

NTK

50°6'14.083"N, 14°23'26.365"E
Národní technická knihovna
National Library of Technology

National Centre
for Information Support of Research,
Development, and Innovation

Navigating Scientific Resources & Staying Organized

Making It Easier to Write a Ph.D. Dissertation, Article, or Proposal

Eliška Skládalová
Beáta Soperová

March 4, 2026



Eliška Skládalová

- Academic Services @NTK
- AI; Academic Integrity
- Guides
 - Online courses, e-learning (CZ/EN)
 - Academic Writing (CZ/EN)

Beáta Soperová

- Academic Services @NTK, PhD student
- Citation management
- Guides
 - Citation management (CZ/EN)
 - Environment (CZ/EN)
 - Medicine (CZ/EN)

Learning Goals

- Understand what types of sources there are and how to evaluate their quality
- Be able to build a search strategy for academic resources
- Understand where to search
- Be able to create a system for organizing your resources
- Learn to cite effectively

1. Navigating Scientific Resources

Understanding the Landscape

What is scientific information?

- Every document, a set of recorded information that is important for research, including informal resources.

Examples of scientific information

Type of resources	Examples	Characteristics
Peer-reviewed	Articles (but!), academic publications	High credibility
Grey literature, pre-prints	Dissertations, reports	Without reviews but often good quality
Open and informal communication	Lectures, academic blogs, podcasts...	Fast and accessible (but!)

Once you understand what types of information exist, the next step is to plan **how** to find the right ones — in other words, to build your search strategy.

Developing a Search Strategy

What is a search strategy?

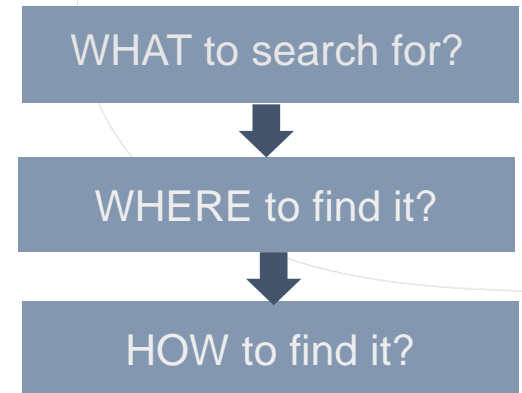
- A systematic approach for how you search, select sources, and refine queries to effectively find relevant information.

Why do you need an (effective) one?

To search effectively means to be able to find information sources that are:

- Highly relevant (to my task/information need)
- Comprehensive (or as comprehensive as I need them to be)
- High-quality (scientific: expert authors, peer review, etc.)
- Usable (available, under the right license, etc.)

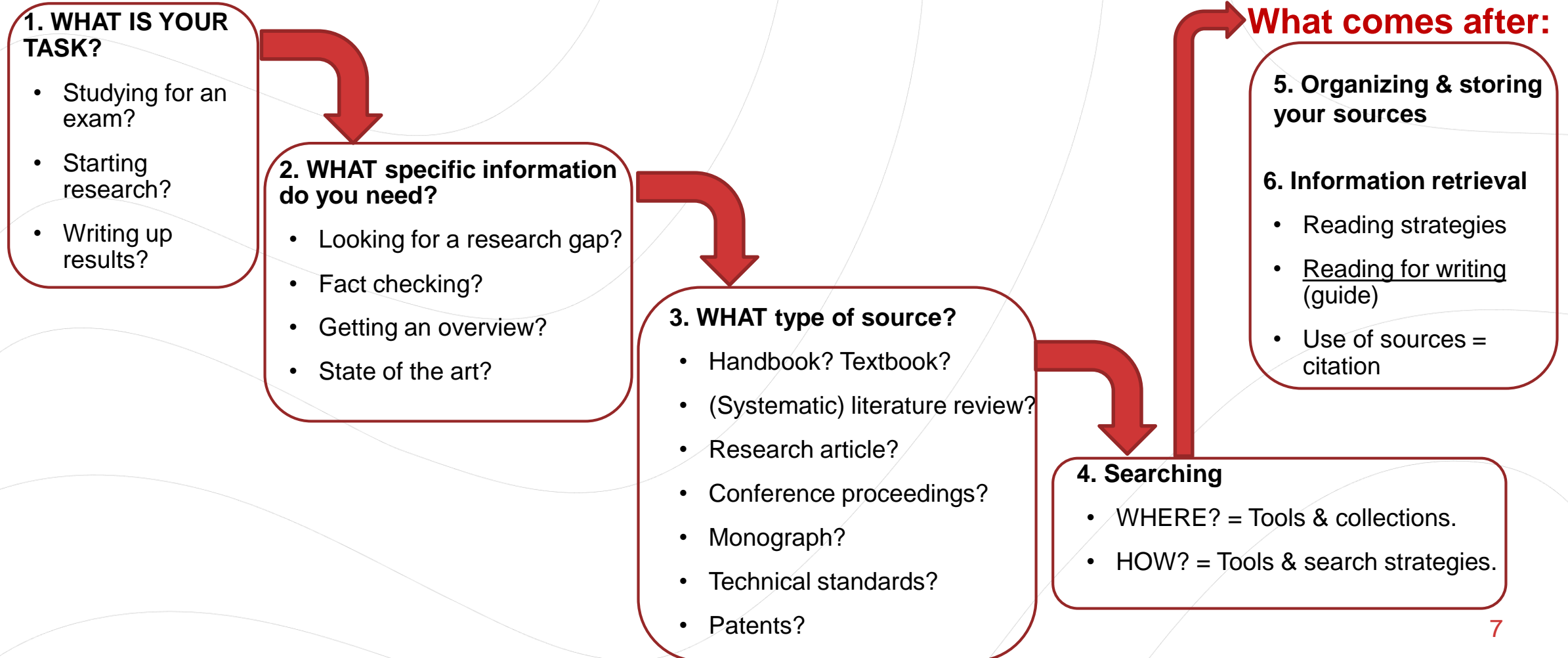
...as quickly (time management) and reliably (system) as possible.



The search strategy depends on the tool and search engine.

From Your Task to Search Plan

How do I tell WHAT to search for, WHERE and HOW?



WHAT to look for when evaluating a scholarly source...

1. Relevance: Be guided by YOUR task.

Example: Even a high-quality article can be **irrelevant** to your research question.

2. Quality depends not only on *who published the document*, but also on:

- **Authorship & expertise:** who wrote it?
- **Purpose & audience:** what for?
- **Methodology & transparency:** how?
- **Peer review & editorial process:** any checks?

Example: a well-defended dissertation with a rigorous methodology might be **better** for your task than a highly cited article that does not directly address your research question.



Where to Search: Collections

- **Search Engines:** [Google Scholar](#), [Lens.org](#)
- **Search & Discovery Tools at NTK**
 - Library Discovery Tools ([NTK](#), [chemTK](#), CTU discovery tools)
- **Databases**
 - **Subscription-based platforms** ([IEEE Xplore](#), [ScienceDirect](#), [SpringerLink](#))
 - **Open Access Platforms** ([DOAJ](#) (journals), [CORE](#) (articles), [PubMed Central](#))
 - **Subject-specific Databases** ([PubMed](#) (biomedicine), [arXiv](#) (physics, math, CS), [SSRN](#) (social sciences), [APA PsycInfo](#))
- **Citation & Impact Databases**
 - [Web of Science](#), [Scopus](#), [Dimensions](#), [OpenAlex](#)
- **Preprints & Repositories**
 - a. Preprint servers: [arXiv](#), [bioRxiv](#), [medRxiv](#), [SocArXiv](#)
 - b. Academic networks: [ResearchGate](#), [Academia.edu](#)
 - c. Institutional repositories
- **AI?**

Learn more about subject-specific databases.

Learn more:



Webinar:

[Searching and Evaluating on Web of Science & Scopus](#)
(March 18, 2026)

Tips and Tricks: NTK Resources

Searching @ NTK

Electronic Resources

Most of these eResources can be accessed outside the library. To search a specific database, select *via NTK*. To search all eResources at once, use the *Search Our Collections* box above.

