



# Organic farming research in Denmark - an overview

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Hugo F. Alrøe

*<<http://hugo.alroe.dk>>*

Danish Research Centre for Organic Farming

DARCOF / FØJO

*<<http://www.darcof.dk>>*

*<<http://www.foejo.dk>>*

*<<http://www.okoforsk.dk>>*

# www.foejo.dk - external site

## Forskningscenter for Økologisk Jordbrug

SØG

OM FØJO

ØKOLOGISK JORDBRUG

KONTAKT OS



AKTUELT  
FORSKNING  
PUBLIKATIONER  
ARRANGEMENTER  
DEBATFORUM  
LINKS  
IN ENGLISH



### Naturen er bedre i økologiske hegn

Der er en markant forskel på naturværdien i økologiske og konventionelle hegn og markskel. Typisk er der over 40 procent flere arter af urter i de økologiske hegn i forhold til tilsvarende konventionelle. Det viser de første danske undersøgelser af naturværdien i hegn og markkanter, som er omtalt i det nye nummer af [FØJOenyt](#).

### Strategioplæg 2005 - 2010

Et nyt strategioplæg med titlen "*Internationalt forskningssamarbejde og økologisk integritet*" skal sikre udviklingen af økologiske fødevarer og bidrage til en bæredygtig erhvervs- og samfundsudvikling.



### Nyt på webloggen

I år har det været godt med middeltidlig rajgræs som efterafgrøder i vinterrug og havre. I modsætning til de sildige rajgræsser har de middeltidlige ikke givet høstproblemer, og de gror godt - der hvor der er noget at gro af.



### Vägar, Val & Visioner

Den svenske økologi kongres fokuserer



### Organic Eprints

Via internetarkivet Organic Eprints er der fri adgang til artikler og publikationer fra forskningen i økologisk jordbrug

### Weblog

Den elektroniske dagbog giver en enestående mulighed for at følge det praktiske arbejde i de økologiske sædskifteforsøg

### FØJOenyt

FØJOs elektroniske nyhedsbrev udkommer seks gange årligt. Det er gratis at tegne et

# www.darcof.dk - external site

## Danish Research Centre for Organic Farming

Organic farming in Denmark    About DARCOF    Contact us

- RESEARCH
- PUBLICATIONS
- EVENTS
- DISCUSSIONS
- LINKS
- SEARCH

IN DANISH

### Coexisting with genetically modified oilseed rape



Researchers from NERI have prepared a computer model that estimates the dispersal of pollen from genetically modified oilseed rape. The model can be used for suggesting measures that might allow coexistence of GM and organic rape fields. The new model is described in the [September edition](#) of DARCOFenews, and in November it will be put forward on the [conference](#) on co-existence of genetically modified crops with conventional and organic crops. The risks for organic production has earlier been analysed in a [synthesis of knowledge](#) from DARCOF.

### Consumer demands for organic foods

In an ongoing consumer study, data on both stated and actual purchasing behaviour are collected and analysed. Preliminary results are given in the [June edition](#) of DARCOFenews.



### Energy in organic agriculture

According to the basic standards, organic agriculture must strive to reduce the use of fossil energy. In order to support this goal a [synthesis of knowledge](#) is carried out under the auspices of DARCOF.



### Research in organic pig production



### NOTES

**DARCOFenews**  
DARCOFenews is an electronic newsletter, issued by the Danish Research Centre for Organic Farming (DARCOF).

**Subscription**  
is free of charge

**Organic Eprints**  
Under the auspices of DARCOF an open access archive for eprints related to organic agriculture has been established. Researchers and organizations are invited to join the archive

# www.okoforsk.dk - internal site

## Forskningscenter for Økologisk Jordbrug



### CENTERFUNKTIONER

### FORSKNINGSFACILITETER

BESTYRELSE	<b>Magten i den økologiske fødevarekæde</b> Den 30.-31. oktober 2003 bliver der på Københavns Bymuseum holdt en nordisk workshop for forbrugerorganisationer og forbrugerforskere. Workshoppen har titlen "Magten i den økologiske fødevarekæde" og undertitlen "Konsekvenser af en markedsdrevet udvikling: nye forbrugerholdninger til økologisk fødevareproduktion". <a href="#">Se program</a> (pdf).
BRUGERUDVALG	
PROJEKTER	
OM DETTE SITE	<b>Workshop om integritet</b> Den 3. december holder FØJO en workshop om "Integritet i økologisk jordbrug - og i forskningen". Workshoppen henvender sig til forskere, som arbejder på områder, som er relevante for økologisk jordbrug og fødevareproduktion. Se programmet i det seneste nummer af <a href="#">FØJOinternt</a> (pdf).  <b>Statusrapportering og midtvejsevaluering</b> Sekretariatet har nu modtaget statusrapporter fra projekterne. Statusrapporterne fra de projekter, som blev påbegyndt i 2001/02, er videregendt til international evaluering. Hver af disse

