# Demystifying, Finding, and Using Open Educational Resources

Diana Vera-Alba
OER/ZTC Faculty Coordinator

# BIO: DIANA VERA-ALBA





- Online ESL Instructor and trainer since 2012
- Educator:
  - Distance Ed, Hybrid, and Online ESL courses
- Trainer:
  - SDCCE OER & CAEP Coordinator, Online Faculty Mentor
  - ASCCC OER Liaison
  - OTAN SME, Canvas Course Design Trainer, Accessibility Trainer
- Hobbies:
  - Gardener, photographer, and animal lover

# HOW FAMILIAR/COMFORTABLE ARE YOU WITH USING OER'S?

- Please vote in CHAT by using one of the numbers below:
  - **Type 1** (one) if you are not familiar with OER's
  - **Type 2** (two) if you are somewhat familiar with OER's
  - **Type 3** (one) if you are VERY familiar with OER's
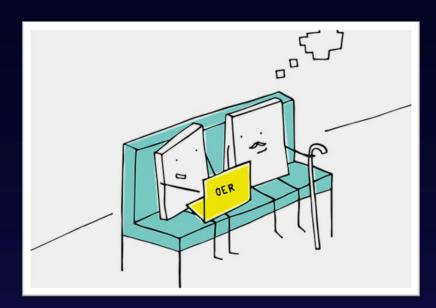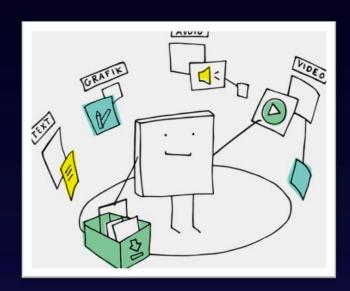


Image by Manfred Steger from Pixabay

# AGENDA TOPICS

- **Basics: OER 101**
  - What are OER's?
  - The 5 R's of OER
  - Type of Creative Commons Licenses

- **OER Tools**
  - Creative Commons License Chooser
  - Open Attribution Builder

- **Search for OERs**
  - Repositories
  - Images
  - Open Access Books



Image by Manfred Steger from Pixabay

- # What are Open Educational Resources (OER's)?

"Open educational resources (OER) are teaching, learning, and research resources that **reside in the public domain** or have been released under an **intellectual property license** that **permits sharing, accessing, repurposing** - including for commercial purposes - and **collaborating with others**."

*Emphasis added*

US Office of Educational Technology, National Education Technology Plan, 2010, page 56, https://tech.ed.gov/netp/

# WHAT CAN BE CONSIDERED AN OER?



Podcast & Audio files from OpenClipArt

# WHAT CAN BE CONSIDERED AN OER?



Podcast & Audio files from OpenClipArt



Simulations Image by OpenClipart-Vectors from Pixabay

# WHAT CAN BE CONSIDERED AN OER?



Podcast & Audio files from OpenClipArt



Simulations Image by OpenClipart-Vectors from Pixabay



Music files Image by OpenClipart-Vectors from Pixabay

# WHAT CAN BE CONSIDERED AN OER?



Simulations Image by OpenClipart-Vectors from Pixabay



Simulations Image by OpenClipart-Vectors from Pixabay



Music files Image by OpenClipart-Vectors from Pixabay



Lesson plans from OpenClipArt

# WHAT CAN BE CONSIDERED AN OER?

Simulations Image by OpenClipart-Vectors from Pixabay

Simulations Image by OpenClipart-Vectors from Pixabay

Music files Image by OpenClipart-Vectors from Pixabay

Lesson plans from OpenClipArt

Online games Image by mohamed Hassan from Pixabay

# WHAT CAN BE CONSIDERED AN OER?



Simulations Image by OpenClipart-Vectors from Pixabay



Simulations Image by OpenClipart-Vectors from Pixabay



Music files Image by OpenClipart-Vectors from Pixabay



Lesson plans from OpenClipArt



Online games Image by mohamed Hassan from Pixabay



Apps Photo by William Hook on Unsplash

# THE 5 RS OF OPEN EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

Important!

