

# 基于 Web of Science 的《果树学报》 期刊学术影响力分析

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**摘要:**【目的】客观的评价和认识《果树学报》,为期刊的国际化 and 影响力提升建设提供参考。【方法】利用文献计量学方法,对 SCI 引用《果树学报》论文情况进行统计分析。【结果】2011—2020 年,《果树学报》发表的论文共有 487 篇被 SCI 的 683 篇论文引用,累计被引用次数为 816 次。有 239 种期刊引用了《果树学报》的论文。来自中国的大学和科研机构的研究人员是期刊的主要受众,但也有其他 40 个国家和地区的研究人员关注《果树学报》。国内优秀作者引用《果树学报》产出的论文很多贡献给了国外的期刊。引用《果树学报》论文的文獻分别归属 74 个学科类别,集中在农学、园艺学、遗传学等学科。【结论】《果树学报》在中国具有一定的影响力,但国际影响力尚待提高。建议期刊开辟交叉学科研究专栏,追踪高水平论文作者及其团队研究动态,采取措施吸引优质学术论文,同时在改进官网英文界面、加大海外宣传力度以及突破传统出版模式等几方面采取进一步的举措。

**关键词:**《果树学报》;SCI;被引分析

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## Analysis of academic influence of *Journal of Fruit Science* based on Web of Science

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**Abstract:** 【Objective】 *Journal of Fruit Science* is an important national professional academic journal in fruit disciplines. In order to master the development trend of the journal in recent ten years, the academic value and development potential are comprehensively evaluated in terms of the articles published in the journal, which will provide reference for the internationalization and influence promotion of the journal. 【Methods】 Based on the Web of Science platform and using bibliometric methods, this paper makes a statistical analysis of the citation of papers published in *Journal of Fruit Science* from 2011 to 2020, including the number of papers cited by SCI, cumulative citation and highly cited papers of *Journal of Fruit Science* in the past ten years. This paper analyzes the annual distribution of the citing articles, the main citing journals, the main citing countries and regions, the main citing institutions, the citing article's main research direction and so on. Search condition settings are as follows: Search in: SCI database; Retrieval cited work: *Journal of Fruit Science*; Retrieval cited years: 2011—2020; Retrieval time: September 7, 2021. 【Results】 The search results show that 487 papers published in *Journal of Fruit Science* from 2011 to 2020 were cited by 683 papers from SCI, with a cumulative number of citing times of 816 and an average number of citing times of 1.68 for a single paper. There are 9 papers that were cited more than 6 times among the 487 cited papers, and these papers are all research papers. There are 189 papers that were cited between 2-5 times, and the other 289 papers were cited only once. The cumulative number of citations of *Journal of Fruit Science* has increased steadily in the past decade. Among the 683 citing articles, ten papers were cited more than 50 times, and the highest number

