

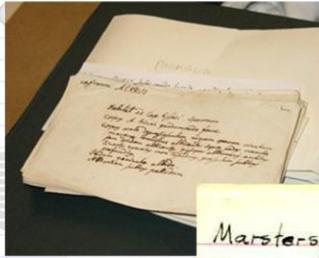
Introduction to RefWorks

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Welcome to this introduction to RefWorks class. My name is Tom Keays. I'm a science librarian here at SU (Syracuse University) and I can be found most days at the SciTech Library over in Carnegie.

Over the next hour or so, I'm going to try to give you a good understanding of what the program is designed to do and how you can use it to improve your research productivity.



- Citation Support page

- <http://library.syr.edu/cite/>

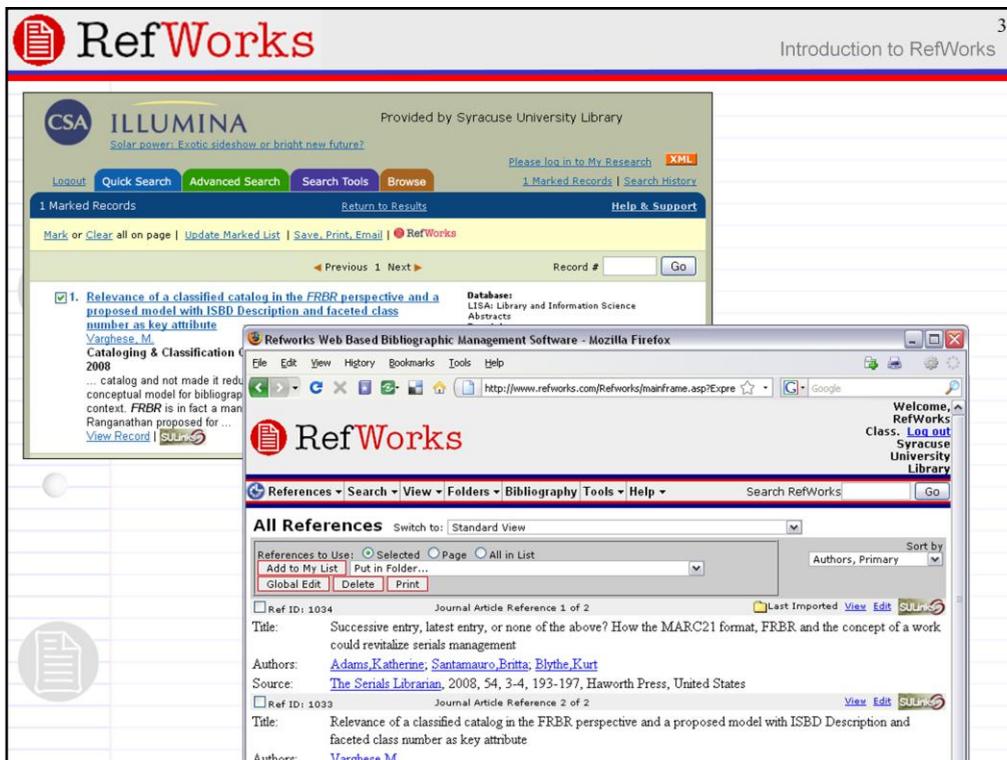
(1) 2nd Series
 Marsters, John Marshall (1847) College Papers- Vol. XV
 Mentioned in Order of Exercises- English Oration, letter of Prof.
 E. T. Channing, Aug. 13, 1847, 92i College Papers- Vol. XV- 2nd Series:
 Mentioned in Report of the Trustees of the Loan Fund, Dec. 29, 1847, 276-
 277; College Papers- Vol. XVII- 2nd Series: Mentioned as substitute during
 absence of Tutor Francis J. Child, 128; letter Dec. 3, 1847, to President
 Sparks- accepting temporary appointment as Tutor during absence
 of Mr. Child, 91; Payment to, for teaching Elocution to Divinity Students,
 281; Payment to, for teaching Polit. Economy and Const. U.S., 301; Certi-
 fication of the Steward, July 16, 1850; in his B. degree, 311; (admitted to the
 Bar in his State before entering Harvard Law School, 312;.) Letter, July 30, 1850,
 Cal.

Researchers at some point find that, in order to cope with a large array of information that they are assembling, that they need to be diligent in collecting and recording information about their sources. Most researchers eventually hit upon some system that lets them record complete and accurate bibliographic information about the articles and books that they have read for purposes of finding them again in the future and for citation purposes.

Note cards are a common system that lets individual references be filed together in whatever order is needed to associate them with similar works and to provide a ready mechanism for using them when it comes time to write up their research. Note cards can also be used to transcribe the reader's notes and observations regarding the works.

New students in the iSchool are generally required to transcribe citations by hand following the APA (American Psychological Association) style manual to introduce them to the principles of creating citations against a set of rules and, probably more importantly, to make the aware of the potential pitfalls of sloppy work.

At the doctoral level, you should already be competent in these skills. So, while manually transcribing citations is by no means an unnecessary skill, it is persnickety and tedious work, prone to errors and, ultimately, much less productive than using digital tools to capture, organize, and format bibliographic references for you.



Most of the research indexing and abstracting tools for searching the literature of a subject discipline have gone digital and are accessed via the web. There may be occasions where transcribing citations by hand still makes sense in some circumstances. However, in doing any amount of research, you would be wise to use some sort of software designed to manage bibliographic information.

Many faculty and students in the iSchool are familiar with the bibliographic management tool known as EndNote or similarly featured software such as ProCite or Reference Manager. All of these provide a way to capture bibliographic information from an electronic source -- usually a research database or an e-journal -- via some sort of export functionality in the database.

EndNote has a very usable interface and has a lot of high-level features for searching and organizing references. However, it is a commercial product that must be installed on a single workstation or additional licenses purchased for use on multiple computers. Even if you generally have your laptop close to hand 95% of the time, there will be occasions when you won't have it -- perhaps using a computer in a library, an internet café, a friend's or parent's house, etc. -- and you'll need to resort to some other means of recording references for later retrieval and use.

Wouldn't it be useful if your bibliographic database were always accessible regardless of where you are doing your research? Since most research databases are accessed via the web, wouldn't it be more productive if your bibliographic management system were also on the web too?

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All References (2 references)

Sort by: Authors, Primary

[Cite View](#) [Adams, Katherine](#) 2008 Successive entry, latest entry, or none of the above? How the MARC21 format, FRBR and the concept of a work could revitalize serials management

[Cite View](#) [Varghese, M.](#) 2008 Relevance of a classified catalog in the FRBR perspective and a proposed model with ISBD Description and faceted class number as key attribute

The article highlights the importance of cataloging as the basic prerequisite for all information retrieval processes, and therefore its relevance as a core in library and information science curriculum. The developments in information communication technology have brought sea changes in the universe of information resources as well as in customer requirements. (Varghese 2008, 281-304) This situation has caused a redefinition of the functions and format of the catalog and not made it redundant. Formulation of FRBR as a conceptual model for bibliographical databases is a landmark in this context. (Adams, Santamauro, and Blythe 2008, 193-197)

References

[Adams, Katherine, Britta Santamauro, and Kurt Blythe](#). 2008. Successive entry, latest entry, or none of the above? how the MARC21 format, FRBR and the concept of a work could revitalize serials management. *The Serials Librarian* 54, (3-4):193-7.

Varghese, M. 2008. Relevance of a classified catalog in the FRBR perspective and a proposed model with ISBD description and faceted class number as key attribute. *Cataloging & Classification Quarterly* 46, (3):281-304.

Once you move from the citation collection phase and enter into the process of writing up your research, RefWorks is still one of the tools of choice.

Write-N-Cite is a free accessory program that you download from RefWorks to your workstation. Once you are logged in, it acts as the conduit for citing references from RefWorks into your paper. You do this by placing your cursor in your Word document at the point where a citation needs to go. Then click the Cite link next to the appropriate citation displayed in Write-N-Cite to embed a citation marker into your paper.

By clicking the Bibliography button, Write-N-Cite transforms the citation markers into full citations that follow whatever style you specify ... and it simultaneously generates a full bibliography of your cited works at the end of your paper.

What We'll Cover

We will learn how to:

- Get help via Library Citation Support pages
- Sign up for an individual RefWorks account
- Add citations to RefWorks from databases
- Organize citations within RefWorks
- Add citations from RefWorks to a paper
- Format citations in a paper (create a bibliography with Write-N-Cite)
- Cite webpages using RefGrab-It bookmarklet

OK. That's the nutshell overview of our session today.

In our class we will learn how to:

- Get help via Library Citation Support pages
- Sign up for an individual RefWorks account
- Add citations to RefWorks from databases
- Organize citations within RefWorks
- Add citations from RefWorks to a paper
- Format citations in a paper (create a bibliography with Write-N-Cite)
- Cite webpages using RefGrab-It bookmarklet

Any questions before we begin?

Sign up for an individual Refworks account

- Create a new account
- Log in to an existing account
- Citation Support page
 - <http://library.syr.edu/cite/> 

The first step is to create a new RefWorks account. The easiest way to do that is via the library's Citation Support page at <http://library.syr.edu/cite/>

Even if you already have an account, the Citation Support page for RefWorks provides a url for accessing RefWorks that will work both on- and off-campus. Because RefWorks is a subscription service that the library provides to SU users, it uses the same proxy authentication server that our databases use for off-campus access. If you are off-campus, you first verify that you are an eligible user by providing your NetID credentials.



When you click the RefWorks login link from the Citation Support pages, you will be presented with a log in form.

Note, it says RefWorks User Login for Syracuse University Library. If this login screen says anything else or asks for a Group Code, then you need to check that you have are using the proxied url -- this sort of error comes up when you bookmark the RefWorks url on-campus and then find it isn't working when you are off-campus.

If you don't have an account or want to create another account -- you can create as many accounts as you need at anytime -- click the "Sign up for an Individual Account" link.

New User Information for Syracuse University Library
(All fields are required)

Your Name:
Tom Keays

Login Name:
tomkeays

Password:

Re-enter Password:

E-Mail Address:
htkeays@syr.edu

Type of User
Researcher

Area of Focus
Library & Information Science

[Back to RefWorks Login](#)

Register

Welcome to RefWorks
Your Online Personal Database and Bibliography Creator

With **RefWorks** you can:

- create your own personal database
- import references from your institution's databases
- automatically format your papers and bibliographies in seconds

Get started now with four easy steps:

1. Enter your subscriber information.
2. Create a database by automatically importing data from online services or by typing references in manually.
3. Create a paper in your word processor inserting reference ID numbers in the locations you want to cite references. Save and close the file.
4. From **RefWorks** click on Bibliography and select the paper you just saved and the output style in which you want it created. Click on Create Bibliography and save the document to disk.

That's it...your paper is formatted correctly and the bibliography automatically created.

When you click the “Sign up for an Individual Account” link, you are taken to a registration page. All the fields are required, but take special care to remember your User Name and Password and to make sure your email address is accurate in case you forget either of these and need to have the system send them to you.

Note, passwords are stored in RefWorks unencrypted, so system administrators will be able to view them in clear text. You may not want to use a password that you use for other accounts.



Congratulations!

You have successfully set up your RefWorks account. As a new user to the service, we recommend you view the online [Tutorial](#) before getting started.

Getting Started

Step 1:

- Importing data directly from online databases
- Importing data from saved text files
- Importing records from other bibliographic management programs
- Adding references manually

Step 2:

- Using Write-N-Cite
- Using One Line/Cite View

Step 3:

- From your reference list
- From your paper

Need additional assistance getting started with RefWorks?

Why not view the Quick Start Guide? 

 Help

 Tutorial

 F.A.Q.s

 Contact Us



Next, if you are using a newly created account (or at least one that has no citations stored in it), you will see a “Getting Started” welcome screen.

The screenshot displays the RefWorks web interface. At the top left is the RefWorks logo, and at the top right is the page number '10' and the text 'Introduction to RefWorks'. Below the logo is a navigation menu with options: References, Search, View, Folders, Bibliography, Tools, and Help. A search bar is located to the right of the menu. The main content area is titled 'Last Imported Folder' and shows a list of three journal article references. Each reference includes a checkbox, a Ref ID, a title, authors, and source information. The first reference (Ref ID: 1051) is titled 'Successive entry, latest entry, or none of the above? How the MARC21 format, FRBR and the concept of a work could revitalize serials management' and is by Adams, Katherine, Santamauro, Britta, and Elythe, Kurt. The second reference (Ref ID: 1050) is titled 'FRBRization of a library catalog: better collocation of records, leading to enhanced search, retrieval, and display' and is by Dickey, Timothy J. The third reference (Ref ID: 1052) is titled 'Relevance of a classified catalog in the FRBR perspective and a proposed model with ISBD Description and faceted class number as key attribute' and is by Varghese, M. The interface also includes a 'References to Use' section with radio buttons for 'Selected', 'Page', and 'All in List', and buttons for 'Add to My List', 'Put in Folder...', 'Remove from Folder', 'Global Edit', 'Delete', and 'Print'. A 'Sort by' dropdown menu is set to 'Authors, Primary'.

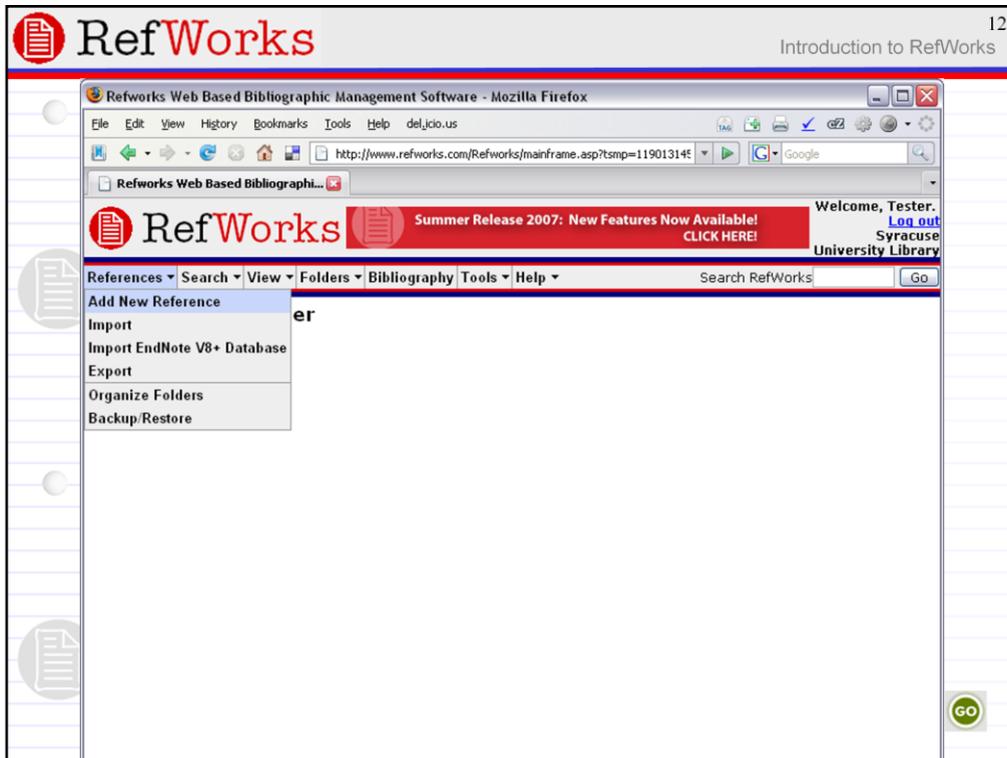
Alternatively, if you have used RefWorks before and have saved some citations, you will probably see a screen more like this one.

Let's get started exploring how to use RefWorks.

Adding citations to RefWorks

- Manually enter citations

The first method we'll look at is typing in citations by hand.

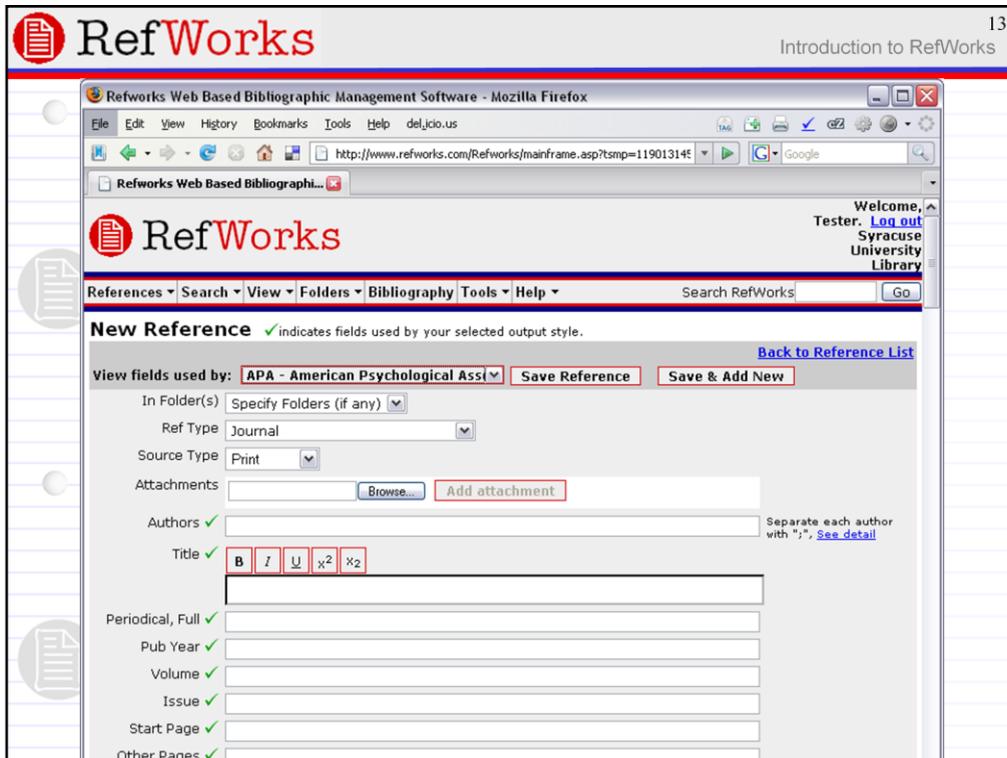


RefWorks has a ubiquitous menu bar at the top of each work area on the page that gives you access to all its features pretty much from every screen you view.

The first menu item is headed up as “References” and when you click it, it displays a drop-down menu of further options.

The first entry in this menu is “Add New Reference”.

[Note: the instructor has the opportunity while we’re exploring the “References” menu to also mention the “Import EndNote V8+ Database” option.



When you click the “Add New Reference” item, an entry form is displayed. It is very web 1.0 -- no Ajax features that you probably now expect from using sites like Google Docs, Flickr, etc.

In RefWorks, click the “Save Reference” button frequently as you edit to ensure that nothing gets lost. Saving does not take you away from this input screen. You generally have to click a link to view your citation or to return to a list of citations. This will make more sense after we explore the “View” and “Folder” menus in more detail.

If you select a style option from the “View fields used by” (for example, APA), then the fields required or recommended by that style will be check-marked in the display form. No field is required by RefWorks, but if you leave fields blank, it may introduce errors and typographic artifacts in your citations at the point you begin using them in your papers. Enter as much information as you have and be prepared to backfill if you later find that you are missing elements required by a given style.

