IGeLU 2023: Re-defining linking with Article Level Intelligence and AI

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The home of linking

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Management and Conservation Article

From Wiens to Robel: A Review of Grassland-Bird Habitat Selection

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ABSTRACT Efforts to stabilize or increase grassland bird populations require identification of suitable habitat as a first step. Although the number of studies examining grassland-bird habitat selection has increased substantially in recent years, much uncertainty exists regarding local-scale habitat variables that researchers should consider. We reviewed 57 studies and identified important vegetation features correlated with grassland bird abundance, density, occurrence, and nest and territory selection. Our objectives were to 1) guide future studies of grassland-bird habitat use by providing a reduced set of relevant vegetation characteristics, 2) challenge researchers to critically think about what variables to consider, and 3) highlight the need to include consistent definitions of terms used to describe grassland bird habitat. We identified 9 variables that were important predictors of habitat use by grassland birds: coverage of bare ground (important in 50% of the instances where it was included), grass (34% of instances), dead vegetation (33% of instances), forbs (31% of instances), and litter (29% of instances), along with an index of vegetation density (39% of instances) and volume (39% of instances), litter depth (36% of instances), and vegetation height (41% of instances). Only 25% of studies provided information on effects sizes and measures of variance. Furthermore, definitions of measured habitat variables were not consistent among studies. We provide definitions of the 9 important variables and implore authors to report effect size and measures of variance. Standardization of terms and reporting of meaningful results will facilitate replication of wildlife research and enhance our ability to recognize general patterns that emerge from observational studies of habitat use.

KEY WORDS Daubenmire, grassland passerines, habitat models, habitat use, litter depth, vegetation density, vegetation height, vegetation structure.

The widespread decline of grassland birds in North America has been referred to as an unfolding "conservation crisis" (Brennan and Kuvlesky 2005:1). The continent-wide nature of these declines suggests that the causes are not local isolated phenomena and likely involve the loss and degradation of grassland habitat (Vickery et al. 1999*b*, Vickery and Herkert 2001, Brennan and Kuvlesky 2005). Hence, efforts to stabilize or increase grassland bird populations require identification of remaining habitat as a first step (Vickery and Herkert 2001), followed by habitat management and restoration (Brennan and Kuvlesky 2005). Not surprisingly, the number of studies examining grassland-bird habitat selection has increased substantially in recent years.

Two important questions researchers must answer before conducting any type of habitat study are these: 1) what features of the habitat should be measured, and 2) what is the best method for measuring those features. Wiens (1969) contended that a description of bird habitat should provide sufficient detail to differentiate among habitats used by multiple species, yet be suitably flexible and precise to reduce the need to artificially classify and categorize habitat. Furthermore, researchers should consider those habitat features deemed important to the animals being studied (Wiens 1969). Stemming from these requirements, Wiens (1969) developed a protocol for quantifying grassland bird habitat based on structural vegetation characteristics such as density, height, and dispersion. The system is both efficient and easy to use in the field, making it one of the preferred methods for quantifying grassland bird habitat. Many of the structural characteristics included by Wiens (1969) are still perceived to be important for contemporary assessments of grassland-bird habitat use.

Although Wiens' (1969:86) system included a set of carefully chosen variables, he suggested that "…it does not seem proper to restrict consideration, a priori, to a few readily-measurable habitat features which may or may not have any direct relevance to the activity of birds." Numerous studies conducted since Wiens' (1969) monograph have identified relevant vegetation features influencing habitat use that should aid researchers in defining a priori hypotheses regarding grassland-bird habitat selection. This approach would allow development of more robust habitat selection models that could be used to make informed decisions regarding habitat management. Even so, grassland bird researchers still conduct exploratory analyses because they are uncertain of important habitat variables. This is particularly apparent in the grassland-bird Breeding Biology Research and Monitoring Database (BBird) protocol where >40 vegetation parameters are measured at each nest (Martin et al. 1997). Continued use of exploratory analyses and measurement of all potentially important vegetation variables suggests that either no pattern regarding grassland-bird habitat relationships has emerged, or that apparent trends are not being recognized, or are being ignored.

We reviewed studies of habitat selection by grassland birds in North America to 1) summarize methods used by researchers for quantifying grassland bird habitat, and 2) identify patterns of grassland-bird vegetation associations. Our results are intended to 1) guide future studies of grassland-bird habitat use by providing a reduced set of relevant vegetation characteristics for researchers to consider, 2) challenge researchers to critically think about what variables to consider, and 3) highlight the need to include