Use filters to find resources relevant to a particular subject, in a particular format, or by language.

Title	Access	Description
Academic Search Ultimate	via NTK	Description
AccessScience	via NTK	Description
Accuris Engineering Workbench (former IHS)	via NTK	Description
ACM Digital Library Open	via NTK	Description
ACS (American Chemical Society)	Open access	Description
American Institute of Physics - Complete	via NTK	Description
Anopress IT	via NTK	Description

New content

Search and Filters

Type to filter

- RESOURCE TYPE
- CONTENT TYPE
- SUBJECTS
- ACCESS
- CONTENT LANGUAGE



Contacts

eResources Acquisition

✉ eiz@techlib.cz

eResources Administration

✉ eservices@techlib.cz

See also

- [Subject Guides](#)
- [eBook Search](#)
- [Journal Search](#)
- [Remote Access](#)
- [Access & Privileges](#)
- [Interlibrary Loan and Document Delivery](#)
- [Suggest a purchase](#)
- [Reference and Research Help](#)
- [Library Rules](#)
- [Catalog](#)

Getting Full Texts Off-Campus

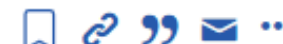
! Need to be logged in

2



An Investigation into Academic Stress and Coping Strategies o...

by Ra, Young An; Shin, Kahyen



Peer-Reviewed

Open Access

15 Pages

Quick Look

Behavioral sciences , 03/2025, Volume 15, Issue 3

This study aimed to increase the understanding of **academic stress** and **coping strategies** of third culture kids (TCKs...

Journal Article

PDF

Full Text Online

More Options

Citations

Cites

Related Articles

Where to Search: Google Scholar and Library Links

Settings => Library links
=> choose your
institution or library

The screenshot shows the Google Scholar settings page. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the Google Scholar logo and a hamburger menu icon. Below this is a 'Settings' section with a blue diamond icon. On the left side, there is a vertical list of settings categories: 'Search results', 'Languages', 'Library links' (which is highlighted with a red border), 'Account', and 'Browser extensions'. The main content area is titled 'Show library access links for (choose up to five libraries):'. It features a search input field with a magnifying glass icon on the right. Below the input field, there is a text prompt 'e.g., Harvard'. A checkbox is checked next to the text 'National Library of Technology - Full text @ NTK'. At the bottom right of the settings area, there are two buttons: 'Save' (blue) and 'Cancel' (grey). Below the buttons, a message reads: 'To retain settings, you must turn on cookies'.

Google Scholar Button



- Extension
- Lets you search Google Scholar without leaving the page you're on

The screenshot shows the Google Scholar Button extension interface. At the top, it says "Google Scholar Button" with a small icon. Below that is a browser address bar showing "example.edu/paper.pdf" with navigation icons and a star icon. A blue tooltip menu is open over the address bar, containing three options: "Search" (with a magnifying glass icon), "Get PDF" (with a document icon), and "Cite" (with a quote icon). Below the address bar is a "References" section with four placeholder rows. At the bottom of the interface, there is a message: "Look up papers as you browse" followed by "Scholar Button is already installed. Click [graduation cap icon] next to the URL to look up papers as you browse." At the bottom right of the interface are two buttons: "Save" and "Cancel".

Google Scholar Button



References

- [1] Sheehan J, Cambreco V, Duffield J, Garboski M, Shapouri H. An overview of biodiesel and petroleum diesel life cycles. A report by US Department of Agriculture and Energy; 1998. p. 1–35.
[Google Scholar](#)
- [2] S. Puhan, N. Vedaraman, B.V. Rambrahaman, G. Nagarajan
Mahua (*Madhuca indica*) seed oil: a source of renewable energy in India
~~J Sci Ind Res, 64 (2005), pp. 890-896~~
[View Record in Scopus](#) [Google Scholar](#)
- [3] A. Demirbas
Progress and
Prog Energy
Article
- [4] D. Puppam
Environment
Periodica P
[View Record](#)
- [5] P. Vasudeva
Liquid fuel
J Sci Ind Re
[View Record](#)

The screenshot shows a search result for the article 'Mahua (Madhuca indica) seed oil: A source of renewable energy in India' by S. Puhan, N. Vedaraman, B.V. Rambrahaman, and G. Nagarajan. The search bar contains the title. The result shows the title, authors, year (2005), and a brief abstract. Below the abstract, it indicates 163 citations and 5 related articles. A green button labeled '[PDF] niscair.res.in' is visible. At the bottom, there is a prompt: 'Chcete-li vyhledat jiný článek, vyberte jeho název na stránce.'

Mahua (*Madhuca indica*) seed oil: A source of renewable energy in India

Sukumar Puhan¹, N Vedaraman^{1*}, B V Rambrahaman¹ and G Nagarajan²

¹Chemical Engineering Division, Central Leather Research Institute, Chennai

²Department of Mechanical Engineering, Anna University, Chennai

Mahua oil methyl, ethyl and butyl esters were prepared and studied in a four stroke, direct injection diesel engine for their performance and emissions. The engine test results showed high thermal efficiency in case of methyl ester compared to all other esters and diesel fuel. Different emissions such as carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), hydrocarbons (HC) is low for alkyl esters compared to diesel. Among alkyl esters except NO_x all tail pipe emissions are lower in case of methyl ester compared to other esters. The ethyl ester shows lower NO_x emission compared to other esters. Based on this study, mahua oil methyl ester performs well compared to other esters on the basis of performance and emissions.

Keywords: Biodiesel, Diesel engine, Emissions, Mahua oil, Renewable energy

IPC Code: F02B13/10

Introduction

Worldwide energy consumption has increased 17 fold in the last century and, as a consequence, the carbon dioxide (CO₂), sulfur dioxide (SO₂) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x) emissions from the combustion of fossil fuels have damaged the atmosphere to a significant extent. CO₂ emissions have risen over the last two decades, reaching an atmospheric content of 360 ppm, estimating the world CO₂ emissions at about 26 billion metric ton per year,

diesel fuels substitute; soybean oil in the USA, rapeseed and sunflower oils in Europe, palm oil in south East Asia and coconut oil in Philippines are being considered as substitutes for diesel fuels. Since edible oil demand is higher than its domestic production (Table 1), there is no possibility of diverting this oil for production of biodiesel in India. Being a tropical country, India is rich in forest resources having a wide range of trees, which yield a significant quantity of oilseeds. The production of

How to Search: Implementing a Search Strategy

**Do you use operators while searching?
Which ones?**

How to Search with Keywords

1. Keywords – to capture core ideas or concepts

- What to do when you don't know the topic very well as yet?
 - AI, discipline-specific thesaurus/dictionary ([MeSH](#), [IEEE Thesaurus](#), [Mathematics Subject Classification](#))

2. Combining keywords into queries

- Using Boolean operators to connect keywords

Operators may work differently across various platforms.

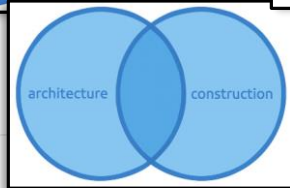
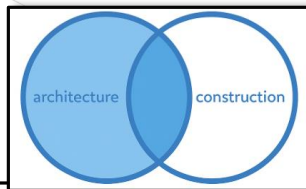
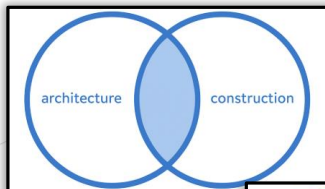
- [Web Of Science](#), [Scopus](#), [Google Scholar](#)

Boolean operators

And

Or

Not



Phrase searching

|| climate change ||



analyzing climate change

Truncation

*

Educ* =>
education,
educator,
educational, or
educate.

