### The location of the citation:

Changing practices in how publications cite original data in the Dryad Digital Repository

Christine Mayo, Todd Vision, Elizabeth Hull



IDCC - 24 February 2016



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### What is data citation, and why is it important?

#### Data citation:

Referencing within a scholarly publication data that is not reported in detail within that publication, but is nonetheless integral to the findings

### Data as a first-class object:

"...a growing consensus that the basic building blocks of knowledge (data, software, algorithms, visualizations, and other outputs of the research process) warrant the same degree of attention as the research papers that synthesize and interpret those raw artifacts"

Clement G, Schiff L (2015) "Mapping the Landscape of Research Data"
 <a href="http://doi.org/10.7710/2162-3309.1279">http://doi.org/10.7710/2162-3309.1279</a>









### Baseline: Intratextual citation

Journal of Heredity 2011:102(3):269–274 doi:10.1093/jhered/esr004 Advance Access publication March 16, 2011 © The American Genetic Association. 2011. All rights reserved. For permissions, please email: journals.permissions@oup.com.

# Deep Mitochondrial Divergence in Baja California Populations of an Aquilopelagic Elasmobranch: The Golden Cownose Ray

JONATHAN SANDOVAL-CASTILLO AND AXAYÁCATL ROCHA-OLIVARES

From the Molecular Ecology Laboratory, Department of Biological Oceanography, CICESE, Ensenada, Baja Calif México. Jonathan Sandoval-Castillo is now at the Molecular Ecology Laboratory, School of Biology, Flinders Univ Adelaide, SA 5049, Australia.

Address correspondence to Axayácatl Rocha-Olivares, Department of Biological Oceanography, CICESE, PO Box 434844, San Diego, CA 92143, or e-mail: arocha@cicese.mx.

Data deposited at Dryad: http://dx.doi.org/10.5061/dryad.8437

#### Abstract

Assessing the realized effect of dispersal in the genetic makeup of a species has significant evolutionary, ecological, and economical consequences. Here, we investigate the genetic diversity and population differentiation in the aquilopelagic golden cownose ray *Rhinoptera steindachneri* from the Gulf of California (GC) and the Pacific coast of Baja California (PCBC) using the mitochondrial NADH2 gene. Low levels of genetic diversity were found with only 4 polymerase chain reaction-restriction fragment length polymorphism haplotypes among 76 specimens. Pacific coast organisms were fixed for a unique haplotype not shared with rays from the gulf; 92% of GC rays possessed a single NADH2 haplotype not found in the Pacific. This produced significant differentiation between the GC and the PCBC ( $\Phi_{CT} = 0.972$ , P < 0.001). A pronounced phylogeographic pattern was found in which GC haplotypes were reciprocally monophyletic relative to a very divergent Pacific lineage (d = 10%). Our results indicate that despite high dispersal potential, GC and PCBC golden cownose ray

#### Results

Only 4 composite haplotypes were found among 76 golden cownose ray: (GenBank accession HQ540559–62) resulting in low average population haplotype (b = 0.077) and nucleotide ( $\pi = 0.255\%$ ) diversities (Table 1). Two haplotypes (Rs1 and Rs4) were found in 96% of the specimens. Rs1 predominated among GC fish, whereas all PCBC organisms were fixed for Rs4 (Figure 1), resulting in



### Better: In the references / works cited

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*Ecological Monographs*, 82(2), 2012, pp. 221–228 © 2012 by the Ecological Society of America

#### Novel forests maintain ecosystem processes after the decline of native tree species

Joseph Mascaro,  $^{1,4}$  R. Flint Hughes,  $^2$  and Stefan A. Schnitzer  $^{1,3}$ 

<sup>1</sup>Department of Biological Sciences, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53211 USA

<sup>2</sup>Institute for Pacific Islands Forestry, USDA Forest Service, Hilo, Hawaii 96720 USA

<sup>3</sup>Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, Apartado 2072, Balboa, Republic of Panama

Abstract. The positive relationship between species diversity (richness and evenness) and critical ecosystem functions, such as productivity, carbon storage, and nutrient cycling, is often used to predict the consequences of extinction. At regional scales, however, plant species richness is mostly increasing rather than decreasing because successful plant species introductions far outnumber extinctions. If these regional increases in richness lead to local

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### Original vs. reuse citation

### Original data citation:

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#### Data reuse citation:

Data being referenced was produced by *other* researchers or reported in a *prior* publication.



