

ECOTOX

ECOTOXicology Database System

About ECOTOX Literature Searches

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BACKGROUND OF ECOTOX LITERATURE SEARCH VENDORS AND DATABASE SELECTION

This documents various electronic toxicology literature search databases relevant to the U.S. EPA ECOTOX and related projects. Database search evaluations from four previous reports were used to compile this summary:

1. ECOSSL Standard Operation Procedure Number 1: Wildlife PAH Literature Search and Acquisition. October 27, 1999, OAO Corp.
2. Proposal for Developing a PHYTOTOX and TERRETOX Literature Search Strategy for the ECOTOX Database. 1997, DynTel Corp.
3. Memorandum to EPA. Wetlands Literature Search Results, February, 1995. CSC Systems Engineering Division.
4. A Discussion of the Results of Literature Searches Performed at ERL-D for AQUIRE and the EPA Water Quality Criteria Documents. April, 1990. Daria O. Carle (American Scientific Research, AScl)

Electronic Database Providers (Vendors)

Vendors (Table 1) used to extract data currently or in the past are:

CSA (Cambridge Scientific Abstracts) (www.csa.com) historically available until, December 2011. ProQuest vendor purchased CSA and converted to ProQuest platform.

DIALOG (www.dialog.com) Vendor that provides a variety of databases. Available for cost. Historically was used, but not currently a vendor.

National Agriculture Library (NAL, Agricola) (agricola.nal.usda.gov). With additional of search features allowing export of citations, added to special project searching in March, 2012.

ProQuest (<http://search.proquest.com/>) Vendor that provides a variety of databases. Currently used to search former CSA databases via (Environmental Science and Pollution Management – ESPM), Towline and Current Contents via EPA Intranet. ProQuest is also the source to locate U.S. dissertation abstracts and thesis.

STN International (www.cas.org) Available via contractor staff for a cost. ECOTOX search alerts are provided through this vendor. SciFinder (Chemical Abstracts) is available to MED-Duluth staff on restricted basis for special projects.

Science Direct (www.sciencedirect.com) Available on EPA Intranet.

SilverPlatter (www.silverplatter.com) historically used vendor that provided CDROM services via EPA MED library for a period of time.

Several databases offer direct searching on their web site. The search features are usually limited for free direct searching, unless there is a fee. A comparison of commonly used vendors in ECOTOX is listed in Table 2. Chemical Abstract database vendors (Table 3) and Toxline database vendors (Table 4) were previously evaluated and are included for comparison purposes.

Web of Science (=Thomson Reuters): Contains **Web of Science Core Collection**, **BIOSIS Citations Index**, **CAB Abstracts** and **Current Contents** databases via EPA Intranet. Note: Web of Knowledge is used only by ISI vendor.

Table 1: Toxicity Literature Databases

Database Web Address	Vendor(s)	ECOTOX Search Notes	Searched for ECOTOX ?
AGRICOLA http://www.nal.usda.gov	NAL (free) DIALOG	Strong U.S. agricultural focus, strict indexing codes for both toxicity and soil organisms.	Searches began in March 2012 for Special Projects
AGRIS International http://www.fao.org/agris/	DIALOG	Strong international agricultural focus with toxicity indexing codes; companion to Agricola.	Investigated in 1995, but investigation not complete.
ASFA (Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Abstracts): Part 3 http://www.fao.org/fi/asfa/asfa.asp#ACOMP http://proquest.libguides.com/asfa	ProQuest DIALOG	Primary database for aquatic sciences citations. Strong classification for indexing topics and habitat regime.	AQUIRE 1988-present
BIOSIS http://www.biosis.org/	DIALOG Toxline (until 1999) *STN	Strict taxonomical indexing. Added (1998) CAS registry numbers. Good categorization of toxicity, species and chemical terms that are necessary to for use in a large database.	TERRETOX 2000-present. AQUIRE not investigated.
CA Search http://www.cas.org/	DIALOG SciFinder STN	Strict CAS registry number system; lacks taxonomical indexing. Uses toxicity classification codes. Most effective when specific chemical searches are required.	Special Projects searches
CAB International Abstracts http://www.cabi-publishing.org/Products/Internet/Index.asp	CABDirect DIALOG *STN	Good agricultural toxicity citations not located elsewhere; good category codes.	AQUIRE 2000-present
CHEMTOX (ClearCross originates database, no web site available)	DIALOG	Regulatory and substance lists with RTECS files imbedded.	No
Conference Papers Index www.csa.com	Not searched	ECOTOX uses full completed research publications, not abstract only sources.	No
Current Contents Search http://www.isinet.com/isi/products/cc/	Web of Knowledge	Agriculture, Biology and Environmental Sciences, using OVID Version 3.0 software at MED, provides timely supplemental citations for publication years 1995-present.	No

Database Web Address	Vendor(s)	ECOTOX Search Notes	Searched for ECOTOX ?
Dissertation Abstracts http://wwwlib.umi.com/dissertations/	DIALOG STN UMI (free) ProQuest (via UMD)	UMI source only limited to few words in title (cannot view abstract) and mostly used as a verification, order interface. STN does not contain abstracts. [Note: PolTox contains these abstracts]	Yes 2007 - present
DOSE (Dictionary of Substances and Their Effects) http://www.rsc.org/is/database/doseabou.htm	DIALOG- not searched.	Not investigated for ECOTOX. However, good summary of chemical physical-chemical and listing of toxicity data references.	Not investigated
ECOTOX (Ecological Modelling and Ecotoxicology) (http://www.elsevier-ecotox.com/whatis.html)	Only available from web source listed.	Published by Elsevier; tables, data for ecological and environmental modeling; info on environmental effects of chemical substances. We have not investigated this for use in ECOTOX.	Not investigated
EMBASE http://www.embase.com/	DIALOG	Primarily medical information and testing.	No
Energy Science and Technology http://www.osti.gov/energycitations/	DIALOG	Primarily industrial citations	No
Entomology Abstracts http://www.csa.com	No longer searched	Focus is on insects. Includes a section on toxicity testing.	AQUIRE TERRETOX 1997- Dec, 2011
Enviroline http://www.cispubs.com	DIALOG	Few toxicity tests. Congressional records related.	No
Environmental Bibliography http://www.iasb.org/	DIALOG	Few toxicity tests	No
(The) EPA Desktop Library http://intranet.epa.gov/desktop/	EPA (for cost)	Publications database via DIALOG: -Agricola (1970-present) -BIOSIS Previews (1969-present) -CAB Abstracts (1972-present) -Energy Science and Technology (1974-present) -Environmental Bibliography (1973-present) -General Science Abstracts (1984-present) -NTIS (1964-present) -Waternet (1971-present)	No

Database Web Address	Vendor(s)	ECOTOX Search Notes	Searched for ECOTOX ?
JICST (Japanese Science and Technology) http://www.jst.go.jp/EN/	DIALOG	Japanese; broad science	No
MEDLINE/PubMED http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PubMed/	DIALOG National Library of Medicine	Mostly laboratory animal data that overlaps with Toxline and human health	No
NTIS (National Technical Information Service) http://www.ntis.gov/	DIALOG EPA Desktop NTIS	NTIS web interface is limited in its search capabilities. Content is limited publications to U.S. government unpublished/published literature.	No ACQUIRE 1991 - 1997 within PolTox
Oceanic Abstracts	*CSA	Most citations found in other databases (e.g. ASFA, Pollution Abstracts).	ACQUIRE 1997-Dec, 2011
PASCAL http://www.inist.fr/index_en.php	DIALOG	Mostly medical (e.g., MEDLINE), includes many laboratory animal and physiological tests; French/European	No
Plant Sciences http://www.elsevier.nl/inca/publications/store/3/8/1/	*ProQuest Elsevier	Broad plant coverage, with plant toxicity citations	ACQUIRE TERRETOX 1997-Dec, 2011
Pollution Abstracts http://www.csa.com	*ProQuest	Primary pollution toxicity database. Before 1997, access Pollution Abstracts through PolTox.	ACQUIRE 1988-present TERRETOX 1997-present
PolTox http://www.silverplatter.com/catalog/ptxa.htm	SilverPlatter	PolTox1 combines NLM (TOXLINE, NTIS, etc.) with CSA (Toxicology and Pollution Abstracts) databases provided only by SilverPlatter vendor	ACQUIRE 1991-1997
RTECS (Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances) http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/rtecs.html	DIALOG	Review summary only. Imbedded toxicity citations would need to be ordered. Primarily laboratory mammal data.	No
ScienceDirect (Elsevier Journals) http://www.sciencedirect.com/	*EPA Desktop	Over 10,000 full text journals. Use categories, Agriculture and Biological Sciences@ and Environmental Sciences@ for ECOTOX searches.	ACQUIRE TERRETOX 2001-present
SciSearch (Science Citation Index) http://www.isinet.com/isi/products/citation/sci/	DIALOG	Large database, does not specifically categorize toxicity data.	No

Database Web Address	Vendor(s)	ECOTOX Search Notes	Searched for ECOTOX ?
Toxicology Abstracts http://www.csa.com/	*ProQuest	Primary toxicology database collection.	AQUIRE TERRETOX 1997- present
TOXLINE http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/cgi-bin/sis/htmlgen?TOXLINE	*ProQuest DIALOG- (TOXFILE) TOXNET (free)	Mostly laboratory animal data, but comprehensive. TOXNET contains BIOSIS citations through year 1999.	AQUIRE 1991-present TERRETOX 1997- present
Water Resources Abstracts http://www.csa.com	*ProQuest DIALOG	Overlaps with ASFA, but still finds many unique citations.	AQUIRE 1993-present
Wilson Biological and Agricultural Index http://www.hwwilson.com/databases/bioag.htm	DIALOG	Little toxicity data and all located within other databases	No
Zoological Record http://www.biosis.org/products_services/zoorecord.html	DIALOG	Very few toxicity tests, database focus is on ecological and taxonomic research	No

* Vendor currently used in ECOTOX searches.

Table 2: General Comparison of Vendor Features

FEATURE	CSA	DIALOG Alert	STN International	Science Direct
Access	www.csa.com	www.dialog.com DIALOGLINK Software:	www.cas.org (STNExpress)	www.sciencedirect.com or through MED laboratory Intranet
Output format	Tagged files	Tagged files	Tagged files (Note: Source field is not parsed.	Tagged files
What to save during the search and for future reference	Search terms automatically saved with output. Number of hits for each term is not available.	Save online retrieval screen with number hits for each term. This is attached to search summary memo for EPA.	Save in search and output in the transcript files when you log on. Save in ABS, BIB format.	Print hard copy of the title index and date it. Print PDF files for applicable papers, if available. Save applicable citations to tagged file.
Updates	Does not utilize update dates, except for Toxline (update by entry month).	Updates the last Friday of each month.	Updates monthly or bimonthly	Updates weekly. Sends email message for those found since the last weekly update.
How to edit/save search history	Use WordPerfect, WordPad and clip into search area.	Use WordPerfect, WordPad to edit, but save as ASCII text and test in DIALOGLINK in free ONTAP version before real database search.	Use WordPerfect, WordPad to edit, but save as ASCII text or use STNExpress editor.	Edit in the alert area.
Precautions	Input limit is 250 characters. Can only download 500 citations at a time.	None	None	Limitation on number of characters you can input. Alerts are available to view up to 30 days after notification.

Table 3. Chemical Abstracts Database Comparison: DIALOG vs. STN Comparison vs. SciFinder (9/17/99)

DIALOG (CA)	STN	SciFinder
Larger search term capacity	Has somewhat less search term capacity. Some large searches will fail to complete.	Searches the data files using natural language question.
Front loading software (DIALOGLINK) is more flexible overall. Experienced in using software.	Front loading software (STNExpress) is less flexible (e.g. unable to modify search while online, cannot view output that has scrolled off the screen). Search/replace feature is nice when adding the $\Delta=>$ needed for each command line. The help is not very helpful. I had to call the STN help desk a lot to figure out how to run and set up the search.	Have not evaluated software enough to compare. Seemed easy to use in the test version.
Practice files are free. Many of the common databases have practice files.	Practice files are a small fee and very limited in the number they offer.	Not aware of any practice files, but may have a tutorial (question to ask during training).
Citation output costs cheaper.	Citations output more expensive (~.50 more) for non-subscribers, which is the classification we fall under.	EPA pays per search (packet). May be cheaper, if we ask the "right" question. Charges are per question.
No abstracts	Contains abstracts	Contains abstracts
Uses standard search strategy (Boolean structure) and can control truncation.	Uses standard search strategy (Boolean structure) and can control truncation.	Uses natural language (asking a question). Intended user is the researcher asking a specific question (not complex search
May be slightly less up-to-date (within a month or so of STN/Scifinder) since it is a second party data vendor.	Primary data and software vendor (CAS).	Primary data and software vendor (CAS).

Table 4. TOXLINE Database Comparison: DIALOG vs. ProQuest vs. TOXNET

DIALOG - Telnet	ProQuest - Web	TOXNET - Web
Costs for online and citations	Free (via EPA wide account)	Free
Larger (unlimited) search term capacity.	Has somewhat less search term capacity. Some large searches will fail to complete.	Searches limited search terms that utilize CAS#. Sometimes the search strategy will fail, if too many terms used.
Front loading software (DIALOGLINK) is more flexible overall. Must learn DIALOGLINK software.	Saves search strategy for 6 months. Limit on the number of characters you can use/save. You can cut and paste searches from other software (e.g. WordPerfect).	Need to type in search terms into the fields for each search. Search terms not saved, but can save the results screens (HTML only) for quality assurance.
Includes BIOSIS from August, 1985	Does not include BIOSIS citations	Includes BIOSIS through year 1999.
Unlimited downloads, but emails sent in batches of 1000 citations.	Batch download limited to only first 500 citations per search strategy. After 500 citations you can mark each citation up to next 500 to download (very time consuming).	Can download unlimited results in batches of 1000 citations.
Uses standard search strategy (Boolean structure) and can control truncation.	Uses standard search strategy (Boolean structure) and can control truncation.	Cannot truncate search terms and automatically indexes chemical names and terms for you.
Updates on a monthly basis and can search by the update month.	Updates on a monthly basis and can search by the updates.	Primary data and software vendor. No update search can be performed.

