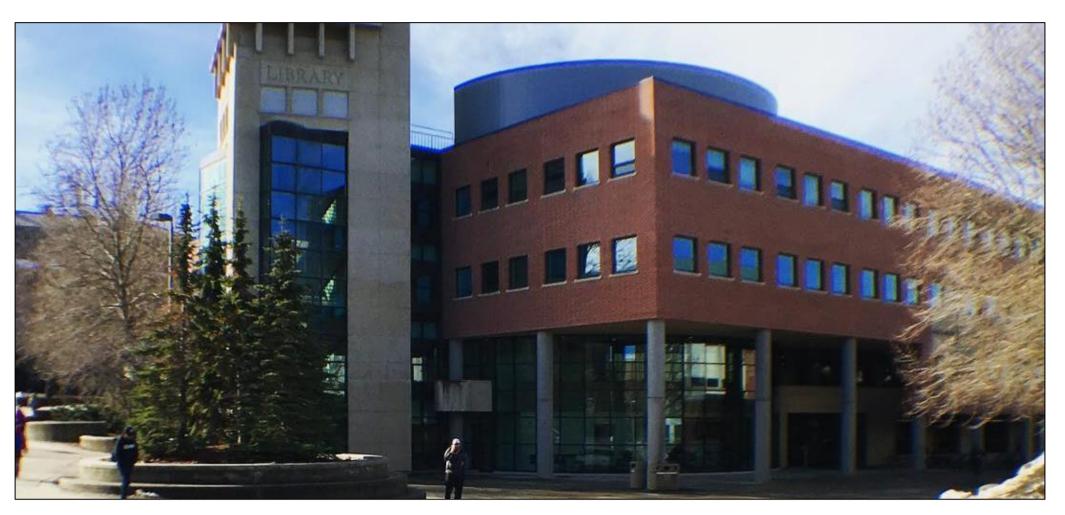
Essential Library Skills to Ace Graduate School



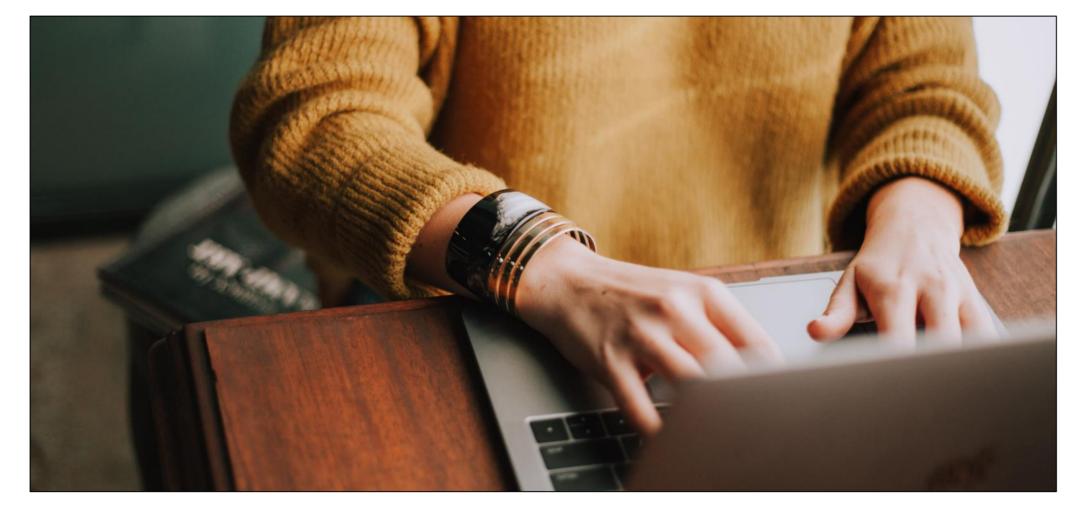
Hanwen Dong Instructional Technology Librarian

hanwendong@uidaho.edu

AGENDA



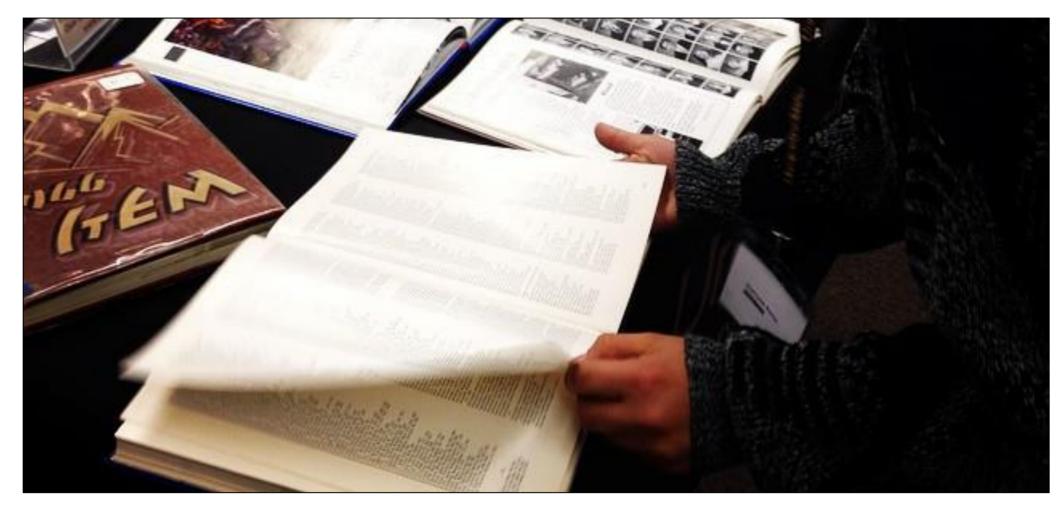
BUILDING TOUR



SEARCH STRATEGIES



BOOKS & ARTICLES



OTHER RESOURCES



GETTING HELP

24/7 Chat

Chat with a librarian for instant help!

∠ Email

libref@uidaho.edu

J Call

Research Help: 208-885-6584

General Library: 208-885-6559

Visit

First Floor Reference and Information Desk

■ Text

208-449-0841

Meet

Arrange a research consultation with a subject librarian

LIAISON LIBRARIANS

LIBRARIANS DEDICATED TO A COLLEGE OR PROGRAM (FALL, 2022)



Hanwen Dong
hanwendong@uidaho.edu
Agricultural & Life Science



Olivia Wikle omwikle@uidaho.edu Music



Dulce Kersting-Lark

dulce@uidaho.edu

History; Theatre



Kristin Henrich
khenrich@uidaho.edu
Art & Architecture



Jylisa (Doney) Kenyon jylisadoney@uidaho.edu CLASS (Social Science); Political Science; Philosophy; Modern Languages



Jeremy Kenyon jkenyon@uidaho.edu Natural Resources; Science



Rami Attebury
rattebur@uidaho.edu
Business & Economics



Marco Seiferle-Valencia marcosv@uidaho.edu Education



Sarah VanGundy svangundy@uidaho.edu English



Diane Prorak

prorak@uidaho.edu

WWAMI; Pre-Health;

Medical Sciences



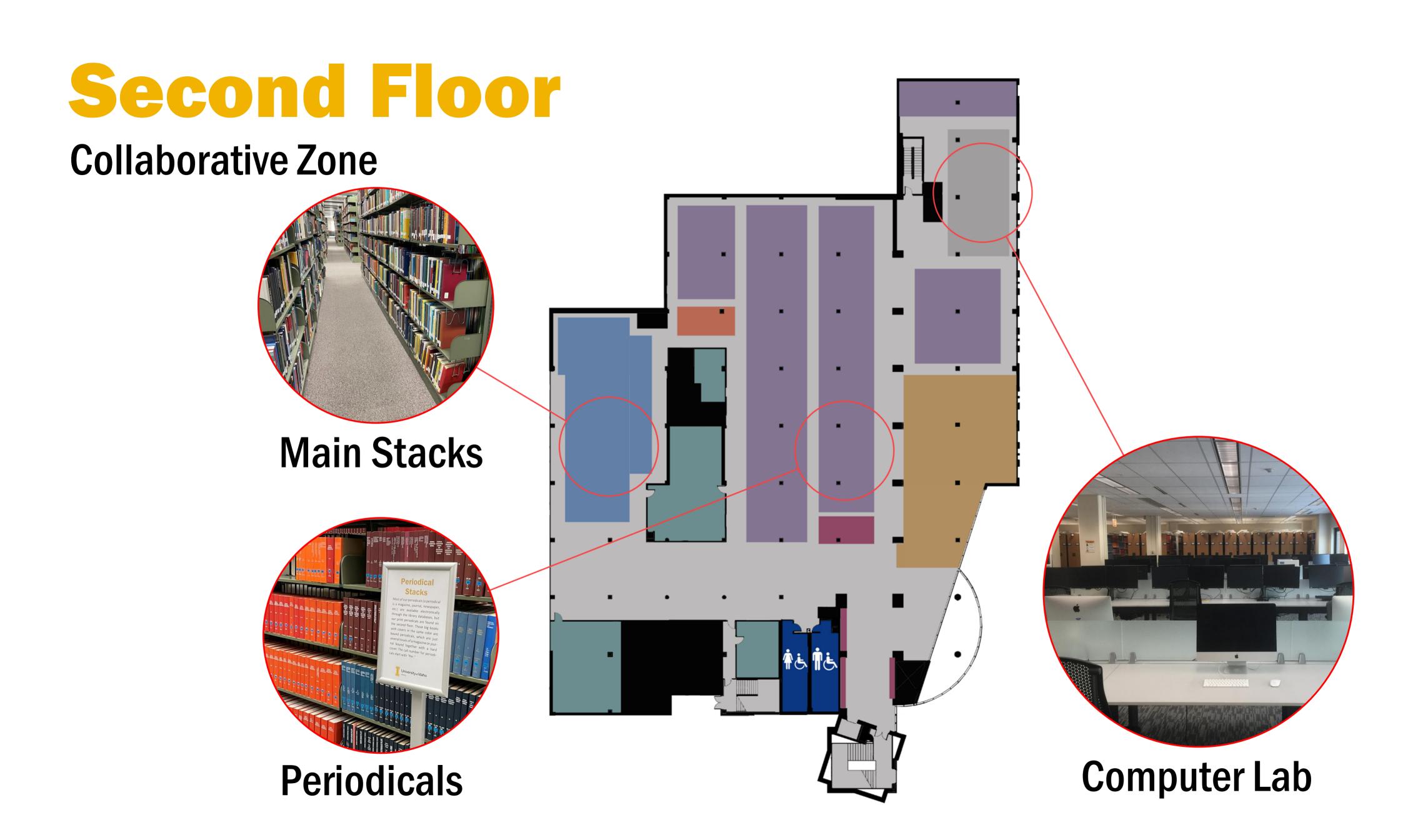
Evan Williamson
ewilliamson@uidaho.edu
Engineering