Proximity searching

NEAR/n

WITHIN/n; w/n

Wildcards

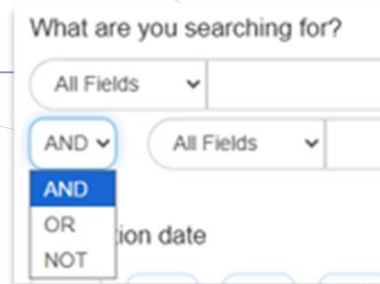
? Organi?e =>
organise,
organize

reali#e =>
realise, realize

Keyword Search & Semantic Search

Keyword Search

- Matches exact words in your query
- Sensitive to wording
- Need to understand Boolean operators



What are you searching for?

All Fields ▾

AND ▾ All Fields ▾

AND

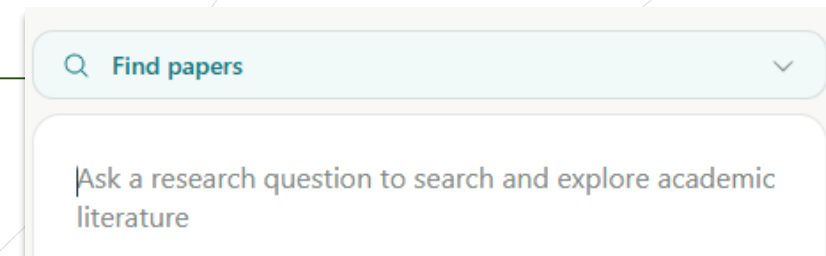
OR

NOT

ion date

Semantic search

- Tries to “understand” meaning (AI-driven)
- Handles synonyms and related concepts
- May produce broader and less controllable results



Find papers ▾

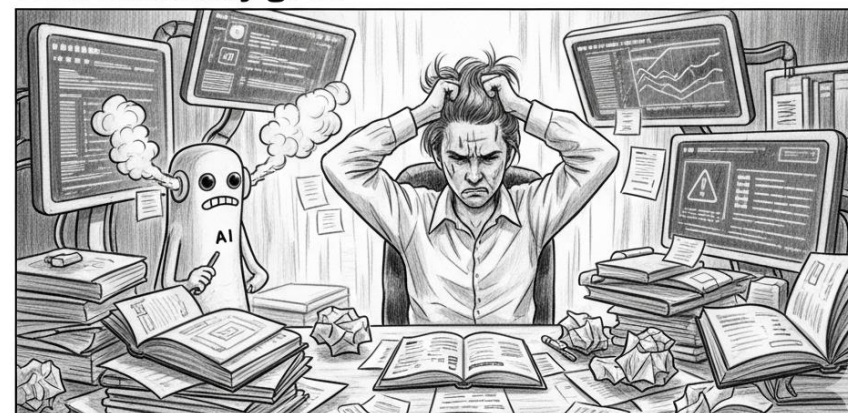
Ask a research question to search and explore academic literature

AI-Driven Tools

How I feel researching with AI



How it actually goes



(Gemini, 2.5 Flash, gemini.google.com, 27.08.2025.
Prompt: Create pencil-drawn, funny and original meme on researching with ai.

AI-Driven Search Tools

- Upcoming: [AI Essentials for Academia](#) webinar
- [How to prompt](#) (Academic Services video guide in Czech)



Why not to use chatbots (Gemini, ChatGPT, Copilot) for searching academic resources?

- Lack of transparency: AI systems often operate as “black boxes,” making it difficult to understand how they arrive at specific outputs or decisions.
- Incomplete coverage: chatbots don't have direct access to subscription databases.
- Outdated information: you may miss the latest breakthrough in your field.
- Quality of coverage: chatbots don't distinguish between peer-reviewed studies and blog posts or grey literature.
- Ethical and copyright concerns

What should you be careful about?

- Check for supported databases

If not chatbots, then what?

Depends on your task/need...

AI-Driven Search Tools

Literature Discovery & Visualization Tools	Research Assistants
CiationGecko (free)	Elicit (freemium)
Litmaps (freemium) & ResearchRabbit	Consensus (freemium)
Inciteful (free)	Scite.ai (freemium)  NTK
Open Knowledge Maps (free)	NotebookLM (freemium)

What should you be careful about?

- Check for supported databases

AI cannot replace *traditional* methods yet!



- If you are familiar with the tool
- Quick orientation in a new topic
- Helps identify:
 - Keywords
 - Alternative terminology & synonyms
- Helps refine query



- If you are not familiar with the sources searched:
 - Databases?
- Tools have limited access to resources
- Limited transparency of search algorithm
- Risk of confirmation bias

NOT the only way of literature searching

Welcome!

National Library of Technology (CZ) subscribes to an organization-wide license of scite.

You are not required to [create an account](#) or [log in](#) to search scite. However, an account is needed to access many scite features (e.g. notifications, Assistant history, and dashboards).

AI for Research

Discover facts, figures, and relevant research from the world's largest collection of full-text scholarly content



Assistant



Search



Tables

Ask a question... (type '/' for menu)



Settings



Sources

Go →

If you are registered with NTK, you have free access to Scite.ai.

Welcome!

National Library of Technology

You are not required to [create](#) dashboards).

Ask me an

How does

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Assistant Settings

Specify Reference Requirement ⓘ

- Let Assistant decide Always use references
 Never use references

Specify Evidence Source ⓘ

- Both Abstracts only Citation Statements only

Specify Evidence Sections ⓘ

Select... | v

Use Table Mode ⓘ



Reference Year Range ⓘ

From

To

Publication Types ⓘ

Select... | v

Citation Style ⓘ

APA | v

Model ⓘ

GPT4 o-mini | v

Response Length ⓘ

Medium | v

Publications to consult ⓘ

25

Reference Ranking ⓘ

Relevance | v

Journals ⓘ

Select... | v

2. Reading and Organizing Sources

Reading Strategies

1. Read the abstract/conclusion first (on your own, or ask AI for help)
2. Decide on relevance
3. Read other sections/chapters
4. Highlight & take notes
 - Electronic notes right in PDF
 - In separate file
 - Manually on printed documents
5. Be systematic

Create your own system.

Acaricidal activity of essential oil nanoemulsion against the African red mite (*Eutetranychus africanus*)

Thanaporn Doungnapa¹, Jarongsak Pumnuan¹, and Ammorn Insung¹

¹King Mongkut's Institute of Technology Ladkrabang, Faculty of Agricultural Technology, Department of Plant Production Technology, Bangkok 10520, Thailand. *Corresponding author (k.thanapornmilk@gmail.com).

Received: 1 October 2020; Accepted: 12 January 2021; doi:10.4067/S0718-58392021000200228

ABSTRACT

The African red mite (*Eutetranychus africanus* [Tucker]) is an important pest species of some economic plants. The objective of the present study was to evaluate the effectiveness of nanoemulsions consisting of citronella grass, lemongrass, clove, and cinnamon essential oils and their main chemical compounds against the African red mite: their toxicity, egg-laying inhibition, and repellent effect on the mite were determined. Essential oil nanoemulsions (nEOs) were prepared by mixing the essential oils with different surfactants and co-surfactants. Approximately 10 to 15 female mites were transferred to treated leaves placed on soaked cotton and kept in a Petri dish. Mite mortality and number of eggs laid were checked after 24 h. As for the repellency test, the selected test consisted of dipping a half leaf into the nEOs, while the other half leaf was dipped in a control (water). The repellency rate was evaluated after 24 h. Results revealed that citronella grass nEOs exhibited a highly toxic effect on the mite and only a 0.6% concentration caused 100% mite mortality. Geraniol, one of the main chemical compounds of citronella grass, represented the highest egg-laying inhibition at a 0.2% concentration with a mean of 0.1 egg compared with 4.7 eggs in the control. Furthermore, nEOs from citronella grass at a 0.1% concentration were extremely repellent against the mite with 95% repellency after 24 h. Therefore, the citronella grass essential oil nanoemulsion is appropriate for use to effectively control the African red mite.

Key words: Egg inhibition, essential oil nanoemulsion, *Eutetranychus africanus*, repellent, toxicity.

