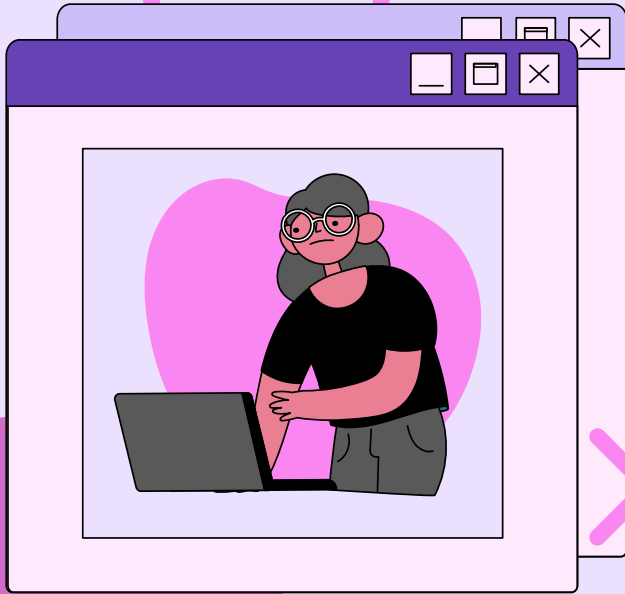


# TRUST YOUR VOICE!

## USING INFORMATION LITERACY TO SUPPORT UNDERGRADUATE WRITERS

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Houston Libraries



## FOR CONTEXT

**45K**

**STUDENTS**

At the University of  
Houston

**LIBRARIANS**

Conduct instruction for all  
majors; no liaison model

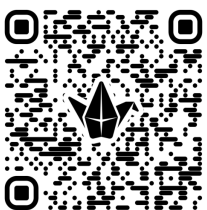
**7**

**1**

**WRITING  
CENTER**

Student consultants assist  
2 staff members

Q + A:



# WHAT WE NOTICED

Writing instruction that helps students understand the mechanics of writing and structure

Library instruction who helps students utilize the research tools available to them as university students

# OUR CHALLENGE

## **LIBRARY INSTRUCTION**

- Research process
- University Resources

## **WRITING CENTER**

- Peer Consultations
- Best practices around citation

## **ULTIMATE GOAL: SYNTHESIS**

- How can our library instruction establish a better foundation for synthesis?

Q + A:



# LIBRARY INSTRUCTION

## The shift

- Away from finding and evaluating information sources toward using information appropriately in writing

## What NOT to do

- Patchwriting
- Narrative bibliography
- Misrepresentation of information

### Original text:

Over the past two decades, an increasing number of field studies have revealed similar complexity in anti-predator communication of birds. The acoustic structures of an avian alarm calls show a high degree of variation in pitch, duration, shape, and repetition rate.

### Patchwriting:

Suzuki (2016) explains that over the last twenty years, more and more field studies have exposed similar intricacy in anti-predator bird communication. The sound structures of bird alarms demonstrate a high amount of variation in pitch, length, shape, and repetitiveness.



### Narrative bibliography:

Bermúdez–Cuamatzin, Slabbekoorn, & Macías Garcia (2022) found that house finches adjust the length and frequency of their calls in response to changes in noise levels. Lenske & La (2014) found that white–throated sparrows also adjust the sound frequency of their calls in response to noise. Hu & Cardoso (2010) studied several species and found that they, too, adjust their sound frequencies in response to noise, and that urban birds call at higher frequencies on average than nonurban birds.

### Synthesis:

A number of species adjust the sound frequency of their calls in response to environmental noise (Bermúdez–Cuamatzin, Slabbekoorn, & Macías Garcia, 2022; Lenske & La, 2014; and Hu & Cardoso, 2010). Birds in urban environments where noise is greater call at higher frequencies on average than birds in nonurban environments (Hu & Cardoso, 2010).



**Original text:** We report an observation of interspecific nest sharing between Red–breasted nuthatches (*Sitta canadensis*) and Mountain chickadees (*Poecile gambeli*) near Williams Lake, British Columbia, Canada. The nest contained two Red–breasted nuthatch and three Mountain chickadee nestlings. The nest was attended by a pair of Mountain chickadees earlier in the observation period and later by an adult female Red–breasted nuthatch; all five nestlings fledged. Competition for nest sites due to a decrease in cavity availability may have contributed to this occurrence.

**New:** Mountain chickadees and Red–breasted nuthatches will often nest together when suitable nesting sites are in short supply (Robinson, Norris, & Martin, 2005).



