National Agricultural Library

May 20, 2021

DISCLAIMER: The guest speakers' portion of today's event will be recorded. The recording will show full-screen slides only, and we will minimize participants.

You may keep your camera off and use "anon" as your meeting name. (To rename yourself, go to the participants list, click next to your name and enter a new name.)

An announcement will be made when the recording begins and ends.

The recording will be shared on NAL YouTube with all Q&A edited out.

Schedule

11-11:15 Welcome and introduction

11:15-11:30 Guest Speaker, Chuck Bargeron, Co-Director of the Center for Invasive Species and Ecosystem Health at the University of Georgia

11:30-12:15 Wikipedia Editing Training with Jamie Flood (NAL) and Ariel Cetrone (Wikimedia DC)

12:15-1:00 BREAK

1:00-1:30 Editing, time for questions and follow-up

1:30-2:00 Breakout Session with Kirstin Nelson – Overview and Q&A about the major laws related to Invasive Species

2:00-3:00 Editing and wrap up (shortly before 3:00)

Photo from USDA-APHIS, PD-USGOV

USDA National Agricultural Library
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Susan McCarthy

Associate Director, Knowledge Services Division (KSD)

National Agricultural Library

Welcome!

Establishing USDA

SEC. 526 (a) …to acquire and preserve in his Department all information concerning agriculture which he can obtain by means of books and correspondence, and by practical and scientific experiments, (accurate records of which experiments shall be kept in his office,) by the collection of statistics, and by any other appropriate means within his power; to collect, as he may be able, new and valuable seeds and plants; to test, to propagate such as may be worthy of propagation, and to distribute them among agriculturalists.

- It's all about information
- Sharing information
- Practical and productive

>> This is the very beginning of the National Agricultural Library, at the heart of the Department (1862)

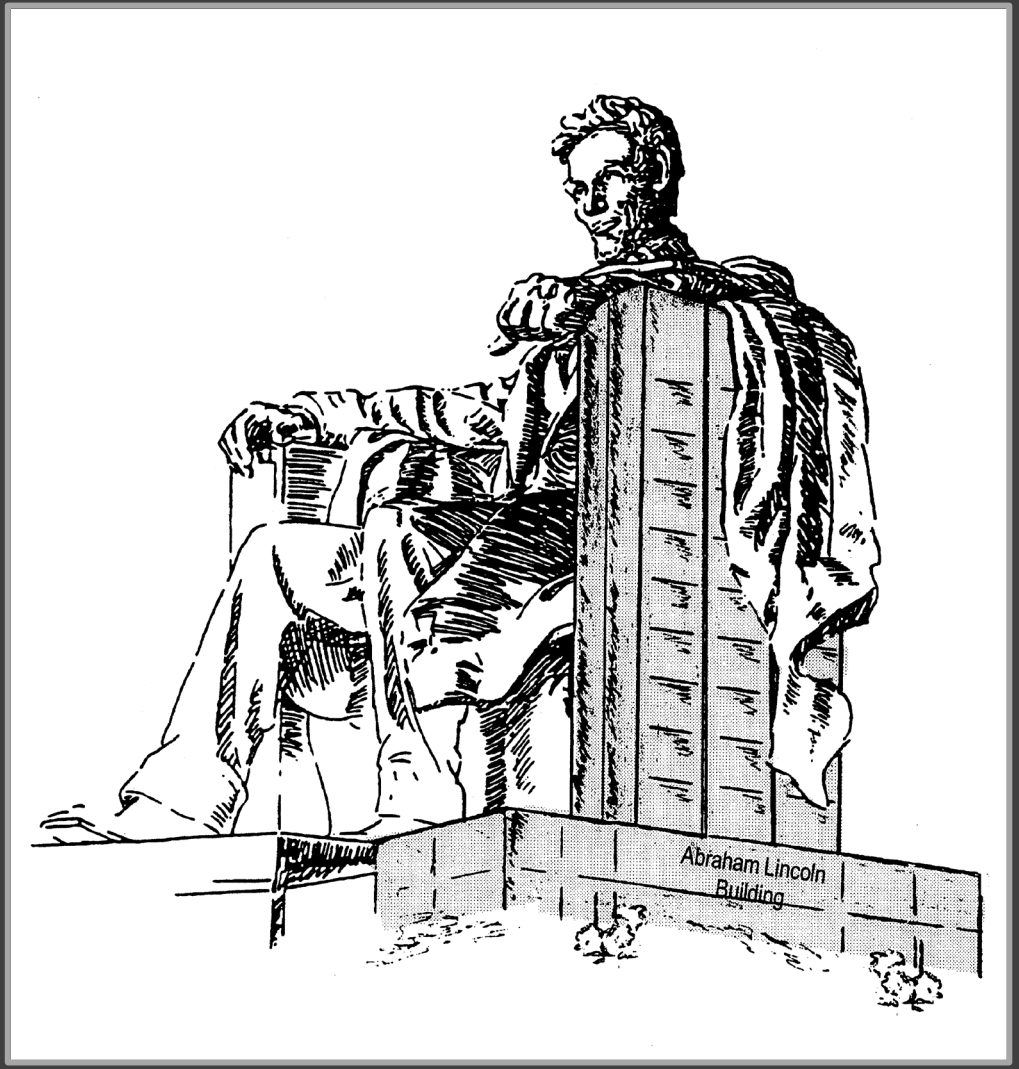


Image from National Agricultural Library Special Collections,, PD-USGOV-USDA

NAL

Early Innovations

- Shared card catalog files
- Current awareness services
- 1911 pioneered photographing articles for document delivery
- Developed patents for duplicating processes

Later Innovations

- Developed regional networks
- 1966 first information center for pesticides
- Mass digitization program established in 2012

Technology Transforms:

- Early days most work was labor intensive and served few
- Move to digital -- serves more and speeds up service delivery; and fosters re-use
- *Ultimate goal – move to integration of networked services taking transaction times to seconds!*

NAL Today

Services

- Information Centers
- AgRef and a move to evidence synthesis work
- Curate ag research data
- Data management services
- Thesaurus (NALT)

Collections

- Mass digitization program established in 2012
- Automated / machine aided indexing

Mission remains

- Acquire
- Describe and make accessible
- Preserve

How we execute on the mission is vastly different today!

