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Information Centres (EURASLIC),
4-6th May 2005, Split, Croatia

Open Waters - Open Sources

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Participants of the 11th EURASLIC Conference at the Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries, Split, Croatia

Introduction

It is no secret anymore that the international library community is shifting more and more in the direction of open access to information. Although this has been a basic paradigm of any library for centuries already, only recently, with the avenue of the digital environment, the problems related with open access for large user communities became more and more important and crucial.

This is not different for aquatic libraries, and therefore I was not surprised when the conference organisers notified me of their chosen theme: Open Waters – Open Sources. Consequently, many of the papers and presentations either reflected on what Open Access should be and how to organize this, either the attendees got an insight in Open Access projects already underway in aquatic libraries across Europe. It is striking to see that particularly in the marine and freshwater libraries, benchmarking projects and networks are developed. This could have a lot to do with the multidisciplinary character of aquatic sciences, and the resulting broad set of information sources needed in our libraries.

However, there is another clear reason to point out, why European librarians are very interested in Open Access activities. As in many other parts of the world, also in Europe there exists a divide between those who have information and those who have not. The same is true with respect to information technology.

As a result of all this, we have seen during the EURASLIC conference some very promising initiatives and results, mostly managed from a bottom-up approach, all of them facilitating and ensuring low-barrier access to vital aquatic information. We have also noticed that information managers are finding cooperation with ITC-managers more and more rewarding, and that both professional groups understand each others issues in a much more constructive way than before. The cooperation between bookworms and computer nerds is becoming a logic process, yielding much more efficient results.

Of course, the EURASLIC Conference also remains the best platform for each librarian to report on the aquatic information activities at country or institutional level. You will learn a lot on the current activities and projects of your colleagues, by reading the many country reports in this volume. This conference has also facilitated several workshops and projects meetings, on which is also reported in these proceedings. Last but not least, our corporate colleagues have presented some of their novel and state-of-the-art tools for information management.

On the whole, I believe that EURASLIC has proven again during this conference that European aquatic librarians are playing a major role in aquatic information management, that they foster and care for unique publications and information sets, and that their networking activities can span and overcome the many cultural, political, economic and language differences. It is of course also due to an excellent organizing team in Croatia, that this event has been so successful, and that the Split meeting venue has served as a cradle for many new initiatives, projects and friendships. To those who could not attend: enjoy your reading, and I hope you can gain value from the experience of your colleagues.

Jan Haspeslagh

EURASLIC President

2004-2006

Acknowledgements

An international conference of this size evidently is a work of many people and instances. Many thanks therefore should go to a lot of persons and institutes, more specifically following: the Rudjer Boskovic Institute Library, the Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries Library, and their Directors: Žinić Mladen and Marasović Ivona, who gave permission and support for organizing this 11th EURASLIC Conference. Following persons were essential and crucial, and the eventual success of the meeting is in large thanks to their very hard work, and their continuous positive attitude: Sofija Konjević, Jadranka Stojanovski, Marina Mayer, Milica Vučemilović and also many thanks to the Programme Committee: Jan Haspeslagh, Joan Baron Varley, Brigitte Lechner, Margaret Watts, Marina Artemova and Iga Zdanowska.

Many thanks also go to all of the speakers, workshop and discussion chairs, and to all of the attendees, all of whom contributed to a very interesting week of essential information transfer between aquatic librarians.

Of course we should also acknowledge the many local and international sponsors to our meeting. Special mentioning should go to IAMSLIC, IOC, and the Institute of Marine Research in Norway. It is thanks to their contribution that we have been able to support the attendance of many members, otherwise unable to join this kind of event. Of course, thanks to all the other sponsors we were able to add 'many cherries to our meeting cake': Ministry of Science Education and Sport of Croatia, OVID, Coca-Cola Beverages Croatia, City of Split, HVB Splitska banka, EBSCO Information Services, Elsevier, Hydrographic Institute of the Republic of Croatia, Split and Dalmatia County, Split and Dalmatia County Tourist Office, Građevinsko-arhitektonski fakultet Sveučilišta u Splitu, Fakultet prirodoslovno-matematičkih znanosti i odgojnih područja Sveučilišta u Splitu, "MK" knjigovežnica i kartonaža, NHBS Environment Bookstore, Algoritam bookstore.

Also many thanks to Slobodna Dalmacije and NISC for their in kind support.

I also want to specifically acknowledge the hard and fruitful work in attracting sponsors at the local level that has been done by the organizing committee, and Joan Varley's tenacity to attract international sponsors.

Last but not least, I would like to thank the co-editors of these Proceedings Sofija Konjević and Marina Mayer, especially for their patience with my sometimes very long reaction time to their requests. Any omissions and mistakes are solely to my account, and the resulting excellent quality of this publication is largely to their credit.

Enjoy your reading!

Jan Haspeslagh

EURASLIC President

2004-2006

A Word from the Organisers

We have been honored to welcome 11th EURASLIC conference and its more than 50 participants from 16 countries.

With the help of the Programme Committee, we tried to offer you an interesting official part of the conference, which included 15 lectures, 15 country and institutional reports, 2 special project presentation, 7 posters, 3 workshops and 5 discussion groups.

We thank everybody who helped us with work on the Proceedings, both co-editors and authors. However, we haven't managed to collect all the works presented during the conference in the forms needed for publishing in the proceedings. Therefore:

- four texts in the Proceedings were derived from power points (P. Simson, J. Stojanovski, EBSCO, OVID)

- in chapter *Country Reports* Belgian country report is missing

- in chapter *Poster Session* abstract is missing for the poster *An electronic Portal on Ocean Governance* by Galdies Charles, International Ocean Institute, Gzira, Malta

For the unofficial part, the beautiful town of Split surprised us with the Festivity of St. Duje, saint patron of Split offering a lot of events like concerts, exibitions and festivity fireworks. Unofficial part finished with nice excursion to river Cetina, rafting for the high spirited and by boat for the less adventurous.

As some of you surely know, organizing such an event is not an easy task. When we accepted hosting the conference, we were not completely aware of the amount of work and different tasks that await us. In spite of all efforts and preparations, lots of things had to be done in the last minute or during the conference itself. It wouldn't have been possible without a wonderful working team. Somebody from the organizing team always had nerves to calm the it-won't-be-done-in-time panic, the right cable to make the laptop work, the correct answer to our guests' questions or the best idea where to go out in the evening. Our biggest and special thanks go to our Split connection, Milica Vučemilović from Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries Library. We would have never managed it without her help, which included everything – from contacting various local organizations to baking cookies for the participants. Many thanks also to everybody from Rudjer Boskovic Institute Library – our teamwork was a pleasure as always!

On the behalf of the Organizing Committee

Marina Mayer

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Session 1: Open Source Information

Open Access : Publishing and Repositories – Making Research More Visible

by

Pauline Simpson
National Oceanography Centre, Southampton, UK

National Oceanography Centre, Southampton
(name change from Southampton Oceanography Centre, 01 May 2005)

NOC is one of the world's leading centres for research and education in marine and earth sciences, for the development of marine technology and for the provision of large scale infrastructure and support for the marine research community

University of Southampton

Research-led multidisciplinary university:

20,000 students, 5000 staff (3000 researchers)

Routemap to research visibility

Guide us through:

- Scholarly Communication
- Open Access
- Open Archives Initiative
- Repositories Choices
- What IRs can do for research

Open Access: definitions

Open-access (OA) literature is digital, online, free of charge, and free of most copyright and licensing restrictions.

OA should be immediate, rather than delayed, and OA should apply to the full-text, not just to abstracts or summaries.

OA removes price barriers (subscriptions, licensing fees, pay-per-view fees) and permission barriers (most copyright and licensing restrictions).

Ideally we would like all research to be freely available

Crisis in scholarly communication

Journals are the primary research publication channel

Journal publishing is dominated by commercial ventures

A vicious circle:

- Researchers write papers for journals (free or page charges!)
- Researchers transfer copyright to publishers (free)
- Researchers on Editorial Board (free)
- Researchers review papers (free)

BUT

Libraries pay huge subscriptions to publishers to access the paper and universities pay more than once: subscription, photocopying license and for study packs