Toxicity Literature Abstract Database Descriptions (as in Table 1)

AGRICOLA (AGRICultural On-line Access) is an extensive bibliographic database consisting of records for literature citations of journal articles, monographs, theses, patents, translations, microforms, audiovisuals, software, and technical reports. Available since 1970, AGRICOLA serves as a document locator and bibliographic access and control system for the National Agricultural Library (NAL) collection, but since 1984 the database has also included some records produced by cooperating institutions for documents not held by NAL. AGRICOLA records are used to produce the printed *Bibliography of Agriculture*, and various bibliographic series and other products of NAL. This extensive database has been maintained since 1970 to provide selective worldwide coverage of primary information sources in agriculture and related fields. Since 1985, the *CAB Thesaurus* has been utilized to select controlled vocabulary terms for subject indexing. Library of Congress Subject Headings are used as controlled vocabulary for cataloging records.

AGRIS International is the international information system for agricultural sciences and technology. The AGRIS International database serves as a comprehensive inventory of worldwide agricultural literature which reflects research results, food production, and rural development to help users identify problems involved in all aspects of world food supply. Emphasis in AGRIS International is non-U.S. This file corresponds in part to the printed publication, *Agrindex*, published monthly by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations.

The **Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Abstracts (ASFA) Series** is published in association with a growing international network of information centers monitoring over 5,000 serial publications, books, reports, conference proceedings, translations and limited distributions literature. See <http://proquest.libguides.com/asfa> for more details.

ASFA-1: Biological Sciences & Living Resources

Providing extensive coverage of basic and applied research on aquatic organisms. All aspects of marine, freshwater, and brackish water organisms and environments are examined, including information on biology and ecology of aquatic organisms, exploitation of living resources, and related legal, policy, and socioeconomic issues. Sponsored by four U.N. specialized agencies

ASFA-2: Ocean Technology, Policy & Non-Living Resources

The source that puts professionals in touch with effective management solutions, alerts them to problems, and updates them on new legislation and scientific studies that affect management practices. Sponsored by four U.N. specialized agencies.

ASFA 3: Aquatic Pollution and Environmental Quality

The only abstracts journal devoted exclusively to research and policy on the contamination of oceans, seas, lakes, rivers, and estuaries; the journal is sponsored by four specialized agencies of the United Nations.

ASFA 4: Aquaculture Abstracts

Focusing on studies related to improving and augmenting aquatic yields, the journal provides comprehensive information on cultivating marine, freshwater, and brackish

water species. All types of source documents are surveyed to provide international perspectives on the science, practice, management, and economics of aquaculture

ASFA 5: Marine Biotechnology Abstracts

The one journal that assembles the findings from the ever-increasing number of researchers who are turning their investigations to the sea and its organisms. The journal is produced under the guidance of Dr. Rita Colwell, Director of the Maryland Biotechnology Institute and President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

BIOSIS Previews contains citations from *Biological Abstracts* (BA), and *Biological Abstracts/Reports, Reviews, and Meetings* (BA/RRM) (formerly *BioResearch Index*), the major publications of BIOSIS. Together, these publications constitute the major English-language service providing comprehensive worldwide coverage of research in the biological and biomedical sciences. *Biological Abstracts* includes approximately 350,000 accounts of original research yearly from nearly 6,000 primary journal and monograph titles. *Biological Abstracts/RRM* includes an additional 200,000+ citations a year from meeting abstracts, reviews, books, book chapters, notes, letters, selected institutional and government reports, and research communications. U.S. patents are included from 1986 through 1989.

CA SEARCH⁷: Chemical Abstracts is the world's largest and most up-to-date collection of chemical information, with nearly 16 million abstracts of journal articles, patents, and more. In addition, the CAOLD database contains over 3 million abstracts from 1907-1966. Sources for CA include more than 8,000 journals, patents, technical reports, books, conference proceedings, and dissertations from around the world. About 14,000 records are added every week, with much of the information added to the database on a daily basis

CAB ABSTRACTS is a comprehensive file of agricultural information containing all records in the more than 50 abstract journals published by CAB International (CABI). CABI has long been recognized as a leading scientific information service in agriculture and related sciences. Of particular note are sections in the database comprehensively covering literature in the fields of veterinary medicine, human nutrition, developing countries, leisure, recreation, and tourism. Over 14,000 serial journals in over 50 languages are scanned, as well as books, reports, and other publications. About 150,000 items per year are selected for inclusion in CAB ABSTRACTS; over 95 percent of the literature is abstracted, while less important works are reported with bibliographic details only. An online thesaurus is available as an aid in locating broader, narrower, and related subject terms.

The **CHEMTOXOnline** database is a collection of environmental, health, and safety data for chemical substances that have properties that either cause them to be addressed by legislation or regulation, or make them potential candidates for legislation or regulation. Currently, CHEMTOX includes information on chemicals identified and regulated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under regulations such as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), the Clean Air Act (CAA), the Clean Water Act (CWA), the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), and Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA); the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) under the

Hazardous Materials Transport Act; and the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) under the Occupational Safety and Health Act. In addition, chemicals listed by the U.S. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) as workplace safety hazards and chemicals in the NIOSH Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances (RTECS) are included in CHEMTOX. Various lists of chemicals maintained by various agencies and governments are included in the CHEMTOX database. These lists include the carcinogens listed by the U.S. National Toxicology Program (NTP), the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), and state lists provided by New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and California (Proposition 65). Chemicals listed under Canada's Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS) are also included in CHEMTOX.

Conference Papers Index provides citations to papers and poster sessions presented at major scientific meetings around the world. Subject emphasis since 1995 has been in the life sciences, environmental sciences and the aquatic sciences, while older material also covers physics, engineering and materials science. Information is derived from final programs, abstracts booklets and published proceedings, as well as from questionnaire responses. Records include complete ordering information to obtain preprints, abstracts, proceedings and other publications derived from the conference, together with title and author information needed to track the specific papers.

Current Contents Search is the online version of ISI's popular *Current Contents* series of publications. *Current Contents* is a weekly service that reproduces the tables of contents from current issues of leading journals in the sciences, social sciences, and arts and humanities. Current Contents Search consists of seven subsets based on Current Contents editions: *Clinical Medicine*; *Life Sciences*, *Engineering*, *Technology and Applied Sciences*; *Agriculture, Biology and Environmental Sciences*, *Physical, Chemical and Earth Sciences*, *Social and Behavioral Sciences*, and *Arts and Humanities*.

Dissertation Abstracts Online is a definitive subject, title, and author guide to virtually every American dissertation accepted at an accredited institution since 1861. Selected Masters theses have been included since 1962. In addition, since 1988, the database includes citations for dissertations from 50 British universities that have been collected by and filmed at *The British Document Supply Centre*. Beginning with DAIC Volume 49, Number 2 (Spring 1988), citations and abstracts from Section C, *Worldwide Dissertations* (formerly European Dissertations), have been included in the file. Abstracts are included for doctoral records from July 1980 (*Dissertation Abstracts International*, Volume 41, Number 1) to the present. Abstracts are included for masters theses from Spring 1988 (*Masters Abstracts*, Volume 26, Number 1) to the present.

DOSE The Dictionary of Substances and their Effects (DOSE) is a major reference work of specialist data on chemicals with environmental impact. DOSE brings together, in one source, all relevant data for the accurate assessment of the risks associated with the use of over 4,100 chemicals, making it a vital reference for all health, safety and environmental officers, toxicologists and regulatory bodies. All the information in DOSE is fully referenced and is presented in concise, easy-to-read summaries. Data include physical properties, occupational exposure limits, mammalian and avian toxicity, genotoxicity, ecotoxicity, environmental fate, plus regulatory requirements including risk and safety phrases.

The 2nd Edition of DOSE published in October 1999. All data in the earlier edition were completely reviewed and updated where appropriate. The 2nd edition includes:

- additional chemicals, including pesticides, food carcinogens and endocrine disruptors
- new data from toxicity and ecotoxicity determinations
- results of recent carcinogenicity testing and environmental fate studies
- the latest regulatory requirements including:
 - new occupational exposure data for up to six countries
 - new risk and safety phrases
 - recent relevant legislation

ECOTOX: Ecological Modeling and Ecotoxicology is a major electronic resource published by Elsevier Science. It provides the extensive tables, data and parameters needed by modelers, theoretical scientists, environmental managers, ecologists and toxicologists to carry out estimations and calculations. Information on the environmental effects of chemical substances is also included.

EMBASE has long been recognized as an important, comprehensive index of the world's literature on human medicine and related disciplines. About 450,000 records are added annually, in recent years over 80% of which contain abstracts. Each record is classified and indexed by medical research specialists who assign terms and codes in accordance with EMTREE, a highly developed classification schedule and controlled vocabulary, consisting of over 45,000 terms and nearly 190,000 synonyms.

In recent years, EMBASE provides access to periodical articles from more than 3,700 primary journals from approximately 70 countries. An additional 350 journals are screened for drug articles. The EMBASE database is used to produce 41 print abstract bulletins and one print drug literature bibliography. All journal articles are added to the database within 15 days after receipt of the journal, and all records appear online with complete indexing.

Energy Science & Technology (formerly DOE ENERGY) is a multidisciplinary file containing worldwide references to basic and applied scientific and technical research literature. The information is collected for use by government managers, researchers at the national laboratories, and other research efforts sponsored by the U.S. Department of Energy, and the results of this research are transferred to the public.

Abstracts are included for records from 1976 to the present. The database corresponds in part to *Energy Research Abstracts* and *INIS Atomindex*, as well as to other publications. An online thesaurus is available; the hard copy thesaurus is available from the National Technical Information Center (NTIS).

Entomology Abstracts With millions of insect species already identified, and studies revealing more about them every day, Entomology Abstracts provides the only practical means for researchers whose work is affected by these findings to keep up with the field. All recent research reports of direct relevance to entomology are assembled here, with coverage including insects, arachnids, myriapods, onychophorans, and terrestrial isopods. From the most ancient fossilized forms to newly-discovered species, Entomology Abstracts gathers and summarizes all the latest information on millions of insects and insect-like species, for truly global coverage of the field.

Enviroline covers the world's environmental related information. It provides indexing and abstracting coverage of more than 1,000 international primary and secondary publications reporting on all aspects of the environment. These publications highlight such fields as management, technology, planning, law, political science, economics, geology, biology, and chemistry as they relate to environmental issues. Enviroline corresponds to the print *Environment Abstracts*.

Environmental Bibliography provides access to the contents of periodicals dealing with the environment. Coverage includes periodicals on water, air, soil, and noise pollution; solid waste management; health hazards; urban planning; global warming; and many other specialized subjects of environmental consequence. The print equivalent is *Environmental Periodicals Bibliography*. More than 400 of the world's journals concerning the environment are scanned to create Environmental Bibliography. Journals represented are from the world's major publishers in science and technology (e.g., *Elsevier/Pergamon*, *Kluwer Academic*, *John Wiley & Sons*, *Blackwell*, *Plenum*, and *Springer*), as well as from smaller publishers from many parts of the world. Many university press, society, and private publications are covered as well, some of which are available only on the Internet.

(The) EPA Desktop Library The National Library Network has created a virtual library that can be accessed by EPA staff directly from their computers. The EPA Desktop Library hosts more than 430 information resources, including the full text of scientific and policy journals, reports, newspapers, reference works, databases and more. The site includes several news, business and scientific databases from the Dialog Corporation, plus 5 newsletters from InsideEPA.com, including the Inside EPA Weekly Report.

JICST-EPlus Japanese Science & Technology is a comprehensive bibliographic database covering literature published in Japan from all fields of science, technology, and medicine. The file contains both the JICST-E and the PreJICST-E files from Japan Science and Technology Corporation, Information Center for Science and Technology (JICST). JICST-E contains bibliographic data, abstracts (when available), and indexing from 1985 to the present. PreJICST-E covers from 1994 onward and contains no indexing, but does include bibliographic data and abstracts (when available). Many, but not all, of the articles appearing in PreJICST-E will later be replaced by JICST-E records. JICST-EPlus covers over 6,000 journals and serials, in addition to conference papers, preprints, technical reports and other non-periodicals published by the Japanese government or local governments.

Life Sciences Collection offers over 1.7 million citations and abstracts to the world's literature in twenty life science disciplines. An invaluable resource for people seeking interdisciplinary perspectives, this database provides convenient access to a spectrum of biomedical topics from enzyme inhibitors to viral genetics. Information is compiled from over 5,000 international journals, articles, books, monographs, conference proceedings, U.S. patents, and other sources. Areas covered include cell and molecular biology, neurosciences, biochemistry, biotechnology, entomology, ecology, genetics, immunology, microbiology, oncogenes, human genome, virology, and AIDS research as well as many aspects of agriculture and veterinary science.

MEDLINE (Medical Literature, Analysis, and Retrieval System Online), produced by

the U.S. National Library of Medicine (NLM), is the U.S. National Library of Medicine's (NLM) premier bibliographic database that contains over 11 million references to journal articles in life sciences with a concentration on biomedicine. The broad coverage of the database includes basic biomedical research and the clinical sciences since 1966 including nursing, dentistry, veterinary medicine, pharmacy, allied health, and pre-clinical sciences. MEDLINE also covers life sciences that are vital to biomedical practitioners, researchers, and educators, including some aspects of biology, environmental science, marine biology, plant and animal science as well as biophysics and chemistry. Increased coverage of life sciences began in 2000. The database also includes records that cover the field of space life science and date from 1961 to present. Examples of these records include basic bone and muscle physiology, psychological effects of insolation, and gravitational effects on plants.

