



Intro to Scholarly Communication

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Learning Objectives

- Define and understand the term “scholarly communication”
- Examine relationships between librarians, publishers, and authors
- Discover the research lifecycle
- Review publishing questions: copyright, open access, and scholarly publishing literacy



What is Scholarly Communication?

- “Scholarly communication” is a term describing how researchers disseminate their work, adding to the ongoing conversation with colleagues, journals, blogs, and even the world
- It’s also a constantly evolving field where people experiment, write, share, reuse, and preserve their ideas in a variety of ways
- People like librarians, publishers, academic faculty, and college students are all involved in scholarly communication together



Who is involved in Scholarly Communication?

Librarians

- Paying for and providing access to journal and database subscriptions for their patrons
- Advocating for Open Access publishing and helping patrons navigate the publishing process
- Educating others on scholarly publishing literacy, copyright, fair use, and author's rights



Who is involved in Scholarly Communication?

Publishers

- Providing peer review, editing, and publishing services for manuscripts
- Creating journals, books, and articles
- May require payment for users to view, publish, or reuse manuscripts



Who is involved in Scholarly Communication?

Researchers

- Researching and generating new ideas, studies, articles, projects, and data
- Sharing their work through a variety of platforms
- Looking for ways to track and prove their work's research impact



Who is involved in Scholarly Communication?

College Students

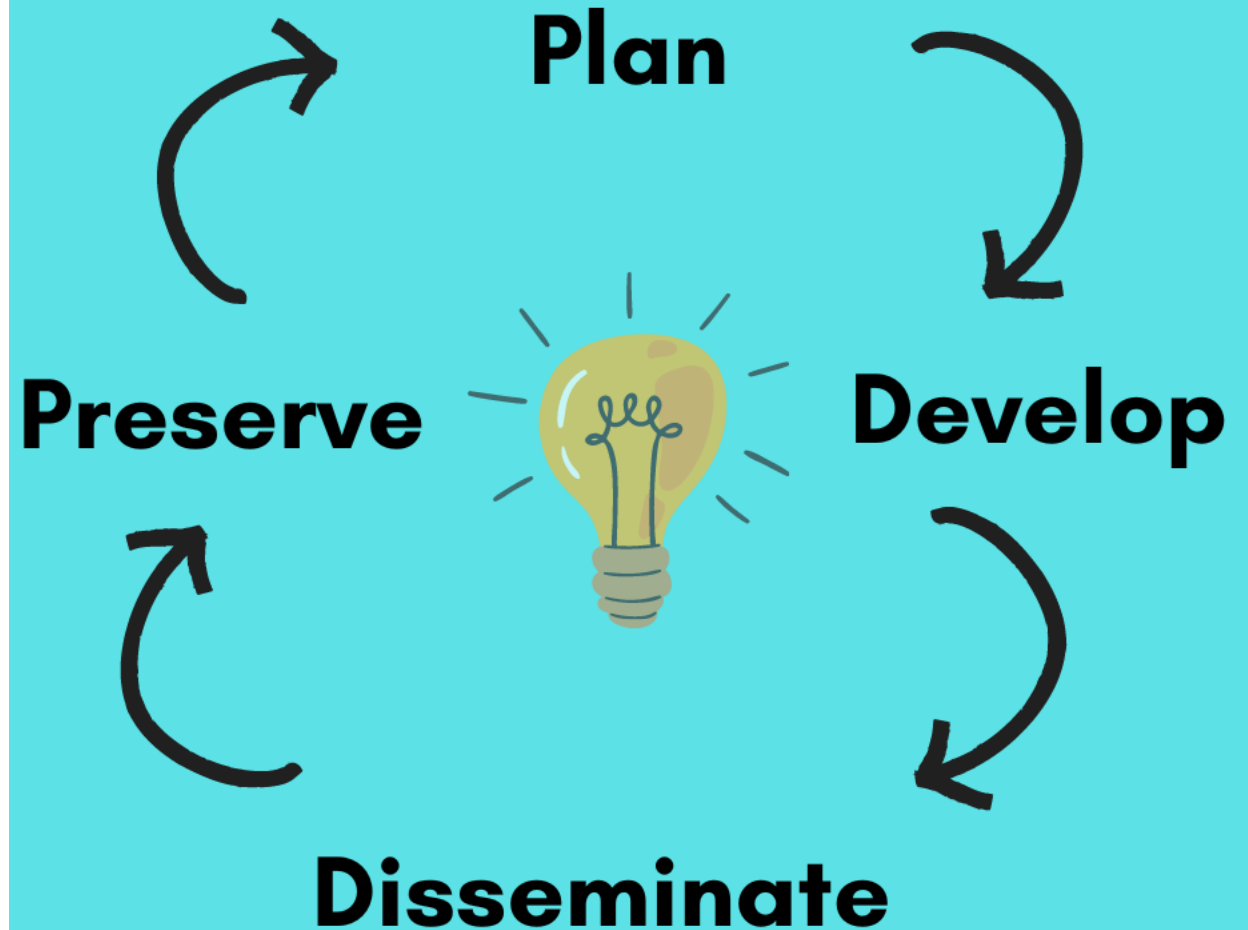
- May be graduate or undergraduate students
- Learning how to navigate the research lifecycle
- May partner with their professors or other groups to publish their work



The Research Lifecycle

1. Plan
2. Develop
3. Disseminate
4. Preserve

Note: these steps are based off of the University of Colorado Boulder's (2024) research lifecycle guide



Copyright

- Copyright applies to original, tangible works of expression
- Authors can register their works with a Creative Commons copyright license to allow others to reuse their works
- Works that fall under Fair Use can be used by others as well

Open Access

- Works that are Open Access are free to view and accessible to all, without paywalls
- Journals can publish fully Open Access works, hybrid works, or subscription-based works
- Some Open Access journals require article processing charges (APCs) in order for the work to be published
- Green Open Access refers to when authors self-archive their works in repositories

Scholarly Publishing Literacy

- Scholarly publishing literacy is a term developed by Jeffrey Beal (2012) and expanded on by Linlin Zhao (2014)
- It involves using critical thinking in how to evaluate journals, how to publish your works, how to navigate copyright and author's rights, etc.
- Librarians can assist scholars in developing their scholarly publishing literacy

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