

Universität Bamberg

The background of the slide is a photograph of a thick, old book. The pages are aged and yellowed, and the book is curved, showing the thickness of the volume. A red and white striped cord is visible at the bottom left corner, likely part of the book's binding or a bookmark.

Konzept für P-Seminare und Literaturverwaltung für Schüler

Erste Erfahrungen der UB Bamberg

Konzept für P-Seminare

- Ziel der P-Seminare: Studien- und Berufsorientierung, Anforderungen der Berufswelt aufzeigen
- Thema: Leseförderung
- UB Bamberg als Projektpartner
- Ziel des Konzepts: realitätsnahen Einblick in die Berufs- und Arbeitswelt einer Universitätsbibliothek vermitteln

Konzept für P-Seminare – Teil 1

STATION 1		
Sitzungszimmer	- Vorstellen - Ablauf erklären - Fragen? - OPAC: Buch suchen → nicht gefunden - Website UB → Anschaffungsvorschlag	10 min
STATION 2		
Info	- Anschaffungsvorschlag InfoDesk abrufen und weiterleiten an Fachreferenten - Allgemeines über Arbeitsfeld Info / Auskunftsbibliothekar	5 min
STATION 3		
Fachreferat	- Anschaffungsvorschlag bearbeiten - Weitere Erwerbungsunterlagen (Bibliographie, Verlagsprospekt) - Kriterien für die Buchauswahl/Erwerbung - ev. Etat, Studiengebühren - Titel auswählen und an Erwerbung schicken, auch auf elektronische Medien eingehen	10 min

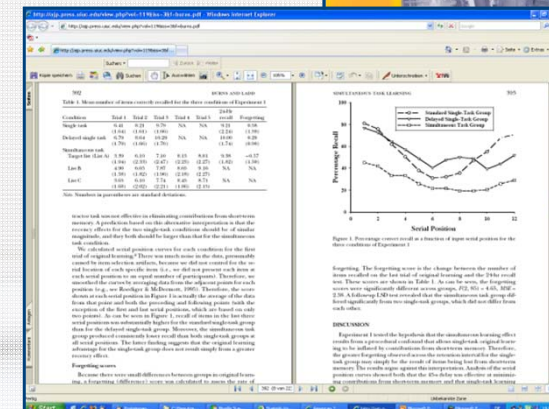
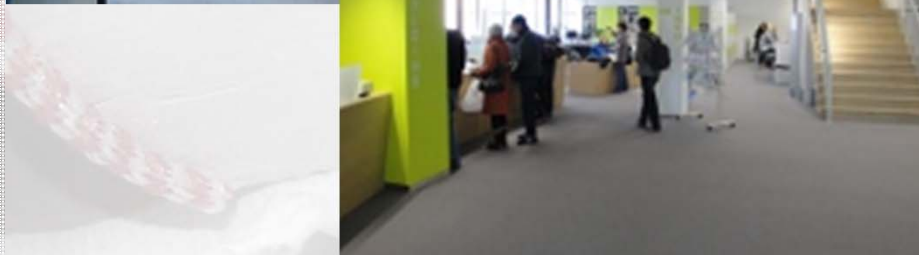
Konzept für P-Seminare – Teil 1

STATION 4		
Erwerbung	- Vorakzession - Bestellung / Bestellkatalogisierung → Welche Buchhändler? Wie wird die Bestellung abgeschickt? etc. - auch Bestellung e-Book, Datenbank	15 min
	- Eintreffen des Buches - Inventarisierung - Katalogisierung	
STATION 5		
EDV	- Katalogisierung EZB / DBIS - OPAC - Hardware, EDV allgemein - Allgemeines über Arbeitsfeld / Ausbildung im Bereich Bibliotheks-IT	10 min

