Chapter 1 : Lectionary - Wikipedia

A bibliography is a listing of the books, magazines, and Internet sources that you use in designing, carrying out, and understanding your science fair project. But, you develop a bibliography only after first preparing a background research plan — a road map of the research questions you need to answer.

Basic concepts and definitions Allen, R. An update for the definition of reference evapotranspiration. Evapotranspiration and Irrigation Water Requirements. Principles of Environmental Physics, 2nd ed. Review of concepts and future trends. Updated evapotranspiration and crop water requirement definitions. Evaporation and the principle of its measurement. Report of the expert consultation on procedures for revision of FAO guidelines for prediction of crop water requirements. ET equations Allen, R. A Penman for all seasons. Evaluation of a temperature difference method for computing grass reference evapotranspiration. Evaluation of procedures for estimating grass reference evapotranspiration using air temperature data only. FAO reference evapotranspiration factors. The accuracy of evapotranspiration functions estimated with the FAO modified Penman equation. Determining water requirements in irrigated areas from climatological and irrigation data. Evaporation into the Atmosphere. Deidel Publishing Company, Dordrecht, Holland. Evaporation, Evapotranspiration and Climatic Data. Verification of validity of several empirical methods of estimating potential evapotranspiration in southern Italy. Malano and McMahon, T. Pan evaporation and evapotranspiration from climatic data. Application of the Penman equation wind function. Yield response to water. Crop factors in relation to Makkink reference crop evapotranspiration. Agrometeorological crop monitoring and forecasting. Estimation of FAO evapotranspiration coefficients. A comparison of the Priestley-Taylor and Penman methods for estimating reference crop evapotranspiration in tropical countries. Land, Air and Water Resources Pap. Agricultural benefits for Senegal River Basin. Irrigation and Drainage Engr. Limitations of temperature based methods in estimating crop evapotranspiration in arid-zone agricultural development project. History of lysimeter design and use for evapotranspiration measurements. Downwind evolution of scalar fluxes and surface resistance under conditions of local adection. A reappraisal of boundary conditions. Measurement and estimation of evapotranspiration. Estimating evapotranspiration from solar radiation J. Consumptive use of water and irrigation water requirements. Testing the Penman formula by means of lysimeters. Using fee Penman-Monteith equation predictively. Agricultural Water Management 8: Evaporation and surface temperature. Evaporation from land surfaces: An evaluation of the Thornthwaite and mean temperature methods for determining potential evapotranspiration. Proposed procedures for revision of guidelines for predicting crop water requirements. Land and Water Use Div. Real time calculation of crop evapotranspiration using an automated pan evaporation system. Sensitivity of Penman estimates of evaporation to errors in input data. On the assessment of surface heat flux and evaporation using large scale parameters. A discussion of the relationships between the principal forms of the combination equation for estimating evapotranspiration. The Biological Environment 2nd edition. Springer Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg. A discussion of the relationships between the principal forms of the combination equation for estimating evaportranspirations. Potential evapotranspiration estimates by the approximate energy balance of Penman. Evaporation from unsaturated surfaces: The Meteorological Office rainfall and evaporation calculation system: Hydrological Memorandum 45, Hydrometeorological Services, London, 66 p. An approach toward a rational classification of climate. Evaporation and potential evaporation - a practical approach for agricultural engineers. New evapotranspiration crop coefficients. Daily and seasonal evapotranspiration and yield of irrigated alfalfa in southern Idaho. ET and weather measurement Allen, R. Assessing integrity of weather data for use in reference evapotranspiration estimation. Environmental requirements for lysimeters. Lysimeters for Evapotranspiration and Environmental Measurements. Regionalization of surface flux densities and moisture indicators in composite terrain. Doctoral thesis, Wageningen Agricultural University; Wageningen, pp. An assessment of water use by turfgrass. Water consumption and growth rate of 11 turfgrasses as affected by mowing height, irrigation frequency and soil moisture. Lysimetric calibration of the Bowen-ratio energy balance method for evapotranspiration estimation