*In order for a resource to be considered "open" and a **true OER**, it must contain the 5 Rs.*

•**Retain** – the right to make, own, and control copies of the content (example: Download, own, store, and manage)

•**Reuse** – the right to use the content in a wide range of ways (example: In a class, in a study group, on a website, in a video)

•**Revise** – the right to adapt, adjust, modify, or alter the content itself (example: Translate the content into another language)

•**Remix** – the right to combine the original or revised content with other open content to create something new (example: Incorporate the content into a mashup)

•**Redistribute** – the right to share copies of the original content, your revisions, or your remixes with others (example: Give a copy of the content to a friend)

# 6 CREATIVE COMMONS LICENSE ICONS

Before you begin your OER search, it's important to familiarize yourself with the **6 creative commons licenses**:

- What do they mean?
- What you can and cannot do with the resource?
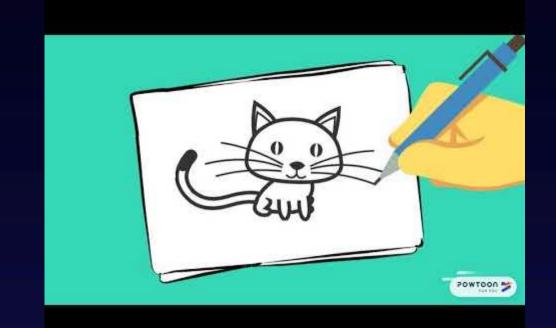- How to properly attribute (give credit) to the original author?



Image retrieved from CUNY Academic Commons
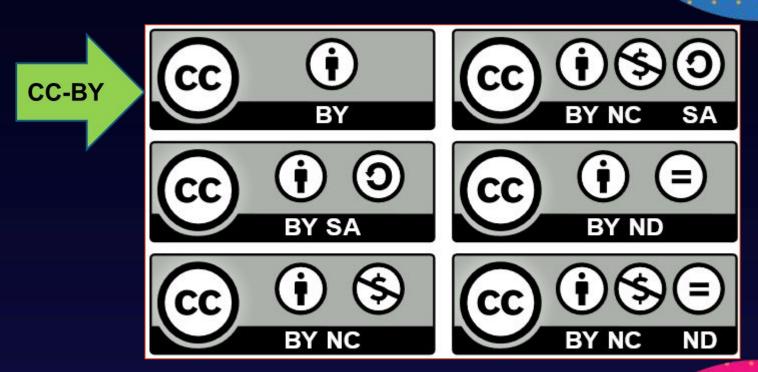
# Video: What are Creative Commons Licenses?

Length: 1:58

Video link:
https://youtu.be/srVPLrmlBJY

# Types of **Creative Commons licenses** used to identify usage
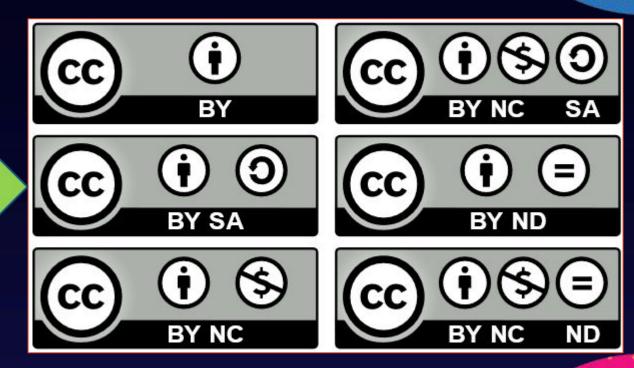
- **Creative Commons by Attribution**
- Others can copy, distribute, display, perform and remix your work and give you credit as requested by you
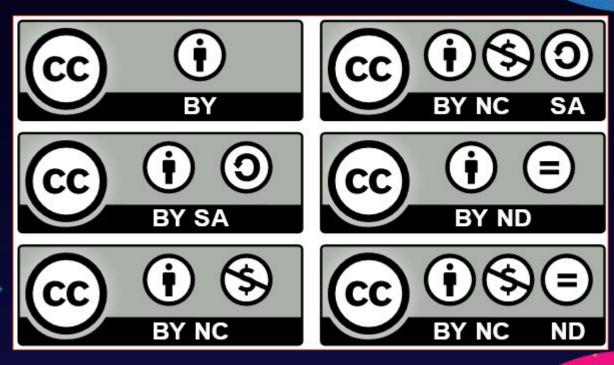- Someone can use it commercially

CC-BY

# Types of **Creative Commons licenses** used to identify usage

- **Creative Commons by Attribution & Share Alike**
- Others can copy, distribute, display, perform and remix your work and give you credit as requested by you
- Others can distribute your work **ONLY** under a license identical to the one you have chosen for your work
- Someone can use it commercially