Konzept für P-Seminare – Teil 1

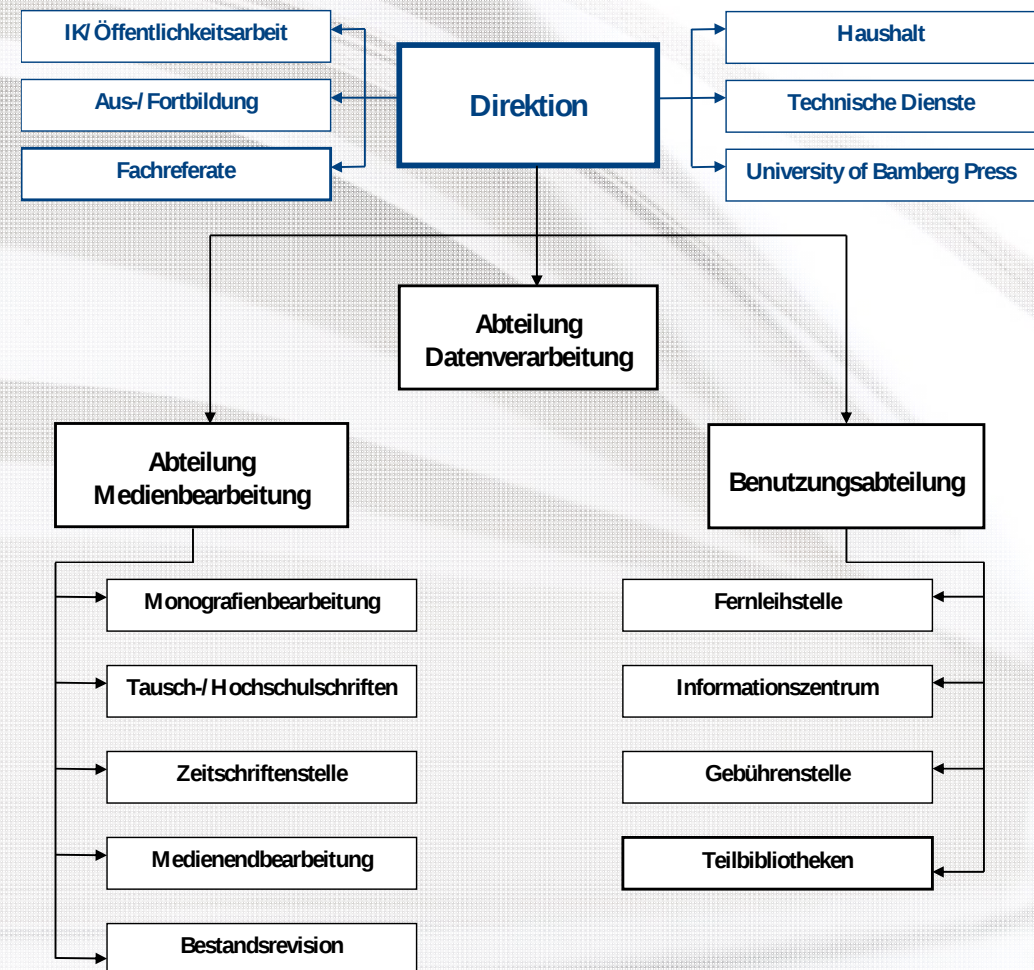
STATION 6		
Fachreferat	- Datenbankbeschreibung in DBIS - Aufstellungssystematik - Schlagwort	5 min
STATION 7		
Medienendbearbeitung	- Lokaldatenerfassung / Signaturvergabe - Inhaltsverzeichnis scannen bzw. Buch digitalisieren - Wappeln	10 min
STATION 8		
Lesesaal	- Digitalisiertes Buch ansehen - Buch am Regal suchen - Buch an der Ausleihtheke verbuchen lassen	10 min
STATION 9 (wenn Zeit)		
Magazin	- Magazinbestellung	

- Universitätsbibliothek Bamberg
 - Teilbibliotheken (Fächer, Lage)
 - Was bietet die Universitätsbibliothek?



Konzept für P-Seminare – Teil 2

- Organisation / Abteilungen / Geschäftsgang
 - v.a. unter dem Gesichtspunkt der Tätigkeiten, Arbeitsfelder



Konzept für P-Seminare – Teil 2

- Wie werde ich Bibliothekar / Bibliothekarin?
 - Informationen über Tätigkeitsfelder, insb. Diplombibliothekar/in (gehobener Dienst) und wissenschaftliche Bibliothekar/in (höherer Dienst)
 - Informationen über Ausbildungswege
 - Erfahrungsberichte aus der eigenen Ausbildung
 - Ansprechpartner / Internetadressen mit Informationen zur Ausbildung in Bayern

Literaturverwaltung für Schüler/innen



www.citavi.com

Literaturverwaltung für Schüler/innen

- Projekt des Lehrstuhls für Schulpädagogik:
"Schüler/innen erforschen ihre Schule"
 - die Schüler/innen lernen unter Anleitung,
Qualitätsbereiche ihrer Schule zu erforschen
 - begleitet und gecoacht von Studierenden
- 2 Einheiten in der UB:
 - Katalog- und Benutzungseinführung
 - Literaturverwaltung (Citavi)