INTRODUCTION

The African red mite (*Eutetranychus africanus* [Tucker]) (Actiniedida: Tetranychidae) is one of the most significant pest species for some plants (Attia et al., 2013). A wide range of damage caused by this mite pest in various plants, fruits, and a variety of ornamentals has been reported (Liburd and Rhodes, 2019). It is a very important pest in Thailand. The larvae, nymphs, and adults of the African red mite suck the fluid on the adaxial or upper side of the plant leaves and can produce many white spots on the leaves. A severe outbreak can eventually cause leaf and fruit loss (Beyzavi et al., 2013; Khanjani et al., 2017).

A chemical control is often applied to insect or mite pests because of its ease of application and high effectiveness. However, it is harmful to users, consumers, and the environment; it also results in increased mite resistance to acaricides and greater environmental risks. The search to replace the use of synthetic chemicals by other control methods is now increasing, particularly natural products which show low toxicity to non-target organisms and are approved by the consumer. In addition, they are classified as environmentally friendly due to their biodegradable characteristics (Lertsuthiwong and Rojsithisak, 2011; Tirello et al., 2012; Chung et al., 2013).

Example of electronic notes

Acaricidal activity of essential oil nanoemulsion against the African red mite (*Eutetranychus africanus*) - similar to my work

Thanaporn Doungnapa¹, Jarongsak Pumnuan¹, and Ammorn Insung¹

¹King Mongkut's Institute of Technology Ladkrabang, Faculty of Agricultural Technology, Department of Plant Production Technology, Bangkok 10520, Thailand. *Corresponding author (k.thanapornmilk@gmail.com).

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Example of written notes

Reading Strategies

Learn more from our NTK guides on Reading for writing and AI tools for research.

The image displays two screenshots of the NTK website. The left screenshot shows the 'Reading for writing' guide, which includes a navigation menu, a search bar, and a main heading. The right screenshot shows the 'AI tools for research' guide, also with a navigation menu, search bar, and main heading. Both pages feature a red header with navigation links and a search bar. The 'Reading for writing' page includes a section on 'Speed reading' and a 'Need advice?' call to action. The 'AI tools for research' page includes a 'Need help with something?' call to action and a 'Your contact' section for Adam Urban.

Reading for writing

To succeed in your studies and research, extensive reading is essential – the trick is not to read quickly, practiced. Establishing good reading habits is key: **reading actively**, using appropriate **techniques** for each. Reading highly specialized **academic resources** requires advanced skills, such as interpreting graphs, tables – all this ultimately to support and improve your own writing.

Need advice? Schedule a free individual [consultation](#) with one of our specialists.

[Active reading](#) [Reading techniques](#) [Notes and summaries](#) [Academic reading](#) [Reading for writing](#)

Speed reading

Reading can be practiced just like any other physical skill. To learn more, check out the following resources:

- **4 Steps to Read Difficult Texts Faster**, a 15-minute YouTube video by Justin Sung.
- BUZAN, Tony, HARRISON, James (ed.) **The speed reading book: read more, learn more, achieve more**. New ed. Harlow: Pearson, 2010. ISBN 978-1-4066-4429-6.

However, no speed reading technique will remove the need either to **slow down while reading a demanding text** or to **re-read** something you've already read but forgot.

- Learn more from [So Much to Read, So Little Time: How Do We Read, and Can Speed Reading Help?](#)

Reading on screens

Reading is a physical activity: the success of your reading depends on how well you are able to concentrate and for how long. It is affected by the **environment** in which you read and by the **technologies** used.

AI tools for research

In this guide, you will find a list of artificial intelligence (AI) tools based on large language models (LLMs). The guide summarizes selected tools ranging from general chatbots to specific tools for literature search, mapping, and subsequent analysis as well as tools for data analysis. The aim is not to provide an exhaustive list for each category, but to offer a curated selection based on each tool's apparent levels of quality and accessibility. Keep in mind that LLMs can sometimes hallucinate and that they generally work best in English. It is therefore advisable to approach the tools and their outputs critically. If you are interested in using AI for academic writing, visit our [Tools to support writing](#) guide.

Need help with something? Have a recommendation for an AI tool? Contact us by [email](#) or schedule a [consultation](#).

[AI in education and research](#) [AI chatbots](#) [AI detection](#) [Searching](#) [Mapping](#) [Text analysis](#) [Data analysis](#) [Resources](#)

Mapping tools use academic literature metadata (i.e. citations, author[s], keywords, references, abstracts) to create citation graphs and visualize relationships between publications. Unlike literature search tools, they do not primarily integrate full texts.


Due to limited integration with key academic literature databases, **these tools cannot yet replace traditional literature search via library databases**. We therefore recommend that you first create your own collection of literature via searches conducted using e.g., [library discovery tools](#), [Google Scholar](#), [Web of Science](#), or [Scopus](#) and only then use mapping tools to help you navigate the literature and discover additional sources.

For more information, please feel free to [arrange a consultation](#) or [contact us by email](#).

Inciteful

Inciteful is a free and does not require registration. It maps connections between selected articles and it also allows you to create a collection, suggesting similar sources or linking two randomly selected publications based on their citations. Unlike other tools, Inciteful provides detailed information about the created literature collection such as the most represented authors, journals, or institutions.

Your contact

 Adam Urban
✉ adam.urban
☎ 232 002 456

Subjects

[AI tools for research](#), [Computer graphics](#), [Systematic literature review](#)

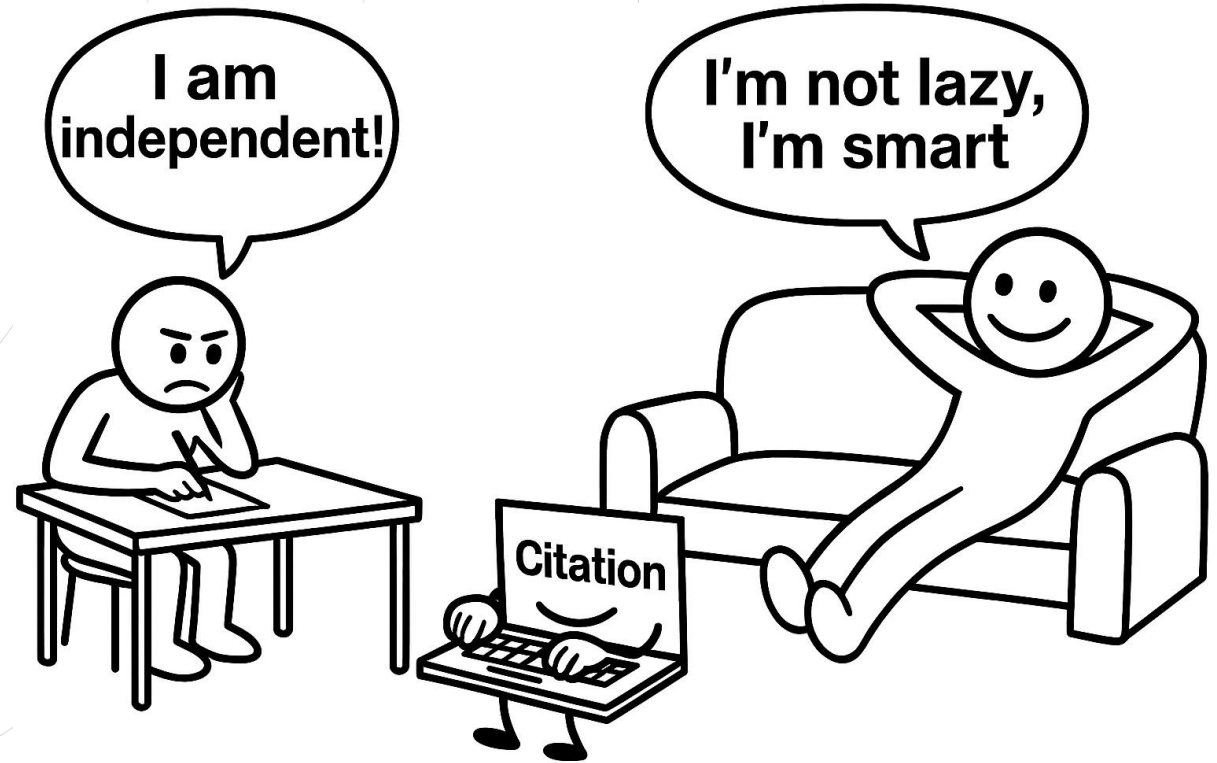
See also

- [Tools to support writing](#)
- [eResources](#)