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of citations was 129. Nine of the ten papers were published in foreign journals, and among the 64 authors of the ten papers, 53 were Chinese, accounting for 83%. The disciplines of these papers include Agriculture, Horticulture, Plant Science, Soil Science, etc., which are highly related to the disciplines of papers published in *Journal of Fruit Science*. The audience of the journal is mainly researchers from Chinese universities and research institutions, and the journal has also attracted the attention of researchers from other countries, such as the United States, Canada, Pakistan, etc. Over the past decade, the number of citing papers of *Journal of Fruit Science* by newly published high-quality papers has continued to rise, and there is a large growth rate every 3-4 years. Papers from 41 countries and regions, including China, have cited articles from the *Journal of Fruit Science*. The number of citations from China is the largest, 642 times, accounting for 94%. *Journal of Fruit Science* was cited by 589 institutions, with a largest cited times of 76 by the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences. The research directions of these citing papers belong to 74 subject categories respectively. They are concentrated in the fields of Botany, Horticulture, Agronomy, Food Science, Genetics and so on, but they are also distributed in other research fields, such as Energy and Fuel, Artificial Intelligence, Optical Components, Engineering, Electrical and Electronics, Material Science and many other disciplines. Almost 1/3 citing papers have been published in journals with international impact, such as *Scientia Horticulturae* published by Elsevier, *Frontiers in Plant Science* published by Frontiers Media S.A. The contribution rate of Chinese excellent authors to SCI is high. They are also readers of *Journal of Fruit Science*. However, most of their high-quality papers based on the literature of *Journal of Fruit Science* have been contributed to foreign academic journals. 【Conclusion】 *Journal of Fruit Science* has a high professional level, and has certain power of influence in Chinese mainland, its academic influence has maintained a trend of continuous enhancement, but the international impact needs to be further improved. It is suggested that the journal should base on the international vision, broaden its ideas, continue to support the traditional advantageous disciplines, and also pay attention to the cross-application research between horticulture and other disciplines, such as Electronic Information, Artificial Intelligence, Engineering Electrical, etc. The journal needs to pay close attention to the phenomenon that domestic high-quality authors and high-quality papers might flow to foreign journals, strive to attract excellent authors and papers, explore a benign development path of mutual promotion between excellent papers and high-quality journals. The journal should explore the scientific development model, pay attention to the frontier of discipline development, track the research trends of high-level paper authors and their teams, and launch practical measures to attract high-quality academic papers, so as to improve the academic level of *Journal of Fruit Science*; It is suggested to increase the number of papers published online and give potential young scholars more opportunities, which will help to cultivate talents and accumulate a group of potential excellent authors. At the same time, it is recommended to improve the English interface of the official website, strengthen overseas publicity, change the traditional publishing mode and adopt other measures to improve the international influence from the journal.

**key words:** *Journal of Fruit Science*; SCI; Citation analysis

科技期刊的出版及科研论文的传播是一个国家重要的文化资本,更是一个国家科技软实力的重要组成部分。2012年中国科学技术协会实施了“中国科技期刊国际影响力提升计划”项目<sup>[1]</sup>,从国家层面翻开了中国科技期刊国际化发展的新篇章。很多科技期刊

利用各种先进的数据库资源,对自己进行深入的全面分析和定位,制定有力措施以提升国际影响力。

Web of Science是一个基于Web而构建的动态数字研究环境,以著名的三大引文索引——SCI,SSCI,A&HCI为核心<sup>[2]</sup>,兼具知识的检索、提取、分析、

评价、管理与发表等多项功能。其中,SCI是美国科学信息研究所于1957年创办的引文数据库,覆盖了全世界最重要、最有影响的研究领域,收录的科技期刊集中了各学科最优秀的论文,代表着世界基础学科研究的最高水平<sup>[3]</sup>。一般认为被该数据库引用在一定程度上可以反映期刊在国际科学领域中的显示度及影响力。已有研究人员利用SCI数据库对期刊论文的被引情况进行分析和统计,以考察中文科技期刊的国际化情况<sup>[4-8]</sup>。

《果树学报》自1984年创刊以来,发表了大量高水平研究性论文。期刊被中国科学引文数据库(CSCD)、Scopus数据库、美国的《化学文摘》(CA)、日本的《科学技术文献通报》(JST)、科技期刊世界影响力指数(WJCI)等20余种国内外重要检索系统与数据库收录<sup>[9]</sup>,已成为国内外有影响的学术期刊之一。本文对《果树学报》2011—2020年间发表论文被SCI引用的情况进行统计分析,为今后学报的

国际化和影响力提升建设提供参考。

## 1 《果树学报》被引文献

本文检索数据库:SCI;检索字段:JOURNAL OF FRUIT SCIENCE;检索被引年份:2011—2020年;检索时间点:2021年9月7日。

检索结果显示,《果树学报》2011—2020年发表的论文共有487篇被SCI的683篇论文引用,累计被引用次数为816,平均单篇被引次数为1.68次。

### 1.1 累计被引

2011年《果树学报》论文累计被引75篇,累计被引140次,2020年累计被引487篇,累计被引816次。图1显示,2011—2020年,累计被引篇数和累计被引次数呈稳定增长趋势,累计被引(篇数)占总文献量的比例呈下降趋势。被引频次排名前5的13篇论文中,发表时间最早为2011年,有4篇,最晚为2016年,有4篇。结合施引文献来看(图2),10 a