### FØJO-sites

[www.foejo.dk](http://www.foejo.dk)  
Informationer til danske brugere og samarbejdspartnere

[www.darcof.dk](http://www.darcof.dk)  
Informationer til europæiske og internationale samarbejdspartnere

[Organic Eprints](#)  
Åbent internet arkiv med publikationer fra forskningen

[www.okoforsk.dk](http://www.okoforsk.dk)  
Informationer til forskere og organisationer, som deltager i FØJO

[Webloggen](#)  
Elektronisk dagbog om det daglige forsøgsarbejde

### Nyhedsbreve

[FØJOenyt](#)  
Forskningsnyheder til danske brugere og partnere

# What is where

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- [darcof.dk](http://darcof.dk) and [foejo.dk](http://foejo.dk) (external sites)
  - short descriptions, contact details, publications link
- [oekoforsk.dk](http://oekoforsk.dk) (internal, but open, site)
  - project applications, progress reports, final reports
  - board meetings, evaluations, etc.
- [orgprints.org](http://orgprints.org) (archive)
  - publications

# FØJO II projects (1)

Nr.	Kort titel	Startår/slutår	(1000 DKK)	
			Budget	
I.1	Organic prod. of cucumber and tomato	2000 - 2003	<b>4.700</b>	
I.2	Sustainable prod. systems for apples	2000 - 2006	<b>1.350</b>	
I.3	Nitrogen dynamics, crop prod. and biodiv.	2000 - 2003	<b>8.997</b>	
I.4	Enhanced bread wheat production	2000 - 2004	<b>6.570</b>	
I.5	Production of grain legumes and cereals	2000 - 2003	<b>6.570</b>	
I.6	Cultivation in ridges and mixed cropping	2000 - 2004	<b>4.700</b>	
I.7	Soil quality in organic farming	2000 - 2002	<b>5.631</b>	
I.8	Management of perennial weed species	2000 - 2004	<b>2.350</b>	
I.9	Band heating for intra-row weed control	2000 - 2004	<b>4.700</b>	
I.10	Organic vegetable cultivation methods	2000 - 2004	<b>11.270</b>	
I.11	Cultivation of org. clover and grass seed	2000 - 2004	<b>3.755</b>	
I.12	Preventing mycotoxin problems	2000 - 2004	<b>3.850</b>	
I.13	Dinitrogen fix. and nitrous oxide losses	2000 - 2004	<b>3.660</b>	
I.14	Control of scab in organic apple growing	2002 - 2004	<b>2.170</b>	
I.15	Nitrate leaching from dairy farming	2002 - 2006	<b>2.390</b>	
I.16	Regional groundwater protection	2002 - 2005	<b>3.000</b>	75.663

# FØJO II projects (2)

Nr.	Kort titel	Startår/slutår	(1000 DKK)	
			Budget	
II.1	Organic dairy productions systems	2000 - 2004	<b>9.050</b>	
II.2	Prod. of organic milk of high quality	2002 - 2004	<b>1.998</b>	
II.3+12	Production of steers and bioactive forage	2002 - 2004	<b>7.324</b>	
II.4	Health and welfare for organic calves	2002 - 2004	<b>3.000</b>	
II.5	Use of antimicrobials	2000 - 2003	<b>1.595</b>	
II.6	Research in poultry production systems	2000 - 2004	<b>5.630</b>	
II.7	Improved pig feed and feeding strategies	2001 - 2005	<b>5.000</b>	
II.8	Health management in organic pig prod.	2001 - 2004	<b>2.500</b>	
II.9	New systems in organic pig production	2001 - 2004	<b>3.509</b>	
II.10	Bacterial infection risk – pig production	2002 - 2004	<b>1.999</b>	
II.11	Production of raw milk cheese	2002 - 2004	<b>2.739</b>	44.344

