From the Rocks to the Stocks - Library Research with a Geosciences Librarian and a Finance Librarian - Transcript

Please stand by for realtime captions.

Joe Paskoski here again doing one last sound check. We will be getting started in two minutes. At 2:00.

Good afternoon, everyone. Welcome to the FDLP academy. We have another terrific webinar for you today. Entitled from rocks to stocks, library research with a geosciences librarian and a finance librarian. Now my name again is Joe Paskoski. I'm with my colleague Cori Holder doing tech support. Our presenters are Emily Wild and Bobbi Coffey. Emily is a long-time presenter. If you have been lucky enough to catch many of her webinars that are on our archived site. Let me read a little bit more about Bobbi and Emily. Emily joined Princeton University Lewis science library as environmental studies librarian in September 2018. She has a bachelor of arts in geology from hardware college and master of library city studies from the university of Rhode Island. From 2008 to 2018, Emily was a librarian of physical sciences at the geological survey Denver Library. provided science and Government outreach information. Bib low graphing instruction and map instruction as well as develop and present online and in person training sessions on topics such as chemical and physical properties of the atmosphere rock sediment and water. Crystal geochemistry and geophysics, organic, and inorganic chemistry. From January 1996 to July 2008, she was a U.S. geological survey hydrologist in the English states where she enjoyed field work, modeling, and STEM outreach. Her scholarly interests include instruction reference citation and data management, raw and geospatial data sets and physical and laboratory sampling methods. Bobbi Coffey is a research -- finance research librarian in research services scholary services. Bobbi joined Princeton University Libraries as the finance research librarian in 2017. She has a bachelor of arts and economics from Wesley college. A master of Business Administration of Duke's school of business. And master from Rutgers University. Bobbi worked in finance for 25 years. Mostly as an equity research analyst. Before we get started, I've got to walk you through our usual housekeeping reminders. If you have any questions you would like to ask Emily or Bobbi, or technical issues, please feel free to use the chat box. For people on desk top computers or laptops located in the bottom right corner of your screen. I will keep track of all the questions that come in. At the end of the presentation, I will read them back to Bobbi and Emily and they will respond to them. We are recording today's session as we usually do for just about all of our webinars. We will e-mail a link to the recordings and slides for everyone who registered for this webinar. And sending you a certificate of participation. If anyone needs additional certificate because multiple people watched the webinar with you, please e-mail FDLP outreach and include the title of today's webinar along with the names and e-mail addresses of those needing certificates. Desk top computer or laptop users may zoom in on the slides being presented. Click on the full screen button at the bottom left side of your screen. To exit the full screen mode, mouse over the blue bar at the top of your screen so that it expands. And then click on the blue return button to get back at default view. Finally, at the end of the session we will be sharing a webinar satisfaction survey with you. We'll let you know when the survey is available and the URL will appear in the chat box. We very much appreciate your feedback after this session. Including comments on the presentation style, and value of the webinar. With that I will hand the virtual microphone over to Emily and Bobbi. They will take it from here.

Great, thank you, Joe. Can you hear me?

Yes. Yes. Fine.

Okay, thank you. Thank you everyone for joining today. I know everyone is busy and it's a beautiful sunny day out, at least here in New Jersey. So I just wanted to get started. Bobbi and I just tell a quick story. From day one when I arrived at Princeton University Library, I met Bobbi and we chitchatted. She mentioned she worked on Wall Street. And I mentioned I used to help Wall Street. We mentioned a few things about oil and gas and uranium and commodities and instantly I knew exactly what her background was. From that point on I started referring my geosciences and chemistry students and other students I help with anything related to energy or any type of commodity but the finance part. So that is what we've been working in tandem with a lot of students and others on campus with these types of information. Sometimes we help them the same day. Sometimes we help them throughout weeks. But we thought we wanted, this is interesting to us and we thought we would share within the library community. Just to start off, so this is the way that I see gold. I always think of it in a rock. So there is the gold ore is the one on the left. I think this is how Bobbi sees it. But she can speak later about it. The bars themselves. And then of course the indication here of Wall Street. And then this is gold coming out of earth. So this is natural and it does look like this. So I have links with each slide that you can copy from the chat. So I will be putting them in there. And so this is the first slide here. So you can copy and paste and look at your own computer and also explore. So the first, the reason why I wanted to include these links as well is because, within the U.S. geological survey, my old library, I realize sometimes with the exception this is a very orange presentation, most of the sources I use is US Gee logical services. They have an archive of photos. And that is why I include them, and they are great if you are giving presentations or teaching and want students to see different aspects of geology.

