OPEN SCIENCE DALLA A ALLA Z
3-OPEN ACCESS

Elena Giglia
22 giugno 2020
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@egiglia

In questo modulo impareremo:

1. come fare Open Access e farlo correttamente
2. come comportarsi per VQR 2015-19
3. Come fare in Horizon2020

MESSAGGI CHIAVE

- Open Access non è solo pubblicare ma anche depositare
- NON è incompatibile con la VQR, ASN...

Open Access

EL PAÍS

JOHN WILLINSKY | AUTOR Y ACTIVISTA

“El acceso al conocimiento científico es un derecho humano”

El activista canadiense John Willinsky propone un modelo editorial compatible con la ciencia abi

Apr. 26, 2018

Foster Open Science
@fosterscience
Following

Entrevista de John Willinsky en el diario El Pais: “El acceso al conocimiento científico es un derecho humano” elpais.com/elpais/2018/04 … via @materia_ciencia

Traduci il Tweet

EL PAÍS

“El acceso al conocimiento científico es un derecho humano”

El activista canadiense John Willinsky propone un modelo editorial compatible con la

R©ss Mounce
@rmounce

open access to knowledge is a human right, "it gets me out of bed in the morning" @tonyR_H #coasp9 Useful to remind people. OA isnt just $

Traduci il Tweet

13:35 - 20 set 2017

10 Retweet **12** Mi piace

https://twitter.com/rmounce/status/910467463690801152

Perché serve l'Ope

Roorick, June 2020

Plan S
Making full and immediate Open Access a reality

Why Plan S | Principles and Implementation | cOAlition S | Apply for Transformative Journal status | Contact

Open Access lessons during Covid-19: No lockdown for research results!

08/06/2020

The Covid-19 pandemic has changed the world as we know it, and research is no exception. Globally, scientists are working together at unprecedented speed, in a race against time to understand the virus and its treatment, sharing data and results as fast as they can. Journal editors are cooperating and becoming more flexible. Embargoes are lifted, paywalls abolished and preprint servers like MedrXiv and bioRxiv have accelerated research evaluation and discussion. Suddenly the demand for instant access to the relevant research literature has become self-evident. How could the argument for full and immediate Open Access still be ignored?

BARRIERE ALL'ACCESSO RALLENTANO LA SCIENZA
UNICO INTERESSE: IL PROFITTO

Temporary access is not Open Access

By opening up research in times of crisis, subscription publishers have implicitly admitted that their paywalls and embargoes were unjustified and inefficient to start with. They have proved that keeping knowledge behind barriers harms the advancement of science and serves little purpose other than generating profits which the research community hardly benefits from. The very fact that this request even had to be made is striking: most of the research results reported in these papers had already been paid for by public funds and should therefore have been openly available to everyone in the first place.

In addition, some publishers only agreed to making this research available on a temporary basis, narrowly focusing on access to Covid-19 related papers. This is hard to justify, as the fight against the disease requires perspectives from multiple scientific disciplines. Publishers temporarily releasing articles from paywalls does not represent Open Access. Full, immediate, and permanent Open Access

ACCESSO TEMPORANEO E PARZIALE ≠ OPEN ACCESS

search papers related to Covi

NON SAPPIAMO QUALE ARTICOLO CHIUSO OGGI POTREBBE ISPIRARE IDEE DOMANI

ls, patients and patient organi

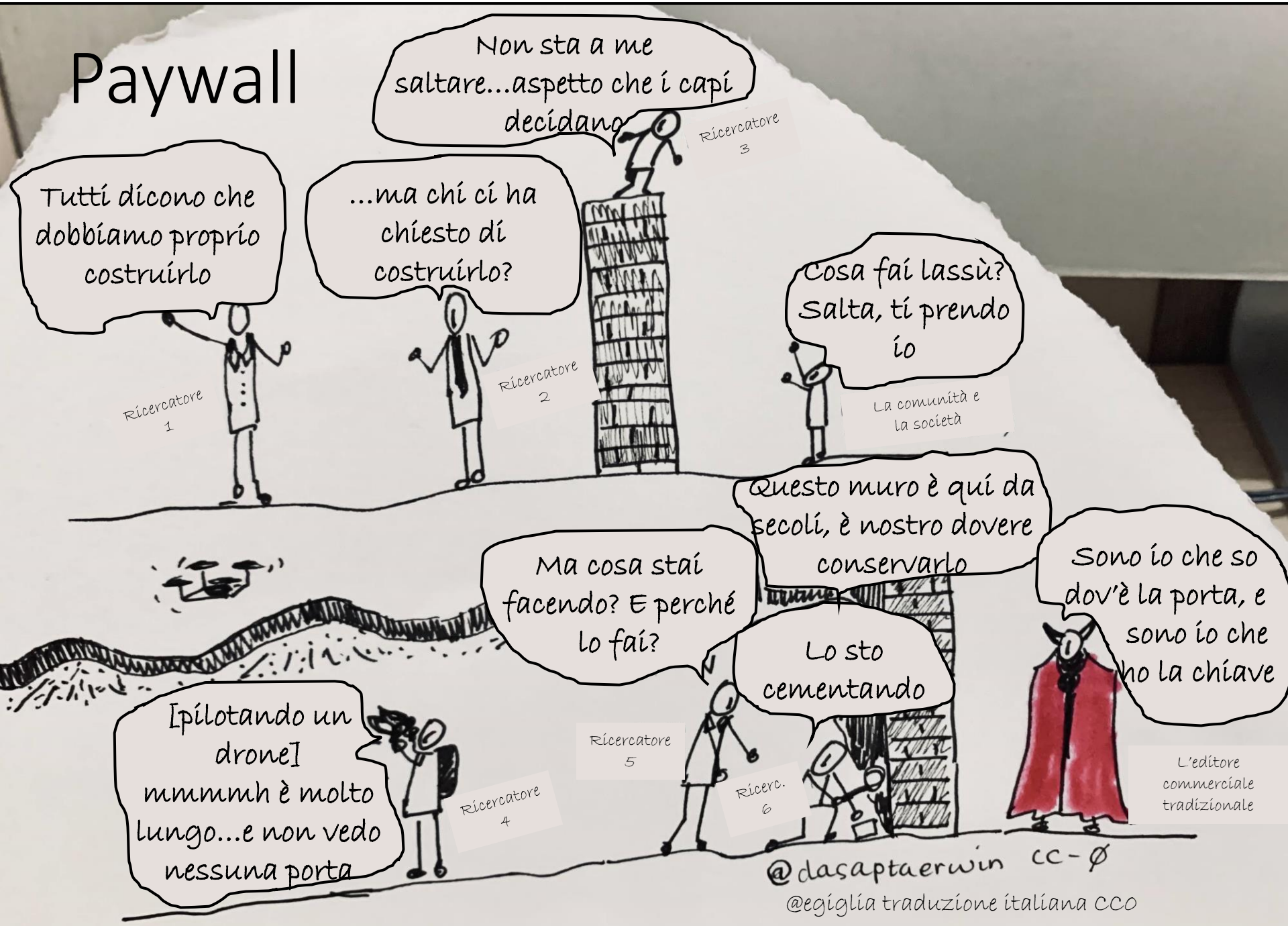
s no longer acceptable that 75% of the research literature is still behind a paywall. We don't know which research papers that today remain largely inaccessible could inspire solutions and bright ideas for tomorrow's challenges.

If not now, when?

ublication venue. The time for full and immediate Open Access was yesterday, but the chance to learn from our mistakes and to act is now.

IL TEMPO PER OPEN ACCESS IMMEDIATO ERA IERI. LA POSSIBILITÀ DI IMPARARE DAGLI ERRORI E AGIRE È ADESSO

Paywall



@egiglia traduzione italiana CCO

Open Access

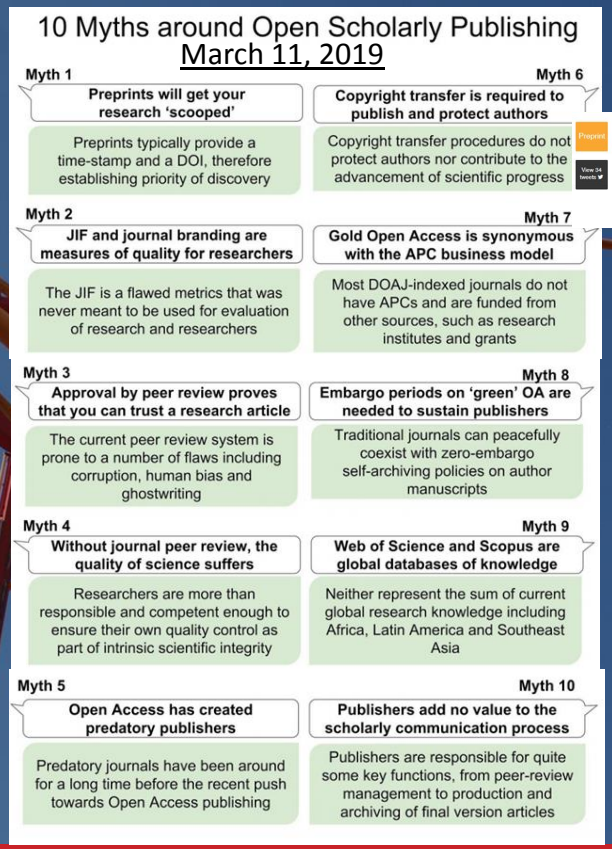
Open Access significa
accesso **aperto, immediato**
e **libero da ogni restrizione**
ai **risultati** e ai **dati** della ricerca scientifica

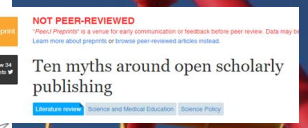
Open Access

Berlin Declaration

1. The author(s) and right holder(s) of such contributions grant(s) to all users a free, irrevocable, worldwide, right of access to, and a license to copy, use, distribute, transmit and display the work publicly and to make and distribute derivative works, in any digital medium for any responsible purpose, subject to proper attribution of authorship (community standards, will continue to provide the mechanism for enforcement of proper attribution and responsible use of the published work, as they do now), as well as the right to make small numbers of printed copies for their personal use.

