

THE FUTURE OF RESEARCH ASSESSMENT: PEER REVIEW VS METRICS

TIME FOR A MORE GROWN UP DEBATE?

Liz Allen
Director of Strategic Initiatives, F1000
30 May 2017

RESEARCH ASSESSMENT & EVALUATION ARE IMPORTANT

Effective funding & learning

Reward & recognition

Career appointments

Strategy setting

Resource allocation

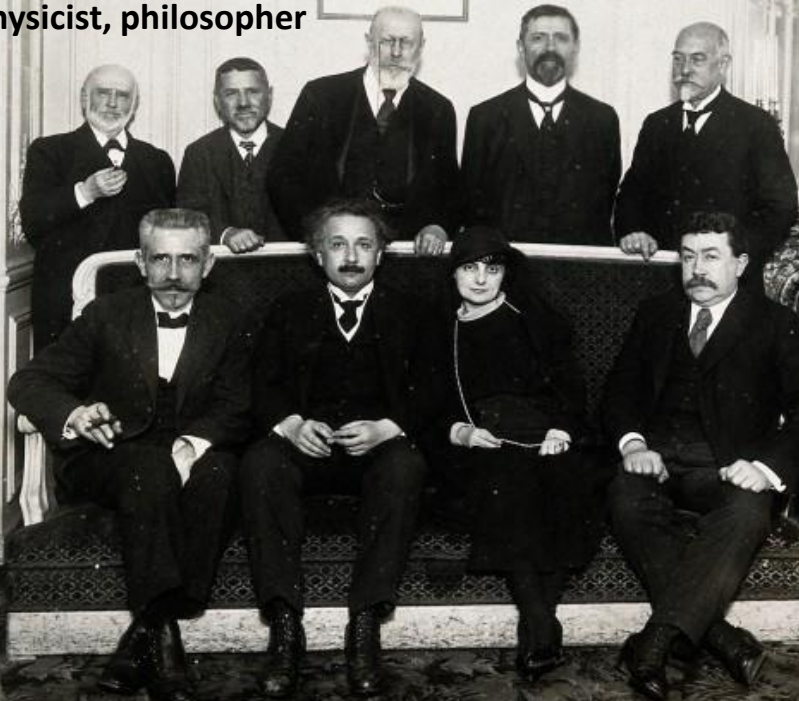


CORE PRINCIPLES FOR RESEARCH ASSESSMENT

- **Integrated:** M & E is a core component of funding process
- **Balanced & realistic:** essential to remember the complexity & what you can/can't measure & attribute (qualitative & quantitative data required)
- **Proportionate:** M & E should not detract from the research in first place

**“Everything that can be counted does not necessarily count;
everything that counts cannot necessarily be counted.”**

attributed to Albert Einstein
theoretical physicist, philosopher
& author
1879-1955



RESEARCH INDICATORS USEFUL BUT USE SENSIBLY

The Metric Tide

Report of the Independent Review
of the Role of Metrics in Research
Assessment and Management

July 2015



COMMENT

INFORMITY Data needed
to drive UK government
goals **A42**



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and environmental
catastrophe **A48**

INFORMITY Questions raised over
proposed Architecture
goals **A38**

INFORMITY Music Inspired
Newspaper to add more columns
to the rainbow **A48**



The Leiden Manifesto for research metrics

Use these ten principles to guide research evaluation, urge **Diana Hicks**,
Paul Wouters and colleagues.

Data are increasingly used to govern science. Research evaluations that were once bespoke and performed by peers are now routine and reliant on metrics. The problem is that evaluation is now led by the data rather than by judgement. Metrics have proliferated, usually well intentioned, but always well informed, often ill applied. No risk damaging the system with the very tools designed to improve it. Evaluation is increasingly implemented by organizations without knowledge of, or

advice on, good practice and interpretation. Before 2005, there was the Science Citation Index on CD-ROM from the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI), used by experts for specialist analyses. In 2005, Thomson Reuters launched an integrated web platform, making the Web of Science database widely accessible. Competing citation indices were created. Elsevier's Scopus (introduced in 2004) and Google Scholar (beta version released in 2006). Web-based tools to easily compare institutional research productivity and impact

were introduced, such as InCites (using the Web of Science) and SciVal (using Scopus), as well as software to analyse individual citation profiles using Google Scholar's Publish or Perish, released in 2007. In 2005, Jorge Heine, a physicist at the University of California, San Diego, proposed the *h* index, popularizing citation counting for individual researchers. Interest in the journal impact factor grew rapidly after 1991 (see 'Impact factor obsession'). Lastly, metrics related to social usage

WORLD VIEW

A personal take on events



We need a measured approach to metrics

Quantitative indicators of research impact can inform decisions but must be supported by robust analysis, argues **James Whitson**.