Or possibly they cannot afford the subscription

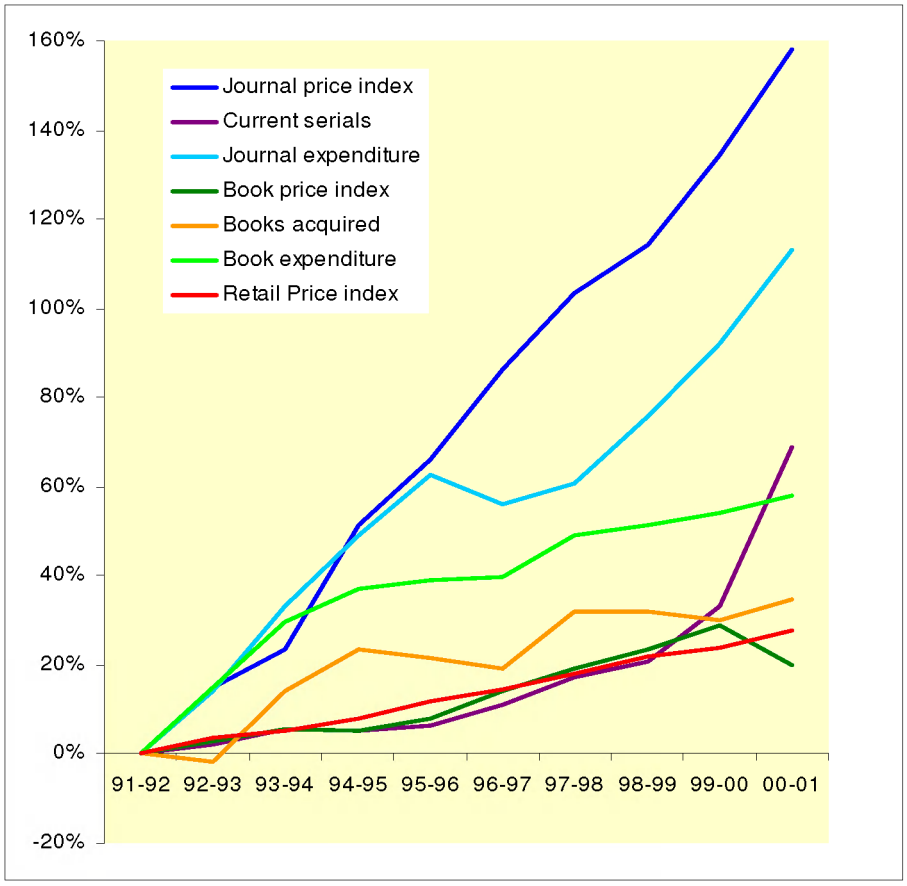
The global journals problem

Dissatisfaction with the current scholarly communication model

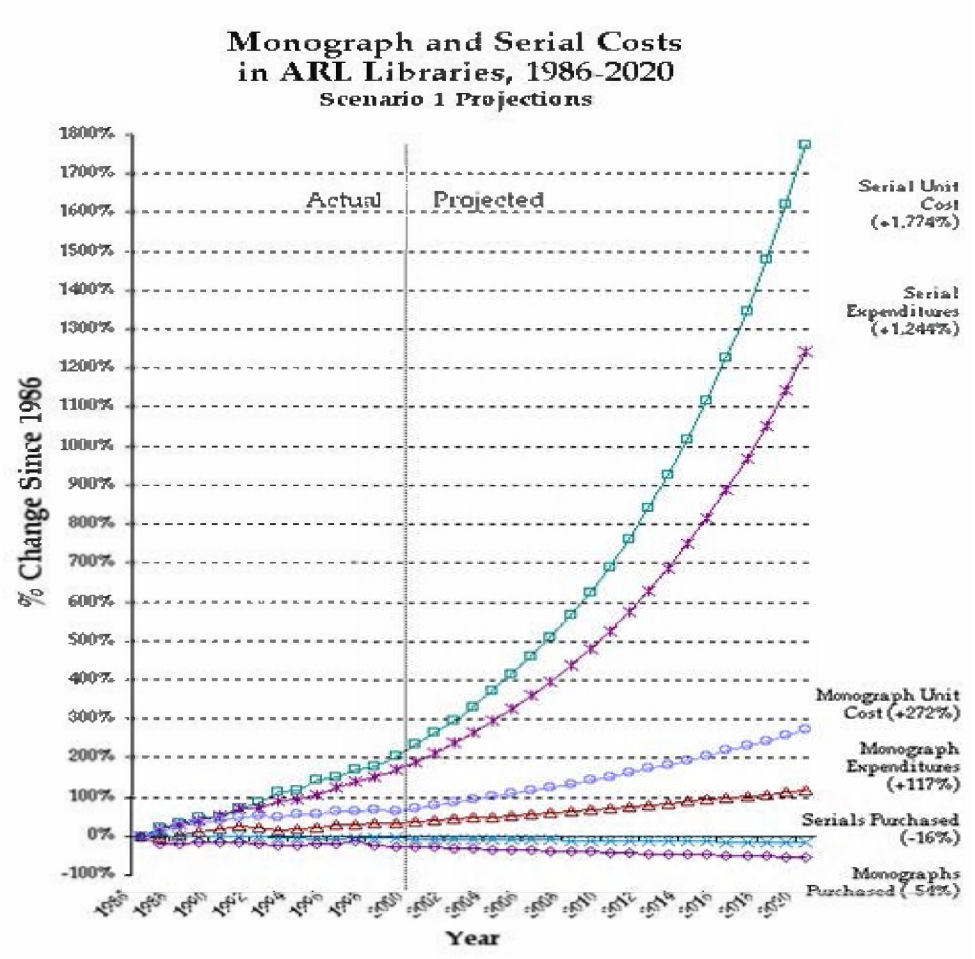
Even the wealthiest institution cannot purchase access to all the information that all of its researchers require

Site-licenses and consortia deals have helped, but mainly in the richest countries; though good examples of deals for developing countries (INASP)

Many commercial publishers charge extra for online access – so causing more pressure on budgets



PROJECTED PERIODICAL PRICE INCREASES TO 2020 (Blixrud 2002)



1986-2000

Journal price inflation +291%

Retail price index + 70%

The situation today – dissatisfaction at all levels

Authors

Their work is not seen by all their peers – they do not get the recognition they desire

Despite the fact they often have to pay page charges, colour figure charges, reprint charges, etc.

Often the rights they have given up in exchange for publication mean there are things that they cannot do with their own work

Readers

They cannot view all the research literature they need – they are less effective

Libraries

Cannot satisfy the information needs of their users

Society

We all lose out if the communication channels are not optimal

Solution - alter the research landscape

Open Access to Research

freely accessible, more visible, immediately available,

free at the point of use

2 complementary routes

Open access journals

No payment = open access or subscription

Publishing model – author pays = OA

Open access archives or repositories

Author deposit of full text of articles, conference papers, reports, theses, learning objects, multimedia etc. - Scoped by need

Historical context: Subversive Proposal (1994)

"All rising to great place is by a winding stair" – Francis Bacon

27 Jun 1994 Stevan Harnad's 'Subversive Proposal' leading to the open access vision for scholarly material ("Faustian Bargain" with publishers – a price tag barrier to research)

Harnad, S. (1995) A Subversive Proposal.

In: Ann Okerson & James O'Donnell (Eds.) Scholarly Journals at the Crossroads: a Subversive Proposal for Electronic Publishing. Washington, DC, Association of Research Libraries, June 1995

http://www.ecs.soton.ac.uk/~harnad/subvert.html

http://www.arl.org/scomm/subversive/toc.html

Open Access Call

What is it?

Call for free, unrestricted access on the public internet to the literature that scholars give to the world without expectation of payment. Can be freely used for research, teaching and other purposes.

Why?

Widen dissemination, accelerate research, enrich education, share learning among rich & poor nations, enhance return on taxpayer investment in research.

How?

By using existing funds to pay for dissemination, not access.

Open Access – appeals to all the major stakeholders

To the funders of researcher – both as a public service and as an increased return on their investment in research

To the authors – it gives wider dissemination and impact

To readers – it gives them access to all primary literature, making the most important research tool' more powerful

To editors and reviewers – they feel their work is more valued

To the libraries –it allows them to meet the information needs of their users

To the institutions – it increases their presence and prestige

To small and society publishers – it gives them a survival strategy and fits with their central remit

Open Access – gaining high level support

Political Interest:

UK Science and Technology Committee Inquiry:

Scientific Publications: Free for all? 2004

Recommended that UK funding bodies should:

Require that authors deposit a copy of their articles in their institution's repository within one month of publication.

Review copyright and, provided it does not have a negative impact, make it a condition of grant that authors retain copyright in their papers.

Provide as part of research grants, monies to allow payment of charges for publication in Open Access journals. http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm/cmsctech.htm

US Congress working with National Institutes of Health (NIH) to develop new access policy (Feb 2005)

Copies of all papers reporting research funded by NIH will be deposited in PubMed Central within six months of publication

Approximately 60,000 papers each year will be made freely available

http://grants1.nih.gov/grants/guide/notice-files/NOT-OD-04-064.html

Sabo – 'Public Access to Science' Act – make research funded by the American government exempt from copyright protection – not passed

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

'Promoting Access to Public Research Data for Scientific, Economic, and Social Development '

'…an optimum international exchange of data, information and knowledge contributes decisively to the advancement of scientific research and innovation'

and '…open access will maximize the value derived from public investment in data collection efforts.'

http://dataaccess.ucsd.edu/Final_Report_2003.pdf

*** 30+ nations have signed

Funding Bodies Interest:

Howard Hughes in US

Andrew Mellon in US

Wellcome Trust in UK – policy 2004 – UK PubMed

Research Councils UK – policy May 2005

Funders indicated commitment to open access through endorsement

Berlin Declaration in Support of Open Access 2003

Germany: Fraunhofer Society, Wissenschaftsrat, HRK, Max Planck Society, Leibniz Association, Helmholtz Association, German Research Foundation, Deutscher Bibliotheksverband

France: CNRS, INSERM

Austria: FWF Der Wissenschaftsfonds

Belgium: Fonds voor Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek – Vlaanderen

Greece: National Hellenic Research Foundation

Declarations on Open Access

The IFLA Statement on Open Access to Scholarly Literature and Research Documentation

http://www.ifla.org/V/cdoc/open-access04.html
Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities (Max Planck)

(Oct 2003)

Now nearly 50 signatories

Bethesda Statement on Open Access Publishing (Jun 2003)

Buenos Aires

British Columbia

Scotland (2005)

Budapest Open Access Initiative Feb 2002 (Soros Open Society)

Peter Suber - Timeline of the Open Access Movement –

http://www.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/timeline.htm

Budapest Open Access Initiative 2002

Open Society Institute (George Soros) offered funding to achieve

Two complementary strategies:

Self-Archiving: Scholars should be able to deposit their refereed journal articles in open electronic archives which conform to Open Archives Initiative standards

Open-Access Journals: Journals will not charge subscriptions or fees for online access. Instead, they should look to other sources to fund peer-review and publication (e.g., publication charges)

Open Access journals

Peer reviewed articles

Accessed online without charge

No author/page charges

Publisher's model

No Author payment = subscription ('toll') access

Author pays – open access

BioMed Central - $500 per article

Public Library of Science - $1500

National Academy Of Sciences - $1000

American Institute of Physics - $2000

European Geosciences Union - $20 per page

University Initiatives

Univ. Arizona: *J. Insect Science*

Univ. Bielefeld: *Documenta Mathematica*

Univ. California: *eScholarship*

Columbia Univ: *Earthscape*

Cornell Univ/Duke Press: *Project Euclid*

Univ. Warwick: *Geometry & Topology Publications*

Independent startups

Evolutionary Ecol. Rsrch.

