



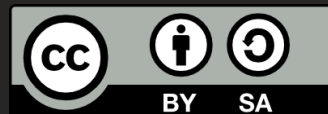
AJOL, ASSAf, DOAJ, EIFL, LIBSENSE and UCT initiative for
African journal editors and publishers
Webinar series 2022

Open Access Journals Best Practices

Meilleures pratiques pour les journaux en libre accès

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DOAJ Webinar Series for African Journals

Série de webinaires du DOAJ pour les revues africaines

- Webinar 1: DOAJ Introduction & Overview/*Introduction et aperçu de DOAJ*
<https://youtu.be/Luu1LFN432k>
- Webinar 2: Editorial Processes & Business Models/*Processus éditoriaux et modèles commerciaux*
<https://youtu.be/H4Qs-dgW98I>
- Webinar 3: Copyright & Licensing/*Droits d'auteur et licences*
<https://tinyurl.com/3dztrf5>
- **Webinar 4: OA Journal Best Practices /*Meilleures pratiques pour les revues OA***



What is an Open Access Journal? (1)

Qu'est-ce qu'un journal en libre accès? (1)

- Scholarly journal following an **Open Access publishing model**
Revue savante suivant un modèle de publication en libre accès
- Research information is made available **to readers at no cost (free)**, as opposed to the traditional subscription model. A paid-for print version is allowed

Les informations sur la recherche sont mises à la disposition des lecteurs sans frais (gratuitement), par opposition au modèle traditionnel d'abonnement. Une version imprimée payante est autorisée



What is an Open Access Journal? (2)

Qu'est-ce qu'un journal en libre accès? (2)

A journal where the copyright holder of a scholarly work grants usage rights to others using an **open license** (Creative Commons or equivalent) allowing for immediate free access to the work and permitting any user to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to the full texts of articles, crawl them for indexing, pass them as data to software, or use them for any other lawful purpose.

What is an Open Access Journal? (3) *Qu'est-ce qu'un journal en libre accès? (3)*



Revue dans laquelle le détenteur du droit d'auteur d'une œuvre savante accorde des droits d'utilisation à d'autres en utilisant une licence ouverte (Creative Commons ou équivalent) permettant un accès gratuit immédiat à l'œuvre et autorisant tout utilisateur à lire, télécharger, copier, distribuer, imprimer, rechercher ou créer des liens vers le texte intégral des articles, à les indexer, à les transmettre comme données à un logiciel ou à les utiliser à toute autre fin légitime.



What is an Open Access Journal? (4)

Qu'est-ce qu'un journal en libre accès? (4)

- Demonstrates high levels of **transparency**
Faire preuve d'un haut niveau de transparence
- All articles submitted for possible publication are subjected to **peer-review**

Tous les articles soumis pour une éventuelle publication font l'objet d'un examen par les pairs

Principles of Transparency & Best Practice in Scholarly Publishing

Principes de transparence et meilleures pratiques dans l'édition savante

Professional Website (1)

Site web professionnel (1)

- Adhere to criteria for a professional website, URL (https), central website, language consistent, spelling & grammar, hyperlinks

Respecter les critères d'un site web professionnel

- Demonstrate care has been taken to ensure high quality ethical & professional standards

Démontrer que des mesures ont été prises pour garantir des normes éthiques et professionnelles de haute qualité

Professional Website (2)

Site web professionnel (2)

- Must not contain info that might mislead readers/authors, or attempts to mimic another journal/publisher's site

Ne doit pas contenir d'informations susceptibles d'induire en erreur les lecteurs/auteurs, ni de tentatives d'imitation du site d'un autre journal/éditeur

- Include Focus/Aims & Scope

Inclure l'objectif et le champ d'application

- Clearly define readership

Définir clairement le lectorat

Professional Website (3)

Site web professionnel (3)

- Coverage/statement of what journal will consider for publication
Couverture/déclaration de ce que le journal prendra en compte pour la publication
- Authorship criteria e.g. multiple submissions and redundant publications not allowed
Critères d'attribution des droits d'auteur : les soumissions multiples et les publications redondantes ne sont pas autorisées

Open Source Journal Management Software

Logiciel de gestion de journaux à code source ouvert

A screenshot of the 'food & nutrition research' website. The header includes the journal title, navigation links (HOME, ABOUT, GUIDELINES, CONTENT), and a search bar. The main content area features a large image of various fruits and nuts with the text 'Welcome to our new site!'. Below the image is a 'submit manuscript' button and a 'sign up for e-alerts' button. On the right side, there is a 'Register Login' link and an 'About the Journal' section with a 'Learn more' button.

food & nutrition research

Register Login

HOME ABOUT GUIDELINES CONTENT

SEARCH

Welcome to our new site!

