

# **Manual for #CS4RL Guide Publishing: Style Guide, Editorial, & Publishing**

**Citizen Science for Research Libraries Guide**

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# 1 Preface

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This is a manual for the contributors and editorial team of the Citizen Science Guide for Research Libraries from the LIBER Citizen Science Working Group.

The manual is made of three parts:

- A Style Guide Manual: For contributors, reviewers, editors
- An Editorial Manual: For editors and reviewers
- A Publishing Manual: For the publishing and platform workflows

## 2 Editing

Please edit the manual on [Google Docs](#) and raise a Github [Issue](#) to have edits approved or use the pipeline to commit edits.

[Open in GitHub Codespaces](#)

### 2.1 Resources

Documentation and tools

- Google Drive - (folder) <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/13L3I9Xh4JnJ2qZhKNkd2kvwIPT9XDols>
- Meetings rolling agenda - (document) [https://docs.google.com/document/d/1OAt5bM-WiM8JrwK\\_0kbuGyBzwV9N4-a8z9sAlpBi7BM/edit#heading=h.7ok2754bgdue](https://docs.google.com/document/d/1OAt5bM-WiM8JrwK_0kbuGyBzwV9N4-a8z9sAlpBi7BM/edit#heading=h.7ok2754bgdue)
- Membership list and task areas - <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1pwHNuFDy0W-jXE3VuyhLoREoe9BJ86cfdmKWTCgvI4g/edit>
- Trello - <https://trello.com/b/WH13uh1E/guide>
- Slack - <https://csguide.slack.com/> [https://join.slack.com/t/csguide/shared\\_invite/zt-2ms9u6i3r-fYte~TT7Z7MLXiKmzfzU4g](https://join.slack.com/t/csguide/shared_invite/zt-2ms9u6i3r-fYte~TT7Z7MLXiKmzfzU4g)
- Editing platform (Fidus Writer) - <https://write.handbuch.io/>

# 3 Style Guide

[\[Edit on GDocs\]](#)

1. Prepare the text in English. [The Chicago Manual of Style](#) 18th Edition (CMOS) is being used as the overall publication style. We will stay close to (CMOS) but not 100% compliant as we have many non/English native writers and styles vary. Points to note will be:
  1. We will use International English as the primary audience is English as a second language in Europe and therefore the expectation of the reader leans towards UK English. For example the ending of words is “ise” and not “ize”, but use US “License” as Creative Commons use the US form of license. This also applies to en (–) and em (—) dashes, use spaces unlike the US with no space. Refer to [The Economist style guide](#) as that caters to a US English audience.
  2. Use the [Oxford Comma](#). Which means the presence of a comma before “and” or “or” in a list of three or more items.
  3. It is important to use the correct hyphen or dash as they have different meanings and there are rules for their use. There are three lengths of what are all commonly called dashes: hyphen (-), en dash (–), and em dash (—). Finding en and em dashes on your keyboard can be difficult, see this article in [Proofed](#) for tips or look for ‘insert character’ in your word processor. NB: Use find and replace in your work processor to check for usage.

In this style guide they will be used as follows:

1. hyphen (-): The hyphen is used to join words together as with hyphenated compound nouns, e.g., dry-cleaning, jack-of-all-trades, or ninety-nine and other compound words.
  2. en dash (–): This is used to show ranges, for page numbers, connect places, join compound adjectives, and show relationships. ([Merriam Webster](#))
  3. em dash (—): The em dash has several uses. It allows, in a manner similar to parentheses, an additional thought to be added within a sentence by sort of breaking away from that sentence — as done here. ([Merriam Webster](#))
2. Typesetting punctuation:

1. Use non-breaking hyphens in phrases like Co-creation – [Word instructions](#) (word.tips.net) – [HTML](#) (toptal.com). A non-breaking hyphen is used to keep the words together when automatic hyphenation wraps characters at the end of a line.