Internet Journal of Chemistry

Hybrids

BioOne

Journal of Insect Science

www.insectscience.org

SPARC

Scholary Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition

Theory into practice - Open Access journals

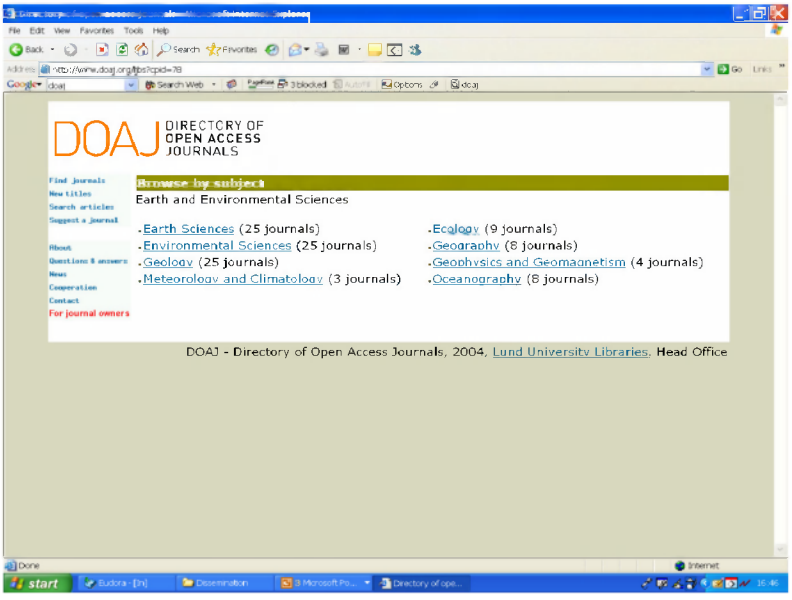
PLoS Biology (launched October 2003) and PLoS Medicine (launched October 2004)

BioMed Central (published 4500+ papers) and now cited in ISI journals building Impact Factors

New Journal of Physics

Indian Academy of Sciences (Learned Society) has made their 11 journals available free online

Lund Directory of Open Access Journals – over 1543 peer review open access journals (http://www.doaj.org/)



Open Access publishing – making the transition

A number of 'traditional' publishers are transforming their closed access journals into 'open access' journals:

Proceedings of the National Academy of Science

Oxford University Press

Company of Biologists

American Physiological Society

Entomological Society of America

Journal of Experimental Botany

American Society of Limnology and Oceanography

The power of Open Access – journals

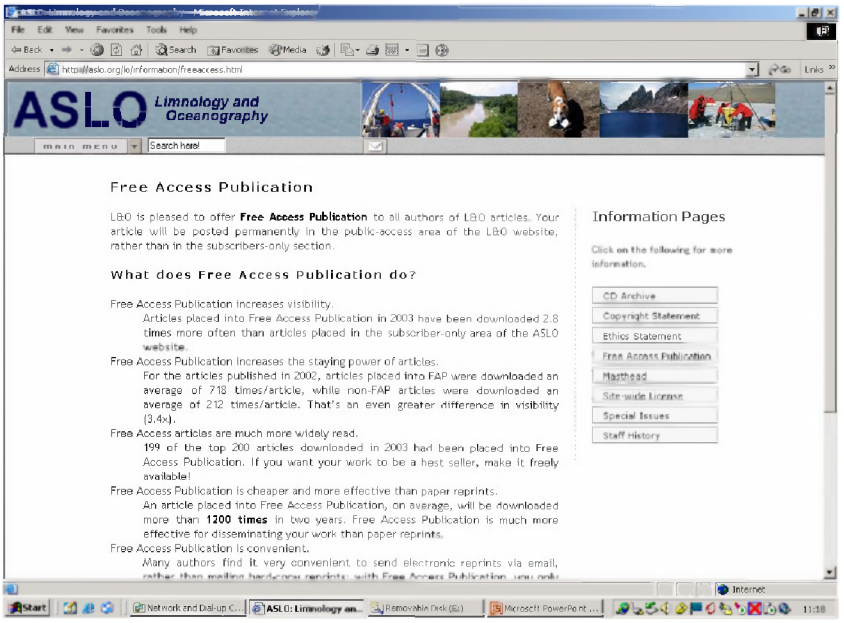
Limnology and Oceanography, published by the American Society of Limnology and Oceanography

Uses hybrid model to offer authors the chance to purchase open access

Access papers published in 2003 have been downloaded 2.8 times more often than non-open access papers

For papers published in 2002, the difference increases to 3.4 times greater downloads for open access papers

http://aslo.org/lo/information/freeaccess.html



European Geosciences Union – open access convert

Geophysical Research Abstracts (open access)

Advances in Geosciences (open-access)

Annales Geophysicae (open-access after 1 year)

Atmospheric Chemistry & Physics (open-access)

Biogeosciences (open-access)

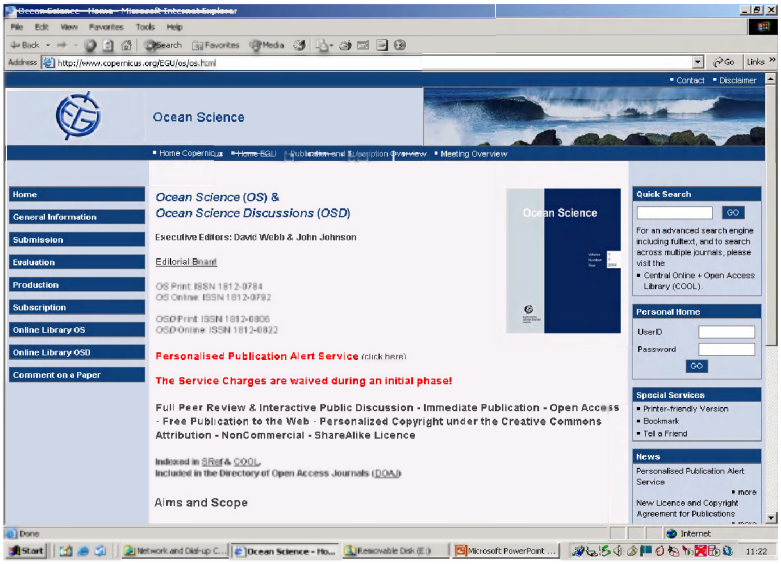
Hydrology and Earth System Sciences (open-access)

Natural Hazards and Earth System Sciences (open-access)

Nonlinear Processes in Geophysics (open-access)

NEW - Ocean Science (open-access)

(EGU open-access = free-of-charge, online access of any article immediately after its publication on www)



The alternative : Repositories (Open archives, e-Print archives)

JISC Report 'Delivery, Management and Access Model for e-Prints and open access journals… (Jul 2004) makes distinction - e-Print Archives = material in journals; e-Print Repositories = grey literature and other data as well as published journal materials

Digital collections of research output placed there by their authors, either before or after publication:

What are the essential elements?

Institutionally, subject or nationally defined: Content generated by the community

Scholarly content, published articles, books, book sections, preprint and working papers, conference papers, enduring teaching materials, student theses, data-sets, etc.

Cumulative & perpetual: preserve ongoing access to material

Interoperable & open access: free, online, global

Institutional repositories – benefits

For the Individual

Provide a central archive of their work

Increase the dissemination and impact of their research

Acts as a full CV and research reporting tool

For the Institution

Increases visibility and prestige

Acts as an advertisement to funding sources, potential new faculty and students, etc.

For Society

Provide access to the world's research

Ensures long-term preservation of institutes' academic output

Repository choices – tensions

Institutions

Departments

Disciplines

Long term projects

Funding Agencies

Conferences

Publishers

Personal

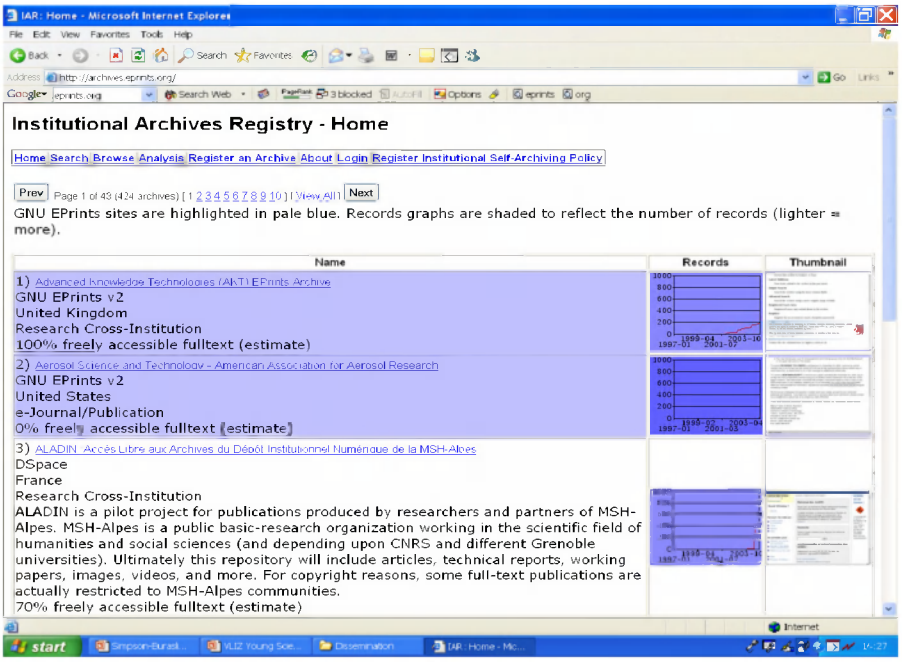
National

International (Internet Archive – 'Universal')

Data Archives

Institutional Archives Registry http://archives.eprints.org/

New - Directory of Open Access Repositories – Lund University and Nottingham University UK



Discipline based repositories

Early e-Print services subject based and hosted by a single institution. Rely on distributed researchers remotely depositing their papers using the self archiving protocol

ArXiv (Los Alamos now at Cornell) (1991) set up by Paul Ginsparg and Richard Luce for high energy physics community (now physics incl Atmospheric and Oceanic Physics, Math, Computing Science and nonlinear science).

Despite success of Los Alamos – varying success by other subject communities – RePec (Economics), Cogprints (Cognitive Psychology), Chemistry Preprints Server, Mathematics, etc.

> **Centralised:** regionally- or nationally-organised, or subject-based contents are created in individual member institutions which upload to one centralised one

DARE, the Dutch Digital Academic Archives. This is a collaborative venture between all Dutch universities (http://www.surf.nl).

