

Scientific Publications

Knowledge generated through the project can also be dissemination to scientific communities as publications. We have plans to use Open Access Publications and a special issue on GC. These require plenty of work and thus money, but on the other hand can be a convenient method to reach different scientific communities.

Advantages: Publications are (if properly done) permanent methods of widely disseminating information to key target groups in science. They have potential for high level of quality and acceptance due to peer review and publication reputation.

Challenges: Extremely cost (time) intensive, and require a very good reason for publication. Self-publication is not very efficient method of dissemination, and existing series (if good quality) will require a lot of work to be published. Publication costs in OA journals/books.

Resources: Requires several months working hours, scientific knowledge and good writing skills. Publication fee.

Recommendation: If key findings of the RI are suitable for publication, this avenue should be actively used. However, the limitations on resources must be considered. Favoring of peer reviewed open access journals is highly recommended. Active advertisement of publications (ie in social media) is essential.

ICOS ecosystem protocols are published in an open access scientific journal. Coherent set of protocols for standardised observations at ICOS ecosystem stations has yielded in scientific articles published recently in the International Agrophysics journal, available [here](#). The journal is open-access. The standards defined do not only build the methodological framework within ICOS, but can be utilised for comparable, high-quality observations also beyond ICOS. The process to publish the protocols recalled for intensive collaboration between the large number of co-authors.

AnaEE (Europe) has published an article on “European infrastructures for sustainable agriculture” in Nature Plants journal (NATURE PLANTS, VOL 3,| OCTOBER 2017, 756–758, www.nature.com/natureplants).

SEACRIFOG project has published an article on “Towards a feasible and representative pan-African RI network for GHG observations” in an open access Environmental Research letter (Ana López-Ballesteros et al 2018 Environ. Res. Lett. 13 085003). This paper presents the initial results of the EU-African SEACRIFOG project, which aims to design a GHG observation RI for Africa.

The article reached almost 500 downloads within few weeks and over 1 000 downloads in four months.