



COPYRIGHT AND PICTURES

THE EUROPEAN NEWSROOM

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YOU CAN'T USE EVERYTHING YOU FIND ON THE WEB

- ▶ This may seem obvious BUT many teachers (and especially students) are under the impression that if it is on the web, then it is up for grabs.
- ▶ JUST BECAUSE YOU FIND IT ON GOOGLE DOESN'T MAKE IT FREE!



- ▶ Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monkey_selfie_copyright_dispute

THERE ARE RESOURCES YOU CAN USE

- Of course you can find “fair use”, “public domain” and “free to use” resources.
- REFLECT ON: WHILE COPYRIGHT IS IMPORTANT TO PROTECT THE HARD WORK OF OTHERS, **IT CAN ALSO “SUFFOCATE” CREATIVITY AND PREVENT EDUCATIONAL AIMS.**



- Source: <http://www.scienceguide.nl/201512/will-eu-copyright-strengthen-he.aspx>
- Let's give a look to this video <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JXwB9FlkNXA>

UNDERSTANDING FAIR USE

If an image, text, video, etc. is being used for educational purposes, there might be **more flexible** copyright rules.

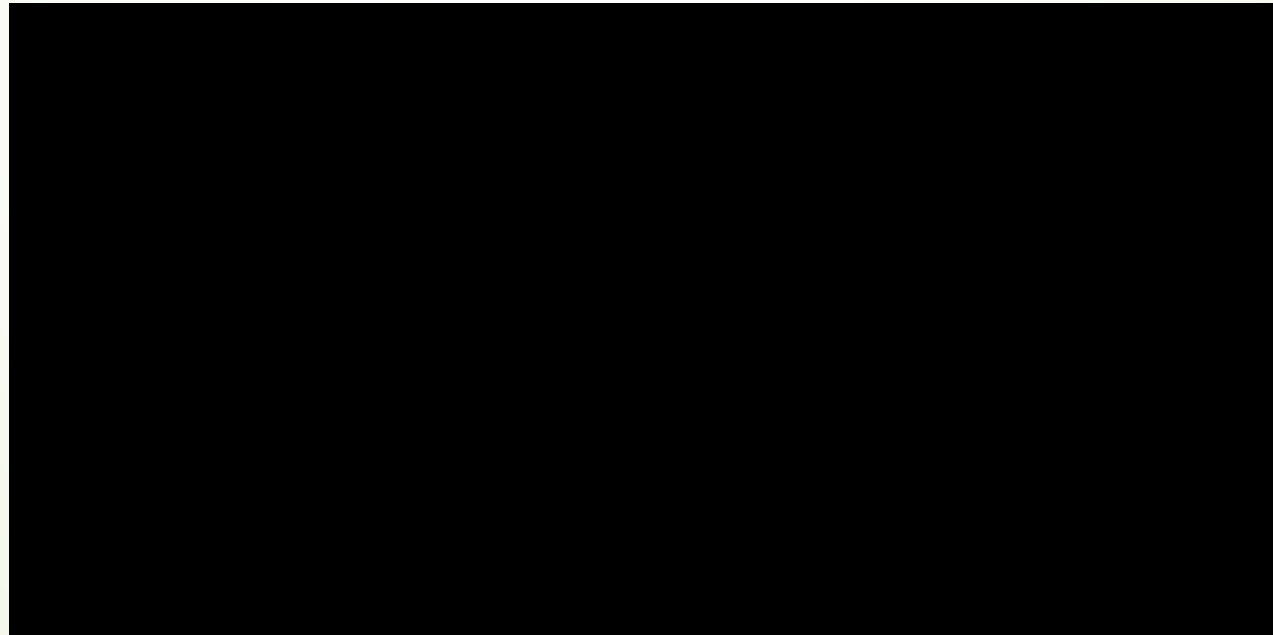
- For example, a video that was purchased in a store can usually be shown in a classroom **when the video is tied to the curriculum being taught**. Otherwise, showing a class full of students a video would be considered a “public performance” and would be against the law.



