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DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION .be

CEBioS

UNIVERSITE
DE KISANGANI

La documentation, l'écriture et la présentation scientifique
Atelier de formation et d'échanges

Introduction

Luc Janssens de Bisthoven
Coordinateur CEBioS

Maarten Vanhove
Scientifique CEBioS

27 septembre 2017, Kisangani, R.D. Congo

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L'écriture scientifique

I do not mind if you think slowly.

I do mind, however, if you publish more quickly than you think.

—Wolfgang Pauli

If you write it,
but no one
reads it, you still
haven't done it.
---Lindsay (2011)

Writing a paper is like doing
the science itself. Both require planning for results, reasoning,
presenting the results, and explaining the results; if you are clear
and focused in how you think about your research results, you're in
a good place to start writing about them.
---Lindsay (2011)

"Writing is an art. But when it is writing to inform it comes close to being a science as well."
--Robert Gunning,The Technique of Clear Writing

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Préalables

- Nous ne traiterons pas des statistiques
- Beaucoup emprunté à © David Lindsay 2011 (CSIRO publishing). Scientific writing = thinking in words
- Propres expériences, International Foundation for Science (IFS, Suède)
- Stanford University: http://www.powershow.com/view/4a07e-YWJkN/Scientific_Writing_HRP_214_powerpoint_ppt_presentation
- Publique hétérogène, répétitions possibles, travaux pratiques, entre-aide, informel!

"In science, the credit goes to the man who convinces the world, not to the man to whom the idea first occurs."

--Sir William Osler

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Quelques faits…

- 99% des scientifiques trouvent que écrire est partie intégrante de leur job
- MAIS moins de 5% have ont reçu une formation en écriture
- Le seul exemple pour la plupart est la litérature scientifique
- Que 10% aiment écrire, le reste trouve cela difficile

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Quelques principes

- Le premier objectif est que le plus possible de lecteurs vous lisent, vous comprennent et soient influencés par votre texte
- Precision, Clarté, Brièveté
- Pour cela il faut avoir quelque chose à dire aux autres, et il faut prendre son temps pour bien l'exprimer (édition, révision)

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Le procéssus mental

- Ecrire un article/projet équivaut à refléchir sur la recherche:
  - Step 1. Quelles résultats veux-je atteindre?
  - Step 2. Comment vais-je y parvenir?
  - Step 3. Comment vais-je les présenter?
  - Step 4. Comment vais-je les expliquer aux autres
- Vos résultats majeurs
- Vos conclusions

Caneaux de communication

- Ecriture scientifique: articles, rapports, thèses
- Présentations orales, posters, video, webinar
- Projets de recherche pour attirer des fonds
- Ecriture de vulgarisation

- Question: les priorités?

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Les 5 mythes

- Mythe 1. Je dois apprendre la langue académique avant de pouvoir écrire bien.
- Mythe 2. Je dois choisir mon journal avant de commencer d'écrire (?)
- Mythe 3. Si l'anglais n'est pas ma langue, je dois chercher de l'aide depuis le début
- Mythe 4. Je dois écrire mon texte du début à la fin
- Mythe 5. J'ai des résultats négatifs inpubliables

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Les auteurs

- Le principe est que c'est un procéssus intellectuel, et que donc les auteurs ont eu une contribution intellectuelle. Le premier auteur est en principe l'auteur principal.

- Contributions intellectuelles
  - Les idées pour la recherche
  - Le raisonnement qui a converti les idées en hypothèse
  - L'interprétation des résultats par rapport au monde réel
  - L'écriture de l'article
  - L'edition du texte pour sa logique et son style
  - La réponse au peer review

Il n'y a pas de règle absolue! Les aides apportées à l'étudiant en terme de support financier et de support scientifique…

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La structure classique d'un article scientifique

- Titre
- Résumé
- Mots clés
- *Résumé graphique*
- Introduction
- Méthodes
- Résultats avec tableaux et figures
- Discussion
- Remerciements
- References bibliographiques

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Le Narratif

- Vous écrivez un article ou un projet pour expliquer votre travail qui a testé une **hypothèse**.
- **L'introduction** explique le cheminement mental et logique, ainsi que la connaissance de la litérature vers cette hypothèse à tester
- La méthodologie explique comment y arriver
- Les **résultats** montrent les faits et figures trouvés
- La **discussion** compare ces résultats à ceux des collègues dans la litérature, et leurs conséquences en terme de plus-value et en fonction de l'hypothèse.

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L'approche méthodologique dans l'écriture

- Identification du problème, arbre à problème
- Formulation de la question de recherche, premières hypotheses, idées et échanges avec collègues
- Titre de travail
- Recherche de la literature en bibliothèque et sur internet, bases de données, bibliographie
- Recherche (financement, échantillonage, campagnes, statistiques…)
- Présentation des résultats
- Introduction et discussion, completer bibliographie
- Titre définitif, remerciements

