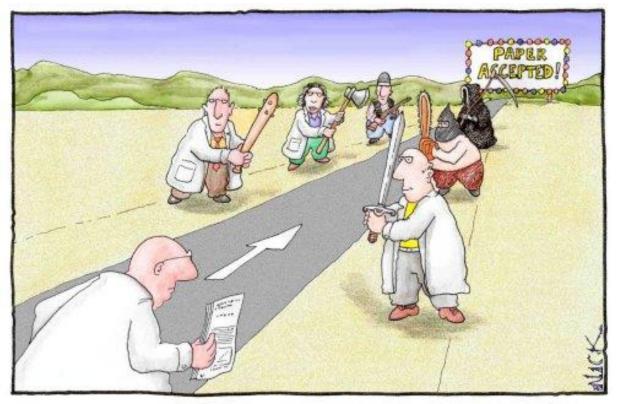




Επιστημονικά άρθρα – Αναζήτηση και διαχείριση βιβλιογραφίας



Most scientists regarded the new streamlined peer-review process as 'quite an improvement.'

> Στέλιος Κατσανεβάκης Μυτιλήνη 2025



Περίγραμμα

- τι είναι τα επιστημονικά περιοδικά
- τύποι επιστημονικών άρθρων
- διαδικασία αξιολόγησης
- αναζήτηση επιστημονικών άρθρων
- διαχείριση βιβλιογραφίας



scientific journal

- Τακτικά τεύχη
- Στόχος → προώθηση ενός ή περισσότερων επιστημονικών κλάδων
- Συνδρομητικό ανοικτής πρόσβασης υβριδικό
- Διάφορες κατηγορίες άρθρων (ερευνητικά άρθρα)
- Αξιολόγηση από κριτές





Άσκηση: ελέγξτε τους τύπους άρθρων των περιοδικών

- Frontiers in Marine Science
- Ecology Letters
- Global Change Biology
- Mediterranean Marine Science

Για κάθε τύπο άρθρου, παρουσίασε στην τάξη:

- τις βασικές προϋποθέσεις
- το επιτρεπόμενο μήκος
- τα τέλη ανοικτής πρόσβασης (εφόσον υπάρχουν).



Κύριοι τύποι άρθρων

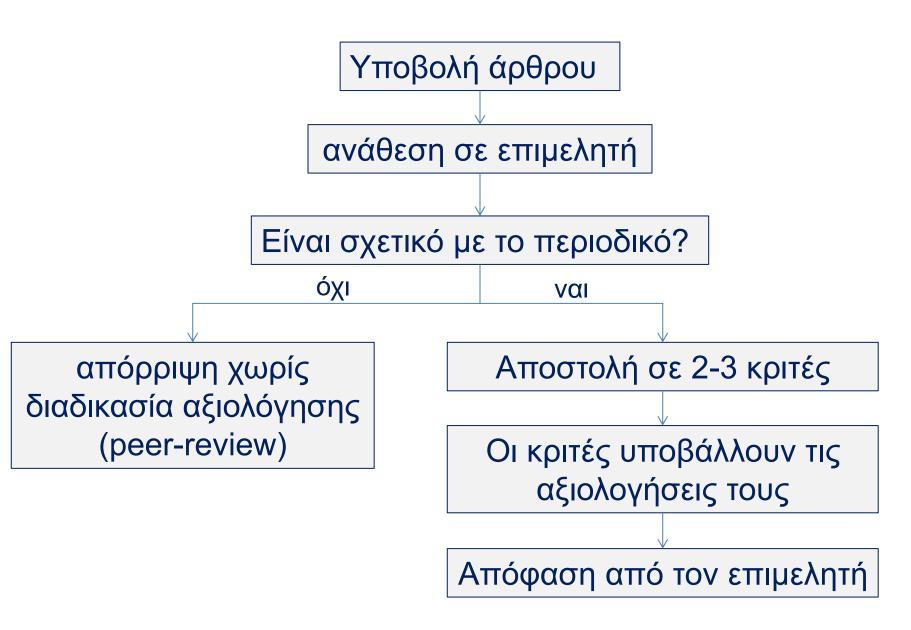
- ερευνητικά άρθρα
- άρθρα γνώμης / απόψεις
- ανασκοπήσεις
- σχόλια
- σύντομες σημειώσεις / σύντομες ανακοινώσεις
- άρθρα μεθόδων