Literaturverwaltung für Schüler/innen

- Ausgangslage
 - ✓ Software (Citavi) frei zu nutzen (bis 100 Literaturangaben)
 - ✓ Schüler als Studierende von morgen
 - ✓ Bedienung kann relativ schnell erlernt werden
 - ? Citavi ersetzt nicht das Erlernen wissenschaftlicher Arbeitstechniken
 - ? Recherchekompetenz wird vorausgesetzt
 - ? Grundbegriffe werden vorausgesetzt (Monographie, Sammelwerk, direktes – indirektes Zitat etc.)

Was ist Citavi?

Volcanism: Literaturverwaltung - Citavi

Datei Bearbeiten Ansicht Titel Zitation Listen Extras Fenster Hilfe

+ Titel - Abrufen per ISBN X Recherchieren Suchen Literaturliste speichern Drucken Tabelle Zitieren Gedanke

Literatur Wissen Aufgaben Sanderson 2010 - Out of the ashes

Gehe zu... (Strg+E)

Auswahl: 

Mertz, D. F.; Sharp, W. D.; Haase, K. M.
Volcanism on the Eggvin Bank (Central No 2004 - Zeitschriftenaufsatz

Sanderson, Katharine
Out of the ashes. The Icelandic eruption has given researchers the opportunity of a lifetime 2010 - Zeitschriftenaufsatz

Sigurður Þórarinnsson
Vötnin ströf. Saga Skeiðarárhlaupa og Grí 1974 - Buch (Monographie)

Skilling, I. P.
Subglacial to emergent basaltic volcanism 2009 - Zeitschriftenaufsatz

Stevenson, J. A.; Smellie, J. L.; McGarvie, D. W.;
Subglacial intermediate volcanism at Kerli 2009 - Zeitschriftenaufsatz

Storey, M.; Duncan, R. A.; Tegner, C.
Timing and duration of volcanism in the N 2007 - Zeitschriftenaufsatz

Tagliaferro, Linda
How does a volcano become an island? 2010 - Buch (Monographie)

Thordarson, T.; Larsen, G.
Volcanism in Iceland in historical time Volc 2007 - Zeitschriftenaufsatz

Þorvald Þórðarson
Skaftáreldar 1783-1785. Gjóska og framv

Übersicht Titel Inhalt Zusammenhang Zitate Aufgaben, Orte

Zeitschriftenaufsatz Sanderson, K.

 **Out of the ashes. The Icelandic eruption has given researchers the opportunity of a lifetime,**
Nature **465**, 544-545 (2010).

Abstract: The Icelandic eruption has given researchers the opportunity of a lifetime. Katharine Sanderson talks to scientists working around the clock to study the volcano and its effects.

Schlagwörter: Volcanism; Iceland; Eyjafjallajökull; European Aerosol Research Lidar Network (EARLINET)

Kategorien: 1 Introduction

Bewertung: Suitable for introductory course ★★★★★

2 Zitate: Wishes from the field and possibilities of science
Real-time monitoring

Keine Aufgaben

2 Standortnachweise: [Citavi] Sanderson 2010 - Out of the ashes.pdf
[Web] dx.doi.org/10.1038/465544a

Übersicht anpassen...

Vorschau  Schnellhilfe

Out of the ashes

The Icelandic eruption has given researchers the opportunity of a lifetime. Katharine Sanderson talks to scientists working around the clock to study the volcano and its effects.

On the evening of 14 April, Gelsomina Papayaldis sent a coded message to her colleagues across Europe, asking them to switch on their lasers and point them skywards. The volcano Eyjafjallajökull in Iceland had just erupted, and an unusual wind pattern was sending the ash cloud into Europe's crowded airspace. Papayaldis, who works at the Institute of Meteorology for Environmental Analysis outside Pavia, Italy, wanted to use the network of laser-based instruments, known as lidars, to measure the ash as it spread over the continent. It would be a chance for the lidar collaboration to shine.

Papayaldis, who coordinates the European Aerosol Research Lidar Network (EARLINET), wasn't the only scientist on high alert. As Eyjafjallajökull walked the skies, dozens of researchers across Europe started scrambling to gather data. Atmospheric modellers, remote-sensing researchers, air-sampling experts, geologists and volcanologists are all taking advantage of this rare opportunity to measure a volcano in their own backyard.