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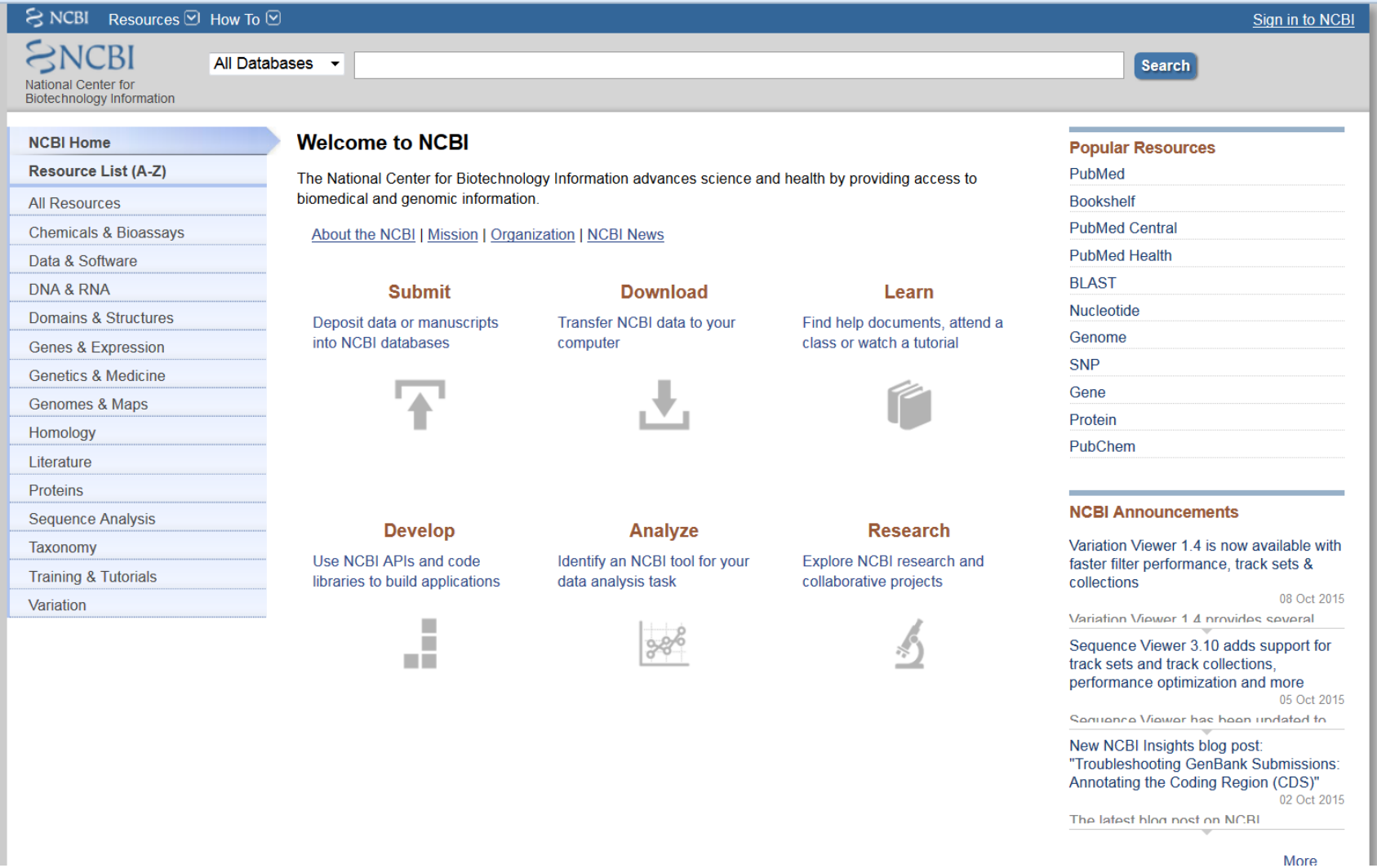
Conseils sur la recherche de l'info scientifique sur internet

- Moteurs de recherche
- Bases de données scientifiques

➔Exercices de recherche des données

http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/



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http://sci-hub.bz/

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support the project →

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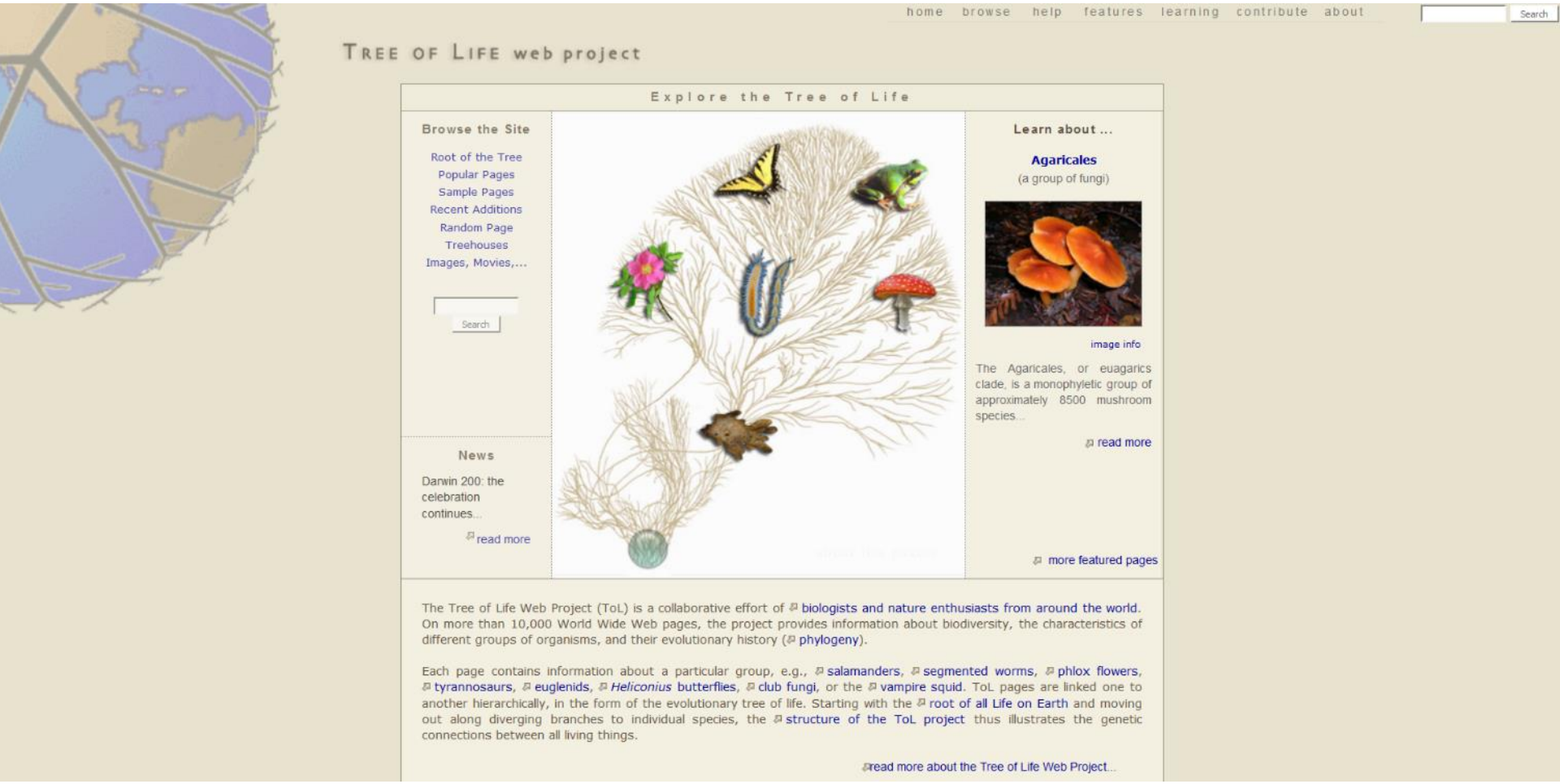
Quelques exemple de bases de données

