

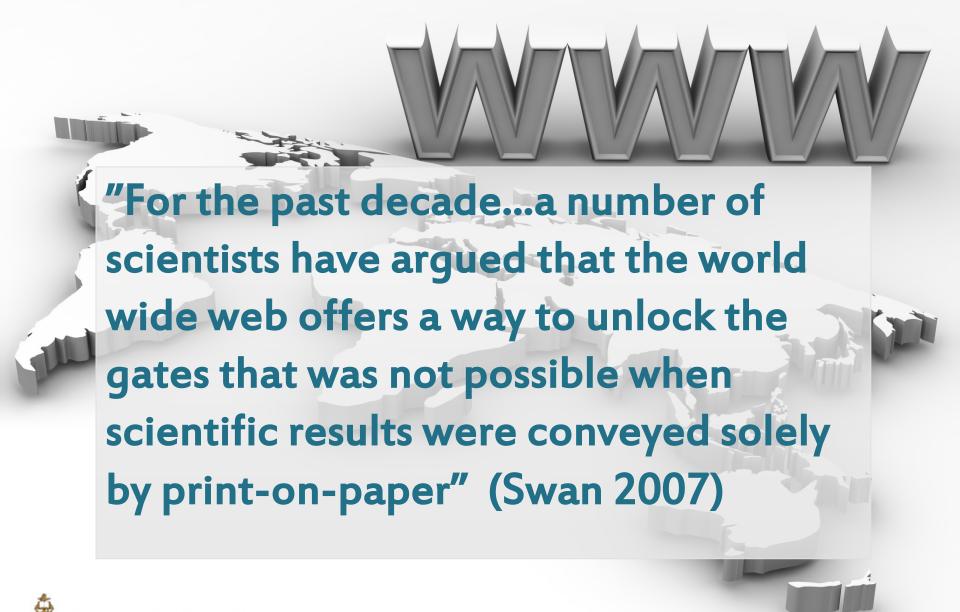
Open Access: an institutional perspective

Keynote at the Open Access Drive and Digital Scholarship in Africa: 1st National Conference Cohosted/organized by Botswana Library Consortium (BLC) & Office of Research & Development (ORD), 24 October 2012, Gaborone, Botswana Elsabé Olivier

Open Access – how can you support it?







What is Open Access?



- Digital, online & free of charge
- ☐ Free of most copyright and licensing restrictions
- ☐ What makes it possible is:
 - Internet
 - Consent of author/copyright holder

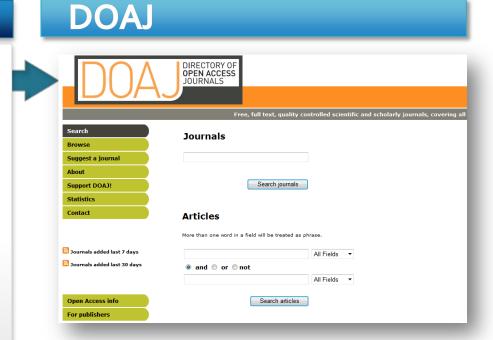




The two routes to Open Access - Gold

Gold Open Access

- Open Access journals make use of a different business model
- Authors publish in an OA journal which provides immediate Open Access to research
- Journals charge authors not readers
- DOAJ 8283 journals



http://www.doaj.org/

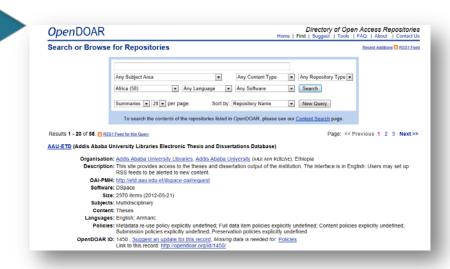


The two routes to Open Access - Green

Green Open Access

- Authors publish in any journal
- Self-archive/submit article to institutional or subject repository
- Repositories are accessible to everyone
- May include a wide variety of material, theses & dissertations, datasets or other grey material

OpenDOAR



http://www.opendoar.org/



What are the reasons for Open Access?