CC-BY-SA →

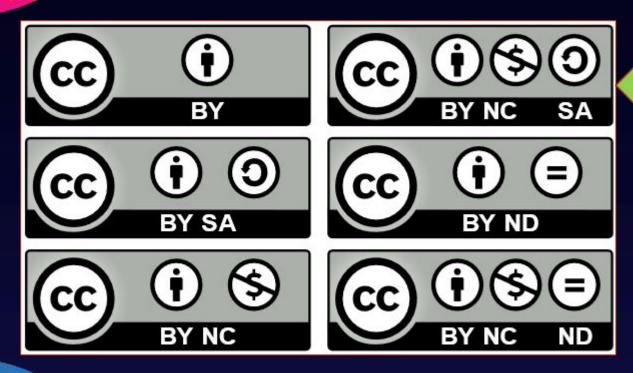# Types of **Creative Commons licenses** used to identify usage

- **Creative Commons by Attribution & Non-Commercial**
  - Others can copy, distribute, display, perform and remix your work and give you credit as requested by you
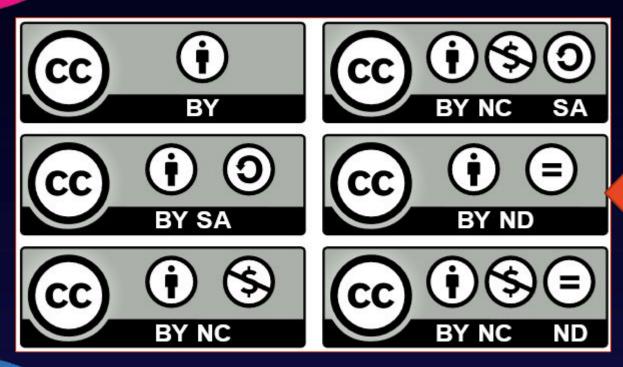  - Others **cannot** use your work for commercial purposes.

**CC-BY-NC** ➔

# Types of **Creative Commons licenses** used to identify usage
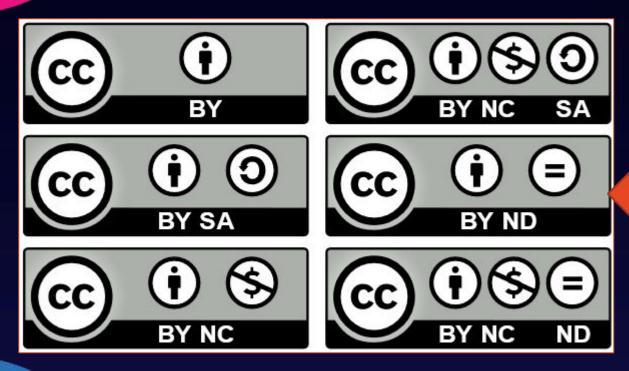


CC-BY-NC-SA

- **Creative Commons by Attribution & Non-Commercial & Share Alike**
- Others can copy, distribute, display, perform and remix your work and give you credit as requested by you
- Others can distribute your work **ONLY** under a license identical to the one you have chosen for your work
- Others **cannot** use your work for commercial purposes.

# Types of **Creative Commons licenses** used to identify usage



BY
BY NC SA
BY SA
BY ND
CC-BY-ND
BY NC
BY NC ND

- **Creative Commons by Attribution & No Derivative Works**
- Others must give you credit as requested by you
- Others can **ONLY** copy, distribute, display or perform verbatim copies of your work
- Others can use your work for commercial purposes.

# Types of **Creative Commons licenses** used to identify usage



BY

BY NC SA

BY SA

BY ND

CC-BY-ND

BY NC

BY NC ND

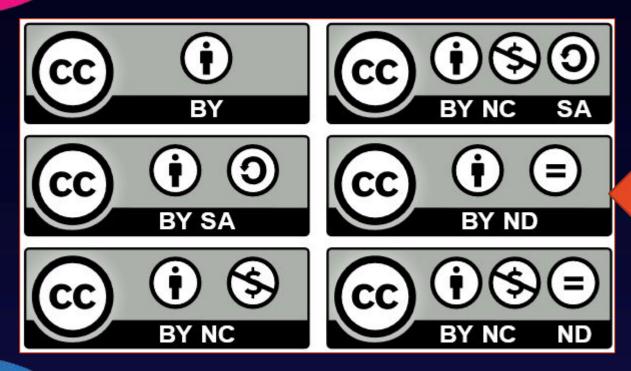- **Creative Commons by Attribution & No Derivative Works**
- Others must give you credit as requested by you
- Others can **ONLY** copy, distribute, display or perform verbatim copies of your work
- Others can use your work for commercial purposes.

