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Comparison of Library Publishing Workflows by Open Access Model

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Comparison of Library Publishing Workflows by Open Access Model

Sue Ann Gardner

Challenges of Contemporary Publishing Conference
Lublin, Poland
2023.05.25

Library publishing

Population of an institutional repository is a form of publishing

PDF-based publishing: Workflow steps

Manuscript

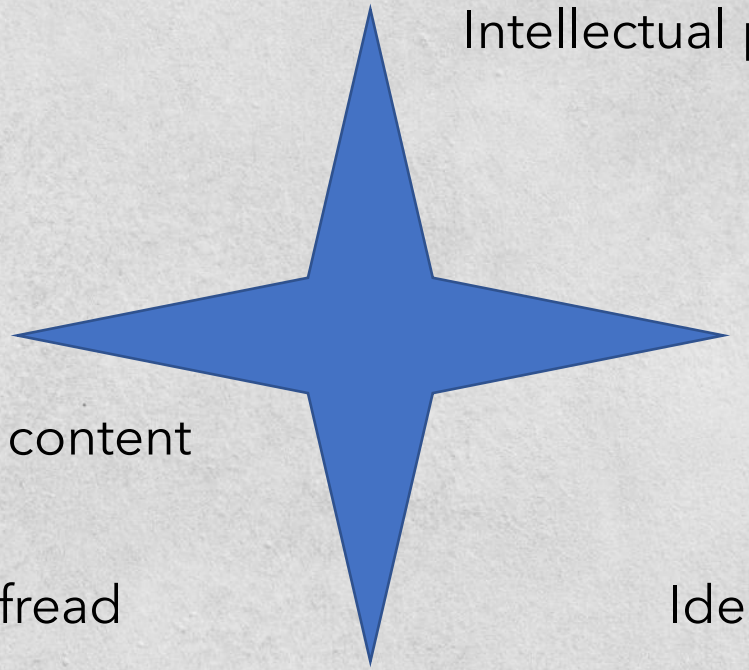
Intellectual property

Editing

Review and develop content

Copyedit

Proofread



Production

Typeset

Graphics

Identifiers/Metadata

Published work

Publishing: Type of activity

Human relations

Legal

Quality assurance

Production | Discoverability

Post-production

Image courtesy US government. Public domain.

PDF-based publishing: Types of activity

Human relations	Legal	Quality assurance	Production Discoverability	Post-production
Acquire content	Contract	Develop content	Typeset text	Marketing
Develop content	Determine permissions	Fact check	Add graphics	Preservation
Review content	Select license	Copyedit	Lay out pages	Metrics
	Graphics permissions	Correct proofs	Metadata/ identifiers	
			Create other formats	

PDF-based publishing: Workflow steps

Publishing activity	Type of activity
Acquire content	Human relations
Determine permissions	Legal
Choose license	Legal
Contract	Legal
Develop and review manuscript	**Quality assurance | Human relations**
Copyedit	**Quality assurance**
Typeset text	**Production**
Select and/or create graphics	**Production | Legal**
Lay out pages (text + graphics)	**Production**
Make final corrections	**Quality assurance**
Generate completed text	**Production**
Generate and affix identifiers	**Production | Discoverability**
Post electronic version/Metadata	**Production | Discoverability**
Create other formats/instances	**Production**
Marketing	Post-production
Preservation	Post-production
Capture and analyze use-metrics	Post-production

Comparison of Workflows

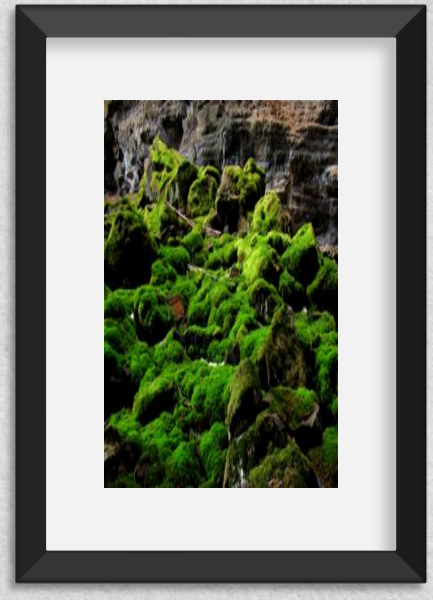
Gold | Green | Diamond

University of Nebraska–Lincoln Libraries

Open access models, shorthand

Gold

Green



Diamond

Images courtesy of US government. Public domain.