…Houston, abbiamo un problema





OPEN ACCESS IN ITALIA:

- SOLO RIVISTE
- SI PAGA SEMPRE PER PUBBLICARE
- EDITORI PREDATORI

I pilastri

LA CONOSCENZA È UN BENE COMUNE

LA COMUNICAZIONE SCIENTIFICA È UNA GRANDE CONVERSAZIONE, PIÙ È APERTA PIÙ È RICCA

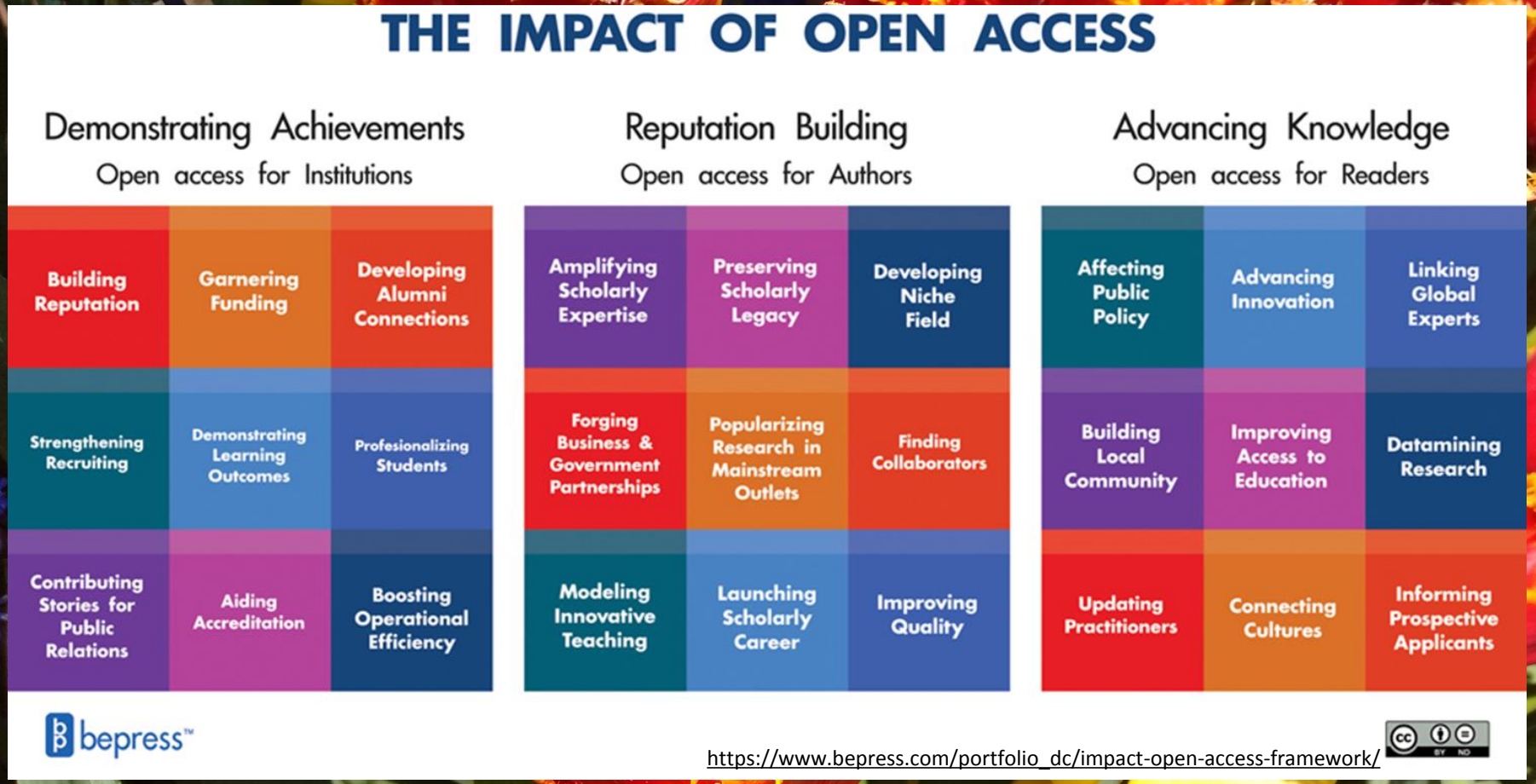
I RISULTATI DELLE RICERCHE FINANZIATE CON I FONDI PUBBLICI DEVONO ESSERE PUBBLICAMENTE DISPONIBILI

SU QUESTO SI BASA LA RICHIESTA DEL DM/BANDO VQR…
E AVREMO LA VETRINA DELLA MIGLIORE PRODUZIONE ITALIANA

VANTAGGI:

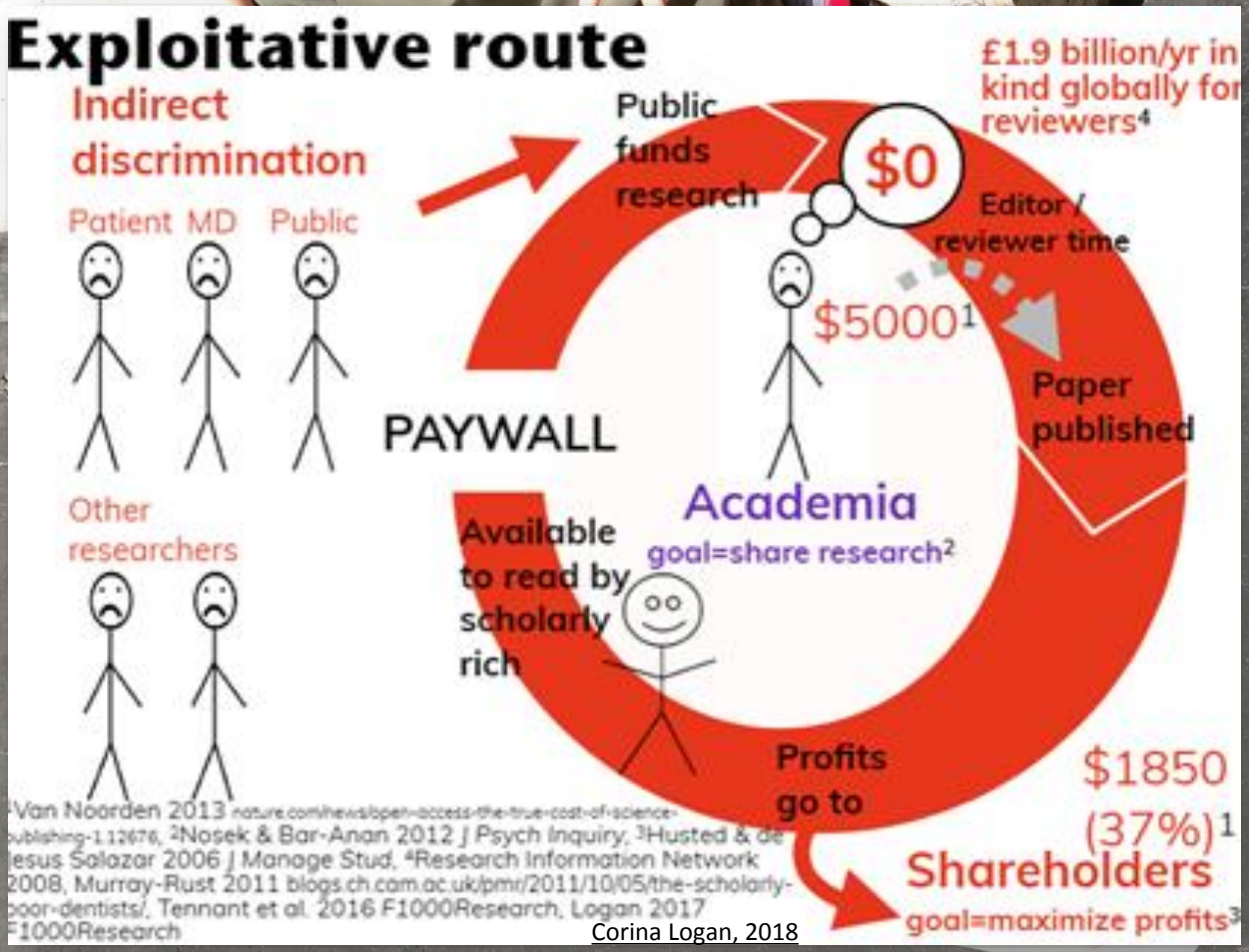
- CIRCOLAZIONE PIÙ RAPIDA E GLOBALE DELLE INFORMAZIONI, LA SCIENZA PROGREDISCE PIÙ EFFICACEMENTE
- MAGGIORE VISIBILITÀ
- APERTURA AL TERRITORIO (PROFESSIONISTI, PMI, START UP…)
- TRASPARENZA NELL'USO DEI FONDI PUBBLICI

Benefici / impatto reale



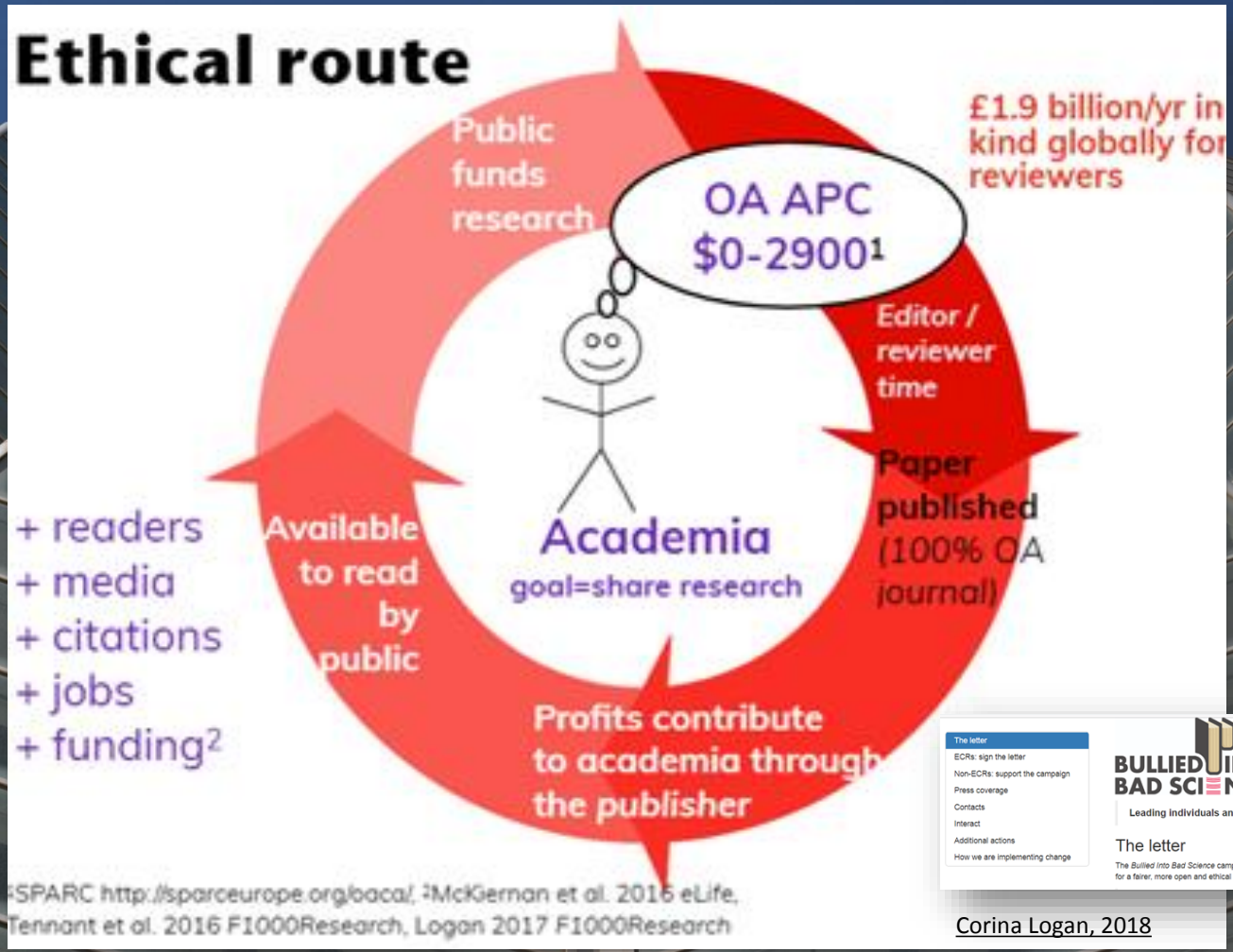
https://www.bepress.com/portfolio_dc/impact-open-access-framework/

Perché serve l'Open Access? [ovvero: dove vanno i soldi?]



