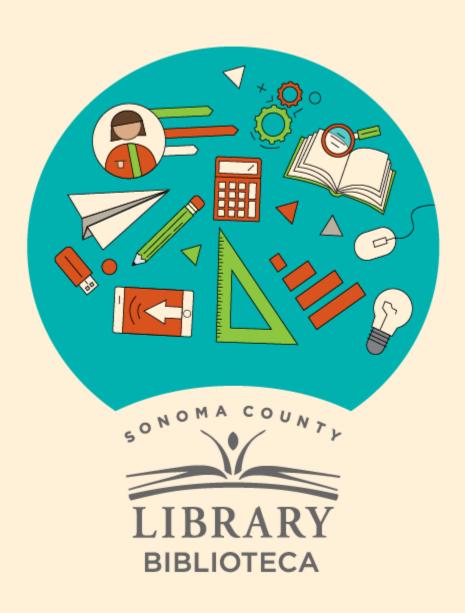


# Greetings and Welcome to the **Student Success Tutorials Series**

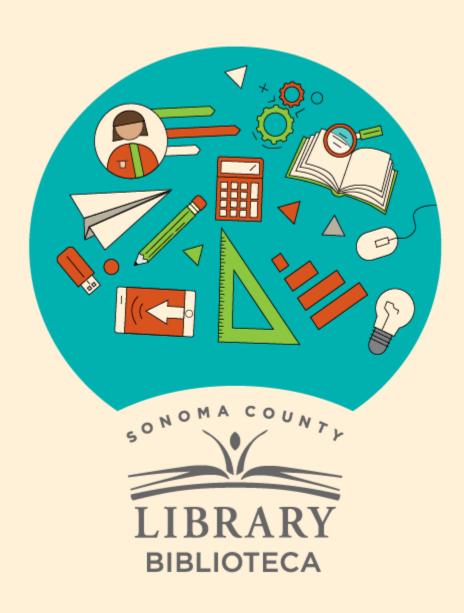
Today we will access **Masterfile** using your **Student OneCard** account.

If your school isn't participating in the **Student OneCard** program yet, you can access these resources with a regular Library Card and PIN.



# Student Success

# Éxito estudiantil

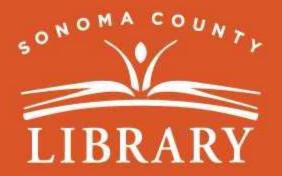


## Masterfile and your Student OneCard



Get free access to library resources with your **Student OneCard** 

Obtenga acceso gratuito a los recursos de la biblioteca con tu **Student OneCard** 



sonomalibrary.org/studentonecard

### Have your **Student OneCard** Ready



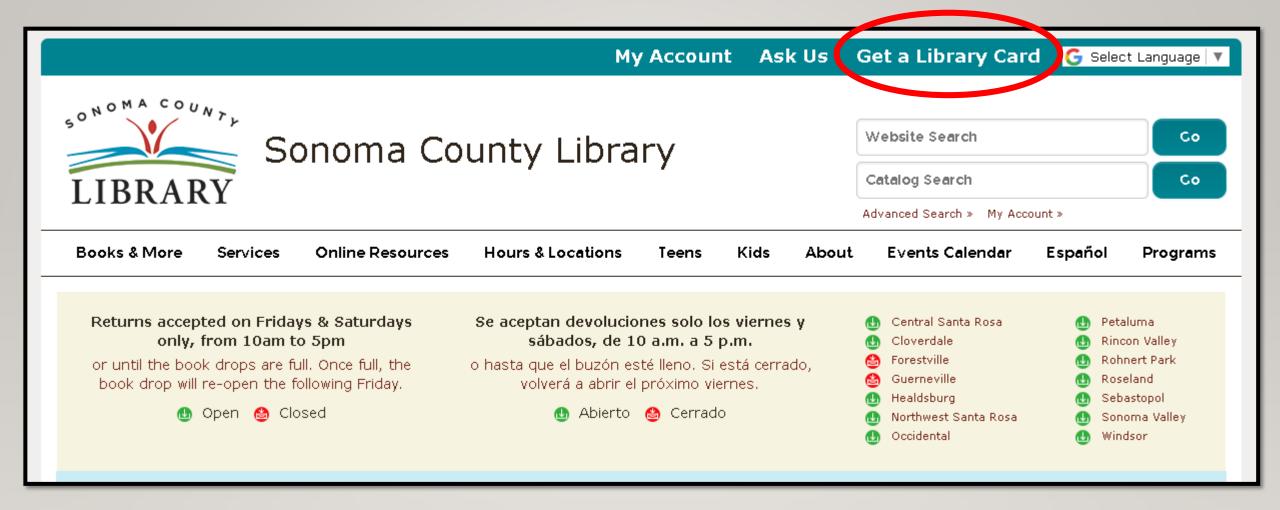
You will need to know your school district prefix and school issued student ID number.

