

Author workshops

How to get published



Contents:

- Introduction to OUP
- Preparing your Manuscript
- Selecting the right Journal
- The submission process
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- Acceptance and the production process
- Understanding Open Access
- Promoting your article

Introduction to OUP & our Journals

The right choice



Mission

Partnership

Quality

OUP Mission

*Oxford University Press (OUP)
advances knowledge and learning by
creating the highest-quality academic
and educational resources and making
them available as widely as possible.*

OUP is the only publisher that combines the scale of a global business with a bespoke, flexible service for our authors

Introduction





Our Mission

What does it mean for Journals?

Providing the **highest-quality journals**
to the **widest possible audience**
as a member of the **academic community**
working together towards **common goals**

ENDOCRINE
SOCIETY



BGS

British Geriatrics Society
Improving healthcare
for older people



British Society for
Rheumatology

ST



SOCIETY FOR
TRANSLATIONAL
ONCOLOGY®

IEA



International Epidemiological Association



THE
GERONTOLOGICAL
SOCIETY OF AMERICA®



ESC

European Society
of Cardiology



Federation of European
Microbiological Societies

OUP and the Academic Community

Publishing Collaboratively with leading Learned Medical Societies across the globe

Journals quality assessment

OUP and DORA

Improving the ways in which scholarly research is evaluated

- Using **journal metrics** in the context of how they're calculated,
- Making available a range of **article-level metrics**,
- Recording author contributions with the **CRedit taxonomy**,
- Removing reuse limitations on reference lists with the **Initiative for Open Citations (I4OC)**.





OUP signed The Declaration on Research Assessment (DORA) at the end of 2022.

Developed in 2012, the *San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment* (DORA) recognizes the need to improve the ways in which researchers and the outputs of scholarly research are evaluated.

For more information on OUP's approach to metrics, visit:

<https://academic.oup.com/pages/using-the-content/metrics>

Overview

Over the last decade, the declaration has become a worldwide initiative covering all scholarly disciplines and all key stakeholders including funders, publishers, professional societies, institutions, and researchers – with specific recommendations for each group to support fair and equitable scholarly research evaluation.

For publishers specifically, what this means is we are being asked to ensure the value and impact of individual research contributions is recognized, by rethinking how we evaluate excellence in research and ensuring the focus is on academic rigor at the article level, not assessment at a journal level. In practical terms, publishers signed up to DORA are committed to reducing the emphasis on the journal impact factor as a promotional tool and ensuring a range of article-level metrics are available for all published articles.

Publishers are also dedicated to removing all reuse limitations on reference lists in research articles, making them available under the Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication, and removing or reducing the constraints on the number of references in research articles.



The 2024 Oxford Journals Collection

Oxford University Press

Oxford Journals Collection 2024

Overview

The 2024 Oxford Journals Collection is a unique package that provides online access to 375 high-quality journals.

Changes reflect both these new valued partnerships as well as the competitive journals landscape.

8 new joiners for 2024, some of which are joining more than one subject Collection



Clinical Medicine
78 titles including 3 joiners



Humanities
81 titles including 1 joiner



Law
48 titles

Life Sciences
81 titles including 1 joiner



Mathematics and Physical Sciences
38 titles including 3 joiners



Medicine
127 titles including 3 joiners



Social Sciences
82 titles



Joining the collection in 2024



MEDICINE



VOLUME/ISSUE PER YEAR:
1 volume, 12 issues

Impact Factor: **2.6**
SCIE Radiology, Nuclear Medicine & Medical Imaging: **72/135**
CiteScore: **5.4**
Radiology, Nuclear Medicine and Imaging Category Ranking: **82/312**

British Journal of Radiology (BJR) is the international research journal of the British Institute of Radiology and is the oldest scientific journal in the field of radiology and related sciences.



VOLUME/ISSUE PER YEAR:
1 volume, 8 issues

Impact Factor: **3.3**
SCIE Dentistry, Oral Surgery & Medicine: **30/91**
CiteScore: **5.5**
General Medicine Category Ranking: **133/830**

Established in 1972, *Dentomaxillofacial Radiology (DMFR)* covers the closely related fields of oral radiology and head and neck imaging. It is a key resource for dentists, radiologists and clinicians and scientists with an interest in head and neck imaging.



MEDICINE



VOLUME/ISSUE PER YEAR:
1 volume, 12 issues

Impact Factor: **6.2**
SCIE Endocrinology & Metabolism: **27/145**
CiteScore: **11.1**
Orthopedics and Sports Medicine Category Ranking: **6/298**

The *Journal of Bone and Mineral Research (JBMR)* publishes impactful content relevant to the musculoskeletal system and mineral metabolism including research on the biology and physiology of skeletal tissues and interdisciplinary research spanning the musculoskeletal and other systems.



LIFE SCIENCES



VOLUME/ISSUE PER YEAR:
1 volume, 12 issues

Impact Factor: **2.1**
SCIE Ecology: **100/169**
CiteScore: **4.0**
Ecology, Evolution, Behavior and Systematics Category Ranking: **207/687**

The *Journal of Evolutionary Biology* is a peer-reviewed, international journal owned by the European Society of Evolutionary Biology covering research from across the field.



HUMANITIES



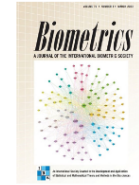
VOLUME/ISSUE PER YEAR:
1 volume, 5 issues

Impact Factor: **0.5**
CiteScore: **0.4**
Visual Arts and Performing Arts Category Ranking: **224/615**

Art History is an international, refereed journal that promotes world-class art-historical scholarship from across the globe and publishes essays and critical reviews that foreground methodological self-reflexivity. It highlights specific areas of concern and interest to the field through its special issue programs.



MATHEMATICS & PHYSICAL SCIENCES



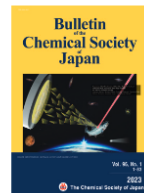
VOLUME/ISSUE PER YEAR:
4 volumes, 4 issues

Impact Factor: **1.9**
SCIE Statistics & Probability: **39/125**
CiteScore: **3.1**
Statistics and Probability Category Ranking: **66/262**

Biometrics emphasizes the role of statistics and mathematics in the biosciences and its objectives are to promote and extend the use of statistical and mathematical methods in the principal disciplines of biosciences by reporting on the development and application of these methods.



MATHEMATICS & PHYSICAL SCIENCES



VOLUME/ISSUE PER YEAR:
1 volume, 12 issues

Impact Factor: **4.0**
SCIE Chemistry, Multidisciplinary: **72/178**
CiteScore: **7.0**
General Chemistry Category Ranking: **86/407**

The *Bulletin of the Chemical Society of Japan (BCSJ)* publishes scientific research papers in the fields of theoretical and physical chemistry, analytical and inorganic chemistry, organic and biological chemistry, and applied and materials chemistry. Its purpose is to deliver the most important papers with the broadest significance to the chemistry community in general.