- Factors used to determine fair use. (Image: Gregory Paul Johnson/CC BY-SA 3.0 US)
- The trouble is, most of the laws and rules that cover fair use and education were **written well before the invention of the web**.

VIDEO WATCH ACTIVITY : BETTER UNDERSTAND COPYRIGHT AND FAIR USE

- ▶ Watch “User Rights, Section 107” at <http://youtu.be/8tWhKeb-fUQ>.
- ▶ To watch with the lyrics in front of you, check out <http://bit.ly/usersrights>.
- ▶ Discuss key issues addressed in the video. What is “transformativeness”? What are the “four factors”? Why do context and situation matter when considering fair use?



WHAT CAN BE A VIOLATION?

- **Images** – mostly found through google image search
- **Curriculum docs and PDFs** – especially handouts, student activities, chapters of textbooks and music sheets.
- **Music** – usually mp3s that students have uploaded to share on their blogs



- Source: <http://www.chrismadden.co.uk/cartoon-gallery/olympic-rings-copyright-violation-cartoon/>

DONT' THINK YOU WON'T BE CAUGHT

- ▶ Google makes it very easy for companies and content creators to find out out those posting their work on the web.
- ▶ Law firms and organizations look for copyrighted content as a way of making business: they then contact the copyright holder offering their services to get the content removed (for a fee of course)



- ▶ Source: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/sneekers/512026550/in/gallery-pauldineen-72157623941139098/>

WHAT IF I AM CAUGHT?

- The law requires copyright holders to give you (and the host of your site, such as Edublogs, WordPress, etc.) an official notification.
- Check your blogs and class websites for any potentially offending material. If you find anything, just remove it.
- You could also write an apology letter to the copyright holder



- Source: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/varf/> Colin Leong 's Photo

So What Is Creative Commons?

- Creative Commons, founded in 2001, is an organization which provides free content license known as a creative commons license that people can apply to their work.
- When you license your work with creative commons, you are giving people the permission to use it without having to ask permission, provided they use it in the manner stated in your creative commons license.
- The reason people use creative commons licenses is to make it easier for everyone to share and adapt creative work without the concern of copyright infringement.



The screenshot shows the Creative Commons website. The top navigation bar is orange and contains the Creative Commons logo, links to 'Share your work', 'Use & remix', 'What we do', and 'Blog'. Above these links are smaller links for 'Global Affiliate Network', 'Search the Commons', 'CC Store', and 'Contact', along with social media icons for Facebook, Twitter, and Email. Below the navigation bar is a grey banner with the text 'Help us build a vibrant, collaborative global commons' and a green 'Donate Now' button. The main content area features a large heading 'State of the Commons 2016' with a subtext explaining the report. To the right is a blue graphic with the Creative Commons logo and the text 'STATE OF THE COMMONS'. At the bottom left is an orange button that says 'Discover the State of the Commons'.

Global Affiliate Network | Search the Commons | CC Store | Contact | f t e

 **creative commons** | [Share your work](#) | [Use & remix](#) | [What we do](#) | [Blog](#)

Help us build a vibrant, collaborative global commons [Donate Now](#)

State of the Commons 2016

We're celebrating our community with this year's State of the Commons report, exploring the wide array of creativity and knowledge made freely available via CC licenses.

[Discover the State of the Commons](#)

 **STATE OF THE COMMONS**

WATCH THIS VIDEO

Creative commons licenses are used for books, websites, blogs, photographs, films, videos, songs and other audio & visual recordings.

If an image, or website, doesn't include a Creative Commons license, or isn't public domain work, or indicates that the content is free to use than it automatically implies all content is copyright and you shouldn't use!

Unless a blogger includes a Creative Commons license, all content on that blog is automatically the copyright of the blogger.



LOOK FOR A CREATIVE COMMONS LICENSE

- One thing to look for when figuring out if an online resource (ie. image, video, text, etc.) is free to copy or embed on your blog, is to look to see if there is Creative Commons license.
- **Attribution** — You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made. You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use.
- **NonCommercial** — You may not use the material for commercial purposes.
- **ShareAlike** — If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original.

