INFORMATION LITERACY

aka How to survive your PhD

"Piled Higher and Deeper" by Jorge Cham
www.phdcomics.com

Agenda

- Research data management + Research Data Unipd
- Open Science
- UniPd Library System services for authors

Rakicevic Nenad from Pexels

What do we mean with research data?

Link alle domande

Which kind of data does your community of research produce (e.g. video, graphics, computer codes, numbers, ...)?

Your wooclap poll will be displayed here

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Make sure you are in **presentation mode**

wooclap

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What are research data?

Recorded information (regardless of the form or the media in which they may exist) necessary to support or validate a research project's observations, findings or outputs

GIS and spatial data

Video

Digital copies of images

Spreadsheets

Digital texts or digital copies of text

Audio

Graphics

Protein or genetic sequences

Databases

BUT ALSO…

- Computer Aided Design (CAD)
- Waveforms
- Computer codes
- Statistics (SPSS, SAS)
- File Matlab
- Artistics products
- Web files
- …

Data Types

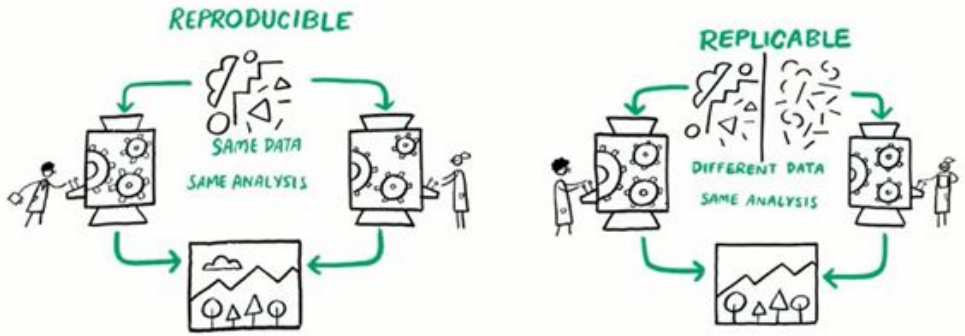
Data Type	Value	Example
Observational data captured around the time of the event	Usually irreplaceable	Sensor readings, telemetry, survey results, neuro-images
Experimental data from lab equipment	Often reproducible but can be expensive	Gene sequence, chromatograms, toroid magnetic field readings
Simulation data generated from test models	Model and metadata (inputs) more important than output data. Large modules can take a lot of computer time to reproduce	Climate models, economic models
Derived or compiled data	Reproducible (but very expensive)	Text and data mining, compiled databases, 3D models

https://www.slideshare.net/jezcope/university-of-bath-research-data-management-training-for-researchers

Reproducibility vs. Replicability

Open Methods

- **Reproducible:** A result is reproducible when the ***same*** **analysis** steps performed on the ***same*** **dataset** consistently produces the *same* answer.
- **Replicable:** A result is replicable when the ***same*** **analysis** performed on ***different*** **datasets** produces qualitatively similar answers.



Do you know how much your data cost?

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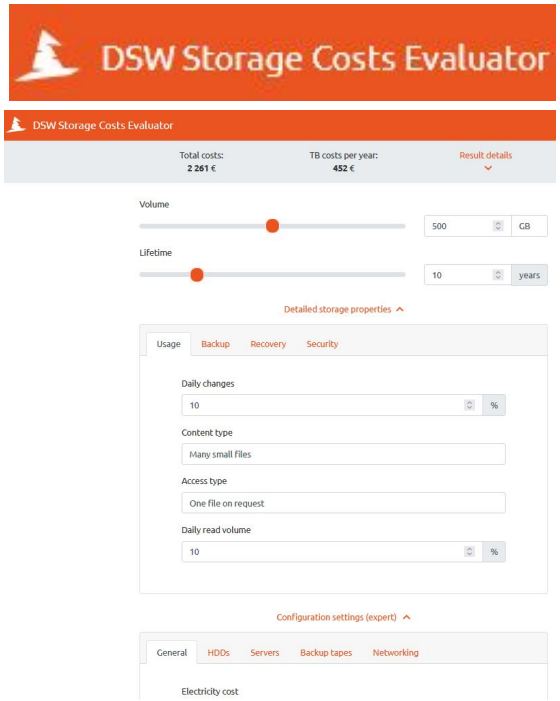
Data Costs



UK Data Service

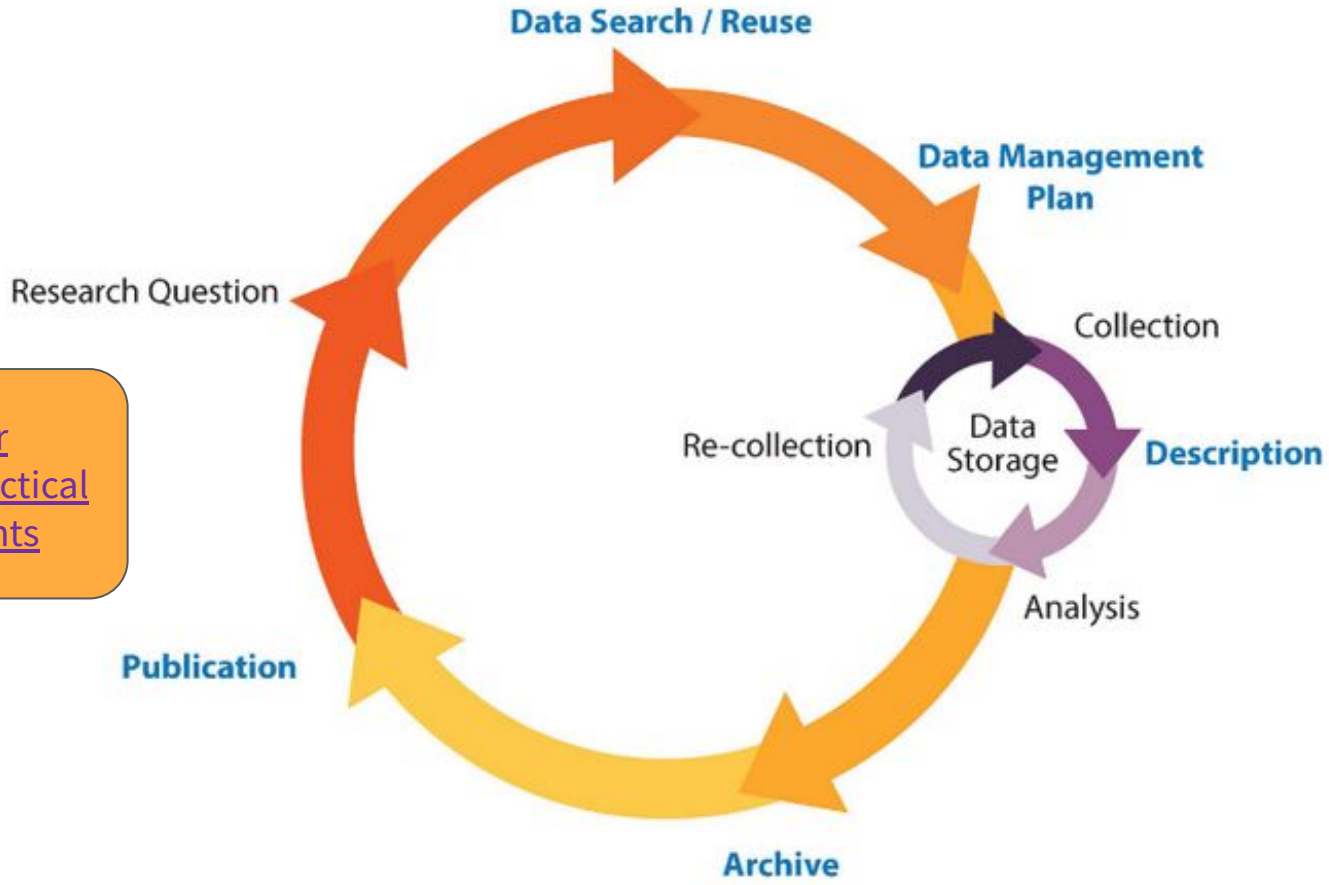
Data management costing tool

OpenAIRE

Guides for Researchers

How to identify and assess Research Data Management (RDM) costs

Research data lifecycle



See also: [Passport for Open Science – A Practical Guide for PhD Students]

Adapted original source: The University of California, Santa Cruz. Data Management LibGuide. *Research Data Management Lifecycle*, diagram, viewed 15th September 2015 <http://guides.library.ucsc.edu/datamanagement>

Open Data

Open Data are online, free of cost, accessible data that can be used, reused and distributed, provided that the data source is attributed.

Open Data

It is the philosophy of Open Access applied to data

Data are open when **anyone can access, use and share**

Anyone means: academics, politicians, private citizens, economic stakeholders

Open methodology

= the use of open methodologies throughout the entire research cycle, making it open and available to everyone online at the very moment the research is conducted.

pre-registration: https://www.cos.io/initiatives/prereg

Open Notebooks

- https://openlabnotebooks.org
- https://theopennotebook.com/
- Foster: OpenLab/Notebook

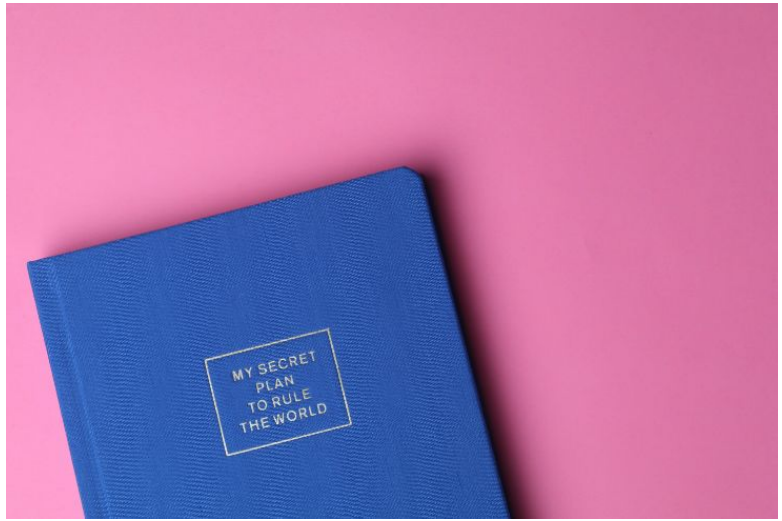


Foto di Ann H da Pexels

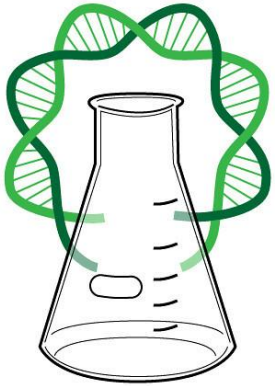
Open Codes

- Code Ocean
- Protocols.io

Open Science

"Open science is the movement to make scientific research, data and dissemination accessible to all levels of an inquiring society"