Researchers in Iceland are probing the volcano's plumbing beneath the surface, where scientists further afield are trying to assess the evolution of the ash cloud. All are hoping to fulfil their own scientific curiosity about a rare and dramatic phenomenon, but they must first answer to national governments and civil aviation authorities, who are demanding data on the eruption as soon as possible to forecast potential problems. That means putting aside normal practices. Working virtually non-stop since the eruption, researchers are quickly gathering data and releasing them, instead of keeping the information to themselves until it is ready for publication.

"It's hard work for us," says Papayaldis, who has relied on the goodwill of her team to put in the extra hours for free to address government requests. "Since the 15th of April, I've been sleeping two or three hours a night, maximum."

Papayaldis is faced with a problem: her data are highly valued by aviation authorities and atmospheric modellers, who want them instantly. But the measurements are not useful until they are analysed, and that takes time. The data are normally used in long-term studies of clouds, but now they

and other atmospheric components that affect the climate.

"This is not a simple technique," she says. Papayaldis wants to ensure that the information she gives out is accurate, so that forecasts made with those data are correct. So she stays up late, collating and analysing data from the 26-lidar stations across Europe, and then making the results available to aviation authorities. In the future, she says she would like governments to support the infrastructure for real-time monitoring and automated analysis. Faster access to such data would help atmospheric modellers improve their predictions of ash concentrations at various altitudes. Aviation officials need that information when deciding whether to close airspace (see *Nature* 464, 1255, 2010).

An eye on Eyjafjallajökull

Volcanic eruptions are at the centre of the action and have been the focus of all. For them, Eyjafjallajökull is more than just a recent air-traffic nuisance. "We've been keeping a close watch on this volcano for 10 years," says Freysteinn Sigmundsson, a volcanologist from the Institute of Earth Sciences at the University of Iceland in Reykjavík, who is interested in how Earth's crust deforms during seismic events.

The volcano has been volcanically young for the entire time that Sigmundsson has studied it. But the earthquake activity intensified in December 2009, and came to a head with a low-speeding eruption on the volcano's flank on 20 March. The spike in seismic unrest led authorities to evacuate people from the volcano's immediate vicinity before its summit started shooting ash on 14 April.

This eruption seems to be similar to the volcano's previous one in 1821, which pushed on and off for more than a year. Although the nineteenth-century pattern might indicate that the present eruption will be prolonged, the magma plumbing under Eyjafjallajökull is complicated, says Sigmundsson, making predictions difficult. "There is a way of knowing how long this will last," he says. Sigmundsson and his colleagues want to trace the magma conduits that feed the volcano. To do this, they track ground movement using Global Positioning System receivers around Iceland and satellite-borne radar interferometers, while seismic recordings provide information about underground structures. Such data are used for the Icelandic Meteorological Office and the government, which must assess whether the volcanic activity is likely to increase.

Magnús Tumi Guðmundsson, head of the faculty of Earth sciences at the University of Iceland, is watching the eruption itself using a variety of means, including radar instruments that can see through the ash cloud into the crater. His research group is studying the composition and amount of ash and rock discharged from the volcano, as well as water generated from the melting of glacial ice on top of Eyjafjallajökull. These

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70%

23 Titel insgesamt 23 Titel angezeigt 1 Titel markiert Zitationsstil: Nature #25

Wobei hilft Citavi?



Literaturverwaltung für Schüler/innen

- Ablauf der Schulung
 - Beispielprojekt (W-Seminararbeit zum Thema XY)
 - Projekt anlegen
 - Literatur suchen (mit Citavi)
 - Literatur aus Bibliothekskatalogen oder Datenbanken importieren
 - Literaturangaben aus dem Netz übernehmen
 - Literaturlisten erstellen, drucken, weitergeben,...
 - Inhaltsverzeichnis entwerfen
 - Zitate aufnehmen
 - Zitate und Literaturnachweise in Word einfügen
 - Arbeit formatieren und Literaturverzeichnis erstellen

Literaturverwaltung für Schüler/innen

- Fazit
 - Gute Möglichkeit, schon vor Studienbeginn professionelle Literaturverwaltung zu erlernen
 - Intensive Vorbereitung durch die Lehrerinnen und Lehrer ist Voraussetzung für erfolgreiche Schulung
 - Citavi für Lehrer statt Citavi für Schüler?