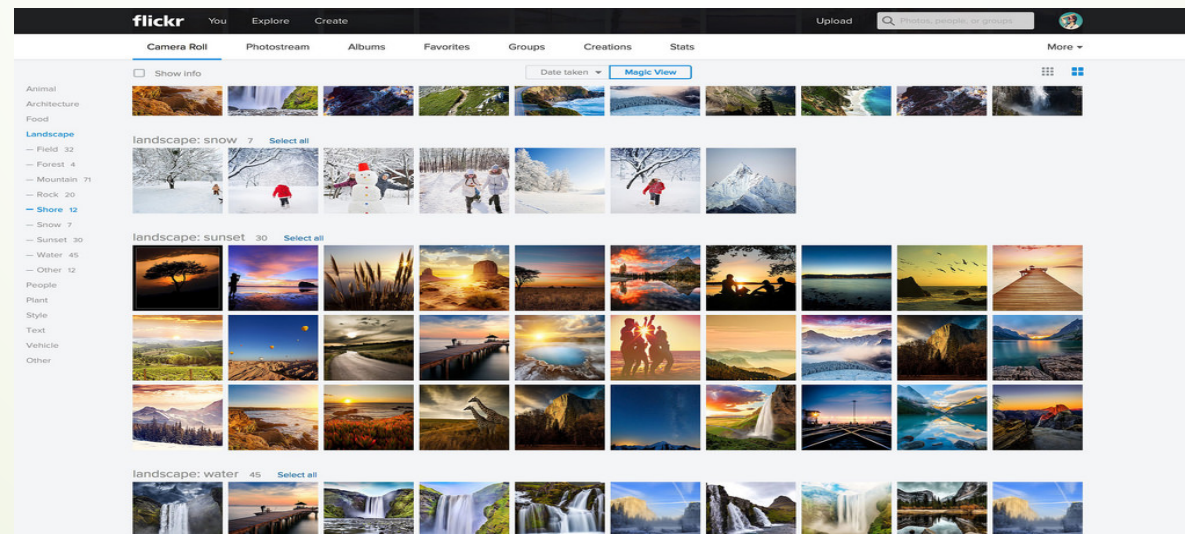


TO SUM UP.....

- ▶ You are free to use anything on the site as long as you:
 - ▶ Give an attribution or credit that lets others know where you got the info with a link,
 - ▶ Won't profit in any way from using the content and use it for non-business purposes only, and
 - ▶ Anything you create with the content, you must use the same license.
-
- ▶ Watch this video for a [summary of the different creative commons' licences](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4ZvJGV6YF6Y).
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4ZvJGV6YF6Y>