Library Reference libref@uidaho.edu General / Beginner

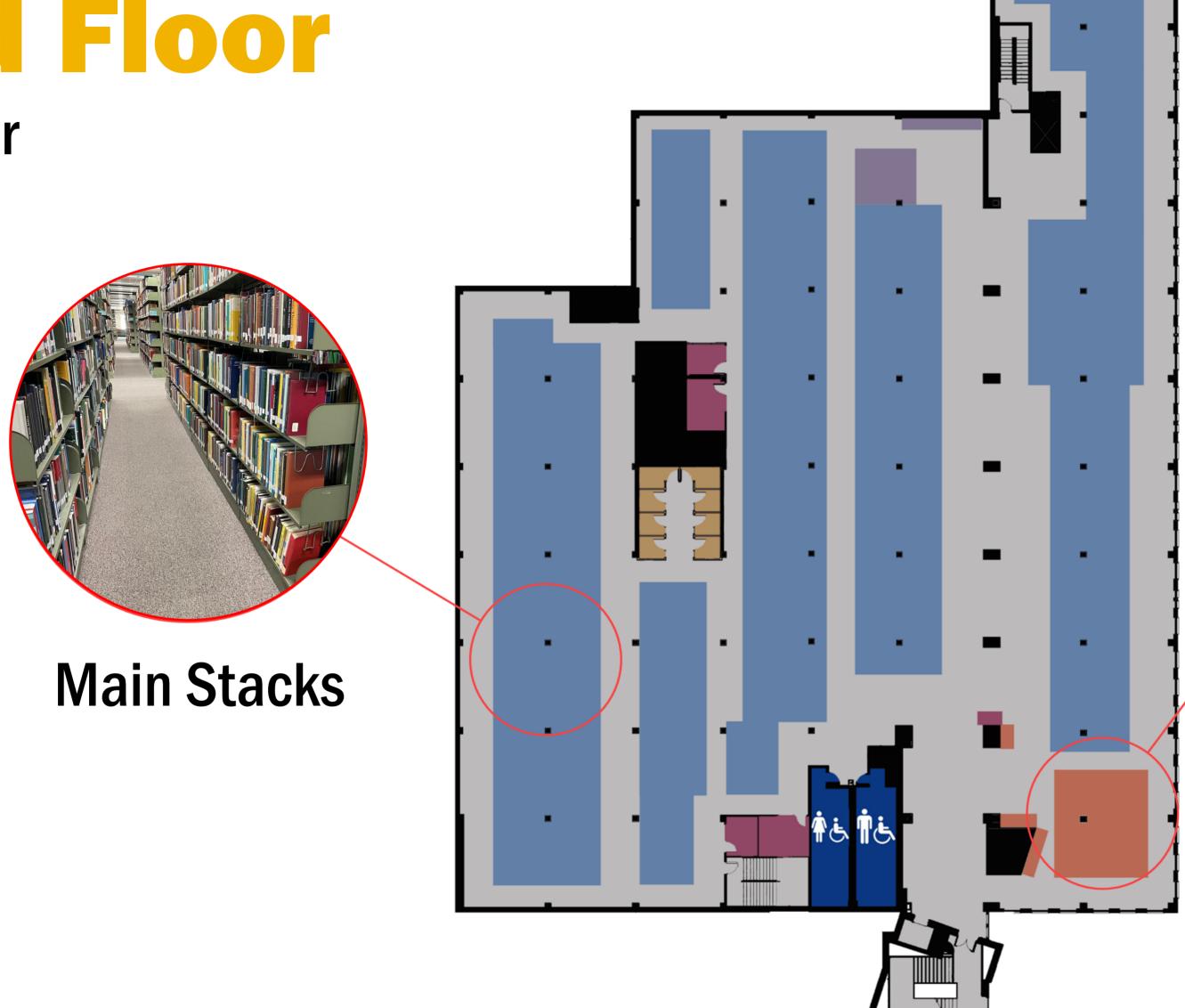


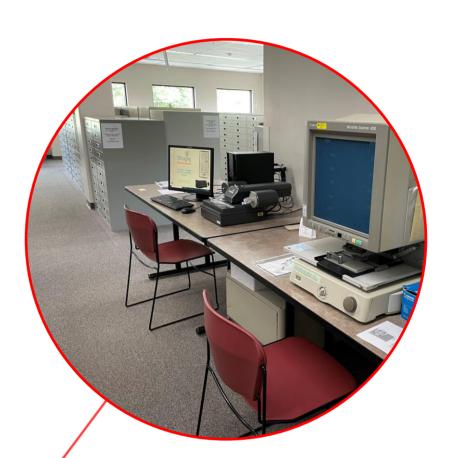
First Floor Collaborative Zone **Circulation Desk** Computer lab Reference Desk



