Finding Primary (Original research) & Secondary (Review) literature

Strategy 1: OC Library WebPage  
www.okanagan.bc.ca/library

Search OCtopus for Books, Media, Articles, and More!

Access Tip!  
For off-campus / wireless access to OCtopus, at Hello Guest prompt enter current OC student id number and your last/family name.

Results can include OC books, e-books & media, some e-reference titles, reports, academic & scholarly journal articles, popular magazine and newspaper articles. For Biology research, EBSCOhost databases are searched – Greenfile, Academic Search Premier plus JSTOR, Science Direct and include content for key scientific academic journals – Nature, Science, Conservation Biology, Journal of Applied Ecology….. and more.

Type in your terms  e.g. wildlife corridor* forest fire* ecology british columbia squirrel* behavior ethogram* urban ecology “review article”

At the left menu column, Refine Results
1. Find only OC Library books, e-books, non-print resources, videos
   Start with this box ticked Available from OC
   Then tick the box Catalogue Only (Books & Media)

2. Back at All Results
   Use date-slider to get most current results e.g. 2010-2015
   Refine Results by Subject to get results with best subject match e.g. corridors (ecology)
   Tip! Alternatively type this subject into top search box
   Refine Results by Geography to get Canadian, North American results

3. Limit your results to Journal Articles
   Tick the box Peer Reviewed & Scholarly
4. Limit to results in a particular group of articles, on bottom of left menu column under Databases. Click show more select specific biology database e.g. GreenFile, ScienceDirect or JSTOR

5. Need more results?
Under the right menu column, Expand your Search
Click a database name, especially CBCA which will open in new window, results from this Canadian source for academic articles

OR
Under left menu column, Untick the box Available from OC. If there is no full-text for your desired result(s), click Where can I get this article? link to submit an online Interlibrary Loan request

6. Need better results?
Under top search boxes, click Advanced Search.
Type your extra terms into other boxes
wildlife OR habitat OR ecology
AND corridor*
AND wolves OR caribou AND Journal of Applied Ecology SO Journal title

Results Tip!
. Use Add to Folder to gather your selected results then print/email/save results set
. Stop to tick the citation format box for APA so you also get a References list along with full-text of your articles

Strategy 2: Check Library Catalogues for books, e-books, links to e-docs & research reports plus local area newspaper clippings files!

OC Library catalogue 
Find > Books & Media
- Basic search within keyword
e.g. pine beetle? british columbia
ecolog? finds ecology, ecological
Filter (right Action box) to limit to online sources
- Select subject links in records for more relevant items
- Check UBC Library catalogue, Ask librarians to help request items from UBC
- Seek librarians help or fill up online ILL form to get Interlibrary loans from other Canadian libraries.

Strategy 3: Search in a specific database

- Lib webpage > Find > Articles > Databases by Subject > Biology

Recommended for: Primary Research
JSTOR covers Ecology, PNAS and many scholarly peer-reviewed scientific journals. Focus is on back-files with most current, 2012
Tips! No subject searching feature, so search in full-text or title
Check boxes for article review Include only content I can access
Google Scholar

Tip! use this link and find what Scholar has that you can get full text through OC

- Access articles from a wide variety of academic publishers, professional societies and universities plus scholarly articles available across the web & JSTOR.
- Many online journal articles show as pay-per-view - don't pay!

Tip! Click Settings on top menu bar then click Library Links. Type Okanagan College. Save preferences. Then at your search results list, you will have option to Click on Where can I get this at Okanagan College Library? And find it freely available at OC.

- Search any cited author by name to find other articles by them
- Expand your search to Google, for the author's personal websites for lists of and links to their publications

Strategy 4: Search for primary research in a specific scientific journal

Multidisciplinary science journals - the three most significant are:
Nature
Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the USA (PNAS)
Science
(Nature and Science contain both primary & secondary literature)

Lib webpage > Find > Articles > Find Electronic Journals by Title

- Search by title of journal to find database(s) to access journal full text at OC

Ecology – goes to Library's JSTOR database (full-text 1920-2012) - enter in key terms to find articles just in this journal

Nature – for articles from 1869 to current articles-on-demand, goes to Library’s subscription to journal publisher’s website; for articles from 1997 onwards but not current year, goes to Library’s Academic Search Premier database - enter key terms to find articles just in this journal, click search within this publication

Strategy 5:
Find articles from Reference list of citations, or article without immediate free full-text found on Google search

Try the OCtopus engine first, type author(s) names & title words from article.
If in an OC licensed database or e-journal collection, the full text may appear.

