



# How to „successfully“ publish😊

Jaroslav Holuša

## Snímek 1

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**HJ1** Holuša Jaroslav; 30.11.2016

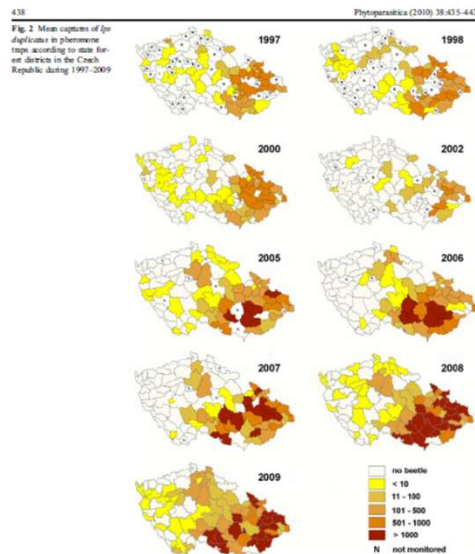
**HJ2** Holuša Jaroslav; 30.11.2016

# Why publish?

- It has to be **fun** for you
- You create really **new creation**
- If it's just for a Ph.D. it is unhappiness
- you can have **more pleasure** from successfully **solved practical topics** than from article published in Science

# Basic strategy

- To have very **good design of experiment** (results)
- Write article **as soon as possible**
- Work on a **series of articles** together, permanently (lag cannot be longer than a one or two week)
- Some topics „appeared" in time
- also „weak data" can be published



Phytoparasitica (2010) 38:435–443  
DOI 10.1007/s12600-010-0121-9

IF 0.901

Distribution of the double-spined spruce bark beetle *Ips duplicatus* in the Czech Republic: spreading in 1997–2009

Jaroslav Holusa • Jan Lubojacky • Milos Knizek

# Choice of journal

- Topic has to **correspond to topics of journal** (was there such a thing?)
- try the „**best possible**“
- Exclude American and Scandinavian journals
- Permanent **screening** of journals
- I know people
- I can suggest reviewers
- Short communication/note (1,500 words)

(Original contributions, Short communications, Advances in methodology, Reviews, Perspectives, Book reviews)

# Recent exam of short communication

Received: 2 September 2018 | Revised: 13 November 2018 | Accepted: 14 November 2018

DOI: 10.1111/jen.12596

## SHORT COMMUNICATION

WILEY JOURNAL OF APPLIED ENTOMOLOGY

### First record of the siricid *Urocerus albicornis*, an invasive alien pest, in the Czech Republic

<sup>2</sup>Jiří Háva | Jaroslav Holuša





# Ideal construction process of article

1. Results
2. Make graphs and comment them
3. Write abstract
4. Spread the abstract
5. Methods
6. Discussion (use of written texts)
7. Introduction

J. Weiser · J. Holuša · Z. Žižka

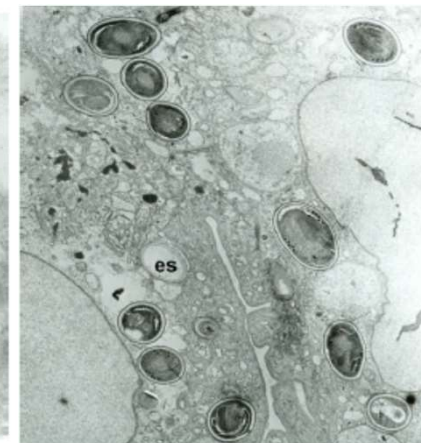
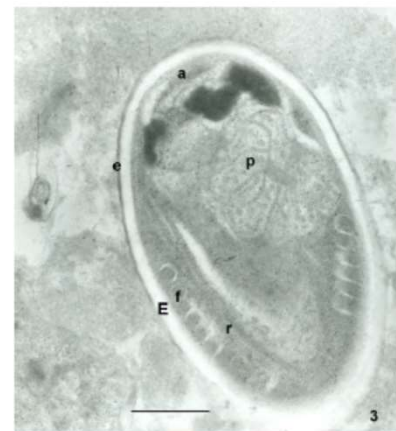
***Larsoniella duplicati* n.sp. (Microsporidia, Unikaryonidae), a newly described pathogen infecting the double-spined spruce bark beetle, *Ips duplicatus* (Coleoptera, Scolytidae) in the Czech Republic**

Received: 19 April 2005 / Revised: 23 December 2005 / Accepted: 17 January 2006 / Published online: 7 June 2006  
© Springer-Verlag 2006

**Abstract** *Larsoniella duplicati* n.sp. infects the midgut muscularis, the Malpighian tubules, and the ovaries of adult *Ips duplicatus* (Sahlb.) in the Czech Republic. The microsporidian attacks up to 50% of the population. Oval spores of two sizes, 3–3.5×1.5–2 and 2–2.5×1.5 µm have the polar filament coiled in 6/7 coils, representing primary and environmental spores, respectively. In early sporogony the young spores produce long electron dense threads and tubules of secretions, which remain fixed around the spore and avoid their free release during dissection of infected hosts. The microsporidian was not found in associated bark beetles such as *Ips typographus* (L.), or *I. amitinus* (Eichh.) and others.