Serials crisis

- Subscription rates of journals keep increasing
- Many libraries
 cannot afford the
 ever-increasing
 journal
 subscriptions

Access crisis

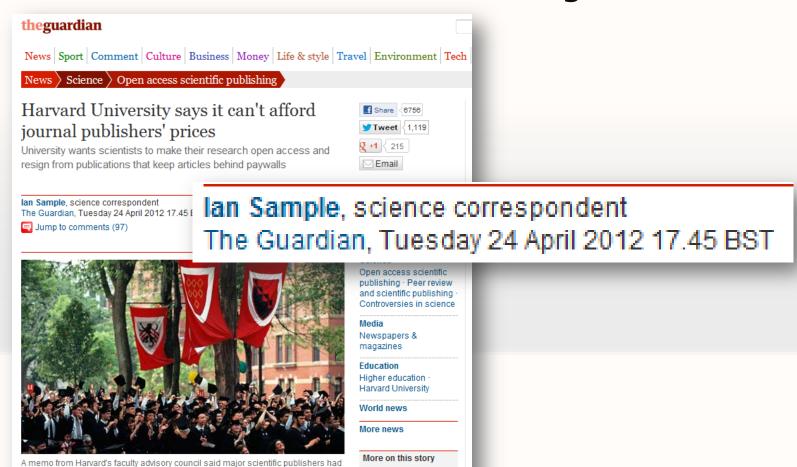
Developing-world scientists have difficulties in accessing journals (Swan 2007)

Benefits

- 3 It can increase your citation index
 - Enhance
 researcher,
 institution,
 country and
 continent visibility
 - Shouldn't research be made available for everyone who has a need for it?



Serials crisis: even Harvard is battling!





made scholarly communication 'fiscally unsustainable'. Photograph: Corbis

http://www.guardian.co.uk/science/2012/apr/24/harvard-university-journal-publishers-prices

Access crisis: We don't ALWAYS have access

Preview View Full Screen

DOWNLOAD (\$12.00)

VARIATION IN ASSEMBLAGES OF FEATHER BACTERIA IN RELATION TO PLUMAGE COLOR IN FEMALE GREAT TITS

PRIIT KILGAS^{1,2,3}, PAULI SAAG¹, MARKO MĀGI¹, MEELI EDENBERG¹, VALLO TILGAR¹, RAIVO MĀND¹

Department of Zoology, Institute of Ecology and Earth Sciences, University of Tartu, 46 Vanemuise Str., Tartu, 51014, Estonia Department of Zoology and Entomology, University of Pretoria, Private Bag X20, Hatfield, 0028, South Africa

Abstract. Microorganisms are known to play an important role in shaping the life historics of animals. Recents tudies have proposed that the coloration of birds 'plumage could reflect individual quality through associations with feather-degrading bacteria. However, few studies have explored such relationships. We studied breeding female Great Tits (Parus major) during nest building and chick rearing to explore associations between bacteria inhabiting their yellow chest feathers and feather coloration. Specifically, we used flow cytometry and ribosomal intergenic spacer analysis (RISA), respectively, to study the densities of all free-living and attached bacteria and the phylotypic richness of feather-degrading bacterial assemblages. We used chroma (color saturation) as a measure of feather coloration. During chick rearing but not during nest building, the female's chroma was negatively related to the phylotypic richness of feather-degrading bacteria. Also, a seasonal change in the density of attached bacteria associating with individual birds was negatively associated with change in chroma over the same period. These findings suggest that conspicuous coloration of female Great Tits may reflect the numbers and character of bacteria inhabiting feathers.

Key words: carotenoid-based coloration, chroma, feather-degrading bacteria, female coloration, Parus maior,

Variación en el Ensamble de Bacterias de las Plumas con Relación al Color del Plumaje de la Hembra de Parus major

Resumen. Se sabe que los microorganismos juegan un rol importante en modelar las historias de vida de los animales. Estudios recientes han propuesto que la coloración del plumaje de las aves podría reflejar la calidad individual indicando la asociación con bacterias que degradan las plumas. Sin embargo, pocos estudios han explorado estas relaciones. Estudiamos hembras reproductivas de Parus major durante la construcción del nido y la cría de pichones para explorar asociaciones entre bucterias que habitan sus plumas amarillas del pecho y la coloración de las plumas. Específicamente, usamos citometria de flujo y análisis ribosomal de espaciadores intergenicos (RISA por sus siglas en Inglés), respectivamente, para estudiar las densidades de todas las bacterias libres y ligadas y la riqueza filotípica de los ensambles de bacterias que degradan las plumas. Empleamos croma (saturación del color) como una medida de coloración de la pluma. Durante la cría de los pichones pero no durante la construcción del nido, la croma de la hembra estuvo negativamente relacionada a la riqueza filotípica de las bacterias que degradan las plumas. Además, el cambio estacional en la densidad de las bacterias ligadas asociadas con aves individuales estuvo negativamente asociado con los cambios en la croma a lo largo del mismo período. Estos resultados sugieren que la coloración conspicua de las hembras de P. major puede reflejar la cantidad y el carácter de las bacterias que habitan las plumas.





