

Introductions

Cassily Charles

Now you ...

What is your discipline and what are you researching? Why are you interested in writing groups? Plus a 'bonus' fact about you

Outline

- Writing products & writing processes
- Types & purposes of writing groups
- Practical basics
- Doing it online
- Culture of writing groups
- Skilful feedback: Giving it and getting it
- Resources to follow up

Writing: Product & Process



	1.3.	Outline	
2.	Drylan	d salinity and arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi	4
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Literature review: Dryland Salinity and Arbuscular Mychorrizal Fungi (AMF)

2.1	Introduction
2.2	Types of salinity
2.3	How salt affects plant growth
2.4	Managing and reversing the effects of dryland salinity
2.5	Arbuscular mychorrhizal fungi
2.5.1	Roles of arbuscular mychorrizal fungi
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2.7	AMF growth and morphology in saline environments
2.8	Investigating the diversity of AMF
2.9	Gene selection for amplification by PCR
2.10	Genetic diversity of AMF in saline environments
2.11	Conclusion









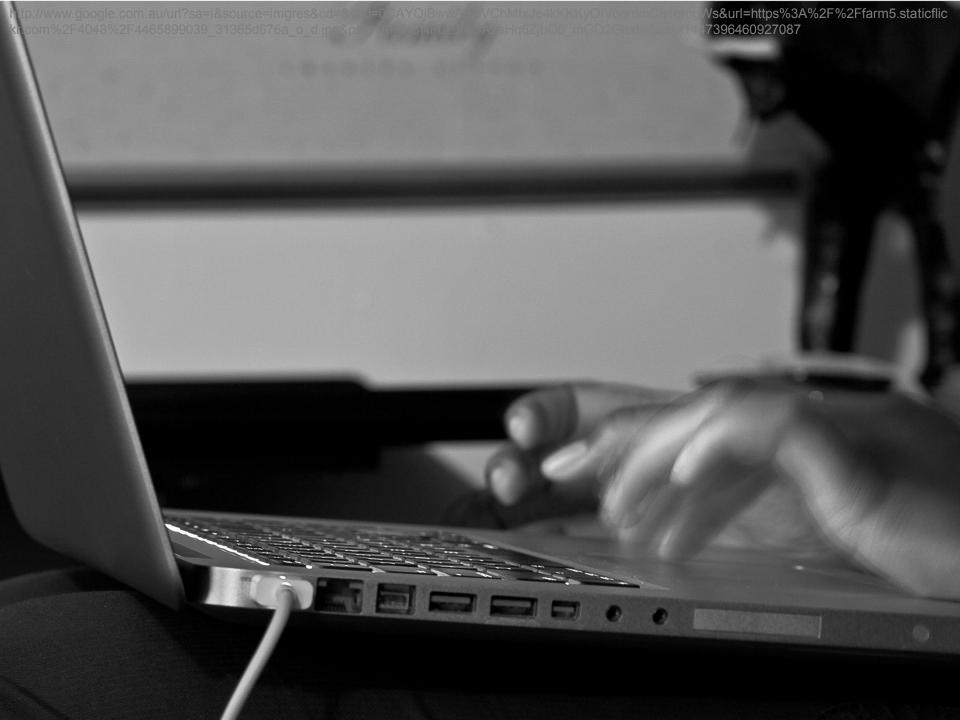






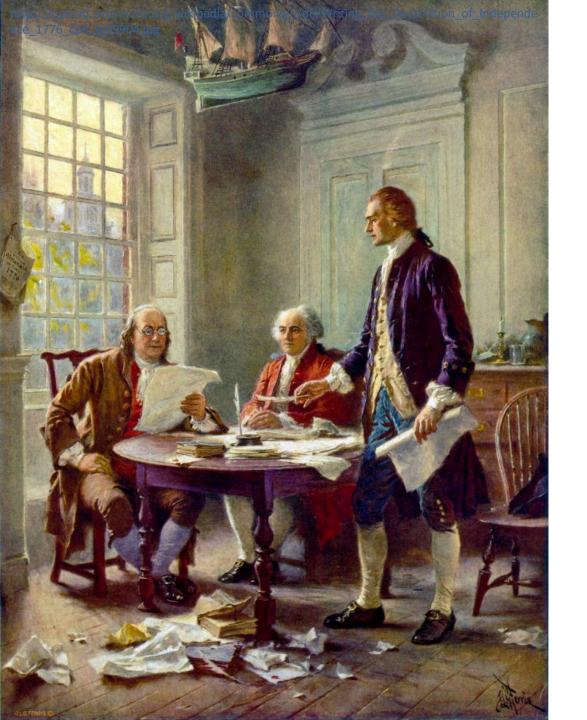
































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Types & purposes

- Shut up & write
- Bootcamp / retreat
- Peer feedback circle

But also ...

