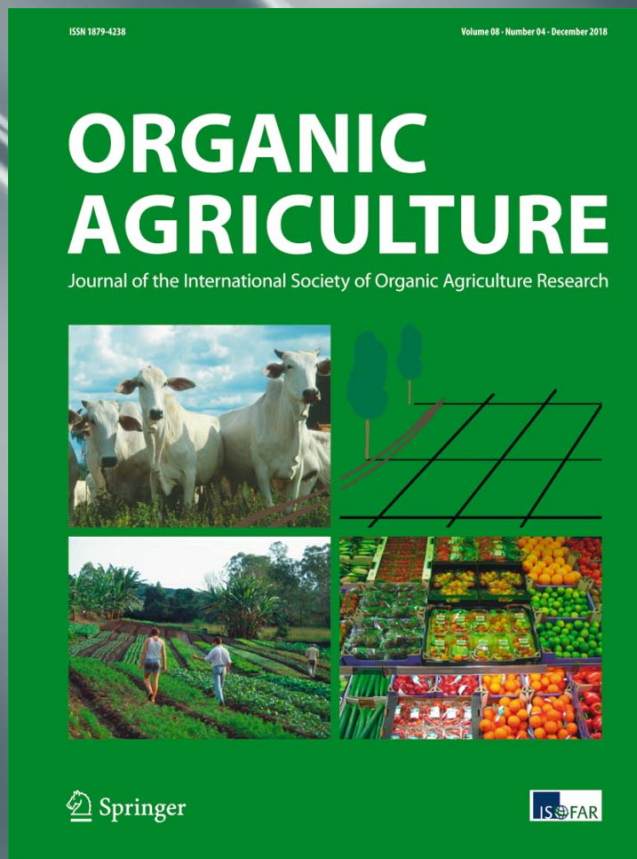


2018 Publisher's Report



www.springer.com/13165

CONFIDENTIAL

 Springer

About this journal

About this Journal:

The journal *Organic Agriculture* is a multidisciplinary journal aiming to publish outstanding research papers on *organic agriculture* and related food systems. The journal also includes invited critical reviews on topical issues, and concept notes for the development of *Organic Agricultural* and the related research. The journal covers the principles and practice of organic agriculture and food systems encouraging papers that provide a systemic, participatory, and interdisciplinary approach to the subject and those proposing innovations beyond current standards or practices. Early-career studies of high scientific quality are particularly welcome.

According to the definition given by the International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (March 2005; <https://www.ifoam.bio/en/organic-landmarks/definition-organic-agriculture>), “*organic agriculture* is a production system that sustains the health of soils, ecosystems and people. It relies on ecological processes, biodiversity and cycles adapted to local conditions, rather than the use of inputs with adverse effects. *Organic agriculture* combines tradition, innovation and science to benefit the shared environment and promote fair relationships and a good quality of life for all involved.”

The journal *Organic Agriculture* takes IFOAM's definition of *organic agriculture* stated above as the focus of its Aims and Scope, and consequently will accept papers which report studies that are carried out within organic farming systems, where the system uses the methods of *Organic Agriculture* based on the IFOAM principles (<https://www.ifoam.bio/en/organic-landmarks/principles-organic-agriculture>) and strategy (<https://www.ifoam.bio/en/organic-policy-guarantee/organic-30-next-phase-organic-development>).

About this journal

To address the challenges of developing sustainable food and farming systems, the journal seeks contributions covering the whole supply chain from farm to fork.

The journal scope ranges from technical and socio-economic constraints to productivity, food processing and quality, market development, consumer research, to animal and human health and welfare, and ethical, policy and governance issues.

High quality papers focusing on innovation at technical, social, ecological and economic levels and constant improvement of best agro-ecological practices, as well as all cutting-edge topics in the development of *organic agriculture* and food systems are specifically encouraged.

Organic Agriculture is the official journal of the International Society of *Organic Agriculture* Research (www.isofar.org).

Organic Agriculture is published quarterly (March, June, September, December).

Organic Agriculture is available through Springer Developing Countries Initiative such as AGORA and HINARI.

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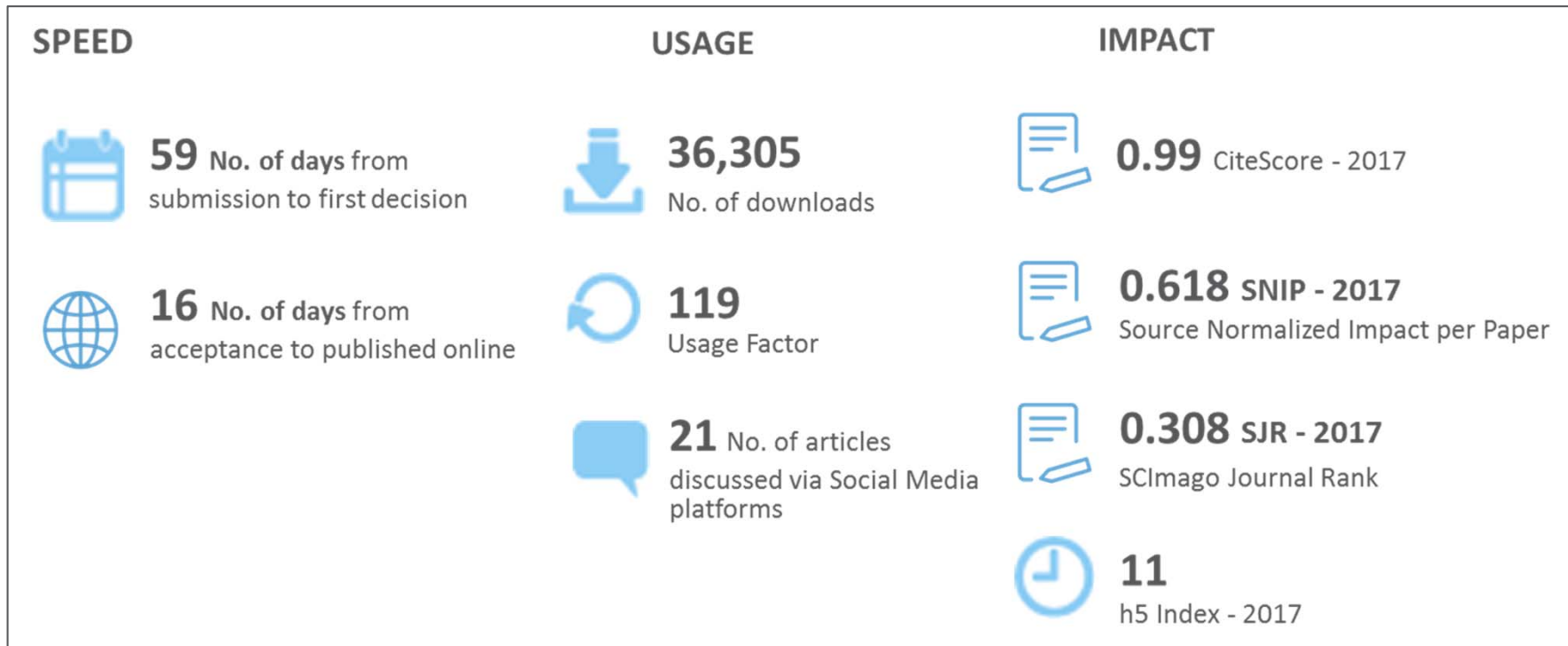
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Journal Metrics



1 Editorial Development

1.0

1 Editorial Development

During the peer review process, submitted manuscripts go through one or more revision stages leading up to acceptance or rejection.

The table below summarizes the activity for the journal office between January 1st and December 31st of each year. Only “Original Submissions” have been taken into account.

The rejection rate for 2018 is calculated as the number of rejected manuscripts in 2018 compared to the total number of decisions in 2018, which is defined here as the number of rejected manuscripts plus the number of accepted manuscripts.

