A black and white close-up portrait of Albert Einstein. He is looking slightly to the right of the camera with a thoughtful expression. His hands are clasped together in front of him, resting on a surface. The lighting is dramatic, highlighting the texture of his skin and his iconic wild hair.

**Где пишут
о науке:
агрегаторы
научных новостей**

Управление информационной политики ТГУ



Что такое агрегатор?

Сайт, который собирает все новости по единой тематике

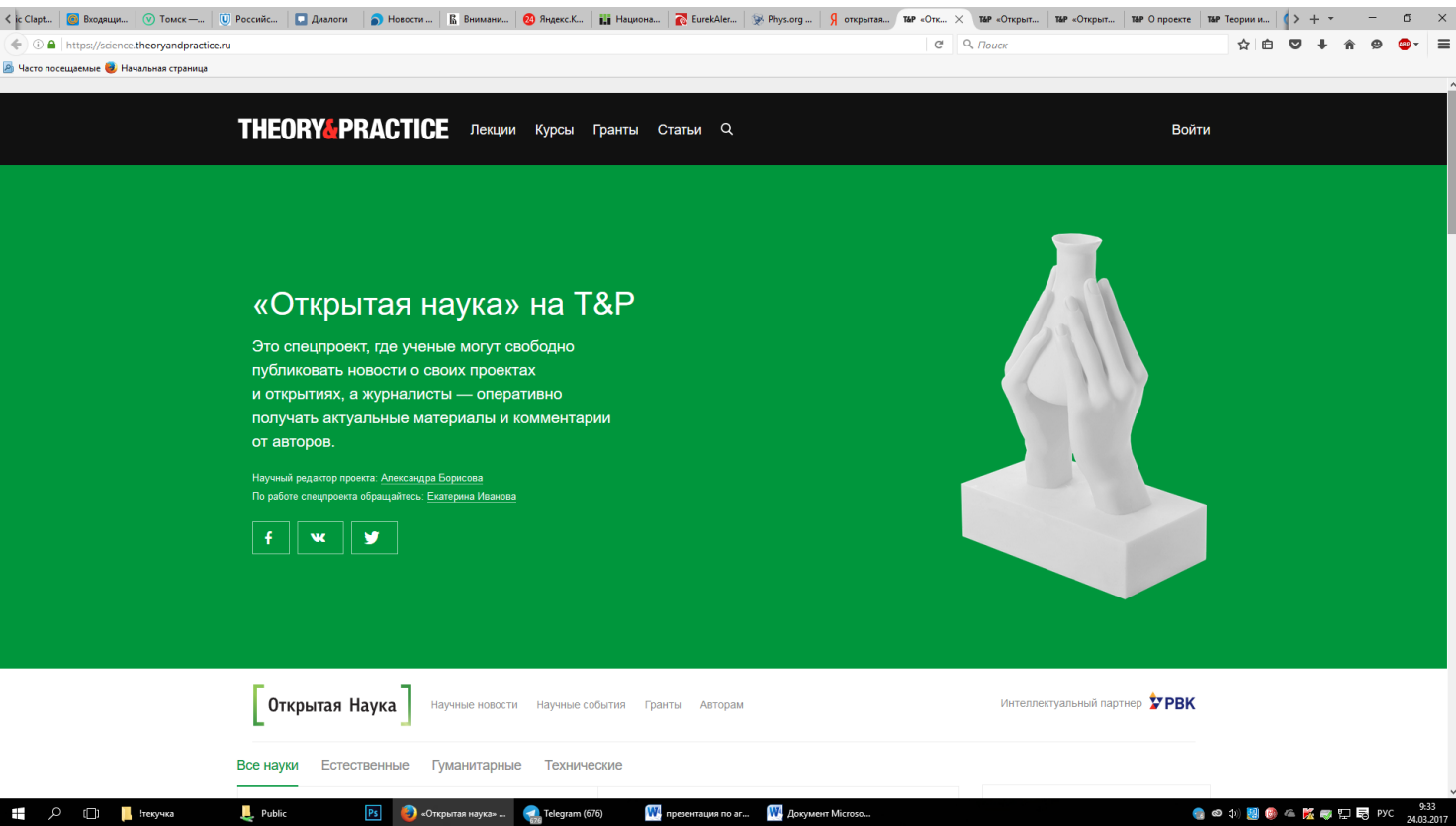
- либо автоматически
- либо «ручным» способом – новости добавляются сами авторы



