



The Punk Library

Developing Library Instruction in the Mobile Age

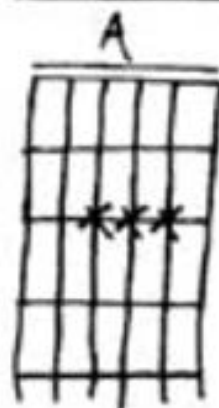
Amy Vecchione
@librarythinking
amyvecchione@boisestate.edu
Digital Access Librarian
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April 14, 2012
Southwest Idaho Library Association Conference



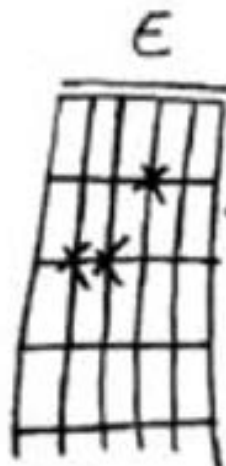
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THIS THING IS NOT MEANT TO BE READ...IT'S FOR SOAKING IN GLEE AND GRIPPIN'.

PLAY'IN IN THE BAND...FIRST AND LAST IN A SERIES.....



THIS IS A CHORD



THIS IS ANOTHER

THIS IS A THIRD



NOW FORM A BAND



“Art plus electricity equals
rock and roll.”



“Rock and roll by people who didn’t have very much skills as musicians but still felt the need to express themselves through music”

“Tuning a guitar always seemed kinda silly to me, because it suggests all the other tunings are wrong. I just like to get my strings at a good tightness.”





"Punk is musical freedom. It's saying, doing, and playing what you want."



Kim Gordon walking over her bass during a Sonic Youth live performance in the Netherlands, 1991. Photo by [Rien Post](#) Required attribution: Photo by Rien Post



