Managing Your Scholarly Identity

Open Access Week 2013

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Be ready and able to demonstrate the impact of your work!

Impact Factor Rankings
◆ Represents the average number of times that an article published in a particular journal has been cited within the previous 2 years

Alternative Metrics (altmetrics)
◆ New ways to measure research impact; tells us more about how a work has been used, shared, or communicated over time via social media and the web.

Background: Altmetrics
Distinguish Yourself, Get your ORCID!

- Distinguishes you from every other researcher by providing a unique digital identifier

- Register at: ORCID
Altmetric tools have different sources and specialties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Google Scholar</th>
<th>Altmetric</th>
<th>ImpactStory</th>
<th>PlumX</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tracks Citations</td>
<td>Tracks Mass Media References</td>
<td>Tracks any work on the web</td>
<td>Tracks any work on the web &amp; book related data (ILL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulls work from Google Scholar - grabs work from our Digital Commons</td>
<td>Locates work via unique Identifier (DOI)</td>
<td>Pulls work from your ORCID, Google Scholar, Manually add URL's or work</td>
<td>Pulls work from your ORCID, upload manually, or embed widgets on your sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Focus is on quick and simple tracking of citations</td>
<td>Focus is on the conversations around an article</td>
<td>Focus is on exploring your digital research</td>
<td>Focus is on dashboard type data as well as helping to create and managing your profiles in one place</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Browsing the Tools: Altmetrics

★ Google Scholar - Tracks your citations
  ○ My Citations
  ○ Sample

★ AltMetric - What are people saying about your work
  ○ The AltMetric Explorer
  ○ The AltMetric Bookmarklet
  ■ Digital Commons

★ Impact Story - How many times has your article been saved, cited, and/or discussed
  ○ Profile

★ PlumX - Measures usage, captures, mentions, social media, and citations
  ○ Researcher Profile
SelectedWorks

Benefits:

• Centrally collect/manage scholarship

• Discoverability

• Usage tracking
SelectedWorks

Collect all works in one place

- Articles/book chapters
- Supplementary materials
- Presentations, data, etc.
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Share your work and get it discovered

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• Increased exposure to a global audience
Get download reports

- Monthly download reports
- Interesting information
- Look at trends over time

Citation counts, altmetrics, downloads = round out the picture FOR YOU, people are finding the work
How does it interact with Digital Commons?

• Harvests info from the Digital Commons
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jcostanz@trinity.edu

Ok, but then what happens...
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A detailed record of shallow hydrothermal fluid flow in the Sierra Nevada magmatic arc from low-$\delta^{18}$O skarn garnets

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Article

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Abstract
Garnet from skarn exposed at Empire Mountain, Sierra Nevada (California, United States) batholith, have variable $\delta^{18}$O values including the lowest known $\delta^{18}$O values of skarn garnet (~4.0‰) in North America. Such values indicate that surface-derived meteoric water was a significant component of the fluid budget of the skarn-forming hydrothermal system, which developed in response to shallow...
• What happens when an author changes universities?
• What are the patterns of access?

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- authenticity (link to published version) - shareability (request it button) - **connectivity** (altmetrics, impact story, etc.)
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What Many Publishers Allow

Modern strain localization in the central Walker Lane, western United States: Implications for the evolution of intraplate deformation in transtensional settings

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Keywords: Transtension, Walker Lane, Lake Tahoe, Strain partitioning, North American–Pacific plate boundary

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ABSTRACT

Approximately 25% of the differential motion between the Pacific and North American plateaus occurs in the Walker Lane, a zone of dextral motion within the western margin of the Basin and Range province. At the latitude of Lake Tahoe, the central Walker Lane has been considered a zone of transtension, with strain accommodated by dip-slip, strike-slip, and oblique-slip faults. Geologic data indicate that extension and strike-slip motion are partitioned across the central Walker Lane, with dip-slip motion resulting in E-W to ESE–WSSW extension along the present-day western margin of the central Walker Lane since approximately 15 Ma. The dextral strike-slip motion across a zone further east since as early as 24 Ma. GPS velocity data suggest that present-day strain continues to be strongly partitioned and localized across the same region established by geologic data. Velocity data across the central Walker Lane suggest a minimum of 2 mm/yr extensional strain focused along the western margin of the belt with very little extension across either the central or eastern portions of the Walker Lane. These data indicate very little dextral motion across the central and western portions of the domain, with dextral motion of 3–5 mm/yr presently focused along a discrete zone of the eastern part of the central Walker Lane coincident with active normal strike-slip faults. Historic geologic data reveal little

The Burden of Motherhood: The Effect of Reproductive Load on Female Lizard Promotor, Foraging, and Social Behavior

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Abstract

During periods of reproduction, in particular, the demands associated with both current and future reproductive efforts may place a substantial burden on females. However, animals may mitigate these costs by modifying their behavior throughout the reproductive cycle. We examined the effects of reproductive load on three types of behavior: foraging, social display, and social dominance in green anole lizards (Anolis carolinensis) by comparing egg production, and oviposition mass and volume with the reproductive data. We found that female lizards and their social display behavior decreased as reproductive load increased, suggesting behavioral modification in these traits, but we detected no relationship between foraging and reproductive load. We also examined these relationships across egg-laying species using a phylogenetically informed analysis and found no associations between the evolution of reproductive load and any of the three of these behaviors. These results suggest that the evolution of increased reproductive load is not associated with the interspecific variation in behavior across the sexes and may result from varying life history traits or selective ecological pressures across species.
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