Open Research Owl Introduction #1

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NOTE TO READERS: Some wording will be slightly modified in the comic for space/clarity (especially the glossary pages). The rough sketches are also not exact to the final image.

PAGE ONE

Panel 1: DAY. Over the shoulder mid shot in the breakroom. Tina waves and called for Illya to join them for lunch, half shot of Illya with hot lunch.

1. TINA: Illya! Come join us for lunch.

Panel 2: Wide bird eye/high angle shot with background details to show it's a lunch break room and show where Miguel, Tina, Remi and Illya are. Illya is grabbing a seat, Remi is leaning over a chair, and Miguel (far) is sitting on the sofa by Tina (near). Box of free stuff is by Miguel.

2. MIGUEL: How did the meeting go?

3. ILLYA: It went well. We have a draft of the paper but I need to figure out how some of the publishing works.

4. TINA: Anything we can help with?

5. Illya: Maybe.

Panel 3: Eye level profile shot of Illya and Remi. Remi looks keen and Illya is quizzical.

7. ILLYA: My supervisor was saying we need to make our paper open access. I know nothing about any of this so I just took a lot of notes so I can look it up this afternoon.

Panel 4: Same as panel 3 but Remi is gesturing towards Illya and Illya looks uncertain.

9. REMI: I know someone experienced with open access publication. I can see if she's free and she can explain it.

10. ILLYA: Oh! That would be great. Thanks.

11. REMI CAPTION: I'll be right back!

Panel 6: Wide over the shoulder from between Miguel and Tina. Showing Illya (with nearly finished lunch) and Remi with something perched on his arm silhouetted by the doorway. Chris (new character) is standing.

9. CAPTION: Later…

Panel 7: Cut out eye level portrait of Ada with left wing partially extended as if in wave.

9. ADA: Hi everyone, I’m Ada, the Open Research Owl. What would you like to know?

PAGE TWO

Panel 1:

Medium shot showing Ada stepping off Remi and onto the free box on the coffee table with Illya on the right.

1. ADA: There was a question about open access?

2. ILLYA: Yes. I'm looking to publish my research and my supervisor mentioned access levels as colors…

Panel 2:

Close-up eye level of Illya looking more confused and unsure.

3. ILLYA: …but then warned me that some journals have a mix of open and closed access so I need to be careful what I do. I am not sure what access really means though.

Panel 3:

Rotated view- over the shoulder mid shot, so we see past Illya to watch Ada talking and gesticulating.

4. ADA: Open access aims towards free access of information, and often refers to article access. The amount that something is available and any restrictions on use determine what kind of 'open' it is.

Panel 4:

Head shot showing Ada speaking and show a diagram of green and gold access.

Gold:

- Publisher makes final Peer review Article free to access
- Author usually pays for publication

Green

- Published peer Review version behind a Paywall &/or embargo
- Viewer usually pays to access

- Alternative version, such as manuscript, available in repository

5. ADA CAPTIONS: Open access allows people within and outside academia to be informed, including the public, policy makers, industry, and clinicians… and open access publishing is now required by many funding bodies. These colors are just a means to group similar publishing types.

Panel 5:

Ada cowboy or medium full shot talking with wings tucked and a claw pointing at a paper of traits. On top is a checklist of traits: Features Traits []who retains copyright []peer review []free to access [] cost to access []cost to publish []when available

6. ADA: Even within colours, there can be small differences by publisher… …being specific about features will help clarify the difference between access types.

Panel 6:

Close eye level of Ada looking at a coffee cup.

7. ADA: Like specifying coffee instead of saying brown drink.

PAGE THREE

Panel 1: Eye level shot covering from Illya to Tina with Ada front left and Vivien? walking in the background (back right) looking interested in Ada.

1. ILLYA: Are there any benefits of open science to researchers?

2. ADA: Open access increases **visibility** of the research, might be especially helpful for researchers in agriculture, physics, and medicine

CITATION: Swan, Alma (2010) The Open Access citation advantage: Studies and results to date. https://eprints.soton.ac.uk/268516/

Panel 2: Portrait shot of Ada with a wing out.

5. ADA: **Early career researchers** especially benefit from open access publishing, by boosting **views**, **downloads**, and **citations** of open work than paywalled publications

CITATION Wang, X., Mao, W., Xu, S. et al. Usage history of scientific literature: Nature metrics and metrics of Nature publications. Scientometrics 98, 1923–1933 (2014). https://doi.org/10.1007/s11192-013-1167-5

Panel 3: Mid shot with Ada on the left and Vivien on the right, one hand up and the other extended.

7. VIVIEN Excuse me, I couldn't help but overhear, and I have a question about that.

8. ADA (offscreen): Of course!

Panel 4: No frame, multiple mid body shots showing Vivien picking up Ada as they talk.

9. VIVIEN: With pay to publish, the cost has been **transferred** onto the researchers and some common publishers are charging exuberant amounts.

10. VIVIEN: So now we need to secure more grant money to compensate, which is more difficult for those who need to get publications to start their career. So **where else** can funds come from?

11. ADA: Some universities provide funding for open access publishing, and there is **block funding** from UKRI and other organizations to support their funded research getting published. Universities may have **transformative agreements** with select publishers, which means a deal is made to waive processing fees. A researcher can also seek **scholarships** and grants from various sources.

It's best to check with your library to see what is available for your institution.