Invasive Species and USDA

From the … 1896 Yearbook of Agriculture, "Migration of Weeds"

- Cites 1672 John Josselyn publication in New England Rarities a plant list:
  - 22 species
  - Most are introduced European weeds
- 1895 Yearbook of Agriculture lists 200 weeds – 108 are of foreign origin

Invasive Species and USDA

- 1896 Yearbook of Agriculture, “Migration of Weeds”
- 1918 Yearbook of Agriculture, “The Weed Problem in American Agriculture”
- 1927 Yearbook of Agriculture, “Weed Control Aided by Research at the Experiment Stations”
- 1952 Yearbook of Agriculture, “Insects to Control a Weed”
- 1992 Yearbook of Agriculture, “Milkweed: the worth of a weed”

Invasive Species and USDA

Thematic Yearbooks of Agriculture:

- 1948 -- Grass
- 1949 -- Trees
- 1952 -- Insects
- 1953 – Plant Diseases
- 1956 – Animal Diseases

Invasive Species and NAL

invasivespeciesinfo.gov:

> Highly rated

> Rich resource

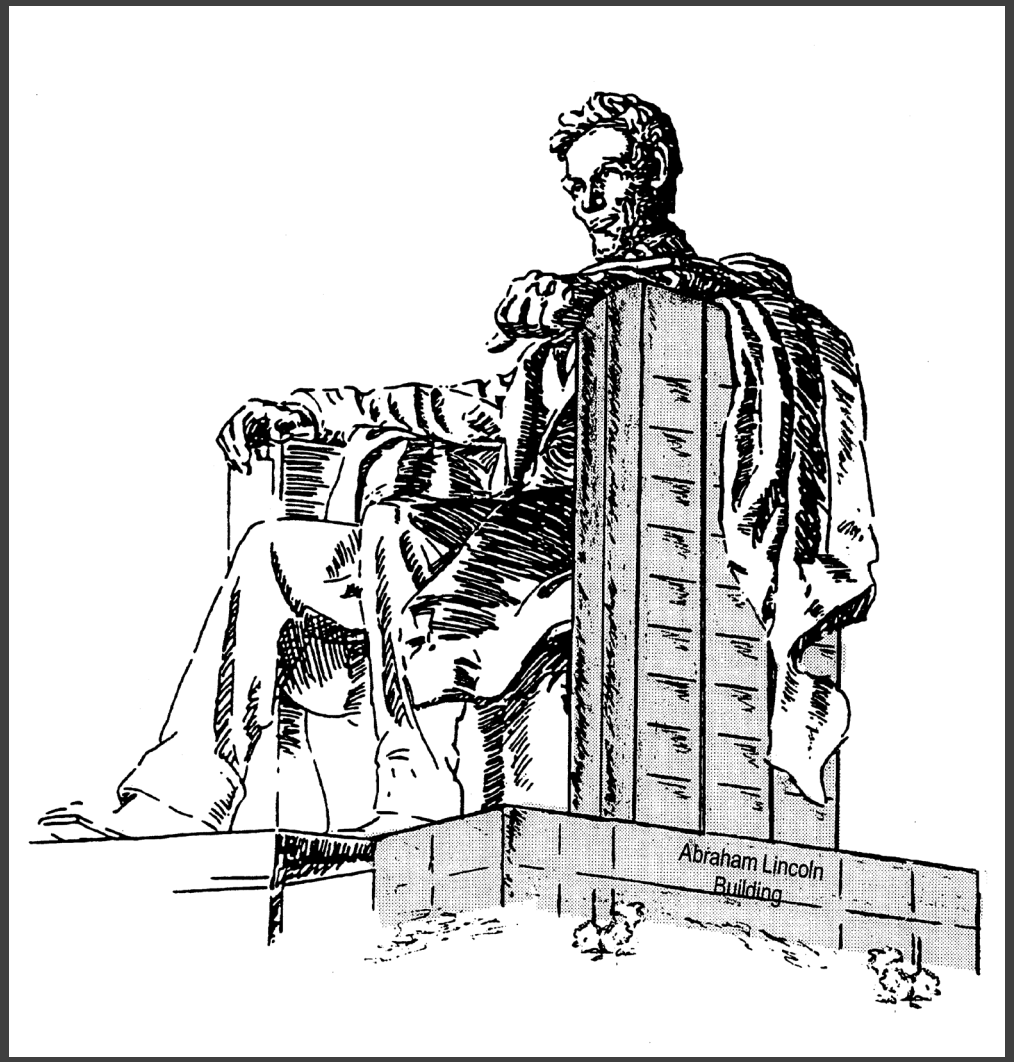
> One of the most visited Web sites at NAL

History of the National Invasive Species Information Center

- 1999 first proposal for an information center
- 2000-2001 soft funds to launch the center and hire Joyce Bolton
- 2002-2003 NAL received appropriated funds
- Partnerships over the years:
  - National Invasive Species Council
  - DOI, National Biological Information Infrastructure
  - Riley Memorial Foundation
  - Bugwood Network (Univ. Georgia)
  - … others

Why Your Work Matters

- A woman living in Florida calls the National Invasive Species Information Center. She is concerned about Burmese Pythons and is planning to move to escape the danger.
- A mother calls asking for help as she home schools her child. She needs accurate and timely information.
- A land manager calls asking for help in learning if he can apply oil to land near a lake for weed control.
- A homeowner is considering using purple loosestrife in their garden – should they?
- Center staff researched economic costs of invasive insects for a university professor



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USDA National Agricultural Library
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Joyce Bolton

National Invasive Species Information Center Coordinator

National Invasive Species Information Center (NISIC) -- InvasivespeciesInfo.gov

The gateway to invasive species information; covering federal, state, local and international sources.