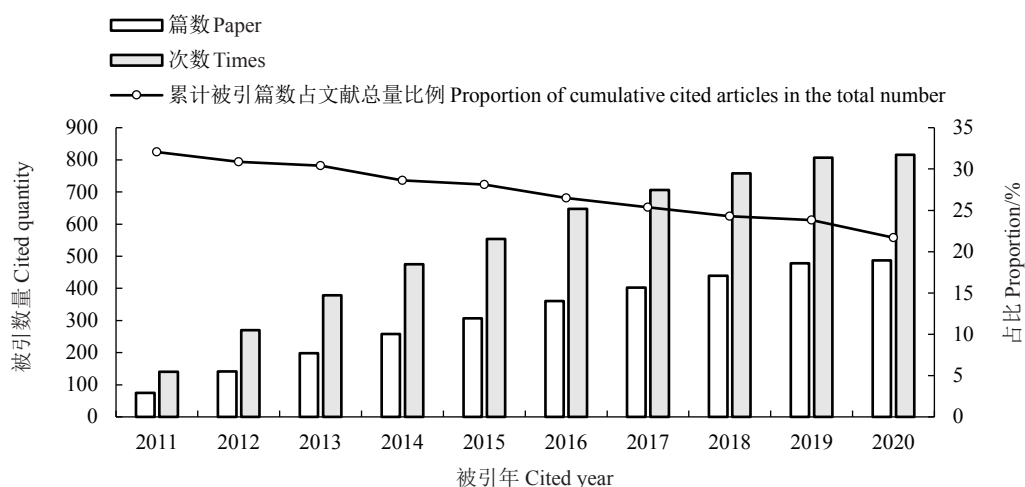


图1 累计被引数及其占文献总量的比例

Fig. 1 Cumulative number of be cited papers and its proportion in the total number

