



# Open archives within the field of environmental research

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The Organic Eprints archive

*<<http://orgprints.org>>*

*This presentation is available at <<http://orgprints.org/00001215>>*

# Overview

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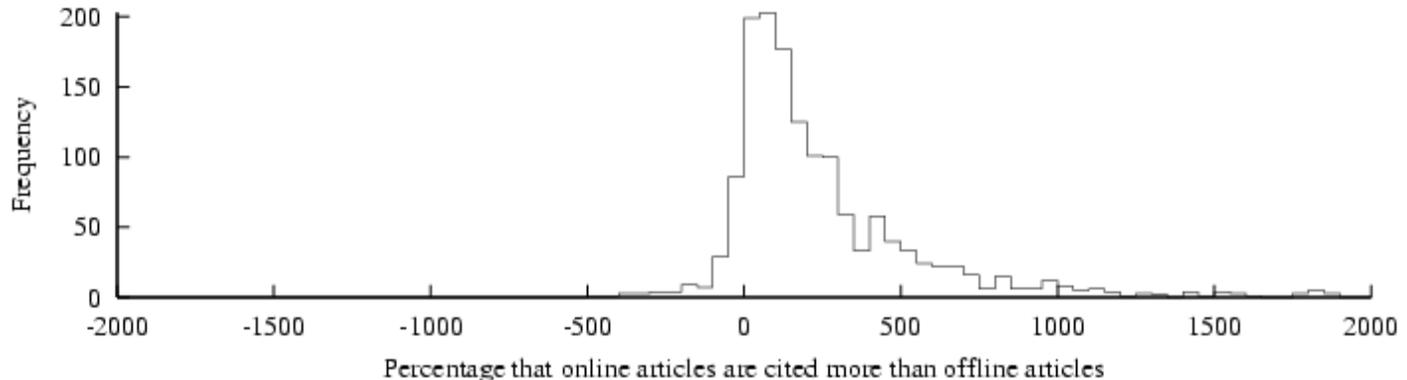
- Why press for open access?
  - open archives versus open access journals
- The Organic Eprints archive - an example
  - goals and policy
  - community building
- How widespread is self-archiving today?
- How to fill the archives?
  - motivating factors
  - copyrights and other restrictions
- How to create an archive - open source software
  - workload and scalability

# Why press for open access?

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- **Open access** is a goal in itself - as stated in the Aarhus Convention
  - public access -> dissemination, participation
  - provides better access for educators and students
  - provides better access for low-income countries
  - resolves some of the budgetary problems for libraries
- Open access leads to earlier and larger **research impact**
  - which can promote research progress, generate future funding, support researcher careers

## **“Online or Invisible?” (Lawrence 2001)**



**“average of 336% more citations to online articles compared to offline articles published in the same venue”**

Lawrence, S. (2001) Free online availability substantially increases a paper's impact *Nature* 411 (6837): 521.

<http://www.neci.nec.com/~lawrence/papers/online-nature01/>

# Open archives versus open access journals

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- Not an either-or situation
  - open access journals will not replace restricted access journals any time soon - it is a successful business model
  - open archives can supplement the open access journals that are available
- Open archives may provide access to preprints, which can give more basis for feedback
  - but so may open access journals, if they choose so
- Open archives may provide access to much more than traditional research articles, such as reports, working papers, project proposals, etc.
  - so may open access journals, to a certain degree

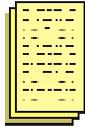
# Limited Access: Limited Research Impact

12-18 Months

Impact cycle begins:  
Research is done



Researchers write pre-refereeing  
"Pre-Print"



Submitted to Journal



Pre-Print reviewed by Peer Experts – "Peer-Review"



Pre-Print revised by article's Authors

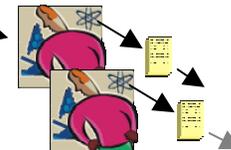
Refereed "Post-Print" Accepted, Certified, Published by Journal



Researchers can access the Post-Print if their university has a subscription to the Journal



New impact cycles:  
New research builds on existing research



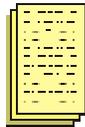
# Maximized Research Access and Impact Through Self-Archiving

12-18 Months

Impact cycle begins:  
Research is done



Researchers write pre-refereeing  
"Pre-Print"