Third Floor

Quiet Floor



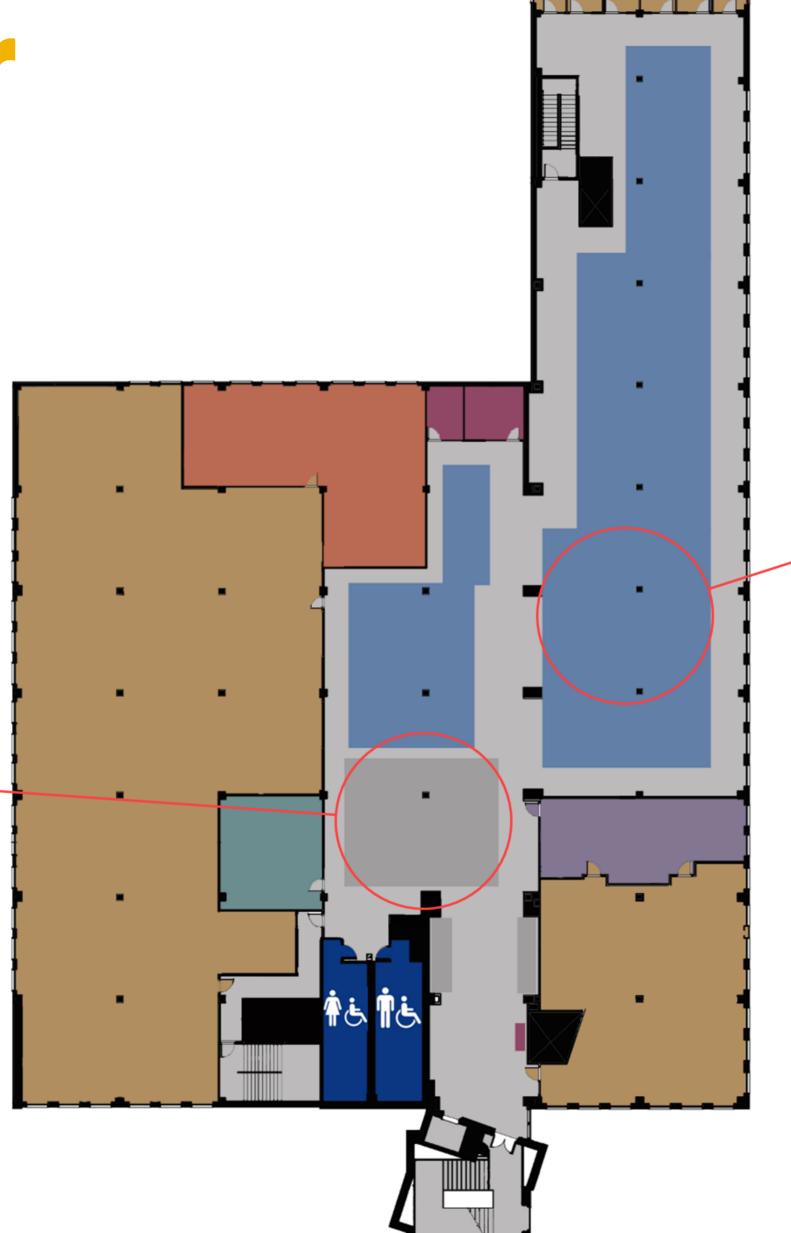


Microforms

Fourth Floor

Quiet Floor



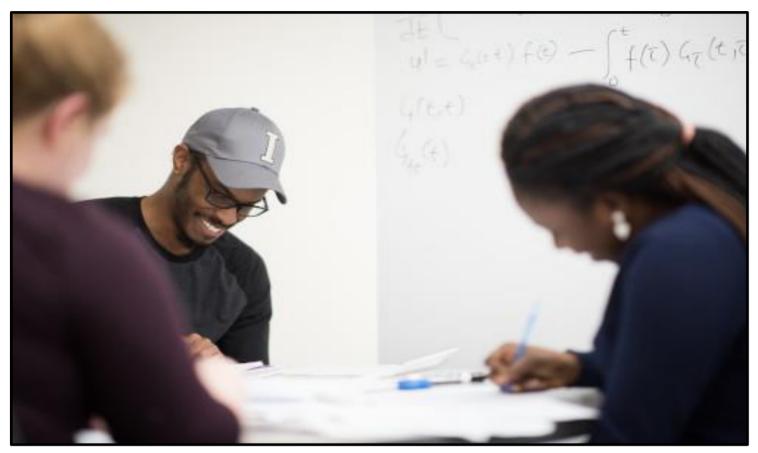




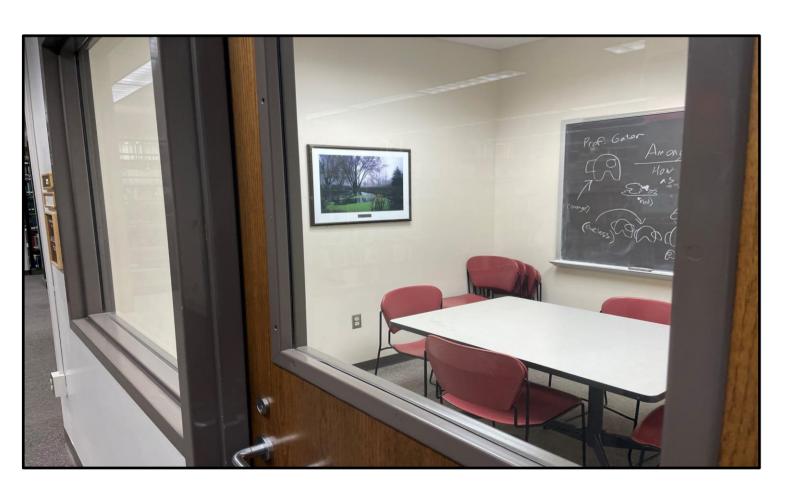
Main Stacks

Study Spaces

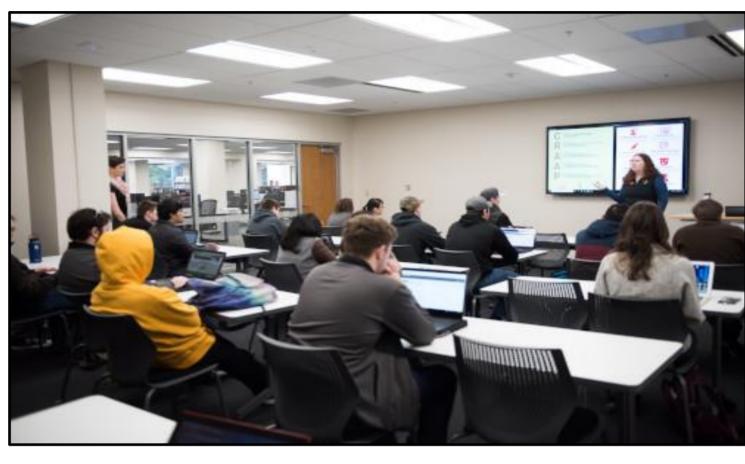
https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/services/rooms.html



Group Study Rooms (1st Floor)



Individual Study Rooms (3rd Floor)



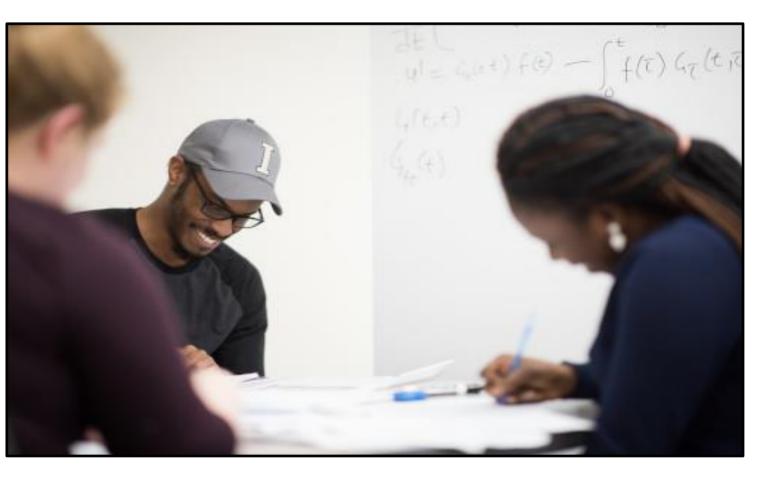
Instruction Room (1st Floor)



Grad Student Study Carrels (3rd Floor)

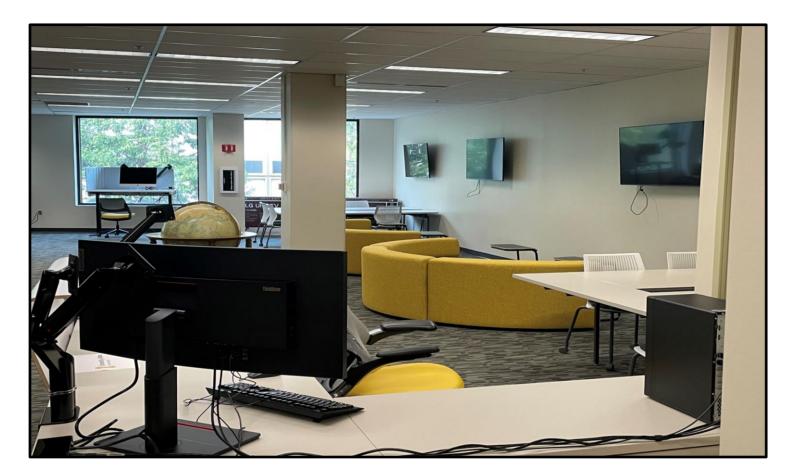


Team Tech Room (1st Floor)



Open Group Study Rooms (3rd & 4th Floor)

Learning, Research, and Creative Spaces



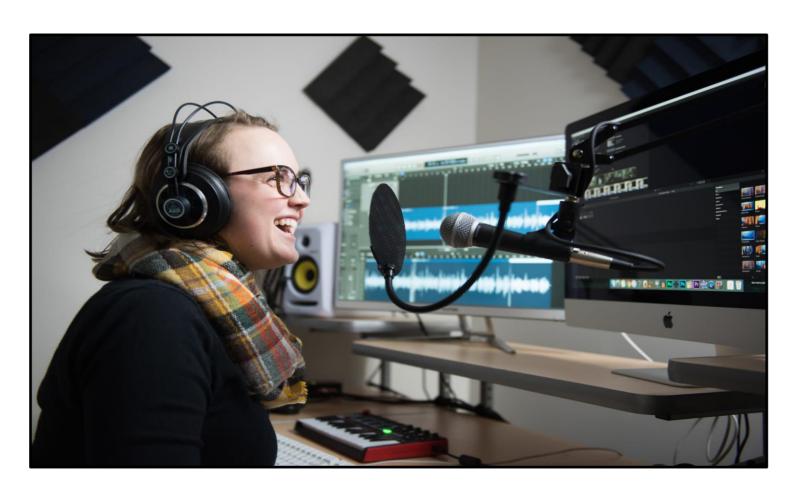
Data Hub (Room 107)



Special Collections Reading Room (Room 121)



MILL (Room 134)



Studio (Room 209)



CDIL (Room 211)



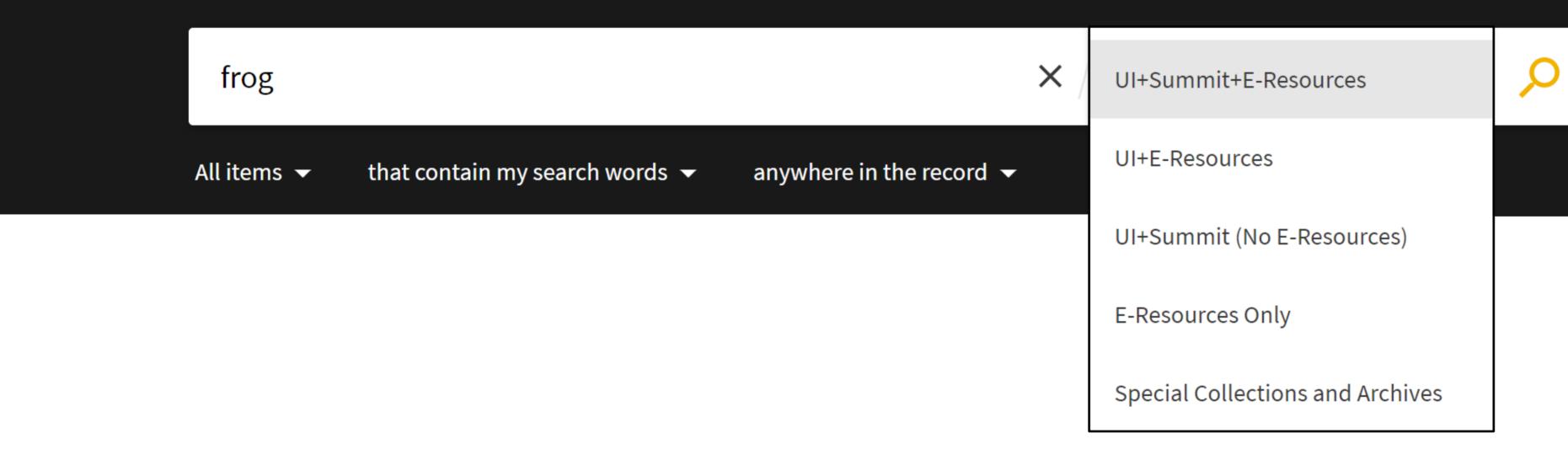
LIB.UIDAHO.EDU

Search the catalog ...