Note also that if you change your “Ref Type” -- say from Journal to Conference Paper -- that you might lose information you have entered if you haven’t saved your work first.

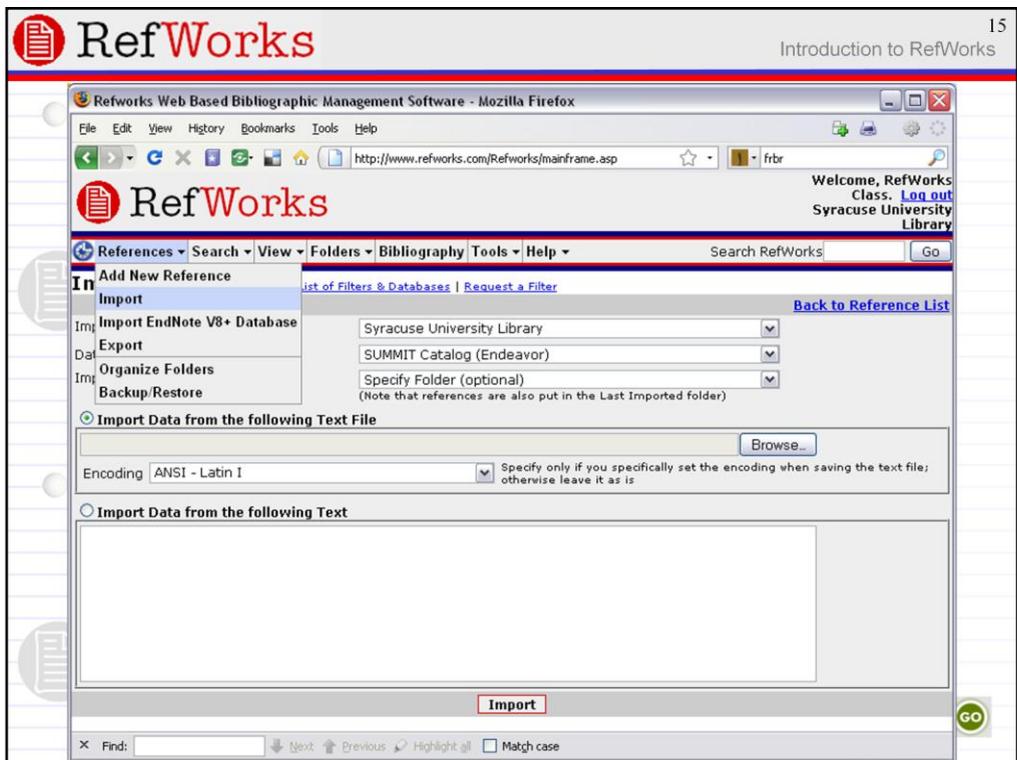
Adding citations to RefWorks

- Manually enter citations
- Import citations from a text file or by copying and pasting

[See note in slide 12 to mention the “Import EndNote V8+ Database” option in the “References” menu. The instructor may want to mention this before presenting the material on this slide.]

While we’re still looking at the “References” menu, we’ll next examine how to import references from a text file.

Note that most of the options in the “References” menu area pertain to bringing in references into RefWorks that you have generally already identified and captured.



Select “Import” from the “References” menu.

In our example, we will be using the library catalog, SUMMIT <summit.syr.edu> as our bibliographic database source. In the case of importing citations from a text file, it is important to choose settings that match the database you using. Chose “Syracuse University Library” as the Import filter option and “SUMMIT Catalog (Endeavor)” as the database.

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SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY ASKUS!

ABOUT US | SERVICES | HELP | RESEARCH TOOLS

SUMMIT

Search | Previous Searches | Titles | My Account | Request | Interlibrary Loan

#	Book Cover	Relevance	Full Title	Date	Library
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1		■■■■■	Understanding FRBR : what it is and how it will affect our retrieval tools / edited by Arlene G. Taylor.	c2007.	SU
			Bird-5th Floor Call Number: Z666.6 .U53 2007 Status: Renewed		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2		■■■■■	FRBR : a guide for the perplexed / Robert L. Maxwell.	2008.	SU
			Bird-5th Floor Call Number: Z666.6 .M39 2008 Status: Checked Out		
<input type="checkbox"/> 3		■■■■■	Understanding FRBR : what it is and how it will affect our retrieval tools / edited by Arlene G. Taylor.	2007.	LAW
			Law Library - Ask at Circulation Desk - Call Number: Z666.6 Restricted Access .U53 2007 Status: Available		

Print, Save, Email Options

Records	Select Download Format: Full Record <input type="button" value="Format for Print/Save"/>
	<input type="button" value="Save Search Query"/>
<input type="radio"/> All on Page <input checked="" type="radio"/> Selected on Page <input type="radio"/> Selected on All Pages	Enter your email address: <input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="Email"/> Save results for later: <input type="button" value="Save To Bookbag"/>

Now open SUMMIT in a new window or tab and do a search. [In the example, I've done a keyword search on "frbr".]

Select two of the title options by check-marking the boxes in the left column of the results.

Then, scrolling to the bottom of the page, make sure that the "Selected on Page" radio button is selected and that the "Download Format" is set as "Full Record".

Click the "Format for Print/Save" button.


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	<p>Title: Understanding FRBR : what it is and how it will affect our retrieval tools / edited by Arlene G. Taylor.</p> <p>Published: Westport, Conn. : Libraries Unlimited, c2007.</p> <p>Description: viii, 186 p. : ill. : 26 cm.</p> <p>Subjects: FRBR (Conceptual model)</p> <p>Contributors or Related Works: Taylor, Arlene G., 1941-</p> <p>Notes: Includes bibliographical references and index.</p> <p>URL: Related electronic resource: Table of contents http://www.loc.gov/catdir/toc/ecip0717/2007013558.html</p> <p>Location: Bird-5th Floor</p> <p>Call Number: Z666.6 .U53 2007</p> <p>Status: Renewed - Due on 04/02/09</p>
=====	
	<p>Author: Maxwell, Robert L., 1957-</p> <p>Title: FRBR : a guide for the perplexed / Robert L. Maxwell.</p> <p>Published: Chicago : American Library Association, 2008.</p> <p>Description: vii, 151 p. : ill. : 23 cm.</p> <p>Subjects: FRBR (Conceptual model)</p> <p>Notes: Includes bibliographical references (p. 139-141) and index.</p> <p>Table of Contents: The entity-relationship model The FRBR entities</p>

Clicking the “Format for Print/Save” button brings up the formatted text version of the SUMMIT records for the citations that you check-marked on the results screen.

Note that each field has a clearly delineated field label -- e.g., “Title:”, “Author:”, “Published:”, “Subjects”, etc. -- and that each field is separated by an empty line. In this way RefWorks, by using the corresponding filter for this data format, can parse each record and import them cleanly as bibliographic entries.

To deliver these citations to RefWorks, you need to either save the page as a text file or simply highlight and copy the text for pasting into RefWorks.

Because RefWorks requires meticulously formatted export formats and a corresponding filter to decode them, it cannot therefore parse citations stored in a given style as, say, a bibliography stored in a Word document. Some third-party tools are on the horizon that may address this problem but, for now, you may have to enter them into RefWorks manually.

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Welcome, RefWorks Class. [Log out](#)
Syracuse University Library

References Search View Folders Bibliography Tools Help Search RefWorks Go

Import [Import Instructions](#) | [List of Filters & Databases](#) | [Request a Filter](#) [Back to Reference List](#)

Import Filter/Data Source Syracuse University Library
Database SUMMIT Catalog (Endeavor)
Import References into Folder Specify Folder (optional)
(Note that references are also put in the Last Imported folder)

Import Data from the following Text File

Encoding ANSI - Latin I Specify only if you specifically set the encoding when saving the text file; otherwise leave it as is

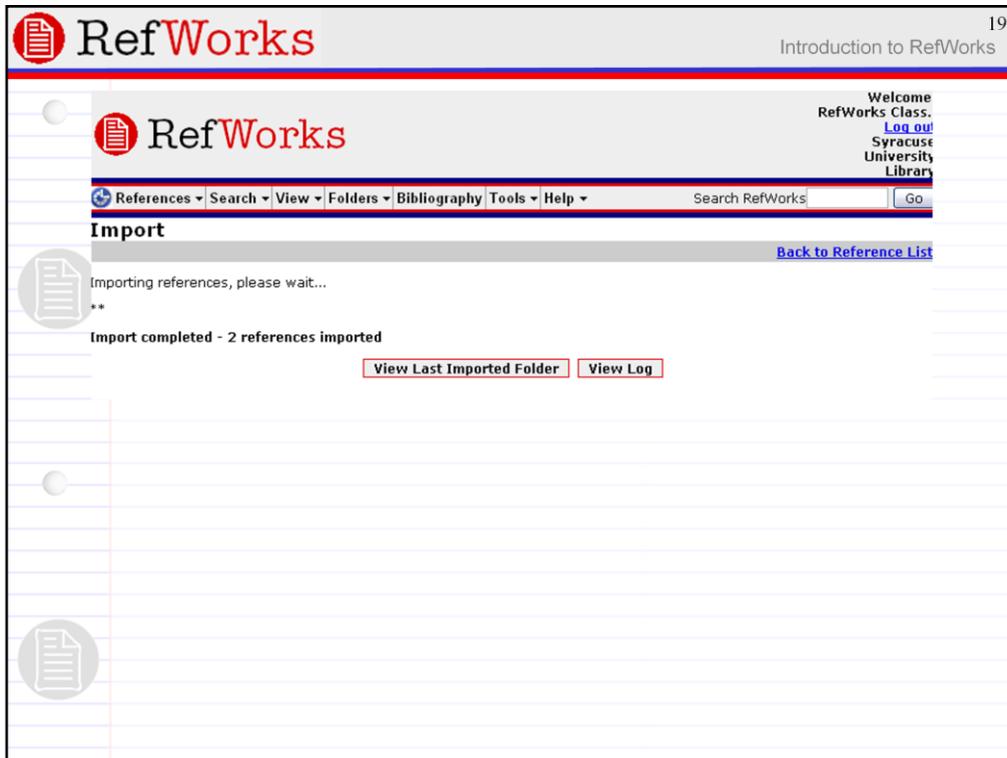
Import Data from the following Text

Title: Understanding FRBR : what it is and how it will affect our retrieval tools / edited by Arlene G. Taylor.
Published: Westport, Conn. : Libraries Unlimited, c2007.
Description: viii, 186 p. : ill. : 26 cm.
Subjects: FRBR (Conceptual model)

I'm assuming that you've copied the formatted text from the SUMMIT page and have pasted it into the "Import Data" text box at the bottom of the "Import" page.

[Alternatively, if you saved it as a text file, browse to the file where you saved it.]

Now, click the "Import" button.



As citations are imported into RefWorks, a progress message is displayed followed by a line of asterisks -- one for each citation you are importing -- and when the job is complete, a “View Last Imported Folder” button will display.

Click the “View Last Imported Folder” button.

The screenshot shows the RefWorks web interface. At the top left is the RefWorks logo. At the top right, it says "Introduction to RefWorks" and "20". Below the logo, there's a navigation menu with "References", "Search", "View", "Folders", "Bibliography", "Tools", and "Help". A search bar is also present. The main content area is titled "Last Imported Folder" and shows a list of references. The first reference is "Understanding FRBR : what is and how it will affect our retrieval tools" by "2007, 186, Libraries Unlimited, Westport, Conn". The second reference is "FRBR : a guide for the perplexed" by "Maxwell, Robert L." published in "2008, 151, American Library Association, Chicago".

Now we're in the "Last Imported" folder.

We'll explore folders a bit later, including how to create new folders of your own, but for now, just keep in mind that the "Last Imported" folder is one of the system structures that RefWorks itself provides. Specifically, this folder is a staging area that almost every citation, except those entered manually, passes through. As new citations enter the "Last Imported" folder, previous citations are bumped out.

Adding citations to RefWorks

- Manually enter citations
- Import citations from a text file or by copying and pasting
- Export citations from a database that includes a direct export feature

Exporting citations via direct export from a research database is the most common way that you get references into RefWorks.

Note that we'll need to leave the "References" menu of RefWorks to do this. In fact, we'll leave RefWorks entirely and initiate the export process from outside -- e.g., a research database such as "LISA".

The screenshot shows the RefWorks interface with the following elements:

- Header:** RefWorks logo and "Introduction to RefWorks" (page 22).
- Navigation:** "Quick Search", "Advanced Search", "Search Tools", "Browse", "Please log in to My Research", "XML", "3 Marked Records", "Search History", "Help & Support".
- Search Results:**
 - Record 1: **FRBRization of a library catalog: better collocation of records, leading to enhanced search, retrieval, and display** by Dickey, Timothy J. (Information Technology and Libraries, vol. 27, no. 1, pp. 23-32, Mar 2008). Database: LISA: Library and Information Science Abstracts. Descriptors: Online catalogues, Searching, Bibliographic records.
 - Record 2: **Successive entry, latest entry, or none of the above? How the MARC21 format, FRBR and the concept of a work could revitalize serials management** by Adams, Katherine; Santamauro, Britta; Blythe, Kurt (The Serials Librarian Serials Librarian, vol. 54, no. 3-4, pp. 193-197, 2008). Database: LISA: Library and Information Science Abstracts. Descriptors: Cataloguing, Serials, MARC.
 - Record 3: **Relevance of a classified catalog in the FRBR perspective and a proposed model with ISBD Description and faceted class number as key attribute** by Varghese, M. (Cataloging & Classification Quarterly, vol. 46, no. 3, pp. 281-304, 2008). Database: LISA: Library and Information Science Abstracts. Descriptors: Online cataloguing, ISBD, Faceted classification schemes, Functional.

From the library’s database main menu, find and launch “LISA : Library and Information Science Abstracts” and do a search.

Examine the results of your search and check-mark at least three of the records. Any will do for this exercise.

[For this example, I’ve searched on “frbr” and narrowed the results set to “Peer-reviewed journals”.]

Now (optionally) click the “Marked Records” link at the upper left of the page to view all your marked records on one screen.

To initiate the export, click the “RefWorks” icon/button.

[Not all CSA databases have this “RefWorks” icon; just those provided by SU rather than SUNY/ESF. If it is lacking, instead click the “Save, Print, Email” link and then look for the “RefWorks” icon at the bottom of that page of options. Other database vendors have similarly worded export options, with the more obvious choices involving some variation of “Cite” or “Export”.]

Turn off pop-up blockers

- Internet Explorer

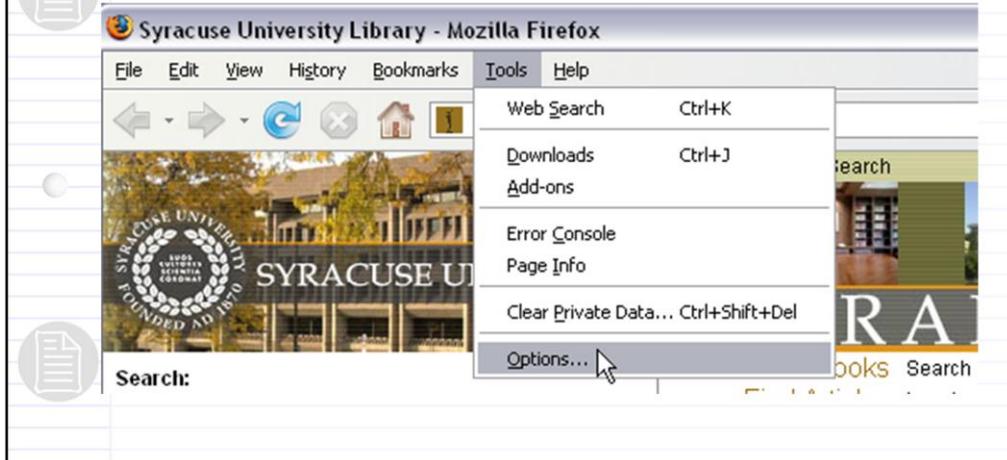


Caveat: Exporting won't work if your browser is set to block pop-up windows. Since the export windows generally are opened using javascript, your browser will interpret these as pop-ups, even if you initiated them by clicking.

In IE, just "Turn Off Pop-up Blocker" from the "Pop-up Block" option of the "Tools" menu.

Turn off pop-up blockers

- Firefox, Netscape, and Mozilla

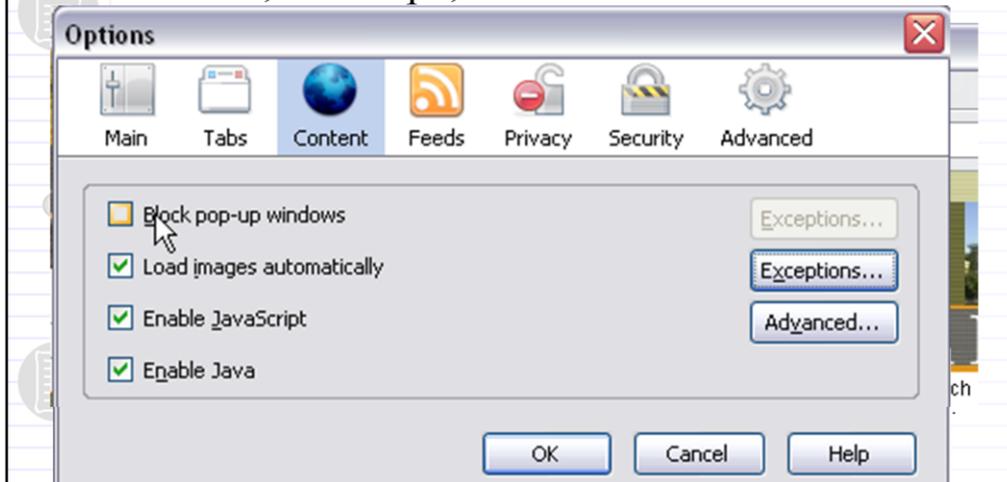


In Firefox and other Mozilla browsers, the process is a little more complicated.

Select "Options..." from the "Tools" menu.

Turn off pop-up blockers

- Firefox, Netscape, and Mozilla



This will open an “Options” window.