PDF

Molecular Characterization and Second-Line Antituberculosis Drug Resistance Patterns of Multidrug-Resistant Mycobacterium tuberculosis Isolates from the Northern Region of South Africa

J. Clin. Microbiol. September 2012 50:9 2857–2862; published ahead of print 30 May 2012,

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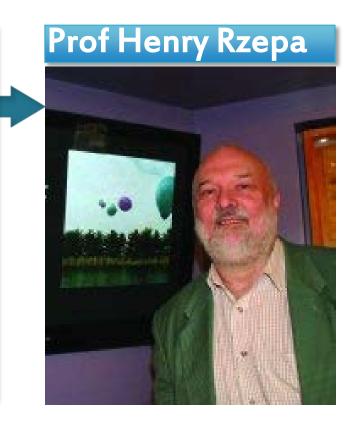
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Is the subscription model still serving us?

"Science journals have been with us a long time....But after almost 20 years of the internet, we are entitled to ask: is this 350-year-old model still fit for purpose? Is the (closed) subscription journal serving us well?" (Rzepa 2012)





What do researchers think about Elsevier?

12797 Researchers take a stand!

- Elsevier charges exorbitantly high prices for individual journal subscriptions
- Many libraries buy large bundles, including journals they don't want. Elsevier thus makes huge profits
- Elsevier supports measures that restrict free exchange of information





http://thecostofknowledge.com/

Do we need Open Access in Africa?



- ☐ According to Pouris (2010):
 - South Africa produces 79% of research in Africa
 - 0.55% of world literature (but India produces 2.94%)
- "We cite what we see" (Swan 2007)
- ☐ According to Kraus & Taha (2012)
 - Articles with one or more African authors cited Open Access works twice as often as other authors (12.2%)
 - African scholars cited and used Open Access resources more in the field of corrosion chemistry







What is happening in South Africa?

- According to DOAJ there are **54** South African Open Access journals
- According to OpenDOAR there are **24** repositories in South Africa
- 10 South African institutions have already signed the Berlin Declaration on Open Access (and 17 other African institutions)
- 4 Institutional Open Access mandates have been registered on ROARmap (2 @ UP)
- SCIELO South Africa (managed by ASSAf) lists 23 journals and is South Africa's Open Access full-text journal database
- South African National ETD Portal (theses and dissertations) managed by the NRF, lists
 43 101 ETDs from 17 academic institutions
- University of Stellenbosch Library has implemented a platform to host Open access journals SUNJournals



How can you support Open Access?

Researcher

- Encourage your institution to create a repository
- Self-archive your research articles
- Publish in Open Access journals
- Accept invitations from Open Access journals
- Educate others

Publisher

- Experiment with new Open Access business models
 - Offer Open Access options to your authors

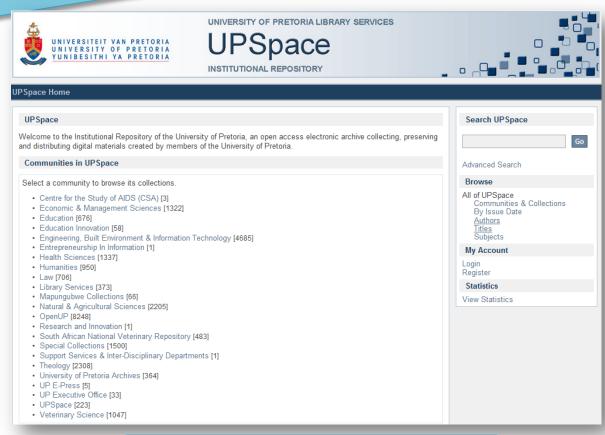
Policy maker

- 3 Launch a repository
 - Adopt a mandatory policy for research article submission
 - Provide funds for publishing in OA journals
 - Support/launchOA journals



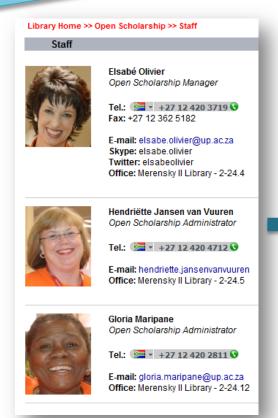
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University of Pretoria: institutional implementation Step 1: Get an institutional repository





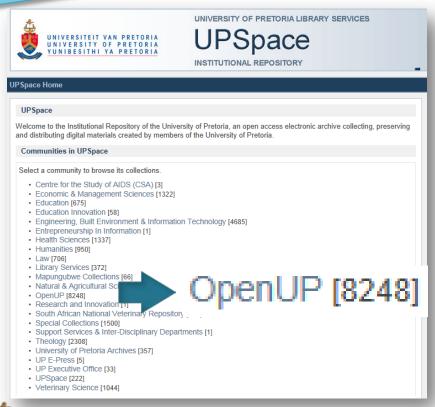
University of Pretoria: institutional implementation Step 2: Decide on your goal & appoint a dedicated team



