

EDITORIAL POLICIES

Aim and Scope

“Rastitelnye Resursy” Journal (ISSN 0033-9946) founded in 1965, is published under the aegis of the Branch of Biological Sciences of the Russian Academy of Sciences.

The Journal publishes original articles and reviews on the wide scope of subjects: biology of resource species, their component composition and biological activity, assessment of plant resources of various wild useful plant groups, their handling and conservation, introduction of deserving species.

The journal is intended for a wide range of scientists and specialists: botanists, ecologists, resource researchers, biogeocenologists.

The “Rastitelnye Resursy” Journal publishes: original research articles in the following fields:

— plant resources of specific countries and regions as well as vegetation types and plant formations, different types of natural acreages (forage lands, bee pastures, berrying grounds, etc.);

— resources of various groups of wild useful plants (medicinal, food, foraging, odoriferous, tanniferous, etc.) their handling and conservation;

— biology, morphology and anatomy of wild-growing and introduced plants - the sources of plant raw materials and biologically active compounds;

— structure and ecology of wild-growing resource plant species;

— primary introduction of species of practical importance;

— yield and seed productivity of the wild-growing and introduced resource plants;

— anthropogenic impact on plant populations and plant communities, wild-growing and cultivated plants useful properties and productivity;

— resource species component composition, identification and structure of natural compounds, their biosynthesis, content, dynamics of accumulation and chemical variability;

— biological activity (pharmacological properties, antibacterial, antifungal, antioxidative and other activities) of extracts, their fractions and isolates;

— description of the novel methods in resource characteristics and plant useful properties studies;

— analytical reviews on component composition and biological activity of plants, reviews on major problems of botanical resource studies.

Section Policies

REVEIW

ARTICLES AND COMMUNICATIONS

Resources of useful plants and plant associations

Biology of rare resource species

Structure of plant populations

Introduction of resource species

Anthropogenic influence on plant resources

Component composition of resource species

Biological activity of resource species

Methods of investigation

Loss to the science

Anniversaries

Letters to the editor

Publication Frequency

The Journal has 4 issues per year.

Subscription

Full-text versions are available at eLIBRARY (free access). You can subscribe at any post office in the United catalogue «Press of Russia». Subscription index: E39393.

Archiving

- Russian Book Chamber
- Russian State Library (RSL)
- Scientific Electronic Library eLIBRARY.RU

Peer-Review

All scientific articles submitted to the editorial office of “Rastitelnye Resursy” journal undergo mandatory Single-blind peer review (the authors of the paper do not know the reviewers and receive a letter with comments signed by the Editor-in-Chief).

1. Review of articles is carried out by members of the Editorial Board, as well as invited reviewers – leading experts in the relevant branches in Russia and other countries. The decision

on the choice of a reviewer for the expert review of the article is made by the Editor-in-Chief, Deputy Editor-in-Chief, Managing editor. The review period is 2-8 weeks, but at the request of the reviewer it can be extended.

2. Each article is sent to reviewers.

3. Each reviewer has the right to refuse the review in case of a clear conflict of interest affecting the perception and interpretation of the work. After considering manuscript, the referee should recommend one of the following:

— to publish manuscript as it was submitted (with no revisions);

— to publish manuscript after introducing the author with comments and recommendations of the referees (revision at the discretion of the author) ;

— to publish manuscript after revision that addresses referees' comments;

— to reject with option to resubmit;

— to reject outright.

4. If the review contains recommendations for correction and revision of the article, the Editorial Board sends the text of the review to the author with a proposal to take them into account when preparing a new version of the article or to refute them (partially or completely). Revision of the article should not take more than 30 days from the date of sending an electronic message to the authors about the need to make changes. The article modified by the author is re-sent for review.

5. In the event of failure of the authors from the correction of the work they need in written or oral form to notify the editor of their refusal to publish the article. The revised manuscripts that are not submitted within 30 days after reviews have been conveyed to the authors are considered as new submissions.

6. If the author and reviewers have any insoluble contradictions regarding the work, the Editorial Board has the right to send the work for additional review. In conflict situations, the decision is made by the Editor-in-Chief at a meeting of the Editorial Board.

7. The decision to refuse to publish the work is made at a meeting of the Editorial Board in accordance with the recommendations of the reviewers. The article, not recommended by the decision of the Editorial Board for publication, is not accepted for re-consideration. A message about the refusal to publish is sent to the author by e-mail.

8. After the Editorial Board of the journal makes a decision on the admission of the article to publication, the Editorial Board informs the author and indicates the date of publication.

9. The positive review is not a sufficient basis for the publication of the article. The final decision on the publication is made by the Editorial Board. In conflict situations, the decision is made by the Editor-in-Chief.

10. Original reviews are kept in the editorial office for 5 years.

Publishing Ethics

*The Publication Ethics and Publication Malpractice Statement of the journal "**Rastitelnye Resursy**" are based on the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) Code of Conduct guidelines available at www.publicationethics.org, and requirements for peer-reviewed journals, elaborated by the "**Elsevier**" Publishing House (in accordance with international ethical rules of scientific publications)*

1. Introduction

1.1. Publication of materials in peer-reviewed journals is not only a simple way of scientific communication, but also makes a significant contribution to the development of the relevant field of scientific knowledge. Thus, it is important to set standards for the future ethical behavior of all parties involved in the publication, namely: Authors, Editors, Reviewers, Publishers and Scientific Society for the journal "**Rastitelnye Resursy**".

