



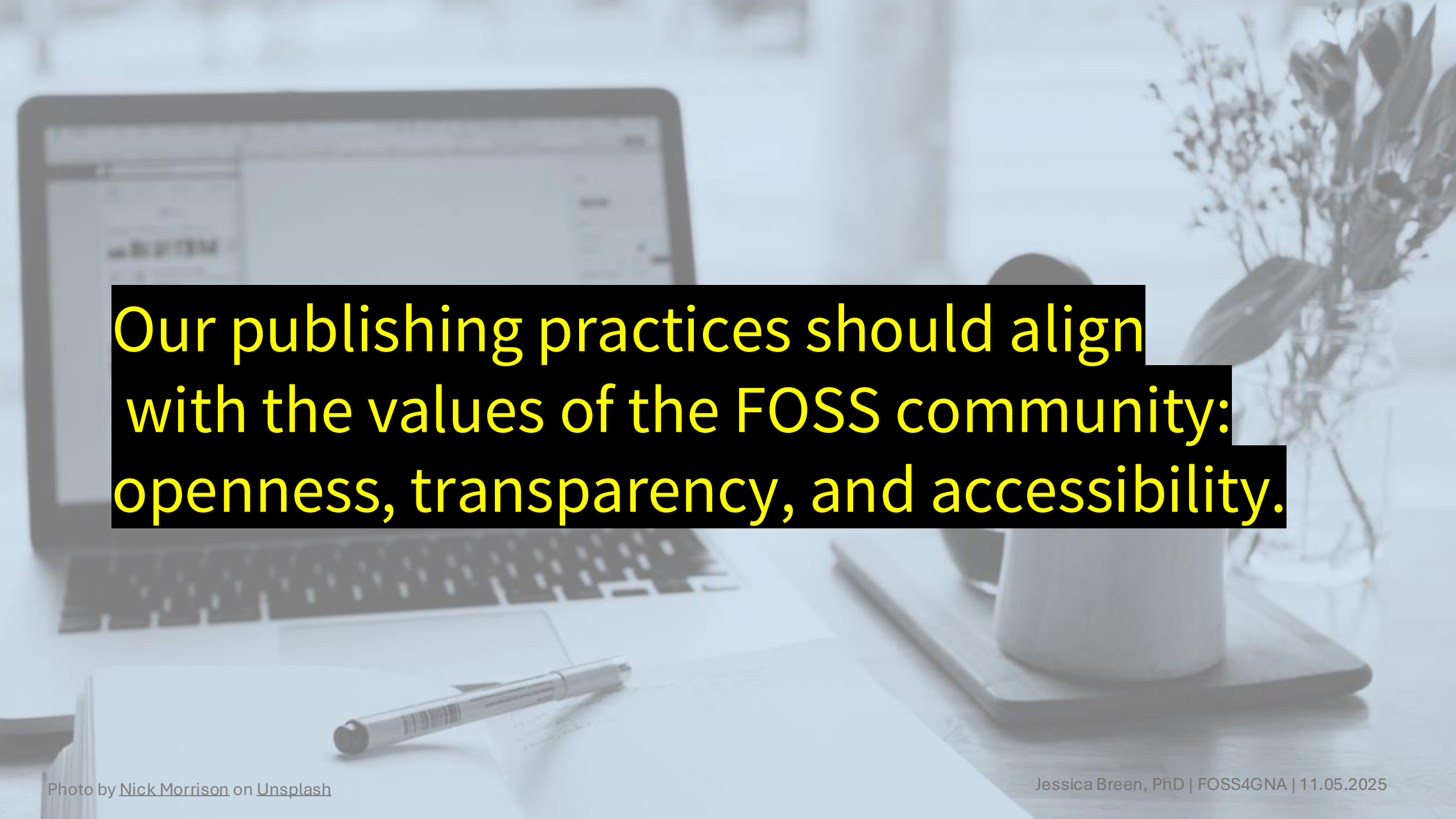
OPENACCESS FOR OPENSOURCE: WRITING AND PUBLISHING FOR THE FOSS4GNA COMMUNITY

Jessica Breen, PhD | FOSS4GNA | 11.05.2025

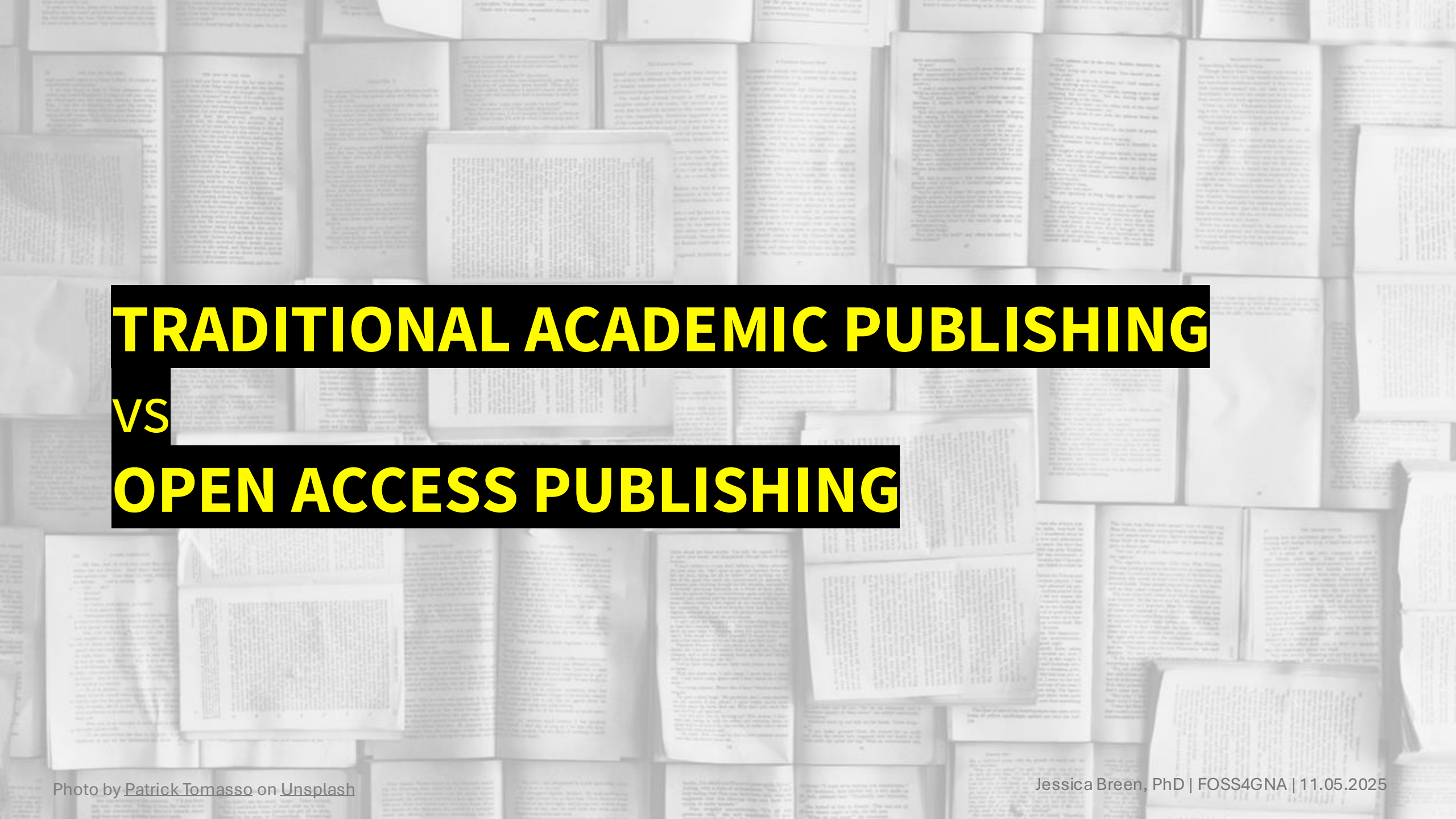


NEW THIS YEAR:

A FOSS4GNA Special Issue of Stacks Journal



Our publishing practices should align
with the values of the FOSS community:
openness, transparency, and accessibility.



TRADITIONAL ACADEMIC PUBLISHING VS OPEN ACCESS PUBLISHING



TRADITIONAL MODEL:

Readers (or libraries) pay to access research.