Goal: change scholarship practice at the University of Pretoria towards becoming an open scholarship institution



University of Pretoria: institutional implementation Step 3: Assist with submissions



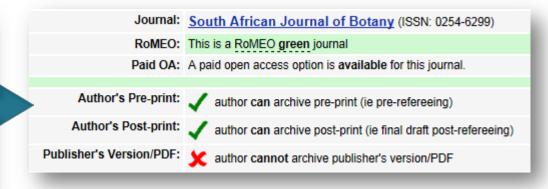
In order to sell the idea of Open Access to researchers, you've got to show them definite results



University of Pretoria: institutional implementation Step 4: Simplify copyright and negotiate with publishers



http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/



Researchers do not care about copyright – they have no idea what is allowed in a repository and what not! We handle it on their behalf



University of Pretoria: institutional implementation Step 5: Adopt a mandatory submission policy

Office of the Registrar

Policy to provide open access to research papers authored by University of Pretoria researchers

Policy Group/Category: Academic Doc number: S 4845/08

Get the buy-in of your institution's Executive by getting them to approve a policy which requires mandatory submission to the repository



University of Pretoria: institutional implementation Step 6: Identify other important role-players at your institution



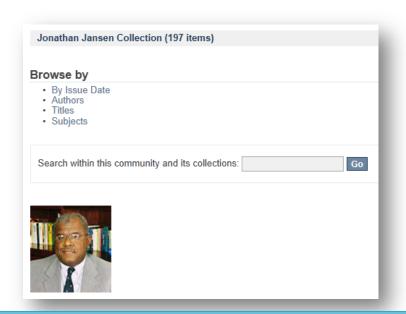


Show your value to other important role-players on campus – Department of Research & Innovation

Support



University of Pretoria: institutional implementation Step 7: Identify champions at your institution



http://repository.up.ac.za/handle/2263/108



http://hdl.handle.net/2263/17461



University of Pretoria: institutional implementation Step 8: Provide unique support

Accredited Open Access Journals - South Africa (AOAJSA)

AOAJSA is a list of open access journals acknowledged by the South African Department of Higher Education and Training (DHET) and which qualify for university subsidy

- Open Access journals are funded by grants, subsidies or by publication fees which are paid by the author(s), or their research organizations or funders, at the time of publication
- . Please visit DOAJ or the specific journal's web site for the possible fees paid by the author(s)
- Please visit the journal's web site for more detailed information and to find the journal's latest impact factor
- Read more about open access journals at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_access_journal
- . Please check DHET, IBSS and the 3 ISI lists addisionally to this list
- The Department of Library Services has set up a PrePay Membership account with BioMed Central, Enquiries: openup@up.ac.za

A-B-C-D-E-F-G-H-I-J-K-L-M-N-O-P-Q-R-S-T-U-V-W-Y-Z

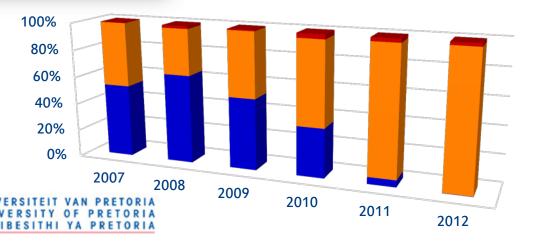
Title	ISSN	Publisher	Subject	Start	Index
Acta Academica New	0587-2405	SUNMedia Bloemfontein, South Africa	History of scholarship and learning. The humanities	2001	DHET
Acta Biologica Cracoviensia Series Botanica	0001-5296	Polish Academy of Sciences Publishing	plant anatomy botany morphology cytology genetics tissue culture biosystematics embryology physiology	2005	Science Citation Index Expanded
Acta Chimica Slovenica	1318-0207	Slovenian Chemical Society	chemistry	1998	Science Citation



University of Pretoria: institutional implementation Step 9: Involve your library staff with challenges, events, training









- Researchers
- Open Scholarship
- Librarians

University of Pretoria: institutional implementation Step 10: Involve your students





International Sparky Award winner, Joshua Goodman http://vimeo.com/24171277



University of Pretoria: institutional implementation Step 11: Let the statistics do the talking...

