

Open Access & publishing



Open access (OA) implies making original research freely available on the web, ideally immediately on publication (Salem & Boumil, 2013).

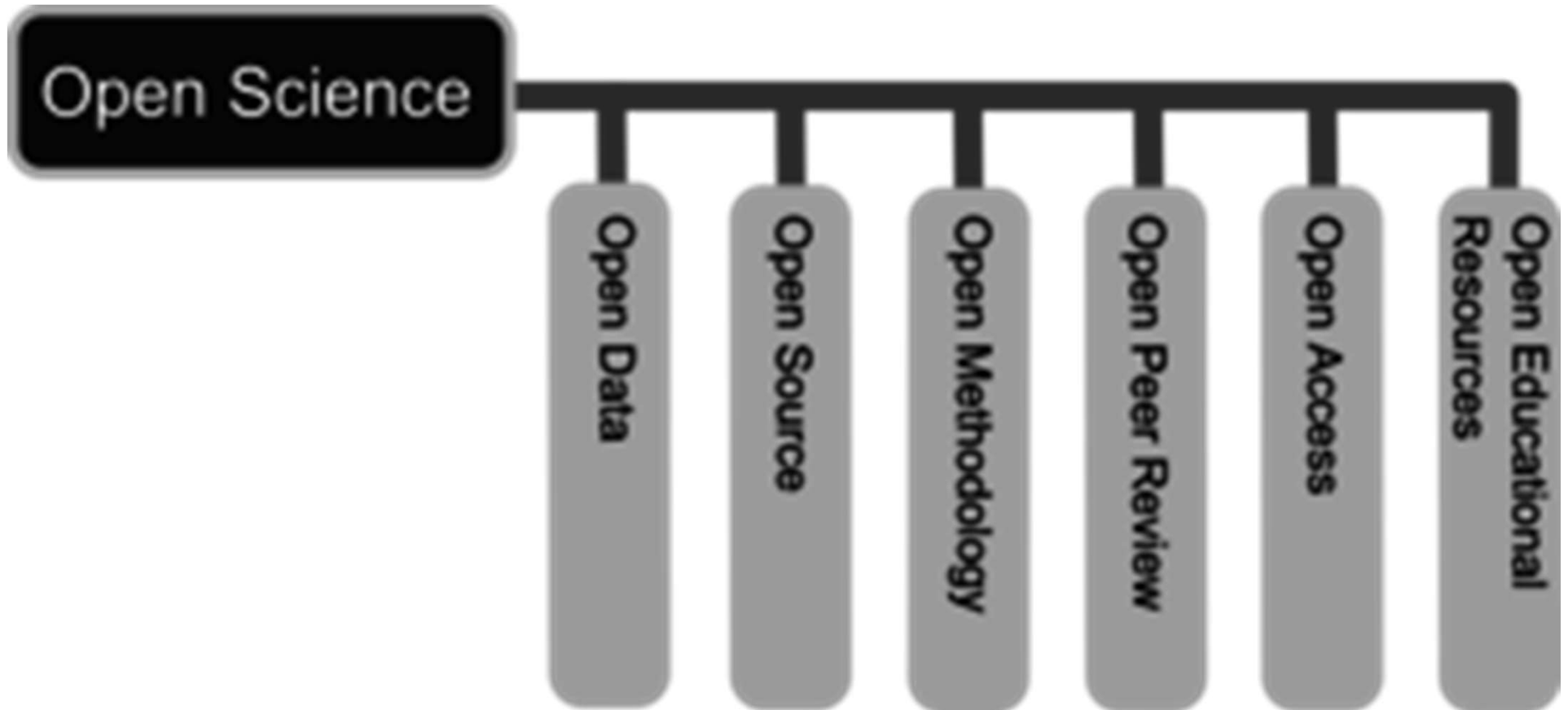
Types of Open Access

- There are two main types of open access: gold and green

Open Access (OA)

- Open access publishing – the **“gold” route**, whereby the journal makes the article freely available, as does BioMed Central, now a division of Springer and PLoS journals; and
- Open access self-archiving – **the “green” route**, where the authors (or someone acting on their behalf) deposit a version of the published article, typically a pre- or post-print, in an open repository. There are numerous variants on each of these approaches (Beckett & Inger, 2007).

Application of OA in Science



Open Science

- Transparent and accessible knowledge that *is shared and developed through collaborative networks*.
- It encompasses practices such as *publishing open research*, campaigning for *open access*, encouraging scientists to practice open notebook science, and
- Generally making it easier to publish and communicate scientific knowledge.

Copyright - meaning

- Copyright is a legal term used to describe the “bundle” of rights of creators. These include:
 - reproduce the work in copies
 - distribute copies of the work
 - publicly display or perform
 - make derivatives, adaptations, translations
 - authorize others to use any of these rights

How long does copyright last?

In general, copyright of published literary, dramatic and musical works lasts for 70 years after the end of the year in which the author or creator dies.



literary, musical or
artistic works -
copyright exists for
**the life of the
author plus 50
years** following
death

Copyright and academia

- “Fair use” and “fair dealing”
 - fair dealing ... for the purposes of research or private study
- But this is not defined clearly
 - it is usually understood to permit the copying of "one article from a journal/periodical, or ... no more than 5% of a given work, whichever is the greater"

Copyright of electronic resources

- Electronic materials are copyrighted in the same manner as print materials.
- 'Fair use' and 'research and study' exceptions apply
- Licenses terms and conditions may also apply

Six Combinations



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LEAST FREE

The Benefits: Using CC-licensed works

- Teaching
 - Online course development
 - Course materials
- Creative works
 - No-risk use of images, music, text, film, etc. to inspire/build upon/mashup into new creations
- Research
 - Same as above

Questions, Comments