18th Biennial Conference of the European Association of Aquatic Sciences Libraries and Information Centres (EURASLIC)

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RIVER OF NO RETURN: SAIL OR SINK

EURASLIC

RB

River of no Return: Sail or Sink

Conference Proceedings

Editor: Marina Mayer

Co-editors: Ingrid Čatić; Sofija Konjević

EURASLIC XVIII

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Participants of the EURASLIC XVIII conference in at the Ruđer Bošković Institute, Zagreb, Croatia (in front of the statue of Ruđer Bošković, work of the Croatian sculptor Ivan Meštrović)

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INTRODUCTION

Once you've had a taste of organizing EURASLIC conference, you keep hoping you'll get a chance to do it again! :) After an unforgettable experience with 11th conference in Split in 2005, team from Center for Scientific Information (ex Library) of Ruđer Bošković Institute, Zagreb, Croatia has decided it was time to try again, but this time in Zagreb!

We have been honoured to host 30 participants from 10 countries. During the three conference days, the program offered 15 lectures, two workshops, poster session and EURASLIC official meetings. There were also social events: icebreaking drink evening, conference dinner, Zagreb city tour and conference excursion to Plitvice Lakes National Park.

We would like to thank everybody from CZI who helped with organization. We also wish to thank our sponsors and, of course, Ruđer Bošković Institute for its valuable logistic support.

Next conference will bring both EURASLIC and IAMSLIC members together in Bremerhaven in 2021. We are looking forward to meeting you in Germany. In the meanwhile, all members of EURASLIC community will continue to successfully sail down the river of library progress!

PRESENTATIONS

The BioDing Project

Bart Goossens (1)

1) Research Institute for Nature and Forest (INBO), Geraardsbergen, Belgium

Abstract:

Nowadays, more and more libraries have to deal with a lack of storage space or the available space has been restricted. To make sure that the paper copies of specific journal titles are kept as complete as possible at one single location, the BioDing project was started. In the BioDing project agreements have been made about the distributed preservation of journals in the bio-engineering sciences. Criteria were agreed for the selection, admission and distribution of journals and it was determined which institution would be the depositary. The preparation of an SLA ensures that the arrangements for distributed storage are described and recorded. In this presentation, the criteria, agreements and tools that are used and the results that have already been achieved will be explained.

We Choose to Sail - Our Navigation Course is Towards Modern Library!

Ingrid Čatić (1), Anita Marušić (1)

1) Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries, Split, Croatia

Keywords: modern library, sustainability, digital environment, new activities, librarians network

Abstract:

As librarians and information specialists, we are embracing our role in the information age, which is to maintain the presence of our libraries in the new circumstances. In this paper, we present the enhanced and new activities that we have introduced in the IOF Library and we point to cooperation within the entire librarians network, which has proved invaluable importance in our efforts to ensure the sustainability of libraries and their presence in today's digital environment. It is important to note that all of us together, within the aquatic science libraries and information networks, try to do our best to catch the winds of change and sail in the ocean of new trends. Our times - times of great changes are not easy at all, but librarians and information specialists strive to make the voyage successful!

The Future of Scholarly Communication in Europe

Jadranka Stojanovski (1)

1) University of Zadar / Ruđer Bošković Institute, Zadar / Zagreb, Croatia

Abstract:

Imagine Europe where all research results funded by public funds are publicly available. The largest European research funders, led by the European Commission, have conceived a new way of scholarly communication which will be implemented as early as January 1, 2020. The idea of building Europe in which the research results will be freely shared and used, justifying the funds invested and improving and accelerating the development of science and society, is already supported by many communities such as OpenAIRE, SPARC Europe, Operas, EOSC -Hub, EUA, LERU, LIBER, YERUN, EURODOC and others. Nevertheless, the implementation of new and sustainable publishing models will face many challenges.

Libraries and Research Data in the Context of Open Science

Alen Vodopijevec (1)

1) Ruđer Bošković Institute, Zagreb, Croatia

Abstract:

Along with the Open Access movement and recent demands for (re)opening the science, the old question of research reproducibility is raised. The key component for research to be reproducible is the availability of the raw data acquired during project and used for the analysis. Furthermore, to be able to reuse data one also needs all relevant information regarding the environment conditions during data acquisition, sample details, description of the analytical methods used etc. The process called "research data management" covers these issues as well as other topics such as: cleaning the data, anonymisation, preparing the formats for long term preservation, planning dissemination strategies. We will discuss the role of the libraries in this processes and walk you through the Research data management plan creation, present the funders mandates regarding data publication and give some directions for coping with new demands.

Dragon's Eye: The Truth Behind the Legends

Milan Čanković (1), Ines Petrić (1), Irena Ciglenečki (1)

1) Ruđer Bošković Institute, Zagreb, Croatia

Abstract:

There are couple of legends about Rogoznica Lake (Dragon's Eye) that include Greek gods, brothers and even aliens. However, from the scientific point of view, Dragon's Eye is a marine lake located on the eastern Adriatic Coast (Croatia) with rare and specific features. It represents an extreme marine environment with a water column stratified into oxic, hypoxic and permanently euxinic (anoxic and sulfidic) bottom layer. Occasionally, depending on meteorological conditions, these layers overturn causing the spread of anoxia throughout the entire water column. The only organism able to survive these conditions are bacteria and archaea. Microbes that are able to live and thrive in anoxic aquatic environments are very interesting for evolutionary implications as well as for predicting future phenomena. Contemporary examples of these environments are observed in meromictic lakes, and as such, they can serve as valuable proxies for investigations of redox transition zones. We investigated microbial communities that successfully cope with these extreme conditions using high-throughput sequencing of 16 rRNA gene. Results revealed that bacteria and archaea in the lake are tightly coupled with their environment. Despite the extreme conditions they are also found to be very diverse, however, most of the diversity is hidden within a large proportion of unclassified bacteria, confirming that these environments are still unexplored. Long-term geochemical data show warming, sulfide and ammonium accumulation in the bottom layer of the lake, as indicators of global climate change. These changes can have adverse effects on microbial communities and biochemical processes in the lake.

What is Europe's Problem with ASFA? Seeking Solutions to Declining European Participation in, and Use of, ASFA

Maria Kalentsits (1), Tamsin Vicary (1)

1) Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO), Rome, Italy

Abstract:

Produced in global partnership between more than 100 institutions and collaborative centres worldwide, the ASFA database will soon be celebrating its 50th anniversary. Although Partners from outside of Europe remain committed to playing an active role in the partnership, ASFA has witnessed a decline in the number of European institutions who are active in the ASFA Partnership. Use of the ASFA database also appears less frequent in Europe than elsewhere. A recent survey conducted by ASFA showed European respondents had the lowest number of frequent ASFA users (26% of European respondents had used ASFA in the past month versus 53% of Asian respondents and 40% of North American respondents); and were most likely never to use ASFA (17% of European respondents versus 12% overall). ASFA is seeking help from EURASLIC members to understand the reasons behind these trends and whether alternative ASFA partnership models would encourage European countries to renew active participation in ASFA. ASFA will also present a number of key improvements it is undertaking as part of a renewed Business Model. Improvements include: ASFA's software for managing input and controlled vocabularies; implementing a strategy to cover grey literature; and exploration of free to access information products. The presentation will be followed by discussion and we welcome feedback from participants.

* Both the presentation and the workshop under the same title were held during the conference.