VOLUME/ISSUE PER YEAR:
1 volume, 12 issues

Impact Factor: **1.6**
SCIE Chemistry, Multidisciplinary: **135/178**
CiteScore: **2.8**
General Chemistry Category Ranking: **222/407**

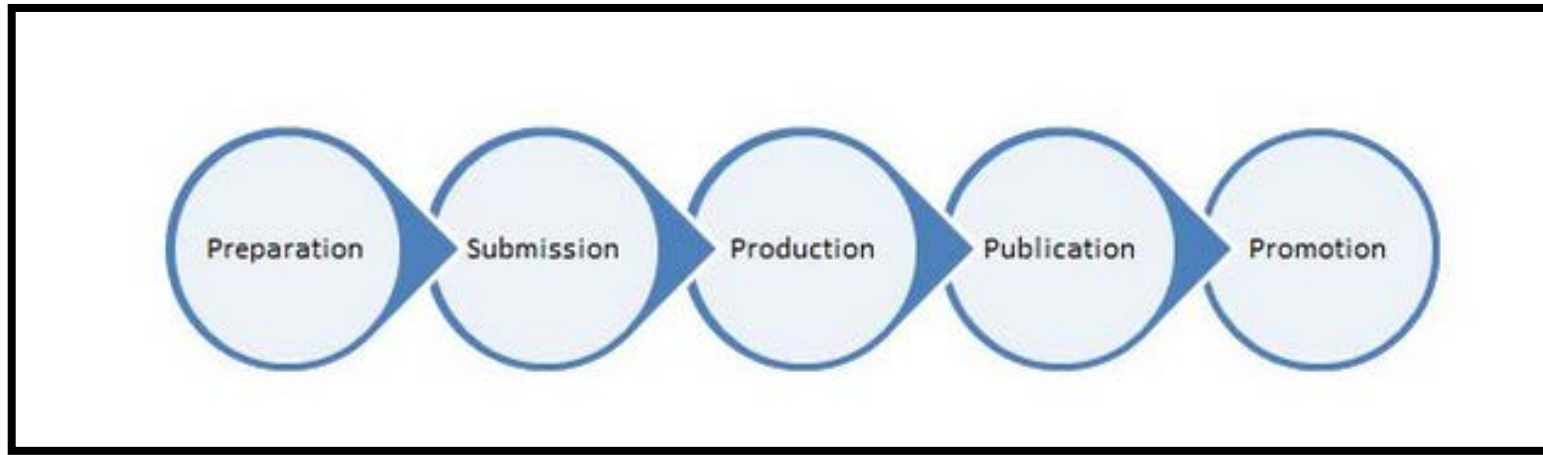
An online scientific journal, *Chemistry Letters* focuses on current topics of all aspects of chemistry and aims to publish research rapidly for technically knowledgeable readers who are not necessarily specialists in this area.



Why Publish?



How to Publish : Overview of Publishing Process



Selecting the right Journal



Selecting the right journal

Your journal shortlist:

Aims & Scope

Types of articles considered

Subscription versus Open Access

Speed of publication

Peer review process (single anonymized, double anonymized, open)

Bibliometrics

Content innovation

How to Publish

Preparation: Selecting a Journal



Choose the right journal for your research

- Think about the journals that you regularly read - If they're providing good information that you value, then you have first-hand knowledge of the quality of their review process.
- Check the references in your manuscript. The papers you have cited in your work are likely to have been published in the journals that are most relevant to your work.
- Draw up a list of 'target' journals - check each journal's editorial policies and ensure you are familiar with (and able to meet) any publication charges
- Ensure you are submitting to a reputable title that offers a rigorous peer review process. In recent years, there have been a flood of deceptive or "predatory" journals that promise a rigorous peer review process, charge authors a publication fee, but then don't provide the actual services an author needs. Publishing in one of these journals can be damaging to an author's reputation, and instead, care should be taken to ensure that your target journal is legitimate.
- We also recommend a free service called [ThinkCheckSubmit](#) that can help steer you to quality journals. It's available in 39 different languages and is worth checking out.

Preparing your Manuscript

Different Kinds of Research Articles

- Original Research
- Letters or Rapid Communications or Short Reports
- Review Articles
- Case Studies
- Methods or Methodology



Manuscript Preparation

Articles Must Be:

- ✓ Original
- ✓ Previously unpublished
- ✓ Not under consideration for publication elsewhere
- ✓ Clear of any plagiarized material or falsified data
- ✓ **Do not** submit your paper to more than one journal at a time. Duplicate publication creates extra work for everyone if discovered, will result in the immediate rejection of manuscript.

Important Tips:

- ✓ Research never published is research never done
- ✓ Can you identify a novel or significant advance that will arise from the research?
- ✓ Is the study more than just ‘handle-turning’?
- ✓ Could the study change the way people think?
- ✓ Be very objective and very critical
- ✓ Try to ensure you cite a diverse range of source and check that the reference list reflects the gender/racial balance in your field
- ✓ Where relevant include any relevant characteristics of the sample studies such as sex/gender, race/ethnicity, socio-economic stats etc in your study design, data analysis, results and interpretations of findings – refer to [SAGER guidelines](#) for further guidance

Refer to OUP’s guide on ‘[Preparing and Submitting your Manuscript](#)’ for a list of essential checks prior to submission plus more detailed guidance



Manuscript Preparation



Title

Make it concise,
accurate and catchy



Abstract

Keep it brief
No references



Introduction

Outline the
problem, describe
your approach,
identify existing
solutions and
limitations, define
abbreviations



Methods

Describe how the
work was done,
include plenty of
detail to allow
reproduction,
identify equipment
and software
programs



Results

Decide on what data
to present and how
to present it

Present results
clearly and concisely



Conclusion

Summarize the key
results of the paper

Do not repeat results
or introduce new
discussion points

Manuscript Preparation – additional sections to include



Acknowledgements

Include people not in author list who have contributed, facilities and equipment (there may be specific text), referee (if they've been helpful; even though anonymous)

Do not include non-research contributions - parents, friends, pets



Funding

Include a separate Funding section in your paper citing all funding for your research, providing the grant number and the funder name.

If the funder is listed in the [Crossref funder registry](#), the funder name should appear exactly as it appears in that database. Where grants were received by specific members of the author group, they should be identified by initial.

See [this page](#) for more information on funding agency requirements.



Conflict of Interest

Please consider the following Conflict of Interest test: is there any arrangement that would compromise the perception of your impartiality or that of your co-authors if it was to emerge after publication and you had not declared it?

It is the Corresponding authors responsibility to collect COI declarations from all co-authors

Visit [this page](#) for more information



Data

Familiarise your self with the journal Data Availability policy and where necessary include a Data Availability statement (see slides 11-12 for more detail on OUP's policy)

Where required ensure that all underlying research data is made available in a publicly accessible repository



References

Follow journal reference system (author-date, numbered or footnoted). Check journal Author guidelines for title-level instructions of reference style used List all citations in the text alphabetically at end of paper

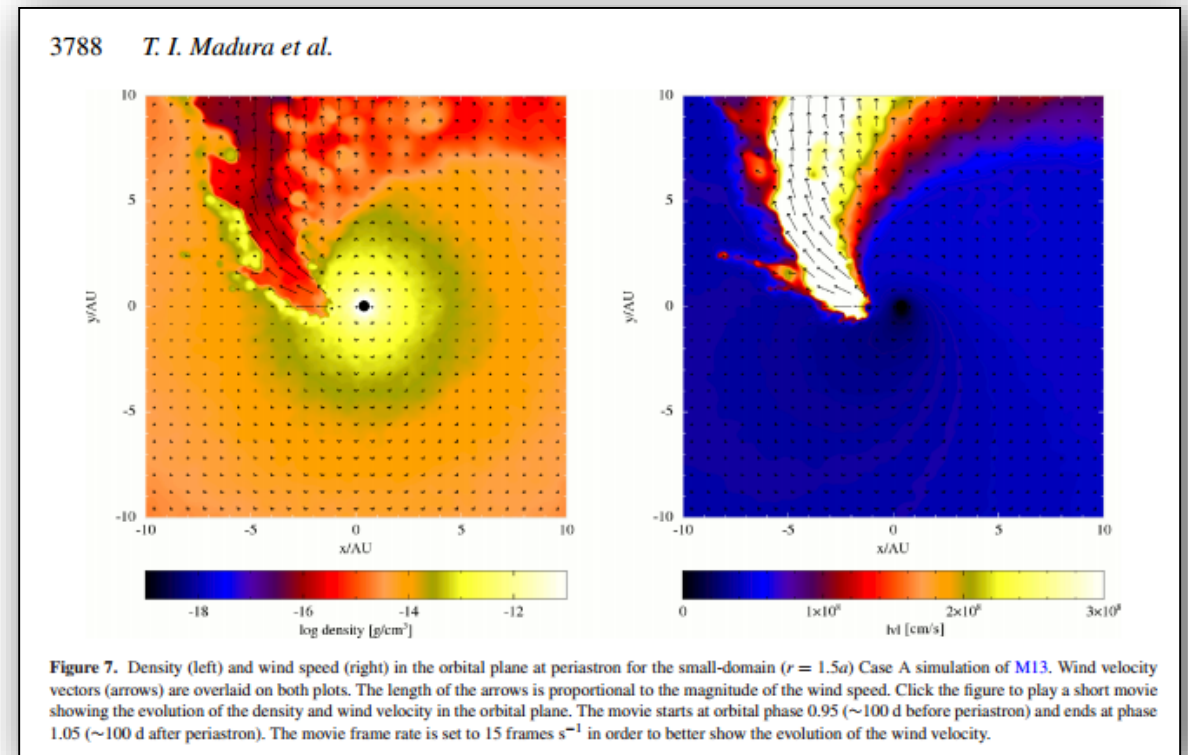
Cite papers that have been influential in the work