Joyce Bolton
NISIC Coordinator / Web Manager

What are Invasive Species?

- Invasive species are animals or plants from another region of the world that don't belong in their new environment.
- They can be introduced to an area by ship ballast water, accidental release, and most often, by people.
- Invasive species can lead to the extinction of native plants and animals, destroy biodiversity, and permanently alter habitats.

What are Invasive Species? – Official Definition

As per Executive Order 13112 (Section 1. Definitions) an "invasive species" is a species that is:

1) non-native (or alien) to the ecosystem under consideration and
2) whose introduction causes or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health.

Impacts of Invasive Species

- Invasive species (harmful, non-native plants, animals, and microbes) cause enormous economic and environmental damage.
- In the U.S., expenses associated with ecological damage and control of invasive species were estimated at $137 billion per year in 2001 and have been increasing ever since.
- More recent global studies have found that invasive species alone cost a minimum of $35 billion per year in North America, not including the costs of these insects to human health.
- Studies indicate that invasive species often devastate native species and biodiversity.

Example of Invasive Species

- The hemlock wooly adelgid is an invasive insect from Asia that rapidly kills infested hemlock trees.
- Invasive carp are fast-growing, aggressive, and adaptable fish that outcompete native fish species for food and habitat.
- Burmese pythons can grow up to 20 feet long or more and are danger to native species, devouring more than 90% of small and medium-size mammals in the Everglades.
- Zebra mussels are aggressive freshwater invaders that severely impact native plankton, which reduces food for fish and clogs water intake pipes and filters.

Who Manages Invasive Species?

- Between 15-20 federal agencies and all 50 states share responsibility and authority over some facet in managing the problem. Sharing information is key to the successful prevention, eradication, and management of invasive species.

- NAL's www.invasivespeciesinfo.gov uniquely serves as an "all-taxa" gateway for invasive species information.

Species Profiles: The Heart of the Web Site

- Organized by major taxa groups -- terrestrial invasives and aquatic invasives
  - plants, invertebrates, vertebrates, pathogens and diseases
- Scientific and Common Names
- Basic Introduction and background information (where native to, when introduced to U.S., means of introduction, impacts, distribution, Federal regulatory status, etc.)
- Images and Videos
- Resources are selected based on relevance, content and authority

NISIC Site Resources

- **Resources by Location** - Provides *selected* resources from agencies and organizations with an interest in the prevention, control, or eradication of invasive species, organized by geography (U.S. and International).
- **Resources by Subject** - Provides *selected* resources from agencies and organizations with an interest in the prevention, control, or eradication of invasive species, organized by subject.
- **Invasive Species Resources** - Provides *all* resources (resources included on Species Profiles, Location, and Subject pages) and may also be searched by species common and scientific names. Resources can be filtered by Subject, Resource Type, Location, or Source.

Wikipedia Editing Training

Training agenda

- Wikipedia & Why you should edit
- Wikipedia Policies & getting started
- Article anatomy
- Editing options to get you started

WIKIPED
The Free Encycl

Image by Nohat (concept by Paullusmagnus)

Wikipedia and why you should edit

Wikipedia

- Free, online encyclopedia
- Created & edited by volunteers
- Overseen by nonprofit Wikimedia Foundation
- 6+ million articles, 270+ language versions

But why?

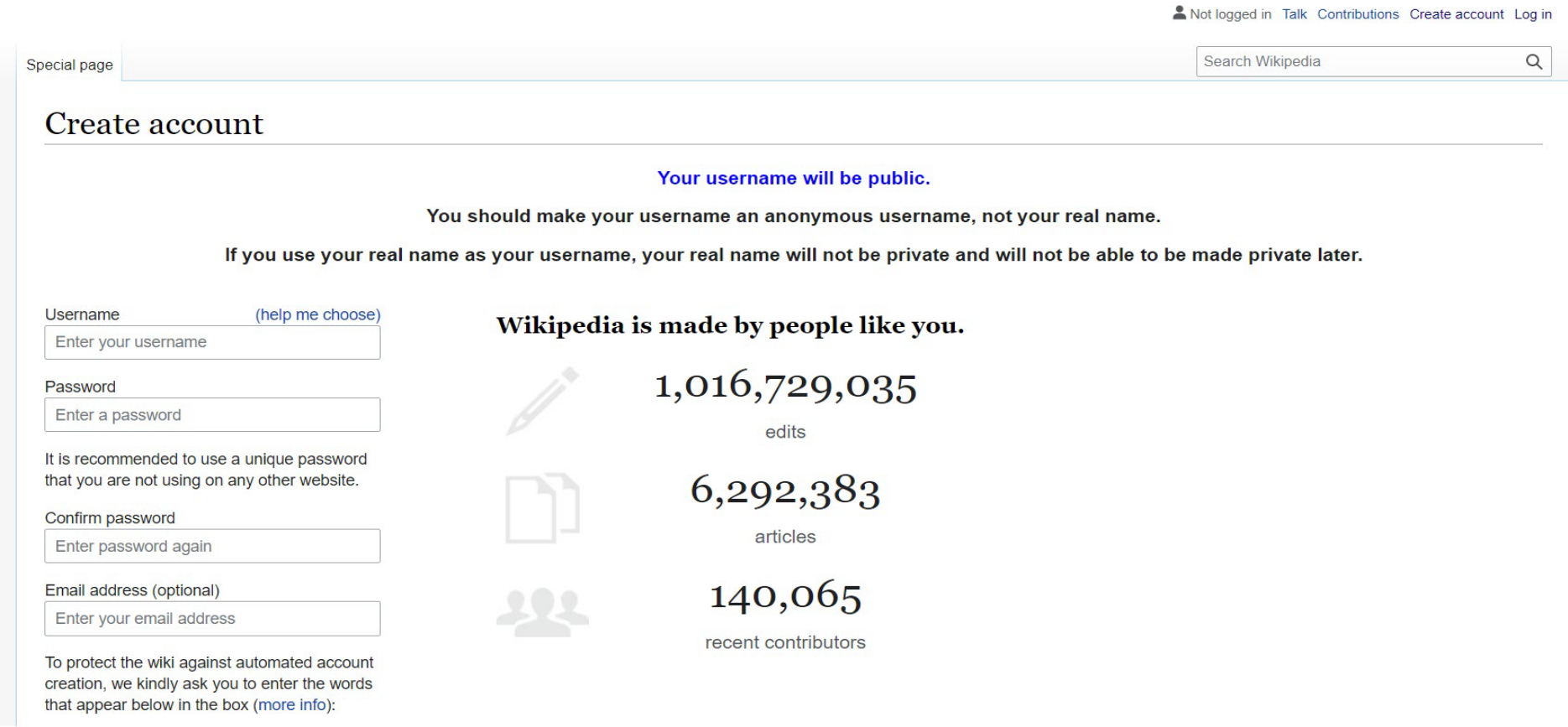
- Wikipedia ranks in the Top 10
- Top search result
- Easy way to share
- More diverse editors – more diverse article offerings
  - More editors = more accuracy