Organizing Your Sources

Little organization

More organization

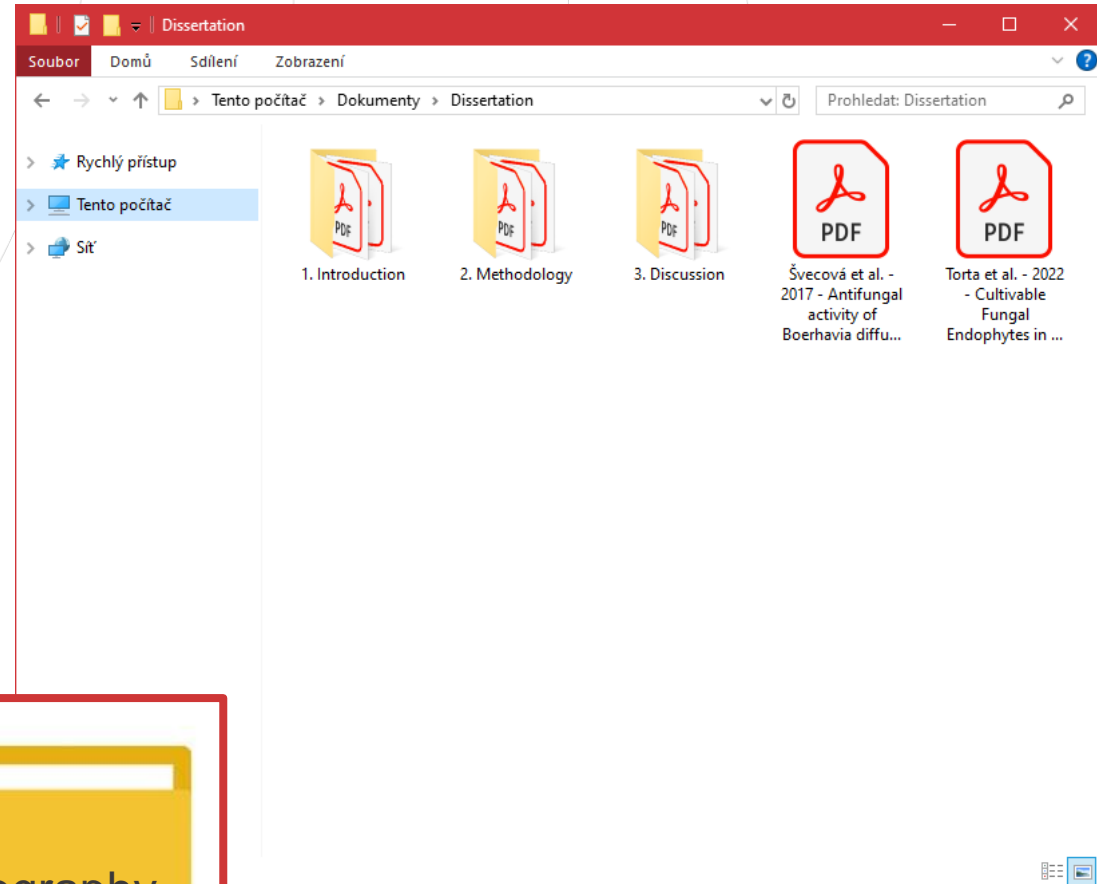


(OpenAI. Microsoft Copilot. 18.08.2025. Prompt: Two simple pictogram-style characters—one sitting at a table writing and thinking with a speech bubble saying "I am independent!", and the other relaxing on a couch saying "I'm not lazy, I'm smart." with a laptop turned toward the figure on the couch, typing on its own and on its screen is the word "Citation".)

Organizing Your Sources

Little organization

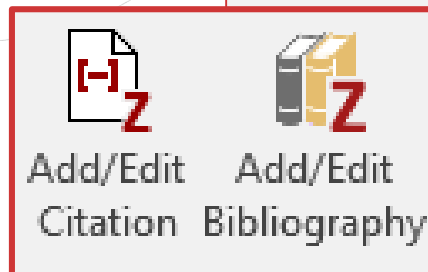
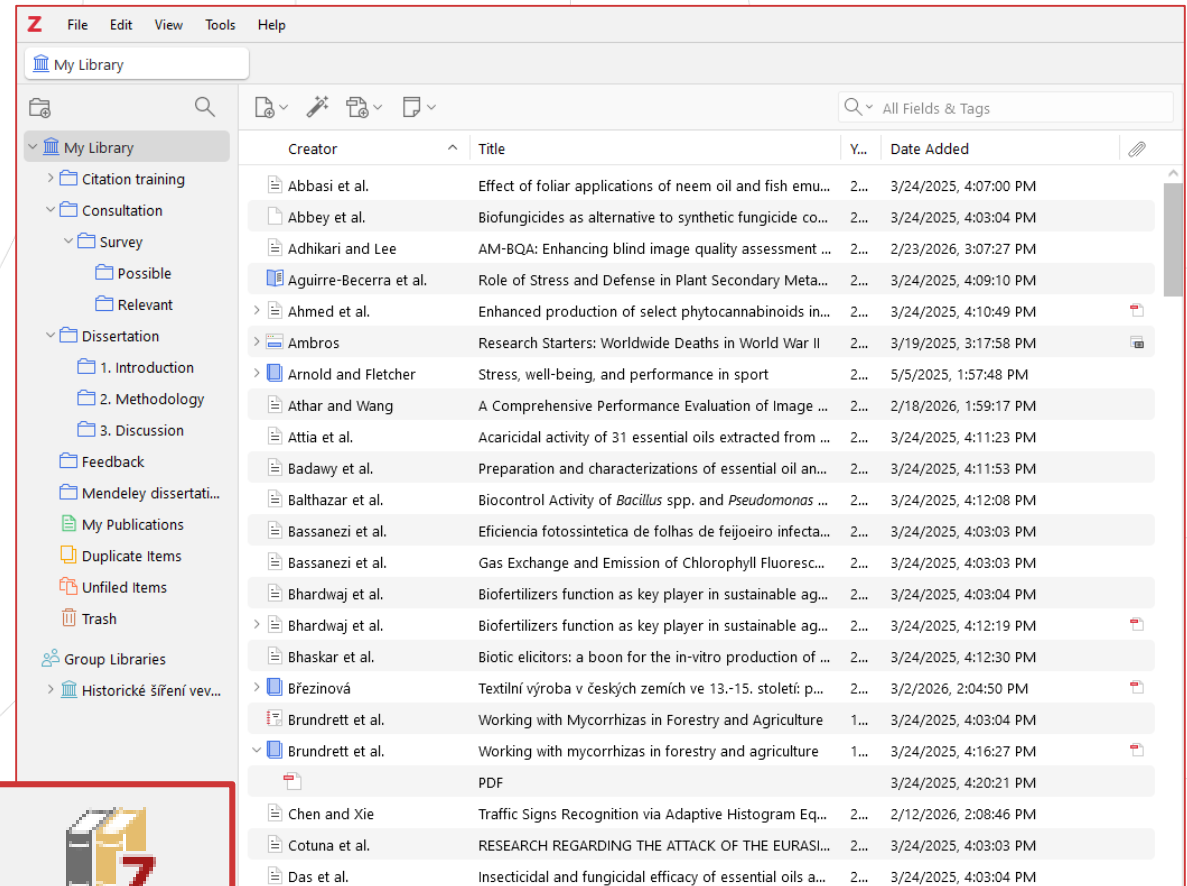
- Manual saving of documents
- Folders with PDF or HTML files
- Manual in-text citing
- Separate file with a manually created reference list



Organizing Your Sources

More organization

- E-documents downloaded to a citation manager
- Sorted into citation manager folders
- In-text citing by citation manager plugin
- Automatically generated reference list