**Keywords** Microsporidia · *Larsoniella duplicati* · *Ips duplicatus* · Scolytidae

massive growth of populations in wind-broken or snow-broken stands and the difficult establishment of natural balance by biological means especially in protected reserves and national parks (Skuhrový 2002). During the last decade another bark beetle, the double-spined spruce bark beetle, *Ips duplicatus* (Sahlb.), invaded the spruce forests in the eastern part of the Czech Republic. The pest was first spread mainly in spruce stands in northern boreal Euro-Siberian taiga and almost unknown in Central Europe (survey see Holuša et al. 2003). Its recent massive outbreak followed the massive distribution of *I. typographus* was initiated by damages of environment due to irregularities in rainfall and periods of higher summer temperatures connected to infestation of forests by honey root fungus, *Armillaria ostoyae* (Romagn.) Herink. (Holuša and Liška 2002). Both bark beetles appear together in the same type of



# Notes to chapter methods

- Absolutely evident
- Statistics at the end
  - exactly what and how we tested
- It is unnecessary to divide text into subchapters
  - however, sometimes favourable



	All species	Species of regional conservation importance	Open-habitat species	Open-habitat species of regional conservation importance
Plants	566	162	447	152
Butterflies	104	28	92	25
Moths	656	99	357	49
Orthopterans	45	11	42	11
Ground beetles	71	16	50	11



# Discussion

- At the beginning **summary of results**
- Discuss **everything from methods and consequently** in the results
  - You can find articles in good journals that do not comply with it
- **Conclusion** (unless a separate chapter, but usually not)
- Sometimes they require a "**story**"
- Citing better (Holuša 2015) not Holuša (2015)



Figure 2. Gypsy moth larvae killed by *Entomophaga matmaiga* in the field. The parasitized caterpillars are dry and brittle and hang from the tree.

*E. matmaiga* in attenuating the gypsy moth outbreak in 2013–15 cannot be excluded.

Under certain conditions, *E. matmaiga* can cause extensive epizootics that prevent gypsy moth outbreaks in USA (Andreadis & Weseloh, 1990). The published data suggest that the situation in Europe could be similar to that in USA. Until the introduction of *E. matmaiga* in Bulgaria, the gypsy moth was the most damaging pest of deciduous forests in that country. In the years of large-scale outbreaks, the pest defoliated between 150 000 and 370 000 ha of forest each year. After the fungus was introduced, however, regular outbreaks were not observed in Bulgaria, and annual infestations did not exceed 25 000 ha (Pilarska *et al.*, 2000). Georgiev *et al.* (2013) assumed that this was mainly due to the activity of *E. matmaiga*. Similarly, since the first detection of *E. matmaiga* in Georgia in 2005, no further outbreaks of gypsy moth have been observed in that country (Kereselidze *et al.*, 2011). Researchers have also inferred that *E. matmaiga* caused the collapse of the gypsy moth outbreak in 2011 in Serbia (Tabaković-Tošić *et al.*, 2014). These data suggest that future outbreaks of the gypsy moth along the northern edge of its range in Europe may be moderated by *E. matmaiga*.

## Acknowledgements

This work was supported by the Slovak Research and Development Agency (APVV) via grant no. APVV-0707-12, APVV-15-0348, APVV-14-0567 and APVV-15-0531, and by the grant 'Advanced research supporting the forestry and wood-processing sector's adaptation to global change and the 4th industrial revolution', no. CZ.02.1.01/0.0/0.0/16\_019/0000803 financed by OP RDE. The authors thank Dr Bruce Jaffee (USA) for linguistic and editorial improvements.