How to Keep on Sailing? The Place of Research Libraries in the Modern Science

Bojan Macan (1)

1) Ruđer Bošković Institute, Zagreb, Croatia

Abstract:

The rapid development of information technologies over the past decades has had a huge impact on the evolution of science and consequently on research libraries as well. Some of libraries' old services became obsolete, some of them changed their 'clothes' and some new opportunities/ challenges arose. What should research libraries do nowadays, where do they fit in the modern science model, which are the important new/old services that they could/should provide to users and how could research libraries (and librarians) 'survive' constant changes in these modern times? This presentation will give an overview of the current possibilities for research libraries activities with the example of the Ruđer Bošković Institute's Centre for Scientific Information and their activities.

Management of Libraries under the GDPR: Securing Data Subject Rights

Anita Katulić (1)

1) National and University Library in Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia

Abstract:

In the recent years, the legal framework of data protection in the European Union has been substantially modified and expanded. This development has had a profound impact on the functioning of libraries. What was usually described in general terms regarding the principles of processing and the need to protect the privacy of library users and other data subjects needs to be concretised in privacy notices and policies of libraries in the EU. The General Data Protection Regulation has explicitly defined data subject rights and data controller obligations, especially concerning maintaining safe and secure processing environment and data exchange. GDPR is the cornerstone of the new legal framework, however additional regulation is being developed to tackle the challenges of specific industries, communication and safety of processing personal data. In order to be compliant with the new Regulation, libraries in Europe have undertaken various demanding steps and activities in relation with the complexity and volume of their data processing. The purpose of this presentation is to explore the impact of GDPR on library management and to point out some of the implications for libraries as data controllers. Data protection officers and privacy teams within institutions such as libraries have a central role in discovering and evaluating the use of personal data in library information systems. Position of library information system vendors and developers, usually recognized as data processors and third parties, especially in the case of export of data into countries outside the EU, is an important concern.

GDPR Compliance Software: What Can be Automated and How?

Tea Čonč (1)

1) Span Ltd, Zagreb, Croatia

Abstract:

When GDPR entered into force, responsibility to improve existing and introduce new business practices regarding the processing of personal data shifted to organizations. Some such practices constitute a one-time process, such as conducting the GAP analysis indicating the organization's initial GDPR compliance rate, including the creation and updating of (personal data) processing activity records and due analysis of data systems. This is usually (hopefully) followed by the optimization of business processes that leverage personal data, realized through a specially devised action plan. The organization is ultimately left with the never-ending process of continually proving its GDPR compliance: identifying data subjects, and documenting their consents and requests while exercising their GDPR-granted rights, all in order to demonstrate compliance to the regulatory body. Today, there are many GDPR software solutions and GDPR legacy software modules available on the market – their functionalities, user experiences and prices vary greatly, making it difficult to choose the right one. Even deciding whether your organization actually needs one of these tools in the first place is no small feat. In this presentation, we will introduce Personal Data Protector - solution which helps organizations comply with GDPR as part of the end-to-end GDPR service offered by Span Group.

Exhibit and Public Event Planning: Inspirations and Lessons Learned

Kristen B. LaBonte (1)

1) University of California, Santa Barbara, CA, USA

Abstract:

50 years ago, the Santa Barbara area suffered a massive oil spill caused by a blowout below an offshore oil rig as workers were drilling a new well. In the aftermath of the disaster and its cleanup, local environmental groups were formed, new environmental legislation became law, an environmental studies program was founded at UCSB, and Earth Day was born. Today, as the world is confronted with rising challenges of climate change, how can we again come together as environmentally responsible communities to counter regressive political agendas and inspire new green waves of activism? This talk will focus on how the UCSB Library framed these issues through library exhibits and public events.

Workshop: EURASLIC/IAMSLIC Activities

Bart Goossens (1), Jeanine Scaramozzino (2)

1) Research Institute for Nature and Forest (INBO), Geraardsbergen, Belgium

2) California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, CA, USA

Abstract:

This workshop provides an overview of the joint activities between EURASLIC and IAMSLIC and gives an initial indication of the discussion of a new MOU with IODE. This workshop should also be the first step in the development of new projects that are relevant to both EURASLIC and IAMSLIC.

A Small Library that Could

Olga Yu. Kopytova (1), Aleksei S. Baiandin (1)

1) Kovalevsky Institute of Marine Biological Research, RAS, Sevastopol, Crimea

Abstract:

The report will briefly present information about a small library that has grown to a scientific information center: what goals were set, how they were implemented. The tasks were numerous, and their solution required both a powerful server and highly qualified specialists – system administrator, programmer and designer. The library staff is now involved in the work on the scientific journal and its website; the Repository on DSpace was created and is filled up regularly; the work on development and implementation of Koha continues. The main task of the scientific information center is the publication of information on marine topics accumulated in Russian aquatic science libraries on the Internet. Our goals are to unite the Russian aquatic science libraries into an association and to create an information and education center for fruitful collaboration.

Scientific Information in the Digital Age and Its Influence on Interlibrary Loan and Document Delivery[1]

Sofija Konjević (1)

1) Ruđer Bošković Institute, Zagreb, Croatia

Keywords: interlibrary loan, scientific information

Abstract:

Interlibrary loan (ILL) has always been very important and had its place among other library services. The service enables library to obtain material from other library to its users, or to suppliy material to another library. Towards the end of 20th century scholarly journal publishing has undergone significant changes by the introduction of e-journals to the market. The other types of library materials followed the trend with its own digital editions (e-books, e-thesis etc.). The academic publishers had monopoly on publishing for years, as a consequence the subscription prices were high, access to e-publication was restricted therefore Open Access initiative emerged as a response. The initiative has been supported by policies of many countries demanding that publicly funded research should be available free of charge to all.

Technological changes increased availability of electronic resources and therefore some authors predicted decrease of interlibrary loan requests (Echeverria and Barredo 2005; Jackson, 2004). While some libraries were facing decrease of ILL requests, at RBI library[2] in years 2004-2005 ILL requests were at its peak. The number of requests from RBI Library to other libraries (outgoing requests) varied between 800-1000, and the number of received request between 400-600 from 2004-2013. The highest number of outgoing requests was registered in years 2005 (1051), 2011 (1033) and in 2013 (1030). The fulfillment rate is at 80-94%, and the main reasons for cancellation was that items are owned by Centre, and recently more often because additional payment was not approved. Until 2008 obtained items were mostly fee-based (Macan; Konjevic, 2011), while now items obtained free of charge (95%) prevail. Besides increased number of e-resources one of the main reasons behind this was usage of IAMSLIC Z39.50 Distributed Library. IAMSLIC catalogue was introduced to EURASLIC community in 2005 at Split conference. RBI library started to use it modestly at first, and from 2007 quite frequently. For several years RBI library was among main requestors at IAMSLIC Z39.50 Distributed Library.

