The Punk Library
Developing Library Instruction in the Mobile Age

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Albertsons Library
Boise State University
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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.
“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
REINVENTING DISCOVERY

The New Era of Networked Science

MICHAEL NIELSEN
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 to us.

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

CoCoRaHS WxTalk Webinar Series

Volunteers are those who participate in CoCoRaHS projects who have the ability and desire to collect and submit precipitation data.

Recent Photo's

Community Collaborative Rain, Hail & Snow Network

"Because every drop counts"

Birds

Main Menu

Home | States | View Data | Maps | My Data Entry | Login

Amphibians

Resources

Home | About Us | Join CoCoRaHS | Contact Us | Donate

February 2012: Non-profit organizations! Engage group members.

February 2012: Wildlife!

November 2011: Wildlife! Biodiversity Information!

Volunteer Coordinators

Hail Rain

Distribution/Contact

Help Needed!

Printable Forms

The Catch

Message of the Day

Data Archive

CoCoRaHS Blog

Web Groups

State Newsletters

Master Gardener Guide

WxTalk Webinars

Canada

WA | MT | ND | MN | WI | IL | IN | OH | MI | VT | NY | NJ | PA | DE | MD | VA | NC | SC | GA | FL | AL | MS | LA | TX | OK | NM | CO | WY | UT | AZ | NM | CA | NV | AZ | HI | PR

Daily Precipitation

6,292 daily precipitation reports received today as of 4/13/2012 1:00 PM

News

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

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...
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 a

Categories

Events Board, Recurring Events, Other Events Calendars

History of the Boise Region

- History of Mormonism in Idaho
- Fur Traders & Trappers
- Oregon Trail
- Boise Basin Gold Rush
- Chinese in Boise
- Railroads Come to Town
- Irrigating the Desert
- Historical Landmarks
- Influential People of Boise
- Boise & Interurban Company
- Boise Valley Electric Railroad
- History of the Name
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!

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!
AirStash®

The Only Flash Drive for your iPad, iPhone, Kindle Fire & more.
Part Wireless Flash Drive. Part Media Streamer. All Versatile.

Save & Share Documents
wireless flash drive

Premium Media Streaming
share video from your pocket

Photo Import, Backup, View
wireless SD card adapter

News: "AirStash is a clever device that solves a genuine problem" — Walt Mossberg, WSJ
I feel more confident today about searching in the databases

<table>
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<th>Response</th>
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</thead>
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<td>67%</td>
<td>2. I agree</td>
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<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>3. Neutral</td>
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<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>4. I disagree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>5. I strongly disagree</td>
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EBL provides ebooks to academic and research, government and corporate libraries.

EBL is a radically innovative ebook library service whose features set it apart from its peers. It has hundreds of library customers around academic and research institutions.

Key Features

- An ebook lending service that integrates seamlessly with your collection management and catalog systems.
- EBL has a unique pay-per-view feature.
- Ebooks can be downloaded and read offline on a laptop or ebook reading device.
- EBL provides a cross-platform, multiple-devices, online-or-offline ebook system for academic and research libraries.

Non-Linear™ Lending

One stand-out feature of EBL is its signature lending system called Non-Linear™ lending. NLL enables you to buy one copy of an ebook for hundreds of users - all for the price of one book. All EBL titles enable multiple-concurrent access - there are no single user restrictions.

Demand-Driven Acquisition

EBL has pioneered a range of Demand-driven Acquisition options, designed to meet the needs of libraries and patrons alike. Harnessing the full-text and then either allow further access to the title either on an automated or request basis. Libraries can choose to automate their acquisition tool or side-by-side with EBL’s upfront title-by-title selection option, EBL’s Demand-driven Acquisition is being adopted by
Assessing the impacts of global warming on forest pest dynamics

Jesse A Logan¹, Jacques Régnière², and James A Powell³

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 of 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 evaluation of climatic events unfolding. Luckily, we are well placed to make rapid progress, using software tools, databases, and the models that are already available.

Front Ecol Environ 2005; 3:130-137

The evolutionary history of insects predicts that of modern forests, and forest ecosystems organized and evolved under substantial insect herbivore pressures (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 reared by exploitative population explosions that have profound ecological and economic implications (Figure 1). Taken together, insect outbreaks are the major agents 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 (Bergstrom and Ludecke 1998). Insect outbreaks may also have significant adverse effects on nutrient cycling, carbon sequestration, and biodiversity (Ayres and Loomis 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 Manion (1996) has described as “normative outbreaks”.

In a nutshell:
- Forest insects and pathogens, which have a concealed 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 colonization of insect pests, resulting in the expansion of new habitats and forest types.
- The stories of both species and the insects responsible for increased forest outbreaks in forests from the US Southeast to Canada and Alaska.
- The user-friendly tools are in place to assess the impacts of climate change on forest pests and their hosts.
Assessing the impacts of global warming on forest pest dynamics

Bruce A Logan1, Jacques Régnière1, and James A Powell1

Forest insects and pathogens are the most pervasive and important agents of disturbance in North American forests, affecting an area 50 times larger than fire and with an economic impact nearly five times as great. The same attributes that result in an insect or disease 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 for native trees and associated biodiversity, as well as the short-term ecological behavior when pest populations are detectable, and when pest populations are not detectable.

In a nutshell

- Forest insects and pathogens, which are the focus of North America, are disrupted by climate change
- Genetic data and models suggest that the distribution of many native forest pests and pathogens is changing
- The spread of exotic forest pests in forests of Canada and Alaska
- The current state of forests in North America is facing severe changes due to climate change

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- 3 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
- Hunters-Gatherers: Setting our Preferences
- What Are the Limits to Expansion?

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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John A Logan, Jacques Régnière, and James A Powell

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The evolutionary history of this modern forest and forest-associated ecosystems has been shaped by island-like conditions and a relatively stable climate system. In the past, disturbance was frequent and local, and the species that were able to survive were those that could endure rapid changes. Today, however, the rate at which climate and ecosystem processes change has increased, and the effects of climate change are becoming more evident. 

In a nutshell
- Forest insects and pathogens, which are the threats of North America, are disrupted by climate change.
- Climate data and models suggest that the distribution of species of non-domesticated forest pests will shift, and the distribution of pest outbreaks will shift.
- The ecosystems that are in place now are changing faster than they were in the past.

16 Human Agency and the State of the Earth

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Now innovate!
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.

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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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 and 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 of tuberculosis.[8]

References
**Mycobacterium vaccae**

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**Hygiene hypothesis**

In medicine, the hygiene hypothesis states that a lack of early childhood exposure to infectious agents, *symbiotic* microorganisms (e.g., gut flora or protozoa), or 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 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] cause of autism.[5]
The hygiene hypothesis proposes that several chronic inflammatory disorders (allergies, autoimmunity, inflammatory bowel disease) are increasing in prevalence in developed countries because of a changing microbial environment that perturbs 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.
BOY WONDER
PINT-SIZED PROGRAMMER
TEEN BEHIND HOTTEST PHONE GAME
What can you do to foster innovation in your library?
What can you do in your reference and instruction interactions to help students become better prepared for the new culture of learning?
What questions do you want to ask, investigate, or search after leaving this presentation?
Contact me!

Twitter: @librarythinking
Email: amyvecchione@boisestate.edu