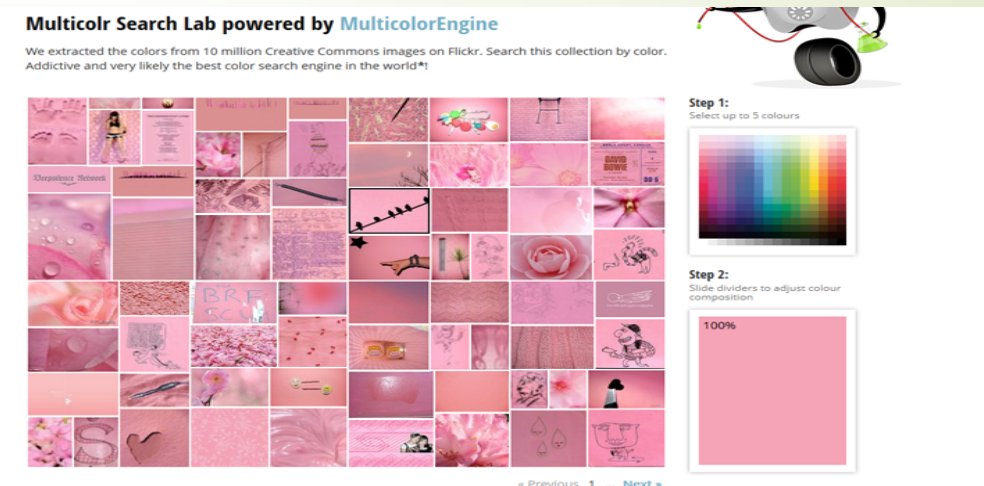
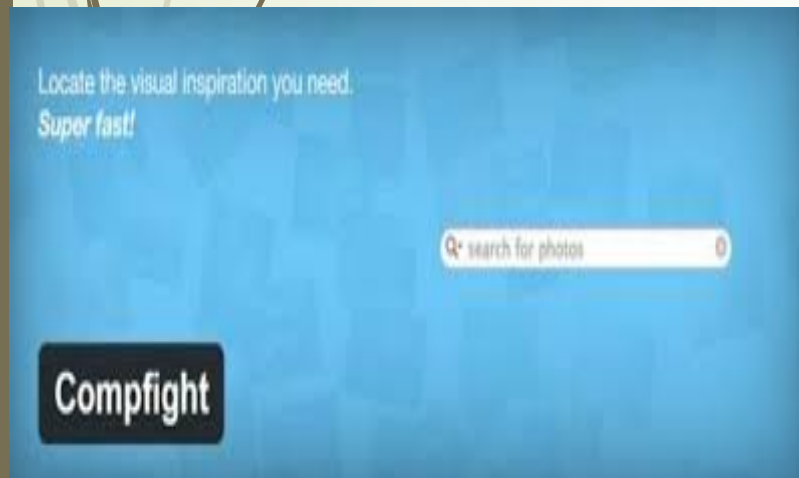
FINDING CREATIVE COMMONS IMAGES

- One of the most common sources of Creative Commons images used by bloggers is [Flickr](#) (an online photo sharing website).
- Unfortunately many assume Flickr images are licensed under creative commons and allowed to be used. This isn't the case.
- Images marked as **"All Rights Reserved"** are copyrighted and require permission from the person who uploaded it to Flickr. Images with **"Some rights reserved"** means the Flickr user has applied a Creative Commons license to their photo and you can use the image in the manner specified by the license.
- If you look at images directly on [Flickr](#) always check to see which license applies to ensure you only use the image in the manner specified by the license.