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[1] The slightly modified presentation was presented at Stručni skup Izgradnja, upravljanje i evaluacija zbirki (Collection Development, Management and Evaluation), National and University Library, Zagreb, April 12, 2019

[2] In 2016 RBI Library was renamed into Centre for Scientific Information.
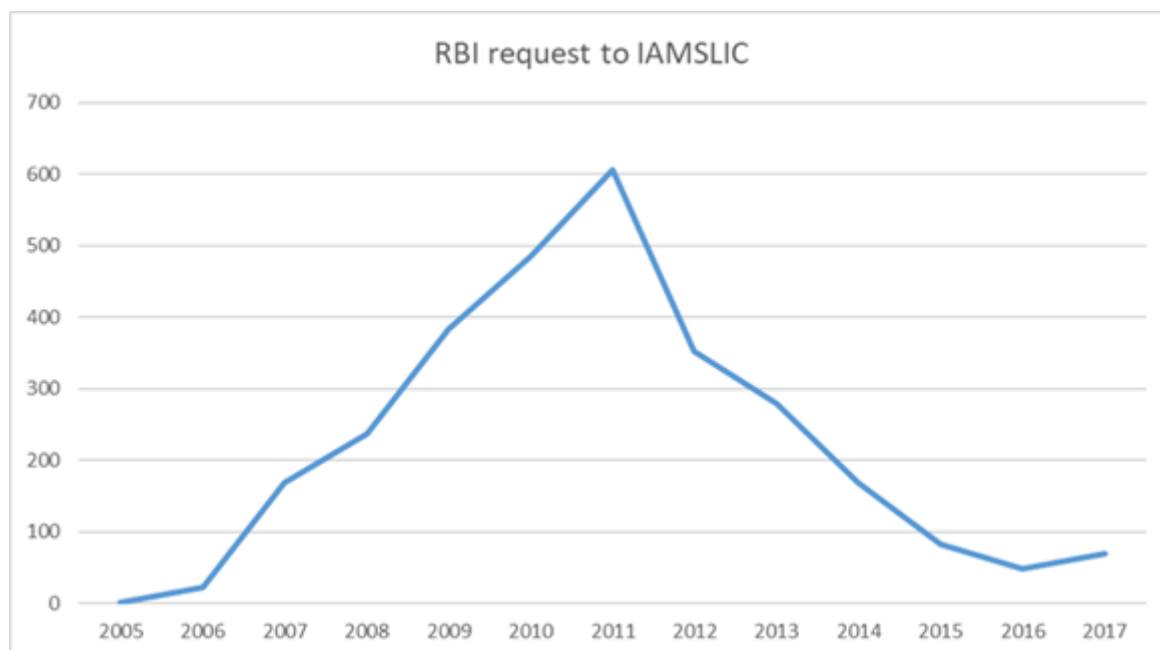
The requests for article copies dominate among the requests at RBI CSI, so it was expected that proliferation of e-resources will influence the service. From 2014 onward decrease in ILL requests (both outgoing and incoming) is noticed. As probable reasons for this trend, according to our estimation is increased availability of e-documents whether thanks to subscription or thanks to open access, and even to some illegal resources. According to Schöpfel (2014) up to 50 per cent of newly published articles are available free of charge, as now publishers following OA policy usually allow archiving of some version of paper (pre-print, post-print).

Computerization of library operations, technological changes, the appearance of the World Wide Web, proliferation of library material in digital form influenced inerlibrary loan services. Nowadays more frequently terms Document delivery (DD) and Resource sharing (RS) are used for the service. Will interlibrary loan continue to exist as special service or it will be integrated in other library services will be revealed in years to come.

References:

Echeverria, M. and Barredo, P.(2005), Online journals: their impact on document delivery, Interlending & Document Supply,33,3 (2005) 145-149.

Jackson, M. E. (2004), Will electronic journals eliminate the need for ILL?, Interlending & Document Supply, 32, 3 (2004) 192-193.

Macan, B.; Konjević, S. A survey of Interlibrary Loans at Ruder Boškovic Institute Library, Croatia, 2003-2008. // Interlending & Document Supply 39, 1(2011) 45-52.

Schöpfel, J. Open access and document supply. Interlending & Document Supply, 2014, 42(4),187-195.

Blue World Institute of Marine Research and Conservation

Jelena Basta (1)

1) Blue World Institute, Veli Lošinj, Croatia

Abstract:

The Blue World Institute of Marine Research and Conservation (BWI) is an independent non-profit organisation. It was set up with the intention to carry out objective science, conservation and education about the marine, coastal and island environments. The BWI was founded in 1999 and conducts research under permits issued by the relevant national authorities. The BWI has more than 10 full time employees and can call upon more than 20 long-term collaborators. The BWI collaborates with national institutions and governmental bodies including the Ministry of the Environment, the Ministry of Tourism and the Croatian Agency for Environment and Nature, and local and regional authorities including the City of Mali Lošinj and the City of Komiža, various National and Regional Park authorities and other nature conservation institutions. The BWI works has signed cooperation agreements with the Croatian Natural History Museum, the Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries in Split, the Institute of Tourism in Zagreb, and internationally, with the University of Ferrara, the University of Padua, Italy, and the University of Aveiro, Portugal. In addition, the BWI has worked with institutions from around the globe, including Harvard Law School, Oregon State University, Texas A&M University, University College London, and St Andrews University among others. Since 2004, the BWI has been an institutional partner to the Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and Contiguous Atlantic area (ACCOBAMS). It is also a partner to the Mediterranean Protected Areas Network (MedPAN), the Adriatic Protected Areas Network (AdriaPAN) and a member of the European Network of Science Centres and Museums (ECSITE).

Workshop on OceanDocs, Digital Repository of Marine Science Research Output: Main Objectives of Participation

Kateryna Kulakova (1)

1) Russian Federal Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography, Kerch, Crimea

Abstract:

The history and current missions of the OceanDocs (OD), a thematic marine e-Repository, supported by the IOC (IODE) for a more efficient discovery and access of the research output of the scientific community members, are presented. The main specifications for working with the DSpace platform are emphasized. Benefits of participating in this IODE project are discussed with a special interest for low-income libraries and publishing centers, which cannot afford an institutional repository. Roles and responsibilities within the OceanDocs structure are analyzed taking into account different targets of its usage. Examples of the institutions' pages are given as their own IRs, structured by the library staff but supported by the technical staff of the IODE Project Office. The quality of deposited metadata and necessity to monitor the metadata control process are discussed with the major metadata errors enlisted as a way to improve depositing and editing interrelations. As one of the possible pushes of this resource usability, ASFA (FAO) and OceanDocs (IODE) joint activities are seen as a future prospect for digitization projects funded by the ASFA Trust Fund and archived on the OD (DSpace) platform as a reliable source for submitting scientific publications in appropriate formats and for long-term archiving.

INSTITUTIONAL REPORTS

Scientific Information and Library Department at the Institute of Oceanology of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences

Snejina Bacheva (1)

1) Institute of Oceanology, Varna, Bulgaria

Abstract:

A short overview of the activities of the Department during its 40 years of existence and the present state-of-the-art. In 2018 the Institute of Oceanology celebrated its 45 years anniversary and 40 years of the establishment of the Scientific Information and Library Department. At the ceremony, an honorary sign 45 Years IO-BAS was awarded to the Head of the Department for the contribution to the Institute's development and timely provision of the necessary scientific information for the implementation of research projects.

IO-BAS carries out basic and applied oceanographic research corresponding to the national priorities and the global developments. The investigations, applied science and expert activities aim toward strategy elaboration for sustainable development and management of the Black Sea ecosystem in compliance with the regional and European regulations.

Priority disciplines are marine physics, chemistry, hydrology, climatology, geomorphology, geology, morphodynamics of the seafloor and coastal zone, marine biology and ecology, hydrodynamics and lithodynamics of the coastal zone and operational oceanography.

Library holdings, including more than 10 000 volumes of books, serials and periodicals, dissertations, archives of the institute's research activities, etc., are available in the Scientific Information and Library Department of the Institute of Oceanology.

Nowadays, the Institute of Oceanology is actively involved and relies mostly on modern forms of information provision and access to databases or online resources.