About the Journal

As one of the first Open Access journals in its field, *Food & Nutrition Research* offers an important forum for researchers to exchange the latest results from research on human nutrition broadly and food-related nutrition in particular. The Journal is widely indexed and has an Impact Factor of 2.939 (2016).

Learn more

submit manuscript

sign up for e-alerts

PKP OJS
PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE PROJECT
OPEN JOURNAL SYSTEMS

2.2 List of open source software

(not tested, no endorsement)



- [Ambra](#). Formerly part of Topaz (below), but forked.
- [Annotum](#). A WordPress theme for a JATS-based workflow.
- [DIVA](#). From the the [Electronic Publishing Centre](#) at Uppsala University Library.
- [DPubS](#). From Cornell University Library and Pennsylvania State University Libraries and Press. Read also [\[1\]](#) (Wikipedia)
- [E-Journal](#). From Drupal.
- [ePublishing Toolkit](#). From the [Max Planck Gesellschaft](#).
- [GAPworks](#). From [German Academic Publishers](#) (GAP).
- [HyperJournal](#). From the University of Pisa.
- [Lodel](#). Lodel is the publishing software behind [Revue.org](#).
- [OpenACS](#)
- [Open Journal Systems](#). From the [Public Knowledge Project](#).
- [PeerLibrary](#). UC Berkeley
- [SOPS](#). From [SciX](#).
- [Topaz](#). From the [Public Library of Science](#). Also see [Ambra](#), above.

Public Knowledge Project (PKP) Open Journal Systems (OJS)

<https://pkp.sfu.ca/ojs/>

http://edutechwiki.unige.ch/en/Journal_management_software


https://sajs.co.za/

Register as ReaderLogin

[HOME](#) [ABOUT](#) [SUBMIT](#) [GUIDELINES AND POLICIES](#) [ARCHIVES](#) [CONTACT US](#) [Q SEARCH](#)

CURRENT ISSUE

Vol. 118 No. 1/2 (2022)



About the cover:

Flower of *Hibiscus sabdariffa* L. The hibiscus is rich in phytochemicals, particularly polyphenols and anthocyanins. El-Naeem and colleagues investigated xanthine oxidase inhibition by isolated anthocyanins for development of potential novel drugs to treat diseases such as gout and hypertension.

Full online issue available [here](#).

PUBLISHED: 2022-01-27

FULL ISSUE



[FULL ISSUE 118 1/2 | PDF](#) [FULL ISSUE 118 1/2 | EPUB](#)

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[SAJS IN THE NEWS](#)



Editors' choice



Export metadata from journal using OJS to DOAJ

Exporter les métadonnées d'un journal en utilisant OJS vers DOAJ

The image shows two overlapping screenshots from the OJS interface. The left screenshot shows the 'Tools' menu with 'Permissions' selected, listing various export plugins. The 'Users XML Plugin' is highlighted with a red box. The right screenshot shows the 'DOAJ Export Plugin' settings page, with the 'Articles' tab selected. A red box highlights the 'DOAJ API Key' input field, and another red box highlights the checked checkbox for 'OJS will deposit articles automatically to DOAJ'.

Tools

Import/Export **Permissions** Help

[PubMed XML Export Plugin](#): Export article metadata in PubMed XML format for indexing in PubMed.

[Portico Export Plugin](#): This plugin may be used to export your journal content for inclusion in the Portico digital preservation service. Content may be downloaded manually to your local computer for later upload, or sent directly to your account on the Portico FTP server.

[QuickSubmit Plugin](#): One-step submission plugin

[DataCite Export/Registration Plugin](#): Export or register issue, article, galley and supplement metadata in DataCite format.

[Native XML Plugin](#): Import and export articles and issues in OJS's native XML format.

Users XML Plugin: Import and export users

[CrossRef XML Export Plugin](#): Export article metadata in CrossRef XML format.

[DOAJ Export Plugin](#): Export Journal for DOAJ.

DOAJ Export Plugin

Settings **Articles**

[Contact DOAJ for inclusion](#)

If you would like to register articles from within OJS, please enter your DOAJ API Key. Else, you'll still be able to export into the DOAJ XML format but you cannot register your articles with DOAJ from within OJS.

DOAJ API Key

You will find your API key on your DOAJ user page.

OJS will deposit articles automatically to DOAJ. Please note that this may take a short amount of time after publication to process (e.g. depending on your cronjob configuration). You can check for all unregistered articles.

Use the DOAJ test API (testing environment) for the registration. Please do not forget to remove this option for the production.