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агрегаторы
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Зачем нужны агрегаторы?





В России пример такого агрегатора – «Открытая наука»

science.theoryandpractice.ru



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ВАЖНО! ДОБАВЛЯТЬ ЭТИ СОБЫТИЯ МОЖЕТ ТОЛЬКО
АККРЕДИТОВАННЫЙ ПРЕДСТАВИТЕЛЬ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ



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Направления

Естественные (Астрономия, геология, математика, науки о живом, физика, химия, экология)

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the 'Theory & Practice' website. The URL is https://science.theoryandpractice.ru/posts?by_section=natural. The page features a navigation bar with the site logo and menu items: Лекции, Курсы, Гранты, Статьи, and a search icon. Below the navigation bar, there are tabs for 'Все науки', 'Естественные' (selected), 'Гуманитарные', and 'Технические'. Under the 'Естественные' tab, there are sub-categories: Астрономия, Геология, Математика, Науки о живом, Физика, Химия, and Экология. The main content area displays a grid of four article cards. Each card includes a date and time, a title, and the author's name. A sidebar on the right contains a call to action: 'Вы журналист? Подпишитесь на новости «Открытой науки»' with a button 'Оформить подписку' and a social media icon.

Article Title	Date and Time	Author
Созданы наночастицы для безопасной визуализации опухолей	22 марта в 14:39	Дмитрий Мальков, Университет ИТМО
Новый метод нанесения титановых защитных покрытий: дешевле, надежнее, безопаснее	22 марта в 14:37	TUSUR, ТУСУР
В МФТИ придумали как экологично производить вещество XXI века	20 марта в 13:26	МИПТ PR Team PR-команда Физтеха, Московский физико-технический институт
Генофонд народов Передней Азии и загадка происхождения европейцев по мужской линии	16 марта в 15:37	Маркина Надежда, Институт общей генетики РАН

Направления

Гуманитарные (Археология, история, психология, социология, филология, экономика)

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL https://science.theoryandpractice.ru/posts?by_section=liberal. The page is titled "Открытая Наука" and features a navigation menu with categories: "Научные новости", "Научные события", "Гранты", and "Авторам". The "Гуманитарные" section is selected, with sub-categories: "Археология", "История", "Психология", "Социология", "Филология", and "Экономика".

Four news articles are displayed in a grid:

- Article 1:** "Россия оказалась лучше США защищена от креационистов" (Russia turned out to be better protected from creationists than the USA). Author: Дмитрий Мальков, Университет ИТМО. Date: 6 марта в 13:02.
- Article 2:** "Ученые определили возраст древних алтайских и уральских дикобразов" (Scientists determined the age of ancient Altai and Ural hedgehogs). Author: Kate Pustolyakova, Сибирское отделение РАН. Date: 21 февраля в 13:21.
- Article 3:** "Высшая школа экономики представила статистический портрет российской науки" (Higher School of Economics presented a statistical portrait of Russian science). Author: Вадим Воробьев, НИУ «Высшая школа экономики». Date: 8 февраля в 10:49.
- Article 4:** "Ученые выяснили причину пассивности россиян в использовании энергоэффективных товаров и услуг" (Scientists found out the reason for the passivity of Russians in using energy-efficient goods and services). Author: PR-команда Института проблем управления РАН, Институт проблем управления им. В.А. Трапезникова РАН. Date: 13 января в 13:56.