! Il y en a d’autres, à trouver par des moteurs de recherche comme google !

http://tolweb.org/tree/



http://www.catalogueoflife.org/col/

http://www.eol.org/

Encyclopedia of Life

Become part of the EOL community!

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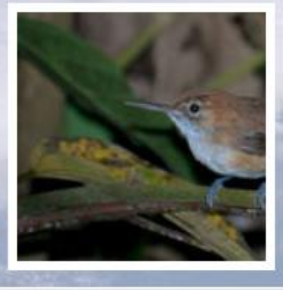
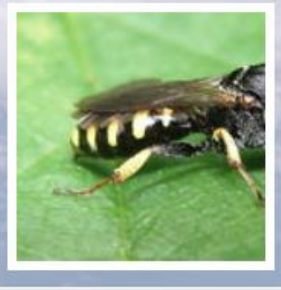
Global access to knowledge about life on Earth

Search EOL ...

GO



Anodorhynchus leari
Lear's Macaw

EOL News

see more

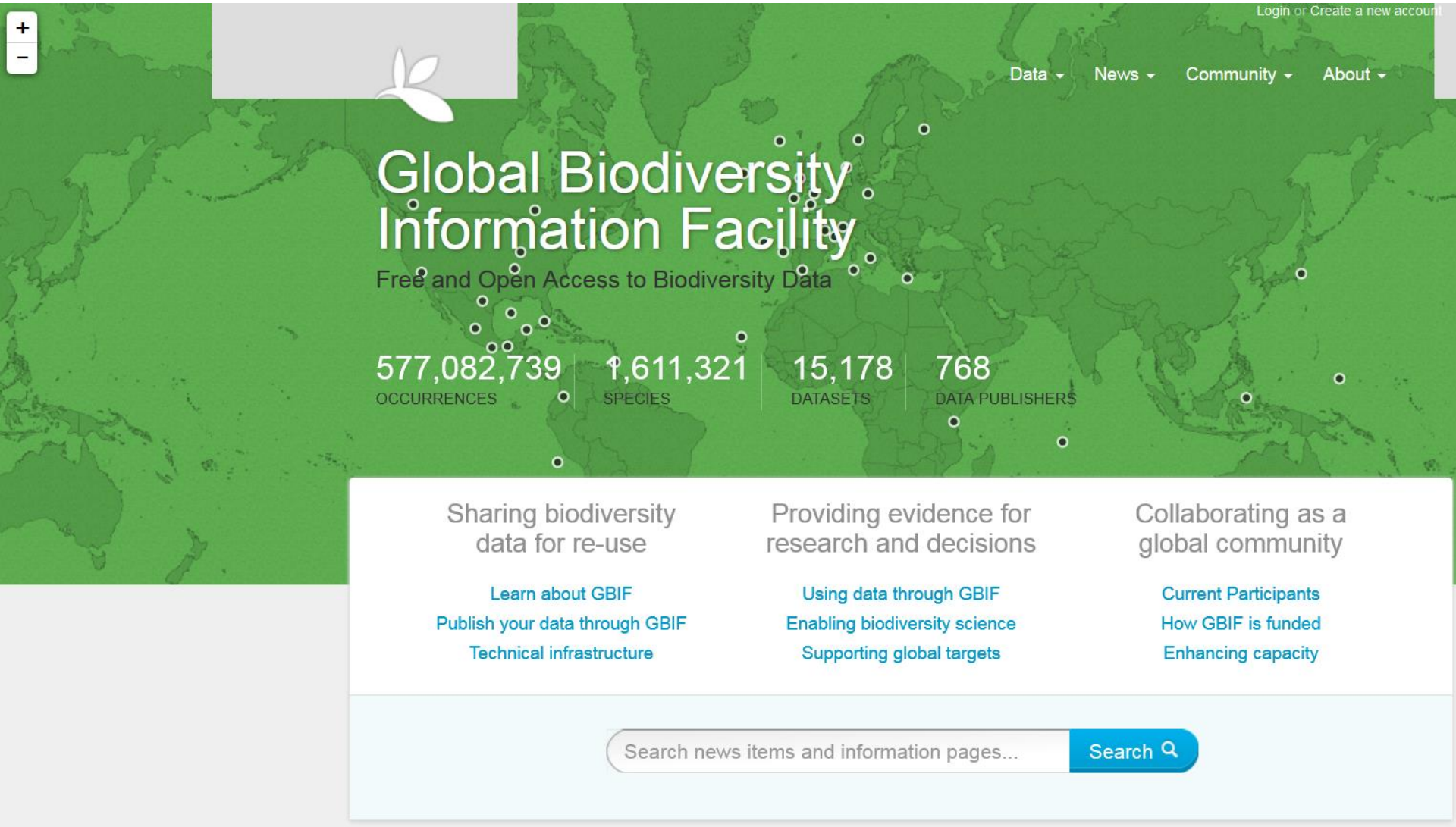
Open Tree of Life

Community Activity

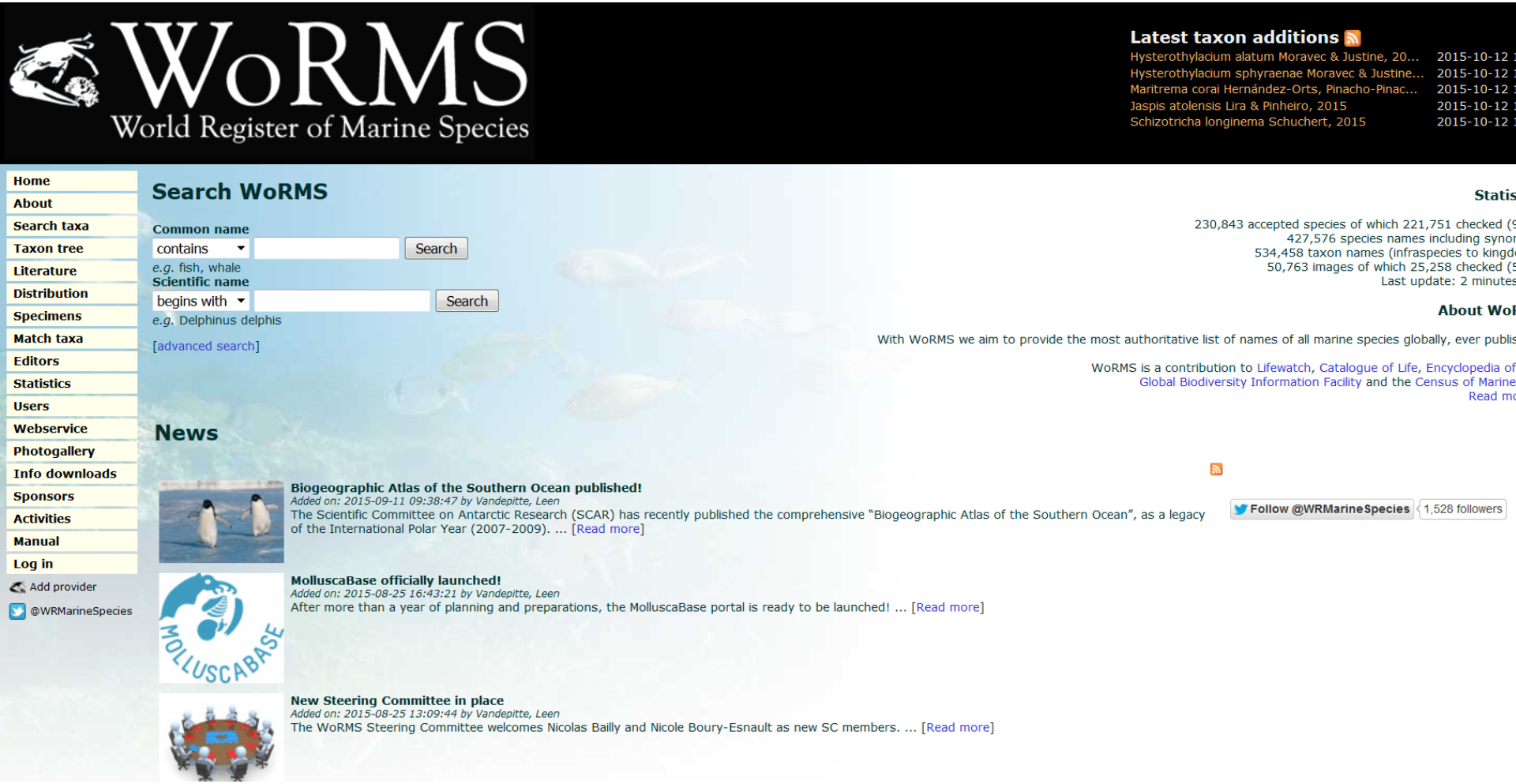
see more

Carlos Alberto Martínez Muñoz added a link to

http://www.gbif.org/



http://www.marinespecies.org/



http://www.marinespecies.org/echinoidea/

World Echinoidea Database

The World Echinoidea Database - Version 3.0

(part of WoRMS – the World Register of Marine Species)

Echinoids, or sea urchins (oursins [French], Seeigel [German], erizos de mar [Spanish],) constitute a group of exclusively marine invertebrates inhabiting the intertidal down to the deep-sea trenches. They are characterized by a globose or flattened skeleton known as a test. It is important to note that this is not a shell as in mollusks, because the test is mesodermally derived, and actually internal to the ectoderm, which in the form of epithelium covers the entire test and in fact the spines and other external appendages mounted upon it. The test is in turn made of stereom, the specialized manifestation of calcium carbonate endoskeleton unique to the echinoderms. The test comprises a corona, plus a peristomial region around the mouth, and a periproctal region around the anus. The corona also supports a variety of mobile appendages, including spines.

Scientific name

begins with | Search

[Advanced search]

