

## Choosing open access licensing when publishing

### Slide 1

I am Debbie Roth the WHOAS, Woods Hole Open Access Server, the repository manager for the MBLWHOI Library. I wanted to speak with you today about choosing open access when you publish your articles, data, presentations etc...

### Slide 2

Most publishers own the rights to the articles in their journals—not the authors. Anyone who wants to read the articles pays a fee to access them. Institutions and libraries help provide access to paywalled research through costly subscriptions. Even then, no part of the article can be reused by researchers, students, or scientists without permission from the publisher, often at an additional fee.

### Slide 3

**Open Access** (OA) publications reduce permission requirements and eliminate price barriers for readers. OA allows **access** to articles without a subscription to researchers, teachers, journalists, scientists, policy makers and the general public.

### Slide 4

Many studies demonstrate that OA literature receives more citations than subscription publications.

### Slide 5

WHOI has an open access policy. It was initiated by the Joint Program student Cara Manning. WHOAS is an institutional repository managed by the MBLWHOI Library as a service to the Woods Hole scientific community. As Matt has stated, the community is Marine Biological Laboratory, SEA Education, NOAA fisheries, USGS, Woods Hole Research Center now Woodwell Climate Research Center, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution. The mission of the WHOAS is to capture, store, preserve, and redistribute the intellectual output of the Woods Hole scientific community in digital form.

### Slide 6

There are several types of Open Access

Gold: Full open access

Green: Author can post the same content to their website

Hybrid: Authors pay a publication fee

Diamond/platinum: Authors aren't charged a publishing fee

### Slide 7

I am frequently asked this question. There are several Open Access licenses available.

### Slide 8

Creative Commons helps you share your work with free easy-to-use copyright licenses

### Slide 9

CC – BY allows users to distribute, remix, adapt, and build upon the material in any medium or format, so long as attribution is given to the creator. The license allows for commercial use.

CC NC – does not allow for commercial use

CC ND - derivatives or adaptations of the work are not permitted

CC SA - adaptations must be shared under the same license terms

Slide 10

There are 6 Creative Commons Licenses, 4 of which I just described and the other two combine NC with SA and ND.

Which license is right for you? The Library supports making information as freely available as possible and encourages CC BY 4.0. In most situations there is not going to be a huge commercial gain to anyone using your article. However, we know that some people are not comfortable with commercial use in any manner so understand if that is your choice.

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Example of CC BY

Slide 12

Example of CC NC-SA, photo

Slide 13 and 14

Example of CC NC-ND