Examples: SRCS123456 or RVUSD123456

Pin: Year of birth

Call any **Sonoma County Library** location for help finding your **Student OneCard** number.

Please refer to <a href="https://sonomalibrary.org/student-onecard">https://sonomalibrary.org/student-onecard</a> for more information regarding your **Student OneCard**.

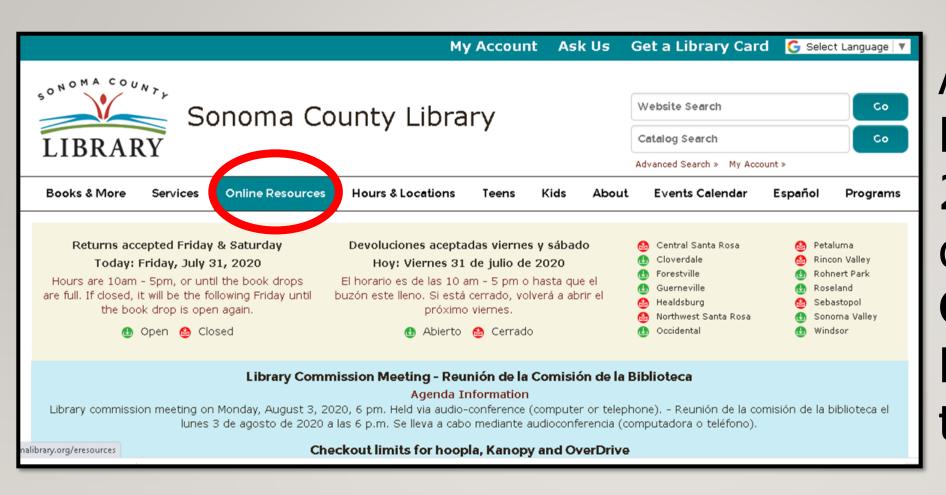


If you don't have a **Student OneCard**, you'll need a Sonoma County Library account. If you don't already have one, sign-up for an e-card at **sonomalibrary.org** 



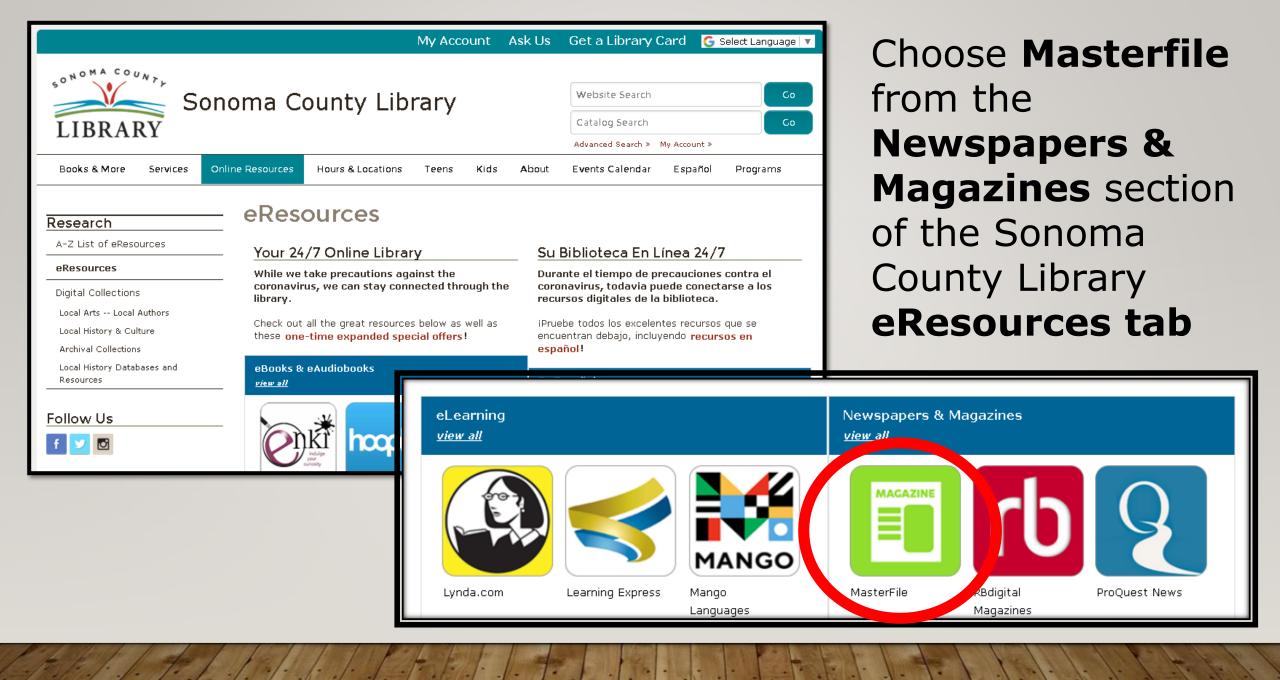
First, fill out this form. Be sure to note your account number, and four digit pin.