Unorthodox

Unconventional

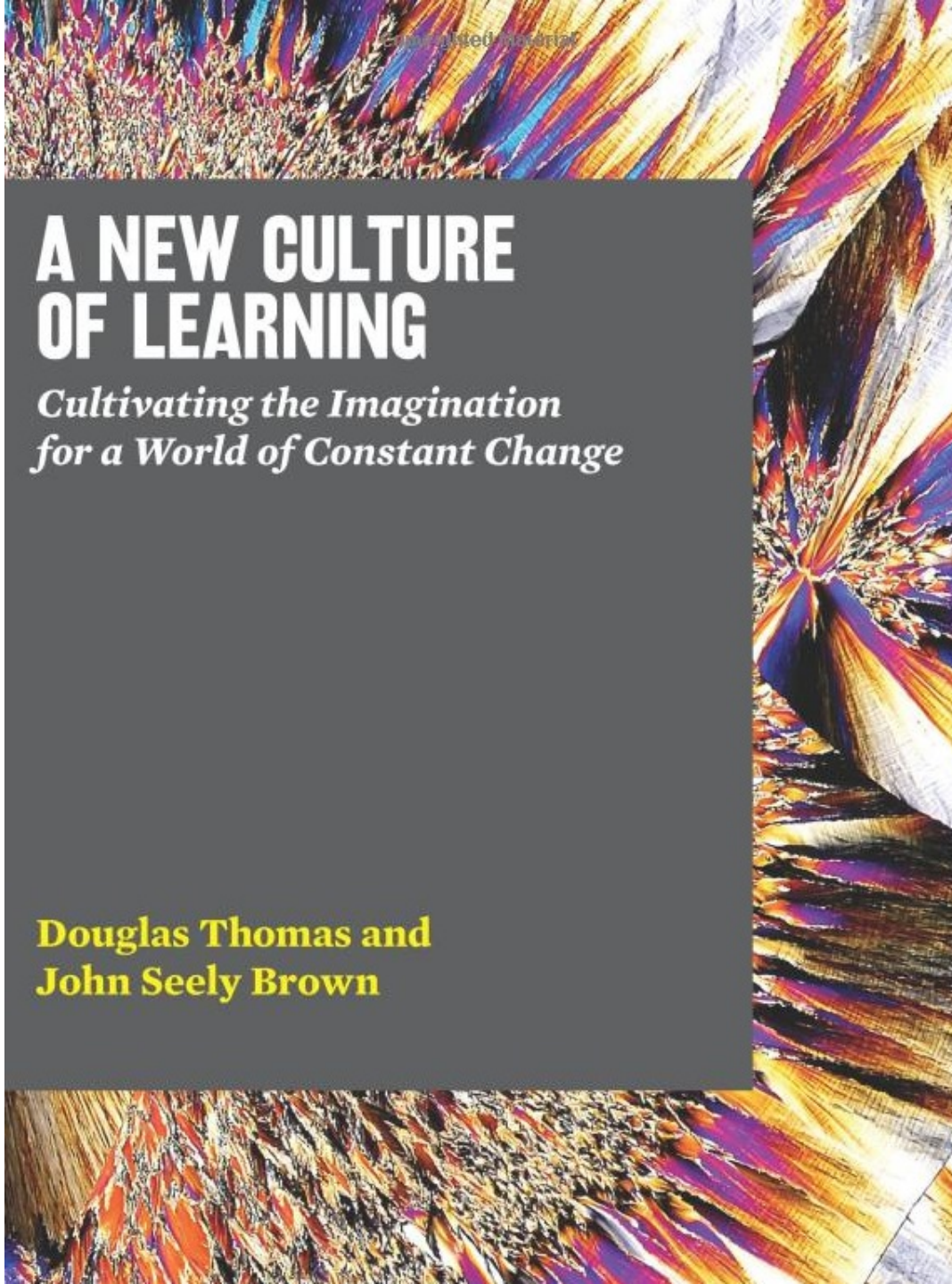
Non-traditional



A NEW CULTURE OF LEARNING

*Cultivating the Imagination
for a World of Constant Change*

**Douglas Thomas and
John Seely Brown**





The average lifespan of a skill is five years.



Mobile devices are accessible now to many.