Metrics make a critical contribution to the research community's assessment of the value of research activities. They are used to inform decisions about funding, to inform the development of research strategies, to inform the development of research policies, and to inform the development of research practice. They are used to inform the development of research policies, to inform the development of research practice, and to inform the development of research practice.

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THERE IS LEAST A CONCERN THAT SOME INDICATORS CAN BE GAMED.

Metrics make a critical contribution to the research community's assessment of the value of research activities. They are used to inform decisions about funding, to inform the development of research strategies, to inform the development of research policies, and to inform the development of research practice. They are used to inform the development of research policies, to inform the development of research practice, and to inform the development of research practice.

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HOME NEWS COMMENT FEATURES BOOKS RANKINGS AWARDS JOBS SIGN

HOME | METRICS: HOW TO HANDLE THEM RESPONSIBLY

Metrics: how to handle them responsibly

Amid concerns about the growing use – and abuse – of quantitative measures in universities, a major new review examines the role of metrics in the assessment of research, from the R&D to performance management

JULY 9 2015

BY PAUL JUMP
FOLLOW AUTHOR ON PULP JUMP



PAGE 1 OF 3



'PEER REVIEW' USEFUL BUT USE SENSIBLY (i)

Common critique	efficiency & productivity
Peer review is too resource intensive	Bureaucratic/burden on reviewers
	Resource intensive: time (securing response) & cost
	Division of labour: many stages
	Long term sustainability
... takes too long/slows down research	Process takes too much time & prevents researcher from moving on

‘PEER REVIEW’ USEFUL BUT USE SENSIBLY (ii)

Common critique	effectiveness
Peer review is a blunt instrument	When is it best used? (e.g. ‘best’; excellent; merit; novel ?) expert review vs expert input?
	Generalist vs targeted
... does not recognise the ‘best’ science	Is risk averse/‘anti-innovation’
	Does not favour multi/inter-disciplinary work
	Does not favour applied/translational research
... is unreliable	Hard to know if the ‘right’ peer reviewed (vs reviewers who responded)
	Ratings vary between reviewers
	Difficult to reconcile narrative commentary with quantitative ‘scoring’
... is biased	Is gender-biased
	Is age-biased
	Plagued by unconscious bias & group think
	Favours existing positive results?
... is unaccountable & not transparent	Open to cronyism
	Anonymity can mask conflicts

Source: adapted from RAND (2013) *Alternatives to Peer Review on Research Project Funding*
http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/research_reports/RR100/RR139/RAND_RR139.pdf

Effectiveness: **limits of scoring to select 'best'**

Special Article

Percentile Ranking and Citation Impact of a Large Cohort of National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute–Funded Cardiovascular R01 Grants

Narasimhan Danthi,* Colin O. Wu,* Peibei Shi, Michael Lauer



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Research: NIH peer review percentile scores are poorly predictive of grant productivity

Ferric C Fang , Anthony Bowen , Arturo Casadevall 

University of Washington School of Medicine, United States; Albert Einstein College of Medicine, United States;
Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, United States

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.7554/eLife.13323>

Published February 16, 2016

Cite as eLife 2016;5:e13323

Effectiveness: **limits of scoring in decision**



Biochemist questions peer review at UK funding agency

Data show scores given to grant applications by external reviewers don't correlate with what actually gets funded.