Panel 5: Almost an over the shoulder show showing Tina (right) talking to Vivien and Ada.

12. Tina: But if you're not in a wealthy and well-resourced institution, how would you get published?

Panel 6: Close up of Ada looking a bit angry and sad.

13. ADA: While some publishers offer waivers or discounts if authors are from low-income areas, the disparity is a problem. The open movement needs more **input** and **help** developing an equitable way of sharing research.

PAGE ~~THREE~~ FOUR

Panel 1:

Over the shoulder mid shot of Miguel talking to Ada and Tina partially in frame.

1. MIGUEL: So open access is what people mean when they say open science?

Panel 3:

Over the shoulder (between Miguel and Tina, silhouetted) of Ada explaining with wing up. Tina has a look of recognition like a 3 bar |/_ by the head.

2. ADA: That's one part of it! Open science includes access in all different parts of the research cycle…

Panel 3:

Mid shot focus on Tina with fingers together, Ada partial head in shot.

4. TINA: This sounds the same as open research, but open research is inclusive of us non-STEM fields.

5. ADA: Precisely! I prefer to use 'open research' for that reason.

Panel 4:

No frame. At the top is a full shot of Ada with wings extended and claws in a grab position. Underneath are sketches of diagrams of open research frameworks (pyramid, network) with footnote citations.

6. ADA CAPTIONS: Open research covers a range of topics across the research lifecycle with frameworks like this proposed to connect them together… though each component can be done alone and adapted for specific needs.

Panel 6:

On the left is a baby owl and incline shape leading to a fledgling owl standing and looking awkward.

7. ADA CAPTIONS: Open research practices are growing rapidly with technology and research needs… …so new tools and frameworks are being developed.

Panel 7:

Ada full shot looking very excited, with wings out and talon high.

8. ADA: This is an exciting time to be doing open research!

Panel 8:

Ada falling forward with one foot out and a shoe visible in the box below. Maybe a sound SFX?

Panel 9:

Ada has fallen in the shoe but doesn’t quite fit in it. She looks a bit embarrassed, with feathers fluffed out every which way.

9. ADA: But there isn’t a one-size-fits-all approach to applying it.

PAGE FIVE

Panel 1: Full page spread of terms in bold with definitions underneath. Set with a grey background and white cloud of ideas. Little felt pen scribbles and notes are written in the margins, as well as a waterfall used as an analogy to show the narrowing definitions within open scholarship.

Article Processing Charge (APC)	Publisher fee charges directed to the author in order for the document to be available open access to the viewer, who would traditionally have paid to acquire.
Creative commons	Licenses where the creator has copyright and can clearly communicate restrictions and rights to use to others, developed with emphasis on online content. Find out more at creativecommons.org/about/cclicenses/
Embargo	To impose an official ban; for research it means access to content is restricted. This is sometimes seen where an article is not made open access until after an embargo period, sometimes 12-24 months.
Ingelfinger rule	A rule originally created by a journal publisher preventing the same research to be published in multiple journals. [Some people worry using open access violates this rule, but open access content, such as through OSF or arXiv.org, is not publication by another journal.]
Intellectual Property (ip)	Property that has come from the mind, like stories, inventions, and created works. Four common types include copyright, trademark, patent, and trade secret.
Open Access	Combination of principles and practices to remove barriers of online access to research outputs. [This can sometimes includes open licenses or copyright.]
Open Data	Data used in research that is freely shared and accessible for re-use.
Open Education	Removing barriers to allow learning more accessible and flexible to the student so it can be available to anyone. It often involves digital tools. [and can include free textbooks, lesson plans, media, and activities.]
Open Repository	A platform that holds and makes available access to research results for anyone to use. [arXiv is a repository, and OSF is a repository as well but since it can include raw data, is considered a data-repository.]
Open Research (OR)	Refers to transparency and openness through the research life cycle, to make all aspects of the research accessible. This term is inclusive of non-STEM disciplines.
Open Scholarship	A broad term encompassing all open practices, including open educational resources. Often used interchangeably with open research.
Open Science (OS)	A common term to refer to open research, though less inclusive as it suggests research only applies to STEM fields.

PAGE SIX

Panel 1: Full page spread like page 5 but since terms are more narrative, the scribbles include stick figures playing out scenes.

Preprint	A work-in-progress version of a research paper that is made available before the peer review and journal publication process.
Registered Report	A report where the methods/ protocol and proposed analysis undergo peer review and are published, before the experiment is conducted. [This reduces some forms of bias.]
Replication	Where a research method is re-run with NEW data to test whether results are consistent. This is easier to do when the methods, including coding/exact analysis tools and protocol, are made open.
Reproducibility	This is an ambiguous term! Sometimes used to mean that an independent researcher should be able to attain the same results when replicating an experiment. Other times used to imply the same results should be gained by re-running a researcher's data through the same analysis.
Research Lifecycle	The process of conducting a research project, from the initial planning stages through to disseminating the results.
Scooping	Where one research team publishes content before another team, often resulting in the latter receiving fewer citations and not being credited as being first discoverer. [Some fields, especially biological sciences, fear open science will increase

	scooping, while other fields use open access to prevent scooping by establishing a timestamp for the start of the research.]
Transformative Agreement	Agreements made between an Institution (like a library) and a journal publisher, often where the Institution pays the publisher to allow researchers to publish an open access article at low or no cost.