- Writing development group
- Support / special interest group

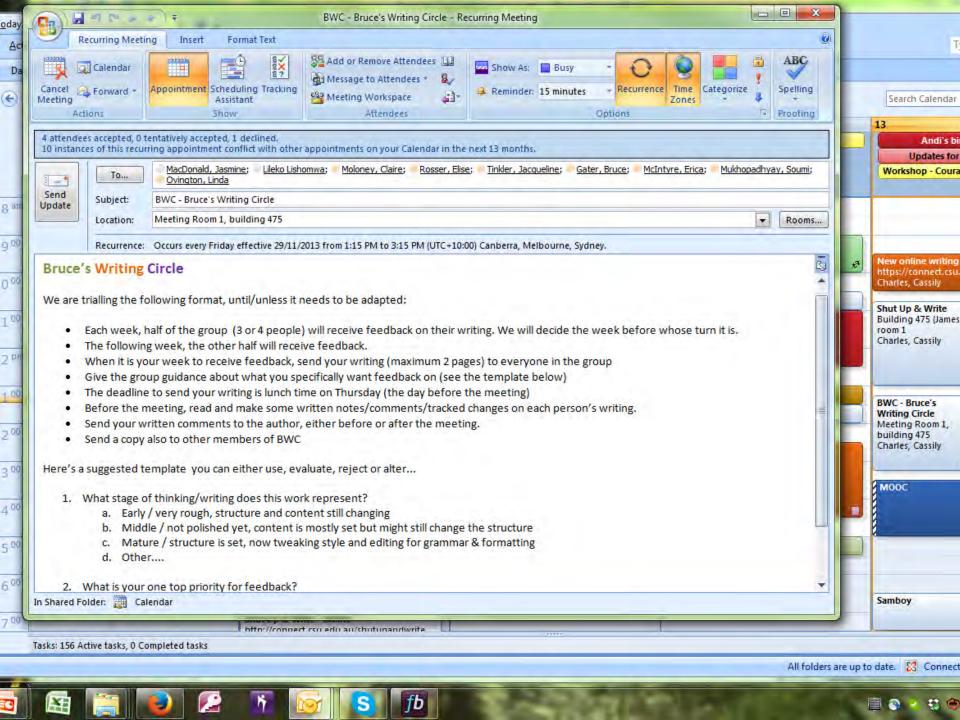
... and variations, merged or evolving purposes...

All might be with/without a facilitator or invited speakers

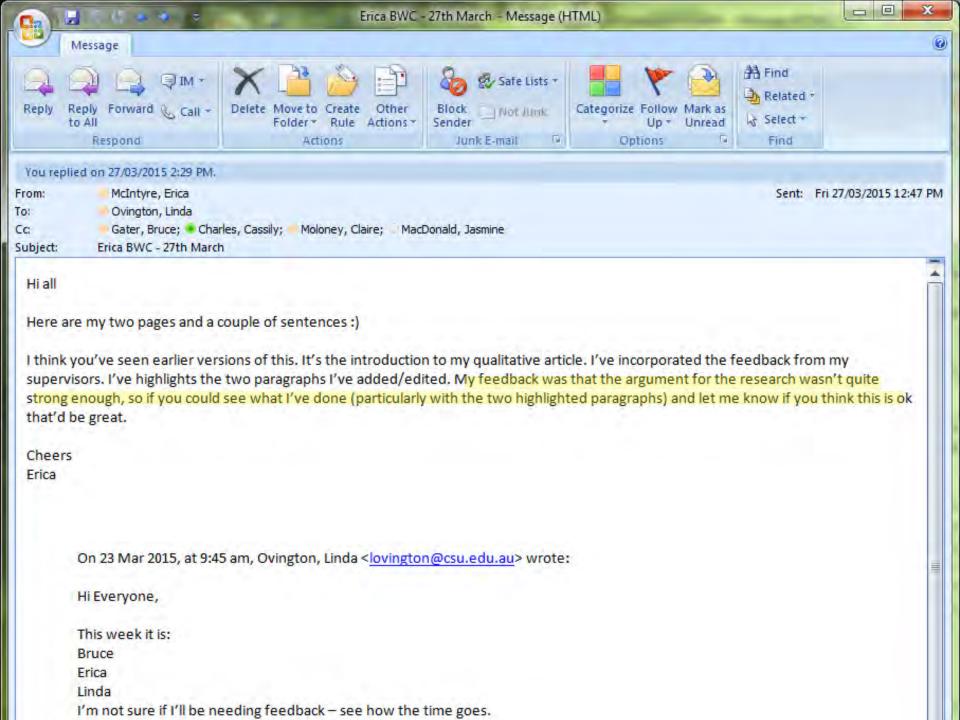
Logistics are really important to negotiate early, explicitly & often