DISCLAIMER: We have just started the complex process of entering fossil echinoid names – at present these are represented by original name (basionym) rather than their most-up-to-date name and hence may not be the current, correct (accepted) name applicable to these taxa. While we are constantly updating these names it will take a long time to resolve all of them. When using a FOSSIL echinoid name from our database please re-confirm its status in the literature

Sea urchins come in a variety of different shapes representing adaptations to specific habitats and feeding strategies. Most readers will be familiar with the globose forms covered with longish spines usually several centimeters long. Often referred to as "regular" urchins because they exhibit five-part radial symmetry in which the anus is located at the summit of the body, these forms can be extremely common along rocky shores all over the world. They are also ubiquitious members of the benthos even at the greatest ocean depths. Although once used taxonomically, the term "regular" is now regarded as an informal, functional description because it does not describe a natural grouping. In contrast, the irregular urchins, denizens of sand and mud bottoms, form a natural (monophyletic) group. The irregular echinoids, although still exhibiting a basic five-part radiality, have secondarily acquired bilateral symmetry superimposed upon the radial symmetry when the anus evolved from the summit of the body towards what is now functionally defined as the posterior end of the animal. The spines of irregular echinoids are extremely miniaturized to form a dense felt which facilitates locomotion and burrowing, as well as feeding.

http://fada.biodiversity.be/

Welcome to the Freshwater Animal Diversity Assessment (FADA) Project:

The Freshwater Animal Diversity Assessment" (FADA) is an informal network of scientists specialized in freshwater biodiversity.