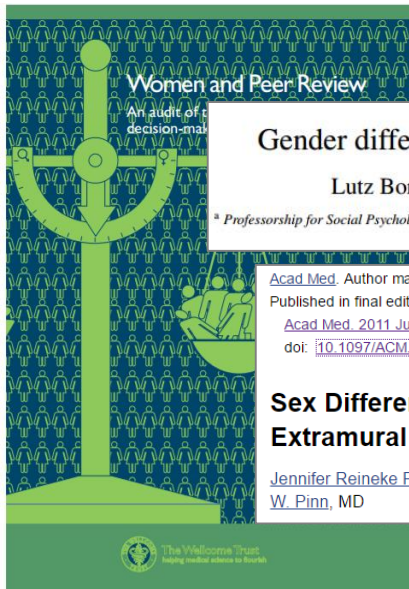


“... not every referee makes sensible comments ...nor gives scores that match their written comments ... the job of board members is precisely to moderate this. So looking at scores alone without context is likely to prove misleading.”

Source: Van Noorden, R. Nature (2014) questions peer review at UK funding agency, Nature doi:10.1038/nature.2014.16479

Prof Doug Kell, former Head of BBSRC (UK)

Effectiveness: bias - gender continued ...



Gender differences in grant peer review: A meta-analysis

Lutz Bornmann^{a,*}, Rüdiger Mutz^a, Hans-Dieter Daniel^{a,b}

^a Professorship for Social Psychology and Research on Higher Education, ETH Zurich, Zaehringstr. 24, CH-8092 Zurich, Switzerland

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[Acad Med](#). Author manuscript; available in PMC 2012 Jun 20.

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doi: [10.1097/ACM.0b013e31821836ff](https://doi.org/10.1097/ACM.0b013e31821836ff)

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**ACADEMIC
MEDICINE**
Journal of the Association of American Medical Colleges

Sex Differences in Application, Success, and Funding Rates for NIH Extramural Programs

Jennifer Reineke Pohlhaus, PhD, Hong Jiang, PhD, Robin M. Wagner, PhD, MS, Walter T. Schaffer, PhD, and Vivian W. Pinn, MD

Source: Bornmann L, Mutz R, Daniel H. (2007) Gender differences in grant peer review: a meta-analysis. *J Informetr* 1:226–238. Pohlhaus JR, Jiang H, Wagner RM, Schaffer WT, Pinn VW. (2011) Sex differences in application, success, & funding rates for NIH extramural programs. *Acad Med* 86:759–767

Effectiveness: **other bias**

PeerJ

✓ PEER-REVIEWED

Biases in grant proposal success rates, funding rates and award sizes affect the geographical distribution of funding for biomedical research

Wayne P. Wahls 

Published April 11, 2016 PubMed [27077009](#)

Geography

Science 

Race & ethnicity

Race, Ethnicity, and NIH Research Awards

Donna K. Ginther^{1,*}, Walter T. Schaffer², Joshua Schnell³, Beth Masimore³, Faye Liu³, Laurel L. Haak³, Raynard King...

+ See all authors and affiliations

Source: <https://peerj.com/articles/1917/> ;

- Tailoring & selection
- Diversity
- Experimentation
- Training
- Cross-publisher sharing/portability// efficiencies
- Recognition, credit & reward for reviewers
- Technology to improve effectiveness

Source: Digital Science (2016) What might peer review look like in 2030?

Our recommendations as we head towards 2030 are that the research community:

- Find and invent new ways of identifying, verifying and inviting peer reviewers, focusing on closely matching expertise with the research being reviewed to increase uptake. Artificial intelligence could be a valuable tool in this.
- Encourage more diversity in the reviewer pool (including early career researchers, researchers from different regions, and women). Publishers in particular could raise awareness and investigate new ways of sourcing female peer reviewers.
- Experiment with different and new models of peer review, particularly those that increase transparency.
- Invest in reviewer training programs to make sure that the next generation of reviewers are equipped to provide valuable feedback within recognized guidelines.
- Work towards cross-publisher solutions that improve efficiency and benefit all stakeholders. Portable peer review has not taken off at any scale, but could make the publishing process more efficient for all involved.
- That funders, institutions and publishers must work together to identify ways to recognize reviewers and acknowledge their work.
- Use technology to support and enhance the peer review process, including finding automated ways to identify inconsistencies that are difficult for reviewers to spot.