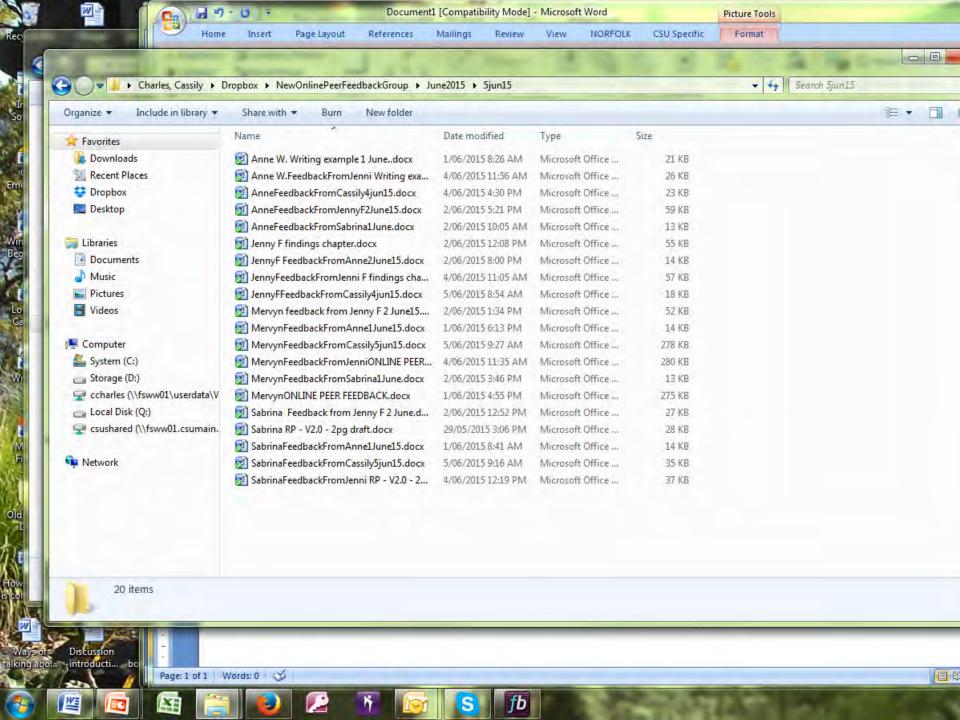
Regularity of meetings

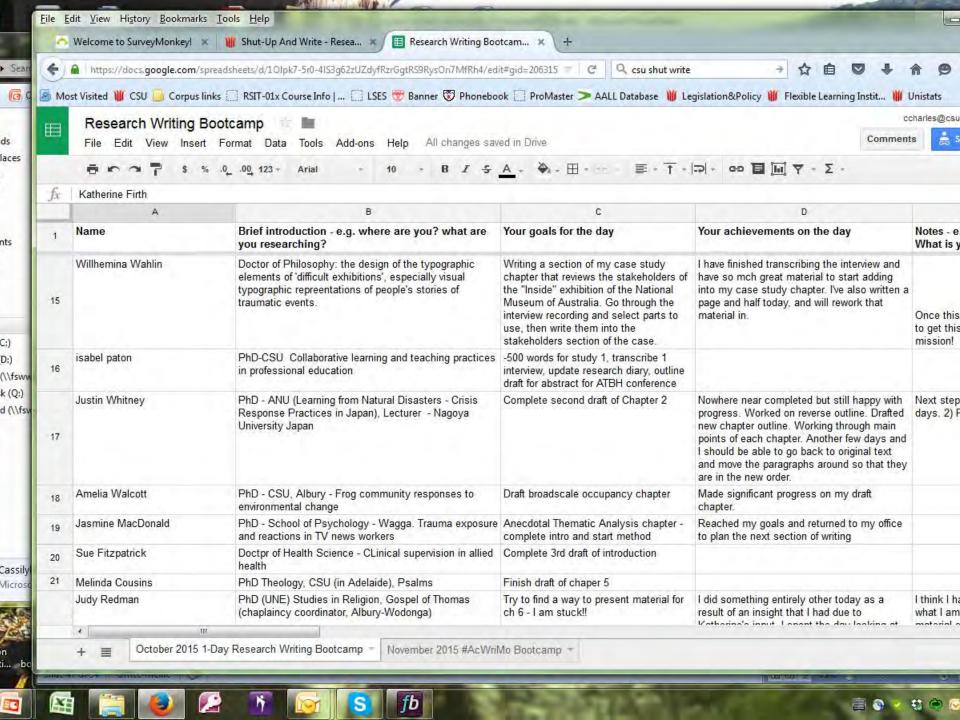
(e.g. recurring calendar items)



- Regularity of meetings
- Means of sharing docs & info
- (e.g. recurring calendar items)
- (e.g. email, Dropbox, Google docs)







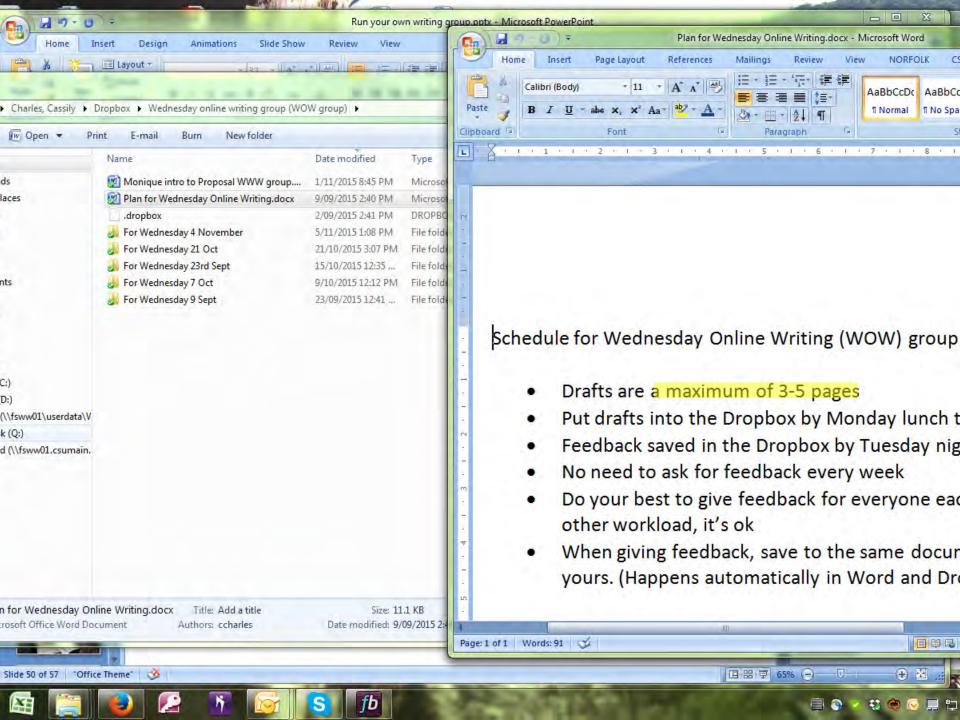
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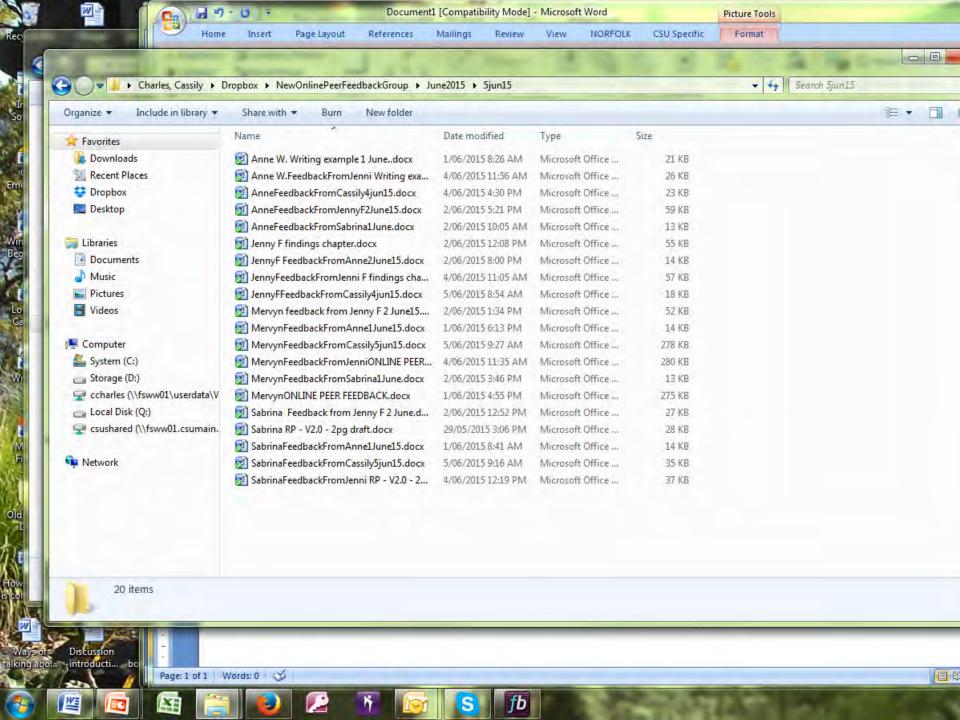
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(e.g. page limit, take turns)