Open access models, working definitions at UNL

Gold open access (OA) means scholarship that is **made available open immediately** after publication in a commercially-published journal (may be for-profit or not-for-profit) after paying an **open access charge**

Green OA means **republishing** work that was published previously and is available often behind a paywall (but not always) and is then **put into our repository** in a copyright-legal form

Diamond OA means work that we **publish originally** in the University of Nebraska–Lincoln Libraries

These are not standard definitions but help me discuss OA models with authors.

Library publishing workflows based on open access publishing model

GOLD **Original publishing**	**GREEN** **Republishing**	**DIAMOND** **Original publishing**
Advise and guide author	Acquire content (post-print manuscript)	Acquire content (**original manuscript**)
	Determine permissions	**Choose permissions and license**
		Develop and review manuscript
		Copyedit
	Typeset text	Typeset text
		Select and/or create graphics
	Lay pages out (text + graphics)	Lay pages out (text + graphics)
	Make final corrections	Make final corrections
	Add identifiers and metadata	Add identifiers and metadata
Post/point to content online	Post content online	Post content online
Post-production	Post-production	Post-production

Extra steps for original publishing (compared to republishing)

Choose permissions and license, contract

Develop and review content

Copyedit

Select/create graphics

Image courtesy US government. Public domain.

Image courtesy
Microsoft.

Library publishing workflows based on open access publishing model

GOLD **Original publishing**
Advise and guide author
Post or point to published content

Gold OA vignette

Image courtesy US government. Public domain.

Library publishing workflows based on open access publishing model

ACQUISITION

GREEN Republishing	DIAMOND Original publishing
Acquire content (post-print manuscript)	Acquire content (original manuscript)

Post-print manuscript

eNeuro Accepted Manuscript

Transduction of the Geomagnetic Field as Evidenced from Alpha-band Activity in the Human Brain

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Abstract

Magnetoreception, the perception of the geomagnetic field, is a sensory modality well-established across all major groups of vertebrates and some invertebrates, but its presence in humans has been tested rarely, yielding inconclusive results. We report here a strong, specific human brain response to ecologically-relevant rotations of Earth-strength magnetic fields. Following geomagnetic stimulation, a drop in amplitude of EEG alpha oscillations (8-13 Hz) occurred in a repeatable manner. Termed alpha event-related desynchronization (alpha-ERD), such a response has been associated previously with sensory and cognitive processing of external stimuli including vision, auditory and somatosensory cues. Alpha-ERD in response to the geomagnetic field was triggered only by horizontal rotations when the static vertical magnetic field was directed downwards, as it is in the Northern Hemisphere; no brain responses were elicited by the same horizontal rotations when the static vertical component was directed upwards. This implicates a biological response tuned to the ecology of the local human population, rather than a generic physical effect.

Biophysical tests showed that the neural response was sensitive to static components of the magnetic field. This rules out all forms of electrical induction (including artifacts from the electrodes) which are determined solely on dynamic components of the field. The neural response was also sensitive to the polarity of the magnetic field. This rules out free-radical 'quantum compass' mechanisms like the cryptochrome hypothesis, which can detect only axial alignment. Ferromagnetism remains a viable biophysical mechanism for sensory transduction and provides a basis to start the behavioral exploration of human magnetoreception.

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Original manuscript

Basic methods and protocols for molecular techniques in parasite diagnostics

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Molecular systematics, i.e., the use of DNA sequences to address a variety of questions on the identity, species boundaries, and relationships of organisms has now become a powerful and useful approach that complements or even supplants traditional systematics based on morphology. A perusal of the literature on parasite systematics suggests that most of our recent understanding and hypotheses of parasite identification and relationships have been, and continue to be, obtained through the application of molecular methods (e.g., Olson et al., 2003; Nadler et al., 2010). This review will attempt to summarize some key protocols in molecular systematics as are used for studying helminth parasites.