Where possible ensure you are citing a diverse range of sources

Figures

Well designed figures can help articulate complex ideas as well as enhancing the understanding of your article.

- For detailed guidance on the preparation of figures visit OUP's image guidelines [here](#)
- The guidelines should be read in conjunction with any specific guidelines provided in the Author Guidelines of your chosen journal
- Some journals now accept 3D models for online publication as part of the article. Check the Author Guidelines of the [relevant journal](#) to see whether this is an option and to find further instructions.
- Many journals now provide guidance on how to ensure figures are accessible online for colour-blind or visually impaired readers. OUP's guidance is available [here](#)



How to Publish

Preparation: LaTeX

Consult the journal website to determine whether a **LaTeX** template and class file are available for the journal.

LaTeX, which is pronounced «Lah-tech» or «Lay-tech», is a document preparation system for high-quality typesetting.

It is most often used for medium-to-large technical or scientific documents but it can be used for almost any form of publishing.

LaTeX is not a word processor! Instead, LaTeX encourages authors not to worry too much about the appearance of their documents but to concentrate on getting the right content.



LaTeX

If you are using LaTeX, then please note the following:

- Some journals provide a LaTeX templates and class files: check the journal websites for details. Many OUP journals also have templates available at [Overleaf](#).
- If the journal does not make a LaTeX template available, compile a PDF output using `article.cls`, follow the journal's referencing system using `\bibitem` and the bibliography environment. Do not use locally-created macros or style files.
- Use common LaTeX tags like `\ref`, `\cite`, etc., for the automatic referencing to figures, tables and reference citations.
- Send all supporting files (including any `.bib` files used) alongside the main `.tex` file. Only submit macros used in the manuscript, and do not submit entire macro libraries.
- The OUP LaTeX template produces manuscripts matching the formatting requirements of the journals listed here.

L^AT_EX

Prior to submission: other considerations:

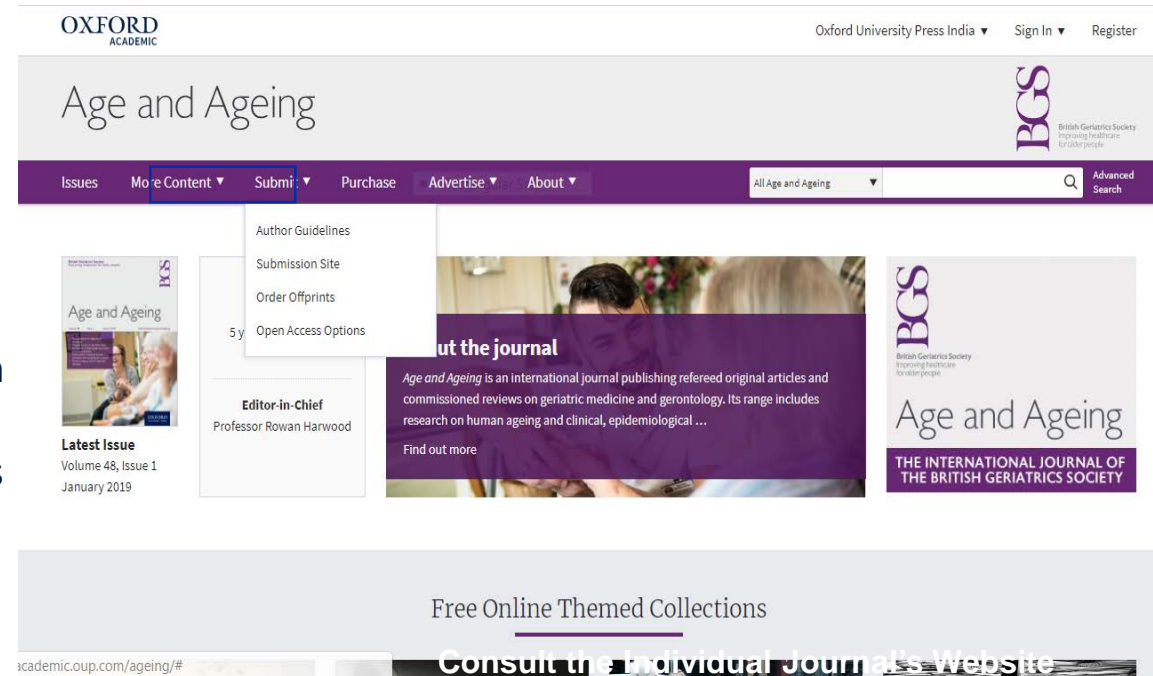
- **Permissions:** All required permissions must be cleared **before** the article is submitted. Permissions clearance can take up to **six months**, so it's best to plan any anticipated permissions needs at the outset of writing. Consult the [Copyright and Permissions Guidelines](#) for authors.
- **Authorship vs Contributor-ship;** Many journals use the [CReDiT taxonomy](#) to determine the role of each named author/contributor and or require statements outlining the contribution made by each author to the study/research article. Consider carefully which of your collaborators made a substantial enough contribution to be listed as an author. Refer to the [ICMJE guidelines on authorship](#) for further advice.
- **Supplementary Material:** Supplementary material should substantially enhance understanding of the written article without being integral to that understanding. Unless stated otherwise on the journal website, supplementary material will not be edited or typeset during production.
- **Language Editing:** Manuscripts should be written in clear English and will be copyedited to correct grammar and to ensure consistency and adherence to house style after acceptance. Before submitting your manuscript to a journal you may wish to have it professionally edited, particularly if English is not your first language. This is not a mandatory step, but may help to ensure that the academic content of your paper is fully understood by journal editors and reviewers. Oxford University Press partners with Enago, a leading provider of author services. Prospective authors are entitled to a discount of 30% for editing services at Enago, via the [Specialist English Editing Services for Oxford University Press Authors](#) page. A list of alternative suppliers can be found [here](#)



