

Open Access Journal Publication:

implementation, copyright and dissemination

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Introduction

Key Message

Maps and their underlying data can be published via open access

- Three main topics:
 - open access (OA) publishing
 - copyright (and map publication)
 - data dissemination
- Based around experiences publishing the Journal of Maps (JoM)

JoM: Rationale

- Established 2003 to a perceived decline in the publication of research based maps
- Maps don't fit this mould because often:
 - large
 - in colour
- Rule of thumb: “bespoke and of good quality”

JoM: Operation

- Able to achieve low overheads by being **e-only**
- Developed our own web site in order to self-publish
- Entrenched the ideals of free-access to content by going Open Access (OA)

OA: What?

- Open Access can be defined as journal material that is:
 - “*free at the point of consumption*”
- Simple in concept
 - i.e. you “give” content away
- It does **not** mean that the journal is “free”
- Someone always pays

OA: Why?

- For example, UK government:
 - funds research
 - pays subscription journals in order to read the results
 - “untenable position”
- Journals:
 - peer review research
 - place a financial burden upon academic institutions

OA: Why?

- UK Research Councils require deposition of all research outputs
- OA can shift costs away from institutions to granting bodies
- OA is a “*valid publication model that needs further research*” (Rightscom, 2005)

OA: How?

Author Pays

- places the burden of publication costs with the granting body
- produces barriers to those with little funding

Those that can afford (e.g. BMJ)

- immediate and long term viewing often free
- medium term viewing paid for by the institution
- allows rapid, free, dissemination of important research results

OA: JoM

- JoM operates an “author-pays” model to fund its operation
- Payable upon receipt of the manuscript
- Does **not** guarantee publication

Copyright

- Two aspects of copyright:
 1. copyright of material published by JoM
 2. copyright of third party data incorporated in to material published by JoM

Copyright: Publication

- Copyright traditionally falls in to two camps:
 - Full Copyright: the owner retains full rights
 - Public Domain: the creator retains no rights
- What happens if you want to do something “in-between”
- Creative Commons offers one solution:



Copyright: Creative Commons

- Allows the originator to retain the copyright whilst specifying how the material may be used
- JoM:
 - uses a CC license
 - allows the author to retain full copyright
 - retains an irrevocable license to publish the material

Sampling



Public Domain



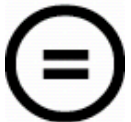
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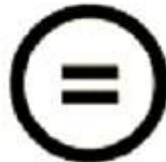
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Copyright: Third Party Data

- In the US, data collected at the federal level is typically copyright free (e.g. SRTM, Landsat)
- Allows unrestricted use within other products
- In the UK, Ordnance Survey (OS) data is copyright



Copyright: OS Data

- However I can't publish it !
- All electronic, internet facing, maps come with very stringent restrictions
- Generally means maps **larger than A5** (~half LTR) are unpublishable
- **And:**
 - derived data inherits the same copyright restrictions

Data Dissemination: Complete Loss?

- Data from 100 years ago often remains available because it was published
- The move to publish “results” potentially means lost data
- Hence subject/institutional repositories and data centres

- Academics are often reluctant to **actively** share raw data

Data Dissemination: Data Formats 1

- File formats are central to:
 - sharing
 - presentation
 - preservation

Data Dissemination: Data Formats 2

- My initial run-down:
 - **Vector:** Shapefile
 - **Raster:** GeoTIFF, JPG/JPG2000
 - **Attributes:** ?

Data Dissemination: Challenges

- There are many challenges:
 - **Location:** where do we deposit data?
 - **Publication:** authors should be encouraged to *publish* data.
 - **Stakeholders:** who owns the data?

Conclusions

Key Points

1. OA initiatives are an increasingly important publication avenue
2. Copyright makes publishing more complex (particularly for geospatial)
3. Data dissemination **must** form an integral part of the process

Where now

- Can we achieve this for so called “grey maps”?

Thank You and FYI

- **Special Issue on 3D Geological Mapping for Groundwater Applications**
- **Published 17th May 2007**
 - **Berg, R.C., Russell, H.A.J. and Thorleifson, L.H.** Introduction to a Special Issue on Three-dimensional Geological Mapping for Groundwater Applications
 - **Bajc, A.F. and Newton, M.J.** Mapping the Subsurface of Waterloo Region, Ontario, Canada
 - **Shafer, J.M., Rine, J.M., Covington, E. and Berg, R.C.** Geologic Sensitivity and Groundwater Travel Time Map of the Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort, South Carolina
 - **Sharpe, D.R., Russell, H.A.J. and Logan, C.** A 3-dimensional geological model of the Oak Ridges Moraine area, Ontario, Canada
 - **Stumpf, A.J. and Luman, D.E.** An Interactive 3-D Geologic Map for Lake County, Illinois