Wikipedia Policies and Getting Started

Wikipedia policies

- **Neutral Point of View** – written so all sides can agree
- **Notability** – significant independent sources - > help prove importance
- **Verifiability** – using reliable sources to reference information
- **No original research** – point to existing scholarship
- **Assume good faith** – start with congenial spirit
- **Conflicts of interest** – disclose and abide by terms of service

Getting started: Create a username/sign-in



Wiki Event Page

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Invasive_Species_Editathon

Or search en.Wikipedia.org “Wikipedia:Invasive_Species_Editathon”

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Invasive_Species_Editathon

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Wikipedia:Invasive Species Editathon

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Article anatomy

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Asian_giant_hornet

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Asian giant hornet

A B-class article from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Asian giant hornet** (*Vespa mandarinia*), including the color form referred to as the **Japanese giant hornet**,[2][3] is the world's largest hornet. It is native to temperate and tropical East Asia, South Asia, Mainland Southeast Asia, and parts of the Russian Far East. It was also found in the Pacific Northwest of North America in late 2019 [4] [5] with a few more additional sightings in 2020,[6][7] prompting concern that it could become an invasive species.[8][Ala 1] They prefer to live in low mountains and forests, while almost completely avoiding plains and high-altitude climates. *V. mandarinia* creates nests by digging, co-opting pre-existing tunnels dug by rodents, or occupying spaces near rotted pine roots.[9][Arc 1] It feeds primarily on larger insects, colonies of other eusocial insects, tree sap, and honey from honey bee colonies.[10] The hornet has a body length of 45 millimetres (1¾ inches), a wingspan around 75 mm (3 in), and a stinger 6 mm (¼ in) long, which injects a large amount of potent venom.[11] Although the scientific literature and official government sources continue to refer to this species by its established common name, the popular media have taken to using the nickname "**murder hornet**".[12][13]

The Asian giant hornet is often confused with the smaller yellow-legged hornet (*Vespa velutina*), also known as the Asian hornet, an invasive species of major concern across Europe, including the UK.

The Eastern Cicada Killer *Sphecius speciosus* lives in the Eastern United States. It is not a hornet, but a large digger wasp, however. The females in particular, which can be 2 inches (5.1 cm) in length, are commonly confused with the Asian Giant Hornet.

Contents [hide]

1 Taxonomy and phylogeny
2 Description
2.1 Queens and workers
2.2 Drones
2.3 Larvae
3 Distribution
3.1 Ecological distribution
3.2 Geographic distribution

Asian giant hornet

Vespa mandarinia form "magnifica".
Private collection, F. Turetta.