Corina Logan, 2018

Perché serve l'Open Access?



Corina Logan, 2018

Novità / Italia

PARLAMENTO ITALIANO | Vai a camera.it | YouTube | Senato TV | Parlamento

MENU

webtv.camera.it

Sei in: WebTV > Archivio > Evento

Mercoledì 26 Settembre 2018 Settembre ore 15:00

Audizioni su valorizzazione Pompei e accesso all'informazione scientifica

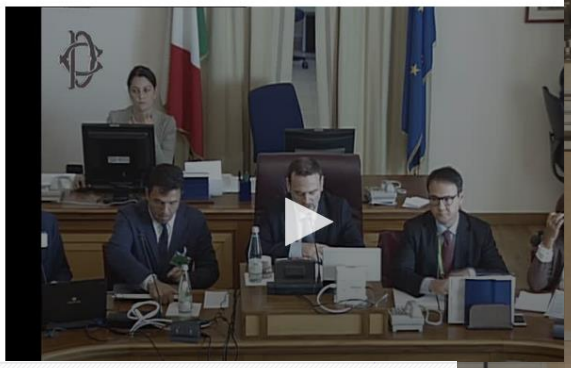
Sept-Oct 2018

▶ VIDEO COMPLETO

15:00 | scarica | link | embed

DESCRIZIONE

La Commissione Cultura ha svolto le seguenti audizioni:
alle **ore 15** Vincenzo Marrazzo, presidente del Distretto turistico "Pompei, Monti Lattari, Valle del Sarno", nell'ambito della discussione della risoluzione n. 7-00007 Gallo, sulla valorizzazione dell'area culturale circostante il sito di Pompei;
alle **ore 15.45** rappresentanti dell'Infn (Istituto Nazionale di fisica nucleare), dell'Aie (Associazione italiana editori) e dell'Aisa (Associazione italiana per la promozione della scienza aperta), nonché di Gino Roncaglia e Roberto Delle Donne, nell'ambito dell'esame in sede referente della proposta di legge recante "Modifiche all'articolo 4 del decreto-legge 8 agosto 2013, n. 91, convertito, con modificazioni, dalla legge 7 ottobre 2013, n. 112, in materia di accesso aperto



LAVORI PREPARATORI DEI PROGETTI DI LEGGE APPROFONDIMENT

Atto Camera: 395

Proposta di legge: GALLO: "Modifiche all'articolo 4 del decreto-legge 8 agosto 2013, n. 91, convertito con modificazioni, dalla legge 7 ottobre 2013, n. 112, in materia di accesso aperto all'informazione scientifica" (395)

Iter | Testi | Emendamenti | Esame in Commissione | Discussione in Assemblea | **Dossier** | Votazioni | OpenData

Documentazione degli uffici

Dossier	Titolo	Note
Dipartimento Cultura **CU0023** (7 settembre 2018)	Interventi in materia di accesso aperto all'informazione scientifica	Schede di lettura

Legge 112/2013

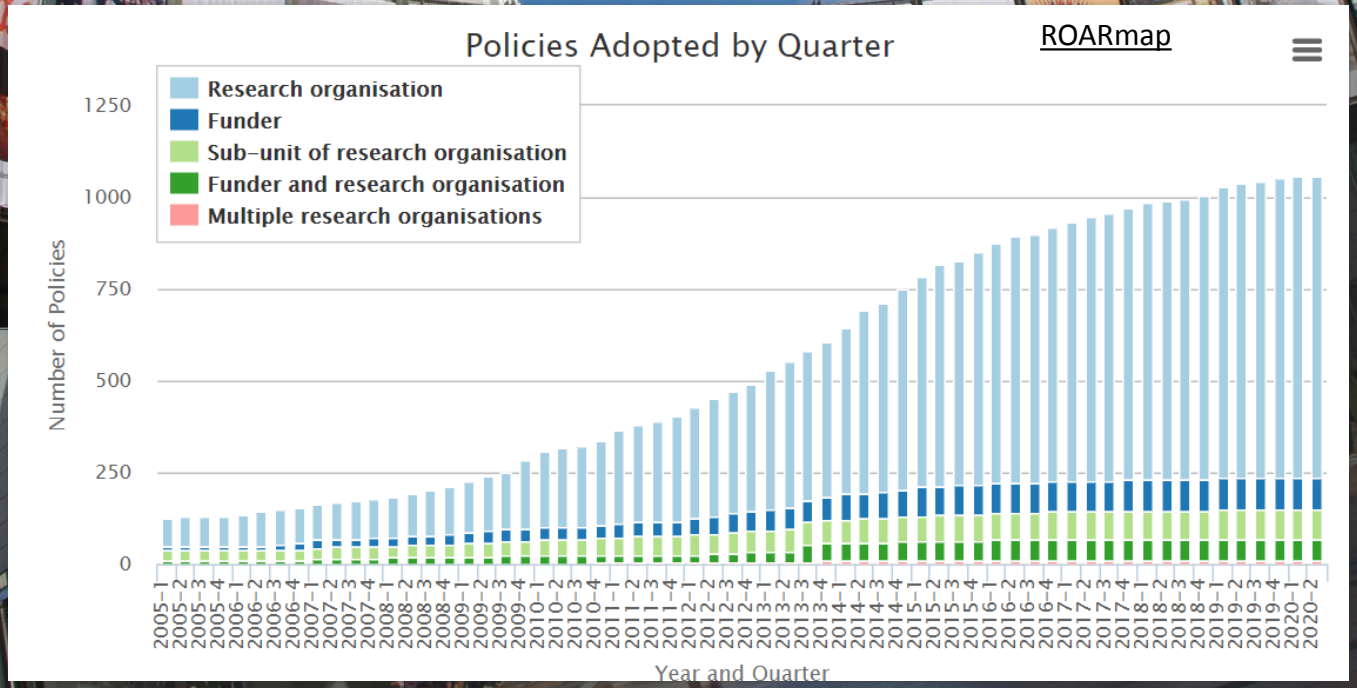
«2. I soggetti pubblici preposti all'erogazione o alla gestione dei finanziamenti della ricerca scientifica adottano, nella loro autonomia, le misure necessarie per la promozione dell'accesso aperto ai risultati della ricerca finanziata per una quota pari o superiore al 50 per cento con fondi pubblici, quando documentati in articoli pubblicati su periodici a carattere scientifico che abbiano almeno due uscite annue. I predetti articoli devono includere una scheda di progetto in cui siano menzionati tutti i soggetti che hanno concorso alla realizzazione degli stessi. L'accesso aperto si realizza:

a) tramite la pubblicazione da parte dell'editore, al momento della prima pubblicazione, in modo tale che l'articolo sia accessibile a titolo gratuito dal luogo e nel momento scelti individualmente;

b) tramite la ripubblicazione senza fini di lucro in archivi elettronici istituzionali o disciplinari, secondo le stesse modalita', entro diciotto mesi dalla prima pubblicazione per le pubblicazioni delle aree disciplinari scientifico-tecnico-mediche e ventiquattro mesi per le aree disciplinari umanistiche e delle scienze sociali.

...novità?

1059 policies
Commissione Europea, Erc, MIT, Harvard, CERN, Telethon, World bank...



Come funziona / green e gold

Green road - deposito

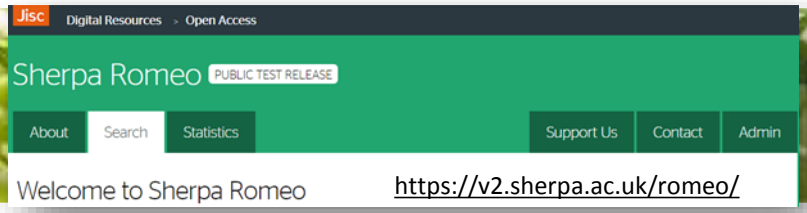
L'autore deposita
in un archivio Open Access,
nel rispetto delle norme di copyright,
la sua versione finale del lavoro
[quasi mai il pdf con layout editoriale]
uscito su riviste/sedi editoriali tradizionali

QUESTO È QUANTO CHIEDE IL BANDO VQR


© Mel Brooks
Si – può – fare!!!!!!!
SI PUÒ FARE OPEN SCIENCE
CONTEMPORANEAMENTE
A VQR, ASN, SUA-RD…
NON SONO INCOMPATIBILI!!!