# Ratio of chapters

- Introduction: Methodology: Results: Discussion
- 2 : (1-2) : (1-2) : (2-4)
- Attention to **limit the number of references** in some journals
- Avoid of grey literature



# Graphs

- Graphs (figures) **have to be**
- According to the **journal rules**
- Consider **numbers** of graphs (not to much)
- Duplication of data in text, tables and graphs **is unacceptable**
- You have to decide **what style of data** presentation you choose

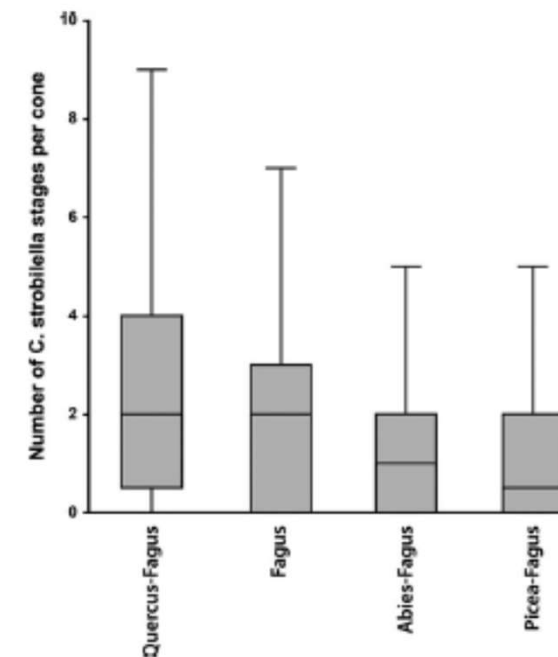
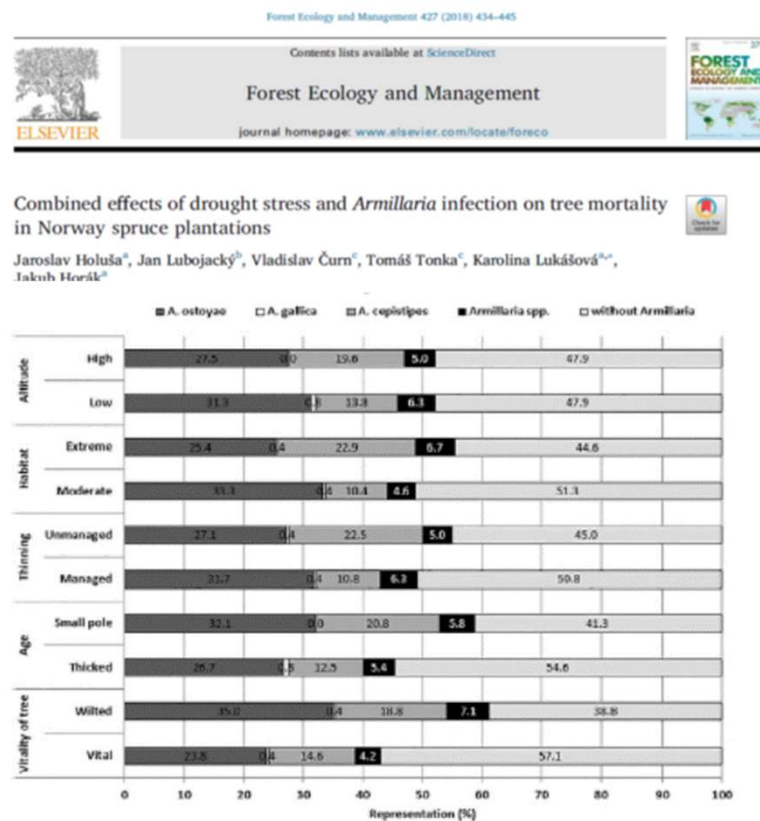


Fig. 3 Number of *Cydia strobilella* individuals at various stages per cone in different forest vegetation zones (median – central band, box – 1st and 3rd quartile, whiskers – 1.5 multiple of interquartile range).