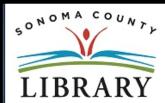
Then, when you're done...



Access Masterfile 24 hours a day using the **Online** Resources tab

Visit **sonomalibrary.org**, your 24 hour a day **Sonoma County Library branch** 



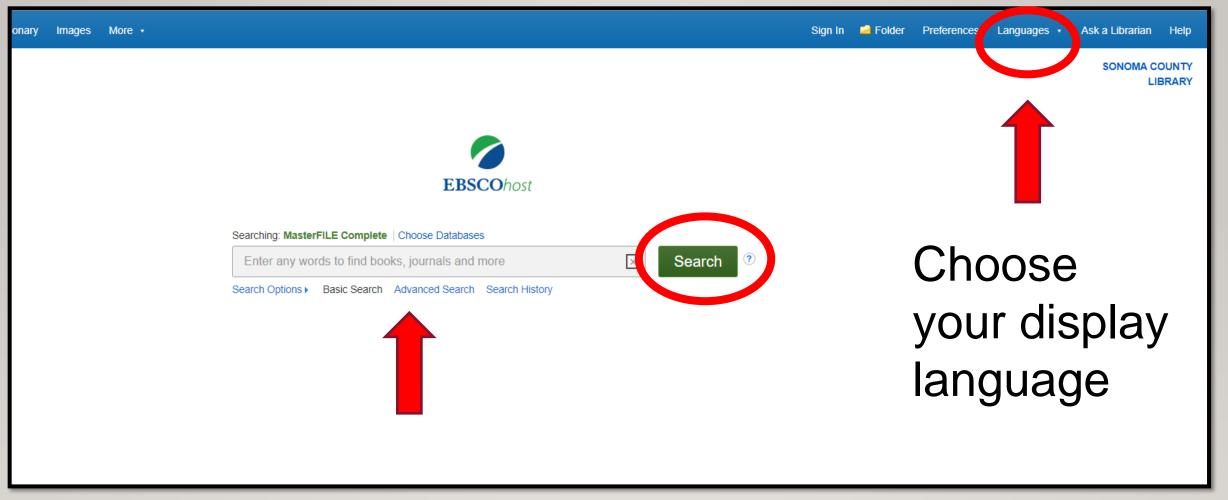


Your library card number (with no spaces) - El número de su carné de la biblioteca (sin espacios):



This resource is restricted to Sonoma County Library card holders, and to patrons in Sonoma County Library locations. - Este recurso está disponible únicamente para aquella Sonoma County Library, y para los clientes de sus sucursales. How to get a library card - Cómo obtener un carné de la biblioteca

Log in using your **Student OneCard**number or your Library Card number.

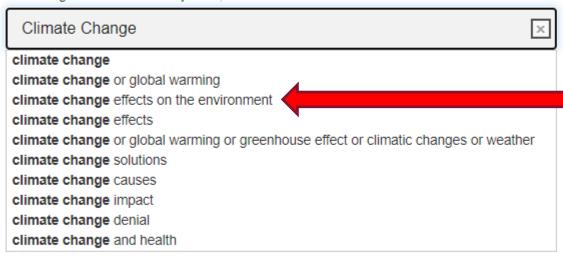


Perform a basic search by entering keywords in the search box.