Οδηγίες περιοδικού

- πρότυπο
- δομή
- περιορισμοί μήκους
- μορφοποίηση (γραμματοσειρές, περιθώρια, διάκενα κλπ)
- προδιαγραφές εικόνων
- μορφή βιβλιογραφικών αναφορών
- μέγεθος αρχείου
- διαδικασία υποβολής







Possible editor decisions

Αποδοχή ως έχει (σπάνιο)



Αποδοχή μετά από μικρές διορθώσεις

Σημαντικές διορθώσεις (χρειάζονται σημαντικές αλλαγές, πιθανά νέες αναλύσεις συνήθως το αναθεωρημένο άρθρο θα σταλεί ξανά για αξιολόγηση)

Απόρριψη (αλλά οι συγγραφείς ενθαρλυνονται να το ξαναυποβάλουν μετά από σημαντικές βελτιώσεις)

Απόρριψη





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Ecoregion-Based Conservation Planning in the Mediterranean: Dealing with Large-Scale Heterogeneity

Sylvaine Giakoumi ^{1,2}*, Maria Sini³, Vasilis Gerovasileiou⁴, Tessa Mazor², Jutta Beher², Hugh P. Possingham², Ameer Abdulla^{2,5}, Melih Ertan Çinar⁶, Panagiotis Dendrinos⁷, Ali Cemal Gucu⁸, Alexandros A. Karamanlidis⁷, Petra Rodic⁹, Panayotis Panayotidis¹⁰, Ergun Taskin¹¹, Andrej Jaklin¹², Eleni Voultsiadou⁴, Chloë Webster¹³, Argyro Zenetos¹, Stelios Katsanevakis¹⁴

I institute of Marine Biological Resources and Inland Waten, Hellenic Centre for Marine Research, Ag. Kosmas, Greece, 2 ARC Centre of Excellence for Environmental Decisions, School of Biological Sciences, The University of Queendand, Brisbane, Queendand, Australia, 3 Department of Marine Sciences, University of the Appear, Myttere, Lesvos Island, Greece, 4 Department of Toology, School of Biology, Anticole University of Thessionkit, Tereasionkit, Greece, 5 UNIVER World Consentation Monitoring Center, Cambridge, United Kingdom, 6 Ege University, Faculty of Fisheries, Department of Hydrobiology, Bornova, 2mir, Turkey, 7 MOm/Hellanic Society for the Study and Protection of the Monit soal, Aftens, Greece, 8 Middle East Technical University Institute of Marine Sciences, Endemil, Merini, Turkey, 9 State Institute for Nature Protection, Zagrdy, Crostia, 10 Institute of Oceanography, Hellenic Centre for Marine Research, Anaysoos, Greece, 1048 Bayer University, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Department of Biology, Marisa, Turkey, 12 Center for Marine Research Roving, Ruder Boiković Institute Zagreb, Croatia, 13 MedPAN, The Network of Marine Protected Areas in the Mediterranean, Marselle, France, 14 Buropean Commission, John Resourch Centre, Institute for Environment and Sustainability, Water Resourch Cinit (institute for Environment and Sustainability, Water Resourch Centre, Institute for Environment and Sustain

Abstract

Spatial priorities for the conservation of three key Mediterranean habitats, i.e. seagrass Posidonia oceanica meadows, coralligenous formations, and marine caves, were determined through a systematic planning approach. Available information on the distribution of these habitats across the entire Mediterranean Sea was compiled to produce basin-scale distribution maps. Conservation targets for each habitat type were set according to European Union guidelines. Surrogates were used to estimate the spatial variation of opportunity cost for commercial, non-commercial fishing, and aquaculture. Marxan conservation planning software was used to evaluate the comparative utility of two planning scenarios: (a) a wholebasin scenario, referring to selection of priority areas across the whole Mediterranean Sea, and (b) an ecoregional scenario, in which priority areas were selected within eight predefined ecoregions. Although both scenarios required approximately the same total area to be protected in order to achieve conservation targets, the opportunity cost differed between them. The whole-basin scenario yielded a lower opportunity cost, but the Alboran Sea ecoregion was not represented and priority areas were predominantly located in the Ionian, Aegean, and Adriatic Seas. In comparison, the ecoregional scenario resulted in a higher representation of ecoregions and a more even distribution of priority areas, albeit with a higher opportunity cost. We suggest that planning at the ecoregional level ensures better representativeness of the selected conservation features and adequate protection of species, functional, and genetic diversity across the basin. While there are several initiatives that identify priority areas in the Mediterranean Sea, our approach is novel as it combines three issues: (a) it is based on the distribution of habitats and not species, which was rarely the case in previous efforts, (b) it considers spatial variability of cost throughout this socioeconomically heterogeneous basin, and (c) it adopts ecoregions as the most appropriate level for large-scale planning.