# Maps can help...

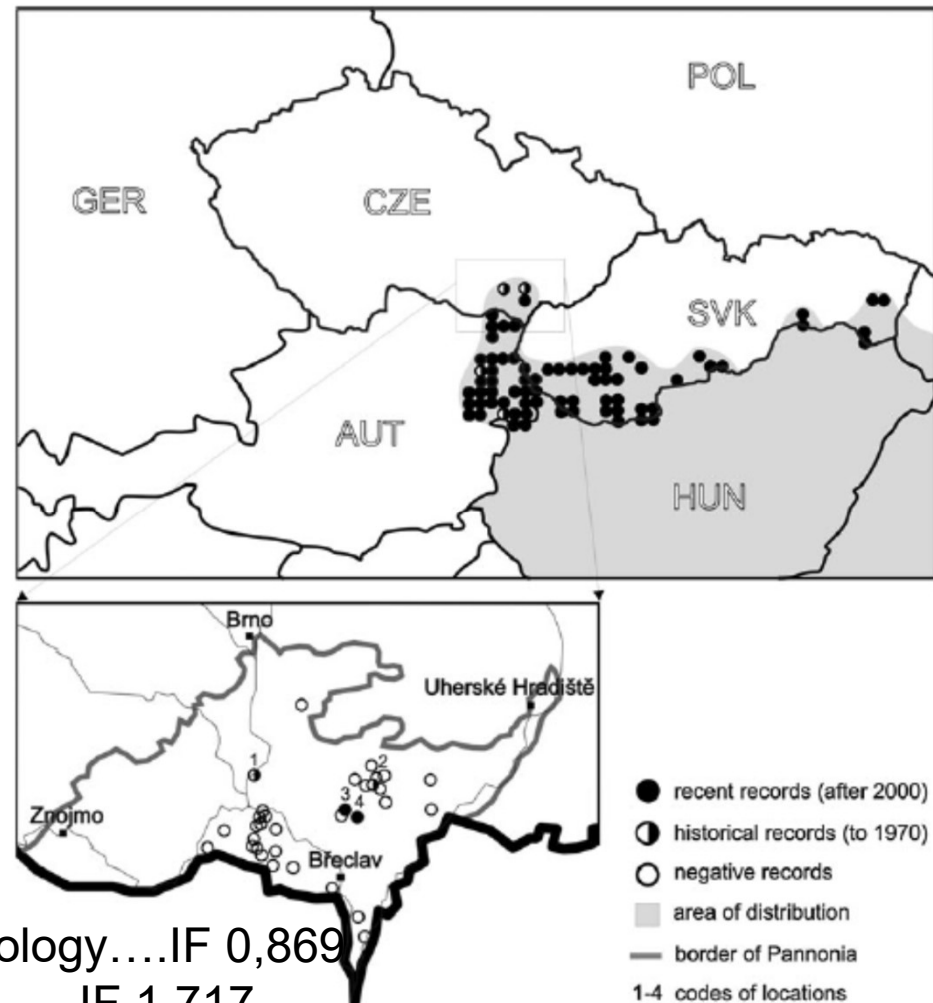
but they have to say something more

J Insect Conserv (2012) 16:295–303  
DOI 10.1007/s10841-012-9462-7

## SHORT COMMUNICATION

*Platycleis vittata* (Orthoptera: Tettigoniidae) in the northwestern part of its range is close to extinction: is this the result of landscape changes?

Jaroslav Holusa · Petr Kocarek · Pavel Marhoul ·  
Hana Skokanova

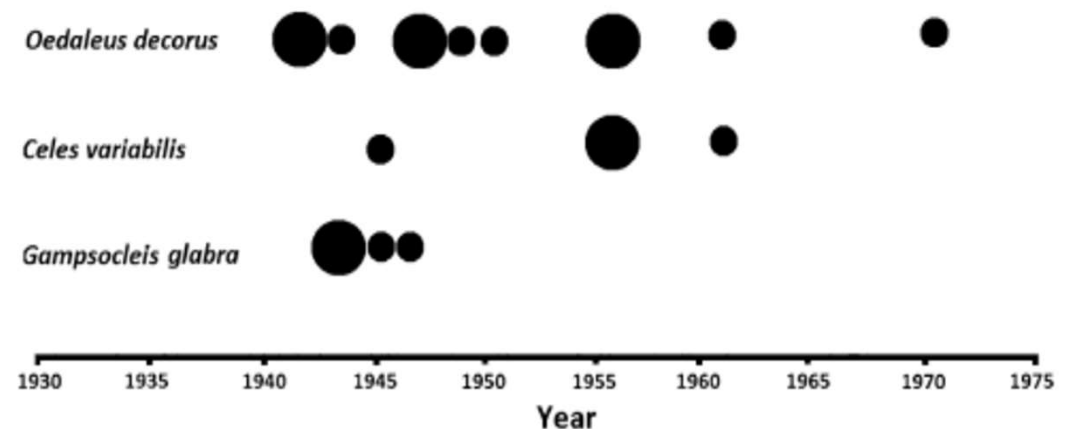


Rejected in Northwestern of Zoology....IF 0,869  
accepted in J.Insect. Cons..... IF 1.717