HOW WE SHARE & TALK ABOUT RESEARCH IS CHANGING FAST

THE CONVERSATION



A forum for scientific discourse



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SOFTWARE TOOL ARTICLE

Hierarchical Bayesian inference for ion channel screening dose-response data [version 1; referees: awaiting peer review]

✉ Ross H. Johnstone¹, Rémi Bardenet², David J. Gavaghan¹, Gary R. Mirams^{1,3}

✚ Author affiliations

✚ Grant information

Abstract

Dose-response (or 'concentration-effect') relationships commonly occur in biological and pharmacological systems and are well characterised by Hill curves. These curves are described by an equation with two parameters: the inhibitory concentration 50% (IC50); and the Hill coefficient. Typically just the 'best fit' parameter values are reported in the literature. Here we introduce a Python-based software tool, *PyHillFit*, and describe the underlying Bayesian inference methods that it uses, to infer probability distributions for these parameters as well as the level of experimental observation noise. The tool also allows for hierarchical fitting, characterising the effect of inter-experiment variability. We demonstrate the use of the tool on a recently published dataset on multiple ion channel inhibition by multiple drug compounds. We compare the maximum likelihood,



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- 1 Hans Lassmann, Medical University of Vienna, Austria
Simon Hametner, Medical University of Vienna, Austria
- 2 George Harauz, University of Guelph, Canada
Vladimir V. Bamm, University of Guelph, Canada

Data and software availability

Latest source code and datasets used in the publication: <https://github.com/mirams/PyHillFit>

Archived source code and datasets as at the time of publication: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.163113> (Johnstone *et al.*, 2016b)

License: [BSD 3-Clause](#)

The code contains the experimental input data required to reproduce the examples shown here in comma separated value (CSV) format in the file `data/crumb_data.csv`. Installation instructions for the tool and its dependencies can be found in the README file, in the main folder at the above links.

REINVENTING SCHOLARLY 'PUBLISHING'

Beyond journals: beyond articles

Rethinking 'authorship'



CHANGING CURRENCY OF AUTHORSHIP

THE AUTHOR LIST: GIVING CREDIT WHERE CREDIT IS DUE

The first author

Senior grad student on the project. Made the figures.

The third author

First year student who actually did the experiments, performed the analysis and wrote the whole paper. Thinks being third author is "fair".

The second-to-last author

Ambitious assistant professor or post-doc who instigated the paper.

Michaels, C., Lee, E. F., Sap, P. S., Nichols, S. T., Oliveira, L., Smith, B. S.

The second author

Grad student in the lab that has nothing to do with this project, but was included because he/she hung around the group meetings (usually for the food).

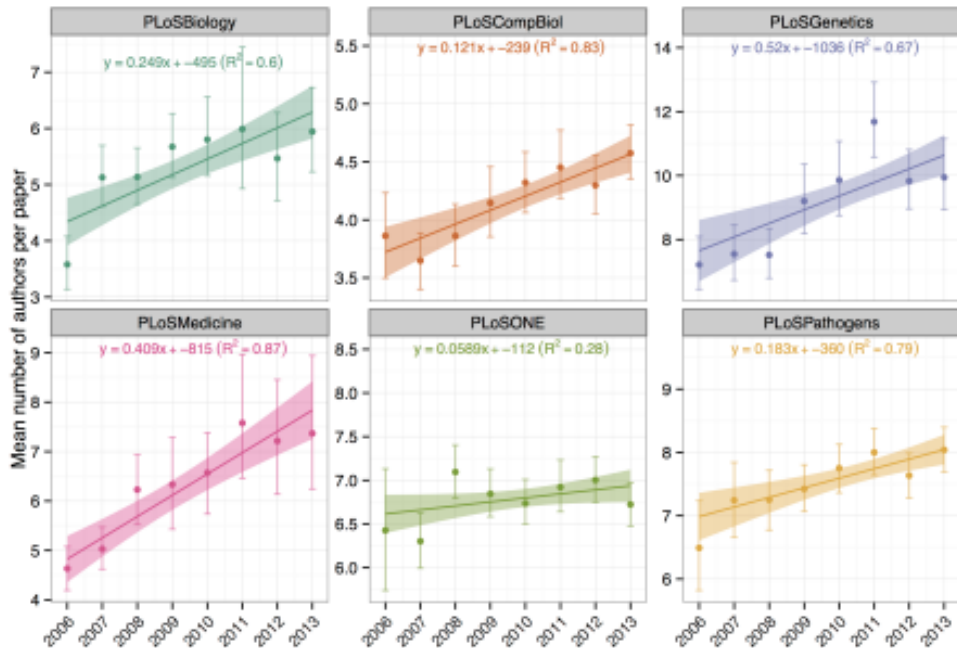
The middle authors

Author names nobody really reads. Reserved for undergrads and technical staff.