MEDLINE is indexed using NLM's controlled vocabulary, MeSH (Medical Subject Headings). An online thesaurus is available to aid in locating MeSH descriptors.

Abstracts, which are taken directly from the published articles, are included for over 59% of the records added from 1975 forward. Records added before 1975 do not contain abstracts; records added from 1985 to the present have abstracts for about 69% of the records. Approximately 400,000 records are added per year, of which more than 76% are in English.

Records which previously would have been added to AIDSLINE, HealthSTAR, and Toxline are now be part of MEDLINE database. The MEDLINE database also now contains In Process records (formerly known as PreMEDLINE).

NTIS: National Technical Information Service database consists of summaries of U.S. government-sponsored research, development, and engineering, plus analyses prepared by federal agencies, their contractors, or grantees. It is the means through which unclassified, publicly available, unlimited distribution reports are made available for sale from agencies such as NASA, DOD, DOE, HUD, DOT, Department of Commerce, and some 240 other agencies. Additionally, some state and local government agencies now contribute summaries of their reports to the database. NTIS also provides access to the results of government-sponsored research and development from countries outside the U.S. Organizations that currently contribute to the NTIS database include: the *Japan Ministry of International Trade and Industry* (MITI); laboratories administered by the *United Kingdom Department of Industry*; the *German Federal Ministry of Research and Technology* (BMFT); the *French National Center for Scientific Research* (CNRS); and many more.

Oceanic Abstracts Focused exclusively on worldwide technical literature pertaining to the marine and brackish-water environment. The journal has long been recognized as a leading source of information on topics relating to the oceans: the journal focuses on marine biology and physical oceanography, fisheries, aquaculture, non-living resources, meteorology and geology, plus environmental, technological, and legislative topics. Note: For ECOTOX, the few applicable citations are generally covered by other ProQuest (CSA) databases.

PASCAL is produced by the Institut de l'Information Scientifique et Technique (INIST) of the French National Research Council (CNRS). It provides access to the world's

scientific and technical literature and includes about 450,000 new citations per year. Available in machine-readable form since 1973, PASCAL corresponds to the print publication *Bibliographie internationale* (previously *Bulletin signaletique*).

Each citation includes the article's original title, and, in most cases, French translated title; for material since 1973, an English translated title is also provided. Most abstracts are in French. Analyzed documents come from all over the world, in 100 different languages. French journals are particularly well represented. The file's breakdown by language is as follows: English 63%, French 12%, Russian 10%, German 8%, and other languages 7%.

Controlled descriptors from a vocabulary of over 80,000 terms are provided in English, French, and, in some cases, Spanish; German descriptors are also provided in the area of metallurgy.

Plant Science is a bibliographic database containing citations and abstracts of scientific literature on plant science, focusing on all plant scientific aspects, especially on pathology, symbiosis, biochemistry, genetics, biotechnology, techniques and environmental biology. Over 250 primary research journals are scanned by specialized scientific editors to add approximately 23,000 titles to the database each year. From July 1996 onwards, informative abstracts have been added when available.

Pollution Abstracts is a leading resource for references to environmentally related literature on pollution, its sources and its control. The following subjects are covered by the Pollution Abstracts database; air pollution, environmental quality, noise pollution, pesticides, radiation, solid wastes, and water pollution.

PolTox I: Pollution and Toxicology provides access to seven vital pollution and toxicology databases containing citations to the world's pollution and toxicology literature. With information from the U.S. National Library of Medicine, the International Food Information Service and Cambridge Scientific Abstracts, PolTox I is an unparalleled resource covering the detrimental effects of pollution and toxic substances on plants, animals, humans, and the environment. The database contains over 1,950,000 citations dating from 1966. PolTox I combines the entire TOXLINE subfile from the NLM, the complete toxicology subset of the Food Science and Technology Abstracts from IFIS, and five important pollution and toxicology databases from Cambridge Scientific Abstracts including: Pollution Abstracts, Toxicology Abstracts, Ecology Abstracts, Health and Safety Science Abstracts and portions of the Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Abstracts series. Topics covered include air, water, land, radiation, and noise pollution; environmental risks; food additives, pharmaceutical side effects and biochemistry; agrochemicals; industrial chemicals; legislation and standards; ecology; and health and safety. Only available: SilverPlatter (www.silverplatter.com)

The Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances (RTECS) is a comprehensive database of basic toxicity information for over 100,000 chemical substances including: prescription and non-prescription drugs, food additives, pesticides, fungicides, herbicides, solvents, diluents, chemical wastes, reaction products of chemical waste, and substances used in both industrial and household situations. Reports of the toxic effects of each compound are cited. In addition to toxic effects and general toxicology reviews, data on skin and/or eye irritation, mutation, reproductive consequences and

tumorigenicity are provided. Federal standards and regulations, NIOSH recommended exposure limits and information on the activities of the EPA, NIOSH, NTP, and OSHA regarding the substance are also included. The toxic effects are linked to literature citations from both published and unpublished governmental reports, and published articles from the scientific literature. The database corresponds to the print version of the *Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances*, formerly known as the *Toxic Substances List* started in 1971, and is prepared by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH).

Toxicity information appearing in RTECS is derived from reports of acute, chronic, lethal and non-lethal effects of chemical substances. The reviewed information from the scientific literature and published governmental reports plus unpublished test data from the EPA TSCA test submissions database (TSCATS) are included in the file.

Science Direct - Elsevier Journal Collection is a part of Elsevier Science (www.elsevier.com). Headquartered in Amsterdam, The Netherlands, the company is the world's largest scientific, technical and medical information provider and publishes over 1,500 journals as well as books and secondary databases. Searches can be conducted with keyword searches or by alerts for table of contents or keyword searches on a monthly basis.

SciSearch: A Cited Reference Science Database is an international, multidisciplinary index to the literature of science, technology, biomedicine, and related disciplines produced by the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI). SciSearch contains all of the records published in the *Science Citation Index* (SCI), plus additional records from the *Current Contents* publications.

SciSearch is distinguished by some important and unique characteristics. First, journals indexed are selected on the basis of several criteria, including citation analysis, resulting in coverage of the most significant publications in the scientific, technical, and biomedical literature. Second, in addition to the more conventional retrieval methods, SciSearch offers citation indexing, which permits searching by cited references. For records added since January 1991, author abstracts, author keywords, and KeyWords Plus may be searched.

SciSearch indexes all significant items (articles, review papers, meeting abstracts, letters, editorials, book reviews, correction notices, etc.) from approximately 4,500 major scientific and technical journals. Some 3,800 of these journals are further indexed by the references cited within each article, allowing for citation searching. An additional 700 journals indexed have been drawn from ISI Current Contents⁷ series of publications.

Toxicology Abstracts Surveying the literature for toxicology studies across a wide range of substances including industrial and agricultural chemicals, household products, pharmaceuticals, and myriad other substances.

TOXLINE covers the toxicological, pharmacological, biochemical and physiological effects of drugs and other chemicals. It is composed of a number of subfiles, several of which are unique to TOXLINE. About 45% of the approximately 120,000 records added per year are from the TOXBIB subfile, which is derived from MEDLINE. The TOXBIB and BIOSIS (since August 1985) subfile may be searched using the U.S. National

Library of Medicine=s Medical Subject Headings (MeSH). The records in these two subfile are updated annually with the current version of MeSH headings. An Online thesaurus is available to aid in locating MeSH descriptors.

Water Resources Abstracts provides summaries of the world's technical and scientific literature on water-related topics covering the characteristics, conservation, control, pollution, treatment, use and management of water resources. Abstracts are drawn from journals, books, conference proceedings, and technical reports in the physical and life sciences, as well as from engineering, legal and government publications.

Until 1994, the database was produced by the United States Geological Survey, when it was generally known as Selected Water Resources Abstracts. Since that time, Water Resources Abstracts has been produced by Cambridge Scientific Abstracts, which broadened the scope by including more material published outside the U.S.A. This database, which concentrates on water supply and water treatment, complements the Aquatic Sciences & Fisheries Abstracts database, ASFA, where there is greater coverage of the marine environment and biological material.

Subscribers to Water Resources Abstracts on the Internet Database Service have free access to Water Resources Web sites. This is a special service providing links to other bibliographic databases, research and development programs, data sets, lists of experts and researchers, conference and meetings information, and other resources on the Internet. These sites have been carefully selected and evaluated by Cambridge Scientific Abstracts editors who are all subject experts in their field.

Note: Within CSA, the English language identifier is missing for publication years prior to 1994.

Web of Science consists of seven databases containing information gathered from thousands of scholarly journals, books, book series, reports, conferences, and more.

The first three citation databases contain the references cited by the authors of the articles. You can use these references to do cited reference searching. This type of search allows you to find articles that cite a previously published work.

Wilson Biological & Agricultural Index provides thorough, reliable indexing of 258 periodicals common to most libraries. Periodical coverage includes a wide range of scientific journals, from popular to professional, that pertain to biology and agriculture. About 45% of the focus is on agriculture. Types of materials indexed include feature articles, biographical sketches, reports of symposia and conferences, review articles, abstracts and summaries of papers, selected letters to the editor, special issues or monographic supplements, and book reviews.

Zoological Record Online, produced by BIOSIS, provides extensive coverage of the world's animal science literature with particular emphasis on biodiversity and systematic/taxonomic information. The database corresponds closely to the printed index, *Zoological Record*. The database includes thorough subject indexing in both controlled- and natural-language format, complimented by an online thesaurus. It also provides a complete taxonomic hierarchy for the animals discussed.

Detailed documentation of these search history is located in spreadsheet log located on contractor G:\searchlog.xls, tab "ECOTOX Keyword Historical", formerly Appendix 1A. The Search Log spreadsheet is forwarded to EPA when SOPs are updated.

SPIRS CD-ROMs were searched from 1993 until 1998 twice each year. Prior to 1993, DIALOG and BRS were primary vendors for electronic database searching.

CSA purchased by ProQuest and converted to ProQuest search platform on December 18, 2011. At that time, Entomology Abstracts, Oceanic Abstracts and Plant Sciences were no longer included in EPA wide subscription.

Verification of applicable databases, journals exclusion and terms used in a database search are agreed upon by contract personnel and the EPA database coordinator. All search terms and databases are archived (electronically or hardcopy at contractor site) for future use. Detailed search term documentation is provided in this SOP for ongoing ECOTOX searches. For project specific search strategies, the documentation is provided in the search summary memo. The results of keyword searches performed since 1989; searches are electronically archived for up to two previous years in either hard copy or electronic. Search history is documented in an Excel spreadsheet located in G:\searchlog.xls. The log will be updated as searches are completed. When terms used in searches are eliminated, the reason is also documented. Identification of applicable publications is performed by a trained reviewer familiar with ECOTOX literature requirements. Questionable citations are examined as part of quality assurance process before ordering citations.

Search Strategy

Database searching steps are described below. Each search is customized to meet requirement for each vendor (ProQuest, Science Direct, STN International) specific syntax and database usage.

Database searching consists of five basic steps:

Database Selection

Search Strategy Development

Electronic Identification of Applicable Publications

Search Performance

Analysis of Search Results

Database Selection

The vendors of bibliographic databases used for ECOTOX reference searching are ProQuest Science Direct and STN International.

The ECOTOX databases currently searched are listed in Table 1; these databases have proven to provide a comprehensive compilation of appropriate toxicity literature. Certain sections of ASFA are not applicable to the ECOTOX database and are screened out of the original search strategy. Databases are searched monthly, with the exception of BIOSIS, which is searched bimonthly.

Because the composition of databases may change over time and new databases are

sometimes added to vendors or licensed, EPA may request contractor to research new or modified search database resources.

Historically, the DIALOG databases searched for aquatic data have included ASFA, Pollution Abstracts, Oceanic Abstracts, Aqualine, Water Resources Abstracts, CAB Abstracts, and AGRIS International. These databases were originally selected because they produced a relatively high percentage of applicable literature. Aqualine was discontinued by DIALOG and is no longer used. Oceanic Abstracts is no longer used because 45% of the titles in Oceanic Abstracts were duplicated in ASFA. ASFA and Pollution Abstracts are no longer used through DIALOG because they are available through ProQuest (CSA). CAB, BIOSIS and Dissertation Abstracts are searched via STN International.

Search Strategy Development

Separate search strategies have been developed and continue to be refined for each of the ECOTOX (aquatic, terrestrial plant and terrestrial animal) databases.

The current aquatic literature search strategy uses a combination of lab and field research habitat, effect, and toxicity terms. From this combination a list of non-applicable terms is excluded from the search results. Also, from this combination a list of the hand-searched MED library journals is excluded. This strategy comprises the standard search strategy which is stored electronically and used across all databases searched. Since each database has its unique characteristics, additional search sections are added to or omitted from the strategy for each database.

The original aquatic lab search strategy consisted of an exhaustive list of names and groups of aquatic organisms combined with a list of toxicity terms (LC₅₀, lethal, acute, etc.). Since the list of aquatic organisms could not be comprehensive, it was replaced with lab-research aquatic habitat terms.

The original aquatic field search strategy, developed in 1993, consisted of a list of specific pesticides and chemical groups combined with a list of toxicity and field-specific effect terms. Since the list of chemicals could not be comprehensive, it was replaced with field-research aquatic habitat terms and some specific organism terms. Additional terms for exclusions were used with each search and hand-searched journals were excluded. After careful comparison and search term analyses, the two search strategies - lab and field - were combined into one AQUIRE strategy in 1997.

The terrestrial plant and animal search strategies were developed at MED beginning in 1997. The strategy for term development is to intersect organism terms with effect/endpoint terms to create standard searches. Exclusion terms and exclusion of hand-searched journals are used to reduce the number of non-applicable hits and duplications. A combined ECOTOX search based on selection of toxicology categories plus exclusions, rather than using term lists, is used. Other combined ECOTOX searches may be developed.