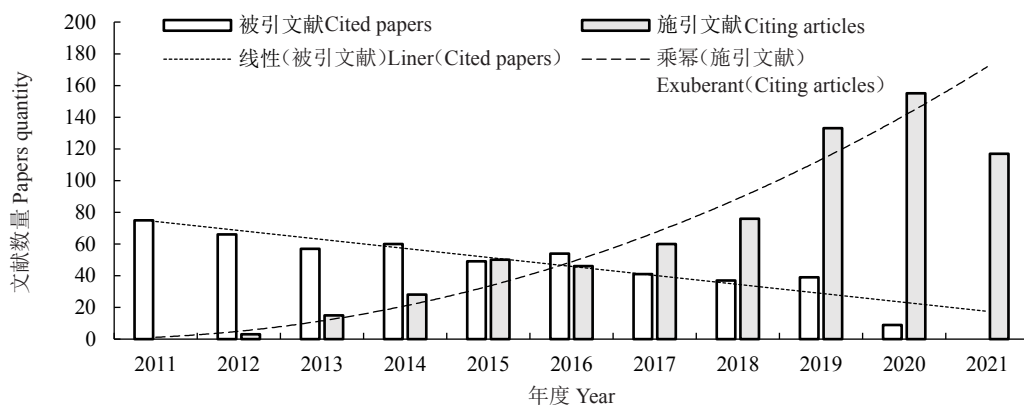


图2 被引与施引文献数年度分布

Fig. 2 Annual distribution of cited and citing documents number

(年)间,期刊论文年度被引量呈下降趋势,但年度施引文献量上升趋势显著,显示期刊论文被引有4—9年的窗口期。

## 1.2 主要被引论文

487篇被引文献中,累计被引数高于6次的论文有9篇,均为研究性论文,见表1。有189篇的被引

表1 被引次数高于6的论文  
Table 1 Papers cited more than 6 times

文献题目 Title	作者 Author	年,卷(期):页码 Year, volume (issue): page	被引频次 Times cited
1-MCP处理对‘南果梨’冷藏后货架期果实香气的影响	纪淑娟,卜庆状,李江阔,张平	2012,29(4):656-660	9
Effects of 1- MCP treatment on aroma components of 'Nanguo' pear during shelf life after cold storage	Ji Shujuan, BU Qingzhuang, LI Jiangkuo, ZHANG Ping	2012,29(4):656-660	9
低磷胁迫下嫁接对西瓜生长早期磷素吸收和利用的影响	张莉,孟祥祥,刘娜,杨景华,张明方	2012,29(1):120-124	9
Effects of grafting on phosphorus uptake and utilization of watermelon at early stage under low phosphorus stress	ZHANG Li, MENG Xiangxiang, LIU Na, YANG Jinghua, ZHANG Mingfang	2012,29(1):120-124	9
苹果种质资源对苹果树腐烂病抗性评价	刘欣颖,吕松,王忆,王昆,李天红,韩振海,张新忠	2011,28(5):843-848	8
Evaluation of resistance of malus germplasms to apple canker ( <i>Valsa ceratosperma</i> )	LIU Xinying, LÜ Song, WANG Yi, WANG Kun, LI Tianhong, HAN Zhenhai, ZHANG Xinzhong	2011,28(5):843-848	8
中国樱桃种质资源的考察、收集和评价	陈涛,李良,张静,黄智林,张洪伟,刘胤,陈清,汤浩茹,王小蓉	2016,33(8):917-933	7
Investigation, collection and preliminary evaluation of genetic resources of Chinese cherry	CHEN Tao, LI Liang, ZHANG Jing, HUANG Zhilin, ZHANG Hongwei, LIU Yin, CHEN Qing, TANG Haoru, WANG Xiaorong	2016,33(8):917-933	7
不同药剂处理对库尔勒香梨脱萼和宿萼果萼筒显微结构的影响	马宏超,王燕凌,文旭,齐曼,李疆	2011,28(3):518-520	7
Effects of different reagent treatments on the microstructure of calyx tube with or without calyx of Korla fragrant pear	MA Hongchao, WANG Yanling, WEN Xu, QI Man, LI Jiang	2011,28(3):518-520	7
黄胸蓟马高效低毒防治新型药剂的筛选	付步礼,唐良德,邱海燕,刘俊峰,张瑞敏,曾东强,谢艺贤,刘奎	2016,33(4):473-481	6
Screening of high effect and low toxicity insecticides for controlling <i>Thrips hawaiiensis</i> Morgan	FU Buli, TANG Liangde, QIU Haiyan, LIU Junfeng, ZHANG Ruimin, ZENG Dongqiang, XIE Yixian, LIU Kui	2016,33(4):473-481	6
小型无人机对柑橘园的喷雾效果研究	张盼,吕强,易时来,刘颖,何绍兰,谢让金,郑永强,潘海洋,邓烈	2016,33(1):34-42	6
Evaluation of spraying effect using small unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) in citrus orchard	ZHANG Pan, LÜ Qiang, YI Shilai, LIU Ying, HE Shaolan, XIE Rangjin, ZHENG Yongqiang, PAN Haiyang, DENG Lie	2016,33(1):34-42	6
黄肉桃果实中类胡萝卜素提取和测定方法研究	严娟,蔡志翔,沈志军,张斌斌,马瑞娟,俞明亮	2015,32(6):1267-1274	6
Extraction and analytical methods of carotenoids in fruit of yellow flesh peach	YAN Juan, CAI Zhixiang, SHEN Zhijun, ZHANG Binbin, MA Ruijuan, YU Mingliang	2015,32(6):1267-1274	6
浙江省葡萄炭疽菌对甲基硫菌灵和戊唑醇的抗性研究	陈聃,时浩杰,吴慧明,徐志宏,张传清	2013,30(4):665-668	6
Resistance of <i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i> causing grape ripe rot to thiophanate-methyl and tebuconazole in Zhejiang	CHEN Dan, SHI Haojie, WU Huiming, XU Zhihong, ZHANG Chuanqing	2013,30(4):665-668	6