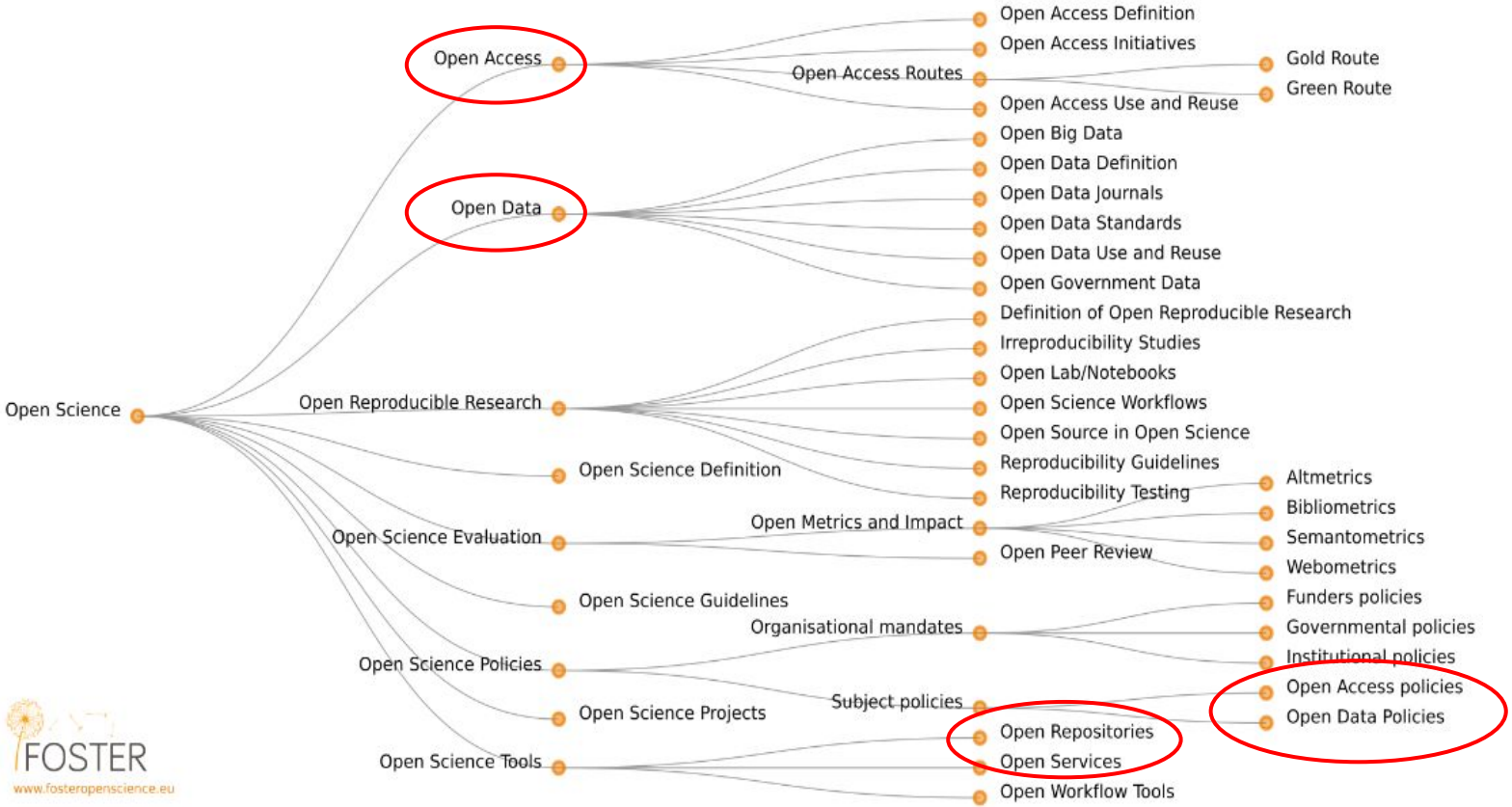
FOSTER consortium



Open Science

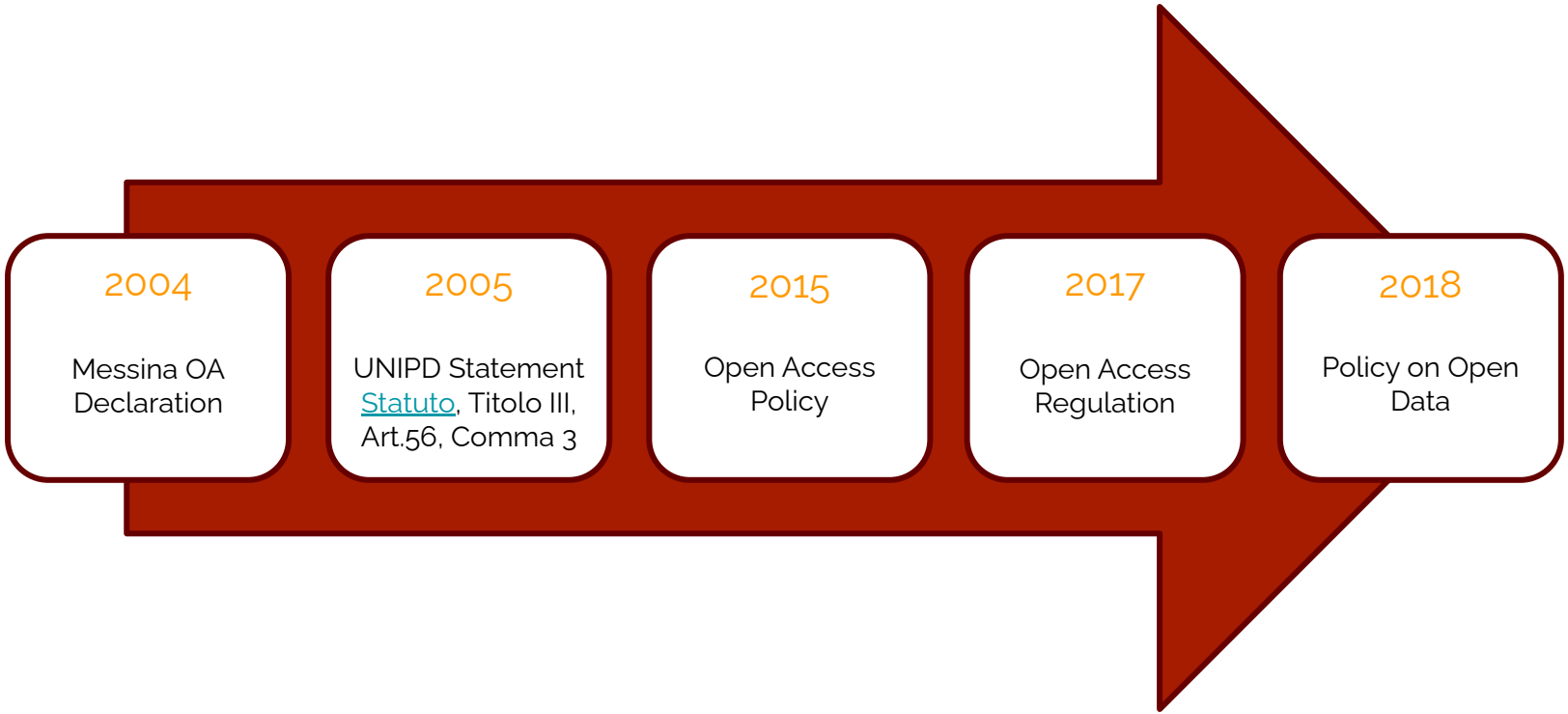
- Open Data
- Open Source in Open Science
- Open Methodology
- Open Peer Review
- Open Access
- Open Educational Resources

Open Science Taxonomy



FOSTER consortium – Open Science taxonomy – related article

The journey towards Open Science at the University of Padova



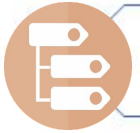
Tips on the management of research data

Managing research data: 7 steps

Tips on metadata standard for different disciplines

1. Collect research data

2. Name data rationally



3. Structure data in hierarchical systems

4. Annotate data trough metadata

5. Pay attention to file formats

6. Organize dataset versions

7. Storage and preservation

First step: collect research data

Develop a clear picture of the data you need

Locate appropriate data resources

Set up a search query and search the data resource

Select data candidates

Evaluate data quality

https://www.cessda.eu/Training/Training-Resources/Library/Data-Management-Expert-Guide/7.-Discover/The-process-of-data-discovery

Second step: file name strategy

A file name is a principal identifier of a file

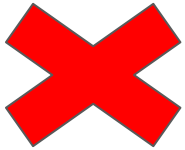
- File name should help to identify the **content** of the file
- Good file names provide useful clues to the **status** and **version** of a file, **uniquely identify** a file and **help in classifying and sorting** files

File naming strategy should be consistent in time and among different people

- In both quantitative and qualitative research file naming should be **systematic and consistent** across all files in the study
- A group of cooperating researchers should **follow the same file naming strategy**.

https://www.cessda.eu/Training/Training-Resources/Library/Data-Management-Expert-Guide/2.-Organise-Document/File-naming-and-folder-structure

File Naming



- 📂 data
  - clean stu svy_backup.csv
  - clean stu svy_backup backup.csv
  - stu survey FINAL clean.csv
  - 11.5.23 clean stud svy.csv
  - clean stu svy 11.05.2023_AS edits.csv

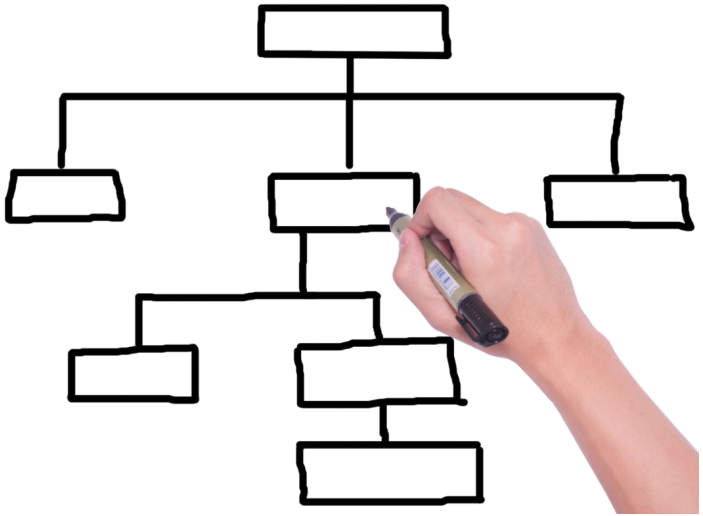
- 📂 data
  - stu_svy_clean_v01.csv
  - stu_svy_clean_v02.csv
  - stu_svy_clean_v03.csv
  - changelog.txt

File Name	Date Created	Change
stu_svy_clean_v01.csv	2023-10-15	Original clean data
stu_svy_clean_v02.csv	2023-11-05	3 students added to the raw data
stu_svy_clean_v03.csv	2023-11-06	Error found in recoding of stu_gender

Third step: structure research data

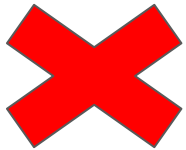
Structuring your data files in folders is important for making it easier to locate and organize files and versions.

The decision on how to organize your data files depends on the plan and organization of the study. All material relevant to the data should be entered into the data folders, including detailed information on the data collection and data processing procedures.



https://www.cessda.eu/Training/Training-Resources/Library/Data-Management-Expert-Guide/2.-Organise-Document/File-naming-and-folder-structure

Directory Structure



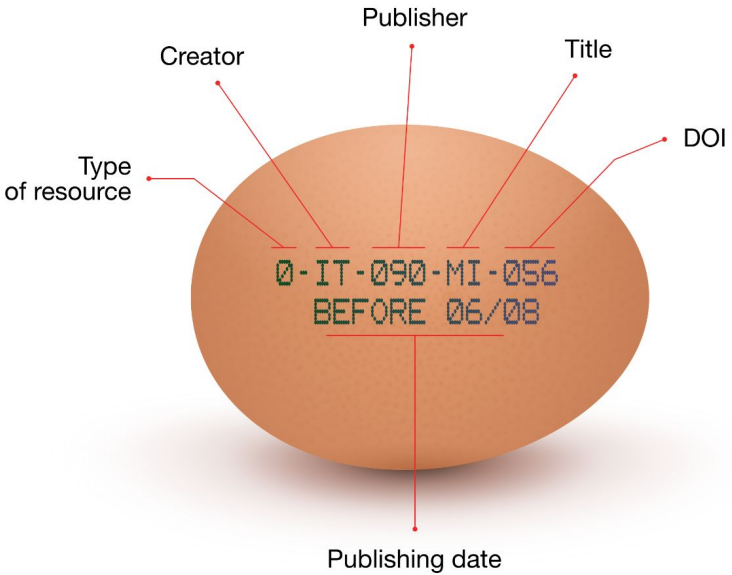
- project new
  - DATA
  - From data-computer
  - Mary's dissertation
  - Old - DATA
  - PDFs from schools
  - Project coordination
  - project new
  - project new data-2
  - wave 1

- project_new
  - 01_grant_mgmt
  - 02_project_coordination
  - 03_documentation
  - 04_participant_tracking
  - 05_data
    - wave1
    - wave2
  - 06_publications

Fourth step: annotate using metadata

Metadata means "data about data".