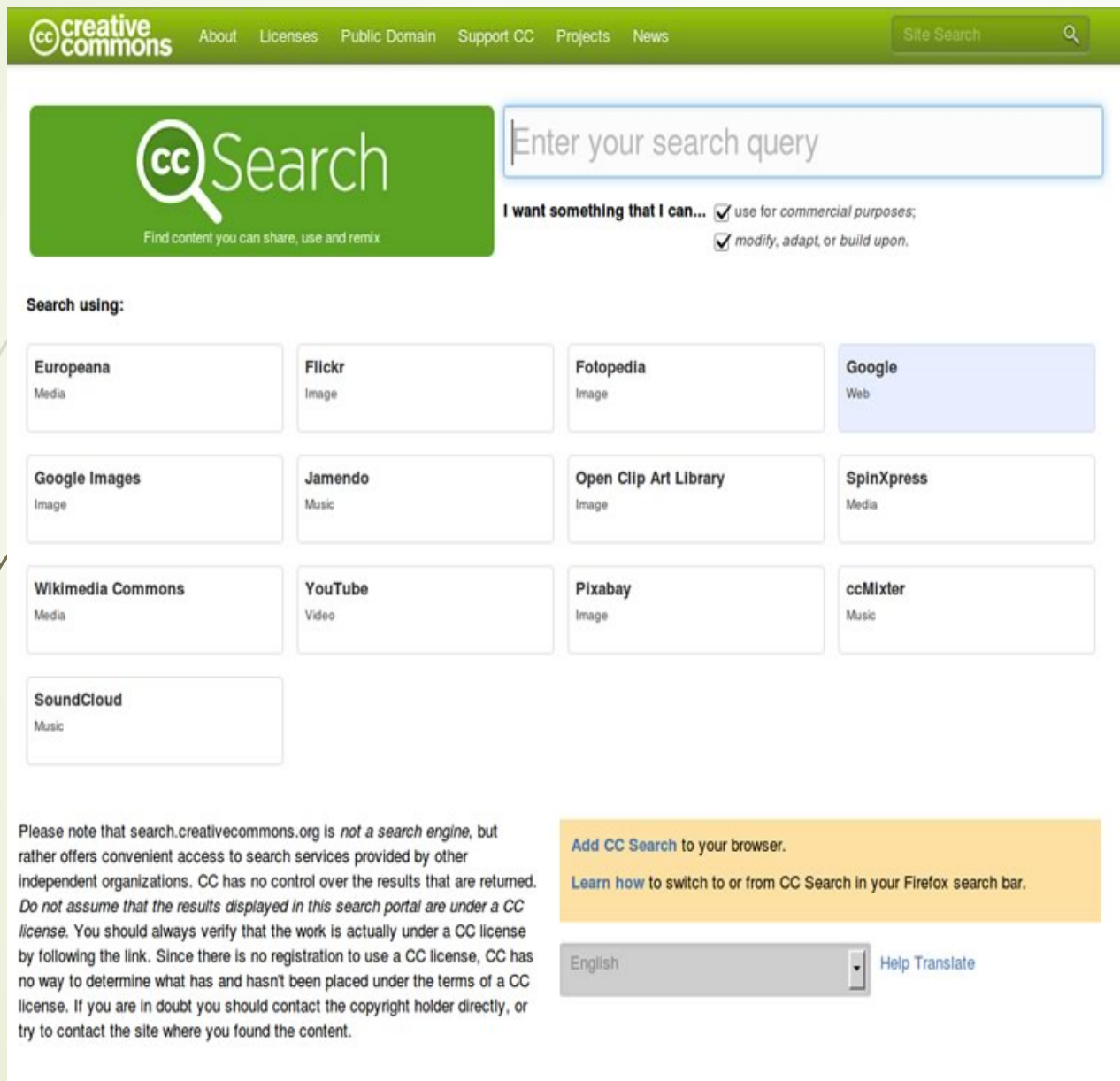


FLICKR SEARCH ENGINES

- The best option for finding Flickr Creative Commons images is to use one of the following Flickr Search Engines:
- [Compfight](http://compfight.com/) <http://compfight.com/> It provides a range of search options including search by tags only vs. all the text, licenses, the option to show or hide originals and turn on/off the safe content filter.
- [Photos for Class](http://www.photosforclass.com/) <http://www.photosforclass.com/> A student friendly place for searching safe images from Creative Commons Flickr. The downloaded images include attribution of the photographer and the image license terms.
- [Multicolr Search Lab](https://labs.tineye.com/multicolr/) <https://labs.tineye.com/multicolr/> Allows you to search Flickr images by color. This is a handy tool when you're trying to match specific colors. All you need to do is select up to 5 colors.