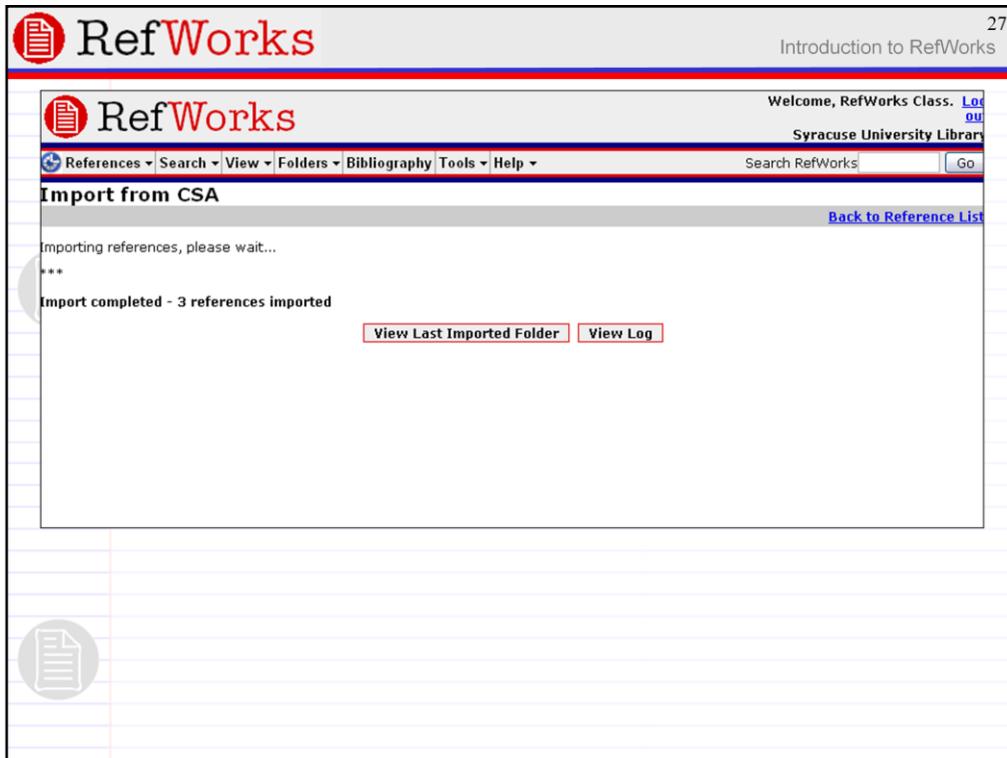
Select the “Content” tab and uncheck the box next to “Block pop-up windows” and click “OK”.

The screenshot displays the RefWorks interface. At the top left is the RefWorks logo, and at the top right is the page number '26' and the text 'Introduction to RefWorks'. Below the header, there is a navigation bar with 'Logout', 'Quick Search', 'Advanced Search', 'Search Tools', and 'Browse'. A secondary navigation bar includes 'Export to RefWorks', 'Return to Results', and 'Help & Support'. The main content area features the 'ILLUMINA' logo and the text 'Provided by Syracuse University Library'. Below this, there are two radio button options: 'Use 3 Marked Records' (selected) and 'Use 76 records from the current results list of Peer-Reviewed Journals'. A text field shows 'From record 1 to 76 of 76 Published Works (maximum 500 at a time)'. At the bottom of the dialog is an 'Export to RefWorks' button. The footer contains copyright information for ProQuest and links for 'Privacy Policy', 'Terms and Conditions of Use', and 'Contact Us'. There is also an 'Interface' dropdown menu set to 'English' and a 'Go' button.

Now that pop-up blocking is disabled, continue on...

When the click the “RefWorks” icon, you are taken to a page that confirms you intention.

Click the “Export to RefWorks” button at the bottom of the page.



When you click the “Export to RefWorks” button, a new RefWorks window or tab opens in your browser (even if RefWorks is already open in another window or tab). The overuse of multiple windows is one of the annoying and confusing things about RefWorks.

The progress bar will track citations as they are imported into RefWorks. When it is done, a final tally displays.

Click the “View Last Imported Folder” button.

The screenshot shows the RefWorks web interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the RefWorks logo and the text 'Introduction to RefWorks' and '28'. Below this, a secondary header includes 'Welcome, RefWorks Class.' and 'Syracuse University Library'. A main menu contains 'References', 'Search', 'View', 'Folders', 'Bibliography', 'Tools', and 'Help'. A search box is present with the text 'Search RefWorks' and a 'Go' button. The main content area is titled 'Last Imported Folder' and has a 'Switch to: Standard View' dropdown. Below this, there are options for 'References to Use: Selected Page All in List' and buttons for 'Add to My List', 'Put in Folder...', 'Remove from Folder', 'Global Edit', 'Delete', and 'Print'. A 'Sort by' dropdown is set to 'Authors, Primary'. The list contains three references:

- Ref ID: 1051: Journal Article Reference 1 of 3. Title: Successive entry, latest entry, or none of the above? How the MARC21 format, FRBR and the concept of a work could revitalize serials management. Authors: Adams, Katherine; Santamauro, Britta; Elythe, Kurt. Source: The Serials Librarian Serials Librarian, 2008, 54, 3-4, 193-197, Haworth Press, United States.
- Ref ID: 1050: Journal Article Reference 2 of 3. Title: FRERization of a library catalog: better collocation of records, leading to enhanced search, retrieval, and display. Authors: Dickey, Timothy J. Source: Information Technology and Libraries, 2008, 27, 1, 23-32, American Library Association, Chicago IL, United States.
- Ref ID: 1052: Journal Article Reference 3 of 3. Title: Relevance of a classified catalog in the FRBR perspective and a proposed model with ISBD Description and faceted class number as key attribute. Authors: Varghese, M. Source: Cataloging & Classification Quarterly, 2008, 46, 3, 281-304, Haworth Press, Binghamton NY, United States.

The “Last Imported” folder now shows the references we marked and exported from the “LISA” database.

This is a good time, while your database search results are still available for comparison, to examine your imported results and make sure that RefWorks hasn’t messed anything up.

[In this example, the record authored by Adams has the journal name mis-entered. This is actually an error from “LISA”, but it still needs to be fixed. Demonstrate using the Edit link to fix the entry.]

Organize citations within Refworks

- Creating and naming folders
- Adding citations to folders

Once you have a set of references in your RefWorks database, you may eventually want to start putting them in folders by topic. This is not necessary, but is an expedient for browsing large databases.

Next we'll see how to create new folders and how to put citations into folders.

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Introduction to RefWorks

The screenshot displays the RefWorks web interface within a Mozilla Firefox browser window. The browser's address bar shows the URL: <http://www.refworks.com/Refworks/mainframe.asp?ExpressImport=rad16081>. The page header includes the RefWorks logo and a welcome message for 'Tester' from Syracuse University Library, dated January 2008. The main navigation menu includes 'References', 'Search', 'View', 'Folders', 'Bibliography', and 'Tools'. The 'Folders' menu is currently open, showing options: 'Create New Folder', 'View', and 'Hard View'. Below the menu, there are buttons for 'Add to My List', 'Put in Folder...', and 'Share Folders'. The main content area displays a list of 'Last Imported' references, including three journal articles with their respective titles, authors, and sources.

References to Use: Selected

Organize Folders

Sort by: Authors, Primary

Journal Article Reference 1 of 3

Ref ID: 498

Title: A note on the use of GPS collars to monitor wild maned wolves *Chrysocyon brachyurus* (Illiger 1815) (Mammalia, Canidae)

Authors: [Coelho, C.M.](#); [de Melo, L.F.B.](#); [Sabato, M.A.L.](#); [Rizel, D.N.](#); [Young, R.J.](#)

Source: [Appl Anim Behav Sci.](#), 2007, 105, 1-3, 259-264, Elsevier Science B.V., P.O. Box 211 Amsterdam 1000 AE Netherlands, [mailto:ninfo-f@elsevier.nl], [URL:<http://www.elsevier.nl/>]

Journal Article Reference 2 of 3

Ref ID: 497

Title: Simulating the impact of socio-economic trends on threatened Iberian wolf populations *Canis lupus signatus* in north-eastern Portugal

Authors: [Santos, M.](#); [Vaz, C.](#); [Travassos, P.](#); [Cabral, J.A.](#)

Source: [Ecol Indicators](#), 2007, 7, 3, 649-664, Elsevier Science Ltd., The Boulevard Langford Lane Kidlington Oxford OX5 1GB UK, [mailto:ninfo-f@elsevier.nl], [URL:<http://www.elsevier.nl/>]

Journal Article Reference 3 of 3

Ref ID: 499

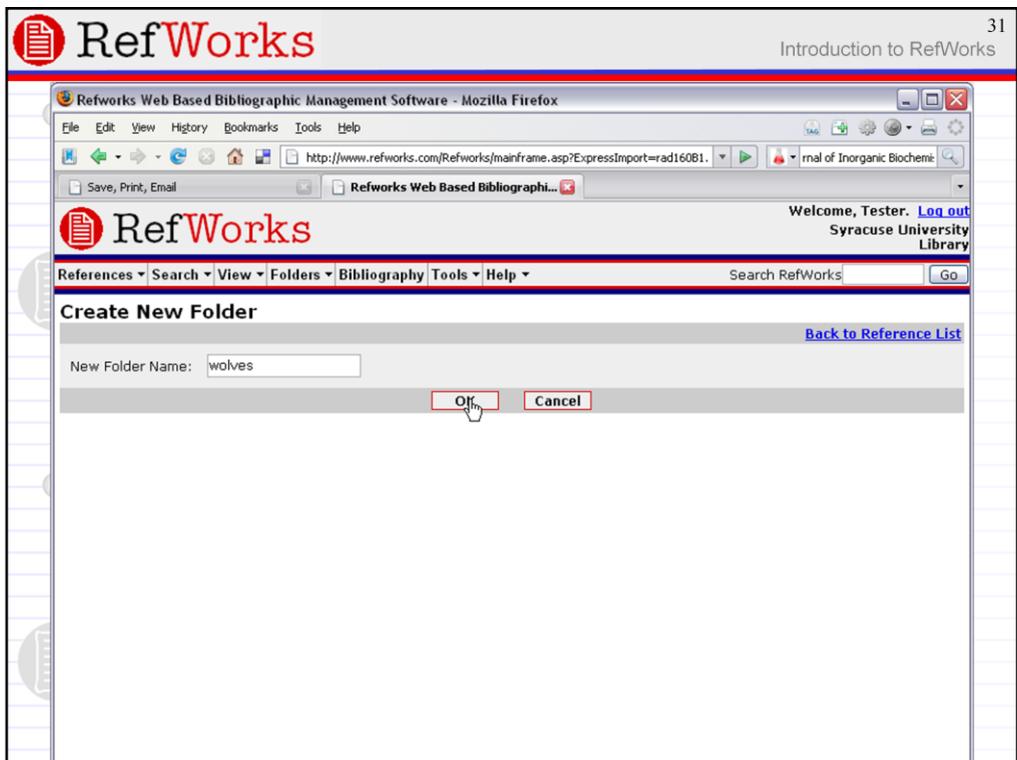
Title: Camera-trap studies of maned wolf density in the Cerrado and the Pantanal of Brazil

Authors: [Trolle, Mogens](#); [Noss, Andrew J.](#); [Lima, Edson De S.](#); [Dalponte, Julio C.](#)

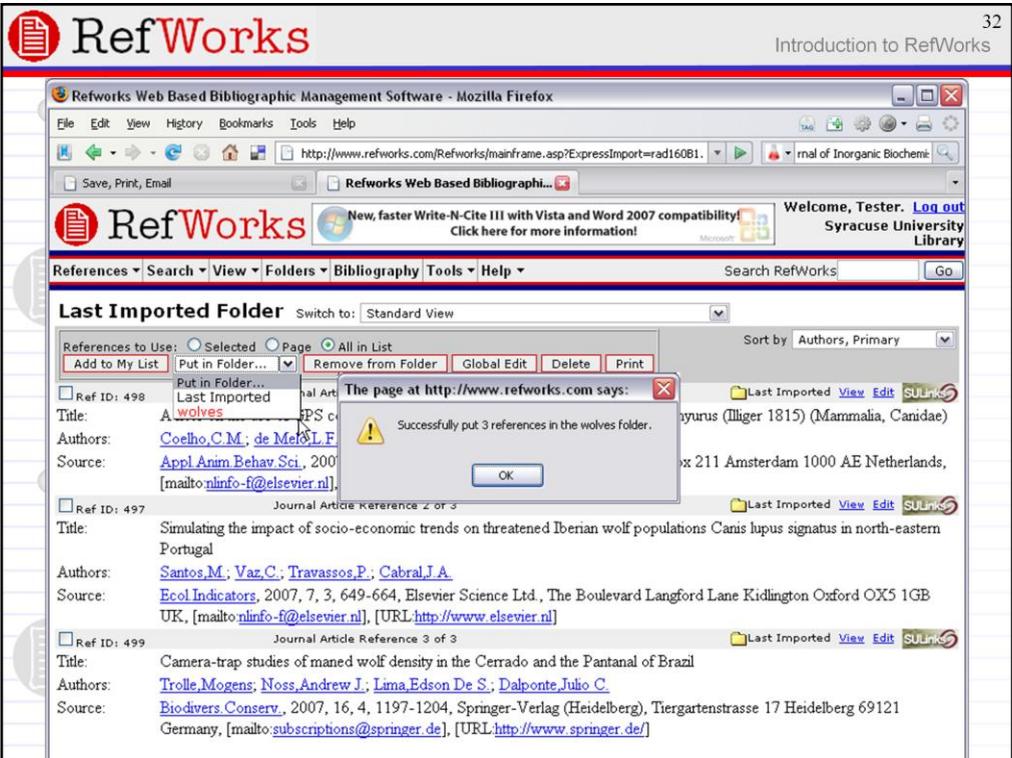
Source: [Biodivers Conserv.](#), 2007, 16, 4, 1197-1204, Springer-Verlag (Heidelberg), Tiergartenstrasse 17 Heidelberg 69121 Germany, [mailto:subscriptions@springer.de], [URL:<http://www.springer.de/>]

[Explore the “View” and “Folders” menus. Show the options that are shared by both (redundant) and those that are unique.]

Choose “Create New Folder” from the “Folders” menu.



In the “Create New Folder” window, assign a name and click “OK”.



A confirmation dialog box will display.

However, although a new folder has been created, no reference have been added to it.

33
Introduction to RefWorks

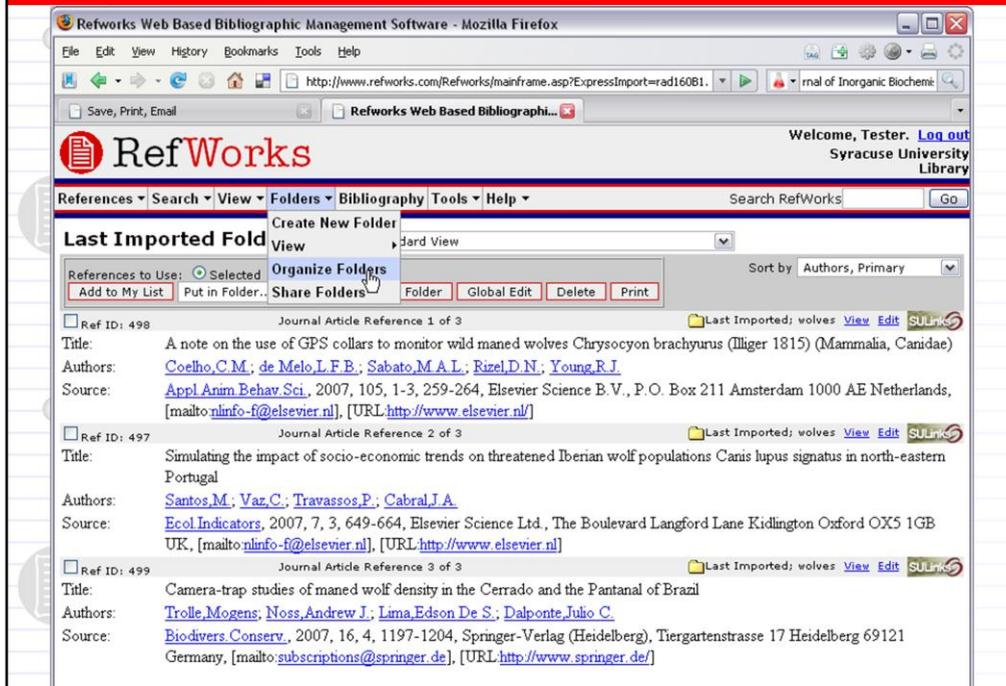
The screenshot shows the RefWorks web interface in a Mozilla Firefox browser window. The page title is "Refworks Web Based Bibliographic Management Software - Mozilla Firefox". The URL is "http://www.refworks.com/RefWorks/mainframe.asp?ExpressImport=rad16081...". The page header includes the RefWorks logo and "Welcome, Tester. Log out Syracuse University Library". The navigation menu includes "References", "Search", "View", "Folders", "Bibliography", "Tools", and "Help". A search bar is present with the text "Search RefWorks" and a "Go" button. The main content area is titled "Last Imported Folder" and shows a list of references. The "References to Use:" section has radio buttons for "Selected", "Page", and "All in List". The "Put in Folder..." button is highlighted in red. The list contains three references:

- Ref ID: 498: Journal Article Reference 1 of 3. Title: A note on the use of GPS collars to monitor wild maned wolves *Chrysocyon brachyurus* (Illiger 1815) (Mammalia, Canidae). Authors: Coelho, C.M.; de Melo, L.F.B.; Sabato, M.A.L.; Rizek, D.N.; Young, R.J. Source: *Appl Anim Behav Sci.*, 2007, 105, 1-3, 259-264, Elsevier Science B.V., P.O. Box 211 Amsterdam 1000 AE Netherlands, [mailto:ninfo-f@elsevier.nl], [URL:http://www.elsevier.nl/]
- Ref ID: 497: Journal Article Reference 2 of 3. Title: Simulating the impact of socio-economic trends on threatened Iberian wolf populations *Canis lupus signatus* in north-eastern Portugal. Authors: Santos, M.; Vaz, C.; Travassos, P.; Cabral, J.A. Source: *Ecol Indicators*, 2007, 7, 3, 649-664, Elsevier Science Ltd., The Boulevard Langford Lane Kidlington Oxford OX5 1GB UK, [mailto:ninfo-f@elsevier.nl], [URL:http://www.elsevier.nl/]
- Ref ID: 499: Journal Article Reference 3 of 3. Title: Camera-trap studies of maned wolf density in the Cerrado and the Pantanal of Brazil. Authors: Trolle, Mogens; Noss, Andrew J.; Lima, Edson De S.; Dalponte, Julio C. Source: *Biodivers Conserv.*, 2007, 16, 4, 1197-1204, Springer-Verlag (Heidelberg), Tiergartenstrasse 17 Heidelberg 69121 Germany, [mailto:subscriptions@springer.de], [URL:http://www.springer.de/]

Select a few references or click the “Page” or “All in List” radio buttons.

Choose the appropriate folder from the “Put in Folder...” select menu.

Note that your folders will display in red and system folders display in black.



The screenshot shows the RefWorks web interface in a Mozilla Firefox browser window. The browser's address bar displays the URL: <http://www.refworks.com/Refworks/mainframe.asp?ExpressImport=rad16081>. The page header includes the RefWorks logo and a welcome message for 'Tester' from Syracuse University Library, with a 'Log out' link. The main navigation menu includes 'References', 'Search', 'View', 'Folders', 'Bibliography', and 'Tools'. The 'Folders' menu is open, showing options like 'Create New Folder', 'View', 'Organize Folders', and 'Share Folders'. The 'Organize Folders' option is highlighted with a mouse cursor. Below the menu, the 'Last Imported Folders' section displays a list of journal article references. Each entry includes a checkbox, a reference ID, a title, authors, and source information. The first three references are visible, with their titles and authors listed.