Name of Journal (1)

Nom de la revue (1)

- Journal should have unique name, distinct, descriptive, consistent

Le journal doit avoir un nom unique

- Name should be clearly distinguished – not to be confused with another journal

Le nom doit être clairement distingué - ne pas être confondu avec un autre journal

- Must not mislead potential users (authors, readers) about journal's origin or association with other journals

Ne doit pas induire en erreur les utilisateurs potentiels (auteurs, lecteurs) quant à l'origine de la revue ou à son association avec d'autres revues

Peer review process (1)

Processus d'examen par les pairs (1)

- Journal content must be clearly marked as whether peer reviewed or not
Le contenu du journal doit être clairement indiqué comme ayant fait l'objet d'un examen par les pairs ou non
- Peer review process & peer- review policy must be clearly described on journal website (incl. method of peer review)
Le processus et la politique d'examen par les pairs doivent être clairement décrits sur le site web du journal (y compris la méthode d'examen par les pairs)

Peer review process (2)

Processus d'examen par les pairs (2)

- Journals must apply a rigorous review process

Les revues doivent appliquer un processus d'examen rigoureux

- **Peer review** by at least two independent reviewers

Examen par les pairs par au moins deux examinateurs indépendants

- Editorial review allowed only for journals in arts and humanities

La révision éditoriale n'est autorisée que pour les revues d'art et de sciences humaines

- Faculty oversight required for student journals

Supervision de la faculté requise pour les journaux d'étudiants

Peer-review Process

Research Letters, Research Articles and Review Articles are subject to peer review. Although the Editor-in-Chief may solicit an external review, items published in the front section of the journal are not subject to peer review.

- Manuscripts are submitted online. All manuscripts undergo an initial assessment by the **Editorial Office** to ensure that they comply with the guidelines.
- Manuscripts are then assigned to the **Editor-in-Chief** to decide whether or not they fall within the remit of the journal. The Editor-in-Chief may also refer to Associate Editors for their assessment. All manuscripts should be written in a style suitable for non-specialists.
- All manuscripts deemed potentially suitable then undergo a **similarity detection process** using iThenticate and Crossref Similarity Check. When a similarity report is indicative of potential plagiarism, the report and manuscript will be examined by the Editor-in-Chief to determine whether or not material has been plagiarised and, if so, the extent of the plagiarism. In the case of suspected plagiarism, the [Plagiarism Policy](#) will come into effect. When the similarity report indicates no plagiarism detected, the Editor-in-Chief assigns the manuscript to the Associate Editor responsible for the discipline in which the manuscript falls.
- **Associate Editors** can at this stage reject manuscripts that are too specialised or refer manuscripts back to the authors for language editing or re-writing. If a manuscript is deemed suitable for review, the Associate Editor appoints and invites Reviewers online. It is at the discretion of the Associate Editor whether or not Reviewers recommended by Authors are selected; the selection will, however, include Reviewers who are not on the recommended list.
- **Reviewers** are given 14 days to submit a report. At least two reports are required to make a decision. The review process is double-anonymous, that is, both authors' and reviewers' identities are concealed.
- Once at least two reports have been received, the **Associate Editor** makes a decision on the manuscript. If Reviewers' recommendations diverge, the Associate Editor can arbitrate the recommendation or refer the manuscript to a third Reviewer.
- **Authors** are given 30 days to revise a manuscript needing minor revisions and 60 days to revise a manuscript needing major revisions. **Revised manuscripts** are submitted online. You will need to log in and select the article in your submissions page. The resubmission is done in the review stage, there is no need to start a new submission. At the review stage you will need to do two things to resubmit once you have revised your document: Upload the new file in the revisions section. To upload a new file click on 'Upload file.' A new window will open allowing you to upload your file(s). Select the appropriate option from the dropdown menu to indicate that you are not submitting a revision of an existing file.
- **Associate Editors** then make a decision on minor revisions and refer major revisions to one or more Reviewers (the original Reviewer/s when possible) for their recommendations before making a decision.

Peer review process (3)

Processus d'examen par les pairs (3)

- **Plagiarism checking recommended** but not required for inclusion in DOAJ

La vérification du plagiat est recommandée mais pas obligatoire pour l'inclusion dans le DOAJ

- State name of checking service or protocol used

Indiquez le nom du service de contrôle ou du protocole utilisé

Plagiarism Policy

A definition of plagiarism is included in the [Guidelines for Authors](#) and authors are referred to this policy for the consequences of an offence of this nature. All cases of suspected or alleged plagiarism will be considered seriously and on an individual basis.

The *South African Journal of Science* is a member of [Crossref Similarity Check](#). Manuscripts submitted for consideration for publication will be scanned for potential plagiarism before undergoing peer review to verify their originality. Similarity reports will be reviewed on an individual basis.