2. CC SEARCH

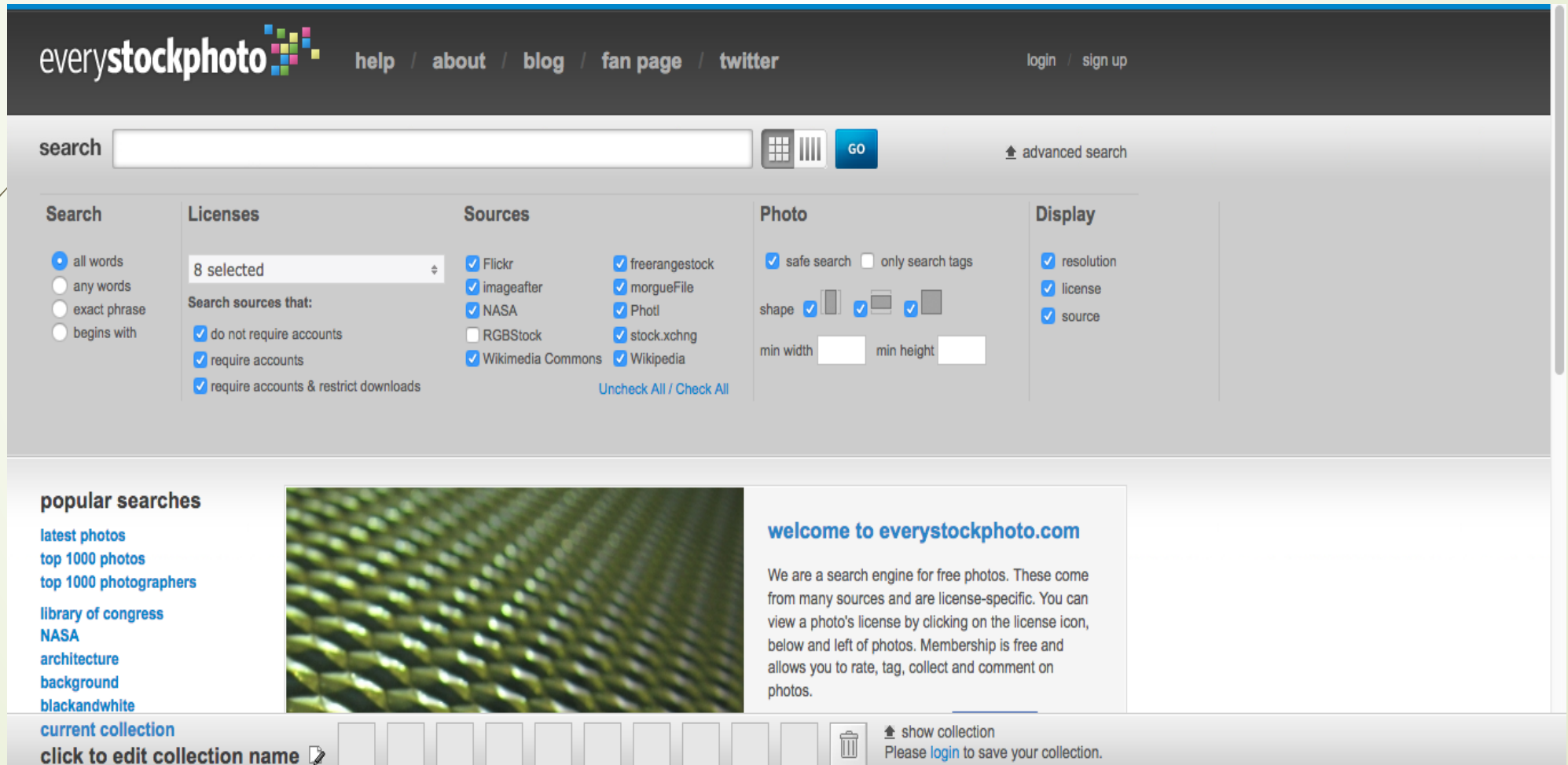


The screenshot shows the CC Search website. At the top is a green navigation bar with the Creative Commons logo and links for About, Licenses, Public Domain, Support CC, Projects, and News. A 'Site Search' button is on the right. Below the navigation bar is a large green search box with the 'cc Search' logo and the text 'Find content you can share, use and remix'. To the right of the search box is a text input field with the placeholder 'Enter your search query'. Below the search box, there are two checkboxes: 'I want something that I can...' with 'use for commercial purposes;' and 'modify, adapt, or build upon.' checked. Below this is a section titled 'Search using:' with a grid of buttons for various search engines: Europeana (Media), Flickr (Image), Fotopedia (Image), Google (Web), Google Images (Image), Jamendo (Music), Open Clip Art Library (Image), SpinXpress (Media), Wikimedia Commons (Media), YouTube (Video), Pixabay (Image), ccMixer (Music), and SoundCloud (Music). At the bottom left, there is a disclaimer: 'Please note that search.creativecommons.org is not a search engine, but rather offers convenient access to search services provided by other independent organizations. CC has no control over the results that are returned. Do not assume that the results displayed in this search portal are under a CC license. You should always verify that the work is actually under a CC license by following the link. Since there is no registration to use a CC license, CC has no way to determine what has and hasn't been placed under the terms of a CC license. If you are in doubt you should contact the copyright holder directly, or try to contact the site where you found the content.' At the bottom right, there is a yellow box with the text 'Add CC Search to your browser.' and 'Learn how to switch to or from CC Search in your Firefox search bar.' Below this is a language selector showing 'English' and a 'Help Translate' link.