Moving forward. This is our libraries. And so I will put the links in the chat, if you want to check them out on your own computer. Oops. Sorry. Got ahead of myself there. I work in the Lewis Science Library and Bobbi works in the Firestone Library. Most of my work is in recap. With Harvard, Columbia, and Princeton university. It's across the lake from the university. So we can obtain the books and help. If you do have any questions about anything you are look for, please let us know and we are definitely a sharing community. Except for right now this semester we are still working remotely. The reason I say that, we are encouraged to each out to other libraries or people that are interested in and topics we are helping students and faculty with. In the eyes of Princeton, even though at my previous job, I helped the public a lot. And it was a society type of position, but like wise here at Princeton, they were in the service of humanity is our motto. And this is the link there. So we can still help the public. Not just the community within Princeton university. This is from the rocks. Because at one point when we were helping students, I can't remember when it was. But basically when we would help the students, sometimes they were going from the rocks to the stocks. And sometimes they were going to Bobbi for help and then to me. So it would be from the stocks to the rocks. So we see many of the same students on the same topic. So the upper right, I'm sorry the upper left is actually oil in rock. That is what it looks like to some extent. You can see it if you are doing field work or you happen to see it. You can see the oil in the rock. This is an example, the piddle picture of what field controlled substances used to look for. This is another picture of cold. And the reason why I have these two photos of Colorado, is that from an energy and mineral resources standpoint, if you are knew to geology and knew to look for this type of commodity and information, one of the tricks I show people is that it's perfect for using these two examples. This is the link for the Colorado oil and gas. And then there is also the Colorado mineral belt. And so where the rocks have the oil and gas, they are up here, and then you can see them here. I'm sorry, I forgot to do my red dot. So they are here and then over here on the western slope. And then a little bit down here. The mineral belt is the middle part here. That is because of the rock type. So these are more stud men tear type rocks. This is peta morphic built. They don't always occur together. Sometimes they can occur together vertically but not in the same formation because of the rock type. So

it's one of the tricks I show people that are new to geology. This is me. I'm not going to spend too much time on this. This is my typical slide. These are the departments that I help and also the different, the USGS groups that I was embedded with. Because our library when I was in Denver was actually part, part of energy and minerals. But if you are look for information and this is a new field, I recommend checking these out because a lot of science librarians the first to look is scopest. And a lot of the reports the students are looking for the USGS reports that have oil and gas and coal. Gas hydrates and the minerals and commodity information.