On the right side of the page, there is a call to action: "Вы журналист? Подпишитесь на новости «Открытой науки»" (Are you a journalist? Subscribe to the news of "Open Science"). A button labeled "Оформить подписку" (Form subscription) is provided.

Направления

Технические (Авиация и космос, биотехнологии, информационные технологии, материаловедение, робототехника, телекоммуникации, транспорт, энергетика, ядерные технологии)

Все науки Естественные Гуманитарные **Технические**

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Транспорт Энергетика Ядерные технологии

22 марта в 14:35

Ученые открыли новые CRISPR-Cas системы

Skoltech Communications Team, Сколтех

20 марта в 10:10

Модель с дефектами помогла объяснить фотокаталитические свойства гидроксипатита

imrb, Институт математических проблем биологии РАН

17 марта в 14:41

Алмазная оболочка делает фуллерит рекордсменом по твердости

MIPT PR Team | PR-команда Физтеха, Московский физико-технический институт


16 марта в 15:36

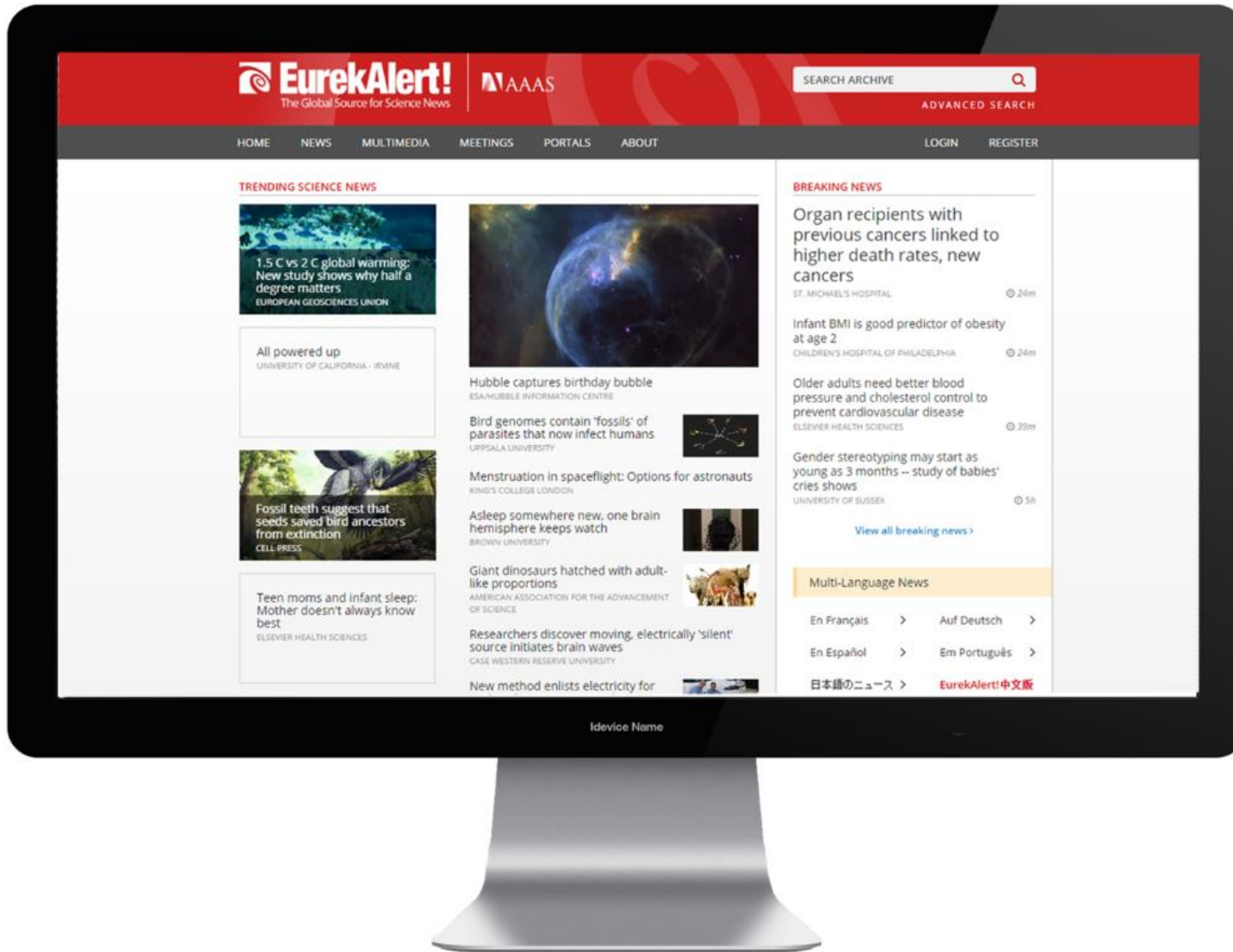
Светящиеся бактерии помогут измерить радиоактивность