Submitted manuscripts

- Suspected plagiarism in a submitted manuscript can be brought to the attention of the Editor-in-Chief either through the similarity report of the plagiarism detection scan or through a Reviewer of the manuscript.
- When a similarity report is indicative of a potential offence, the report and manuscript will be examined by the Editor-in-Chief to determine whether or not material has been plagiarised and, if so, the extent of the plagiarism.
- When suspected plagiarism is reported to the Editorial Office, the report will be acknowledged and all relevant documentation/evidence will be retrieved and examined by the Editor-in-Chief, in conjunction with the relevant Associate Editor, to determine whether or not material has been plagiarised and, if so, the extent of the plagiarism.
- If material has been plagiarised, the corresponding author will be informed by the Editor-in-Chief that the manuscript is rejected on these grounds.
- If the extent of the plagiarism is minor and the Editor-in-Chief determines that the author/s did not intend to plagiarise, no further action will be taken. If the plagiarism is extensive or admitted to, the author/s' institution/s and funding bodies will be informed of the offence (the submitted and plagiarised material will be sent to them) by the Editor-in-Chief. Authors will be notified by the Editor-in-Chief that their institution/s will be informed and that they will be banned from submitting to the *South African Journal of Science* in the future.
- The reader or Reviewer reporting the suspected plagiarism will be informed of the outcome of the investigation.

Published articles

- When suspected plagiarism is reported to the Editorial Office, the report will be acknowledged and all relevant documentation/evidence will be retrieved and examined by the Editor-in-Chief, in conjunction with the relevant Associate Editor, to determine whether or not material has been plagiarised and, if so, the extent of the plagiarism.
- If material has been plagiarised, the corresponding author will be informed by the Editor-in-Chief and questioned.
- If the extent of the plagiarism is minor and the Editor-in-Chief determines that the author/s did not intend to plagiarise, a statement indicating the plagiarised material and appropriate reference will be published online and the article online will be linked to the statement and vice versa.



Generic Plugins (1)

▼ iThenticate Plagiarism Detector Plugin

Send all submissions to iThenticate to be checked for possible plagiarism.



Delete

Upgrade

Ownership & Management

Propriété et gestion

- Information about ownership/publisher & management of journal should be clearly indicated on website (scholarly society)

Les informations sur la propriété et la gestion du journal doivent être clairement indiquées sur le site web

- Publisher not to use organisational/journal names that would mislead potential authors & editors about the nature of the journal's owner

L'éditeur ne doit pas utiliser de noms d'organisations/de revues qui pourraient induire en erreur les auteurs et éditeurs potentiels sur la nature du propriétaire de la revue



CURRENT ISSUE

Vol. 31 No. 2 (2021): Clean Air Journal

PUBLISHED: 2021-12-17

FULL ISSUE

 PDF

EDITORIAL

The new WHO Global Air Quality Guidelines: What do they mean for South Africa?

Rebecca Garland, Bianca Wernecke, Gregor Feig, Kristy Langerman

 PDF

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Governing Body

Conseil d'administration

- Journal must have editorial board/other governing bodies – members must be recognised experts in subject areas included within journal's scope


La revue doit avoir un comité de rédaction/autres organes directeurs - les membres doivent être des experts reconnus dans les domaines couverts par la revue


- Full name & affiliations of editorial board/governing body available on website

Le nom complet et les affiliations du comité de rédaction/de l'organe directeur sont disponibles sur le site web




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SAJS IN THE NEWS



Editors' choice



Editorial Team & Contact Information

Équipe de rédaction et informations de contact

- Full names & affiliations of journal editors on journal website

Noms complets et affiliations des éditeurs de la revue sur le site web de la revue

- Contact information for editorial office (generic email)

Coordonnées de la rédaction

- Full address

Adresse complète



HOME | [Contact us](#)

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Editors' choice



Copyright & Licensing (1)

Droits d'auteur et licences (1)

- Copyright policy – also as part of author guidelines

Politique en matière de droits d'auteur - également dans le cadre des directives à l'intention des auteurs

- Copyright holder specified on all published articles

Le propriétaire du droit d'auteur est spécifié sur tous les articles publiés

- Licensing terms indicated on all published articles (html, pdf, xml)

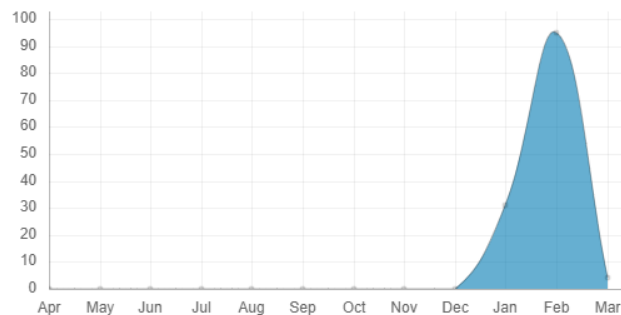
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Copyright & Licensing (2)

Droits d'auteur et licences (2)

- Self-archiving policy – can final accepted versions of published articles be deposited in third party/institutional repositories

Politique d'auto-archivage - les versions finales acceptées des articles publiés peuvent-elles être déposées dans des dépôts de tiers/institutionnels?

