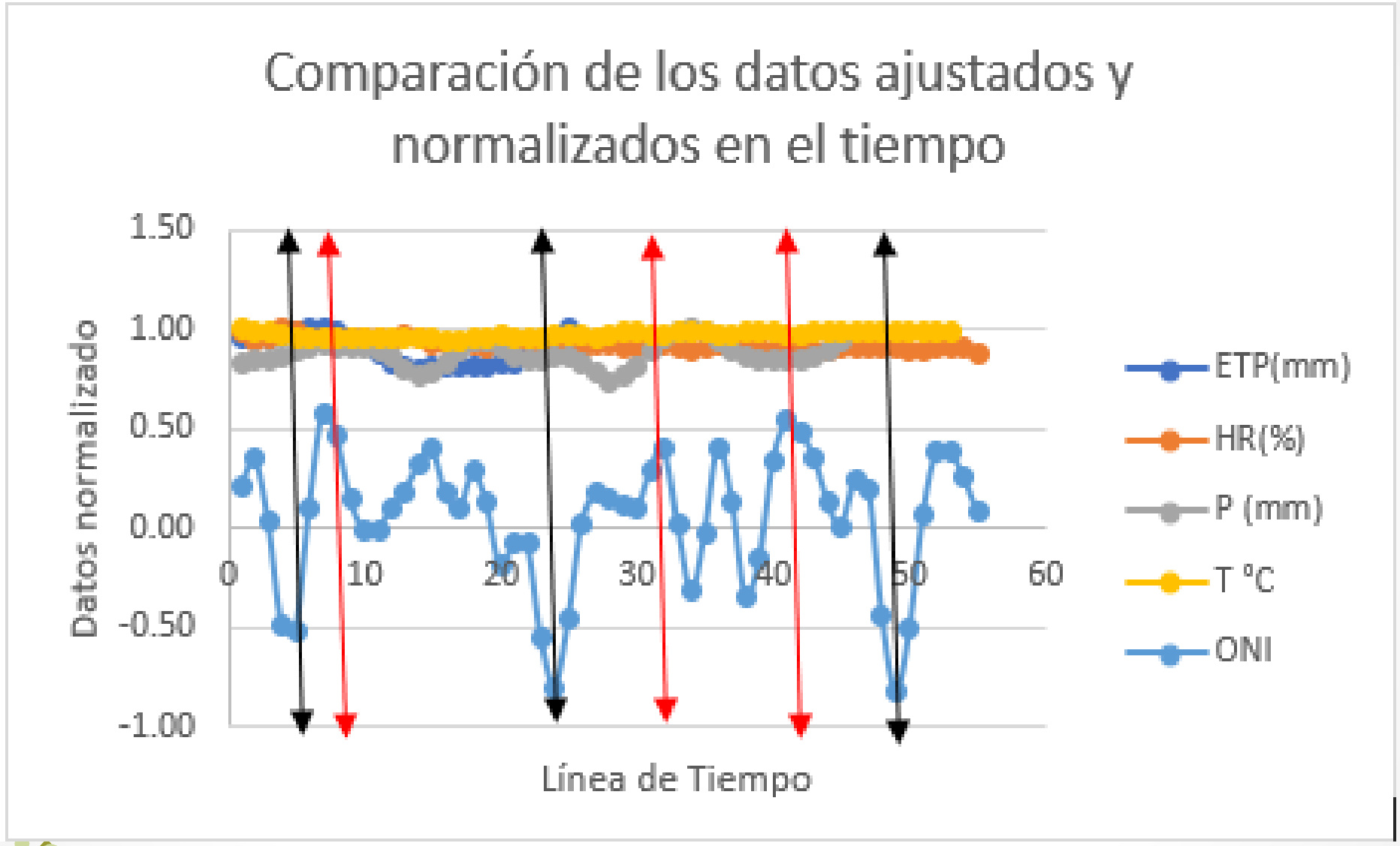


Fig 2: Bar chart represented of the mean bacterial counts in the processed and unprocessed sample.

- Avoid large tables and complicated figures

Table S3. Indicator values of each species for each group and Monte Carlo test of significance observed for each species.