Scientific classification

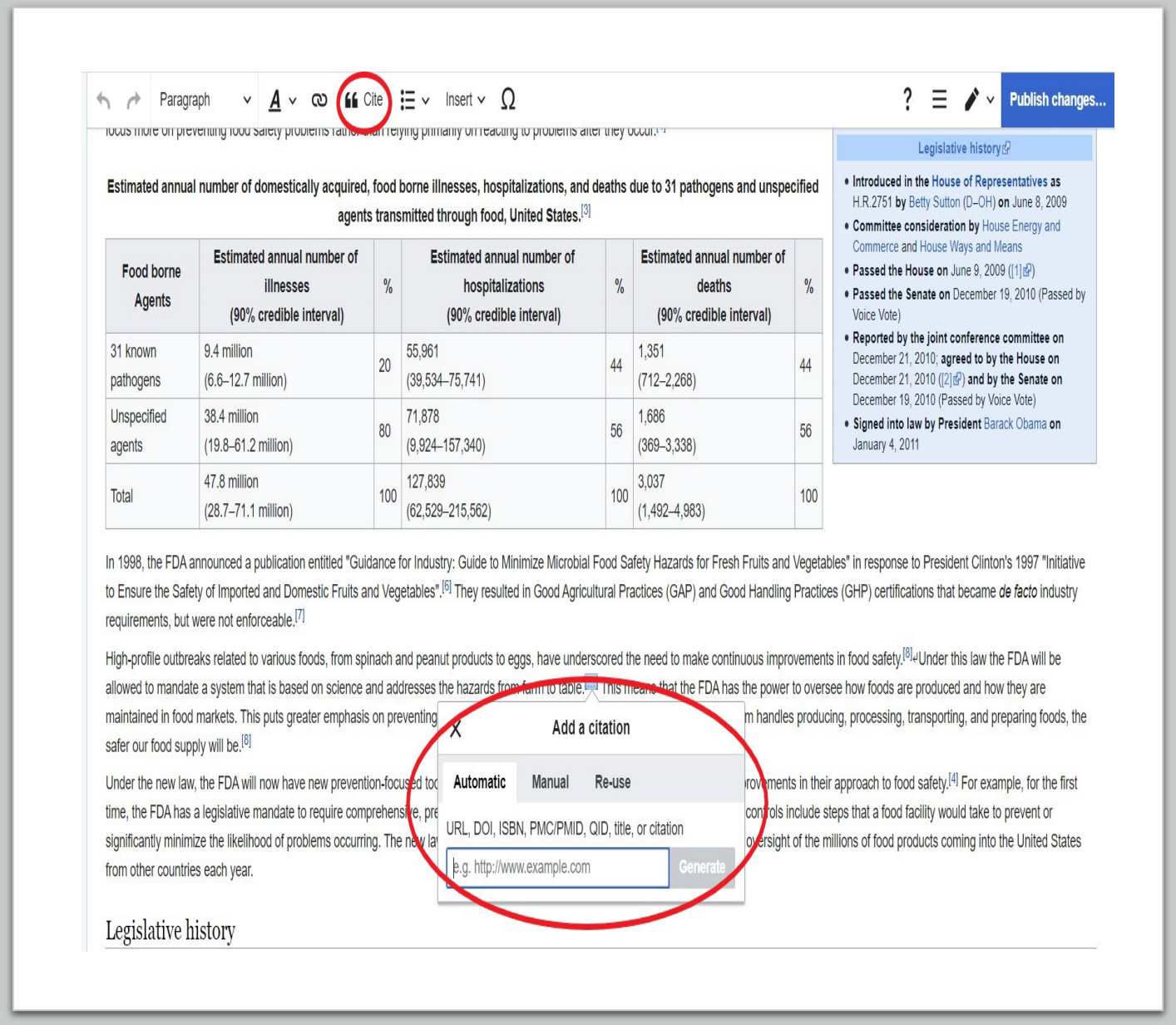
Kingdom:	Animalia
Phylum:	Arthropoda
Class:	Insecta
Order:	Hymenoptera
Family:	Vespidae
Genus:	*Vespa*