1.1 Editorial Manager – Editorial Status Summary

Submissions	2016	2017	2018
Total Submitted	112	141	145
Total Decided	96	110	164
Accept	29	30	36
Reject	67	71	110
Withdrawn		9	18
Acceptance Rate	31%	27%	22%
Rejection Rate	69%	65%	67%
Withdrawal Rate			11%
Average Days to First Decision	43	43	59
Average Days to Final Disposition Accept	240	168	182
Average Days to Final Disposition Reject	95	76	108

Disclaimer: Please note that the term “Reject” is used for the calculation of the acceptance and rejection rates, which includes all terms that may exist for rejection decisions. For example: Reject before review; Reject after review; Reject, but resubmit; Reject, out of scope; and so forth. In addition: Only the papers for which the ‘Final Disposition Date’ has been set are taken into account.

Final disposition date means that a manuscript is fully completed.

1 Editorial Development

1.2 Author Country of Origin of Manuscripts Submitted and Accepted

Country	Number of Manuscripts Submitted			Number of Manuscripts Accepted*		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
UNITED STATES	7	5	8	2		4
GERMANY	8	8	7	6	7	3
AUSTRIA	1	1	1			3
FINLAND	2		3	3		2
ITALY	6	4	4			2
SWEDEN	1	1	2		1	2
INDIA	20	21	25	4	3	1
NORWAY	2		1	2	1	1
KENYA			1	1		1
BRAZIL		2	4		1	1
BULGARIA		2			1	1
CANADA			1			1
FRANCE	1	1	3			1
JAPAN	1	2	1			1
NEW ZEALAND			1			1
UNITED KINGDOM	1		1			1
BANGLADESH	2	2	4			1
EGYPT	4	3	9			1
MALAYSIA	2	2	6		1	1

*sorted by "number of manuscripts accepted 2018" from large to small

1 Editorial Development

Country	Number of Manuscripts Submitted			Number of Manuscripts Accepted*		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
SAUDI ARABIA	3		2			1
SOUTH AFRICA	1	5	1			1
SPAIN	1	2	1			1
UGANDA		1				1
PHILIPPINES		4	3			1
CROATIA		1				1
BELGIUM			1			1
TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF	2		1	2		
TURKEY	1		2	2		
INDONESIA	2	18	9	1		
IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF	17	10	13	1	1	
NOT MAINTAINED		6		1	5	
SWITZERLAND	2	1		1		
AUSTRALIA		1	2			
DENMARK		1			1	
GHANA	1	1				
NETHERLANDS		1			1	
NIGERIA	9	10	6		1	
ALGERIA	1	1	5		2	

*sorted by "number of manuscripts accepted 2018" from large to small

1 Editorial Development

Country	Number of Manuscripts Submitted			Number of Manuscripts Accepted*		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
ARGENTINA	2					
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	1					
COLOMBIA		1	1			
ECUADOR	2	2			1	
ETHIOPIA		1	3			
KOREA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF	3				1	
MOROCCO	1		2		1	
NEPAL	1		2			
PAKISTAN	2	2	1			
RUSSIAN FEDERATION		1	1			
THAILAND	2	3	1			
VIET NAM		1				
TUNISIA		1				
ROMANIA		1				
RÉUNION		1				
FRENCH POLYNESIA		1				
JORDAN		1			1	
IRAQ		3	1			
GUYANA		1				

*sorted by "number of manuscripts accepted 2018" from large to small

1 Editorial Development

Country	Number of Manuscripts Submitted			Number of Manuscripts Accepted*		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
CZECH REPUBLIC		3				
BURKINA FASO		1				
OMAN			1			
MAURITIUS			1			
CHILE			1			
COTE D'IVOIRE			1			
ALBANIA			1			
TOTAL	112	141	145	26	30	36

*sorted by "number of manuscripts accepted 2018" from large to small

Disclaimer: Please note that the number of manuscripts submitted and the number of manuscripts accepted is a summary of activities between January 1st and December 31st of each year. A manuscript may have been submitted in a certain year, but not accepted in that same year, e.g. is still in process.

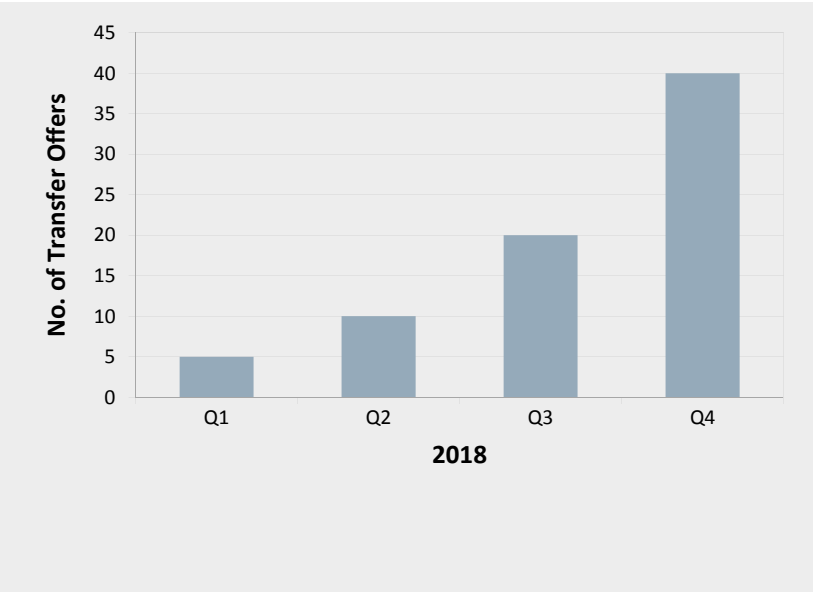
1 Editorial Development

1.3 Manuscript transfers

How does the manuscript transfer service benefit the scientific community?

Authors benefit from a convenient way to resubmit their manuscript to a suitable journal, while editors can expand their journal’s service by offering a friendly alternative to rejection without any additional work. Receiving transfers from other journals will give you access to interesting new submissions for your journal. The entire publication process can be faster if review reports are included in the transfer, reducing the workload for the reviewer community. Find more details at www.springer.com/transfer.

The below table shows the number of transfer offers made by *Organic Agriculture*.



Not Yet Available

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total 2018
Transfer Offers					
Transfers Received					
Transfers Accepted					

1 Editorial Development

1.4 Manuscript Tracker

The below table shows where manuscripts rejected (in 2017) by *Organic Agriculture* were eventually published

Total Rejected	Found SpringerNature	Found Elsewhere	Not Found
71		8	63

Disclaimer: We use our manuscript tracking tool to analyse where manuscripts that are rejected by our journals are eventually published.