As part of the library network of the Central Library of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, the IO has access to online resources subscribed by the BAS, Bulgarian Information Consortium and Ministry of Education and Science. These are: Web of Science, Science Direct, Scopus, EBSCOhost, JSTOR, American Physical Society, eLIBRARY.RU.

The online catalogue of the library of IO-BAS is a part of the General Online Library Catalogue of the Central Library – BAS, created in compliance with the Integrated Library System ALEPH500. The bibliographic descriptions are done according to formats MARC 21 and AACR2.

Since 2010 the General online library catalogue of the Central Library – BAS has been integrated into the National Academic Library Information System (NALIS) through the Primo platform. The NALIS Catalog covers the resources of all academic and larger libraries in the country.

All libraries of the BAS network are now in the process of retro-conversion of their funds from 2002 backwards. This approach makes it possible to complement the on-line catalog without significantly disrupting the work on the processing of new books. Retro-conversion ensures that the information contained in the cards is stored and accessible to a wider audience. Meanwhile the traditional catalogues are still preserved and maintained in the smaller libraries as ours.

The library offers the following bibliographic and information services:

- Information search in online and traditional catalogues
- Users' service through online catalog ALEPH500
- Free access to online databases
- Citation references from Scopus and Web of Science
- Complete information about all documents owned by the library
- Bibliographic references connected with resources owned by other libraries
- Information about new-coming publications through current exhibitions
- Answers to online requests, verbal references, etc.

Membership in IAMSLIC and EURASLIC provides a free international interlibrary loan of scientific articles published in journals owned by the member libraries or to which they have online access. Thanks to the developed networks *IAMSLIC Distributed Library Z39.50* and *EURASLIC ILL Mailing List*, obtaining copies of articles is done quickly and efficiently as the fulfillment of the requests is almost one hundred percent.

In 2018 the Institute of Oceanology celebrated its 45ᵗʰ anniversary and 40 years of the establishment of the Scientific Information and Library Department.

The 45ᵗʰ anniversary of the foundation of the Institute of Oceanology – BAS was marked by a solemn assembly at the Festival and Congress Center – Varna on July 4ᵗʰ, 2018. The event was attended by the Vice President of the Academy of Sciences, representatives of local authorities, government institutions, scientists from Bulgarian and Romanian partner institutes, NGOs, current and former employees of the Institute of Oceanology. The director, Prof. Moncheva, introduced to the guests the history and the main scientific achievements of the Institute, its motto *"Marine Science in Service to Society"* and mission *"National Marine Research and Expert Center Integrated in the European Scientific Space".*

Greeting addresses for the celebration were received from a large number of national organizations and institutions, including the Ministry of the Environment and Waters, the Ministry of Education and Science, the Parliamentary Committee on the Environment and Waters, and international partners such as the Black Sea Commission, the Organization for Black Sea Economic Cooperation, research institutes from Russia, Ukraine, Romania, Turkey, Spain, Slovakia, Great Britain, Portugal and others.

At the ceremony, an honorary sign "45 Years IO-BAS" was awarded to staff members (among which also the Head of the Library & Information Services) for their contribution to the Institute's development, as well as to prominent public figures for their support and cooperation in the marine research activities.

POSTER SESSION

The Future of Libraries – the Fight of Saint George against Dragon, or a Library (Also a Scientific One) Versus Data Smog (Dragon)
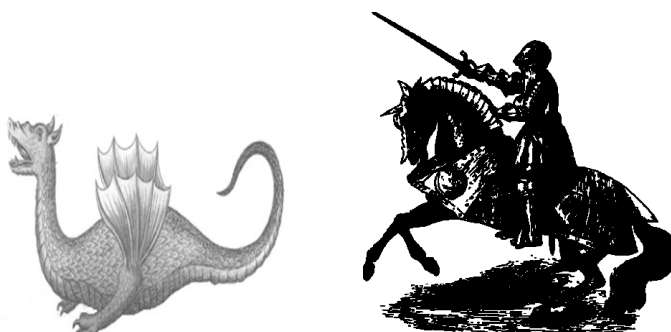
Małgorzata Grabowska-Popow (1)

1) National Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Gdynia, Poland

Abstract:

Nowadays the "information overload" is a fact. The reasons and expression of it are described. A library, as a panacea for "data smog" is discussed. The idea of similarity between an atmospheric smog and data smog - dragon ("smok" in Polish) are presented as well as the similarity between Saint George and a librarian.

In Polish language we can find two words that sound very similar: "smog "(an atmospheric phenomenon created by mixing air with smoke and exhaust) and "smok" (dragon) – a fictional creature, a kind of huge, flying reptile. It is presented in many myths and legends but also in movies and games. According to several myths dragons breathe fire.

Smog, composed of many compounds and dust, represents a hazard for human beings' health. It is formed by smoke and fog, and contains a lot of spread water drops. This fragmentation is the main reason why smog is regarded to be extremely detrimental. Such an association of atmospheric smog with information, spread on the Internet, resulted in the creation of the term "data smog". The author of this term, who used it for the first time in 1997, is David Shenk. Fragmentation and lack of order make it harder for Internet users (including researchers and students) to efficiently and effectively use the huge amount of information gathered there.

Nowadays, important and solid pieces of information are lost among the fake and even harmful ones that are put on the Internet by persons who do not have substantive competences or by users who, on purpose, produce false or biased data.

Dragons, likewise, usually typify evil and are life-threatening. They breathe poisonous fire and destroy their victims. Such a dragon ("smok" in Polish) – data smog (smok), swallows all kinds of information and breathes disinformation.

So, I often substitute the term "data smog" with the term "data dragon".

The Bible tells us the story of Saint George – a person who fought against a dragon and defeated it. The question is if data smog (data dragon) can be defeated or, at least, if there are any ways to weaken its action. In my opinion the answer to this question may be positive, at least in its second part. The librarians and staff of information centers have the role of the contemporary St. George.

The staff of a scientific library and a scientific information center holds a special place among them.

Very often I come across the opinion (even among our researchers) that the time of library has passed because of the Internet where it is possible to find everything. But…
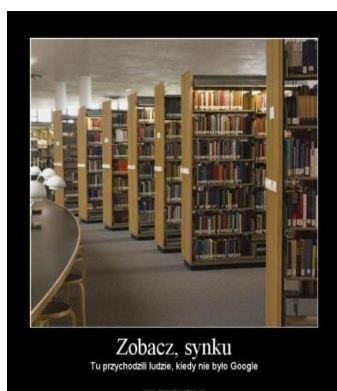
"Look, my son. It is a place where people used to come in non-Internet times."

…now the information has become cheap good. The civilization in the 20th century passed from shortage of information to information glut. Every day we swallow 34 GB of data (2015). We can

compare it to swallowing 100 thousand words! 1,5 billion people use the Internet and the amount of information produced by them is unbelievable.

The number of stimuli and information that we swallow every day begins to exceed adaptation capabilities of our organism.

As the computers, unlike people, are not able to estimate information value and to forget about extraneous data, they gather everything. Later on, these data replicate over and over by various applications, reach the circulation again, increasing the infomass. Not only the amount of information is harmful for human brain, but also its character and quality. This phenomenon is called the information inflation.

The information chaos (smog – dragon, smok) prevents understanding clearly what information is really important. It allows misuse of information (for example the anti-vaccination movement). The effect of information overload is that, wanting to read everything people read quickly, superficially and absent-mindedly. The crucial information is missed and the information contradiction, inaccuracy, its fragmentation and the lack of effective, comparative methods, lead to the informational stress.