in the Central Great plains. An Introduction to Environmental Biophysics. Precision of evapotranspiration estimates using neutron probe. Modelling forest transpiration from climatological data. Design and evaluation of net radiometers. Paper presented at the 7th Symp. Observations and Instrumentation, Jan. Comparison of evaporation from barley with Penman estimates. History of lysimeter design and effects of environmental disturbances. Hourly ET model calibration with eddy flux and energy balance data. Turf grass irrigation research at the University of California: Effects of soil type on soybean crop water use in weighing lysimeters. Field experience with hydraulic weighing lysimeters. Rainfall interception in a forest stand estimated from grassland meteorological data. A new device for continuous recording of the energy balance of natural surfaces. Description, theoretical approaches, and physical laws underlying their measurements pp. In situ study of evapotranspiration rates for a wheat crop. Momentum and mass transfers in the surface boundary layer. Development of crop coefficients using lysimeters. Experiences in lysimetry for ET and surface drag measurements. Report of expert meeting for the preparation of an intercomparison of instruments and procedures for measurement and estimation of evaporation and evapotranspiration. Maidment ed Handbook of Hydrology. McGraw Hill, New York: Evaporation from sparse crops - an energy combination theory. Summer regrowth of tall fescue: Grass reference measurements in Italy in Allen, R. On the proper employment of evaporation pans and atmometers in estimating potential transpiration. Heat tolerance of Kentucky bluegrasses, perennial ryegrasses, and annual bluegrass. Using lysimeters to develop evapotranspiration crop coefficients in Allen, R. Parameters in ET equations Allen, R. Operational estimates of reference evapotranspiration.

Chapter 2 : Ghent University Academic Bibliography

Automatic works cited and bibliography formatting for MLA, APA and Chicago/Turabian citation styles. Now supports 7th edition of MLA.

Print Key Info Make a list to keep track of ALL the books, magazines, and websites you read as you follow your background research plan. Later this list of sources will become your bibliography. Most teachers want you to have at least three written sources of information. Write down, photocopy, or print the following information for each source you find. You can use the Science Buddies Bibliography Worksheet to help you. Collect this information for each printed source: Collect this information for each Web Site: Try looking in these places: If a source has more than one author, alphabetize using the first one. If an author is unknown, alphabetize that source using the title instead. Overview A bibliography is a listing of the books, magazines, and Internet sources that you use in designing, carrying out, and understanding your science fair project. But, you develop a bibliography only after first preparing a background research plan â€" a road map of the research questions you need to answer. Before you compose your bibliography, you will need to develop your background research plan. With your background research plan in hand, you will find sources of information that will help you with your science fair project. As you find this information it will be important for you to write down where the sources are from. You can use the Bibliography Worksheet to help you, just print out a few copies and take them with you to the library. As you find a source, write in all of the necessary information. The more information you write down about your source, the easier it will be for you to find if you want to read it again. When you are writing your report, you will use the sources in your bibliography to remind you of different facts and background information you used for your science fair project. Each time you use some information from a source, you will need to cite the source that it came from. If the person reading your report wants to find the information and read more about it, they can look up the reference in your bibliography for more detail about the source. That is why each source you use must be listed in a detailed bibliography with enough information for someone to go and find it by themselves. Your bibliography should include a minimum of three written sources of information about your topic from books, encyclopedias, and periodicals. You may have additional information from the Web if appropriate. Examples of Bibliography Formats There are standards for documenting sources of information in research papers. Even though different journals may use a slightly different format for the bibliography, they all contain the same basic information. Different types of sources have different formatting in the bibliography. Science Buddies has summarized some of the most common MLA formats for your use: Science Buddies has summarized some of the most common APA formats for your use: Your teacher will probably tell you which set of guidelines to use. On the Science Buddies website we use the following guidelines: Keep several copies with you and fill in the information as you do your research. When you are finished, type the information from the worksheet into a formatted bibliography using the examples listed above.

Chapter 3 : BibMe: Free Bibliography & Citation Maker - MLA, APA, Chicago, Harvard

Literature Resources from Gale. N.p., 13 Dec. Web. 23 Feb. This database article assisted me in learning about John Buchanan's passion for John Updike's writing and the influential background Updike has had on Buchanan.

Annotated Bibliography Annotated Bibliography: LitFinder Contemporary Collection, It shows the historical background of his writing along with the childhood he had. On this webpage it explains the background of John Updike and the literature setting of his life. The biography states the family Updike created with his first wife, the publishers and editors that assisted him in writing, the places he lived, where and why he wrote his stories, and the college he attended to receive his English major. It always makes the story a little more clear when you know background information. This webpage helped me hear John Updikes voice to match it with the story as if he could be reading it aloud. It taught me that Updike was an only child who lived with his grandparents and parents. Also it allowed me to have a more personal understanding on how he thought his childhood was. It is a video of cartoon characters, caption clouds above the characters heads with words in it, and jokes to get the audience interested. This video will be used to explain the short story before the blog is presented. Reading Fiction, Poetry, and Drama. I am building off of this cource to create a research blog. Without reading the story I would not have the opportunity to create the blog. I am using the message I received from reading this short story and comparing it to personal experiences. Advice to Young Writers. I am using this video for a critic. This video is not based on literary criticism about John Updike. However, it is an interview in video form of John Updike giving advice to young writers. The literary criticism is being given to young writers from John Updike and it is a thoughtful video from Updike. It shows the potential he had as a writer and the key points he established throughout his journey.

