



Intro to Open Science

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AGENDA

- 1 Why is Open Science important?
- 2 What is Open Science?
- 3 How can I practice Open Science?

The background features a grid of small dots. On the left, the dots are orange and arranged in a rectangular block. To the right of this block, the dots transition to a lighter yellow color. In the top right corner, there is a large, irregular shape filled with diagonal yellow hatching. The text "Why is Open Science important?" is positioned in the middle-left area, overlapping the orange dots.

Why is Open Science important?

Why?



Researchers

- greater visibility & reach
- increased efficiency
- funding
- collaboration/networking



Funders

- increased visibility & reuse of funded research
- greater funding impact
- greater ROI



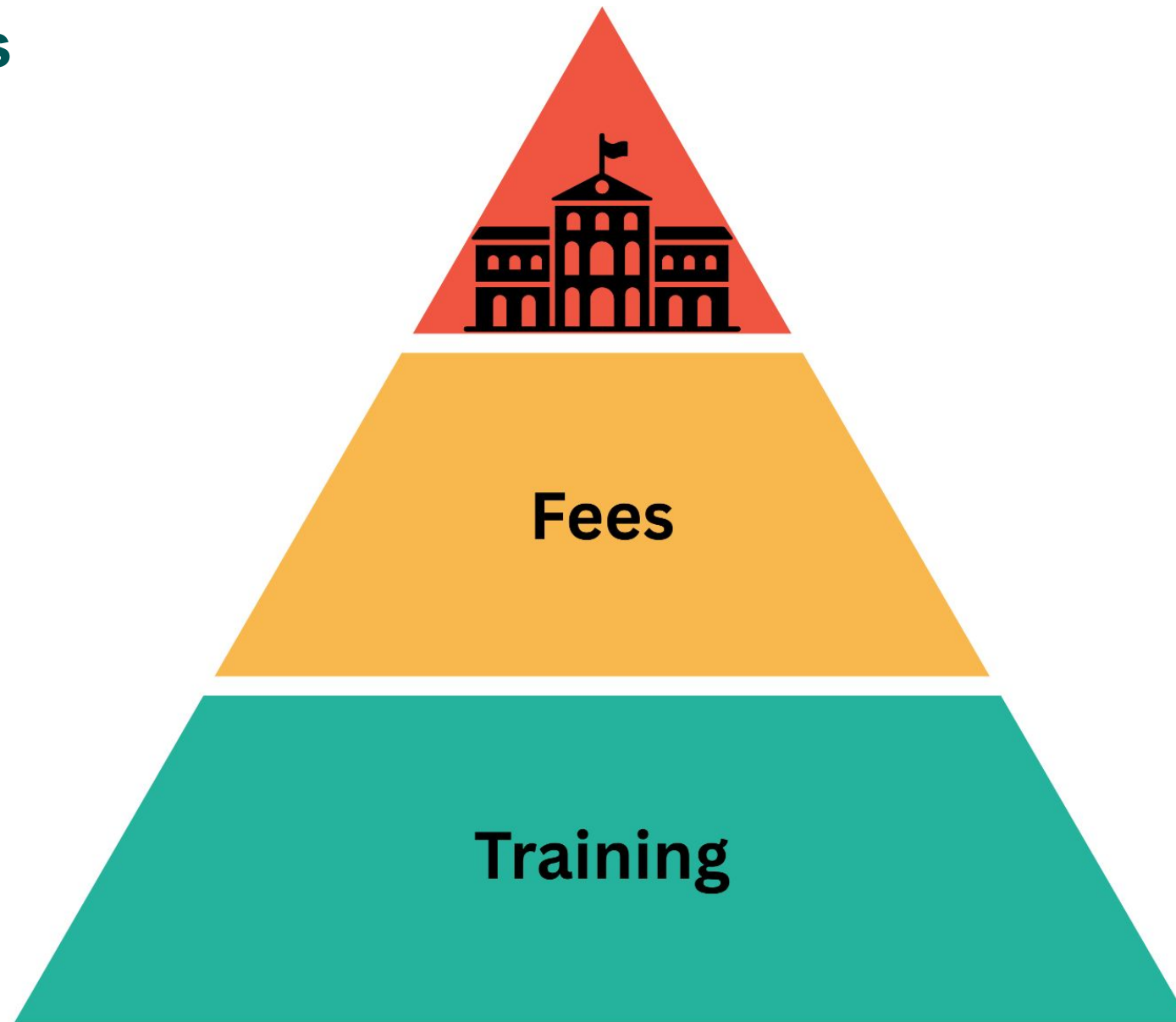
General Public

- faster knowledge transfer
- increased understanding and expertise
- promoting engagement in science & research

