



Open Access Examples in Theology

Guides to Open Access Resources in Theology and Religion

- Yale University Library
<https://guides.library.yale.edu/c.php?g=295851&p=1972637>
- Duke University Libraries
<https://guides.library.duke.edu/c.php?g=289800&p=1931313>
- Australian Catholic University
<https://libguides.acu.edu.au/theology/openaccess>

ATLA

- ATLA Publications moving to open access
<https://www.atla.com/about/pressroom/Pages/ATLA-Publications-Moving-to-Open-Access.aspx>
- ATLA Press Open Access monographs (launched 2014)
<https://books.atla.com/atlapress/catalog>

Luther Seminary

- Open Access Policy <https://luthersem.libguides.com/oapolicy>

Institutional Repositories and Digital Archives

An open access repository is a set of services that provide open access to research or educational content created at an institution or by a specific research community.

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- University of Divinity <https://repository.divinity.edu.au/> (EPrints 3 software)
 - Moore Institutional Repository <https://myrrh.library.moore.edu.au/> (DSpace software)
 - Avondale Institutional Repository <https://research.avondale.edu.au/> (Digital Commons bepress)
 - ACU ResearchBank <http://researchbank.acu.edu.au/> (Digital Commons bepress)
 - Luther Seminary <http://digitalcommons.luthersem.edu/about.html> (Digital Commons bepress)
 - Princeton <https://archive.org/details/Princeton> ; <http://journals.ptsem.edu/>
 - Directories: OpenDOAR <http://v2.sherpa.ac.uk/opensoar/> ; ROAR <http://roar.eprints.org/>
 - PhilArchive - <https://philarchive.org/>
 - Australian Institutional Repositories - <https://aoasg.org.au/open-access-repositories-at-australian-institutions/>
 - SUNScholar/Practical guidelines for starting an institutional repository (IR) <http://bit.ly/goodir>

OA Search Engines and Browser Extensions

- Browser Extensions to find OA content
 - Unpaywall <http://unpaywall.org/>
 - Open access button <https://openaccessbutton.org/>
 - Google Scholar
 - Lazy Scholar <http://www.lazyscholar.org/>
 - Kopernio <https://kopernio.com/> (Clarivate Analytics. Registration required)
- Free OA Search engines
 - EmbedOA <https://openaccessbutton.org/embedoa>
 - Ifindr <https://Ifindr.lscience.com/home/>
 - CORE <https://www.jisc.ac.uk/core> CORE (Jisc)
 - Google Scholar <https://scholar.google.com.au/>
 - Humanities Commons <https://hcommons.org/>
 - Open Archive of the Social Sciences <https://socopen.org/>

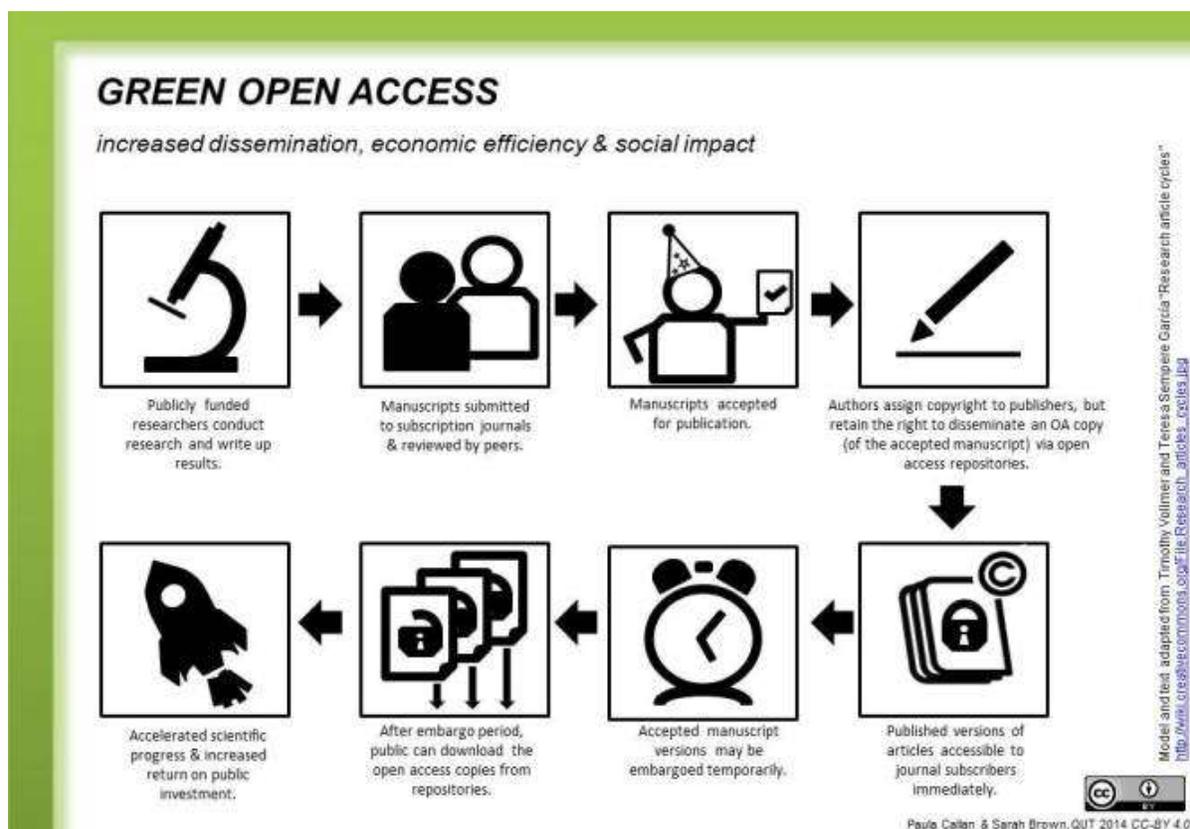
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- Directory of Open Access Journals <https://doaj.org/>
 - Directory of Open Access Books <https://www.doabooks.org/>