# FØJO II projects (3)

Nr.	Kort titel	Startår/slutår	(1000 DKK)	
			Budget	
III.1	Consumer demand for organic foods	2000 - 2004	<b>4.225</b>	
III.2	Analyses of the future development	2000 - 2003	<b>5.630</b>	
III.3	Closing the rural-urban nutrient cycle	2000 - 2004	<b>5.241</b>	
III.4+6	Organic food and health	2001 - 2004	<b>7.861</b>	
III.5	Nature quality in organic farming	2001 - 2004	<b>8.996</b>	
III.7	Future supply and marketing strategies	2002 - 2005	<b>1.200</b>	
III.8	Distribution channels for organic foods	2002 - 2004	<b>1.549</b>	
III.9	Organic agriculture in social entirety	2002 - 2004	<b>1.999</b>	36.701
IV	Experimental units for research	2000 - 2005	<b>20.021</b>	20.021
V	Coordination, synergy and education	2000 - 2005	<b>20.270</b>	20.270
VI.1	Healthy seed – cereals and legumes	2001 - 2005	<b>10.000</b>	
VI.2	Characteristics for spring barley varieties	2002 - 2005	<b>10.450</b>	
VI.3	Tools for protection against cont. by GMO	2002 - 2004	<b>2.200</b>	
VI.4	Grain legumes for organic farming	2002 - 2005	<b>5.350</b>	
VI.5	Vegetable and forage seed	2002 - 2005	<b>2.000</b>	30.000
<b>Total</b>			<b>226.999</b>	<b>226.999</b>



# Visions on future research in organic agriculture

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Hugo F. Alrøe

*<<http://hugo.alroe.dk>>*

Danish Research Centre for Organic Farming

*<<http://www.darcof.dk>>*

DARCOF strategy proposal 2005-2010

*<<http://foejo.dk/debat/strat19sep03.pdf>> [in Danish]*

# Overview

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- DARCOF strategy proposal 2005-2010
  - "based on the organic principles"
- Principles of organic agriculture - why and which
- How to handle values in science

# Strategioplæg 2005 - 2010

## Forskningscenter for Økologisk Jordbrug

Internationalt forskningssamarbejde  
og økologisk integritet

*International research cooperation  
and organic integrity*

### Indhold

Vision og målsætning	3
Fra bonde til kunde	4
Bidrag til en bæredygtig samfundsudvikling	6
Høj forskningskvalitet	8
Europæisk og internationalt samarbejde	9
Relevans og anvendelse	10
Bilag 1: Grundlæggende principper	11



Forskningscenter for Økologisk Jordbrug

FØJO

September 2003

# DARCOF strategy 2005-10

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From farmer to user

DARCOF will initiate and coordinate research based on the organic principles that ensures integrity and efficiency in the whole organic food chain - from farmer to user.

- Nutrition, health and food safety
- Processing, quality and consumption of organic food
- Development and efficiency of organic production
- Organic integrity of the whole food chain

# DARCOF strategy 2005-10

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## Supporting sustainability

Organic research must produce knowledge on how organic agriculture can support sustainable development.

- Benefits for society
- Organic farming in a global perspective

# Important international standards

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## **EXCLUSION OF:**

- synthetic mineral fertilisers
- synthetic pesticides
- genetic engineering and GMO's
- prophylactic medicine, growth promoters and synthetic feed additives
- farm animal by-products to ruminants (e.g. meat and bone meal)
  
- irradiation, colouring, sweetener
- flavouring in animal products
- artificial flavouring in vegetable food products

# International principles of organic agriculture and food processing

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- Producing food of high qualities in sufficient quantities
- Working as much as possible within natural cycles and closed living systems, drawing upon local resources
- Maintaining and increasing long term fertility and sustainability of soils
- Creating a harmonious balance between crop production and animal husbandry
- Ensuring high animal welfare
- Fostering local and regional production and supply chains
- Supporting the establishment of an entire production, processing and distribution chain that is both socially and ecologically responsible

# Why basic principles?

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There are explicit goals (e.g. IFOAM's principle aims), but:

- the underlying basic values and norms of organic farming are seldom made fully explicit
- there may be internal conflicts in the existing goals
- in particular, key terms have different meanings to different groups

Our first assertion is that there is a need for formulating a few simple principles on how to act in an organic way:

- the organic movement needs it ...
- research needs it ...

Our second assertion is that such basic normative principles can be identified.

# Why do we need them?

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- Development of organic farming in other regions with different cultural, climatic and agricultural backgrounds
- Development of "organics" in different food and non-food areas (e.g. fishery, forestry)
- Confronting the de facto technological and structural development of organic farming
  - Do we really want to go there? Can we avoid it?
  - Consequences for food safety, consumer trust, animal welfare, etc.
- Development of simple and consistent regulations

# Three normative principles

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Ecological principle

- ✓ Humans are an integrated part of nature
- Cooperate with nature
- Emulate natural processes



Precautionary principle

- ✓ Scientific knowledge is limited
- Stop unforeseeable technologies
- Promote cleaner and safer technologies