Search

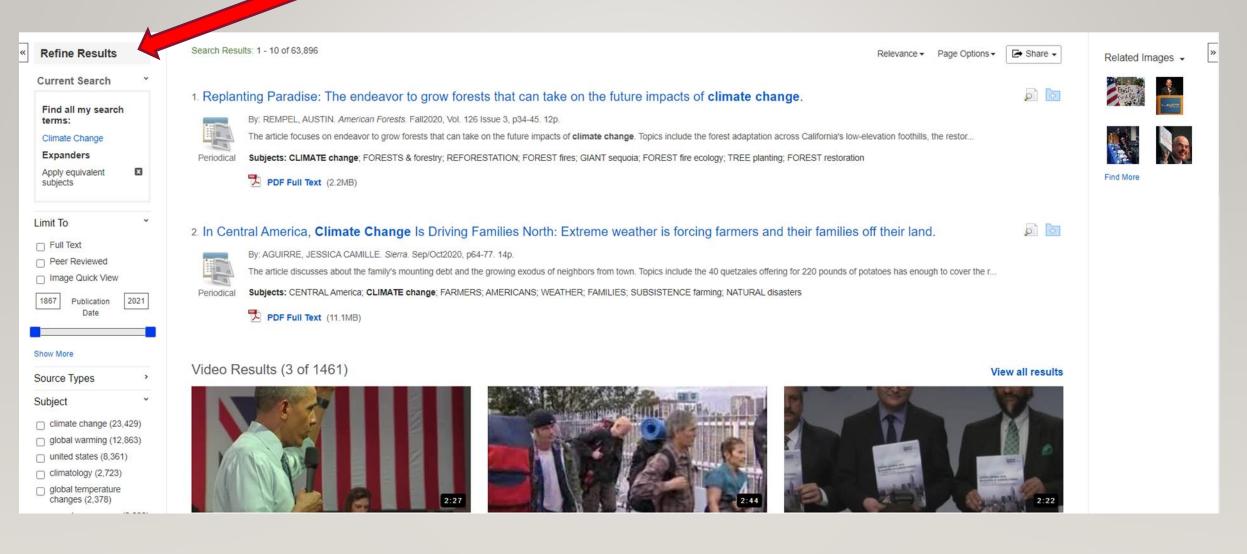
Searching: MasterFILE Complete | Choose Databases



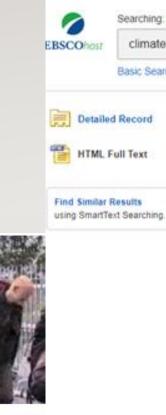
Sample search for "Climate Change"

Helpful suggestions will pop up.

#### Narrow down your results here



## If you choose an HTML Full Text article you can translate it.





Obama on climate change at Town Hall meeting



Climate change campaigners gath

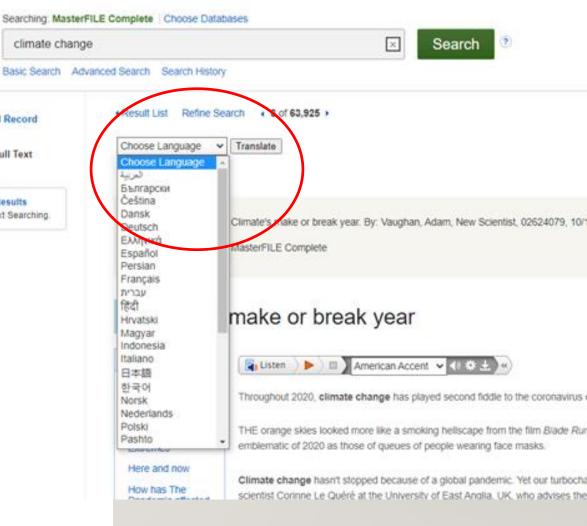
#### Climate's make or break year.