Important!

*In order for a resource to be considered "open" and a **true OER**, it must contain the 5 Rs.*

# Types of **Creative Commons licenses** used to identify usage



BY

BY NC SA

BY SA

BY ND ← CC-BY-ND

BY NC

BY NC ND

- **Creative Commons by Attribution & No Derivative Works**
- Others must give you credit as requested by you
- Others can **ONLY** copy, distribute, display or perform verbatim copies of your work
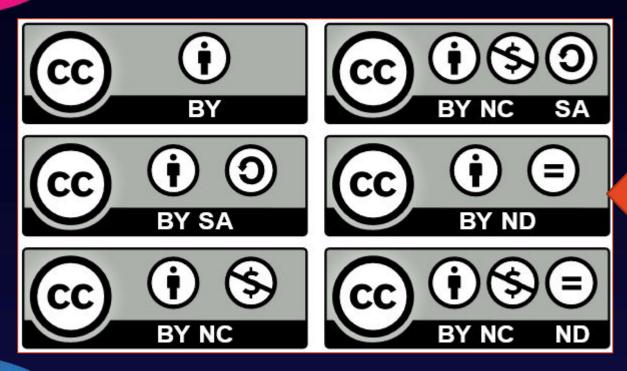- Others can use your work for commercial purposes.

**Important!** →

*ND= No Derivatives*
- You can not Revise or Remix
- 2 of the 5 R's are missing

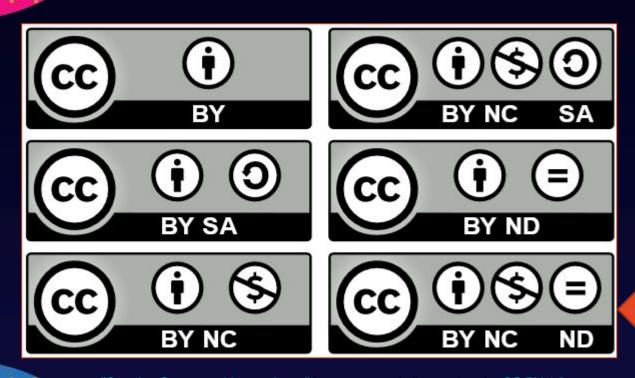# Types of **Creative Commons licenses** used to identify usage

- **Creative Commons by Attribution & No Derivative Works**
- Others must give you credit as requested by you
- Others can **ONLY** copy, distribute, display or perform verbatim copies of your work
- Others can use your work for commercial purposes.

**CC-BY-ND**

**Important!**

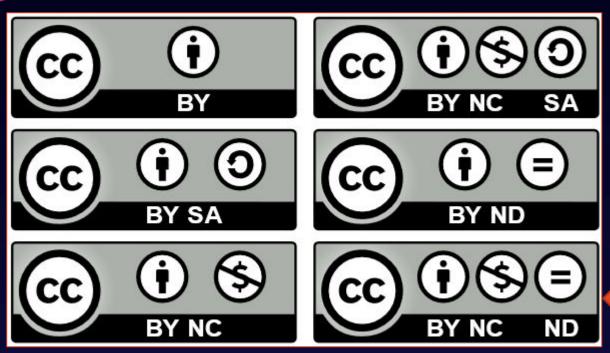*ND= No Derivatives*
- It's a free resource
- You can share it
- You can use it
- You can NOT change it

# Types of **Creative Commons licenses** used to identify usage

- **Creative Commons by Attribution & Non-Commercial- No Derivative Works**
- Others must give you credit as requested by you
- Others can **ONLY** copy, distribute, display or perform verbatim copies of your work
- Others **cannot** use your work for commercial purposes.

# Types of **Creative Commons licenses** used to identify usage

CC-BY-NC-ND

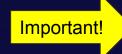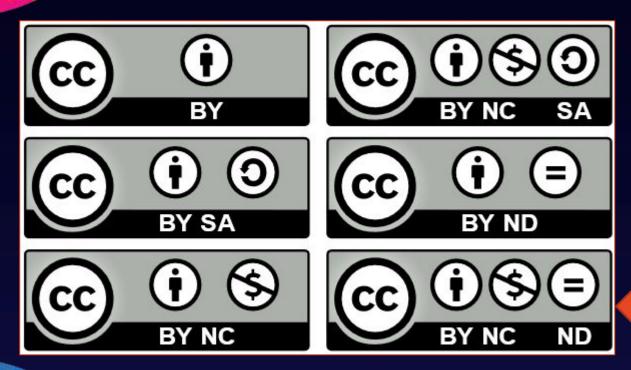- **Creative Commons by Attribution & Non-Commercial- No Derivative Works**
- Others must give you credit as requested by you
- Others can **ONLY** copy, distribute, display or perform verbatim copies of your work
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# Types of **Creative Commons licenses** used to identify usage