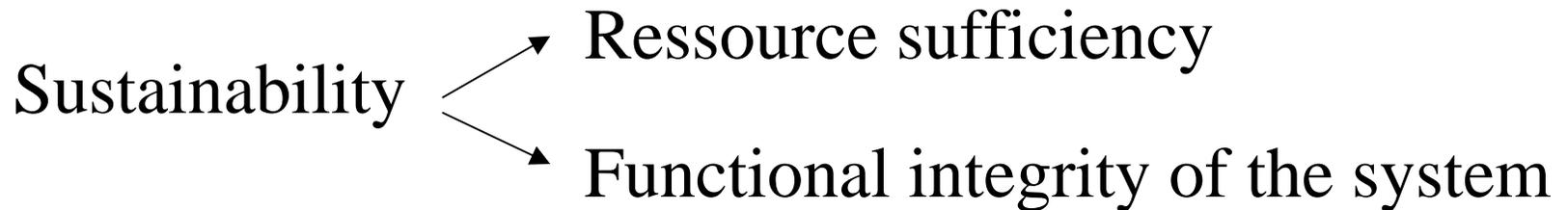
Nearness principle

- ✓ First hand experience is important
- ✓ Now, communicative experience is necessary
- Transparency and participation



# And why not these?

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Health

Animal welfare

Harmony

Others?

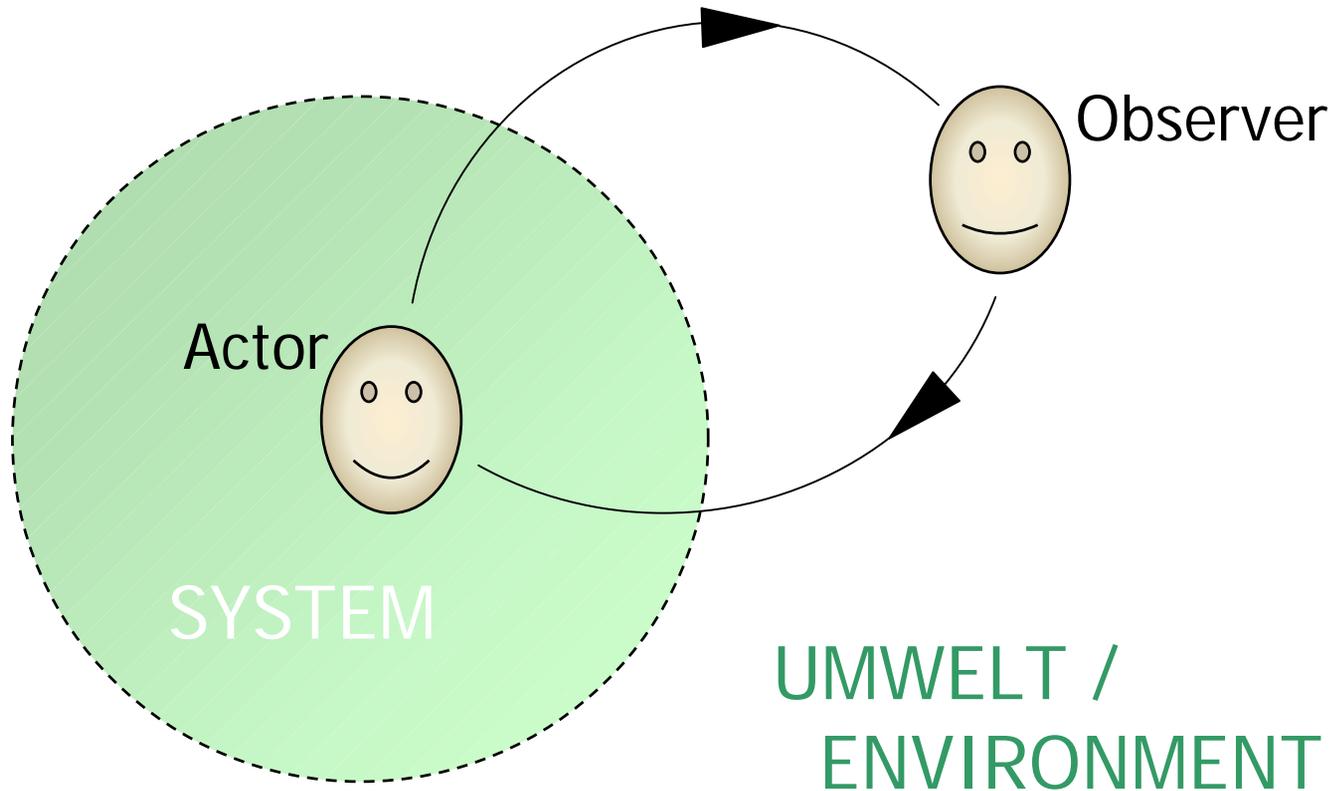
# How to handle values in science

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Key points:

- A systemic science is a science that influences its own subject area
- Research is an important actor in the development of organic agriculture
- In order to do good systemic research, science needs to be able to handle values