(ODINPubAfrica = National, Subject repository for the ocean data and information community in Africa. Deposits to one central repository https://doclib.luc.ac.be/odin)

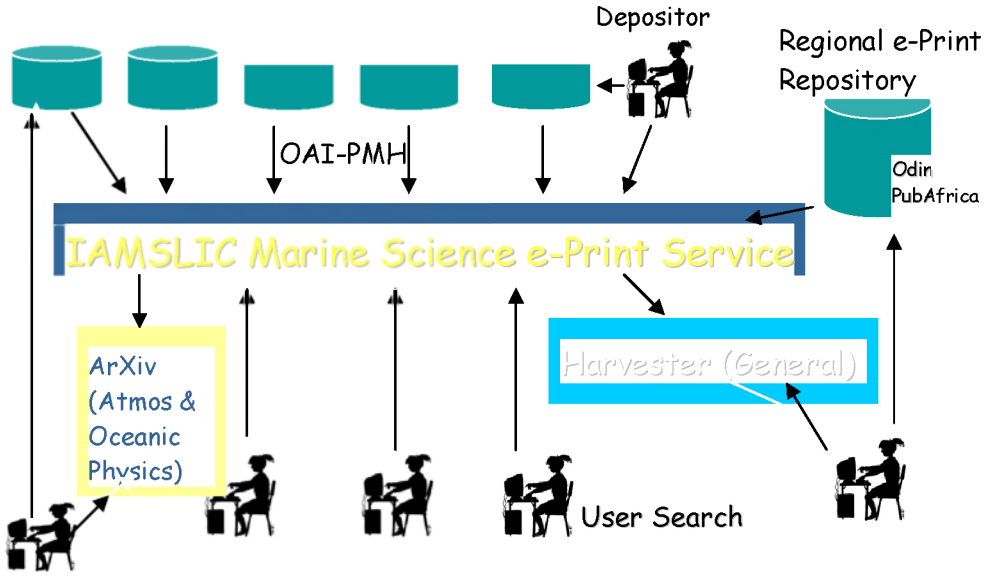
Institutional e-Print archives (Repositories)

Contents of these archives are created and stored locally in an archive specific to and limited to one institution.

2000 - Complementary model - Offering both self archiving and mediated archiving to researchers

> Institutions can provide the supporting technical, organisational and cultural infrastructure
> Direct interest in exposing their research output
> Promote the institutions research profile

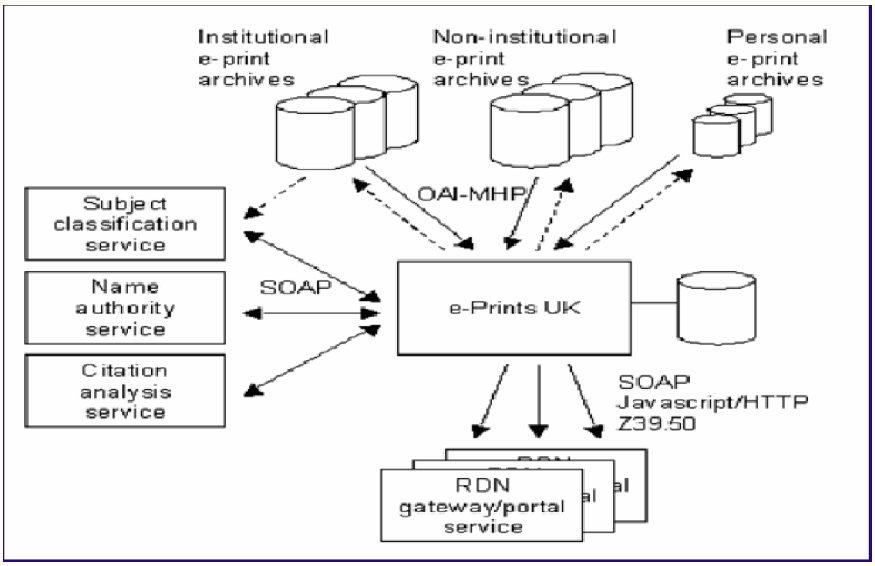
HYBRID! IAMSLIC Marine Science e-Print

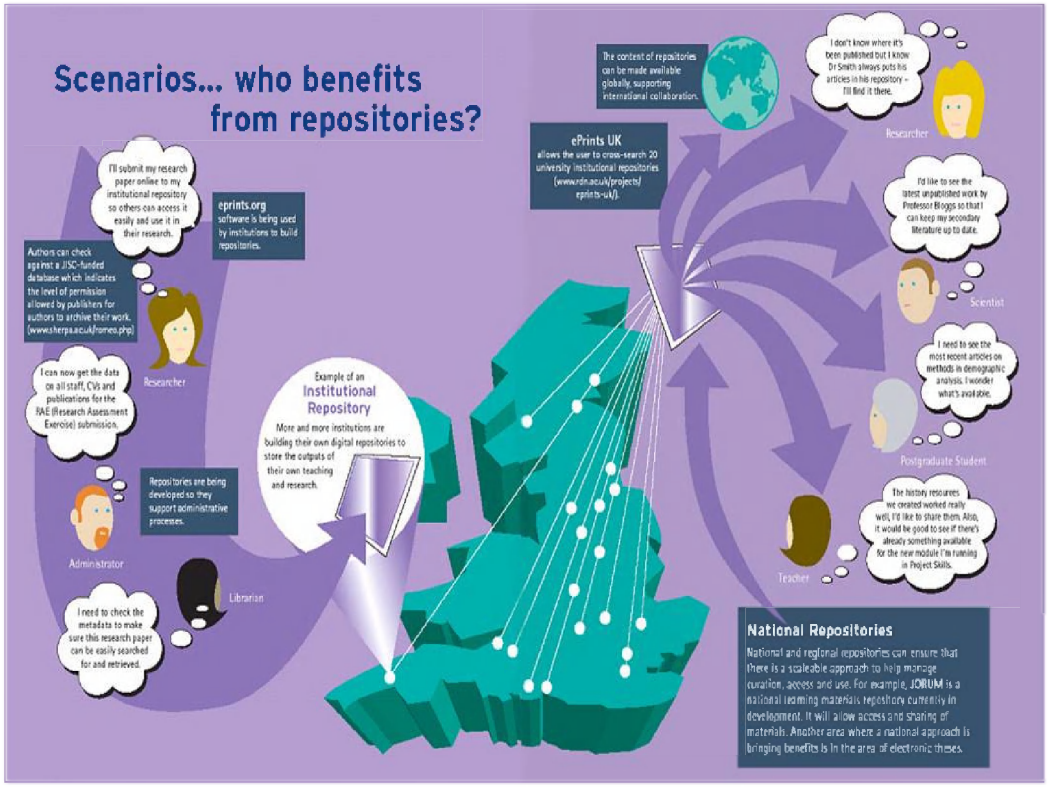


National Repositories

Service Provider (national aggregator)
EPrints UK – harvesting from all UK repositories (enhancing metadata using OCLC Automated Subject Classification protocol and name authority service)

EPrintsUK Architecture





Open Archive Initiative

Supported by Digital Library Federation & NSF (Sante Fe, 1999)

Roots in an effort to enhance access to e-Print archives as a means of increasing availability of scholarly communication

OAI Metadata Harvesting Protocol which creates potential for interoperability between Repositories by enabling metadata from a number of archives to be collected together in one searchable database.

Open Archive Initiative - MHP

Enables a cross searchable global virtual research archive in which papers are easily retrievable wherever they are located.

Based on Unqualified Dublin Core Metadata set – criticism that rich metadata is lost. METS + DC leading contender. Other options – some archives may choose to expose their metadata as MARC21 in an XML wrapper. MPEG21 DIDL highly structured metadata schema also being considered.

OAI WG on enhancements to include Rights Metadata

OAI gateway specification - static repository

Institutions that do not have an OAI repository can utilise the newly developed OAI gateway specification.

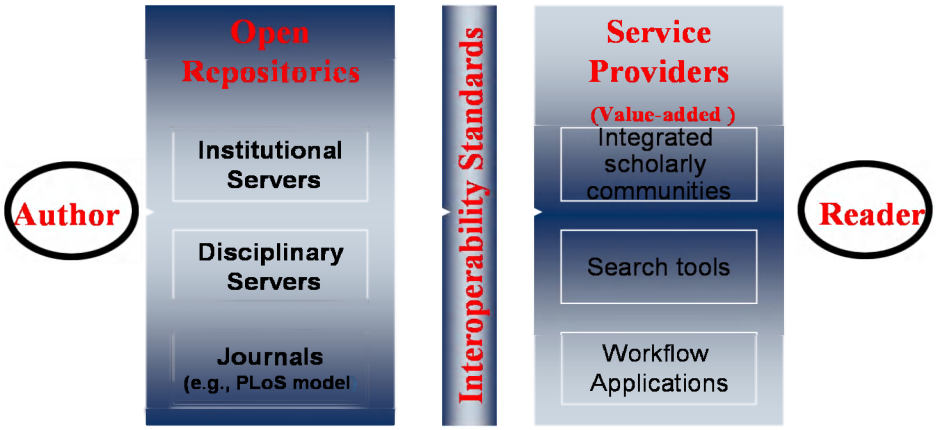
This development is intended to lower the barriers to making metadata

Available through the OAI. It works on the basic principle that metadata can be encoded in an XML file (conforming to a specific schema) and mounted on a standard web site, e.g. an author's or institution's home page. This file is known as a static repository.

The URL of the static repository can be registered with an entity known as a 'static repository gateway'. The gateway reads the metadata file and incorporates it into a fully compliant OAI-PMH service that can subsequently respond to OAI requests.

The idea is that metadata can be made available from standard web sites and Incorporated into an OAI environment.

From data provider(IR) to service provider (aggregator)



Repositories: a truly global movement

Australian National University ARROW Project - Au$12 million

Canada – CARL Project (DEST)

Netherlands – DARE Project (SURF)

UK – JISC FAIR Project – UK – Glasgow, Nottingham, Edinburgh, Southampton, Oxford, Cambridge, Bristol …..

Hong Kong University

Humboldt University in Berlin

Max Planck Society

Utrecht, Lund

MIT, CalTech, Library of Congress

nb. Led by Librarians

Institutional repositories – practicalities

software

Preservation policies, long term strategy

Policies: contents, file formats, deposit agreements, use agreements? Creative Commons

Costs and resources involved

Legal issues

Copyright – publishers' attitudes

IR software

OSI Directory of Institutional Repository Software – many editions rapidly changing landscape

Open source

GNU EPrints; DSpace

CDSWare (CERN) – MARC 21 underlying bib standard Fedora - Flexible Extensible Digital Object and Repository Architecture University Virginia, and Cornell)

Propriatary Software

Ebrary, BePress (Univ California) & LMS vendors

Bespoke software

eDoc – Max Planck; MyCoRe – Univ Essen consortium; OPUS – Univ Stuttgart

OAI Compliant

Institutional repository – costs and resources

Start-up costs low

hardware

software (eprints.org, DSpace … are open source)

installation

policies and procedures

Medium-term costs higher

advocacy – getting content

support

mediated submission

Ongoing costs significant

metadata creation / enhancement

technology /server, backup, digitization

preservation

Institutional repository – staff resources

Staff Support / Maintenance

Technical: Upgrades, interface, functionality

Information Managers: Advocacy, copyright advice, metadata guidance

Administrative: Metadata validation, workflows, documentation, quality assurance (Institutional Repository implies guarantee of quality)

Nb. Researcher self deposit is the goal

The following table shows the costs to individual institutions/communities establishing and operating their own repository/archive of material. The costs are based on experiences of the SHERPA project and include initial set-up costs, maintenance costs and the employment of one staff member to input articles (half the staff time) and maintain the system on behalf of faculty/community members. The table also includes the cost of inputting each article based on the article input of four articles per hour.

