

## How to look things up at the UGA Libraries:

The UGA library home page has a list of services offered for students. You can even have a CHAT with a real person. Go here first: [www.libs.uga.edu](http://www.libs.uga.edu)

For specific research help, contact our CED librarians:

- a. Kathleen Kern [Kathleen.Kern@uga.edu](mailto:Kathleen.Kern@uga.edu)
- b. Melissa Tufts [mtufts@uga.edu](mailto:mtufts@uga.edu)

Books that are specifically available at our Owens Library can be searched by clicking on the Owens Library tab on the far left, once you have located the book you are looking for. If Owens Library doesn't have it, the choice won't be there, and you'll get the book from one of the other UGA libraries. These can be delivered to Owens Library for your convenience. Follow the directions to place your request.

**For searching on your own:** Search the available publications — including books, journal articles, theses, online scholarship, etc.— at [www.libs.uga.edu](http://www.libs.uga.edu)

Books, printed and e-books, can be searched by title, subject, and author (creator).

Journal articles, print and digital, can be found through helpful databases.

1. For targeted journal articles, first look at relevant databases you might search. Databases are like clearing houses of publications applicable to your topic. See: <https://guides.libs.uga.edu/land> for databases that are helpful for landscape architecture, planning, and historic preservation research.
2. Make a list of key words or phrases to use in your searches; derive them from your topic. See Helpful Hints below.
3. Want to use Google Scholar? Do your search through the UGA library webpage and you should be able to access journals and other articles to which we subscribe, at no cost to you. The Google Scholar tab is third down on the left under Multi-Search on the UGA Library home page.

## Helpful Hints for finding journal articles on your topic:

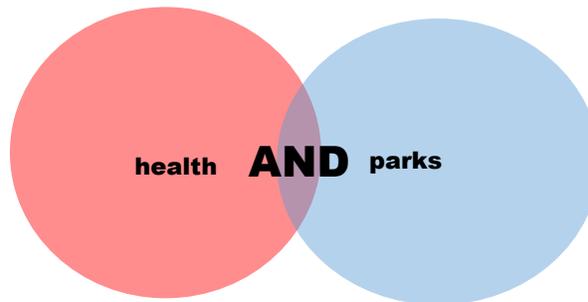
Once you are at the database of your choice, using the correct **key words** in your search is critical. These are the words authors used to get their own references and citations, and they provide a road map for you. Spend some time gathering appropriate terms for your topic:

1. If you don't already have a specific article you are looking for, use **key words** to search your topic. Example: If you are doing research on the design of parks and human health, your key words are **health** and **parks**.
2. Also look for synonyms of words used in your research topic, or related terms and phrases. Example relating to health and parks: **recreation**.
3. If you are not finding anything, try using the general subject category, then narrow your search.

**How to do a phrase search:** You may not have just one word describing what you want to search for, so create a phrase that describes it. This type of search is supported by most databases. The most common indicator of a phrase is quotation marks.

Example: "health and public parks" or "outdoor recreation"

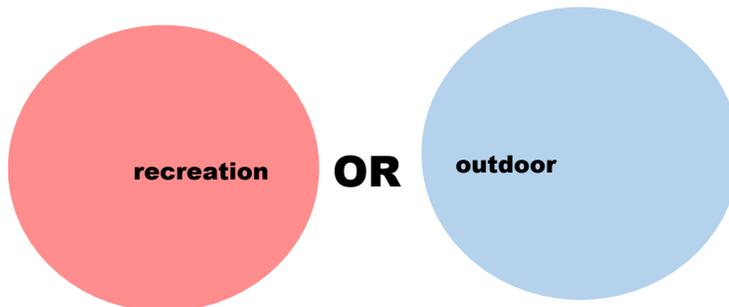
**How to use Boolean\* Logic:** Library databases use Boolean operators to combine keywords in database searches. Two of the most helpful Boolean operators are **AND**, **OR (capitalized)** to combine keywords and thus broaden or narrow your search results. Here are some examples of these operators:



**The Boolean operator**

**AND:**

Using the Boolean operator **AND** will narrow your search results. In this case, using **AND** will retrieve search results containing both of the keywords **health** and **parks**



**The Boolean operator**

**OR:**

Using the Boolean Operator **OR** will broaden your search results. In this case, using **OR** will retrieve search results containing either the keywords **recreation** or **outdoor**

\*George Boole was a mathematician. We use his "logic" in library science to condense options as we search for information.

**NOTE: When you use the Boolean operators, capitalize them as in the diagram above.**

**How to use truncation:** This form of focusing your search is useful when you are looking for any and all derivatives of a word. For instance, if you want to search for everything about **creativity** and want to pull up all the derivatives including **creative**, **create**, and **creating**, you can employ the asterisk. Use the common letters for all these words (**creat**) and then add an asterisk. The search would look like this:

**creat\***