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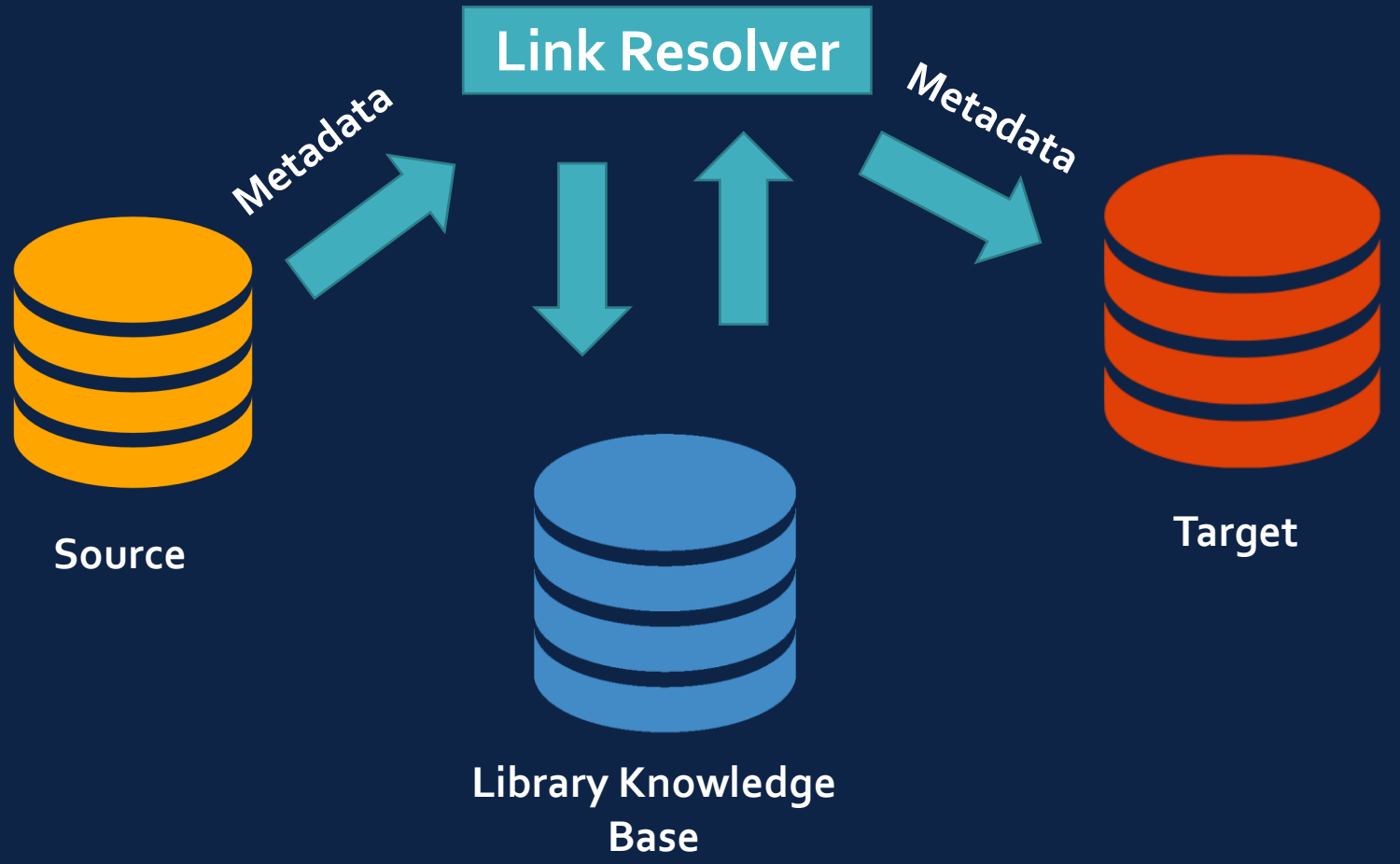
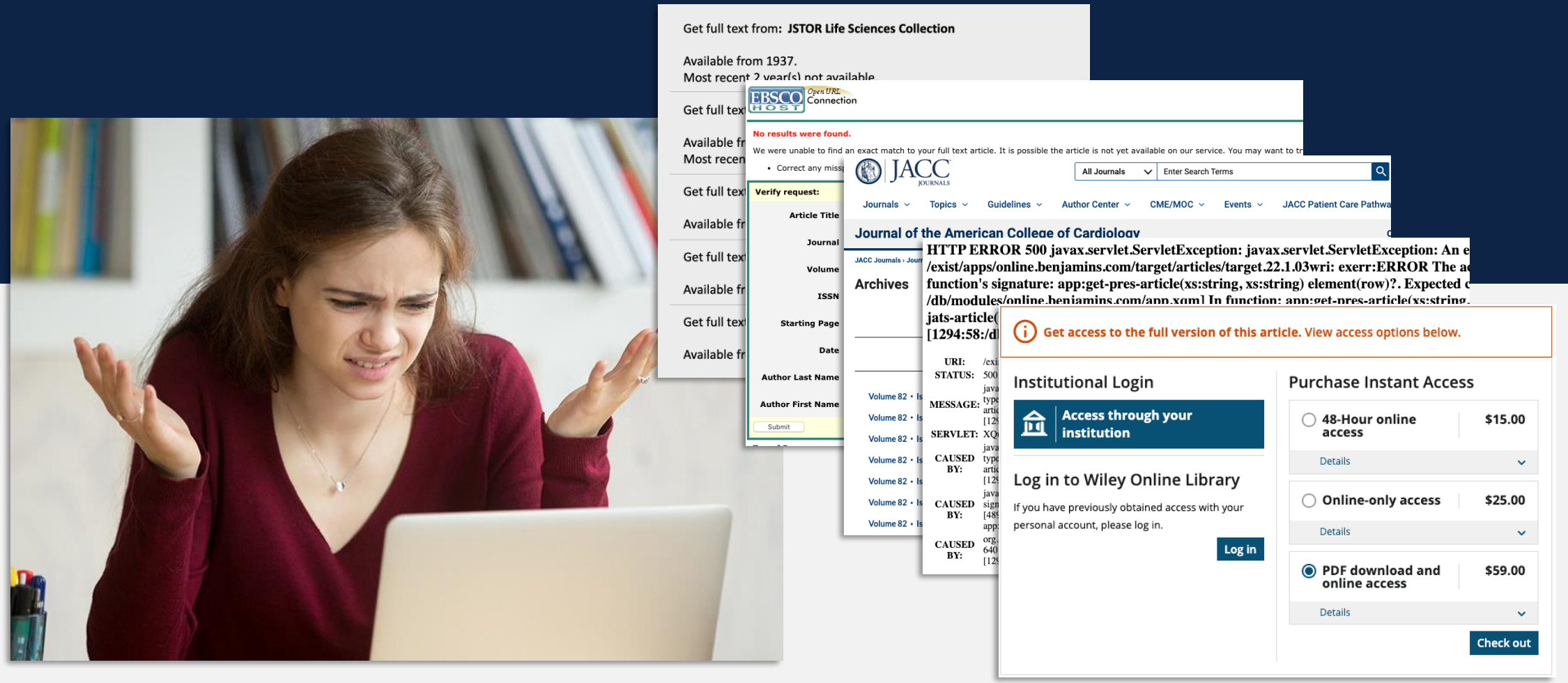
Getting to the "appropriate copy"