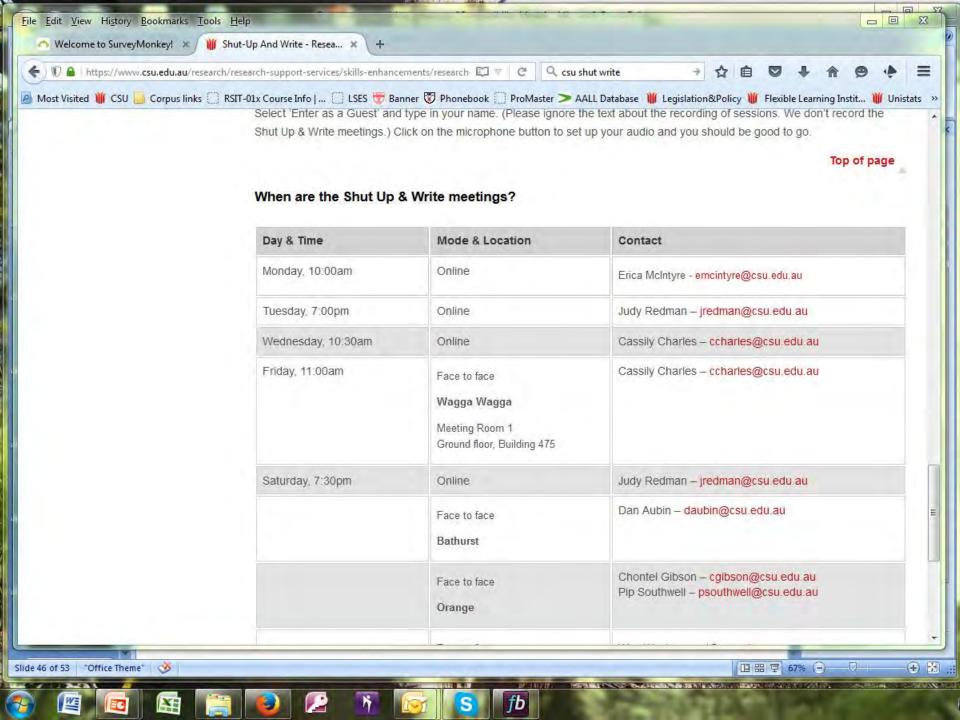


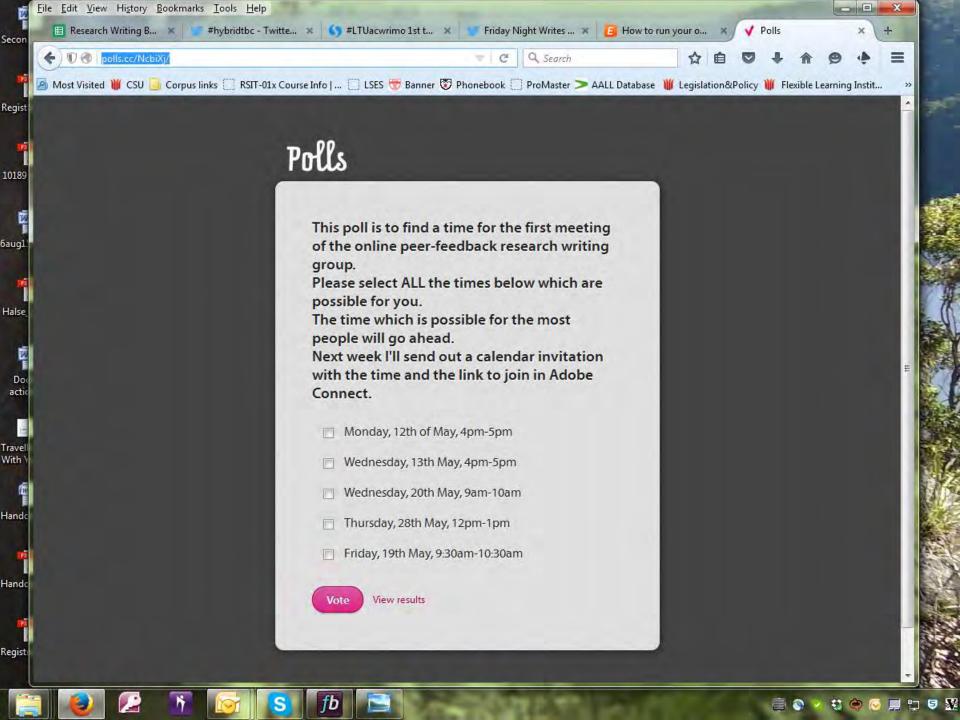
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- Deadlines for submitting drafts & when to give feedback
- File & folder names