1.2. Publisher not only supports scientific communication and invests in this process, but is also responsible for abidance of all current guidelines in the published work.

1.3. Publisher is committed to strict supervision of scientific content.

2. Responsibilities of the Editors

2.1. Decision of publication

Editor of the scientific journal "**Rastitelnye Resursy**" is personally and independently responsible for taking decision on publication, often in cooperation with the relevant Scientific Society. The reliability of the work under consideration and its scientific significance should always be the basis of the decision on publication. Editor may be guided by the policy of the Editorial Board of the journal "**Rastitelnye Resursy**", being limited to the actual legal requirements in respect of libel, copyright, legitimacy and plagiarism.

Editor may consult with other Editors and Reviewers (or officials of the Scientific Society) at the time of making a decision on publication.

2.2. Decency

Editor should evaluate the intellectual content of works.

2.3. Privacy Policy

Editor and Editorial Board of the journal "**Rastitelnye Resursy**" are obliged not to disclose information about the accepted works to all persons, except Authors, Reviewers, possible Reviewers, other scientific consultants and Publisher.

2.4. Disclosure policy and conflicts of interest

2.4.1 Unpublished materials obtained from submitted works may not be used in personal research without the written consent of Author. Information or ideas obtained in the course of

reviewing and related to possible benefits should be kept confidential and not used for self-interest.

2.4.2 Editors should recuse themselves from reviewing works (i.e., request a co-Editor, Assistant Editor, or collaborate with other members of Editorial Board in reviewing the work instead of reviewing and deciding on the work themselves) in the event of conflicts of interest arising from competitive, collaborative, or other interactions and relationships with Authors, companies, and possibly other organizations associated with the work.

2.5. Supervision of publications

Editor, who has provided convincing evidence that the statements or conclusions presented in the publication are erroneous, must inform Publisher (and/or relevant Scientific Society) for the purpose of early notification of changes, withdrawal of the publication, expression of concern and other relevant statements.

2.6. Engagement and collaboration in research

Editor, together with Publisher (or Scientific Society), shall take adequate measures in the event of ethical claims concerning the reviewed works or published materials. Such measures generally include interaction with Authors of the work and the argumentation of the relevant complaint or claim, but may also involve interaction with relevant organizations and research centers.

3. Responsibilities of Reviewers

3.1. Influence over the decisions of Editorial Board

Peer review helps Editor to make a decision about the publication and through appropriate interaction with Authors can also help Author to improve the quality of work. Reviewing is a necessary link in formal scientific communications, which is the basis of the scientific approach. Publisher shares the view that all scientists who want to contribute to the publication are required to perform substantial work on reviewing the paper.

3.2. Implementation

Any selected Reviewer who feels not qualified to review the paper or who does not have enough time to complete the work quickly should notify Editor of the journal "**Rastitelnye Resursy**" and ask to exclude him from the process of reviewing the work.

3.3. Privacy Policy

Any paper received for review should be treated as a confidential document. This work should not be opened and discussed with any persons who do not receive the authority from Editor.

3.4. Work requirements and objectivity

Reviewer is obliged to give an objective assessment. Personal criticism of Author is unacceptable. Reviewers should express their opinions clearly and reasonably.

3.5. Recognition of primary sources

Reviewers should identify significant published works that are relevant to the topic and not included in the bibliography of the work. Any statement (observation, conclusion or argument) previously published in the work should be appropriately cited. Reviewer should also draw Editor's attention to any substantial similarity or overlap between the work under consideration and any other published paper of which in the sphere of the scientific competence of Reviewer.

3.6. Disclosure policy and conflicts of interest

3.6.1 Unpublished materials obtained from submitted works may not be used in personal research without the written consent of Author. Information or ideas obtained in the course of reviewing and related to possible benefits should be kept confidential and not used for personal interest.

3.6.2. Reviewers should not participate in the consideration of works in the event of conflicts of interest due to competitive, collaborative and other interactions and relationships with any of Authors, companies or other organizations associated with the submitted work.

4. Responsibilities of Authors

4.1. Requirement for papers

4.1.1 Authors of the original study report should provide reliable results of the work done as well as an objective discussion of the significance of the study. The data underlying the work must be presented correctly. The work should contain enough details and bibliographic references for possible reproduction. Fraudulent or knowingly inaccurate statements are understood as unethical behavior and are unacceptable.

4.1.2. Review and scientific articles should also be accurate and objective, and the Editorial Board opinion should be clearly identified.

4.2. Data access and storage

Authors may be requested to provide raw data relevant to the work for review by Editors. Authors should be prepared to provide open access to this type of information (according to the ALPSP-STM Statement on Data and Databases), if feasible, and in any case be prepared to retain this data for an adequate period of time after publication.