SibFU, Сибирский федеральный университет

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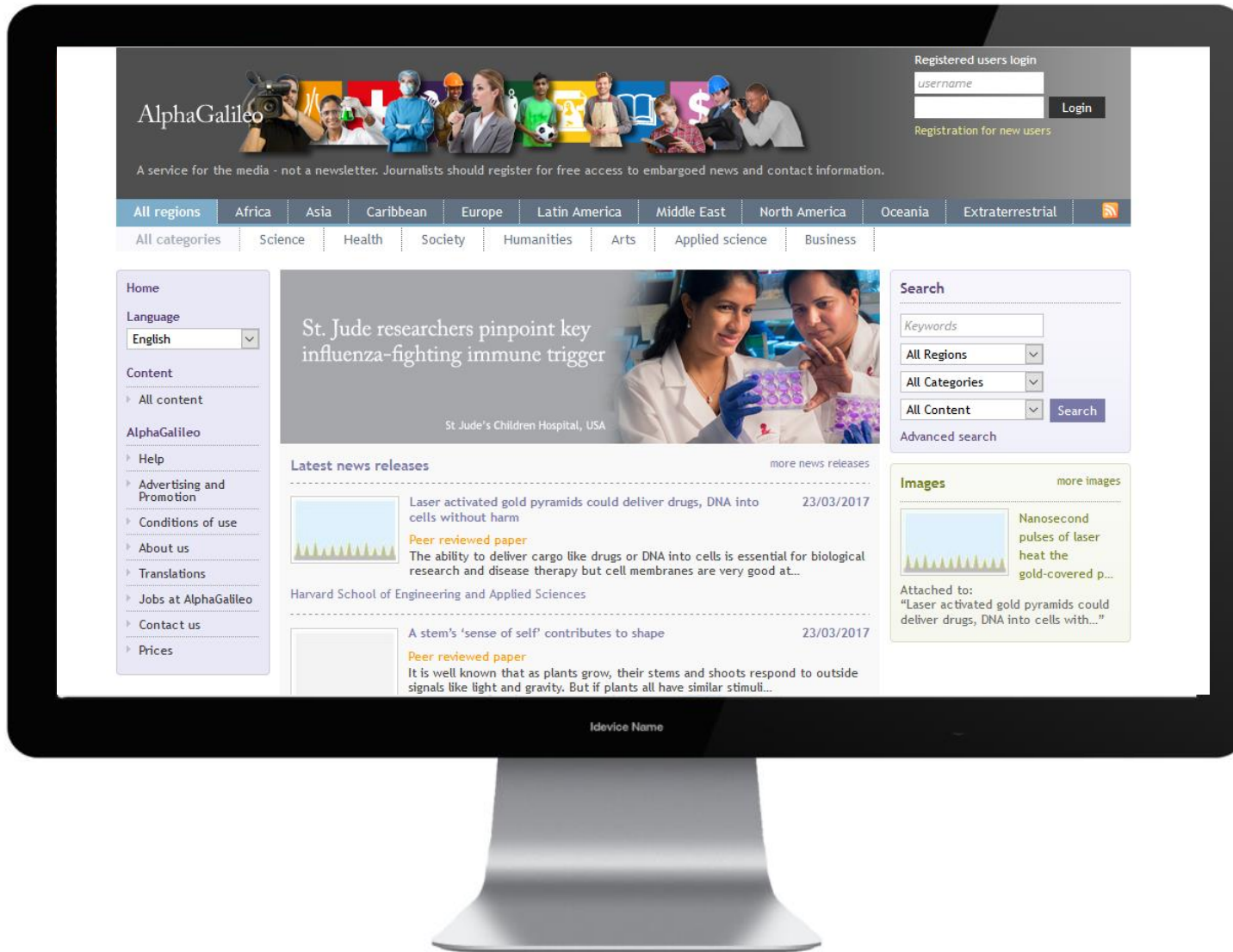