2001



2010



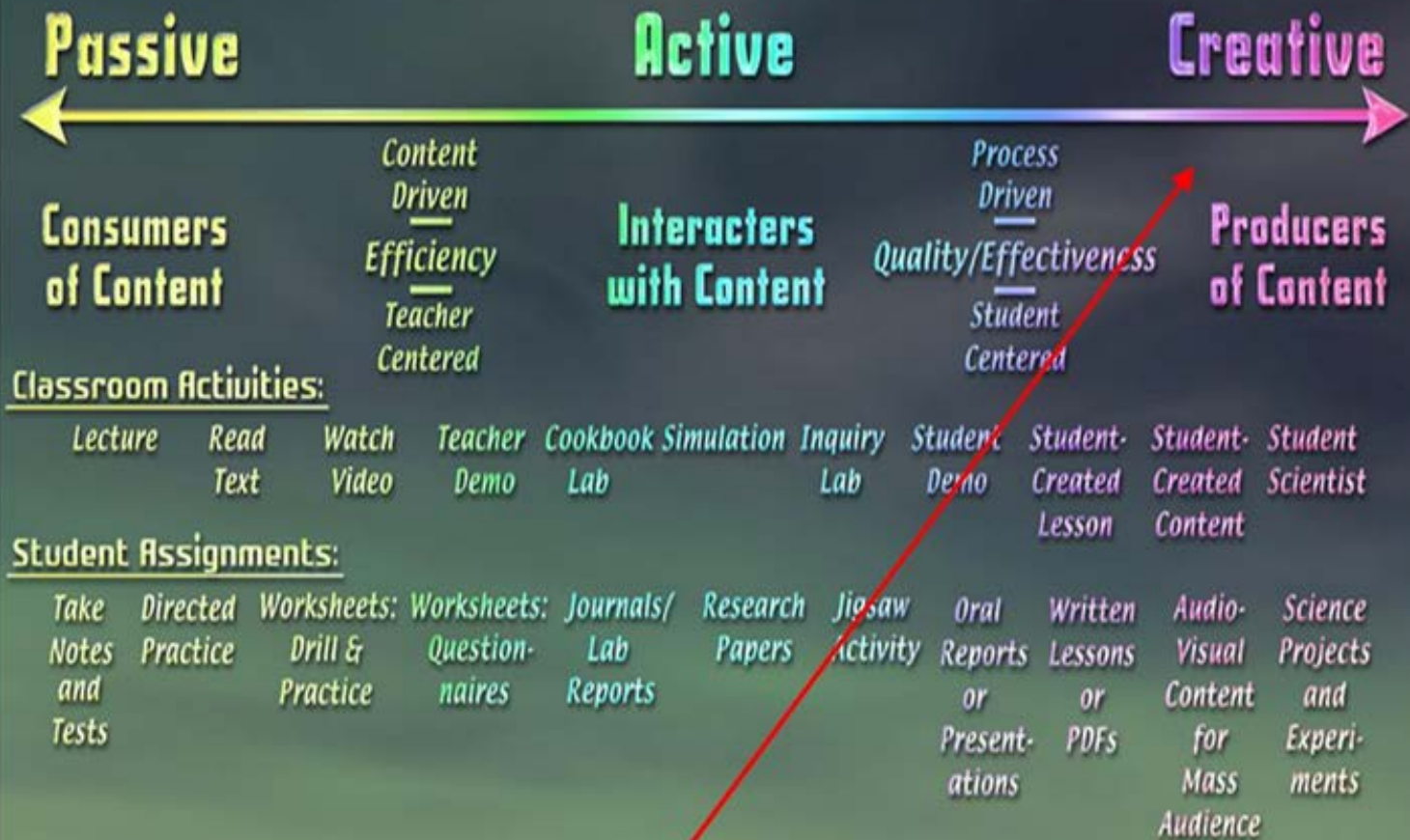




WHAT IS IT ABOUT?

CONSTRUCTIVISM

Constructivism Scale





“Knowledge is no longer that which is contained in space, but something that passes through it...In the future there will be, ...no fixed canons of texts and no fixed epistemological boundaries between disciplines, only paths of inquiry and modes of integration.”

What is your topic?

What is a broader subject for your topic?

Ask your group members for related topics. What do they suggest?

Search for that topic in Gale Virtual Reference Library, Oxford Encyclopedia, or Blackwell Reference.

Read the article.

Develop three questions on that topic:

1.

2.

3.

What are some databases that you can go to that might help answer those questions?

Look on the library's website on the A-Z list for Choose a Subject
--> [English, Chemistry, Engineering, etc]

Which databases might address this?

Be prepare to present your questions at the next class meeting.



“Punk learning is not about a passive acceptance of knowledge. Punk learning is about constructing knowledge for ourselves, both individually and socially from the world around us.”



Even if they are not very good at math, but want to research math, or major in math, foster that.



Allow students and users to explore and come up with their own conclusions.

Listen to what they are saying.

Consider how we can foster their dispositions, rather than correcting them.

“No one ever said: This book is outside your age range; this book is too complicated.”