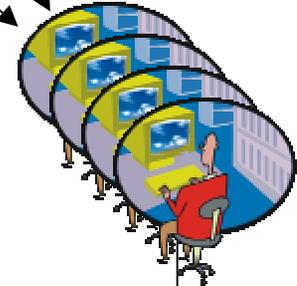


Submitted to Journal

Pre-Print self-archived to  
University's Eprint  
Website



Researchers can  
access the Pre-Print  
and Post-Print

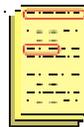


Pre-Print reviewed by Peer  
Experts – "Peer-Review"

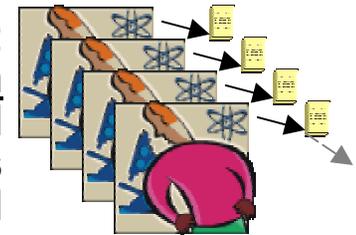


Pre-Print revised by  
article's Authors

Refereed "Post-Print" Accepted,  
Certified, Published by Journal



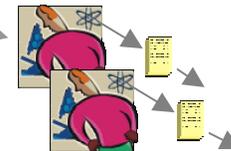
**New impact cycles:**  
Self-archived research  
impact is greater (and  
faster) because access  
is maximized (and  
accelerated)



Researchers can access the  
Post-Print if their university  
has a subscription to the  
Journal



**New impact cycles:**  
New research builds on  
existing research



# The Organic Eprints archive - an example

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Went online 18. September 2002

Status 10. September 2003:

Eprints in archive:	596
Editors:	5
Registered users:	675
Subscriptions:	86
Visitors per day:	about 400



Organic Eprints is an international open access archive for papers related to research in organic agriculture.

More information is available [about](#) this archive and its policy, and about open archives in general.

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For all users

## [Browse](#)

Browse all eprints in the archive by [Subject Area](#), [Country/Organization/Project](#) or [Year](#).

Browse only [English language eprints](#).

See the [latest additions](#).

## [Search](#)

Simple and advanced search pages

Search Authors, Titles, Abstracts and Keywords

Search

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For registered users

On your personal [User Area](#) you can deposit your papers and subscribe to email alerts

## [Deposit Papers](#)

## [Get Email Alerts](#)

Note: these services require that you first [register](#).

Forgot your user password? Go to [registration](#) and make a new one.

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## Browse all eprints by Subject Area

Please select a value to browse from the list below.

(The number in parentheses is the total number of eprints within that area.)

- [Subject Areas \(585\)](#)
  - ["Organics" in general \(32\)](#)
    - [History of organics \(6\)](#)
  - [Farming Systems \(83\)](#)
    - [Buildings and machinery \(3\)](#)
    - [Farm economics \(12\)](#)
    - [Social aspects \(9\)](#)
  - [Animal husbandry \(59\)](#)
    - [Production systems \(40\)](#)
      - [Beef cattle \(3\)](#)
      - [Dairy cattle \(8\)](#)
      - [Pigs \(8\)](#)
      - [Poultry \(4\)](#)
      - [Small ruminants \(13\)](#)
    - [Breeding and genetics \(10\)](#)
    - [Feeding and growth \(14\)](#)
    - [Health and welfare \(19\)](#)
  - [Crop husbandry \(274\)](#)
    - [Production systems \(207\)](#)
      - [Cereals and pulses \(85\)](#)
      - [Pasture and silage crops \(25\)](#)



## Land / Organisation / Projekt: Land / Organisation / Projekt

- **Land / Organisation / Projekt (596)**

- [Australien \(1\)](#)
- [Österreich](#)
- [Dänemark \(307\)](#)
- [Deutschland \(250\)](#)
- [Europäische Union \(13\)](#)
- [Finnland \(5\)](#)
- [Grossbritannien \(2\)](#)
- [Internationale Organisationen \(1\)](#)
- [Italien \(1\)](#)
- [Niederlande \(6\)](#)
- [Norwegen](#)
- [Schweden \(3\)](#)
- [Schweiz \(36\)](#)
- [Weitere Länder \(1\)](#)

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Anzahl der Einträge: **0**.

Diese Liste wurde erstellt am **Wed Sep 10 00:19:42 CEST 2003**.