Additional Reasons

- Reproducibility crisis and trust in science
 - You are working for the general public.
- Equity in knowledge access
 - Every researcher in the world should be able to review your work.
- Citations
 - Open access articles are cited more frequently.

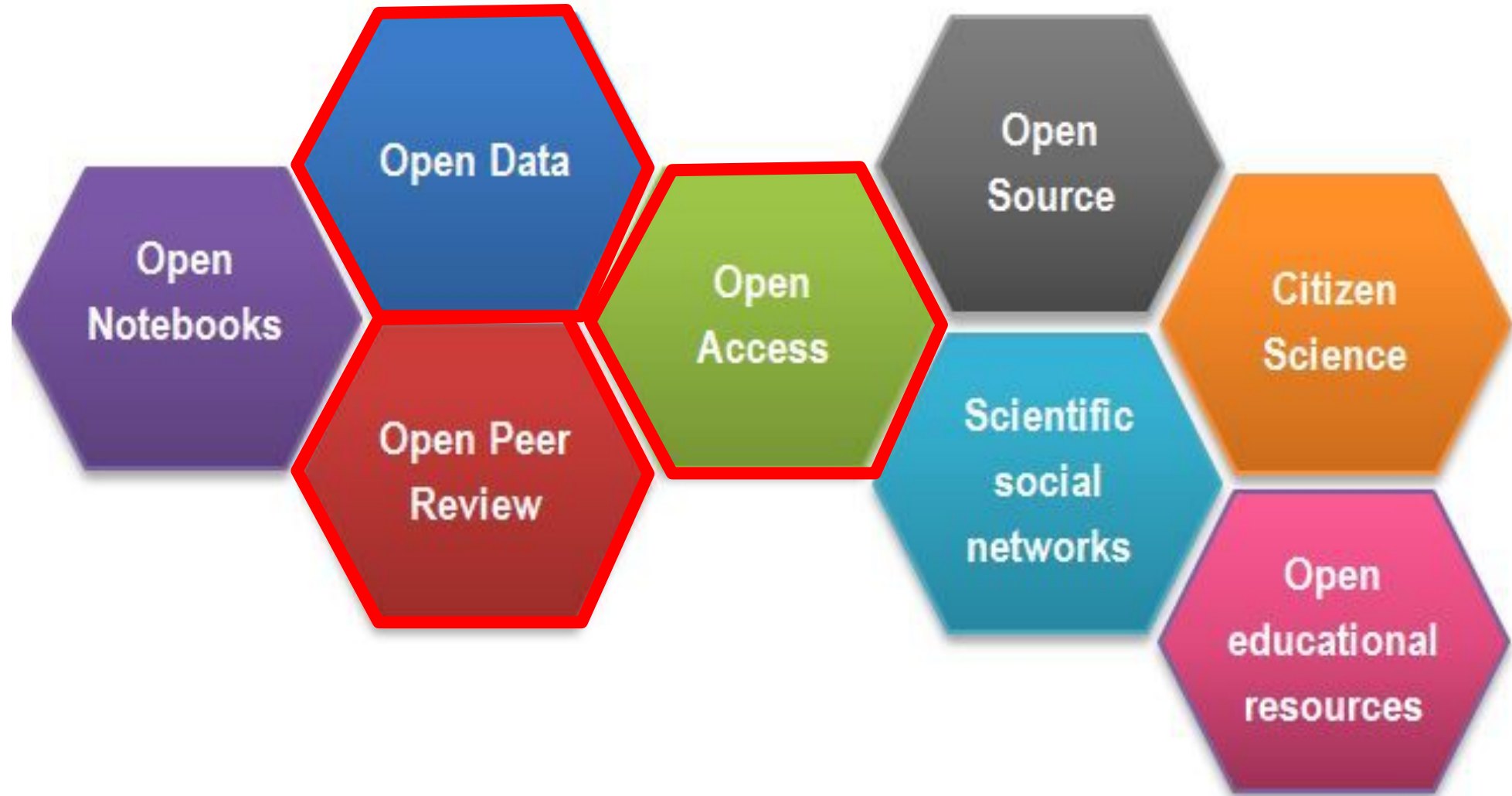
Challenges



What is Open Science?