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Research News

(Новость о результатах исследования. **важно!** Результаты исследования, о котором рассказывается в новости, должны быть опубликованы в журналах 1-2 квартала; они должны быть «свежими» — изданными самое позднее 3 месяца назад).

- Science Business News (новости науки, интересные для бизнеса)
- Book Announcement (презентация книги)
- Grant Announcement (анонс грантового конкурса)
- Award Announcement (положение о премии, конкурсе)
- Event Announcements
- Meeting or Convention Announcement (анонс научного мероприятия: конференции, ворк-шопа, семинара – если приглашаются иностранные участники)
- Press Conference Announcement
- Multimedia
- Experts



The screenshot shows the EurekAlert! website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the logo 'EurekAlert! The Global Source for Science News' and 'AAAS'. Below the navigation bar, there is a search bar and a 'PUBLIC RELEASE: 16-NOV-2015' notice. The main content area features a news release titled 'Watch for eyes: Scientists are sure that human thoughts are material' from 'NATIONAL RESEARCH TOMSK STATE UNIVERSITY'. The release includes a photograph of two researchers, a woman and a man, sitting at a desk with a computer monitor. The man is wearing a head-mounted display (HMD) device. Below the photo, there is a caption: 'IMAGE: THE EYE TRACKING EXPERIMENT. view more >' and 'CREDIT: @TOMSKSTATE UNIVERSITY'. The text of the release states: 'Researchers of Tomsk State University and New Bulgarian University claim that human thoughts are able to materialize an object. They published results of their experiments in the article «Remember down, look down, read up: Does a word modulate eye trajectory away from remembered location?» (Journal Cognitive Processing). Authors of this article are researchers from NBU Armina Ivanov and Ivan Vankov, and TSU researchers Oksana...'. On the right side of the page, there is a 'Media Contact' section for Tatiana Arsenyeva, with her email 'iro2@mail.tsu.ru' and website 'http://tsu.ru'. Below that, there is a 'More on this News Release' section with a link to the full article. At the bottom of the page, there is a 'MULTIMEDIA' section with a link to 'Eye Tracking Experiment (IMAGE)'. The footer of the page contains social media icons for Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, and LinkedIn, along with a 'SHARE' button and 'PRINT' and 'E-MAIL' options.

Что можно публиковать на EurekAlert!