### 3. Capitalisation:

#### 1. Titles

1. Article titles capitalised as ‘title capitalisation’ which generally means, nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs are capitalised, see [Grammarly](#).
2. Running headers, which means sub-headers in an article: Header 2, 3, 4, etc., these only have the first word and then after a colon (:)

#### 2. Capitalising terms

1. Generally we will aim for lowercase words to keep the reading flow easy, follow this rule for movements, schools, etc., ([7sage.com](#)). Capitalize the names of movements and schools derived from proper nouns; lowercase those that are not. Unfortunately, there are some exceptions: “Cynic,” “Scholasticism” and “New Criticism,” for example, are capitalized when used as movements. Look a term up in Merriam-Webster if you’re not sure. romanticism; Keynesian economics; cubism; Cynicism. The rule of thumb can also be applied that capitalisation is to get rid of ambiguity. So in our example

#### 2. For terms like open science, open access, open data, or FAIR data, etc.

1. FAIR data would have acronym capitalised
2. Open science, open data, and open access – would all be lowercase
3. Open source software – here we run into the ‘rival camps’ problem. There is the Free Software Foundation (Richard Stallman) and the Open Source (Eric Raymond) movement who disagree on ideologies. Properly the full term should be use Free and Open Source Software (FOSS) but it’s a mouthful. And there is more to the story. Our ‘get-out’ is to use the pre-compound adjective open-source.

#### 4. Author biographies: Job or role title to be removed. Biographies for authors are like so: INSERT

## 4 Article Templates

*Note: [\[Edit on GDocs\]](#) / [\[Raise ticket for review and publishing\]](#)*

There are different article types each with its own guidelines. Please find the details below. In summary:

1. Section introduction
2. Quick start guide
3. Overview / Essay / Expository text
4. Project highlight or example
5. Step-by-step guide
6. Info box style

### 4.0.1 Section introduction

(To be written by section editor)

Example: TBC

- Total for the article 700 words.
- The text is a maximum of 400 words (including: title and headline, tables, figures, and photos)
- One image
- Add three or more learning outputs in an ‘Info box template style’ (see instructions at end of template list). An additional 300 words can be given to the learning outputs part. Example:

## 4.0.2 Quick start guide

Example: [p5 example from SciStarter guide](#)

This could be to introduce a topic, or a service someone could use, like [FloraIncognita](#) (plant ID app).

- Main title, subtitle
- Definition box: 6 bullet points
- Video online tutorial: Title; image; description 40 words; URL link
- Learn more: List of supporting resources — 135 words

## 4.0.3 Overview / Essay / Expository text

Example: p6 example from SciStarter

### 4.0.3.1 3 page version

- Total 850 words
- Title, subtitle
- Two images in main text
- Main text: Use bullet points and sub-headers; 650 words
- Summarise main points in infobox. No more than four points. 80 words.
- End section to show how libraries can make use of ideas, with examples for resources. Title; 120 words total.

### 4.0.3.2 4 page version

- Total character length 1320 words
- Title, subtitle
- Main text: Use bullet points and sub-headers; 1120 words total
- Use a series of small images — 7 max. If images are described in the text then no picture caption is needed.
- Use two info boxes to highlight important issues with bullet points and use an image here if preferred. 100 words each.



#### **4.0.4 Project highlight or example**

(This could also count for a video piece or single page project example)

Example: p20 example from SciStarter

- Title
- Headline description 20 words
- One or two images
- Text: Up to 180 words

#### **4.0.5 Step-by-step guide**

##### **4.0.5.1 Short version**

###### **4.0.5.1.1 Example: p28 SciStarter**

- Title, headline 12 words
- 625 words; Use bullet points and sub-headers
- 2-4 images

##### **4.0.5.2 Long version**

###### **4.0.5.2.1 Example: p30 SciStarter**

- Title, headline 12 words
- 1,750 words total
- 10 pictures max
- Break process into no more than 7 steps of 65 words each
- Then following text

#### **4.0.6 Info box style**

##### **4.0.6.0.1 Example:**

# 5 Editorial Manual

[\[Edit on GDocs\]](#)

## 5.1 Mission statement

The guide is designed to be a practical and compact gateway publication for the purpose of assisting research libraries to start setting up a Citizen Science programme.

Citizen Science for research libraries is a way to build new and more engaged audiences as a way to establish new links between science and society.

The guide will address the unique context of research libraries – as becoming the ‘go to place’ for the new and exciting Open Science data world that is opening up to the wider public.

As a starting point the guide will use the four recommendations for Citizen Science from the [LIBER Open Science Roadmap](#): infrastructures; good scientific practice; guidelines, and; skilling.

## 5.2 Contents

The content will be organised around the following four main sections and release in sequential modules for reuse. The top level sections are set but the section contents should be seen as working ideas or suggestions for content.

