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# Content

- 1. Open science: opportunities and some consequences;
- 2. Changes in the publication procedure;
- 3. The emerging importance of open data;
- 4. Conclusion: use the new opportunities!

The perspective is that of a **scientist and journal editor**, who was trained at the end of the Gutenberg era, and followed the developments of open science " in vivo".

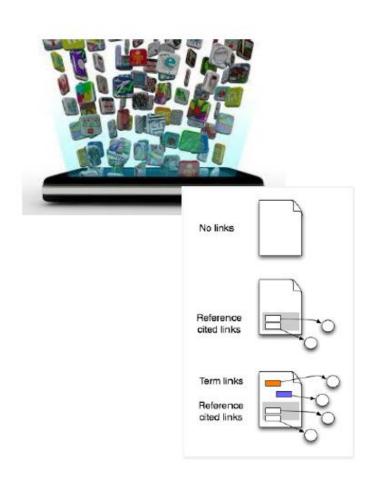


# 1. Open science: opportunities and some consequences

# Open Science: an old concept in a new context.

## The end of Gutenberg era ...



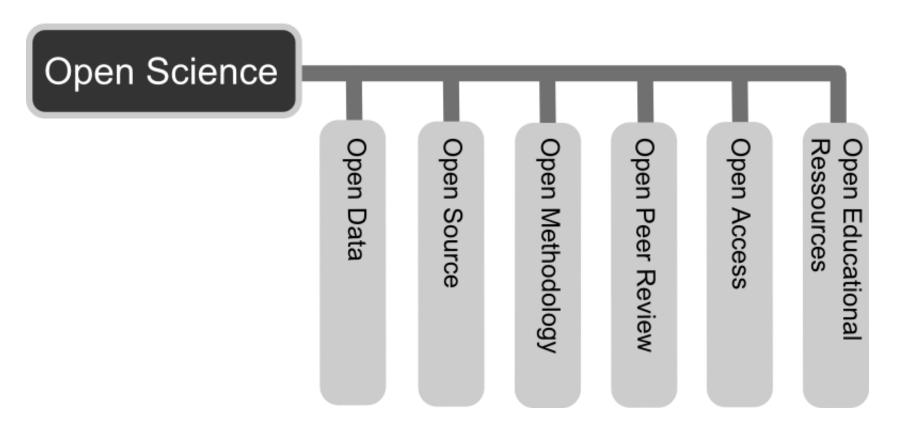


http://iphylo.blogspot.fr/2009/04/semantic-publishing-towards-real.html



1. Open science: opportunities and some consequences

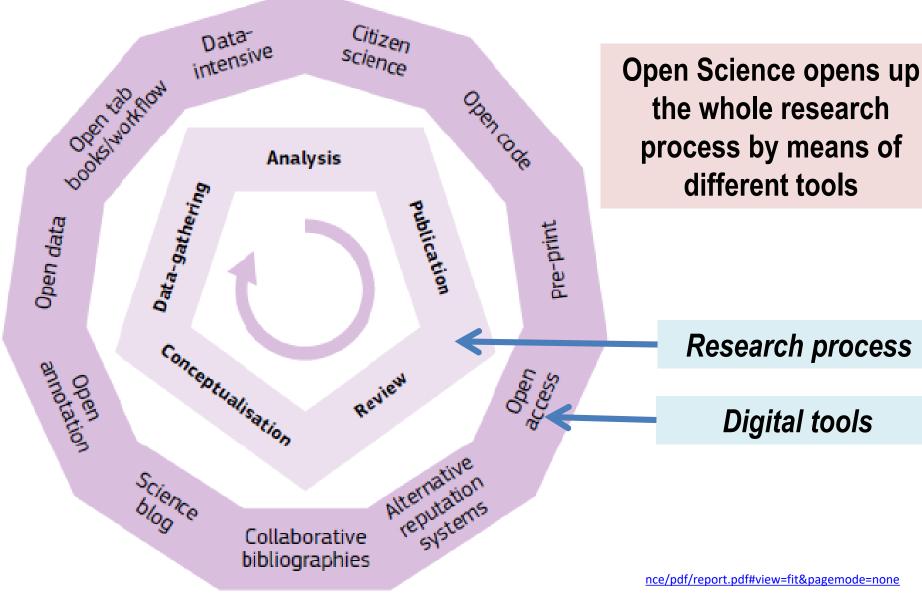
# Open science is not just about « Open publishing »



"Open Science - Prinzipien" by Andreas E. Neuhold - Own work. Licensed under CC BY 3.0



#### 1. Open science: opportunities and some consequences



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1. Open science: opportunities and some consequences

# Open Access to the products of Science is a central issue for Open Science



https://www.coalition-s.org/principles-and-implementation/



#### 1.Still dominant model: subscription based dissemination.

2. Gold open access

Authors pay the Article Processing Charges (may reach 3000 €)

80% of the journals created in the last years are Gold Open Access (BMC, PlosOne, .....)