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HOME NEWS MULTIMEDIA MEETINGS PORTALS ABOUT

PUBLIC RELEASE: 13-JAN-2017

Scientists have mapped the genome of dangerous malaria vectors

NATIONAL RESEARCH TOMSK STATE UNIVERSITY



PRINT E-MAIL

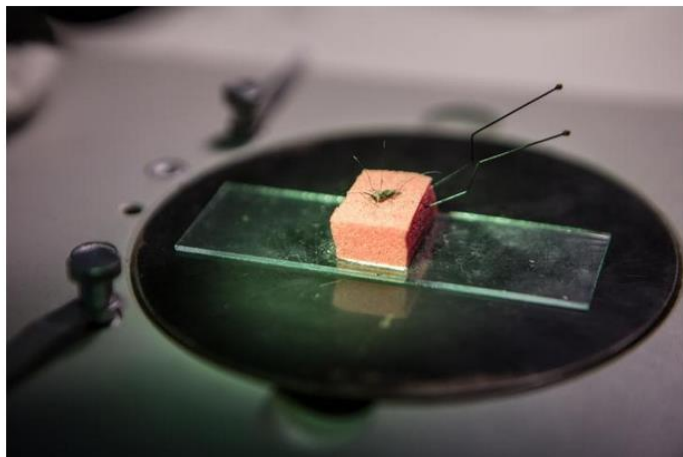


IMAGE: THE MALARIA MOSQUITO *ANOPHELES ALBIMANUS*. [view more >](#)

CREDIT: TSU

Researchers at the TSU Laboratory for Ecology, Genetics and Environmental Protection (Ecogene), the Department of Cytology and Genetics of TSU's Biological Institute, and the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University (Virginia Tech, USA), have completed work on the physical mapping of the genome of one of the malaria vectors in Central and South America - the malaria mosquito *Anopheles albimanus*. The map opens a new page in the study



HOME NEWS MULTIMEDIA MEETINGS PORTALS ABOUT

PUBLIC RELEASE: 22-NOV-2016

TSU has released the world's first dialect dictionary of synonyms

NATIONAL RESEARCH TOMSK STATE UNIVERSITY



PRINT E-MAIL



IMAGE: THE WORLD'S FIRST DIALECT DICTIONARY OF SYNONYMS IS PICTURED. [view more >](#)

CREDIT: TSU

The TSU Publishing House has released the Dictionary of Siberian Dialect Synonyms, which has no analogues in Russia or abroad. It was prepared by Olga Blinova, professor at the Department of Russian Language of Tomsk State University and graduate students Maria Tolstova and Maria Ghawar. The release of the dictionary was financed by the TSU Endowment Fund

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ys/2017-03-russian-library-digitizes-oldest.htm

я страница

Russian library digitizes collection of the oldest printed books

March 6, 2017



Credit: Tomsk State University

Scientists at the TSU Research Library have digitized and issued a collection of 26 incunabula—early printed books published in Europe before 1501. One of these books, a medieval textbook about poetic dimensions published in 1500, is very rare. Only two copies of this edition are known in the world.

Although there are no well-known publications among the incunabula of the collection, according to the Incunabula Short Title Catalogue (ISTC, British Library), one of the texts has been reported only in the collections of the TSU Research Library and in Germany.

"It is Fundamentum Scholarium. Deventer, a textbook on grammar, spelling, and metrics—that is, the science of poetic dimensions," explains Gennady Kvitko, an employee of the Department of Rare Books. "It is preserved in a convolute, an assembly of several publications under the same binding."

The earliest items in the collection of incunabula are dated to the year 1470. A significant part of the collection consists of medieval theological literature, in particular, the famous Malleus Maleficarum – "The Hammer of Witches." Editions of ancient authors, natural scientific works, and works of art are also represented in the collection.

One of the incunabula was donated by Kazan Federal University, and the rest came into the library with the collections of private libraries or bookstores. For many years, all of the incunabula texts were available only at European library sites, but in 2016, the TSU Research Library began digitizing its collection to allow access by a wide range of readers and professionals from around the world.