- [Deutschland \(250\)](#)
  - [Bundesanstalt für Milchforschung \(BAfM\) \(1\)](#)
    - [Chemie und Technologie der Milch \(1\)](#)
  - [Weitere Organisationen \(19\)](#)
  - [Agrarverwaltungen Bundesländer \(59\)](#)
    - [Baden-Württemberg \(1\)](#)
      - [Landesanstalt Pflanzenbau \(1\)](#)
    - [Bayern \(10\)](#)
      - [Landesanstalt Landwirtschaft \(10\)](#)
    - [Brandenburg \(1\)](#)
      - [Landesamt \(1\)](#)
    - [Hessen \(1\)](#)
      - [HDLGN \(1\)](#)
    - [Mecklenburg-Vorpommern \(5\)](#)
      - [Landesforschungsanstalt \(5\)](#)
    - [Niedersachsen \(1\)](#)
      - [LK Hannover \(1\)](#)
      - [LK Weser Ems \(1\)](#)
    - [Nordrhein-Westfalen \(10\)](#)
      - [LK Rheinland \(1\)](#)
      - [LK Westfalen Lippe \(10\)](#)
        - [Leitbetriebe \(4\)](#)
    - [Rheinland-Pfalz \(7\)](#)
      - [Landesanstalt Pflanzenbau \(4\)](#)
      - [LK \(1\)](#)
      - [SLVA-Ahrweiler-Mayen \(2\)](#)
        - [Mehltau bei Heilkräutern \(BÖL 02OE144\) \(1\)](#)
    - [Sachsen \(19\)](#)
      - [Landesanstalt Pflanzenbau \(19\)](#)
    - [Sachsen-Anhalt \(1\)](#)
      - [Landesanstalt Landwirtschaft \(1\)](#)
    - [Schleswig-Holstein \(13\)](#)
      - [ATR \(11\)](#)

# Goals and policy

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## Archive Policy

The Organic Eprints archive is a tool to further develop research in organic agriculture. The main objectives are to facilitate the communication of research papers and proposals, to improve the dissemination and impact of research findings, and to document the research effort. In accordance with these objectives the archive is designed to facilitate international use and cooperation.

The archive will accept many kinds of papers: preprints (pre-review), postprints (post-review) and reprints (published) of scientific papers, conference papers and posters, theses, reports, books and book chapters, magazine articles, web products, project descriptions, and other published or unpublished documents.

The only criteria for acceptance are that the documents are relevant to research in organic agriculture, that they have a finished form that is ready to enter into a process of communication, and that the required metadata information is correct. All languages are supported, but we do encourage adding an English abstract if the abstract is in another language than English.

Removal of eprints is strongly discouraged, since this will break any links made to that eprint (e.g. comments made in the archive, citations, references on discussion lists, etc.). Instead the archive allows for the upload of later versions of an eprint, and readers are directed to the latest version. The archive administrator will, however, remove eprints upon request.

# Community building - orgprints.org

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## Background and Support

Organic Eprints has been established as a community service by [DARCOF](#), the Danish Research Centre for Organic Farming. It went online September 18th, 2002.

Since 2003 there has been a cooperation with the [Research Institute of Organic Agriculture, FiBL](#). The cooperation is based on a set of [general conditions for collaboration on the archive "Organic Eprints"](#), which has been developed by DARCOF and FiBL. We invite other institutes and organizations to join us in managing and developing this service. The archive can be managed through the internet so that each country or organization can have its own editor. At present, there are an English and a German language interface and we encourage adding more translations. It will also be desirable to establish mirror sites in other countries.

As part of the project "Research Platform of the Central Internet Portal Organic Farming" FiBL has provided the German translation and acts as editor for the entries from Germany, Austria and Switzerland. This project is funded as part of the German Federal Organic Farming Scheme (Bundesprogramm Ökologischer Landbau BÖL). An important aim of this project is the compilation of the most important results and projects conducted in organic farming research in Germany since 2000. A special focus is laid on the studies carried out within the framework of the Federal Organic Farming Scheme, which will all be entered into the database.

At the moment, DARCOF acts as editor for entries from all other countries. DARCOF has decided to make its full research production available on Organic Eprints.

We encourage other institutes, organizations and individual researchers involved in organic research to utilize and contribute to this service, even if you do not wish to engage as formal partners. Deposited documents are categorized according to your country, organization and project, and new categories are added as needed. The more papers that are made available, the more useful will the archive become.