The Submission Process

Prior to submission

- Check the Author Guidelines for the journal you are submitting to – Author Guidelines vary by journal and (for OUP titles) are found under the 'Submit' menu on the journal homepage (see screenshot)
- Visit OUP Author Resource Centre:
<https://academic.oup.com/journals/pages/authors>
- Visit OUP's '[Complying with Funder Policies](#)' page to ensure your publishing choice complies with your funder requirements
- Ensure you understand and are able to meet any associated publication fees (check Author Guidelines for details)
- Include acknowledgements, conflict-of-interest declarations and details of funding sources and grant numbers at the end of your paper
- Ensure all co-authors are listed and consent to submission
- Check that you comply with OUP's [Ethical Guidelines](#)
- Check that you understand and comply with the Journal [Data Availability Policy](#)
- Ensure you have correct permissions to re-use any figures, tables or parts of text that have been published elsewhere – guidance on Rights and Permissions can be found [here](#)
- Check that references are up to date and accurate



Format Free Submission

- Many journals now offer the option to submit a paper without being formatted to journal style.
- Check the journal Author Guidelines page prior to reformatting your paper
- Many journals will provide a basic formatting guide that will need to be adhered to at first submission. You may then be asked to format certain elements of the paper to journal style after acceptance
- You may be asked to supply editable files that match journal formatting requirements at the acceptance stage

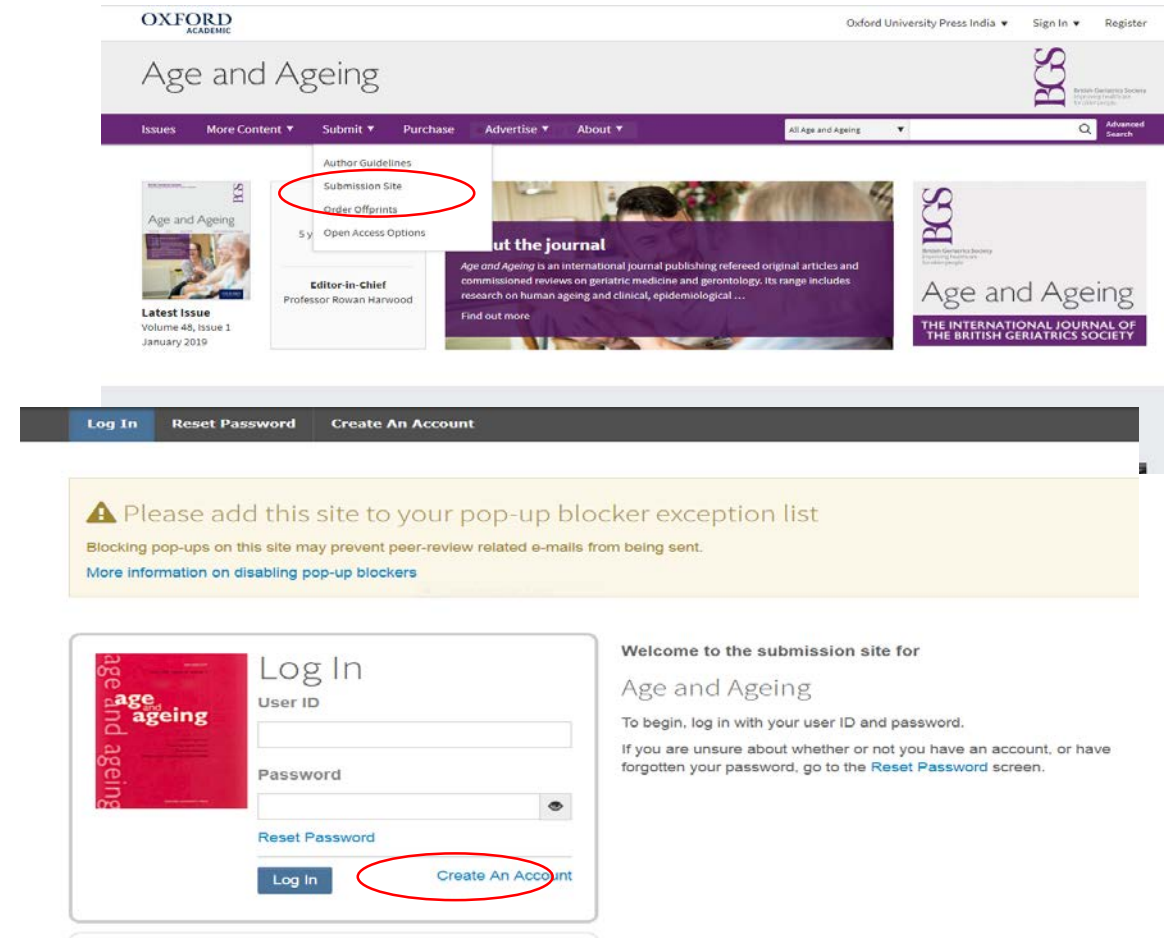


Submission

- Most journals now use online submission systems such as ScholarOne or Editorial Manager to receive submissions and manage peer review. The journal's website will provide the direct link to submit your article.
- Submission sites require you to create an account in order to submit. If you have created an account on the journal's site previously, this can be used again to submit new articles. Accounts for these sites are separate from any account you may have on OUP's website

Preferred and Non-preferred Reviewers

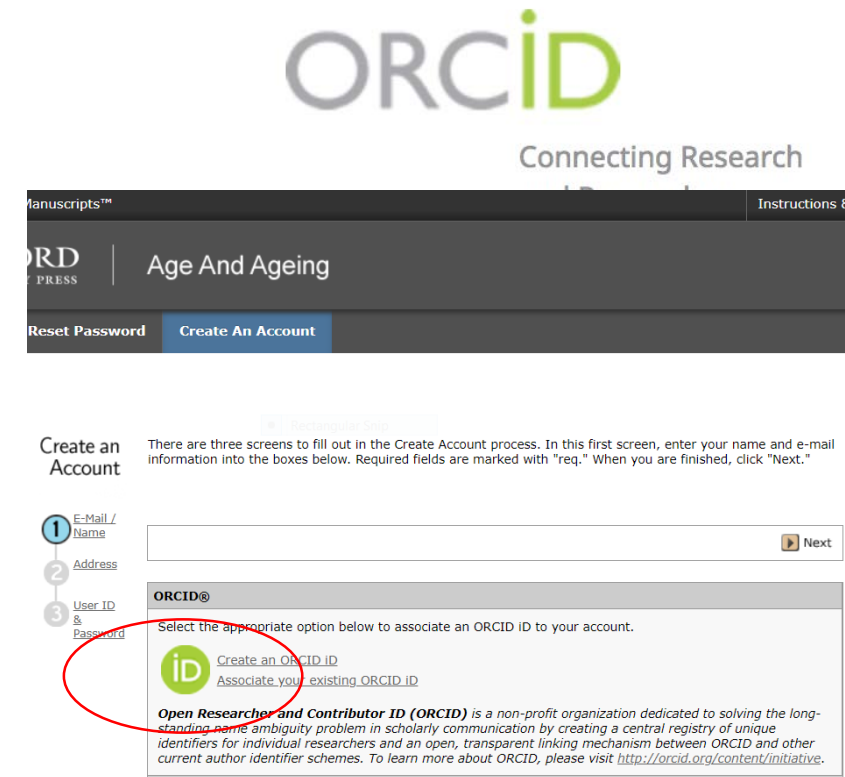
Some journals offer the option for authors to stipulate preferred and/or non-preferred reviewers at submission. This can help the journal ensure your manuscript is directed towards the right kind of reviewer. Policies vary by journal and there is no guarantee that the journal will choose to invite your preferred reviewer or that the reviewer will be available to review your manuscript. Check the journal's Author Guidelines for further information on this policy



The screenshot displays the Oxford Academic website for the journal 'Age and Ageing'. The top navigation bar includes links for 'Issues', 'More Content', 'Submit', 'Purchase', 'Advertise', and 'About'. A red circle highlights the 'Submit' link in the navigation bar. Below the navigation bar, there is a section for 'Latest Issue' (Volume 49, Issue 1, January 2019) and a section for 'Editor-in-Chief' (Professor Rowan Harwood). A red circle highlights the 'Submission Site' link in the 'Submit' dropdown menu. Below the submission site link, there is a 'Log In' button and a 'Create An Account' button. A yellow banner at the bottom of the page reads: 'Please add this site to your pop-up blocker exception list. Blocking pop-ups on this site may prevent peer-review related e-mails from being sent. More information on disabling pop-up blockers'. The 'Log In' section includes a 'User ID' field, a 'Password' field, a 'Reset Password' link, and a 'Log In' button. A red circle highlights the 'Create An Account' button. The 'Welcome to the submission site for Age and Ageing' section includes instructions: 'To begin, log in with your user ID and password. If you are unsure about whether or not you have an account, or have forgotten your password, go to the Reset Password screen.'