It is defined as the data providing information about one or more aspects of the data and it is used to summarize basic information about data, which can make easier to track and work with specific data.



Examples of metadata standards

http://www.ucl.ac.uk/library/research-support/research-data/best-practices/guides/creating

Do you collect your data in proprietary or non-proprietary formats of files?

What are the most common data formats used in your research area?

Your wooclap poll will be displayed here

Install the **Chrome** or **Firefox extension**

Make sure you are in **presentation mode**

wooclap

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wooclap

Fifth step: file formats

When preparing to collect research data, you should choose **open**, **well-documented** and **non-proprietary formats** wherever possible.

The choice of format will vary depending on how you plan to analyze, store and share your data.

It is advisable to store your data for use in future, which means to convert them from a current data format to a long-term preservation format. Most software applications offer export or exchange formats that allow a text-formatted file to be created for importing into another program.

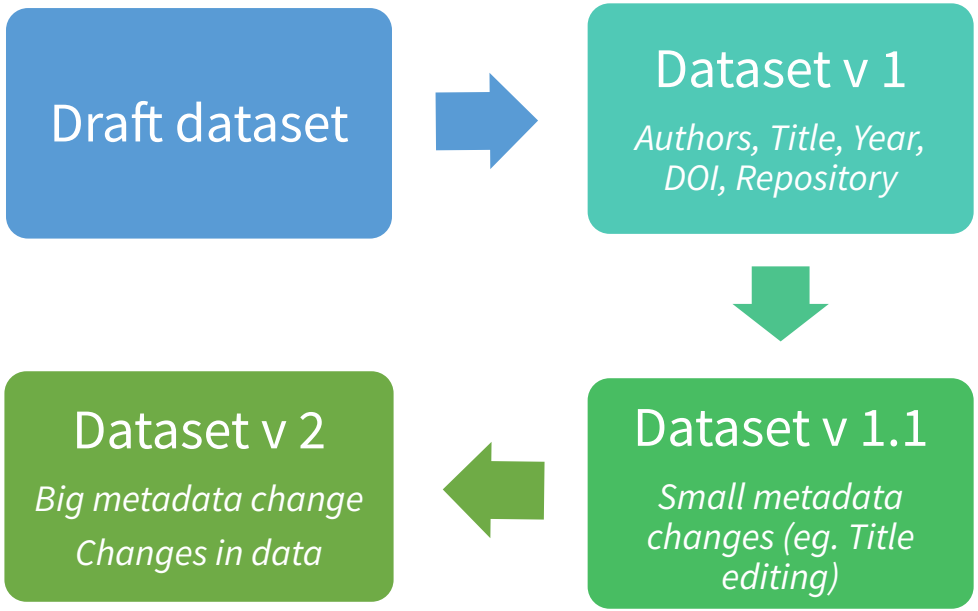
Guides on formats

Recommended formats

Sixth step: organize data in dataset versions

Versioning is important for long-term research data management where metadata and/or files are updated over time.

It is used to track any metadata or file changes (e.g., by uploading a new file, changing files structure, adding or editing file metadata…) once a dataset has been published.



Useful guides on naming and version control

http://guides.dataverse.org/en/latest/user/dataset-management.html

Where do you store your data?

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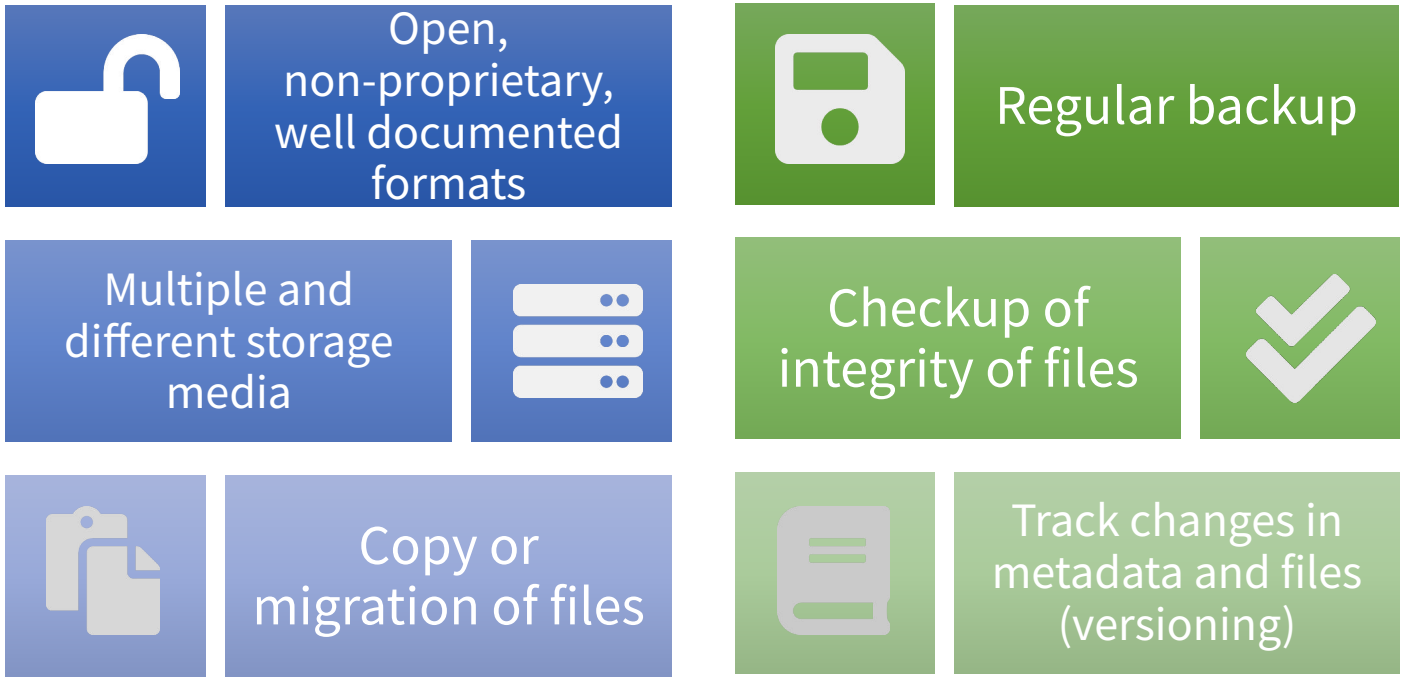
wooclap

Seventh step: storage and preservation

Data storage in safe archives adhering to relevant standards.

Preservation actions should ensure that data remains authentic, reliable and usable while maintaining its integrity



Checklist for storage and preservation

Do you manage personal and sensitive data?

Your wooclap poll will be displayed here

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wooclap

General Data Protection Regulation

Since 25 May 2018, the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR, European Union, 2016) applies to any EU researcher who collects personal data of living persons.

So, when processing personal data, researchers should adhere to the following six principles:

I. Process lawfully, fair and transparent

II. Keep to the original purpose

III. Minimise data size

IV. Personal data should be accurate and, where necessary kept up to date

V. Remove data which are not used

VI. Ensure data integrity and confidentiality

The so-called "research exemption" means that principles 2 and 5 are less stringent when applied to data collected for research projects, public interest, statistical purposes

Privacy, sensitive and personal data

Research data may contain information about living, identifiable individuals, or other information that is sensitive, for example about criminal justice or national security. You are responsible for ensuring that your handling of all these data is secure and compliant with laws and regulations.

Personal data

- Name
- Identification number
- Phone numbers
- IP addresses…

Sensitive data

- Racial or ethnic origin
- Political opinion
- Genetic data
- Data concerning health
- Sex life or sexual orientation…

Privacy, sensitive and personal data

Before you collect data

- Make a risk assessment
- Choose which data to collect, ensuring compliance with the minimization principle
- Prepare informed consent form, with information on: research, data sharing and conservation, subjects involved, rights of the interested party

Privacy, sensitive and personal data

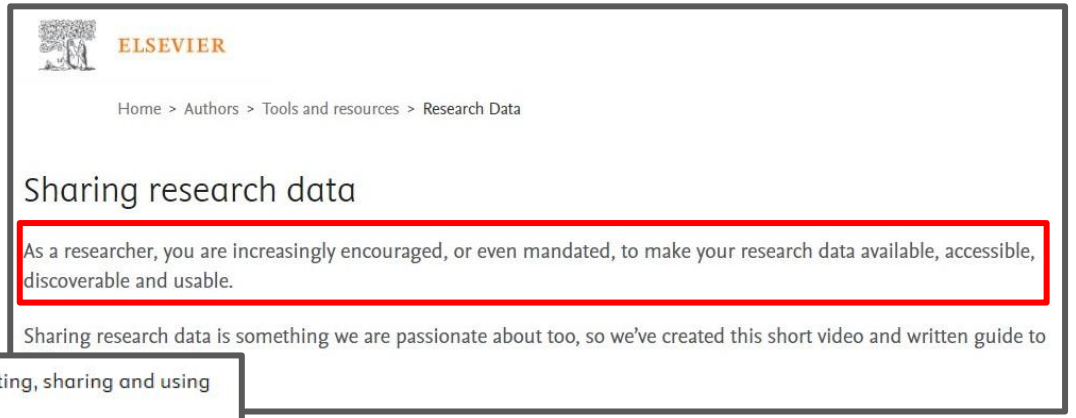
After data collection

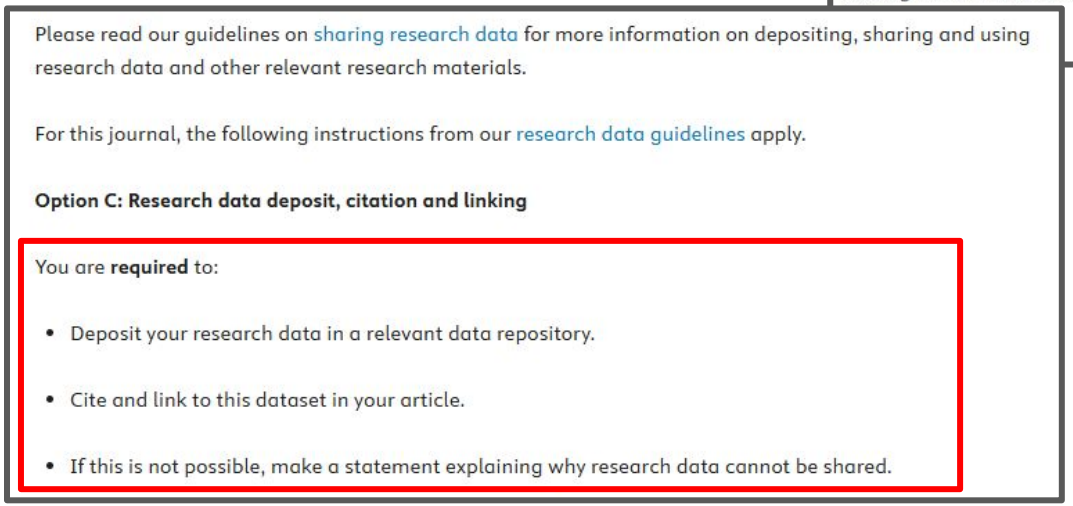
- Protect IDs (eg. with pseudonymisation, or retaining information that allows identification in a separate archive)
- Anonymize whenever possible
- Aggregate data
- Regulate access where necessary

Who requires Open Data?