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Competing Interests: The authors have declared that no competing interests exist

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Introduction

Understanding the distribution of marine organisms and processes is of great importance for marine conservation planning [1]. Obtaining detailed information for all species is time consuming and costly, thus practically impossible when time or resources are limited. To address this challenge, physical data or higher-taxon approaches (e.g., identification to genera or families) have often been used as surrogates for the distribution of species richness [2,3]. Using habitat surrogates can be a cost-effective method for the identification of priority areas for conservation in coastal ecosystems [4]. In the last decades the use of habitat surrogates in spatial prioritization has been applied both at a local and regional scale for marine systems (e.g., [5,6]). However, in the Mediterranean Sea most prioritization initiatives have been based on the distribution of large predators, commercial or flagship species (e.g., marine mammals, sea birds) failing to adequately represent a large number of species with different distribution patterns [7]. The utility of umbrella and flagship species as

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Συνήθης δομή

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Εισαγωγή

Υλικά και μέθοδοι

Αποτελέσματα

Συζήτηση

Βιβλιογραφία

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Άσκηση: ελέγξτε τη δομή διαφορετικών τύπων άρθρων

έλεγξε τη δομή διαφόρων τύπων άρθρων στα πιο πρόσφατα τεύχη των ακόλουθων περιοδικών

- Frontiers in Marine Science
- Ecology Letters
- Global Change Biology
- Mediterranean Marine Science



Αξιολόγηση περιοδικών

Impact Factor





Άσκηση: επιλογή περιοδικών με βάση το impact factor

Υπόθεσε ότι θα ήθελες να υποβάλεις ένα άρθρο σε ένα από τα ακόλουθα περιοδικά. Αν μοναδικό σου κριτήριο ήταν ο Συντελεστής Απήχησης, ποιο θα επέλεγες;