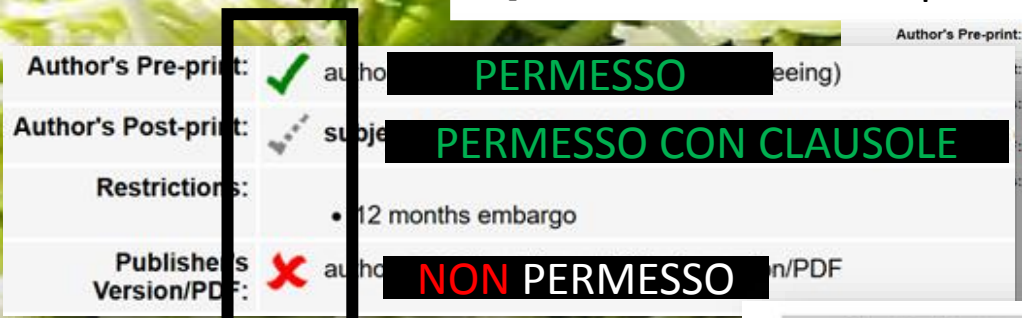
Deposito

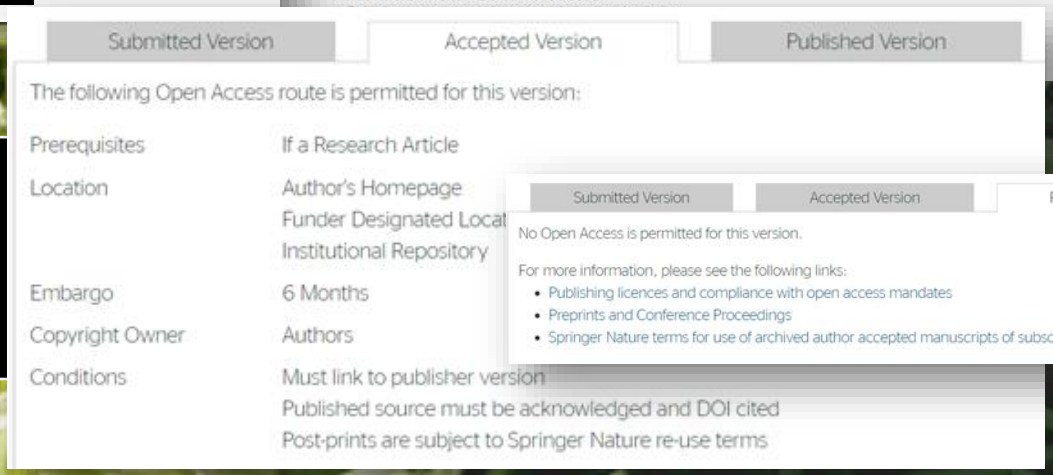
82% degli editori internazionali lo consente (Elsevier, Wiley, Springer…), elenco:



https://v2.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/

…con limiti:
- quasi mai pdf editoriale, spesso **«postprint»**
- possibile **embargo**
[=mesi in cui articolo pur depositato non è visibile]





Attenzione…
l'editore ha voce in capitolo
SOLO SE avete firmato CONTRATTO
con CESSIONE DI TUTTI I DIRITTI

Arsenate toxicity on the apices of *Pisum sativum* L. seedling roots: Effects on mitotic activity, chromatin integrity and microtubules

Stefania Dho, Wanda Camusso, Marco Mucciarelli, Anna Fusconi

Abstract

Arsenic (As) is one of the most to
plant growth. Despite the growing
this element on meristem activity
study, short-term experiments wit
whether plant growth impairment
was studied by evaluating api
fragmentation and microtubule or
that arsenate, at the lowest co
parameters, whilst the other conc
mitotic and labelling index (after b
(through immunofluorescence). T
metaphases increased, as did the
mitotic spindles, which closely
ana/telophase bridges were virtua
onwards. These data point to a p
the main targets of As.

Keywords

Pea; Arsenic; Apical meristems; Aberrations; Immunofluorescence; TUNEL test

1. Introduction

Arsenic (As) is a toxic element, frequently found in soils and water. A main natural source of As is the erosion of mother rock, even though a consistent part of As environmental pollution comes from human activities (Meharg and Hartley-Whitaker, 2002 and Patra et al., 2004). The As in unpolluted fresh water is usually in the range 1–10 μg/l. According to EPA and WHO, the maximum permissible As concentration in drinking water is 50 μg/l (Mandal and Suzuki, 2002).

Arsenic is a well-established human carcinogen (Qin et al., 2008a) and has been shown to be genotoxic in a variety of *in vitro* studies (Hughes, 2002). In plants, it severely affects growth and development, and its toxicity is strongly dependent on the concentration, exposure time and physiological state of the plant (Singh et al., 2007). However, plants vary in their sensitivity to As, and a wide range of species have been identified in As-contaminated soils (Meharg and Hartley-Whitaker, 2002). Besides, hyperaccumulators such as *Pteris vittata*, which tolerate high internal As content, may also use this As to defence themselves against herbivore attack (Mathews et al., 2009).

Higher plants take up As mainly as arsenate (V), the dominant form of phytoavailable As in aerobic soils. According to Meharg and Hartley-Whitaker (2002), As competes with phosphate for plant phosphate transporters. Upon absorption, most arsenate is rapidly reduced to arsenite (III), due to an arsenate reductase activity (Xu et al., 2007), hence, the arsenate cytoplasmic concentration is generally not high enough to exert toxicity (Meharg and Hartley-Whitaker, 2002). Both As species interfere with various metabolic pathways: arsenate, as an analogous chemical to phosphate, may replace phosphate in the ATP and in various

Environmental and Experimental Botany 69 (2010) 17–23

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journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/envexpbot

Arsenate toxicity on the apices of *Pisum sativum* L. seedling roots: Effects on mitotic activity, chromatin integrity and microtubules

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Aberrations
Immunofluorescence
TUNEL test

ABSTRACT

Arsenic (As) is one of the most toxic pollutants in the environment, where it severely affects both animal and plant growth. Despite the growing literature data on As effects on plant development, alterations induced by this element on meristem activity of the root have not been explored to any great extent. In the present study, short-term experiments with arsenate have been conducted on *Pisum sativum* L. seedlings to assess whether plant growth impairment is due to DNA/chromosome or mitotic microtubule damages. Root growth was studied by evaluating apical meristem activity and cell elongation. Mitotic aberrations, DNA fragmentation and microtubule organization of the apical cells were also analyzed. The results have shown that arsenate, at the lowest concentration (0.25 μM), slightly increases root growth and some related parameters, whilst the other concentrations have a dose-dependent negative effect on root growth, on the mitotic and labelling index (after bromo-deoxyuridine administration), and on the mitotic arrays of microtubule (through immunofluorescence). The main effects on mitosis occurred for 25 μM As. The percentage of metaphases increased, as did the irregular metaphases and c-mitoses. This was related to alterations in the mitotic spindles, which closely resemble those induced by colchicine. Chromosome breaks and ana/telophase bridges were virtually absent, whilst DNA fragmentation only increased from 25 μM arsenate onwards. These data point to a poor clastogenetic activity of As and implicate that microtubules are one of the main targets of As.

1. Introduction

Arsenic (As) is a toxic element, frequently found in soils and water. A main natural source of As is the erosion of mother rock, even though a consistent part of As environmental pollution comes from human activities (Meharg and Hartley-Whitaker, 2002; Patra et al., 2004). The As in unpolluted fresh water is usually in the range 1–10 μg/l. According to EPA and WHO, the maximum permissible As concentration in drinking water is 50 μg/l (Mandal and Suzuki, 2002).

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Higher plants take up As mainly as arsenate (V), the dominant form of phytoavailable As in aerobic soils. According to Meharg and Hartley-Whitaker (2002), As competes with phosphate for plant phosphate transporters. Upon absorption, most arsenate is rapidly reduced to arsenite (III), due to an arsenate reductase activity (Xu et al., 2007), hence, the arsenate cytoplasmic concentration is generally not high enough to exert toxicity (Meharg and Hartley-Whitaker, 2002). Both As species interfere with various metabolic pathways: arsenate, as an analogous chemical to phosphate, may replace phosphate in the ATP and in various phosphorylation reactions, leading to the disruption of the energy flow in cells. The toxicity of arsenite is mainly ascribed to its reaction with sulphydril groups of proteins that interfere with their functions (Meharg and Hartley-Whitaker, 2002; Patra et al., 2004).

Exposure to high concentrations of As induces the production of reactive oxygen species (ROS) (Singh et al., 2007; Wang et al., 2007; Lin et al., 2008; Shri et al., 2009) and the conversion of arsenate to arsenite is regarded as one of the causes of ROS generation (Wang et al., 2007). Oxidative stress induced by As can damage cells, mainly through lipid peroxidation of membranes (Singh et al., 2007) and DNA fragmentation, as has been demonstrated in leaves and roots

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doi:10.1016/j.envexpbot.2010.02.010

Il deposito: si può diventare vecchi...

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- si **continua a pubblicare sulle riviste che «servono» per la valutazione** (con tutti i suoi limiti)
- si rende comunque disponibile il proprio lavoro in Open Access
- PERCHE' IN UN ARCHIVIO OA?
  - assegna identificativo univoco
  - assicura conservazione

-possono chiudere domani
- possono essere comprate domani

Due specie diverse

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UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

HOME » FEATURES » A SOCIAL NETWORKING SITE IS NOT AN OPEN ACCESS REPOSITORY

A social networking site is not an open access repository

	Open access repositories	Academia.edu
Supports export or harvesting	Yes	No
Long-term preservation	Yes	No
Business model	Nonprofit (usually)	Commercial. Sells job posting services, hopes to

https://goo.gl/RnUszK

LC
Lenz Caemmerer

Attorneys
and Notaries

Basel
Attorneys · Notaries:
Dr. Felix Iselin, notary

ResearchGate GmbH

ResearchGate vs. publishers

ResearchGate vs. Publishers: The Saga Continues...

Last updated May 8, 2018

May 2018

NEWS

ResearchGate bows to pressure from publishers on copyrighted material

BY REBECCA TRAGER | 15 NOVEMBER 2017

Networking site has moved 1.7 million journal articles from five major publishers so they are no longer accessible to the public

Nov. 15, 2017

http://osc.universityofcalifornia.edu/2015/12/a-social-networking-site-is-not-an-open-access-repository/

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AAS Open Research	Multiple scientific fields, including health and wellbeing*	Funding organisation (funder)	Google Scholar, Prepubmed, Europe PMC, SciLit	Permanent with some removal options in extraneous circumstances	Preprints permanently archived in Portico	Commenting (including annotation plug-ins), Onsite search, Link to Google Scholar citations, Blo... and gateways
AfricArxiv	All scientific fields	Academic community group; charity	Google Scholar, SHARE, Microsoft Academic, Unpaywall	Permanent with some removal options in extraneous circumstances	COS Preservation Fund to maintain read access for 50+ years	Commenting (including annotation plug-ins), Onsite search
AgriXiv	Relating to agriculture and allied sciences, including life sciences, medicine and health sciences, social and behavioural sciences	Academic community group	Google Scholar, SHARE, Microsoft Academic, Unpaywall	Permanent with some removal options in extraneous circumstances	COS Preservation Fund to maintain read access for 50+ years	Commenting (including annotation plug-ins), Onsite search
AMRC Open Research	Broad life & biomedical research, including basic scientific, translational, applied	Funding organisation (funder); Membership organisation	Google Schol... Prepubmed, E... PMC, SciLit			