OR Lib webpage > Find > Articles > Find Electronic Journals by title
- Search by title of journal to find database(s) to access journal full text at OC
- Find search box, either on journal website or in article database (as above), enter author(s)names & title words to find specific article
Strategy 6: **Other sources : Grey literature & Web sources**

**Websites for Government ministries & research agencies:**

**Tip! Smart searching with Google !**
- Use Advanced search
- Search within domains .ca .bc.ca

Just a few examples!

**British Columbia**
- **BC Ministry Library** e-publications [www.for.gov.bc.ca/hfd/library/lib_pub.htm](http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hfd/library/lib_pub.htm)
- **Ecoregions of BC** [www.env.gov.bc.ca/ecology/ecoregions/](http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/ecology/ecoregions/)
- **BC Conservation Data Centre** [www.env.gov.bc.ca/cdc/](http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/cdc/)
- **BC Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resources Operations** [www.gov.bc.ca/for/](http://www.gov.bc.ca/for/)

**Canada**
- **Natural Resources Canada: Canadian Forest Service** [http://cfs.nrcan.gc.ca/](http://cfs.nrcan.gc.ca/)
- **Environment Canada publications** [www.ec.gc.ca/publications](http://www.ec.gc.ca/publications) look for topic areas

**For Ethogram assignment:**

Also consult: **Reference Sources > Biology:**

- [Access Science](http://accessscience.com)

**APA style**

- Keep details of your sources, cite them (in-text) in your essay & list them on a *References* page at the end of your paper or presentation.
- Use free citation service websites [Zotero](http://www.zotero.org), [Mendeley](http://www.mendeley.com), [KnightCite](http://knightcite.com)
- [Library WebPage > Help > Style & Citation Guides (APA, Chicago, MLA)](http://library.okanagan.bc.ca/style-citation-guides) for examples of sources cited in APA format
- OC Library’s online [APA Citation tutorial](http://library.okanagan.bc.ca/citation-tutorial)
- [APA Style Guide](http://owl.purdue.edu/owl) from Purdue University Online Writing Lab (OWL)

**Need help?**

- Ask librarians at the [Library Research Help desk](http://library.okanagan.bc.ca/research-help)
- [Research Help](http://library.okanagan.bc.ca/help) links to librarians by email & AskAway live chat Library WebPage
- Michelle Ward, Biology Librarian email: [mward@okanagan.bc.ca](mailto:mward@okanagan.bc.ca)
**Scientific information: Primary – Secondary Literature**

Scientific information evolves through a continuous process of communication among scientists. It develops in cycles moving from ideas, through research that tests the ideas, to publications reporting the results, first in the primary literature and later in the secondary and, if significant enough, in the tertiary literature.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>IDEA</th>
<th>RESEARCH</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>Search of the literature to see what has been done before and testing of the hypothesis in the lab or field.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>INVISIBLE COLLEGE</th>
<th>GREY LITERATURE</th>
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<tr>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>Informal discussion of research with colleagues via email, discussion lists, at meetings, seminars, etc.</td>
<td>More formal record of research published as preprint or technical report, a personal website, or given as a paper at conference for which proceedings not published. (This type of publication is part of the primary literature, since it is an original record of research, but is called &quot;grey&quot; by librarians because harder to locate than the readily available primary literature below.)</td>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>PRIMARY LITERATURE</th>
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<tr>
<td>3-5</td>
<td>Detailed record of research formally published as an article in a journal or a paper in the published proceedings of a conference. Some of these are brief reports of research in progress (sometimes called &quot;communications&quot; or &quot;letters&quot;), with whole journals or a section of a journal devoted to this format. Unlike these brief reports and papers delivered at conferences, the longer research articles in scholarly journals are peer-reviewed prior to publication lending them the most authority.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>SECONDARY LITERATURE</th>
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<td>3-5</td>
<td>Publications summarizing and pointing to the primary literature soon after it appears. Their main purpose is to facilitate timely access to scientific information. Most significant in this category are electronic indexes or article databases, in which you search across journals to find articles of interest. Review articles published in journals or appearing in annual volumes devoted exclusively to reviews. A review is a digest of recent research in a particular subject area and, if available for your topic, an invaluable resource for background information. Add “review” as a keyword when searching article databases. Magazines &amp; Newspapers published for a broader and more popular audience; not peer-reviewed; contain research of others rather than the original reports. Books that review current literature also fall into this category.</td>
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<th>Year</th>
<th>TERTIARY LITERATURE</th>
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<td>5-10</td>
<td>Publications that also summarize and point to the primary literature, but generally only after it has become widely accepted and believed, such as handbooks, encyclopedias, textbooks, and popular literature— all good sources for background information.</td>
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