4.3. Originality and plagiarism

4.3.1 Authors should ensure that they have written entirely original works, and in the case of use of works or statements of other Authors should provide appropriate references or extracts.

4.3.2 Plagiarism can exist in many forms, from the presentation of someone else's work or to copy or paraphrase essential parts of someone else's work (without authorship) and to the

statement of their own rights to the results of someone else's research. Plagiarism in all its forms is unethical and unacceptable.

4.4. Multiplicity, superfluity or simultaneity of publications

4.4.1 In general Author should not publish the work, mostly devoted to the same research, in more than one journal as an original publication. Submitting the same work to more than one journal at the same time is considered unethical and unacceptable.

4.4.2. In general Author should not submit a previously published article to another journal for consideration.

4.4.3. Publication of works of a particular type (for example, articles in translation) in more than one journal can be considered ethical in some cases with the conditions. Authors and Editors of the journals concerned must agree to the secondary publication, necessarily represents the same data and interpretations as the primarily published work.

The bibliography of the primary work should be presented in the second publication.

4.5. Acknowledgment of primary sources

It is essential always recognize the contributions of others. Authors should cite publications that have meaning for performing the presented work. Data obtained privately, such as during a conversation, correspondence or discussion with third parties, should not be used or submitted without the written permission of the original source. Information obtained from confidential sources, such as papers' evaluation or grants, should not be used without the written permission of Authors of the work relating to confidential sources.

4.6. Authorship of publication

4.6.1 Authors of the publication can only be persons who have made a significant contribution to the formation of the idea of the work, the development, execution or interpretation of the presented study. All others who made a significant contribution must be specified as co-Authors. In cases where research participants have made a significant contribution in a particular area of the research project, they should be listed as persons who have made a significant contribution to the study.

4.6.2. Author should make sure that all participants who made a significant contribution to the study are represented as co-Authors and those who did not participate in the study are not listed as co-Authors, that all co-Authors saw and approved the final version of the work and agreed to submit it for publication.

4.7. Disclosure policy and conflicts of interest

4.7.1 All Authors should disclose in their works any financial or other substantive conflict of interest that could be perceived as influencing the results or conclusions presented in the work.

4.7.2 Examples of potential conflicts of interest that must be disclosed include employment, consulting, stock ownership, fee collection, expert opinion, patent application or patent registration, grants and other financial security. Potential conflicts of interest should be disclosed as soon as possible.

4.8. Substantial errors in published works

In case of finding significant errors or inaccuracies in the publication, Author should inform Editor of the journal "**Rastitelnye Resursy**" and interact with Editor in order to remove the publication or correct errors as soon as possible. If Editor or Publisher has received information from a third party that a published work contains a significant error, Author is obliged to remove the work or to correct errors in as short a time as possible.

5. Responsibilities of Publisher

5.1 Publisher shall follow the principles and procedures that facilitate the ethical performance of Editors, Reviewers and Authors of the journal "**Rastitelnye Resursy**" in accordance with these requirements. The Publisher must be sure that the potential profit from advertising or reprints has not affected Editors' decisions.

5.2. Publisher should support Editors of the journal "**Rastitelnye Resursy**" in considering claims to ethical aspects of published materials and help to interact with other journals and/or Publishers, if it contributes to the performance of duties by Editors.

5.3. Publisher should promote good research practices and implement industry standards to improve ethical guidelines, procedures for removal and correction of errors.

5.4. Publisher shall provide appropriate specialized legal support (opinion or counselling) if necessary.

Author fees

Publication in "**Rastitelnye Resursy**" is free of charge for all the authors. The journal doesn't have any Article processing charges. The journal doesn't have any Article submission charges.

Disclosure and Conflict of Interest

Unpublished materials disclosed in a submitted manuscript must not be used in a reviewer's own research without the express written consent of the author. Privileged information or ideas obtained through peer review must be kept confidential and not used for personal advantage.

Reviewers should not consider manuscripts in which they have conflicts of interest resulting from competitive, collaborative, or other relationships or connections with any of the authors, companies, or institutions connected to the papers.

Plagiarism detection

"**Rastitelnye Resursy**" use native russian-language plagiarism detection software [AntiPlagiat](#) to screen the submissions. If plagiarism is identified, the [COPE guidelines](#) on plagiarism will be followed.

Preprint and postprint Policy

Prior to acceptance and publication in "**Rastitelnye Resursy**", authors may make their submissions available as preprints on personal or public websites.

As part of submission process, authors are required to confirm that the submission has not been previously published, nor has been submitted. After a manuscript has been published in "**Rastitelnye Resursy**" we suggest that the link to the article on journal's website is used when the article is shared on personal or public websites.

Glossary:

Preprint - In the context of Open Access, a preprint is a draft of an academic article or other publication before it has been submitted for peer-review or other quality assurance procedure as part of the publication process. Preprints cover initial and successive drafts of articles, working papers or draft conference papers.

Postprint - The final version of an academic article or other publication - after it has been peer-reviewed and revised into its final form by the author. As a general term this covers both the author's final version and the version as published, with formatting and copy-editing changes in place.