



GL 309 Geomorphology - Library Guide
Dr. Jeff Strasser
Librarian: Connie Ghinazzi
-7494 Fall 2006

Objectives:

- To become familiar with geological materials, such as books, journals, maps, reference materials and government documents held in the Tredway Library.
- To explore search strategies and databases to best access this material.

Reference Materials:

- Use subject encyclopedias and other reference sources to identify and define search terms. Q section is Science, QE is Geology. The same call letters will identify subject areas for books and videos that can be checked out, and journals held in paper format.
- What are broader and narrower terms for the key concepts?
- Use the citations to lead you to more information.

Some useful reference resources are:

- McGraw Hill Encyclopedia of Science & Technology REF Q121 .M3 2002
- Encyclopedia of Physical Science & Technology REF Q123 .E497 2002
- Encyclopedia of Earth Science REF QE5 .K85 2005
- MacMillan Encyclopedia of Earth Sciences REF QE5 .E5137 1996
- Glossary of Geology REF QE5 .G37 1997
- Encyclopedia of Volcanoes REF QE522 .E533 2000
- Oxford Companion to the Earth REF QE5.O94 2000

Developing a Search Strategy:

Concept 1 and related terms	&	Concept 2 and related terms	&	Concept 3 and related terms	Database to use
Loess		China		characteristics	GeoRefS, GeoBase, GenSciIndex, Agricola, Academic Search Premier, Lexis Nexis Environment
sediment		Asia			

Using Databases:

- After using reference materials to identify terms and creating a search strategy start your search in an appropriate database. Academic Search Elite is our broadest general database. GeoRefS and GeoBase are the primary geology databases. Other databases, particularly those under the Sciences button, may also have useful articles.
- Once you identify an article, go to **Augustana's Periodicals** and enter the journal name to find library location and dates. If we don't own the journal, an article can be requested by selecting **Interlibrary Loan** button on the Library screen and submitting the article information or by using the ILL button if available in the database.
- The **descriptors** or **subject headings** identify key ideas that will link you to other articles using this same term. Some databases may list them as broader or narrower compared to the original phrase.

Using ALiCat, the Tredway Library catalog:

- ALiCat is part of the ILCSO system, a consortium of 65 academic libraries across Illinois with over 35 million records. If a book is not held in our library, request it from another ILCSO library.
- **AnyWord Anywhere** This search option finds terms no matter where they appear in the record. It is not keyword searching. Leave out connector words like an, a, the.
- In **ALiCat**, use "quotation marks" for phrases. Use ? to truncate a search term.
- **Start of Title** Omit initial articles, type first words of title. Use for books, videos, audio-visual materials, but not journals.
- **Boolean** Use and, or, not between search terms.

Requesting materials from other ILCSO libraries:

- Select **I-Share Libraries** to look for material.
- Then choose **Request** from the top tool bar on the item record screen.
- Select Augustana as your home library; log in with your Augustana ID barcode number beginning 2005. . . and enter your last name. All three boxes are required fields.
- I-Share requests are processed quickly. You will receive an email when the book arrives and you can pick it up at the 2nd floor circulation desk. Materials arrive within 3-5 days.

Components of a Research Article:

Title – fewest possible words to describe content of the paper.

Author - usually lead in experiment is listed first.

Abstract – two types; informative most common, a miniversion of the paper offering a brief summary of the main sections. Or it can be indicative, talking about the subject of paper.

IMRAD –

- **I**ntroduction – supply sufficient background to understand results of the present paper, describe study area, provide rationale, and state purpose clearly and briefly.
- **M**ethods & Materials – describe experimental design in enough detail for others to replicate and explain method in chronological order.
- **R**esults – provide overall view of experiment and present the data (representative, not endlessly repetitive).
- **D**iscussion – Discuss, don't repeat the results, state conclusions and evidence to support each conclusion clearly, and explain the significance of the experiment.

Loring Map Library:

- USGS topographic maps for the entire United States at the 1:100,000 scale. In addition we are a depository for 1:24,000 scale or 7.5 minute maps for 22 states.
- Atlases from around the world; gazetteers for all states for which we are a depository of 7.5 maps.
- Three dimensional relief maps for the segments of the United States
- Blank maps to create your own mapping information

Final Thoughts:

- Research is a non-linear, recursive process. Experiment with your search terms and follow interesting descriptors where they lead.
- Keep careful notes as you work. It's easier to record as you go than to recreate a valuable search later.
- Always evaluate your materials. Ask these questions: who wrote this, why, what expertise do they have on the subject, how current is the information and who is the intended audience?
- **Need more help? Contact me in Office 226 or ask a reference librarian on duty. Have fun.**