- Link to author agreement

Lien vers l'accord de l'auteur

Self-archiving

Authors may not deposit any version of their manuscript into a subject or institutional repository until the manuscript has been published. Authors may then deposit the published version in a subject or institutional repository. Authors may deposit the submitted or accepted version on personal web pages before publication, but these versions must be replaced by the published version after publication.

Author Declaration and Agreement

By submission of a contribution the author declares and agrees that:

1. The contribution that has been submitted for publication in PER/PELJ.
2. The contribution has not been submitted elsewhere, nor has it been published before. It is entirely original and contains no borrowings from other published works that could cause PER/PELJ or any other party legal liability of any kind. Every significant contribution to and citation in the submitted contribution have been attributed to and properly-referenced.
3. The contribution does not contain any defamatory material nor does it infringe the rights of any third party or parties, nor is the Author's / Authors' copyright limited by any obligations or liabilities.
4. The contribution has been written with due diligence and meets all requirements for this type of text in terms of academic content and language correctness and it meets all formal requirements, including length prescriptions (footnotes included and bibliography excluded). An article should not be less than 7000 words, and the notes not less than 5000 words.

* Article: 7-10000 words

* Note: 5- 7000 words

* Case Note: 5-10000 words

5. There is nothing in the manuscript that might reveal the identity of the author(s) to the reviewers. The instructions in [Ensuring a Blind Review](#) have been followed.
6. The submission file is in Microsoft Word, OpenOffice or RTF document file format. (The preferred file is Microsoft Word.)
7. The text adheres to the bibliographic requirements outlined in the [Author Guidelines](#), which is found in *About the Journal*, including the following:
8. By submitting this contribution for consideration, I am / we are committed to reviewing a maximum of two manuscripts per year.
9. Permission is given that the contribution may be downloaded, distributed and duplicated/reused without restriction, as long as credit is given to the original creator following the [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International](#)
10. The authors are aware that PER/PELJ charges an article processing fee of ZAR 180.00 per (electronic) page plus 15% VAT for editorial costs which amount must be paid before the contribution is published on the website of PER/PELJ.
11. The authors are aware that the final decision on the type of contribution (*oratio*, article, note, case note or book review) rests with the editors.
12. The authors have familiarised themselves with the policies of PER/PELJ and agree with them.
13. The authors grant PER the exclusive license for multiple publishing of the submitted contribution in all known forms and formats, particularly for making and keeping copies of the contribution, reproducing it using any technique, including printing and saving electronic versions, on any known storage devices; in particular, those using the Internet as a medium; and using all known IT-systems, in particular using the Internet as a medium.
14. The authors have read all the policies and author guidelines and agree with them.

Author Fees

Frais d'auteur

- Specify any fees/charges required to have manuscript processed/published
Précisez les frais/charges exigés pour le traitement/la publication du manuscrit
- Info should be easy to find prior to submission
Les informations doivent être faciles à trouver avant la soumission
- Also indicate if no fees are charged/waivers apply
Indiquez également si aucun frais n'est facturé ou si des dérogations s'appliquent

Article Processing Charges

Page charges are levied for contributions approved for publication. The tariff is ZAR180,00 per page.

Article Processing Charges (APCs)

The first four pages of original research papers published in the SADJ will be free of charge after which a charge of ZAR500,00 per page or part thereof will be levied.

Allegations of research misconduct

Allégations d'inconduite dans la recherche

- Misconduct (plagiarism, citation manipulation, data falsification/fabrication, etc) never to be allowed

Les écarts de conduite (plagiat, manipulation de citations, falsification/fabrication de données, etc.) ne doivent jamais être autorisés

- Where publisher/editor is made aware of any allegation of research misconduct related to a published article, follow COPE guidelines in dealing with allegations
Lorsque l'éditeur/rédacteur est informé d'une allégation d'inconduite en matière de recherche liée à un article publié, suivre les directives du COPE pour traiter les allégations