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- Mediterranean Marine Science
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- Marine Biology
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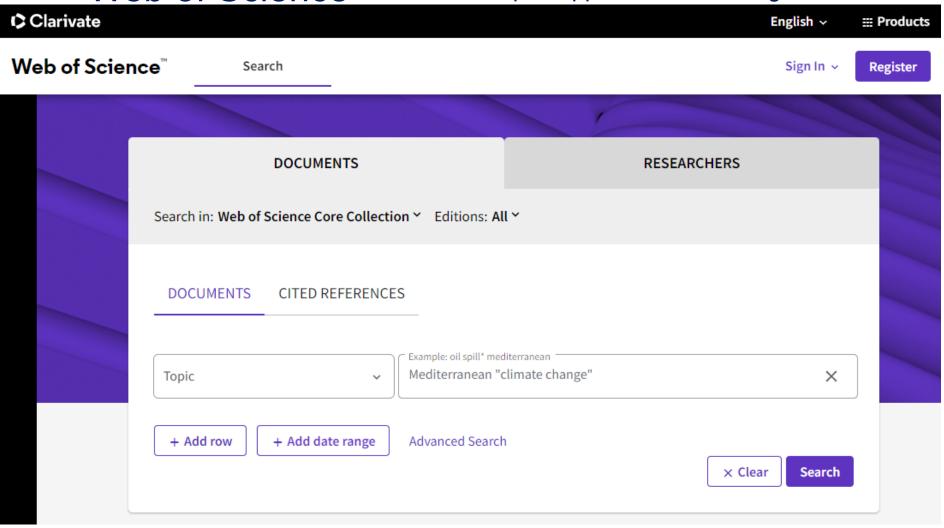
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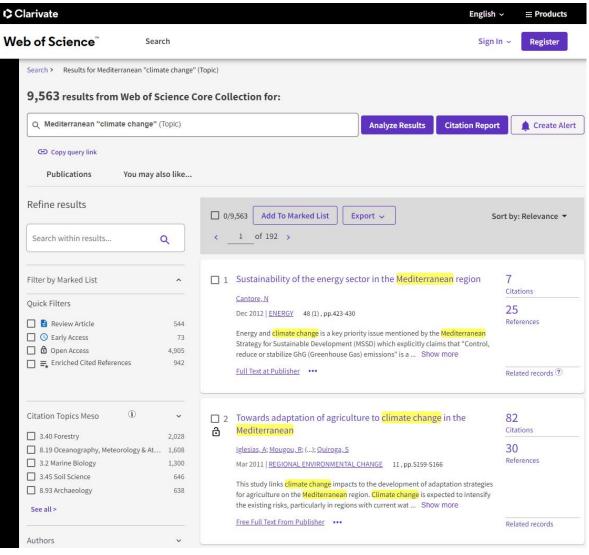
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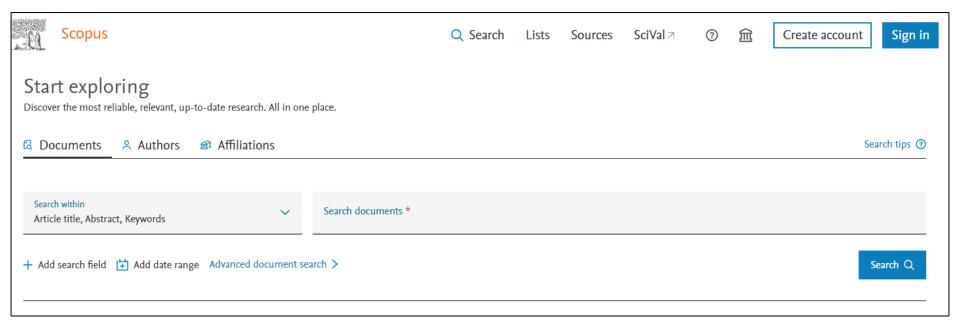
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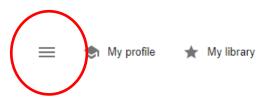


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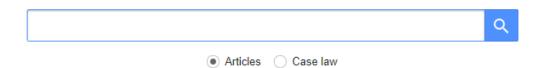
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marine ecology conservation biology climate change ocean acidification marine protected areas

TITLE	CITED BY	YEAR
Marine reserves: size and age do matter J Claudet, CW Osenberg, L Benedetti-Cecchi, P Domenici, Ecology letters 11 (5), 481-489	727	2008
Trophic cascades in benthic marine ecosystems: lessons for fisheries and protected-area management JK Pinnegar, NVC Polunin, P Francour, F Badalamenti, R Chemello, Environmental Conservation 27 (2), 179-200	656	2000
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Ocean acidification and the loss of phenolic substances in marine plants T Arnold, C Mealey, H Leahey, AW Miller, JM Hall-Spencer, M Milazzo, PLoS one 7 (4), e35107	208	2012

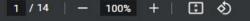
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where **fishing** ... maintain larger **fish** populations with greater **richness** and **diversity** of **species**. ...





Vol. 384: 47-60, 2009 doi: 10.3354/meps08007 MARINE ECOLOGY PROGRESS SERIES Mar Ecol Prog Ser

Published May 29



Long-term and spillover effects of a marine protected area on an exploited fish community

Ben Stobart^{1,*}, Richard Warwick², César González¹, Sandra Mallol¹, David Díaz¹, Olga Reñones¹, Raquel Goñi¹

¹Instituto Español de Oceanografía, Centro Oceanográfico de Baleares, Palma de Mallorca 07015, Spain ²Plymouth Marine Laboratory, Plymouth PL1 3DH, UK