Intensive studies on the feeding habits of the Belted Kingfisher have been carried on in the maritime provinces of Canada (White, 1953) and in Michigan (Sayler and Lagler, 1949). Interesting accounts of this bird's habits and life history may be found in Barrows (1912), Bent (1940), Forbush (1927), and Roberts (1932). A review of the literature, however, reveals little information about the daily range of nesting kingfishers, their fishing territories, and their population dynamics. Furthermore, earlier studies on the Belted Kingfisher have dealt with the bird as a streamside occupant, whereas at Itasca it utilizes a lake shore habitat.

-- *Cornwell (1963). Observations on the Breeding Biology and Behavior of a Nesting Population of Belted Kingfishers*

(Bermudez-Cuamatzin, Slabberkoom, & Macias-Garcia, 2022)	House finches adjust the length and frequency of their calls in response to changes in noise levels.
(Zuckerberg, McCabe, & Gilbert, 2022)	Backyard birds exhibited antipredator behaviors of increased vigilance and decreased foraging in response to playback of a predator call (hawk). ^ These results contrast with other experiments that suggest birds in urban environments sort of lose their antipredator instincts.
(Lenske & La, 2014)	White-throated sparrows alter the sound frequency of their songs in response to both natural noise, such as frog choruses, and noise generated by humans.
(Hu & Cardoso, 2010)	Urban birds call at higher sound frequencies on average than nonurban birds. Research suggests that different species adjust the sound frequencies of their calls differently depending on which frequency range they normally use. For example, birds who call at normally lower sound frequencies make greater adjustments to raise the frequency of their calls in response to urban noise.

"Bear experts recommend more restrictive management around bear viewing to minimize impacts (Fortin et al., 2016; Penteriani et al., 2017; Rode et al., 2006). However, visitors rarely support restricting access (Manning, 2011). Some studies have begun exploring visitor perceptions of the bear viewing experience and management. For example, Yellowstone National Park visitors indicated they would visit less often if roadside bear viewing was decreased (Richardson, Gunther, Rosen, & Schwartz, 2015). At Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area, visitors support for bear management actions (e.g., relocating problem bears, educating visitors about human–bear conflicts) increased with greater levels of interpretation and awareness (Lakes & Sharp, 2015). Wildlife viewing satisfaction was also linked to increased understanding of park objectives for visitors to Denali National Park (Skibins, Hallo, Sharp, & Manning, 2012). Conservation caring, a measure of visitors' emotional connection to wildlife, has been shown to be influenced by the bear viewing experience, and is a significant predictor of visitors' intentions for bear conservation (Verbos et al., 2015)." (Skibins & Sharp, 2017)

## STEP 1.

In one or two complete sentences, and in your own words, summarize the findings or something you find interesting from the paragraph.

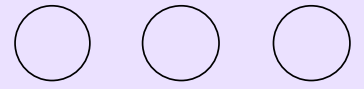
Write on your sticky note. When you are finished, place your sticky note on the synthesis matrix.

## STEP 2.

With your neighbors, examine the synthesis matrix for trends, commonalities, differences, or disagreements in the scholarship.

As a group, write a paragraph that synthesizes information from the matrix.

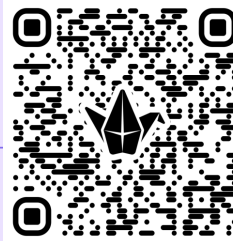
# STEP 3.



Share your paragraph with us!

In what ways could you use a similar activity to promote creation as a process and scholarship as conversation?

Q + A:

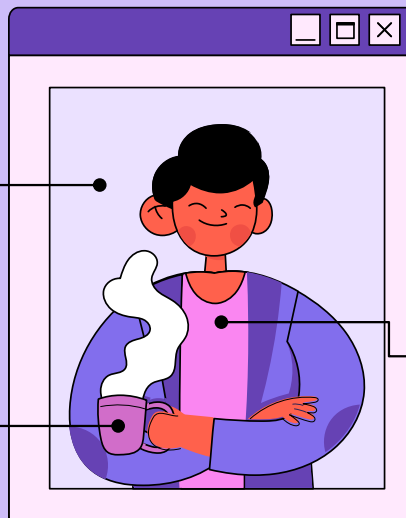


## FINAL REFLECTIONS

**MOTIVATIONS**



**SUPPORT**



**EXPERIENCE**

# THANK YOU!

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Q + A:



# BIBLIOGRAPHY

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