So this is just a quick FYI. I get this question a lot about the types of people that I help. It's pretty much the same from when I looked at USGS as a librarian to where I work here. I helped more people in the financial industry. I think it's the proximity to New York city and of course the help of Bobbi referring people to me. So there is that connection. And so what is geosciences? I put this in here just in case people are new to geosciences. It's the study of earth from all aspects. Ice, glaciers, the rock, everything inside. And so most of the store says in this. Refer together energy and minerals aspects. So who is a geoscience librarian? I've been a geoscience librarian for quite some time. It's one of my favorite jobs that I've had. And I encourage it if you are looking to be a geoscience librarian, but also if you are looking to learn some tricks, if geosciences is part of your job, or you are just interested in learning more about what a geosciences librarian does, I put more links in the chat. I'm the moderator of the geonet that was mentioned earlier in the chat. So that is housed here at Princeton University. But I'm also the current president of the geosciences information society. every year we've been doing the geoscience librarianship 101. So one of the links has an over view of the type of information about geoscience librarianship. I will not spend too much time on that. But you can look it up. And then just to give you a quick over view of the type of information that I am involved in. And I'm helping both scientists is the raw data, the calculated data, and math data. So most of the links in this presentation are the publications themselves. And then the nuggets of information within the publications. But if anybody is look for more information of the map data from any of these geological aspects or the calculated modeling data, please let me know. Because I have many different aspects. The benefit of when I was working in the Denver office was that I was down the hall from a lot of people that were creating some of these data steps. And so I have the, I was very lucky that I had access to the details of the world's minerals and the world's oil and gas information. And then this is an article that I wrote that is an over view, excuse me, an over view about how USGS, not USGS, but geoscientists tend to have a different way of doing research compared to other research. It's more informal and how geoscientists do research. And then this is a history of the USGS itself. And the reason why I put this in here was because the reason why the USGS was founded was because to assess the United States with four specifically minerals and oil and gas. And so these are the links that help people understand the background of not only how USGS was founded that considered the preUSGS surveys but why the United States has such a rich resource. Natural resources with oil and gas and for mining. This is the base information that is just student and give them a timeline. Here's how long ago they found some of these formations. And the minerals. And then it doesn't mean that mining happened immediately. Sometimes, some cases mining is just starting. You know. Or some areas were never mined. And so that, that there are different aspects of the mining. But what I do know how to do, because of just from here and working on other data sets from the USGS around the world is that if you have a mineral that you are interested in, I can find where that mineral exists anywhere in the world. And then additional data about that mineral. Not I'm one of the people that knows how to find with it is. If that makes sense. That is why I help people. People from outside of the universities and other Governments in other countries. Because they are interested in some cases the original reports. They may be older but they may be with -- that is something else I forgot to mention. They may be collaborations with other geological surveys. Sorry, this is one of the links. So what I use is the world directory that is compiled by the geological society of Japan. And so it

has all the geological surveys in the world. I went through at one time and checked off pretty much almost every single one of them. Because join -- I just happened to work pretty much with every single companien. Either helping them with increase or I needed their help. So I like to show other people how to do it as well. Okay. So moving on.

I do the United States and worldwide. And the most common question they receive is, what are the different earth processes that create oil and gas, coal, minerals, and uranium and where are these? I can show different ways to find it and different types of information. Depending on the level of details that you need. Or that the person is looking for. If you are knew to -- some examples are the United States and Mexico. A lot of people have been interested in Mexico lately. So I put that in there. And then -- sorry. I need another hand. And then also using the glossary of geology, if you get stuck add all with the terminology. And most libraries, university libraries, corporate libraries, et cetera, have access to the glossary of geology. If they have any type of geology or geosciences component. Because it's a standard reference book within the collection. If you are knew to geology, this is -- I think of it going this way. Back through time. Just because that is the way that I think. But the earth was one continent and then broke up. As it was breaking up, the different gynecologic processes were happening. Some states were colliding. That is who created the different mountain formations. And in addition to that, sea level changes. And so one reason why there is a lot of oil and gas in the middle parking lot of the United States, even up into Canada, is because of this historical western interior sea way. So I can show that also vertically down through time. But due to time, I will not going go through that in too much detail. If you want more information, just let me know. So this is a quick over view of -- I put this in here, because this is where I'm located. But also when we talk about stocks A lot of people think of New York city and the financial district. Buts is somebody head made a comment to me one time when I moved back east they wouldn't be around any oil and gas. But I'm like oh no there is still gas in the east. This is an example of the geology of New York city. And -- sorry. There we go. That's in the chat. This is a geology of New York city. So Princeton is here. And then this is long island. Manhattan island is right here. This is the geology. And so this is a pretty, this is still an interesting geological, this is, I did a lot of field trips when I was in college. In this part. So I still find it very interesting. But one of the aspects that the a lesion mountain Appalachian mountains is here. And it came out while I was here in Princeton about in Pennsylvania. And also there was a gas hydrates report that came out in September. So I had only worked here for a couple of weeks. And when this came out. And so I helped, started helping people immediately. Because they wanted to know more about hydrates. I said I used to work with people that have been doing these surveys as well. I explained it to the students and others as well. So there is that. And then this is another question that I received often both when I was at USGS and here in New Jersey. And so this is the world petroleum map. Assessments. And so these are different search options. So what happens is that -- what happens. When people have a question, a lot of times if they are a new student or new to the library, they will start using some of the typical science data bases and try to find this type of information. But a lot of the world assessments and a lot of the kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Iraq geological survey reports are actually not in catalogs by title. And they are also not in the data bases, the science data base bus title or if at autoawl. Because they are Government reports. But this is a huge chunk of the data and the information that people are looking for are these reports. So these are just some examples of things that come up quite often. I was helping a lot of people with this particular report when it came out. When I was at the USGS. So these are kind of quick examples. And then Afghanistan is another topic that comes up quite a lot. So if you ever receive this question or looking for information, the one link that is the most helpful, the one at the bottom the user friendly keyword search data base, that is really helpful because it has by mineral and location of mineral. The other aspects from a finance standpoint, especially if they are students looking at potential investments and productions is this report here. The summaries and data packages of important areas of mineral