Publishers' policies on research data - Elsevier

Fusion Engineering and Design - Guide for authors

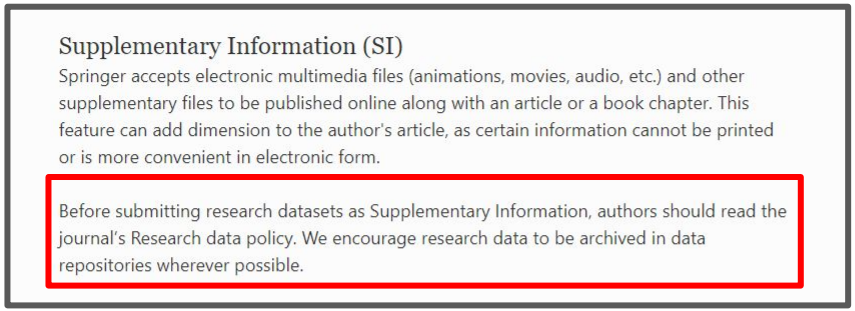




https://www.elsevier.com/researcher/author/tools-and-resources/research-data

Publishers' policies on research data - Springer

Animal Cognition - Submission guidelines

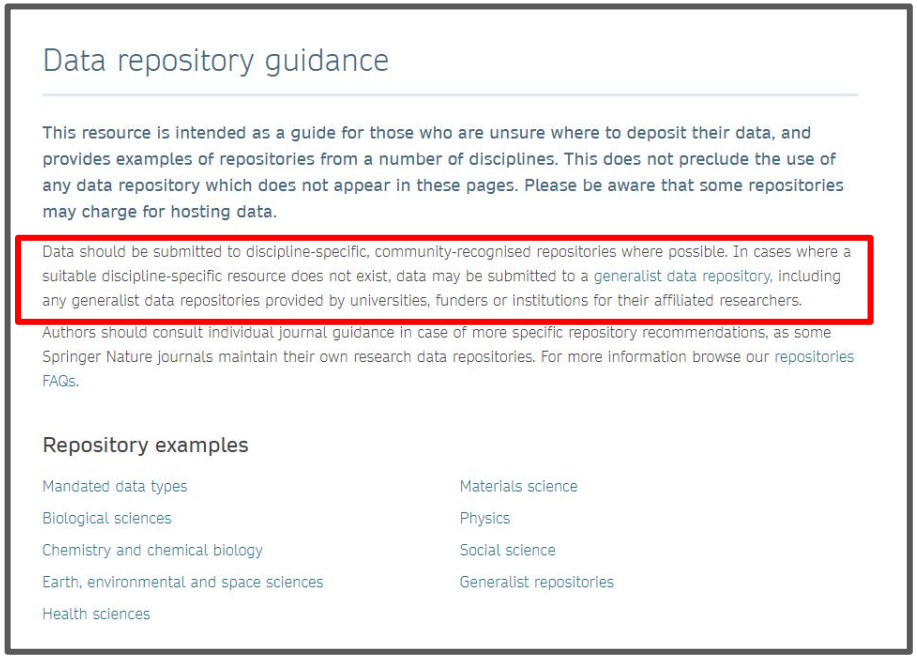


Supplementary Information (SI)

Springer accepts electronic multimedia files (animations, movies, audio, etc.) and other supplementary files to be published online along with an article or a book chapter. This feature can add dimension to the author's article, as certain information cannot be printed or is more convenient in electronic form.

Before submitting research datasets as Supplementary Information, authors should read the journal's Research data policy. We encourage research data to be archived in data repositories wherever possible.

Research Data Policy - *Springer*



Data repository guidance

This resource is intended as a guide for those who are unsure where to deposit their data, and provides examples of repositories from a number of disciplines. This does not preclude the use of any data repository which does not appear in these pages. Please be aware that some repositories may charge for hosting data.

Data should be submitted to discipline-specific, community-recognised repositories where possible. In cases where a suitable discipline-specific resource does not exist, data may be submitted to a generalist data repository, including any generalist data repositories provided by universities, funders or institutions for their affiliated researchers.

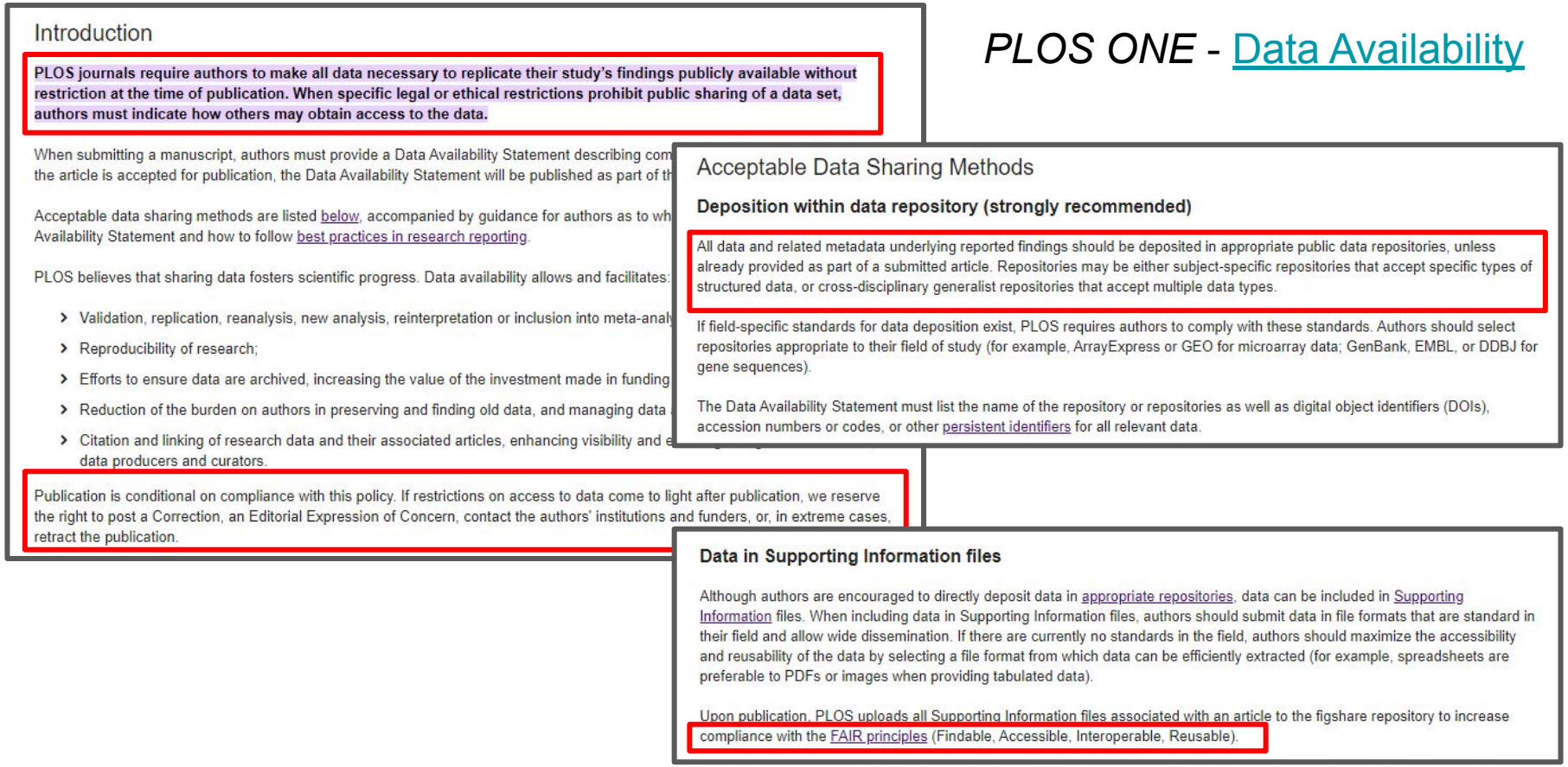
Authors should consult individual journal guidance in case of more specific repository recommendations, as some Springer Nature journals maintain their own research data repositories. For more information browse our repositories FAQs.

Repository examples

Mandated data types
Biological sciences
Chemistry and chemical biology
Earth, environmental and space sciences
Health sciences
Materials science
Physics
Social science
Generalist repositories

Publishers' policies on research data - PLOS

PLOS ONE - Data Availability



Introduction

PLOS journals require authors to make all data necessary to replicate their study's findings publicly available without restriction at the time of publication. When specific legal or ethical restrictions prohibit public sharing of a data set, authors must indicate how others may obtain access to the data.

When submitting a manuscript, authors must provide a Data Availability Statement describing com
the article is accepted for publication, the Data Availability Statement will be published as part of th

Acceptable data sharing methods are listed below, accompanied by guidance for authors as to wh
Availability Statement and how to follow best practices in research reporting.

PLOS believes that sharing data fosters scientific progress. Data availability allows and facilitates:

- Validation, replication, reanalysis, new analysis, reinterpretation or inclusion into meta-analy
- Reproducibility of research;
- Efforts to ensure data are archived, increasing the value of the investment made in funding
- Reduction of the burden on authors in preserving and finding old data, and managing data
- Citation and linking of research data and their associated articles, enhancing visibility and e
  data producers and curators.

Publication is conditional on compliance with this policy. If restrictions on access to data come to light after publication, we reserve the right to post a Correction, an Editorial Expression of Concern, contact the authors' institutions and funders, or, in extreme cases, retract the publication.

Acceptable Data Sharing Methods

Deposition within data repository (strongly recommended)

All data and related metadata underlying reported findings should be deposited in appropriate public data repositories, unless already provided as part of a submitted article. Repositories may be either subject-specific repositories that accept specific types of structured data, or cross-disciplinary generalist repositories that accept multiple data types.