# Original vs. reuse citation

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Greater agreement that this should be in the works cited



# Original vs. reuse citation

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#### Data reuse citation:

What about this?

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# Data Availability Statement



#### Religion Does Matter for Climate Charge Attitudes and Behavior

Mark Morrison<sup>1,2‡</sup>, Roderick Duncan<sup>3©</sup>, Kevin Parton<sup>1,2©</sup>\*

- 1 School of Management and Marketing, Charles Sturt University
- Institute for Land, Water and Society, Charles Sturt University, Bathurst, New South Wales, Australia,
   School of Accounting and Finance, Charles Sturt University, Bathurst, New South Wales, Australia
- These authors contributed equally to this work.
- ‡ MM is the senior author.

#### Abstract



G OPEN ACCESS

Citation: Morrison M, Duncan R, Parton K (2015) Religion Does Matter for Climate Change Attitudes and Behavior. PLoS ONE 10(8): e0134868. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0134868

Editor: Kristie L Ebi, University of Washington, UNITED STATES

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are available from Dryad with the following DOI:10.

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Competing Interests: The authors have declared

Little research has locused on the relationship between religion and climate change attitudes and behavior. Further, while there have been some studies examining the relationship betworn environmental attitudes and religion, most are focused on Christian denor inations and secularism, and few have examined other religions such as Buddhism Using an online survey of 1,927 Australians we examined links between membership of four religious groupings (Buddhists, Christian literalists and non-literalists, and Secularists) and climate change attitudes and behaviors. Differences were found across religious groups in terms of their belief in: (a) human induced climate change, (b) the level of consensus among scientists, (c) their own efficacy, and (d) the need for policy responses. We show, using ordinal regression, that religion explains these differences even after taking into account socio-demographic factors, knowledge and environmental attitude, including belief in man's dominion over nature. Differences in attitude and behavior between these religious groups suggest the importance of engaging denominations to encourage change in attitudes and behavior among their members.

Views on climate change and policy relating to climate change in the Australian population are extremely diverse [1]. In forming their views, people are influenced by many factors, including both situational variables and their own socio-economic and socio-political status [2]. In this Data Availability Statement: The data for this study paper we focus on religious affiliation as a potential determinant of attitudes to climate change and climate change policy.

> Research conducted, principally in the United States (US) and Europe, has indicated that religious affiliation is a key factor to take into account in developing climate change policy and designing messages about policy [3]. Based on an examination of teachings of nine major religions, covering issues such as other-person centeredness and environmental stewardship, Posas [4] argued strongly that religions from Bahá'í to Buddhism and from Islam to

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Data Availability Statement: The data for this study are available from Dryad with the following DOI:10. 5061/dryad.vr315.