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- Deadlines for submitting drafts & when to give feedback
- File & folder names
- What to share for feedback (e.g. draft, outline, visuals, talk)
- Locations (e.g. cafe, library, Skype) & times (e.g. scheduling poll)







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- Locations (e.g. cafe, library, Skype) & times (e.g. polls)
- Contact person (e.g. facilitator and/or rotating coordinator)

From:	McIntyre, Erica Sent: Fri 27/03/2015 12:47	ON A
To:	Ovington, Linda	IVI
Cc:	Gater, Bruce; • Charles, Cassily; Moloney, Claire; MacDonald, Jasmine	
Subject:	Erica BWC - 27th March	
10 -10		_
Hi all		1
Here a	re my two pages and a couple of sentences :)	
superv strong	you've seen earlier versions of this. It's the introduction to my qualitative article. I've incorporated the feedback from my risors. I've highlights the two paragraphs I've added/edited. My feedback was that the argument for the research wasn't quite enough, so if you could see what I've done (particularly with the two highlighted paragraphs) and let me know if you think this is ok be great.	
Cheers		
Erica		
	On 23 Mar 2015, at 9:45 am, Ovington, Linda < lovington@csu.edu.au> wrote:	
	on 23 Mai 2013, at 3.45 ani, ovington, tinda <u>lovington@csu.edu.ad</u> wrote.	
	Hi Everyone,	
	This week it is:	
	Bruce	
	Erica Linda	
	I'm not sure if I'll be needing feedback – see how the time goes.	
	Cheers,	
	Linda.	
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		-

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- Means of sharing docs & info (e.g. email, Dropbox, Google docs)
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- What to share for feedback (e.g. draft, outline, visuals, talk)
- Locations (e.g. cafe, library, Skype) & times (e.g. polls)
- Contact person (e.g. facilitator and/or rotating coordinator)
- Procedure of meeting (e.g. reading, discussion, talking feedback)
- Size of group & process for joining the group

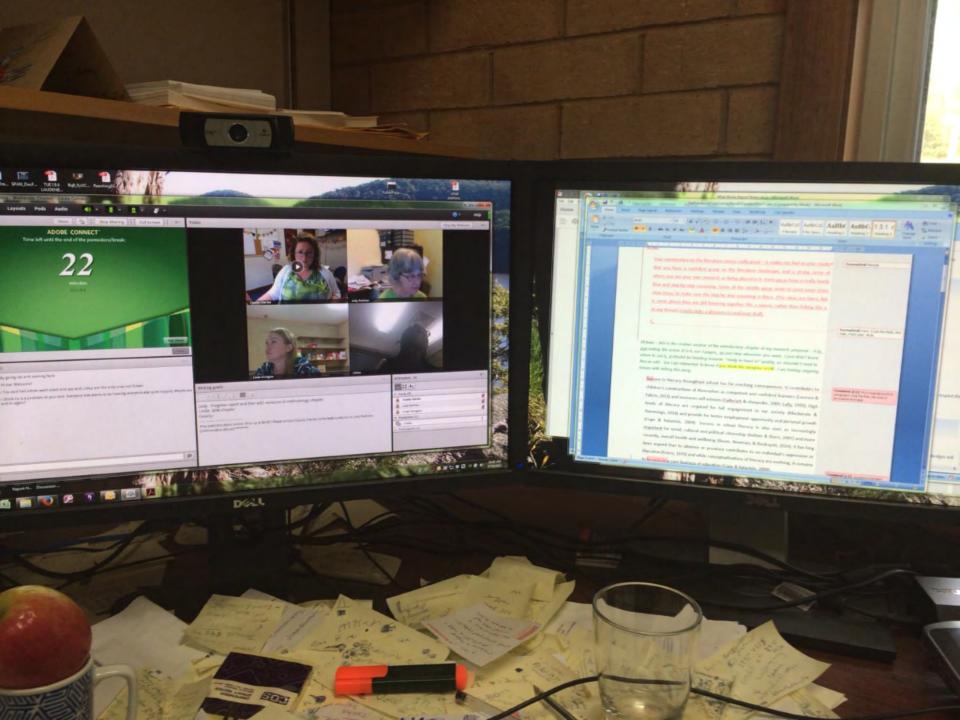
- What keeps a group going?
 - Responsive central coordination
 - Negotiated to fit the needs of all the members & the context
 - Adaptive over time, depending on changing needs of members
 - Build-up of trust and community
- What if a group doesn't keep going?
 - That's ok ^②
 - It's common for group membership to change over time
 - Individual people move on, and groups may dissolve & reform
 - Each group has a different lifespan e.g. BWC = 3 years, NESB = 2 years, Writing Square = Winter, Writing Cube = 2 meetings