References to Use: Selected Add to My List Put in Folder... **Organize Folders**

Journal Article Reference 1 of 3 Last Imported; wolves [View](#) [Edit](#) [SULink](#)

Ref ID: 498
 Title: A note on the use of GPS collars to monitor wild maned wolves *Chrysocyon brachyurus* (Illiger 1815) (Mammalia, Canidae)
 Authors: [Coelho, C.M.](#); [de Melo, L.F.B.](#); [Sabato, M.A.L.](#); [Rizel, D.N.](#); [Young, R.J.](#)
 Source: [Appl Anim Behav Sci.](#), 2007, 105, 1-3, 259-264, Elsevier Science B.V., P.O. Box 211 Amsterdam 1000 AE Netherlands, [mailto:ninfo-f@elsevier.nl], [URL:<http://www.elsevier.nl/>]

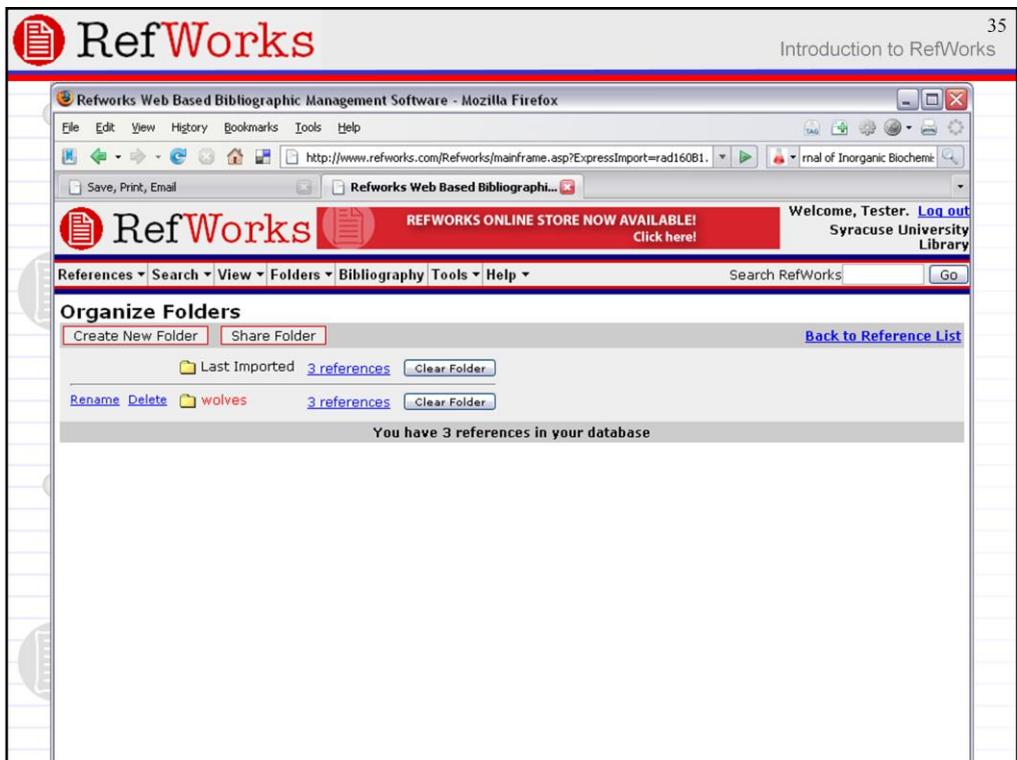
Journal Article Reference 2 of 3 Last Imported; wolves [View](#) [Edit](#) [SULink](#)

Ref ID: 497
 Title: Simulating the impact of socio-economic trends on threatened Iberian wolf populations *Canis lupus signatus* in north-eastern Portugal
 Authors: [Santos, M.](#); [Vaz, C.](#); [Travassos, P.](#); [Cabral, J.A.](#)
 Source: [Ecol Indicators](#), 2007, 7, 3, 649-664, Elsevier Science Ltd., The Boulevard Langford Lane Kidlington Oxford OX5 1GB UK, [mailto:ninfo-f@elsevier.nl], [URL:<http://www.elsevier.nl/>]

Journal Article Reference 3 of 3 Last Imported; wolves [View](#) [Edit](#) [SULink](#)

Ref ID: 499
 Title: Camera-trap studies of maned wolf density in the Cerrado and the Pantanal of Brazil
 Authors: [Trolle, Mogens](#); [Noss, Andrew J.](#); [Lima, Edson De S.](#); [Dalponte, Julio C.](#)
 Source: [Biodivers Conserv.](#), 2007, 16, 4, 1197-1204, Springer-Verlag (Heidelberg), Tiergartenstrasse 17 Heidelberg 69121 Germany, [mailto:subscriptions@springer.de], [URL:<http://www.springer.de/>]

Choose “Organize Folders” from the “Folders” menu.



The “Organize Folders” window lists all the folders. It is an excellent way to get an overview of the structure of your RefWorks account and the distribution of citations in the various folders.

Your folders are colored red and the “Last Imported” system folder is black. You can rename, empty (clear), and delete your folders. You can empty, but can not otherwise change the “Last Imported” folder.

Adding citations to RefWorks

- Manually enter citations
- Import citations from a text file or by copying and pasting
- Export citations from a database that includes a direct export feature
- Search > Online Catalog or Database

The last method is really only truly useful for researchers who regularly search the PubMed biomedical database. In the case of PubMed, there is no direct export option and the export via text file option is somewhat non-intuitive.

RefWorks Introduction to RefWorks 37

Refworks Web Based Bibliographic Management Software - Mozilla Firefox

File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help del_jcio.us

http://www.refworks.com/Refworks/mainframe.asp?tsmp=11900614

Refworks Web Based Bibliographic Management Software - Mozilla Firefox

Welcome, Tester. [Log out](#)
Syracuse University Library

References Search View Folders Bibliography Tools Help Search RefWorks Go

Advanced

wolves /Cite View

Use: Selected Page All in List

Lookup by Author /Cite View

Lookup by Descriptor

Lookup by Periodical

Online Catalog or Database

RSS Feed

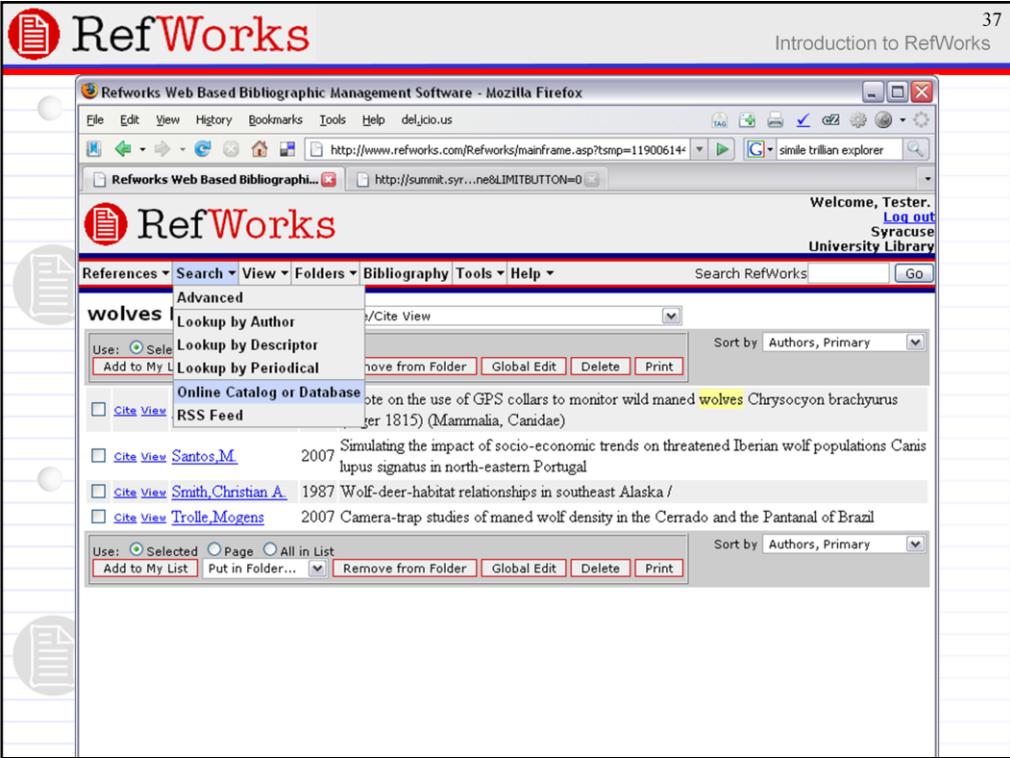
Sort by: Authors, Primary

2007 Simulating the impact of socio-economic trends on threatened Iberian wolf populations *Canis lupus signatus* in north-eastern Portugal

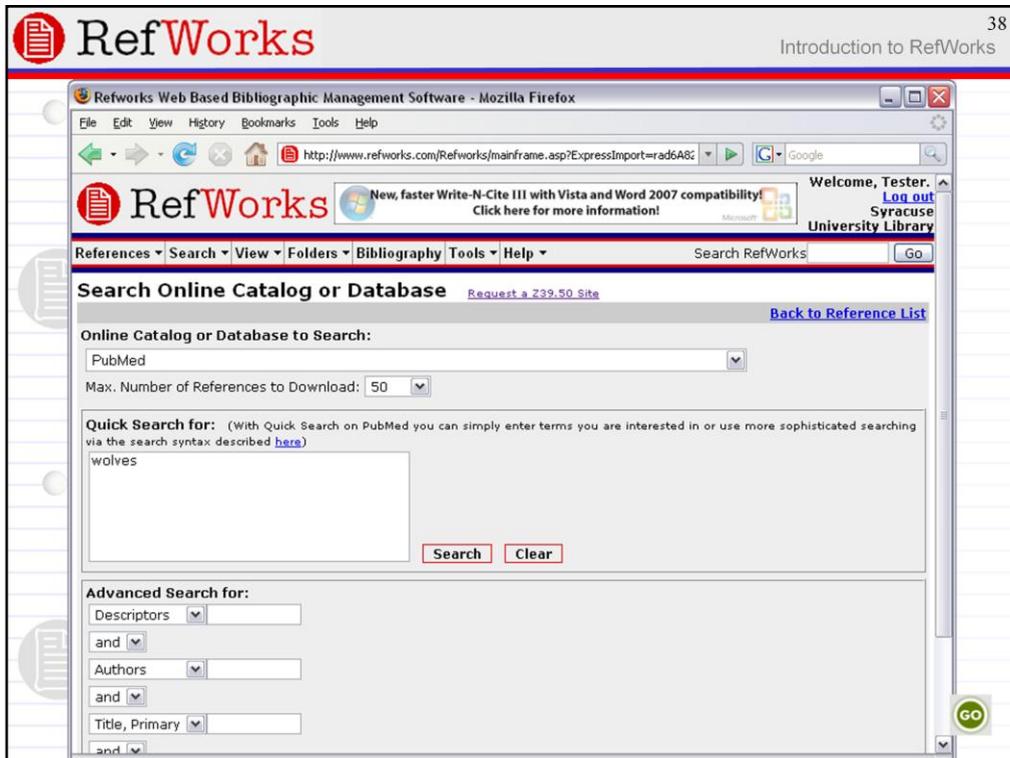
1987 Wolf-deer-habitat relationships in southeast Alaska /

2007 Camera-trap studies of maned wolf density in the Cerrado and the Pantanal of Brazil

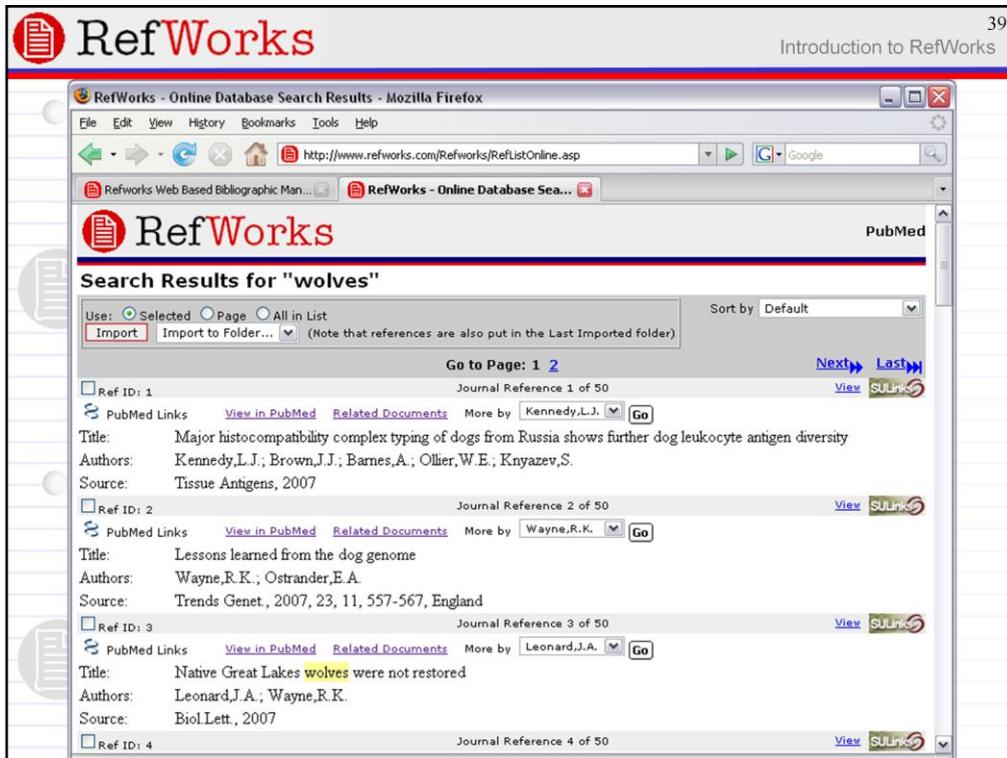
Sort by: Authors, Primary



Select “Search” > “Online Catalog or Database”.



[Demo a search in PubMed -- e.g., “wolves” or “bee virus”.]



Check-mark some records from the results page -- an external single-purpose RefWorks results window.

Click "Import".

RefWorks Introduction to RefWorks 40

RefWorks - Online Database Search Results - Mozilla Firefox

http://www.refworks.com/Refworks/RefListOnline.asp

RefWorks PubMed

Search Results for "wolves"

Use: Selected Page All in List
 (Note that references are also put in the Last Imported folder)

Sort by: Default

Go to Page: 1 2 [Next](#) [Last](#)

Ref ID: 1 Ref ID: 2 Ref ID: 3 Ref ID: 4

Journal Reference 1 of 50 [View](#) [SULink](#)

PubMed Links [View in PubMed](#) [Related Documents](#) More by: Kennedy,L.J.

Title: Major histocompatibility complex typing of dogs from Russia shows further dog leukocyte antigen diversity
Authors: Kennedy,L.J.; Brown,J.J.; Barnes,A.; Ollier,W.E.; Knyazev,S.
Source: Tissue Antigens, 2007

Journal Reference 2 of 50 [View](#) [SULink](#)

PubMed Links [View in PubMed](#) [Related Documents](#) More by: Wayne,R.K.

Title: Lessons learned from the dog genome
Authors: Wayne,R.K.; Ostrander,E.A.
Source: Trends Genet., 2007, 23, 11, 557-567, England

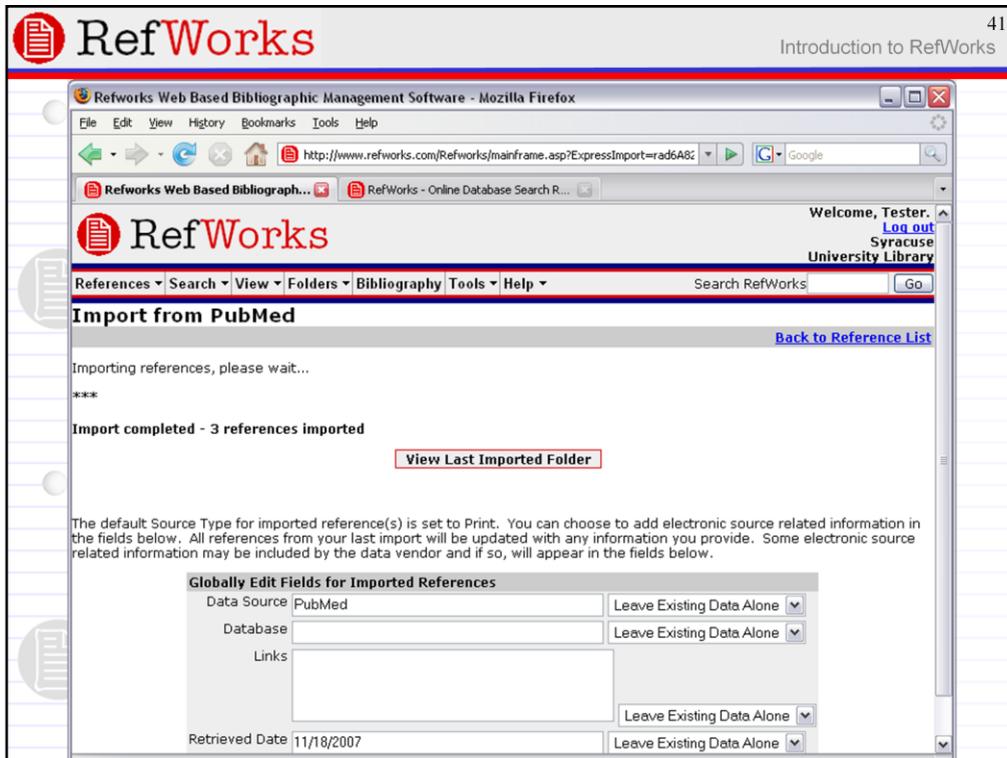
Journal Reference 3 of 50 [View](#) [SULink](#)

PubMed Links [View in PubMed](#) [Related Documents](#) More by: Leonard,J.A.

Title: Native Great Lakes **wolves** were not restored
Authors: Leonard,J.A.; Wayne,R.K.
Source: Biol.Lett., 2007

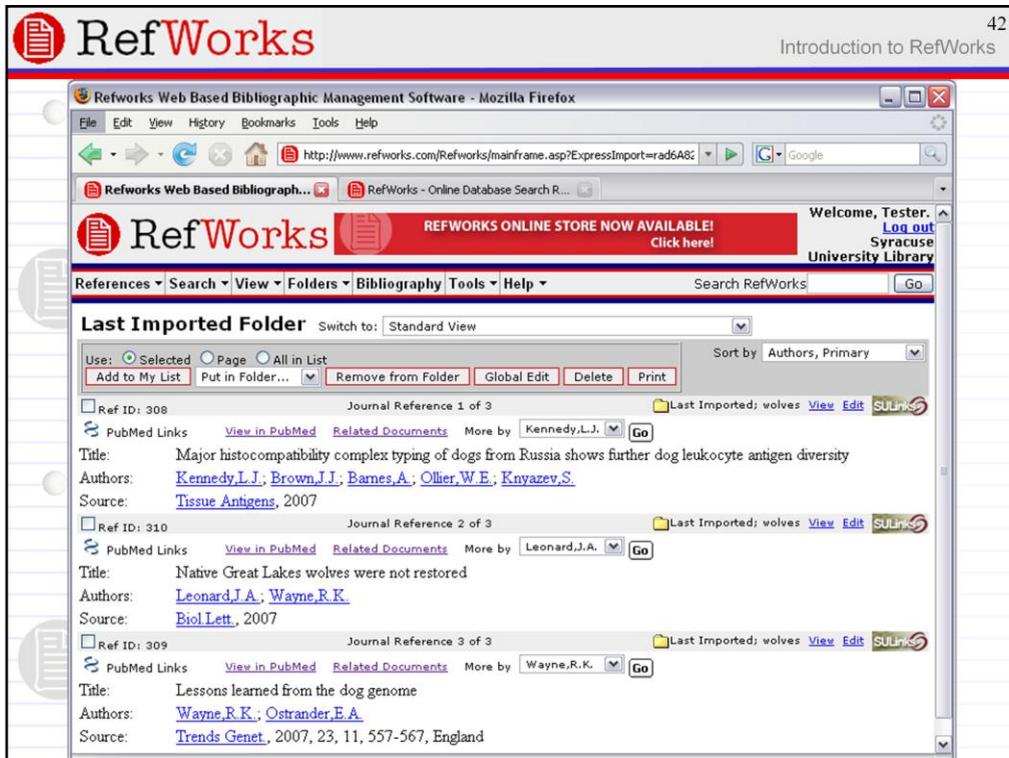
Journal Reference 4 of 50 [View](#) [SULink](#)

Optionally choose a folder to initiate the import process.