Basic OpenURL



http://linkserv.lib.utk.edu:9003/sfx?genre=article&article=Oh%20the%20places%20linking@20will%20go&title=searcher&issn=10704795&date=200402&volume=12&issue=2&spage=48&epage=58&aulast=Gross&Aufirst=jill&auinit=e&_char_set=utf8

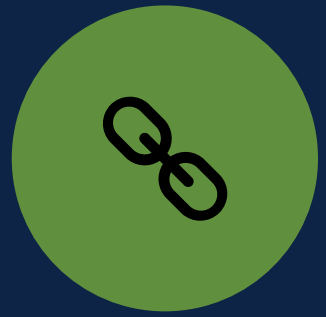
Common linking problems



Attempts to improve linking

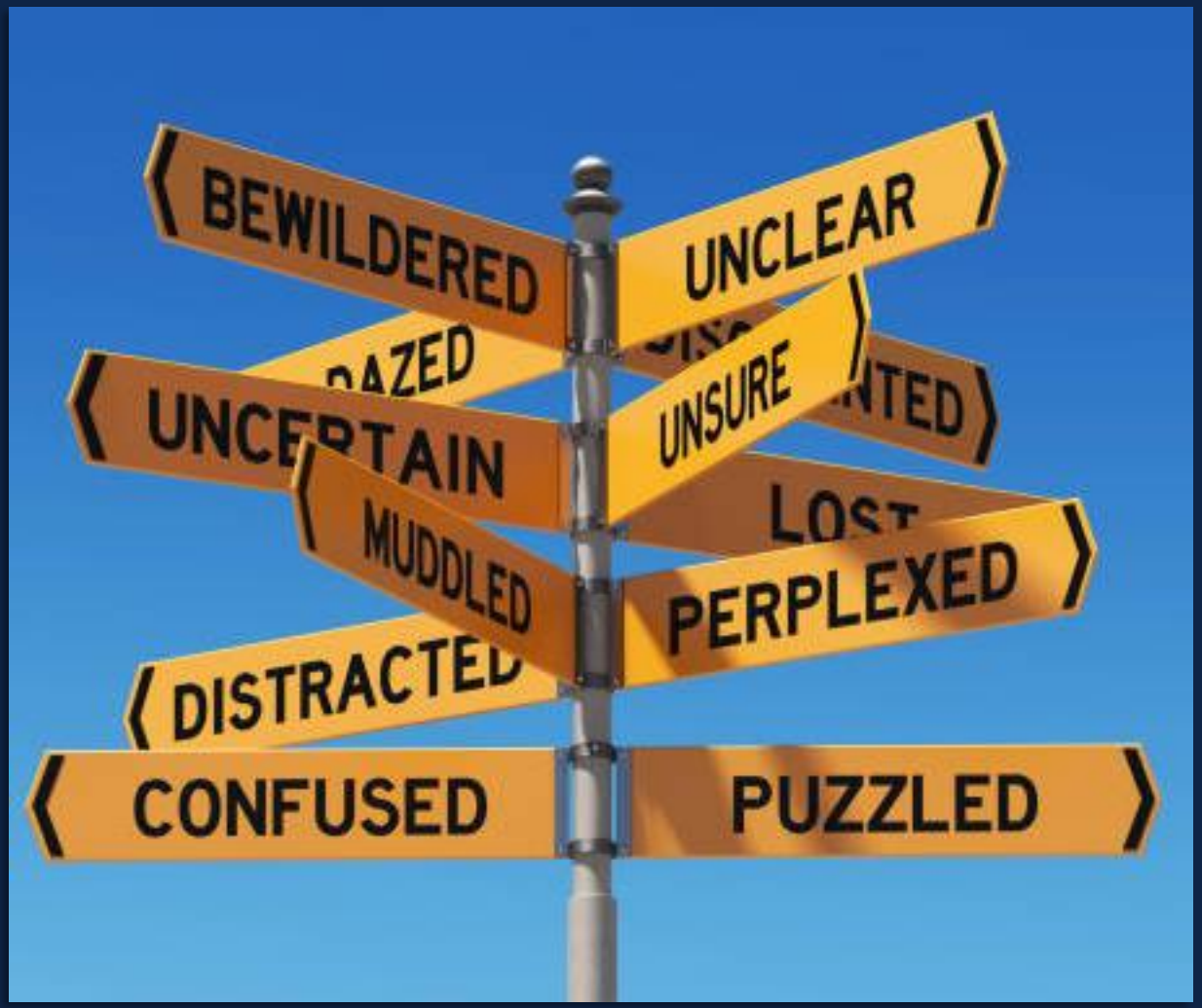
LIVE WITH IT

ADD PORTFOLIOS/ COLLECTIONS



ADD LINKING SOURCES (E.G., UNPAYWALL)

DIRECT LINKING



More links, not the best link

LibKey: creating the best link

+

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Impact of a One-to-One iPad Initiative on Grade 7 Students' Achievement in Language Arts, Mathematics, and Learning Skills

Article data

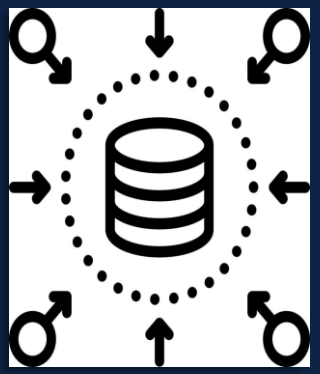
Best source

Best access

Article data

OA Status

Multiple versions



Aggregator availability

Editorial Status

Problematic journals

Available formats

OA knowledge

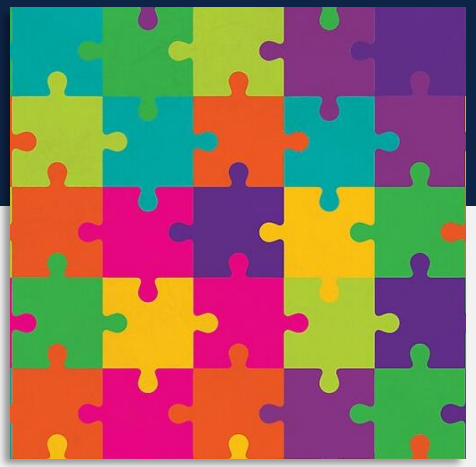
State of OA linking today

- Different sources of Open Access information, using different methodologies
- Varying abilities and speed in correcting errors

Results for linking

- Missing Open Access articles
- Incorrect links
- Misidentifying articles as Open Access
- Incomplete links to available formats
- Unclear versioning

