To-do and Not-to-do list for preparing contents in your article for Progress in Landslide Research and Technology

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This change means that if you are considering submitting to P-LRT and your article includes content from third parties, the requirements for citing that content have changed.

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While this requirement is significantly relaxed by the change from CC BY to CC BY NC ND, it is still advisable to remember the strict Springer's demands you faced in the past and to be on the side of caution by adhering to them even under the more lenient conditions.

For these reasons, this "To-Do and Not-To-Do list" will retain the previous items while adding notes on how the transition to CC BY NC ND might potentially ease these requirements.

"GO FOR IT" and "DON'T DO THIS" items

	Content you use in your article for	"GO FOR IT" or "DON'T DO THIS"	
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Go for it.



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Onc. 1: Google Maps, Google Terrain images, Google satellite images

The Google Geo-Guidelines (https://about.google/brand-resource-center/products-and-services/geo-guidelines/#general-guidelines) say that you can use them for research, education, film, and nonprofit use without needing permission. Therefore, in P-LRT books before Volume 5, Issue 1, under the CC BY license, which explicitly allows for commercial use, you needed to obtain permission to use the images from Google. However, the guidelines explicitly state that the Guidelines cannot make exceptions when conditions exceed those permitted by Google's Guidelines:

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Therefore, you could not use content with Google images in the "Progress in Landslide Research and Technology" books up to Vol. 5, Issue 1.

Then, in P-LRT books published under the CC BY-NC-ND license starting with Volume 5, Issue 2, it may seem, at first glance, that the use of elements (images) provided by Google is permitted. However, in reality, Springer does not allow this because Springer considers that attribution is not clearly stated for most of the elements that Google provides.

○ Alternative Solution

Instead of using Google's terrain images, maps, or satellite photos, a solution is to prepare your own map images by overlaying necessary layers on GIS using open photos provided by third parties or images for which you have obtained permission. You must also specify which software was used to create the map to indicate whether the created map complies with the conditions of the Creative Commons license.

Example:

Don't do this:



Fig. 1 Two pilot study sites, including (a) Aranayake Landslide and (b) Athwelthota Landslide: Each site is a 30 km by 30 km area (Grandchild domain for the numerical simulation of rains on MSSG). The quadrangle encompassing the central mountain region is the child domain for the numerical simulation of rains on MSSG.

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The map of Sri Lanka was created in QGIS, a free and open-source GIS software under the GNU General Public License (GPL). However, the "XYZ Tiles" service of QGIS, which allows you to add raster data from various online sources, was used to add the **Google terrain image** of Sri Lanka. Therefore, this map cannot be used in P-LRT.

Written permission to use the inset photos must be obtained from the organization that owns them, which is the National Building Organization in this case, even though its members are co-authors of this article.

Alternative Solution

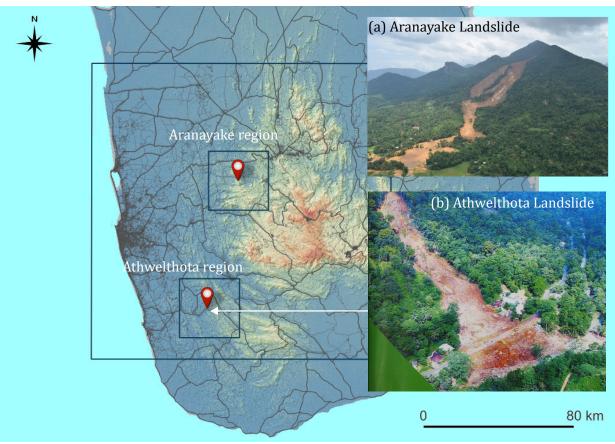


Fig. 1 Two pilot study sites, including (a) Aranayake Landslide and (b) Athwelthota Landslide: Each site is a 30 km by 30 km area (Grandchild domain for the numerical simulation of rains on MSSG). The quadrangle encompassing the central mountain region is the child domain for the numerical simulation of rains on MSSG. This map is the author's original work created using QGIS, a geographic information system software that is free and open-source. Photos (a) and (b) were provided by the National Building Research Organization.

The map shown above was also created in QGIS. However, the underlying data does not include any Google images. The data, such as the JAXA ALOS World 3D DEM, can be used for commercial purposes free of charge.

Written permission to use the inset photos has been obtained from the organization that owns them, which is the National Building Organization in this case.



No. 2: You'd better not do this:

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When publishing a group photo, permission must be obtained from each person appearing in the picture to publish images showing their faces.

Example:

You'd better not do this

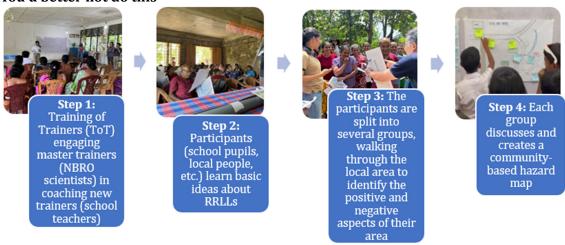


Fig. 13 Steps for Village watching

The diagram above explains the flow of the Village Watching activity, which encourages residents to walk around their neighborhood and consider where safe evacuation sites are located and which evacuation routes are secure in the event of dangerous heavy rain that could trigger landslides.

Photographs capturing residents during each activity process were used. However, since permission to publish these photos in an open-access book article was not obtained individually, the illustration was finalized with their faces blurred.

However, Springer commented that their faces are still recognizable and that release forms from all individuals must be in place before publication.

Alternative Solution

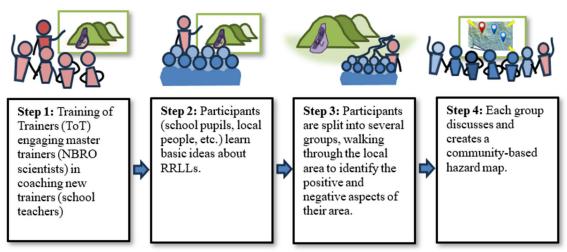


Fig. 12 Steps for Village watching

The inset group photos have been replaced with illustrations as shown above.



A No. 3. You need to obtain permission

If you include images of deliverables containing the logo of a research funding organization in an article describing your project's results, you must obtain permission from the funding organization to use the logo.

Example:



The image on the left is the cover page of "Handbook for Social Implementation of Early Warning Technology for Landslide Disaster Risk Reduction, one of the project's results. This cover image displays the logos of the two core implementing institutions and the two research funding organizations. Therefore, you must obtain permission from all four organizations for the use and publication of their logos.

Fig. 14 Handbook for Social Implementation of Early Warning Technology for Landslide Disaster Risk Reduction (Group 3 of the SATREPS Project RRLL (2025))

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