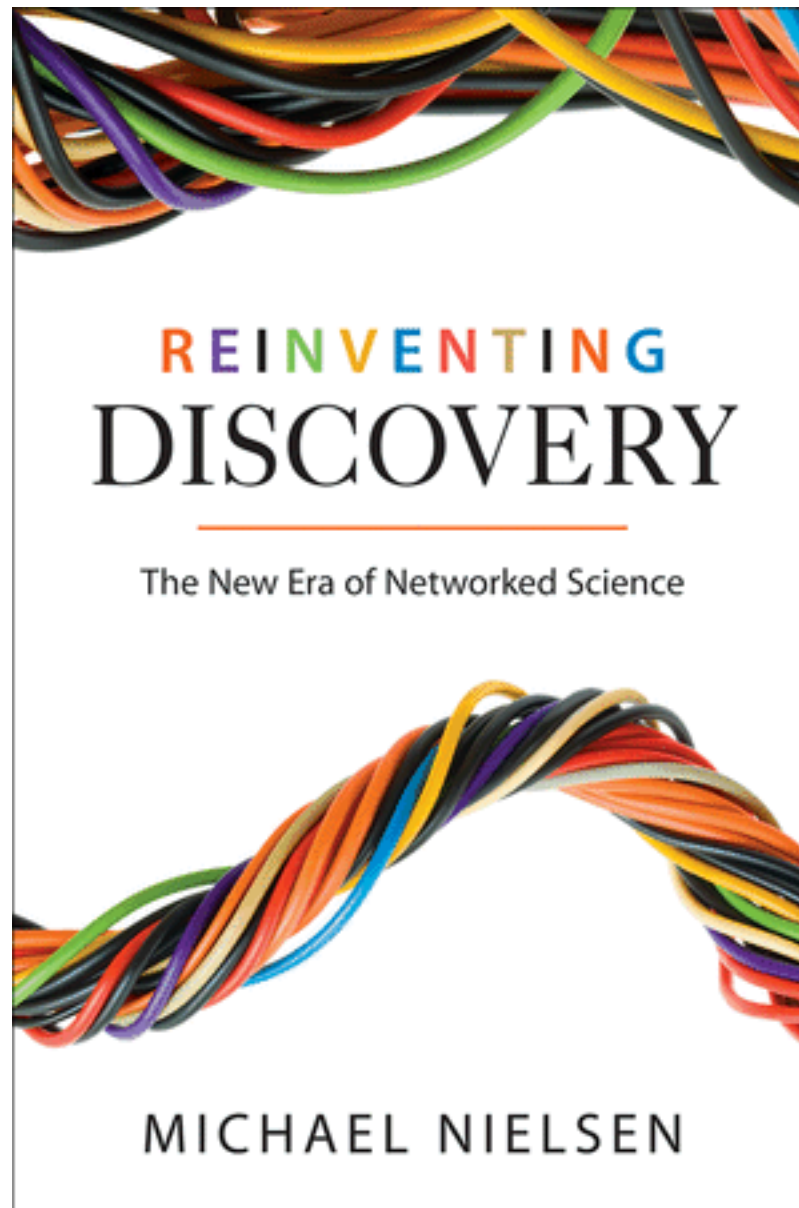


Get students confident researching what they would like to research.

Unorthodox

Unconventional

Non-traditional





Wildlife Sightings

Homepage • Wildlife (Bird, Insect, Mammal, Amphibian, Reptile, Aquatic) • Plants

Welcome to Wildlife Sightings

Our goal is to organize & publish nature sightings for enjoyment, education and to aid conservation efforts. Nature lovers (novice & expert), conservation groups, eco-tourism business and educators can be a part of our citizen science community project.

Use our free service to leave the technical work



COMMUNITY COLLABORATIVE RAIN, HAIL & SNOW NETWORK

"Because every drop counts"

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Welcome to CoCoRaHS! "Volunteers working together to measure precipitation across the nation."

Birds



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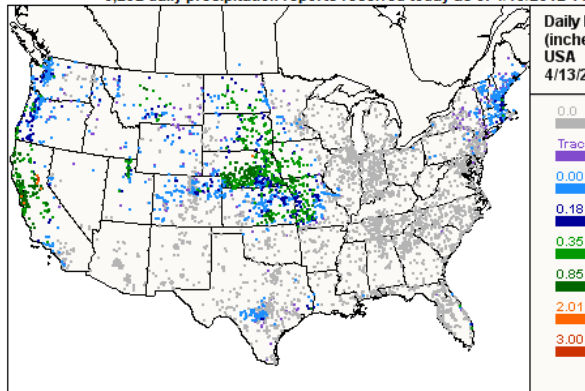
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- [Help Needed](#)
- [Printable Forms](#)

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6,292 daily precipitation reports received today as of 4/13/2012 11:00 AM



CORNELL LAB of ORNITHOLOGY

Citizen Science Central



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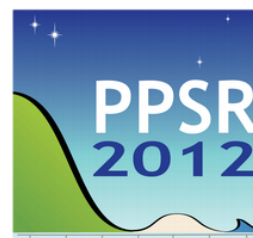
Citizen science, volunteer monitoring, participatory action research... this site supports organizers of all initiatives where public participants are involved in scientific research.