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PHYS.ORG Nanotechnology Physics Earth Astronomy & Space Technology Chemistry Biology Other Sciences

Home > Chemistry > Materials Science > May 17, 2016

Researchers develop an ecological method for cleaning oil from lakes

May 17, 2016



Danil Vorobiev, doctor of biological sciences and director of biological institute near the lake. Credit: TSU

A new oil cleansing method optimal for lake ecosystems was developed by TSU researchers. Their experiment reduced oil content in water in 35 out of 40 trials. The research was published in the journal *Water Practice & Technology*.

"The technology is based on the flotation method," says Danil Vorobiev, one of the authors of this development, doctor of biological sciences and director of Biological institute. "In place of oil accumulation, we perform pneumatic and mechanical action, and as a result, oil sticks to the section of the two phases—liquid and air—and rises to the surface."

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- иллюстрация (фото, график, видео, таблица)
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NATIONAL RESEARCH TOMSK STATE UNIVERSITY

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New Year (IMAGE)

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ЖИЗНЬ ПОСЛЕ НОВОСТИ

PUBLIC RELEASE: 17-MAR-2016

Where did the 'Siberian unicorn' disappear?

NATIONAL RESEARCH TOMSK STATE UNIVERSITY



The beautiful title "Siberian unicorn" belongs to *Elasmotherium sibiricum* - an elasmotherium Siberian rhinoceros, which as previously thought became extinct 350,000 years ago. Nowadays the researchers of Tomsk State University (TSU) figured out that the "unicorn" found his last refuge "only" 29,000 years ago in Kazakhstan. The article, describing the new location of the fossil mammals in the Pavlodar Irtysh, was published in February 2016 in the *American Journal of Applied Science*.

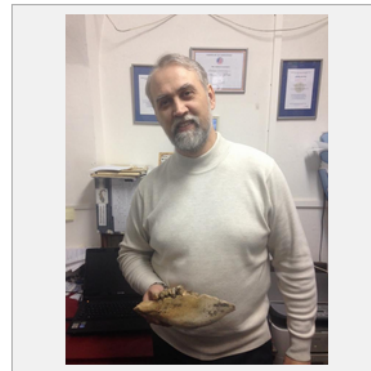


IMAGE: THIS IS ANDREY SHPANSKI, A PALEONTOLOGIST AT TOMSK STATE UNIVERSITY. [view more >](#)

CREDIT: TOMSK STATE UNIVERSITY

"Most likely, in the south of Western Siberia it was a refugium, where this rhino had preserved the longest in comparison with the rest of its range. There is another option that it could migrate and dwell for a while on the more southern areas," said Andrey Shpanski, a paleontologist at TSU. These conclusions were made due to research of the rhinocero's skull, found near Kozhamzhar village in Pavlodar region (Kazakhstan). The skull is well preserved: there are some cracks but no trace of pelletization, gnawing, and exfoliation. The fossils of the "unicorn" were examined by radiocarbon AMS-method analysis in the laboratory 14CHRONO Centre for Climate, the Environment, and Chronology (School of Geography, Archaeology and Palaeoecology; Queen's University Belfast; Belfast, UK). It turned out that the skull belonged to the animals that died 29,000 years ago. "Most likely, it was a

Media Contact

Tatiana Arsenyeva

iro2@mail.tsu.ru

<http://tsu.ru>

More on this News Release

Where did the 'Siberian unicorn' disappear?

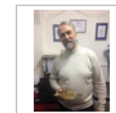
NATIONAL RESEARCH TOMSK STATE UNIVERSITY

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KEYWORDS

BIOLOGY PALEONTOLOGY

MULTIMEDIA



Andrey Shpanski,
National Research Tomsk
State University
(IMAGE)

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Sibirisches "Einhorn" lebte länger als gedacht

Urzeitliches Nashorn starb vor höchstens 29.000 Jahren aus

Überraschender Fund: Das einhornige Nashorn *Elasmotherium sibiricum* ist doch nicht vor 350.000 Jahren ausgestorben. Es überlebte viel länger als bisher gedacht. Das zeigt nun das Fossil eines Schädels dieser Rhinoceros-Art, das Forscher in Kasachstan entdeckt haben. Hier scheinen die sibirischen Nashörner noch für lange Zeit einen sicheren Zufluchtsort gefunden zu haben. Denn die Überreste sind nur 29.000 Jahre alt.