次数在2~5之间,另外289篇论文均被引1次。

## 2 施引文献分析

《果树学报》2011—2020年发表的论文被SCI的683篇文献引用(以下称施引文献)。

### 2.1 施引文献发表年度分布

图3显示,近十年,《果树学报》的年度载文数量稳定,保持一个水平线性趋势,但学报论文被持续新发表高质量论文引用的数量稳定上升,且每3~4 a有一个较大增长幅度,表明学报学术影响力保持持续

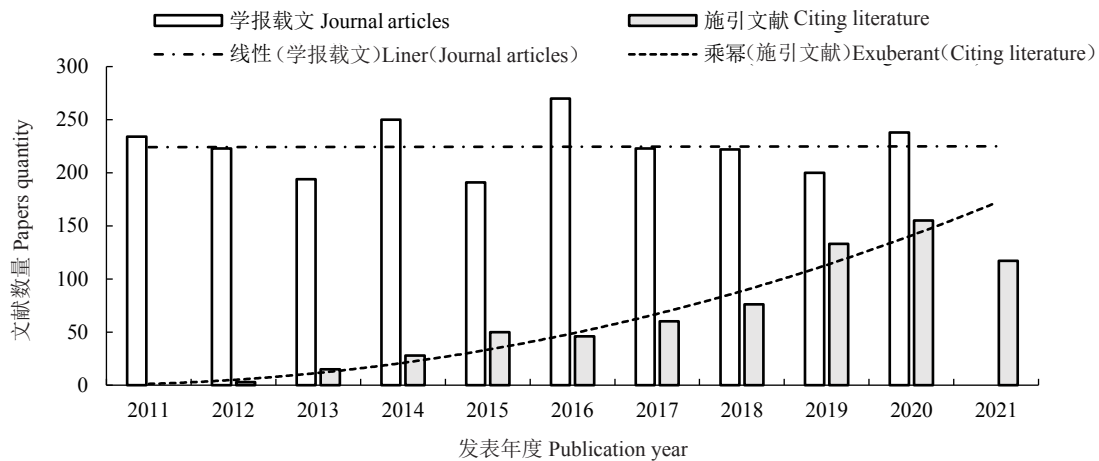


图 3 学报载文量与施引文献量年度分布

Fig. 3 Annual distribution of Journal articles and citing literature

增强的趋势。

## 2.2 主要引用期刊

引用《果树学报》的683篇论文出自239种期刊,其中引用最多的10种期刊引用篇数合计占总引用

数的32.8%。引用最多的是爱思唯尔出版的《园艺科学》,为69篇。表2显示,这10种期刊多出自爱思唯尔、泰勒等全球知名的优质出版商,或是美国园艺科学学会等行业顶级专业学(协)会,期刊的影响因子较高。

表 2 主要引用期刊前 10

Table 2 Main citing journals TOP 10

期刊名 Source title	出版商 Publisher	影响因子 JIF	记录数 Counts	占比 Proportion/%
园艺科学 <i>Scientia Horticulturae</i>	爱思唯尔 Elsevier	3.463	69	10.102
植物科学前沿 <i>Frontiers in Plant Science</i>	前沿传媒 Frontiers Media Sa	5.753	29	4.246
美国科学公共图书馆-综合 <i>Plos One</i>	美国科学公共图书馆 Public Library Science	3.24	22	3.221
综合农业杂志 <i>Journal of Integrative Agriculture</i>	爱思唯尔 Elsevier	2.848	19	2.782
园艺学 <i>Hortscience</i>	美国园艺科学学会 American Society of Horticultural Science	1.455	17	2.489
园艺科学与生物技术杂志 <i>Journal of Horticultural Science Biotechnology</i>	泰勒·弗朗西斯 Taylor & Francis Ltd	1.641	16	2.343
植物病害 <i>Plant Disease</i>	美国植物病理学协会 American Phytopathological Society	4.438	16	2.343
采后生物学和技术 <i>Postharvest Biology and Technology</i>	爱思唯尔 Elsevier	5.537	15	2.196
科学报告 <i>Scientific Reports</i>	自然出版集团 Nature Portfolio	4.379	11	1.611
食品化学 <i>Food Chemistry</i>	爱思唯尔 Elsevier	7.514	10	1.464