Chapter 4 : Selected papers, ed. with a biographical sketch and a bibliography by Max H. Fisch;

If you write a bibliography by hand, you should still underline the names of publications. But, if you use a computer, then publication names should be in italics as they are below. Always check with your instructor regarding their preference of using italics or underlining.

Share This Page About "The use of books selected on the basis of content in a planned reading program designed to facilitate the recovery of patients suffering from mental illness or emotional disturbance. Ideally, the process occurs in three phases: Assistance of a trained psychotherapist is advised. In , the Association of Hospital and Institution Libraries, then a division of the American Library Association, issued a statement on nomenclature accepting the following definition: The use of selected reading materials as therapeutic adjuvants in medicine and psychiatry; also guidance in the solution of personal problems through directed reading. The duality of a guided therapy by a medical or psychiatric professional vs. The resources here are about the practice of bibliotherapy. Has resources and links to assist with evaluating materials for bibliotherapy work with children and adolescents, finding evaluated books for certain age groups and issues, and learning more about the use of books in therapy. Print Resources Abdullah, Mardziah Hayati. Association of Hospital and Institution Libraries. Limper, chairman , Association of Hospital and Institution Libraries. American Library Association, Dealing with Controversy in YA Literature. Doll, Beth and Carol Doll. Bibliotherapy with Young People: Grover, Robert, and Susan G. Helping Those Experiencing Loss: A Guide to Grieving Resources. A Tale of Two Bookstores: Publishers Weekly, posted July 23, Moore, Floy Jack, M. Young People with Problems: A Guide to Bibliotherapy. Therapeutic connections to library practice. Compilation of essays and articles. A Guide to Theory and Practice. Growing Up with Literature. Theory, Research, and Practice.

Chapter 5 : Writing a Bibliography: APA Format

If you're citing a newspaper article, include p. or pp. before the page numbers. Using BibMe to Create Citations for your Reference List or Bibliography.

Below are standard formats and examples for basic bibliographic information recommended by the American Psychological Association APA. For more information on the APA format, see http: Basics Your list of works cited should begin at the end of the paper on a new page with the centered title, References. Only the initials of the first and middle names are given. For dates, spell out the names of months in the text of your paper, but abbreviate them in the list of works cited, except for May, June, and July. Use either the day-month-year style 22 July or the month-day-year style July 22, and be consistent. With the month-day-year style, be sure to add a comma after the year unless another punctuation mark goes there. When reports were written on typewriters, the names of publications were underlined because most typewriters had no way to print italics. If you write a bibliography by hand, you should still underline the names of publications. But, if you use a computer, then publication names should be in italics as they are below. Always check with your instructor regarding their preference of using italics or underlining. Our examples use italics. Capitalization, Abbreviation, and Punctuation The APA guidelines specify using sentence-style capitalization for the titles of books or articles, so you should capitalize only the first word of a title and subtitle. The exceptions to this rule would be periodical titles and proper names in a title which should still be capitalized. The periodical title is run in title case, and is followed by the volume number which, with the title, is also italicized. If there are more than six authors, list only the first one and use et al. Place the date of publication in parentheses immediately after the name of the author. Place a period after the closing parenthesis. Do not italicize, underline, or put quotes around the titles of shorter works within longer works. Format Examples Books Format: Vanishing wildlife of North America. A history of the heroes of the imagination. A practical guide for creating tables. Facts on File, Inc. Title of Encyclopedia Volume, pages. In The new encyclopedia britannica Vol. Periodical title, volume number issue number if available , inclusive pages. Do not enclose the title in quotation marks. Put a period after the title. If a periodical includes a volume number, italicize it and then give the page range in regular type without "pp. Unlike other periodicals, p. Fundamentals for preparing psychology journal articles. Journal of Comparative and Physiological Psychology, 55, California town counts town to big quake. USA Today, 9, p. Heard any good books lately? Website or Webpage Format: Retrieved month day, year, from full URL Note: When citing Internet sources, refer to the specific website document. If a document is undated, use "n. Break a lengthy URL that goes to another line after a slash or before a period. Continually check your references to online documents. There is no period following a URL. If you cannot find some of this information, cite what is available. Lightning injures four at music festival. Retrieved January 23, , from http: Lady freedom among us. The Electronic Text Center. If a document is contained within a large and complex website such as that for a university or a government agency , identify the host organization and the relevant program or department before giving the URL for the document itself. Precede the URL with a colon. Cultivating positive emotions to optimize health and well-being. Retrieved November 20, , from http: Retrieved August 8, , from http: The safety of genetically modified food crops. Retrieved March 22, , from http: In forecasting their emotions, most people flunk out. Retrieved November 21, , from http: When printing this document, you may NOT modify it in any way. For any other use, please contact Science Buddies.