# The self-reflexive learning cycle in systemic research



See <http://www.orgprints.org/archive/00000005/>

# Criteria for doing good science

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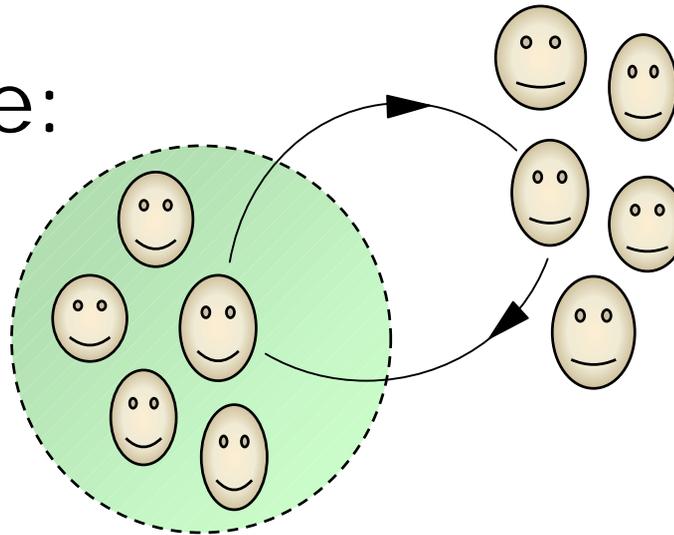
## Reflexive objectivity:

communicate the cognitive context of the results, e.g.

- clarify values
- document methods
- ensure the falsifiability of theories, models and hypotheses
- establish the generalisability of the results

## Relevance:

value inquiry  
participation  
transparency



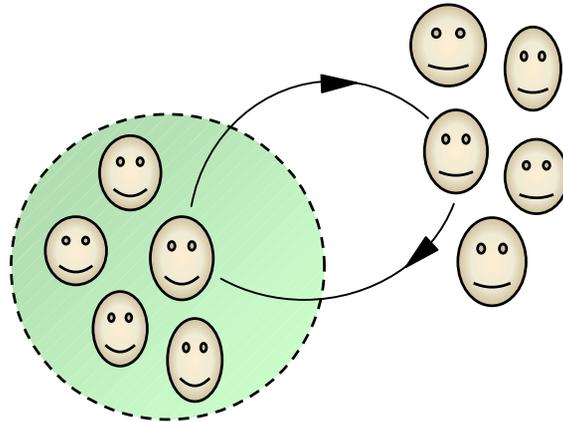
reveal remaining ignorance due to e.g. blind spots or lack of looking

# Communicating values

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Reveal the values embedded in ...

Decide on values to be employed in ...



- the identification of problems
- the design of methods and experiments
- model assumptions

- the use of concepts
  - Sustainability
  - Food quality
  - Soil quality
  - Nature quality
  - Animal welfare
  - Farm well-being
  - Rural development
  - Human well-being



# Organic eprints - an archive for Formas-eco publications

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Hugo F. Alrøe

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Danish Research Centre for Organic Farming

*<<http://www.darcof.dk>>*

The Organic Eprints archive

*<<http://orgprints.org>>*

# Overview

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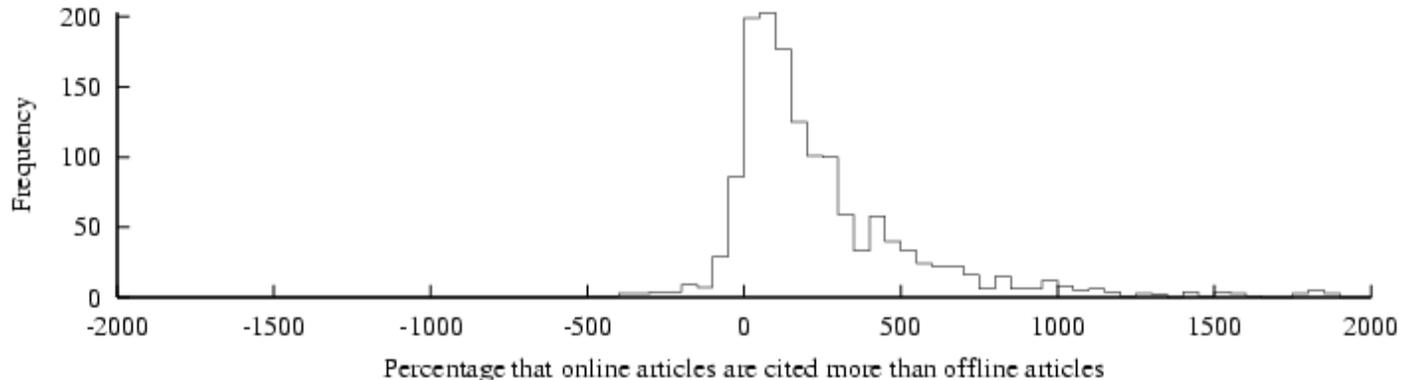
- Why press for open access? (and why archives?)
- The Organic Eprints archive
- How to fill the archives - motivation and barriers
- How widespread is self-archiving today?
- Workload and scalability