Organizing Sources: PROs and CONs

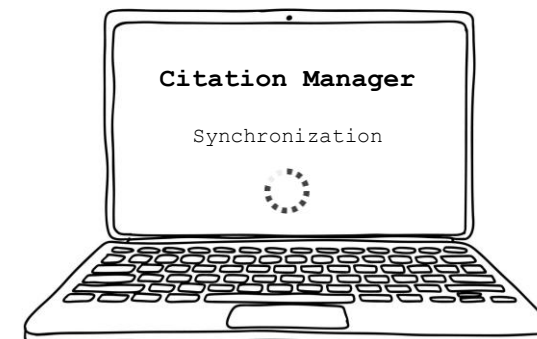
Less

- + No system errors, only handwritten mistakes
- Higher risk of data loss
- Higher demands on hard storage capacity
- Changes to in-text citations must be manually updated in the reference list
- Any handwritten mistakes must be manually changed record by record



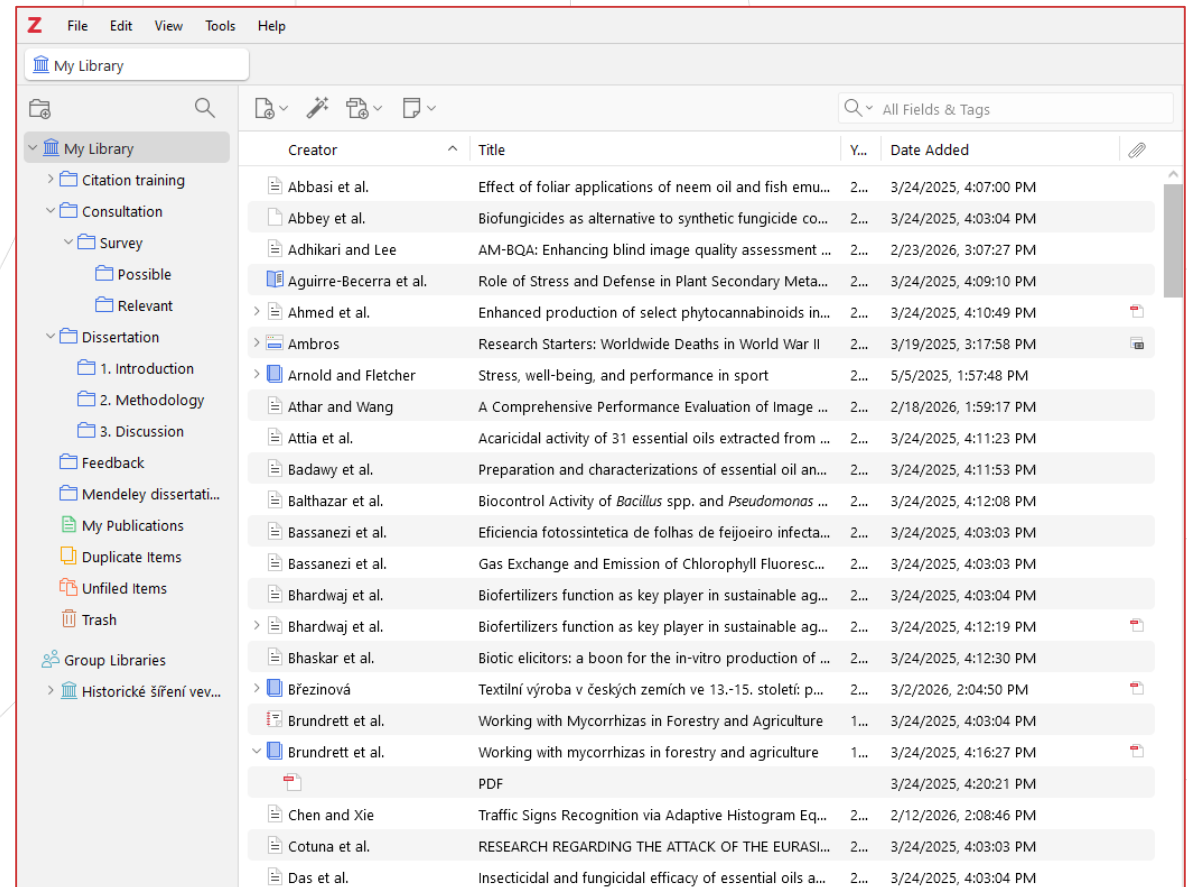
More

- System errors in the automatically generated reference list
- + Lower risk of accidental deletion of data (cloud storage)
- + Automatic synchronization of changes in in-text citations
- + Automatic synchronization of changes in citation manager



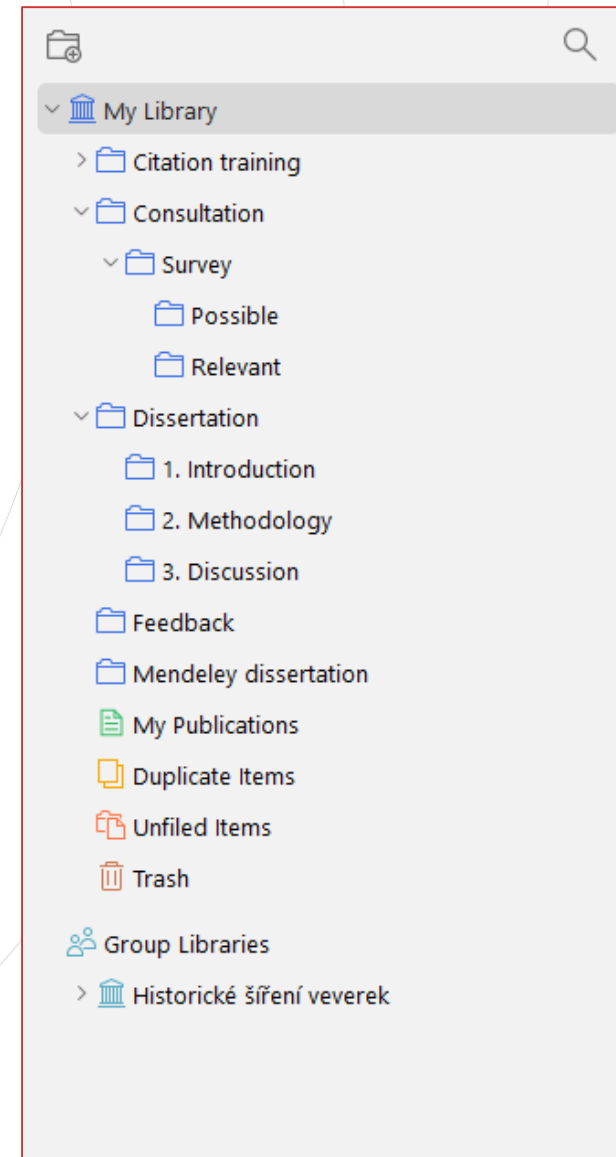
Citation Managers

- Download and manage citations
- Create personal library
- Insert tags and notes
- Collaboration with others
- Generation of reference list
- Integrate with word processing software tools for easy insertion of citations into documents



Citation Managers

- Download and manage citations
- **Create personal library**
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The screenshot shows a citation manager interface with a document titled "Enhanced production of s X". The interface includes a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Go, Tools, Help), a search bar, and a sidebar with search results. The main text area displays the following content:

inoculants had an impact on the production of phytocannabinoids in five *Cannabis* cultivars. These inoculants could have useful applications for optimizing cannabis cultivation practices and increasing the production of phytocannabinoids.