1. Skills: Citizen Science skills development for staff, researchers, and the public;
2. Infrastructures: As being active in the development of infrastructure for researchers to carry out Citizen Science;
3. Open Science Meets Citizen ScienceGood [open] scientific practice: as managing bodies around knowledge libraries that can translate good [Open Science] scholarly practice into new Citizen Science fields, and;
4. Guidelines: develop guidelines for Citizen Science activities involving the library.

### 5.2.1 Glossary

Start with Simple Knowledge Organization System ([SKOS](#)) terms, then fit to taxonomies, add to Wikidata, then describe. Use as a SEO primer. Here is an [Open Science](#) example.

## 5.3 Editorial management

- peer review / roles

Co-Editors-in-Chief: Simon Worthington and Thomas Kaarsted, reports to CSWG. The role is that of content planning and project management – that contributions fulfill the mission to make a compelling and exciting end product; ensuring publication review groups and production workflows stay on track. Duties: maintain content outline; organise meeting schedule; oversee technical production, and; responsible for legal, ethical, and quality guidelines and standards compliance on behalf of CSWG.

Editorial committee (can also peer review): Chair – Paul Ayris, with a minimum of four members of the committee. The committee is made up of the section editors. There will be one section editor per section of four sections (optionally sometimes two section editors). The committee has the final editorial signoff on content. The role of the committee is content coordination and commissioning contributions – that sections have enough content, the right type of content, and that style guides and templates, etc., are being followed.

Section editors: The role of the section editor is to oversee that the content fits the scope and editorial policy. Section editors work with close support from the Editors-in-Chief and report to the editorial committee with the content of the section, recruit contributors, and correspond with peer reviewers. Section editors would ensure that contributors have followed contributor guidelines.

Section editors are:

1. Citizen Science research infrastructure – Kirsty Wallis, University College London, ORCID iD: [0000-0002-9570-6174](#), [k.wallis@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:k.wallis@ucl.ac.uk)
2. Open Science Meets Citizen ScienceGood (Open Science) scholarly practice in Citizen Science – Bastian Greshake Tzovaras, OpenHumans, ORCID iD: [0000-0002-9925-9623](#), [bgreshake@proton.me](mailto:bgreshake@proton.me)
3. Guidelines for Citizen Science programme development in libraries – Raphaëlle BatsPaul Ayris, Université de BordeauxUniversity College London, ORCID id: [0000-0003-2165-8453](#), e-mail: [raphaelle.bats@u-bordeaux.fr](mailto:raphaelle.bats@u-bordeaux.fr)
4. Citizen Science Skilling for Staff, Researchers, and the Public – Jitka Stilund Hansen, DTU Library, Technical University of Denmark, ORCID iD: [0000-0002-5888-1221](#) e-mail: [jstha@dtu.dk](mailto:jstha@dtu.dk)

Contributor: A contributor would provide one or two articles in agreement with section editors following the templates and style sheet of the guide.

Peer review: Carry out some parts as Open Peer Review. Made up of people appointed by section editors. There will be two peer reviewers per section. The reviews will be selected from – CSWG; editorial committee; external appointees, and publication partners and collaborators.

- peer review

Scientific peer review: The editorial committee would aim to appoint two experts in the field as external reviewers.

Partners: Bring on contributing partners to the publication as institutional partners. Primarily these partners would provide and exchange content, as experts in the field, and be co-producers. These partners could also contribute resources and be attributed: DOIs, ISBN, profiling, translations, etc. Letters of agreement would be made with partners.

Collaborations: These would orientate around content provision, advocacy, research and resource provision.

## 5.4 Notes for editors

- Style guide, and contribution templates

Co-Editors-in-Chief Simon Worthington and Thomas Kaarsted will provide writers guidelines for you to distribute to contributors.

All character counts are inclusive white spaces.

The section editor will ask theWe would encourage contributors to do the following:

- To make available check lists or materials used in CS activities and supply us with information on these and then we can see how to include them as either incorporated check lists or as external linked content.
- To provide us with visual material to support contributions: photo documentation of past events; PDFs of promotional material, videos and video links so that we can look at how to creatively include these in articles.
- References will be typeset as CMOS note bibliography per article, with no author date inline, and in a [Zotero Groups - Collection](#).
- If possible use Zotero citation manager in Google Docs and store citations in the CSWG Zotero group, see: <https://www.zotero.org/groups/2420395/cswg/collections/HAJYX37C>
- Sections should be thought of as 25 page sections, with 400 words a page as a guide.