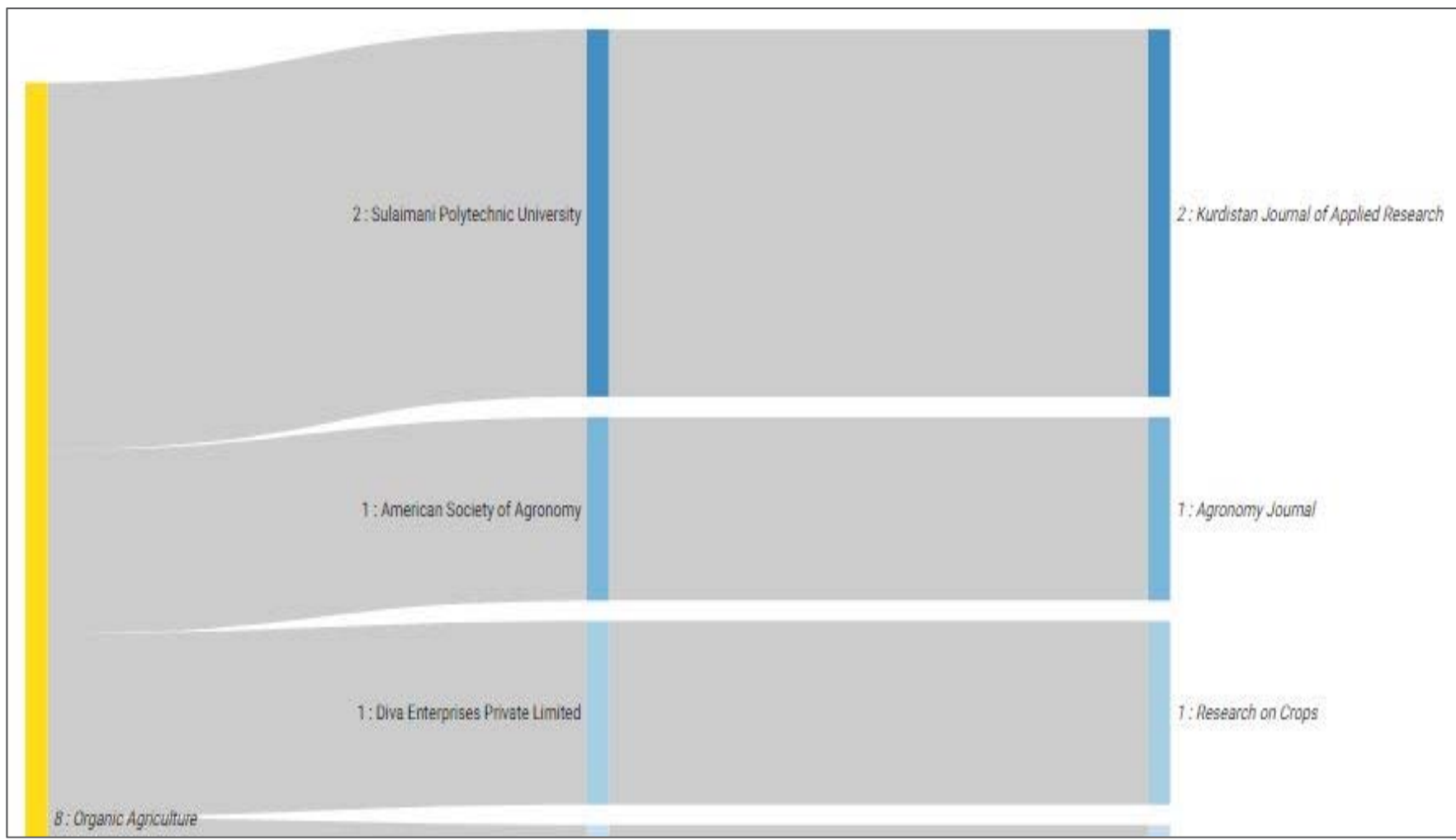
“Found” means the manuscript could be found as published by a SpringerNature journal or elsewhere. Our tracking tool is designed to return positive results with a high degree of confidence (i.e. low false positives) but some published manuscripts might have been missed (false negatives).

“Not found” means the manuscripts could not be found as published. Maybe it has not been resubmitted, it could be submitted and still in a publishers workflow or the title and authors have changed significantly.

Run Date: 11th March 2019

1 Editorial Development

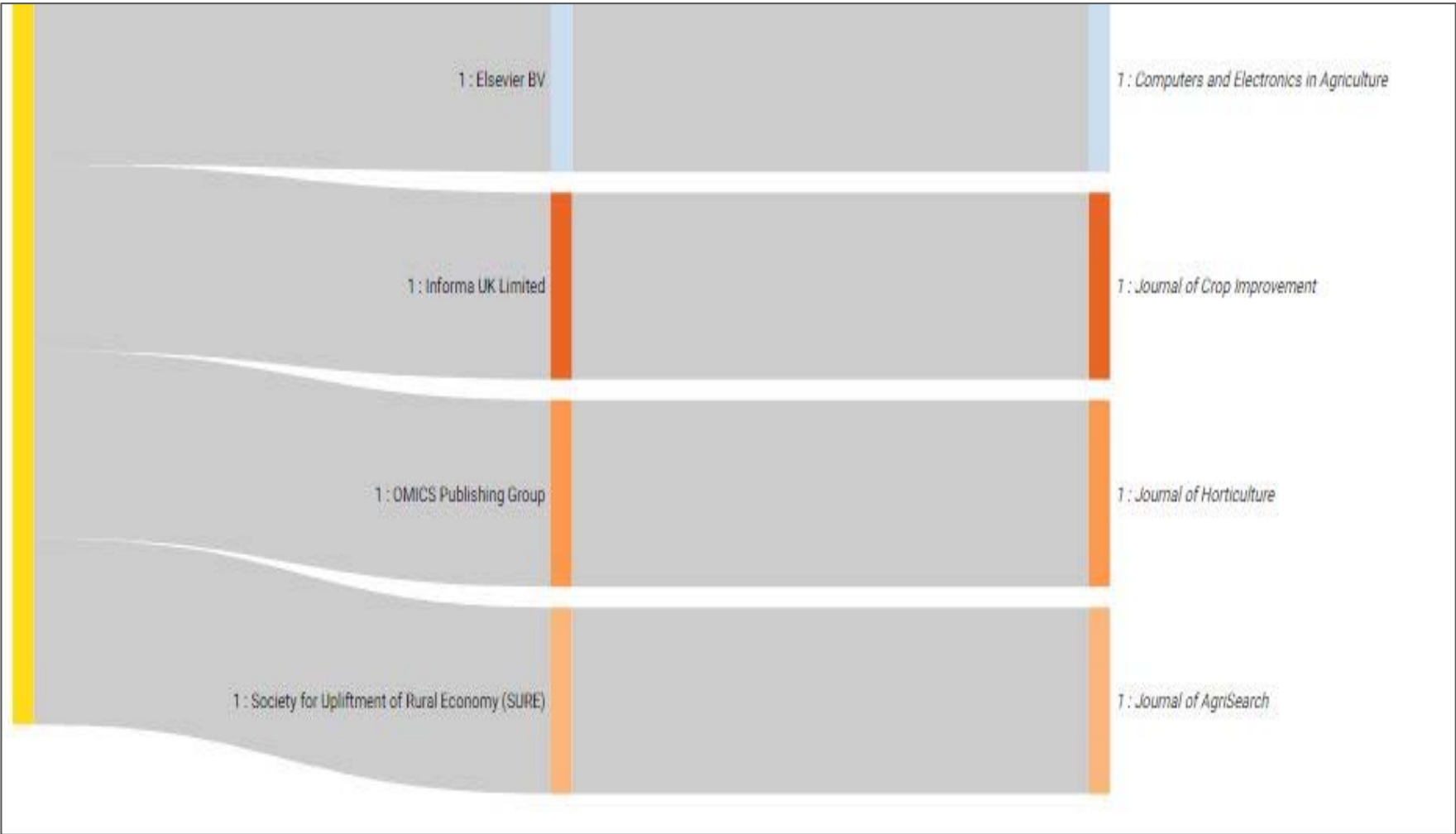
Full Picture (Horizontal split)



Run Date: 11th March 2019

1 Editorial Development

Full Picture (Horizontal split)



Run Date: 11th March 2019

1 Editorial Development

1.5 Publishing Ethics

Journal Editors are central to publishing high-quality content. Journal Editors in cooperation with Editorial Board members and reviewers safeguard the quality and integrity of a journal.

In this process it is possible that ethical issues or misconduct could be encountered. Springer strongly recommends journal editors to join the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) (<http://publicationethics.org/>) and thereby adhere to the principles of COPE, committing to investigate allegations of misconduct and to ensure the integrity of research.

Springer Nature is a participant of Similarity Check. Similarity Check is an initiative from CrossRef to help scholarly publishers verify the originality of submitted manuscripts. Similarity Check is two products, a database of scholarly publications and a web-based tool (iThenticate) to check an authored work against that database. Springer Nature is offering this screening software to Journal Editors of Springer Nature journals and Society & Publishing Partners journals.