The last author

The head honcho. Hasn't even read the paper but, hey, he got the funding, and his famous name will get the paper accepted.

THE DEMISE OF THE LONE AUTHOR



*2,926 authors from
169 research institutions!*



The ATLAS Experiment at the CERN Large Hadron Collider

OPEN ACCESS THE CERN LARGE HADRON COLLIDER: ACCELERATOR AND EXPERIMENTS

The ATLAS Collaboration, G Aad⁸¹, E Abat¹⁸, J Abdallah¹⁶², A A Abdelalim⁴⁶, A Abdesselam¹¹⁶, O Abdinov¹⁰, B A Abi¹¹¹, M Abolins⁸⁶, H Abramowicz¹⁵⁰, E Acerbi⁸⁷, B S Acharya¹⁵⁹, R Achenbach⁵⁵, M Ackers²⁰, D L Adams²³, F Adamyan¹⁶⁹, T N Addy⁵³, M Adersholz⁹⁸, C Adorisio³⁵, P Adragna⁷², M Aharrouche⁷⁸, S P Ahlen²¹, F Ahles⁴⁵, A Ahmad¹⁴⁶, H Ahmed², G Aielli¹³³, P F Åkesson²⁸, T P A Åkesson⁷⁶, A V Akimov⁹³, S M Alam¹, J Albert¹⁶⁴, S Albrand⁵², M Aleksa²⁸, I N Aleksandrov⁶², M Aleppo⁸⁷, F Alessandria⁸⁷, C Alexa²⁴, G Alexander¹⁵⁰, T Alexopoulos⁹, G Alimonti⁸⁷, M Aliyev¹⁰, P P Allport⁷⁰, S E Allwood-Spiers⁵⁰, A Aloisio¹⁰¹, J Alonso¹⁴, R Alves¹²², M G Alvigi¹⁰¹, K Amako⁶³, P Amaral²⁸, S P Amaral²⁸, G Ambrosini¹⁶, G Ambrosio⁸⁷, C Amelung²⁸, V V Ammosov¹²⁶, A Amorim¹²², N Amram¹⁵⁰, C Anastopoulos¹⁵¹, B Anderson⁷⁴, K J Anderson²⁹, E C Andersson¹⁴, A Andreazza⁸⁷, V Andrei⁵⁵, L Andricek⁹⁸, M-L Andrieux⁵², X S Anduaga⁸⁷, F Anguino¹²⁸, A Antonaki⁸, M Antonelli⁴⁴, S Antonelli¹⁰, R Apsimon¹²⁷, G Arabidze⁸, I Aracena¹⁴², Y Arai⁶³, A T H Arce¹⁴, J P Archambault²⁷, J-F Arguin¹⁴, E Arik¹⁸, M Arik¹⁸, K E Arms¹⁰⁸, S R Armstrong²³, M Arnaud¹³⁵, C Arnault¹¹³, A Artamonov⁹⁴, S Asai¹⁵², S Ask⁷⁹, B Asman¹⁴⁴, D Asner²⁷, L Asquith⁷⁴, K Asmagan²³, A Astbury¹⁶⁴, B Athar¹, T Atkinson⁸⁴, B Aubert⁴, B Auerbach¹⁶⁸, E Auge¹¹³, K Augsten¹²⁵, V M Aulchenko¹⁰⁶, N Austin⁷⁰, G Avolio²⁸, R Avramidou⁹, A Axen¹⁶³, C Ay⁵¹, G Azuelos⁹¹, G Baccaglioni⁸⁷, C Bacchi¹³⁴, H Bachacou¹³⁵, K Bachas¹⁵¹, G Bachy²⁸, E Badescu²⁴, P Bagnaia¹³², D C Bailey¹⁵⁴, J T Baines¹²⁷, O K Baker¹⁶⁸, F Ballester¹⁶², F Baltasar Dos Santos Pedrosa²⁸, E Banas³⁷, D Banfi⁸⁷, A Banger⁹⁸, V Bansal¹²¹, S P Baranov⁹³, S Baranov⁵, A Barashkou⁶², E L Barberio⁸⁴, D Barberis⁴⁷, G Barbier⁴⁶, P Barclay¹²⁷, D Y Bardin⁶², P Bargassa¹¹⁶, T Barillari⁹⁸, M Barisonzi³⁹, B M Barnett¹²⁷, R M Barnett¹⁴, S Baron²⁸, A Baroncelli¹³⁴, M Barone⁴⁴, A J Barr¹¹⁶, F Barreiro⁷⁷, J Barreiro Guimarães da Costa⁵⁴, P Barrillon¹¹³, A Barriuso Poy²⁸, N Barros¹²², V Barthel⁹⁸, H Bartko⁹⁸, R Bartoldus¹⁴², S Basiladze⁹⁶, J Bastos¹²², L E Batchelor¹²⁷, R L Bates⁵⁰, J R Batley²⁶, S Batraneanu²⁸, M Battistin²⁸, G Battistoni⁸⁷, V Batusov⁶², F Bauer¹³⁵, B Bauss⁷⁸, D E Baynham¹²⁷, M Bazalova¹²³, A Bazan⁴, P H Beauchemin⁹¹, B Beaugiraud⁴, R B Beccherle⁴⁷, G A Beck⁷², H P Beck¹⁶, K H Becks¹⁶⁷, I Bedajane¹²⁵, A J Beddall¹⁸, A Beddall¹⁸, P Bednár¹⁴³, V A Bednyakov⁶², C Bee⁸¹, S Behar Harpaz¹⁴⁹, G A N Belanger²⁷, C Belanger-Champagne¹⁶⁰, B Belhorma⁵², P J Bell⁷⁹, W H Bell⁵⁰, G Bella¹⁵⁰, F Bellachia⁴, L Bellagamba¹⁹, F Bellina¹⁶⁷, G Bellomo⁸⁷, M Bellomo¹¹⁷, O Beltracchi²⁸, A Belym⁷², S Ben Ami¹⁴⁹, M Ben Moshe¹⁵⁰, O Benary¹⁵⁰, D Bencheikroun⁹², C Benchouk⁸¹, M Bendel⁷⁸, B H