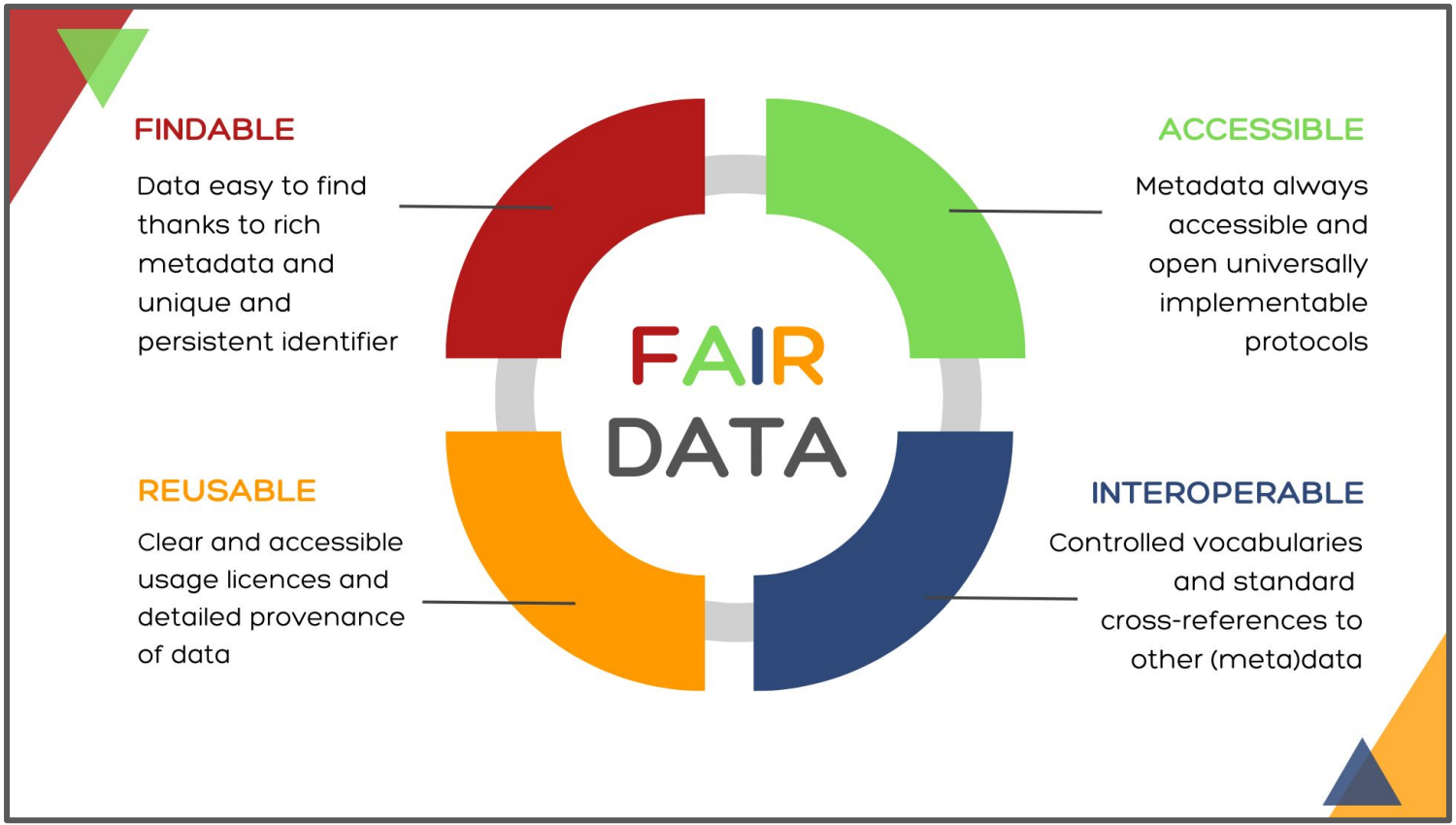
If field-specific standards for data deposition exist, PLOS requires authors to comply with these standards. Authors should select repositories appropriate to their field of study (for example, ArrayExpress or GEO for microarray data; GenBank, EMBL, or DDBJ for gene sequences).

The Data Availability Statement must list the name of the repository or repositories as well as digital object identifiers (DOIs), accession numbers or codes, or other persistent identifiers for all relevant data.

Data in Supporting Information files

Although authors are encouraged to directly deposit data in appropriate repositories, data can be included in Supporting Information files. When including data in Supporting Information files, authors should submit data in file formats that are standard in their field and allow wide dissemination. If there are currently no standards in the field, authors should maximize the accessibility and reusability of the data by selecting a file format from which data can be efficiently extracted (for example, spreadsheets are preferable to PDFs or images when providing tabulated data).

Upon publication, PLOS uploads all Supporting Information files associated with an article to the figshare repository to increase compliance with the FAIR principles (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable).


FINDABLE
Data easy to find thanks to rich metadata and unique and persistent identifier
ACCESSIBLE
Metadata always accessible and open universally implementable protocols
FAIR DATA
REUSABLE
Clear and accessible usage licences and detailed provenance of data
INTEROPERABLE
Controlled vocabularies and standard cross-references to other (meta)data

Retractions vs. Reproducibility

Retraction of articles due to lack of data, citations and methodologies are increasing.

The inability to access to data and methods prevents from reproducing experiments and validate results.

Scientific publications of affiliated authors in Italy retracted due to fraud. Review and analysis

Gonzalo Marco-Cuenca, José Antonio Salvador-Oliván, Rosario Arquero-Avilés, Chiara Faggiolani, Brenda Siso-Calvo

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to review the publications retracted due to fraud written by authors with affiliation in Italy in the period 2000-2020. For the identification of retracted publications, Retraction Watch Database has been used and Web of Science and Pubmed databases have been used for their verification and review. A total of 112 retractions were obtained due to fraud related the criteria defined in the methodology. The results obtained establish that the main cause of retraction due to scientific misconduct has been ents 77.68% of the retractions reviewed. 20.54% of retractions are associated with data and 1.79% with both causes. There is an average of 5.6 articles retracted per year in the period analyzed. The tracted works are research articles in the area of Life Sciences and Biomedicine. It is noteworthy that 37% of e cited after their retraction.

Author asks to retract nearly 20-year old paper over figure questions, lack of data

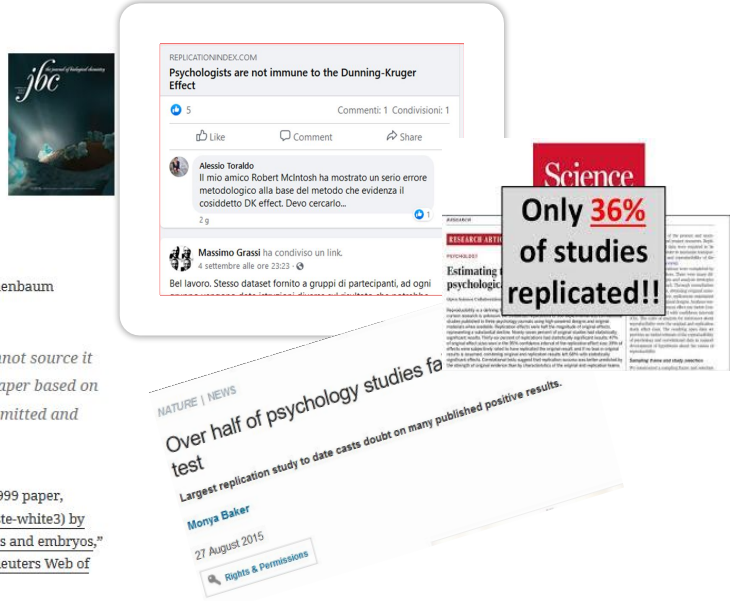
The last author of a 1999 paper has asked the journal to retract it less than one month after a user raised questions about images on PubPeer.

Yesterday, last author Jim Woodgett posted a note on the site saying the author who generated the figures in question could not find the original data, and since he agreed the images appeared "suspicious," he had contacted the journal to retract the paper.

Here's the note from Woodgett, based at Lunenfeld-Tanenbaum Research Institute at Mount Sinai Hospital in Toronto:

...the person who generated the original data cannot source it and, as a consequence, a request to retract this paper based on the discrepancies in figure 5B and C has been submitted and approved.

The PubPeer exchange is over a pair of figures in the 1999 paper, "Regulation of the protein kinase activity of Shaggy(Zeste-white3) by components of the wingless pathway in Drosophila cells and embryos," which has been cited 77 times, according to Thomson Reuters Web of Science.

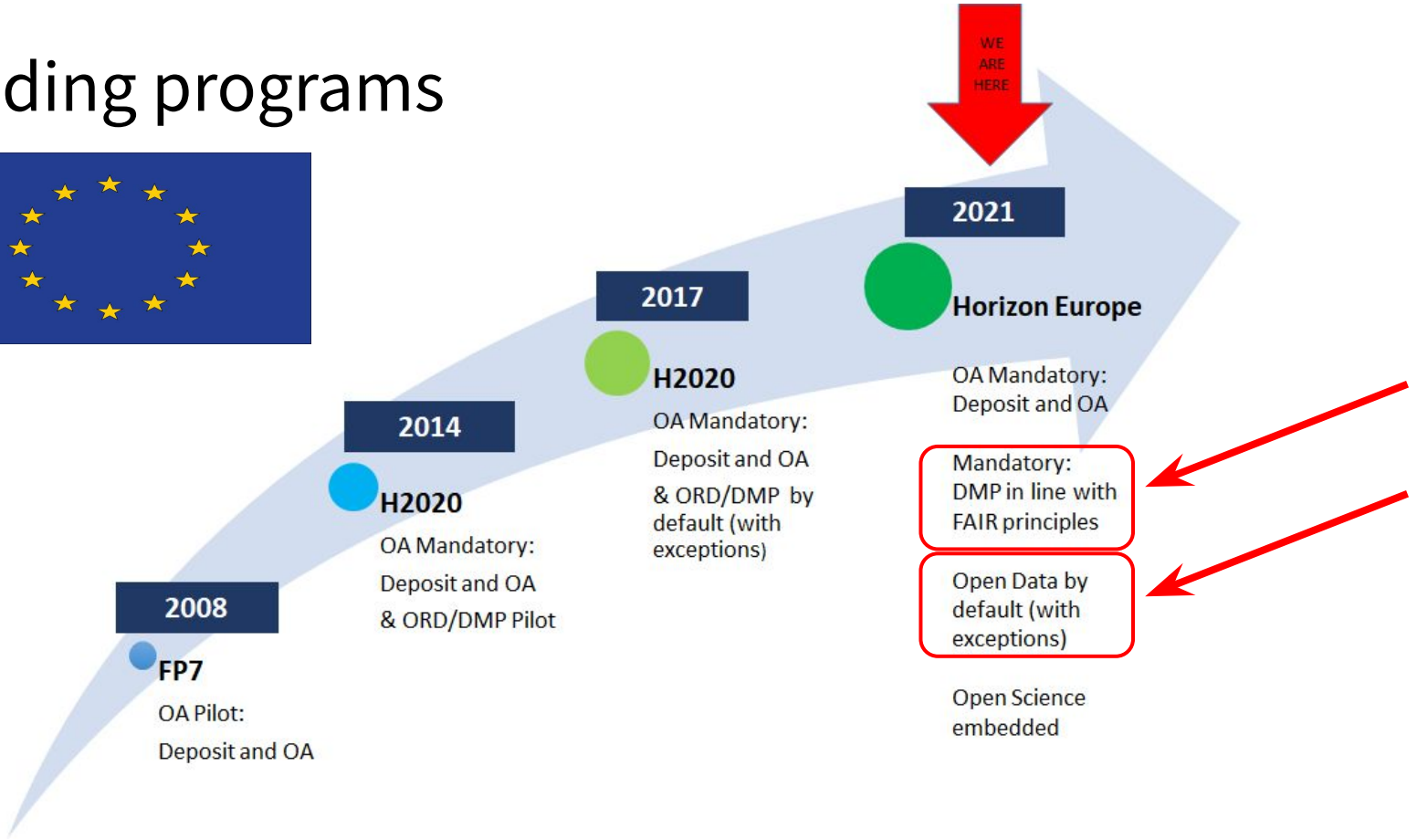


JLIS: https://www.jlis.it/article/view/12711

Rete Italiana Open Science: https://www.facebook.com/groups/172297443522463/

Retraction watch: https://retractionwatch.com/2016/09/23/author-asks-to-retract-nearly-20-year-old-paper-over-figure-questions-lack-of-data/

EU funding programs



From OpenAIRE webinar: Horizon 2020 Open Science Policies and beyond, October 22nd, 2019 by Emilie Hermans (Ghent University)
https://www.slideshare.net/OpenAIRE_eu/horizon-2020-open-science-policies-and-beyond-with-emilie-hermans-openaire

Funding programs requiring OPEN DATA: European Union

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION (EU) 2018/790 of 25 April 2018 on access to and preservation of scientific information

DIRECTIVE (EU) 2019/1024 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 20 June 2019 on open data and the re-use of public sector information

Horizon Europe Programme Guide

The mission of the ERC is to support excellent research in all fields of science and scholarship. The main outputs of this research are new knowledge, ideas and understanding

The ERC considers that providing free online access to these materials is the most effective way of ensuring that the fruits of the research it funds can be accessed, read, and used as the basis for further research.