INITIAL SET-UP COSTS £		TECHNICAL SUPPORT / MAINTENANCE £		ANNUAL OPERATING COSTS £		ARTICLE INPUT COSTS £	
Software	0	HEI standard Web service maintenance: three year upgrade		Staff salary	30000	Hours per week	17.7
Server	1500	Hardware	3000			Articles per hour	4
Installation	600	Labour	600				
Customisation	1800						
	3900		**3600**				**4.46**

The table below shows the cost of each article deposited as employee salary and article deposit rate vary. It is based on a 35-hour week for an employee.

Cost per Article		Articles Deposited per Hour							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Salary of Employee	12000	£7.14	£3.57	£2.38	£1.79	£1.43	£1.19	£1.02	£0.89
	14000	£8.33	£4.17	£2.78	£2.08	£1.67	£1.39	£1.19	£1.04
	16000	£9.52	£4.76	£3.17	£2.38	£1.90	£1.59	£1.36	£1.19
	18000	£10.71	£5.36	£3.57	£2.68	£2.14	£1.79	£1.53	£1.34
	20000	£11.90	£5.95	£3.97	£2.98	£2.38	£1.98	£1.70	£1.49
	22000	£13.10	£6.55	£4.37	£3.27	£2.62	£2.18	£1.87	£1.64
	24000	£14.29	£7.14	£4.76	£3.57	£2.86	£2.38	£2.04	£1.79
	26000	£15.48	£7.74	£5.16	£3.87	£3.10	£2.58	£2.21	£1.93
	28000	£16.67	£8.33	£5.56	£4.17	£3.33	£2.78	£2.38	£2.08
	30000	£17.86	£8.93	£5.95	£4.46	£3.57	£2.98	£2.55	£2.23

Institutional repository – advocacy

Advocacy needs to be intensive, constant: enthusiast with network and presentation and debating skills, sensitive to organization culture.

Repository, robust with content, interface, branding

Leaflets, posters, newsletters

Institution wide presentations, seminars, committees, groups, individuals

Survey – create focus groups

Website

Identify stakeholders, policy makers - you need high level champions, make them members of your IR Steering Group

Benefits demonstrated – save researchers time!

Institutional repositories – author surveys

JISC/OSI Journal Authors Survey (3000 researchers)

69% would deposit in IR if required by employer

3% would not be prepared to do so

66% thought archiving in IR important

60% thought publishers should allow it

75% authors not familiar with IRs – advocacy needed!

SOUTHAMPTON SURVEY

93% prefer mediated deposit!!

Researchers have many concerns: workload, status quo; content quality control; authentication, versioning control and of course Copyright

Institutional repository – copyright (incl IPR)

Rapidly changing publishers' attitudes - moving goalposts!

Traditionally authors sign over copyright, whether they own it or not!

As a guide traditional copyright agreements have not allowed authors to:

Reuse an article as a chapter in a book

Revise or adapt an article

Distribute an article to colleagues

Reproduce copies of an article for teaching purposes

Self archive/make available an article in an repository

But now 76% of journals allow deposit in institutional repositories

Pre-prints: pre refereed version. Many publishers do permit authors to make the pre-prints version of the article available in repositories.

Post Print : post refereed, pre journal version – some 65% of publishers will allow the text of article as published to be included in institutional repositories, but not in the form of the formatted PDF file that appears in the journal.

Publisher PDFs: A very few publishers prefer the final journal PDF version to be used, as this is a clear indication that an article in a repository is the bona fide version. (Eg. Royal Society)

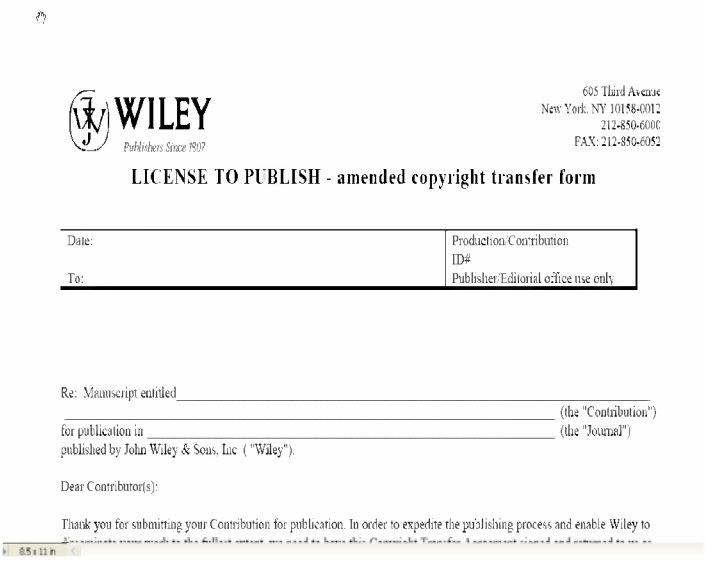
Personal or departmental web sites: Many publishers will permit authors to make their articles available on a personal web site or on a departmental site. By permitting this they are making a clear distinction between this type of web pages and institutional repositories. The fact that the full text of the article can easily be found using search engines regardless of whether it is available in a repository on a personal web site within the individual organization domain is immaterial.

Copyright agreements

Most publishers will be willing to discuss copyright agreements with authors. Obviously they may simply refuse to publish an article if an author is unwilling to sign a copyright agreement as it stands. However, publishers may be willing to accept a license that you have amended. They may also be willing to accept an alternative agreement.

A number of publishers are now starting to offer "License to publish" agreements as an alternative to "Copyright Transfer" agreements, and often these are more liberal and may permit authors to deposit their papers in institutional repositories.

For example: License to Publish Agreement by Wiley



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Publishers Since 1807

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New York, NY 10158-0012
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FAX: 212-850-6052

LICENSE TO PUBLISH - amended copyright transfer form

Date:	Production/Contribution ID#
To:	Publisher/Editorial office use only

Re: Manuscript entitled_____
_____ (the "Contribution")
for publication in _____ (the "Journal")
published by John Wiley & Sons, Inc ("Wiley").

Dear Contributor(s):

Thank you for submitting your Contribution for publication. In order to expedite the publishing process and enable Wiley to

Authors can annotate Copyright Forms

Authors can add text to Copyright Forms :

"I hereby transfer to [publisher or journal] all rights to sell or lease the text (on paper and online) of my paper [paper title]. I retain only the right to distribute it free for scholarly/scientific purposes, in particular the right to self-archive it publicly online on the Web."

Often the publisher accepts the text or returns a 'license to publish' form

Publishers Copyright policies – sources to check

Publishers Copyright policies database

http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo.php

Publishers who permit self archiving – dynamic search

http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo.php?colour=green

Journals Copyright Policies

http://romeo.eprints.org/stats.php.


SHERPA
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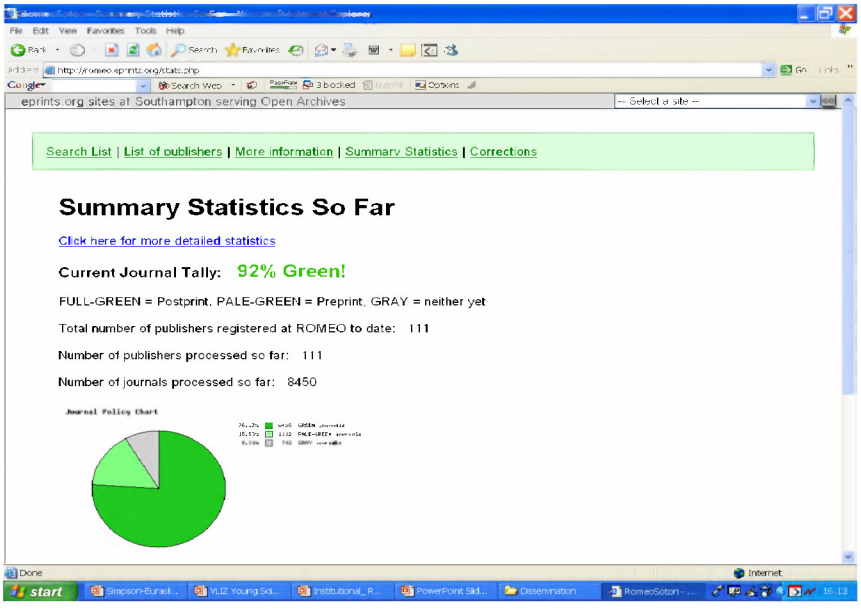
Publisher copyright policies & self-archiving
Displaying all ROMEO green publishers
These summaries are for the publishers default policies and changes or exceptions can often be negotiated by authors.
All information is correct to the best of our knowledge but should not be relied upon for legal advice.
Publisher: American Geophysical Union (AGU)
Pre-print: subject to Restrictions below, author can archive pre-print (ie pre-refereeing)
Restrictions: remove when submitting for publication
Post-print: author can archive post-print (ie final draft post-refereeing)
Conditions: On author or institutional server only
With set phrase as given on copyright URL
Copyright: view policy (pdf) - but also see archiving policy
ROMEO: This is a ROMEO green publisher
Update: suggest update for this record
Publisher: American Institute of Physics
Pre-print: author can archive pre-print (ie pre-refereeing)
Post-print: author can archive post-print (ie final draft post-refereeing)
Conditions: Publisher's version/PDF may be used on author's personal website only
Author's own version of final article on e-print servers
Must link to publisher version or journal home page
Copyright: ftp://ftp.aip.org/aipdocs/forms/copyright.pdf
ROMEO: This is a ROMEO green publisher
Update: suggest update for this record


eprints.org sites at Southampton serving Open Archives
Search List | List of publishers | More information | Summary Statistics | Corrections
Summary Statistics So Far
Click here for more detailed statistics
Current Journal Tally: 92% Green!
FULL-GREEN = Postprint, PALE-GREEN = Preprint, GRAY = neither yet
Total number of publishers registered at ROMEO to date: 111
Number of publishers processed so far: 111
Number of journals processed so far: 8450
Journal Policy Chart