Results are sent back the the parent window.

Caveat: it probably won't pop to the front or even give an indication that it is working unless you carefully observe the "loading..." status in the tab or window. Another small interface annoyance to be aware of.



View the “Last Imported” folder as usual to see the results.

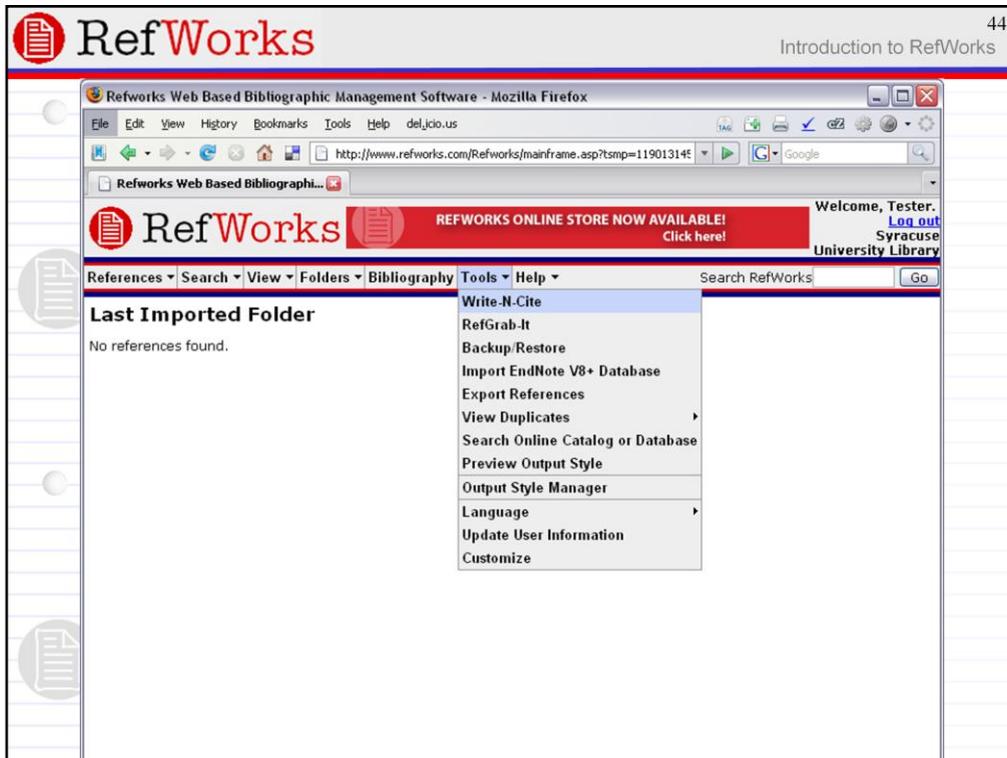
Assign to folders if you haven’t already.

Write-N-Cite

- Add references to a paper (Microsoft Word document)
- Format the reference list using a citation style that you choose

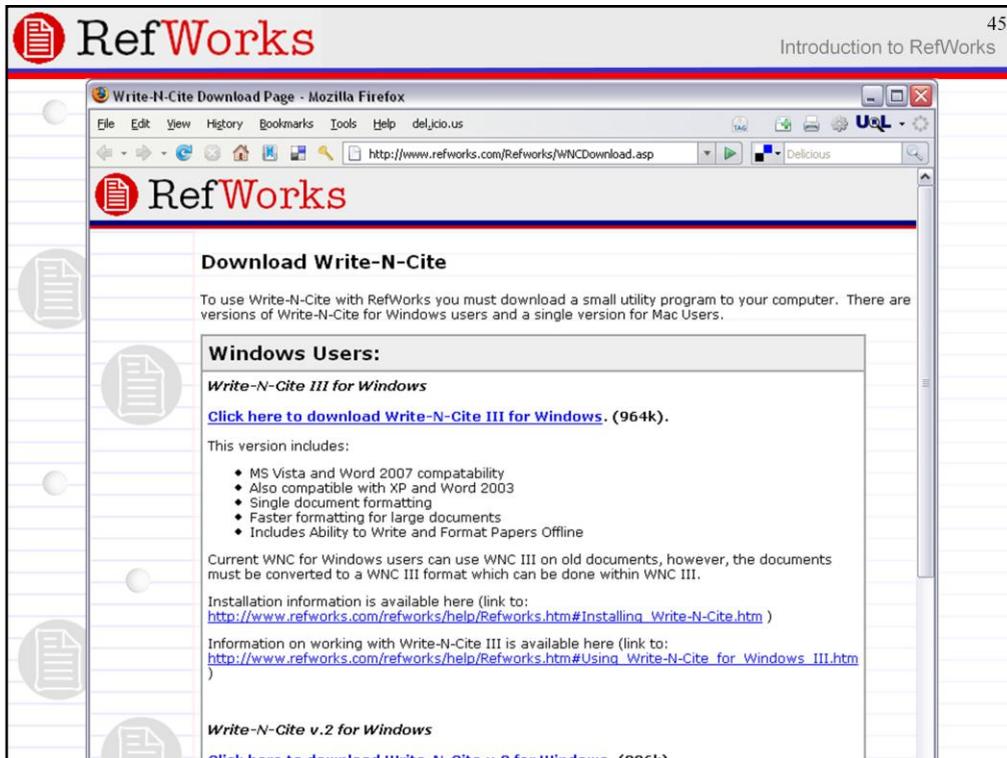
This last section deals with using Write-N-Cite to:

- Add references to a paper (Microsoft Word document only)
- Format the reference list using a citation style that you choose



Write-N-Cite is a free program that you download and install to your workstation. Although it is a stand-alone program, it acts as a specialized web browser with one purpose: to import citations stored in your RefWorks account into a paper you are writing at the point at which you need them and then, creating a corresponding bibliography of cited references at the end of your paper.

To download it, go to “Tools” > “Write-N-Cite”.



This opens a “Download Write-N-Cite” overview page.

Computers in this cluster have Write-N-Cite pre-installed.

But you will need to download a copy of Write-N-Cite to your workstation or laptop when you return to your office or home.

RefWorks Introduction to RefWorks 46

On-campus users who access RefWorks and want to use Write-N-Cite must load the Write-N-Cite Proxy Configuration Utility (instructions provided below). After running the utility, when you launch Write-N-Cite you will be prompted to authenticate your affiliation with Syracuse University (Enter 10 digit SU ID # and last name).

Instructions to Install the Write-N-Cite Proxy Configuration Utility

The WNC Proxy Configuration Utility is found within your local computer operating system.

Windows Users:

- Go to the Start Menu
- Select
 - Programs
 - RefWorks
 - WNC Proxy Configuration Utility
- Enter the following URL:
<http://libezproxy.syr.edu/login?url=https://www-refworks-com.libezproxy2.syr.edu/Refworks/?WNC=true>
- Click OK

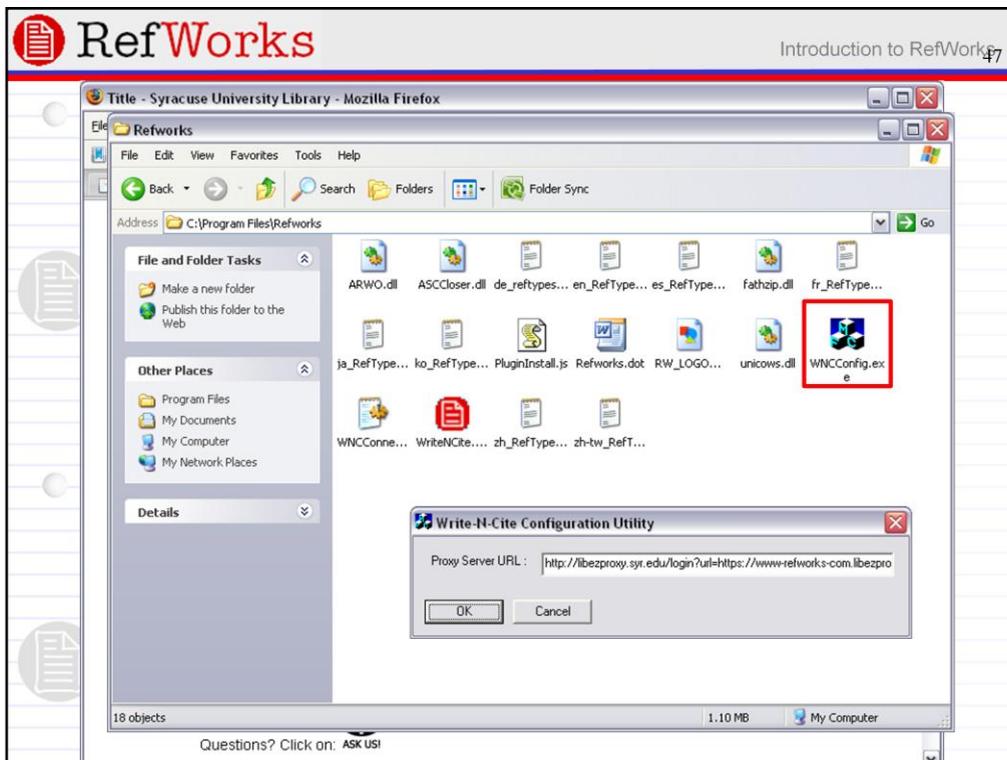
Mac Users:

- Activate Write-N-Cite
- Select Preferences from the Write-N-Cite menu
- Select the Proxy option
- Enter the following URL:
<http://libezproxy.syr.edu/login?url=https://www-refworks-com.libezproxy2.syr.edu/Refworks/?WNC=true>
- Restart Write-N-Cite for this proxy configuration to take effect.

Questions? Click on:  ASK US!

Note, for laptop users who work off-campus, you additionally need to configure Write-N-Cite to use Ezproxy.

Instructions for doing this are in the library's Citation Support pages for RefWorks.



Ideally, you access the Write-N-Cite Configuration Utility from the Start Menu of Windows. But in locked down cluster computers, this option may be missing.

Instead, navigate to Write-N-Cite Configuration Utility via Program Files > RefWorks.

When you launch the Write-N-Cite Configuration Utility, a dialog box opens.

 **RefWorks** Introduction to RefWorks 48

Title - Syracuse University Library - Mozilla Firefox

File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help del.icio.us

http://library.syr.edu/instruction/tutorials/OffCampusAccessToRefWo

Refworks Web Based Bibliographic Ma... Title - Syracuse University Library

On campus users who access RefWorks and want to use Write-N-Cite must load the Write-N-Cite Proxy Configuration Utility (instructions provided below). After running the utility, when you launch Write-N-Cite you will be prompted to authenticate your affiliation with Syracuse University (Enter 10 digit SU ID # and last name).

Instructions to Install the Write-N-Cite Proxy Configuration Utility

The WNC Proxy Configuration Utility is found within your local computer operating system.

Windows Users:

- Go to the Start Menu
- Select
 - Programs
 - RefWorks
 - WNC Proxy Configuration Utility
- Enter the following URL:
`http://libzproxy.syr.edu/login?url=https://www-refworks-com.libzproxy2.syr.edu/Refworks/?WNC=true`
- Click OK

Mac Users:

- Activate Write-N-Cite
- Select Preferences from the menu
- Select the Proxy option
- Enter the following URL:
`http://libzproxy.syr.edu/login?url=https://www-refworks-com.libzproxy2.syr.edu/Refworks/?WNC=true`
- Restart Write-N-Cite for this proxy configuration to take effect.

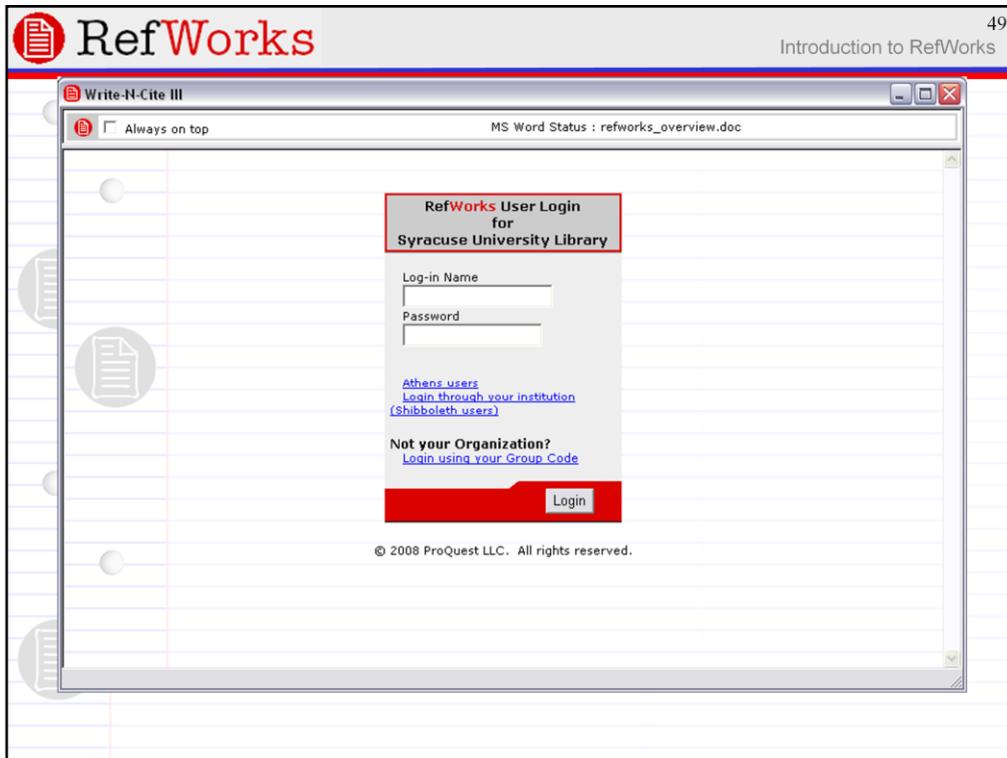
Questions? Click on: 

Write-N-Cite Configuration Utility

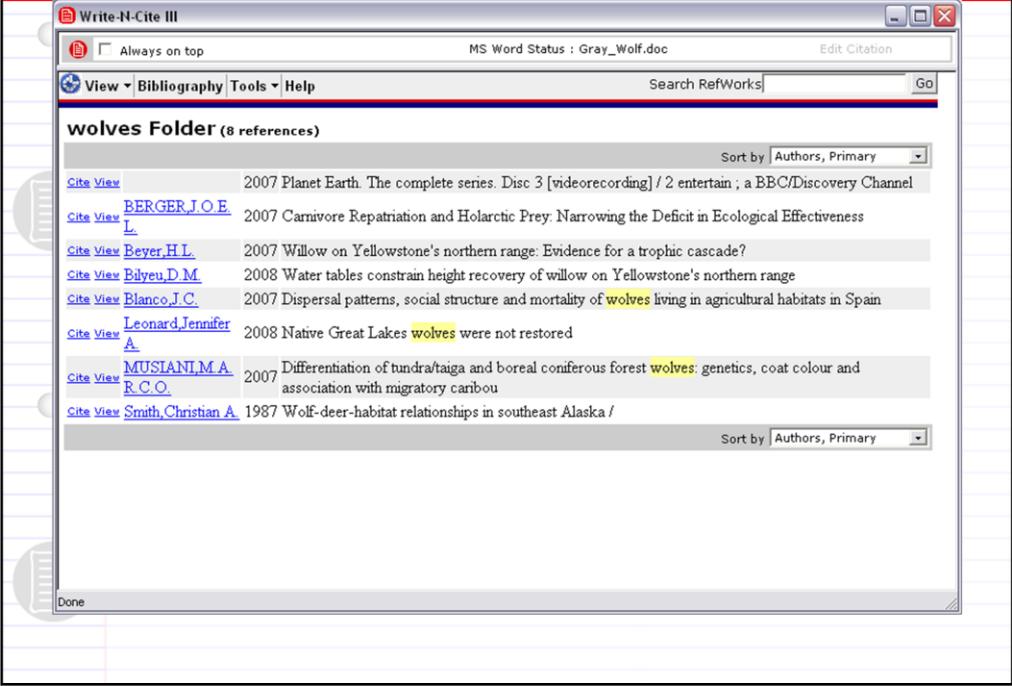
Proxy Server URL: `http://libzproxy.syr.edu/login?url=https://www-refworks-com.libzpro`

OK Cancel

Paste the proxy url from the help page into this dialog box and click “OK”.



If, after adding the proxy url into the config tool, you are seeing a screen that asks for your Group Code rather than the screen above (or if you're off-campus, the Ezproxy login screen), then you may have to fix the url. A common error is to append an extra white space after the url or to chop off a bit of it. Try again, being a little more careful.