SERVER PRE PRINT

…dubbi sul copyright

IRIS AperTO

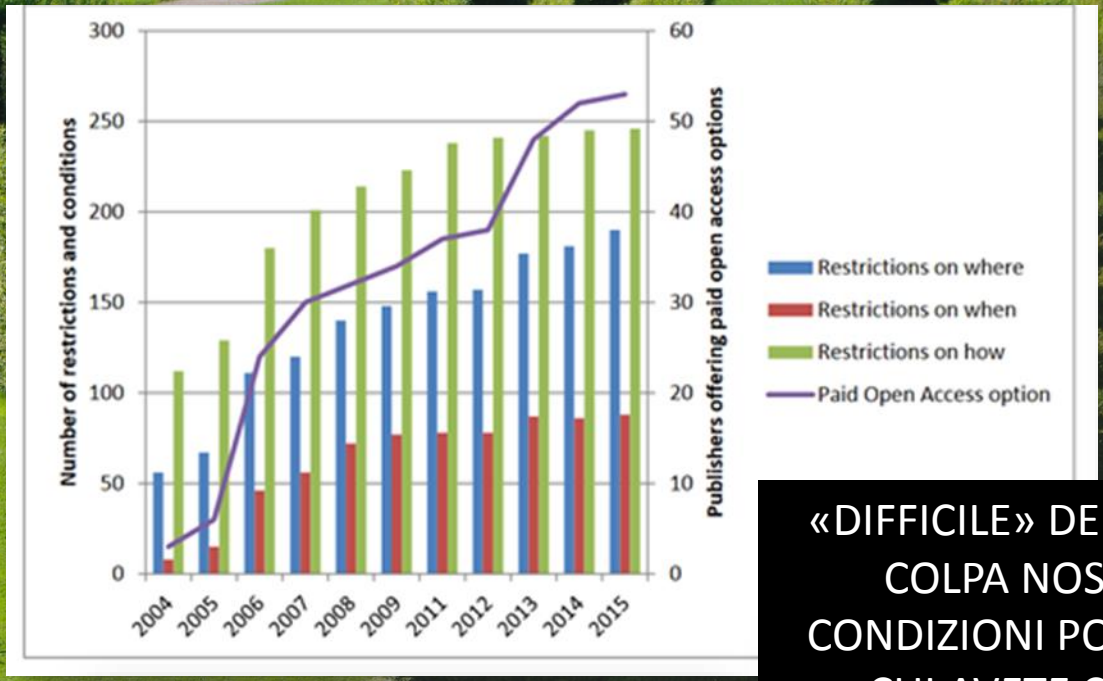
https://iris.unito.it/sr/htm/copyright.html

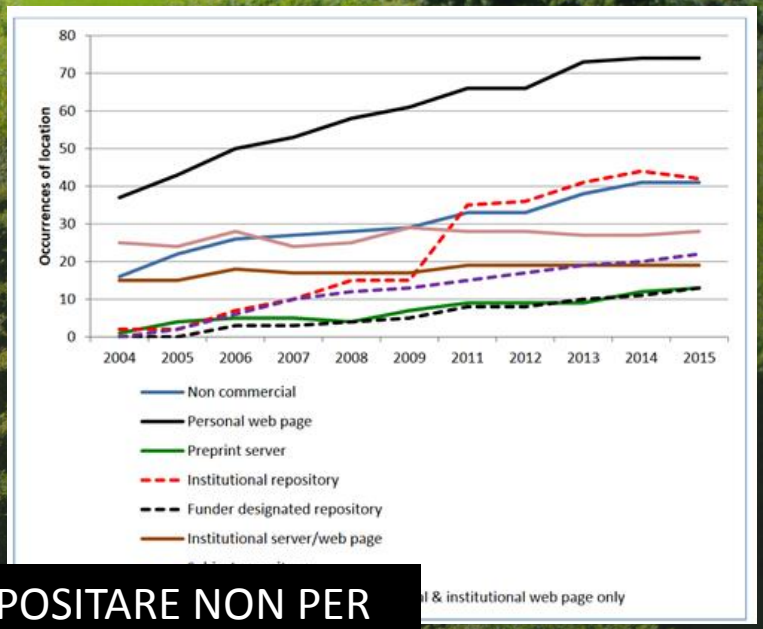
IRIS Uni Torino / Dubbi sul copyright

Dubbi sul copyright

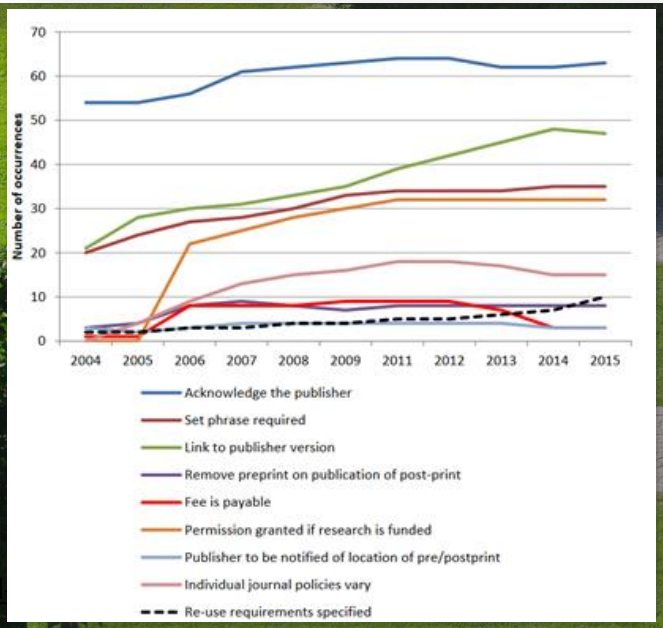
- Una domanda di fondo: l'Open Access è compatibile con il diritto d'autore/copyright?
- Come posso sapere qual è la versione consentita dall'editore?
- Cosa si intende per pre-print/post-print?
- E se il mio editore prevede un periodo di embargo per l'Open Access?
- E se il mio editore non consente il deposito in Open Access in nessuna forma?
- Posso inserire in Open Access il pdf con la versione finale dell'editore?
- Posso associare una licenza Creative Commons a tutti i miei lavori?
- E se ho pubblicato su una rivista Open Access o con un editore Open Access di monografie?
- Cosa devo fare se l'editore mi chiede di ritirare un mio lavoro messo in Open Access?
- E se non ho firmato alcun contratto?
- Perché devo sottoscrivere una licenza per il deposito del mio lavoro in AperTO?
- Posso ancora firmare ulteriori contratti sulla mia opera dopo aver firmato la licenza?
- Posso negoziare di nuovo le condizioni del contratto firmato con l'editore per garantirmi il deposito in AperTO?
- Devo sempre cedere tutti i diritti all'editore?

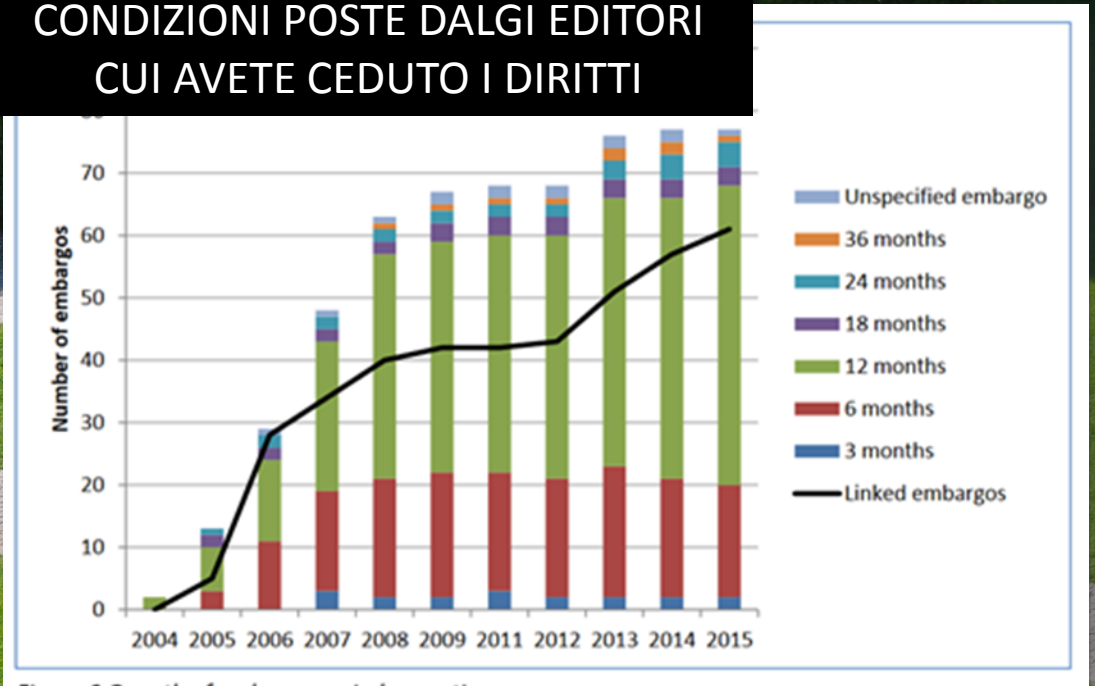
…un labirinto?





«DIFFICILE» DEPOSITARE NON PER COLPA NOSTRA MA PER LE CONDIZIONI POSTE DALGI EDITORI CUI AVETE CEDUTO I DIRITTI





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…non lo trovate un «pochino» complicato?

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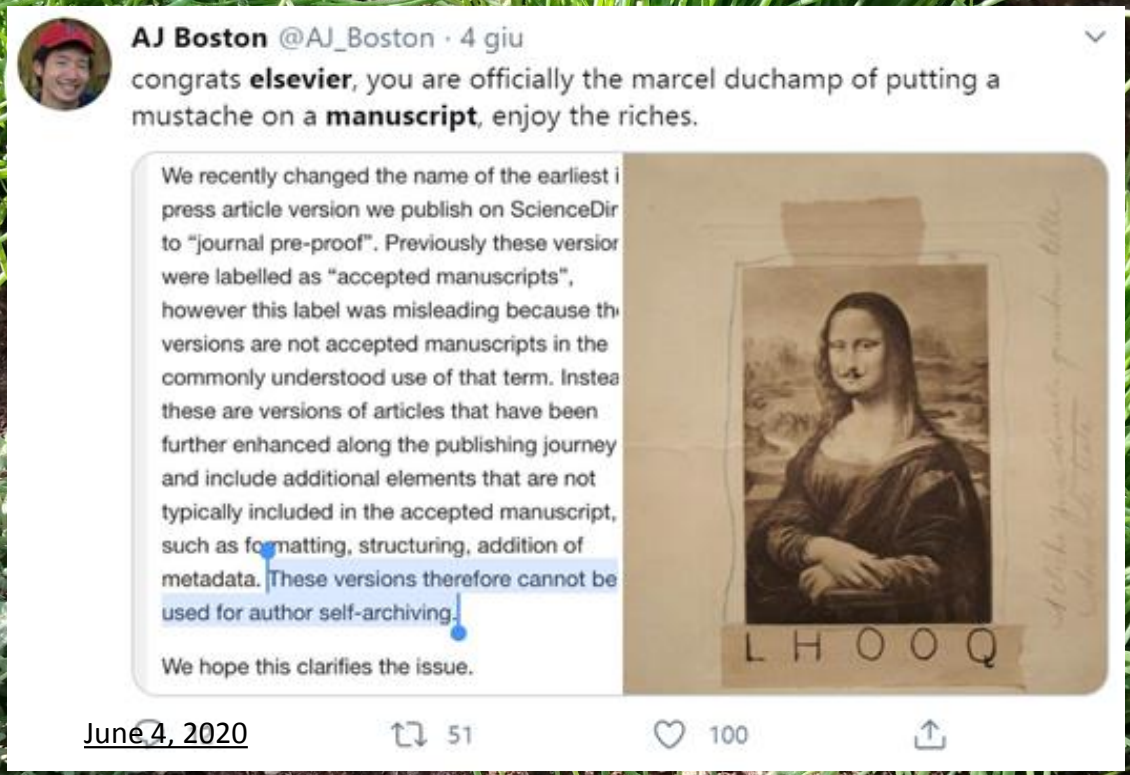
Elsevier sta complicando le cose…



June 4, 2020

Embargo?