## 5.5 Notes for reviewers

Please read the contribution thoroughly and comment on the following:

- Does the contribution match to the overall conception of the guide's section?
- Is the contribution relevant to the readers?
- Is the title of the contribution appropriate?
- Is the headline summary convincing?
- Is the line of argument convincing?
- Is the division into sections appropriate?
- Are the core references appropriate?
- Does the length of the contribution meet the guidelines?
- Does the number of images and other visual material meet the guidelines? Do the captions address the the copyright issue, e.g. Creative Commons Licence?
- Has the style guide been followed as to the following issues?
  - UK English
  - comma
  - dashes
  - punctuation
  - capitalisation

Make a recommendation to the section editor if the contribution should be published / published with revisions / rejected within four weeks after receiving the manuscript.

## 5.6 Article finishing by editors (Checklist)

1. Processing review edits: Save a names revision before processing edits so that we have a copy of the reviews if they have been added as comments or track changes.

2. Article images.: Editors need to place add article images provided by the contributors when laying out. Articles need a featured image if possible, note it's optional to have a featured image. This should be placed immediately after the article title or after the intro and author credit. It depends on how the article looks in layout as to its placement. Place other images in the article to help communicate the work. If the contributor or yourself cannot source any images then please raise a ticket and the editorial group will take on board the task.
3. Use of academic titles for authors and editors: Generally remove. But if unsure consult the editorial group for support [cs4rl/guide#35](#)
  1. Use them if provided by author in attribution? TBC
  2. Book information: Copyright pages, authors, etc., do not use
4. The text should have a Title (between 1 and 10 words).
5. The text should have a headline summary that briefly outlines the content of the section (max. 30 words).
6. For each introduction author submit a name, department and institution, and ORCID iD. But not job title. See example <https://write.handbuch.io/document/465>
7. Article DOI line. Add as Article DOI: 10.25815/f360-s580 | You can retrieve DOIs from the article page plan Google spreadsheet. [https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1cPhzMjs3otETY\\_jHPOa43TWs4IaGgIllmHa1SpcGsVY/edit#gid=0](https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1cPhzMjs3otETY_jHPOa43TWs4IaGgIllmHa1SpcGsVY/edit#gid=0)
8. Article Info Boxes and Case Studies formatting: Currently this is a bit of a work around as applying an inline style is not possible in other ways. To make an info box first create a table with only one cell, then paste content into the cell and format as usual. The effect of using the table is that it puts a blue background behind and around the text.
9. Please divide the text into sections, with the following. Note: There is a Header hierarchy view on the left of Documents accessible via the 'scroll' icon.:
  1. Headings H2,
  2. *Subheadings H3.*
10. Do not include a Table of Contents.

11. Use single space for spacing.
12. Do not use line spaces between paragraphs or for line spacing, instead use space before and after paragraph or header.
13. Use single column format.
14. Tables and figures. To be placed in individual files. Tables should serve a purpose and display cores data in a brief and structured way.
15. Each Table and Figure are automatically numbered by the publishing pipeline, there is no need to manually add them. A brief description placed below that correspond with the file. All Figures in min. 600 dpi resolution or vector graphic.
16. A maximum of three core references listed at the very bottom.
17. Use The Chicago Manual of Style 187th Edition style for references. All references should have an author or organization given first. Also please list a DOI for each reference if possible.  
Sample reference:  
Ayris, Paul, Isabel Bernal, Valentino Cavalli, Bertil Dorch, Jeannette Frey, Martin Hallik, Kristiina Hormia-Poutanen, et al. 'LIBER Open Science Roadmap'. LIBER, 2 July 2018. .
18. For any additional details please contact the Co-Editors-in-Chief: Simon Worthington (simon.worthington@tib.eu) or Thomas Kaarsted (thk@bib.sdu.dk).
19. Author and editor profiles. ORCID ORCID iD: followed by 16 digit number and not URL as commonly used. No full stop or comma after ORCID iD or e-mail as to not interfere with both. Link to both and make links active.

See example: By Jitka Stilund Hansen, DTU Library, Technical University of Denmark, (ORCID iD: [0000-0002-5888-1221](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5888-1221)).