Organic Agriculture

is a member of COPE



is using iThenticate software



1 Editorial Development

1.6 Ethical Statements

In order to safeguard the quality of our journal publications, Springer Nature is continuously developing and improving resources on publishing ethics. Springer Nature has introduced and/or updated the following guidelines:

- Ethical responsibilities of authors concerning integrity of the research they submit for potential publication. It focuses on accepted principles of ethical and professional conduct
- Potential conflicts of interest
- Research involving human participants and/or animals
- Informed consent

Springer Nature has incorporated these guidelines into the Instructions for Authors for each and every Springer Nature journal dependent on the scope and requirements of the respective journal. For Society and Publishing Partners journals, these guidelines are incorporated upon request.

1.7 Publisher's Code of Conduct

We fully acknowledge that our Editors safeguard the quality of our journals (and books) and manage their content at every stage of the publishing process. In order to support our Editors' in these activities, Springer Nature is introducing a Code of Conduct which sets out the specific ethical standards and expectations associated with the role of Editor-in-Chief. These requirements are based on guidelines and best practice recommendations issued by organizations such as the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE). Adhering to these will ensure that all journals published by Springer Nature adhere to the same high standard of editorial practice. The Code of Conduct will also help to protect your journal from accusations of making biased decisions or providing a disreputable publishing service for authors.

1.8 New policy guidelines regarding authorship changes

In 2013 Springer introduced guidelines for authors to inform them about their responsibilities concerning integrity of the research they submit for potential publication. It focuses on accepted principles of ethical and professional conduct.

In recent years we noticed a considerable increase in:

- Unexplained changes in authorship during peer review;
- Adding and deleting of authors at proof stage (which potentially could lead to authorship disputes or are the result of an authorship dispute);
- Requests for changes in the order of authors after acceptance;

Adding and deleting authors at proof stage as well as unexplained changes in authorship during peer review require careful attention.

Changes in authorship during peer review will be flagged by the Journal Editorial Assistant to the Journal Editor once a manuscript comes back after revision. There may be sound reasons for adding or deleting authors during revision stages of the manuscript. If the corresponding author has not clarified the authorship change(s) when submitting the revision, the Journal Editorial Assistant will ask the author for clarification. Upon receipt of the response, the revision will be assigned to the Editor along with the author's response. If the change is reason for concern the Journal Editor should look into this carefully and follow up appropriately.

Production Editors have been instructed to flag additions and deletions of authors at proof stage to Journal Editors. The corresponding author is requested to explain the changes via an 'authorship change form'. Any changes should be approved by the Journal Editor.

On how to handle changes in authorship before publication, the journal Editor is advised to follow the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) flowcharts (see <http://publicationethics.org/resources/flowcharts> - "Changes in Authorship").

In cases where there is reason for concern the Journal Editor best involves the Publishing Editor. The Publishing Editor may reach out to the Ethics Team if further advice is needed.

Although the first issue is minor, making changes in the order of authors after acceptance puts pressure on time and resources with Journal Editors and Springer Nature production. Authors should make sure the order of the authors is known before acceptance.

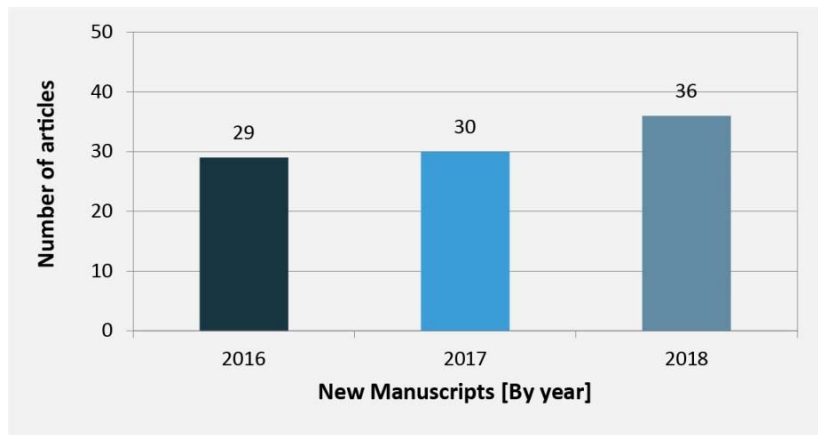
2 Production

2.0

2 Production

2.1 Production Volume

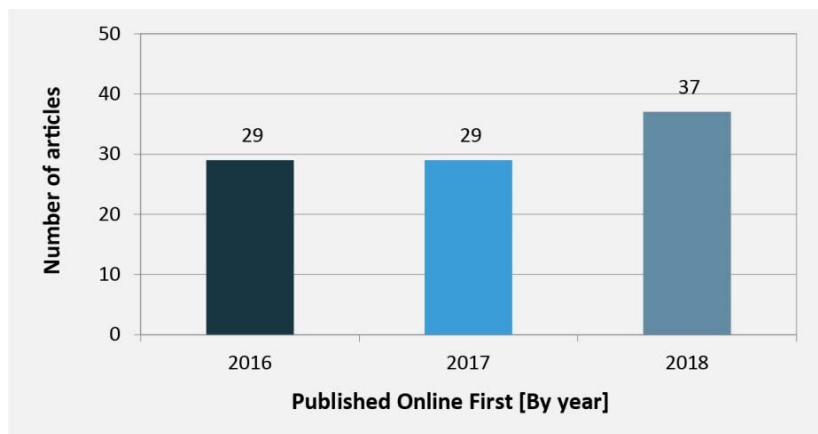
Manuscripts Accepted for Publication and Received by Publisher



An overview of the number of manuscripts accepted for publication by the Editor-in-Chief and received by Springer is provided.

Manuscripts received by the Springer Journal Workflow system are defined as “manuscripts provided to Springer by the Editor-in-Chief of a journal as accepted for publication.”

Published Online First



Articles published via Springer’s Online First® service are:

- **Published electronically as individual articles:** These are final articles published online after an author has reviewed proofs and all corrections have been carried out. They are in citable form 2-3 weeks after acceptance and before distribution of the print journal. Metadata is sent to all relevant bibliographic services for inclusion in abstracting and indexing databases immediately after online publication.
- **Published on the SpringerLink platform in PDF format:** For publication of the printed version, only the final pagination and the citation line are added.
- **Fully citable by their DOI (Digital Object Identifier):** The official publication date is the online publication date, which is indicated on SpringerLink and in the printed version of the journal.

Publication of papers through Online First helps shorten the time between publication and citation.

2 Production

2.1 Production Volume

Online Issues – 2018 Publication Schedule

Volume / Issue	Planned			Actual		
	publication date	articles per issue	pages per issue	publication date	articles per issue	pages per issue
Volume 8 / Issue 1	15-03-2018	12	150	05-03-2018	7	86
Volume 8 / Issue 2	15-06-2018	12	150	07-05-2018	7	94
Volume 8 / Issue 3	15-09-2018	12	150	01-09-2018	9	94
Volume 8 / Issue 4	15-12-2018	12	150	16-11-2018	8	96
Total		48	600		31	370

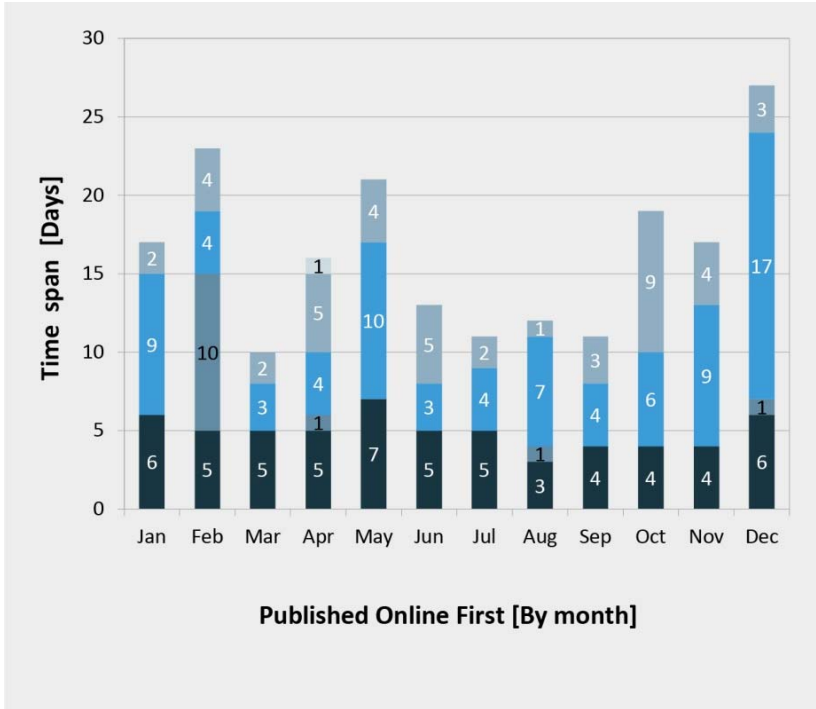
Online Issues – 2019 Publication Schedule