Intellectual property rights

Property that derives from the work of the mind or intellect; An idea, invention, trade secret, process, program, data, formula, patent, copyright, or trademark or application, right, or registration relating thereto

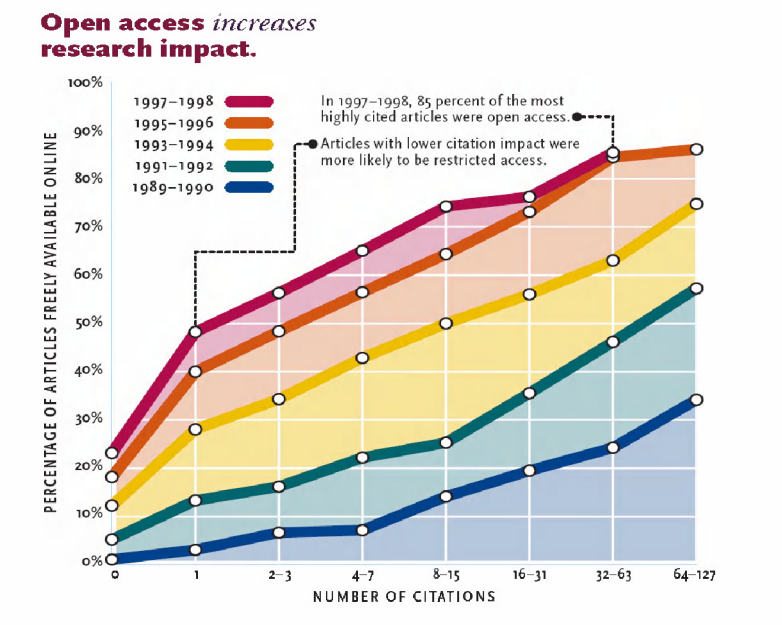
Intellectual property, very broadly, means the legal rights which result from intellectual activity in the industrial, scientific, literary and artistic fields. Countries have laws to protect intellectual property for two main reasons. One is to give statutory expression to the moral and economic rights of creators in their creations and the rights of the public in access to those creations. The second is to promote, as a deliberate act of Government policy, creativity and the dissemination and application of its results and to encourage fair trading which would contribute to economic and social development.

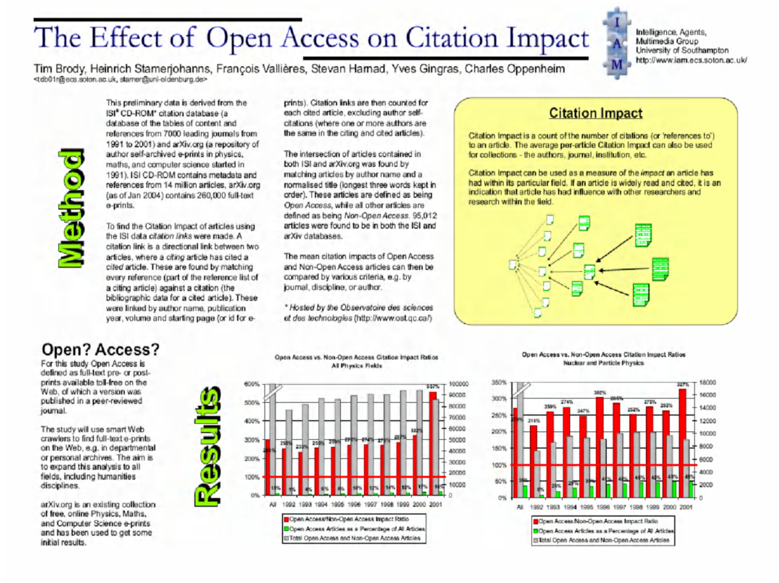
Generally speaking, intellectual property law aims at safeguarding creators and other producers of intellectual goods and services by granting them certain time-limited rights to control the use made of those productions. Those rights do not apply to the physical object in which the creation may be embodied but instead to the intellectual creation as such. Intellectual property is traditionally divided into two branches, “industrial property” and “copyright.”

Research visibility – raising the profile…

Articles freely available online are more highly cited. For greater impact and faster scientific progress, authors and publishers should aim to make research easy to access

Nature, Volume 411, Number 6837, p. 521, 2001 Steve Lawrence Online or Invisible?
http://www.neci.nec.com/~lawrence/papers/online-nature01/



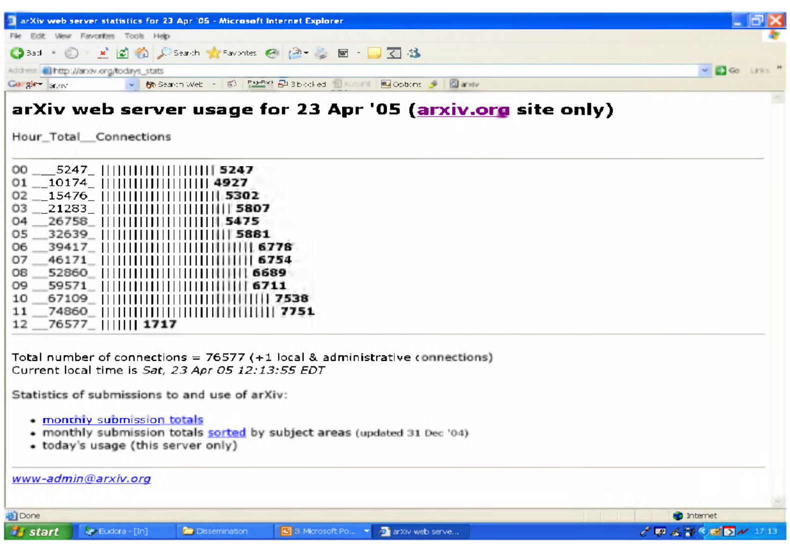


arXiv daily usage Saturday

arXiv web server usage for 22 Feb '05 (arxiv.org site only)

Hour_Total__Connections

```
00 __11836_ |||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||| 11836
01    25225_ ||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||| 13389
02 __39777_ |||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||| 14552
03 __56860_ |||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||| 17083
04 __75398_ |||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||| 18538
05 __90018_ |||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||| 14620
06 _103782_ ||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||| 13764
07 _117969_ |||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||| 14187
08 _133254_ ||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||| 15285
09 _149497_ ||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||| 16243
10 _166182_ |||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||| 16685
11 _182289_ ||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||| 16107
12 _196454_ |||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||| 14165
13 _209100_ ||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||| 12646
```


arXiv web server statistics for 23 Apr 05 - Microsoft Internet Explorer

arXiv web server usage for 23 Apr '05 (arxiv.org site only)

Hour_Total__Connections

```
00 ___5247_ |||||||||||||||||||||| 5247
01 __10174_ |||||||||||||||||||||| 4927
02 __15476_ ||||||||||||||||||||||| 5302
03 __21283_ ||||||||||||||||||||||||| 5807
04 __26758_ ||||||||||||||||||||||| 5475
05 __32639_ ||||||||||||||||||||||||| 5881
06 __39417_ ||||||||||||||||||||||||||||| 6778
07 __46171_ ||||||||||||||||||||||||||||| 6754
08 __52860_ |||||||||||||||||||||||||||| 6689
09 __59571_ |||||||||||||||||||||||||||| 6711
10 __67109_ |||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||| 7538
11 __74860_ |||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||| 7751
12 __76577_ ||||||| 1717
```

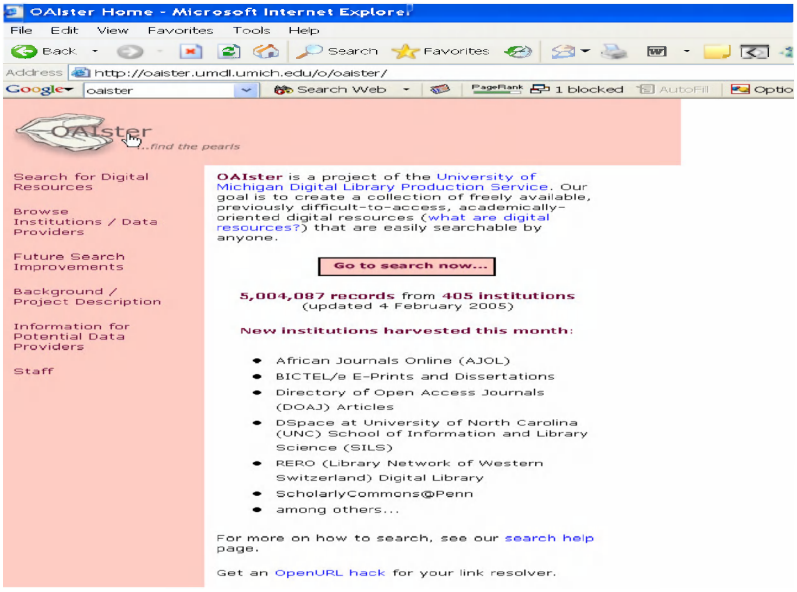
Total number of connections = 76577 (+1 local & administrative connections)
Current local time is *Sat, 23 Apr 05 12:13:55 EDT*

Statistics of submissions to and use of arXiv:

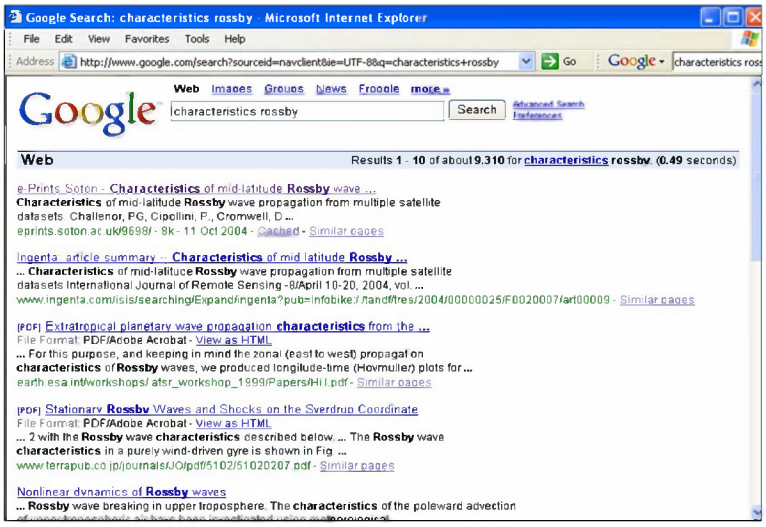
- monthly submission totals
- monthly submission totals sorted by subject areas (updated 31 Dec '04)
- today's usage (this server only)

www-admin@arxiv.org

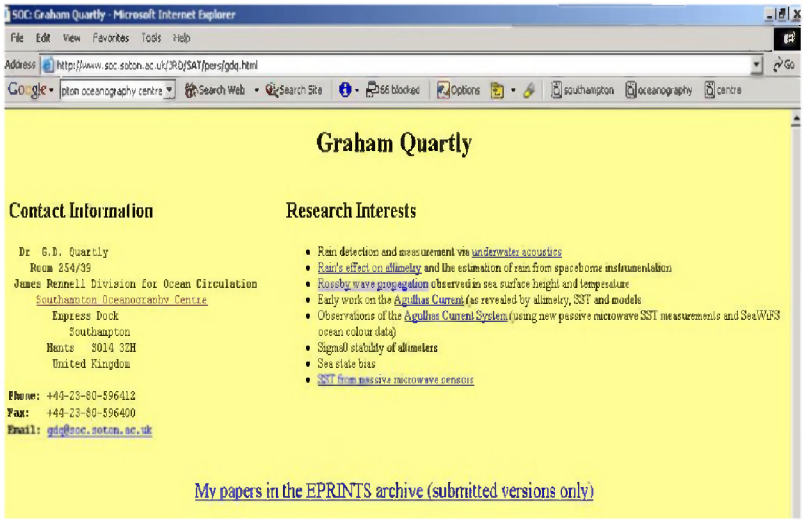
Global repository search – OAIster now partnered with Yahoo



