How to Take Notes Using NoodleBib

Nancy Florio, Library Director
nflorio@cbury.org
860-210-2822
Create, store, organize

- Create a bibliography
- Take notes online
- Organize your notes
  - Develop your own ideas
  - Think about what’s important
- Create [essay, speech, product...]
Citations + notes = Work you’ll be proud of!

- Create an accurate, relevant [source list, bibliography]
  - Correct style, punctuation, formatting
  - Prompts you to check for quality, balance
- Take good notes, keep them organized
  - Sources stay linked to notes
  - Easy to quote and reference
  - Summarize, evaluate, question
  - Organize ideas thoughtfully before writing
Your work is organized into projects.

Open a project you’ve started…or start a new one
Manage a project from your dashboard

Components

- Bibliography: MLA Advanced 15 citations
- Notecards: 10 notecards
- Paper: Open in Google Docs

To Do List

- Complete electronics mindmap: 04/26/11, 06/18/11 02:05 AM
- Electronics gadgets survey: 05/02/11, Not completed.
- Pick out terms for Glossary: 05/03/11, Not completed.
- Characteristics, Causes, Consequences assignment: 05/05/11, Not completed.

Comments

The following people have commented on your project:

- Bibliography comment (Maya): Good work - an up-to-date study!
- General comment (Maya): LibGuides lists Electronic Waste Management by Hester — take a look at the Introduction for a good overview.
- Bibliography comment (Maya): Is this the only lobbying group for the electronics industry you can find?
Keep track of your goal and the assignments

Dashboard

Project: E-waste

Research Question: How should e-waste be managed?

Thesis Statement: [Click To Edit]

History: Project Created: 07/17/10 08:07 AM | Updated: 08/18/10 02:05 PM

Sharing: All components (bibliography, notecards, and paper) shared with Science - Environment (Maya)

Links: Electronic Waste LibGuide | Assignments | Model for Group Project

Components

To Do List

- Complete electronics mindmap
- Electronics gadgets survey
- Pick out terms for Glossary
- Characteristics, Causes, Consequences assignment
- Characteristic, Causes, Consequences assignment

Comments

The following people have commented on your project:

- Bibliography comment (Maya)
  Good work - an up-to-date study! View comment in context
  Received (PST): 07/17/10 06:25 PM

- General comment (Maya)
  LibGuides links Electronic Waste Management by Hester -- take a look at the introduction for a good overview.
  Received (PST): 07/17/10 06:23 PM

- Bibliography comment (Maya)
  is this the only lobbying group for the electronics industry you can find? View comment in context
  Received (PST): 07/17/10 04:22 PM
Get feedback from your instructor and revise in an organized way.
Works Cited

List view shows notes

Cite a: <Select a citation type>

Sort: Alphabetic

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Media Type</th>
<th>Citation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Mass extinction being compared to, eg., dinosaur extinction.

Humans are main cause:

1. habitat destruction
2. climate change, global warming
3. disease - chytrid fungus
4. pollution
5. non-native predators

2100 species close to extinction.
Three-part notes

1. **Cut-and-paste** Capture author’s words, images
   - Get quotes and attribution right
   - Mark-up the quote to understand the author’s idea

3. **Paraphrase or summarize** Explain it to yourself
   - Tag concepts and facts
   - Add reminders and tasks

5. **My ideas** Prompts for original thinking
   - Analyze how it fits your research
   - Ask questions, evaluate ideas
   - List “to do” plan
Reread and color-code information

- **Red for problems**
- **Green for statistics**
- **Highlight main ideas**

Tags:
- predators
- climate change
- cytid fungus
- extinction

(Direct Quotation)

(From the Abstract) Many scientists argue that we are either entering or in the midst of the *sixth great mass extinction*. Intense human pressure, both direct and indirect, is having profound effects on natural environments. The amphibians—frogs, salamanders, and caecilians—may be the only major group currently at risk globally. A detailed worldwide assessment and subsequent updates show that one-third or more of the 6,300 species are threatened with extinction. This trend is likely to accelerate because most amphibians occur in the tropics and have small geographic ranges that make them susceptible to extinction. The increasing pressure from habitat destruction and climate change is likely to have major impacts on narrowly adapted and distributed species. We show that salamanders on tropical mountains are particularly at risk. A new and significant threat to amphibians is a virulent, emerging infectious disease, chytridiomycosis, which appears to be globally distributed, and its effects may be exacerbated by global warming. This disease, which is caused by a fungal pathogen and implicated in serious declines and extinctions of >200 species of amphibians, poses the greatest threat to biodiversity of any known disease. Our data for frogs in the Sierra Nevada of California show that the fungus is having a devastating impact on native species, already weakened by the effects of pollution and introduced predators. A general message from amphibians is that we may have little time to stave off a potential mass extinction.

To copy text from a Web site or electronic document, highlight the text and copy it to the clipboard (Ctrl-C on a PC, Command-C on a Mac). There are a few choices of how to paste the text into your notecard:

- To remove formatting and HTML tags, use the **Paste as Plain Text** button.
- To paste text from a Word processor like Word, use the **Paste from Word** button.
- To paste text and images from a Web site, use the **Paste** button (or Ctrl-V on a PC, Command-V on a Mac). Note: If image does not display, click the **Insert/Edit Image** button and check the image URL.
Explain it to yourself*

*Using words that you understand

The increasing pressure from habitat destruction and climate change is likely to have major impacts on narrowly adapted and distributed species. We show that salamanders on tropical mountains are particularly at risk. A new and significant threat to amphibians is a virulent, emerging infectious disease, chytridiomycosis, which appears to be globally distributed, and its effects may be exacerbated by global warming. This disease, which is caused by a fungal pathogen and implicated in serious declines and extinctions of >200 species of amphibians, poses the greatest threat to biodiversity of any known disease. Our data for frogs in the Sierra Nevada of California show that the fungus is having a devastating impact on native species, already weakened by the effects of pollution and introduced predators. A general message from amphibians is that we may have little time to stave off a potential mass extinction.