# Community building - in general

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- Creating an overview of a field, by way of an open archive and more, can provide:
  - scholarly identity, leading to better research
  - better access for the public, students, researchers in other fields
  - an overview of the research effort in different countries, organizations and projects, which can again lead to more cooperation
- "Research Papers in Economics" is another archive focusing on community building <<http://authors.repec.org>>
  - creates overviews of the production of different authors

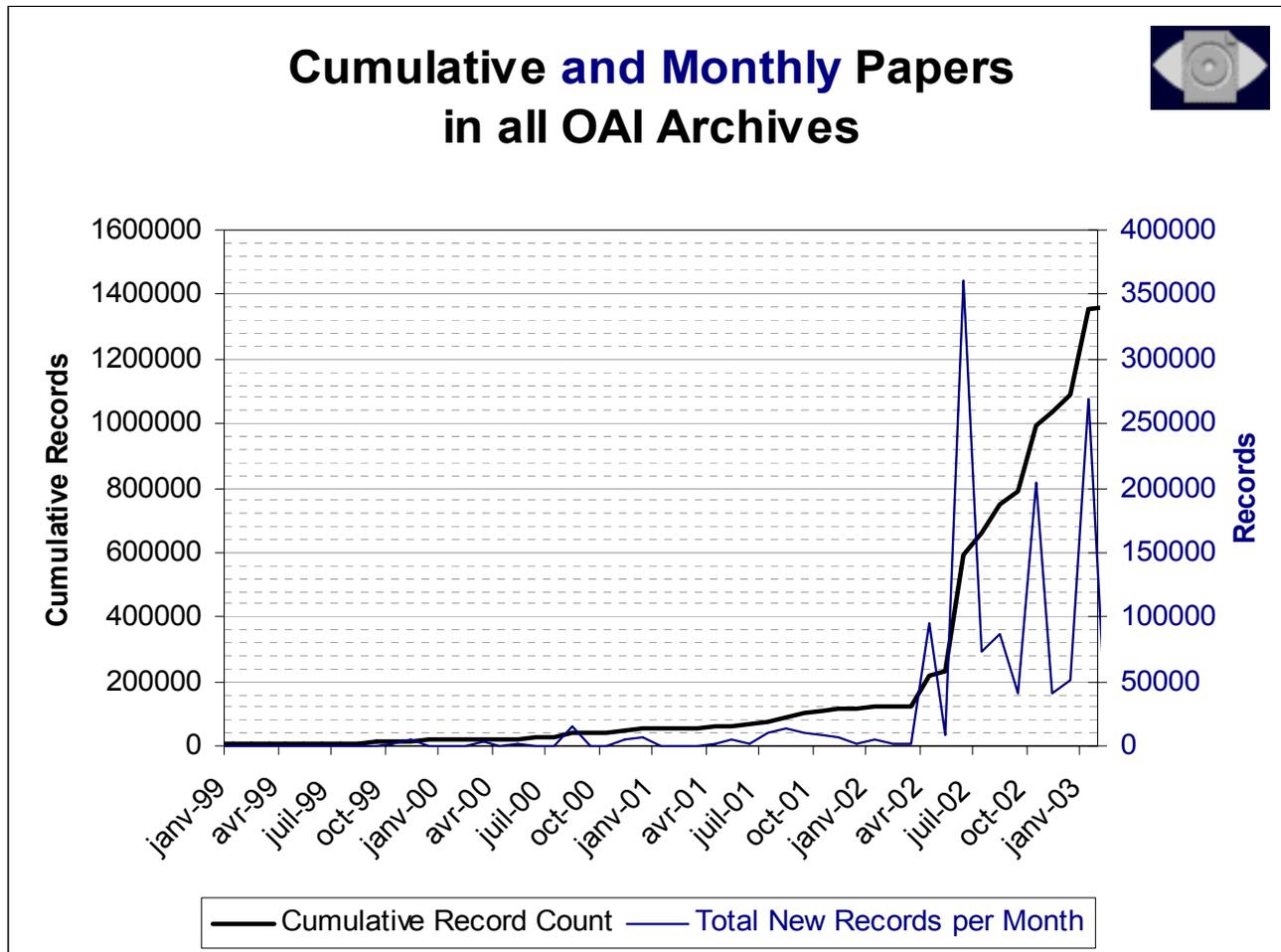
# How widespread is self-archiving today?