Horizon Europe (2021-2027)

2. Research Data in Horizon Europe

Once your project has generated research data:

- Deposit the research data (or other outputs) in a trusted repository.
- You must provide open access to research data under the principle 'as open as possible, as closed as necessary'. In general, you should deposit data generated or collected by the project as soon as possible after data production/generation or after adequate processing and quality control have taken place
- License the research data or dedicate them to the public domain. Make your data available under the latest available version of the Creative Commons Attribution International Licence (CC BY) or a licence with equivalent rights, or the latest version of the Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication (CC0) or equivalent, which waives any rights to the data.
- Provide information via the repository about any research output or any other tools and instruments needed to re-use or validate the data.
- Metadata of deposited research data must be open under a Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication (CC0) or equivalent (to the extent legitimate interests or constraints are safeguarded), in line with the FAIR principles (**F**indable, **A**ccessible, **I**nteroperable and **R**e-usable), in particular machine-actionable.

3. Open access costs in Horizon Europe

You can allocate funds from your ERC grant to costs related to scientific publications and to storage and maintenance of research data generated by the ERC funded project.

DMP = Data Management Plan

https://www.uzh.ch/blog/hbz/2018/11/15/data-management-plan-in-a-nutshell/?lang=en

DMP: Guidelines & tools

DCC = Digital Curation Centre

- https://www.dcc.ac.uk/dmponline

DMP Online

DMP templates according to funders' specific requirements

- https://dmponline.dcc.ac.uk/public_templates

Data Stewardship Wizard

DMP which can be exported using selected template and format, including machine-actionable ones

- https://ds-wizard.org/

Science Europe

Research Data Management Guidance and Templates for D

- https://scienceeurope.org/ou
ities/research-data/res
management

Horizon Europe

Funding & tender opportunities > Project reporting templates > Data management plan (HE)

- https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/how-to-participate/reference-documents;programCode=HORIZON

UniPD International Research Office

FAIR Data Management Plan: Guidelines and annotated template

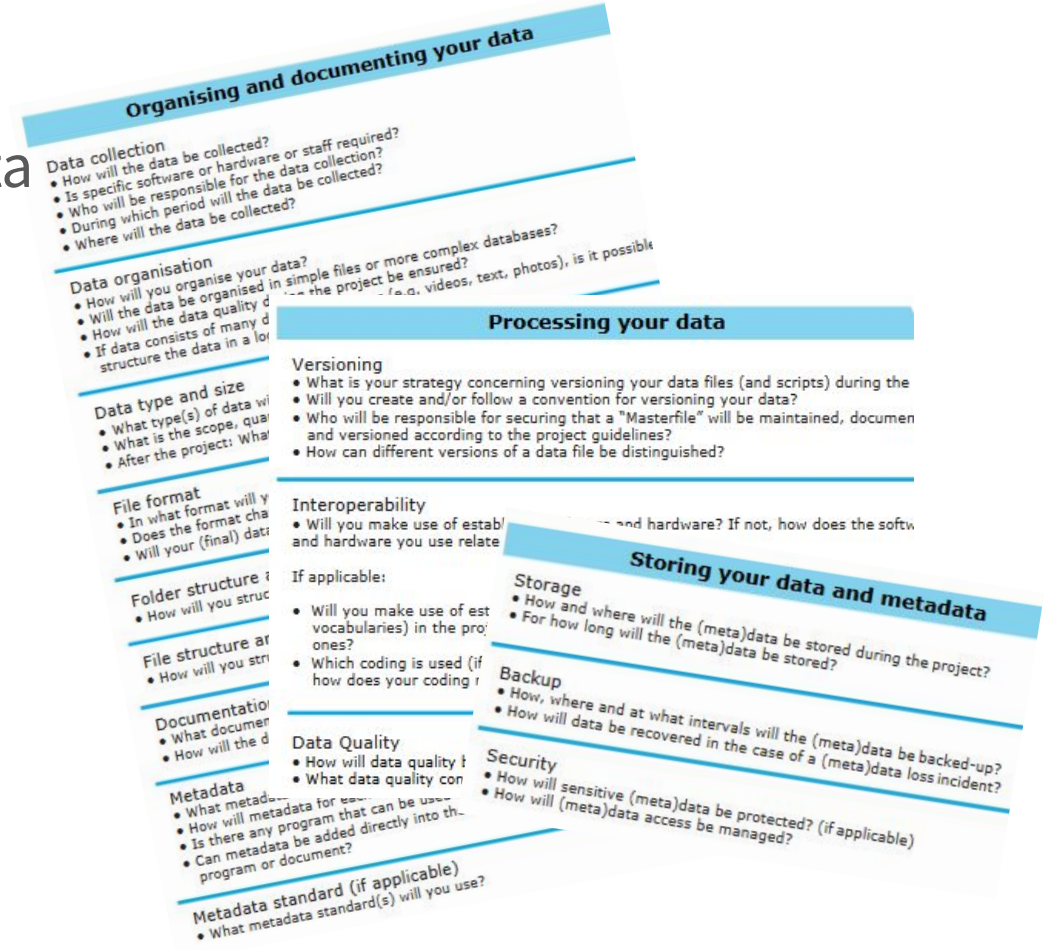
https://biblio.unipd.it/biblioteca-digitale/per-chi-pubblica/documenti-e-materiali/unipd_dmp-guidelines_08-04-2024_v2.pdf

DMP: some examples

CESSDA (Consortium of European Social Science Data Archives)

Link to pdf version here

Link to editable version in this page



DCC (Data Curation Centre)

Link to DMP Checklist here

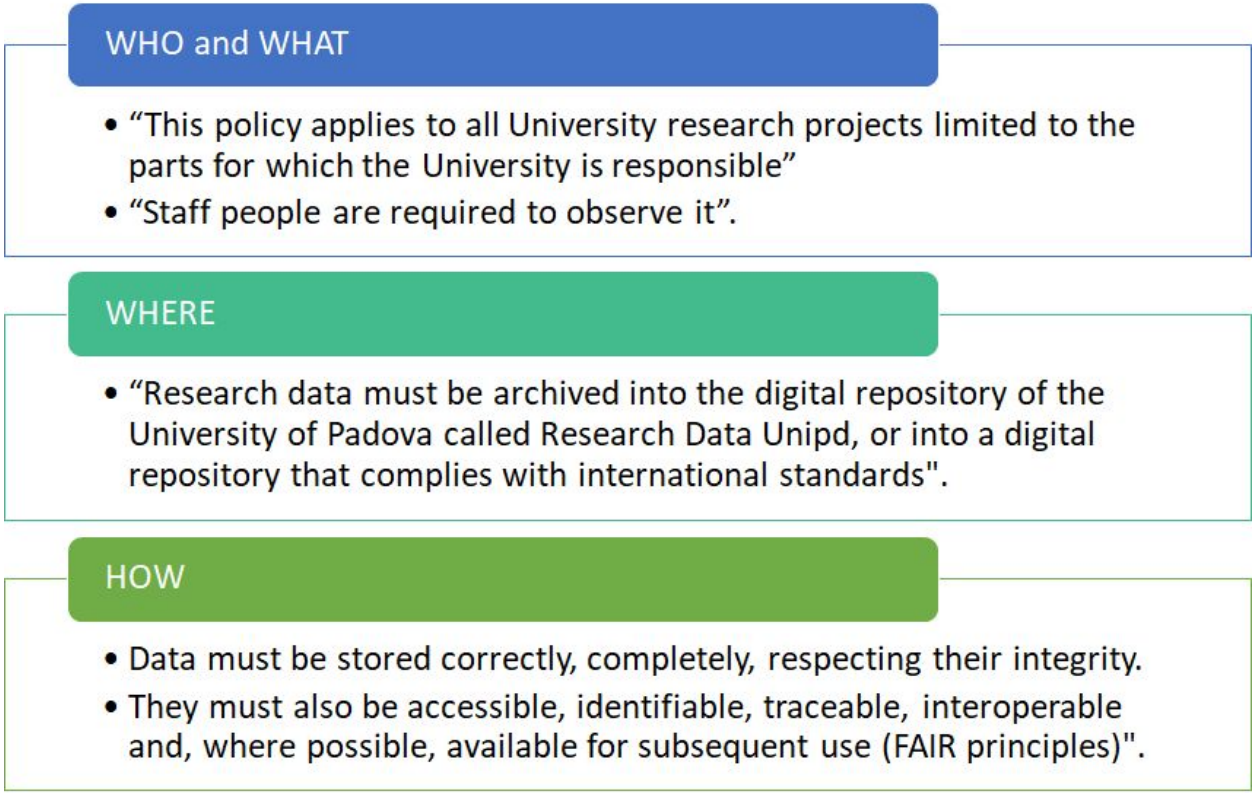
Zenodo

more than 2000 results for “data management plan” research

Research Data Unipd

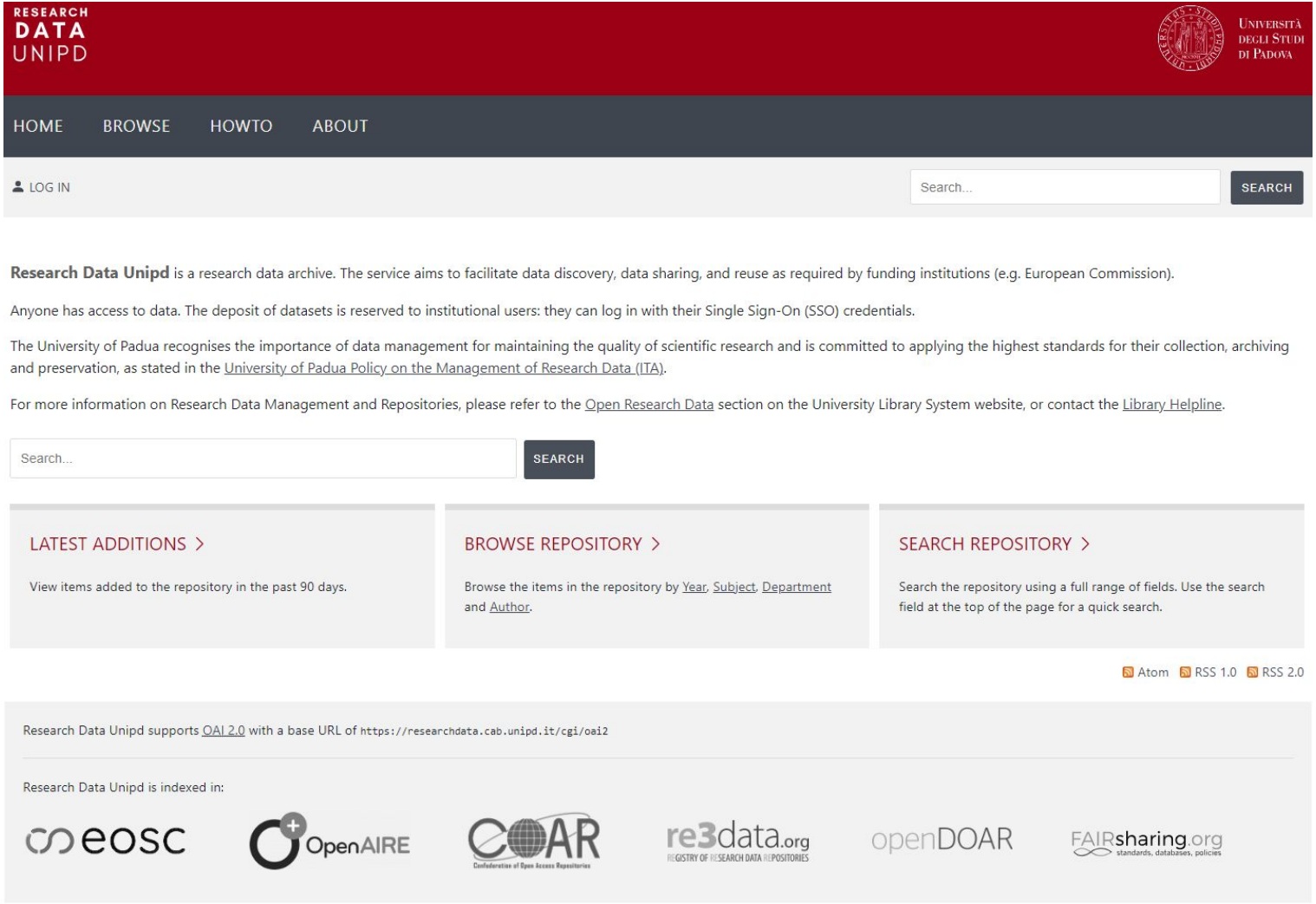
Open Data @ UniPD

The 1° December 2018 the Policy on the management of research data of the University of Padova entered into force.