Q

Advanced Search

Articles Journals Research Guides Reserves ILL | Databases A-Z Academic Search Premier Web of Science

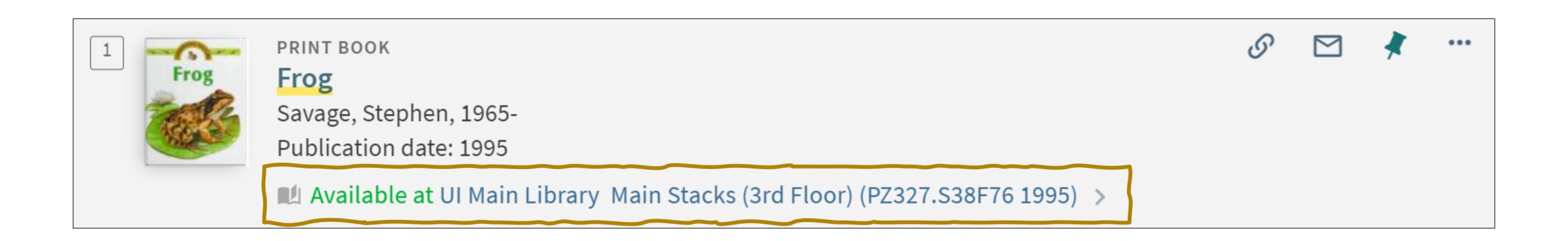


ADVANCED SEARCH

FILTERS

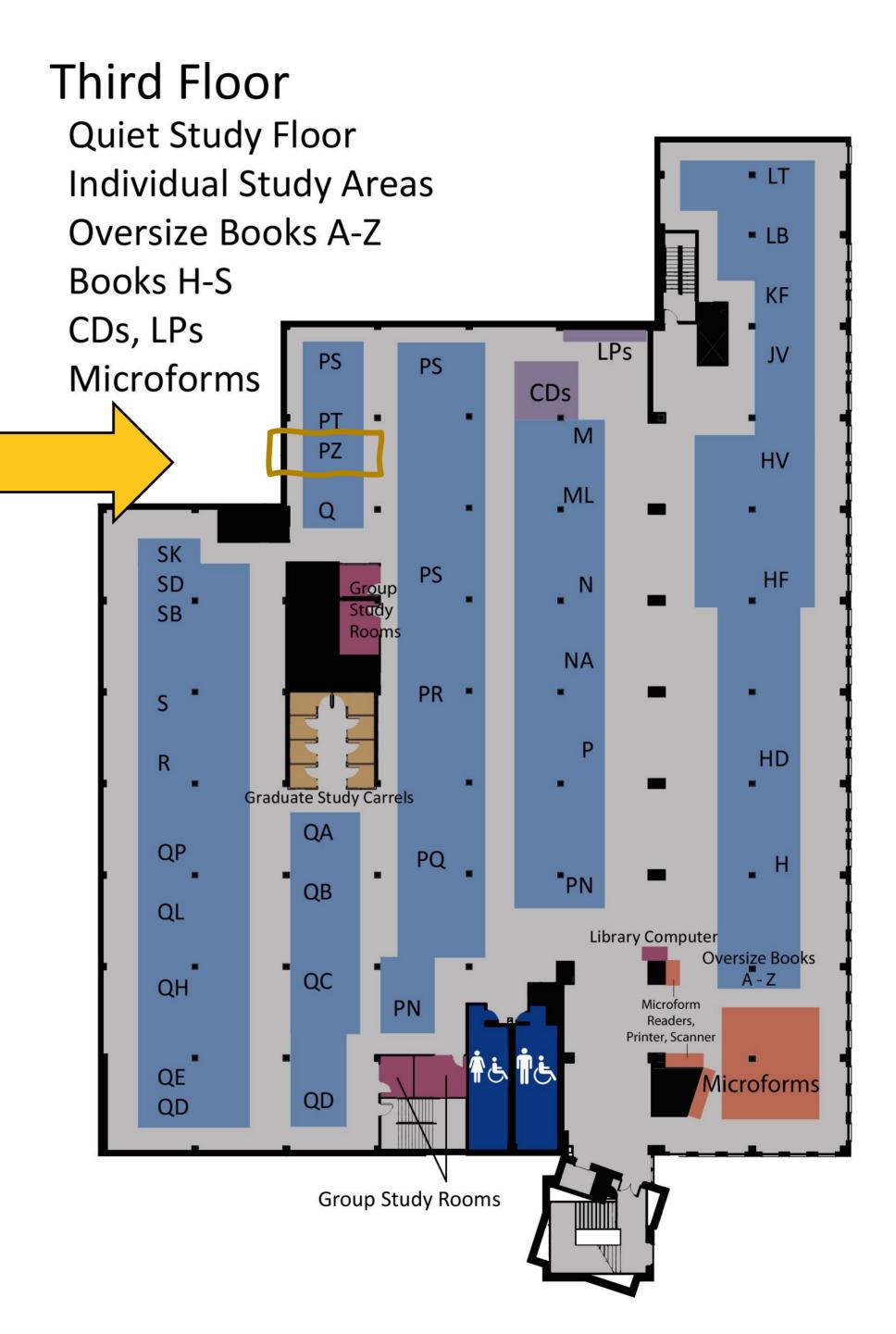
Resource Type ^	Creation Date ^
Articles (276,314)	From To
Newspaper (100,836) Articles	0 2024 Refine
Dissertations & (38,920) Theses	Journal Title 🗸
Reviews (21,254) Newsletter (15,949)	Topic ^
Articles Book Chapters (10,095)	Science & (123,234) Technology
Reference Entries (8,656) Print books (5,906)	Biomedicine
eBooks (4,700) Text Resources (3,512)	Animals (75,550) № Humans (24,960) №
Conference (1,426) Proceedings	Frogs (24,668)
Reports (1,225)	Ecology (23,618)
Scores (903)	■ Biological And (22,715) ■ Medical Sciences ■ Analysis (19,450)
Audio CDs (411) Web Resources (410)	Amphibians (18,941)
LP records (223) DVD videos (112)	Fundamental (18,750) And Applied
eVideo (100)	Biological Sciences. Psychology
Microforms (55) ✓ Videocassettes (41) ✓	Environmental (18,493) Sciences &
Images (19)	Ecology Male (17,798)
CLEAR APPLY FILTERS	CLEAR APPLY FILTERS

FINDING BOOKS IN THE LIBRARY



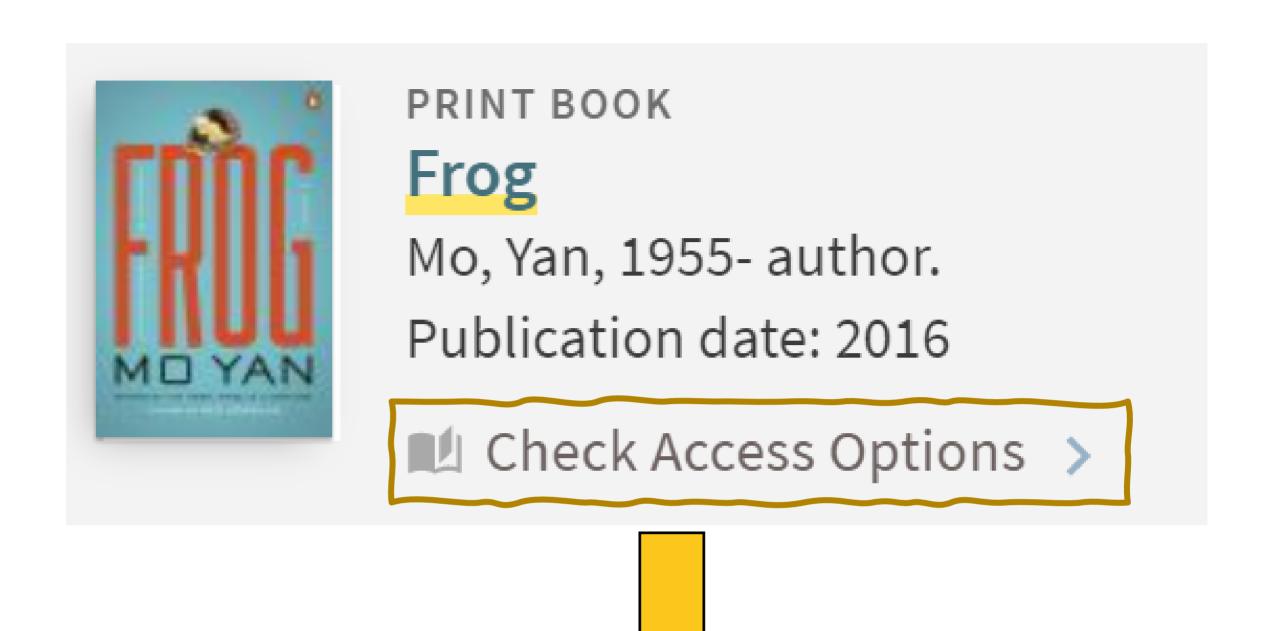
PZ327.S38F76 1995

Check out the call number tutorial at https://www.library.kent.edu/university-libraries/library-congress-tutorial-call-number-and-shelving



FOURTH FLOOR (A - G)	A B C-F	General works Philosophy, Psychology, Religion
	C-F G	History Geography, Anthropology, Recreation
	Н	Social Sciences
	J	Political Science
	K	Law
	L	Education
TUIDN EI AAD /U_ C1	M	Music
THIRD FLOOR (H-S)	N	Fine Arts
	Р	Language and Literature
	Q	Science
	R	Medicine (General)
	S	Agriculture
	Τ	Technology
SECOND FLOOR (T - Z)	U	Military Science
JEVIID FEVOR (I - 4)	V	Naval Science
	Z	Bibliography and Library Science

REQUEST VIA SUMMIT





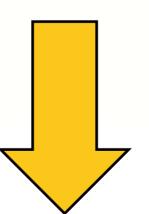
anywhere in the record ▼

No records found

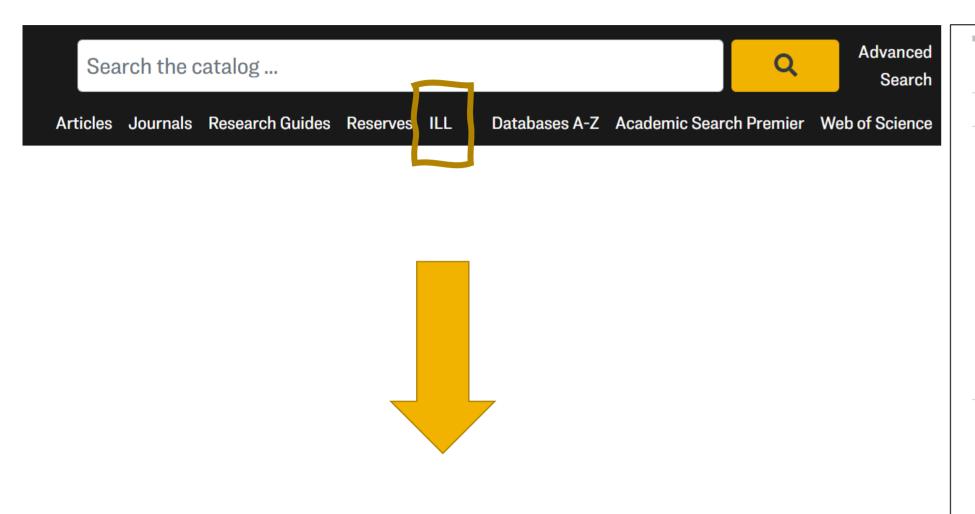
There are no results matching your search "the frog and the dog". Search WorldCat

Suggestions:

- Make sure that all words are spelled correctly.
- Try a different search scope.
- Try different keywords.
- Try more general keywords.
- Try fewer keywords.



