

Nature of the Discipline(s) in the Department of Biology in the Realm of Teaching***Discipline specific notes, additions, or deletions accompanying the Faculty Guide "Basic Expectations of Teaching"***

Biology faculty are routinely engaged in developing new courses or curriculum modifications due to the nature of the discipline. The Biology Department features a large number of majors, necessitating a heavy advising load for individual faculty.

Discipline specific notes, additions, or deletions accompanying the Faculty Guide "Teaching Effectiveness"

None noted.

Nature of the Discipline(s) in the Department of Biology in the Realm of Research and Scholarship***Elements critical to scholarship which may be unfamiliar to faculty in other disciplines***

Biology faculty note that the length of time necessary to formulate research questions, conduct research, develop and analyze data, and await peer review can be particularly lengthy in their discipline. Biological scientists, typically, do not publish a book, rather their work most commonly appears in peer reviewed journals.

Grant writing is an accepted element of biological scholarship, though most scientific granting agencies are federal (or state funded) leaving the department little way of receiving these monies as Wingate University. Individuals, however, have been a part of federal and state grants.

Biologists regularly coordinate and organize student research and field work which can lead to collaboration toward poster presentation and publication. Related work can include organizing workshops, seminars, field trips, and other learning-researching initiatives. Folding undergraduate students into a curriculum-based or other type of ongoing research program would be accepted and commonplace within Biology.

Meaning of Peer Review and circumstances where peer review is not necessary for the work product to be considered for scholarship.

Peer review includes a hierarchy of academic peers carefully reviewing scholarly articles, including typically an associate editor and 2-3 reviewers. The standard process for peer review in scientific journals can be tedious and overall time from submission to acceptance and publication can vary from 6 months to 2 years in some cases per manuscript and depending on the scientific journal. Publishing original research as well as a review essay under peer review is equally valued. The time period for publication of a majority of scientific journals which receive undergraduate research is one year.

In addition to journal articles, oral or poster abstracts for conference presentations as a presenter or with students is a form of peer-review.

It is noteworthy and important when biologists are asked to serve as peer reviewers for manuscripts, presentations, or grant applications.

What does and does not qualify as meaningful creative work

No notes specific to the discipline.

Can "Paid" work be considered scholarship

No discipline specific notes relative to biologists being paid by an outside group or groups to conduct research, and whether that counts as a form of scholarship.

How 21st century forms of disseminating work product into the intellectual marketplace figure into accepted norms of scholarship

The majority of scientific journals are readily accessible as forms of scholarship alongside oral or poster presentations at scientific meetings. Online formats, including participation in One World initiatives or conservation partnerships provide additional ways for contributing to potential scholarship.

Departmental assessment of scholarship quality

Peer-review takes considerable investment of time and effort, and access to equipment or research laboratories. As a result, biologists consider any presentation at an international, national, regional, or state conference to be a contribution to scholarship. An invitation to speak at a national or international conference, or at another university or scientific agency is highly prized in the field.

Collaborative work can take many forms including second authorship of a peer-reviewed article or presentation, or work with a lab from another university or scientific agency.

Departmental assessment of scholarship quantity

On average, one research presentation per year with or without students at any venue (education or science conference) maintains currency in the field; Poster presentations with students are encouraged and should be considered as part of scholarship, being that in science, the professor is the primary investigator and students are the apprentices.

Nature of the Discipline(s) in the Department of Biology in the Realm of Service***Need, value, and expectation of departmental service***

Serving on department committees is the primary method for service to university. Additional forms of service include club related or faculty specific science outreach, a form of teaching the local community about native natural history.

Need, value, and expectation of university service

Serving on University committees.

Importance of service to the profession

Providing scientific peer review, mentioned earlier as an element of scholarship, or serving as a reviewer for a manuscript is an important role and method by which faculty members can provide service to the greater scientific community at large. Biologists also serve the profession by organizing conferences or other types of scientific meetings.

Importance of service to the community

Biologists contribute scientific literacy and outreach to ensure the public understands the contribution of science to the community.

***Departmental assessment of service quality***

Participation in external organizations, particularly leadership roles in such organizations, is a service especially if additional scientific information is contributed to the field as a result of the work.

Departmental assessment of service quantity

No specific notations.