KEYWORDS
Cannabis, arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi, microbiome, phytocannabinoids, rhizosphere, bioinoculant

Introduction

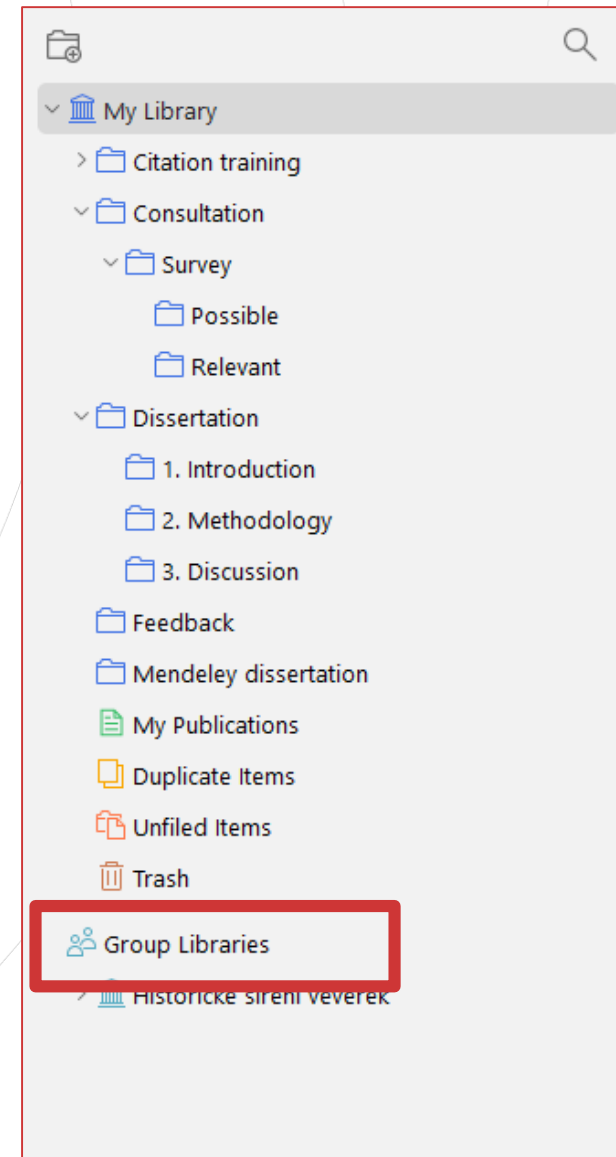
Cannabis sativa L. produces a number of valuable natural products in its fiber, grain, and flower extracts (Andre et al., 2016; Backer et al., 2019). It is thought to have been used medically for over two millennia. Through generations, genetic variability in cannabis has spread, leading to a broad range of varieties with distinct phenotypic qualities and secondary metabolites. Cannabis extracts contain metabolic components that have medical and pharmaceutical uses. The most common uses of medical cannabis include reducing chronic pain in adults caused by multiple sclerosis, post-traumatic stress disorder, cancer, epilepsy, and nausea, among others (reviewed by the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, 2017). Cannabis plants contain many phytocannabinoids, which are being researched for their therapeutic properties. Two primary ones are the Δ^9 -tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) and cannabidiol (CBD), while the others, such as cannabidiol (CBD), cannabidiol-carboxylic acid, cannabigerol (CBG), cannabichromene (CBC), are undergoing

plant growth-promoting rhizobacteria (PGPR) comprising *Gluconacetobacter diazotrophicus*, *Azospirillum brasilense*, *Burkholderia ambifaria*, and *Herbaspirillum seropedicae* showed the growth improvement and accumulation of secondary metabolites in hemp (Pagnani et al., 2018). Another study evaluated the effect of a commercial microbial bioinoculant (Mammoth PTM containing beneficial bacteria) on cannabis production in soil-less systems. Hydroponically introduced Mammoth PTM increased bud yield by 16.5%; however, inoculation had not been studied for its effect on biosynthesis of phytocannabinoids (Conant et al., 2017). Therefore, we studied the impact of different microbial consortia on the yield of biomass and the biosynthesis of phytocannabinoids in five *Cannabis* cultivars.

Plant genotype influences the rhizosphere's microbial communities because different compartments have different physical and chemical characteristics that affect the microbes in the rhizosphere, and plant roots release a wide range of chemical substances to attract and choose microbes in the rhizosphere (Berendsen et al., 2012; Marques et al., 2014; Sapkota et al., 2015).

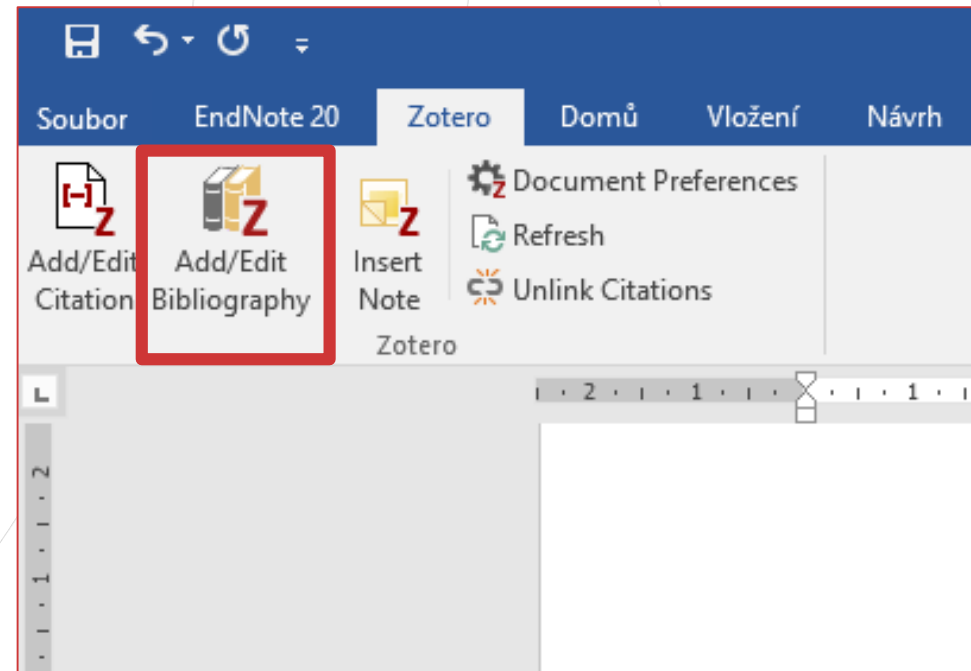
Citation Managers

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- **Collaboration with others**
- Generation of reference list
- Integrate with word processing software tools for easy insertion of citations into documents



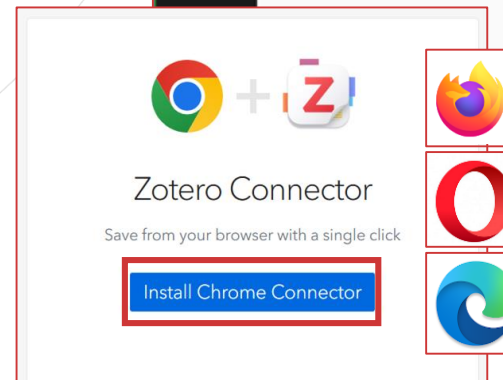
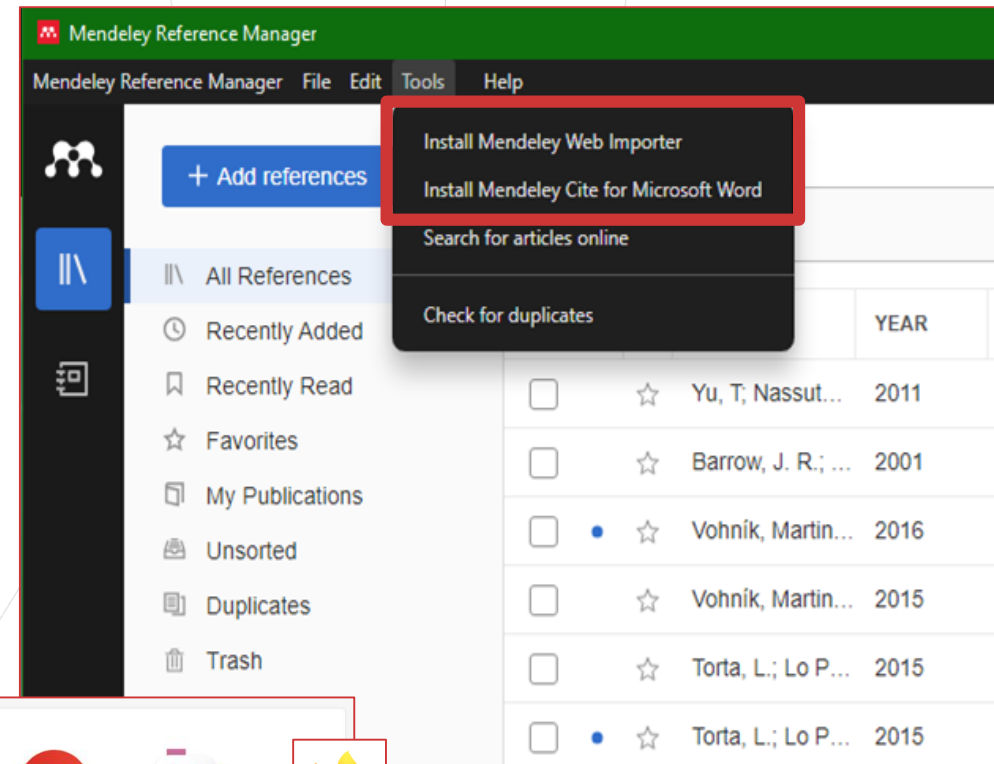
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Citation Managers