INTERLIBRARY LOAN (ILL)



ILLiad

Interlibrary Loan requests are managed through the ILLiad platform.

Please login using your U of I NetID to submit and track the status of your requests:

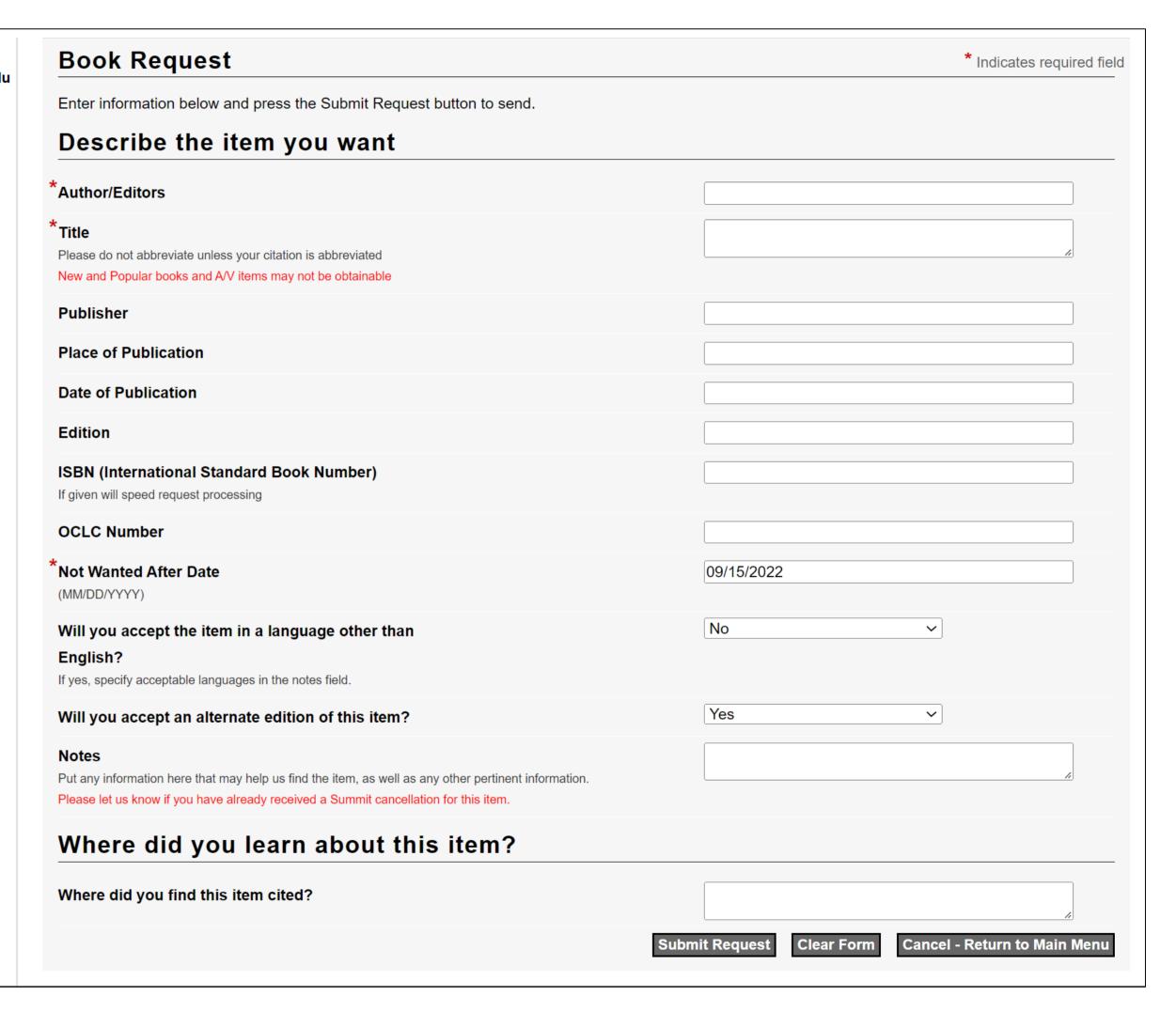
ILLiad Login

First time users will be required to set up a profile after log in. If you encounter any issues, please **email ILL office** or call at (208) 885-6843. Law school students, faculty, and staff, please **email the Law Library ILL office** if you encounter any issues.



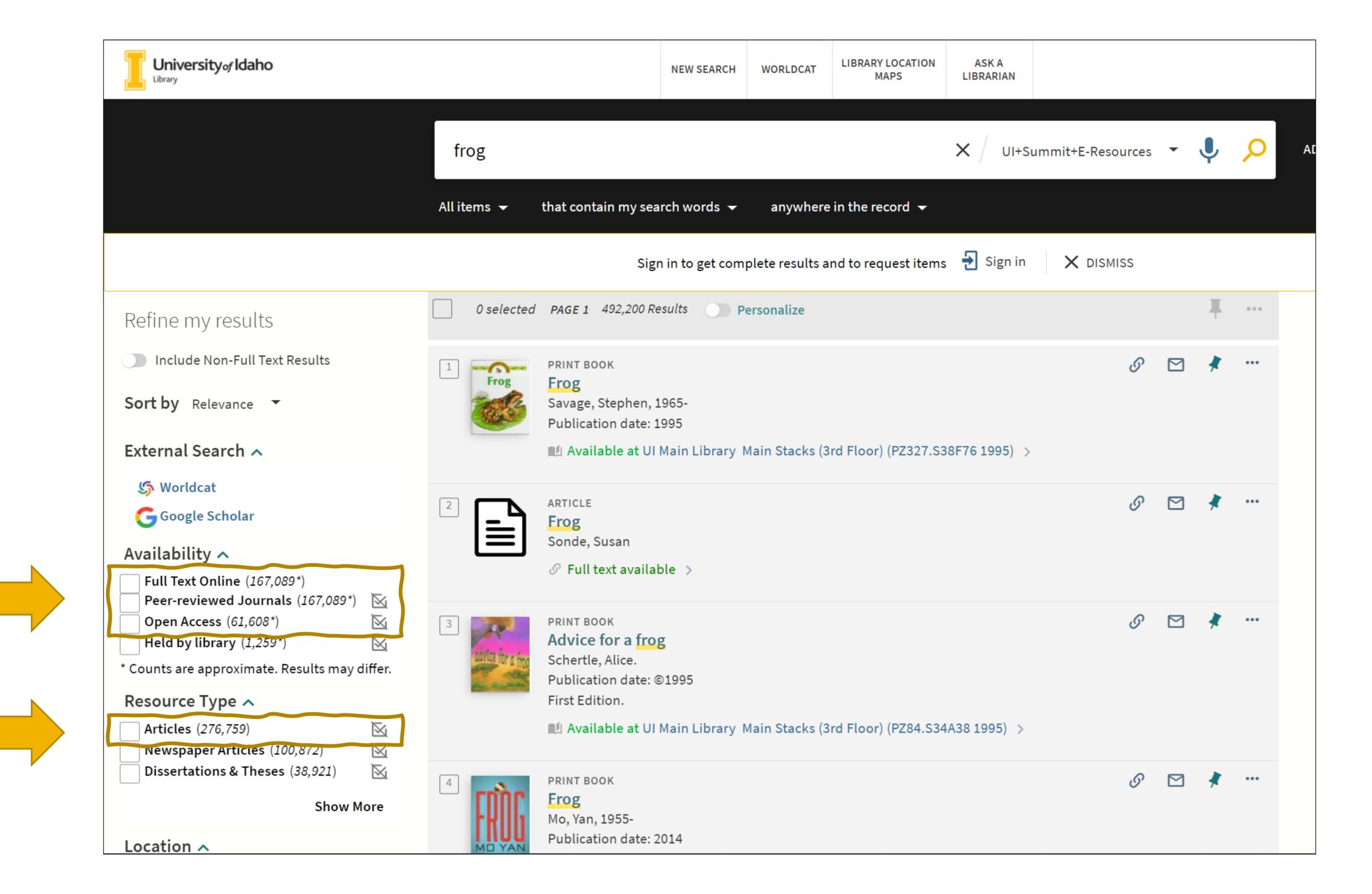
Logoff hanwendong@uidaho.edu

- Main Menu
- New Request
- Article
- Book
- Book Chapter
- Conference Paper
- Music Score
- Patent
- Report
- ThesisStandards Document
- Video or Audio from other Libraries
- View
- Outstanding Requests
- Electronically Received Articles
- Checked Out Items (renew items here)
- Cancelled Requests
- History Requests
- All RequestsNotifications
- Tools
- Change User Information
- Change Password
- About ILLiad



LOAN PERIODS FOR GRAD STUDENTS

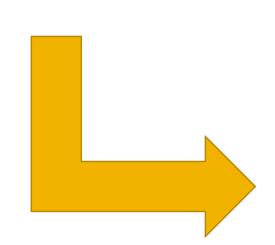
Type of Material	Loan Period	Renewals	Special Notes
U of I Library Books	120 days	Two	Does not include Browsing books, reference books, etc.
Summit Books	Six weeks	One	Summit materials typically arrive in 3-5 business days for all on-campus pickup locations. Off-campus patrons can expect their materials to arrive by mail within 8-10 days.
ILL Books	Four weeks on average		Most books arrive within 7-14 days . Due dates and renewals are set by the lending institution, so loan periods may vary.