BY

BY NC SA

BY SA

BY ND

BY NC

BY NC ND

CC-BY-NC-ND

- **Creative Commons by Attribution & Non-Commercial- No Derivative Works**
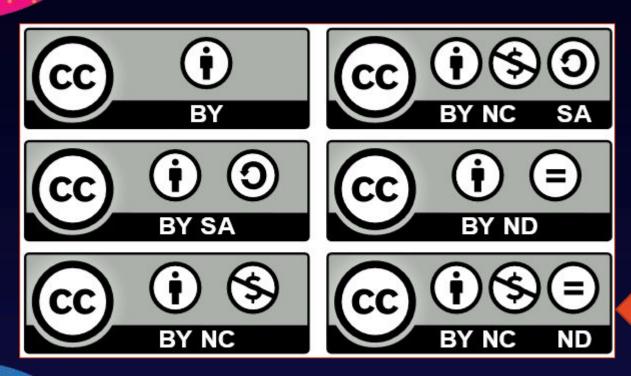- Others must give you credit as requested by you
- Others can **ONLY** copy, distribute, display or perform verbatim copies of your work
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# Types of **Creative Commons licenses** used to identify usage

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- Others must give you credit as requested by you
- Others can **ONLY** copy, distribute, display or perform verbatim copies of your work
- Others **cannot** use your work for commercial purposes.
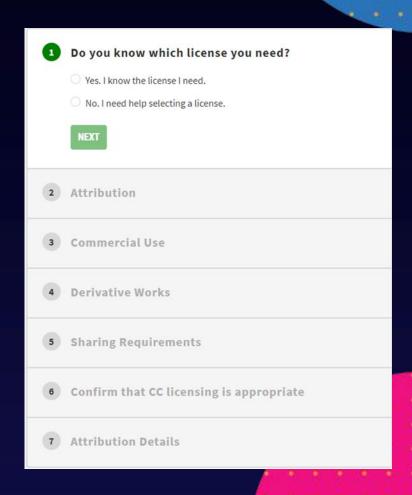
**CC-BY-NC-ND**

Important!

**ND= No Derivatives**
- It's a free resource
- You can share it
- You can use it
- You can NOT change it

# OER Tools: Creative Commons License Chooser

This Creative Commons License Chooser assists with generating text and html codes to add to web pages, presentations and printed materials.
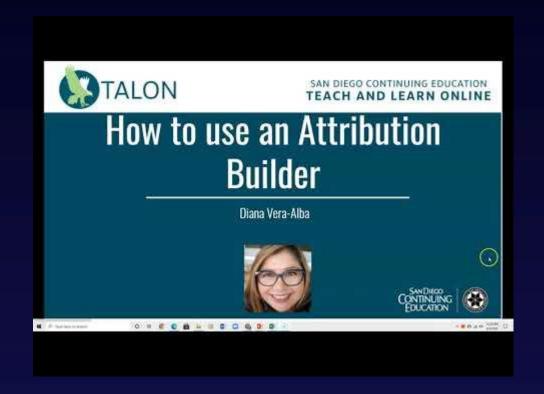
- You can only add a license to **your own** original work.
- You have the option to create a unique attribution for your own original work.
- Once you choose a license and add it to your resource it's irrevocable.
- Add the logo. Click here to access and download.
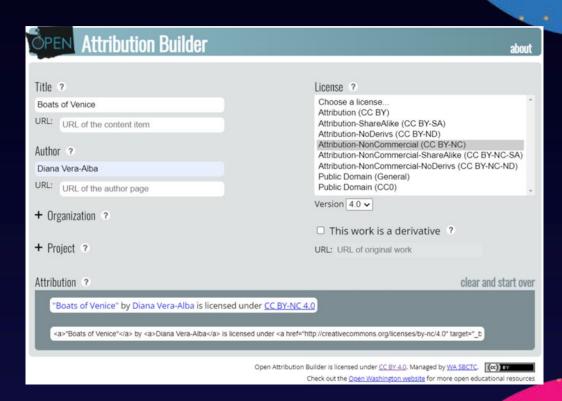- Use the Creative Commons License Chooser to help you decide which license is best for your resource.