Publication Ethics

Éthique de la publication

- Clear policies on publication ethics/ *Des politiques claires en matière d'éthique de la publication:*
 - Journal policies on authorship and contributorship/*Politiques des revues en matière de paternité et de contribution*
 - How the journal will handle complaints and appeals/*Comment la revue traitera les plaintes et les appels*
 - Journal policies on conflicts of interest / competing interests/*Politiques des revues en matière de conflits d'intérêts / intérêts concurrents*
 - Journal policies on data sharing and reproducibility/*Politiques des revues en matière de partage des données et de reproductibilité*
 - Journal's policy on ethical oversight/*Politique du journal en matière de surveillance éthique*
 - Journal's policy on intellectual property/*Politique de la revue en matière de propriété intellectuelle*
 - Journal's options for post-publication discussions and corrections/*Options du journal pour les discussions et les corrections post-publication*

Conflicts of Interest Policy

The Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) defines conflicts of interest as "those which may not be fully apparent and may influence the judgement of authors, reviewers and editors. Conflicts of interest that, when revealed later, would make a reasonable reader question the integrity of the work, for commercial, political, academic or financial reasons. Such interests should be disclosed with uncertainty, rather than disclosed."

Article Retraction Policy

Published articles should remain extant and intact. However, under exceptional circumstances involving plagiarism (see [Plagiarism Policy](#)) and redundant publication or data error, articles may need to be retracted, removed or replaced in order to protect the integrity of the literature. The need for a retraction will be determined by the Editor-in-Chief, but may be initiated, in cases of flawed data or conclusions, at the request of the author/s.

To retract an article, a notice of retraction will be published in the next issue. This notice of retraction will:

1. State the reason for the retraction and who is retracting the article

2. Be available for PDFs and EPUBs via the CrossMark widget.

Corrections Policy

Corrections to articles published in the *South African Journal of Science*

A published article forms part of the published record and will not be altered or removed (see the [Article Retraction Policy](#)).

Ethics and Malpractice Statement

The Clean Air Journal ethics statement has been developed based upon the "Code of Conduct and Best Practice Guideline for Journal Editors", the "Ethical Guidelines for Peer Reviewers", "Responsible Research Publication: International Standards for Authors", and "Responsible Research Publication: International Standards for Editors" developed by the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE).

The Clean Air Journal editors should be informed of any actions by reviewers or authors that are not in-line with this statement. If there is suspected misconduct by an editor, the complaint should first be made to the co-editors. If the complaint is not satisfactorily resolved, then the complaint should be passed to the editorial board of the Clean Air Journal. In cases of suspected misconduct, the Editors and Editorial Board will use the best practices of COPE to assist them to resolve the complaint. More detailed information can be found at [Allegations of research misconduct](#).

Publishing Schedule

Calendrier de publication

- Periodicity at which journal publishes shall be clearly indicated
La périodicité de publication de la revue doit être clairement indiquée
- Uninterrupted publishing
Publication ininterrompue
- At least 5 research articles per year
Au moins 5 articles de recherche par an
- New or flipped journals need to publish at least 10 OA articles before applying
Les nouvelles revues doivent publier au moins 10 articles OA avant de se porter candidates

Publication frequency

The South African Journal of Science is published six times a year.

Publication Frequency

The journal publishes one volume per annum, and each volume consists of four issues in early March, June, September and December respectively.

Publication Frequency

PELJ/PER operate under a continuous publication model from 2016 onwards.

