The Catholic University of America Libraries
Collection Development Policy

Subject

Biology

Mission

Biology materials are acquired and maintained by the Library to support the research, teaching and learning missions of the Department of Biology. Materials also support programs in chemistry, nursing, library and information science, and biomedical engineering.

The Department of Botany was founded in 1895 under the auspices of the School of Philosophy. In 1906 the Department of Botany moved to the School of Sciences, and within the next 4 years was joined by the Department of Biology. Currently the Department of Biology is part of the School of Arts and Sciences, the largest school at the Catholic University of America. The Biology Library began as a branch library, and was later combined with the Nursing Library in approximately 1979 or 1980.

Clientele

Clientele served by the Department of Biology materials in the Library include:

- Students enrolled in undergraduate, masters and doctoral degree programs offered by the Department of Biology
- Faculty of the Department of Biology
- Other University faculty, students, and staff, especially in the Department of Chemistry, School of Nursing, School of Library and Information Science, and Department of Biomedical Engineering
- Faculty, students, and staff of other WRLC institutions and other local consortia
- Other researchers who need to consult materials not available to them in the libraries which ordinarily support their study
- Any other clientele served by the subject area collections

Regions and cultures of interest include North America and Europe.

Faculty research and departmental course offerings

Current areas of faculty research and departmental course offerings include:
Faculty research

Major sub-fields of microbial, cell and molecular biology including: bacterial pathogenesis, protein secretion, transcription factors, development in *C. elegans*, multiple drug resistance, membrane dynamics and intracellular trafficking, virus structure and assembly, mechanisms of cancer, novel approaches to vaccine development, biological effects of electromagnetic radiation and ecology and environmental biology

(Retrieved from http://biology.cua.edu/undergrad/programfacts.cfm)

Courses

Teaching science at the elementary level; general biology; mechanisms of life; field biology for non-science majors; molecular cell biology; microbiology; human anatomy and physiology; ecology; development and application of modern genetics; medical tech orientation; clinical chemistry; hematology; immunohematolgy; clinical microbiology; lab management and education; clinical lab instrumentation; urinalysis and body fluids; biology education; physiology; gene organ and expression; mechanisms of gene mutation and gene transmission; biological chemistry; cell structure and function; developmental biology; model organisms and human disease; immunology; immunopathology; virology: research problems in biology; principles and practice of biotechnology; mechanisms of bacterial pathogenesis; molecular genetics and recombinant DNA methodology; biochemical physiology; bioinformatics; membrane trafficking and disease; signal transduction and biomembranes: pharmacology; clinical immunology; methods-biological research lab; methods-biological research; immunopathology/immunodiagnosis; comparative metabolism; and pathology and infectious disease

Degree Offerings

B.A. in Biology

B.S. in Biology

B.S. in Medical Technology

B.S/M.S. in Biotechnology

M.S. in Biotechnology

M.S. in Biology

M.S. in Clinical Laboratory Science

Joint M.S. (Biology) - M.S.L.S Program

- More information at: http://slis.cua.edu/msinls/jointdegrees.cfm
**Ph.D. in Biology**

**Ph.D. in Clinical Laboratory Science**

**Geographical**

Works are primarily published in North America and Europe.

**Language**

Works collected are primarily in English.

**Publication Dates**

Dates of publication range from the mid-nineteenth century to the present. Emphasis is on collecting current material.

**Formats**

Monographs, periodicals, serials, indexes, and electronic resources are part of the collection.

**Subjects and Collecting Levels***

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LC Classification</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Collecting level</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>QH 1-705</td>
<td>Biology (General)</td>
<td>Instructional support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QH 201-300</td>
<td>Microscopy</td>
<td>Instructional support</td>
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<tr>
<td>QH 305.5</td>
<td>Women life scientists. Women biologists.</td>
<td>Minimal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QH 324</td>
<td>Bioinformatics (main fund is BIOMED) some crossover into Biology</td>
<td>Basic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QH 325</td>
<td>Origin and beginnings of life</td>
<td>Basic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QH 332</td>
<td>Bioethics</td>
<td>Instructional support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QH 345</td>
<td>General biochemistry</td>
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<tr>
<td>QH 359-425</td>
<td>Evolution</td>
<td>Instructional support</td>
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<tr>
<td>QH 426-470</td>
<td>Genetics</td>
<td>Research</td>
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<td>LC Classification</td>
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<tr>
<td>QH 573-671</td>
<td>Cell biology</td>
<td>Instructional support</td>
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<tr>
<td>QP 1-981</td>
<td>Physiology (human)</td>
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<tr>
<td>QR 1-502</td>
<td>Microbiology</td>
<td>Instructional support</td>
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*Definition of Collecting Levels*

In developing guidelines for specific subject areas for levels of collection acquisition appropriate for the Libraries, the following categories should be used by subject selectors (as partially adapted from *Guidelines for Collection Development*, David L. Perkins, ed. Chicago: American Library Association, 1979).

Minimal: Only a few items have been purchased beyond very basic works.

Basic: Highly selective collection that introduces and defines the subject and indicates the varieties of information available elsewhere.

Instructional support: Collection supports undergraduate or graduate-level coursework and sustained independent study.

Research: Collection contains materials necessary for dissertations and independent research.

Comprehensive: Collection is exhaustive.

As appropriate: Interdisciplinary collecting that is conducted in areas not primarily dedicated to subject-specific research as it is usually conducted at The Catholic University of America, but which is important for the instructional and research requirements of users.