# How do I attribute my own work (or the work of others)?

Video length: **6:26**

Video link: https://youtu.be/_9F8NLPaeu0

# HOW DO I ATTRIBUTE MY OWN WORK OR THE WORK OF OTHERS?

There is an easy way to do this:

1. Choose a resource that you will attribute
2. Use an Attribution Builder
3. When attributing a resource remember to use TASL:
   - **T**itle – of the resource
   - **A**uthor – who created the resource
   - **S**ource – where did you find the resource
   - **L**icense – Creative Commons license

# HOW DO I ATTRIBUTE MY OWN WORK OR THE WORK OF OTHERS?
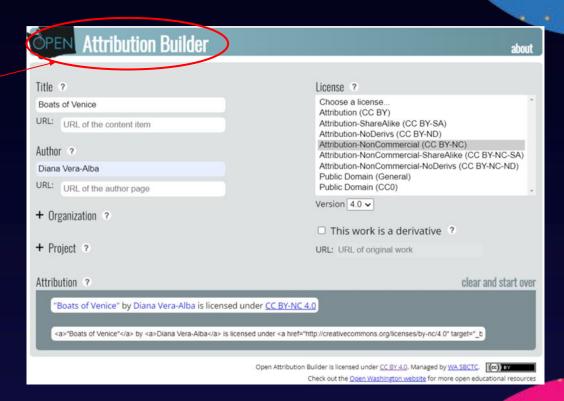
There is an easy way to do this:

1. Choose a resource that you will attribute
2. Use an [Attribution Builder](#)
3. When attributing a resource remember to use **TASL**:
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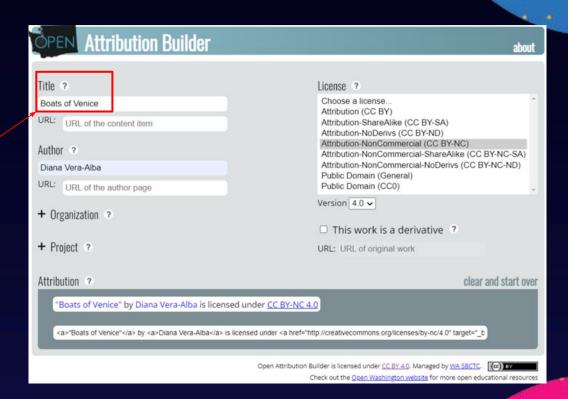
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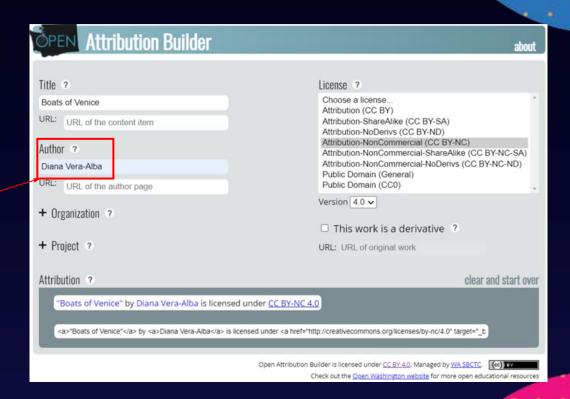
There is an easy way to do this:

1. Choose a resource that you will attribute
2. Use an Attribution Builder
3. When attributing a resource remember to use TASL:
   - **T**itle – of the resource **> Boats of Venice**
   - **A**uthor – who created the resource
   - **S**ource – where did you find the resource
   - **L**icense – Creative Commons license

# HOW DO I ATTRIBUTE MY OWN WORK OR THE WORK OF OTHERS?
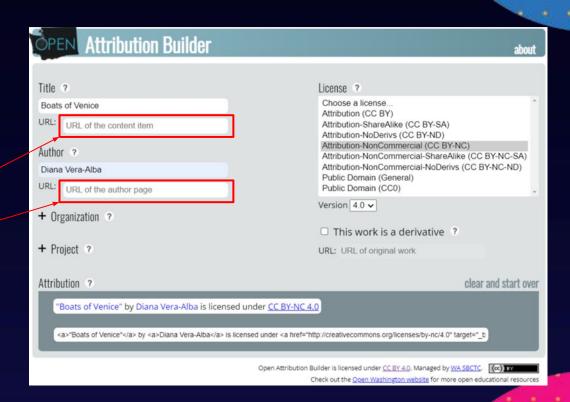
There is an easy way to do this:

1. Choose a resource that you will attribute
2. Use an [Attribution Builder](#)
3. When attributing a resource remember to use **TASL**:
   - **T**itle – of the resource
   - **A**uthor – who created the resource **> Diana Vera-Alba**
   - **S**ource – link where you find the resource
   - **L**icense – Creative Commons license

# HOW DO I ATTRIBUTE MY OWN WORK OR THE WORK OF OTHERS?
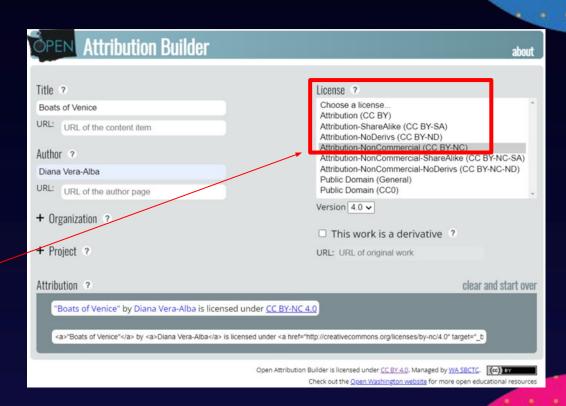
There is an easy way to do this:

1. Choose a resource that you will attribute
2. Use an Attribution Builder
3. When attributing a resource remember to use **TASL**:
   - **T**itle – of the resource
   - **A**uthor – who created the resource
   - **S**ource – link where you find the resource > **none**
   - **L**icense – Creative Commons license

# HOW DO I ATTRIBUTE MY OWN WORK OR THE WORK OF OTHERS?
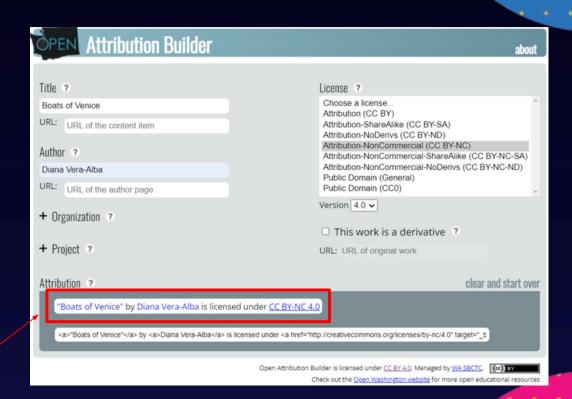
There is an easy way to do this:

1. Choose a resource that you will attribute
2. Use an [Attribution Builder](#)
3. When attributing a resource remember to use **TASL**:

- **T**itle – of the resource
- **A**uthor – who created the resource
- **S**ource – link where you find the resource
- **L**icense – Creative Commons license
  > **CC-BY-NC-SA**

# HOW DO I ATTRIBUTE MY OWN WORK OR THE WORK OF OTHERS?

There is an easy way to do this:

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2. Use an [Attribution Builder](#)
3. When attributing a resource remember to use **TASL**:
   - **T**itle – of the resource
   - **A**uthor – who created the resource
   - **S**ource – link where you find the resource
   - **L**icense – Creative Commons license > **CC-BY-NC-SA**
   - **Your attribution is now created!**

# HOW DO I ATTRIBUTE MY OWN WORK OR THE WORK OF OTHERS?

There is an easy way to do this:

1. Choose a resource that you will attribute
2. Use an Attribution Builder
3. When attributing a resource remember to use **TASL**:
   - **T**itle – of the resource
   - **A**uthor – who created the resource
   - **S**ource – link where you find the resource
   - **L**icense – Creative Commons license
   - **Add your attribution to your resource!**

"Boats of Venice" by Diana Vera-Alba is licensed under CC BY-NC 4.0

# Time to practice!

**Step 1**: Go to the Washington Open Attribution Builder
**Step 2**: In a separate tab/window, open an image repository like Pixabay or Unsplash
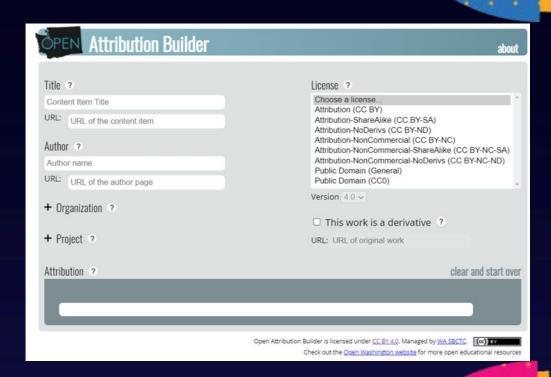**Step 3**: Search for an image of **sunflower** and take note of the **TASL**:
      -Title
      -Author
      -Source
      -License
**Step 4**: Enter the TASL information in the correct sections of the Washington Open Attribution Builder
**Step 5**: Copy your attribution
**Step 6**: Add the attribution to your document