Nicolas Carr, an American Internet researcher and author of the book entitled "The shallows" claims that information overload is the reason of the civilization regression of our species. Due to ability of reading books people have learnt reflection, concentration and orderly thinking. All these became a foundation of the contemporary civilization. And now, this foundation has started to shake. A person confronting a huge amount of information will have neither the time nor power for its analysis and reflection.

Previously, a person who wanted to get any information had to make an effort, for example, he had to go to the library. Now, sitting in front of a computer, he is able to get information on every subject. It is very convenient, but at the same time it may be risky. Everyone can produce and diffuse information. Alas, nobody controls this process. Very often we meet so called fake news, but we do not know it is untrue. The most dangerous lie is the one which is probable, because it is the most difficult to detect. The pseudo-scientific body can successfully imitate reliable and valuable scientific message.
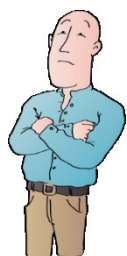
Pessimists, like professor Tom Nichols of US Naval War College and Harvard Extension School, even write about "the death of expertise". He claims that the border between laymen and professionals has been vanishing and each of us can feel like an expert and provide our divagations as a tenet.

The scientists are not needed any longer! They even disturb! So, get out!

This phenomenon is also called a Dunning-Kruger effect, and it says that the more someone is an idiot, the more he thinks he is not. Such a person defies an expert, whose opinion is different than his, in order to keep a high regard for himself.

To efficiently fight against data smog (dragon, smok), we should not only apply a lowered confidence rule, but also we ought to have some faith in experts who are fluent in valuable information finding. We can say, for sure, that such persons are the librarians, and this is the answer to the question about the libraries future – a librarian fighting against the data smog is a contemporary Saint George, defeating the dragon (smok).

In this place we should mention the term "complementarity" that should determine common relations between the library and the Internet.
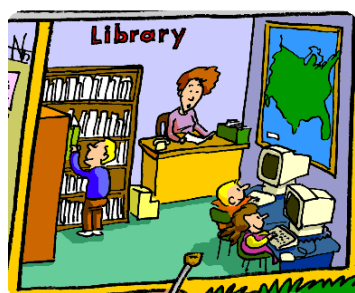
A library is a place where we can get help and improve our knowledge orderliness and where we can get valuable information.

The first library people meet in their lives is a school library. The librarians teach pupils how to acquire knowledge from books, periodicals and Internet information. Nowadays, a school library should also teach pupils how to separate the wheat from the chaff, in other words - how to separate valuable information from the false one. This library role was described in *IFLA School Library Guidelines, 2nd revised edition June 2015.*

The libraries of the 21ˢᵗ century work in a world of dynamic changes. It is the reason why they have improved their offerings and service quality. Nowadays the libraries exist in two worlds – real and digital ones. The future of libraries has started today. The library still stores, develops and lends collections. It tries to archive and conserve them. But besides the old catalogues, the electronic ones exist, as well as electronic lending systems, online discussion forums and blogs in Internet.

But the most important task of the library of the future is to share information and all kinds of cultural heredity on the Internet, to arrange it and to put it in order.

The libraries are, and will be, the place where researchers and students will have free access to various databases and other sources of information. The librarians help and will help people to find valuable

information. They show how to formulate key words and questions in order to find the best sources of information, they inform and will inform how to find the best databases, catalogues, books and periodicals. They present and will present various Internet search engines and teach how to use them. The librarians show the way to digital libraries and repositories. They also advise how to search library catalogues using author names or key words, as well as how to ethically, respecting the copyright, use information. A modern library has started to be a knowledge center although it does not have to possess a huge stock of books and journals. It is sufficient that it provides visitors access to other libraries' catalogues, databases, repositories and other digital sources.

In other words, librarians create a good information culture and become a Cicerone, as well as Saint George, fighting against the data smog – dragon (smok).

However, to awake the importance of the role of the libraries, they need a good marketing strategy. Well-run information centers, blogs and web pages, better educated and polite librarians can help a lot in order to attract more satisfied patrons, who will bring other ones. A good service together with attractive proposition will justify a library's existence in future!

Tianjin Binhai (China) Library of future – MvRdV (Netherlands) project

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Małgorzata Grabowska-Popow, PhD
National Marine Fisheries Research Institute,
Gdynia, Poland
popow@mir.gdynia.pl

The future of libraries – the fight of Saint George against Dragon, or a library (also a scientific one) versus data smog (dragon)

EURASLIC XVIII: The 18th Biennial Conference of the European Association of Aquatic Sciences Libraries and Information Centers
River of no Return: Sail or Sink

Abstract

Nowadays the information overload is a fact. The reasons and expression of it are described. A library as a panacea for data smog is discussed. The idea of similarity between atmospheric smog and data smog - dragon (smok in Polish) are presented as well as the similarity between Saint George and a librarian.

Key words: Saint George, library, inflation of information, data smog, information overload, smok, dragon, librarian

In Polish language we can find two words that sound very similar: smog (an atmospheric phenomenon created by mixing air with smoke and exhaust) and smok (a dragon) – a fictional creature, a kind of huge, flying reptile. According to several myths dragons breathe fire.

Smog, composed of many compounds and dust, represents a hazard for human beings' health. It is formed by smoke, fog, and a lot of spread water drops. This fragmentation is the main reason why smog is regarded to be extremely detrimental. Such an association of atmospheric smog with information, spread in Internet, resulted in creation of the term data smog. The author of this term, who used it for the first time in 1997, is David Shenk. The fragmentation and the lack of order make it harder for Internet visitors (including researchers and students) to use the huge amount of information gathered there, efficiently and effectively.

Nowadays important and solid information is lost among fake and even harmful one, that is put into Internet by persons who do not have substantive competences or by users who, on purpose, produce false or biased data.

Dragons, likewise, usually typify evil and are life-threatening. They breathe poisonous fire and destroy their victims. Such a dragon (smok in Polish), swallows all kind of information and breathes disinformation.

So the term data smog I often substitute for the term data dragon.

The Holy Bible tells us the story of Saint George - a person who fought against a dragon and defeated it.

The question is if data smog (data dragon) can be defeated or, at least, if there are any ways to weaken its action.

In my opinion the answer to this question may be positive, at least in its second part. The librarians and the staff of information centers are the contemporary St. George.

A staff of a scientific library and a scientific information center represents a special place among them. Very often I meet the opinion (even among our researchers) that the time of library has passed away because of Internet, where it is possible to find everything. But......

...now the number of stimuli and information that we swallow every day begins to exceed adaptation capabilities of our organism.

Look, my son. It is a place where people used to come in non-Internet times

As the computers are not able – unlike people - to estimate information value and to forget about extraneous data, they gather everything. But not only the amount of information is harmful for human brain, harmful is also its character and quality. This phenomenon is called the information inflation. The crucial information is missed and the information contradiction, inaccuracy, its fragmentation and the lack of effective, comparative methods, lead to the informational stress.

Nicolas Carr, an American Internet researcher claims that information overload is the reason of the civilization regression of our species. Due to ability of reading books people have learnt reflection, concentration and orderly thinking. All these became a foundation of the contemporary civilization. And now, this foundation has started to shake. Previously, a person who wanted to get any information had to make an effort, for example, he had to go to the library. Now, sitting in front of a computer, he is able to get information on every subject. Everyone can produce and diffuse information. Alas, nobody controls this process.