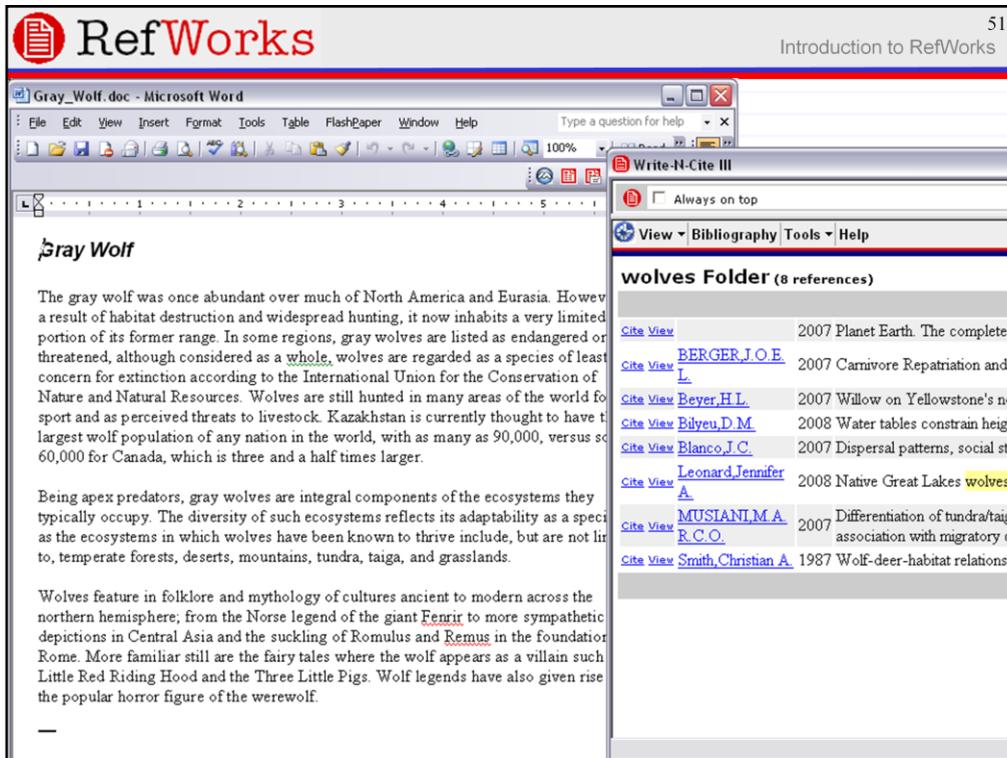
The screenshot shows the Write-N-Cite III application window. The title bar reads "Write-N-Cite III". Below the title bar, there is a menu bar with "View", "Bibliography", "Tools", and "Help". A search bar labeled "Search RefWorks" is on the right. The main content area displays a folder named "wolves" containing 8 references. Each reference is preceded by a "Cite View" link. The references are:

- 2007 Planet Earth. The complete series. Disc 3 [videorecording] / 2 entertain ; a BBC/Discovery Channel
- BERGER, J.O.E. 2007 Carnivore Repatriation and Holarctic Prey: Narrowing the Deficit in Ecological Effectiveness
- Beyer, H.L. 2007 Willow on Yellowstone's northern range: Evidence for a trophic cascade?
- Bilyeu, D.M. 2008 Water tables constrain height recovery of willow on Yellowstone's northern range
- Blanco, J.C. 2007 Dispersal patterns, social structure and mortality of wolves living in agricultural habitats in Spain
- Leonard, Jennifer A. 2008 Native Great Lakes wolves were not restored
- MUSLANI, M.A. R.C.O. 2007 Differentiation of tundra/taiga and boreal coniferous forest wolves: genetics, coat colour and association with migratory caribou
- Smith, Christian A. 1987 Wolf-deer-habitat relationships in southeast Alaska /

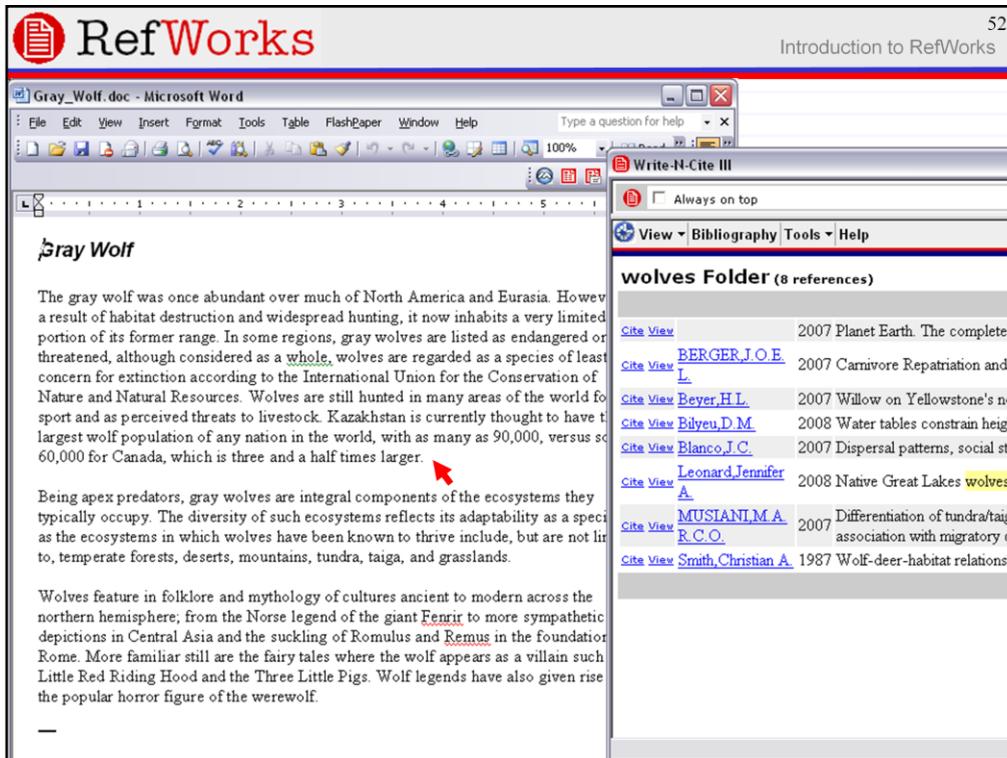
Sort by: Authors, Primary

When you are logged into Write-N-Cite, use the “View” menu to navigate to the appropriate folder (if necessary).

Note the “Cite” link next to each brief citation.



You use Write-N-Cite in combination with an open Word document. Write-N-Cite should note the file name of your Word document in the status bar at the top of the window.



Using Write-N-Cite is quite intuitive.

Place your cursor in the document at the point where a citation needs to go.

RefWorks Introduction to RefWorks 53

Gray_Wolf.doc - Microsoft Word

Gray Wolf

The gray wolf was once abundant over much of North America and Eurasia. However, a result of habitat destruction and widespread hunting, it now inhabits a very limited portion of its former range. In some regions, gray wolves are listed as endangered or threatened, although considered as a whole, wolves are regarded as a species of least concern for extinction according to the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. Wolves are still hunted in many areas of the world for sport and as perceived threats to livestock. Kazakhstan is currently thought to have the largest wolf population of any nation in the world, with as many as 60,000, versus 60,000 for Canada, which is three and a half times larger.

Being apex predators, gray wolves are integral components of the ecosystems they typically occupy. The diversity of such ecosystems reflects its adaptability as a species as the ecosystems in which wolves have been known to thrive include, but are not limited to, temperate forests, deserts, mountains, tundra, taiga, and grasslands.

Wolves feature in folklore and mythology of cultures ancient to modern across the northern hemisphere; from the Norse legend of the giant Fenrir to more sympathetic depictions in Central Asia and the suckling of Romulus and Remus in the foundation of Rome. More familiar still are the fairy tales where the wolf appears as a villain such as Little Red Riding Hood and the Three Little Pigs. Wolf legends have also given rise to the popular horror figure of the werewolf.

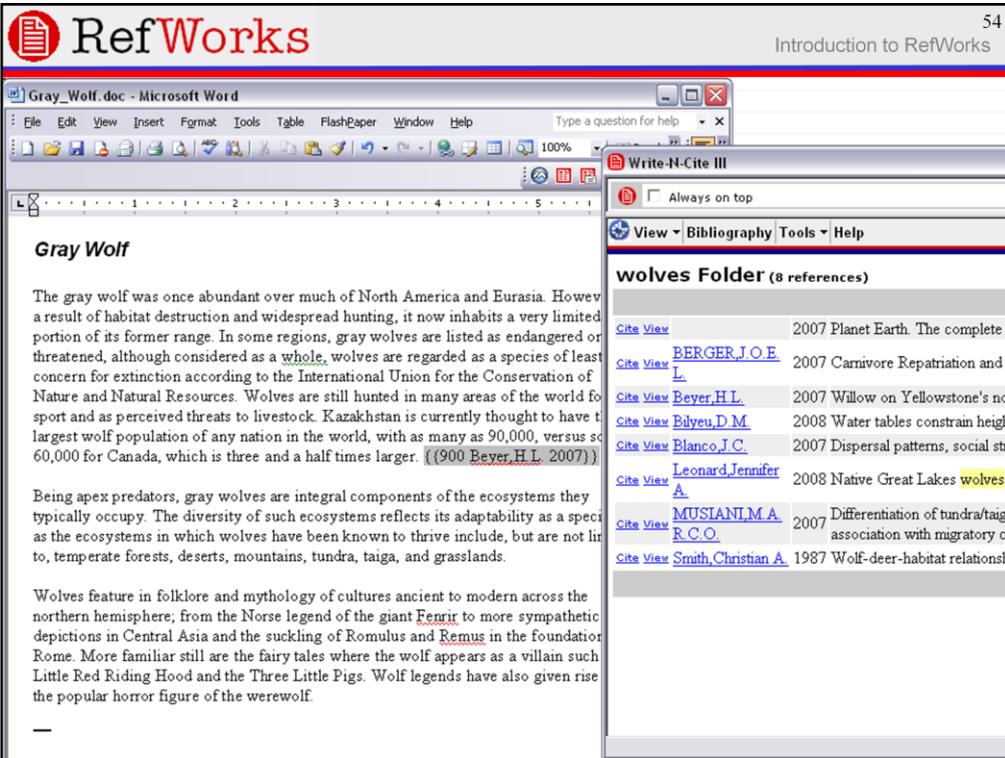
Write-N-Cite III

View Bibliography Tools Help

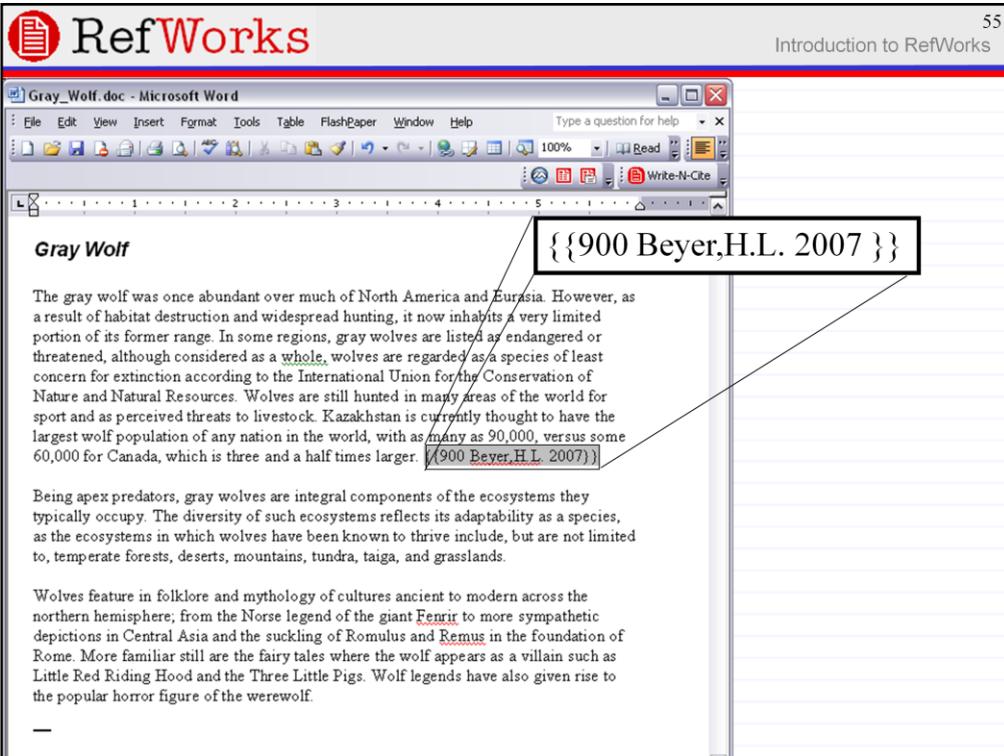
wolves Folder (8 references)

Cite View	2007 Planet Earth. The complete s
Cite View	BERGER, J.O.E. 2007 Carnivore Repatriation and I
Cite View	L.
Cite View	Beyer, H.L. 2007 Willow on Yellowstone's no
Cite View	Bilyeu, D.M. 2008 Water tables constrain height
Cite View	Blanco, J.C. 2007 Dispersal patterns, social str
Cite View	Leonard, Jennifer A. 2008 Native Great Lakes wolves
Cite View	MUSIANI, M.A. R.C.O. 2007 Differentiation of tundra/taiga association with migratory ca
Cite View	Smith, Christian A. 1987 Wolf-deer-habitat relationsh

Click the "Cite" link next to the appropriate citation in Write-N-Cite.



A RefWorks citation marker will be inserted at the cursor point in the Word document.



Note that the RefWorks citation marker is not a real citation. It is just a RefWorks ID number surrounded by two curly brackets.

The text following the citation marker is for human readability -- so you know you got the correct reference -- and can actually be edited out (not advised) if you choose to do so.

Gray Wolf

The gray wolf was once abundant over much of North America and Eurasia. However, as a result of habitat destruction and widespread hunting, it now inhabits a very limited portion of its former range. In some regions, gray wolves are listed as endangered or threatened, although considered as a whole, wolves are regarded as a species of least concern for extinction according to the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. Wolves are still hunted in many areas of the world for sport and as perceived threats to livestock. Kazakhstan is currently thought to have the largest wolf population of any nation in the world, with as many as 90,000, versus 60,000 for Canada, which is three and a half times larger. (900 Beyer,H.L. 2007)

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wolves Folder (8 references)

Cite View	2007 Planet Earth. The complete s
Cite View	BERGER,J.O.E. 2007 Carnivore Repatriation and I
Cite View	L.
Cite View	Beyer,H.L. 2007 Willow on Yellowstone's no
Cite View	Bilyeu,D.M. 2008 Water tables constrain height
Cite View	Blanco,J.C. 2007 Dispersal patterns, social str
Cite View	Leonard,Jennifer A. 2008 Native Great Lakes wolves
Cite View	MUSIANI,M.A. R.C.O. 2007 Differentiation of tundra/taiga association with migratory ca
Cite View	Smith,Christian A. 1987 Wolf-deer-habitat relationsh

Repeat the process for a second citation.

Place your cursor in Word...

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Introduction to RefWorks

Gray Wolf

The gray wolf was once abundant over much of North America and Eurasia. However, as a result of habitat destruction and widespread hunting, it now inhabits a very limited portion of its former range. In some regions, gray wolves are listed as endangered or threatened, although considered as a whole, wolves are regarded as a species of least concern for extinction according to the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. Wolves are still hunted in many areas of the world for sport and as perceived threats to livestock. Kazakhstan is currently thought to have the largest wolf population of any nation in the world, with as many as 90,000, versus 60,000 for Canada, which is three and a half times larger. (900 [Beyer, H.L.](#) 2007)

Being apex predators, gray wolves are integral components of the ecosystems they typically occupy. The diversity of such ecosystems reflects its adaptability as a species as the ecosystems in which wolves have been known to thrive include, but are not limited to, temperate forests, deserts, mountains, tundra, taiga, and grasslands. (897 [Leonard, Jennifer A.](#) 2008)

Wolves feature in folklore and mythology of cultures ancient to modern across the northern hemisphere; from the Norse legend of the giant Fenrir to more sympathetic depictions in Central Asia and the suckling of Romulus and Remus in the foundation of Rome. More familiar still are the fairy tales where the wolf appears as a villain such as Little Red Riding Hood and the Three Little Pigs. Wolf legends have also given rise to the popular horror figure of the werewolf.

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Click "Cite" to embed a citation marker.

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[Cite View](#) 2007 Planet Earth. The complete series. Disc 3 [videorecording] / 2 entertain ; a BBC/Discovery Channel

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[Cite View](#) [Bilyeu, D.M.](#) 2008 Water tables constrain height recovery of willow on Yellowstone's northern range

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[Cite View](#) [Leonard, Jennifer A.](#) 2008 Native Great Lakes wolves were not restored

[Cite View](#) [MUSLIANI, M.A. R.C.O.](#) 2007 Differentiation of tundra/taiga and boreal coniferous forest wolves: genetics, coat colour and association with migratory caribou

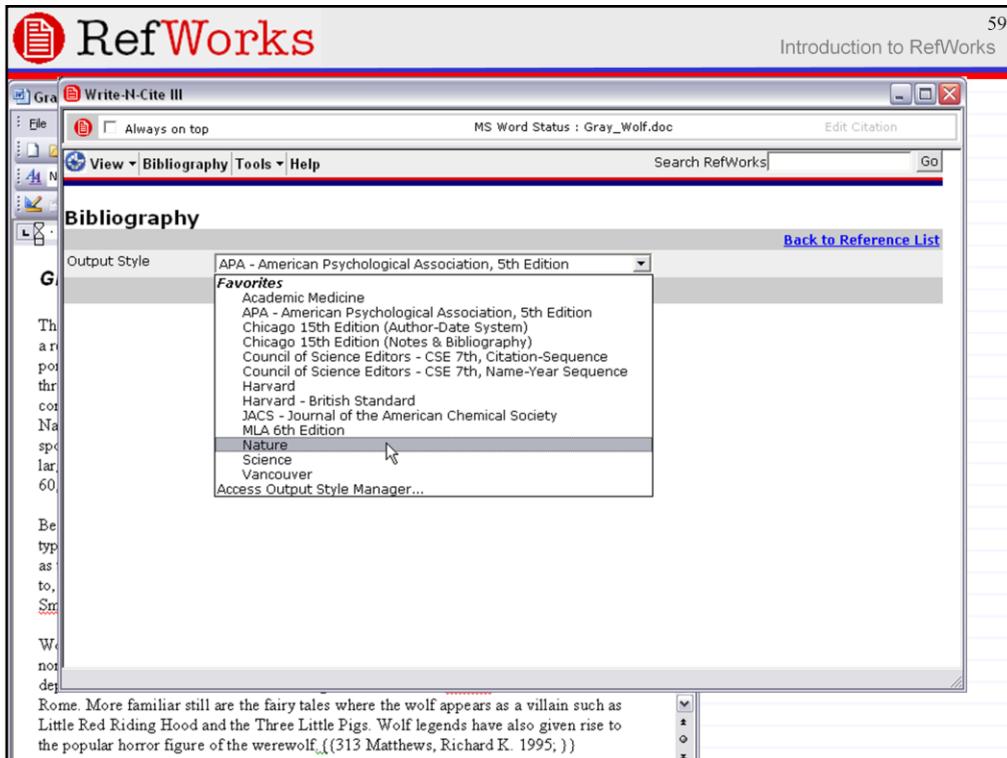
[Cite View](#) [Smith, Christian A.](#) 1987 Wolf-deer-habitat relationships in southeast Alaska /

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Little Red Riding Hood and the Three Little Pigs. Wolf legends have also given rise to the popular horror figure of the werewolf.