- **How and Where can I find OER's for my adult education course(s)?**

- Repositories
  - Merlot
  - Oasis
  - OER Commons
- Images sites
  - Pixabay
  - Unsplash
  - Open Clipart   or   Noun Project
- Open Access Books
  - BC Open Ed
  - Open Stax
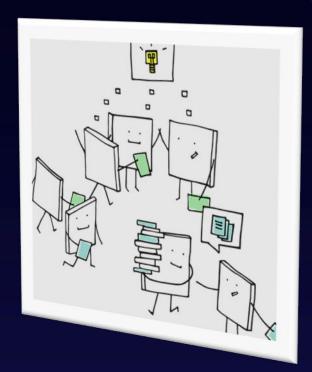  - Pressbooks Directory of OER Collections



Image by Manfred Steger from Pixabay

- **How and Where can I find OER's and free resources for my adult education course(s)?**

- Most U.S. college and university websites
- Google Advanced Search ~ be specific for best results
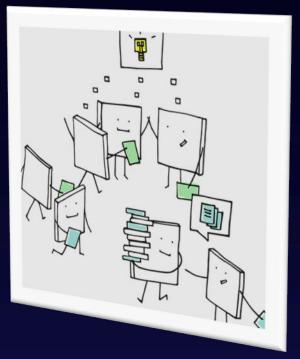- YouTube
- Khan Academy
- TedEd CC BY-NC-ND 4.0



Image by Manfred Steger from Pixabay

# Webinar Summary

- **Basics: OER 101**
  - What are OER's?
  - The 5 R's of OER
  - Type of Creative Commons Licenses

- **OER Tools**
  - Creative Commons License Chooser
  - Open Attribution Builder

- **Searched for OERs**
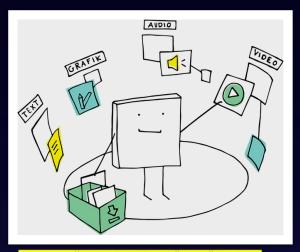  - Repositories
  - Images
  - Open Access Books



Image by Manfred Steger from Pixabay

# BONUS: Activity

- **This is NOT mandatory.**

**NAME**

Step 1: Go to the Washington Open Attribution Builder

(Add your image + attribution here)

Step 2: In a separate tab/window, open an image repository like Pixabay or Unsplash

Step 3: Search for an image of **sunflower or other image of your choice** and take note of the **TASL**:

- Title
- Author
- Source
- License

Step 4: Enter the TASL information in the correct sections of the Washington Open Attribution Builder
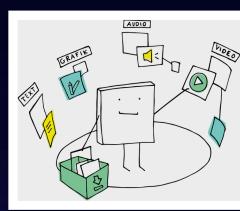
Step 5: Copy your attribution

Step 6: Add the attribution to your document

# RESOURCES

- <u>Creative Commons Licenses</u>

- <u>Merlot</u>: one of the largest OER repository that houses lessons, worksheets, books, courses, and more!

- <u>Noun Project</u>: Free Icons & Stock Photos for Everything

- <u>OER Commons</u>: large repository that includes an Adult Ed filter

- **<u>OER Tool Kit</u>

  - This OER resource link will allow you to create *your own copy* to: Revise, Remix, Reuse, Redistribute and/or Retain!

- Open Washington <u>Attribution Builder</u>

- <u>Pixabay</u>

  - OER images, videos, music, and more!

- Video Links:

  - <u>How to Use an Attribution Builder</u>

  - <u>What are Creative Commons Licenses?</u>



Image by Manfred Steger from Pixabay

# Thank you for attending this OER session!

Please don't forget to complete the Session Evaluation



Roxy

# THANK YOU!

## Please fill out the session feedback survey below:

https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/SNFND5S?x=Demystifying,%20Finding,%20and%20Using%20OERs

# OER MUSIC EXAMPLE

Below is a sample that was accessed from the Pixabay site.

This is an open resource that contains music.

Enjoy the music by clicking on the speaker!

When you download music from the Pixabay site, it will automatically create a linked attribution for you.

Music by LeonellCassio from Pixabay