Improved Open Access knowledge



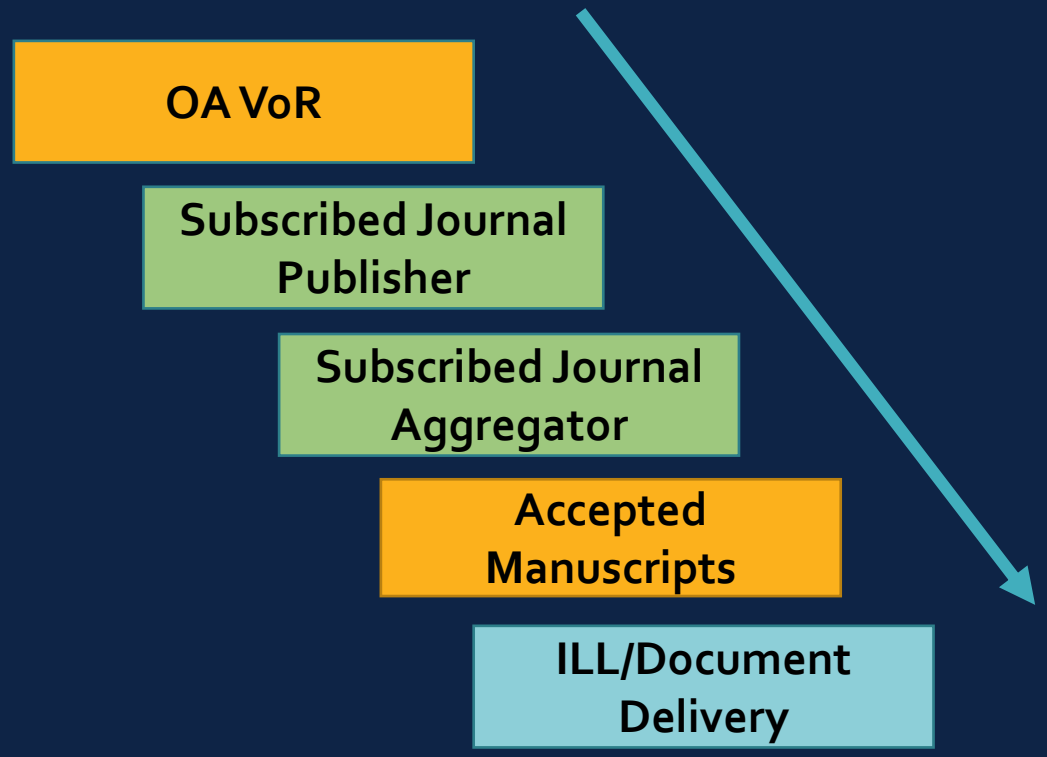
Blending of Open Access data sources

Operational control

Stay current

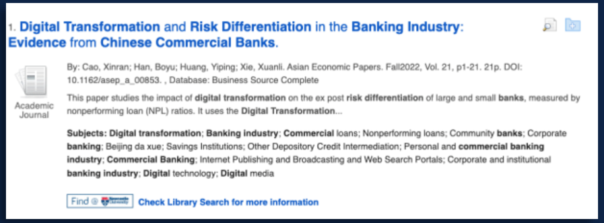
The “best source”

- Real time analysis of all available sources
  - Improved linking precision (avoids OpenURL issues with aggregators in particular)
  - Avoids unnecessary authentication
- Best source needs to work versus all sources need to work approach improves overall linking reliability



LibKey linking logic

Article Record



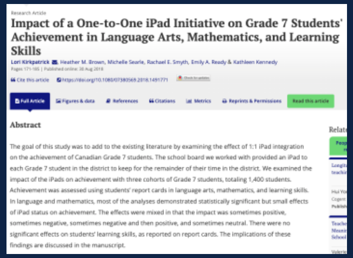
Article Intelligence Data

- Article Metadata
- Library Entitlements
- Enhanced Open Access Availability
- Library Authentication
- Article Version
- Available Article Formats
- Aggregator Availability
- Editorial Status