To determine whether a key word will be useful as a search term, it is searched in an appropriate literature search database. After an initial testing a term and reviewed the quality and quantity of citations retrieved using the term by itself, the term is used in a literature search strategy. This percentage is determined by comparing the search retrieval success (total number of hits) with the precision (number of applicable hits and

percentage). Generally, precision is inversely related to retrieval. A search using very specific terms will be high in precision but will tend to have a low retrieval. On the other hand, searches using broad terminology produce many results (high retrieval), but include a greater number of articles that will not be applicable (low precision). In the process of selecting appropriate terms, the search success percentage is strongly considered. Terms with a high percentage success of >25% are considered for inclusion to the search term list. The hits added, in comparison to the search strategy without the term, are examined to determine the percentage of applicable hits. Terms with a low percentage are discarded as search terms unless they are determined to be essential to the search purpose. In some cases, terms useful in one database and neutral in another (few or no added hits) may be retained in the search strategy.

Terms which bring in large numbers of unrelated hits are tested for use as exclusion terms (intersection with other portions of the search strategy using a "not" operator). Since all uses of the term will be excluded, care must be used in testing exclusion terms to determine whether some applicable items are being excluded. Some exclusion terms are limited to use in title and descriptor fields while allowing use in the abstract. Terms that not found to be useful as either search terms or exclusion terms are omitted from the search strategy.

New search strategies are tested by conducting a small search (i.e., one database for one year) using the new search term(s) and a second search using the old search term(s). The search results are compared and contrasted and proposed changes are submitted to the EPA Database Manager for comments and finalization of search strategy. Citations excluded by any exclusion terms are also examined.

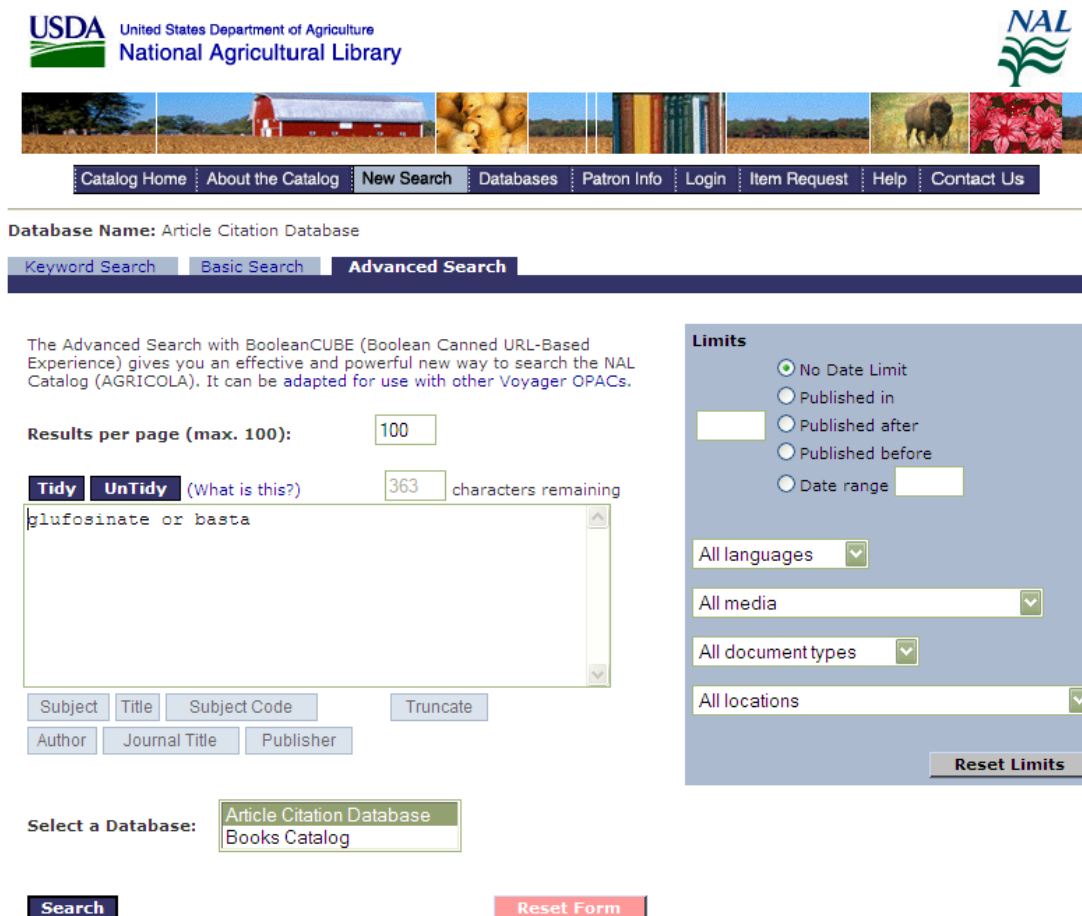
CURRENT VENDOR BASIC SEARCH DOCUMENTATION

This section provides generic vender search background information for ECOTOX subscriptions and uses. For specific instructions on setting up current ECOTOX or special projects searches (e.g., EFED or Office of Water), you will need to access the primary SOP documents.

Agricola (NAL)

1. Access the Agricola website: <http://agricola.nal.usda.gov/>, next you access, "Articles" area and "Advanced Search".

2a. Inside of the "Advanced search for articles text box", add chemical names and set results per page to 100 (maximum).



USDA United States Department of Agriculture
National Agricultural Library

NAL

Catalog Home About the Catalog New Search Databases Patron Info Login Item Request Help Contact Us

Database Name: Article Citation Database

Keyword Search Basic Search **Advanced Search**

The Advanced Search with BooleanCUBE (Boolean Canned URL-Based Experience) gives you an effective and powerful new way to search the NAL Catalog (AGRICOLA). It can be adapted for use with other Voyager OPACs.

Results per page (max. 100): 100

Tidy UnTidy (What is this?) 363 characters remaining

glufosinate or basta

Subject Title Subject Code Truncate

Author Journal Title Publisher

Select a Database: Article Citation Database Books Catalog

Search Reset Form

Limits

☒ No Date Limit

☐ Published in

☐ Published after

☐ Published before

☐ Date range

All languages

All media

All document types

All locations

Reset Limits

2b. After downloading citations for the article search (see Step 3), click on “Select a Database” Books Catalog” Use same search terms and set maximum page to 100.

3. Exporting both article and book citations are completed by scrolling to the bottom of the page displaying citations.

- Select Records “All on this page” (should be ≤ 100) and then
- Select Format “Export Format”
- Click on “Format for Print or Save” to display that tag formatted citations in your web browser. Save each list of citations displayed to a text file.

<input type="checkbox"/> [25]	1950 Mitt bästa knep : goda råd från husmor till husmor.	Library Location: Stacks	Call Number: 321 H69	Status: No item data available	
<input type="checkbox"/> [26]	1950 Para ter leite não basta ter vacas.	Library Location: Stacks	Call Number: 43 B734P Ed.3	Status: No item data available	Brazil. Serviço de Informação Agrícola
<input type="checkbox"/> [27]	1943 Para ter leite não basta ter vacas.	Library Location: Stacks	Call Number: 43 B734P Ed.2	Status: No item data available	Brazil. Divisão de Fomento da Produção Animal
<input type="checkbox"/> [28]	1942 Para ter leite não basta ter vacas.	Library Location: Stacks	Call Number: 43 B734P	Status: No item data available	Brazil. Divisão da Produção Animal
<input type="checkbox"/> [29]	1913 Huru böra mossodlingar gödslas för att lämna bästa möjliga ekonomiska resultat?.	Library Location: Stacks	Call Number: 57 F32Hu	Status: No item data available	Fellitzen, Hjalmar.
<input type="checkbox"/> [30]	1873 Landthushållningslära.	Library Location: Stacks	Call Number: 30 L11L	Status: No item data available	Lacoppidan, H. J. G. A.
<input type="checkbox"/> [31]	1851 Engelska boskapskötseln efter de bästa engelska ka författare bearbetad och på Sverige tillämpad.	Library Location: Stacks	Call Number: 43 B49	Status: No item data available	Bildt, Carl Os.
<input type="checkbox"/> [32]	1844 Fullständig underrättelse om smör- och ostberedning samt mjölkhusvallning : efter de bästa inhemska och utländska methoder.	Library Location: Stacks	Call Number: 44 Sch24	Status: No item data available	Scharbau, Gustafva.

Sort by:

Print, Save or E-mail

Select Records: ☒ All on this page ☐ Marked on this page ☐ Marked on all pages

Select Format:

Enter your e-mail address:

[Catalog Home](#) [About the Catalog](#) [New Search](#) [Databases](#) [Titles List](#) [History](#) [Patron Info](#) [Login](#) [How to Request](#) [Help](#) [Contact Us](#)

To obtain the Agricola filters for EndNote or Reference Manager (there is not a filter for ProCite), access the Agricola help at <http://agricola.nal.usda.gov/help/printsave.html>. Copy the EndNote filter into the "filter" subdirectory within the EndNote software (e.g., C:\Program Files\EndNote X4\Filters).

The most efficient process to import citations into ProCite, is transferring citations into EndNote first. The Reference Manager filter had problems correctly importing the publication year field in parsing the source field that it is imbedded.

After importing into EndNote, export citations via RIS format.

4. Open EndNote software. From the menu, select "File", then "Import", then click on "Import" button. Do this for all the saved files for that chemical.



5. Within EndNote, select "File", then "Export", select, "RIS" format type in file name then click on "Save" button.

6. Open ProCite software, and import (Tools, Import text file), saved RIS file using your RIS import filter (e.g., C:\Program Files\ProCite5\Config\Ris_EndNote.cfg). The RIS filter will need some edits for citations exporting EndNote software to map to correct fields.

ProQuest (formerly CSA) Searches

Note: Verified blank fields for language in Feb, 2012 so cannot restrict to English only.

Using ProQuest

The following procedures are to be followed when conducting ECOTOX literature searches using the ProQuest software:

1. May require multiple searches due to search input/output limitations.
2. EPA must approve any modification to the search strategy prior to conducting a search.
3. Accepts search strategy clipped in stored user files or saved in My Research area within ProQuest. The search history will be quality assured by another staff member.
4. All data retrieved from a computerized literature search are transferred to ProCite database files using the import filter software and procedures according to the specifications provided for each commercial database.

Accessing ProQuest and Selecting Databases

ProQuest is World Wide Web software used to access and search literature databases provided by Cambridge Scientific Abstracts, Environmental Science and Pollution Management (ESPM). Refer to the full search documentation on the ProQuest Help for basic instructions and additional search commands. A brief synopsis is presented here.

The ProQuest software can be accessed at <http://search.proquest.com/espm?accountid=26752> (will need user and password).

An automatic login option is available from the contractor ECOTOX documentation web page at:

(http://neptune.ecodev.csc.com/intranet/sop_list/SOPs/web_literature_search_sources.htm, under Literature Acquisition "Web Links"). This will automatically enter the user name and password.

If you access ProQuest directly (without automatic login, e.g. restricted to "espm"), then you will want to remove "News and Newspapers Databases" subject (e.g., New York Times) to customize the search screen to display only "Environmental Science and Pollution Management" database search features.

My Research is an area where you can save, manage, and organize the content and supporting materials you find and create within ProQuest. You can include documents, searches, tags, shared lists, search alerts, RSS feeds, and more in My Research.

You are searching: 1 database ([See list](#) | [Change >>](#)) 0 Recent searches | 0 Selected items | [My Research \(Delores\)](#) | [Exit](#)

[Preferences](#) | [English](#) | [Help](#)

ProQuest

Select Databases

Select databases to search, then click **Use selected databases** to go to the search form. **Use selected databases**

[Brief view](#) | [Detailed view](#) [View by name](#) | [View by subject](#)

☐ Select all Full Text Included

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health & Medicine databases	Search Health & Medicine subject area
<input type="checkbox"/> News & Newspapers databases	Search News & Newspapers subject area
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Science & Technology databases	Search Science & Technology subject area

Use selected databases

Search Syntax Basics

ProQuest accepts standard Boolean search strategies (AND, OR, NOT, NEAR). The asterisk symbol (*) found after terms, and the imbedded question mark (?), are used as the standard wildcards for truncated terms. The default search strategy is to search all fields and full text (if available). You must use field codes to restrict the search to relevant citation fields. Most common fields for ECOTOX will be (AB = abstract, Ti= Title, SFL= Subfile, IF = Keywords/Identifiers, LA = Language, YR = Year, ALL = Citation and Abstract). It also accepts proximity searches limit the number of words between your search terms:

Phrases

Find words as a phrase using quotes (") e.g., "life stage transitions" retrieves records containing the three words immediately adjacent to one another and in the same order. If you do not use quotes, the terms will be searched with "and" between each term (e.g., life and stage and transitions).

Near/n

Find words within a specified radius, e.g., women near/5 violence, retrieves records that contain women and violence in any order and within a five word radius of one other. Any number may be used to determine the proximity radius.

Creating/Editing Search Terms

Term testing within ProQuest is important for a precise search. For example, if you are searching for LC50, You will want to use the search logic "LC near/3 50" to include citations utilizing "LC sub(50) or "50% LC". Note: leave field unrestricted, as the search will also search within PDF, tables, figures (i.e. deep indexing).

Most ECOTOX searches will utilize the Command Line Search. You can clip the terms by cutting and pasting from other software. You can edit the terms in the Command Line Search box or after you have run a search. There does not appear to be a limit on number of terms entered.



Environmental Science and Pollution Management


[Basic Search](#) | [Advanced](#) ▼ | [Figures & Tables](#) | [About](#)

Command Line Search

 Other search options: [Advanced Search](#) | [Look Up Citation](#) | [More](#) ▼

Enter your search in the box below, using command line syntax. For example, TI(nursing) and AU(smith).