	C-I			C-II			C-III		
Species	I_{VI}	*P*-value	Species	I_{VI}	*P*-value	Species	I_{VI}	*P*-value
Prosopi juliflora	61	0.0002	*Eriochloa fatmensis*	84.6	0.0002	*Aerva javanica*	25.1	0
Acacia tortilis	34	0.0248	*Abutilon fruticosum*	61.9	0.0002	*Acacia senegal*	16.4	0
Salvadora persica	31	0.0102	*Otostegia fruticosa*	52.5	0.0002	*Chrysopogon plumulosus*	10	0.01
Seddera bongshawei	29	0.0358	*Cadaba rotundifolia*	48.3	0.0008	*Eragrostis cylindriflora*	13.3	0.04
Hypoestes forskaolii	27	0.2865	*Erucastrum arabicum*	42.8	0.0004	*Seddera latifolia*	11.5	0.1
Cynodon dactylon	24	0.0916	*Parthenium hysterophorus*	41.1	0.0044	*Grewia tenax*	16.1	0.36
Commelina diffusa	20	0.0254	*Jatropha glauca*	38.5	0.0004	*Setaria verticillata*	8.9	0.07
Cenchrus ciliaris	19	0.0662	*Seddera latifolia*	36	0.0268	*Achyranthes aspera var var. pubeseens*	11.5	0.17
Peristrophe paniculata	15	0.2919	*Grewia villosa*	30.3	0.0208	*Solanum cordatum*	11.6	0.17
Solanum incanum	14	0.1008	*Acacia mellifera*	23.4	0.0304	*Dobera glabra*	9.3	0.1
Senna obtusifolia	13	0.0462	*Megalochlamys ogadensis*	18	0.1892	*Ocimum forskoli*	10.6	0.29
Cryptostegia grandiflora	13	0.0564	*Dactyloctenium scindicum*	14.4	0.2817	*Pupalia lappacea*	4.36	0.24
Acacia nilotica	11	0.1418	*Euphorbia longituberculosa*	14.3	0.1044	*Blepharis maderaspatensis*	3.94	0.18
Tribulus parvispinus	10	0.1882	*Acacia oerfota*	8.6	0.2987	*Cocculus pendulus*	4.6	0.55
Pavonia propinqua	9	0.1574	*Pavonia arabica*	7.7	0.197	*Solanum schimperianum*	3.89	0.47
Leptadenia hastata	9	0.1592	*Commiphora coronillifolia*	7.7	0.197	*Balanites aegyptiaca*	3.87	0.41
Commicarpus plumbagingus	9	0.164	*Leucas inflata*	7.7	0.2004	*Sansevieria ehrenbergii*	3.01	0.34
Eriochloa fatmensis	9	0.1644	*Setaria verticillata*	7.7	0.201	*Grewia schweinfurthii*	3	0.35
Orthophon pallidus	9	0.1648	*Eragrostis aethiopica*	7.7	0.201	*Leucas marticensis*	2.88	0.35
Calotropis procera	9	0.1664	*Achyranthes aspera var argentea*	7.7	0.2024	*Cadaba glandulosa*	2.95	0.35
Solanum cordatum	9	0.178	*Cynodon aethiopicus*	7.7	0.2024	*Commelina diffusa*	2.98	0.36
Digitaria velutina	9	0.1848	*Hibiscus calyphyllus*	7.7	0.2024	*Maerua angolensis*	4.06	0.71


Comparación de los datos ajustados y normalizados en el tiempo
Datos normalizado
1.50
1.00
0.50
0.00
-0.50
-1.00
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
Línea de Tiempo
ETP(mm)
HR(%)
P (mm)
T °C
ONI

- Bad results (if accounted for) are better than wrong results
- Simple, straight-forward results are much preferred and convincing

Discussions

- Discuss all study results and don’t skip any
- Provide personal views/opinions along with others (with references) on result findings
- Should gear towards the fulfillment of the objective statements

- Should integrate different result findings to satisfy the ultimate goal of this study
- Use supporting illustrations to convince results validity/accuracy
- Avoid too many comparisons with other, previous study results (different experimental design and conditions)

Conclusions

- About 10% of the total paper size
- Need to emphasize the most important and significant findings supported by the study results
- Inclusions of possible practical application and implications may booster study contribution and quality

The study showcased the result of an integrated remote sensing and GIS approach in the delineation of groundwater potential areas in hard rock. Geologically, the area is underlain by Migmatite, schist, banded gneiss and feldspartic sandstones. The hard rocks are generally massive, with little or no porosity and permeability, hence they neither store nor transmit considerable quantity of water except in areas with fractures or joints in it. Groundwater potential zones based on this study clearly indicated the combination of feldspartic sandstone and migmatite, ferralsols, high rainfall, gentle slope, plains and lowland, higher lineament density, lesser drainage density and vegetation areas are favorable terrain conditions having moderate and good groundwater potentials. The validation of the groundwater potential model produced was achieved via field investigation of existing boreholes in the study area.

Results Summary

Results Implications

This information on groundwater potential will be very useful for successful policy-planning, management, and sustainable use of groundwater resources.

- Recommendations and limitations are allowed to play a minor role in this section
- Avoid personal subjective opinions
- No reference citations

The results of the physico-chemical and microbiological tests within and very close to the Ilokun dumpsite indicate a very high level of contamination of the groundwater within the area. This portrays a potential high risk to human health.

The open dumping system of waste disposal brings along with it many disadvantages and hazards to human health. Moreover, in view of present trends of high population growth and land usage dynamics, areas possibly thought to be remote from urban access at the moment would come within urban reach only a few years from now. It is therefore recommended that there should be a shift from the open dumping system of waste disposal to the usage of engineered landfills designed according the geology, topography and other criteria as listed by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP, 2005).

In the meantime, water from wells within such an area that has once be subjected to exposure to contamination should be boiled or given other appropriate treatment to render them potable and fit for domestic use.

Personal view and recommendations

References

- Always follow the format prescribed by the journal
- Don’t over-reference (< 30 for regular papers; > 50 for review papers)
- Use initials for authors’ first names
- Use authors’ last name to alphabetize reference list
- Each listing must to complete and must be cited in the text

✖	**Cornish, R. (2007). Statistics: Cluster analysis.** ***Mathematics Learning Support Centre*****, 1-5.**
✖	FCS. (2015). *Food Security Cluster core indicator Handbook.* FCS.

Miscellaneous

- Proper spacing is “5 cm”, not “5cm”
- Unify use of “Fig.” and “Figure”; “Tab.” and “Table”
- Use “km^2” instead of “sq. km”
- It is “et al.”, not “et al” or “et. al.” or “et. al”

謝謝聆聽
HAPPY WRITING