1. Refer to sections numbers as Section #1 or Section #2.

## 5.7 Guidelines for front matter and back matter

Cover

Sprine

Title page

Table of contents

Colophon

Contributors

Index

Back cover



# 6 Publishing Manual

[\[Edit on GDocs\]](#)

## 6.1 Using Fidus Writers

1. Note: Fidus Writer is designed as a semantic editors, for document editing and layout this means that there are some restrictions on editing like not being able to select fonts - instead style in terms of fonts, citation styles, etc., are applied on output. See the Book area of the site to preview content in final outputs such as PDF, eBook, Web, WebBook, etc.
2. Images: Images can be configured to appear in text as: figures, photos, to replace tables, etc. Also figures can be set to display captions or not. Last images can be set as 100%, 75%, 50%, and 25% width. Image widths can be set later at the time of publishing.
3. Intro, author, and DOI styling. See example: <https://write.handbuch.io/document/465>. Intro uses the Abstract style. Author text as Normal style. DOI line is made as bold.
4. Adding or converting manual added citations. Fidus Writer has a citation manager that needs to be used as this applies citation style language to citations - styling them and organising them. Place cursor inline where you want the citation to be inserted. In top menu select Cite - you will be able to either search databases for citation or manually add a citation. The citation will be added inline and at bottom of article. Citations get automatically styled if citation style is changed. Citations can be edited by clicking them in the bottom of the article.
5. Inserting footnotes. Use \* tool from format toolbar at top of document.
6. Tables. Tables can be added and edited from the format toolbar and via the three dot edit icon inline. Note: Currently in the CS Guide publications tables are exclusively used to style the info boxes. See information in the Article finishing section.
7. Spelling and grammar check: A spellchecker is available from the Tools menu. Once spelling and grammar checker has been loaded - right click on marked items to see

correction suggestions. To remove marks use the menu item: Tools > Spelling and Grammar > Remove items.

8. Links: URL links can be added and edited. Do not use the internal links function as this does not work for all outputs.
9. Save revisions: You can make snapshot saved revisions - for example to save a copy prior to editing reviews. These revisions need to be loaded back into the system as new documents which is a bit cumbersome. Contact support to revert to a revision.
10. Sharing articles: to give others access to documents you need to share the document with a specific user. See the file menu for sharing options.
11. Track changes: There is full track changes functionality if needed. See the top level menu item in documents.

## 6.2 Metadata

As of Q4 2024 for the section Policy and Implementation a new metadata workflow will be used.

- Thoth.pub
- Zenodo

## 6.3 Production

The book is intended as a short guide and will be approximately one hundred pages in length. The publication will be produced in conventional and sprint/dash book sprints, as multi-format and multi-channel distribution (print-on-demand, PDF, Webbook W3C+, website, eBook, and as a Jupyter Book – and will be technically designed for reuse, for example in – community translations or in MOOCs. High quality open standards, metadata, and modern semantic/computational publishing are a priority and research interest of the production process.

Book sections will be released incrementally as they are ready. Ideally the book will become a community owned publication with regular updates.

### 6.3.1 Design guide

- Colour palette - <https://colors.co/user/palettes/640dd5ff7ed05b000cd8aa95>

```
/* CSV */ 00517b,eeb11e,215e9e,669ad2,000000
/* With # */ #00517b, #eeb11e, #215e9e, #669ad2, #000000
/* Array */ ["00517b","eeb11e","215e9e","669ad2","000000"]
/* Object */ {"Indigo dye":"00517b","Xanthous":"eeb11e","Lapis Lazuli":"215e9e","Blue Gray":"669ad2","Black":"000000"}
/* Extended Array */ [{"name":"Indigo dye","hex":"00517b","rgb":[0,81,123],"cmyk":[100,34,0,52],"hsb":[200,100,40,30]},{ "name":"Xanthous","hex":"eeb11e","rgb":[238,177,30],"cmyk":[0,26,87,7],"hsb":[42,87,93],"hsl":[42,86,52]},{ "name":"Lapis Lazuli","hex":"215e9e","rgb":[33,94,158],"cmyk":[79,41,0,38],"hsb":[211,79,62],"hsl":[211,65,37],"lab":[39,4,-40]},{ "name":"Blue Gray","hex":"669ad2","rgb":[102,154,210],"cmyk":[51,27,0,18],"hsb":[211,51,82],"hsl":[211,52,-34]},{ "name":"Black","hex":"000000","rgb":[0,0,0],"cmyk":[0,0,0,100],"hsb":[0,0,0],"hsl":[0,0,0],"lab":[0,0,0]}]
/* XML */
```

- Fonts

Crimson text - Headers, <https://fonts.google.com/specimen/Crimson+Text?query=Crimson+text>

Lato - Body, <https://fonts.google.com/specimen/Lato?query=Lato>