The FADA database is an information system dedicated to freshwater animal species diversity and expert-based distribution information. The system provides access to authoritative species lists and global distribution compiled by world experts for the FADA book (see below). You can Browse or Search the database online.

We encourage experts who are interested to contribute to the FADA initiative to contact us to request the most recent template for submitting information on species and distributions (regional, local). All submissions will be peer-reviewed by a scientific editorial board of experts (see Groups) before being validated (about FADA).

The FADA project

Following a preliminary phase -supported by DIVERSITAS and the *Centre National pour la Rescherche Scientific* - French National Reseach Institute (CNRS)- to develop a gross estimate of the number of freshwater species (Lévêque, C., E. V. Balian & K. Martens, 2005. An assessment of animal species diversity in continental water systems. Hydrobiologia 542: 39-67), the Belgian Science Policy Office (BelSPO), the Belgian Biodiversity Platform and the Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences provided the necessary support to launch the *Freshwater Animal Diversity Assessment* in 2005.

This project consisted of a series of workshops in 2 phases:

- Phase 1- A global assessment of freshwater animal groups, which resulted in the publication of a special issue of Hydrobiologia and in the development of the FADA database, following the FADA workshop in October 2005.
- Phase 2- Analysis the data gathered for the FADA book and compiled in the FADA database. A workshop (see FADA Activities) investigating potential analyses was held in Bruges in December 2008.

FADA follow-up activities

- From 2010 to 2014, the FADA database received new attention in the framework of the FP7 **BioFresh project**. BioFresh adopted FADA as the taxonomic backbone for its Freshwater Biodiversity Data Portal. The project also supported, together with Ghent University and VLIZ/LifeWatch

http://fishbase.org

http://researcharchive.calacademy.org/research/ichthyology/catalog/fishcatmain.asp

Institute for Biodiversity Science and Sustainability

CALIFORNIA ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

Online Version, Updated 1 October 2015

SEARCH THE ONLINE

Catalog of Fishes

Select the database to search:

GENERA SPECIES REFERENCES

Include unavailable names

Search Reset Comments: William Eschmeyer

Catalog of Fishes - version of 1 October 2015 (Continuously updated since the early 1980s.)

Ron Fricke is now co-author of the Catalog of Fishes. See the entry under "Citing the Catalog of Fishes."

Ron Fricke and others have been adding modifications and references throughout the database. Fishbase does not make these changes. We have examined nearly all of the genera and species of fishes in the last 30 years; Fishbase has not done that. We produce a new version monthly (much more frequently than Fishbase). But you may want to contact Fishbase as their focus differs.

In this edition, we provide 277 new species in 2015.

Bill Eschmeyer, Florida Museum of Natural History, 1659 Museum Road, Gainesville, FL 32611 USA. weschmeyer@calacademy.org

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We are making additions to:

Van der Laan, R., W. N. Eschmeyer & R. Fricke (2014) (11 Nov.), **Family-group names of Recent fishes.** Zootaxa Monograph 3882 (1), 1-230. DOI 10.11646/zootaxa.3882.1.1

http://www.ntnu.no/ojs/index.php/chironomus/index

CHIRONOMUS Journal of Chironomidae Research

The CHIRONOMUS Journal of Chironomidae Research is devoted to publishing peer-reviewed research articles related to all aspects of chironomid research. The journal also serves as an updated news bulletin for the Chironomidae research community. The journal is published annually in late fall, is open access, and can be downloaded freely from this website. All research articles submitted to CHIRONOMUS are subject to peer-review. The submission deadline for contributions to the newsletter is August 15. There are no page charges for manuscripts accepted for publication.

No 27 (2014)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

http://www.monoculus.org/

Special Announcement

Training Workshop on Morphology and Systematics of Copepods

Yeosu, Korea (08 – 12 July 2014)

more Information [...]

WORLD ASSOCIATION OF COPEPODOLOGISTS

search...

monoculus.org » Home

Main Menu

- Home
- History of Copepodology
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- Copepod Resources
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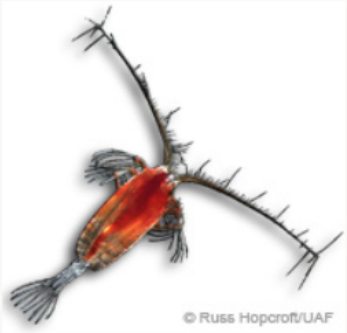
World Association of Copepodologists

Welcome to the website of the World Association of Copepodologists !



Copepods are among the most abundant metazoans on Earth and can be found almost everywhere there is water - from high-altitude lakes in mountain ranges, down to the depths of the ocean trenches. Copepods dominate the zooplankton, they are super-abundant in sediments, and they are parasitic on virtually every phylum of animals from sponges to chordates (including reptiles and mammals).

This website will help you find out more about this fascinating group of crustaceans.

The World Association of Copepodologists (WAC) is a nonprofit international organization whose purpose is to promote research on Copepoda by facilitating communication among interested specialists.