Top country views					
	Views				
South Africa	494				
United States of America	27				
China	11				
United Kingdom	3				
Iceland	3				
Ethiopia	2				
France	2				
Netherlands	2				
Zimbabwe	2				
Unknown Country	1				

Statistics								
Total Visits								
	Views							
Estimating potential output and capacity utilisation for the South African economy 553								
Total Visits Per Month								
	April 2012	May 2012	June 2012	July 2012	August 2012	September 2012	October 2012	
Estimating potential output and capacity utilisation for the South African economy	4	3	2	9	10	509	16	
File Visits								
Views								
DuToit_Estimating(2003).pdf 275								

"Faculty want more than just citation counts" according to Matthies (Smith 2010). Article download reports provide researchers with additional feedback



University of Pretoria: institutional implementation Step 12: Sign the Berlin Declaration





University of Pretoria: institutional implementation Step 13: Take part in international initiatives - Open Access Week





University of Pretoria: institutional implementation Step 14: Advocacy is crucial and ongoing





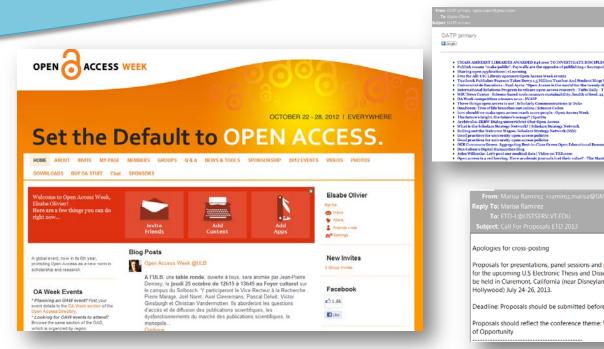






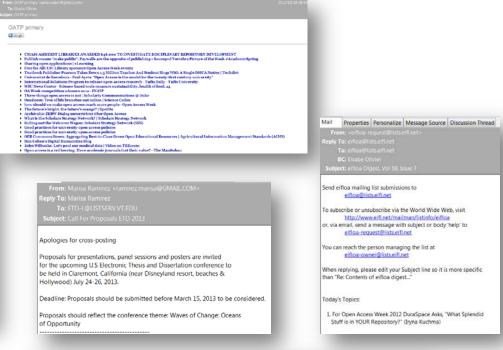


University of Pretoria: institutional implementation Step 15: Stay informed – read, read, read



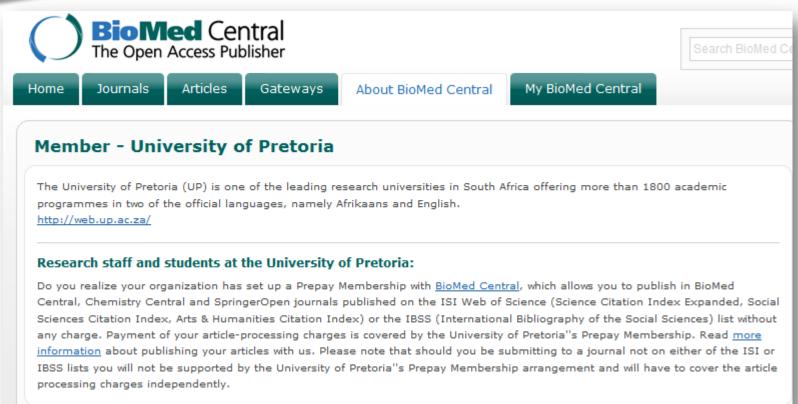
http://www.openaccessweek.org/







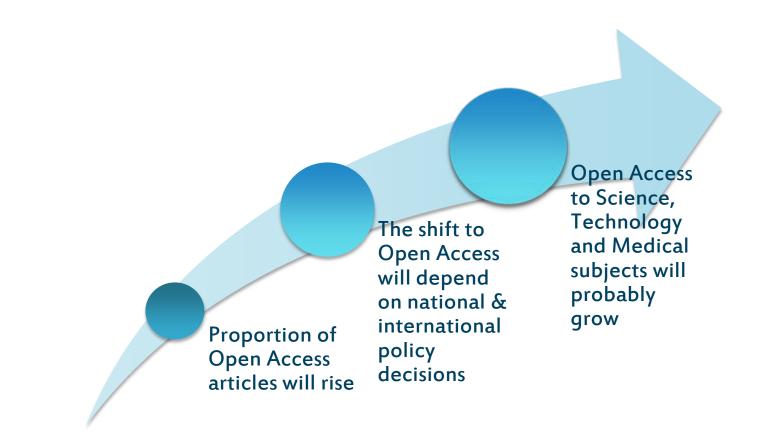
University of Pretoria: institutional implementation Step 16: Support your authors financially





Open Access over the next decade It depends on you – according to Harris (2007)









The Open Access wave is approaching - let's ride the wave!



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