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COMMENT

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Credit where credit is due

Liz Allen, Amy Brand, Jo Scott, Micah Altman and Marjorie Hlava are trialling digital taxonomies to help researchers to identify their contributions to collaborative projects.

Investigation

Formal
analysis

Research today is rarely a one-person job. Original research papers with a single author are — particularly in the life sciences — a vanishing breed. Partly, the inflation of author numbers on papers has

Through the endorsement of individuals' contributions, researchers can start to move beyond 'authorship' as the dominant measure of esteem. For funding agencies, better information about the contributions of grant applicants would aid the decision-making

journal articles could be classified using a 14-role taxonomy (see 'Who did what?'). The survey was sent to 1,200 corresponding authors of work published in PLOS journals, Nature Publishing Group journals, Elsevier journals, Science and eLife. Corresponding authors were asked to indicate the contribu-

Term	Definition
Conceptualization	<i>Ideas; formulation or evolution of overarching research goals and aims.</i>
Methodology	<i>Development or design of methodology; creation of models.</i>
Software	<i>Programming, software development; designing computer programs; implementation of the computer code and supporting algorithms; testing of existing code components.</i>
Validation	<i>Verification, whether as a part of the activity or separate, of the overall replication/reproducibility of results/experiments and other research outputs.</i>
Formal Analysis	<i>Application of statistical, mathematical, computational, or other formal techniques to analyse or synthesize study data.</i>
Investigation	<i>Conducting a research and investigation process, specifically performing the experiments, or data/evidence collection.</i>
Resources	<i>Provision of study materials, reagents, materials, patients, laboratory samples, animals, instrumentation, computing resources, or other analysis tools.</i>
Data Curation	<i>Management activities to annotate (produce metadata), scrub data and maintain research data (including software code, where it is necessary for interpreting the data itself) for initial use and later re-use.</i>
Writing – Original Draft	<i>Preparation, creation and/or presentation of the published work, specifically writing the initial draft (including substantive translation).</i>
Writing – Review & Editing	<i>Preparation, creation and/or presentation of the published work by those from the original research group, specifically critical review, commentary or revision – including pre- or post-publication stages.</i>
Visualization	<i>Preparation, creation and/or presentation of the published work, specifically visualization/data presentation.</i>
Supervision	<i>Oversight and leadership responsibility for the research activity planning and execution, including mentorship external to the core team.</i>
Project Administration	<i>Management and coordination responsibility for the research activity planning and execution.</i>
Funding	<i>Acquisition of the financial support for the project leading to this publication.</i>