SE PRETENDONO EMBARGO, CHE VALORE AGGIUNGONO AL POST PRINT?

mrgunn
@mrgunn
Segui

In risposta a @brembs e @ReaderMeter

The whole point of the embargo is so that subscribers can get their money's worth. As you know, I wish everything was open access, but I'm just putting out there why embargoes exist.

Bastian Drees 2018
@BastianDrees
Segu

In risposta a @mrgunn, @brembs e @ReaderMeter

The other way round: Any publisher that adds significant value (for the reader) beyond just hosting a text document in a repository does not have to fear any self-archiving and does not need embargoes.

Björn Brembs
@brembs
Following

In risposta a @ReaderMeter e @mrgunn

Every publisher with an embargo policy does obviously not believe they add any value themselves. So why should we?

SpringerLink 2018

We'd like to understand how you use our websites in order to impr

Published: 05 February 2018

Comparing published scientific journal articles to their pre-print versions

Martin Klein, Peter Broadwell, Sharon E. Farb & Todd Grappone

International Journal on Digital Libraries **20**, 335–350(2019) | Cite th

3346 Accesses | **3** Citations | **337** Altmetric | Metrics

standard similarity measures, we should be able to detect and quantify such differences. Our analysis revealed that the text contents of the scientific papers generally changed very little from their pre-print to final published versions. These findings contribute empirical

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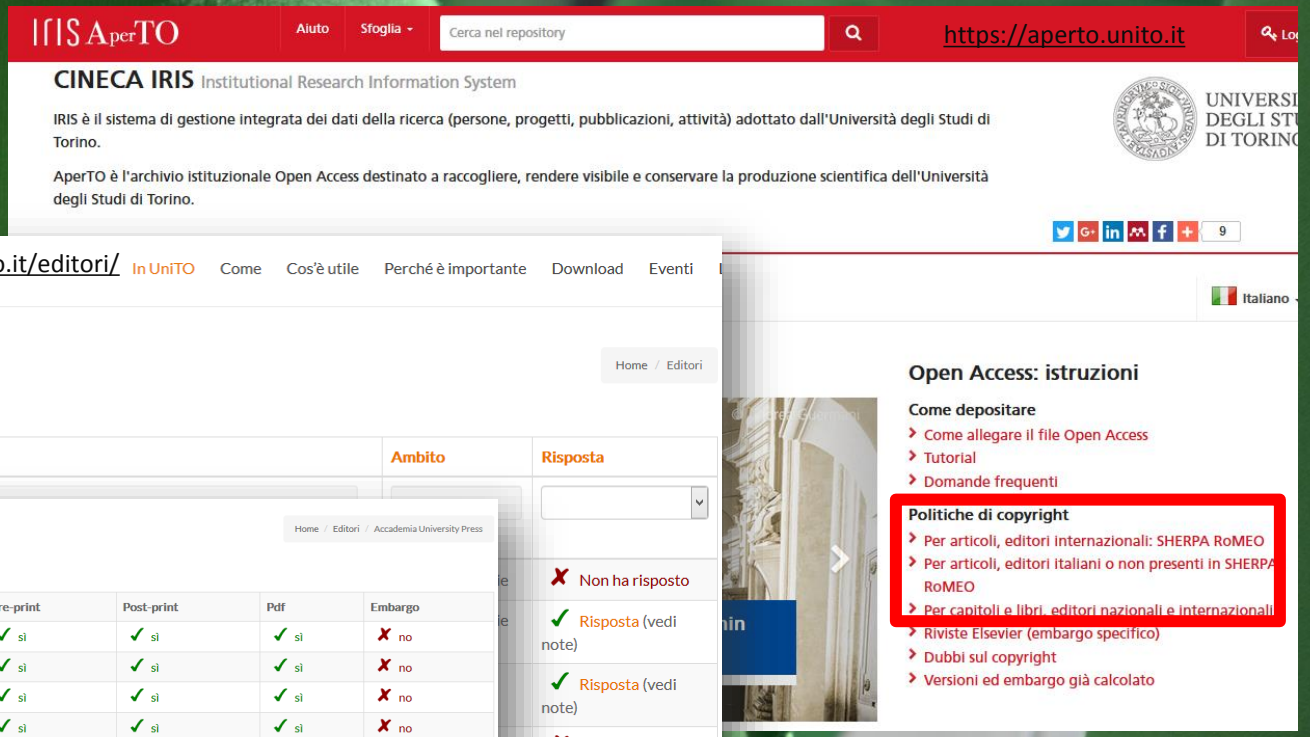

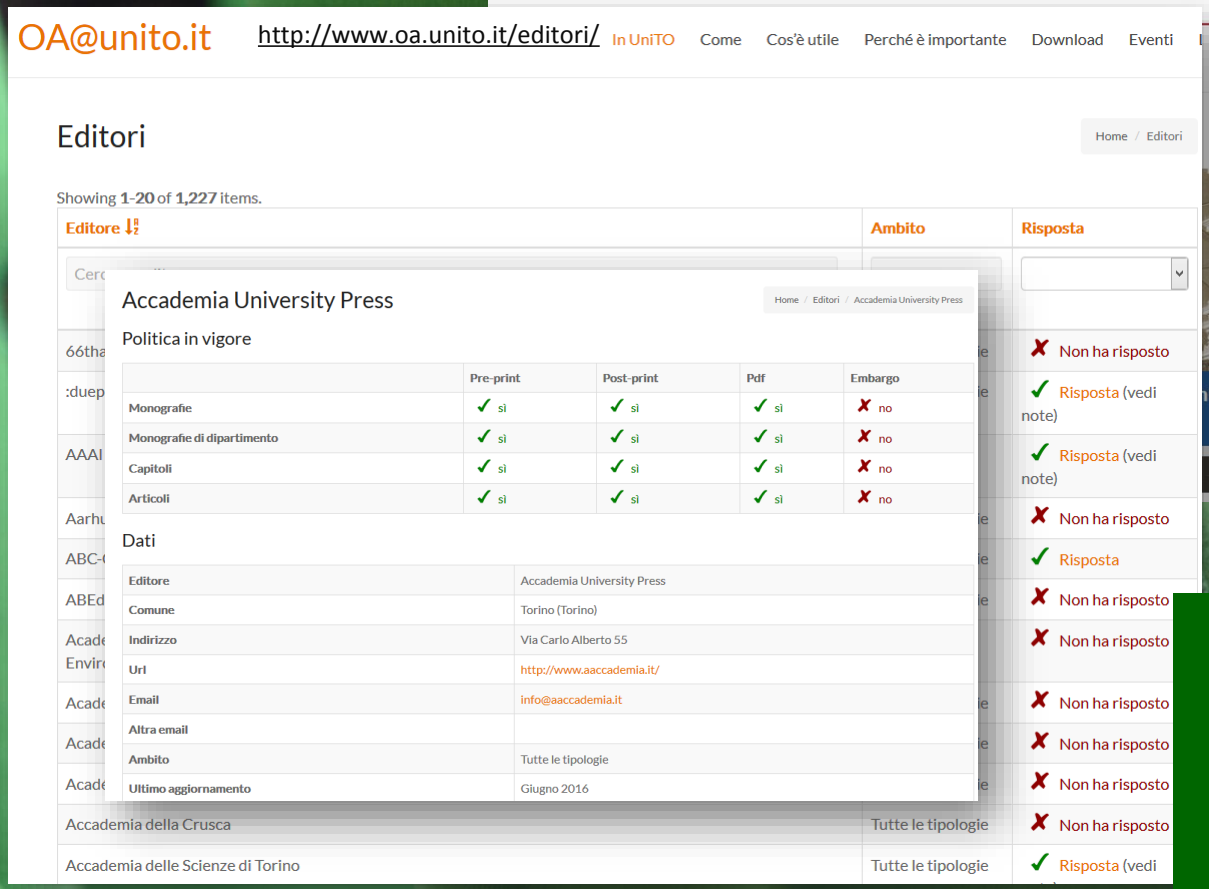

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Gold road
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- si cambia sede editoriale
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- nel **27% dei casi si pagano APC Article Processing Charges**, che variano da 500 a 2900 $ per articolo (è la logica del francobollo…)
- anche gli editori tradizionali fanno pagare figure, pagine in più…

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GOLD OA - In cosa le riviste Open Access sono diverse?