More about this...

Citizen Science
at the Cornell Lab of
Ornithology

NEWS: PPSR Conference registration and call for posters now open.

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Conference in Portland, Oregon, August 4th-5th

Be part of a landmark event to advance the field of citizen science and public participation in scientific research.

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Front Page

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Hey—you've discovered a *secret website that hasn't really been launched yet!* We value your participation, so **more information will be coming shortly.** In the mean time,

For more info on how to edit pages on the Boise Wiki, see [Welcome to the Wiki](#). You can also

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Boise Architecture Project

a partnership with Preservation Idaho

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- ⇒ [North End](#)
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Welcome!

From Art Deco and Egyptian Revival public buildings in downtown Boise, to Mission Style, Post-Modern and Internationalist private residences, Boise is a treasure trove of great architecture.

We have posted our research and photos online for your education and enjoyment, and we invite your contributions!



Wells Fargo Building

Thanks City of Boise A&H Dept! - 11/19/2011

A big thank you to Boise's Arts and History Department for our recent grant! We so appreciate the City of Boise's commitment to the BAP and our city's heritage and arts.

BAP joins Preservation Idaho - 09/01/2011

The BAP is excited to announce our partnership with Preservation Idaho. Doug StanWiens is joining the PI Board, will head the PI Education Committee, and PI will feature the BAP as part of its new statewide education focus. Thanks PI!



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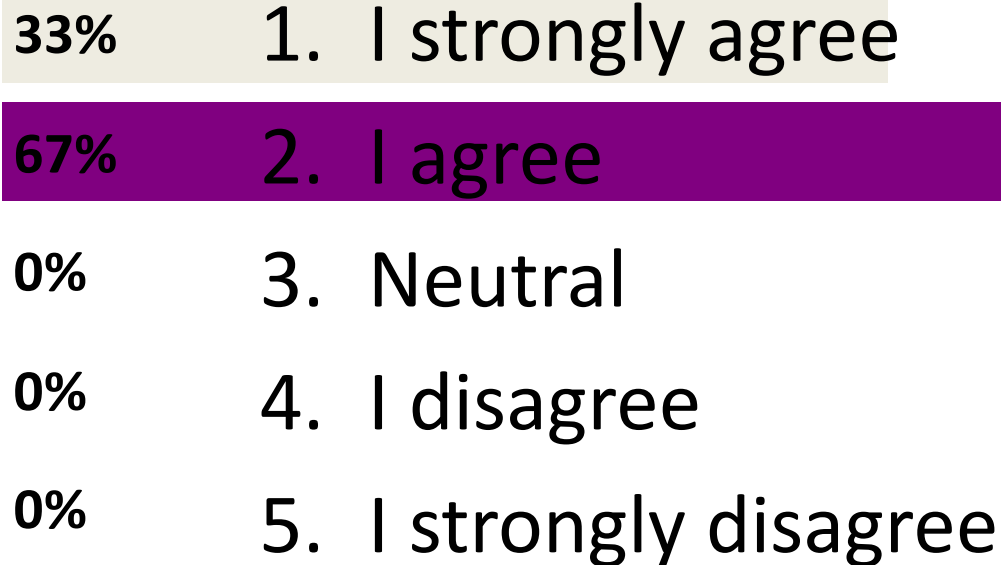
News: "AirStash is a clever device that solves a genuine problem" — Walt Mossberg, WSJ

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I feel more confident today about searching in the databases





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23rd March 2012

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..