Chapter 6 : Virgil Thomson: Bibliography

A bibliography, however, typically includes resources in addition to those cited in the text and may include annotated descriptions of the items listed. In general, the list of references is double-spaced and listed alphabetically by first author's last name.

In the 12th century, the word started being used for "the intellectual activity of composing books". The 17th century then saw the emergence of the modern meaning, that of description of books. Bibliographers are interested in comparing versions of texts to each other rather than in interpreting their meaning or assessing their significance. It was established by a Belgian , named Paul Otlet , who was the founder of the field of documentation, as a branch of the information sciences, who wrote about "the science of bibliography. These two distinct concepts and practices have separate rationales and serve differing purposes. Innovators and originators in the field include W. He refers to descriptive bibliography as the systematic description of a book as a material or physical artifact. It is the preliminary phase of bibliographic description and provides the vocabulary, principles and techniques of analysis that descriptive bibliographers apply and on which they base their descriptive practice. Descriptive bibliographers follow specific conventions and associated classification in their description. Titles and title pages are transcribed in a quasi-facsimile style and representation. Illustration, typeface, binding, paper, and all physical elements related to identifying a book follow formulaic conventions, as Bowers established in his foundational opus, The Principles of Bibliographic Description. The thought expressed in this book expands substantively on W. In addition to viewing bibliographic study as being composed of four interdependent approaches enumerative, descriptive, analytical, and textual , Bowers notes two further subcategories of research, namely historical bibliography and aesthetic bibliography. McKenzie extended previous notions of bibliography as set forth by W. Greg, Bowers, Gaskell and Tanselle. He describes the nature of bibliography as "the discipline that studies texts as recorded forms, and the processes of their transmission, including their production and reception" This concept broadens the scope of bibliography to include "non-book texts" and an accounting for their material form and structure, as well as textual variations, technical and production processes that bring sociocultural context and effects into play. Bibliography, generally, concerns the material conditions of books [as well as other texts] how they are designed, edited, printed, circulated, reprinted, collected. Now, both categories of bibliography cover works in other media including audio recordings, motion pictures and videos, graphic objects, databases, CD-ROMs [14] and websites. Enumerative bibliography[edit] Bibliographer workplace in Russia An enumerative bibliography is a systematic list of books and other works such as journal articles. Bibliographies range from "works cited " lists at the end of books and articles, to complete and independent publications. As separate works, they may be in bound volumes such as those shown on the right, or computerized bibliographic databases. A library catalog , while not referred to as a "bibliography," is bibliographic in nature. Bibliographical works are almost always considered to be tertiary sources. Enumerative bibliographies are based on a unifying principle such as creator, subject, date, topic or other characteristic. An entry in an enumerative bibliography provides the core elements of a text resource including a title, the creator s , publication date and place of publication. The enumerative list may be comprehensive or selective. A more common and particular instance of an enumerative bibliography relates to specific sources used or considered in preparing a scholarly paper or academic term paper. An entry for a book in a bibliography usually contains the following elements:

Chapter 7 : Manly P. Hall: Bibliography

Bibliography creator is a special service that we offer to the students to encourage them for learning correct standards of citation. It involves organizing an online test that makes the participants to cite particular sources in correct standards in short span of time.