ABSTRACT: We assessed the development of the exploited fish community inside and around the Columbretes Islands Marine Reserve (CIMR), a marine protected area (MPA), 8 to 16 yr after fishing ceased in the reserve. Sampling was by annual lobster trammel net fishing, an experimental technique used inside the CIMR, and on-board commercial operations in adjacent fishing grounds. We examined trends in combined fish abundance and biomass (catch per unit effort), species richness and diversity, size structure, trophic level and species composition of the community. Our results showed the CIMR fish community continued to change throughout the study period as (1) abundance and biomass increased, (2) mean body size and trophic level increased and (3) species composition changed according to a linear model. Relative to nearby fished areas the CIMR fish community had (1) higher abundance and biomass, (2) lower species diversity and higher taxonomic distinctness, (3) larger relative body size and (4) no difference in mean trophic level. We found clear evidence of spillover of fish from the CIMR to the adjacent fishery as commercial fish yields at the MPA border (<0.5 km from the boundary) increased continuously during the study period, despite being locally depleted due to fishing effort concentration (fishing the line). Furthermore, fish size and diversity at the border were intermediate between the CIMR and other fished zones, suggesting that this is a transitional zone influenced by this MPA. Our results show that changes in community abundance, biomass, size structure and species composition provide a clear and interpretable view of MPA recovery. Diversity indices are also useful; however, their interpretation is more difficult. We conclude that the creation of the CIMR has had a positive effect on the exploitable fish community and that there is evidence of exportation of biomass to the surrounding fishery. We highlight the advantage of using multiple community metrics to study changes in fish communities, yet recommend the need for caution when interpreting them.

KEY WORDS: Marine protected area · Fish community development · Spillover · Biomass · Diversity · Size spectra · Trophic level · Artisanal fishery · Mediterranean Sea

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- •αν δεν υπάρχει συνδρομή σε συγκεκριμένο περιοδικό→
 - επικοινωνούμε με τους συγγραφείς
 - μέσω συναδέλφων από άλλο Ίδρυμα
 - το αγοράζουμε



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Γιατί είναι σημαντική η σωστή βιβλιογραφία;

- Τεκμηριώνει τα επιχειρήματα
- Αναγνωρίζει προηγούμενη έρευνα
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- Βοηθά στην αναπαραγωγιμότητα της έρευνας





Αναφορές εντός κειμένου

- Συνήθως ακολουθούμε το σύστημα APA ή Harvard
- Παράδειγμα: (Smith, 2020) ή Smith (2020)
- Για δύο συγγραφείς: (Smith & Jones, 2021)
- Για τρεις ή περισσότερους: (Smith et al., 2019)





Δημιουργία βιβλιογραφικής λίστας

- Περιλαμβάνει όλες τις πηγές που αναφέρονται στο κείμενο
- Ταξινόμηση αλφαβητικά βάσει επωνύμου πρώτου συγγραφέα
- Πλήρη στοιχεία: συγγραφείς, έτος, τίτλος, περιοδικό/εκδότης, DOI.



Παραδείγματα μορφοποίησης βιβλιογραφίας (ΑΡΑ)

- Άρθρο περιοδικού:
- Smith, J., & Jones, A. (2020). Title of article.
 Journal Name, 15(2), 100–110.
 https://doi.org/xxx

- Βιβλίο:
- Brown, L. (2018). Book Title. Publisher.



Καλές πρακτικές

- Καταγράφετε τις πηγές καθώς γράφετε
- Χρησιμοποιείτε αξιόπιστα επιστημονικά άρθρα
- Αποφεύγετε μη τεκμηριωμένες πηγές
- Ελέγχετε τη μορφοποίηση πριν την κατάθεση





Εργασία: χρησιμοποίησε τα Web of Science, Scopus και Google Scholar για να αναζητήσεις επιστημονικά άρθρα

- αναζήτησε ανασκοπήσεις σχετικά με την επίδραση των Θαλάσσιων
 Προστατευόμενων Περιοχών στις ιχθυοκοινωνίες από όλες τις παραπάνω μηχανές αναζήτησης
- σύνταξε έναν κατάλογο όλων των σχετικών άρθρων (αφαιρώντας τα διπλότυπα)
- δημιούργησε ένα pie chart με τη χώρα στην οποία ανήκει ο πρώτος συγγραφέας
- δημιούργησε ένα γράφημα με τον αριθμό των σχετικών άρθρων ανά έτος
- δομή έκθεσης: σκοπός, μέθοδοι, αποτελέσματα & συζήτηση, παράρτημα (το οποίο περιλαμβάνει τον πλήρη κατάλογο των σχετικών άρθρων σε μορφή βιβλιογραφικών αναφορών με ενιαία μορφοποίηση)