Collection of specimens:
The first step in doing molecular systematics is the proper recovery of helminths from the host. Although the specimens used for DNA extraction and subsequent processing need not be handled in the same gentle manner as specimens for morphological studies, they should be collected live, cleaned in 0.6% saline or PBS (phosphate buffered saline) by gentle pipetting or agitation in a petridish to wash off adhering debris, and then fixed for subsequent processing. Specimens that are going to be used for DNA work should be fixed directly in 95% or 100% ethanol, making sure that the ethanol does not contain denaturing agents such as ketones, aldehydes, methanol or kerosene, which are harmful to DNA. A careful reading of the label on the ethanol bottle will tell you what denaturing agents were used. Often, commercially available 95% ethanol is preferred because it may not contain any denaturing agents. Isopropanol can be allowed as a denaturing agent. The sample should be stored in ethanol in a cryovial or in a similar suitable vial, and should be kept chilled in a regular freezer (at –20° C) if possible or in a regular refrigerator (approximately 4° to 8° C) until use. As a cautionary note, formalin is very harmful for DNA work and the worms being used for DNA analysis should not be brought in contact with formalin.
Note: Each time a sample of worms is collected with the intention of doing molecular work, a small subsample of worms from the same batch should also be separately fixed for a corresponding voucher sample to confirm the identity of the worms being studied. These specimens should be fixed by the proper techniques that will allow good stained whole mounts to be produced and be suitable for histology and scanning electron microscopy. For certain helminths (tapeworms, trematodes, nematodes), using hot (steaming) 5% or 10% neutral buffered formalin is an easy way of producing relaxed and well fixed specimens for subsequent stained whole-mounts. If a fume hood or proper ventilation is not available, killing helminths with hot PBS (or saline) and then placing them in unheated fixatives (formalin, FAA, etc.) will suffice for producing adequate stained whole mounts, but worms fixed in this way are not suitable for histology and not ideal for SEM work.

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Library publishing workflows based on open access publishing model

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

GREEN Republishing	DIAMOND Original publishing
Determine permissions	Choose permissions and license

Library publishing workflows based on open access publishing model

EDITING AND REVIEW

GREEN Republishing	DIAMOND Original publishing
	Develop and review content
	Copyedit
Quick proofread	Careful proofread

Library publishing workflows based on open access publishing model

TYPESETTING AND LAYOUT

GREEN **Republishing**	**DIAMOND** **Original publishing**
Typeset text	Typeset text
	Select/create graphics
Lay pages out (text + graphics)	Lay pages out (text + graphics)
	Corrections
Identifiers/metadata	Identifiers/metadata

Image courtesy US National Institutes of Health. Public domain.

Post content online

Library publishing workflows based on open access publishing model

POST-PRODUCTION

GREEN Republishing	DIAMOND Original publishing
	Create other formats/instances
	Marketing
Preservation	Preservation
Capture/analyze use-metrics	Capture/analyze use-metrics

Green OA vignette

Image courtesy US government. Public domain.

Diamond OA vignette

Image courtesy US government. Public domain.

Library publishing workflows based on open access publishing model

GREEN **Republishing**	**DIAMOND** **Original publishing**
Acquire content (post-print ms)	Acquire content (original ms)
Determine permissions	**Choose permissions and license**
	Develop and review content
	Copyedit
Typeset text	Typeset text
	Select/create graphics
Lay pages out (text + graphics)	Lay pages out (text + graphics)
Quick proof corrections	**Careful proof corrections**
Generate and affix identifiers	Generate and affix identifiers

Words of Encouragement

If you are already republishing, do not be intimidated by original publishing

Image courtesy US Library of Congress. Public domain.

Dziękuję

Questions? Ideas?

Mam nadzieję, że spodoba ci się dalsza część konferencji