Assessing the impacts of global warming on forest pest dynamics

Jesse A Logan¹, Jacques Régnière², and James A Powell¹

Forest insects and pathogens are the most pervasive and important agents of disturbance in North American forests, affecting an area almost 50 times larger than fire and with an economic impact nearly five times as great. The same attributes that result in an insect herbivore being termed a "pest" predispose it to disruption by climate change, particularly global warming. Although many pest species have co-evolved relationships with forest hosts that may or may not be harmful over the long term, the effects on these relationships may have disastrous consequences. We consider both the data and models necessary to evaluate the impacts of climate change, as well as the assessments that have been made to date. The results indicate that all aspects of insect outbreak behavior will intensify as the climate warms. This reinforces the need for more detailed monitoring and evaluations as climatic events unfold. Luckily, we are well placed to make rapid progress, using software tools, databases, and the models that are already available.

Front Ecol Evol 2003; 1(3): 130–137

The evolutionary history of insects predates that of modern forests, and forest ecosystems originated and evolved under substantial insect herbivore pressure (Farrell et al. 1992). In spite – or perhaps because – of their long-standing ecological association, most insects live in a benign, or even beneficial, relationship with their host trees. However, a few species are typified by explosive population eruptions that have profound ecological and economic implications (Figure 1). Taken together, insect outbreaks are the major agent of natural disturbance in North American forests. The forest area impacted by insects and pathogens in the US is approximately 45 times that of fire, with an economic impact that is almost five times as great (Dale et al. 2001). Since dead trees serve as fuel for catastrophic wildfires, insects and pathogens often play a key role in the occurrence and

severity of the forest's second greatest disturbance agent, fire (Bergeron and Leduc 1998). Insect outbreaks may also have significant adverse effects on nutrient cycling, carbon sequestration, and biodiversity (Ayres and Lombardero 2000).

Even though insect outbreaks greatly affect forest ecosystems, they may not be detrimental from a long-term ecological perspective. Such disturbances may in fact be crucial to maintaining ecosystem integrity, a situation that Mattson (1996) has described as "normative outbreaks".

The term "pest" is a pejorative given to organisms that successfully compete with humans for valued resources. We are primarily interested in the potential for climate change to disrupt current associations between important herbivores and their forest hosts. In this paper, we consider forest insect pests because of their substantial economic and social impact, and also because the disruption of co-evolved normative relationships could have devastating ecological consequences that will eventually impact the survival of their host trees (Loehle and Leblanc 1996; Logan and Powell 2001).

Climate change, and particularly global warming, will have a dramatic impact on pest insect species. As "cold-blooded" organisms, they have a life history that hinges on temperature; the thermal habitat largely sets the boundaries of their geographic distribution. Forest pests are typically highly mobile insects with short generation times and high fecundity. Population dynamics provide a sensitive indicator that integrates the complex climate signal

In a nutshell:

- Forest insects and pathogens, which have a considerable effect on the forests of North America, are particularly vulnerable to disruption by climate change
- Current data and models suggest that global warming will result in the redistribution of insect pests, resulting in the invasion of new habitats and forest types
- Unusually hot, dry weather patterns are already responsible for increased insect outbreaks in forests from the US Southwest to Canada and Alaska
- The necessary tools are in place to assess the impacts of climate change on forest pests and their host trees

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Front Ecol Environ 2003; 1(3): 130-1

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People and Nature
Moran, Emilio F.

Contents

- Figures
- Preface
- 1 Human Agency and the State of the Earth
- Introduction
- Can one Conceive of Ecosystems Without Human Agents?
- Human Agency: Individuals Making a Difference
- Overwhelming Evidence for Concern with the Condition of the Earth System
- Looking Back and Looking Forward
- 2 A Reminder: How Things Were. . . .
- The Study of Human Ecological Relations
- The Contemporary Study of Environmental Issues: The Rise of Cross-Disciplinary Team-Based Approaches
- The Evolution of Human-Environment Interactions
- Hunter-Gatherers: Setting our Preferences
- How Did We Decide To Become

In a nutshell

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- Unusually hot, dry weather patterns increased insect outbreaks in forests Canada and Alaska
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16 Human Agency and the State of the Earth

risks involved in trying to change business-as-usual and to advocate a significant shift in how we do things. Change is resisted by all complex systems, largely in self-defense, and because it can be very costly if the change was unnecessary or wrong-headed. Thus, human political and economic systems, like ecological systems, resist changing their patterns until there is overwhelming evidence that something fundamental has changed which requires a shift in the structure and function of the system, if it is to survive. Are we there yet? Do we have overwhelming evidence?