https://www.unipd.it/sites/unipd.it/files/2018/policy%20dati%20ricerca.pdf

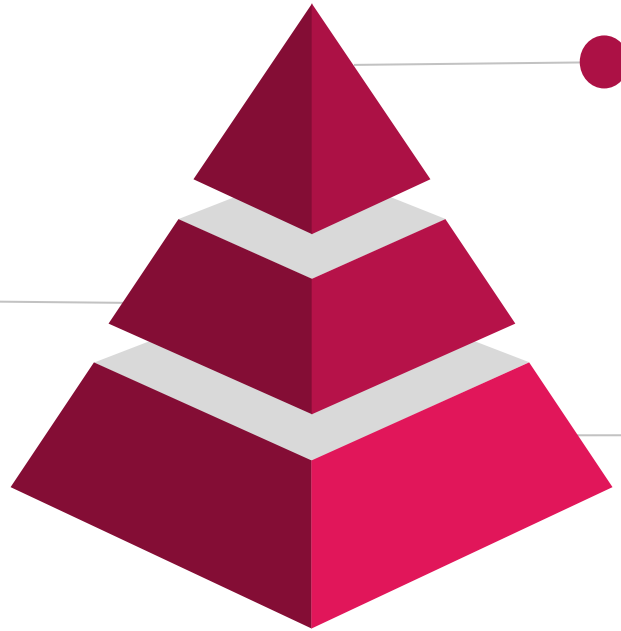
http://researchdata.cab.unipd.it/



Research Data Unipd

Features

- Authentication via the University's SSO
- DOI attribution
- Connection between dataset and articles from the publisher's website or deposited in Padua Research Archive
- ERC subjects



Purposes

It is a platform for long-term management and archiving of research data and for the access and re-use of data necessary to validate the results of scientific publication

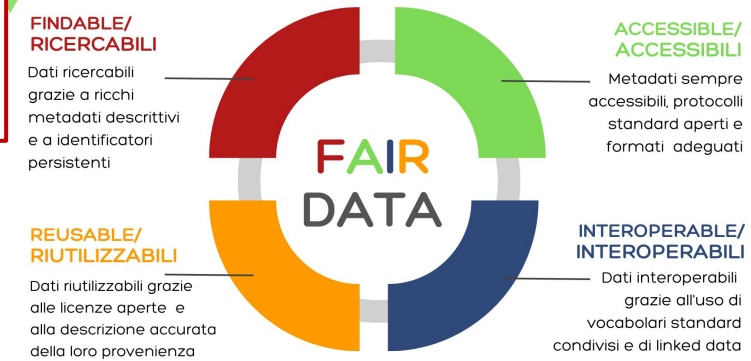
FAIRness

It allows the self-archiving of datasets of any format with FAIR mode (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable), as recommended by most funders.

Research Data Unipd e i Principi FAIR

DOI:
https://www.doi.org
Author identifier system(s):
ORCID
Metadata standard
DataCite Metadata Schema
Metadata standard
Dublin Core

OpenAIRE Guidelines for Literature, institutional, and thematic Repositories
Access Level
Protocollo di accesso:
OAI-PMH



Licenze:
GNU General Public License (GPL) 2.0
Open Data Commons Open Database License (ODC ODbL) 1.0
Creative Commons licenses
Tipologia degli elementi:
Resource Types
Provenance:
w3.org (vocabolario)

Linked Data format:
JSON-LD
Costruzione pagine web:
Schema.org
Soggetti:
tassonomia ERC

SW: EPprints

Research data

Raw data

original data, collected or created; often not reproducible or reproducible only at a high cost

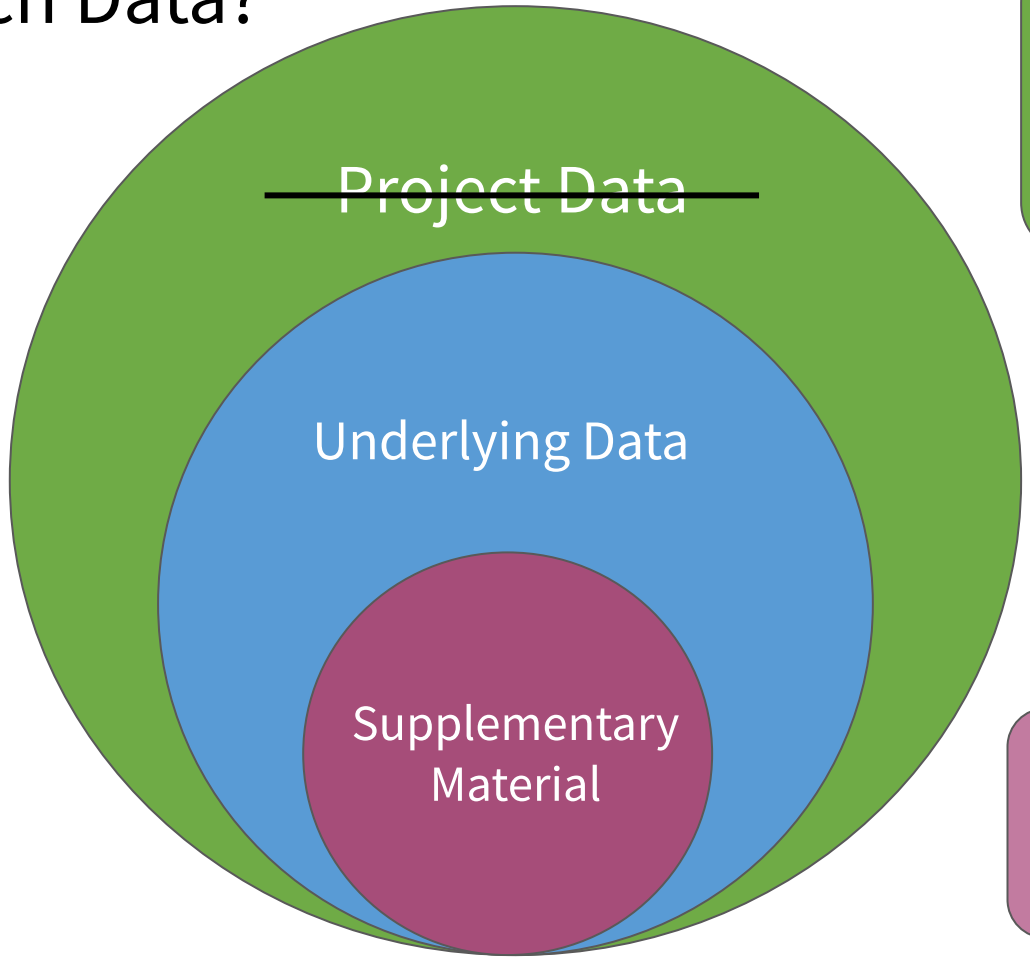
Processed data

subjected to an initial intervention (e.g. digitized, compressed, selected, validated, anonymized...)

Analyzed data

already processed, interpreted, analyzed; presented in various ways (texts, tables, graphs…)

Which Data?



All data used or generated during the activity of research

All data that validate the results described in a publication

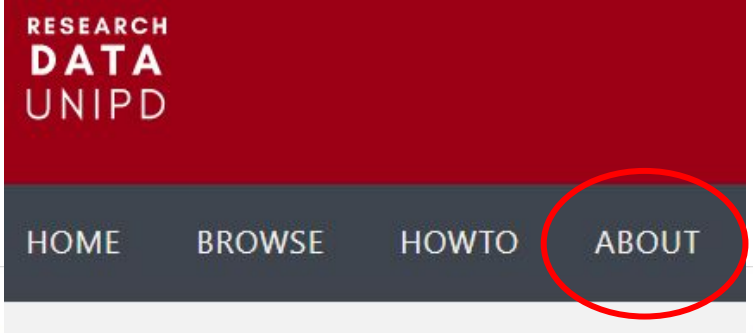
All information that complete a publication (they might include data)

Research Data Unipd - Test

If you want to access the archive and do some tests without risks, please use:

https://researchdatatest.cab.unipd.it/

(only from the university network and/or via proxy)



About the Repository

Research Data Unipd supports research produced by members of the University of Padua. The service aims to facilitate data discovery, data sharing, and reuse as required by funding institutions (e.g. European Commission).

According to the University of Padua Policy on the Management of Research Data, data must be stored in a correct, complete and reliable way, respecting their integrity. They must also be accessible, identifiable, traceable, interoperable and, where possible, available for subsequent use as stated in the FAIR principles.

Quality

Datasets published in the Archive have a set of metadata that ensure that data are described and discoverable. Before publication, dataset records are checked by Editors for the presence of appropriate metadata.

Metadata Policy

All published metadata are released under a CC0 licence.

Re-using data

We encourage researchers to use licences on their datasets to promote the reuse of the research data. The licence to be preferred is Creative Commons Attribution 4.0, but several others are used. Any re-use must acknowledge the Creators in an appropriate manner, ideally through a citation similar to that provided with the record.

Recommended formats and data files

Formats and data files

Submission policy

Submission policy concerning depositors, quality & copyright

Data deposit agreement

Agreement to terms and conditions

Restauro di beni mobili della Biblioteca dell'Orto botanico di Padova. Restoration of cultural assets of the Padua Botanical Garden.

Andreoli, Lorisa (2019) *Restauro di beni mobili della Biblioteca dell'Orto botanico di Padova. Restoration of cultural assets of the Padua Botanical Garden.* [Data Collection]

Related publications
- https://phaidra.cab.unipd.it/search_obje...
- https://phaidra.cab.unipd.it/search_obje...
- https://phaidra.cab.unipd.it/o:4855

Collection description

La documentazione è relativa ai dati del restauro, effettuato nel 2007, di beni mobili conservati presso la Biblioteca dell'Orto botanico di Padova. INFORMAZIONI SUI BENI MOBILI 1) RESTAURO DELL'ICONOTECA DEI BOTANICI L'Iconoteca dei Botanici comprende 2.380 ritratti di botanici italiani e stranieri dalla seconda metà del XVII secolo alla prima metà del XX secolo. La collezione è composta di fotografie (carte salate, albumine, aristotipi, platinotipi, stampe alla gelatina a sviluppo), negativi su vetro, incisioni, acquerelli, disegni, dipinti e stampe fotomeccaniche. La collezione prende avvio nel 1843 a seguito della donazione all'Orto di sette ritratti ad olio di botanici, e successivamente il Prefetto dell'Orto Pier Andrea Saccardo (prefetto dal 1879 al 1915) decide di sviluppare in modo sistematico tale collezione a completamento dell'opera La Botanica in Italia, allargando le sue ricerche anche ai botanici stranieri. Il restauro dell'Iconoteca ha riguardato: a) restauro dei negativi su lastra di vetro b) restauro di stampe fotografiche in cornice c) restauro di stampe PRESENTAZIONE DELL'ICONOTECA DEI BOTANICI: https://phaidra.cab.unipd.it/collections/iconoteca_botanici 2) RESTAURO DI ACQUARELLI OTTOCENTESCHI I 3 acquarelli ottocenteschi incorniciati non fanno parte dell'Iconoteca dei botanici. Trattandosi di un restauro di documenti cartacei, è stato fatto assieme alle stampe (vedi punto c) dell'Iconoteca dei Botanici.