OPEN ACCESS MODEL:

Everyone can read freely —
costs are covered upfront.

A grayscale background image of a laptop. The screen shows text from 'Alice's Adventures in Wonderland'. The dock at the bottom contains icons for various applications including a music player, a text editor, a web browser, a file manager, and a trash can. The keyboard is visible in the foreground.

TRADITIONAL PUBLISHING:
You sign away your copyright.

OPEN ACCESS:
You keep your rights.

A top-down view of a desk with a light blue wooden texture. In the top left, a pair of white earbuds lies on the surface. To the right, a portion of a white keyboard is visible. In the bottom center, a white cup filled with coffee sits on the desk. A notebook with lined pages is partially visible on the left side.

TRADITIONAL REVIEW:
Anonymous, opaque, and slow.

STACKS REVIEW:
Transparent and collaborative.

STACKS JOURNAL PEER REVIEW PROCESS:

1. Reviewer selection
2. Independent review
3. Collaborative phase
4. Voting
5. Transparency

A 2-PAGER IS TYPICALLY:

- Around 800–1200 words
- Includes 1–2 visuals
- Links to your code or data
- Focuses on what you did and why it matters



TIPS FOR FIRST-TIME ACADEMIC AUTHORS

STRUCTURE: USE WHAT YOU KNOW

You don't need a fancy structure — clear and simple is great.

Classic scientific-style outline works well:

- What was the problem or context?
- What did you do (tools, data, workflow)?
- What happened or what did you learn?
- What should someone else take away from this?

Think well-documented GitHub README but with more narrative.



VOICE AND CLARITY

- Write like you're explaining your project to a smart peer from another field
- Use plain language and short paragraphs
- Avoid acronyms unless you explain them once
- Use an active voice where possible
- It's okay to write in your natural voice

CITATIONS (DON'T OVERTHINK IT)

- Zotero is great if you're citing multiple sources
- If you're only referencing a few things use Google Scholar cite button
- You can cite:
 - Software
 - Code libraries
 - Datasets
 - Documentation
 - Blog posts (yes, really — if they're relevant and persistent)

PUBLISHING DATA

Publishing your data helps others build on what you've done and gives your work longevity.

Good data sharing options:

- Zenodo – integrates with GitHub, assigns DOIs
- Figshare – good for datasets and figures
- Dryad – often used in environmental sciences
- Institutional repositories — check with your library

PUBLISHING DATA

What to include:

- A **README** that explains what the dataset is, how it was collected, and how to
- A **license** (e.g. CC0, ODC-BY) so others know how they can reuse it
- A **citation** suggestion so you get credit

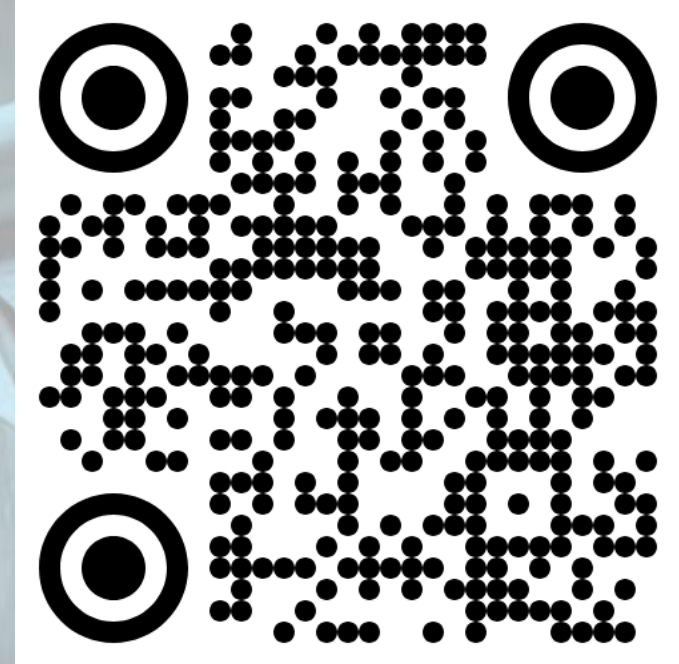
NEED HELP?

