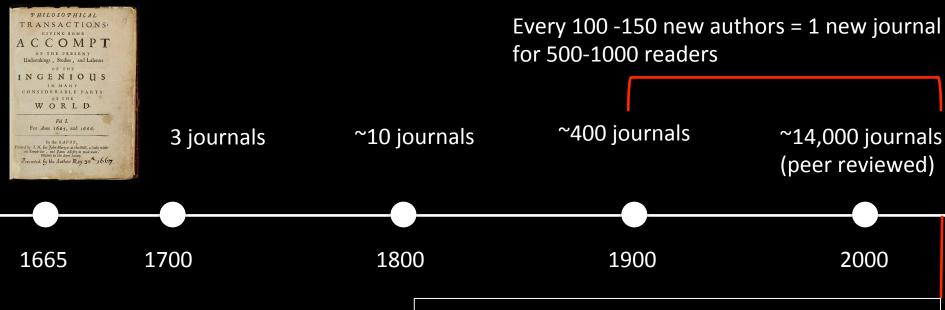
A very brief history of communicating science

Mercè Crosas (IQSS, Harvard University)

@mercecrosas

An introduction to Force2016 panel on Communicating Science with Steven Pinker, César Hidalgo, and Christie Nicholson

Scholarly output doubles every 20 years, from mid 1750s to 2000



Now:

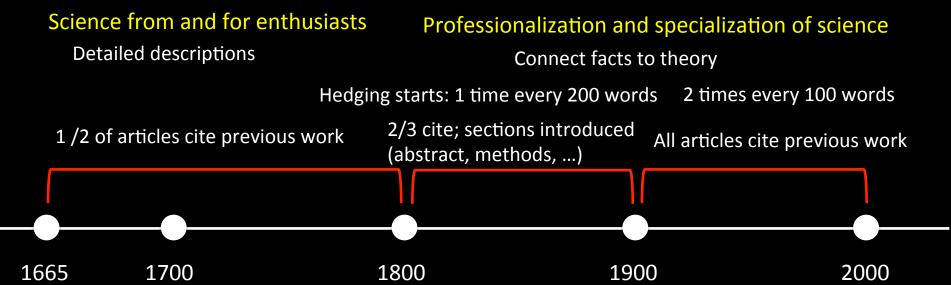
- 80,000 total journals (80 GBs)
- 33,000 peer reviewed (20 GBs)

Compared to:

- Library of Congress (10 TB print; few PBs total)
- Tens of trillions web pages
- 1 ZB of All Data (1 trillion GBs)

Mabe, The Growth and Number of Jurnals, 2003

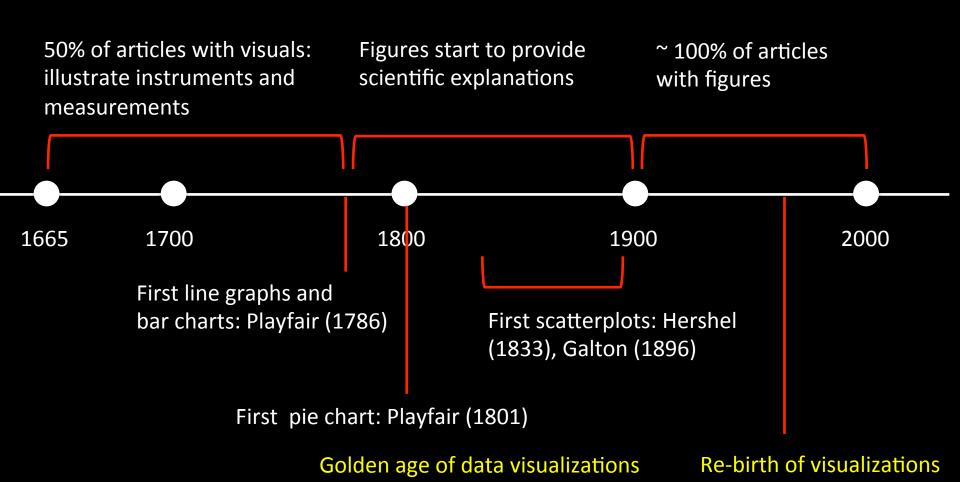
Science communication adapts to the increase in cognitive complexity



- Story telling, poetic style
- First person, active voice
- Simple noun phrases
- Description of facts
- Accuracy and certainty
- Letter style

- Systematic, technical vocabulary
- Objective, passive voice
- Complex noun phrases
- Explanation of facts
- Hedging
- Formal presentation elements (abstract, methods, conclusion)

Visuals evolve from illustrations of observations to scientific arguments



"The 21st of April, 1665, about eight in the morning, I bored a hole in the body of a fair and large Birch, and put in a Cork with a Quill in the middle; after a Moment or two it [a sap] began to drop, but yet very softly: Some three Hours after I returned, and it had filled a Pint Glass, and then it droped exceeding fast, viz. every Pulse a Drop: This Liquor is not unpleasant to the Taste, and not thick or troubled; yet it looks as though some few drops of Milk were split in a Bason of Fountain Water."

(Lister, 1697)

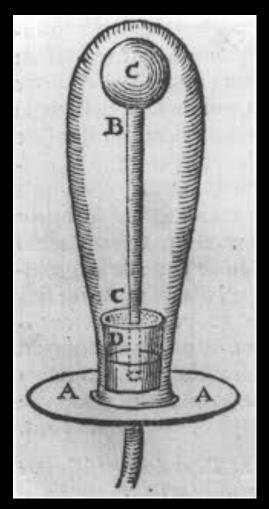


Illustration from Huygens, Touching the Phenomena of Water from which all Air has been Removed (1672)