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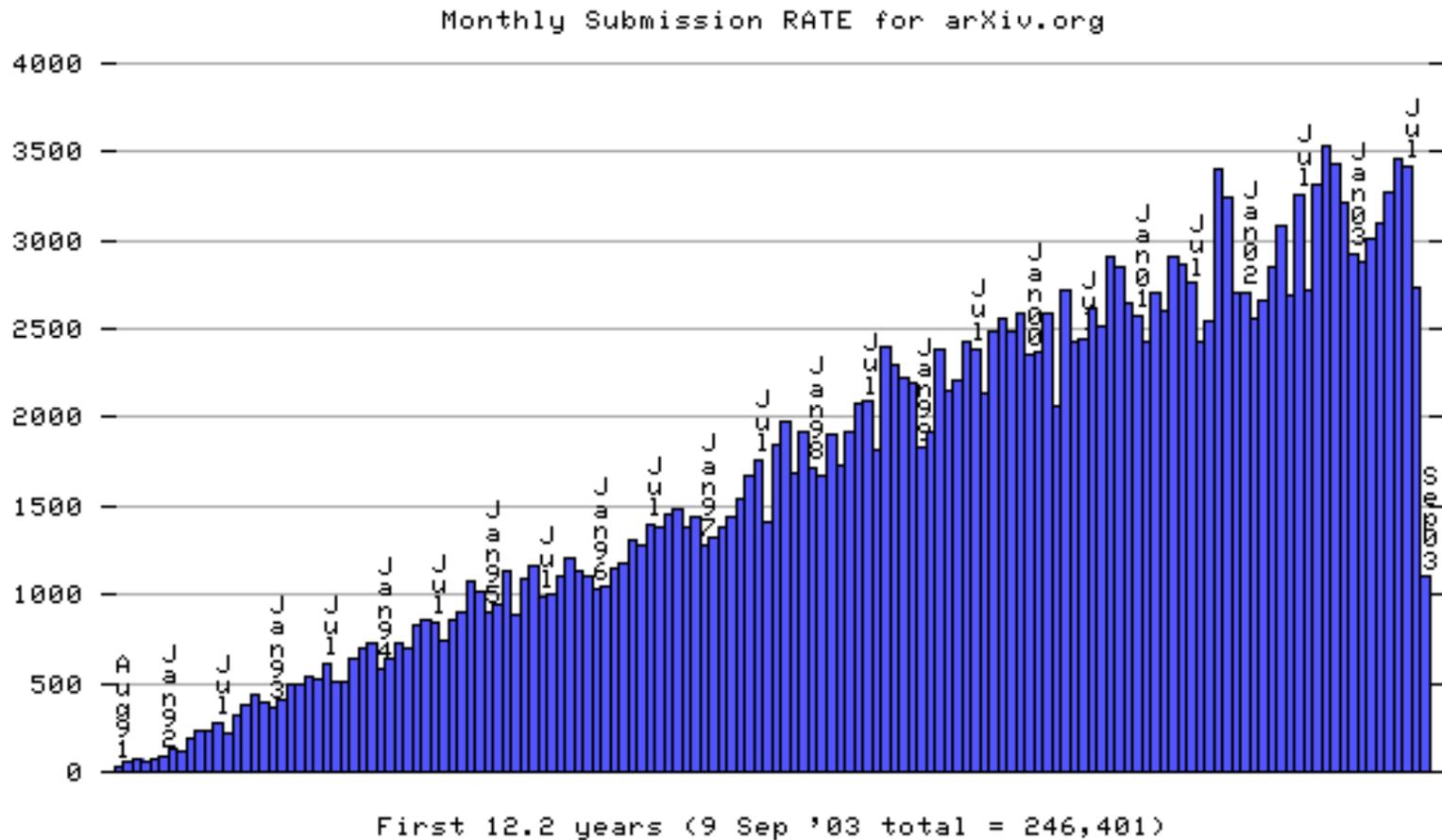
- Few large, well-established archives:
  - arXiv in physics and mathematics <<http://arxiv.org>>
  - RePec in economics <<http://repec.org>>
- Some medium size, relatively well-established, e.g.:
  - Un. of Southampton: Dep. of Electronics and Computer Science <<http://eprints.ecs.soton.ac.uk>>
  - LU:research (Lund University) <<http://eprints.lub.lu.se>>
  - CogPrints in cognitive science <<http://cogprints.ecs.soton.ac.uk>>
- Many small size, new or experimental.