Volume / Issue	Planned			Actual		
	publication date	articles per issue	pages per issue	publication date	articles per issue	pages per issue
Volume 9 / Issue 1	15-03-2019	12	150			
Volume 9 / Issue 2	15-06-2019	12	150			
Volume 9 / Issue 3	15-09-2019	12	150			
Volume 9 / Issue 4	15-12-2019	12	150			
Total		48	600		0	0

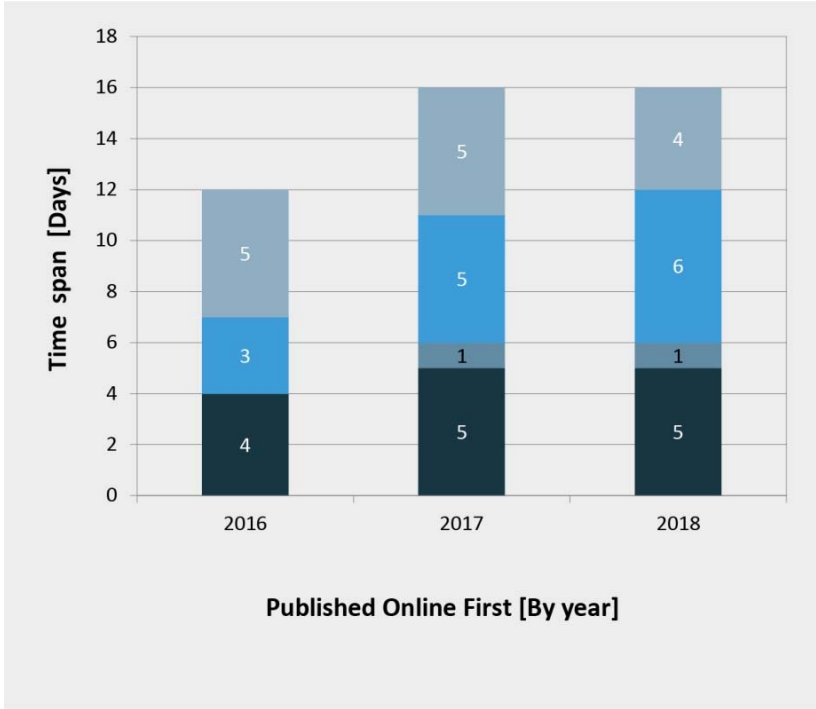
2 Production

2.2 Production Turnaround Time

Average Time Between Receipt at Publisher and Online First Publication (by month 2018)

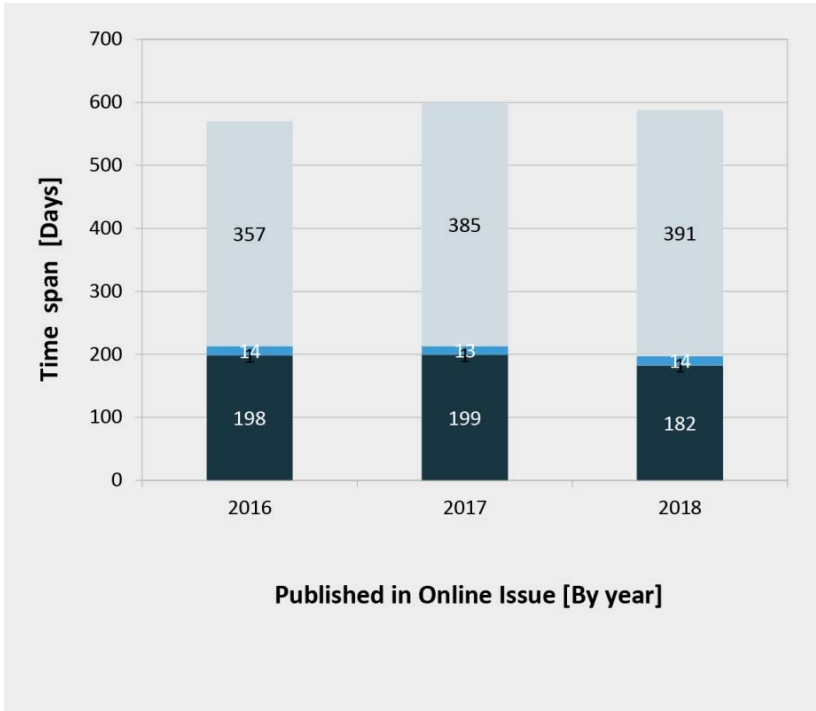


Average Time Between Receipt at Publisher and Online First Publication (by year 2016 + 2017 + 2018)



2 Production

Average Time from Acceptance at Publisher to Publication in an Online Issue (by year 2016 + 2017 + 2018)



Disclaimer: For the time to production ('Received by Springer) the 'Final Disposition Date' is taken. There could be a time lag between the 'Final Decision Date' and the 'Final Disposition Date'.

3 Circulation

3.0

3 Circulation

The way in which scientific journals are purchased has changed significantly over the past few years. The traditional business model, in which journals (print publications) are subscribed to, is being increasingly replaced by individually negotiated agreements for online access, including consortia, multi-site licenses, and site licenses, all referred to as “online deals”.

For established journals we see a growing conversion from discrete* subscriptions to inclusion in online deals.

For newer journals subscription growth will result primarily via these online deals. Institutions will buy fewer print subscriptions and will license more and more content electronically. Overall, this will lead to wider exposure, as well as visibility and usage, of *Organic Agriculture*.

*Discrete subscriptions are subscriptions individually subscribed to at list price via our customer service centers.

3.1 Institutional Subscriptions

Region	Subscription Type				Total 2018
	E-Only	Print plus free eAccess (current year)	Enhanced	Deeply Discounted Price (DDP)	
Americas					0
Asia Pacific	1	1			2
EMEA*	1	2		1	4
Grand Total	2	3	0	1	6

*EMEA = Europe, Middle East and Africa

Springer offers three types of subscription models, which are clearly communicated to the market via the Springer pricelist published in August of the year preceding the subscription year concerned:

- **E-only:** Subscribers purchase electronic journal current articles at list price and receive free access to Contemporary Articles (1997 – current)
- **Print Plus Free Electronic:** Subscribers that purchase current print journals at list price are offered free electronic access to Current Articles
- **Enhanced:** Subscribers purchase current print journals at list price plus 20% and receive free access to Contemporary Articles (1997 – current)
- In addition **special online deals** can be negotiated, which may be electronic-only or print and electronic. In cases of electronic-only, the contract party may choose to also subscribe to selected titles in print against Deeply Discounted Prices (**DDP**).

3 Circulation

3.2 Online Deals

Region	2017		2018	
	Number of Deals	Institutions with exposure via online deals	Number of Deals	Institutions with exposure via online deals
Americas	50	1,491		
Asia Pacific	81	1,106		
EMEA*	125	3,772		
Grand Total**	256	6,369		

Not Yet Available

The type of deal, as well as the type and number of “members” or “sites” participating in these deals, varies greatly. Also the way in which these members and sites are administrated in our contracts can vary considerably. For example in a consortium deal we count institutions as “members”, which in themselves may represent many locations/schools/libraries. Therefore the numbers given in the tables in this section should be viewed as an indication of distribution of the title through online deals.