Open Science Building Blocks



Open Data

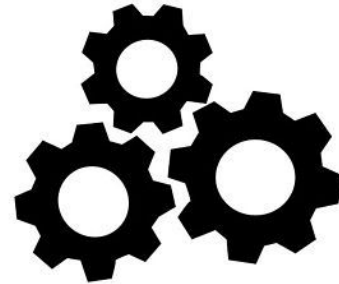
F_{indable}



A_{ccessible}



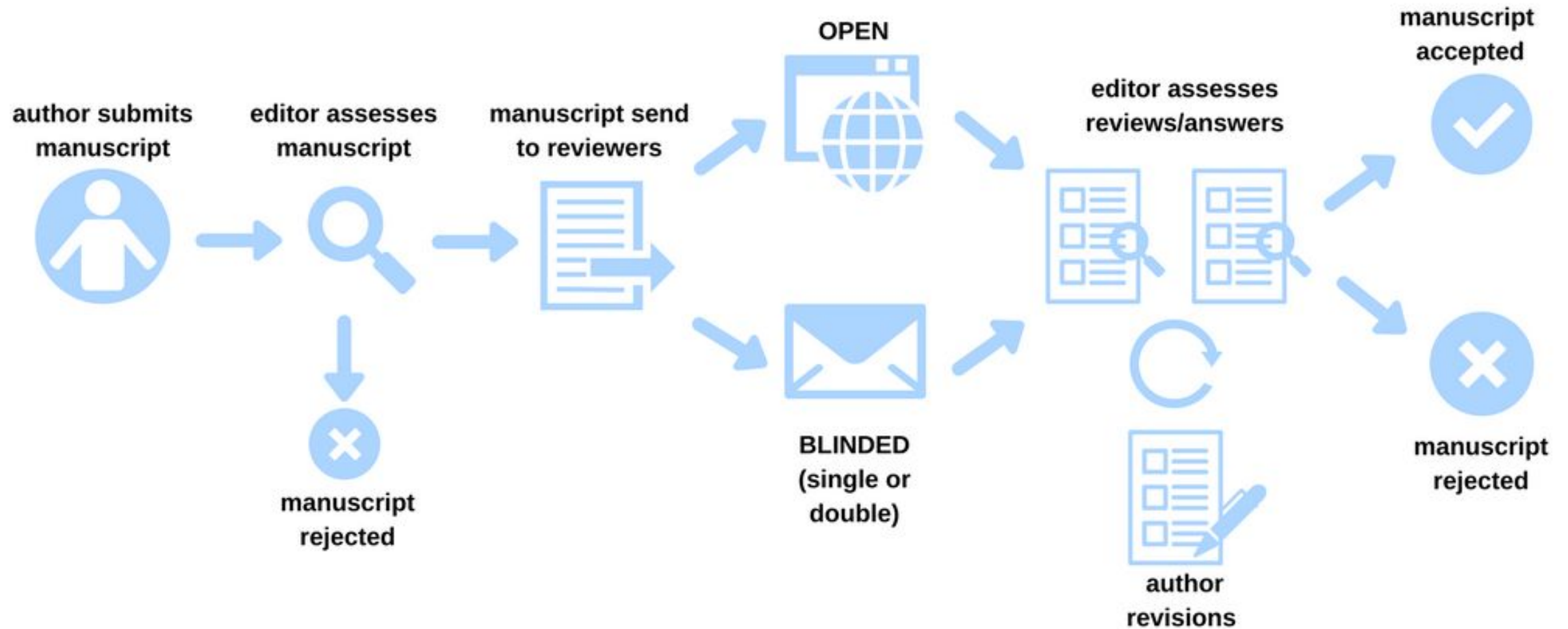
I_{nteroperable}

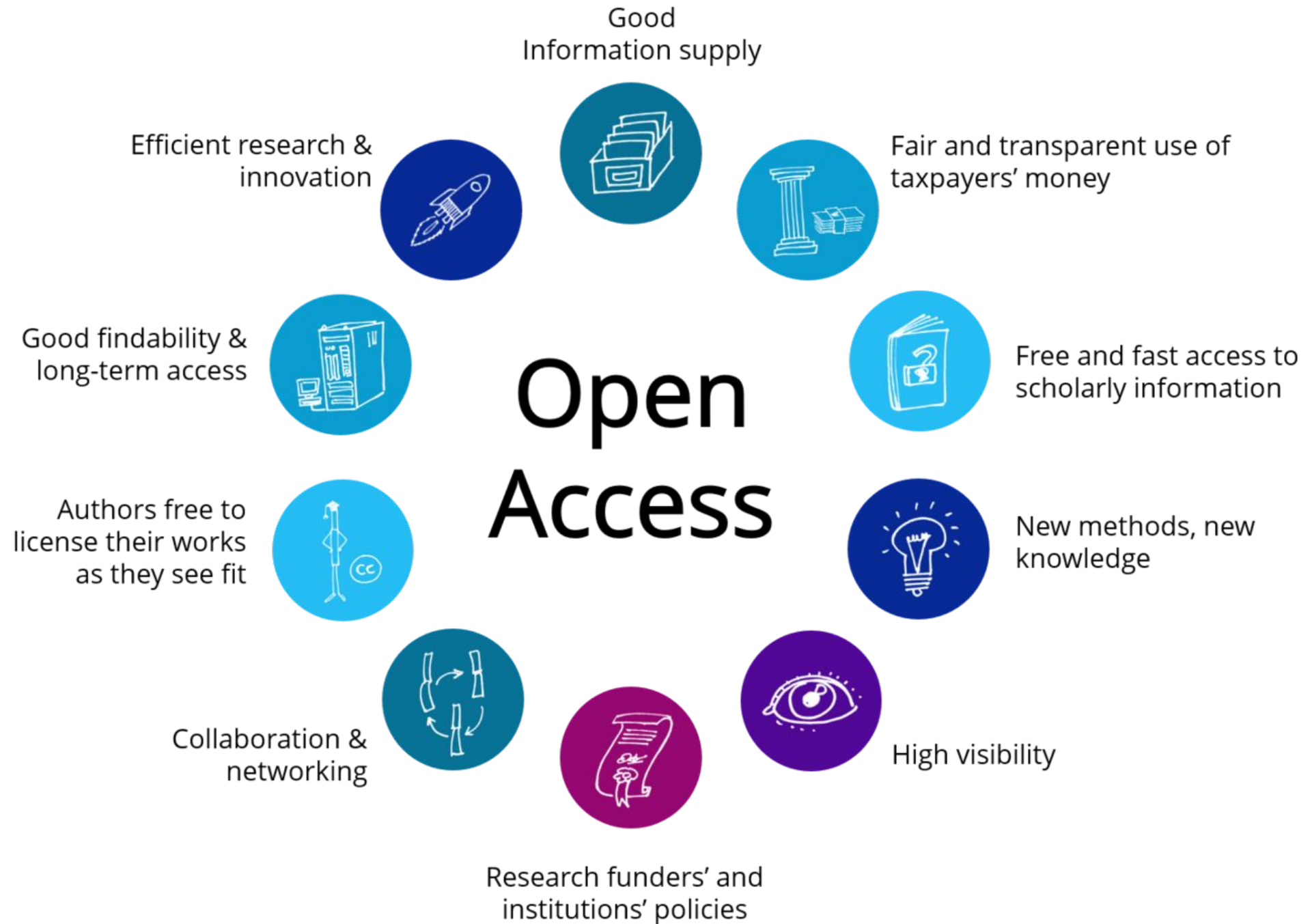


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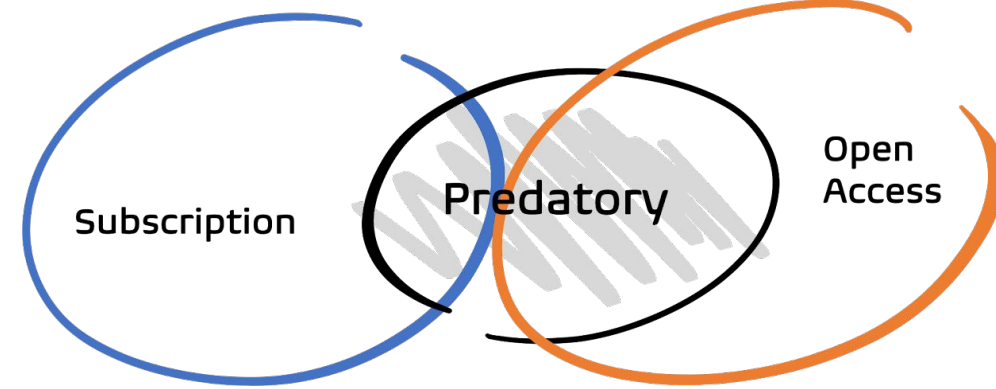


Open Peer Review





Caution — Predatory Journals

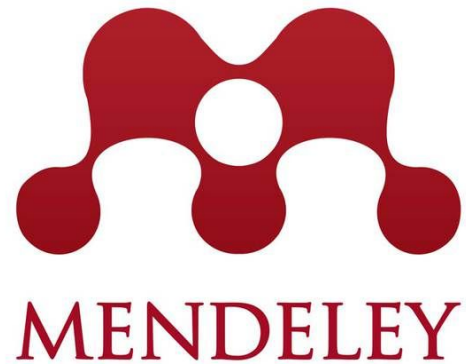


- Accept articles quickly with little or no peer review.
- Notify researchers of article fees only after papers are accepted.
- Aggressively campaigning for researchers to submit articles or serve on editorial boards.
- Mimic the name or website style of more established journals.

