

	<p>Encyclopedia Britannica Online. 2008. Academic Edition. Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc., Chicago, IL. To access click on <i>Stevenson Library Homepage: Databases A-Z, Fastlinks</i> (http://www.lhup.edu/library/home.htm)</p> <p>Science Resource Center. 2008. Gale Cengage Learning, Farmington Hills, MI. To access click on <i>Stevenson Library Homepage: Databases A-Z</i> (http://www.lhup.edu/library/home.htm)</p> <p>Together these online sources include over 120,000 articles, current world atlases, media, websites, and an online dictionary. Articles from respected magazines and journals are included. <i>Britannica includes a guide to the Web's best sites</i>. To access Science Resource Center's reference books ONLY, when searching this source, make sure the Reference tab is highlighted <i>white</i>.</p>
REF Q121.M3 2007	<p>McGraw-Hill Encyclopedia of Science and Technology. 2007. 20 volumes. McGraw-Hill, New York, NY. Thorough and up-to-date articles in all the sciences, including the life sciences. Volume 20 is the index of topics. Good bibliographies follow each article. If an article has authors, then those are the authors you should use for citing the source.</p>
REF Q123.M15 2003	<p>McGraw-Hill Dictionary of Scientific and Technical Terms. 2003. 6th edition. McGraw-Hill, New York, NY. A collegiate-style dictionary of terms used in every field of science and technology. Brief definitions are provided for quick referral, spelling, and terminology.</p>
REF R121.S8 2005	<p>Stedman's Medical Dictionary for the Health Professions and Nursing. 2005. 5th ed.. A collegiate-style dictionary of terms used in medicine and the related health professions, including Athletic training.</p>
REF RA423.E53 2002	<p>Encyclopedia of Public Health. 2002. 4 volumes. Macmillan Publishers, Ltd. New York, NY. Outlines, for the non-specialist and student, important concepts specific to the field of public health. Bibliographies follow each article. If an article has authors, then those are the authors you should use for citing the source. Volume 4 is the index of topics.</p>
REF RA565.K67 2003	<p>Handbook of Environmental Health. 2003. 2 volumes. 2nd edition. CRC Press/Lewis Pub., Boca Raton, FL. Outlines important background information that include topics on energy, ecology and people, environmental epidemiology, the chemical environment, poisons, solid and hazardous waste, water supply, soils, and environmental health emergencies.</p>
REF RC81.M535 2003	<p>Merck Manual of Medical Information. 2003. Second Home Edition. Merck Research Laboratories. Warehouse Station, NJ. A reliable and authoritative medical sourcebook for the general reader on the diagnosis and treatment of human disease. Additional information on treatments, medical procedures and testing, anatomical systems, and medical terminology is included.</p>
REF RC41.M34 2008	<p>Magill's Medical Guide. 2008. 4th. edition. 5 volumes. Salem Press, Pasadena, CA. An authoritative source for the non-specialist on medical information. Includes major diseases and disorders of the human body. Up-to-date bibliographies follow each article. Volume 4 is the index of topics.</p>

Principles of Biology

Recommended Search Engines for the Web

Google (<http://www.google.com>)

Google, a popular search engine, is a tool for finding resources on the World Wide Web. Google scans web pages to find instances of the keywords you have entered in the search box. Google is the dominant search engine, at this time, on the Web.

Google Scholar (<http://scholar.google.com/>),

Google Scholar is a subset of the Google web search engine that indexes the full-text of scholarly literature across an variety of publishing formats and disciplines. Google Scholar allows users to search for digital or physical copies of articles, whether they are online or in libraries.

Yahoo! (<http://www.yahoo.com/>)

Yahoo! is a combination search engine and search index to information on the World Wide Web. Similar to a search engine, but with a database generated by human compilers, this is the world's most used directory of web sites.

The following are not truly search engines but rather "portals" to reviewed sites. Still they might work well as an introduction to your topics.

Healthfinder (<http://www.healthfinder.gov>)

Coordinated by the Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion and its National Health Information Center, Healthfinder is a key resource for finding reliable federal and nonprofit health information on the Web.

MEDLINEplus (<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/>)

The National Library of Medicine's (NLM's) MEDLINEplus is a Web-based database designed to locate authoritative health information. It contains pages of carefully selected links to Web resources including dictionaries, directories, organizations, news sources and health topics.

HONMedHunt (<http://www.hon.ch/MedHunt/>)

HON MedHunt is a highly selective guide healthcare consumers and healthcare professionals to sound, reliable medical information and expertise on the World Wide Web.

The following is not really a search engine, but can be used as a beginning place.

NOTE: you MAY NOT use this as one of your web sources for any part of your poster project, or for any assignment in Principles of Biology. It may only be used to get you started on your research.

Wikipedia <http://wikipedia.org/>

Wikipedia offers quick understanding on controversial issues. This source is strong in current affairs and technology. It is a free content, multilingual encyclopedia written collaboratively by contributors around the world. The site is a Wiki - anybody can edit and add to an article.