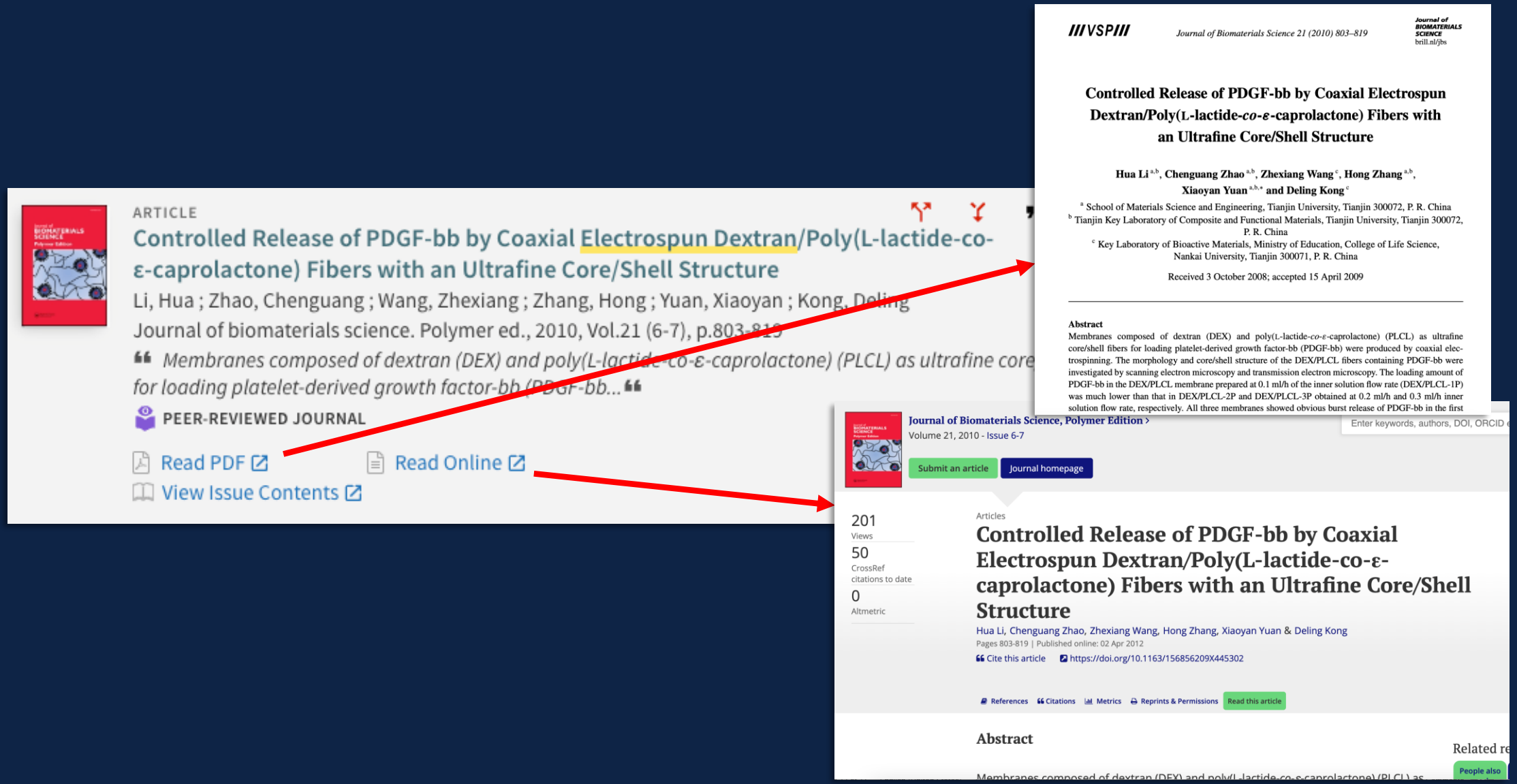
Expert AI source selection

- OA VoR
- Subscribed Journal Publisher
- Subscribed Journal Aggregator
- Non-VoR OA
- ILL/Document Delivery

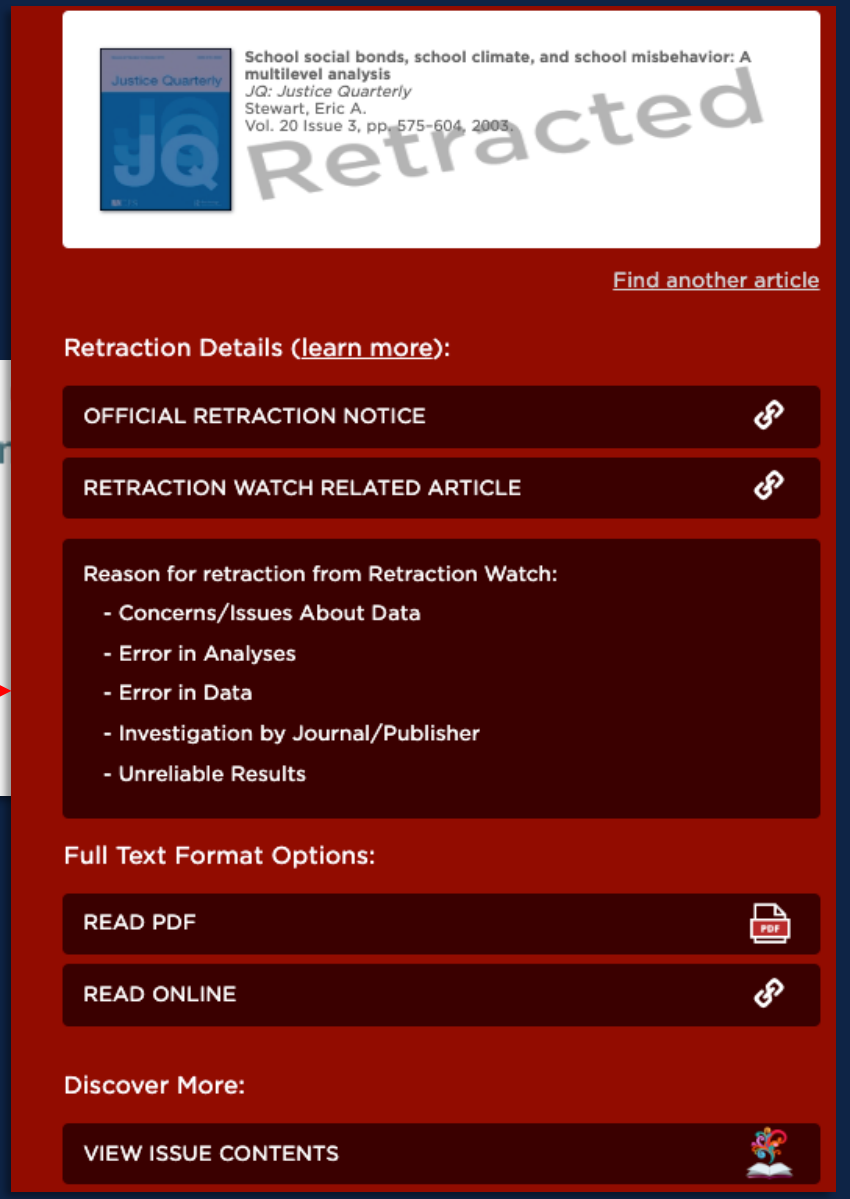
Full text



Flexible Primo implementation



Retraction notification



Databases

1. Has the **terrorist attack** on **Charlie Hebdo fuelled resistance towards Muslim immigrants** in **Europe**? **Results** from a **natural experiment** in **six European countries**.