Submission: ORCID

- ORCID® is a global registry of author and researcher identifiers providing single sign-on across multiple publishing platforms.
- The purpose of ORCID is to allow researchers and contributors to academic publications to create for themselves a unique, lifelong ORCID identifier.
- Any author or researcher can go to orcid.org and create an ORCID ID for themselves for free. A rapidly growing number of academic institutions are integrating their network sign in systems with ORCID. If you are a member of an institution, you should contact your local IT staff to inquire how you can connect your ORCID ID with your institutional username.
- If your article is published in an OUP journal, your ORCID will be published online next to your name, and your ORCID account will be updated to list that publication.
- Consult [this page](#) for additional information on ORCID, including how to use your ID with ScholarOne and Editorial Manager



ORCID[®] Connecting Research

Manuscripts™ | Instructions

ORCID PRESS | Age And Ageing

Reset Password | Create An Account


Create an Account

There are three screens to fill out in the Create Account process. In this first screen, enter your name and e-mail information into the boxes below. Required fields are marked with "req." When you are finished, click "Next."

- 1 E-Mail / Name
- 2 Address
- 3 User ID & Password

ORCID[®]

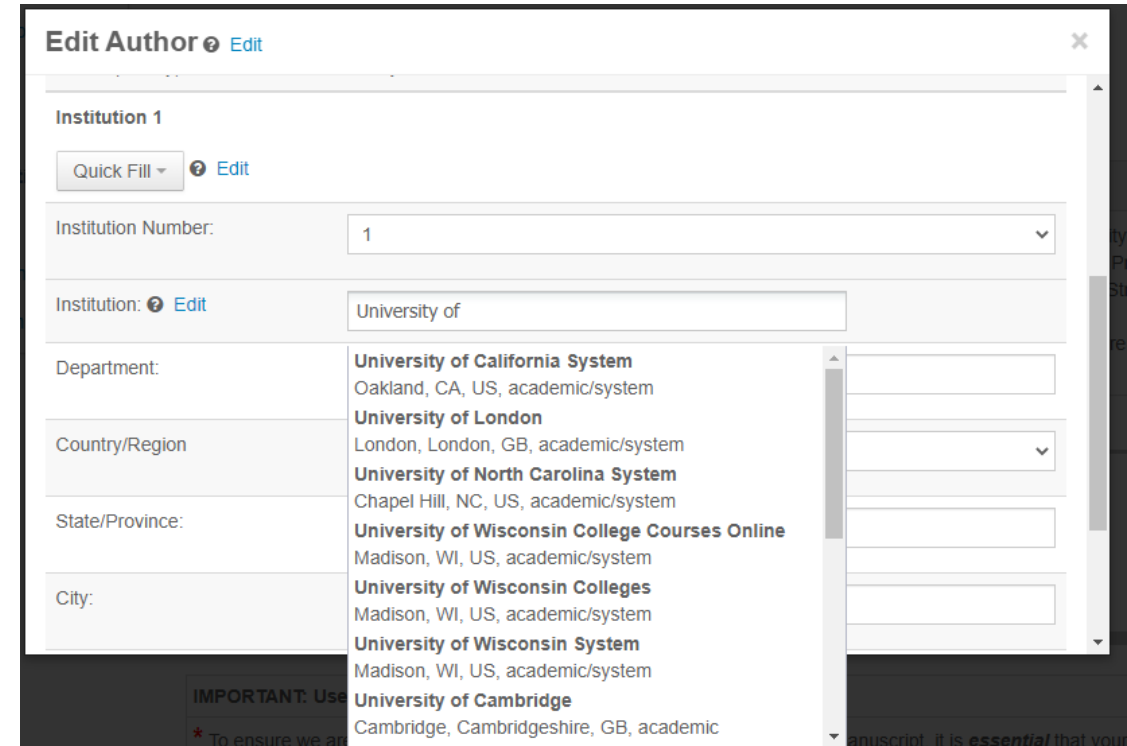
Select the appropriate option below to associate an ORCID ID to your account.

 [Create an ORCID ID](#)
[Associate your existing ORCID ID](#)

Open Researcher and Contributor ID (ORCID) is a non-profit organization dedicated to solving the long-standing name ambiguity problem in scholarly communication by creating a central registry of unique identifiers for individual researchers and an open, transparent linking mechanism between ORCID and other current author identifier schemes. To learn more about ORCID, please visit <http://orcid.org/content/initiative>.

Submission: Institution

- Where possible use the drop-down menu in the 'Authors and Institutions' section of the submission site to select your institution
- This helps to ensure that the Publisher accurately logs your institution on your paper and in their licensing system
- This can also help to determine whether you are entitled to use an institutional pre-payment account to cover Open Access fees through an OUP Read & Publish deal



Edit Author [Edit](#)

Institution 1

[Quick Fill](#) [Edit](#)

Institution Number:

Institution: [Edit](#)

Department:
Oakland, CA, US, academic/system

Country/Region:
London, London, GB, academic/system

State/Province:
Chapel Hill, NC, US, academic/system

City:
Madison, WI, US, academic/system

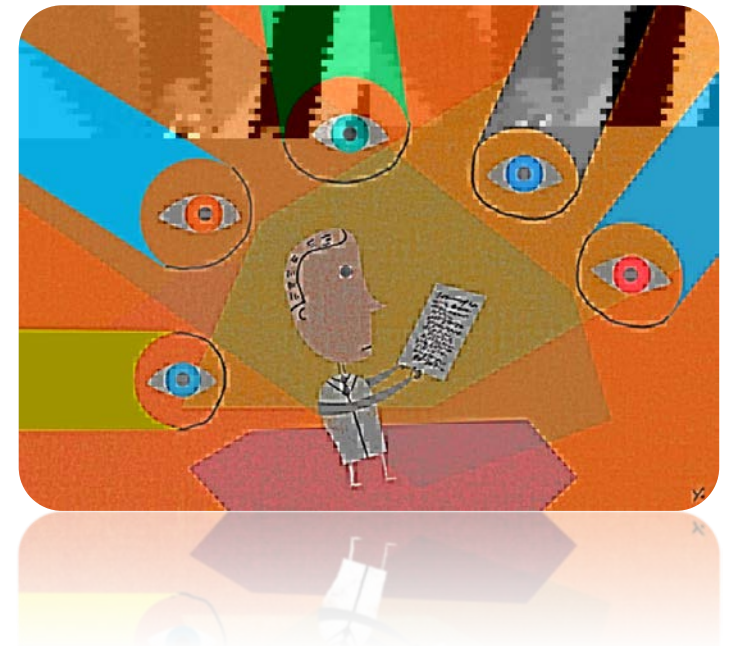
IMPORTANT: Use
★ To ensure we are
manuscript: it is essential that you

Navigating Peer Review

How to Publish: What is Peer Review?