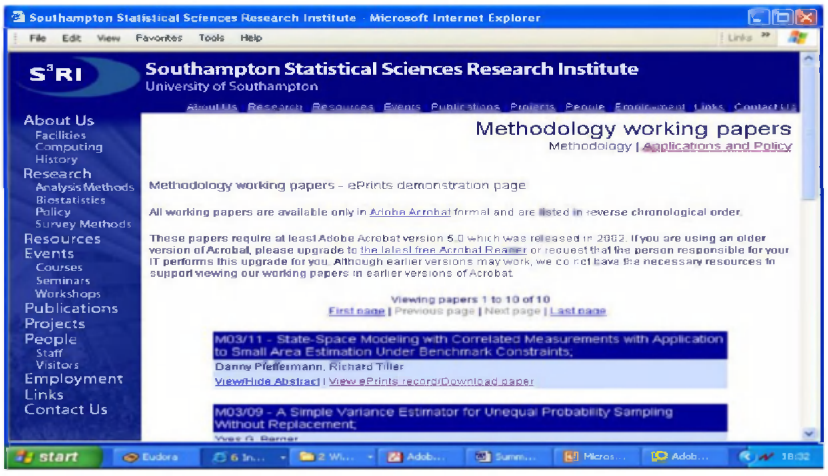
Global Web Search Engines - indexed by web engines Google and Google Scholar… and SCOPUS…



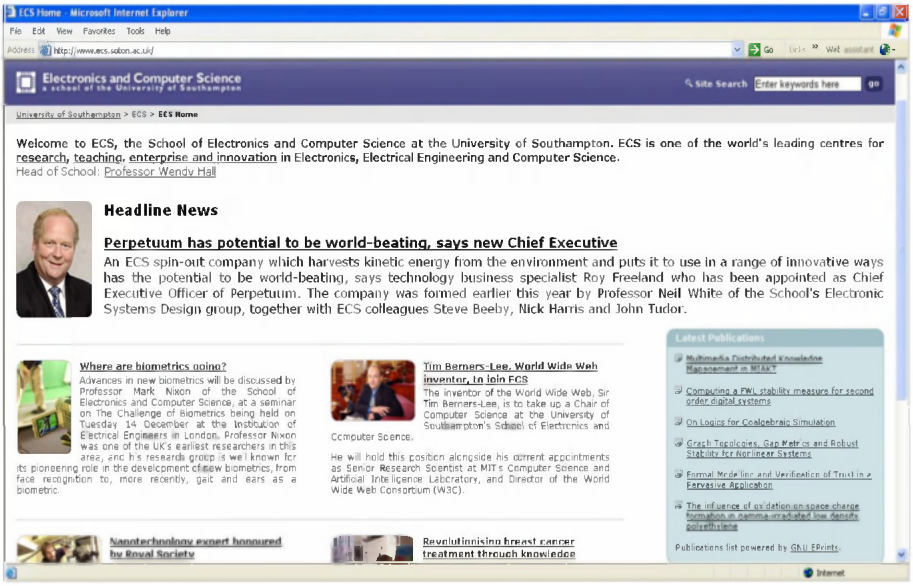
Internal Visibility - real benefit of adding a link to your web page – auto update



Secure storage and visibility – branding for a research group

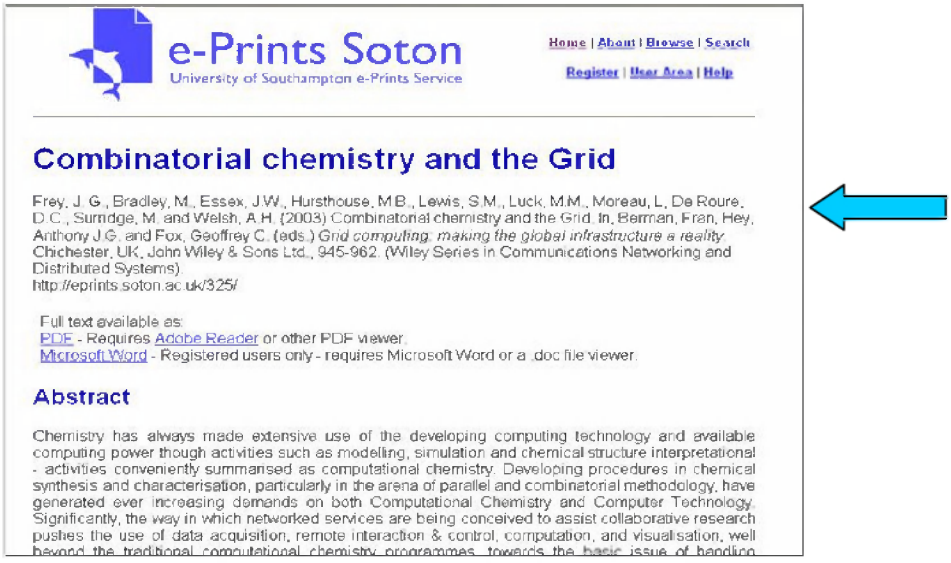


Advertising research – RSS feed to web site



Linking to bookseller – 'search inside' bonus

Interdisciplinary research – enter once only



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University of Southampton e-Prints Service

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Register | User Area | Help

Combinatorial chemistry and the Grid

Frey, J. G., Bradley, M., Essex, J.W., Hursthouse, M.B., Lewis, S.M., Luck, M.M., Moreau, L, De Roure, D.C., Surridge, M. and Welsh, A.H. (2003) Combinatorial chemistry and the Grid. In, Berman, Fran, Hey, Anthony J.G. and Fox, Geoffrey C. (eds.) *Grid computing: making the global infrastructure a reality*. Chichester, UK, John Wiley & Sons Ltd., 945-962. (Wiley Series in Communications Networking and Distributed Systems).
http://eprints.soton.ac.uk/325/

Full text available as:
PDF - Requires Adobe Reader or other PDF viewer.
Microsoft Word - Registered users only - requires Microsoft Word or a .doc file viewer.

Abstract

Chemistry has always made extensive use of the developing computing technology and available computing power though activities such as modelling, simulation and chemical structure interpretational - activities conveniently summarised as computational chemistry. Developing procedures in chemical synthesis and characterisation, particularly in the arena of parallel and combinatorial methodology, have generated ever increasing demands on both Computational Chemistry and Computer Technology. Significantly, the way in which networked services are being conceived to assist collaborative research pushes the use of data acquisition, remote interaction & control, computation, and visualisation, well beyond the traditional computational chemistry programmes, towards the basic issue of handling

School or Centre:	Faculty of Engineering, Science and Mathematics > School of Mathematics Faculty of Engineering, Science and Mathematics > School of Electronics and Computer Science Faculty of Engineering, Science and Mathematics > School of Chemistry
ISBN:	0470853190
ID Code:	325
Deposited By:	Frey, Jeremy G.
Deposited On:	13 February 2004

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Statistics – most downloaded

Listing files, sorted by the number of requests.

```
reqs: %bytes:       last time: file
----: ------: --------------: ----
 145: 13.38%: 21/Feb/05 22:07: Dornyei (1998) Motivation in action: A process model of L2 motiva
  86:  4.20%: 21/Feb/05 23:04: Pinfield (2001) The changing role of subject librarians in academ
  52: 10.95%: 21/Feb/05 22:41: Gilbert (2004) The evolution of imperfect mimicry in hoverflies.
  39:  4.05%: 21/Feb/05 12:37: Asadi-Lari (2003) Patients' satisfaction and quality of life in c
  30:  0.77%: 21/Feb/05 06:39: Pinfield (2001) How do physicists use an e-print archive Implicat
  28:  2.82%: 21/Feb/05 05:28: Asadi-Lari (2003) Is quality of life measurement likely to be a p
  28:  0.88%: 17/Feb/05 08:57: Stockwell (1992) The metaphorics of literary reading.
  25:  2.63%: 21/Feb/05 02:31: Chik (2004) Clustering through post inhibitory rebound in synapti
  25:  0.11%: 21/Feb/05 22:07: Pinfield (2000) Information seeking in the online age: principles
  23:  2.94%: 20/Feb/05 16:22: Walsh (2001) Angiogenesis in the pathogenesis of inflammatory joi
  23:  1.06%: 21/Feb/05 10:08: Barrett (2000) State sum models for quantum gravity.
  23:  0.99%: 21/Feb/05 17:18: Feinstein (1999) Spectral synthesis and topologies on ideal space
  22:  2.08%: 21/Feb/05 18:43: Asadi-Lari (2003) Need for redefining needs.
  21:  2.13%: 20/Feb/05 15:13: Timofeeva (2004) Directed percolation in a two dimensional stocha
  21:  0.81%: 18/Feb/05 01:42: Hubbard (2003) SHERPA and Institutional Repositories.
  20:  0.63%: 19/Feb/05 15:04: Barrett (2000) Unlinked Embedded Graphs.
  20:  1.01%: 20/Feb/05 23:07: Barrett (2000) A Lorentzian Signature Model for Quantum General R
```