Favoured by publishers, emergence of predators....

3. Green open access

Institutionnal manuscript repositories (like HAL)

Pre-prints on suitable repositories

4. Hybrid model between subscription and gold open access



An easy start: making sure your production (papers, pre-prints, post-prints, final papers) is available in a public repository in the frame of the copyright rules of the journals.

- 1. Pre-print: manuscript version prior to journal submission;
- 2. Post-print: manuscript version of the published paper;
- 3. Final paper: usually, the .pdf or the .xml of the published paper.

In France, law states that the embargo on pre-print deposit cannot last more than 6 months (12 for humanities).

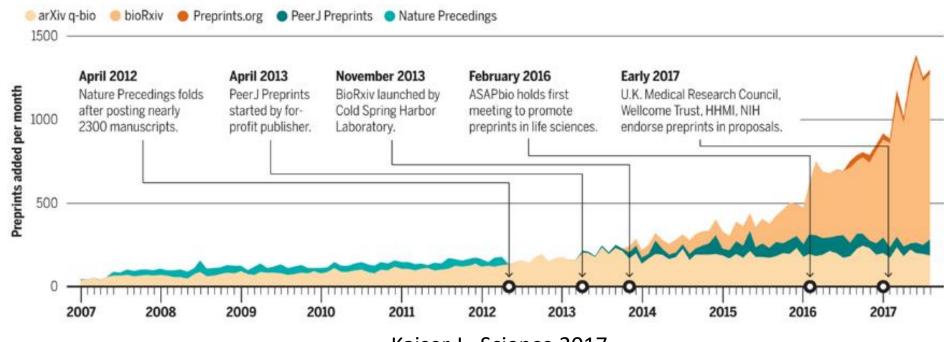
Most publishers accept pre-prints for submission to journals.



# The rapid development of pre-print servers in biology.

#### A long time coming

Physicists have posted unreviewed preprints of their work for decades, but the practice is only just taking off among biologists. Many reckon that the 2013 launch of bioRxiv marked the tipping point. But even now, just 1.3% of biology papers first appear as preprints.



Kaiser J., Science 2017

http://science.sciencemag.org/content/357/6358/1344

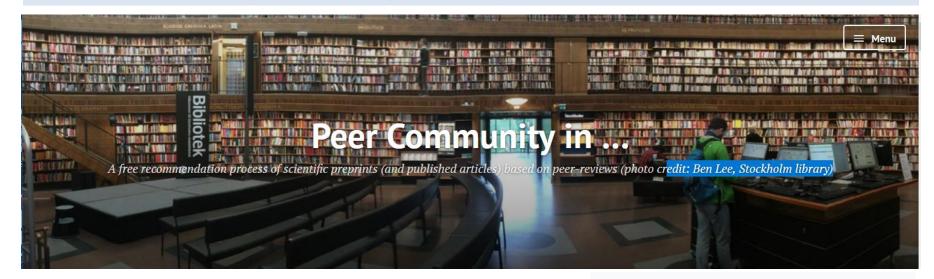


## Pro and cons of publishing pre-prints

Many pros: open reviews, rapid dissemination, successive versions available, no precedence conflicts, citeable items, may be published in recognised journals; ......

Major issue: quality control procedure?

New initiatives aiming at assessing the quality of pre-prints:



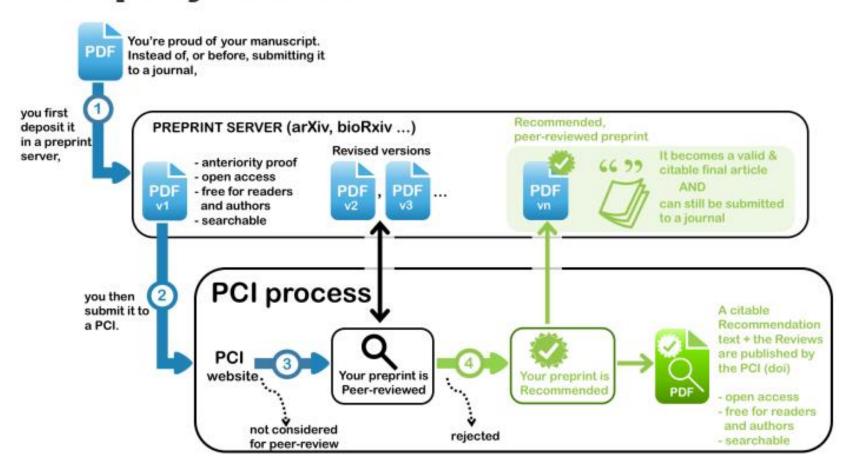
https://peercommunityin.org, @PeerCommunityIn