- CC SEARC, short for Creative Commons Search, is one more great search engine for images licensed under the Creative Commons licenses. Though technically they might not be a search engine, as they themselves state explicitly, they offer results for multiple other sites, such as Flickr, Google Images, Wikimedia Commons, Fotopedia, Open Clipart Gallery, Pixabay. In addition to images, CC Search offers results for music, videos, and other media as well.
- You can specify what you are searching for – either stuff that is free for commercial use, or stuff you can modify, adapt, and build upon, or both.

3. EVERY STOCK PHOTO

The advanced search options make search better: they allow to choose the type of license, the source, and what to display (resolution, license, source).



The screenshot shows the everystockphoto.com website interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with the logo and links for help, about, blog, fan page, and twitter. On the right, there are links for login and sign up. Below the navigation bar is a search bar with a "GO" button and a link to advanced search. The main content area is divided into five sections: Search, Licenses, Sources, Photo, and Display. The Search section has radio buttons for "all words", "any words", "exact phrase", and "begins with". The Licenses section shows "8 selected" and a list of search sources that can be filtered by "do not require accounts", "require accounts", and "require accounts & restrict downloads". The Sources section lists various sources like Flickr, NASA, and Wikimedia Commons, with checkboxes to include or exclude them. The Photo section has checkboxes for "safe search" and "only search tags", and options to filter by shape, min width, and min height. The Display section has checkboxes for "resolution", "license", and "source". Below the search filters, there's a "popular searches" section with links to latest photos, top 1000 photos, top 1000 photographers, library of congress, NASA, architecture, background, blackandwhite, and current collection. A central image shows a close-up of a green, textured surface. To the right of the image is a "welcome to everystockphoto.com" message. At the bottom, there's a "click to edit collection name" button and a "show collection" button with a note to login to save the collection.

everystockphoto [help](#) / [about](#) / [blog](#) / [fan page](#) / [twitter](#) [login](#) / [sign up](#)

search   [GO](#) [advanced search](#)

Search

- ☒ all words
- ☐ any words
- ☐ exact phrase
- ☐ begins with

Licenses

8 selected

Search sources that:

- ☒ do not require accounts
- ☒ require accounts
- ☒ require accounts & restrict downloads

Sources

- ☒ Flickr
- ☒ imageafter
- ☒ NASA
- ☐ RGBStock
- ☒ Wikimedia Commons
- ☒ freerangestock
- ☒ morgueFile
- ☒ Photl
- ☒ stock.xchng
- ☒ Wikipedia

[Uncheck All / Check All](#)

Photo

- ☒ safe search ☐ only search tags

shape ☒  ☒  ☒ 

min width min height

Display

- ☒ resolution
- ☒ license
- ☒ source

popular searches

- [latest photos](#)
- [top 1000 photos](#)
- [top 1000 photographers](#)
- [library of congress](#)
- [NASA](#)
- [architecture](#)
- [background](#)
- [blackandwhite](#)
- [current collection](#)

[click to edit collection name](#) 

[show collection](#)
Please [login](#) to save your collection.

CREATIVE COMMONS AND IMAGE ATTRIBUTION

- It's a requirement of all Creative Commons Licenses that you attribute the original author. This means you can't just use a creative commons image without acknowledging the person who originally created it.
- **Within or at the end your blog post you must attribute the image, include their copyright information and you should link the photo back to it's original photo page.**
- **Here's an example of image attribution:**
- [Photo by National Library of Ireland](#) licensed under [Creative Commons Attribution 2.0 Generic](#).



ADAPTING CREATIVE COMMONS IMAGES

You can take photos from the Internet and combine them with text or edit the image to remix it. This is allowed provided you've attributed the original work, their Creative Commons License allows derivatives, and you've shared using the same Creative Commons License.

- This work is a derivative of picture by Komposita used by [CC0 Creative Commons](#). It is licensed under [CC BY 2.0](#) by Emma Abbate.