Overwhelming Evidence for Concern with the Condition of the Earth System

The Earth is currently operating in a no-analogue state. In terms of key environmental parameters, the Earth system has recently moved well outside the range of natural variability exhibited over at least the last half million years. The nature of changes now occurring simultaneously in the Earth system, their magnitudes and rates of change are unprecedented.

(Steffen et al. 2003)

The above quote, from scientists associated with the International

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National Aeronautics and Space Administration






GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE

Vital Signs of the Planet

NASA's Eyes on the Earth 3D >>

ARCTIC SEA ICE MINIMUM >	CARBON DIOXIDE >	SEA LEVEL >	GLOBAL TEMPERATURE >	LAND ICE >
↓ 12 % per decade	↑ 393 parts per million	↑ 3.19 mm per year	↑ 1.5 ° F avg. temp. since 1880	↓ 100 (Greenland) billion tons per year

Key Indicators
Evidence
Causes
Effects
Uncertainties
NASA's Role
Missions
Key Websites
JPL Earth Day 2012
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NASA National Aeronautics and Space Administration

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Key Indicators

- Evidence
- Causes
- Effects
- Uncertainties
- NASA's Role
- Missions
- Key Websites
- JPL Earth Day 2012
- INTERACTIVES
- IMAGES AND VIDEO

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Dirt exposure 'boosts happiness'

Exposure to dirt may be a way to lift mood as well as boost the immune system, UK scientists say.

Lung cancer patients treated with "friendly" bacteria normally found in the soil have anecdotally reported improvements in their quality of life.



Happy as a pig...

Mice exposed to the same bacteria made more of the brain's "happy" chemical serotonin, the Bristol University authors told the journal Neuroscience.

Common antidepressants work by boosting this brain chemical.

Dirty play

A lack of serotonin is linked with depression in people.

The scientists say more work is now needed to determine if the bacterium *Mycobacterium vaccae* has antidepressant properties through activation of serotonin neurons.

Lead researcher Dr Chris Lowry said: "These studies help us understand how the body communicates with the brain and why a healthy immune system is important for maintaining mental health.

"They also leave us wondering if we shouldn't all spend more time playing in the dirt."

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Dirt exposure 'boosts happiness'

Exposure to dirt may be a way to lift mood as well as boost the immune system, UK scientists say

Lung cancer patients with "friendly" bacteria found in the soil have anecdotally reported improvements in their quality of life.

Mice exposed to the bacteria made more of the brain's "happy" chemical serotonin, Bristol University authors told the journal *Neuroscience*.

Common antidepressant drugs may boost this brain chemical.

Dirty play

A lack of serotonin is linked to depression in people.

The scientists say more work is now needed to determine if the bacterium *Mycobacterium vaccae* has antidepressant properties through activation of serotonin neurons.

Lead researcher Dr Chris Lowry said: "These studies help us understand how the body communicates with the brain and why a healthy immune system is important for maintaining mental health.

"They also leave us wondering if we shouldn't all spend more time playing in the dirt."



Happy as a pig...

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- Main page
- Contents
- Featured content
- Current events
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Article

Talk

Read

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Mycobacterium vaccae

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Mycobacterium vaccae is a nonpathogenic^[1] species of the *Mycobacteriaceae* family of *bacteria* that lives naturally in *soil*. Its name originates from the *Latin* word, *vacca* (*cow*), since it was first cultured from *cow dung* in *Austria*.^[2] Research areas being pursued with regard to killed *Mycobacterium vaccae* vaccine include *immunotherapy* for allergic *asthma*, *cancer*, *depression*, *leprosy*,^[3] *psoriasis*, *dermatitis*, *eczema* and *tuberculosis*.^[3]

There are *scientists* who believe that exposure to *Mycobacterium vaccae* may work as an *antidepressant* because it stimulates the generation of *serotonin* and *norepinephrine* in the brain.^{[4][5]} More specifically, it induces the *neurogenesis* of neurons that produce those two compounds.

