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Seven up! Frontiers of Biogeography, 2015

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Seven up! Frontiers of Biogeography, 2015

Since publication of the first issue of Frontiers of Biogeography in September 2009, and movement to eScholarship²—the University of California's open access publishing system—in March 2012, the readership and content of the journal have gone from strength to strength. As of February 2015 (the latest month for which statistics are available), Frontiers' articles have been viewed almost 46,000 times. The readership per issue has grown ~325%, from ~2,000 views in the three month period following publication of the first fully online issue in early 2012 to over 6,500 views in the three month period following publication of the most recent issue in December 2014 (Fig. 1). The top ten articles have so far been viewed a total of ~12,500 times; the next 10 most-popular articles have been viewed a total of ~5,000 times to date.

These online views translate into citations. Six of the ten most viewed articles are also in the top ten cited articles. Using Harzing's Publish or Perish software (Harzing 2007) drawing from the Google Scholar database, we can estimate a statistic that approximates Thomson Reuters' Impact FactorTM—i.e. the mean number of citations in 2014 to research papers published in 2012 and 2013—for Frontiers at around 2.9, which improved upon the 2013 citation rate of 2.6. The ten most cited articles have garnered a mean of nine citations each (ranging 5–14 citations per article) in other quality, peer-reviewed journals, including leading journals in biogeography (e.g., Journal of Biogeography, Diversity and Distributions), population genetics (Molecular Ecology), applied and basic ecology (Biological Invasions, Oikos), multidisciplinary sciences (e.g., PNAS), and systematics (e.g., Taxon).

These kinds of achievements, while still small steps, cannot be accomplished by a journal alone; they take a community. More than 200 biogeographers from over 28 countries have authored or co-authored articles submitted to *Fron*-

tiers of Biogeography since September 2009. Over 125 biogeographers have reviewed articles for Frontiers of Biogeography since January 2012. Approximately 40 biogeographers have served on the editorial team. Together we have published 239 articles on biogeography. Thank you all!

Thus, we are *en route* to our goal: to be a leading forum for the dissemination of ideas and understanding in biogeography among members of a broad audience. In part, this is because *Frontiers of Biogeography* is biogeography's only libre open access, peer-reviewed, society journal, a status that embodies our belief that biogeography by biogeographers (*sensu lato*) provides the best model for disseminating quality information to scientists of all kinds (Dawson et al. 2014). While the trend of other societies partnering with forprofit publishing houses continues (Inouye and McCarter 2015), we are free to focus on benefits to the scientific community. In the coming year, we look forward to again bringing you even more

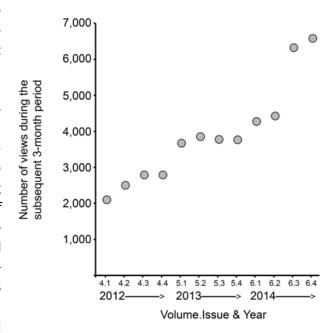


Figure 1. Number of views of *Frontiers of Biogeography* articles during the three month period following publication of each issue, since moving to eScholarship in March 2012. The total number of views is now approximately 46,000.

¹ http://www.biogeography.org/html/fb/FBv1i1.html

^{2 &}lt;a href="http://escholarship.org/uc/search?entity=fb;volume=4;issue=1">http://escholarship.org/uc/search?entity=fb;volume=4;issue=1

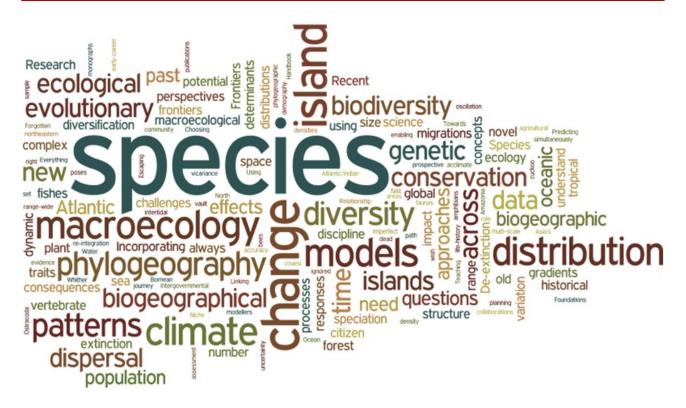


Figure 2. Relative frequency of words in the titles of the 100 most-viewed research papers published in *Frontiers of Biogeography*, as of February 2015. The word "biogeography" was removed from titles prior to creation of this WordleTM.

research from across the breadth of biogeography (Fig. 2), in a timely fashion and in a digestible form.

We start this year (volume 7) with studies that review recent advances or make new advances in our understanding of biogeography in several important areas: island biogeography (Fernández-Palacios et al. 2015), community scaling (Medina et al. 2015), and Spain (Cámara Artigas and Rodriguez Pérez 2015). As important as those advances, Garcia (2015) examines our confidence in what we do and don't already know about species distributions and responses to environmental change.

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