

summit was to propose and refine various funding models with the goal of moving away from the author-paid APC. Following the summit, we are convening a working group to take a solutions-based approach to alternative funding models. The purpose of the working group is to further develop the models and take an experimental approach to test and refine them by applying them in practice to one or more existing journal(s). This presentation will discuss our progress to date including a critical analysis of the strengths and limitations of our new models and ideas for improving them. The ultimate goal of this work is to develop a model that could be applied broadly to other journals in order to move to a sustainable model for OA publishing.

Results vs. discussions in journal articles: lessons for authors

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The function of a scientific journal article is to present a hypothesis, evaluation of data and the results of a study or analysis. Readers can better evaluate the results and implications of a study if they understand the place that the article occupies in the overall constellation of work in a particular discipline. Authors all too often enter into a study inspired by an idea but do not place the study and its results in the context of other work or important issues. This failure to provide context most frequently occurs in two places in a manuscript: the objectives of the study and the relevant literature review, and the discussion of the results and the implications thereof. Authors often present the results as if the implications are self-evident and pay limited attention to the "so what?" of their results. This paper will present the authors' view of what constitutes a discussion of study results and how it differs from the results section. Examples of successful and less successful result-discussion combinations will illustrate this distinction. This paper is intended both for both more experienced authors and for newer authors. The suggestions can help authors with a longer publication record to sharpen their skills at sharing their findings with land managers and other practitioners in a way that is practical and applicable to users of this research. New authors will find clear guidance as they publish their own work.

The influence of European Framework Programmes on researcher's publishing activity: bibliometric case study of Slovenian research groups in the field of forestry

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To develop a researcher's career, it is important to participate in international and domestic research projects. With bibliometric approach we investigated the influence of selected EU Framework Programmes on researcher's publishing activity of Slovenian research groups in the field of forestry. Additionally, we tested fulfillment of double requirements: the requirement on open access mandate for publications (via OpenAIRE) and acknowledgment of co-financing (via Web of Science). The presentation contributes to the aims and means of the project LIFE GENMON (LIFE13 ENV/SI/000148) LIFE For European Forest Genetic Monitoring System which is in line with goals of EUFORGEN (European Programme for Forest Genetic Resources).

In-Sylva-France a new research infrastructure for forest adaptation and silvicultural innovations

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Forests have to cope with three interlinked transitions: climatic transition, energetic transition and economic transition with an up-rising demand on wood such as new needs to feed up the emerging bioeconomy. Meanwhile, forests are part of a world-wide, nature-based solution for climate warming mitigation, although forests are at the center of territorial conflicts. Thus, it is urgent to foster the development of innovative forest management practices taking into account the quadruple interaction 'which forest resources x in which biogeoclimatic zones x with which forest managements x for which purposes'. By doing so we expect to provide decision tools for forest managers and policy makers. The French national infrastructure IN-SYLVA federates in a common organization tropical and tempered in situ experimentation networks managed by the public and private sectors (5,000 experimental trials covering 4,000ha) as well as in lab facilities (functional ecology, wood properties and genomics) and in silico resources (data bases and models). In such a way IN-SYLVA deals jointly with forest management, biogeochemical features, genetics and economy. IN-SYLVA will guide public policies by scientific or technical enlightening and will be the link to the academic and professional sphere. Within the Open Science framework IN-SYLVA data policy and practices will contribute to the sharing of data and knowledge. Our first practical goal is to set up an information system federating the distributed resources and providing through the IN-SYLVA data portal the necessary metadata for discovery and access to the data collected by the experimental networks.