

**Visibility: The challenge of the Latin American Potato Journal****J. Gabriel<sup>1\*</sup>, M. Huarte<sup>2</sup>, E. Salas<sup>3</sup>***Received: 24/07/2018**Accepted: 24/11/2018**Accessible on line: December 2018***Summary**

In this work, the “state of art” of the Latin American Potato Journal is analyzed, as a means of scientific and technical diffusion of the potato crop, which is published by the Latin American Potato Association (LAPA). The objectives of the document are: i) to make a current analysis of the Journal and its challenges in the world of information and ii) to share the strategy developed for achieving visibility. The journal has a biannual frequency (June and December). Original and unpublished articles are accepted in biotechnologies, genomics, physiology, nutrition and fertilization of crops, genetics and plant breeding, entomology, phytopathology, integrated phytoprotection, agroecology, malherbology, geomatics, soils, water and irrigation, postharvest and agro-industrialization, rural development and agro-business, agricultural economy and marketing of agricultural products. Since 1988, the LAPA Journal has published 25 issues. Twelve invited articles, 170 scientific articles, 25 short communications and 8 reviews, totaling 215 publications. From this total, 29% are from Bolivia, 23% from Peru, 13% from Argentina, 8% from Colombia, 8% from Ecuador, 4% from Venezuela, 3% from Mexico and 4% from Brazil. Countries such as Spain, Costa Rica, Honduras, Panama, Nicaragua, Chile, USA and Denmark have contributed 1% each country. The main publication topics were in phytopathology, entomology, plant breeding, agronomy and physiology, agro-industry, genetics resources, participatory methodologies and economics, seed production, biotechnology and microbiology.

**Additional Keywords:** Indexed, ISSN, publication, research, journal.**Visibilidad: El desafío de la Revista Latinoamericana de la Papa****Resumen**

En este trabajo, se analiza el "estado del arte" de la Revista Latinoamericana de la Papa, como medio de difusión científica y técnica del cultivo de papa, publicado por la Asociación Latinoamericana de la Papa (ALAP). Los objetivos del documento son: i) realizar un análisis actual de la Revista y sus desafíos en el mundo de la información y ii) compartir la estrategia desarrollada para lograr visibilidad. La revista tiene una frecuencia

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bianual (junio y diciembre). Se aceptan artículos originales y no publicados en biotecnologías, genómica, fisiología, nutrición y fertilización de cultivos, genética y fitomejoramiento, entomología, fitopatología, fitoprotección integrada, agroecología, malherbología, geomática, suelos, agua e irrigación, postcosecha y agroindustrialización, rural. Desarrollo y agroindustria, economía agrícola y comercialización de productos agrícolas. Desde 1988, la revista ALAP publicó 25 números. Doce artículos invitados, 170 artículos científicos, 25 comunicaciones cortas y 8 revisiones, con un total de 215 publicaciones. De este total, 29% son de Bolivia, 23% de Perú, 13% de Argentina, 8% de Colombia, 8% de Ecuador, 4% de Venezuela, 3% de México y 4% de Brasil. Países como España, Costa Rica, Honduras, Panamá, Nicaragua, Chile, Estados Unidos y Dinamarca contribuyeron con el 1% de cada país. Los principales temas de publicación fueron fitopatología, entomología, fitomejoramiento, agronomía y fisiología, agroindustria, recursos genéticos, metodologías participativas y económicas, producción de semillas, biotecnología y microbiología.

**Palabras claves adicionales:** Indexado, ISSN, publicación, investigación, revista.

### Introduction

It should be mentioned that, in general, scientific journals in Latin America have visibility problems. Among these problems is the low visibility in the local, global and even regional areas, which limits access or use by the scientific community and other users, thus losing the purpose of the publication, as pointed out by Haup (2000) and Ochoa (2004), referring to the journals published in Latin America: "... these journals are subsidized and published by national research institutions, but authors publishing in them are "punished", since their works do not have the same impact, nor receive the corresponding citations, because these publications do not have the "visibility" of the foreign ones ". The knowledge diffusion is a scientific work phase that takes place when intellectual production reaches the user, that is, goes beyond the work of editing; this requires making the editorial work visible, that is, to put it in view of the potential user in order to facilitate its consultation. Without visibility, there is no utilization of knowledge, which is ultimately the reason for its production (Ochoa 2010).

Therefore, the objectives of this work were: i) to analyze the state of art of the Latin American Potato Journal and its challenges in the information world and ii) to share the strategy developed for achieving visibility.

### Methodology

The "state of art" of the Latin American Potato Journal was analyzed, as a means of scientific and technical diffusion of the potato crop, which is published by the Latin American Potato Association (ALAP). In the year 2007, it was indexed in Latindex and put online the same year. It has an itinerant international ISSN (1853-4961) and also an ISSN for printing publications (1019-6609), but it is only published electronically. All these independent sources of information were considered for this analysis

### Results and discussion

The publication is addressed to the scientific community of all the sciences related to potato. It has a semestral frequency (June and December). Original and unpublished articles are accepted on biotechnologies, genomics, physiology, nutrition and crop fertilization, genetics

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and plant breeding, entomology, phytopathology, integrated phytoprotection, agroecology, malherbology, geomatics, soils, water and irrigation, postharvest and agro-industrialization, rural development and agro-business, agricultural economy and marketing of agricultural products.

Since 1988, the Latin American Potato Journal has published 25 issues. Initially, it was published in a printed version, achieving an issue every year, until 2010. From 2011 to date, two issues are published digitally per year, the first in June and the second one in December.

Through the Board of Directors and the Editorial Committee of the Journal, researchers of recognized experience from Peru, Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Spain, Ecuador, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Uruguay, USA, etc. have participated.

The Journal was indexed in Latindex (<http://www.latindex.unam.mx/buscador/ficRev.html?folio=20321>), Agris (FAO) ([http://aims.fao.org/serials/c\\_b8374c0e2](http://aims.fao.org/serials/c_b8374c0e2)), OJS (Bolivia) (<http://www.ojsbolivia.org.bo/>), UCB Knowledge (Bolivia) (<http://ucbconocimiento.ucbcba.edu.bo/>), REDIB, PERIODICA (Mexico) and BIBLAT (Mexico) (<http://biblat.unam.mx/es/revista/revista-latinoamericana-de-la-papa>), DIALNET (Spain) (<https://dialnet.unirioja.es/servlet/revista?codigo=24289>) and recently indexed in EBSCO. The indexation to Redalyc and DOAJ was managed, without success. In the future, indexing will be sought in Thomson, Scopus, SRI, Springer, etc. The ALAP Journal has its own OJS (<http://ojs.papaslatinas.org/index.php/rev-alap>).

The Journal published 12 articles by guest authors, 170 scientific articles, 25 short communications and 8 reviews, totaling 215 publications. From this total of publications, 29% correspond to Bolivia, 23% to Peru, 13% to Argentina, 8% to Colombia, 8% to Ecuador, 4% to Venezuela, 3% to Mexico and 4% to Brazil. Countries such as Spain, Costa Rica, Honduras, Panama, Nicaragua, Chile, USA and Denmark have contributed with 1% each country.

The main publication topics were: 31% in Phytopathology, 16% in Entomology, 49% in Plant Breeding, 31% in Agronomy and Physiology, 15% in Agroindustry, 13% in GRR, 11% in Participatory Methodologies and Economy, 9% in Seed production, 9% institutional topics, 6% in Biotechnology and 5% in Microbiology.

#### Conflict of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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