Doing it online







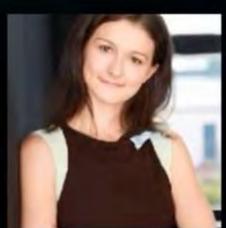






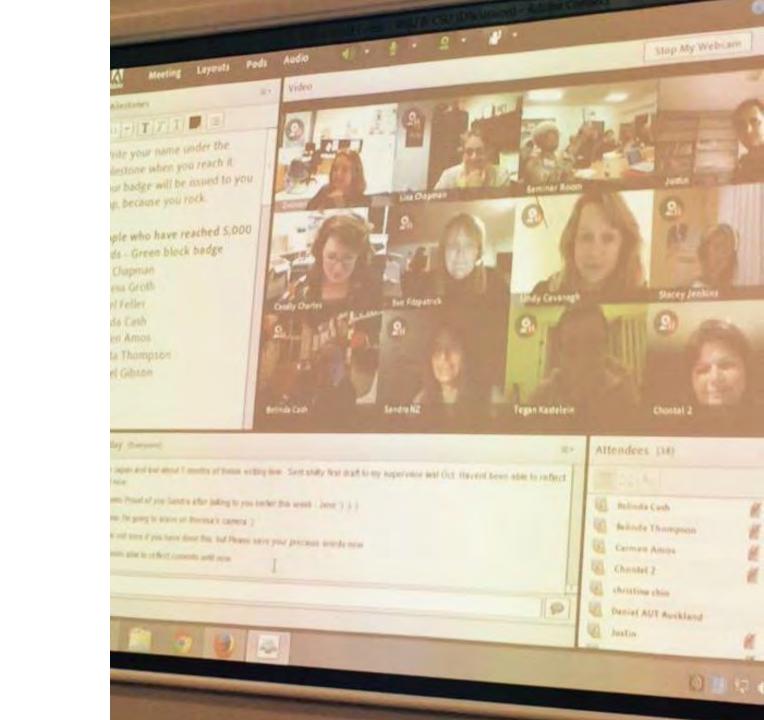


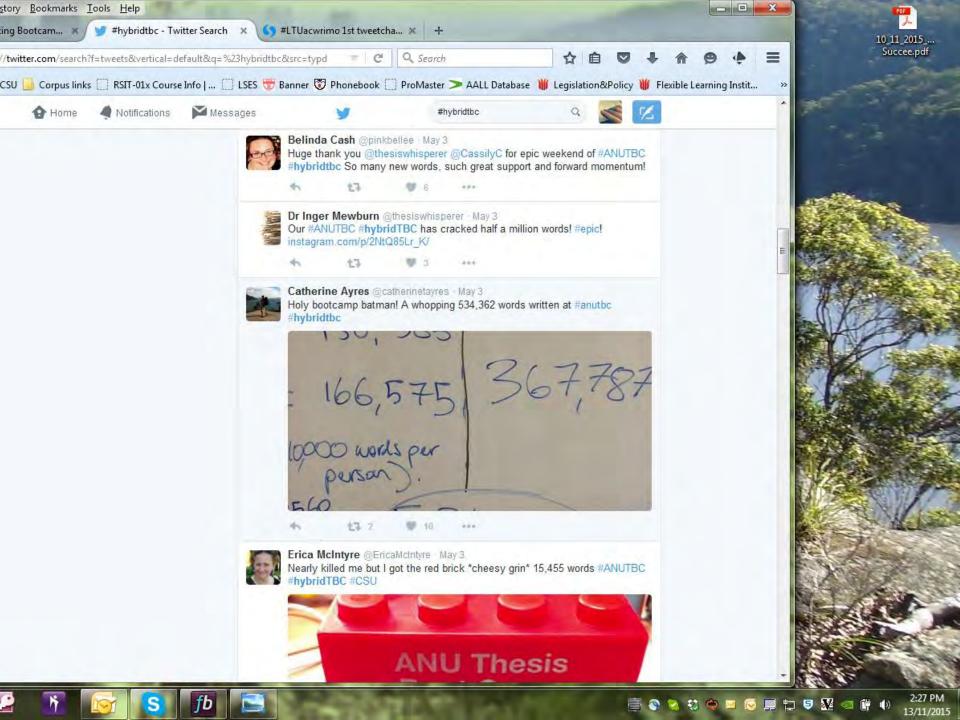


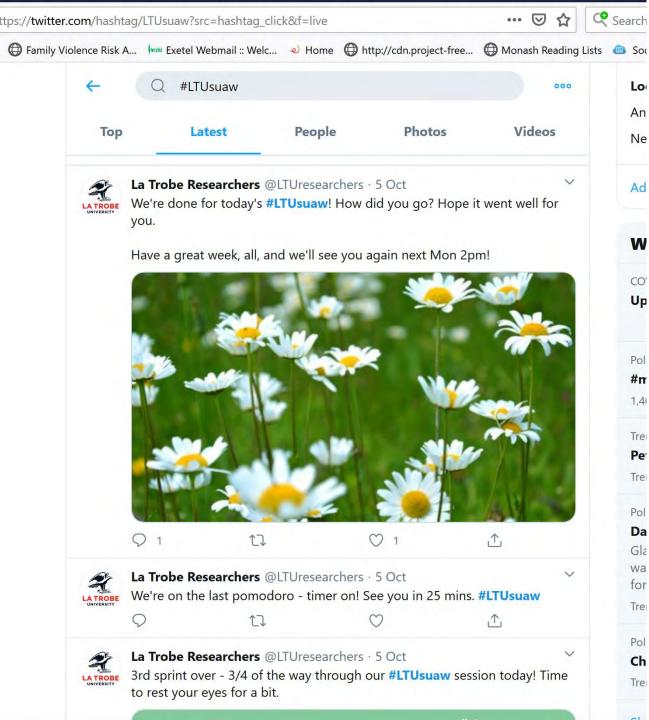












Plus, keep an eye out for extra events in November, which is Academic Writing Month

#acwrimo

Writing group culture

When you imagine an ideal writing group, what is it like?

How does it feel?

How do facilitators and members nurture that culture?