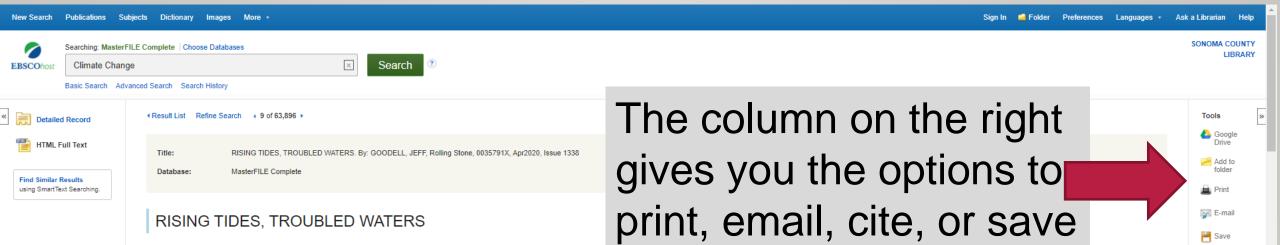


By: Vaughan, Adam. New Scientist. 10/17/2020, Vol. 248 Issue 3304, p34-39. 6p. DOI: 10.1016/s0262-4079(20)31848-0. Reading Level (Lex Throughout 2020, climate change has played second fiddle to the coronavirus crisis – but decisions we are taking now will seal the fate of o

Subjects: CLIMATE change; COVID-19; GLOBAL warming; BLADE Runner 2049 (Film); WILDFIRES







Listen American Accent the article. Section: CLIMATE CRISIS The ocean is undergoing unprecedented changes. What does it mean for marine life, the planet, and us?

THE BLOB WENT UNNOTICED at first. In the summer of 2013, a high-pressure ridge settled over a Texas-size area in the northern Pacific, pushing the sky down over the ocean like an invisible lid. The winds died down, and the water became weirdly calm. Without waves and wind to break up the surface and dissipate heat, warmth from the sun accumulated in the water, eventually raising the temperature by 5 degrees Fahrenheit — a huge spike for the ocean.

When scientists noticed this temperature anomaly in the satellite data, they had never seen anything like it. Everyone knew about heat waves on land, but in the ocean? "As the Earth heats up, the ocean is changing in very dramatic ways," says Jane Lubchenco, a marine ecologist and former head of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. "It is less predictable, and we are seeing more surprises. The heat waves are one of those surprises."

Nick Bond, a climatologist at the University of Washington, nicknamed the Pacific heat wave "the Blob," after a campy 1958 sci-fi movie about a gelatinous monster that arrives on Earth in a meteor and eats up a small town. But this Blob would turn out to be far more deadly than anything Hollywood imagined.

The hot water killed the phytoplankton — a form of microscopic algae — that live in the top few hundred feet of the ocean. The tiny organisms that feast on them starved, including krill, the small shrimplike creatures that swarm the ocean by the billions and are the preferred food for whales, salmon, seabirds, and many other creatures. The population of herring and sardines, an important food source for many larger fish and marine mammals, also declined. By killing phytoplankton, the Blob disrupted the entire Pacific food chain.

Over the next two years, it drifted down the coast of Alaska to California, eventually responsible for thousands of whale and sea lion strandings on beaches along the coast; the collapse of the Alaska cod fishery; the bankruptcy of fishermen and worker layoffs at fish-processing plants; the vanishing of great kelp forests on the Pacific coast; and the starvation and death of a billion seabirds — the largest single mass mortality of seabirds ever recorded. Dead murres littered beaches like washed-up plastic bottles.

And its destruction was not limited to the ocean: The Blob changed the weather on the Pacific coast, pushing heat inland and altering rainfall patterns, contributing to the California drought. "It raised temperatures on the coast all the way from British Columbia down to Southern California," says Daniel Swain, a climate scientist at UCLA. The big question is how much the Blob accelerated wildfires; 2017-18 saw historic blazes, including the Camp Fire in Northern California, the largest in the state's history, which burned more than 150,000 acres and killed at least 85 people. Swain says the Blob increased nighttime temperatures in the western third of the state, where many of the wildfires flared. "Firefighters will tell you that's really important, because wildfires often lie down at night, burning more slowly and behaving less erratically, becoming less dangerous to approach for human crews. While the Blob was off the coast, that didn't happen."

All in all, the Blob was a slow-rolling climate catastrophe. It's also compelling evidence of how tightly all life on Earth is linked to the ocean because we live on land, we often think of the climate crisis as a terrestrial event. But as the planet heats up, it's what happens in the ocean that will have the biggest impact on our future.