## 2.3 高被引论文分布

表3显示,683篇施引文献中,被引频次在50次以上的论文有10篇,最高被引数为129次。这10篇论文中有9篇发表在国外的期刊上,论文的作者共有64位,其中中国作者有53位,比例高达83%。论文的学科范围为农业、园艺学、植物科学、土壤科学等,与《果树学报》载文学科高度相关。这说明,国内优秀作者对SCI贡献率很高,他们同时也是《果树学报》的读者,但是他们以《果树学报》论文为参考文献

的优质论文却大都发表在国外的学术期刊上。

## 2.4 主要引用区域、机构

共有包括中国在内的41个国家和地区的论文引用了《果树学报》文章,中国引用次数为642,占比94%,遥遥领先。表4为除中国外,引用数量前10位的国家,其中美国最多,为60次。数据显示,引用期刊的地区和国家比较广泛,但引用数量比较集中。

有出自589个机构的文献引用了《果树学报》。表5为引用篇数超过20的机构,引用最多的是中国

表3 高被引论文分布

Table 3 Distribution of authors of highly cited papers

被引次数 Times cited	出版国 Publication country	中国作者数/作者总数 Number of Chinese authors/ Number of all authors
129	瑞士 Switzerland	0/2
103	荷兰 Holland	6/6
86	英国 England	6/7
73	中国 China	1/4
71	英国 England	7/7
70	荷兰 Holland	2/3
64	荷兰 Holland	9/9
60	英国 England	6/6
55	瑞士 Switzerland	8/8
54	美国 America	8/12

表4 主要引用国家和地区

Table 4 Main citing countries and regions

国家和地区 Countries and regions	记录数 Counts	占比 Proportion/%
美国 USA	60	8.785
加拿大 Canada	8	1.171
巴基斯坦 Pakistan	8	1.171
印度 India	7	1.025
新西兰 New Zealand	6	0.878
德国 Germany	5	0.732
以色列 Israel	5	0.732
意大利 Italy	5	0.732
西班牙 Spain	5	0.732
澳大利亚 Australia	4	0.586

表5 主要引用机构

Table 5 Main reference institution

主要引用机构 Main reference institution	记录数 Counts
中国农业科学院 Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences	76
中国农业大学 China Agricultural University	31
中国农业科学院郑州果树研究所 Zhengzhou Fruit Research Institute, CAAS	33
中国科学院 Chinese Academy of Sciences	26
西北农林科技大学 Northwest A & F University China	49
四川农业大学 Sichuan Agricultural University	26
沈阳农业大学 Shenyang Agricultural University	24
山西农业大学 Shanxi Agricultural University	23
南京农业大学 Nanjing Agricultural University	22
华中农业大学 Huazhong Agricultural University	25
华南农业大学 South China Agricultural University	25
福建农林大学 Fujian Agriculture Forestry University	24

农业科学院,为76篇。可以看出,农科类大学和科研机构是期刊的主要受众。

## 2.5 学科分布

引用《果树学报》的683篇论文分别归属74个学科类别,表6为论文涉及最多的15个学科类别。数据显示,施引文献的学科范围相对集中,同时也涉及了诸如能源燃料、人工智能、光学元件、工程电气电子、材料科学等众多学科,显示出《果树学报》载文研究方向与很多学科有交叉点。

表6 施引文献学科类别前15

Table 6 Discipline category of citing documents TOP 15

学科类别 Discipline category	记录数 Counts
植物科学 Plant sciences	192
园艺学 Horticulture	179
农学 Agronomy	65
食品科学技术 Food science technology	65
基因遗传学 Genetics heredity	44
农业多学科 Agriculture multidisciplinary	43
多学科科学 Multidisciplinary sciences	43
生物化学分子生物学 Biochemistry molecular biology	36
环境科学 Environmental sciences	36
生物技术应用微生物学 Biotechnology applied microbiology	34
昆虫学 Entomology	30
化学应用 Chemistry applied	21
林业 Forestry	21
化学多学科 Chemistry multidisciplinary	17
农业工程 Agricultural engineering	12