ARS_Lygodium_mi....jpg | ARS_Lygodium_mi....jpg | Asian hornet.jpg | Show all

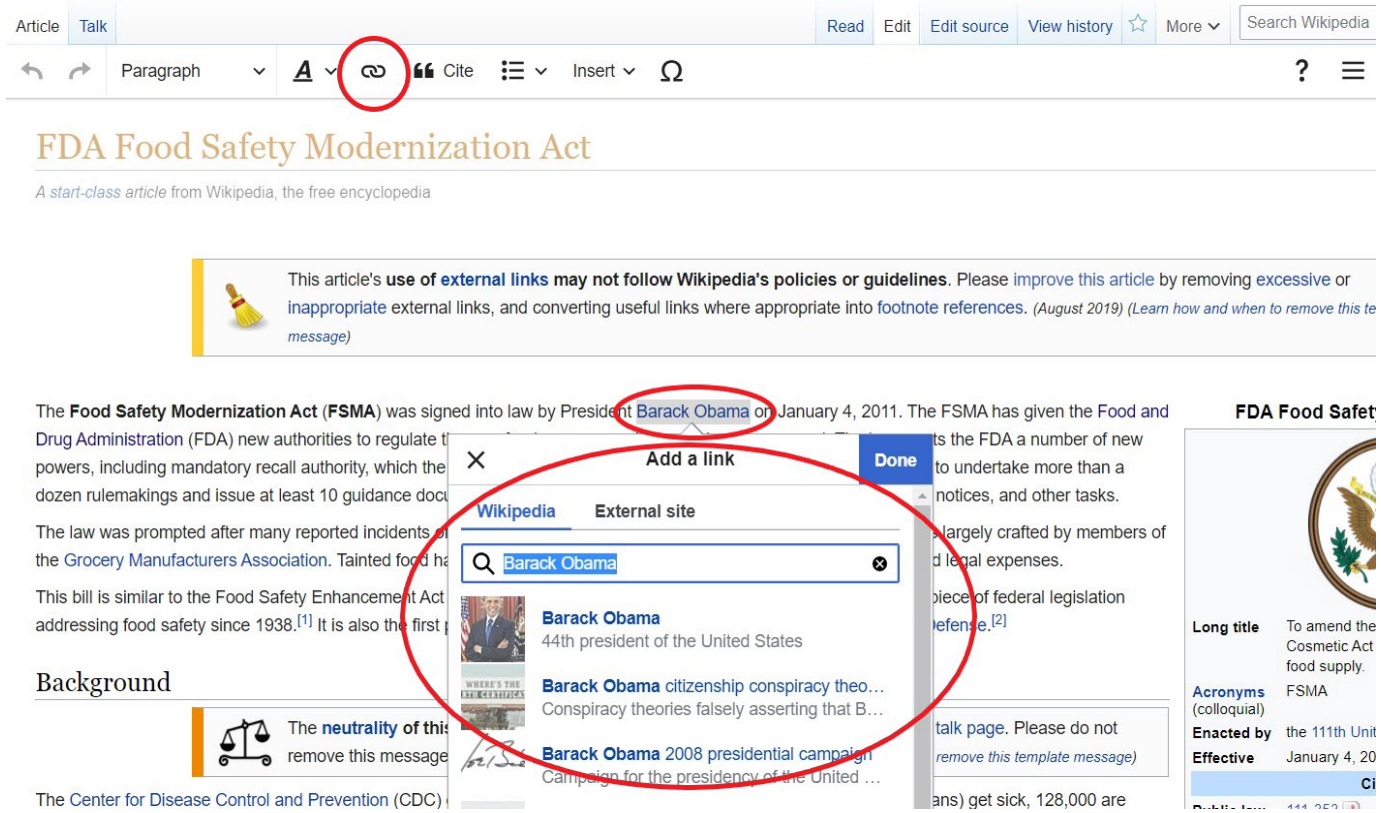
Editing options to get you started

Add references

1. Place cursor in desired location, select “cite”
2. Follow prompts
   - “Automatic” – insert a URL, ISBN, DOI and automatically generate a citation
   - “Manual” – follow prompts and put in the information manually.