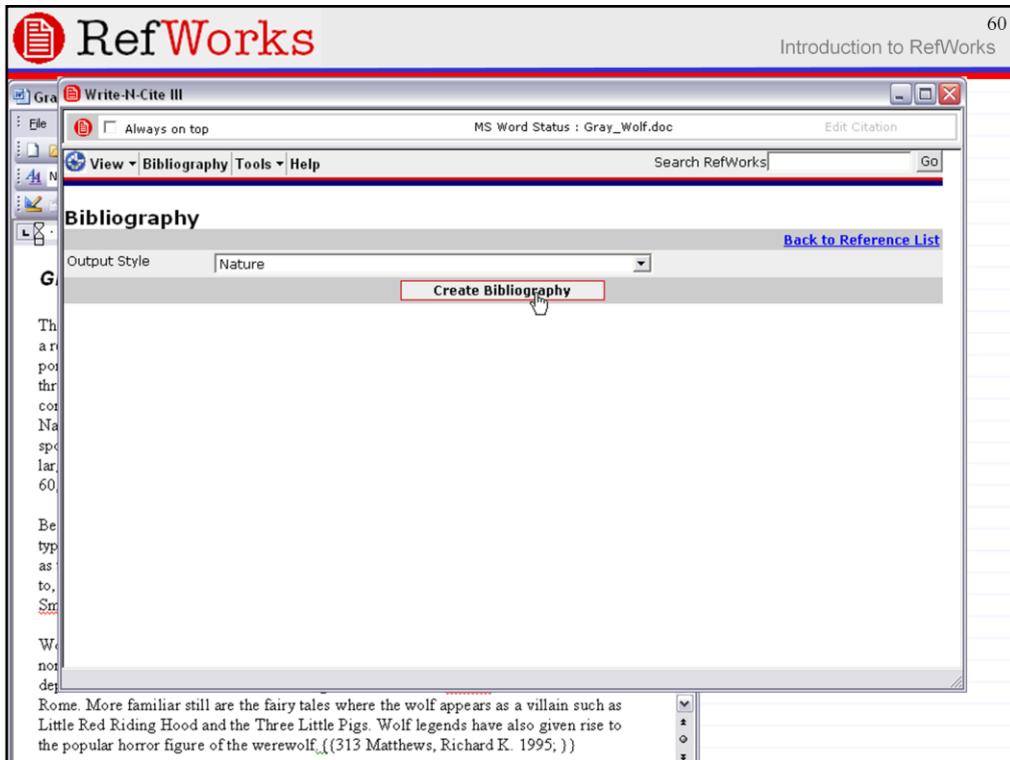
At the end of the process -- or even periodically to check your progress -- click the "Bibliography" button at the top of the Write-N-Cite page.



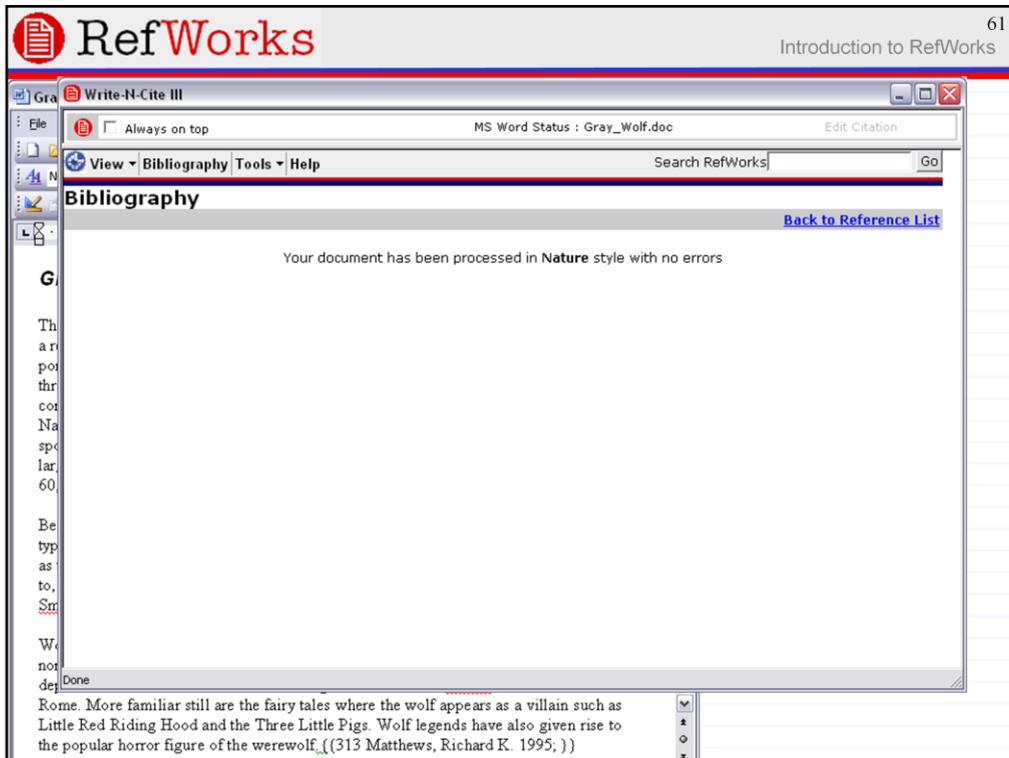
The “Bibliograph” page has a list of Output Styles in a select menu.

[In the example, we first will use “Nature” as an output style.]

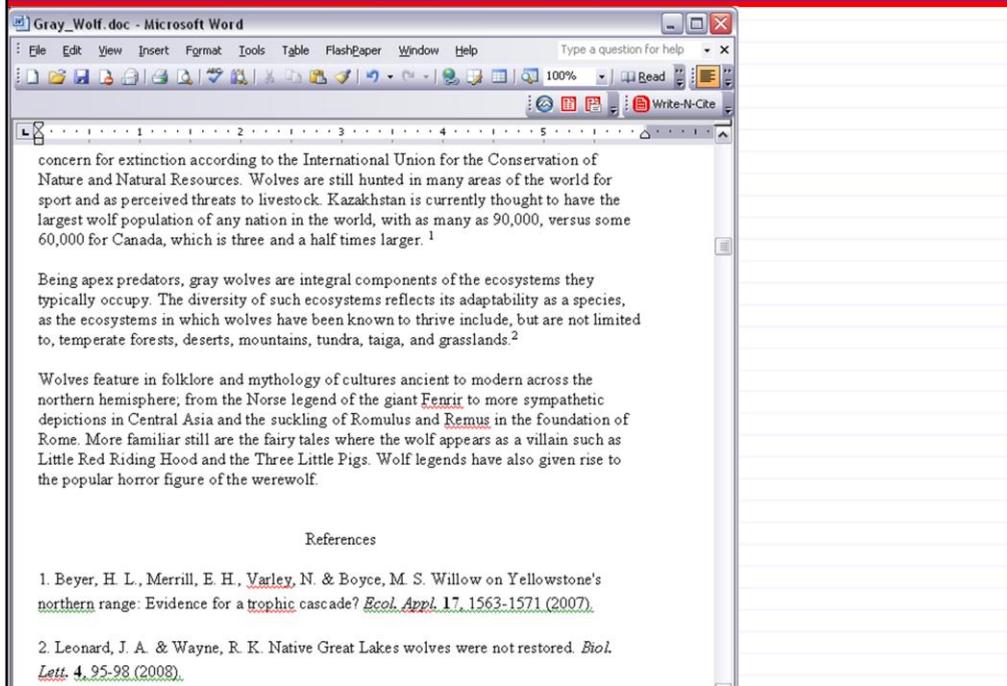
The style list is generated by styles that you put in your “Favorites” folder back in RefWorks. You can add or delete styles from your “Favorites” in RefWorks at any time and refresh the list in Write-N-Cite by clicking the “Bibliography” button again.



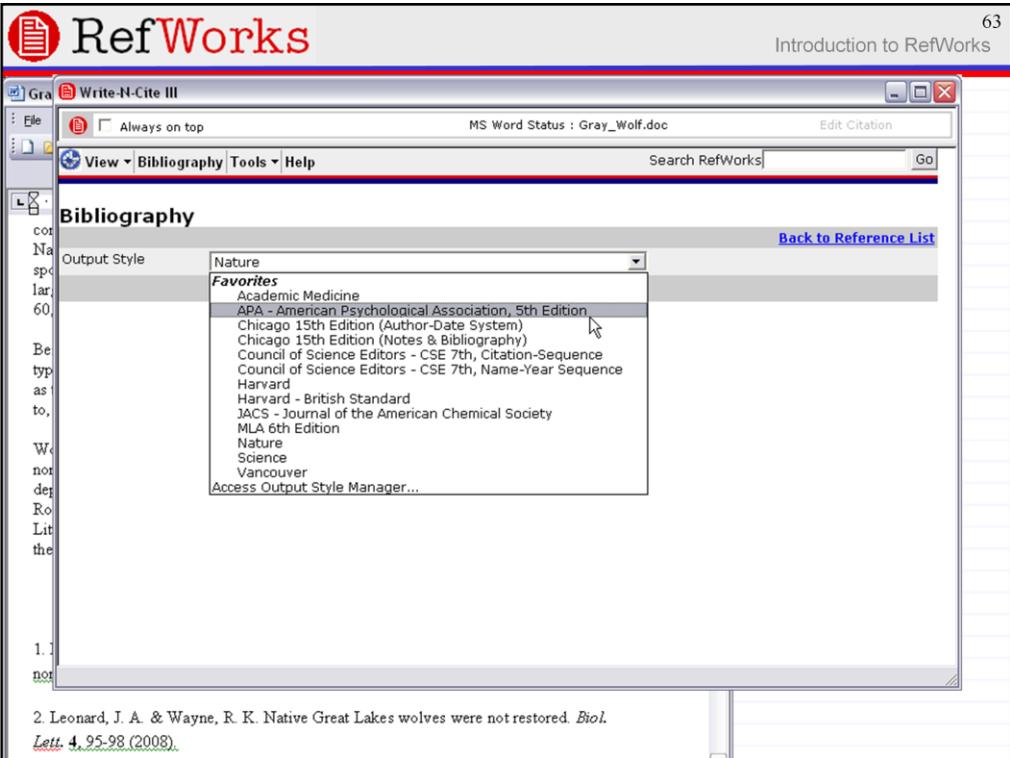
Once an output style is selected, click the “Create Bibliography” button at the bottom of the screen.



You'll get a confirmation screen if there are no errors in how the citation markers are placed or formatted and an error screen if there are.



Using “Nature” output style, we see superscripted numbered references in the body of the paper and numbered references in the end of page bibliography. The bibliography is correctly headed as “References” in the “Nature” style format.



Bring Write-N-Cite back to the fore and select a new output style.

[Choose APA this time.]

RefWorks 64 Introduction to RefWorks

Gray_Wolf.doc - Microsoft Word

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concern for extinction according to the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. Wolves are still hunted in many areas of the world for sport and as perceived threats to livestock. Kazakhstan is currently thought to have the largest wolf population of any nation in the world, with as many as 90,000, versus some 60,000 for Canada, which is three and a half times larger. (Beyer, Merrill, Varley, & Boyce, 2007)

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References

Beyer, H. L., Merrill, E. H., Varley, N., & Boyce, M. S. (2007). Willow on yellowstone's northern range: Evidence for a trophic cascade? *Ecological Applications*, 17(6), 1563-1571.

Leonard, J. A., & Wayne, R. K. (2008). Native great lakes wolves were not restored. *Biology Letters*, 4(1), 95-98.

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Bibliography

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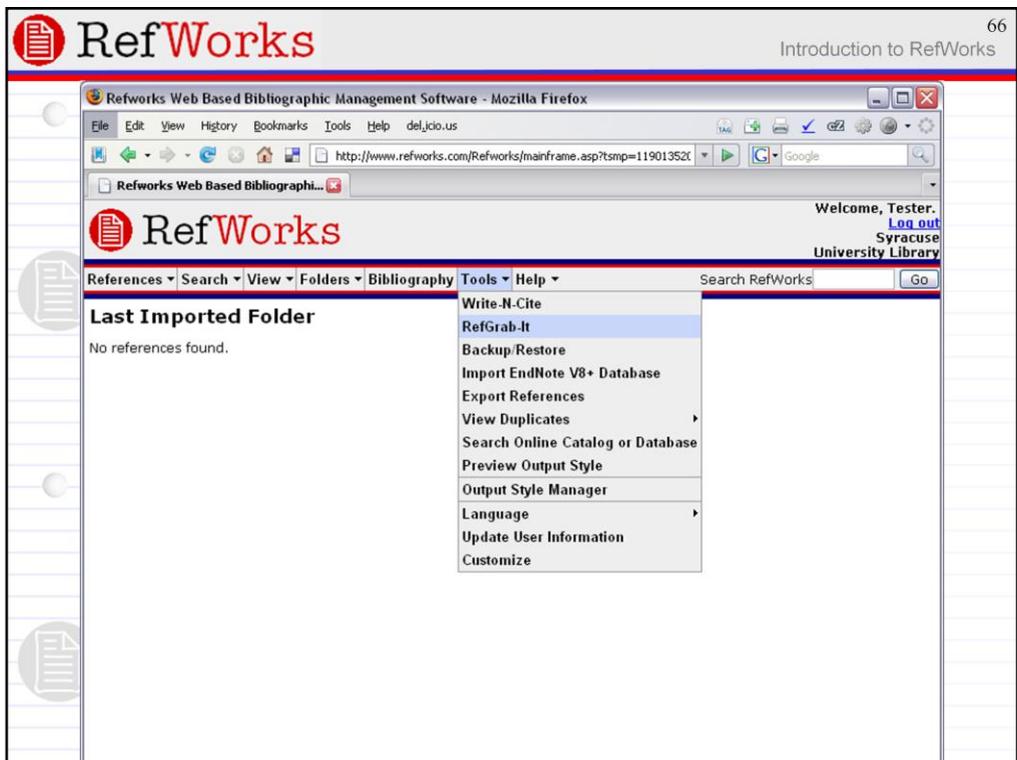
Done

Generating a bibliography in APA style involves parenthetical notes in the body of the paper and hanging indented references in the bibliography. Note that the bibliography is ordered by the primary author's name rather than by the order they appear in the paper (which is how "Nature" handled it).

RefGrab-It

- Add RefGrab-It “bookmarklet” to browser links toolbar
- Use RefGrab-It to import webpages

Lastly, we'll look at RefGrab-It, a bookmarklet (javascript microprogram) that launches from the browser toolbar to process page content in the web browser.



To install RefGrab-It, select “Tools” > “RefGrab-It”.

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Download RefGrab-It

RefGrab-It works with your browser to capture bibliographic information from web pages giving you the option to import that data into your RefWorks account.

If an ISBN number, PubMed ID or DOI exist on the web page, RefGrab-It will automatically search various web resources to get supplemental information that may be of interest to you. RefWorks may also locate RSS feeds related to that web page.

When you use RefGrab-It on a web page, it automatically opens a "temporary results page" in a new window. You can view the information and additional resources first, then decide if you want to import the data.

Further details are available in our [online help](#).

Installing RefGrab-It:

The first thing you need to do is download RefGrab-It:

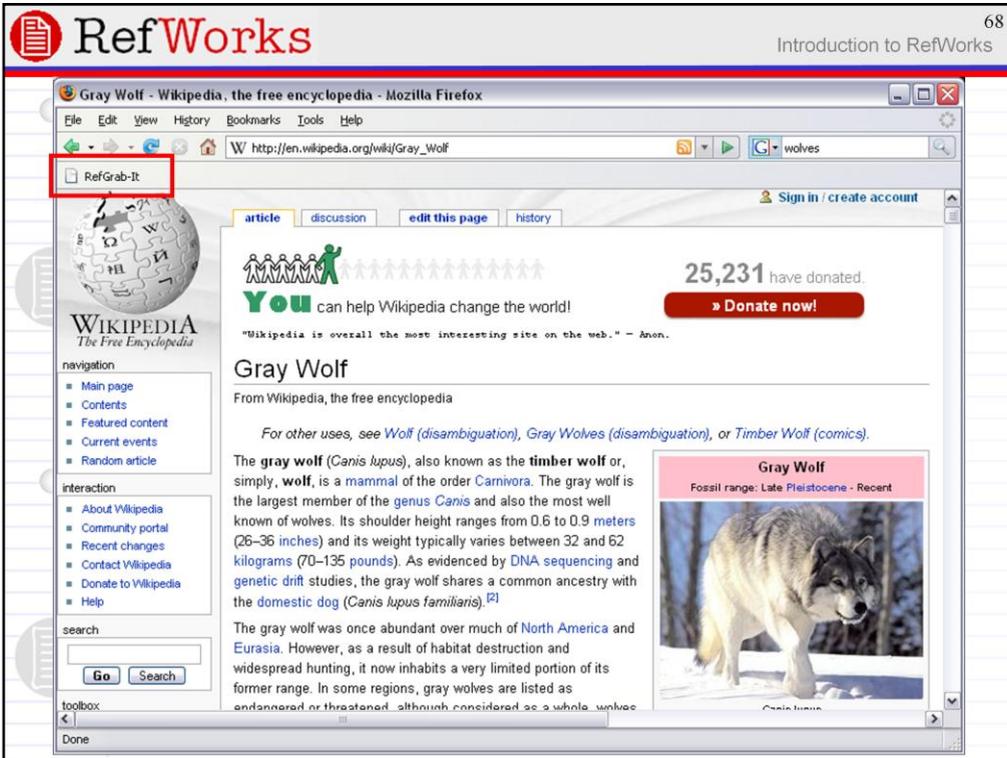
Windows Users:

Internet Explorer (IE 7 and lower):

1. Enable the Links toolbar in IE by selecting the View menu option, then Toolbars. If Lock the Toolbars is checked, click on it to de-select it. Then, from View, Toolbars click on Links. A checkmark will appear next to Links indicating that this feature is active. The Links toolbar should now be visible at the top right of your browser (it may appear in a slightly different position).
2. In RefWorks, right-click on this [RefGrab-It](#) link. A menu will appear. Click on Add to Favorites. You may get a security challenge telling you that you may be adding something that is unsafe. Please say "yes".
3. The Add Favorite box opens and RefGrab-It should appear in the name box. Click the Create-In button to the right of the name box.
4. The Add Favorite box expands and you should see the Links folder. Click on Links, then click on OK. A RefGrab-It button will appear in your Links area of the IE toolbar.

Note: If you do not want the RefGrab-It link in your toolbar, you can simply hide the Links area

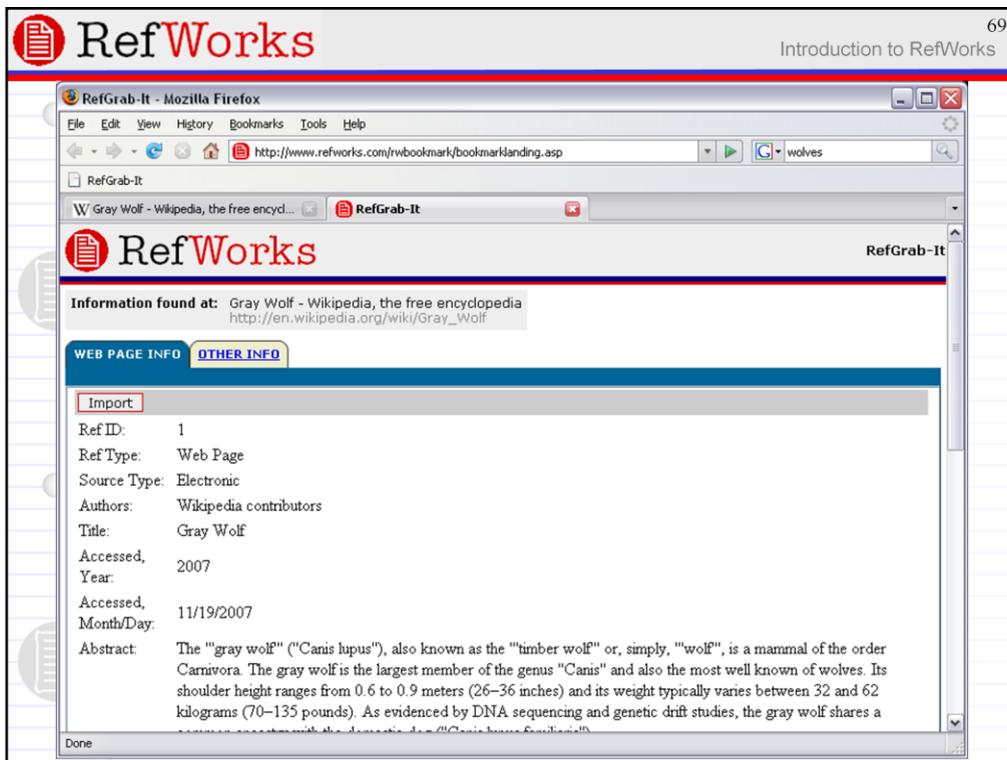
The "Download RefGrab-It" page gives instructions for installing it in IE and Firefox (and other browsers by extension).