Elasmotherium sibiricum lebte länger als bisher gedacht

© Bogdanov/ CC-by-sa 3.0

Elasmotherium war eine Gattung der Nashörner, die vor 3,6 Millionen bis 50.000 Jahren im nördlichen Eurasien lebte. Anders als ihre heute lebenden Verwandten trugen die urzeitlichen Kolosse nur ein Horn auf ihrer Stirn. Die bekannteste und bisher am besten erforschte Art dieser "Einhörner" ist *Elasmotherium sibiricum*. Knapp fünf Meter lang

In den Schlagzeilen

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Diaschauen zum Thema

Der Dinokiller

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Tiersterben in XXL

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Zeitzeugen der Erde - Wie Wissenschaftler die Spuren der Vergangenheit datieren

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Dinosaurier - Giganten der Urzeit

News des Tages

Science alert



Heinrich Harder/Wikimedia

A Fossilised Skull Has Revealed When the Last 'Siberian Unicorn' Lived on Earth

Unicorns are real!

JOSH HRALA 27 MAR 2016

For decades, scientists have estimated that the Siberian unicorn - a long-extinct species of mammal that looked more like a rhino than a horse - died out some 350,000 years ago, but a beautifully preserved skull found in Kazakhstan has completely overturned that assumption. Turns out, these incredible creatures were still around as recently as 29,000 years ago.

Before we talk about the latest discovery, yes, there was a very real 'unicorn' that roamed Earth tens of thousands of years ago, but it was nothing like the one found in your favourite children's book. (Sorry - it's a bummer for us, too.) The real unicorn, *Elasmotherium sibiricum*, was shaggy and huge and looked

США

Science Discovers Unicorns Looked Nothing Like Lisa Frank, Were Actually Nightmare Beasts From Hell

by [JENNA MULLINS](#) | Wed, Mar 30, 2016 3:20 AM



LATEST NEWS



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Acknowledging the (Kazakh) Unicorn in the Room

Well, it's really a rhinoceros.

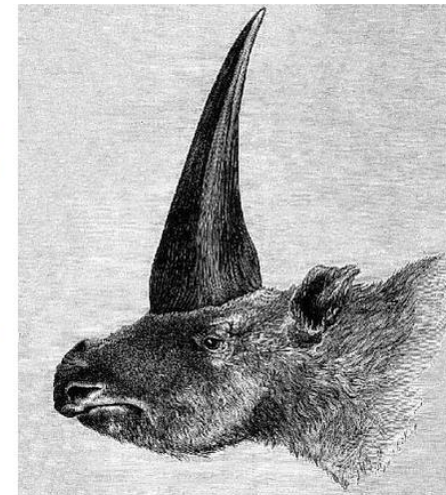
By [Catherine Putz](#)
April 02, 2016



Note from the author: It's April Fools' Day (the dateline on this story is April 2 because it's always the future in Tokyo relative to where I'm typing in Washington, DC). April Fools' Day is by far one of the silliest of Western traditions. This story is real in substance (and references an academic paper published in February 2016) even if the word "unicorn" might be more of a clickbait headline trick (which I acknowledge I am also indulging in).

On with the story.

A friend chastised me earlier this week for neglecting to report on what he called the "real stories" that affect Central Asia. He was, of course, talking about the groundbreaking news that a unicorn fossil had been discovered in Kazakhstan. Sharing an article from the fantastic meme-factory of my youth, [Cheezburger.com](#), he said they "beat you to what might be the greatest story to come out of the *stans ever."



First published restoration of *Elasmotherium sibiricum* (1878)

Image Credit: [Rashevsky](#), under supervision of [A.F. Brant](#)

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