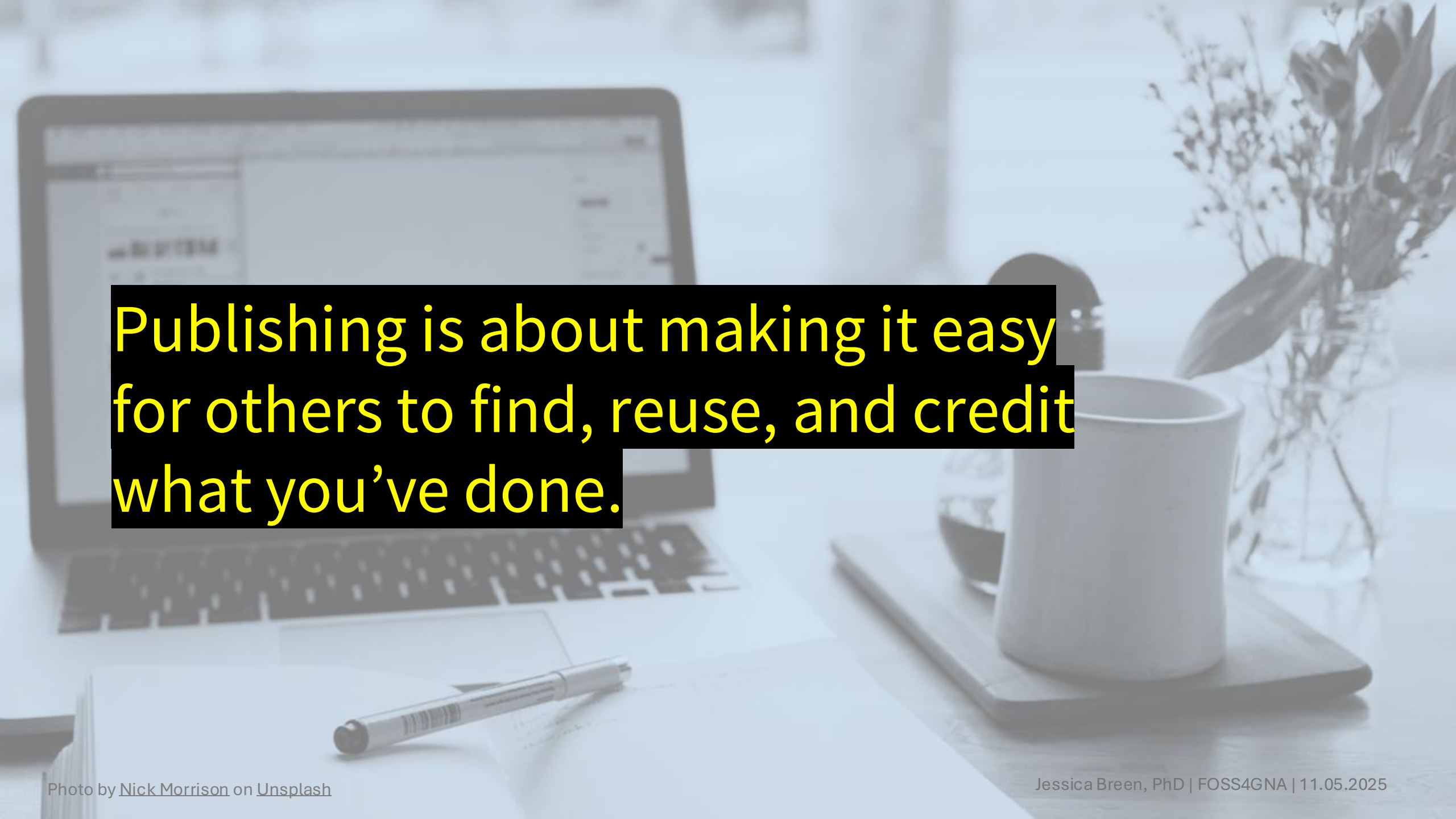
The Academic Committee is here to support you.

We can:

- Help shape your idea
- Review drafts
- Suggest structure or formatting tips
- Answer questions about the process

HOW TO GET INVOLVED:





Publishing is about making it easy
for others to find, reuse, and credit
what you've done.

THANKS.

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