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(spesso) PUBBLICANO IN FORMATI MACHINE-READABLE
- TEXT E DATA MINING

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https://f1000research.com/articles/6-1151/v3

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REVISED **A multi-disciplinary perspective on emergent and future innovations in peer review [version 3; referees: 2**

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Version(s)	Invited Referees 1	2
REVISED Version 3 published 29 nov 2017		
REVISED Version 2 published 01 nov 2017	✓ read report	✓ read report
Version 1 published 20 lug 2017	? read report	? read report

1 David Moher, Ottawa Hospital Research Institute, Canada

BMC Medical Genetics

Home About Articles Submission Guidelines

Peer Review reports

From: Genetic variants of VDR and CYP2R1 affect BMI independently of serum vitamin D concentrations

Original Submission		
18 Oct 2019	Submitted	Original manuscript
25 Dec 2019	Reviewed	Reviewer Report
25 Feb 2020	Reviewed	Reviewer Report
13 Apr 2020	Author responded	Author comments - Bence Bakos
20 Apr 2020	Reviewed	Reviewer Report
7 May 2020	Reviewed	Reviewer Report
1 Jun 2020	Author responded	Author comments - Bence Bakos
Resubmission - Version 2		
13 Apr 2020	Submitted	Manuscript version 2
3 Jun 2020	Author responded	Author comments - Bence Bakos
Resubmission - Version 3		
3 Jun 2020	Submitted	Manuscript version 3
4 Jun 2020	Author responded	Author comments - Bence Bakos
Resubmission - Version 4		
4 Jun 2020	Submitted	Manuscript version 4
Publishing		
5 Jun 2020	Editorially accepted	
13 Jun 2020	Article published	10.1186/s12881-020-01065-3

[Open PeerReview in pratica]

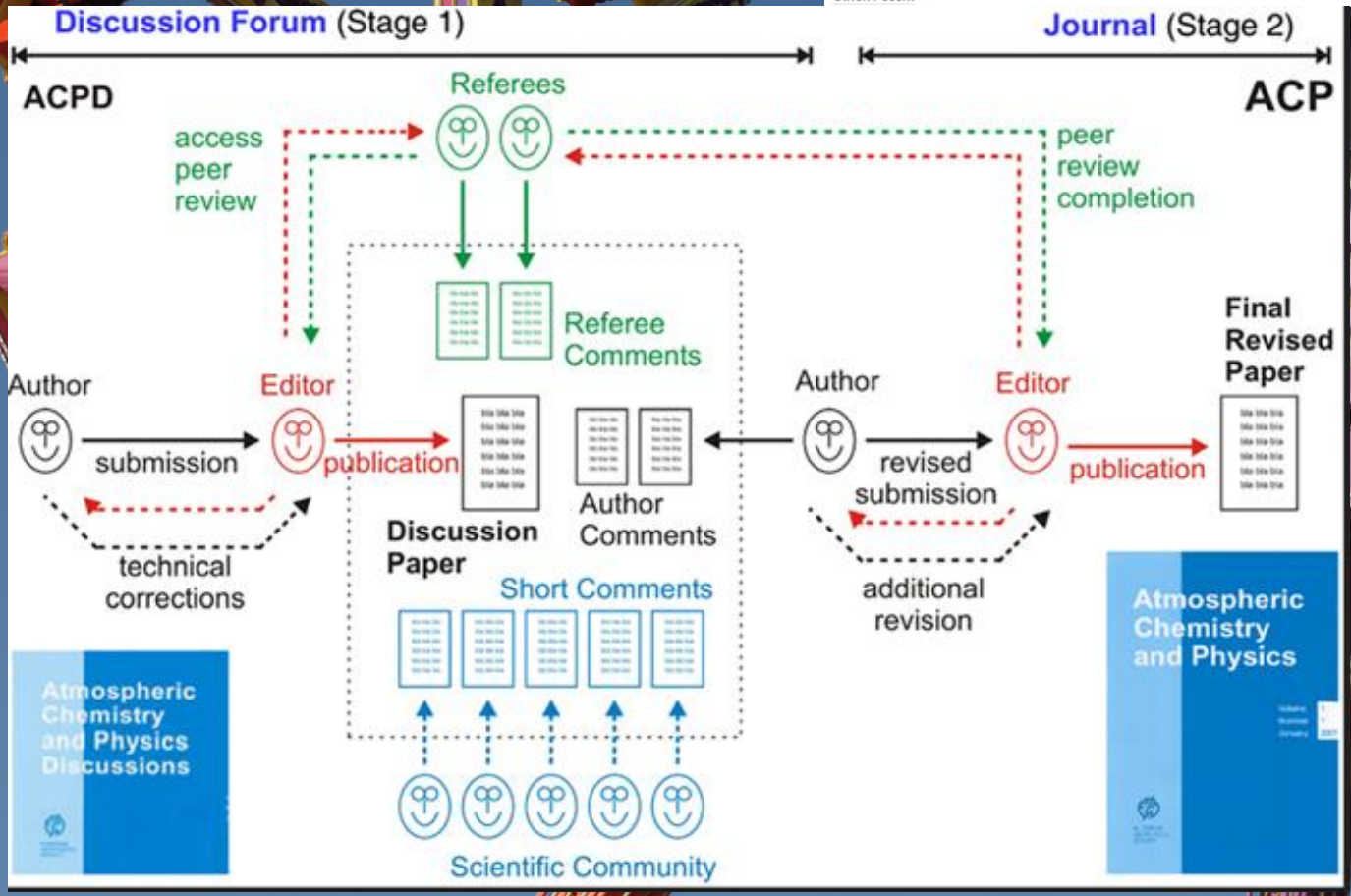
Poschl 2012

REVIEW ARTICLE

Front. Comput. Neurosci., 05 July 2012 | https://doi.org/10.3389/fncom.2012.00033

Multi-stage open peer review: scientific evaluation integrating the strengths of traditional peer review with the virtues of transparency and self-regulation

Ulrich Pöschl*



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(es. Horizon 2020, che però rimborsa)

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Un nuovo modello

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Fair Open Access Alliance

RIVISTE IL CUI PROPRIETARIO È LA COMUNITÀ

The Fair Open Access Principles

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2. Authors of articles in the journal retain copyright.
3. All articles are published open access and an explicit open access licence is used.
4. Submission and publication is not conditional in any way on the payment of a fee from the author or its employing institution, or on membership of an institution or society.
5. Any fees paid on behalf of the journal to publishers are low, transparent, and in proportion to the work carried out.

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a. to promote and support initiatives concerning (Fair) Open Access publications in the broadest sense;
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c. to support foundations financially and otherwise in various disciplines (xxxOA's) that pursue the same goals;
d. to expand the Open Library of Humanities to other disciplines.
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March, 2015

Beyond Beall's List

Better understanding predatory publishers

Monica Berger and Jill Cirasella

+ Author Affiliations

If you have even a fleeting interest in the evolving landscape of scholarly communication, you've probably heard of predatory open access (OA) journals These are OA journals that exist for the sole purpose of profit, not the dissemination of high-quality research findings and furtherance of knowledge. These predators generate profits by charging author fees, also known as articl processing charges (APCs), that far exceed the cost of running their low-qualit fly-by-night operations.

Stop Predatory Journals

About Contribute Hijacked Journals Metrics Publishers

List of Predatory Journals

This is a list of possibly predatory journals. The kernel for this list was extracted from the archive of Beall's list at web.archive.org. It will be updated as new information or suggested edits are submitted or found by the maintainers of this site.

This list is only for individual journals. See the other list for publishers potentially engaging in predatory practices.

Cites & Insights

Crawford at Large

Libraries • Policy • Technology • Media

Volume 14, Number 4: April 2014 ISSN 1534-0937 Walt Crawford

Intersections

Ethics and Access 1: The Sad Case of Jeffrey Beall

Open access (OA) is all about ethics, economics and equity, and the three interact in various ways. OA is

ways a little different, however. He first encountered OA when reviewing a publisher, Bentham Open, for *The Charleston Advisor* It's a very negative review for what seem to be good reasons, and at the time Beall seemed to be at least potentially positive about OA itself, based on the first sentence of this extract:

The Open Access model is a good one, for it makes research freely available to everyone. However, Bentham Open is exploiting the good will of those who established the Open Access model by twisting it

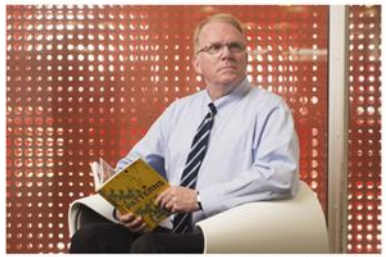
ust because a journal is it legitimate or high

Scholarly Open Access

PUBLISHING

Why Beall's List Died — and What It Unresolved About Open Access

By Paul Basken | SEPTEMBER 12, 2017 ✔ PREMIUM



Theo Stroomer for The Chronicle

Jeffrey Beall, an academic librarian at the U. of Colorado at Denver, abruptly shuttered a blacklist of journals he deemed untrustworthy nine months ago. But while the project has ended, debates over its merit and impact live on.

Nine months after a academic librarian deleted his carefull list shaming more t thousand scientific journals as unscrupulous, the Beall's List Mystery remains unsolved.

Why, after toiling so hard for fi and creating a resource cherish scientists wary of exploitative publishers — did the University of Colorado at Denver's Jeffrey Beall abruptly give it all up? Who, or what, forced his hand?

Home Abou

Other pages

LIST OF

Beall's

Potential, open-acc

This is a recommen descriptions want to sub criteria for

We hope t themselves journals in geocultural change in t up-to-date unreported,

The 5th Publisher

ABC Journals

article proce

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Mandates

it is NOT junk

a blog about genomes, DNA, evolution, open science, baseball and other important things

civ14i4.pdf

http://www.michaeleisen.org/blog/?p=1500

Beall's Litter

By MICHAEL EISEN | Published: DEC

Jeffrey Beall, a librarian at the Uni in science publication circles for hi access publishers and curating a li people seeking to navigate the so legitimate, many scammers – that

Unfortunately, as he has gained s trying to identify bad open access access publishing in general. Ther that Beall is a credible contributor with an article he published last v can't really describe it. So I'm just published in an open access journ do so), along with my comments

The Open-Access Movement is

Jeffrey Beall

Walt at Random

The library voice of the radical middle.

http://walt.lishost.org/2016/01/trust-me-the-other-problem-with-87-of-bealls-lists/

« Gold Open Access Journals 2011-2015: A SPARC Project

Not quite gone: a short catchall post »

"Trust Me": The Other Problem with 87% of Beall's Lists

Here's the real **tl;dr**: I could only find any discussion at all in Beall's blog for 230 of the 1,834 journals and publishers in his 2016 lists—and those cases don't include even 2% of the journals in *DOAJ*.

Now for the shorter version...

As long-time readers will know, I don't much like blacklists. I admit to that ~~prejudice~~ belief: I don't think blacklists are good ways to solve problems.

And yet, when I first took a hard look at Jeffrey Beall's lists in 2014, I was mostly assessing whether the lists represented as massive a problem as Beall seemed to assert. As you may know, I concluded that they did not.

But there's a deeper problem—one that I believe applies whether you dislike blacklists or mourn the passing of the ***Index Librorum Prohibitorum.*** To wit, Beall's lists don't meet what I would regard as minimal standards for a blacklist *even if you agree with all of his*

Predatory?