Articles

Journals Research Guides Reserves ILL

Databases A-Z Academic Search Premier Web of Science



Articles

Looking for articles, book chapters, conference proceedings, or other research materials? **Databases** are the best place to search. Here are some frequently used databases that cover a range of topics:

Academic Search Premier

JSTOR

Science Direct

Web of Science

The library provides over 200 databases, including many discipline-specific options. Find them by title or subject below:

≡ Databases by Title

Databases by Subject:

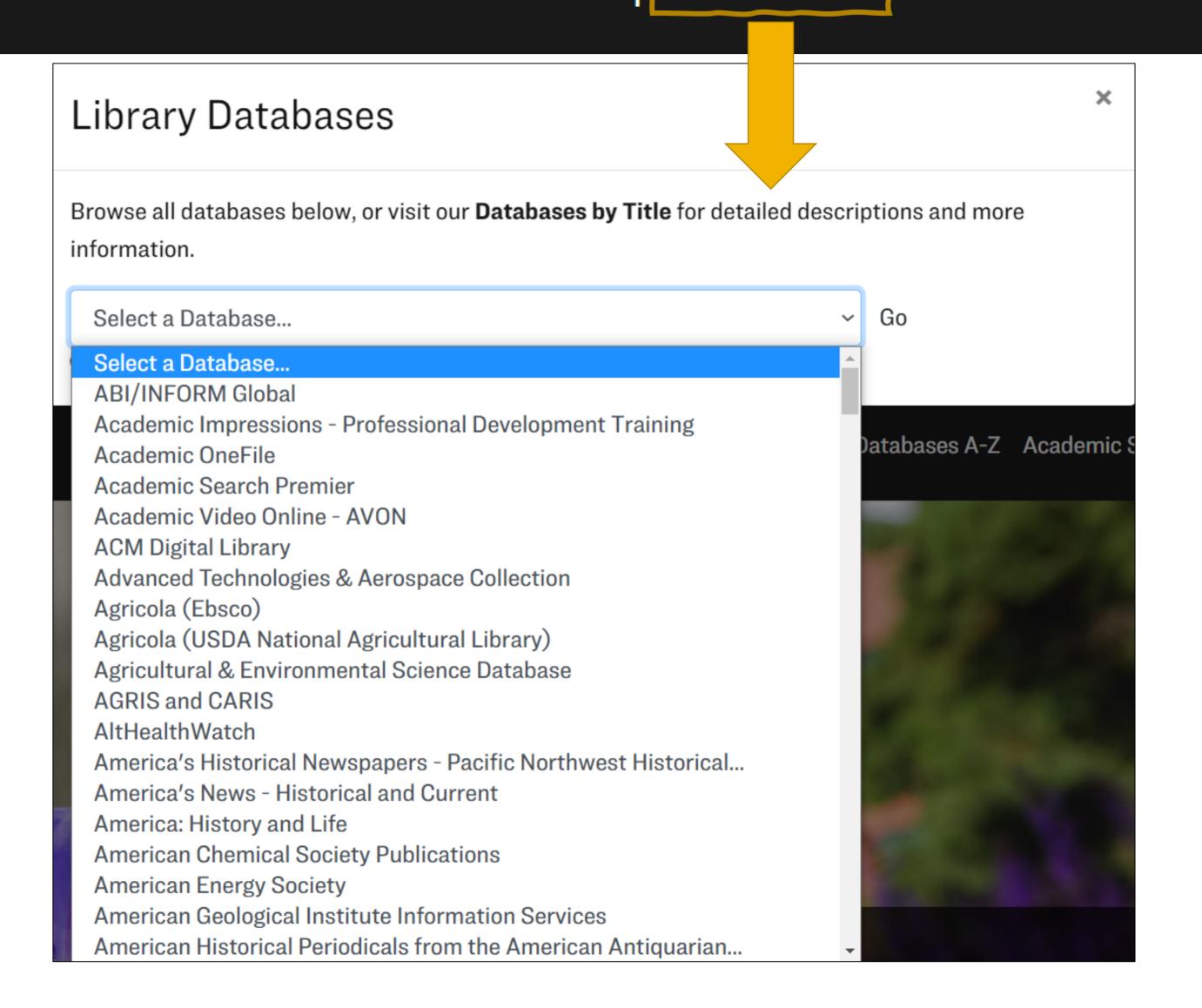
- Agriculture/Food Science
- Art & Architecture
- Biology/Life Sciences
- Business/Economics
- Chemistry
- Citing Sources
- Communication/Mass Media
- Computing/Electronics
- Earth Sciences
- Education
- Engineering
- Environmental Studies
- Family & Consumer Sciences

- Fisheries
- Foreign Language
- Forestry/Rangelands
- Government Information
- History
- How to
- Law
- Literature
- Maps & Geospatial Information
- Mathematics/Statistics
- Medicine
- Music
- Natural Resources

- Newspapers
- Open Access
- Philosophy/Religion
- Physics
- Political Science
- Popular
- Psychology/Psychiatry
- Reference
- Science/Technology
- Social Sciences
- Sociology/Criminology
- Wildlife

Articles Journals Research Guides Reserves ILL

Databases A-Z Academic Search Premier Web of Science



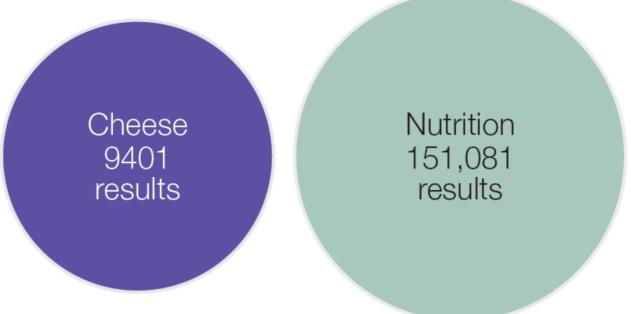
SEARCH STRATEG ESSENTIAL RESEARCH SKILLS

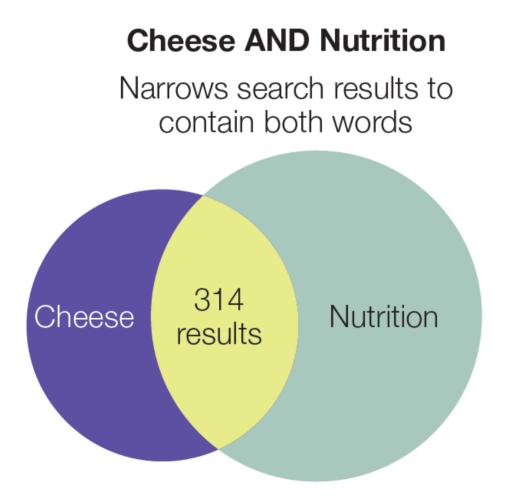
KEYWORD SEARCHING

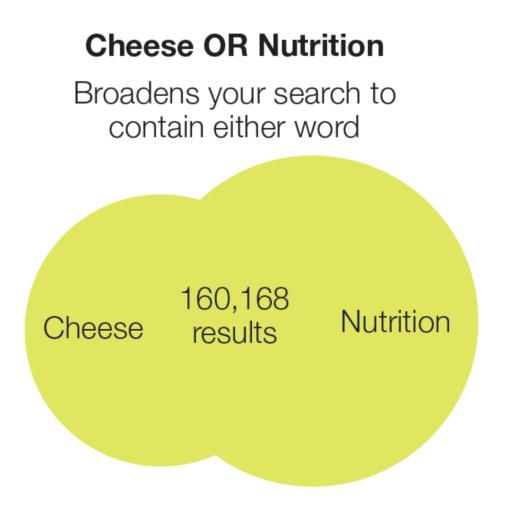
Determine the main concepts and then find keywords for those concepts

- Does fracking cause water pollution
- Should <u>college athletes</u> receive <u>salaries</u>
- How has <u>human impact</u> on <u>geology</u> resulted in <u>environmental change</u>

Boolean Operators









Use clustering search tools, such as https://search.carrot2.org/

Source: https://learningcommons.lib.uoguelph.ca/item/boolean-operators-cheat-sheet

TRUNCATIONS, COMBINATIONS, AND LIMITATIONS

Truncation

- child* = child, childs, children, childrens, childhood
- genetic* = genetic,
 genetics, genetically
- wom!n = woman,women
- colo?r = color, colour

Combinations

- (Programmed OR Learning Laboratories OR Computer Assisted Instruction) AND Idaho
- Israel? AND (Arab? OR Palestin?) AND (literature OR fiction) NOT (juvenile OR children's)

Limitations

- By time
- By geographic areas
- By document type

CONTROLLED VOCABULARIES

A carefully selected list of words and phrases to tag units of information for easy retrieval

- Variant spellings of the same word
 - American versus British
- Choice among scientific and popular terms
 - cockroach versus Periplaneta americana
- Choices between synonyms
 - automobile versus car

Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH)

https://id.loc.gov/authorities/subjects.html

Capital punishment

URI(s)

- http://id.loc.gov/authorities/subjects/sh85019949
- info:lc/authorities/sh85019949
- http://id.loc.gov/authorities/sh85019949#concept

Instance Of

- MADS/RDF Topic
- MADS/RDF Authority

Scheme Membership(s)

- Library of Congress Subject Headings

Collection Membership(s)

- LCSH Collection Authorized Headings
- LCSH Collection General Collection
- LCSH Collection May Subdivide Geographically

Variants

- Abolition of capital punishment
- Death penalty
- Death sentence

Broader Terms

- Criminal law
- Punishment

Narrower Terms

- Crucifixion
- Death row
- Discrimination in capital punishment
- Electrocution
- Flaying (Torture)
- Garrote
- Hanging
- Last meal before execution
- Stoning

Related Terms

- Executions and executioners

Catalog Record

Details

Title The Death penalty

Author Isenberg, Irwin, editor. >

Creation Date 1977

Place of Publication New York:

New York: H.W. Wilson Co.