Join today !

http://cypris.ostracoda.net/

CYPRIS international ostracoda newsletter

Font Size Bigger Reset Smaller

FIRST PAGE | ABOUT CYPRIS | CYPRIS 31 - 2013 | CYPRIS ARCHIVE | THE OSTRACODOLOGIST ARCHIVE | IRGO | SF*IRGO | PORTAL

Call is out for CYPRIS 32

!! deadline: May 11th, 2015 !!!

International Research Group on Ostracoda

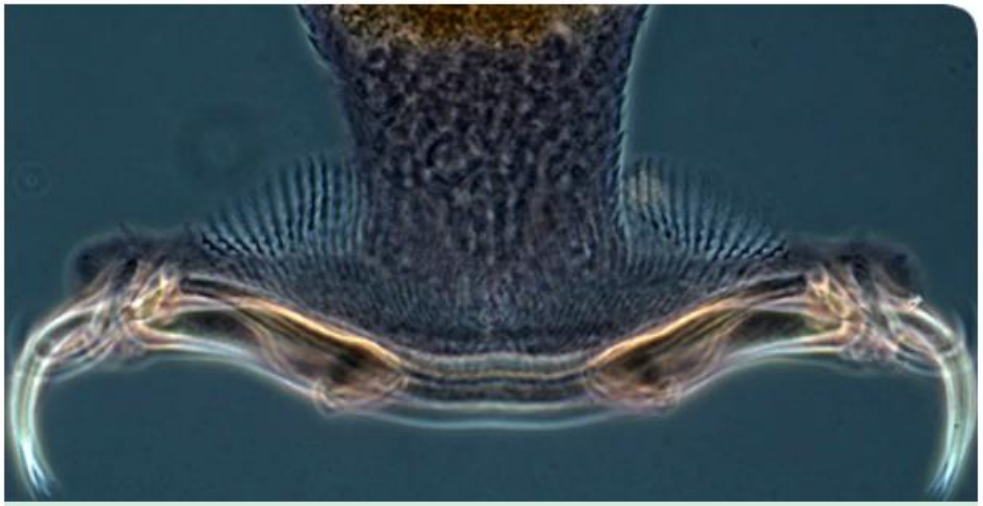
published annually

ISSN (printed): 0886-3806
ISSN (online): 2195-030X

http://www.nhm.ac.uk/research-curation/scientific-resources/taxonomy-systematics/host-parasites/

Scientific resources
- Biodiversity
- Natural resources
- Taxonomy and systematics
  - Cestode life cycle database
  - Host-parasite database
    - Search database
  - Identification key to species of myiasis-causing fly larvae
  - Universal chalcidoidea database
- Collections

Host-Parasite database



Quarter of a million host-parasite records, detailing helminth parasites their associated host species and locality, extracted from 28,000 references.

Introduction

In 1922 Dr H.A. Baylis, then head of what today is the Parasitic worms group, devised a Host-Parasite Catalogue in which he recorded the host-parasite associations published in the scientific literature. The catalogue, which is in manuscript form, was maintained by the group staff until 1988. It contains lists of the helminth parasites recorded under genus of host and is fully cross-referenced with parasite-host and bibliographic files. By 1988 data had been extracted from more than 70,000 references.

Between 1988 and 2003 new records were entered into a computerised database which includes additional details on host-species and locality. This database includes

Contact us

For more information contact:

Dr David Gibson
Division of Parasites and Vectors,
Department of Life Sciences,
The Natural History Museum,
London,
SW7 5BD,
UK.