The figures provided under “Institutions with exposure via online deals” refer to institutions that have exposure to the journal as part of an online deal with Springer (consortia, multi-site licenses, and site licenses). This does not mean that these institutions had fully paid institutional subscriptions and/or are paying the equivalent of the list price to obtain access to the journal under an online deal arrangement.

*EMEA = Europe, Middle East and Africa

**The Research4Life online access data are not included in the above table (see Appendix for more information)

3.3 Compact Deals

	2017		2018	
	Number of Compact Deals	Institutions with exposure via Compact Deals	Number of Compact Deals	Institutions with exposure via Compact Deals
Total	5	260		

Not Yet Available

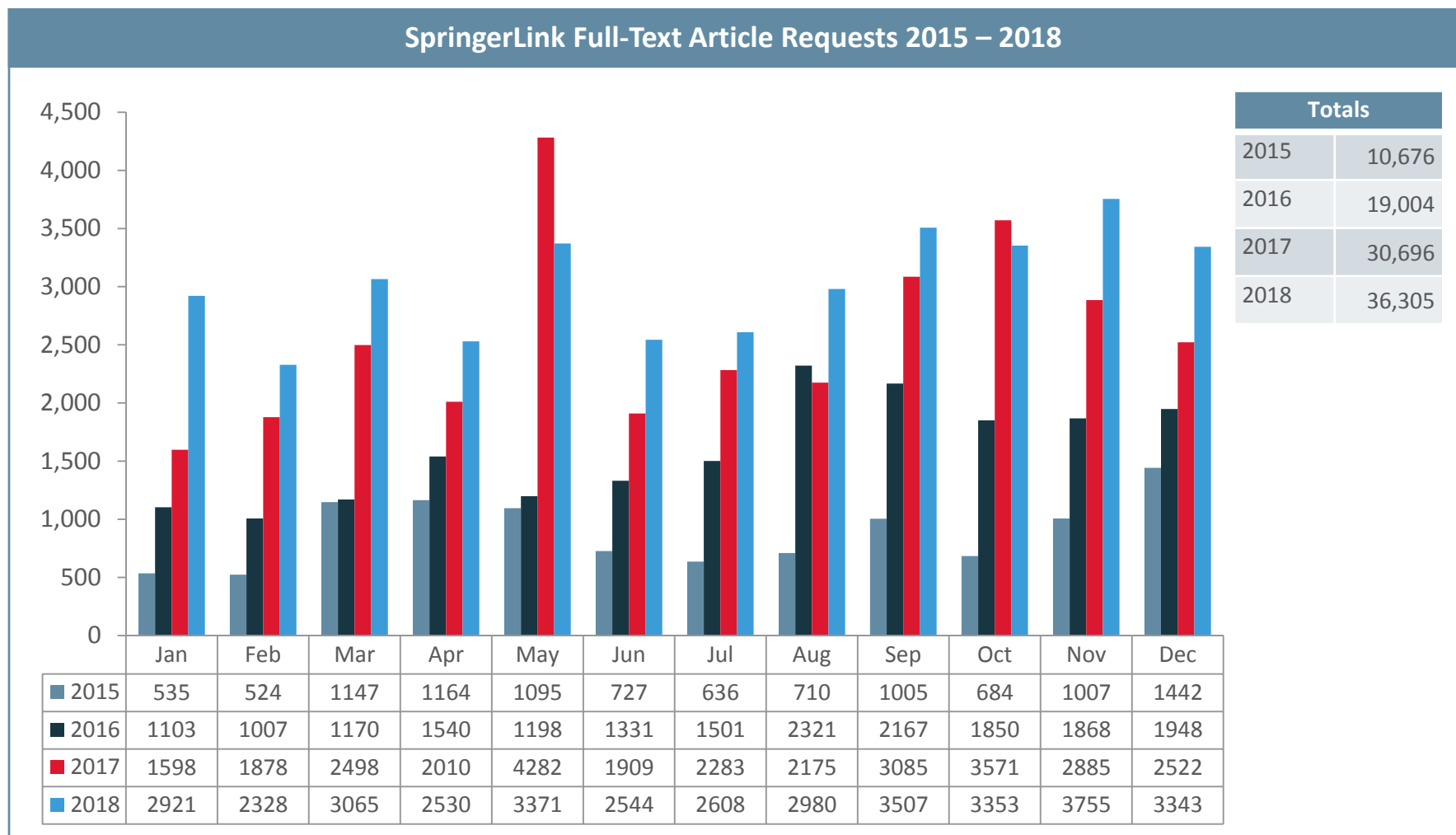
“The first Compact pilot started in January 2015 and offered a unique combination of open access (OA) publishing in Springer’s hybrid Open Choice journals with full access to subscription-based licensed journals on SpringerLink. This combination of publishing articles and licensing content is the main difference between Compact and the ‘traditional’ Licensing agreements: in other words Compact adds a Publishing component to the Licensing Agreement and allows the shift from budgets allocated to accessing subscription content to publishing OA. We were the first large publisher to offer such a broad approach enabling authors to publish all their articles OA in all our hybrid journals. As a result, Compact significantly accelerated the transition to Gold Open Access in our partners’ countries. In 2017 there were 5 Compact agreements in place with partner institutions in [The Netherlands](#), [UK](#), [Austria](#), [Sweden](#) and with the [Max Planck Society](#)”

4 Usage

4.0

4 Usage

4.1 Successful Full-Text Article Requests



Source: COUNTER Reporting / Business Warehouse.

4 Usage

4.2 Top 10 Full-Text Article Requests 2018 (all publication years)

Title	Author	Volume	Issue	Year	Article Requests 2018
Feed efficiency, growth performance, and carcass characteristics of a fast- and a slower-growing broiler hybrid fed low- or high-protein organic diets Open Access	Mehdi Rezaei et al.	8	2	2018	3,812
Contribution of organic farming to public goods in Denmark Open Access	Lizzie Melby Jespersen et al.	7	3	2017	1,923
Organic farming: knowledge, practices, and views of limited resource farmers and non-farmers on the Delmarva Peninsula Open Access	Lurline Marsh et al.	7	2	2017	1,571
Preferences for pig breeding goals among organic and conventional farmers in Sweden Open Access	A. Wallenbeck et al.	6	3	2016	1,448
Profitability of organic and conventional cow-calf operations under Swedish conditions Open Access	Pernilla Salevid et al.	2	3-4	2012	1,266
Special issue of Organic Agriculture—Organic 3.0	Ilse A. Rasmussen et al.	7	3	2017	1,032
Special issue—organic pig production in Europe—animal health, welfare and production challenges	S. A. Edwards et al.	4	2	2014	966
Cold-pressed rapeseed cake or full fat rapeseed to organic dairy cows—milk production and profitability Open Access	Birgitta Johansson et al.	5	1	2015	891
Consumption behaviour regarding organic food from a marketing perspective— a literature review	Sarah Hemmerling et al.	5	4	2015	842
Organic Agriculture 3.0 is innovation with research	Gerold Rahmann et al.	7	3	2017	819

This slide excludes articles with unexplained peaks in downloads during the reporting period.
Source: COUNTER Reporting / Business Warehouse.