investment and production opportunities in Afghanistan. And then coming into the mineral commodity information, this is one of the reports when I was at the USGS I used it pretty much every day. And here at Princeton university I continue to use it every day. Because almost every day a student or faculty member or another person just asking questions from me to the public community or another librarian is looking for either the rare earth or critical minerals or any type of mining operation or what type of mineral is the most mined and in a specific state or country. So this is the best place to go. And it's one of those things -- and the other question that comes up a lot because it's in the news from time to time, is that which minerals are the U.S. reliant on? And so this is the kind of thing that -- let me see. Did that not go through? Sorry, let me try to paste that again. There. Okay. So this is the mineral commodity summary. And it was published in early of 2020. And around in the next, usually they are published in February or March. So there will be another one that is 2021 that will be published soon. And they are probably the most popular report that I ever helped people with since in all of my years of being a librarian, helping people. And so it has the most information about the type of commodity and then the major import into the United States and what country. But there is other details as well. And this is one of the aspects that came up recently where it was the graphite. And so there is no graphite mine production. And this is a story that came out last week that university of Wyoming researchers found a way to create graphite using coal. So this is the kind of thing that if people are interested in new technologies and how things can change, it's kind of an interesting topic. The other aspect and also here. Graphite is on pages 72 and 73. If you have that open. And so the other aspect is if you are looking at the different types of dependency, this is a question that comes up a lot from students is they want the list of the 100% that the U.S. is dependent upon other countries. And this has it by the commodity and the country. and so the other aspect of critical minerals are this. And so this is my favorite way that it has ever been presented. And it's actually Incredibly, the feedback I received from -- oops. The feedback that I received from the students and a couple faculty members, this is the best presentation. If anybody happens to be listening from the USGS, this is great. This is the best way to convey the information. Because a lot of people do know the periodic table. To have the amount of percent of global production by country and then the element is exactly what people are look for. And so this has been one of the most popular documents that students and faculty have been interest the in. That I have been helping. So. Yes, I do have it. My favorite tool. Sorry, there is a question in the chat of my favorite tool I use to help publication. I tend to go to the top of the pages of minerals and energy. But of course I have to mention this even though. Okay. It's a great starting place. Because USGS works with so many international partners to do international geologic work. It's a great starting place. And I have a whole series of other places. But that is where I start first to see what they have done. So there is the critical minerals. And one of the things that has been coming up pretty much every day, for me, I'm not sure if it's for other librarians or not but it's critical minerals and the renewable energy. This is the type of question, and this is the page that I use the most. But there is more information. Just copy and paste this in. And so this is an example of solar panels. And so you need arsenic, for example. so when students are asking about how, what type of information they would need to have production increase the solar panels or other green energy, this is the type of information that I give them just so they know what minerals make the solar panels. And like wise I show on that same web page, it's the wind turbines and the batteries. The wind turbines, this is where it comes into the bigger aspect. There is rare earth you have to have for the wind turbines. So when you go into the, back to the mineral commodity summary, you can see the rare earths and where we are relying on them. The other aspects, which was common knowledge when I worked at USGS. Where was it on earth and who is mining it and who is processing it. It was hard to process in the United States. So they just opened the rare earth processing plant in Colorado. And so those are two stories and two different angles that when you received the P -- Fprocessing and you can Google it. And this is the -- this is probably if you are new to geoscience librarianship, this is probably the most important page. These pages are most important. I think that