Make sure that titles in APA citations are properly capitalized. Capitalize only the first letter of the first word or any proper nouns. APA stands for the American Psychological Association , which is an organization that focuses on psychology. They are responsible for creating this specific citation style. The APA is not associated with this guide, but all of the information here provides guidance to using their style. What is APA Citing? This citation style is used by many scholars and researchers in the behavioral and social sciences, not just psychology. There are other citation formats and styles such as MLA and Chicago, but this one is most popular in the science fields. Following the same standard format for citations allows readers to understand the types of sources used in a project and also understand their components. It outlines proper ways to organize and structure a research paper, explains grammar guidelines, and how to properly cite sources. For more information, please consult the official Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, 6th ed. We cite sources for many reasons. One reason is to give credit to the authors of the work you used to help you with your own research. This is one way to prevent plagiarism. Another reason why we create citations is to provide a standard way for others to understand and possibly explore the sources we used. To learn more about citations, check out this page on crediting work. Also, read up on how to be careful of plagiarism. What does it look like? There are two types of citations. In-text citations are found in the body of the project and are used when adding a direct quote or paraphrase into your work. Reference citations are found in the reference list, which is at the end of the assignment and includes the full citations of all sources used in a project. Depending on the types of sources you used for your project, the structure for each citation may look different. There is a certain format, or structure, for books, a different one for journal articles, a different one for websites, and so on. Scroll down to find the appropriate citation structure for your sources. Even though the structure varies across different sources, see below for a full explanation of in-text citations and reference citations. When using a direct quote or paraphrasing information from a source, include an in-text citation in the body of your project, immediately following it. In-text citations may look something like this: Full Citations Overview Each source used to help with the gathering of information for your project is listed as a full citation in the reference list, which is usually the last part of a project. The structure for each citation is based on the type of source used. Scroll down to see examples of some common source formats. Most citations include the following pieces of information, commonly in this order: Last name, First initial. End this information with a period. In an APA citation, include all authors shown on a source. Our free citation creator will format the authors in the order in which you add them. If your reference list has multiple authors with the same last name and initials, include their first name in brackets. When no author is listed, exclude the author information and start the citation with the title followed by the year in parentheses. When citing an entire edited book, place the names of editors in the author position and follow it with Ed. See below for examples of citing edited books in their entirety and also chapters in edited books. How to Structure Publication Dates: Place the date that the source was published in parentheses after the name of the author. For periodicals, include the month and day as well. If no date is available, place n. How to Structure the Title: Only capitalize the first letter of the first word in the title and the same for the subtitle. Capitalize the first letter for any proper nouns as well. Place this information in italics. End it with a period. Gone with the wind. For articles and chapter titles: Do not italicize the title or place it in quotation marks. The correlation between school libraries and test scores: For magazine, journal, and newspaper titles: Write the title in capitalization form, with each important word starting with a capital letter. The Boston Globe If you believe that it will help the reader to understand the type of source, such as a brochure, lecture notes, or an audio podcast, place a description in brackets directly after the title. Only capitalize the first letter. A state of trance [Audio file]. Abbreviate the state name using the two-letter abbreviation. Place a colon after the location. For journals, magazines,

newspapers, and other periodicals, place the volume number after the title. Place the issue number in parentheses and do not italicize it. Afterwards, include page numbers. Journal of Education for Library and Information Science, 57 1 , How to Structure the Publisher: The names of publishers are not necessary to include for newspapers, magazines, journals, and other periodicals. For books and other sources: It is not necessary to type out the name of the publisher exactly as it is shown on the source. Exclude the terms publishers, company, and incorporated. Little Brown and Company would be placed in the citation as: Oxford University Press would be placed in the citation as: How to Structure Online sources For sources found online: This stands for Direct Object Identifier. A DOI, or digital object identifier, is a unique string of numbers and letters assigned by a registration agency. The DOI is used to identify and provide a permanent link to its location on the internet. The DOI is assigned when an article is published and made electronically. Do not place a period after the DOI number. Open Praxis, 8 2 , Looking for an APA formatter? When citing a book, keep in mind: Capitalize the first letter of the first word of the title and any subtitles, as well as the first letter of any proper nouns. The full title of the book, including any subtitles, should be stated and italicized. Title of work [E-reader version]. The circle [Kindle version]. A DOI digital object identifier is an assigned number that helps link content to its location on the Internet. It is therefore important, if one is provided, to use it when creating a citation. Notice that for e-books, publication information is excluded from the citation. Investment in early childhood development: Last name of Editor Ed. Archeological lessons from an Apache wickiup. Title of edited book. Citations for Websites Citing a general website article with an author: Year, Month Day published. Title of article or page. Retrieved from URL Example: The tale of two Flaccos. Year, Month Date of Publication. Teen posed as doctor at West Palm Beach hospital: Periodical Title, Volume Issue , pp. The changing of teacher education special education.

Chapter 8 : AndorferRoots - Person Page

P SINGLE GANG CU. IN. ISSUE DATE: Title: P Author: ALLIED01\egeno (EGENO) Created Date: 5/29/ PM.

Chapter 9 : Bibliotherapy | Tools, Publications & Resources

*This bibliography lists publications relevant to,the- topic of, advocacy with a view toward encouraging*and facilitating initial or staging* research ip.*