Contents Part I. Capital punishment: present and past -- Death penalty: a world survey / U.S. News & World

report -- Capital punishment in the U.S.: facts and figures / Congressional Digest -- Evolution of the death penalty in America / Hugo Adam Bedau -- Above and beyond capital punishment / George Stevens -- Part II. Criminals and the law -- Five under sentence to die speak out / U.S. News & World Report -- A Christmas vigil / Tom Wicker -- Spreading impact of a historic court decision / U.S. News & World Report -- New life for the death penalty / Hugo Adam Bedau -- Terrorism and the death penalty / Thomas Perry Thornton -- The British and the IRA / Trevor Beeson -- Part III.

The state as executioner -- Gilmore is executed; Poetry of a doomed convict / Jon Nordheimer -- The electric chair; Some historic executions / Paul Meskil -- Part IV. Life or death -- The case

against capital punishment / Abe Fortas -- The death penalty and reverence for life / Ramsey Clark -- In the interest of life / Glen D. King -- How about the victim / Theodore L. Sendak -- Bring back

the death penalty? / U.S. News & World Report -- Death penalty / National Review -- The

continuing controversy / James Q. Wilson.

Description Includes bibliographical references (pages 155-160).

Summary Reviews the implementation of the death penalty through the centuries and its status in the

United States and the world today, presents articles on Gary Gilmore and the use of the electric

chair, and surveys arguments for and against capital punishment.

LCSH and PCI subjects Capital punishment >

Capital punishment -- United States >

Language English

Series Reference shelf; v. 49, no. 2. >

The Reference shelf; v. 49, no. 2 >

Format 160 pages; 19 cm.

Original Version Available in other form: Online version: Death penalty. New York: H.W. Wilson Co., 1977

Performer edited by Irwin Isenberg

New Search	Subjects • Publications • Images • Diction	nary More •		
	Academic Search Premier Subject Terms Premier, Show all Choose	<u>se Databases</u>		
EBSCO host	Communications Thesaurus	Search		
	MasterFIL emier Subjects <u>ch Search History</u>			
Subject	cts			
Subject	cts Places People			
Browsi	sing: Academic Search Premier Subject Terms			
death p	penalty			
○ Term Begins With ○ Term Contains ○ Relevancy Ranked				
Page: F	Previous Next			
Select 1	term, then add to search using: OR V Add			
(Click	k term to display details.)			
	DEATH penalty Use CAPITAL punishment			
	LETHAL injection (Execution)			
	CAPITAL punishment			
	EXECUTIONS & executioners			
	CAPITAL punishment sentencing			
	CAPITAL punishment policy			

Databases

JONES, BEN¹ Authors:

Journal of Criminal Law & Criminology. Spring2018, Vol. 108 Issue 2, p223-252. 30p. Source:

Document Type:

Article

Subject Terms: *CAPITAL punishment

*FURMAN v. Georgia

*CAPITAL punishment laws

ANTITERRORISM & Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 (U.S.)

UNITED States Geographic Terms:

Company/Entity: REPUBLICAN Party (U.S.: 1854-)

UNITED States. Constitution. 8th Amendment

The United States has experienced a significant decline in the death penalty during the first part of the twenty-first century, as Abstract:

> death sentences, executions, public support, and states with capital punishment all have declined. Many recent reforms banning or placing a moratorium on executions have occurred in blue states, in line with the notion that ending the death

CITATION SEARCHES

Look at what an article has referenced and who has since used that article as a reference

The Journal of Wildlife Management 75(3):596-603; 2011; DOI: 10.1002/jwmg.72



Research Article

Fatal Attacks by American Black Bear on People: 1900–2009

STEPHEN HERRERO, 1 Environmental Science Program, Faculty of Environmental, Design, University of Calgary, Calgary, AB, Canada

ANDREW HIGGINS, 2336 Chicoutimi Drive, N.W., Calgary, AB, Canada T2L OW3

JAMES E. CARDOZA, Division of Fisheries and Wildlife, Field Headquarters, 1 Rabbit Hill Road, Westborough, MA 01581, USA LAURA I. HAJDUK, Division of Fisheries and Wildlife, Field Headquarters, 1 Rabbit Hill Road, Westborough, MA 01581, USA TOM S. SMITH, Wildlife and Wildlands Conservation Program, Faculty of Plant and Wildlife Sciences, Brigham Young University, 451 WIDB,

ABSTRACT At least 63 people were killed in 59 incidents by non-captive black bear (Ursus americanus) during 1900-2009. Fatal black bear attacks occurred in Canada and Alaska (n = 49) and in the lower 48 states (n = 14). There were 3.5 times as many fatal attacks in Canada and Alaska but only 1.75 times as many black bears, and much less human contact for black bears in Canada and Alaska. There was a weak positive correlation ($r_s = 0.56$, $P \le 0.000$) between the estimated size of a bear population within a given jurisdiction and the number of fatal black bear attacks. Some jurisdictions had no fatal black bear attacks but had large estimated black bear populations. Of fatal attacks, 86% (54 of 63, 1.08/yr) occurred between 1960 and 2009. There was positive linear relationship between the number of fatal black bear attacks per decade and human population size in the United States and Canada per decade ($r^2 = 0.92, \beta = 0.000, P \le 0.001$). Of fatal attacks, 91% (49 of 54) occurred on parties of 1 or 2 persons. In 38% (15 of 40) of incidents, peoples' food or garbage probably influenced the bear being in the attack location. We judged that the bear involved acted as a predator in 88% (49 of 56) of fatal incidents. Adult (n = 23) or subadult (n = 10) male bears were involved in 92% (33 of 36) of fatal predatory incidents, reflecting biological and behavioral differences between male and female bears. That most fatal black bear attacks were predatory and were carried out by 1 bear shows that females with young are not the most dangerous black bears. As a result of our research agencies managing black bear can more accurately understand the risk of being killed by a black bear, and can communicate this to the public. With training, people can learn to recognize the behaviors of a bear considering them as prey and can act to deter predation. © 2011 The Wildlife Society.

KEY WORDS American black bear, fatal bear attacks, Ursus americanus, predation on humans, human-black bear

Although American black bear (Ursus americanus) are mem- beyond, the northern limit of trees in Canada and Alaska. A (Pelton 2003). Black bear have compact and strong muscles opportunistic predators but in most populations diet is primarily derived from plants and insects (Pelton 2003).

Black bear are a biologically successful, widely distributed species, found from northern Mexico to, and occasionally

Received: 1 October 2009; Accepted: 8 July 2010 ¹E-mail: herrero@ucalgary.ca

bers of the order Carnivora, they are largely omnivorous population estimate for the early 2000s, based on correspondence with most jurisdictions where black bear are and can run fast for short distances. Their jaws, teeth, fore-found, estimated 750,235-917,650 black bears in North arms, and claws can inflict serious injury to other bears and America (Hristienko and McDonald 2007). During the animals, including people. Aggression and social interaction 1980s and 1990s most black bear populations grew numeriare components of determining dominance related to occupying space, feeding, and mating. Most individual black bear States and Canada, 60% of states and provinces reported have the strength to overcome an unarmed person. However, increasing populations, and all other populations appeared to observations of aggressive black bear-black bear and black be either stable or fluctuating with no clear trend (Garshelis bear-human interactions have shown that physical contact is and Hristienko 2006). Between 1988 and 2001 black bear a minor component of aggressive interactions (Jordan 1976, numbers in Canada and the United States were estimated Eager and Pelton 1979, Herrero 1985). Black bear are to have increased between 17.6% and 19.8% (Garsheli and Hristienko 2006). Black bear numbers and their wide distribution lead to extensive contact with another widely distributed, numerically successful mammal, human beings. Black bear are often drawn into conflict situations with humans after being attracted by peoples' food or edible garbage (Eager and Pelton 1979, Herrero 1985). Defensive threat behavior is common when a person or other bear comes within the bear's overt reaction distance (Herrero et al. 2005:363). When this occurs black bear behave as

The Journal of Wildlife Management • 75(3)

that try to prey on people are normal bears responding to ortunity or circumstance and that their genetic makeup is typical of the population they are part of.

Ninth, in about 30% of fatal attacks bear health problems were identified that may have contributed to predatory behavior. A food-stressed bear may be more willing to take risks such as those that occur during attempted predation. Most bears involved in fatal attacks were thought to be

Finally, we found no instances of a black bear attacking and killing a person near an animal carcass. In this regard, black bear behavior around ungulate carcasses was different than that of brown bear (U. arctos). Brown bears occasionally attack or even kill people in defence of an ungulate carcass or to claim a carcass (Herrero and Higgins 1999, 2003), thus supporting the view that black bears are generally less aggressive than brown bears (Herrero 1985).

Reducing Risks From Black Bears

Coupled with human dimensions insight about perceptions of risk associated with human-black bear interactions, our results can contribute to reducing risks from black bear, including fatal black bear attacks and circumstances associated with fatal and potentially fatal attacks. Knowledge of fatal attacks may be used to manage assessed and perceived risk (Knuth et al. 1992; Gore et al. 2005, 2007). Both assessed and perceived risks from black bear are important given the large black bear populations in Canada and the United States. As conflicts between humans and black bear continue to increase (Beckmann et al. 2004, Gore 2004, Beckmann 2009) accurate information becomes fundamental to informed human-bear conflict management. Communicating about black bear-inflicted human fatalities in a statistical manner can contribute to better understanding about black bear attacks, further reduce chances of serious injury or death, and promote public appreciation about black bear. However, we note that an analysis of fatal attacks that occurred over a long time period (110 years) may make black bear seem more dangerous than they are, because some people may focus on the total number and ignore the long time period during which the fatal attacks occurred.