Pessimists, like professor Tom Nichols of US Naval War College and Harvard Extension School writes even about "the death of expertise". He claims that the border between laymen and professionals has been vanishing and each of us can feel like an expert and provide our divagations as a tenet.

This phenomenon is also called a Dunning Kruger one, and it says that the more someone is an idiot, the more he thinks he is not. Such a person defies an expert, whose opinion is different than his one, in order to keep a high regard for himself. The scientists are not needed any longer! They even disturb! So, get out!

To efficiently fight against data smog (dragon, smok), we should not only apply a lowered confidence rule, but also we ought to have some faith in persons who are fluent in valuable information finding. We can say, for sure, that such persons are the librarians, and this is the answer to the question about the libraries future – a librarian fighting against the data smog is a contemporary Saint George, defeating the dragon (smok).

In this place we should mention the term "complementarity" that should determine common relations between a library and the Internet.

A library is a place where we can get help in our knowledge orderliness and where we can get valuable information. The first library that is met by people in their life is a school library. The librarians teach pupils how to acquire knowledge from books, periodicals and Internet. Nowadays, a school library should also teach pupils how to separate the wheat from the chaff, in other words - how to separate valuable information from the false one.

The libraries of the 21st century work in a world of dynamic changes. Nowadays the libraries are seated in two worlds – real and digital ones. The future of libraries has started today. But the most important task before the library of future is to share information and all kinds of cultural heredity in Internet, to arrange it and to put it in order. The libraries are, and will be, the place where researchers and students will have free access to various data bases and other sources of information. The librarians help and will help people to find valuable information. They show how to formulate key words and questions in order to find the best sources of information. They present and will present various Internet search engines and teach how to use them. A modern library has started to be a knowledge center although it does not have to possess a huge stock of books and journals. It is sufficient that it provides visitors an access to other libraries' catalogues, data bases, repositories and other digital sources.

March. 1 - International Hug -a- Librarian Day!

In other words, the librarians create a good information culture and become a cicerone, as well as Saint George, fighting against the data smog - dragon (smok). However, if the consciousness of such an important role of the libraries could reach a society, they need a good marketing. Well-run information centers, blogs and web pages, better educated and polite librarians can help a lot in order to attract more satisfied visitors, who will bring other ones. A good service together with attractive proposition will justify a library's existence in future!

Tianjin Binhai (China) Library of future – MvRdV (Netherlands) project

Latvian Fisheries in Special Library Collections

Natalja Kondratjeva (1)

1) Institute of Food Safety, Animal Health and Environment (BIOR), Riga, Latvia

Keywords: Latvia, library collection, Latvian fisheries, Baltic Sea

Abstract:

The poster presents the Library of the Fish Resources Research Department of the research institute "BIOR". Library collections of books and periodicals provide an overview of the history and development of fisheries sector in Latvia from the 1920s to nowadays. The poster includes notes and comments on the content of the most valuable publications related to fisheries and fisheries science and demonstrates a cover design of many original books and manuals devoted to fishing in the Baltic Sea and fish farming in Latvian inland waters.

Latvian Fisheries in Special Library Collections

Natalja Kondratjeva
Fish Resources Research Department
Institute of Food safety, Animal Health and Environment "BIOR", 8 Daugavgrivas Str., Riga, LATVIA

BIOR
INSTITUTE OF FOOD SAFETY, ANIMAL HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT

Abstract
The poster presents the Library of the Fish Resources Research Department of the research institute "BIOR". Library collections of books and periodicals provides an overview of the history and development of fisheries sector in Latvia from the 1920s to nowadays. The poster includes notes and comments on the content of the most valuable publications related to fisheries and fisheries science and demonstrates a cover design of many original books and manuals devoted to fishing in the Baltic Sea and fish farming in Latvian inland waters.

Latvian publications from 1920-s – 1940-s.

These serial editions and periodicals are a rich source of information for the study of the history of Latvian fisheries and fisheries investigations. The collection includes individual copies of these editions:
Zvejnieku vēstnesis (Fishermen's Bulletin) (1925 – 1933),
Zvejniecības Mēnešraksts (Monthly Fisheries Magazine) (1938 – 1939),
Zvejnieka darbs (Fisherman's work) (1940).

Zvejnieku vēstnesis (Fishermen's Bulletin), 1933, Nr. 2

In 19th century, the lettercase used in the Gothic fonts for printed Latvian texts basically was the same as for the German language, but some variants of letters were added for the Latvian sounds lacking in German. There were s, k, l and n crossed by a line for appropriate sounds in Latvian.
The transition from the old Gothic print to the new Latvian print took place over a fairly long period during the 1920 -1930s. Besides, different editions coped with the introduction of the new print at different rates.

Regular collection of standardized fishery statistics was started in 1924, and published from 1924 to 1938 in the serial issue *Latvijas jūras zvejniecība*/ Bulletin Statistique des Peches Maritimes de Lettonie, edited by Voldemars Miezis (1893-1975), who served as head of the Fisheries and Fish Culture Department of the Ministry of Agriculture from 1920 to 1940. V. Miezis was closely associated with the development of many fishery's regulations and edited periodicals and serial editions in fisheries.

Zvejniecības raksti (**Fisheries Papers**). Rīga, 1921.
Jūras zvejnieka padomnieks (**Sea Fisherman Advisor**). Ed. By V. Miezis. Riga, 1929.

Books on Fishery and Fish Farming from 1950s - 1960s (in Latvian)

V. Kanins. Zveja ar stāvvadiem (*Trap Net Fishing*). Riga, 1950.
A. Reingolds. Karpu audzēšana kolhozos (*Carp Breeding in Collective Farms*). Rīga, 1951.
A. Prieditis. Audzēsim foreles (*Let's Grow Trout*). Riga, 1950.
G. Andrušaitis., R. Laganovska. Lašu dzimtas zivju savairošana un aklimatizācija Latvijas PSR (*Breeding and acclimatization of salmonids in the Latvian SSR*). Rīga, 1959.
A. Jurāne, M. Matisone. Dīķu produktivitātes palielināšana Latvijas PSR lauksaimniecības arteļos un padomju saimniecībās (*Increasing the productivity of ponds in the agricultural crews and Soviet farms of the Latvian SSR*). Riga, 1961.
K. Eņģelis. Attīstīsim dīķsaimniecību (*Let's develop Pond Farming*). Rīga, 1965.
Zivkopja rokasgrāmata (*Fish Farmer Manual*). Riga, 1961.

Aģitatora bloknots. Speciāls izdevums zivju rūpniecībā strādājošiem aģitatoriem (*Agitator's Notebook. A special edition for agitators working in fish industry*. 1956. (in Latvian)

Saulvedis Cimermanis.
Zveja un zvejnieki Latvijā 19. gadsimtā/Fishing and fishermen in Latvia in the 19th century. Riga, 1998.
The author of the book, ethnographer and cultural historian Saulvedis Cimermanis, in a large-scale monograph, analyzes fishing as one of the traditional sectors of economic activity. The rich factological material is used to tell about the spread of fishing in Latvia in the 19th century, the national composition of fishermen, fishing grounds, the organization of work of fishermen, fishing rights, management of water basins, mutual relations of fishermen and other issues.
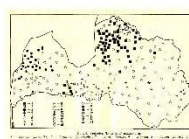
Benita Laumane.
Zivju nosaukumi latviešu valodā/Fish names in Latvian. Riga, 1973.
The author, linguist Benita Laumane, investigated about 1,200 names of fish collected from various Latvian written sources of the 17th - 20th centuries as well as modern Latvian dialects throughout Latvia's territory. The structure, semantics and distribution of fish names are analyzed. The book provides an insight into the formation of Latvian ichthyological terminology and the peculiarities of folk names of fish in historical, structural and geographical aspects.
The names of burbot (*Lota lota L.*) throughout Latvia's territory.