 ▲ [Add search fields](#)


 Operators: ▼  Search fields: ▼ [Add to form](#)

- [Thesaurus](#)
- [Look up terms](#)
- [Field codes](#)
- [Tips](#)

[Search](#) [Clear form](#)

Search Tools (Search History/Alerts/Export Citations)

You should create and use My Research by clicking on the link at the top right of the search page. Recent search history is temporarily stored while you are actively working on ProQuest. However, you must save Recent searches if you want to keep after your browser page is closed.

[43 Recent searches](#) | [100 Selected items](#) |  [My Research \(Delores\)](#) | [Exit](#)

Recent searches

This page can be saved and printed, as needed. The number of hits per search term is not provided, but the number of hits for the entire search strategy. You can save the search as an alert or to My Research (to access in a future ProQuest session).

Selected items

Citations saved from search results. These will not be deselected until you specify it. This is used to store citations with results over multiple pages during your session (not saved after you closed your browser page). You can export combined results (greater than 100) one export file.

My Research

Save searches, set up alerts, RSS feeds and personal preferences. The primary features for ECOTX will be saving strategies "Searches", "Alerts" monitoring and Account (preferences).

Alerts output is only available in bibliographic format (not tagged). You can interactively select each citation and output individually via a link to ProQuest, then save in My Documents or other output formats. However, system is unable to save the entire alert list in another format.

For ECOTOX, obtaining system updated citations will utilize the saved searches within My Research and run periodically via the update search option (allows for a date range). Do not use the UD= field code within Advance/Command Line search boxes as it only allows entry of one date (e.g. year-mo-day). CSA was converted to ProQuest platform on 12/18/2011.

ProQuest My Research Powered by RefWorks

Documents (0) Figures & tables (0) Searches (3) Alerts (38) RSS feeds (2) Tags (0) Shared lists Widgets

Saved searches (3)

Combine selected searches with ☒ And ☐ Or [Search](#)

☐ Select items 1-3 [Delete](#)

☐ 3 **Name:** ECOTOX - ESPM [Edit name](#)

Searched for: SFL("asfa 3") OR (SFL(toxicology OR pollution OR water resources" PRE/1 abstracts) AND CC(01504)) OR (SFL("toxicology abstracts") AND CC("x 241*")) OR (SFL("ecology abstracts") AND CC(d 047*)) NOT IF(man OR human* OR child* OR occupat* OR infant* OR homind* OR wom?n OR patient* OR OSHA OR chromatograph* OR Spectrometr* OR pediatric* OR "public health")

Databases: Environmental Science and Pollution Management

Notes: Alerts

Saved: January 20 2012

[Modify Search](#) [Delete](#) [Create alert](#) [Create RSS feed](#) [Get link](#)

☐ 2 **Name:** Toxline - ECOTOX [Edit name](#)

Searched for: SU(Animals OR PLANTS) AND MJMESH(toxicity OR pharmacology) AND LA(ENG)

Databases: TOXLINE

...

Search Output

When the citation results are displayed in the Search Result set, you can save, email or print the results by clicking on the Save, Print, Email link.

Only 100 citations can be marked at one time. If greater than 100 citations to export, mark multiple pages to compile all citations, then export as one file. Do not use the ProCite format (will import directly into a ProCite file from ProQuest). The preferred download format is export as a "RIS" file. Click on the "Export/Save" link to save the output to your computer as an RIS text file. When the citations are downloaded, it will only include the unique citations, so number of citations may not be the same.

Selected items

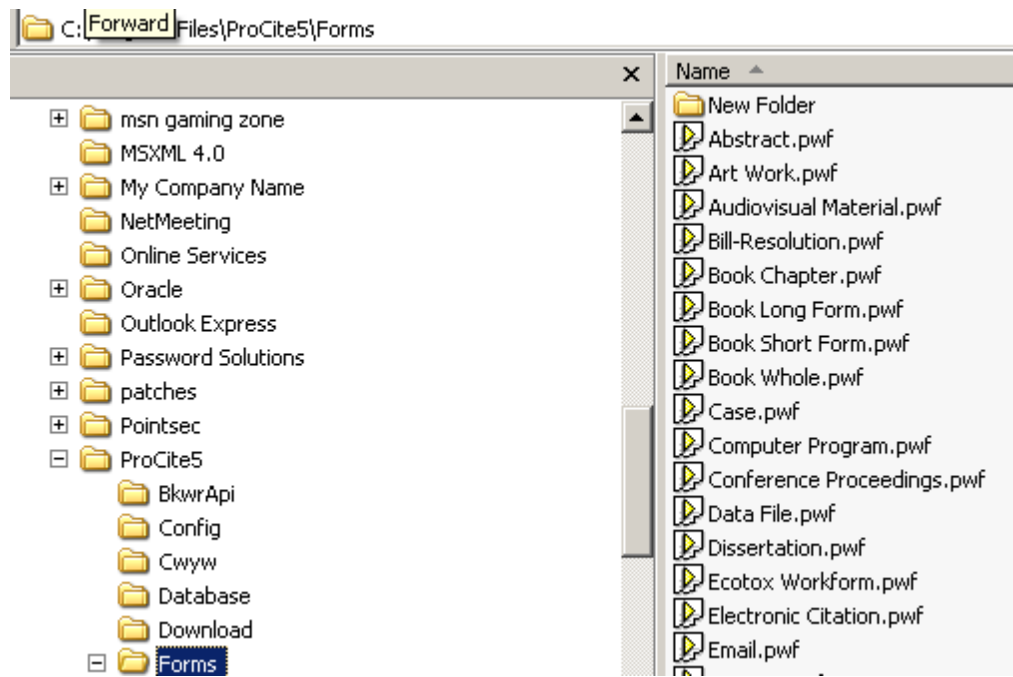


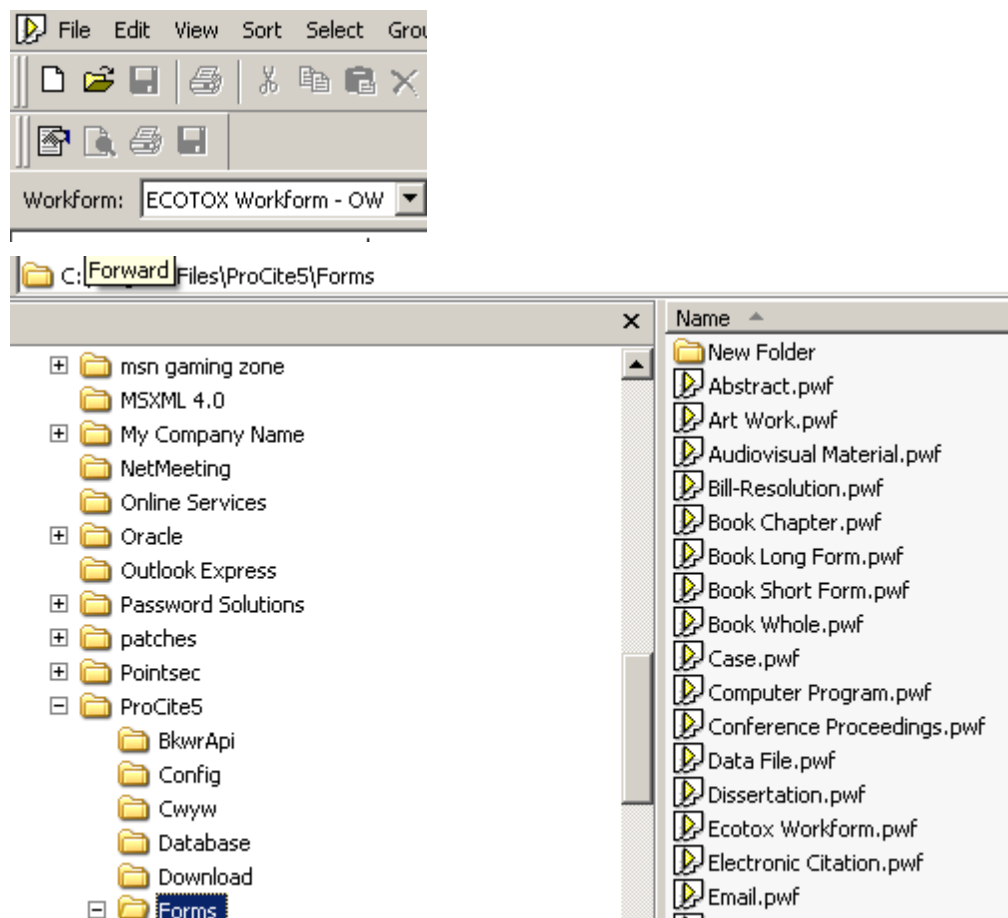
In ProCite, create a new database, then select “Import Text File” option from “File” menu. In order to ensure compatibility with software, select the appropriate filter for database fields that has been customized for our file format, ECOTOX workform. This ProCite filter is located in N:\LITSRCH\ProCite_RefMan\RIS Delores.cfg on the contractor server. Edit the filter to map correctly (Import Field Editor) to the ECOTOX citation format as needed. Use the standard fields, per EFED or ECOTOX SOP for preparing the file.

Customizing ProCite Software for ECOTOX Use

Use the most current ProCite version (5.0.3)

Copy/paste the workform “Ecotox Workform.pwf” (found at N:\LITSRCH\ProCite_RefMan\Ecotox Workform.pwf) into your ProCite software “Forms” subdirectory (usually found on your C: drive). Access your ProCite software and select the Ecotox workform, if not pre-defined in the citation file.





STN - Search Instructions

Using STN

Chemical Abstracts Database (CA) is searched using STN International telnet based software, STN Express; version 8.2 software is available free for download at: <https://casweb.cas.org/stnexpress/html/english/login.html>

More detailed instructions are available within the software or on the Chemical Abstract Services (CAS) web site (www.cas.org). The STN Express software can be accessed on a reviewer computer by clicking on the "Shortcut to Express" icon or locating the executable on the C:\Program Files\stnexp\ directory. To make sure for CSC server supported computers you select the "Encryption Provided by RSA" box in the set up.

Setup Name: Login ID:

Host Name: Password:

Connection Settings | Host Settings

Connect via: Restore Defaults

Logon Method

☒ Standard

☐ Custom

Communication Settings

Host Name or IP address: ☐ Encryption provided by RSA

Port: Advanced

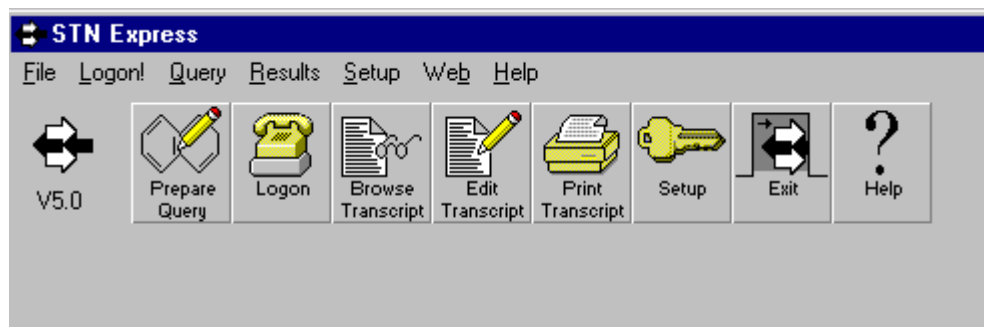
Echo:

Logoff Method

☒ Standard

☐ Custom

To begin or edit a query to upload, click on the “File”@ menu options, then “Edit Text File”. All queries are saved in the “Uscripts” subdirectory.



Search Strategy Basics

You must begin every command line with a “=> xxx” in order for the software to execute the search command. The first line of the query must contain the file name you want to search, e.g., file CA, for Chemical Abstracts, standard pricing. For CA, the “LCA” is the training file used to test search strategy for a reduced rate. The “HCA” is the complete database used for final search and output results. For costs and listing of other databases, refer to the current STN International Price List.

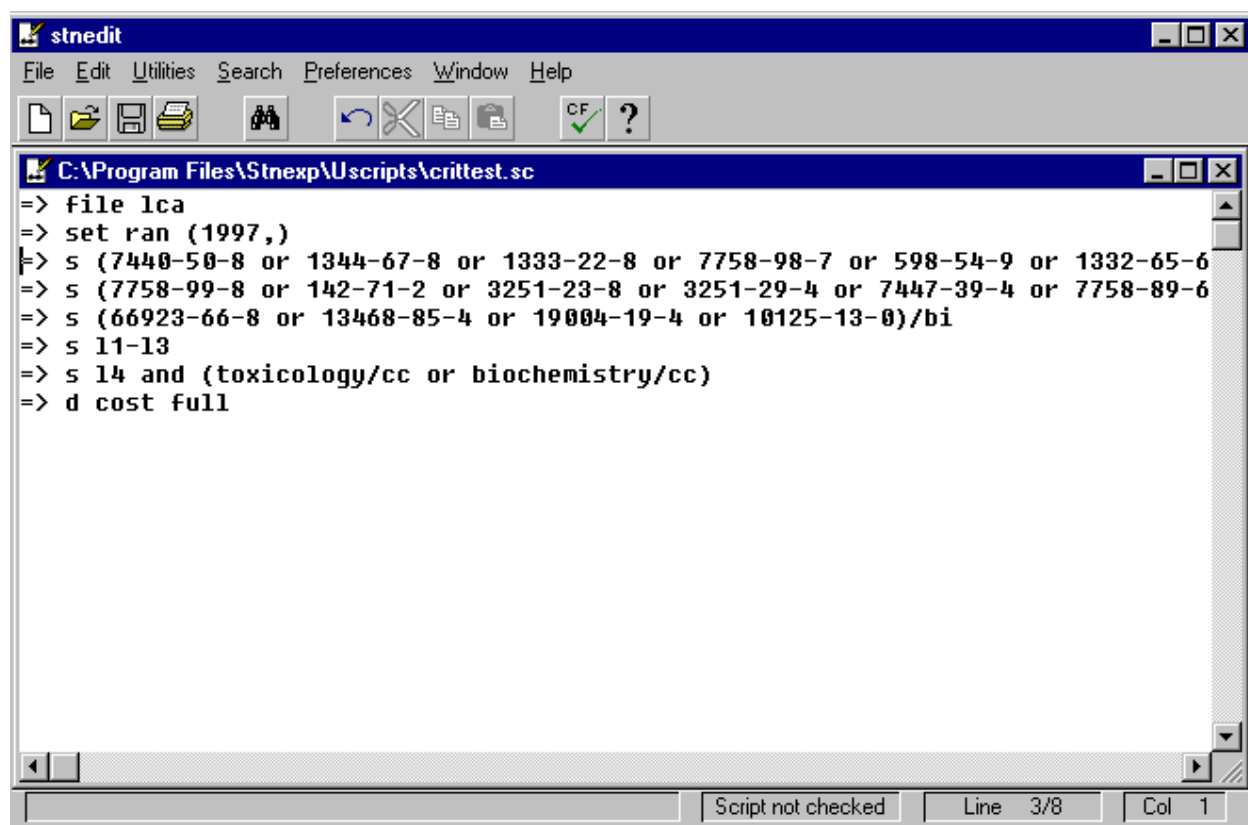
Each search term line must have the letter “S” preceding the search terms. Example:

=> s toxicity". Search command lines are combined, intersected or displayed using the letter "I" with command lines you want and the hyphen (-) to range the lines. Example: A=> I1-I5" will combine command lines 1 through 5.