## 3 讨论

2011—2020年10年间,《果树学报》论文被SCI引用的数量稳定上升,其中近1/3的引用论文发表在全球有影响力的出版物上,施引文献所属期刊的影响因子最高达到了7.514,显示出《果树学报》的专业水准。《果树学报》在国内大学及研究机构中有一定的影响力,其读者主要是中国研究人员,也受到美国、加拿大等40个国家和地区研究者的关注,但国际影响力尚待提高。

国内作者引用《果树学报》的论文很多发表在国外的期刊上,期刊潜在优质作者和优质论文流失的情况需引起注意。学报应加强对学科发展前沿的关注,追踪高水平论文作者及其团队研究动态,采取措施吸引优质学术论文。合作研究增强了与高水平合作伙伴的学术联系,促进了论文整体质量的提高<sup>[10]</sup>。《果树学报》10篇高被引、施引文献中,合作研究论文为4篇,应持续、重点关注合作研究的进展情况。

在多学科融合发展的今天,学术期刊应关注多

领域的交叉发展。期刊应立足国际视角,开辟交叉学科研究专栏,关注电子信息、人工智能、工程电气等学科与园艺学的交叉应用研究。

为提高期刊的学术传播能力和国际影响力,本文提出以下建议:

(1)从内容、形式、功能等几方面加强期刊英文界面的建设。目前《果树学报》的英文界面,缺乏英文采编平台,“Author submission”、“Peer Review”模块可做英文版改进,以方便国际作者投稿及今后更多的国际专家审稿。“Abstract template”页面应避免中英文混杂,改善视觉效果。

通过期刊官网的英文界面,展示专业、规范、完整的期刊文献信息,尽可能开放论文英文题名、摘要、DOI号等主要信息,提高各类搜索引擎的命中率,最大限度地避免由引文不能显示而导致的关注度下降,实现期刊文献资源使用效益与覆盖范围的快速增长。

(2)加大在海外媒体的宣传力度。国际社交媒体对科技期刊的国际化能起到明显的助力作用,科技期刊的海外媒体推广是期刊走向国际化的重要一步<sup>[11]</sup>。研究人员更愿意在ResearchGate(RG)这类专为他们设计的学术社交网站上追踪最新研究论文, RG对学术成果的传播有显著作用<sup>[12]</sup>。本着服务研究人员的宗旨,期刊可以促进和帮助学者在学术社交网站上分享研究成果,最终提升期刊在国际研究人员中的影响力。

国际会议汇聚了大量行业精英,是宣传推广期刊、吸引国际稿源的绝佳场合。期刊人应关注并积极参与,甚至可以主办行业国际会议,将行业精英变成期刊的读者、作者。

(3)突破传统出版模式。2021年,在线发表内容将被正式引入科睿唯安的年度《期刊引证报告》<sup>[13]</sup>。建议期刊增加论文在线发表数量,给有潜力的年轻学者更多的发文机会,有助于培养人才,并积累一个潜在的优秀作者群体。

尝试部分OA或混合OA出版模式。绝大多数研究人员认为OA能使其研究得到更广泛的传播和更高的显示度<sup>[14]</sup>,“中国科技期刊卓越行动计划”入选英文期刊中90%的领军期刊选择OA出版<sup>[15]</sup>。

尝试连续出版模式,即每篇文章在校对后立即正式发表,大大缩短文章从接受到正式发表所需的时间,使相关的研究成果能够更快地被发现、被引

用。目前,爱思唯尔部分期刊也采用类似的连续出版模式,称为ABP形式(Article Base Publishing),《美国科学院院刊》自2021年起也开始采用连续出版模式。可见,连续出版模式将是未来学术出版的趋势<sup>[16]</sup>。

## 4 结 论

《果树学报》在网络出版、长英文摘要、中英文图表、中英文参考文献、引入海外编委、英文期刊网站建设等期刊国际化方面已经做了很好的尝试,今后可以从改进官网的英文界面、加大海外宣传力度以及改变传统出版模式等几方面着力,吸引更多国际科研人员的关注,进一步扩大国际传播,提升期刊学术影响力和竞争力。

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