Funding: The authors have no support or funding to

Competing Interests: The authors have declared that no competing interests exist



### Recommendations: Where to cite?

### In the works cited









### No specific location



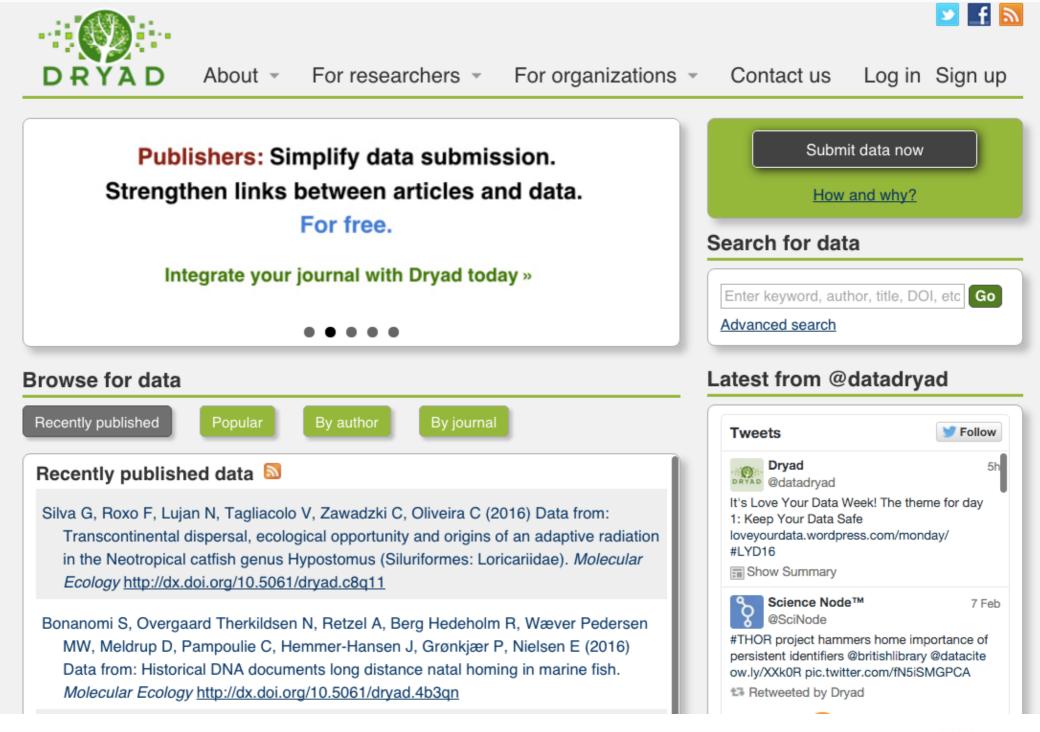


# Are the recommendations working?





# Dryad Digital Repository





# **Dryad Digital Repository**

Data from: Towards a worldwide wood economics spectrum



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# Location of the citation: Study details

- Conducted as master's project of Christine Mayo, former Dryad curator
- Are Dryad DOIs being treated like accession numbers, or are authors citing data as recommended, in the works cited?







Is there evidence of a temporal trend?



### Location of the citation: Methods

- 1. recorded Dryad and article DOIs for all data packages published 2011-2014 (6,834)
- 2. retrieved XML full text for all available via EuropePMC Open Access API (1,125 or **16.5%** of above)