Email

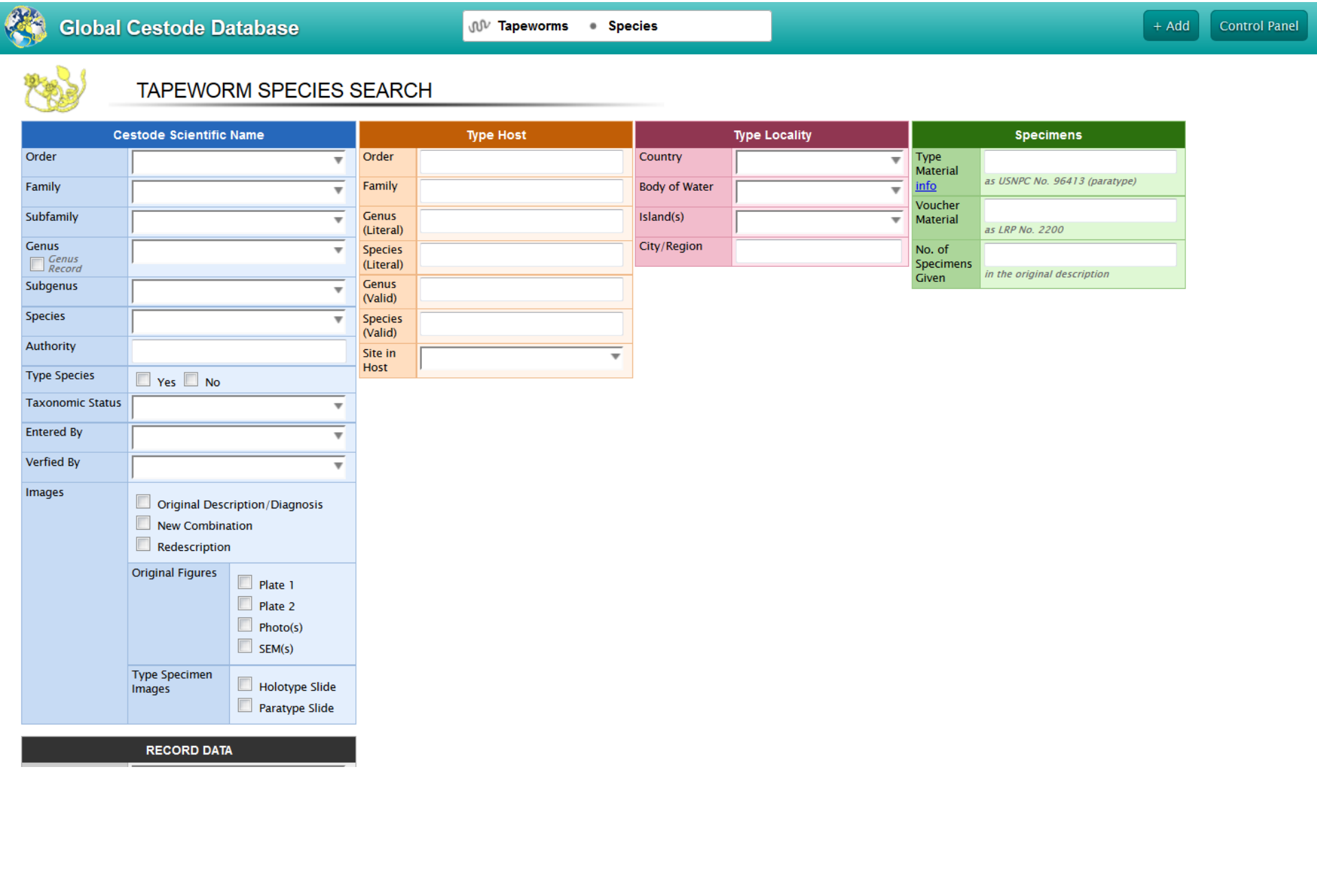
Toolbox

- **Print version**
- **Email this page**

Note

We accept no responsibility for the accuracy of these data. Errors in source publications and data-entry do occur. Users are advised to use the information as a guide and to check the original publication.This version dates from the end of 2003: Use of this database should be cited in publications: Gibson, D. I., Bray, R. A., & Harris, E. A. (Compilers)

http://tapewormdb.uconn.edu/



http://avibase.bsc-eoc.org/avibase.jsp?lang=EN

Avibase - the world bird database

Bird checklists - taxonomy - distribution - maps - links

Home | My Avibase | Checklists | Search | Contribute | Translate | search avibase

Welcome guest | Login | Register |

Welcome to Avibase

Canadian co-partner of
un partenaire canadien de
BirdLife INTERNATIONAL

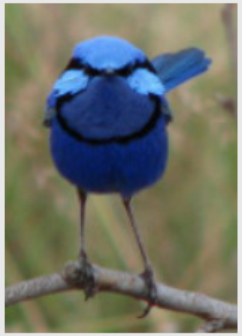
Avibase is an extensive database information system about all birds of the world, containing over 12 million records about 10,000 species and 22,000 subspecies of birds, including distribution information, taxonomy, synonyms in several languages and more. This site is managed by Denis Lepage and hosted by Bird Studies Canada, the Canadian copartner of Birdlife International. Avibase has been a work in progress since 1992 and I am now pleased to offer it as a service to the bird-watching and scientific community.

© Denis Lepage 2015 - Number of records currently in Avibase: **16,900,870** - Last update: **2015-09-15**

Search for: Go

Search for checklists:

Advanced search
Search by family
Checklists by regions
Help with search



I am excited to announce a new important addition to Avibase, called **myAvibase**. This is a new section of the site that provides tools for planning your next birding trip and manage your own personal checklists. You can use maps and graphs to quickly see how many species can be found in a given region and at various times of year, for instance. If you import your own sightings in myAvibase, you can also view how many **new species** (lifers) you could add to your lifelist on your next trip and decide when and where you should go. For some additional details on the types of reports available, please click here.

People who participate in eBird can very simply import their lifelist from their eBird account with a click of a button. MyAvibase also offers more features, such as the ability to chose which taxonomy you want to follow (Clements, IOC, etc.) as well as the ability to compare your lifelist the various lists to each other. Best of all, **myAvibase is available for free**!. (Please understand however that I am unable to provide personalized support, and may not be able to respond to your requests for assistance).

Bird of the day: *Tyto glaucops* (Ashy-faced Owl)

BOTD archives

Tweet 0

photo ©P. Stubbs photo

Report (1 votes)

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Avibase Flickr Group flickr

Tweets Follow

The Audubon Society @audubonsociety 11h

http://projects.biodiversity.be/africanrodentia/

African Rodentia

Home Taxa Search About Register Login

Welcome to African Rodentia website

African rats and mice adversely affect the lives of millions of Africans. These small mammals not only destroy crops, but also damage stored foods and several species are known reservoirs and vectors for several human diseases. (more)

The extensive African Rodentia specimen and tissue collections of the Royal Museum for Central Africa (RMCA), the Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences (RBINS) and the University of Antwerp (UA) provide taxonomical, ecological, geographical and genetic information, as well as measurements and data on parasitic and viral infections. The scientific importance of these collections is that – although numerous African rats and mice have been described over the last 150 years – many species descriptions are based on very few specimens. The aim of this project and website is to make our collections accessible to a wider public. While working on the different databases we decided to include not only the Muridae, but the other African rodent families as well.

The website provides an advanced search function, which allows you to access all the information we have about every specimen, family, genus and species in our database. For most of the species, detailed information such as photos, original species descriptions and literature is available as well.

All the specimen information can be exported, but you'll have to register to access this functionality. This collection is also provided to GBIF, which you can access here.

For more information, contact us.

Statistics

Some statistics on the data of the database

specimens	: 113858
families	: 19
genera	: 98
species	: 345
measurements	: 1009864
sequences	: 1438
photos	: 917
localities	: 4386
last update	: 16/06/2008

See this collection in GBIF.