Standard Boolean logic is used to construct search strategy. The question mark symbol (?) is used as the standard wildcard for truncated terms. The default search strategy will search each term in the author, abstract, descriptor, affiliation and source fields. To restrict the search to only relevant citation fields, use the "it=" keyword option to limit search to descriptor fields.

Creating/Editing Search Terms

To create your search terms, you must type them in directly in the software using STN Edit or Word Processing software (saved as ASCII text file).



Search History

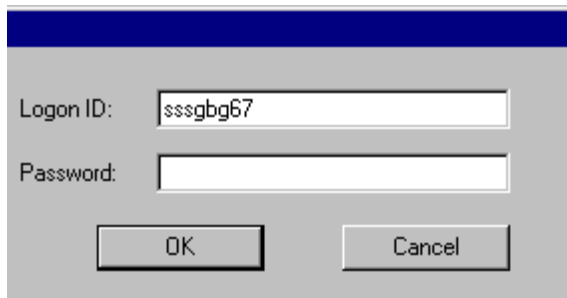
Upon login, the software will display a request to enter a filename to save your session (including any output). Your search history will be displayed and saved in the login session (*.trn) file.

Search Output

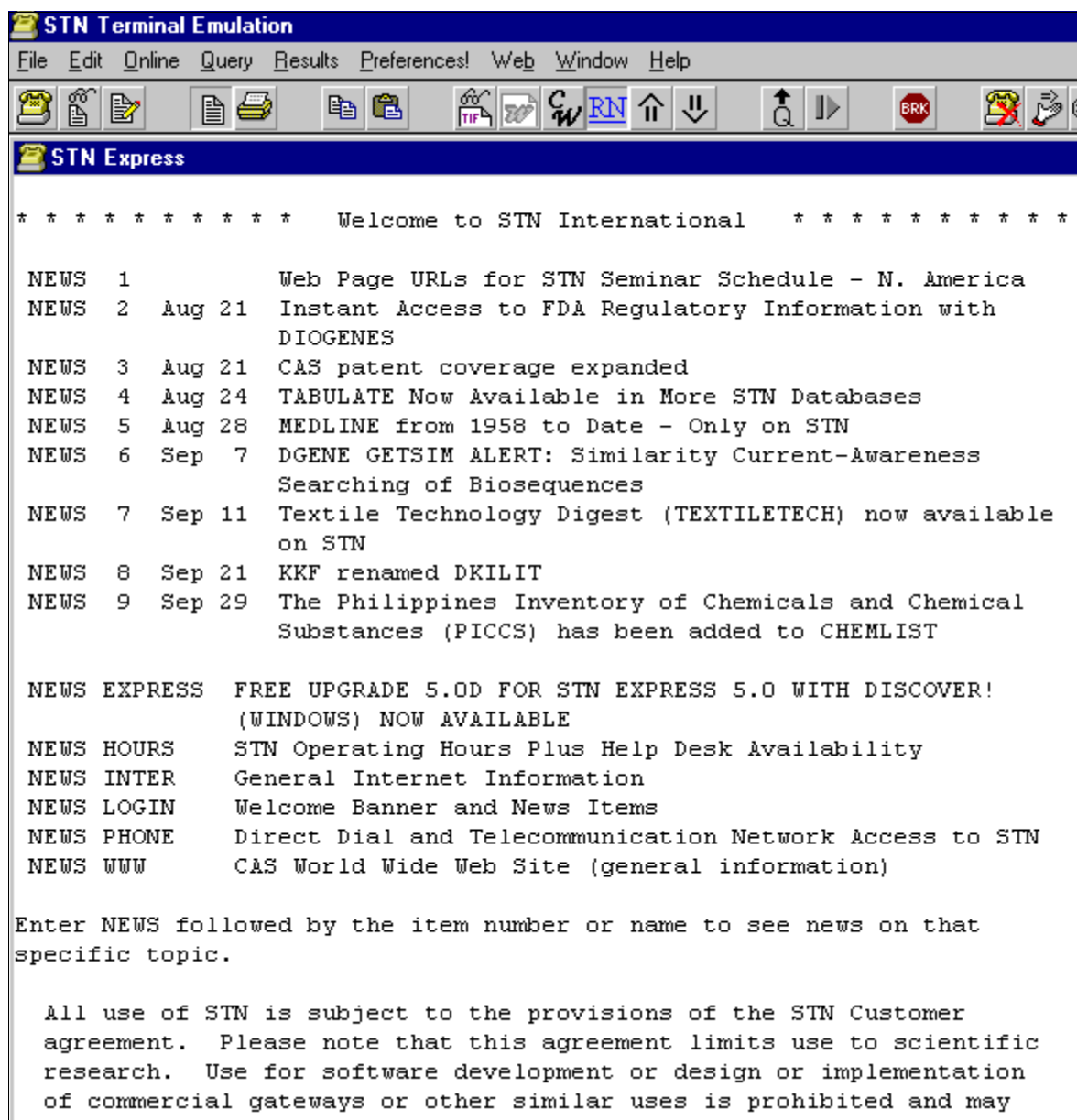
Upon login, the software will display a request to name a file to save your session. Your search output will be displayed and saved in the login session (*.trn) file. The default citation display is in a tagged format that can be transferred into a ProCite or Reference Manager files.

When you have completed your search strategy text and saved it as a file, you are ready to go online and run the search. To do this, click the “Logon” icon to begin the automatic logon commands. The software will prompt you to save the session in a transcript file (i.e., every command and output that scrolls across your screen while you are online is saved in this file). Enter the name (the automatic extension for these files is *.trn). The search results are saved in a tagged format if you select BIB or ALL formats. The transcript files are saved on the C:\Program Files\stnexp\transcript\ subdirectory.

You will be prompted for the password, which you can obtain from contractor staff.



After you enter your password and the software completes the connection, you need to click on “Query”, then “Run Command File”. The software will prompt you for the file name you saved your search strategy in.



You can view the costs of your session by selecting AResults= on the main menu, then "Accounting:" Within the Accounting window you can select, Setup, to select a date range for the search session you want to view information.

Saving and Transferring Results to ProCite

In ProCite, create a new database, then select "Import Text File" option from the File menu. In order to ensure compatibility with the Reference Manager software, select the appropriate filter for database field "STN 5(tag area)" that has been customized for our files. This filter is located in N:\LITSRCH\ProCite_RefMan\STN (5 tag area).cfg on the contractor server. This filter needs to be used for successful transfer to the target bibliographic software. You may need to edit the filter to map correctly (Import Field Editor) to the ECOTOX citation format.

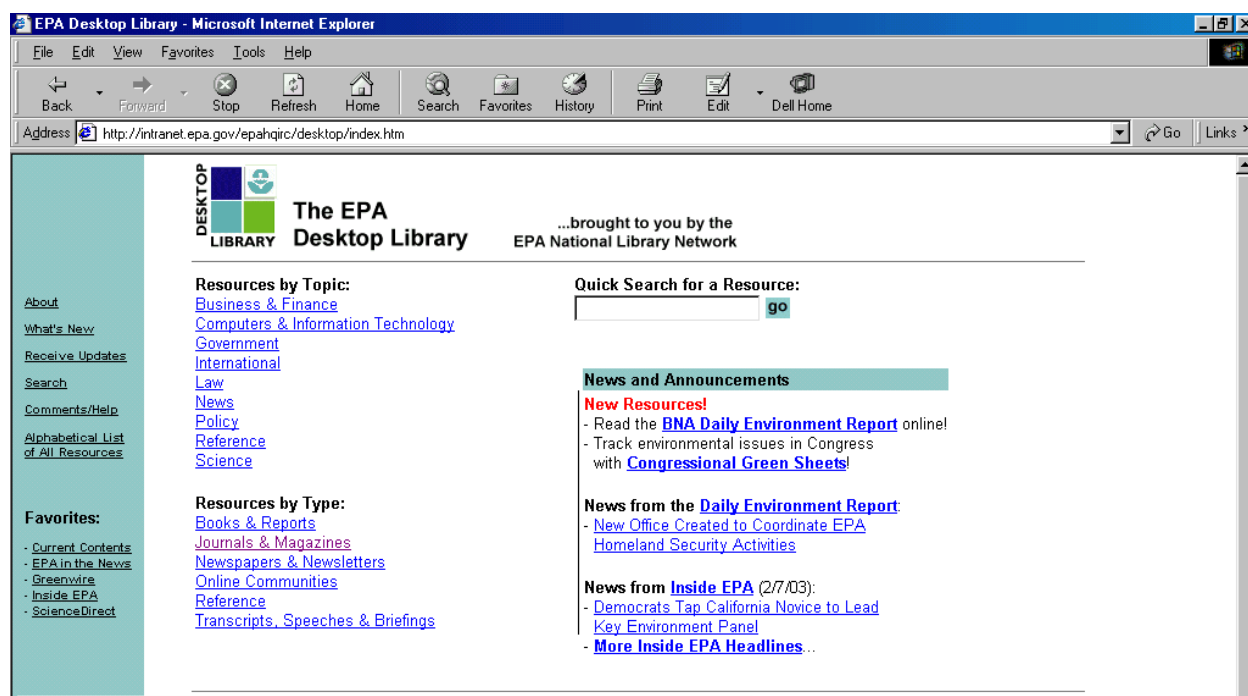
Science Direct – Basic Search Instructions

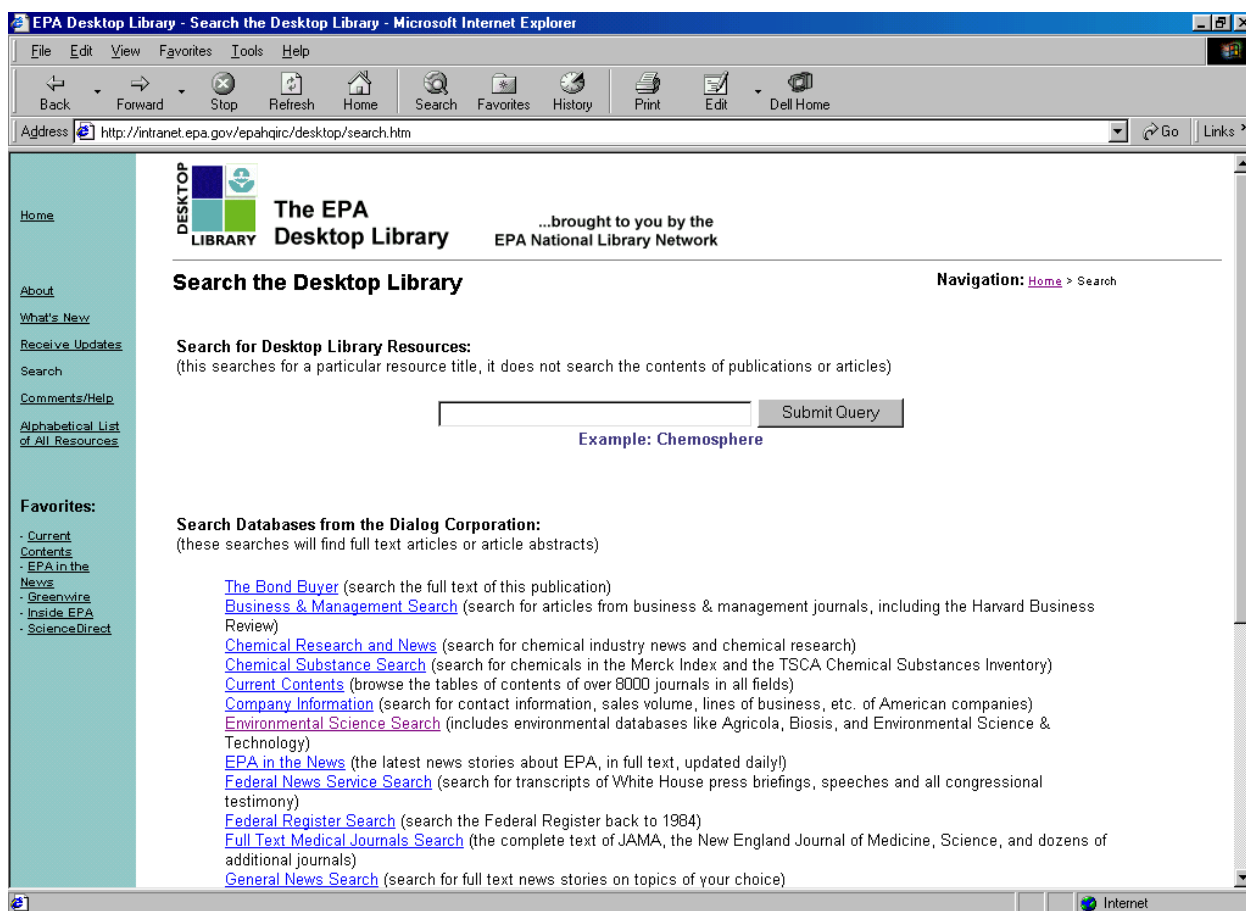
Science Direct contains keyword alert searches that provide monthly alerts of updated citations. To perform searches you must be accessing the web site software from a MED computer and must obtain a MED LAN password. If you have password access to the UMD server and firewall exception approval, via contractor computer, support (renew each year), you may have the option to search from contractor offsite location. The search strategy contains:

- Subject = Environmental Science or Agriculture and Biological Sciences. You can only select one subject per search.
- Primary search terms should be searched in the abstract field. Since there are limitations to the query and the output, few terms should be used in the strategy, but multiple strategies saved to execute the complete search strategy. You can clip the search terms into the search box.
- Deselect exclusion terms in the title field and hand search journal titles.