# Why press for open access?

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- **Open access** is a goal in itself - as stated in the Aarhus Convention on access and public participation
  - public access -> dissemination, participation
  - provides better access for educators and students
  - provides better access for low-income countries
  - resolves some of the budgetary problems for libraries
- Open access leads to earlier and larger **research impact**
  - which can promote research progress, generate future funding, support researcher careers

## **“Online or Invisible?” (Lawrence 2001)**



**“average of 336% more citations to online articles compared to offline articles published in the same venue”**

Lawrence, S. (2001) Free online availability substantially increases a paper's impact *Nature* 411 (6837): 521.

<http://www.neci.nec.com/~lawrence/papers/online-nature01/>

# The Organic Eprints archive - status

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Online from 18. September 2002

Status 5. November 2003:

Eprints in archive: 1082 from 12 countries

Registered users: 913 from 58 countries

Subscriptions: 107

Visitors per day: about 500

detailed statistics on visitors and downloads available at  
<<http://orgprints.org/log/>>

Five editors and two responsible partners,  
DARCOF and FiBL

# Why archives?

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- Open access journals
  - very few, so far
- Online paid access to conventional journals
  - only available to the privileged
  - often lack of availability for search engines
- Open archives
  - relatively cheap and easy to establish



Organic Eprints is an international open access archive for papers related to research in organic agriculture.

More information is available [about](#) this archive and its policy, and about open archives in general.

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For all users

## [Browse](#)

Browse all eprints in the archive by [Subject Area](#), [Country/Organization/Project](#) or [Year](#).

Browse only [English language eprints](#).

See the [latest additions](#).

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Simple and advanced search pages

Search Authors, Titles, Abstracts and Keywords

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Note: these services require that you first [register](#).

Forgot your user password? Go to [registration](#) and make a new one.

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## Browse eprints by Subject Area

Please select a value to browse from the list below.

(The number in parentheses is the total number of eprints within that area.)

- [Subject Areas \(1057\)](#)
  - ["Organics" in general \(59\)](#)
    - [History of organics \(13\)](#)
    - [Specific countries \(2\)](#)
  - [Farming Systems \(123\)](#)
    - [Buildings and machinery \(6\)](#)
    - [Farm economics \(21\)](#)
    - [Social aspects \(16\)](#)
  - [Animal husbandry \(145\)](#)
    - [Production systems \(109\)](#)
      - [Beef cattle \(10\)](#)
      - [Dairy cattle \(28\)](#)
      - [Pigs \(32\)](#)
      - [Poultry \(11\)](#)
      - [Small ruminants \(14\)](#)
    - [Breeding and genetics \(20\)](#)
    - [Feeding and growth \(18\)](#)
    - [Health and welfare \(54\)](#)
  - [Crop husbandry \(534\)](#)
    - [Production systems \(392\)](#)
      - [Cereals and pulses \(185\)](#)



## Affiliation: Country / Organization / Project

- **Country / Organization / Project (1076)**

- [Other countries](#)
- [Australia \(1\)](#)
- [Austria \(2\)](#)
- [Denmark \(638\)](#)
- [European Union \(16\)](#)
- [Finland \(6\)](#)
- [Germany \(381\)](#)
- [International Organizations \(3\)](#)
- [Italy \(2\)](#)
- [Netherlands \(10\)](#)
- [Norway](#)
- [Spain \(1\)](#)
- [Sweden \(4\)](#)
- [Switzerland \(47\)](#)
- [UK \(3\)](#)
- [USA \(1\)](#)

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Number of eprints: **0**.

This list was generated on **Wed Nov 5 00:19:06 CET 2003**.