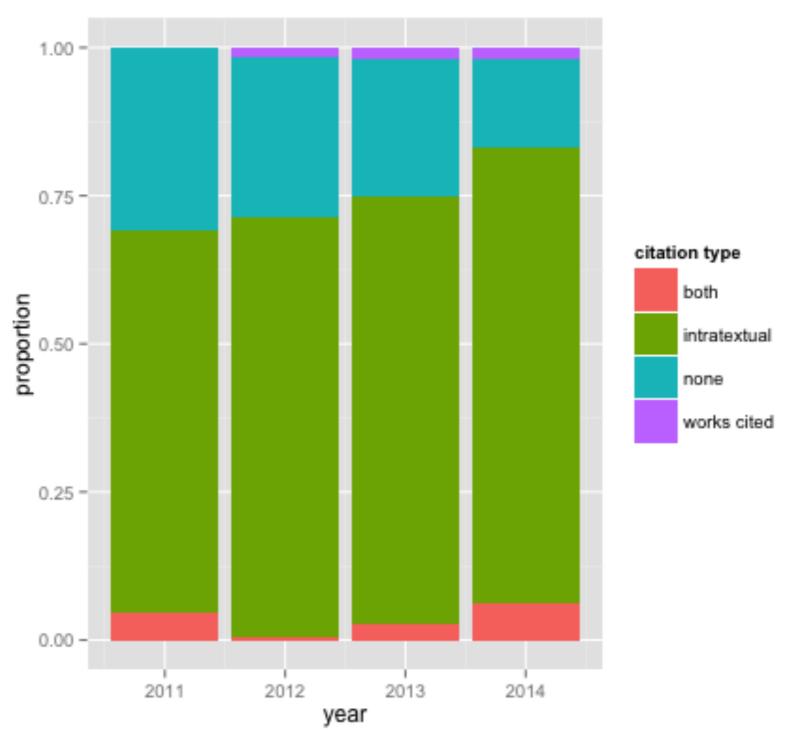


- 3. searched for the Dryad DOI and using XML tags, classified hits as:
  - 1. within the body (intratextual)\*
  - 2. within the works cited
  - 3. within both
  - 4. within neither (no citation)

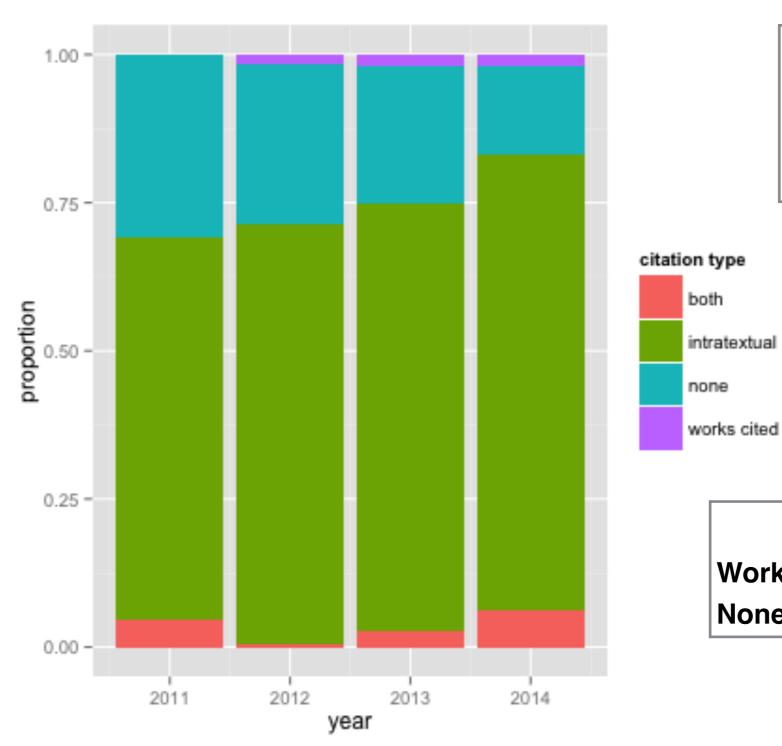
\* including Data Availability Statements



### Location of the citation: Results



### Location of the citation: Results



% of total

Works cited = 68 or 6%

Intra = 833 or **75%** 

None = 224 or 20%

### **Temporal trend**

Works cited = incr. from 5% to 8%

None = declined from 31% to 15%



### Location of the citation: Results



- The total percentage of articles in which the Dryad DOI was present in any section has been rising steadily, from 69% of articles in 2011 to 85% in 2014.
- Authors and journals **appreciate the importance of data citations**, even if there is not consensus about where they belong.



- At the current rate of growth, the proportion of articles with data citations in the works cited section would not exceed 90% until 2031.
- Current efforts to promulgate best practice are working, but very slowly.



# Speeding the positive trend



Researcher education

Publisher/funder policies

CODATA int'l workshop series

Guidance from repositories

<JATS> (Journal Article Tag Suite) and other emerging standards









# Complicating factors - for discussion



- This study did not distinguish data availability sections from other intratextual citations
- Authors may not distinguish between citing the article reporting original data and citing the data itself
- Different attitudes toward original data citation versus data reuse citation?
- Role of publisher and funder policies and guidelines?
- Are the recommendations the right way to go?



### Learn more

- Repository home: <a href="http://datadryad.org">http://datadryad.org</a>
- Documentation: <a href="http://wiki.datadryad.org">http://wiki.datadryad.org</a>
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ehull@datadryad.org