4 Usage

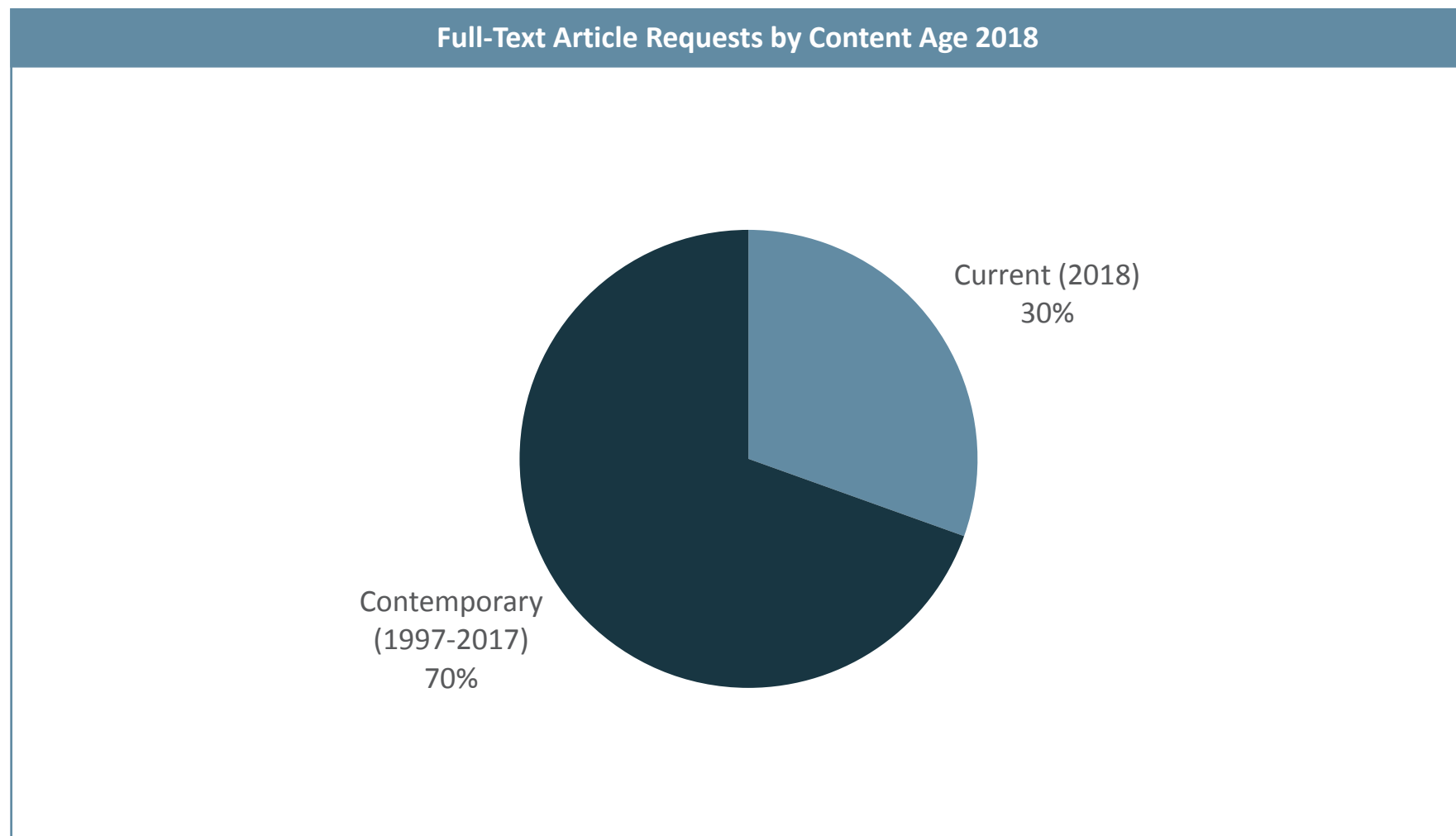
4.2 Top 10 Full-Text Article Requests 2018 (publication years 2016–2018)

Title	Author	Volume	Issue	Year	Article Requests 2018
Feed efficiency, growth performance, and carcass characteristics of a fast- and a slower-growing broiler hybrid fed low- or high-protein organic diets Open Access	Mehdi Rezaei et al.	8	2	2018	3,812
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Special issue of Organic Agriculture—Organic 3.0	Ilse A. Rasmussen et al.	7	3	2017	1,032
Organic Agriculture 3.0 is innovation with research	Gerold Rahmann et al.	7	3	2017	819
Understanding obstacles and opportunities for successful market introduction of crop varieties with resistance against major diseases Open Access	Edwin Nuijten et al.	8	4	2018	658
Germination of faba beans (<i>Vicia faba</i> L.) for organic weaning piglets Open Access	P. Schwediauer et al.	8	3	2018	605
Seven myths of organic agriculture and food research Open Access	Bernhard Freyer			2018	539
Influence of reduced tillage and fertilization regime on crop performance and nitrogen utilization of organic potato Open Access	Dimitrios Drakopoulos et al.	6	2	2016	535

This slide excludes articles with unexplained peaks in downloads during the reporting period.
Source: COUNTER Reporting / Business Warehouse.

4 Usage

4.3 Full-Text Article Requests by Content Age



Source: COUNTER Reporting / Business Warehouse.

4 Usage

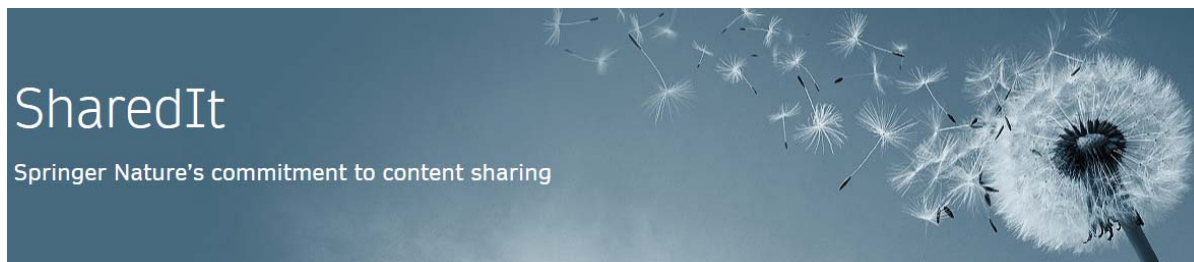
4.4 UFJ – Usage Factor for Journals

The Springer Journal Usage Factor 2017/2018 was calculated as suggested by the COUNTER Code of Practice for Usage Factors. It is the median value of the number of downloads in 2017/2018 for all articles published online in that particular journal during the same time period. The Usage Factor calculation is based on COUNTER-compliant usage data on the SpringerLink platform (and if applicable, combined with usage data on the SpringerOpen / BioMed Central Platform). Excluded are download numbers from third-party websites, such as aggregators (e.g. EBSCO or ProQuest) or central repositories (e.g. PubMed Central).

Median UFJ 2016/2017	Median UFJ 2017/2018
124	119

4 Usage

4.5 SharedIt



Springer Nature wants researchers to share content easily and legally. Our Springer Nature SharedIt content-sharing initiative means that links to view-only, full-text subscription research articles can be posted anywhere - including on social media platforms, author websites and in institutional repositories - so researchers can share research with colleagues and general audiences.

Organic Agriculture			
Peer to Peer Sharing Views (Non-Authors)		Author Sharing Views	
Total 2017	Total 2018	Total 2017	Total 2018
18	114	232	375

5 Impact

5.0

5 Impact

5.1 Coverage in Abstracting & Indexing (A&I) Services

Organic Agriculture is currently covered by the following (A&I) services:

SCOPUS, Google Scholar, AGRICOLA, CAB Abstracts, EBSCO Discovery Service, Food Science and Technology Abstracts, Global Health, OCLC WorldCat Discovery Service, ProQuest Agricultural & Environmental Science Database, ProQuest Natural Science Collection, ProQuest SciTech Premium Collection, ProQuest-ExLibris Primo, ProQuest-ExLibris Summon

5.2 Google Scholar: h5 Index

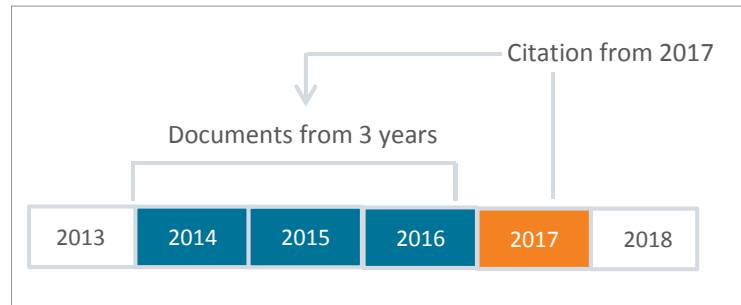
Google has produced another tool for researchers. h5 gives information on journals rather than articles. This metric is based on the articles published by a journal over the previous 5 calendar years with a minimum of 100 articles in this period. If a journal publishes 100 articles sooner, an h5 Index can be calculated earlier. h is the largest number of articles that have each been cited h times. The h5 Index therefore cannot be dominated by one or several highly cited articles.