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Citation Managers

- JabRef
- Mendeley
- Zotero
- CitacePRO
- Citavi
- EndNote



Citation Managers

- JabRef

- Mendeley

Free

- Zotero

- CitacePRO

- Citavi

- EndNote



Citation Managers

- JabRef

- Mendeley

Free

- Zotero

- CitacePRO

NTK access

- Citavi

- EndNote



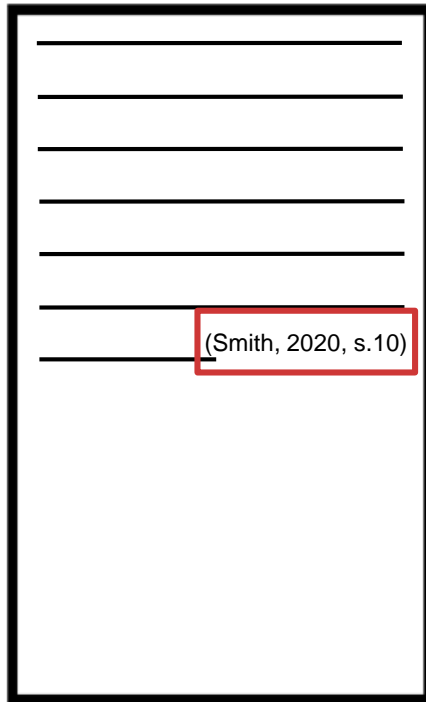
citavi



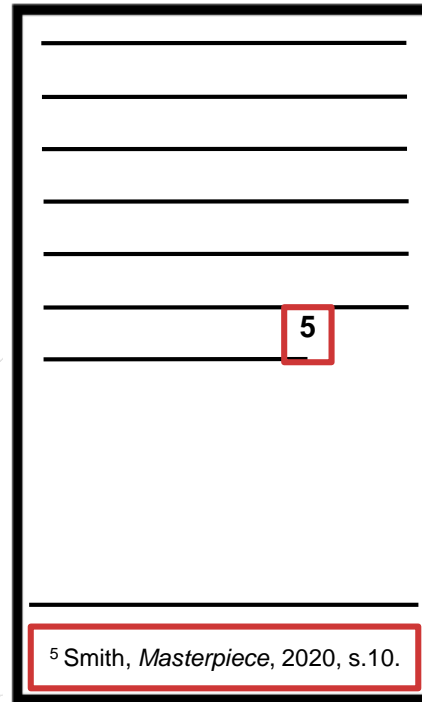
citace PRO

Citing: Before You Start

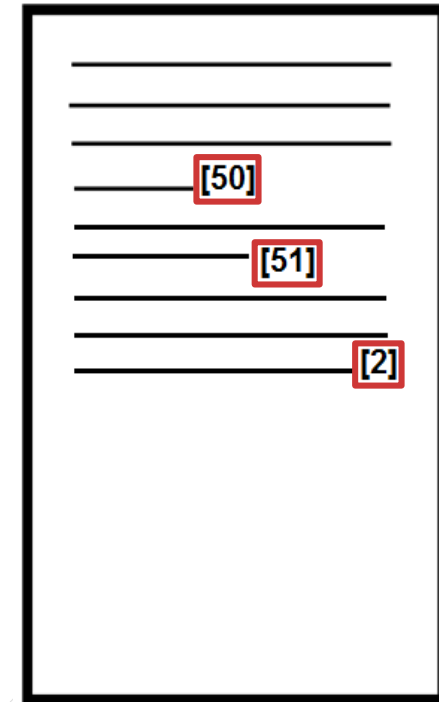
Citation Method = how to cite in the text and refer to the reference list



(author, date) method
=
Harvard system



footnotes method



[numerical] method
=
Vancouver method

Citing: Before You Start

Citation Style = determines the order of citations in the reference list and the detailed specification of the source cited source

- APA** (American Psychological Association)
 - Banks, I. (1993). *The crow road*. Abacus.
- Chicago**
 - Banks, Iain. 1993. *The Crow Road*. London: Abacus.
- Standard ISO ČSN 690:2022**
 - BANKS, Iain, 1993. *The crow road*. London: Abacus. ISBN 978-0-349-10323-5.
 - BANKS, Iain. *The crow road*. London: Abacus, 1993. ISBN 978-0-349-10323-5.
- IEEE** (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers)
 - I. Banks, *The crow road*. London: Abacus, 1993.
- MLA** (Modern Language Association)
 - Banks, Iain. *The Crow Road*. Abacus, 1993

Style Search Loading...

Format:

Title Search

Show only unique styles

Fields:

10,831 styles found:

- [2D Materials](#) (2020-02-05 05:27:13)
- [3 Biotech](#) (2014-05-18 01:40:32)
- [3D Printing and Additive Manufacturing](#) (2022-04-17 23:21:42)
- [3D Printing in Medicine](#) (2016-02-13 20:40:33)
- [3D Research](#) (2015-04-21 12:08:45)
- [3D-Printed Materials and Systems](#) (2015-04-21 12:08:45)
- [4OR](#) (2014-05-18 01:40:32)
- [AAPG Bulletin](#) (2013-03-29 23:50:45)
- [AAPS Open](#) (2016-02-13 20:40:33)
- [AAPS PharmSciTech](#) (2014-05-18 01:40:32)
- [Abhandlungen aus dem Mathematischen Seminar der Universität Hamburg](#) (2014-05-18 01:40:32)
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- [Academic Pediatrics](#) (2018-03-09 05:06:46)
- [Academic Psychiatry](#) (2015-04-21 12:08:45)
- [Academic Questions](#) (2014-05-18 01:40:32)

Citing: the Golden Rules

- **Consistency**: once you have a method and style, stick with them no matter what type of source you are citing
- **Accuracy**: the source must be traceable based on the citation; if in doubt, provide more detailed info
- **Transparency**: cite what you have actually seen; do not pass off secondary citations as primary ones
- **Checking**: double-check all your citations for completeness and accuracy

Searching for High-Quality Journals and Conferences

- For more information visit our NTK [tutorials](#) or attend webinars:

Searching and Evaluating on Web of Science & Scopus

March 18



My First Scientific Article

March 25



Searching for and Evaluating Journals and Conferences

April 1



You should be able to:

- Recognize different types of scientific sources and evaluate their quality.
- Use databases and discovery tools to find relevant resources.
- Apply systematic reading strategies to assess relevance.
- Organize and manage sources with citation managers.
- Cite accurately and consistently, following proper methods and styles.

Get Assistance

❑ Schedule a consultation

- LaTeX support, Bibliometric services, and other

❑ Attend a webinar

- Kick Start Your Research Career with NTK: Webinars for Early Career Researchers

❑ Explore by yourself

- STEMskiller: comprehensive skills set map for early career researchers
- Tutorials: NTK instructional materials and recordings, further resources
- Subject guides

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Thank you for your attention!

Questions?

Contacts

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beata.soperova@techlib.cz