# Growth in number of papers openly accessible in OAI Archives

(nearly 1,400,000 records, but *not all are full-text*)



# arXiv.org monthly submission rate statistics



Blue - Number of new submissions received during each month since Aug '91

From [http://arxiv.org/show\\_monthly\\_submissions](http://arxiv.org/show_monthly_submissions)

# RePEc

[How you can use RePEc](#) | [RePEc information for participants](#) | [Major participants and activity](#)

**RePEc** (**R**esearch **P**apers in **E**conomics) is a collaborative effort of over 100 volunteers in [41 countries](#) to enhance the dissemination of research in economics. The heart of the project is a decentralized database of working papers, journal articles and software components. Any institution is welcome to join in contributing its research materials. All RePEc material is freely available.

Please note that RePEc does **not** contain full-text journal articles; RePEc services provide links to many full text articles, but you may need a personal or institutional subscription to follow those links. **If a working paper or journal article is not indicated as "downloadable", please contact the author or publisher for assistance.**

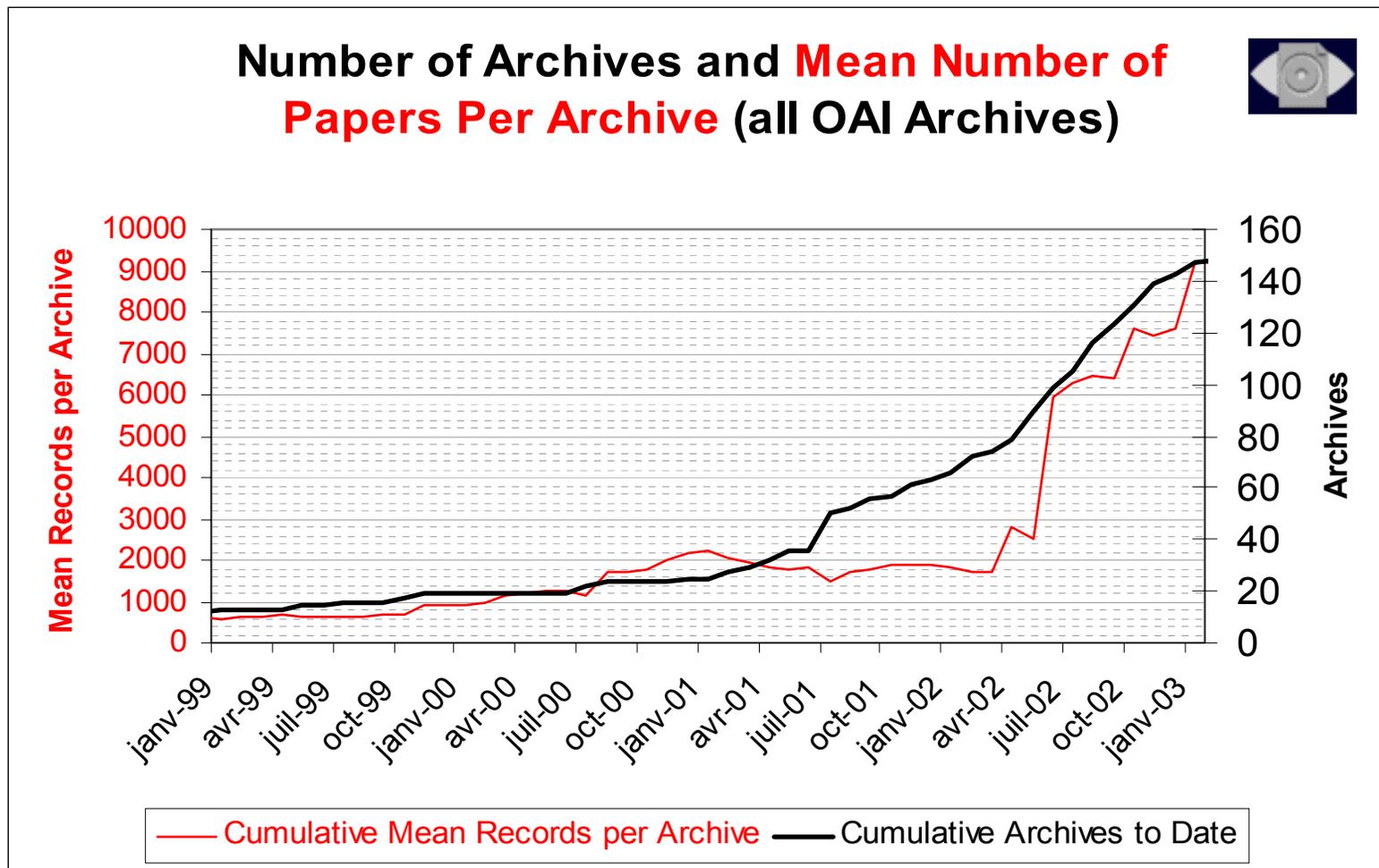
The RePEc database holds over **208,000** items of interest, over **107,000** of which are available online:

117,000 [working papers](#)  
83,000 [journal articles](#)  
1,000 [software components](#)  
600 [book and chapter listings](#)  
3,100 [author contact and publication listings](#)  
7,000 [institutional contact listings](#)

From <http://repec.org/>

# Growth in number of OAI Archives

(now 140+ Archives, *but the average number of papers per Archive (9000) needs to grow faster!*)



# OAI-compliance

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The Open Archives Initiative (OAI) is a protocol for collecting metadata about data files residing in separate archives. <<http://www.openarchives.org/>>

When the protocol is used by data services like search engines, they can process the data in separate archives as if they resided in just one archive.

(In the technical jargon, the metadata harvesting protocol supports interoperability.)

Alle GNU Eprints archives are OAI-compliant.

# How to fill the archives?

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- It is "easy" to create an archive, but to fill it you need plenty of resources
  - either from authors who self-archive, or from archive workers who help authors self-archive (or utilize existing online material - as in RePEc)
- There are mechanisms that encourage self-archiving - and others that discourage authors from doing so.
- If the archives are going to be filled, we need to work with all these issues.

# Motivating factors

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- "Culture"
  - traditions for publishing or circulating "preliminary versions" such as working papers and preprints for scholarly reasons
- "Carrots"
  - informing researchers about the potential benefits of open access and self-archiving
- "Sticks"
  - mandatory self-archiving as a condition for funding ("publicly funded research should be publicly available")

# Copyrights issues - from orgprints.org

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## Open Access and Copyrights

### Copyright issues

Organic Eprints does not want to infringe copyrights. We encourage giving open access where possible, but we also offer the possibility to restrict access. Access can be restricted to *registered users* at Organic Eprints, which is a limited and known group of people. Furthermore, access can be restricted to only *depositor and archive staff*. (The latter includes the depositing user, archive administrator and editors, and - by special agreement - selected research evaluators for an organization.)

Here are some resources that can help authors decide whether they should restrict access to the documents they deposit.

The [RoMEO project](#) has made a preliminary [list of publisher copyright policies](#) in relation to self-archiving.

The Organic Eprints archive administrator has sent out a more detailed [inquiry of publishers policies](#) with particular regard to this archive. The [results of this inquiry](#) are updated when new replies are received.

Researchers have the original copyright to their own papers (except in some business-like employments). So the author can always give open access to her own original paper (the preprint) on a website. She can also give open access to an accepted, peer reviewed version (a postprint), if she has not explicitly transferred the copyright to this version to a publisher. But the published copy-edited version (reprint or offprint) of a paper will usually be copyright to the magazine, journal or publisher.

# Copyrights issues - from orgprints.org (2)

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Researchers have the original copyright to their own papers (except in some business-like employments). So the author can always give open access to her own original paper (the preprint) on a website. She can also give open access to an accepted, peer reviewed version (a postprint), if she has not explicitly transferred the copyright to this version to a publisher. But the published copy-edited version (reprint or offprint) of a paper will usually be copyright to the magazine, journal or publisher.

If a researcher has transferred *all* copyrights to a publisher after the acceptance of a peer reviewed paper, as it is commonly done, she cannot give open access to the accepted version (postprint) or the published copy-edited version (reprint or offprint) in the archive without infringing copyrights. Some publishers do however permit open access to either postprints or reprints, and some permit giving access to colleagues at ones own institution.