Academic Journal

By: Savelkoul, Michael; te Grotenhuis, Manfred; Scheepers, Peer. *Acta Sociologica (Sage Publications, Ltd.)*. Nov2022, Vol. 65 Issue 4, p357-373. 17p. DOI: 10.1177/00016993221088447. , Database: Business Source Complete

Subjects: Europe; Terrorism; **Immigrants**; Intergroup communication; Political crimes & offenses

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Article

Acta Sociologica
2022, Vol. 65(4) 357–373
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Has the terrorist attack on Charlie Hebdo fuelled resistance towards Muslim immigrants in Europe? Results from a natural experiment in six European countries

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Abstract
In recent years, Europe witnessed several terrorist attacks by Islamist terrorists. To date, crucial questions are whether and how such events influence the European public's resistance towards Muslims, and if such influence depends on the level of intergroup competition, both at the contextual and individual level. Using the European Social Survey (ESS7), we were able to compare respondents interviewed shortly before and after the terrorist attack on Charlie Hebdo in January 2015. While we found no support for a moderating role of intergroup competition, our study shows that the levels of resistance towards Muslim immigrants were higher shortly after the attacks in Ireland and Czech Republic, however, lower in France. For Austria, Finland and Germany we found no influence. Our findings indicate that one cannot be too careful with generalizing conclusions from single countries.

Keywords
Resistance towards Muslim immigrants, terrorist attacks, Charlie Hebdo, Europe

User gets immediately to full text

Hybrid journals

Hybrid journal: a subscription journal in which only some articles are Open Access

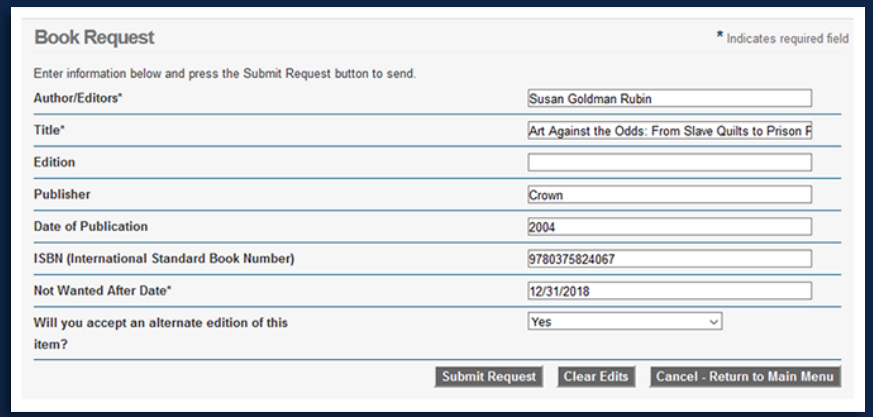
Hybrid journals indexed in databases

Database	% Hybrid
Academic Search Premier	55%
Business Source Premier	53%
CINAHL	68%
Communication and Mass Media Complete	67%
LISTA	62%
MasterFile Premier	82%
PsycINFO	84%

A majority of the articles indexed by popular databases are from hybrid journals; these records appear when Primo scope is extended beyond holdings