M. vaccae is in the same *genus* as *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, the bacterium which causes *tuberculosis*. Early trials indicated that exposure to *M. vaccae* would relieve tuberculosis symptoms. However, a 2002 review found no benefit from *immunotherapy* with *M. vaccae* in people with tuberculosis.^[6] There seems to be varying results because of two different forms of the bacterium ("smooth" and "rough"), plus individual response to *vaccination* from it.

Research, as of 24 May 2010, has shown that when *Mycobacterium vaccae* was injected into mice, it stimulated some growth of neurons. It also increased levels of serotonin an decreased levels of anxiety. "We found that mice that were fed live *M. vaccae* navigated the maze twice as fast and with less demonstrated anxiety behaviors as control mice", says Dorothy Matthews of The Sage Colleges in Troy, New York, who conducted the research with her colleague Susan Jenks.

There are two main variants of *Mycobacterium vaccae* according to their appearance in a culture dish. One is smooth and one is rough. Immunological response in mammals to the bacterium varies greatly according to which variant is used.^[7] In one study, *Mycobacterium vaccae* was cultured on "*tryptone soy agar medium*", collected, and heat killed at 121°C for 15 min."^[7]

AnHui Longcom Biologic Pharmacy Co., Ltd. (Longcom) produces a *Mycobacterium vaccae* vaccine with the trade name "Vaccae" for the treatment of tuberculosis.^[8] Immunitor Inc. reported success with its oral formul tuberculosis^[9].

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- Main page
- Contents
- Featured content
- Current events
- Random article
- Donate to Wikipedia

- Interaction
 - Help
 - About Wikipedia
 - Community portal
 - Recent changes
 - Contact Wikipedia

- Toolbox
- Print/export
- Languages
 - Français



WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia

- Main page
- Contents
- Featured content
- Current events
- Random article
- Donate to Wikipedia

- Interaction
 - Help
 - About Wikipedia
 - Community portal
 - Recent changes
 - Contact Wikipedia

- Toolbox
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Mycobacterium vaccae

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Hygiene hypothesis

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia



This article has multiple issues. Please help **improve it** or discuss these issues on the **talk page**.

- Its **citation style may be unclear**. The references used may be made clearer with a different or consistent style of citation, footnoting or *text alignment*.
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In *medicine*, the **hygiene hypothesis** states that a lack of early childhood exposure to infectious agents, *symbiotic* microorganisms (e.g., *gut flora* or *probiotics*) and the *immune system*. Because of this we fail to induce a Th1 polarized response early in life so as we grow up we are more prone to developing Th2 induced allergic diseases. The developed world has also been linked to the hygiene hypothesis.^{[2][3]} There is some evidence that *autism* may be caused by an immune disease;^[4] *autism* is also a cause of autism.^[5]

Contents [hide]

- History
- Mechanism of action
- Breadth of the hypothesis
- Supporting evidence
- Helminthic therapy

Opinion

The hygiene hypothesis and psychiatric disorders

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<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.it.2008.01.002>, How to Cite or Link Using DOI

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The hygiene hypothesis proposes that several chronic inflammatory disorders (allergies, autoimmunity, inflammatory bowel disease) are increasing in prevalence in developed countries because a changing microbial environment has perturbed immunoregulatory circuits which normally terminate inflammatory responses. Some stress-related psychiatric disorders, particularly depression and anxiety, are associated with markers of ongoing inflammation, even without any accompanying inflammatory disorder. Moreover, pro-inflammatory cytokines can induce depression, which is commonly seen in patients treated with interleukin-2 or interferon- α . Therefore, some psychiatric disorders in developed countries might be attributable to failure of immunoregulatory circuits to terminate ongoing inflammatory responses. This is discussed in relation to the effects of the immune system on a specific group of brain serotonergic neurons involved in the pathophysiology of mood disorders.



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