



NZGA Generative AI Principles

NZGA has developed some best practice guidance for authors considering using AI tools. These will change as the field of AI develops.

Some AI tools are already well established and accepted such as EndNote, Grammarly and Turnitin (plagiarism detection). However, the tools available have increased exponentially and provide a greater challenge to both authors and publishers

Generative AI tools now cover a wide range of uses – text generation, image synthesis, audio and more. Some examples in common use include ChatGPT, Copilot, Claude, Gemini, or, specific to science such as Elicit, Scite, Research Rabbit, Scholarcy or Perplexity. This list will continue to grow.

The use of AI is an opportunity to support innovation in research and publishing but there are associated risks to consider.

- *Inaccuracy and bias*
The method used by AI can introduce inaccuracies, falsities or bias which can be hard to detect, verify and correct.
- *Lack of attribution*
This is often missing from AI generated content but is required for scientific publications.
- *Confidentiality and Intellectual property risks*
Generative AI often reuses material that could infringe on the rights of other authors and publishers.

Notes for Authors

Authors intending to submit to the JNZG are accountable for the originality and validity of the content of their submission. Any use of AI should meet the guidelines for the journal. This includes reviewing the outputs of any AI tools and confirming the accuracy of the content.

Researchers should be mindful of legal and regulatory requirements, intellectual property rights, data protection and privacy when using AI tools. They should also be aware of the potential ethical implications of their research.

Authors need to check any AI use or content i.e. to determine if conclusions are valid, check for any bias, ethical standards are maintained.

Potential uses of AI:

- Idea generation and idea exploration including identifying research gaps.
- Language improvement (readability or support for those to whom English is a second language)
- Interactive online search – finding relevant research, sources etc.
- Literature review – help authors identify, analyse and synthesise relevant literature
- Coding assistance
- Data analysis (machine learning algorithms) – help researchers navigate large databases and identify patterns and correlations'



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Authors must clearly acknowledge within the article the use of any Generative AI tools – that includes the full name of the tool (including version number), reason for use and how it was used. IF AI was used in the submission for data analysis etc. then it should be included in the Methods section.

Example:

Declaration of generative AI and AI assisted technologies in the writing process

During the preparation of this work the authors used ChatGPT v3.5 and deepL Translate to improve the readability of specific paragraphs. After using these tools, the authors reviewed and edited the content as needed and take full responsibility for the content of the publication.