Contributorship badges: a new project

Posted on [November 21, 2014](#) by [Abigail Cabunoc Mayes](#)

At the Science Lab, we're always looking for opportunities to work with the community to build prototypes that help research thrive on the open web. We find that these prototypes are best approached by bringing together existing tools and the right groups rather than starting from scratch. This way, we can bridge gaps in workflow and communities while building on existing work done in this space.

REINVENTING SCHOLARLY 'PUBLISHING'

Beyond journals: beyond articles

Rethinking 'authorship'

Digitisation of research outputs & products



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ETHZ - ETH Zurich	1 163 442	124 122	57 158	7 106	1 160 093	1	3 348	99%
FIGSHARE - figshare	449 570	256 960	7 246	1 431	449 555	15	0	100%
GESIS - GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences	494 421	66 262	4 395	1 104	493 994	427	0	100%
INIST - Institute for Scientific and Technical Information	17 739	5 860	935	164	17 572	167	0	100%
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MTAKIK - MTA Könyvtára	2 335	708	118	24	2 335	0	0	100%
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OSTI - Office of Scientific and Technical Information (OSTI), US Department of Energy	70 717	51 596	233	9	69 298	1 419	14	99%
PURDUE - Purdue University Library	13 209	4 568	418	52	12 621	588	0	100%
RG - ResearchGate	483 225	167 294	13 594	3 048	409 108	74 117	0	100%
SND - Swedish National Data Service	2 952	188	60	0	2 948	4	0	100%
SPBPU - SPbPU	1 266	1 266	213	55	1 266	0	0	100%
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RESEARCH ARTICLE

REVISED

The Resource Identification Initiative: A cultural shift in publishing [version 2; referees: 2 approved]


 **Anita Bandrowski**¹, Matthew Brush², Jeffery S. Grethe¹, Melissa A. Haendel², David N. Kennedy³, Sean Hill⁴, Patrick R. Hof⁵, Maryann E. Martone¹, Maaïke Pols⁶, Serena Tan⁷, Nicole Washington⁸, Elena Zudilova-Seinstra⁹, Nicole Vasilevsky², **Resource Identification Initiative**
Members are listed here: <https://www.force11.org/node/4463/members>

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METRICS



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REINVENTING SCHOLARLY 'PUBLISHING'

Beyond journals: beyond articles

Rethinking 'authorship'

Digitisation of research outputs & products

Making connections: inter-operability



“Researchers want to be read,
acknowledged, and quoted.”

“Researchers want to spend their
time on research, not reporting”



REINVENTING SCHOLARLY 'PUBLISHING'

Beyond journals: beyond articles

Rethinking 'authorship'

Digitisation of research outputs & products

Making connections: inter-operability

Understanding impact: access, use, re-use & impact

podcast
conversation
secondments
publication
presentation
co-design
stakeholder-mapping
outputs
weblog
time
commercialisation
listen
learn
mailing
papers
list
advisory
briefing
board
website
focus
influencing
placement
articles
co-create
economy
facilitation
economic
product
expertise
meeting
societal
new
cultural
environmental
interactive
video
feedback
innovation
translation
society
demonstrate
exploitation
performance
involve
consultancy
film
community
conferences
documentary
development
specialists
residencies
industry
outcomes
models
creative
music
co-deliver
follow-up
marketing
heritage
knowledge
sessions
mailing
papers
list
business
engagement
workshop
networking
public
partnerships
policy
consultation
secondment
exhibition
co-production
collaboration
stakeholders
benefits
dialogue
exchange
economy
facilitation
economic
product
expertise
meeting
societal
new
cultural
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video
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translation
society
demonstrate
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outcomes
models
creative
music
co-deliver
follow-up
marketing
heritage
knowledge
sessions
mailing
papers
list