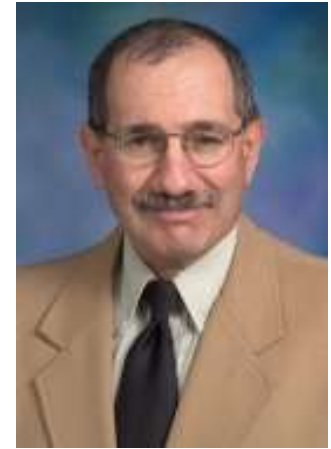
# Statistics

- Depends on fields of study
- **Microbiologists** - nonparametric tests
- **Ecologists** - necessary "unnecessarily" complicated analysis
- **Artificial neural network** (not necessarily assumptions, nobody understands them, guaranteed acceptance)
- Even in good journals can publish articles **without** statistics
  - It must be created as a hypothesis
  - And well-discussed





# English



Dr. Bruce Jaffee

- Really **important**
- **Native** speaker
- Ideally, if he fulfils the function **of editor**
- **Expert** in field
- It is expensive
- You must find good corrector
  - Our editor does not extend clientele
  - "Nobody of us never could not write a good article in English"

# Review process

- reviewers decide about future of your manuscript
  - **The first winning** - editor positively evaluate
  - **The second winning** - reviewer will evaluate as at least „a major revision“
- Do everything what reviewer wants
- Well comment and describe
- Check status

# Example: easy submission

- Totally new data
- Extensive data
- International team



## JOURNAL OF APPLIED ENTOMOLOGY

J. Appl. Entomol.

### ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTION

#### **Pathogens of the bark beetle *Ips cembrae*: microsporidia and gregarines also known from other *Ips* species**

J. Holuša<sup>1</sup>, K. Lukášová<sup>1</sup>, R. Wegensteiner<sup>2</sup>, W. Grodzki<sup>3</sup>, M. Pernik<sup>4</sup> & J. Weiser<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Faculty of Forestry and Wood Sciences, Czech University of Life Sciences, Prague, Czech Republic

<sup>2</sup> Institute of Forest Entomology, Forest Pathology and Forest Protection, University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, Vienna, Austria

<sup>3</sup> Department of Forest Management in Mountain Regions, Forest Research Institute, Kraków, Poland

<sup>4</sup> Croatian Forest Research Institute, Jastrebarsko, Croatia

# Example: A simple experiment with practical impact

- Almost problem-free publications
- Refused in Journal of Economic Entomology

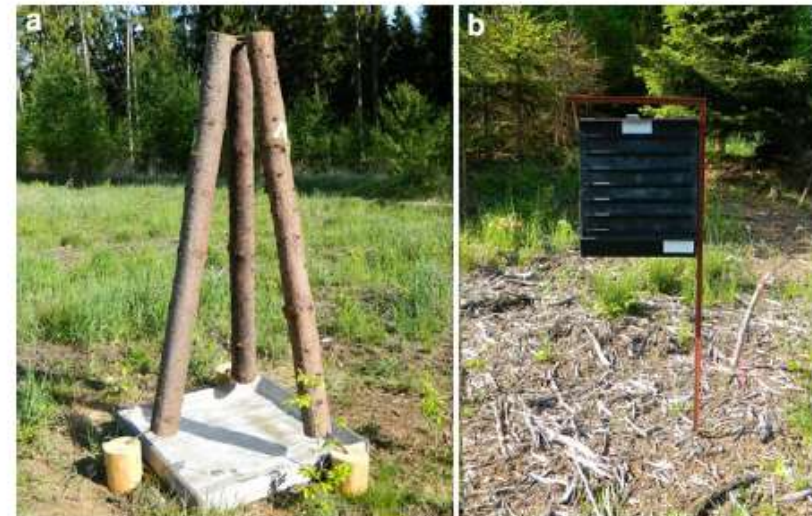
J Pest Sci  
DOI 10.1007/s10340-013-0492-z

ORIGINAL PAPER

## Comparison of lure-baited insecticide-treated tripod trap logs and lure-baited traps for control of *Ips duplicatus* (Coleoptera: Curculionidae)

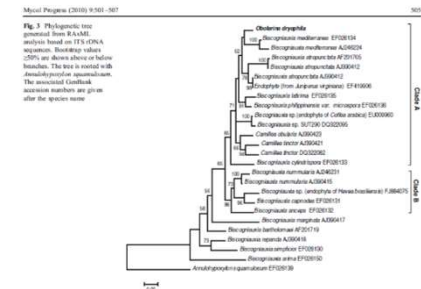
Jan Lubojacký · Jaroslav Holuša

JPestSci.....IF 2,64





- It is always very useful
- Four articles





# ...conclusion...

You have to skin that rabbit four times:-D



it does not end by publishing  
of article 😊