SONO IL 2%-5%

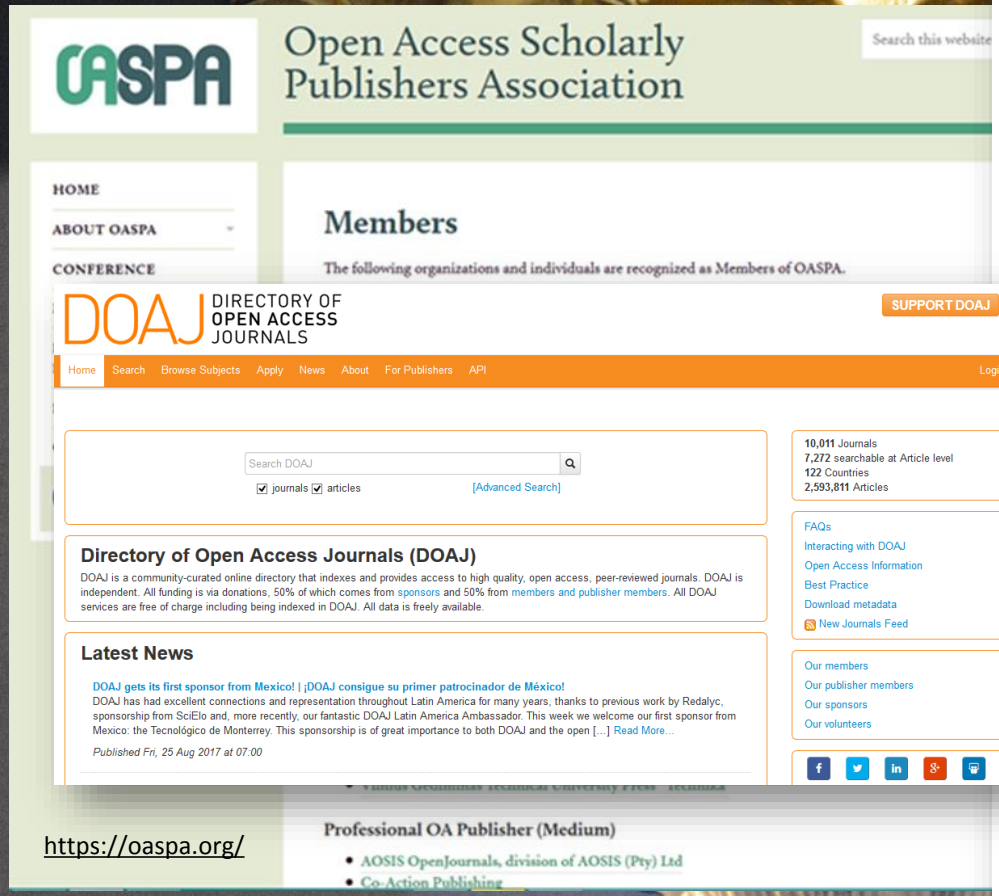
LA QUALITÀ DIPENDE DAL PROCESSO EDITORIALE NON DAL MODELLO DI BUSINESS

(Springer 107 ritrattazioni per false review, Elsevier 7 journals ritirati, pagati DA Big Pharma)

SE LE REVIEWS FOSSERO PUBBLICHE…

E, INFINE, SE NON CI FOSSE QUESTA PRESSIONE DEL PUBLISH OR PERISH, NON STARESTE PIÙ ATTENTI A CHI AFFIDATE IL VOSTRO LAVORO???

…un classico «giudiz



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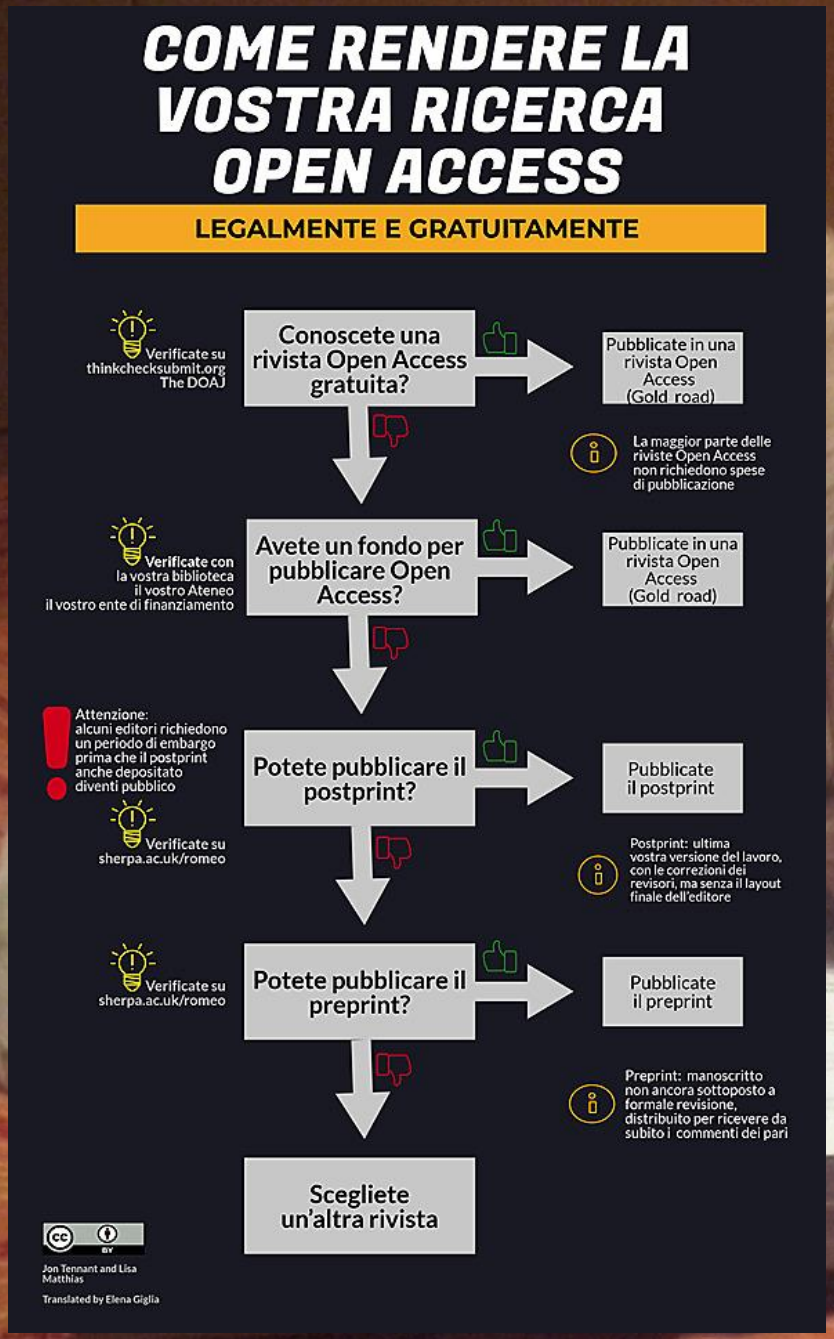
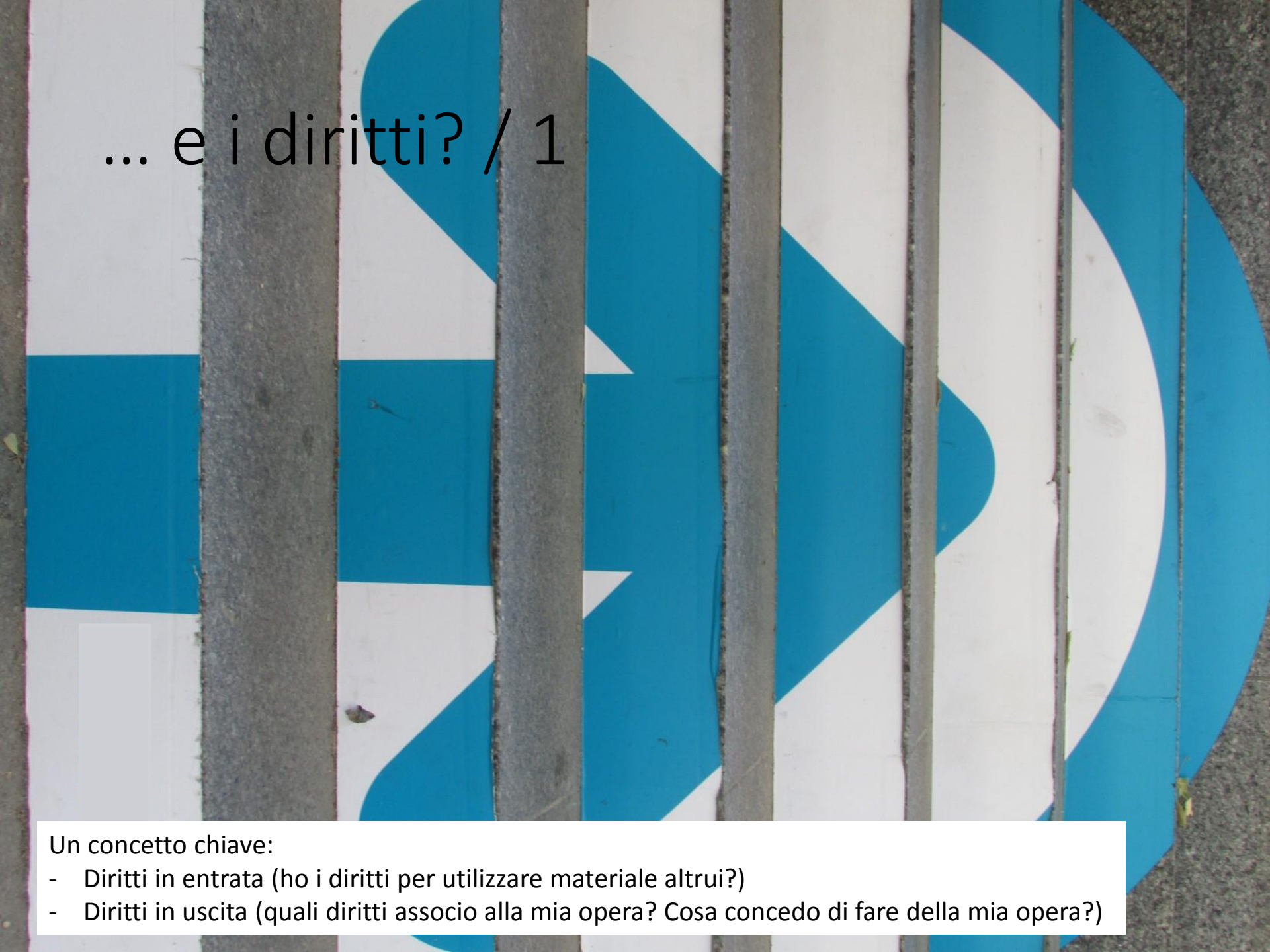


https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Simone_Aliprandi,_Fare_Open_Access.pdf

https://figshare.com/articles/How_to_make_your_research_open_access_For_free_and_legally_/5285512

… e i diritti? / 1



Un concetto chiave:

- Diritti in entrata (ho i diritti per utilizzare materiale altrui?)
- Diritti in uscita (quali diritti associo alla mia opera? Cosa concedo di fare della mia opera?)

… e i diritti? / 2

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