- Risk, safety & trust
- Accessibility & fairness
- Respect
- Outsiders & insiders
- Multiple identities
- Evolution & adaptation
- Open & closed groups

Feedback

Think of 1 negative feedback experience you've had.



Feedback

Think of 1 negative feedback experience you've had.

Now remember 1 positive feedback experience.

What makes the difference?

Feedback

1) Seeking feedback

- How do you guide people to give you the feedback you need?
 e.g. cover sheet, emailed instructions, asking targeted questions
- How do you *know* what kind of feedback you need?
 e.g. suggestions about content/literature, global structure, style, clarity, amount of critique, grammar...
- How can you reflect on & articulate your own writing processes?

Understand your process: e.g. Planner? Drafter?

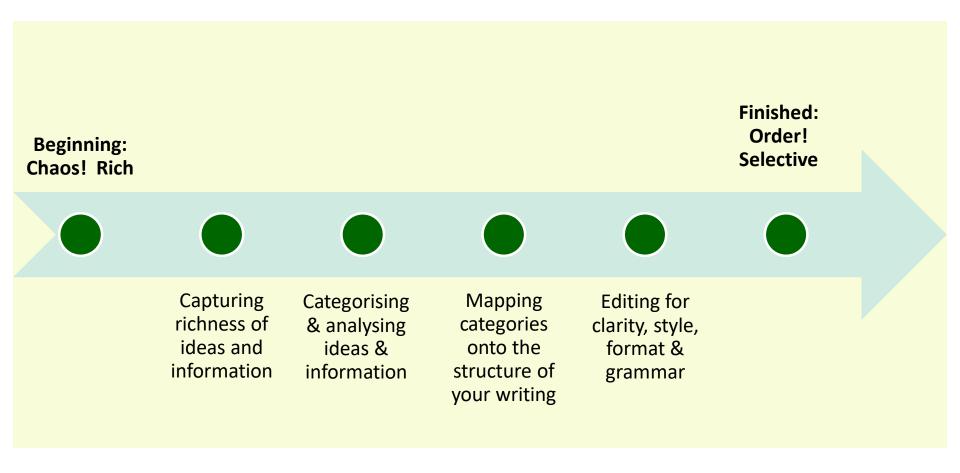
Drafters

- Write as a form of thinking
- Begin writing very early
- Write many, many drafts
- When they get stuck: Endless editing, or can't see big picture

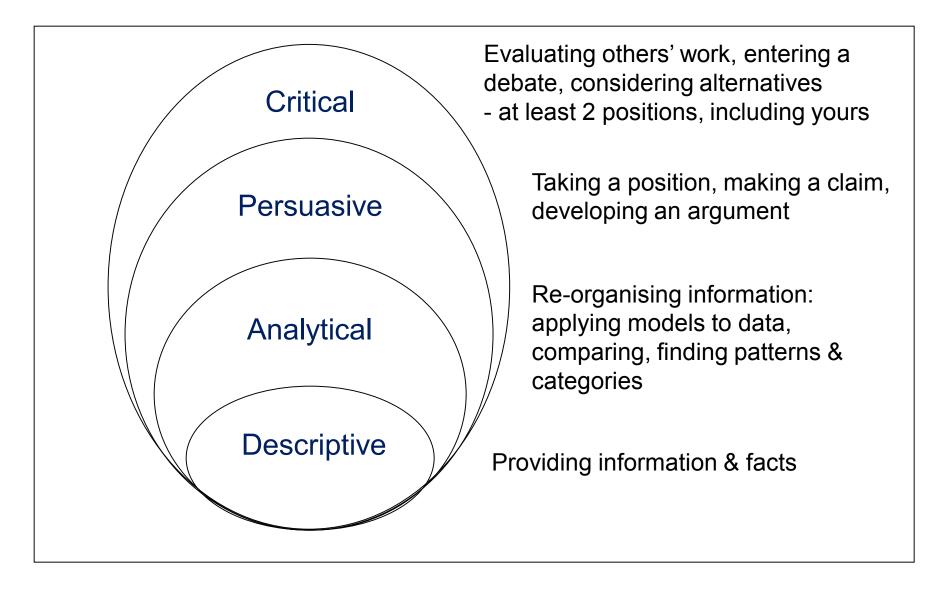
Planners

- Use mind maps, outlines, talking, tables, mental landscapes
- Need time to do this before writing, so they start writing later
- Write fewer drafts
- When they get stuck: Find it hard to get any words on the page

Understand your process: e.g. Lit review stages



Understand your process: e.g. The Onion



Feedback

2) Giving feedback

- Do you know what type of feedback the person wants?
- How will this influence the way you read someone's work?
- Gold principles...
 - Safety first
 - Look for the things that are working well
 - Questions
 - Actionable comments
 - Acknowledge uncertainty and variation



Specific research questions:

Paste

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- What are the issues and barriers to clinical supervision in allied health? (Aim 1)
- What are important inclusions for clinical supervision in allied health? (Aim 1)
- Can action research be used as a policy development tool? (Aim 2)
- How is clinical supervision policy developed by clinicians and for clinicians different? (Aim 3)

The aims of this research study were grounded in a need to produce a clinical supervision policy, to understand what that should include, look like and the best way to accomplish this. It was hoped that this would form a foundation for future approaches to clinical supervision development in allied health. The aims relate to four distinct aspects of the study; understanding of the clinical supervision experiences of allied health clinicians, developing a readily accepted and implemented policy of clinical supervision, investigating action research as a possible approach to supervision policy formation, and providing a foundation on which to base clinician-focused supervision implementation and policy development. These aims guided the methodological decisions and comprise four distinct aspects of the overall outcome and therefore will be discussed in this chapter within the context of each aim, followed by the resultant findings

This chapter synthesises key findings in this study with a clinical supervision framework and an approach to policy development. It expounds a process for achieving successful clinical supervision for allied health that can be implemented within the workplace.

