

GigaByte call for data papers describing datasets on vectors of human diseases

Scott Edmunds 

Published November 17, 2021

Citation

Edmunds, S. (n.d.). In *GigaBlog*. GigaBlog. <https://doi.org/10.59350/hky5j-61m70>

Keywords

Medicine, Biodiversity, Diseases, GigaByte, Open Data
Feature Image

Copyright

Copyright © Scott Edmunds 2021. Distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](#), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

vectors of human diseases

Credit: Asian tiger mosquito (*Aedes albopictus*), observed in Republic of Korea. Photo 2021 Jake David MacLennan via [iNaturalist Research-grade Observations](#), CC BY-NC 4.0.

UPDATE: Deadline extended until 30 March 2022 or until maximum of 15 accepted manuscripts is reached—only a few slots remain!

GigaScience Press partnering with GBIF are supported by TDR, the Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases, hosted at the World Health Organization, to release a special issue for publication of new datasets presenting biodiversity data for research on vectors of human diseases.

TDR, the Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases; the [Global Biodiversity Information Facility \(GBIF\)](#); and GigaScience Press are announcing a new call for authors to submit and publish [Data Release papers](#) on vectors of human disease in a thematic series in [GigaByte Journal](#).

Vector-borne diseases account for about one quarter of all infectious diseases. Although there has been significant progress for malaria, with a recent decrease in malaria morbidity and mortality rates, this progress is currently halting. Other diseases, such as those caused by arboviruses like dengue, chikungunya, yellow fever and more recently Zika, are expanding, with an increased number of cases and fatalities.

The necessity to develop new vector control strategies, approaches and tools was recognized through the Global Vector Control Response [approved by the World Health Assembly in 2017](#). Among the mutually agreed objectives between GBIF and TDR is to work on a repository of data related to vectors and support design and identification of sources and contacts for data mobilization campaigns to improve data coverage to help research on vector-borne diseases and human health. Within the framework of this collaboration, a special issue on data papers on vectors will be supported with *GigaByte*.

The data papers submitted should describe datasets with the following criteria:

- Data has clear relevance for research on [vectors of human vector-borne diseases](#)
- Dataset contains more than 5,000 records that are new to GBIF.org in 2021/22 with high-quality data and metadata
- Data is dedicated to the public domain under an open CC0 designation

The call for manuscripts will be open until **28 February 2022**.

The article processing fee (normally \$350) will be waived for 15 papers, provided that the publications are accepted and meet the above criteria.

Instructions for Authors

The manuscript must be prepared in English and submitted in accordance with **GigaByte's [instructions to authors](#)* by 28 February 2021.

GigaBlog

Authors may contribute to more than one manuscript, and Data Releases can support and be published alongside traditional analysis publications, but the work and data release described needs to stand-alone and justify itself by *adding value*.

GigaByte will publish a special issue including the selected papers by the first half of 2022. As a newly launched journal we are working to index our papers as widely as possible, and the journal is currently indexed in the [Directory of Open Access Journals \(DOAJ\)](#), CNKI and [JGate](#). The authors contributing to the series will also be acknowledged and invited as contributing authors to an accompanying series announcement article in *GigaByte*'s well established sister journal [GigaScience](#), which is indexed by MEDLINE, PubMed, the Science Citation Index Expanded, CAS, CNKI, EMBASE and Scopus.

Manuscripts and datasets will go through an open and transparent peer-review process, including data auditing and curation from the GigaScience Press data team. To find out more about data publishing see the [GBIF.org explainer on data papers](#), [Quick guide to publishing data through GBIF.org](#), and the [GigaByte submission instructions](#). *GigaByte* Data Release articles have a simple [easy-to-write format](#), and can be [submitted here](#) as Microsoft word (DOC, DOCX), PDF and TeX/LaTeX files (see [Overleaf template](#)). We recommend that authors start by preparing the dataset and publishing it through GBIF.org before turning to manuscript writing and editing.

GigaByte's novel, end-to-end XML publishing platform, means publication can be done in a quicker and more cost-effective manner better designed for these more granular research objects that don't require such a labour intensive and detailed vehicle for sharing. It also allows additional interactivity and we can work with the authors to embed maps, video and imaging data plugins and other relevant tools for visualizing data and results in the final publications. Please discuss with the editors if you have any dynamic content you would like to highlight.

For questions please contact the Chief Editor of the thematic series at *GigaByte* [Scott Edmunds](#) and GBIF Scientific officer [Dmitry Schigel](#).

Definition of terms

Datasets with relevance for research on vectors of human vector-borne diseases

This sponsored call for data papers has a thematic focus on [vectors of human vector-borne diseases](#). Authors can prepare data papers that describe checklist, occurrence or sampling-event [datasets](#); [this blog post](#)) will help authors determine which class of dataset is most suitable. Data on pathogens (viruses, bacteria and parasites) can be published as attributes of vector data in the [associatedOccurrences](#) field of occurrence and sampling-event datasets, No human data can be included in the datasets. See examples of existing [checklist](#), [occurrence](#), and [sampling-event](#) datasets in GBIF.

Datasets with more than 5,000 records that are new to GBIF.org

The 5,000 [occurrence](#) records minimum threshold is merely a guiding number, not the target to publish a dataset which is cut to be just over the limit to pass. [Checklist](#) and [sampling-event](#)

GigaBlog

datasets below the threshold will be considered eligible on the basis of exceptional value and handled case by case by the editor. Minimum publishable units, [salami publishing](#), and dataset version papers are discouraged: datasets should be published in their original, untrimmed size. Data must be new to GBIF.org in 2021/22, providing high-quality data and metadata. Many datasets are, by nature, dynamic, so while a data paper promotes and describes the dataset at the time of submission, the dataset link can and often will resolve to the evolving online resource. Therefore, a data paper should ideally be written in a way that it serves as a bibliographic citation, a showcase and a lasting "home" for the dataset. Any datasets with additional supporting data not suitable for GBIF will be curated and hosted in the GigaScience Press [GigaDB repository](#) or other domain-specific repositories.

Datasets with high-quality data and metadata

Authors should start by publishing a dataset comprising data and metadata that meets GBIF's [data-quality requirements](#). This effort will involve work on an installation of the GBIF [Integrated Publishing Toolkit](#). If the Darwin Core archive is constructed elsewhere, the use of the GBIF [Data Validator](#) is recommended before the publication.

The post [GigaByte call for data papers describing datasets on vectors of human diseases](#) appeared first on [GigaBlog](#).