

- Aim:
  - What's a peer reviewed journal article?
- Instructions:
  - In today's class I will go over some theory.

- Home work:
  - Summarize Intro of 1<sup>st</sup> article.
  - Bring a journal article you found in the bibliography of your first article.
  - Work on your next checkpoint.
- Announcements:
  - 3 weeks left in MP.

## CW - HW

- You should be completing Step 01, Step 02, and Step 03 by this point to be on schedule.
- You need to start looking for PRJAs in the topic you have chosen to research.
- We will be working with PRJAs for the rest of the school year.

# What's a peer reviewed journal article?

Mr. M. Gonzalez

## Objectives

- I can explain what a peer reviewed journal article is.
- I can describe how to use active note taking strategies when reading a peer reviewed journal article.
- I can identify the major components of a peer reviewed journal article.

## What's a peer reviewed journal article?

## What's a peer reviewed journal article (PRJA)?

- Peer reviewed means that it is read, commented on, and corrected by other professionals in the area.
- Journal means a magazine written for professionals.
- Article means a written report on a particular subject.

### PRJA....

- It's difficult to do research unless you regularly read current PRJAs.
- Reading PRJAs is different from textbooks or novels.
- Requires prior knowledge and skill.

http://www.webguru.neu.edu/nuts\_and\_bolts/reading\_the\_technical\_journ al\_article/

## **Title Page**

Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology 369 (2009) 148-154



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

### Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology





Life in the Supralittoral Fringe: Microhabitat Choice, Mobility and Growth in the Tropical Perwinkle *Cenchritis* (=*Tectarius*) *muricatus* (Linneaus, 1758)

Michael L. Judge a,\*, Rachel Duell b, Laura Burriesci a, Wassem Moarsi a

### ARTICLE INFO

Article history: Received 28 July 2008 Received in revised form 13 November 2008 Accepted 17 November 2008

Keywords: Age Growth Littorinid Microhabitat Supralittoral

### ABSTRACT

The littorinid snail, Cenchritis muricatus, inhabits supralittoral vertical rocky walls along Caribbean shores, at times surpassing 14 meters above mean sea level. As the sole macrofaunal representative of this habitat, this marine gastropod presumably experiences extraordinary conditions of thermal load and desiccation. In order to understand the effect of behavioral choices on periwinkle survivorship and growth, snail distribution, microhabitat utilization, and crawling speed were documented in St John (US Virgin Islands). In general, snails rarely inhabited open surfaces; instead, periwinkles were commonly observed in microhabitats that may reduce water and heat stresses (e.g., >75% in crevices and depressions). Snails found on occasional buttonwood trees (Conocarpus erectus) were larger than elsewhere. Although typically found in repose, C. muricatus crawling speed on moist, shaded, and smooth substrata averaged more than 3 cmmin<sup>-1</sup>, but did not vary with slope. Repeated mark-recapture of tagged periwinkles exhibited high recovery rates (ca. 35% after 4 yr), absence of mortality, and a projected cessation of growth at 16.5 mm (shell height), Nearly 10% of marked individuals were recaptured every year. Dead, tagged snails were never noted; indeed, seven individuals were only recovered once, a full 4 yrs after release. Site-specific growth rates were absent. Projections using you Bertalanffy growth functions (VBGF) suggest that periwinkles will require 15+ years to achieve the maximum shell height. These VBGF models cannot address extraordinary individuals reaching 22 mm, C muricatus's remarkable supralittoral distribution may be explained by physiological tolerance. selection Wingschabitats, passer rational wealing of the selection of the

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## Where do the author's work?

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## What's the name of this journal?

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http://withfriendship.com/images/i/44736/Vogue-magazine-image.jpg

http://www.swan.ac.uk/bs/turtle/reprints/Special\_Issue\_front\_cover.jpg

What's a peer reviewed journal article?

## What are the major chapters of a PRJA?

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## **Anatomy of a PRJA**

- Parts of an article:
  - Abstract
  - Title
  - Introduction
  - Experimental section
  - Results and discussion

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## PRJA - ABSTRACT

- Provide a succinct summary of the article.
- Read first to decide if it's relevant to your project.
- Provides specific information like:
  - methods used,
  - results obtained,
  - what the results mean in the bigger picture.

What's a peer reviewed journal article?

### PRJA - TITLE

- Titles are succinct
- Overview of a paper's contents
- Keywords are included
  - Abstracting services like CAS, ISI, etc. could use in indexing the article so you can find it easier with a search engine like Google
- It's useful to take note of the key words used in titles to search for more PRJAs

## PRJA - INTRODUCTION

- Overview of:
  - Why research problem is worthy
  - Literature review
- Good if you're new to the subject.
- Key words + concepts defined
- Relevant references cited
- Who works in this field.

### **PRJA – Experimental Section**

- Detailed information on how project was accomplished.
- Information includes:
  - Lists all reagents,
  - Materials used, and
  - Instrumentation used.

### PRJA - Results + Discussion

- Some articles have separate "Results" and "Discussion" chapters
- Others combine them
- Results = graphs and patterns described
- Discussion = interpretation of patterns and tying to the hypothesis and scientific problem.

## What's a PRJA?

- Take a look at the example given to you.
- Can you identify the different sections of a journal article?
- For brief descriptions of each of the journal sections, visit

www.nsta.org/highschool/connections.aspx

### **Journal Article Sources**

- "In general, either scientific societies (e.g., Ecological Society of America) OR publishing companies (e.g., Wiley) publish peer-reviewed work.
- The publishing companies are often for-profit businesses whose goal it is to sell the papers.
- The scientific societies are less profit driven and more likely to make their publications available for free or nominal cost via JSTOR." – (Mike Judge, pers. comm. 2011)

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