they are pages 132 and 133. And so this is pretty much the question they get often. And when you go through, these are published annually. so you can go through each year and see how it has changed, as well. So one of the things that somebody asked me, it was actually a student and a couple faculty members. They wanted to know how I know a lot of this information off the top of my head, the current news. And what I do is every morning, because we have access to the New York times and the Wall Street journal apps through the academic version, and so I have the apps on my phone. And I have them set to specifically make sure I'm following oil, gas, coal, gas hydrates and all of that, and the mineral markets and mineral mining. Or on the other hand the world, et cetera. So I receive those alerts. And I also receive e-mails and energy wire is what I read a lot and also the other aspects. When I was at USGS and here at Princeton, at the bottom you can sign up and you can get the alerts and click what you are interested in. That is how I keep updated with everything. Another aspect is, just moving on, the geology societies. So these are if you are interested in mining and new aspects of mining, new minerals, any type of conversation, I highly recommend all of these. And so the SME especially. When I was involved, I lived in Colorado, I worked closely with the Colorado mining association. And I used to teach as part of their training, all about mining for teachers. So that is something if you want any copies of my old presentations, just e-mail me. Because I still have them from when I was in Colorado. And this is the upcoming SME and Colorado mining association annual conference, if you are interested in that. And also before I hand it off to Bobbi, I just wanted to reiterate that geology literally makes money. When I lived in Gwen e Denver, one of thes is protects I told people if they chance to stop by the U.S. mint and see how they made money. And so that was pretty cool. And that question comes up. I think everyone knows this. But if not, the pennys, the cents isn't 100% copper. There is zinc in it. So there is information about every, all of the money that is minted. So there is more information there. And then also, this came up in a conversation recently. And it was pretty interesting because they went through and we were talking about New York city and the financial district and Wall Street. And different aspects of it. And I remember this from when I was a kid. That the rocks in lower Manhattan they were metamorphic. That is where you are able to build the buildings and also have the weight of the financial district on top of it. Because you can have all of that and go up higher because of the rocks below. And so I wanted to include this because another aspect came up. So here's a map, the geologic map of Manhattan. Which is pretty interesting. So one of the reasons why it's also important is because the federal reserve bank of New York houses these very heavy bars, gold bars. And so this is what it looks like. And this is more information about the gold vault. And at this point, let me just post this link. So that is the link for the gold vault. And it's very heavy. And I know that it exists and I know there is gold in there, but I will refer to Bobbi for the other aspects of everything.

Yes. Good afternoon. I'm pleased to be here with Emily. As Emily said we've been working together since I showed up in 2017 and she showed up in 2018. So in finance, there are natural resource based commodities. And specifically as we are talking about mining, there are industrial metals like copper and aluminum, precious metals like gold and silver, when we were talking about other natural resources, there is forest, there are other materials that are commodities that are grown, rather than mined. In energy, there are different grades of oil that are traded. And we spoke briefly about the alternative energy also being dependent on certain minerals and clearly mining. Rare earths as much are not a traded commodity the way that Brent oil is or WTI or silver. There are numbers and people do buy and sell them, but it just doesn't have to be commodity or traded on an exchange. ETF's and exchange traded funds and exchange traded notes which tries to mirror the under lying price movements of the community. And there is stock trading. And companies whose fortune is tied to the under lying commodities. So how did I get here? I was an equity research analyst turned finance librarian. When its on Wall Street I did did a lot of research. Rather than being students, I was helping money managers and the buys tried to make money. Considering I wrote about technology, I wrote about changing industries