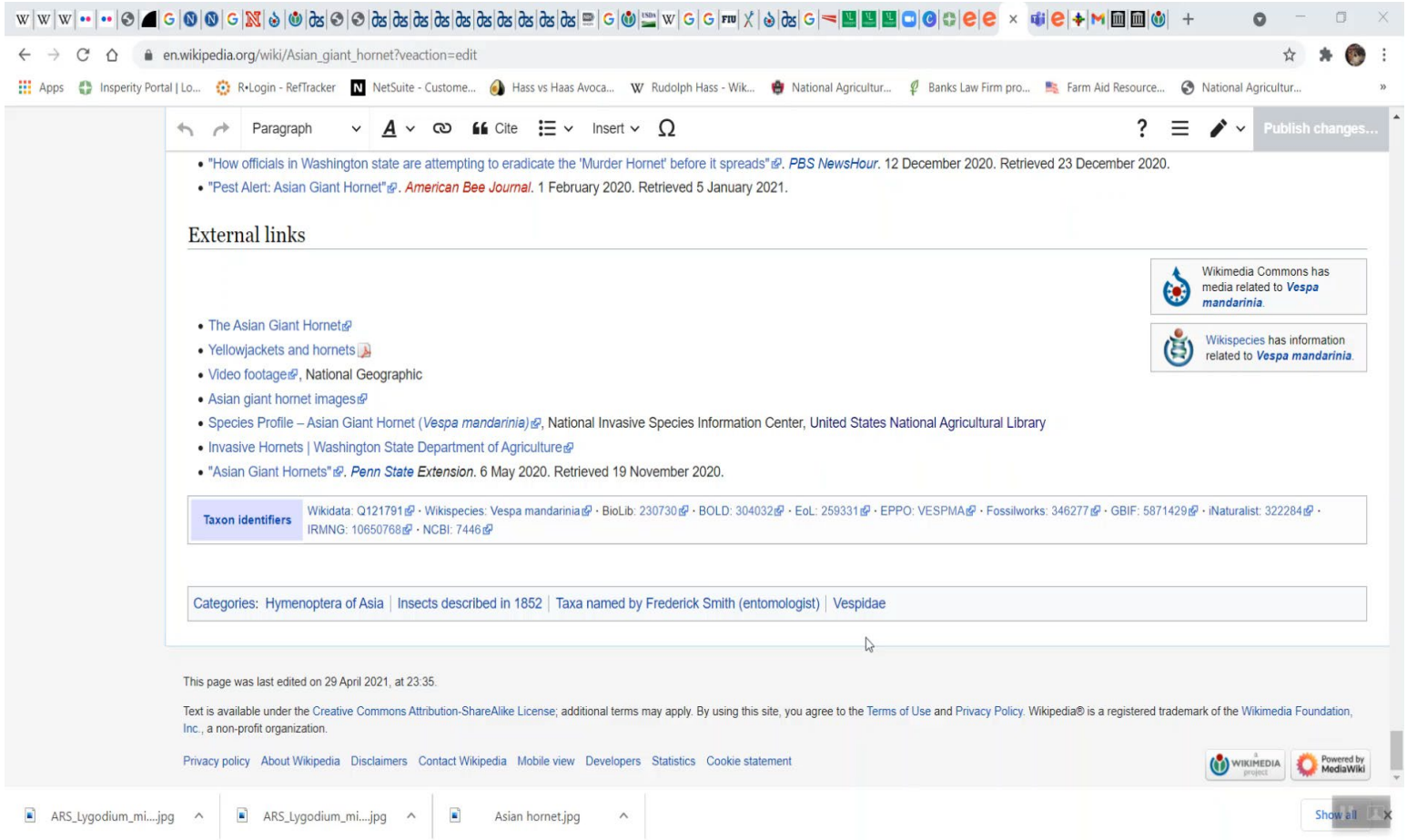


Link between articles



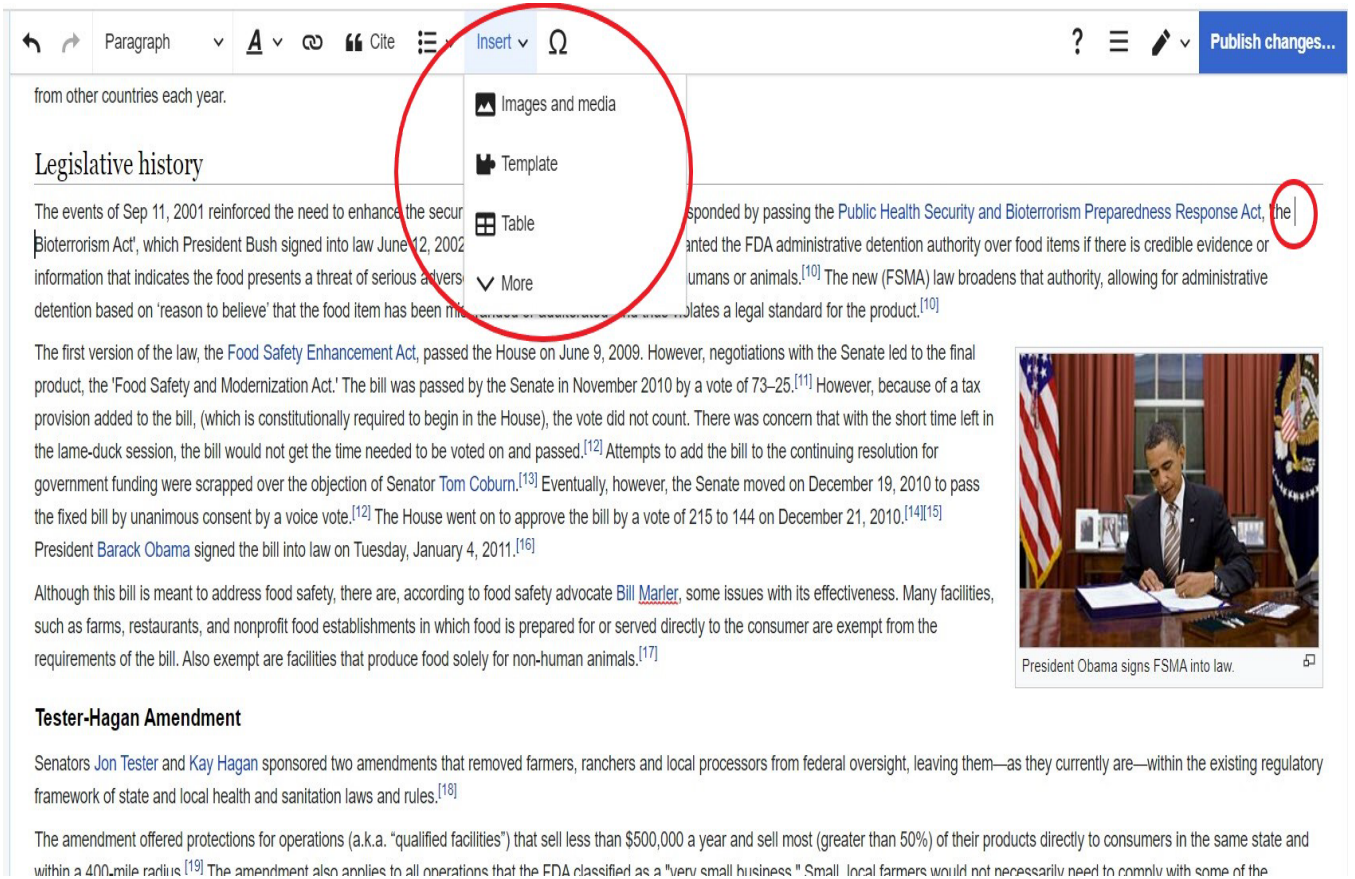
1. Select text
2. Select link icon
3. Select article and “Done”

Add external links



Add an image

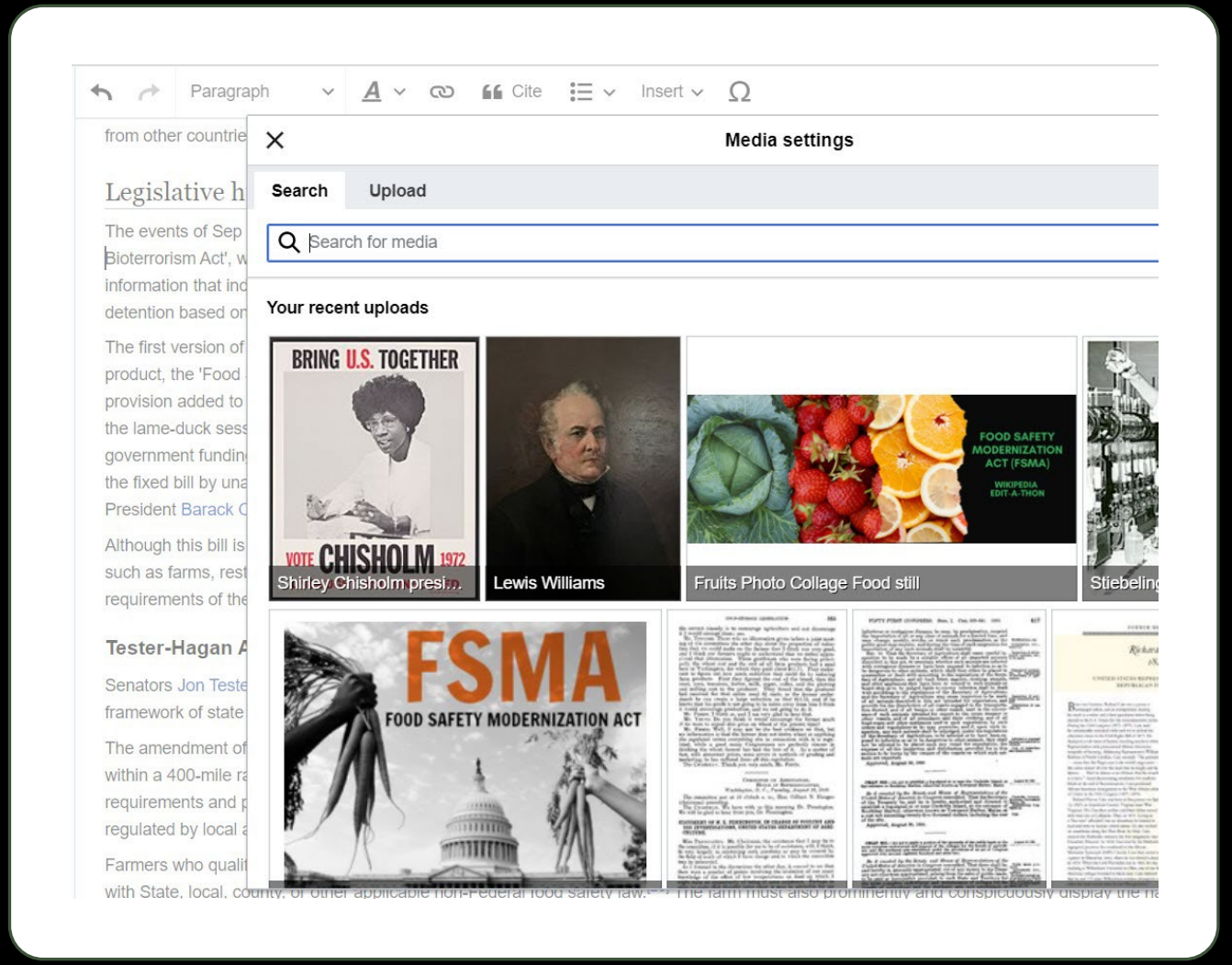
1. Place cursor in desired location (red circle, right)
2. Select: “insert” + “media”
3. Enter search term
4. Select photo + “Use this image”