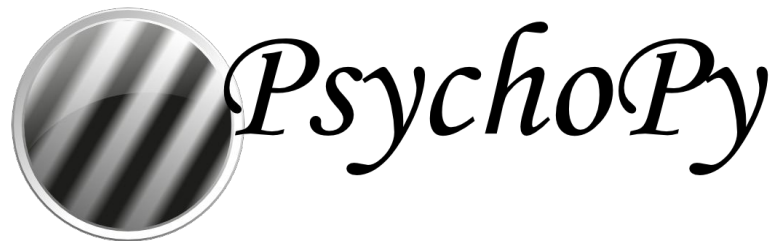
Open Science Life Cycle



Open Science Life Cycle



Open Science Life Cycle



Open Science Life Cycle



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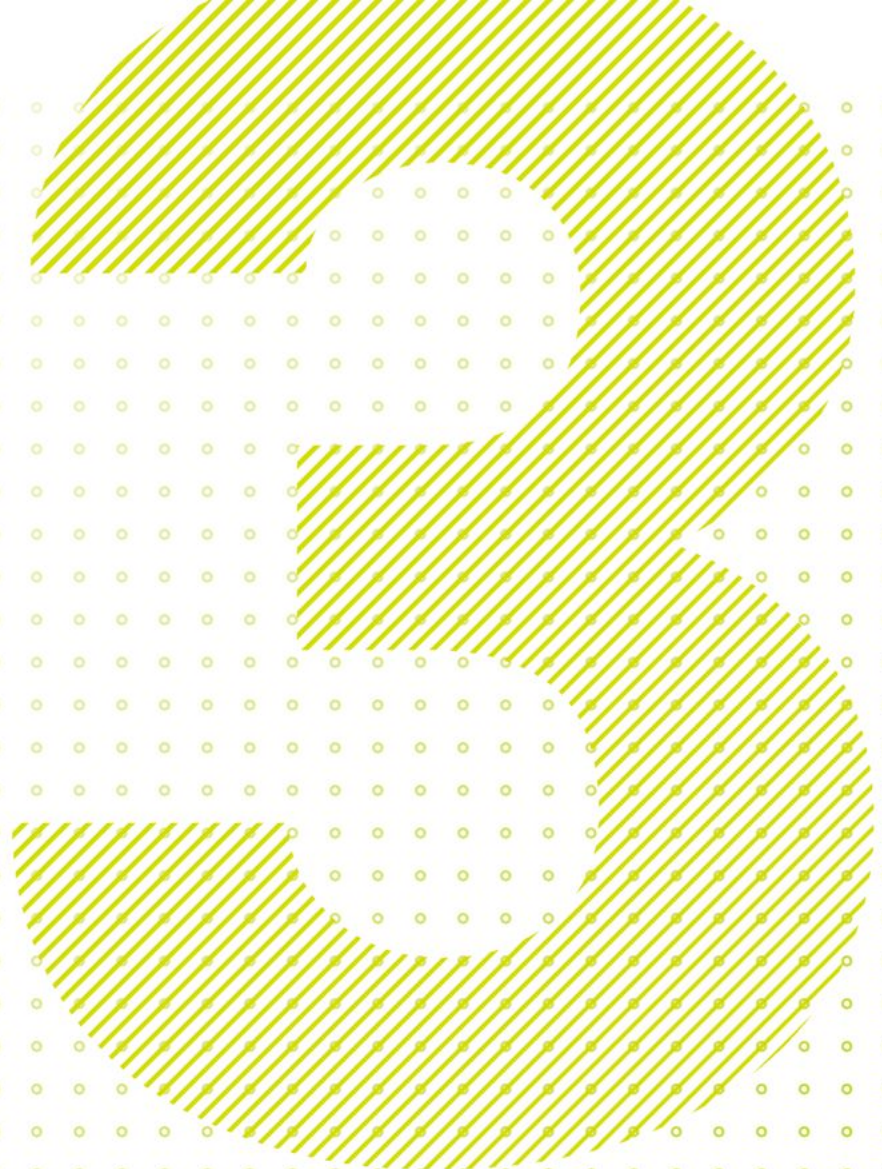
Open Science Life Cycle