and how the industry's evolution would change company values. When I think about finance, it's a rather broad definition of the management of money which includes everything from investing to saving and budgeting and forecasting. With the active investing meaning, putting money intos a sects with the goal of generating income or putting money into an asset now with the hope that it will increase in value over time. And as I mentioned, if you want to work invest in the commodities and in this market, and have a basis be of these commodities, there are a handful of ways to do it. Mostly companies -- stocks of the companies that are based on these commodities. ETN's and ETF's. And there are different levels of risk and leverage and costs in the mix of trading these securities. As Princeton's finance librarian, I help researchers find the materials they need for their independent work and research. As such, I curate the resources. I try to make sure Princeton has the resources for anyone doing work in finance. And as Emily put up, yes, accordingly to know what the per tent resources are, I snapped to date on the trends in finance and finance research. Reading the Wall Street journal, the financial times, economists times, and listening to Bloomberg and reading Bloomberg's web page. So I held a similar constituent to see what heply helps. And now getting on to more physical fun stuff. This is a picture of the entrance and the vault in the basement of the federal reserve. Whenever you can see in the back of the picture, you can see some of the gold. Right now in the federal reserve in the basement, there is a gold vault. $650 billion in in gold bars. The bars weigh 2700 found the gold of other countries because it is a safe place to keep your gold considering the U.S. has been a safe country for generations. Or more safe than others. I would highly suggest taking the New York fed tour. After once inman hasn't tan once COVID is over and reopens. Not only does it take you to the basement to see the gold, it also discusses the operations of the federal reserve bank and monetary policy. There are 12 federal reserve banks. But the one in New York is the only one that has the gold vault. Now I'm sharing this picture of crude oil prices per barrel. And if you notice in March of 2020 with the big dip, Emily and I ended up getting on the phone to each other to discuss this. And if you remember, that was right at the beginning of COVID and us getting locked down. And there was more supply of oil than there was demand for oil. So all of a sudden on a day that the commodity that was supposed to be delivered, there was no easytous Place to have oil delivered and to store oils, there was a cost. And enhanced oil that day went down to a loss of $37 a barrel because there was a cost in having to store the oil because a normal storage places was full. However, that was, let's hope a once in a lifetime moment. Considering oil is, a lot of the fuel of our economy. And as the country's economy picks up, hopefully oil will never drop to those levels again. Again, I used the federal reserve site, the St. Louis fed, and the data source is called Fred, and it has excellent economic resources on it. And a breath of economic resources. To show you also, I picked gold, which is toe show you the pricing data that they have. Just an example of two of the commodities that they have pricing data for. I went with the default. It goes back many, many years. And you can also change the frequency and download the data behind these commodities. I'm showing the following, which is the data behind those charts. And nicely for people doing research, it includes the suggested citations so you don't have to do the hard work of trying to get nice right. And it will give you the different ways to present it for you. It also will tell you the sources of their data which is always very interesting for librarians. But also for researchers. Can you hear me now? Apparently there is a sound problem? I'll keep talking.

I can hear you fine, Bobbi.

When you are investing, it's important that you do your research, that you know what you are investing in. People often spend more time doing research on getting a house or a car than they do on their own investments, even though more money they mean migrate into investments than your home or car. Ed bar, which an SEC securities and exchange committee commission has a site which has all the regulatory filings. And whether or not you are look at a fund or a company, read the materials about the company

and about the fund and realize what it is holding. Because you want to know, you want to do your research so you understand the risk and potentially rewards of what you are investing in. I don't need to go through this whole page, but these are some of the document types and what materials are in those kinds of documents. Here are some Government resources that are very, that are solid, good resources for data. And as I said, the SEC side has for the SEC filings. The tool from financial industry regulatory authority also can help you analyze different funds. These are the Government resources. Here are a handful of more commercial based resources and new based resources that will help you stay up to date on the trends in these markets and what is going on financially for the commodities. There is a ton more information about different trends and how to do further research, please contact me and I can help you go through this. But this was more of an over view of what is available and what can be done. And so I'm going to flip to the last slide and open this up to questions. So Joe and Emily, back to you guys.

Thank you, so much, Emily and Bobbi. Fantastic presentation. Do we have any questions? Let's see. Hold on a second here. Please put your questions in the chat box. It looks like Emily put a lot of links going into chat. Which was good. We talked about the favorite tool. You talked about that earlier. Okay. No questions yet. Does anybody have any questions? Sometimes the presenters are so thorough that they cover everything. Here we go. Nicholas says, do you have any recommendations for best data bases/resources for librarians supporting vat graphers sent mentologists and paleontologists.

I think that is for me.

I think that is for you.

Yeah.

So I would say there is several. So there is -- if you are look for the center dig few, then use the national gynecologic math data base and the pub warehouse and geoscience world. Within geoscience world, they have the world's center dig few and any maps and figures from any journal articles or other aspects. So that is one of the best sources. To start there for easily searchable things. It's geoscience specific for bib low graphic information. But the data, if you are looking for the raw data, a lot of that is housed at USGS. If it's minerals -- there is no Mrs. Data. It's mineral resources data. And then also go to energy.usgs.com. They have collaborate internationally a w a lot of the different cross sections and the data, data. I can help addition fallly. Or you can contact USGS directly. I would contact the group. If it's oil and gas, contact energy. If it's minerals, contact minerals.