Approaches such as intensive hunting (McDonald 2003, Ternent 2008) or supplemental feeding (Ziegeltrum 2004) have been suggested to reduce depredations and serious black bear attacks. Although these approaches may be effective this has not been scientifically demonstrated and they are controversial (The Wildlife Society 2007).

MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS

fatal and other black bear attacks is to inform people how to avoid and manage aggressive encounters with black and other bear species. Strategies such as carrying deterrents like bear spray, traveling in groups >2 people and being alert for bears and bear sign are well known and are supported by our results. It is also important to be able to recognize bear behaviors preceding serious attacks, as we described,

and to know how to deter aggressive bears (Herrero, 1985, Herrero, 2002, Safety in Bear Country Society 2009). A person should try to aggressively deter or fight off a potentially predatory bear using all possible deterrents such as bear spray, loud noises, fists, firearms, rocks, knives, or clubs. If a bear acts stressed and is showing defensive threat behaviors, then a predatory attack is unlikely, which is counterintuitive to many people because the bear is acting aggressively. However, this aggression is defensive, and if the bear is given space it will likely leave. Also, if an aggressive female with young is encountered, a predatory attack is extremely unlikely since most predatory attacks by black bear were by single male bear. While female black bear, even with cubs, seldom attack people they can be provoked into attacking if harassed by people or dogs (Herrero 1985, Herrero 2002; Herrero and Higgins 1999, 2003). The nature of fatal attacks by black bear is somewhat different than fatal attacks by brown bear. For brown bear a substantial proportion of serious and fatal attacks are defensive and are carried out by a female with young (Herrero 1970; Herrero and Higgins 1999, 2003).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We thank the many agencies and individuals who contril uted data and insights. Our reviewers' comments significantly improved our paper. Particular thanks, for many thoughtful suggestions, go to H. Hristienko, Wildlife and Ecosystems Protection Branch of Manitoba Conservation, Canada, and to M. Gore, Department of Fisheries and Wildlife, Michigan State University, USA.

LITERATURE CITED

Beckmann, J. P., 2009. Bears will be bears. The Wildlife Professional 3:50-

Beckmann, J. P., C. W. Lackey, and J. Berger. 2004. Evaluation of deterrent techniques and dogs to alter behavior of nuisance black bears. Wildlife Society Bulletin 32:1141–1146.

emographia and the Public Purpose, Wendell Cox Consultancy, 2001, US population from 1900. http://www.demographia.com/db-uspop1900.htm. Accessed 3 Mar 2010.

Eager, J. T., and M. R. Pelton. 1979. Panhandler black bears in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. Report submitted to: United States National Park Service, Southeast Region, Atlanta, Georgia, USA. arneau, D. E., T. Boudreau, M. Keech, and E. Post. 2008. Habitat use by black bears in relationship to conspecifics and competitors. Mammalian

Garshelis, D. L., and H. Hristienko. 2006. State and provincial estimates o

niadek, S. J., and K. C. Kendall. 1998. A summary of bear management in Gore, M. L. 2004. Comparison of intervention programs designed to reduce human-bear conflict: a literature review. Human Dimensions Research

Unit. Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, USA. Gore, M. L., W. F. Siemer, J. E. Shanahan, D. Schuefele, and D. J. Decker. 2005. Effects on risk perception of media coverage of a black bear-related human fatality. Wildlife Society Bulletin 33:507-516.

Gore, M. L., B. A. Knuth, P. D. Curtis, and J. E. Shanahan. 2007. Factors influencing risk perception associated with human-black bear conflict. Human Dimensions of Wildlife 12:133-136.

Web of Science

43 Fatal Attacks by American Black Bear on People: 1900-2009 Citations Herrero, S; Higgins, A; (...); Smith, TS Apr 2011 | JOURNAL OF WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT 75 (3), pp.596-603 36 At least 63 people were killed in 59 incidents by non-captive black bear (Ursus americanus) during 1900-2009. Fatal References black bear attacks occurred in Canada and Alaska (n = 49) and in the lower 48 states (n = 14). There were 3.5 times as many fatal attacks in Canada and Alaska but only 1.75 times as many black bears, and much ... Show more Locate full-text of this article via ArticleLinker Full Text at Publisher Related records ?

Google Scholar

Fatal attacks by American black bear on people: 1900–2009

S Herrero, A Higgins, JE Cardoza... - The Journal of ..., 2011 - Wiley Online Library

At least 63 people were killed in 59 incidents by non-captive black bear (Ursus americanus) during 1900–2009. Fatal black bear attacks occurred in Canada and Alaska (n= 49) and in the lower 48 states (n= 14). There were 3.5 times as many fatal attacks in Canada and Alaska but only 1.75 times as many black bears, and much less human contact for black bears in Canada and Alaska. There was a weak positive correlation (rs= 0.56, P≤ 0.000) between the estimated size of a bear population within a given jurisdiction and the number ...

☆ Save 切 Cite Cited by 93 Related articles All 6 versions Web of Science: 43 🌭

[PDF] wiley.com **Full View**





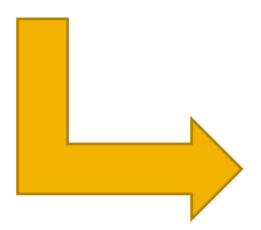
RESEARCH GUIDES

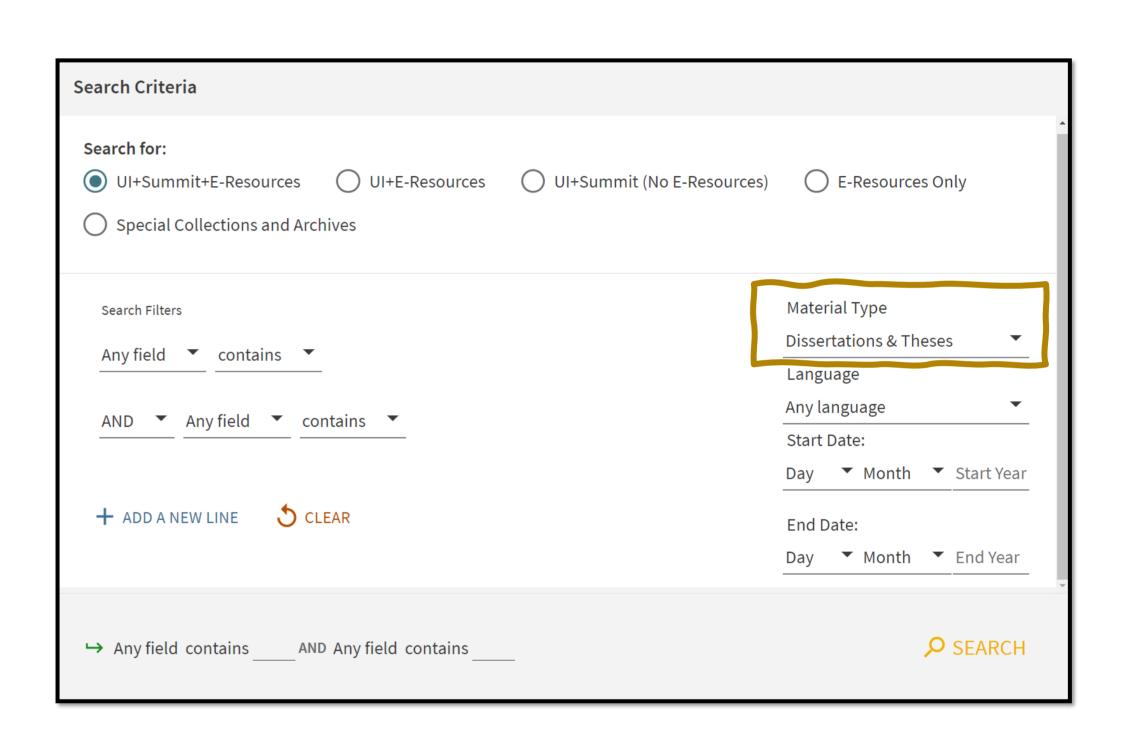
Resources And Help Guides Created By Librarians https://libguides.uidaho.edu/

- Course Guide (ED 590; FCS 590; etc.)
- General Purpose (<u>Accessibility Support in the Library</u>;
 Government Information; <u>Image Resources</u>; <u>Off-Campus Access</u>;
 Open Access, <u>Scholarly Communication</u>, and <u>Copyright</u>; etc.)
- Subject Guide (Biological Sciences, Political Science, etc.)
- Topic Guide (<u>Citation Management Software</u>; <u>Citing Sources</u>;
 Open Educational Resources; etc.)

THESES & DISSERTATIONS

Library Catalog Advanced Search





- ProQuest's Dissertations & Theses Global
- Theses and Dissertations Collection

ACCESS TOOLS

Tools help you access resources from library subscriptions and open access repositories

- Unpaywall
- CORE Discovery
- Google Scholar Button
- U of I Library Log-in Bookmarklet
- And more!

OTHER RESOURCES

- Data Resources
- Digital Collections
- Encyclopedias & Other Reference Resources
- Equipment Loans
- Government Documents
- Open Access Publishing Fund
- Streaming Video
- Workshop Resources
- Board games
- And more!

QUESTIONS?



Fall 2022 Graduate Student Essentials

When: Tuesdays from 12:30pm - 1:30pm

Where: Library first floor classroom (Room 120) and live via Zoom

September 6: Essential Library Skills to Ace Graduate School

September 13: 7 Tips To Make Your Data Management Life Easier

September 20: 3 Simple Tips for Expanding Your Literature Review

September 27: Supercharging Your Scholarly Presence in 3 Easy Steps

October 4: Web Mapping for Every Discipline – How to Use ArcGIS Online