In order to make more research freely available, authors can request that the right to online self-archiving is retained in any future transfers of copyrights, and research institutions and other actors can make a concerted effort to back up these requests. If the authors have already transferred copyrights, they may request the publisher that they get back the rights to e.g. deposit the postprint in an open access archive and put it on their own homepage. Some publishers have stated that they grant these rights as a standard procedure. We hope that the initiatives taken by Organic Eprints and other actors will spur the promotion open access by reducing the problems with copyrights.

Depositing papers in an open access archive like Organic Eprints does not count as a prior publication with respect to journal publication. Some journals, for instance in the field of chemistry, have an 'embargo' submission policy stating that they will not accept papers for review that have been made publicly available on the internet. We have not yet found any journal that is relevant to research in organic agriculture, which enforce such a policy, but the question is part of the inquiry that we have sent out to a range of publishers.

# Inquiry on Submission and Copyright policies

<b>Publisher / journal</b>	<b>Submission policy:</b> OK to deposit preprint	<b>Copyright policy:</b> OK to deposit refereed postprint or reprint	<b>Notes</b>
<a href="#">AAAS</a>	(yes)	(no)	No reply
<a href="#">A B Academic Publishers</a>			Will answer later
<a href="#">Blackwell Publishing</a>	(yes)	(no)	No reply
<a href="#">CABI Publishing</a>	yes	yes, postprint	Preprint must state which journal it is submitted to, see also <a href="#">"Copyright Transfer"</a> .
<a href="#">Cambridge University Press</a>	(yes)	(yes, postprint)	Will answer April 2003
<a href="#">Environmental Ethics</a>		yes, postprint	(Not inquired, no transferral of copyright)
<a href="#">Elsevier Science</a>	yes	yes, postprint	Requires permission, which is given routinely - use <a href="#">online form</a> .
<a href="#">Haworth Press</a>	yes	yes, postprint and reprint	Must link to Haworth site, see also <a href="#">"Author Re-Use of Work"</a> .
<a href="#">Imprint Academic</a>	yes	yes, postprint and reprint	
<a href="#">Int. J. of Sociology of Agriculture and Food</a>		yes, postprint	(Not inquired, no transferral of copyright)
<a href="#">Kluwer</a>		(no)	No reply
<a href="#">Nature Publishing Group</a>	(yes)	(yes, postprint)	No reply
<a href="#">SAGE Publications</a>		(no)	Unsatisfying reply
<a href="#">Springer</a>	(yes)	(yes, postprint)	Unclear reply
<a href="#">Taylor &amp; Francis Group</a>		(no)	No reply
<a href="#">The journal of agricultural education and extension</a>		yes, postprint	(Not inquired, no transferral)
<a href="#">Wageningen Academic Publishers</a>	yes	no	Permission needed, will probably be granted for older articles.
<a href="#">Wiley</a>	(yes)	(yes, postprint)	Unsatisfying reply
<a href="#">World Food RD Publisher</a>			No reply

# How to create an archive - open source software

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- Open source archive creating software is available from:
  - GNU Eprints, Un. of Southampton, UK <<http://eprints.org>>
  - Dspace, MIT and HP, USA <<http://dspace.org>>
- The Eprints software runs on open source software:
  - Linux
  - the Apache webserver
- Open source software is:
  - free
  - allows for modifications and developments
  - usually has technical support lists with developers and users

# Workload and scalability

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- Self-archiving in general, and the EPrints software in particular, allows for decentralized work:
  - utilizes the work of many
  - hence, is scalable to large size and growth
- Authors archive their papers themselves (or delegate the job to someone else).
  - they do the work in gathering metadata and preparing document files
  - they take the responsibility for copyrights, etc.
- Editors can be selected for particular areas
  - e.g. subject areas, countries/organizations, eprint types
  - they get notice of deposits within their area

# More information on open access and open archives

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- Budapest Open Access Initiative  
<<http://www.soros.org/openaccess>>
- The SPARC Open Access Newsletter  
<<http://www.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/index.htm>>
- Stevan Harnads AmSci Forum on Open Access  
<<http://www.ecs.soton.ac.uk/~harnad/science.html>>
- Self-Archiving FAQ at Eprints.org  
<<http://www.eprints.org/self-faq>>
- Lists of open archives  
<<http://opcit.eprints.org/explorearchives.shtml>>
- EPrints.org at Un. of Southampton <<http://eprints.org>>
- About Organic Eprints <<http://orgprints.org/about.html>>