

Archiving and Publishing



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Learning objectives

1. Get moving and thinking about/discussing archiving with others
2. Understand why archiving is important, and what should be archived
3. Have some ideas of where working documents can be archived and openly accessible



Group discussion!

Discuss

Discuss questions in small groups – 10 mins

Answer

Answers on post-its and stick to wall – 5 mins

Read

Read the post-its
Discuss with neighbours/others – 10 mins

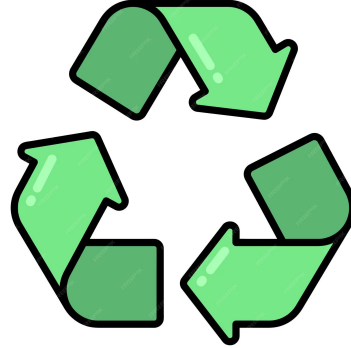


1. *What* do you think it is important for researchers to archive?
2. *Why* is archiving important?
3. *Where* can you archive research materials?
4. What are the *major barriers* to archiving?



Why archive?

- Support open science
- Reproducibility/replicability
- Build on research/reusability
- Useful for Future You
- Better citeability
- Transparency of work
 - Workflow
 - Future jobs
- Reinforce good practices
- Prevent duplicated effort



What should we archive?

Everything!

Raw data, processed data, code, supplementaries, workflow, general data, your thoughts and feelings...

Ideally **non-proprietary** file formats

Metadata (README) file – explanation of contents



Where to archive?



DRYAD



Dryad, Zenodo, FigShare, the Open Science Framework (OSF), Pangaea, institutional and funding body repositories...



PANGAEA.

Data Publisher for Earth & Environmental Science

General data: PDB and Neotoma (occurrence data), MorphoSource, MorphoBank...



Where to archive?

But to consider:

- Longevity
- Cost
- Capacity
- Accessibility
- Discoverability
- Citability
- Version control
- Licensing



Open access publishing

Now many options for diamond open access journals (free to publish, free to access):

Lethaia, Open Palaeontology, Palaeontologia Electronica, Sedimentologica...



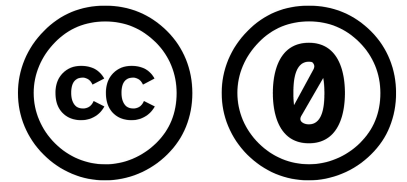
Other diamond options:

Preprint servers (*BioRxiv, EcoEvoRxiv, etc.*), *PCI Palaeontology* (peer review without formal publishing)

Licensing

Archiving material requires choosing an appropriate license

- Usually CC0 (“No Rights Reserved”) is appropriate for archives with only new data, allowing easy reuse, but does not require attribution
- A variety of potentially suitable CC-BY allowing reuse but requiring attribution
- Other potential licenses for code: MIT, Apache, GNU
- Tools exist for deciding this
- Might be related to your work contract



FAIR and CARE data standards

These are guidelines you can follow for your data and other archives

FAIR: intended to provide guidelines to improve the **F**indability, **A**ccessibility, **I**nteroperability, and **R**euse of digital assets

CARE Principles for Indigenous Data Governance

Intended to support design of data ecosystems that enable Indigenous Peoples to derive benefit



Case study: FAIR and CARE

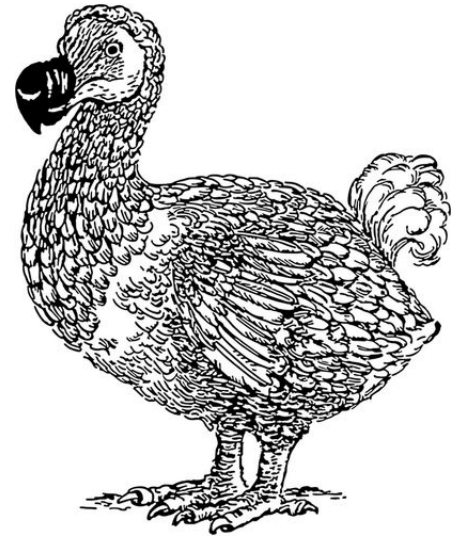


ETHICS IN / OF GEOGRAPHICAL RESEARCH |  **Open Access** |  

Dodo dilemmas: Conflicting ethical loyalties in conservation social science research

Hannah Fair , Viola Schreer, Paul Keil, Laur Kiik, Niki Rust

First published: 12 October 2022 | <https://doi.org/10.1111/area.12839> | Citations: 3



SORTEE: Society for Open, Reliable and Transparent Ecology and Evolutionary Biology

Runs EcoEvoRxiv, alongside other events and initiatives to facilitate and create discussion around open science in ecology and evolution

<https://www.sortee.org>



palaeoverse

Linking our Github repo to Zenodo!

Extra resources

- Jones et al. 2025: <https://doi.org/10.32942/X2FS8M>
- Darwin Core (<https://dwc.tdwg.org/>) may be useful (see <https://fairsharing.org/> for other data and metadata standards)
- <https://creativecommons.org/share-your-work/cclicenses/>
- <https://choosealicense.com>
- Diamond peer review platform: <https://paleo.peercommunityin.org/>
- <https://www.go-fair.org/fair-principles/>
- <https://www.gida-global.org/care>