Hybrid journals

Link Resolver



Interlibrary Loan

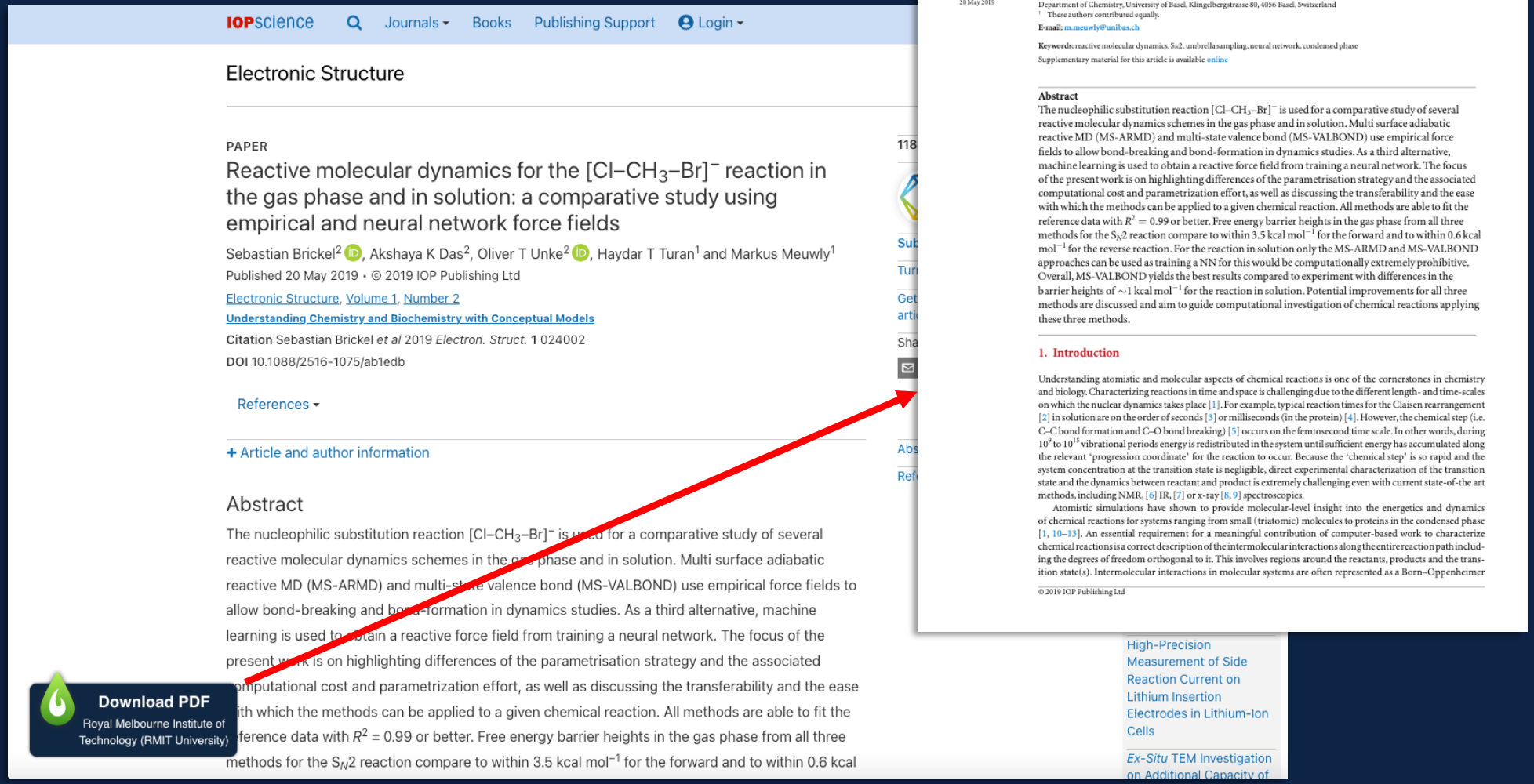
OA Articles

Indexed In Databases

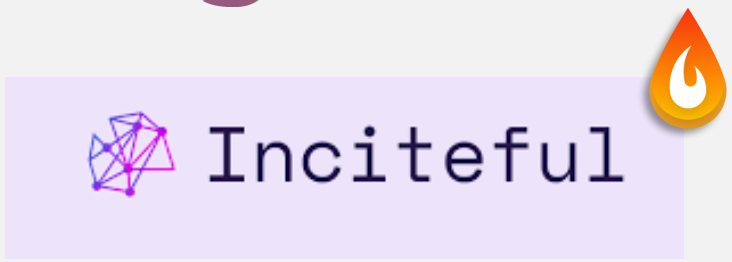
Unnecessary ILL requests
Delays in access
Frustrated users

Results

LibKey Nomad

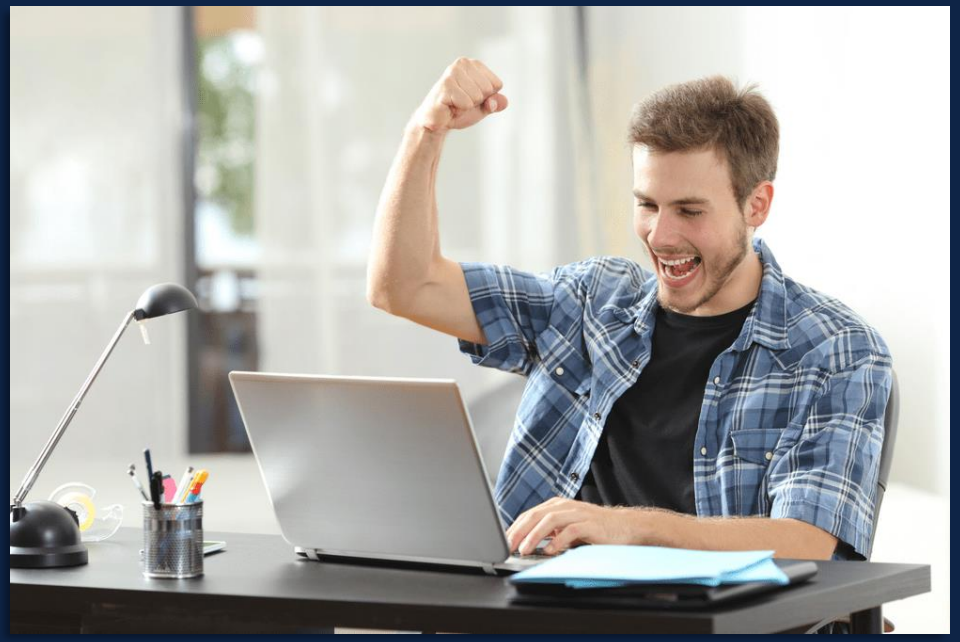


Other LibKey Integrations



- LibKey integrations are being added to a growing number of library services, such as ILLiad (Q3 release), to improve access to content
- Third party open web search services are using LibKey to connect users of their services to library-provided full text

The results?



1. Fewer broken links, less support requests
2. Save researcher time
3. Reduce unnecessary ILL requests
4. Connect more users to content available in hybrid journals
5. Link open web searchers with library resources
6. Meet user expectations expectations
7. Happier users!

1,600+ libraries, 35 countries

Thank you! Questions?

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