EARTH WAS NOT BORN with an ocean. Water arrived here from the cold depths of space with icy asteroids and comets, which bombarded the planet during the first few million years of its existence. It's been a watery world ever since. Today, 97 percent of the Earth's water is in the ocean, which covers more than 70 percent of the planet. The ocean was the petri dish for the creation of life, and we carry that early history within us. The salt content of our blood plasma is similar to the salt content of seawater. "The bones we use to hear with were once gill bones of sharks," says Neil Shubin, professor of anatomy at the University of Chicago and author of Your Inner Fish: A Journey Into the 3.5 Billion-Year History of the Human Body. "Our hands are modified fish fins, and the genes that build our basic body architecture are shared with worms and fish."

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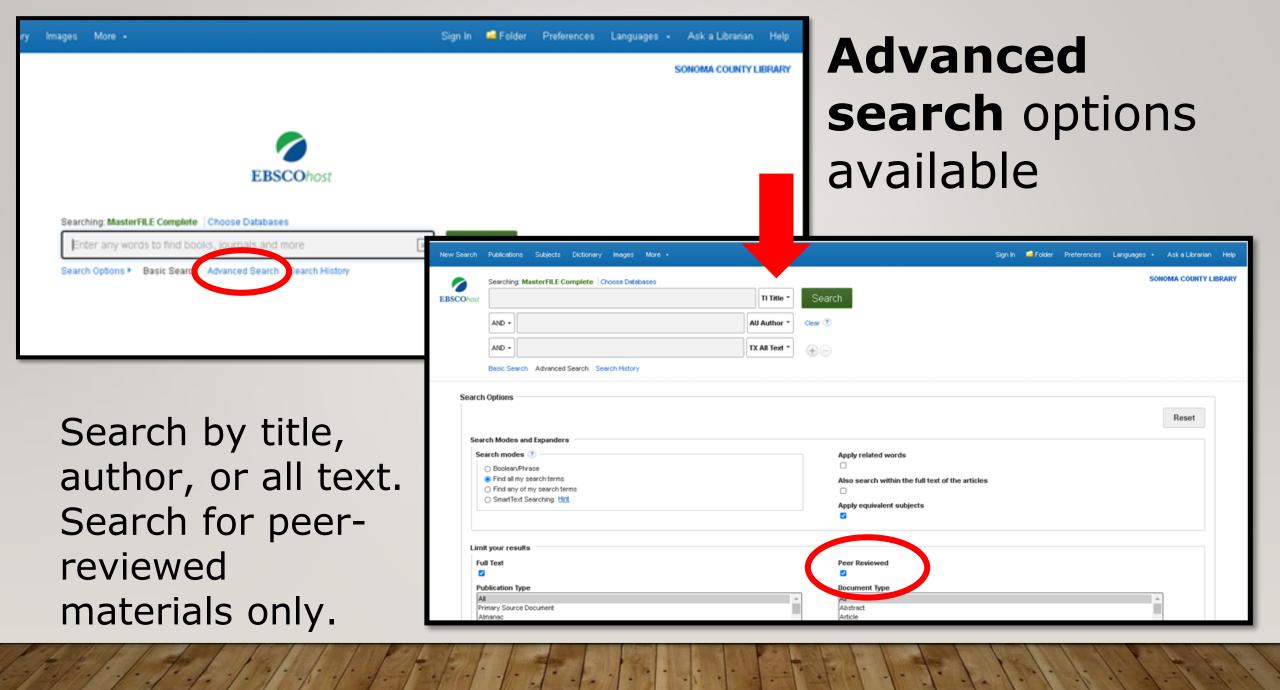
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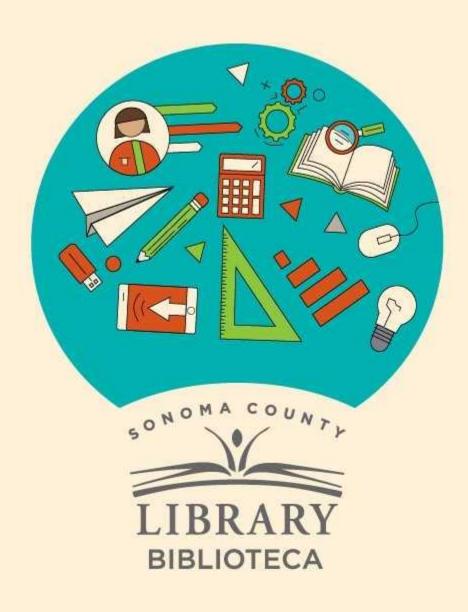
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