Benita Laumane.
Zeme, jūra, zvejvietas: zvejniecības leksika Latvijas piekrastē/Land, Sea, Fishing Grounds: The vocabulary of fishing on the Latvian coast. Riga, 1996.
The work includes the names of fishing villages registered at the Latvian coast from Estonia to Lithuania, coastal and sea bottom signs, as well as the names of fishing grounds in the Baltic Sea and the Gulf of Riga (about 1000 names).
Origin and possible chronology of the names of fishing grounds are explained.
The peculiarities of creating geographical names and terms in Latvian are considered in relation to similar names in Lithuanian, Liv, Estonian, German, Polish and Russian.

Research results of the Baltic Fisheries Research Institute (1961-1991) were published in Russian language Proceedings: Рыбохозяйственные исследования в бассейне Балтийского моря /Fisheries Research in the Baltic Sea Basin, No. 1–18 (1966–1983).

Наставление по эксплуатации орудий лова, применяемых в бассейне Балтийского моря/Instruction manual for fishing gear used in the Baltic Sea basin. БалтНИИРХ. Таллинн, 1988 (in Russian).
The publication summarizes the materials related to the techniques and tactics of fishing in the Baltic Sea.

A Dictionary of Coastal Fishery Terms.
Compiled by V. Baturin and J. Baldunčiks.
Riga, 1997 (in Latvian, Russian and English).
1st issue Coastal Fishery (more than 3500 entries).

The Dictionary comprises terms and terminological word combinations from various branches of fishing industry.

A Handbook of Netting Materials, Fishing Gear and Operation of Fishing ships.
Compiled by V. Baturin and J. Baldunciks.
Riga, 1999.

The Latvian-Russian-English Handbook contains basic reference and technical data connected with coastal fishing.

In 1997, supported by the Latvian Fish Fund and the fishermen's community, an outstanding project was launched – the **"Latvian Fisheries Yearbook"**.
This serial edition combines the statistical material on fishery, fish processing and aquaculture, as well as relevant thematic articles devoted to fish resources, fishing, industry legislation, fishing economy and reproduction of fish resources.

The 18th Biennial Conference of the European Association of Aquatic Sciences Libraries and Information Centres: River of no Return: Sail or Sink   May 6-9, 2019 Zagreb, Croatia

Taking publications at their word: The use of textometric analysis for a scientific project on the Rhone River

Anne Laure Achard (1), Clara Poirier (1), Nicolas Lamouroux (1), Yves Francois Le Lay (2)

1) Irstea, Villeurbanne, France

2) EVS UMR, Lyon, France

Keywords: publications, textometry, vocubulary

Abstract:

In this poster, we present the specificities of the largest French "Long Term Socio-Ecological Research" called "Rhône Basin Long Term Environmental Research Observatory" (ZABR in French). The ZABR administers a network of 300 researchers from 24 universities and research organizations, working on the Rhône River and its tributaries, and the human life settled in its catchment area. The multidisciplinary ZABR network contributes to riverine ecosystems sustainable management and restoration. Currently the question asked by the ZABR researchers is: how could we characterize the multidisciplinary aspect of the knowledge produced within this network? Publications are a valuable source of information: the content of scientific issues, their specific topics and results, and the words used to express them, reveal the founding principles of the research work. In this study, through textometrics, we characterize the way researchers consider the river. In addition to scientific and philosophical thinking driven by 15 researchers and a philosopher, we analyzed 102 publications from 2006 to 2016 related to the Rhône River and we used semantic and text analyses with Iramuteq and TMX software, to explore and visualize the vocabulary and the lexicography used in this corpus of publications. Multidisciplinarity is reflected in the vocabulary used to share knowledge across different research fields. By analyzing the publications, we take the opportunity to compare the different meanings of recurrent words from several fields, and facilitate the dialogue within the ZABR researchers' network.

EURASLIC
6-9 May 2019
Zagreb, Croatia

Taking publications at their word:
The use of textometry in a scientific project

A.L. Achard[1], O. Poirier[1], Y.-F. Le Lay[2], N. Lamouroux[1]
[1] Irstea, Lyon Villeurbanne, France [2] EVS, UMR 5600, Lyon, France

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1 Scientific context and aim

- The ZABR is a French scientific observatory of the Rhône River and one of the largest Long Term Socio-Ecological Research (LTSER) platforms in Europe. It investigates research questions focusing on hydrosystems and social dynamics related to water.
- One question asked by the ZABR researchers: How can we qualify the characteristics of the ZABR, its socio-ecological approach and the knowledge produced within this network?
- 2 complementary answers:
  - A multidisciplinary approach which integrates different views from ecology, environmental chemistry, geography, geomorphology, hydrology, information science, philosophy, sociology,...
  - The use of textometry and publications analysis: what do the words used in the ZABR publications tell us about its socio-ecological approach? How to use textometry to analyse the valuable source of information (topics, results,..) contained in these texts ?

2 Methodology

- Corpus selection: 102 full-text articles from the ZABR network, in English and in French, open access, related to the Rhône River, from 2006 to 2016.
- Corpus preparation: collection of full text, PDF to txt conversion, UTF8 encoding. A time-consuming step !
- Text cleaning: removal of bibliography, graphs, punctuation
- Use of 2 textometry softwares in open source: IRaMuTeQ and TXM based on R statistics packages
- Goal: a detailed view of the vocabulary clusters and the key concepts of the publications of this particular LTSER, to characterize the way researchers consider the river as expressed in their publications

3 Textometric analysis

- A visual and textual exploratory: IRaMuTeQ[1] is used for describing and visualizing concepts included in the publications.
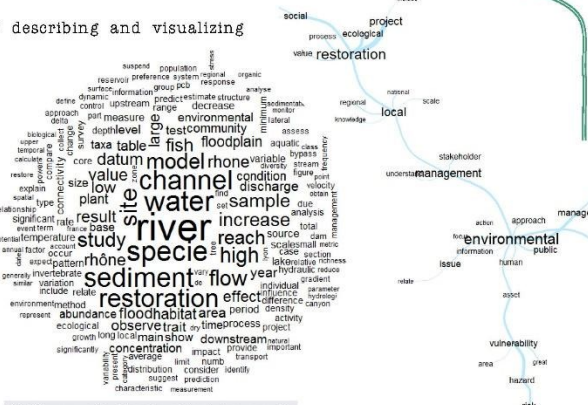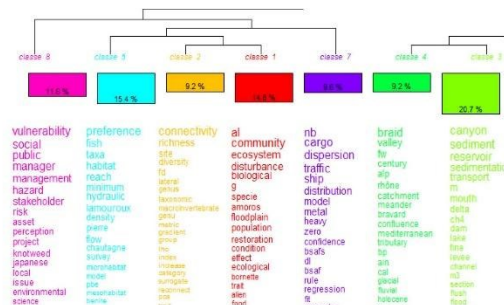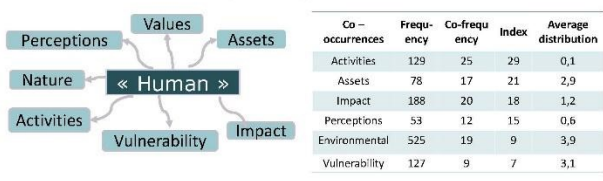
1/ The Reinert classification allows to identify different lexical worlds (clusters), each cluster is a thematic class, text segments are clustered according to their vocabularies and distributed according to the reduced form frequencies.