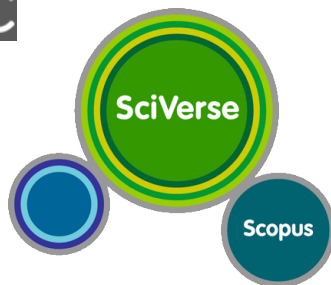
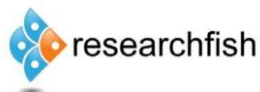
Source: HEFCE (REF) 2014

NEW WAYS TO ASSESS RESEARCH (& RESEARCHERS)

- Quality & excellence
- Knowledge progression
- Attention/engagement
- Use & re-use
- Behaviours: *funding, sharing, openness, peer review, governance ...*
- Potential impact upon the field
- Broader impact



EXPANDING TOOLKIT FOR RESEARCH ASSESSMENT



Dreadnoughtus schrani 3D PDF images - Lacovara et al., 2014, A Gigantic, Exceptionally Complete Titanosaurian Sauropod Dinosaur from Southern Patagonia, Argentina, Scientific Reports,

Overview of attention for research output published on figshare, September 2014



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SUMMARY

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Authors Kenneth Lacovara, Kenneth, Lacovara

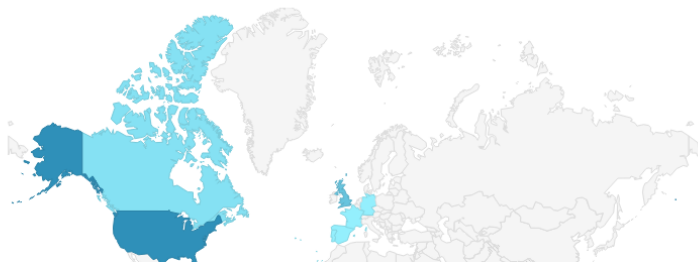
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ATTENTION SCORE IN CONTEXT

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November 9, 2016

Journal article Open Access

A dataset of fishes in and around Inle Lake, an ancient lake of Myanmar, with DNA barcoding, photo images and CT/3D models

Kano, Yuichi; Musikasinthorn, Prachya; Iwata, Akihisa; Tun, Sein; Yun, LKC; Win, Seint; Matsui, Shoko; Tabata, Ryoichi; Yamasaki, Takeshi; Watanabe, Katsutoshi

Inle (Inlay) Lake, an ancient lake of Southeast Asia, is located at the eastern part of Myanmar, surrounded by the Shan Mountains. Detailed information on fish fauna in and around the lake has long been unknown, although its outstanding endemism was reported a century ago.

Based on the fish specimens collected from markets, rivers, swamps, ponds and ditches around Inle Lake as well as from the lake itself from 2014 to 2016, we recorded a total of 948 occurrence data (2120 individuals), belonging to 10 orders, 19 families, 39 genera and 49 species. Amongst them, 13 species of 12 genera are endemic or nearly endemic to the lake system and 17 species of 16 genera are suggested as non-native. The data are all accessible from the document "A dataset of Inle Lake fish fauna and its distribution (http://ipt.pensoft.net/resource.do?r=inle_fish_2014-16)", as well as DNA barcoding data (mitochondrial COI) for all species being available from the DDBJ/EMBL/GenBank (Accession numbers: LC189568–LC190411). Live photographs of almost all the individuals and CT/3D model data of several specimens are also available at the graphical fish biodiversity database (<http://ffish.asia/INLE2016>; <http://ffish.asia/INLE2016-3D>). The information can benefit the clarification, public concern and conservation of the fish biodiversity in the region.



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Publication date:

November 9, 2016

DOI:

DOI 10.3897/BDJ.4.e10539

Keyword(s):

Myanmar Shan State Inle Lake freshwater fishes
 endemic species alien GBIF mitochondrial DNA COI
 CT scan 3D model

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Page: 1 of 12 Automatic Zooms



Biodiversity Data Journal 4: e10539
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Data Paper

A dataset of fishes in and around Inle Lake, an ancient lake of Myanmar, with DNA barcoding,

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