Search Software

Science Direct is a full text (or abstract) database collection from Elsevier Science available through the EPA Intranet. The web site address is <http://lester.dul.epa.gov/newlibrary.index.html>. You can also access this from the MED library web site <http://lester.dul.epa.gov>, click on "Library", then "Science Direct Journals" links. From the EPA Library Desktop, select "Search" from the left sidebar. Then next screen displayed will be the "Search the Library Desktop". Select "Environmental Science Search" to navigate to the Science Direct search screens.





Your search criteria will be entered (or clipped from a text file) into the advanced search screen for all sources, journals only.

ScienceDirect - All Sources Search - Enhanced Form pub-date aft 2001 and abstract (toxic! or bi - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Back Forward Stop Refresh Home Search Favorites History Print Edit Dell Home

Address b=MiamiSearchURL&_method=requestForm&_alertKey=431477&_acct=C000001678&_version=1&_urlVersion=1&_userid=616229&md5=b9df710396823dea0f71976c8e00f02b Go Links »

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Quick Search: within All Full-text Sources Go Search tips

Modify the search below and click Done or click the Test Search button to check that the results of your new search are satisfactory.

► All Sources

Term(s): Enter terms using Boolean connectors (ex: cat OR feline AND nutrition)

pub-date aft 2001 and abstract (toxic! or bioassa! or acute or chronic or lethal or sublethal or lc50 or ec50 or ld50 or ic50) and not title (human! or bacteri! or venom or virus! or viral) and not journal-name ((aquatic botany) or (aquatic toxicology) or (chemosphere) or (Comparative

Sources: ☒ Journals ☐ Abstract Databases

Subject: select one or more:

- All Sciences -
Agricultural and Biological Sciences
Arts and Humanities
Biochemistry, Genetics, and Molecular Biology

To select multiple entries, hold down the Ctrl key (or ⌘ key) and click each item.

Dates: ☐ All years ☒ Year only: 2002

done test search cancel clear search tips

Search for articles from our full-text collection and abstracts database using this search form. Click the [Help](#) button for step-by-step instructions on conducting a search using this form. Consult the Search Tips for

Search Basics

- Each term is searched throughout the entire full text and bibliography of the article, unless you use a field qualifier. The searches previously performed searches all fields, so the search will hit on articles where the search term may only be in the reference bibliography and not the primary content of the article. However, you can only select one field qualifier per term (e.g., title, abstract).
- Truncation symbols can be used (except when using a journal name qualifier), which is a "!" (e.g., toxic! will search "toxicity" and "toxicology").
- There is an output limit (appears to be at least several thousand), but it is not documented in the Science Direct user manual. Citations are downloaded into a tagged format, but they are usually printed out as full text (PDF) format, if available, or the citation is printed out to be manually entered into the Unify.

Keyword Search and Journal Issue Alerts

Keyword searches (up to 10 strategies) and journal issue alerts (table of contents) can be saved and automatically emailed on a monthly basis. To save a current search strategy or journal issues as an alert, you need to set up a personal profile under "My Profile" within the Science Direct software. After you set up the profile, you will need

this password to access any alerts you have set up. You will receive an email message weekly or monthly with a link to your results. However, you will need to be accessing the results from an EPA MED computer to view the citations. If you do not have an email that is assessable from the MED EPA, staff set up free Internet mail accounts (e.g., www.hotmail.com) that can be accessed at any location to forward the alerts to.

ScienceDirect Login - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

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Address irect.com/science?_ob=MiamiSDIURL&_method=listAlerts&_btn=Y&_acct=C000001678&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=14684&md5=fcc722bf8df7503363bc509f2dec3ff6 Go Links

Home Search Journals Abstract Databases Reference Works My Alerts My Profile Help

Quick Search: within All Full-text Sources Go Search tips

login

The feature you are trying to access requires a personal user name and password.

<p>If you have a ScienceDirect User Name and Password, please login below.</p> <p>User Name: <input type="text"/></p> <p>Password: <input type="password"/></p> <p><input type="button" value="submit"/> <input type="button" value="cancel"/></p> <p>Forgotten your User Name or Password?</p>	<p>If not, Register Now. It's FREE and allows you to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Save Searches • Create Search Alerts, Journal Issue Alerts and Citation Alerts • Create a Favorite Journal List which you can browse and search
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http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=AbstractDBListURL&_btn=Y&_acct=C000001678&_version=1&_userid=14684&md5=c5707a3097ffae8 Internet

You can set up search or journal issue alerts from the "My Alerts" icon at the top of any Science Direct web page. You can modify your search strategy or journal alerts from this web page.

ScienceDirect - My Alerts - Microsoft Internet Explorer

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Address [irect.com/science?_ob=MiamiSDIUURL&_method=listAlerts&_btn=Y&_acct=C000001678&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=14684&md5=fcc722bf8d7503363bc509f2dec3ff6](http://direct.com/science?_ob=MiamiSDIUURL&_method=listAlerts&_btn=Y&_acct=C000001678&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=14684&md5=fcc722bf8d7503363bc509f2dec3ff6) Go Links >>

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Quick Search: within All Full-Text Sources [Go](#) [Search tips](#)

Search Alerts [Add Alert](#)

Name	Frequency	
ECOTOX - Environmental	Inactive	Latest Results Archive Modify Delete
ECOTOX - Biological	Monthly	Latest Results Archive Modify Delete

Journal Issue Alerts

These alerts are sent to djgrunwald@hotmail.com.
 Modify the e-mail address and e-mail format setting in your [profile](#). [Add/Remove Journals](#)

You currently have no Journal Issue Alerts defined. A Journal Issue Alert notifies you by e-mail when a new issue of a particular journal becomes available on ScienceDirect.

[Select the Journals](#) you are interested in to begin receiving Journal Issue Alerts.

Citation Alerts

You currently have no Citation Alerts defined. A Citation Alert notifies you by e-mail when a selected article is cited by new articles added to ScienceDirect.

How to create a Citation Alert:

- Find the article of interest by running a [search](#) or [browsing a journal issue](#).
- While viewing the article, click the [Save as Citation Alert](#) link.

Internet

To edit search strategies after they have been set up, you can click the "Modify Search Alert" from the "Alert" page.

ScienceDirect - Modify Alert - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Back Forward Stop Refresh Home Search Favorites History Print Edit Dell Home

Address e?_ob=MiamiSDIURL&_method=modifyAlert&_alertKey=431477&_acct=C000001678&_version=1&_utVersion=0&_userid=616223&md5=9ceb71e1dae13e5a6f6fc4be1bc9ef74 Go Links »

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Home Search Journals Abstract Databases Reference Works My Alerts My Profile Help

Quick Search: within All Full-text Sources Go ? Search tips

modify search alert

Modify your Alert below and click the **update alert** button.

Search: *pub-date is 2002 and pub-date aft 2001 and abstract (toxic! or bioassa! or acute or chronic or lethal or sublethal or lc50 or ec50 or id50 or ic50) and not title (human! or bacteri! or venom or virus! or viral) and not journal-name ((aquatic botany) or (aquatic toxicology) or (chemosphere) or (Comparative Biochemistry Physiology and Physiology) or (Environment International) or (Environmental Pollution Research) or (Marine Environmental Research) or (Marine Pollution Bulletin) or (Soil Biology and Biochemistry) or (science of the total environment) or (water research))*

[Modify Search](#)

Name of Alert:

E-mail address:

Frequency:

NOTE: Access to the Alert search results is an entitled feature and is limited to the person who created the Alert.

Web of Knowledge (WOK) Basic Search Instructions

The WOK website can be accessed at via the EPA MED onsite computers

1. Locate the EPA Desktop Library
2. Select "Web of Knowledge" link
3. Select applicable databases to be searched from the EPA current subscription to the Web of Knowledge

The screenshot displays the 'Web of Knowledge' interface for selecting a database. The main content area is divided into two columns. The left column, titled 'Web of ScienceSM (1970-present)', describes its access to leading scholarly literature and lists features such as 'Navigate with cited reference searching and Author Finder', 'Create a visual representation of citation relationships with Citation Mapping', 'Capture citation activity and trends graphically with Citation Report', 'Use the Analyze Tool to identify trends and patterns', and 'Backfiles available to 1900'. Below this, it lists 'Your edition(s): Science Citation Index Expanded (1970-present)'. The right column, titled 'Journal Citation Reports[®]', states that 'Journal performance metrics offer a systematic, objective means to critically evaluate the world's leading journals' and includes a '[more]' link. A sidebar on the right, titled 'Support, Tools, Tips', contains sections for 'Training & Support' (with links to 'Download quick Recorded Training' and 'Access additional Training Resources'), 'Target your search' (explaining that each database has unique content and capabilities), and 'Other Tools' (specifically 'Scientific WebPlus', which helps find relevant web content). At the bottom of the page, a language selection bar indicates 'View in: 简体中文 | English | 日本語'.

Search Syntax Basics

Standard Boolean search strategies are acceptable. The asterisk symbol (*) is used as the standard wildcard for truncated terms.

4. Searching the Databases “Biological Abstracts” -

A topic search (TS=) using the following terms generic aquatic toxicity terms

Example: TS=(lc50 AND TA=Fish) AND Language=(English)

ISI Web of Knowledge [v.4.10] - Biological Abstracts Advanced Search - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Address: http://apps.isiknowledge.com.ilbpd.d.umn.edu:2048/BI/OABS_AdvancedSearch_input.do?product=BI0AB5&SID=4EFKJHNE29c1p167AmA&search_mode=AdvancedSearch

ISI Web of KnowledgeSM

All Databases | Select a Database | Biological Abstracts | Additional Resources

Search | Advanced Search | Search History | Marked List (0)

Biological Abstracts[®]

Advanced Search. Use 2-character tags, Boolean operators, parentheses, and set references to create your query. Results appear in the Search History at the bottom of the page.
Example: TS=(nanotub* SAME carbon) NOT AU=Smalley RE #1 NOT #2 more examples | view the tutorial

TS=(t50 AND TA=Fish) AND Language=(English)

Search Searches must be in English

Current Limits: [Hide Limits and Settings] (To save these permanently, sign in or register)

Timespan:
☒ All Years (updated 2010-09-02)
☐ From 1980 to 2010 (default is all years)

Databases:
 Biological Abstracts --1980-present

Restrict results by any or all of the options below:

All languages	All literature types	All Taxa Notes
English	Abstracts Only	Algae
Afrikaans	Annual Report	Amphibians
Albanian	Bibliography	Angiosperms

Search History

Set	Results	
#7	1,521	TS=(t50 AND TA=Fish) AND Language=(English) Databases=ABSTRACTS Timespan=All Years
#6	>100,000	TS=(toxicology AND TA=Fish) NOT TS=HUMAN* OR TS=OSHA OR TS=MEDIC* OR TS=CLINIC* AND Taxa Notes=(Fish) Databases=ABSTRACTS Timespan=All Years

Combine Sets: AND OR
 Delete Sets: Select All Delete

- After applicable citations have been selected, you may want to save the Search History for future reference and tracking.