Peer review – articles are sent to members of an editorial panel who work in the same field and have experience of both writing for publication. Papers are read by two reviewers, and are anonymised throughout this process – reviewers do not know who the authors of a paper are

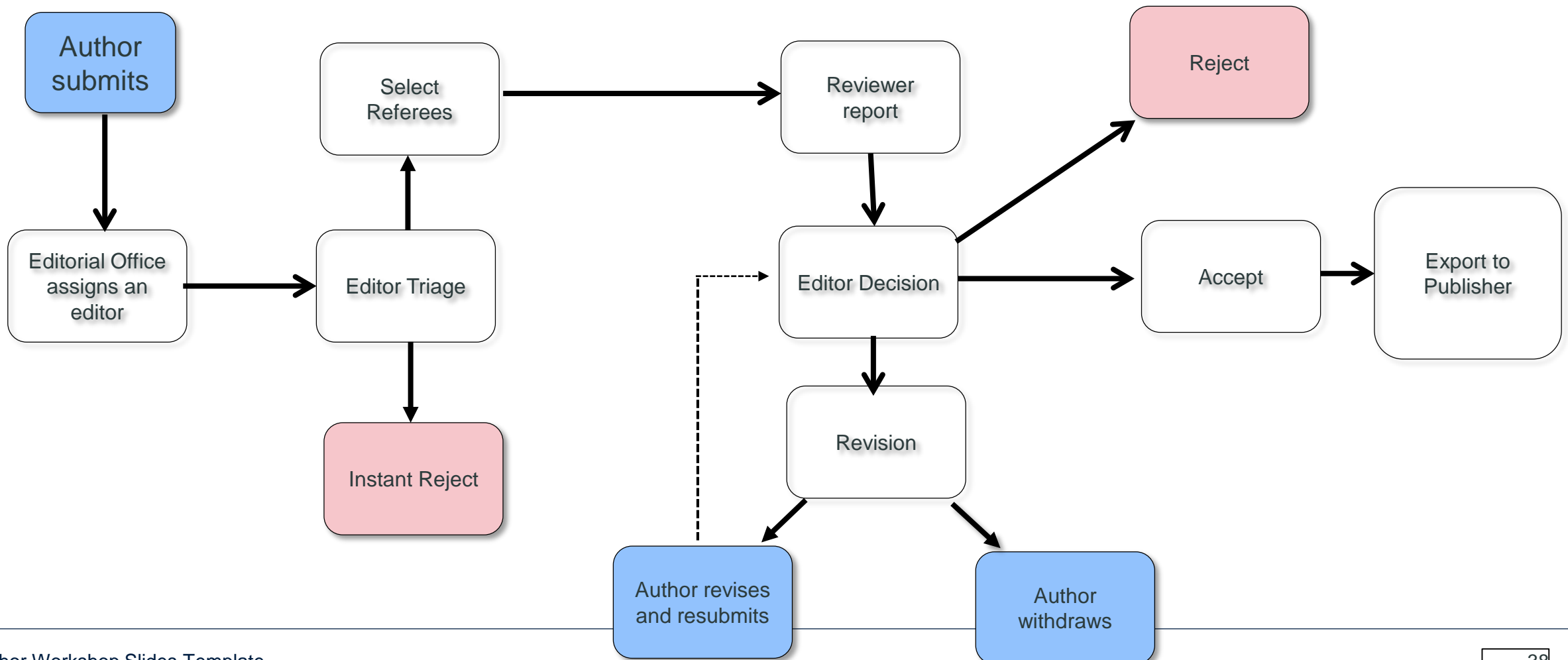
- Essentially, peer review is an academic term for quality control.
- Peer Review tells you that the research is considered valid, significant & original.
- Without Peer Review there is no control in scientific communication.



- Helps to determine the quality, validity, significance, and originality of research
- Helps to improve the quality of papers
- Editorial Office handles all correspondence
- Plagiarism checks
- Paper may be rejected immediately if:
 - Out of scope
 - Clearly unsuitable
 - Obvious errors
 - Duplicate submissions, etc

How the review process works

The Typical Review Process



Peer Review Models

Peer Review Model	Description
Single Anonymized Peer Review (previously known as 'Single-blind Peer Review')	The authors' identity is known to the Editor and to the reviewers; the reviewers' identity is hidden from the authors.
Double anonymized Peer Review (previously known as 'Double-blind Peer Review')	The authors' identity is hidden from reviewers, and the reviewers' identities are hidden from authors. The Editor has oversight of the reviewers and the authors names.
Triple anonymized Peer Review (previously known as 'Triple-blind Peer Review')	The authors' identity is hidden from reviewers and Editors, and reviewers' identity is hidden from the authors. The Editorial Office has oversight of the reviewers' and the authors' names.
Non-anonymized Peer Review (also known as 'Open Peer Review')	The authors', reviewers' and Editors' identities are all known and shared between all parties.
Transparent Peer Review	The review process itself can be conducted as Non, Single, Double, or Triple-anonymized, but reviewer comments (and sometimes the Original Submissions, Response to Reviewers and Editor's comments) are published alongside the published manuscript in the journal. In OUP journals, these are included as supplementary files.
Post-publication peer review	Manuscript is published on submission (usually as a preprint) and reviewers are then invited to add their comments. Reviewers can either be invited by the Editors, the authors, or this can be left open for reviewers to self-select manuscripts to review. This can also mean public peer review comments on published papers on other sites, for example in PubPeer or on preprint servers where the published paper has been posted.