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**LOCKSS and
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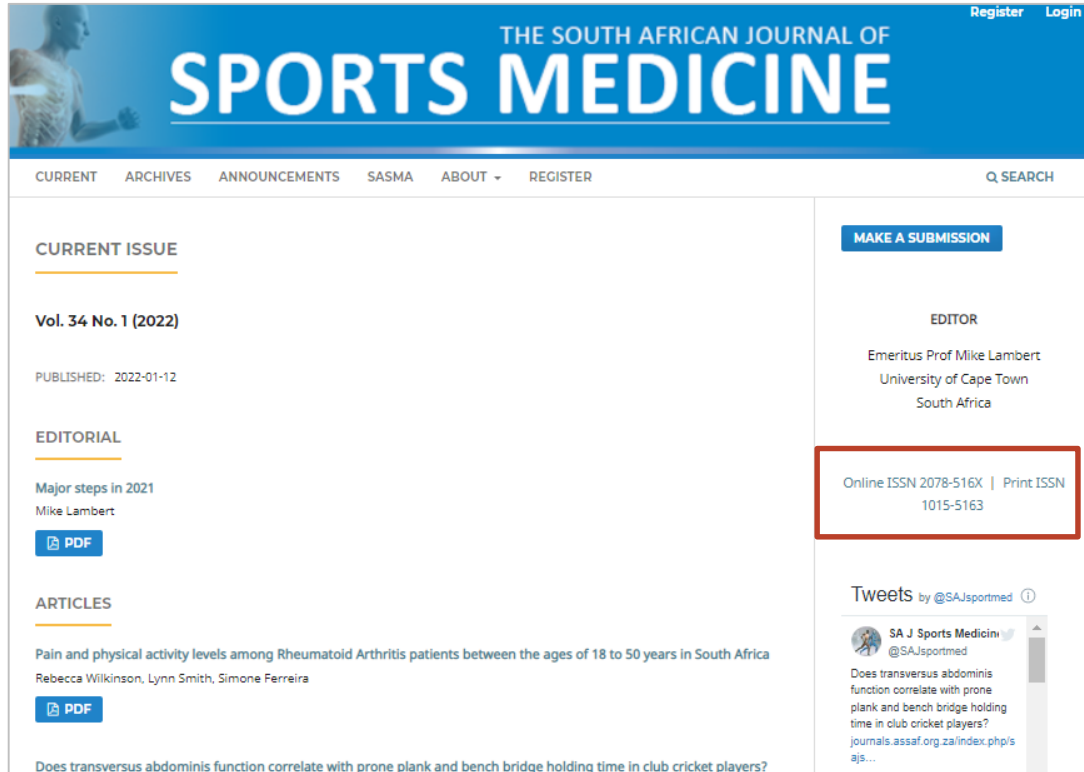
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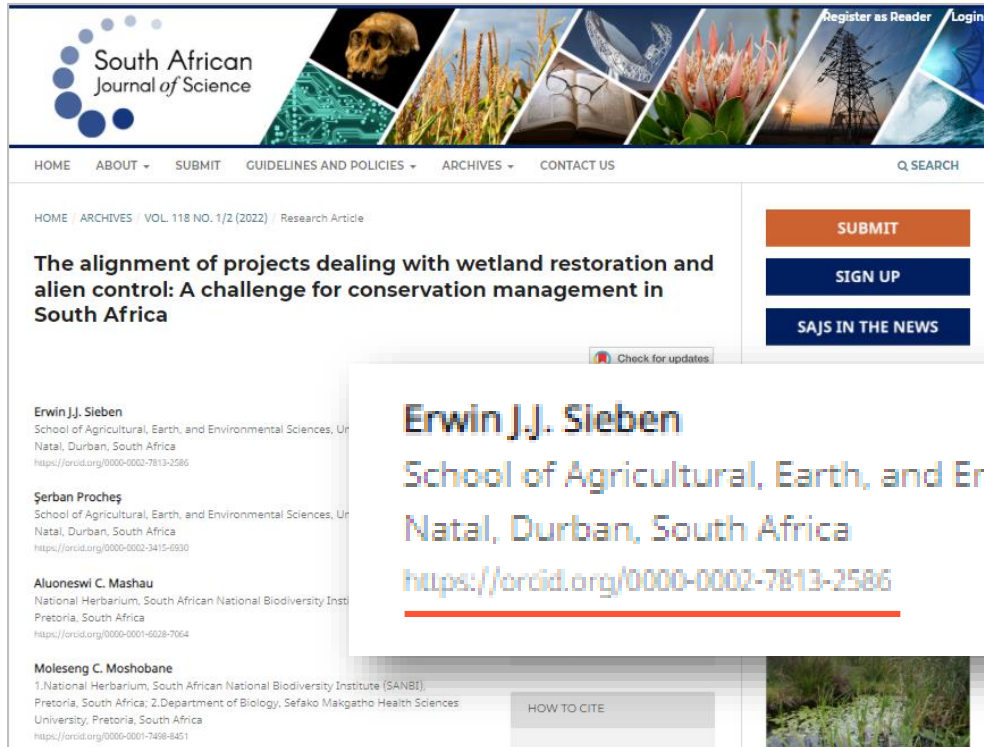
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The screenshot shows the homepage of the South African Journal of Science. The header includes the journal logo and navigation links: HOME, ABOUT, SUBMIT, GUIDELINES AND POLICIES, ARCHIVES, CONTACT US, and a search bar. The main content area features a featured article titled "The alignment of projects dealing with wetland restoration and alien control: A challenge for conservation management in South Africa". Below the title are buttons for "SUBMIT", "SIGN UP", and "SAJS IN THE NEWS". A "Check for updates" button is also present. The article's author information is displayed, including the name Erwin J.J. Sieben and his affiliation with the School of Agricultural, Earth, and Environmental Sciences, University of KwaZulu-Natal, Durban, South Africa. The ORCID iD is provided as <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7813-2586>. Other authors listed include Şerban Procheş and Aluoneswi C. Mashau. A "HOW TO CITE" section is partially visible at the bottom.