DOI: 10.25430/researchdata.cab.unipd.it.00000109

Keywords: materiale grafico, fotografia, stampa <attività>, beni mobili, restauro, conservazione, Biblioteca dell'Orto botanico di Padova, graphic material, photography, cultural assets, printed material, conservation, restoration, Padua Botanical Garden

Subjects: Social Sciences and Humanities > Cultures and Cultural Production: Literature, philology, cultural studies, study of the arts, philosophy > Museums, exhibitions, conservation and restoration

Department: Departments > Dipartimento di Biologia (DiBio)

Depositing User: Lorisa Andreoli

Date Deposited: 27 Mar 2019 09:26

Last Modified: 02 Jul 2019 12:20

	Creators	Email	ORCID
Creators/Authors:	Andreoli, Lorisa	lorisa.andreoli@unipd.it	orcid.org/0000-0003-2185-2360

Available Files

Documentation

PUV46-Bibliotec ... stauro-2007.zip

Read me

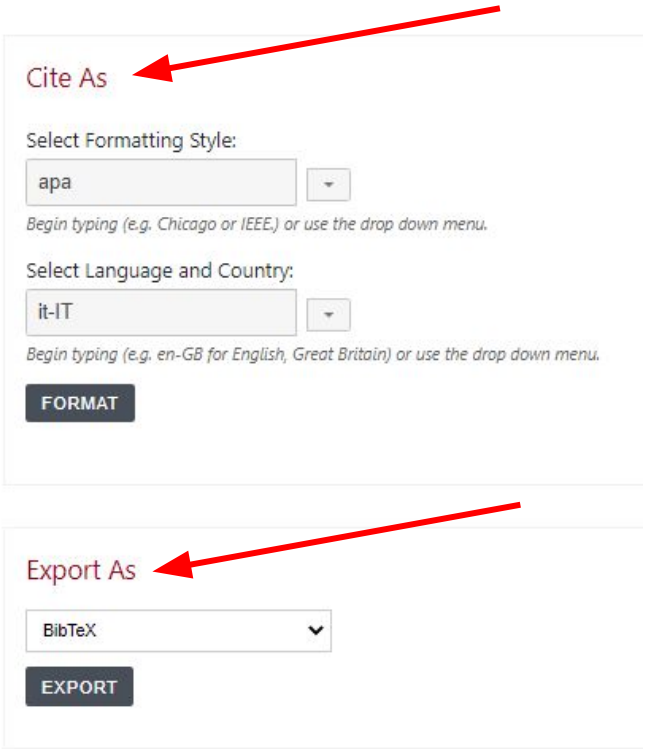
README-2007-Res ... Botanico-PD.txt

Cite As

Select Formatting Style:

apa

Info on files and additional functions



Intellectual Property protection of Research Data

When is research data NOT protected?

Copyright is triggered the moment there is creative activity, but a simple piece of data, isolated and 'raw', cannot be protected; it belongs to everyone and no one.

Not all databases are creative, many are merely compilative as they collect large masses of data and organise them according to common criteria: in numerical order (from the largest to the smallest or vice versa), in alphabetical order, in chronological order, according to a geographical division (by region, by province, by country).

Data as such, like facts, principles, mathematical concepts and methods are not protected by copyright.

RAW DATA ARE NOT PROTECTED BY COPYRIGHT.

When is research data protected?

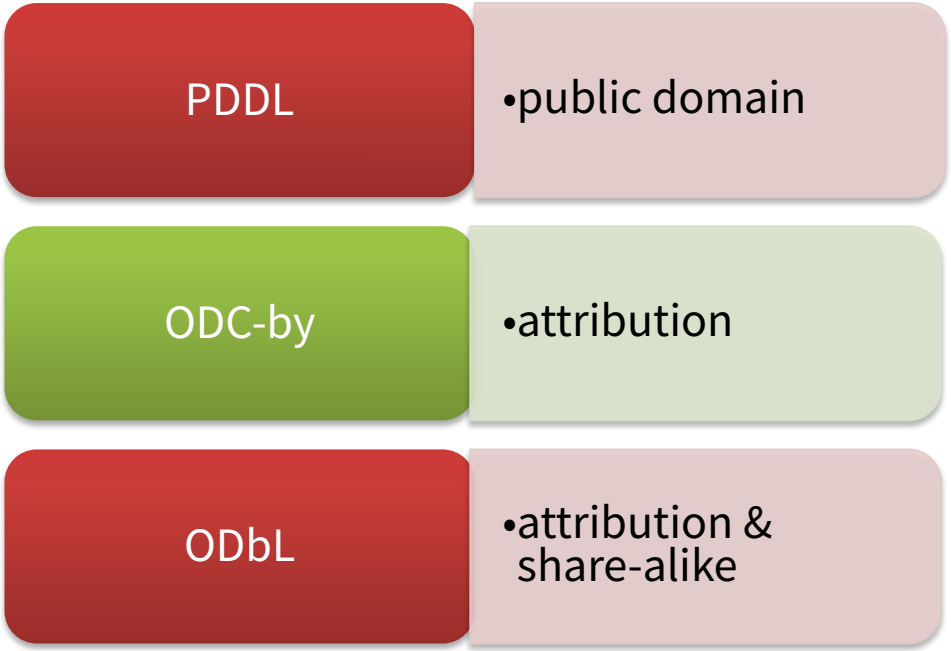
EU Directive on the protection of databases (96/9/EC) - "sui generis right"

Non-creative databases which, however, required a substantial investment ⇨ subject only to sui generis right protection ⇨ extraction and re-utilisation of substantial parts of the database are reserved ⇨ 15 years of protection

Creative databases that denote a creative character in the organisation of the data ⇨ subject to sui generis right protection and copyright protection at the same time ⇨ both activities of extraction and re-utilisation of substantial parts and activities normally covered by copyright are reserved ⇨ 70 years of protection

Licenses on Data

Open Data Commons Licenses



https://opendatacommons.org/index.html

RESEARCH DATA UNIPD

Pandey S, Cherubini P, Saurer M, Carrer M & Petit G (2020) Dataset of paper: Effects of climate change on treeline trees in Sagarmatha (Mt. Everest, Central Himalaya)

Petit, Giai (2020) *Pandey S, Cherubini P, Saurer M, Carrer M & Petit G (2020) Dataset of paper: Effects of climate change on treeline trees in Sagarmatha (Mt. Everest, Central Himalaya).* [Data Collection]

Related publications
- DOI: 10.1111/jvs.12921 (Publisher)
- http://hdl.handle.net/11577/3345504 (Padua Research Archive)

Data & article reported findings

Journal of Vegetation Science
Advances in plant community ecology
IAVS

RESEARCH ARTICLE | Full Access

Effects of climate change on treeline trees in Sagarmatha (Mt. Everest, Central Himalaya)

Sudip Pandey, Paolo Cherubini, Matthias Saurer, Marco Carrer, Giai Petit

First published: 10 July 2020 | https://doi.org/10.1111/jvs.12921 | Citations: 1

Open Research

DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

Original data used for this study are available at the public repository of the University of Padua (Research Data Unipd) (https://doi.org/10.25430/researchdata.cab.unipd.it.00000344 ; URI: http://researchdata.cab.unipd.it/id/eprint/344).

Love Data Week 2025

February 10-14, 2025
#LoveData25

List of events

Supporting authors

Library System support services

About publishing

Open Science >

- What is Open Science?
- Open Science Pillars
- Insights

Open Access >

- UniPD Policy and Regulations
- Policy and UE Requirements
- OA Colours
- Self-archiving
- Padua Research Archive and other repositories
- Insights

While publishing >

- Mandates from funding bodies
- Before publishing
- Persistent Identifiers (PIDs)
- Agreements with publishers
- APC – Economic facilitations for authors
- After publishing
- Other services for authors

Open Research Data >

- UniPD Policy and UE Requirements
- DMP – Data Management Plan
- Where to store datasets: Research Data Unipd
- Insights

Impact of research >

- Journal-level metrics
- Author-level metrics
- Misleading metrics
- Author IDs
- Normalized or "weighted" metrics, quartiles and percentiles

Open Access publishing agreements and discounts

- Read & Publish OA agreements
- Requirements for accessing the facilitations
- List of publishers

In the section "About publishing" of the Library System web portal, researchers will find information on Open Access, on publishing, and on the management of data.

Library Welcome Kit NEW

Welcome to the University of Padua Library System!

The *Welcome Kit* is dedicated to the Faculty and Staff who recently joined the University of Padua. It is a starting point for learning about the University Library System and its services. It can also be useful for international students, together with the training courses provided by the University Library System.

The Library System offers various services, from lending books and multimedia materials to accessing databases and electronic resources. It also provides spaces for study and learning and organizes cultural and educational events. Qualified staff assist users in finding and using resources, guaranteeing an inclusive service accessible to all.

In line with the University of Padua's orientation towards Open Science, the Library System also offers information and economic support to institutional authors in publishing Open Access scientific products and managing Open Research Data.

The three sections below collect links to specific pages dedicated to libraries, information on Open Science, and tools that institutional users can use.

Using the Libraries

How to use the libraries, including opening hours and locations, borrowing books, and accessing services.

LEARN MORE >

Academic Publishing and Open Science Support

Information on Open Access, Open Research Data, institutional archives managed by the University Library System, and how to enjoy financial incentives when publishing in Open Access.

LEARN MORE >

Research Tools

Useful tools to perform bibliographical research: the most important resources and services that the University Library System makes available to users.

LEARN MORE >

https://biblio.unipd.it/en/welcome-kit

Library System support services

Authors can submit specific requests using the Library System Help Service, choosing the address:

- Supporto alla pubblicazione accademica [Scholarly publishing support]
- Consulenza tematiche diritto d'autore [Copyright support]
- Supporto Open Science (Open Access, Open Data)" [Open Science support]

Kyle James ttps://www.flickr.com/photos/jameskm03/2711755476

Library System support services

Before and after publishing articles and data, improve your knowledge with:

Scholarly Communication and principles of Open Science

a Training Course composed by five modules.

It aims to introduce early-career researchers to scientific communication and to the principles of Open Science (Open Access, Open Data, Open Licences).

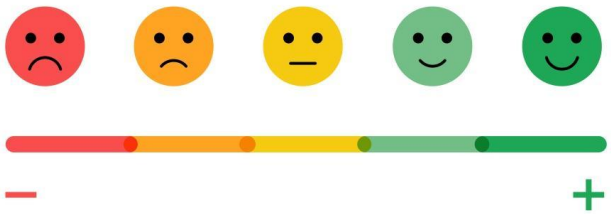
OA Support Group of the UniPd Library System

Satisfaction survey

http://www.cab.unipd.it/corsi-sba-questionario

Username: 33270

No password required



The collected information will be used only for statistical purposes in order to improve the quality of the courses for library users.

We appreciate your cooperation and help!