Thank you. Laura asked, best place to find historical stock and historical weather info.

I will take the stock and I will throw weather over to Emily. Stock prices are actually not public information. They are part of, they are commodity of the New York stock exchange or NASDAQ. And companies like Yahoo and other portals buy the data or work with the presenter to present them. For publicly available at a university you may have many other sources. But if you want something that is public, Yahoo finance you can get historic stock prices through that. And the problem, an issue you might have is, survivorship, if the company is no longer trading it, it may be harder to find the stock prices for a company that has been merged or acquired. But for presently traded companies, Yahoo finance should be fine. And Emily, historic weather data?

Historical, well some historical stock and weather together --

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No, I think it's weather separate.

Okay. There was commodity historical stock information from some books back in the old times. Like the late 1800s, early 1900s. Back then there was some type of price information. But historical weather is NOAA. They have information for not just the United States but the world. And that is actually I have a whole presentation about that. It's one of the older presentations I did this summer.

Okay.

I think there was a question can you rip off --

Yeah. Let me read that. Kathleen, Bobbi, can I rip off great characterization of your slide?

Please go ahead.

And then let's see. Somebody wants the presentation. That will be on our website in about a day. Cori, could you put the satisfaction survey and the link to our archive in the chat? Please fill out this satisfaction survey if you will. And somebody gave me the pronunciation. I guess I mangled something. I don't know. I must have -- maybe I did it again. I don't know. Okay. Here we go. There is the webinar satisfaction survey. Please fill that out. And there are the links to past webinars and all, just about all of Emily's should be in there. And this one today will be in there tomorrow and the next day. So keep those questions coming in. We have some time. Let me just go into a few wrapup comments. I would like to thank Emily and Bobbi for a fantastic webinar. I really loved it. And thank you Cori for doing tech support work, as you always do. The next webinar for January is Thursday, the day after inauguration. January 21 entitled presidential pets through the ages. The presidents, the pets, the research on animal care and the importance of animals in our lives. That should be a good one. You will receive notice for all of our webinars as you sign up for alerts. At FDLP.gov. And if you want to volunteer to do a webinar, we have that link, FDLP.gov, home page is a link to volunteer. And we'd love to have somebody in addition to Emily and Bobbi volunteer to do webinars for us. Let's see if we've got some questions here. Oops. Getting some shoutouts from different people. Let's see. I'm curious about your thoughts, perspectives on the recent news about trading water as a commodity. That is interesting. Any thoughts on that Bobbi or Emily?

Yes, this is Bobbi. There is an ETF, I believe, on water processing that is supposed to be traded based on water availability in the south. I believe the southwest. But I believe they are going to -- it probably going to happen over time. But right now it is not a formalized market as such. I think as we continue to have water be an issue, it most likely will be treated more like a commodity and a higher priced commodity than it currently. But that will take a long time to develop.

And Victor you mentioned Peter. Great presentation. Getting a bunch of shoutouts here. Any examples of the type of confidential, let me see. To me privately. I don't understand that, Marie. If you could -- I don't understand that. Unless you meant any examples of confidential inquiries from researchers. I don't know if that was privately to me. But any other questions for Bobbi and Emily? This is great. This is another edition of Emily's past webinars. If you put all of these together, you could make a fantastic book. Always terrific. Any last questions? We have a little bit of time. This was timed perfectly. My colleagues are getting on me for going over the time limit. But this is timed beautifully. Both of you a fantastic job. More shoutouts. Time for a last question if you've got it. I think you covered everything. Thank you. Looking forward. It's almost 3:00. They tell me I should stop. Maybe I will close things out as

the shoutouts roll in. Thank you once again, Emily, Bobbi. Fantastic webinar. Really appreciate it. Bobbi, you have to come back. Either in partnership with Emily or by yourself. We would be happy to have you presenting again. So please think about that. And thank you Cori great tech support. Thank you audience. I hope you enjoyed the webinar as much as we did. Please come back to the FDPL academy. And have great rest of the day. Thank you. Bye.

Bye.

Bye.

Thank you.

Yeah. Bye. [Event Concluded]