## Land / Organisation / Projekt: Deutschland

- [Land / Organisation / Projekt \(1052\)](#)
  - **Deutschland (380)**
    - [Büro für Bodenschutz und Ökologische Agrarkultur \(7\)](#)
    - [Biol. Bundesanstalt BBA \(1\)](#)
    - [Bundesanstalt f. Züchtungsforschung \(BAZ\) \(2\)](#)
    - [Bundesanstalt für Milchforschung \(BAfM\) \(1\)](#)
    - [Bundesanstalt Getreide-, Kartoffel-, Fettforschung \(BAGKF\) \(4\)](#)
    - [Bundesforschungsanstalt für Ernährung \(BFE\) \(1\)](#)
    - [Bundesforschungsanstalt für Landwirtschaft \(FAL\) \(40\)](#)
    - [Bundesländer \(89\)](#)
    - [Bundesprogramm Ökologischer Landbau \(BÖL\) \(15\)](#)
    - [FH Nürtingen](#)
    - [FH Osnabrück \(1\)](#)
    - [FH Soest](#)
    - [FH Weihenstephan](#)
    - [FH Wiesbaden \(1\)](#)
    - [Forschungsinstitut für biologischen Landbau \(FiBL\) \(4\)](#)
    - [Getreidezüchtungsforschung Darzau \(8\)](#)
    - [Institut für biologisch-dynamische Forschung e.V. \(IBDF\) \(18\)](#)
    - [Landwirtschaftskammern \(29\)](#)
    - [Oeko-Institut \(8\)](#)
    - [Stiftung Ökologie & Landbau \(SÖL\) \(17\)](#)
    - [Univ. Berlin \(9\)](#)
    - [Univ. Bonn \(15\)](#)
    - [Univ. Göttingen \(1\)](#)
    - [Univ. Giessen \(7\)](#)
    - [Univ. Hannover \(12\)](#)

# Goals and policy

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## Archive Policy

The Organic Eprints archive is a tool to further develop research in organic agriculture. The main objectives are to facilitate the communication of research papers and proposals, to improve the dissemination and impact of research findings, and to document the research effort. In accordance with these objectives the archive is designed to facilitate international use and cooperation.

The archive will accept many kinds of papers: preprints (pre-review), postprints (post-review) and reprints (published) of scientific papers, conference papers and posters, theses, reports, books and book chapters, magazine articles, web products, project descriptions, and other published or unpublished documents.

The only criteria for acceptance are that the documents are relevant to research in organic agriculture, that they have a finished form that is ready to enter into a process of communication, and that the required metadata information is correct. All languages are supported, but we do encourage adding an English abstract if the abstract is in another language than English.

Removal of eprints is strongly discouraged, since this will break any links made to that eprint (e.g. comments made in the archive, citations, references on discussion lists, etc.). Instead the archive allows for the upload of later versions of an eprint, and readers are directed to the latest version. The archive administrator will, however, remove eprints upon request.

# Community building - orgprints.org

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## Background and Support

Organic Eprints has been established as a community service by [DARCOF](#), the Danish Research Centre for Organic Farming. It went online September 18th, 2002.

Since 2003 there has been a cooperation with the [Research Institute of Organic Agriculture, FiBL](#). The cooperation is based on a set of [general conditions for collaboration on the archive "Organic Eprints"](#), which has been developed by DARCOF and FiBL. We invite other institutes and organizations to join us in managing and developing this service. The archive can be managed through the internet so that each country or organization can have its own editor. At present, there are an English and a German language interface and we encourage adding more translations. It will also be desirable to establish mirror sites in other countries.

As part of the project "Research Platform of the Central Internet Portal Organic Farming" FiBL has provided the German translation and acts as editor for the entries from Germany, Austria and Switzerland. This project is funded as part of the German Federal Organic Farming Scheme (Bundesprogramm Ökologischer Landbau BÖL). An important aim of this project is the compilation of the most important results and projects conducted in organic farming research in Germany since 2000. A special focus is laid on the studies carried out within the framework of the Federal Organic Farming Scheme, which will all be entered into the database.

At the moment, DARCOF acts as editor for entries from all other countries. DARCOF has decided to make its full research production available on Organic Eprints.

We encourage other institutes, organizations and individual researchers involved in organic research to utilize and contribute to this service, even if you do not wish to engage as formal partners. Deposited documents are categorized according to your country, organization and project, and new categories are added as needed. The more papers that are made available, the more useful will the archive become.

# How widespread is self-archiving today?

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- Few large, well-established archives (>200.000 papers)
  - arXiv in physics and mathematics <<http://arxiv.org>>
  - RePec in economics <<http://repec.org>>
- Some medium size, relatively well-established (>1000)
  - Un. of Southampton: Dep. of Electronics and Computer Science <<http://eprints.ecs.soton.ac.uk>>
  - LU:research (Lund University) <<http://eprints.lub.lu.se>>
  - CogPrints in cognitive science <<http://cogprints.ecs.soton.ac.uk>>
- Many new, mainly institutional archives - some growing very fast

# How to fill the archives - motivating factors

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- "Culture"
  - traditions for publishing or circulating "preliminary versions" such as working papers and preprints for scholarly reasons
- "Carrots"
  - knowledge about the potential benefits of open access and self-archiving
- "Sticks"
  - mandatory self-archiving as a condition for funding ("publicly funded research should be publicly available")

# Copyrights issues as barriers (1)

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## Open Access and Copyrights

### Copyright issues

Organic Eprints does not want to infringe copyrights. We encourage giving open access where possible, but we also offer the possibility to restrict access. Access can be restricted to *registered users* at Organic Eprints, which is a limited and known group of people. Furthermore, access can be restricted to only *depositor and archive staff*. (The latter includes the depositing user, archive administrator and editors, and - by special agreement - selected research evaluators for an organization.)