© 2007 Belgian Biodiversity Platform - **disclaimer**

This website requires a modern browser (Firefox 2+, Internet Explorer 7+, ...) with full JavaScript support.

http://www.apncb.be/

ANGLAIS FRANÇAIS

Archives
des anciens Parcs nationaux du Congo belge

ACCUEIL | ACTUALITÉS | ÉVÉNEMENTS | À PROPOS

Connexion

Chercher

HISTORY OF THE PARKS AND THE INSTITUTE | SCIENTIFIC MISSIONS | THE ARCHIVES | USE OF THE ARCHIVES

The Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences (RBINS) was responsable for the management of the national parks of Congo through its sister institute "Institute of the National Parks of Belgian Congo" till the independance of Congo from Belgium. During the period 1925 - 1960 several scientific missions were organised by the Institute in order to survey and to make inventories of the biodiversity in the national parks. The material that was brought back to Belgium was added to the scientific collections of RBINS and the Royal Museum of Central Africa.

http://floreafriquecentrale.org/

Classification

Available classifications

Flore d'Afrique centrale, nouv

- Alismatales
- Apiales
- Aquifoliales
- Arecales
- Asparagales
- Asterales
- Boraginaceae
- Brassicales
- Buxales
- Canellales
- Caryophyllales
- Celastrales
- Ceratophyllaceae
- Commelinales
- Cornales

Search taxa

Misapplied names

Welcome - Bienvenue

The Checklist Flore d'Afrique Centrale

This is a checklist of the Vascular Plants of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda and Burundi. The original data was created by combining information the digitised Flora d'Afrique Centrale with data from the African Plants Database, the World Checklist of Selected Plant Families and from GBIF.

The checklist contains information on...

- Accepted species
- Synonomy
- Literature
- Chorology
- Nativeness

The checklist is a work-in-progress. We would welcome collaborators to contribute information for particular taxa. Ultimately we will create an authoritative checklist of the native and introduced plants of the region.

Check-list des fleurs de l'Afrique Centrale

Check-list des fleurs de l'Afrique Centrale Ceci constitue la check-list des plantes Vasculaires de la République Démocratique du Congo, du Rwanda et du Burundi. Les données initiales ont été créées par combinaison de l'information digitalisée de la 'Flora d'Afrique Centrale' avec celle des bases de données 'African Plants Database', 'World Checklist of Selected Plant Families' et GBIF. Cette check-list contient de l'information relative aux : -

http://www.br.fgov.be/RESEARCH/DATABASES/FOCA/index.php?la=en

Botanic Garden Meise

The Digitised Flora of Central Africa

(Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda & Burundi)

Search by
Family
A free text search of species descriptions
Genus or Species
Vernacular Names
Collector and number
Phylogenetic tree

Supplementary information
Abbreviations
Digitisation standards
History
Map

Other databases
Herbarium
The Living Collection

Purchase the Flore d'Afrique centrale
Complete series
Individual volumes

Flore d'Afrique centrale

Browse by Family | Français

Go

This online flora provides access to all published volumes of the Flore d'Afrique Centrale. It covers about 6,000 vascular plant taxa from the Democratic Republic Congo, Rwanda and Burundi.

You will find many details of the plants of Central Africa including:-

- Scientific names and synonyms
- Illustrations and descriptions
- Local names of plants
- Location and habitat information
- Ethnobotany

Also included are keys to the genera and species.

The Flore d'Afrique Centrale has been published since 1948 and has been digitised from the paper volumes. Errors produced by the digitisation have been corrected, but apart from a few exceptions the text in the online version is identical to the original version. The only things that have been changed are obvious spelling mistakes in the original and the authorities of scientific names have been standardised against Brummitt and Powell's Authors of Plant Names (1992).

Biodiversity Heritage Library

Anciennes publication sans copyright

Mots-CLés

- Assez simple, general
- Ne figurant pas dans le titre
- Essayer plusieurs combinaison aves des “…”
- Atteindre le public le plus large possible

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OD Nature | OD Natuur | DO Nature

Message essentiel

- Suivre les guidelines (bailleur, journal)
- Investir assez de temps
- Consultez d'autres personnes
- Respecter les formats
- Atteindre le lecteur, le mettre de votre côté

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Projet: structure

- Titre
- Résumé
- Pratique: partenaires, budget, période
- Introduction avec qq références
- Le projet
- Les méthodes
- Les moyens et le budget
- Le cadre logique
- Le chronogramme

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Projet

- Suivez le canevas du bailleur à la lettre

Nombre de mots, de pages etc…

- Guidez le lecteur dans votre idée de projet, convaincre que c'est dans la stratégie du bailleur, les strategies nationales et internationales
- Votre projet doit avoir un aspect innovatif, de développement, et être faisable (pas trop ambitieux par rapport aux moyens demandés)
- Suivre les consignes de per diem, primes etc…que le bailleur permet

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Le texte

- Pas de mots morts (je voudrais exprimer que le présentateur est de nationalité belge➔le présentateur est belge)
- Se concentrer sur l'information apportée
- Rester spécifique
- Sujet, verbe, objet
- Verbes forts
- Choisir verbes plutot que pronoms (confirmer à la place de confirmation…)
- S'expliquer positivement
- Actif plutôt que passif
- Eviter le verbe être

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Coupez, coupez, coupez…

Example:

"L'incidence de blessures du cerveau démontre deux périodes maximales dans presque tous les rapports: les taux sont les plus élevés parmi les jeunes gens et parmi les gens agés"

Plus de "punch"→

"La prévalence de blessures au cerveau est la plus élevée parmi les jeunes et les gens agés.

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Le style: les 7 pièges verbaux

1. Groupes de pronoms
2. Accumulation d'adjectifs
3. Commencer avec les phrases subordinées

Exemples:

Although the results so far are for only a single ethnic group and the numbers are relatively small, laryngitis appears to be a consequence of too much talking.

Notwithstanding the fact that the spring in 2007 was warmer than average, which probably hastened the germination of seed after sowing, the physical size of the seed was strongly related to the rate of emergence of individual plants from the seed-bed.

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Le style: les 7 pièges verbaux

4. Substantifs à la place de verbes

5. Utilisation de mots imprécis

6. Utilisation d'acronymes, ou de symboles peu familiers

7. Citations, footnotes, parenthèses et autres distractions, pas de phrases trop longues

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