Creators: Denis Bourguet, Thomas Guillemaud, Inra-Antibes and Montpellier



#### Peer communities in....

# The project in a few lines



# **Existing PCIs....**

January 2017



Denis Bourguet, Benoit Facon & Thomas Guillemaud

January 2018



Jeremy Anquetin & Guillaume Billet



François Massol, Tim Couslon, Dominique Gravel & Cyrille Violle

**June 2019** 



Rafael Muñoz-Tamayo



Denis Bourguet, Benoit Facon & Thomas Guillemaud

170 submissions ; 72 recommandations

IUFRO Curitiba 2019

#### A new PCI....



# Peer Community In

Forest & Wood Sciences

Free and transparent preprint and postprint recommendations in forest & wood sciences

Accepted September 2019;

Launching: 1 January 2020.

Multi and inter-disciplinary: From biology to social

sciences.

Big issues:

Forest ecology and ressources

Mitigation of CC; adaptation to CC,

Forest based bioeconomy;

Biodiversity; Landscape restoration;

...

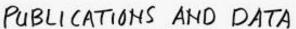
Web page coming soon,

Mail: contact@forestwoodsci.peercommunityin.org



# 3. The emerging importance of Open Data







3. The emerging importance of Open Data

# Open data: journals encouraged to promote open data and define an explicit policy towards data

http://www.springernature.com/gp/group/data-policy

#### **Policy Types**

#### Type 1

Data sharing and data citation is encouraged but not required

#### Type 2

Data sharing and evidence of data sharing encouraged

#### Type 3

Data sharing encouraged and statements of data availability required

#### Type 4

Data sharing, evidence of data sharing and peer review of data required



3. The emerging importance of Open Data

#### Data policy of AFS

## Annals of Forest Science



News and comments

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Archives

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Editorial news

#### **GUIDELINES FOR AUTHORS: HOW TO SHARE YOUR DATASETS?**

By Isabelle Fabrissin On 24 July 2019 In For Authors

Science publication moves gradually towards Open Science, meaning that products of research are made as much as possible openly available to the scientific community.

Annals of Forest Science aims to develop an explicit and voluntary policy about access to the data in support of research paper and data papers. We strongly encourage the authors of research papers to provide access to their data under the form of open data sets, together with all required metadata. We discourage the uploading of datasets as supplementary material files that are published online in the journal's platform under restricted access and involve the transfer of copyrights to the publisher.

Data must be Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, and Reusable (FAIR) and these

#### SEARCH



Search this site...

#### **ARCHIVES**

- → September 2019
- → August 2019
- → July 2019
- → June 2019
- → May 2019
- → April 2019

https://ist.blogs.inra.fr/afs/2019/07/24/guidelines-for-authors-how-to-share-your-datasets/



3. The emerging importance of Open Data

#### FAIR data (and published items)

www.nature.com/scientificdata

# SCIENTIFIC DATA

Amended: Addendum

SUBJECT CATEGORIES

» Research data » Publication

characteristics

# **OPEN** Comment: The FAIR Guiding Principles for scientific data management and stewardship

Mark D. Wilkinson et al.#

SCIENTIFIC DATA | 3:160018 | DOI: 10.1038/sdata.2016.18





# Data papers

A short paper describing the data set

A meta data file enabling any reader to reuse the data

#### The data set itself

Identified by a digital object identifier (DOI)

Made available on a public data repository



### **Conclusions**

The development of the digital world offers large opportunities to practice research and science based on transparent procedures under high standards of scientific integrity.

- 1. Improved dissemination of all products of science:
- results of experiments (publications);
- data and codes;
- protocols;
- meta analyses of large data sets and reviews;
- text and data mining;
- •



#### **Conclusions**

- 2. This requires high level standards for scientific integrity:
- **Avoiding misconducts** (like plagiarism, falsification, fabrication...);
- Avoiding sloppy science (inadequate designs, lack of key information on experimental designs, cherry picking among data, publication only of significant results, ....);
- Publishing negative results;

Open Science is about the highest possible standards for scientific quality, integrity and ethics.



Open Science is about the highest possible standards for scientific quality, integrity and ethics.

Consistent use of Open Science may improve the confidence of the general public in science outcomes.

Thank you for your attention!