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Identifiants persistants: DOI

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invasive species, Expanded Public Works Programme, ecological restoration, revegetation, wetland plants

ABSTRACT

An inventory of wetland vegetation across the country generated a list of the most common invasive alien plants across South Africa. Many of the plants on that list do not correspond with the priorities in the programmes for alien control across the country, as they are not listed on a government

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The alignment of projects dealing with wetland restoration and alien control: A challenge for conservation management in South Africa

An inventory of wetland vegetation across the country generated a list of the most common invasive alien plants across South Africa. Many of the plants on that list do not correspond with the priorities in the programmes for alien control across the country, as they are not listed on a government produced list that guides the priorities for alien control. We explore the reasons for this situation. We argue that because wetlands are such important parts of the landscape, invasive aliens in wetlands are of special concern, and there should be more alignment between alien control programmes and wetland rehabilitation programmes. This alignment starts by considering the full number of species that form a threat to wetland habitats, but also considers which pesticides to use, erosion and recolonisation in wetlands, planting indigenous vegetation after aliens have been removed, and strategising by working from upstream to downstream. Existing alien control programmes for specific grasses (some relatively new to the country and in the phase of early detection) and floating aquatic plants may guide how to tackle the invasions of grasses and forbs that have been established in South African wetlands for an extended period of time.

Significance:

- Wetlands have a distinct set of alien invasive plants that affect their ecology and functioning and many of these plants are not listed as priorities in alien control programmes.
- Many restoration projects have an element of removing invasive plants and revegetating. Wetland restoration and alien control need to be integrated to preserve water resources.

Introduction

Two of the biggest conservation challenges that South Africa faces are the control of invasive alien plants and the prevention of the loss of wetland resources against land degradation. The government invests heavily in programmes that address these challenges while employing large numbers of low-skilled workers in public works programmes.^{1,2} These programmes profess to pursue the same goals, which are the protection of biodiversity and enhancement of ecosystem services, which, in the context of a semi-arid country, revolve for a large part around

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Two of the biggest conservation challenges that South Africa faces are the control of invasive alien plants and the prevention of the loss of wetland resources against land degradation. The government invests heavily in programmes that address these challenges while employing large numbers of low-skilled workers in public works programmes.^{1,2} These programmes profess to pursue the same goals, which are the protection of biodiversity and enhancement of ecosystem services, which, in the context of a semi-arid country, revolve for a large part around protecting the condition of water resources. It is therefore surprising to find that there is little alignment between the programmes that aim to restore wetland habitats and those that remove invasive alien plants from them as most of the species that are targeted for alien control do not correspond with the invasive species that are commonly found in wetlands. Therefore, many of the invasive species that particularly affect wetland ecosystems are considered to have a low priority in alien control programmes.

Many invasive plant species are known to thrive in habitats that are regularly disturbed, such as riverbanks, which are naturally subject to regular flooding and removal of vegetation, and rivers also aid in the dispersal of seeds.³ Rivers and their immediate environments are often among the worst invaded parts of a landscape,⁴ and many of the efforts in alien control have focused on these areas. Therefore, there is an awareness of the connection between drainage networks and alien invasion, but this has not yet translated into systematic on-site control of invasive aliens in wetlands, when we recognise wetlands as distinct habitats within the drainage network, that are different from riverbanks. Invasive aliens growing along riverbanks are known to use excessive amounts of water and this is one of the reasons for their systematic removal from important catchments. They have their own dynamics; and guidelines for managing invasive alien plants in these areas are well developed.^{5,6}

Wetlands in this study are defined as any terrestrial area where water is present at or close to the surface area for at least part of the year, the depth of which is never higher than 6 m.⁷ This definition includes seepages, rivers, shallow lakes and saline pans, which are all areas that are inundated for extended periods of time and this inundation represents the main stress on vegetation. However, riverbanks are high-energy disturbance-prone environments that often do not get inundated for prolonged times and therefore not all riparian corridors can be regarded as wetlands. Wetlands are limited in extent but have a disproportionate role in many landscape-level ecosystem processes, often being referred to as the 'kidneys of the landscape' with reference to their role in biogeochemical cycles.⁸ Invasions in these parts of the landscape should therefore be regarded as having high consequences for the landscape as a whole, even though the invaded areas may be limited in size due to the restrictions imposed by the size of the wetland. There are specific groups of plants that thrive in wetland environments that are defined as such, and these are not necessarily the same species as those that thrive on riverbanks.

When biological invasions take place in wetland environments, it should be a priority to understand what impact they have on wetland functioning and on the broader water cycle in the surrounding landscape. Wetlands are positioned in such a way in the landscape that it is nearly certain that invasions in them will have high social and ecological consequences⁹, and this has implications for strategic planning around invasions in wetlands¹. Species that are capable of surviving and establishing in a wetland environment need to have a certain number of morphological and physiological adaptations, but many of the traits required for this survival are also traits that

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Thank you!
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