Mass extinction being compared to, eg., dinosaur extinction

Humans are main cause:

1. habitat destruction
2. climate change, global warming
3. disease - cytrid fungus
4. pollution
5. non-native predators

2100 species close to extinction
What do you think?

I wonder...?

“To do” next

Mass extinction being compared to, e.g., dinosaur extinction

Humans are main cause:
1. habitat destruction
2. climate change, global warming
3. disease - cytid fungus
4. pollution
5. non-native predators

2100 species close to extinction

Just last year scientists warned of decline -- now saying extinction!!

What could have the biggest impact?

- Look over notes about solutions.
- E-mail reserve: info@elkhornslough.org
- Projects: Amphibian Ark website
- Training for volunteers
Many scientists argue that we are either entering or in the midst of the sixth great mass extinction. Intense human pressure, both direct and indirect, is having profound effects on natural environments. The amphibians—frogs, salamanders, and caecilians—may be the only major group currently at risk globally. A detailed worldwide assessment and subsequent updates show that one-third or more of the 6,300 species are threatened with extinction. This trend is likely to accelerate because most amphibians occur in the tropics and have small geographic ranges that make them susceptible to extinction. The increasing pressure from habitat destruction and climate change is likely to have major impacts on narrowly adapted and distributed species. We show that salamanders on tropical mountains are particularly at risk. A new and significant threat to amphibians is a virulent, emerging infectious disease, chytridiomycosis, which appears to be globally distributed, and its effects may be exacerbated by global warming. This disease, which is caused by a fungal pathogen and implicated in serious declines and extinctions of >200 species of amphibians, poses the greatest threat to biodiversity of any known disease. Our data for frogs in the Sierra Nevada of California show that the fungus is having a
Add tags now...or later*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Mass extinction caused by humans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| URL         | http://www.pnas.org/content/105/suppl.1/11446:
              | full                          |
| Pages       | 114466                           |
| Tags        | "predators" "climate change" "crytid fungus" "extinction" |

*It’s easier to add tags when you know more*

Tags will help you uncover new patterns when you organize your notes. You can wait to tag or add them now and tidy up later.

Copy and paste (words, images) from an online source, or retype from a printed work.

To copy text from a Web site or electronic document, highlight the text and copy it to the clipboard (Ctrl-C on a PC, Command-C on a Mac). There are a few choices of how to paste the text into your notecard:

- To remove formatting and HTML tags, use the **Paste as Plain Text** button.
- To paste text from a Word processor like Word, use the **Paste from Word** button.
- To paste text and images from a Web site, use the **Paste** button (or Ctrl-V on a PC, Command-V on a Mac). Note: If image does not display, click the **Insert/Edit Image** button and check the image URL.
You can always go back to the source

Sometimes rereading clears up questions
Use your tabletop to organize notes
Sort notes however you like!
Group notes that you feel belong together
Take as many notes as you need to!

Your tabletop is larger than the screen

A bird’s eye view
Label your notes with visual cues

Add reminders, colors and tags
Build your outline as you go …
...or create it before you take notes
Drag notes and piles into your outline
Get help along the way

Get feedback, make changes

• Print out [source list, notes]
• E-mail [source list, notes]
• Fill in [assignment drop box] to share your list with [Teacher’s name] to get tips and comments
Enough information?

When you think you’re done, review your work
- Can I add *more tags* now that I know more?
  - Label details, themes, concepts
- Other ways to order my ideas?
  - Reorder by searching on 2-3 tags at once
- Any loose ends?
- Are there types of sources I missed?
  - Use the button to see the type and range of sources you used
Organizing information

Create subtopics and outline

• What notes have similar titles or topics?
  – Pile them together
  – Add them to your outline

Play with the order, be curious!

• What if I make new combinations of notes?
  – Search by one or more tags to find common ideas among notes

• What other ways can I order my outline?

• Do new grouping suggest new ways to analyze what I know? New ideas? New questions?
Don’t forget to follow your ideas!

Colorful Frogs are Endangered


URL:

Pages: 64

Tags: exotic_pet_threat Madagascar tomato_frog zoo_threat

Quotation:
The tomato frog, Dyscophus antongili, is named for its red-and-back coloring and is highly endangered on its native island of Madagascar. The major causes of its decline are given as deforestation and the world-wide amphibian trade. About 100 are listed in United states zoos.

Paraphrase:
The demand by zoos and pet owners for colorful frogs is endangering the tomato frog.

My Ideas:
1. Interview a pet store owner - I bet this trade in amphibians is illegal.
2. Do a search on “exotic frogs” AND pets to see others that may be endangered
3. deforestation means ??

Paraphrase: in Costa Rica the amphibians decline may be due to the reduced quantity of standing leaf litter which is essential part of the micronhabitat within this Rainforest habitat.

My Ideas: Read the full report when it is published:
PNAS | May 15, 2007 | vol. 104 | no. 20 | 8352-8356

Note: BBC article quotes a bit of it: “The increasingly warm and wet conditions of the past two decades could negatively influence standing litter mass by affecting rates of litterfall or litter decomposition,” the authors wrote.
http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/science/nature/6564329.stm
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Media Type</th>
<th>Citation</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Notecards</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
...and your work can never get lost!
Stay Organized, Feel Successful

- Access your work from home and school
- Safeguard against accidental plagiarism
- Spend your time thinking and creating (not on commas)
- Get curious, feel creative…have fun!
Questions?

Ask Ms. Florio – she’ll be happy to help!