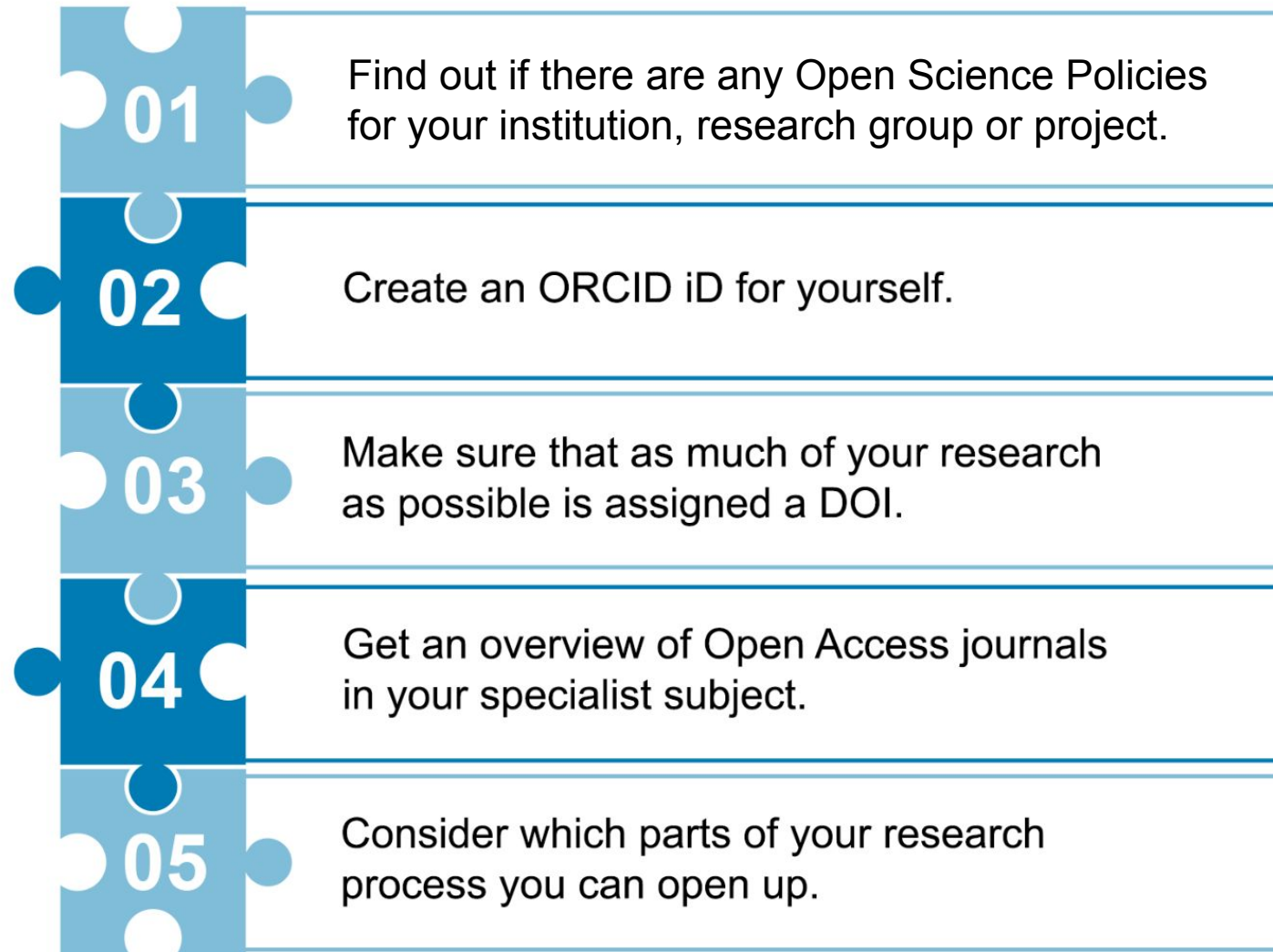
Open Science Life Cycle



How can I practice Open Science?



Where to start?

- 
- 01 Find out if there are any Open Science Policies for your institution, research group or project.
 - 02 Create an ORCID iD for yourself.
 - 03 Make sure that as much of your research as possible is assigned a DOI.
 - 04 Get an overview of Open Access journals in your specialist subject.
 - 05 Consider which parts of your research process you can open up.

Next steps

- Share code/data
- Publish preprints
- Join Open Science communities (e.g., [FORRT](#), [OLS](#))
- Advocate for Open Science



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

If you have questions, feel free to send me an email:

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BlueSky: <https://bsky.app/profile/annikatjuka.bsky.social>



Appendix

Examples

- <https://github.com/concepticon/norare-data>
- <https://arxiv.org/abs/2503.11377>
- <https://open-research-europe.ec.europa.eu/articles/2-141/v3>
- <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3678-1817>
- <https://annikatjuka.github.io/talks>
- <https://calc.hypotheses.org/>
- <https://openevo.eva.mpg.de/teachingbase/the-evolution-of-language/>

Resources

- Open Science in Practice: <https://osip.mpg.de/>
- <https://open-access.network/en/home>
- Directory of Open Access Books (DOAB): <https://www.doabooks.org/>
- Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ): <https://doaj.org/>
- <https://www.predatoryjournals.org/the-list>
- <https://thinkchecksubmit.org/>

Further Reading

- <https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000383323>
- Open Science Handbook:
<https://openscientist.pubpub.org/pub/play/release/5>
- Méndez et al. (2023). Ethics and Responsible Research and Innovation in Practice: The ETHNA System Project, 203–223. Cham: Springer Nature Switzerland. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-33177-0_13.
- Ghai et al. (2025). A Manifesto for a Globally Diverse, Equitable, and Inclusive Open Science. *Communications Psychology* 3(1). 1–9. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s44271-024-00179-1>.
- Wilkinson et al. (2016). The FAIR Guiding Principles for Scientific Data Management and Stewardship. *Scientific Data* 3(1). 1–9. <https://doi.org/10.1038/sdata.2016.18>.

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