2/ The word cloud aggregates words and organizes them graphically according to their frequency. Word size is proportional to its frequency in the corpus.

3/ The similarity analysis allows to identify the co-occurrences of words, providing information on their degrees of connectivity.

- A textual and contextual analysis: TXM[2] is a tool for testing hypotheses and understanding the specificity (or ambiguity) of words in each text segment. Eg: "human" and its different meanings in its context.

Co-occurrences	Frequency	Co-frequency	Index	Average distribution
Activities	129	25	29	0,1
Assets	78	17	21	2,9
Impact	188	20	18	1,2
Perceptions	53	12	15	0,6
Environmental	525	19	9	3,9
Vulnerability	127	9	7	3,1

	human	
of the network organization, its sensitivity to	human	pressures and its ability to adjust (Fausch et al.,
that Reaches 1 and 4 are confined by	human	infrastructures (i. e. embankments) resulting in a qu
ice together with ecology to better understand the	human	contexts of restoration ' (Eitzel et al., 2012,
. Spokespersons (Latour, 1999) representing	human	and non-human concerns (e. g. the river ecosystem,
higher ' values (i. e.	human	life and security, health issues) became a priority, de
inventory of dioxin sources and a reduction of	human	exposure through food consumption. Regulations ta
nmunities using seven metrics that are sensitive to	human	disturbance and encompass species composition, tr
conforms to the expectation in the absence of	human	impact. Oberdorff et al. (2002) defined classes of
tothe following gradient of contamination due to	human	activities on the watershed: A = B < C. Samplesof
impact of an alien species. Focusing on	human	perceptions as well as human values associated with
. Focusing on human perceptions as well as	human	values associated with biological invasions is a good

4/ Pivot word with its left and right context

4 Conclusion: a successful application of textometry in a scientific context

- Textometry allows a new approach through the used words, their combinations, their occurrences, their distributions and their contexts.

- This methodology underlines the main themes investigated by the ZABR network: social and ecological vocabularies meet in a specific way that characterizes the ethical position of this LTSER (anthropocentrism VS ecocentrism), they show the specific relations between humans and nature.

- Our project highlights the additional value of textometry combined with a multidisciplinary approach. Its allows to compare the techniques, methods and understanding brought by each discipline.

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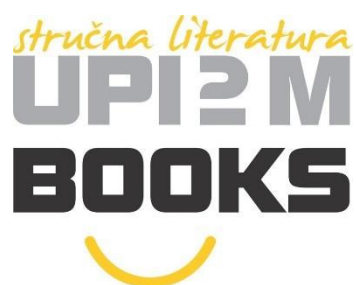
[1] http://iramuteq.org   [2] http://textometrie.ens-lyon.fr

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Zagreb Tourist Board
http://www.infozagreb.hr

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Achard, Anne Laure	Irstea	Villeurbanne, France
Bacheva, Snejina	Institute of Oceanology	Varna, Bulgaria
Baiandin, Aleksei	Kovalevsky Institute of Marine Biological Research, RAS	Sevastopol, Crimea
Basta, Jelena	Blue World Institute	Veli Lošinj, Croatia
Brannemann, Kathrin	Alfred Wegener Institute	Bremerhaven, Germany
Brumnić, Virna	Ruđer Bošković Institute	Rovinj, Croatia
Čaja, Lovorka	Ruđer Bošković Institute	Zagreb, Croatia
Čanković, Milan	Ruđer Bošković Institute	Zagreb, Croatia
Čatić, Ingrid	Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries	Split, Croatia
Ciglar, Kristina	Ruđer Bošković Institute	Zagreb, Croatia
Čonč, Tea	Span d.o.o.	Zagreb, Croatia
Goossens, Bart	Research Institute for Nature and Forest (INBO)	Geraardsbergen, Belgium
Grabowska-Popow, Małgorzata	National Marine Fisheries Research Institute	Gdynia, Poland
Hrenović, Karlo	Ruđer Bošković Institute	Zagreb, Croatia
Kalentsits, Maria	Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO)	Rome, Italy
Katulić, Anita	National and University Library in Zagreb	Zagreb, Croatia
Kondratjeva, Natalja	Food Safety, Animal Health and Environment Scientific Institute (BIOR)	Riga, Latvia
Konjević, Sofija	Ruđer Bošković Institute	Zagreb, Croatia
Kopytova, Olga	Kovalevsky Institute of Marine Biological Research, RAS	Sevastopol, Crimea
Kovačević, Matija	Ruđer Bošković Institute	Zagreb, Croatia
Kulakova, Kateryna	Russian Federal Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography	Kerch, Crimea
LaBonte, Kristen	University of California	Santa Barbara, CA, USA
Macan, Bojan	Ruđer Bošković Institute	Zagreb, Croatia
Marušić, Anita	Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries	Split, Croatia
Mayer, Marina	Ruđer Bošković Institute	Zagreb, Croatia
Mihalić, Mirjana	Ruđer Bošković Institute	Zagreb, Croatia
Pažur, Ivana	Ruđer Bošković Institute	Zagreb, Croatia
Scaramozzino, Jeanine	California Polytechnic State University	San Luis Obispo, CA, USA
Stojanovski, Jadranka	University of Zadar / Ruđer Bošković Institute	Zadar / Zagreb, Croatia
Vodopijevec, Alen	Ruđer Bošković Institute	Zagreb, Croatia

CONFERENCE IN PICTURES

We had only a few days - too short to do everything we wanted, talk to everybody, show all the stuff we wanted, and go to all the places we wanted to show you… But still there was some…

… walking in the park…

… celebrating a certain birthday…

… working hard through program…

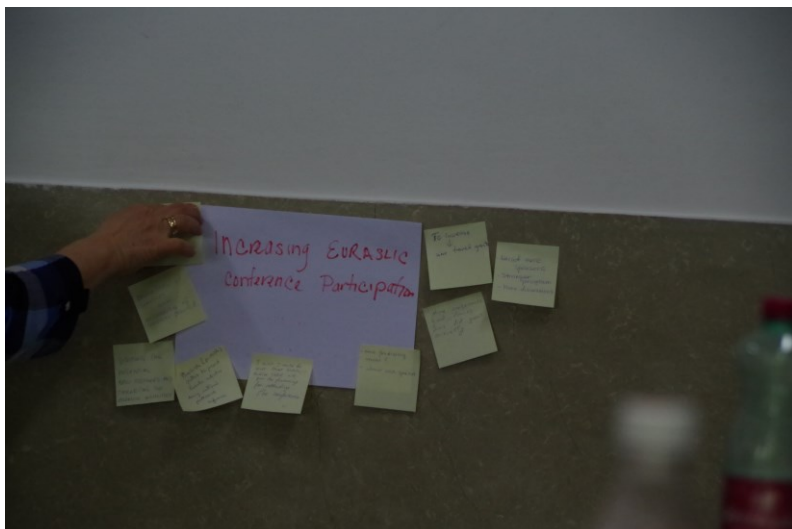… eating…

…. discussing posters…

… dancing…

… brainstorming…

… meeting dragons…

… gossiping (pardon – discussing!)…

… workshoping…

… and getting really wet in the most beautiful place ever!

See you soon again! Yours, CSI

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European Association of Aquatic Sciences Libraries and Information Centres (EURASLIC)

http://www.euraslic.org/