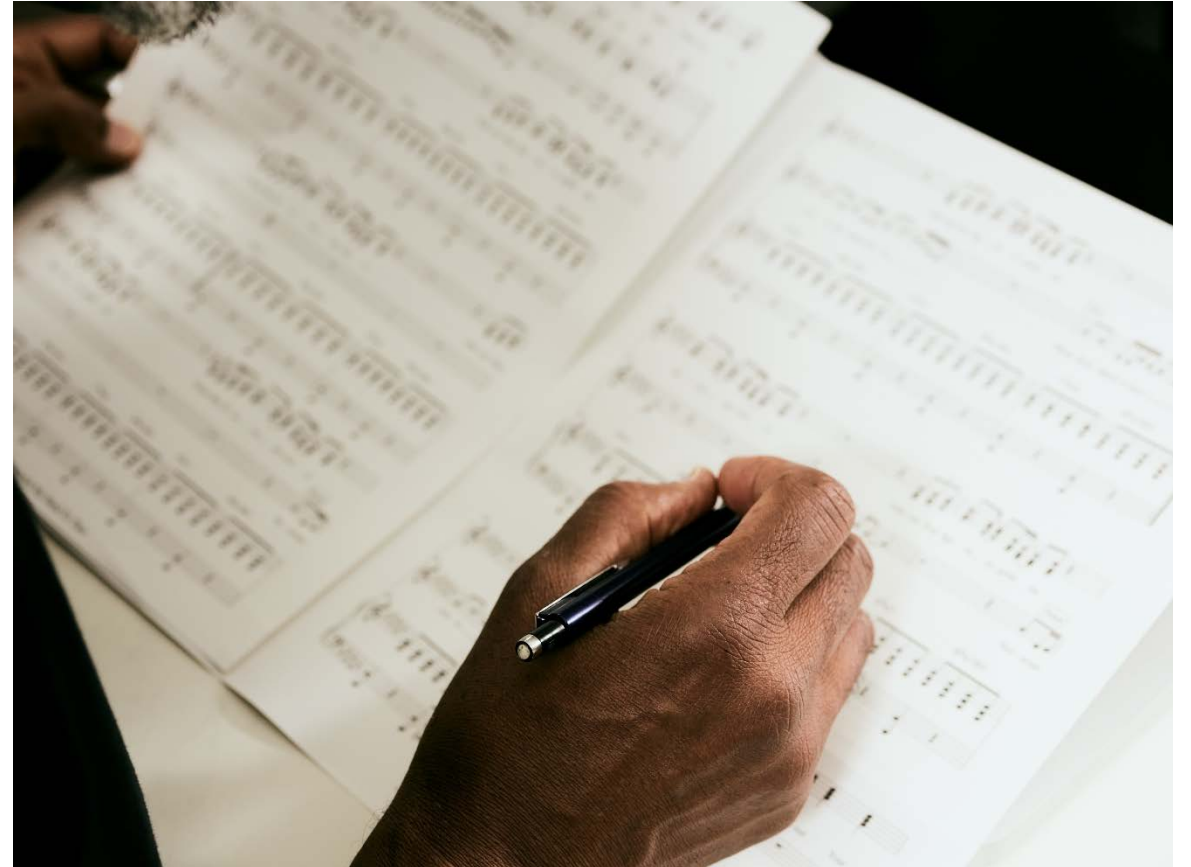
Dealing with Rejection

- Don't get depressed! Journals mostly reject papers on the grounds of scope
- Ensure you read the Editor/reviewer comments carefully
- Do not rush to re-submit: give it time and ensure you address all points raised by the editor/reviewer
- Return to your list of target journals and think carefully about which to submit to next
- Think about your cover letter- are you capturing the key points and 'selling' your research
- Some journals now allow you to submit reviewer comments from previous submissions - this can help speed the process up



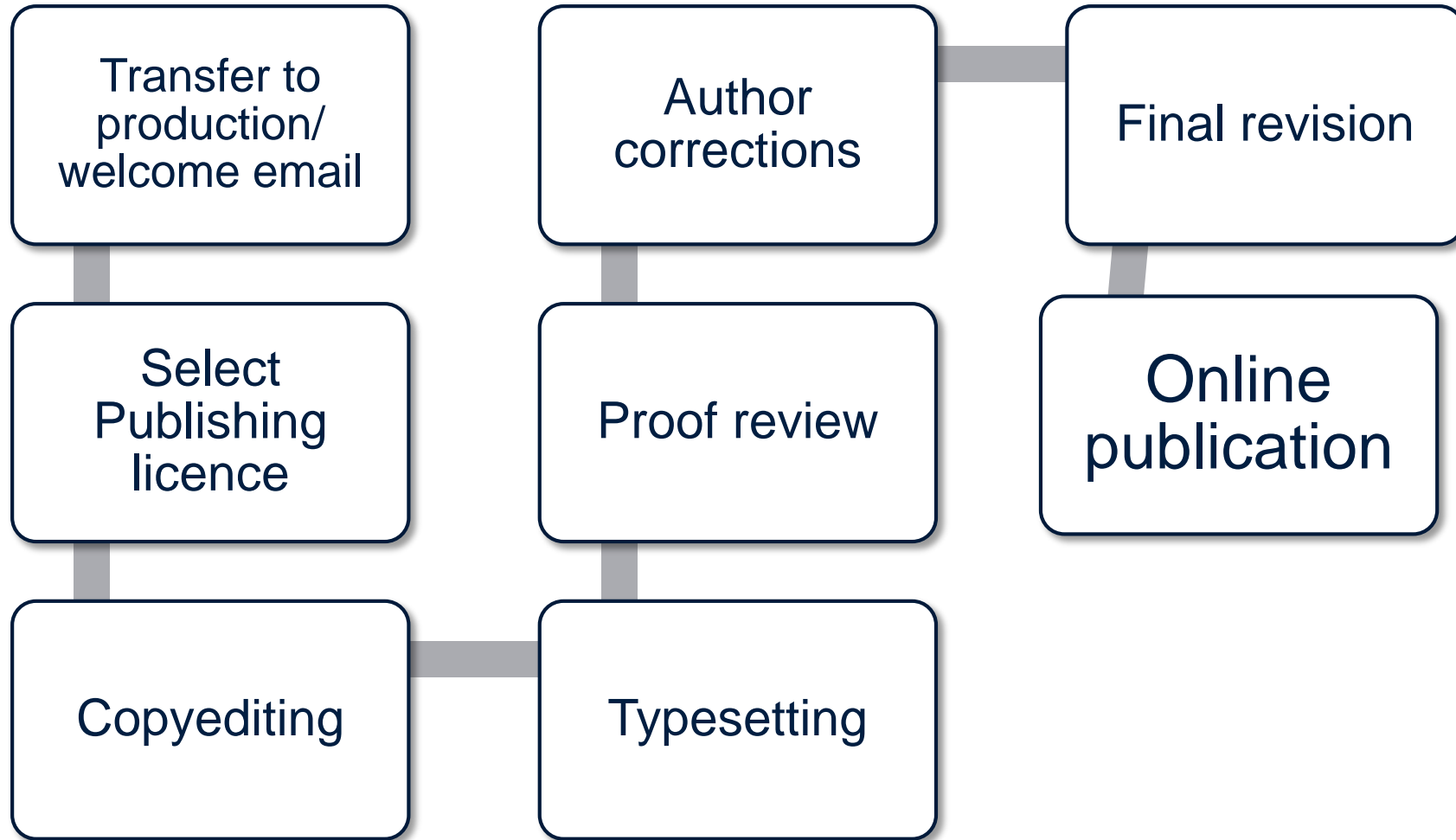
Responding to Reviewer comments

- The vast majority of papers undergo at least one round of revision – nobody's perfect!
- Ensure you respond specifically to each comment in the reviewers report, explaining what you have changed and why
- Track all changes
- Do not take reviewer comments personally! Be humble, polite and objective in your response. Any confidential comments to the editor can be included in your cover letter
- Do not insult reviewers or editor but do challenge points if justified



Acceptance and the Production Process

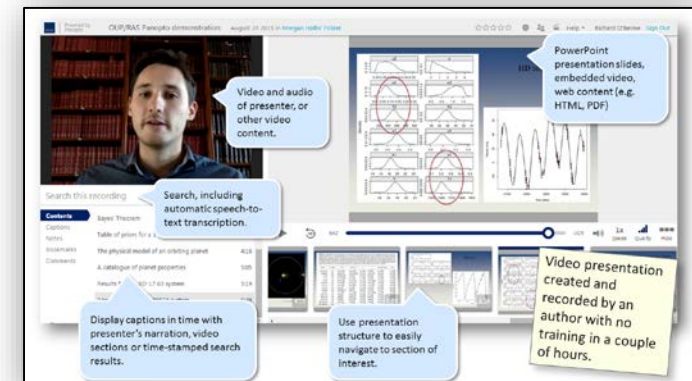
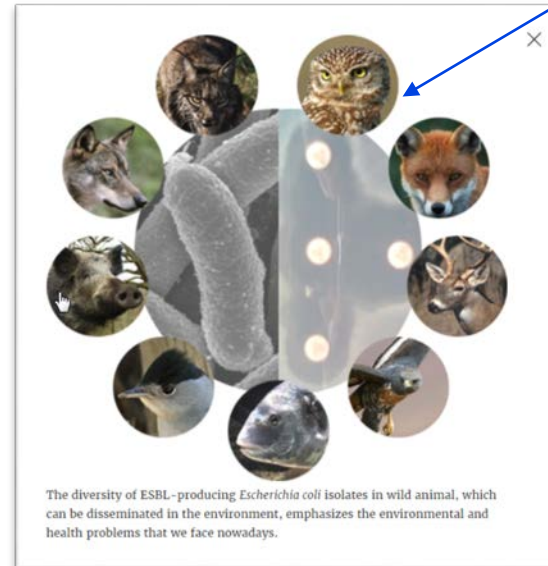
What to expect after acceptance: the Production Process



Online Publication: Enhancing your article

The OUP content platform enables authors to seamlessly incorporate digital enhancements to help their article stand out from the pack, including:

- Graphical and Video Abstracts
- Support for embedded figures & animation
- Video presentations
- ORCID Integration – live links to your ORCID profile
- Support for press releases



Online Publication

- Some journals publish accepted manuscripts online before the final version is published.
- A DOI is assigned enabling the article to be discoverable via search engines and citable by other authors.
- The 'Accepted Article' version is replaced by the final version, or the 'Version of Record' after typesetting and proof acceptance.
- We will tell you by email if this applies to your journal. See your journal's Instructions to Authors page for more information
- As soon as your article is published online OUP will send you a free-access link that can be shared with colleagues or posted to an institutional webpage
- If you need to embargo publication for any reason (eg for a press release or patent) ensure you notify the editorial office prior to acceptance.

ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

Identification of *OsPK5* involved in rice glycolytic metabolism and GA/ABA balance for improving seed germination via GWAS

Bin Yang, Mingming Chen, Chengfang Zhan, Kexin Liu, Yanhao Cheng ...

Article Metrics

Researchers, funders and institutions are increasingly concerned about the impact and return-on-investment of their work. Article-level metrics are designed to help authors assess this by providing a better understanding of the reach of an article or published research, and the attention it is receiving online






EDITOR'S CHOICE

Ecological differentiation in planktonic and sediment-associated chemotrophic microbial populations in Yellowstone hot springs FREE

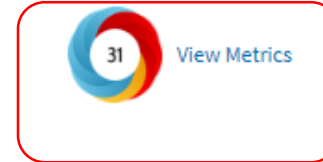
Daniel R. Colman, Jayme Feyhl-Buska, Kirtland J. Robinson, Kristopher M. Fecteau, Huifang Xu, Everett L. Shock, Eric S. Boyd ✉

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A correction has been published: [FEMS Microbiol Ecol \(2016\) 92 \(10\): fiw16](#)

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Chemosynthetic sediment and planktonic community composition and aqueous geochemistry and sediment mineralogy were determined in 15 photosynthetic hot springs in Yellowstone National Park (YNP). These were used to evaluate the hypothesis that differences in the availability dissolved or mineral substrates in the bulk fluids or sediments within s coincides with ecologically differentiated microbial communities and th populations. Planktonic and sediment-associated communities exhibite differing ecological characteristics including community sizes, evenness richness. pH and temperature influenced microbial community compos among springs, but within-spring partitioning of taxa into sediment or planktonic communities was widespread. statistically supported ($P < 0.$



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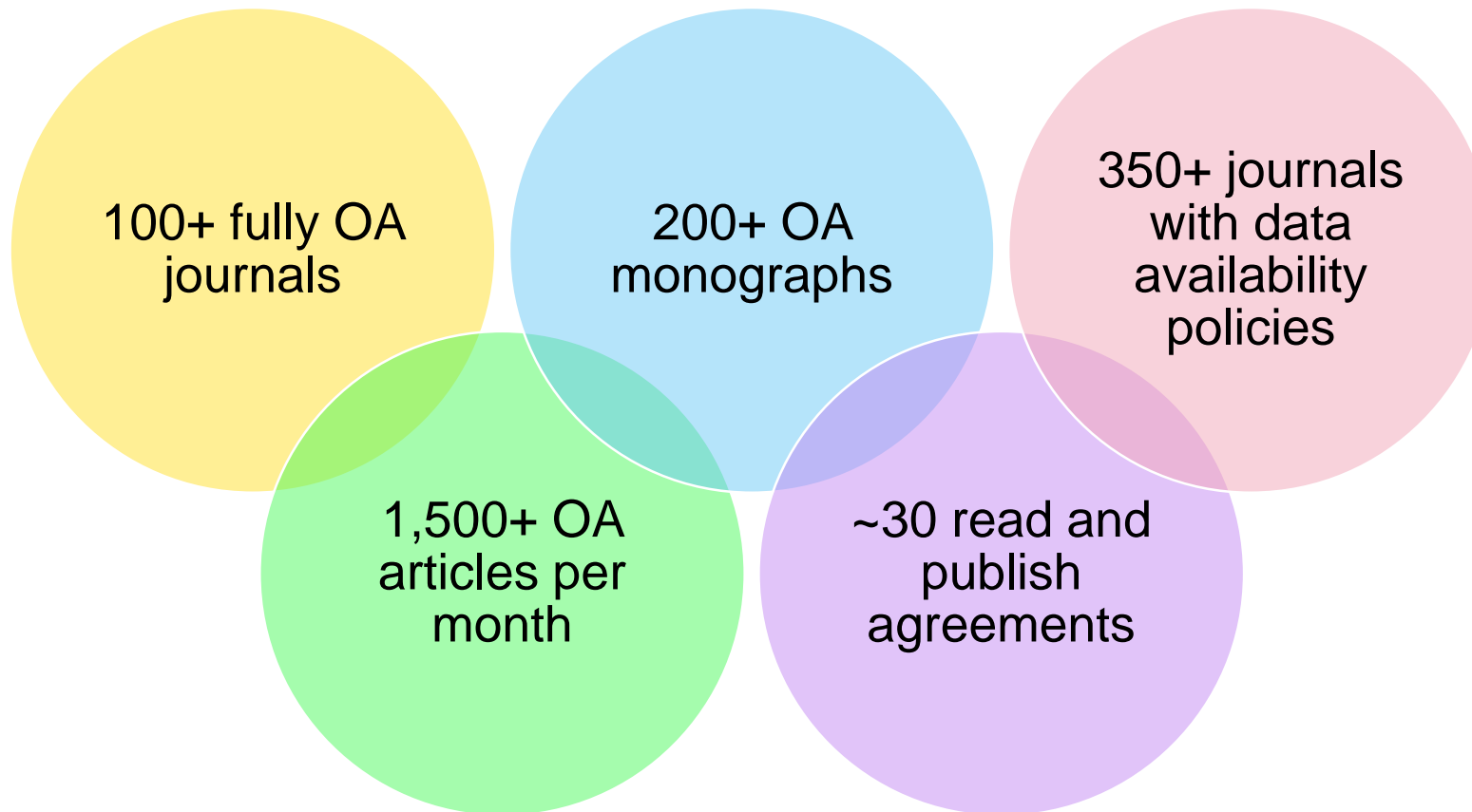
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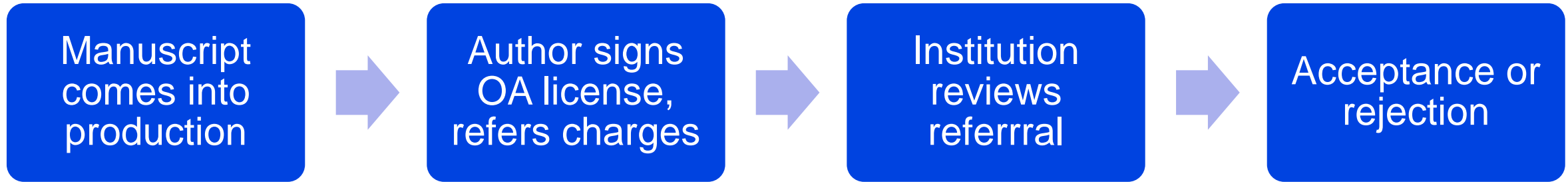
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- Think about which social network would suit you; you may find like-minded people on Twitter, Tumblr, Medium, or Instagram, for instance. Every platform has distinct communities and interest groups; take some time to discover what you enjoy.
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- Think about starting a blog to communicate with a wider audience and raise your online profile.
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Questions