Useful Links

- **Australian Open Access Strategy Group** <https://aoasg.org.au/>
AOSG works to advocate, collaborate, raise awareness, lead and build capacity for open access to all the outputs of scholarship in Australia and New Zealand.
- **SPARC** <https://sparcopen.org/>
Global coalition committed to making Open the default for research and education.
- **SHERPA/RoMEO** <http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/>
Use this site to find a summary of permissions that are normally given as part of each publisher's copyright transfer agreement.
- **Creative Commons Licenses** <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/>
An outline of the various CC licenses that cater for the various access and re-use wishes of copyright owners. Offering your work under a Creative Commons license does not mean giving up your copyright; it means permitting users to make use of your material in various ways, but only under certain conditions.
- **OpenDOAR – Directory of Open Access Repositories**
<http://v2.sherpa.ac.uk/opendoar/>
*Quality-assured, global directory of academic open access repositories.
Search for open access academic, peer-reviewed books.*
- **Harvard Open Access Project** https://cyber.harvard.edu/hoap/Main_Page
HOAP consults with universities, funding agencies, publishers, museums and other institutions developing OA policies and refining OA practices. Includes 'Good practices for university open-access policies'.
- **Think, Check, Submit** <https://thinkchecksubmit.org/> *A simple checklist researchers can use to assess the credentials of a journal or publisher.*

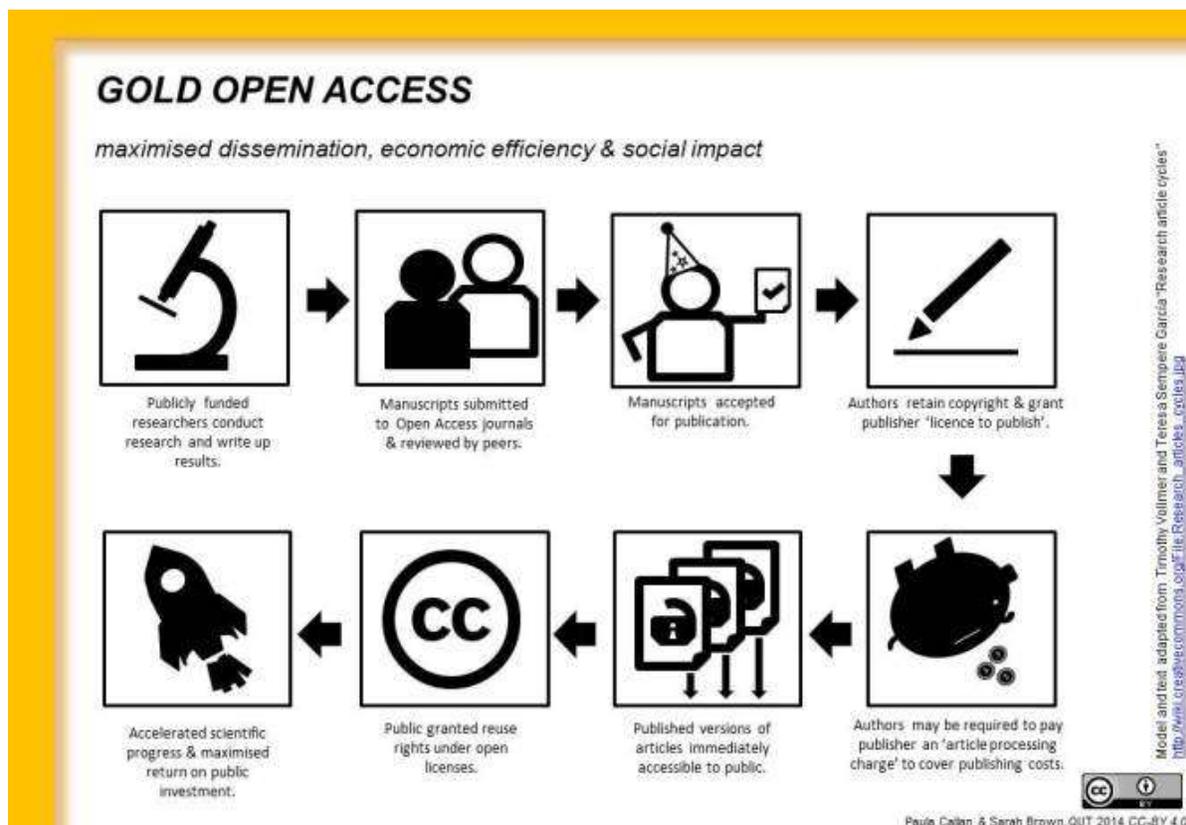
Green Open Access (self-archiving)

- Publishing article in a subscription based journal and then depositing author accepted copy in a freely accessible institutional/disciplinary repository
- Archiving: author accepted version (post-print) to institutional/disciplinary repository
- Open Access usually after a set embargo period
- SHERPA/RoMEO site provides publisher copyright policies on self-archiving



Gold Open Access (publishing in an OA journal)

- Publishing in an open access journal
- Open access to public immediately upon publication (often under CC open licenses)
- Archiving: version of record (print PDF from publisher)
- Authors may be required to pay an Article Processing Charge (between \$1000-\$5000)



SOURCE: Australasian Open Access Strategy Group (2013). *What is open access* <https://aoasg.org.au/what-is-open-access/>