- Take a photo from the Internet and combine it with text or edit the image to remix it by using canva www.canva.com/ then **attribute material from which you created a derivative work as in the example**

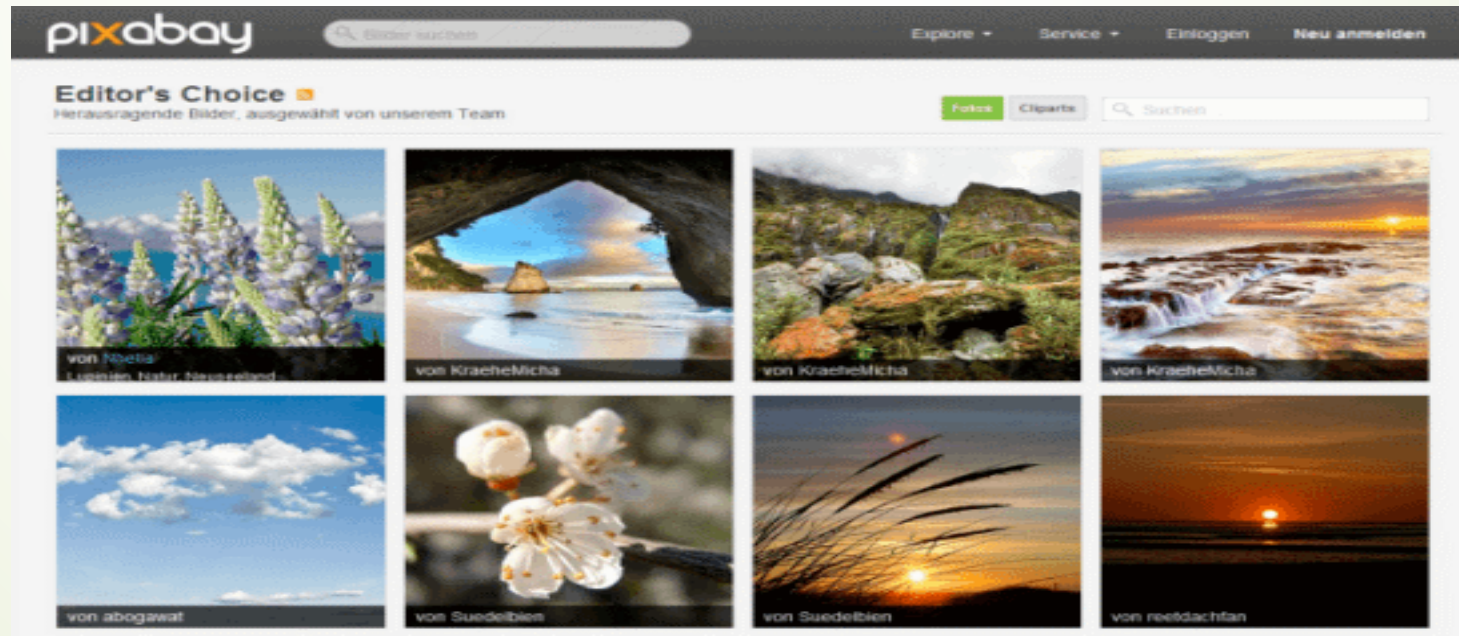
WHAT ARE FREE AND PUBLIC DOMAIN IMAGES?

- There are websites that provide public domain images that are free to use, or have their own free to use licensing.
- Public domain works are those works that:
- Automatically enter public domain when created because they are not copyrightable.
- Their copyright has expired.
- Their creator has assigned their work to public domain.
- Public domain images are free and available for unrestricted use.



HERE'S SOME GOOD FREE AND PUBLIC DOMAIN IMAGE WEBSITES TO USE

- <https://pixabay.com/>
- <https://openclipart.org/>
- https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Main_Page
- <https://www.flickr.com/commons>



CONCLUSION

- ▶ As you have seen fair use and copyright are **very complicated** and nuanced issues; but getting familiar with them is an essential part of being a good digital citizen, and even more important in our project because we plan to make and share creative works, whether original or mashup.