Once RefGrab-It is installed, you can click it to capture data from any web page you are viewing.

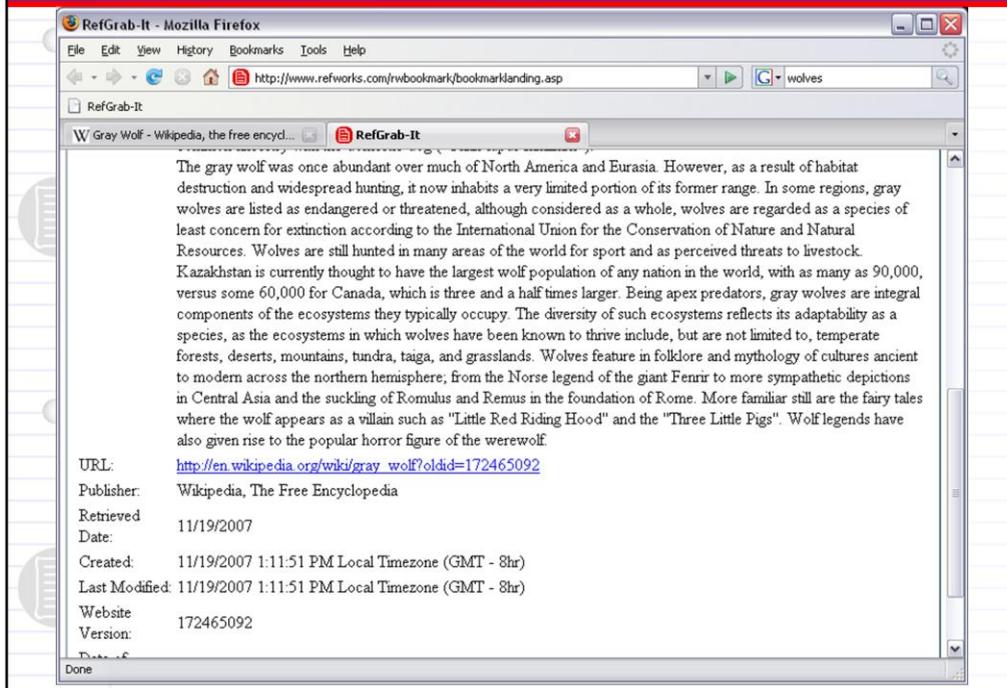
Mostly, you'll use it to bookmark and cite web pages.

But it can also be used with Wikipedia, Amazon, and other data rich web pages in more useful ways.



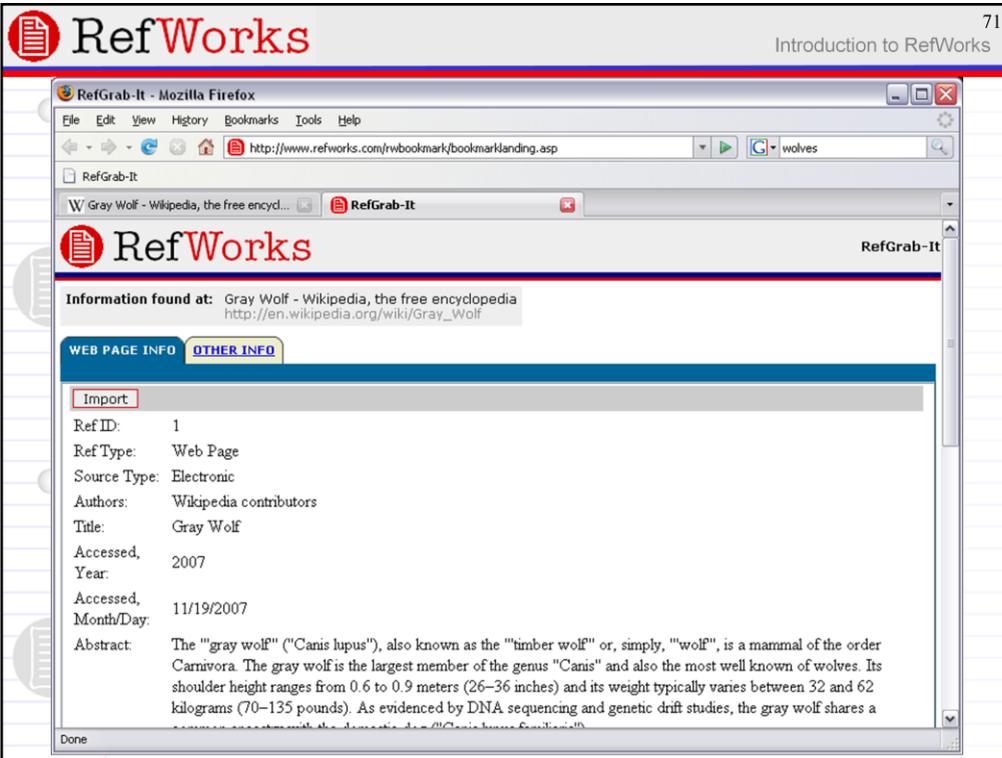
Clicking RefGrab-It opens a new browser tab or window.

You can simply click the “Import” button to capture a web page citation -- note the Ref Type is given as “Web Page”.



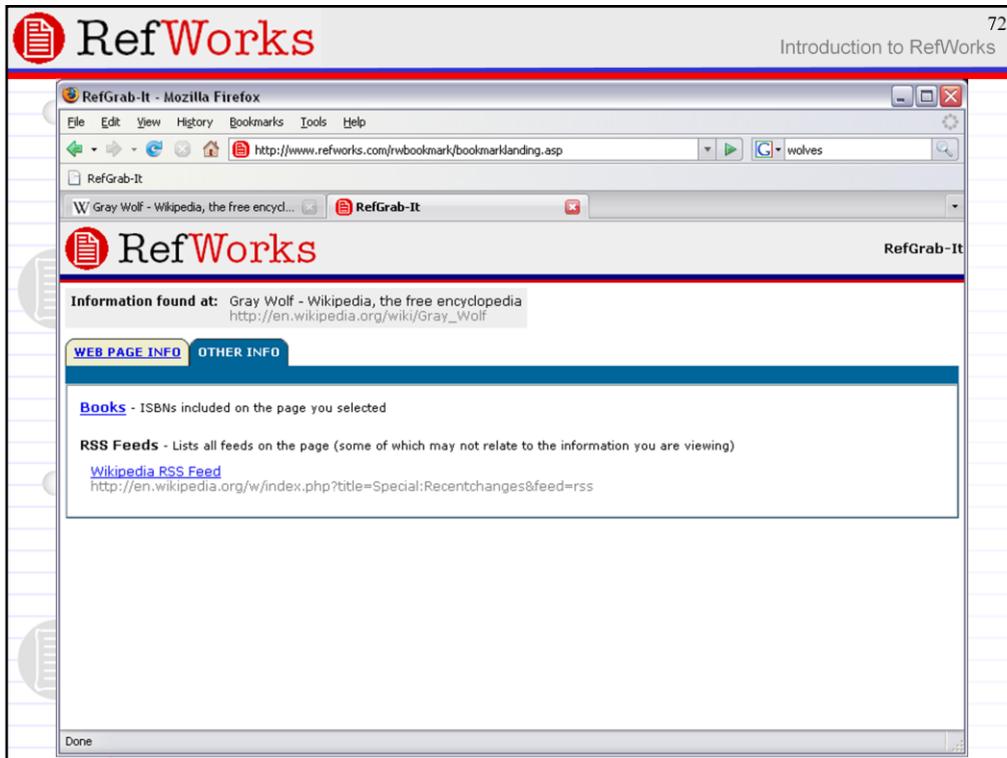
However, Wikipedia gets some extra processing.

For example, a pretty decent abstract is pulled from the article and the URL depicts the page version not the simple url. This is an essential feature since wikis, by design, do not have static content and the passage you want to cite might change in the future.



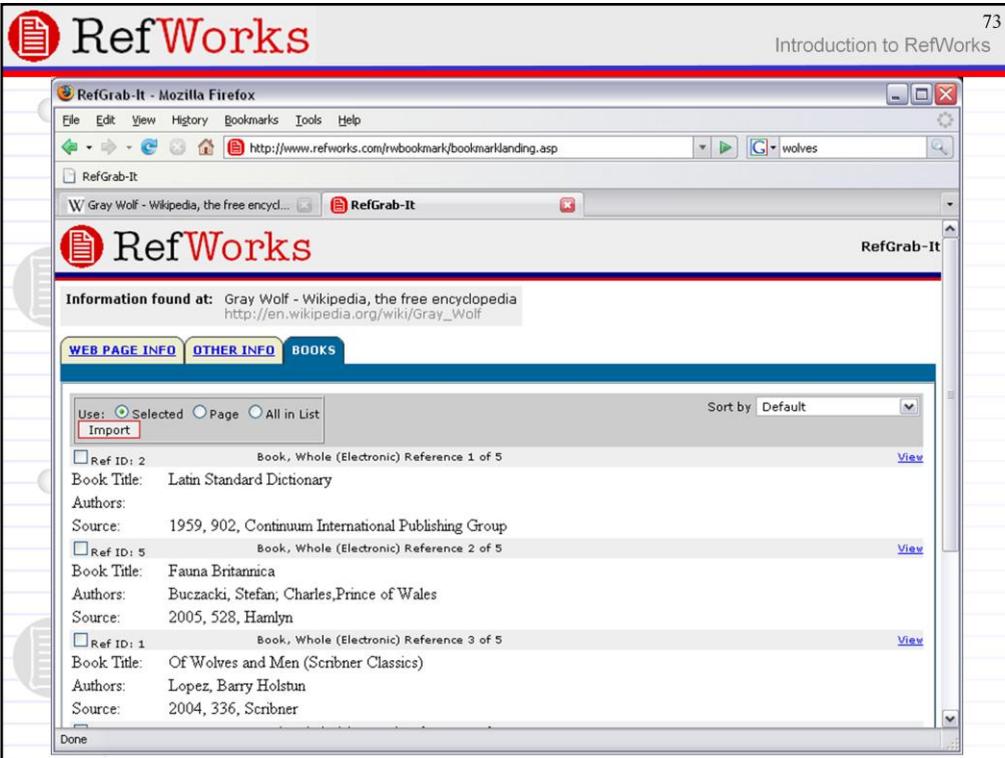
RefGrab-It sometimes detects additional structured data on the page. Typically, this takes the form of ISSN and ISSN numbers, article DOIs, PMIDs (PubMed IDs), etc.

Access this structured data by clicking the “Other Info” tab (if it exists).

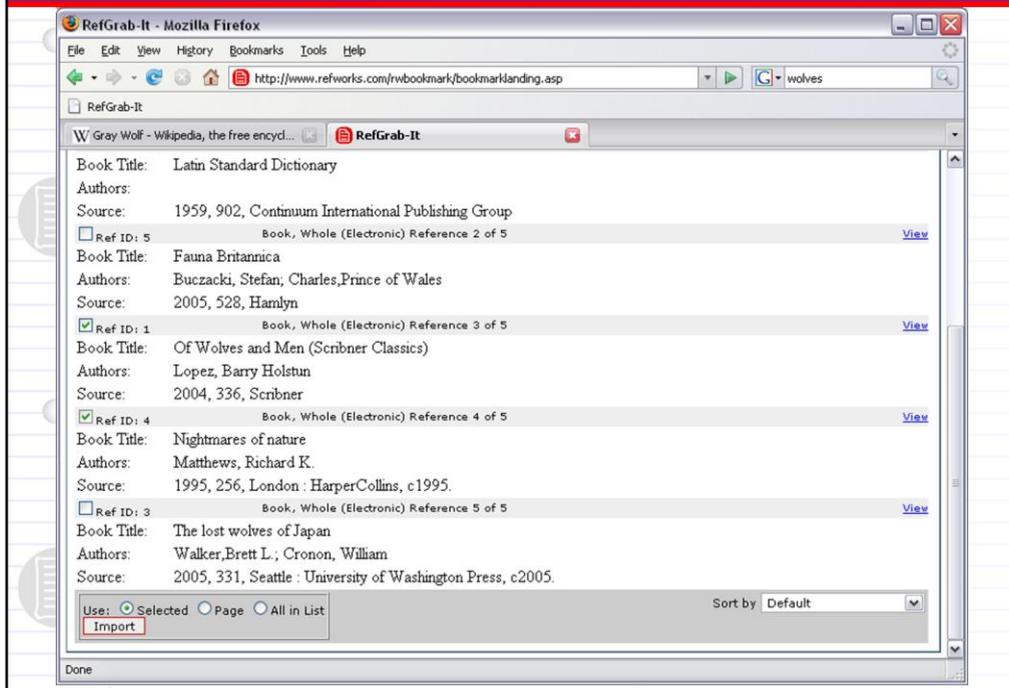


In this example, RefGrab-It has detected books via embedded ISBN numbers in the Wikipedia article as well as an RSS feed for the page (in this case, to track page changes).

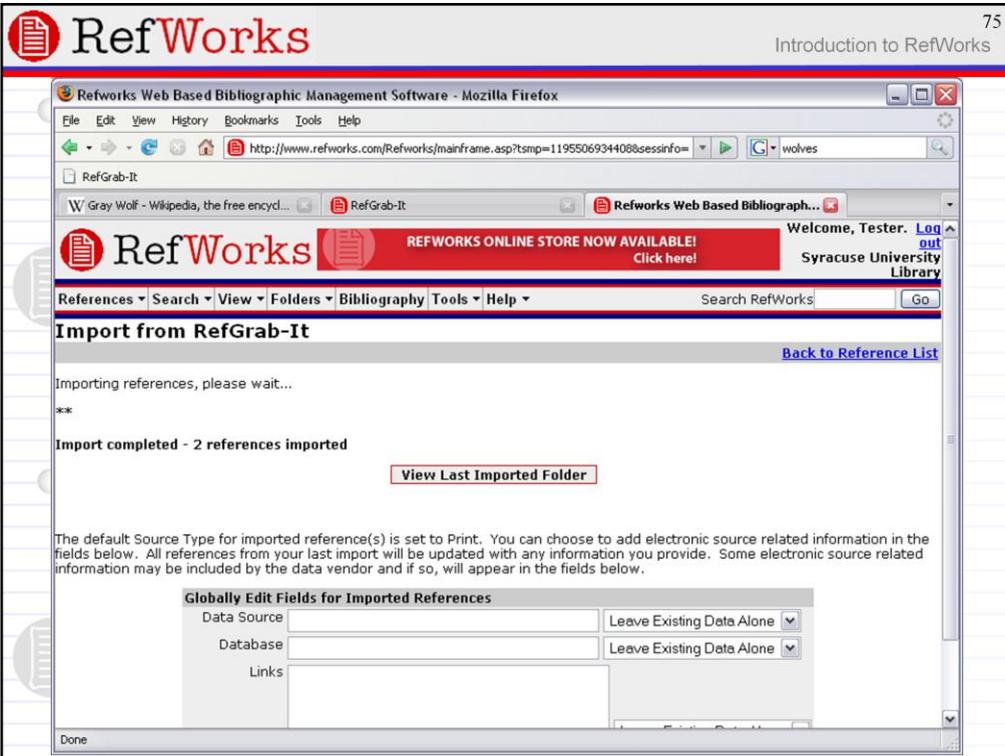
Click the “Books” link.



A third “Books” tab opens listing references corresponding to all the ISBNs detected in the original page.



Select and import any of these back to RefWorks.



The citations will be passed to the “Last Imported” folder in RefWorks as usual.

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Use: Selected Page All in List Sort by: Authors, Primary

Add to My List Put in Folder... Remove from Folder Global Edit Delete Print

Ref ID: 312 Book, Whole Reference 1 of 2 Last Imported View Edit SULink

Book Title: Of Wolves and Men (Scribner Classics)

Authors: [Lopez, Barry Holstun](#)

Source: 2004, 336, Scribner

Ref ID: 313 Book, Whole Reference 2 of 2 Last Imported View Edit SULink

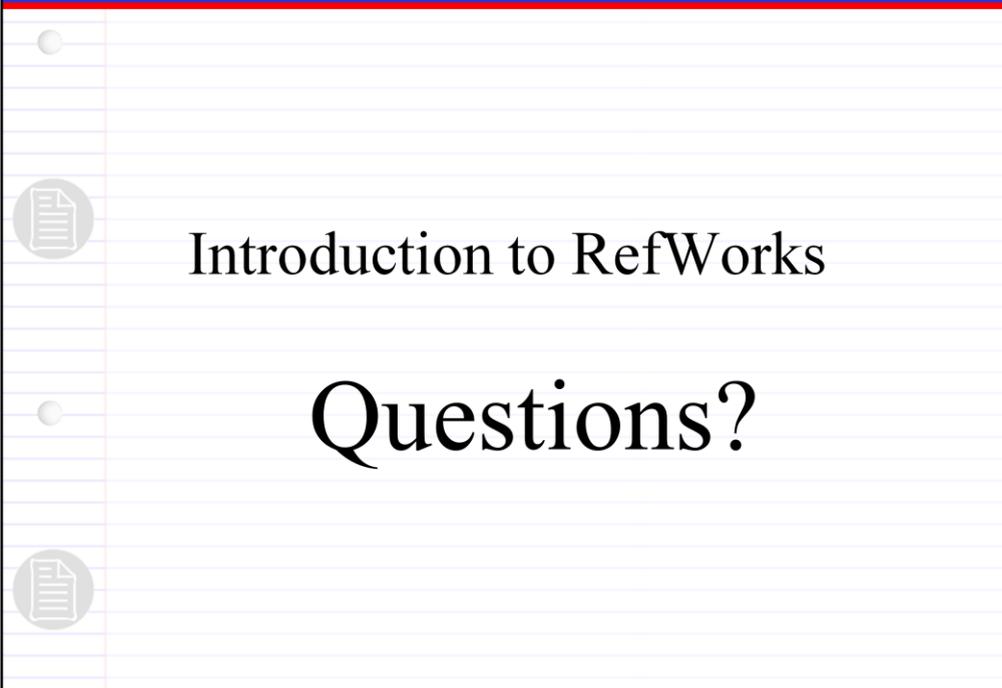
Book Title: Nightmares of nature

Authors: [Matthews, Richard K.](#)

Source: 1995, 256, London : HarperCollins, c1995.

Done

Note, that the books references are correctly imported as Whole Books rather than web pages.



That's all folks!

What else should I go over that you wished I had?

Thanks for inviting me here. I hope the session was worth your while.