The **h5 Index** for *Organic Agriculture*:

2016	2017
10	11

5 Impact

5.3.1 CiteScore - 2017



CiteScore 2017 

$$0.99 = \frac{\text{Citation Count 2017}}{\text{Documents 2014 - 2016}^*} = \frac{84 \text{ Citations } >}{85 \text{ Documents } >}$$

CiteScore 2017 counts the citations received in 2017 to documents published in 2014, 2015 or 2016, and divides this by the number of documents published in 2014, 2015 and 2016.

3-year publication window

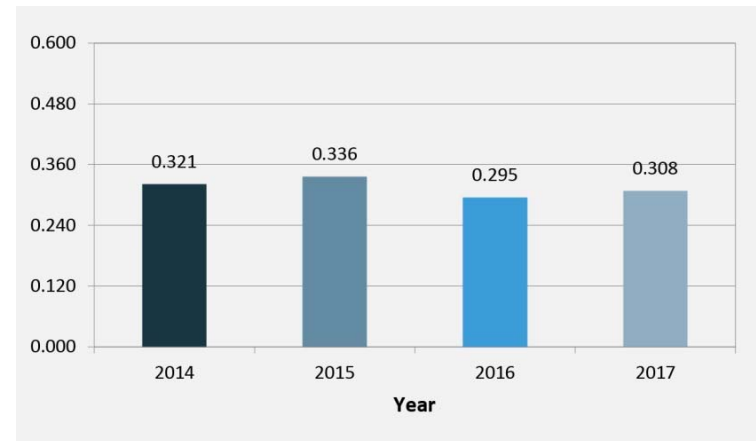
The 3-year CiteScore time window was chosen as a best fit for all subject areas. Research shows that a 3-year publication window is long enough to capture the citation peak of the majority of disciplines.

For *Organic Agriculture* the CiteScore = 0.99

5 Impact

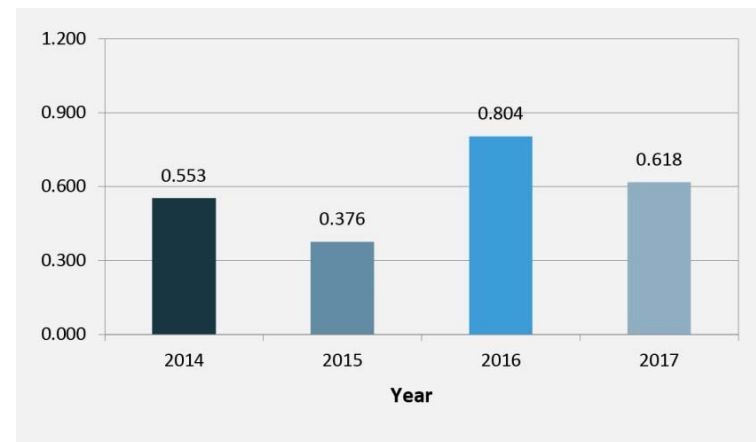
5.3.2 SJR

SCImago Journal Rank (SJR) is a measure of scientific influence of scholarly journals that accounts for both the number of citations received by a journal and the importance or prestige of the journals where such citations come from.



5.3.3 SNIP

Source Normalized Impact per Paper (SNIP) measures contextual citation impact by weighting citations based on the total number of citations in a subject field. The impact of a single citation is given higher value in subject areas where citations are less likely, and vice versa.



For further information on CiteScore, SJR and SNIP, see: <http://www.journalmetrics.scopus.com>

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6 Marketing

6.0

6 Marketing

6.1 ORCID

ORCID

ORCID stands for Open Researcher and Contributor ID and is a non-profit organization supported by a global community of members, including research organizations, publishers, funders and other stakeholders in the research ecosystem. Springer Nature has worked with this community from its beginning and integrated the ID into systems and workflows.

Authors are increasingly using the ORCID ID to make sure their works and publications are uniquely linked to their name. Problems like several researchers sharing the same name are solved by this unique, persistent and global ID. It's free and simple to get: authors can register at orcid.org/register, obtain their ID and complete their ORCID record with their publication list. Springer Nature authors can get an ID during the submission process and have it seamlessly included in Editorial Manager. Upon article publication, the ID can be found on the article on SpringerLink and in the PDF file. The ID is also part of our metadata, which supports the Crossref Auto-Update service: if authors agree, their newly published articles are automatically listed in their ORCID record.

2017		2018	
Articles	Articles with ORCID	Articles	Articles with ORCID
29	12	24	12

6 Marketing

6.2 Social Impact

Additional research-impact indices, known as alternative metrics, are offering new evaluation alternatives. One of those is a researchers' reputation made via their footprint on the social web. Below are the number of article mentions in the social web in the years 2016-2018, provided by Altmetric. They monitor article mentions on Twitter, Facebook, Google+, Reddit, Blogs, news outlets and Faculty of 1000 reviews. Articles can only be counted if the DOI is included in the article.

	2016	2017	2018
News Stories			
Tweets	17	16	
Facebook posts	4	3	
Blog Posts		1	
Google+ posts			
Reddit + posts			Not Yet Available
LinkedIn posts			
Videos			
Other	4	1	
Total	25	21	
Number of mentioned outputs	11		

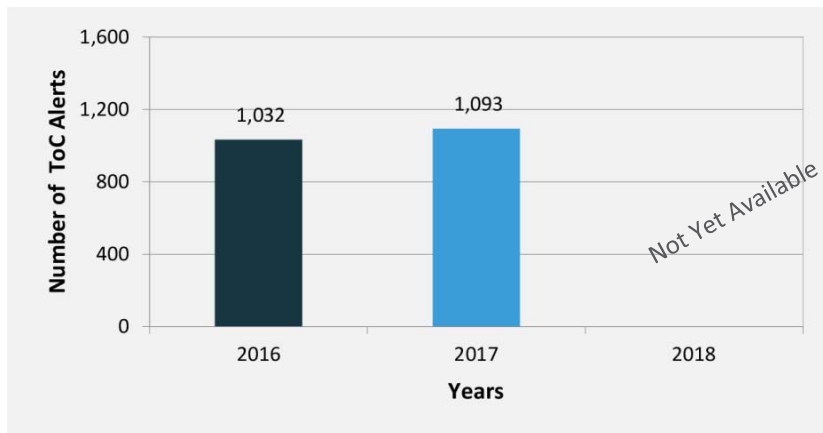


[More about Altmetric](#)

6 Marketing

6.3 Table of Contents (ToC) Alerts

- The ToC Alerts inform readers when a new issue is available online. Customers can easily register for this free service on the journal's homepage. The email contains direct links to the articles and if the registered ToC Alerts subscribers have access through their institutions, they can link directly to the papers. Nonsubscribers to the journal have access to the abstract and may purchase individual articles.
- In 2017, Springer sent out a total of 21,819,152 ToC Alerts to over 1,693,189 subscribers.
- Readers can easily sign up for the ToC Alerts, by using the *One-click Sign-up*: your exclusive link: <http://springer.com/tocsubscription/13165>
Copy and paste your exclusive link to your website, newsletters and social media accounts.



Year	No. of Alerts
2016	1,032
2017	1,093
2018	

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