Add an image cont.

5. Search for image and select “insert”

6. All images must exist in Wikimedia Commons prior to inclusion in Wikipedia



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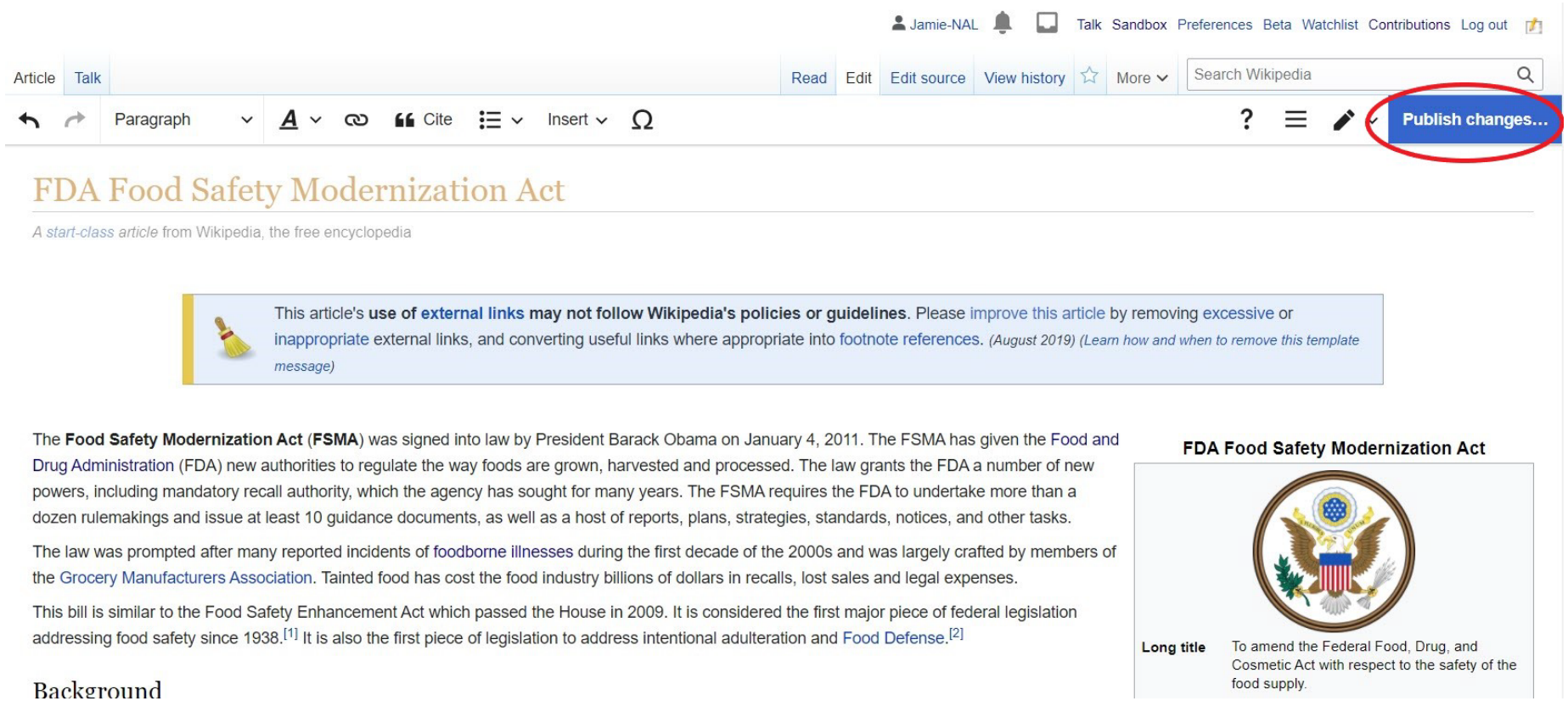
- To quickly abandon changes made to an article, select “Read” (next to edit/edit source) and your edits will not be saved.



Questions?

- Please feel free to speak up at any time for assistance – for in depth questions we'll move to a breakout room.

- At 1:30pm Kirstin Nelson will be giving an overview of laws related to invasive species in a breakout room that everyone will have the opportunity to join.

Lunch Break!
Back at 1pm EST