Search Output

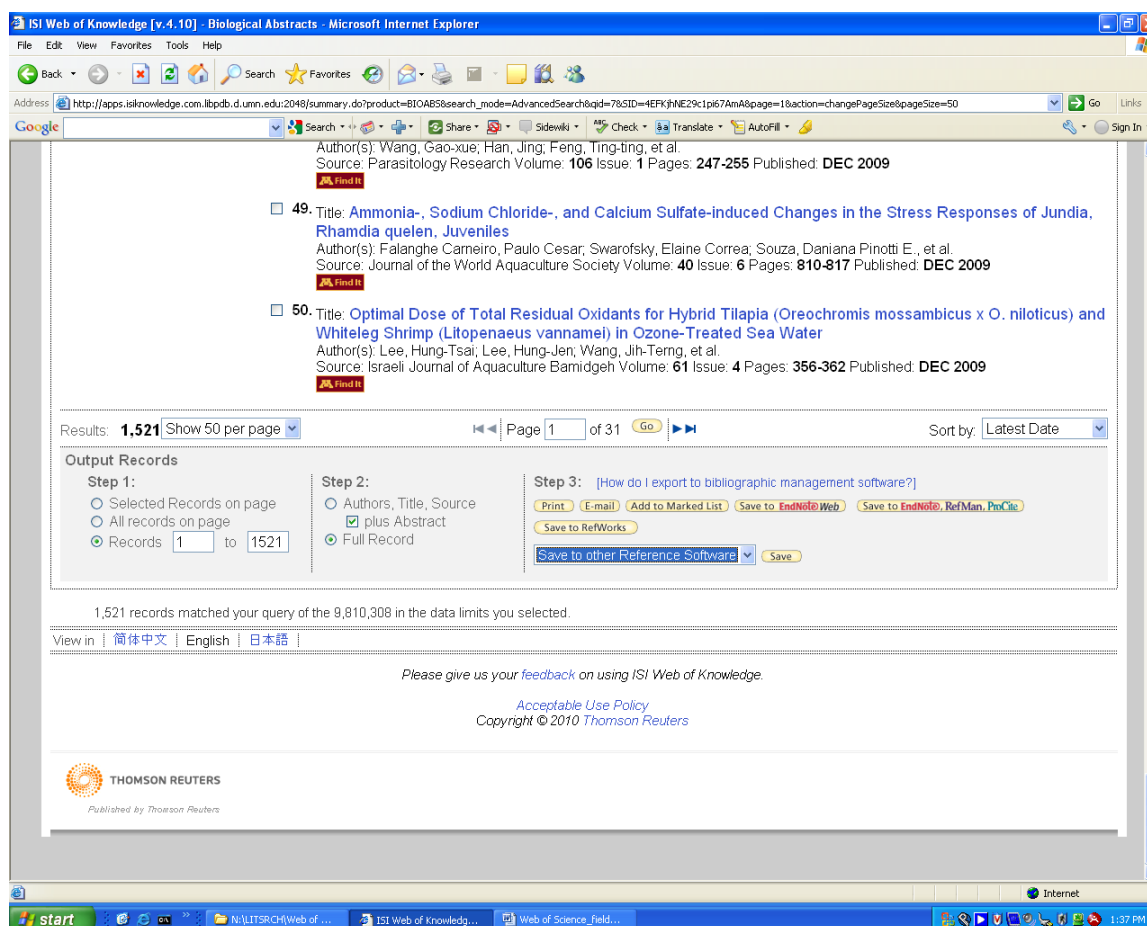
When the citation results are displayed in the Search Result set, you can save, email or print the results by clicking on the Save, Print, Email link. Note: WOK will require multiple search exports for citations retrieved >500, due to search export limitations.

The default output will save all fields for each citation in a tagged format so it can be transferred into a ProCite file. The number of results displayed includes duplicate citations. When the citations are downloaded, it will only include the unique citations, but the number displayed includes duplicates. You can locate the number of unique records by entering the number of hits displayed into the Record # box, then click on GO. This will display the last page of unique citations and provide the true number of unique records.

6. Search Results Screen

Select the applicable citations then navigate to the bottom of the Search Results Page.

The screenshot displays the ISI Web of Knowledge interface within a Microsoft Internet Explorer browser window. The address bar shows a URL from the ISI Web of Knowledge database. The main header area includes navigation tabs for 'All Databases', 'Select a Database', 'Biological Abstracts', and 'Additional Resources'. Below this, there are tabs for 'Search', 'Advanced Search', 'Search History', and 'Marked List (0)'. The 'Biological Abstracts' database is selected, and the search results are displayed under the 'Results' section. The search criteria are 'TS=(lc50 AND TA=Fish) AND Language=(English)' and 'Timespan=All Years. Databases=ABSTRACTS'. The results show 1,521 items, with the first page of 153 items displayed. The search results are sorted by 'Latest Date'. On the left side, there is a 'Refine Results' panel with various filters including 'Major Concepts', 'Authors', 'Source Titles', 'Subject Areas', 'Publication Years', 'Concept Codes', 'Super Taxa', and 'Languages'. The main results area lists seven items, each with a title, author(s), and source information. The first item is 'Title: TOXICITY OF PYRETHROID LAMBDA-CYHALOTHIN AND NEEMGOLD TO THE EMBRYO OF ZEBRAFISH DANIO RERIO (CYPRINIDAE)' by Ansari, Badre Alam; Ahmad, M. Kafel, published in the Journal of Applied Bioscience, Volume 36, Issue 1, Pages 97-100, published in JUN 2010. The second item is 'Title: Direct and indirect effects of simulated calcareous dredge material on eggs and larvae of pink snapper Pagrus auratus' by Partridge, G. J.; Michael, R. J., published in the Journal of Fish Biology, Volume 77, Issue 1, Pages 227-240, published in JUL 10 2010. The third item is 'Title: Toxicity of trinitrotoluene to sheephead minnows in water exposures' by Lotufo, Guilherme R.; Blackburn, William M.; Gibson, Alfreda B., published in Ecotoxicology and Environmental Safety, Volume 73, Issue 5, Pages 718-726, published in JUL 2010. The fourth item is 'Title: The Use of the Zebrafish (Danio rerio) Embryo for the Acute Toxicity Testing of Surfactants, as a Possible Alternative to the Acute Fish Test' by Vaughan, Martin; van Egmond, Roger, published in ATLA Alternatives to Laboratory Animals, Volume 38, Issue 3, Pages 231-238, published in JUN 2010. The fifth item is 'Title: Toxic Effects of Crotoncadin Extracted from the Medicinal Plant Croton tiglium' by Yadav, Ram P.; Singh, Ajay, published in Zeitschrift fuer Naturforschung Section C Journal of Biosciences, Volume 65, Issue 5-6, Pages 327-336, published in MAY-JUN 2010. The sixth item is 'Title: Histopathological changes induced by maneb and carbaryl on some tissues of rainbow trout, Oncorhynchus mykiss' by Boran, Halis; Altinok, Ihan; Capkin, Erol, published in Tissue & Cell, Volume 42, Issue 3, Pages 158-164, published in JUN 2010. The seventh item is 'Title: Effect of surfactants on phosphatase level of fresh water fish Labeo rohita'.



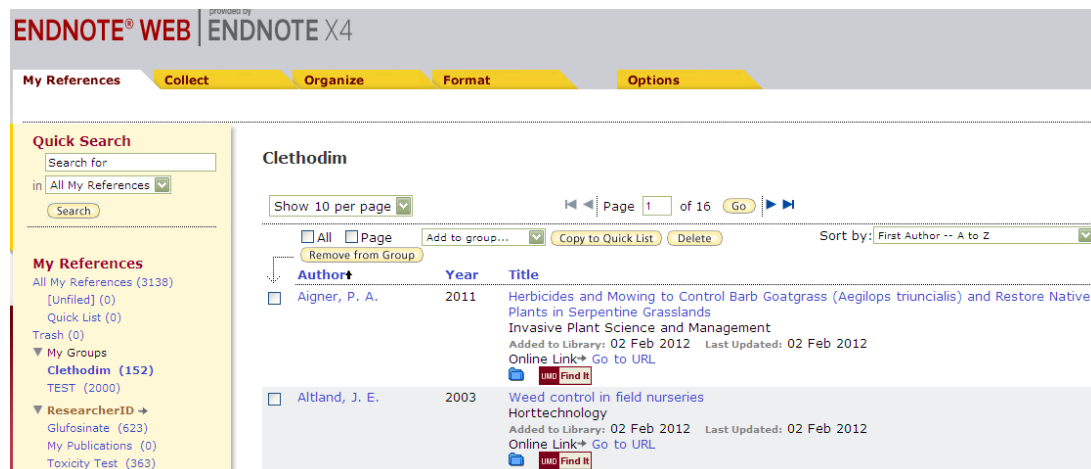
Choose the following options save/export citations:

- Select citations to be exported. Only 500 citations can be exported at a time.
- Select "Full record format with abstracts" included.

Import and Export from the Web of Knowledge Website

If performing a manual search to download, use the Save to EndNote Web feature

1. Go to the My EndNote Web and save the results. You will need to access your personal “Research ID” (password protected) in order to allow citations to be saved to the My Endnote Web area. Create new “Group” for each chemical search and copy (Group, Add References to “select Group”) into the group.



2. Open EndNote software and your EndNote web citations should automatically display.

If using the Alert process, citations will be downloaded via Reference Manager.

Import Alerts results into ProCite using these instructions.

- a. Download email or copy and save text in Notepad and save in text (*.txt). Make sure you select the correct output format.
- b. Import saved file to Reference Manager using the “ISI-CE.cap” filter. Note: the ProCite import filter for “ISI-CE” improperly imports citations (several problems exist that do not seem to be related to content/tags). After importing to Reference Manager, export the citations to a RIS format.
- c. Import RIS formatted file into ProCite file using the “RIS_Delores.cfg” filter as found on the contractor server.

Search Performance

Any planned changes in search strategy are confirmed with EPA prior to running a search. Instructions for performing ECOTOX searches are found in the “ECOTOX Search, Citation Identification and Skimming” document. Searches are set up as an alert so they are automatically searched, if possible and results forwarded to ECOTOX staff via E-mail bi-weekly or monthly. Copies of all search strategies and results

(number of hits) are saved and to be included in the report to the EPA Database Coordinator. Quarterly reports are compiled to include searches that have been completed and ordered and secondly to present the status of uncompleted searches.

The search strategies used for all searches are saved and downloaded electronically to avoid the possibility of typographical errors. Any changes made should be examined by a second staff member searcher before running a search. The current CSA search strategies are located in "ECOTOX Search, Citation Identification and Skimming" document. Standard electronic search result output is exported using tagged fields. These tagged citations are transferred to ProCite or Reference Manager files for identification of applicable publications to be ordered. When electronic search software does not support tagged fields and/or electronic exporting, information is entered manually into the ECOTOX Reference files.

Prior to identifying applicable citations in the search results, a hard copy of the search strategy should once again be carefully checked by a second reviewer. Errors in strategy should be corrected and the search rerun before citations are identified and the search results are analyzed.

Analysis of Search Results

Counts of applicable citations are made after each search to calculate the percentage of search success (precision/retrieval success). The extent of analysis following a search is determined by need for changes (success rate) and EPA requests. Some keywords from appropriate literature are added to the list of keywords for possible inclusion in future searches and some keywords from inappropriate literature are added to the list of keywords for possible exclusion from future searches. Analysis of types of non-applicable citations may be used to help determine possible exclusion terms or search terms which are too broad and should be omitted. Possible changes of terms are further analyzed by the EPA Database Manager, and may or may not be included in future searches.

A full report to EPA following each search could include:

- date of search
- database(s) searched
- dates covered: update date and/or publication years specified
- total number of hits
- number of applicable hits
- percentage of applicable hits
- number and percentage of applicable hits which are new, after elimination of internal duplications within the search results
- number and percentage of overlap with current ECOTOX holdings
- results of any changes tested: number of hits added or subtracted compared to the search without the change, and number of those hits which are applicable
- recommendation of whether to add change tested to search strategy
- a copy of the search strategy with numbers of hits shown
- Between searches further analysis is performed to determine:

- the best databases to search
- how frequently searches should be performed
- the most effective search strategy

It is important to remember that a search will not likely result in 100% precision and, despite the searcher's best efforts, a search may not produce 100% retrieval. Development of the most effective search strategy is an on-going effort and care must be taken to document procedures and results as they are attempted and completed.

MANUAL (TOC) SEARCHES

Manual searches in the MED library currently include toxicity journals relevant to ecotoxicological research and reprints produced by MED personnel. The journals, reprints and tables of contents (TOC) are searched monthly or quarterly for applicable articles. Removal from the hand search list is due to either low applicability or non-renewal of the journal subscription by MED library. All changes to the manual search strategy are approved by EPA staff prior to implementation. Journals that have been removed from the manual search will be searched via electronic searches, if possible. All journal titles manually searched are eliminated from the database electronic searches to prevent redundancy. The decision to manually search a journal is based on the number of applicable articles located in the past. The issue and the number of applicable articles are documented. The MED library issues are physically marked to ensure that all issues are searched and to avoid replicate searches.

Searches are performed on MED library holdings (journals, thesis collection and MED author reprint publications), review articles and bibliographies, online and paper tables of contents and unsolicited literature. Historically, Water Quality Criteria Documents and issues of *FAO Fact* sheets have been searched.

Older journal issues are tracked were marked in each issue with an "EC" (prior to 1997, they are marked with an "AQ") in the upper right hand corner of the issue to ensure that all issues for the year are checked.

FAO Fact Table of Contents (product of the Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries System for the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (www.fao.org)) consists of a quarterly compilation of tables of contents of 60 freshwater sciences and aquaculture journals. ECOTOX reviewed the table of contents for applicable literature when it was received for the period 1992-1997 (volumes 15-18) Journals already searched in the MED library were omitted when searching was performed for *FAO Fact*. This publication is no longer searched.

The list of journals searches for AQUIRE or ECOTOX is documented in Excel: G:\searchlog.xls under the sheet labeled, "Journal TOC Log".

LITERATURE SEARCHES FOR OTHER PROJECTS

ECOTOX searches for other projects related to the ECOTOX databases. These searches are helpful in developing ECOTOX literature searches and acquisition, but are documented and electronically stored elsewhere (Table 6).

Table 6: Special Project Literature Search Directories

Project	Date	Focus	SOP and Output Location on Contractor Server
ECOTOX	2001 – present	Update searches	N:\LITSRCH\ N:\LITSRCH\Research Alerts N:\Litacquis\handsrch
ECOSL Wildlife	FY2000	Backup of original DIALOG search output for PAH and 11 other chemicals (mammals, birds, herps)	CDROM Labeled ECOSL Wildlife Searches FY2000"
ECOSL Soil Plant/ Invertebrate & Wildlife (TRV)	FY1999-2000	Search on 22 chemicals for plants and soil invertebrates. Search for PAH and for 11 chemicals (mammals, birds, herps)	CDROM Labeled ECOSL Directory Backup FY1999-2000"
EFED	FY2004 - present	Office of Pesticide Product pesticide registration	N:\litsrch\EFEDLitSearch
ESA	FY2000-2001	Copper and Chlorpyrifos for Endangered Species Act	N:\LITSRCH\Criteria-OW\ESA_Cu_Chlorpyrifos_2000
OPP Avian	FY2001	Search of bird data for Office of Pesticide Program	N:\OPP avian\
OW Chemicals	FY2004-present	Office of Water: Biological Evaluations (BE) and WQCD	N:\litsrch\criteria-OW\.
PCBRES	FY2004-2005	PCB Research Searches	N:\LITSRCH\PCBRES