The implication of these findings are:

- Viewing policy and policy development as more than just the words on a page with didactic intention.
- Acknowledging that knowledge and expertise come in different forms and are equally valuable
- Practice change should be open and transparent
- Exploring implementation through a collaborative process rather than didacticism begins the process of sustainable clinical supervision.
- Action research gave gives clinicians power to implement and propel the policy and practice themselves through empowerment and ownership.

Comment [c10]: I really like this paragraph. It looks like a very 'mature' one, that has had plenty of planning/redrafting/editing attention overtime. It has a great story and flows well. By contrast, the introductory paragraphs above look much 'younger', as they are still on the way to growing a clear story and structure, through subsequent re-drafting and editing.

Comment [c11]: Have you introduced this previously? Will 'didactic intention' be recognisable to readers either from the discipline or from your earlier chapters? If not, might be nice to unpack this a little bit - not only for clarity but to bring it into line with the 'plain English' style of the rest of the implications, as you've articulated them here.

Comment [c12]: Do you mean that knowledge is equally valuable as expertise? Or do you mean that the different forms of knowledge are equally valuable, and ditto the different forms of expertise? If the later, how about replacing 'and' with which'

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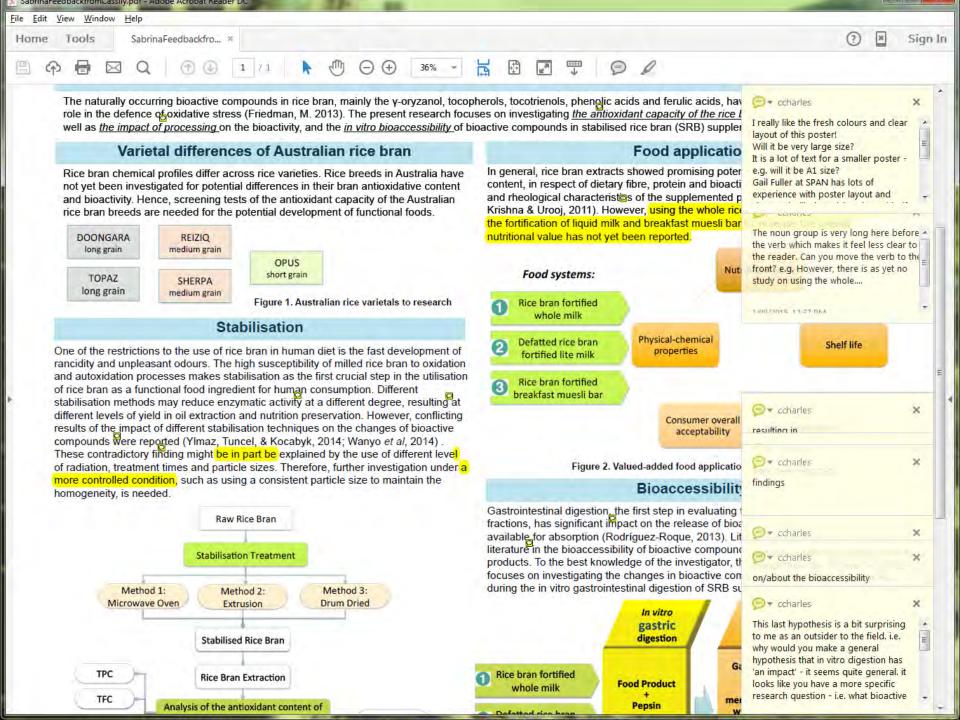
■ □ □ □ □ 100% (=):

Comment [c13]: Again, both of these are grammatically correct, but the meaning in context is fairly different. If you use simple past tense 'gave', you are commenting solely on what you observed in your own study, and leaving it in the realm of 'data'. If you used present tense gives', you are now making an interpretation - a generalisation about what is/might be true in other cases - i.e. that action research has the ability to give clinicians the power to implement etc. not just in this one case but in future.

*

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(H)



Resources

- Aitchison, C., & Guerin, C. (2014). Writing groups for doctoral education and beyond: Innovations in practice and theory. London: Routledge.
- New writing groups starting at Digital Health CRC

Shut Up & Write

Mondays 6pm-8pm, Tuesdays 12pm-2pm 19/10, 20/10, 26/10, 17/10, 2/11 and 3/11

https://zoom.us/meeting/register/tJIscOuvpjIsHtyMansOAlAwnTysOysAt746 https://zoom.us/meeting/register/tJEpdeCuqjwpGNaYZFr5hEszkVaw5QIX3uiX

Feedback about days/times of these sessions to Dr. Mel education@dhcrc.com/debinars
See all current sessions here dhcrc.com/webinars

Dr Juliet Lum & Dr Olga Kozar
 Tool-kit for writing groups - http://www.phd-writing.com/tool-kit.html

Resources

Useful blog posts

- https://doctoralwriting.wordpress.com/2014/05/28/is-your-babyshead-non-standard-tailoring-writing-groups-for-off-campus-phdstudents/
- http://thesiswhisperer.com/shut-up-and-write/
- https://doctoralwriting.wordpress.com/2015/09/10/all-in-the-roomtogether-doing-things-with-writing-in-real-time-online-with-webconferencing/
- http://patthomson.net/2015/03/19/4033/
- http://patthomson.net/2015/06/04/lessons-learned-from-a-doctoralpeer-writing-group/
- http://www.phd2published.com/2013/11/06/running-writing-groupsby-charlotte-frost/



Writing Groups for Doctoral Education and Beyond

Innovations in practice and theory

Edited by Claire Aitchison and Cally Guerin



Closing

- Any further ideas or questions?
- What are your **next steps**?

Happy writing ©