Here are some resources that can help authors decide whether they should restrict access to the documents they deposit.

The [RoMEO project](#) has made a preliminary [list of publisher copyright policies](#) in relation to self-archiving.

The Organic Eprints archive administrator has sent out a more detailed [inquiry of publishers policies](#) with particular regard to this archive. The [results of this inquiry](#) are updated when new replies are received.

Researchers have the original copyright to their own papers (except in some business-like employments). So the author can always give open access to her own original paper (the preprint) on a website. She can also give open access to an accepted, peer reviewed version (a postprint), if she has not explicitly transferred the copyright to this version to a publisher. But the published copy-edited version (reprint or offprint) of a paper will usually be copyright to the magazine, journal or publisher.

From <<http://orgprints.org/openaccess.html>>

## Copyrights issues as barriers (2)

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If a researcher has transferred *all* copyrights to a publisher after the acceptance of a peer reviewed paper, as it is commonly done, she cannot give open access to the accepted version (postprint) or the published copy-edited version (reprint or offprint) in the archive without infringing copyrights. Some publishers do however permit open access to either postprints or reprints, and some permit giving access to colleagues at ones own institution.

In order to make more research freely available, authors can request that the right to online self-archiving is retained in any future transfers of copyrights, and research institutions and other actors can make a concerted effort to back up these requests. If the authors have already transferred copyrights, they may request the publisher that they get back the rights to e.g. deposit the postprint in an open access archive and put it on their own homepage. Some publishers have stated that they grant these rights as a standard procedure. We hope that the initiatives taken by Organic Eprints and other actors will spur the promotion open access by reducing the problems with copyrights.

Depositing papers in an open access archive like Organic Eprints does not count as a prior publication with respect to journal publication. Some journals, for instance in the field of chemistry, have an 'embargo' submission policy stating that they will not accept papers for review that have been made publicly available on the internet. We have not yet found any journal that is relevant to research in organic agriculture, which enforce such a policy, but the question is part of the inquiry that we have sent out to a range of publishers.

# Inquiry on Submission and Copyright policies

<b>Publisher / journal</b>	<b>Submission policy:</b> OK to deposit preprint	<b>Copyright policy:</b> OK to deposit refereed postprint or reprint	<b>Notes</b>
<a href="#">AAAS</a>	(yes)	(no)	No reply
<a href="#">A B Academic Publishers</a>			Will answer later
<a href="#">Blackwell Publishing</a>	(yes)	(no)	No reply
<a href="#">CABI Publishing</a>	yes	yes, postprint	Preprint must state which journal it is submitted to, see also " <a href="#">Copyright Transfer</a> ".
<a href="#">Cambridge University Press</a>	(yes)	(yes, postprint)	Will answer April 2003
<a href="#">Environmental Ethics</a>		yes, postprint	(Not inquired, no transferral of copyright)
<a href="#">Elsevier Science</a>	yes	yes, postprint	Requires permission, which is given routinely - use <a href="#">online form</a> .
<a href="#">Haworth Press</a>	yes	yes, postprint and reprint	Must link to Haworth site, see also " <a href="#">Author Re-Use of Work</a> ".
<a href="#">Imprint Academic</a>	yes	yes, postprint and reprint	
<a href="#">Int. J. of Sociology of Agriculture and Food</a>		yes, postprint	(Not inquired, no transferral of copyright)
<a href="#">Kluwer</a>		( no)	No reply
<a href="#">Nature Publishing Group</a>	(yes)	(yes, postprint)	No reply
<a href="#">SAGE Publications</a>		(no)	Unsatisfying reply
<a href="#">Springer</a>	(yes)	(yes, postprint)	Unclear reply
<a href="#">Taylor &amp; Francis Group</a>		(no)	No reply
<a href="#">The journal of agricultural education and extension</a>		yes, postprint	(Not inquired, no transferral)
<a href="#">Wageningen Academic Publishers</a>	yes	no	Permission needed, will probably be granted for older articles.
<a href="#">Wiley</a>	(yes)	(yes, postprint)	Unsatisfying reply

From <[http://orgprints.org/info/inquiry\\_replies.htm](http://orgprints.org/info/inquiry_replies.htm)>

# Workload and scalability

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- Eprints archives allow for decentralized work
  - utilizes the work of many
  - hence, is scalable to large size and growth
- Authors archive their papers themselves (or delegate the job to someone else)
  - they gather metadata and document files
  - they take the responsibility for copyrights, etc.
- Editors can be selected for particular countries or organizations
  - they get notice of deposits within their area