- **Wide dissemination**
- **papers more visible**
- **cited more**
- **Rapid dissemination**
- **Ease of access**
- **Cross-searchable**
- **Value added services**
- **hit counts on papers**
- **personalised publications lists**
- **citation analyses (CiteBase)**
- **Preservation**

lowering impact barriers

lowering access barriers

Scholarly knowledge cycle – a national vision - today: e-Prints + data + e-learning

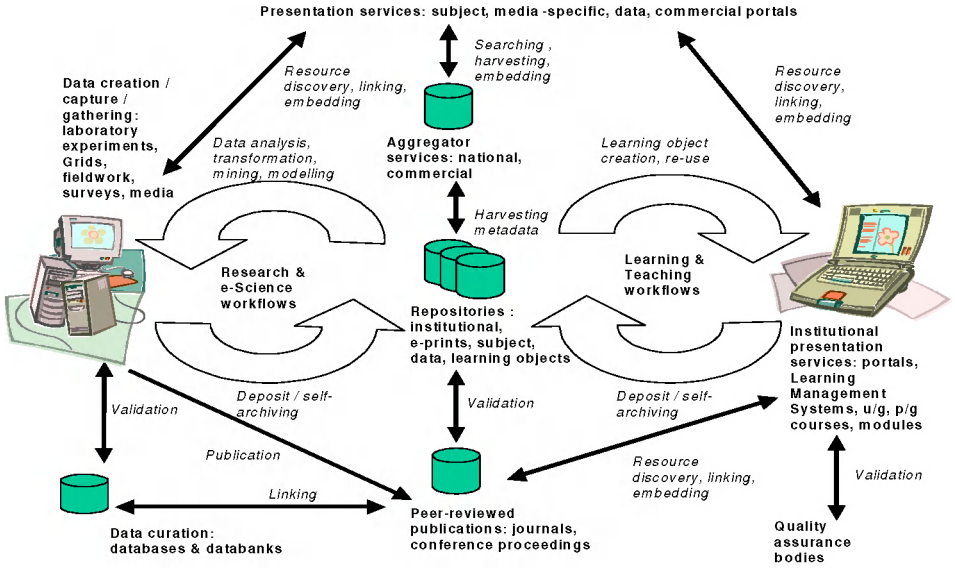
End of the journey?

When data and documents will be linked and easily accessible.

They will be an integral part of the academic work space just as the World Wide Web is today.

But the Web will acquire meaning and become the Semantic Web.

Open Archive protocols and metadata standards are a part of this journey.



OdinPubAfrica: The Creation of a Repository for a Federation of Institutes in Marine Science in Africa

by

Marc Goovaerts

Limburgs Universitair Centrum, Diepenbeek, Belgium

OdinAfrica (http://ioc.unesco.org/odinafrica) is a project supported by IOC and the Flemish Government to develop a marine science network in Africa. It started five years ago. Actually, marine institutes of twenty-five countries are participating in OdinAfrica. From the start the project had an important information management component. In the first years the development of a library infrastructure and librarian skills were central in the information management part of the OdinAfrica project. The focus is now shifting to electronic publications and how to access or make accessible these resources.

In this context the two-year project OdinPubAfrica (http://doclib.luc.ac.be/odin) started in August 2004. OdinPubAfrica is the OAI-compliant repository for institutes and organizations in marine science in Africa, not only for members of OdinAfrica.

The presentation will not dwell too long on the technical aspect of setting up the repository. The main focus will be the development of a policy for the repository project.

A repository makes the own publications available for the own community, but also for the international, in this case marine science, community. The project policy creates a global framework, but a repository of a federation can only succeed if the participating institutes actively support the project. This goes much further than the tasks and the possibilities of librarians. The success of a repository depends on the participation of the scientists. A repository policy document endorsed by the institute's management and stressing the necessity of self-archiving, creates the local framework wherein the repository collections can be developed. This will be exemplified with the experiences during the development of OdinPubAfrica and of the Limburgs Universitair Centrum's institute repository.

Roadmap to Open Access in Croatia

by
Iva Melinščak Zlodi, Jadranka Stojanovski
Ruđer Bošković Institute, Zagreb, Croatia

Content

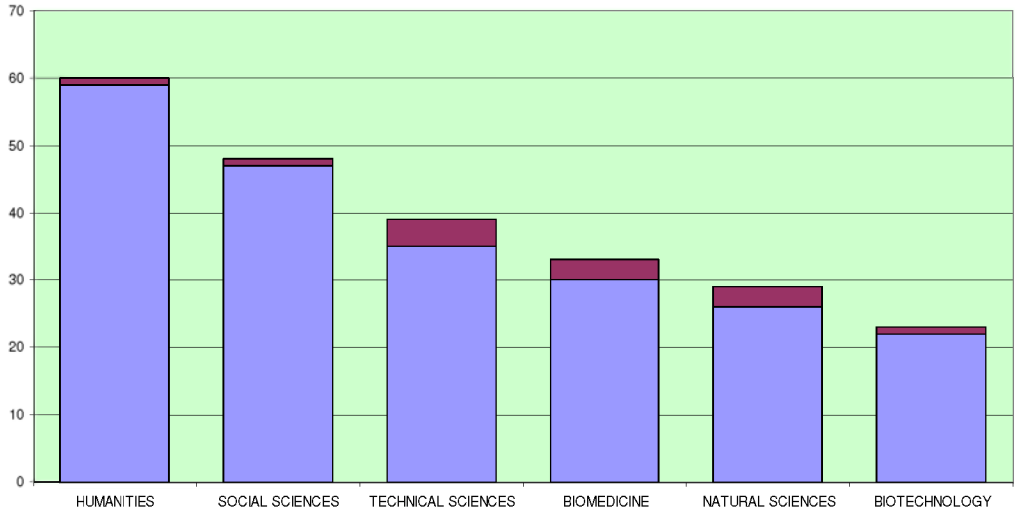
scientific landscape in Croatia

initiatives, important players
HIDD WG for OA, network of academic libraries, CARNet
"*green road*" - relevance and current status in Croatia, the way to go
CROSBI, institutional open archives, discipline based archives, referral centre for OAI software
"*golden road*" - relevance and current status
HRČAK (Hamster) project

Scientific landscape in Croatia

- less than 1 percent of world population (4.4 million)
7000 FTE & 1000 PTE scientists/researchers
- six universities, 27 scientific institutes, seven polytechnics, 3 academies of art
150 scientific libraries
- 230 scientific and professional journals

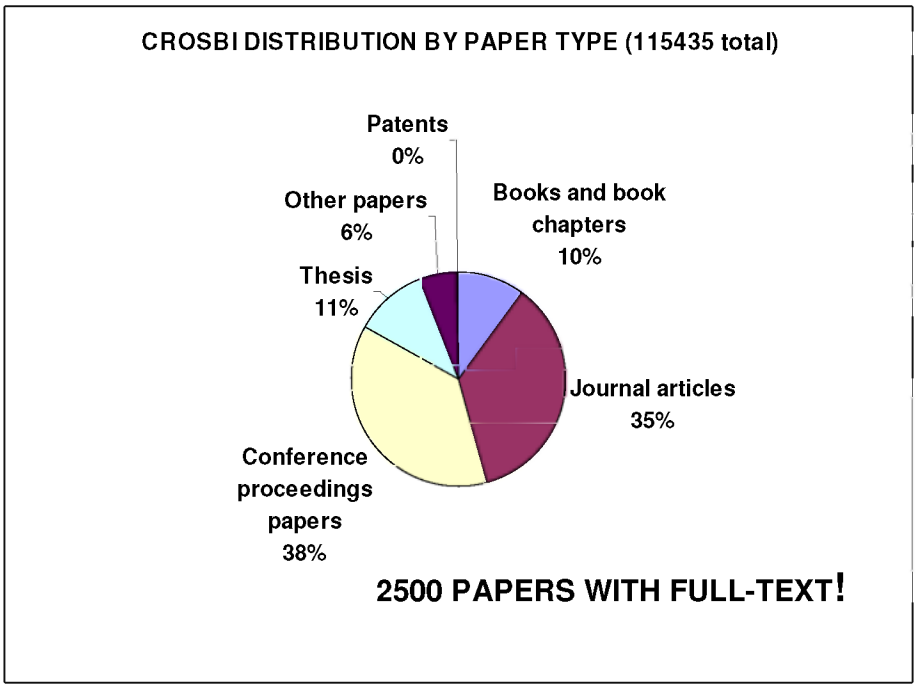
LOCAL JOURNALS #FIELD (TOTAL 232)
only 5.6% are included in ISI publications



Science in Croatia

- financed through 1820 scientific research projects (July 2002-) governed by three-year contracts
- 4500 journal papers (in Croatian and international journals) and 10.000 other publications (books, book chapters, conference proceedings papers etc.) annualy according to CROSBI bibliography

CROSBI (http://crosbi.szi.hr)



Croatian scientific output

- for scientists belonging to scientific periphery - it is harder to publish in prestigious international journals
- scientific achievements are evaluated according to the qualification criteria set up by the Scientific Field Councils
- for promotion: quantity (No of papers published in CC journals) is more important than quality (No of citations for particular paper) - presence in prestigious journal is more important than the impact of paper

Key institutions & organizations

MSES supports almost all scientific research
SRCe
CARNet
HAZU
SZI - a network of scientific libraries taking care of information provision
HIDD

Access to information?

since 1992 library catalogues (OPAC)

since 1994 e-journals

since 1995 access to major databases (profit and non-profit) for whole academic community

since 2000 participation in the EZB project with 8800 free e-journals available

since 2002 access to major e-journals collections (ScienceDirect, WileyInterscience, SpringerLink, Kluwer, etc.)

since 2004 e-books

When have we heard of OA?

physicists and xxx.lanl.gov

1998 and CROSBI – contacts with OAI leaders

2002 BOAI was released

today - the word of OA is well spread among librarians, but not so well among researchers

so far, none of Croatian institutions has signed BOAI or Berlin Declaration

Current status of OA

in developing countries, OA is still out of focus, especially for research funders (= government) – there are other burning issues!

librarians are in the favour of OA (because of affordability problems), but they alone do not have power to impose OA solutions to researchers

How are things changing?

HIDD - working group for OA (information specialists/librarians and scientists) - trying to promote OA in Croatia

strategy for making all Croatian scientific production openly accessible - making it more visible in the world!

Strategy for OA in Croatia

network of institutional repositories + ensuring metadata exchange with Croatian and international metadata providers (= green road)

single access point to all Croatian e-journals + converting as many journals to *gold* journals as possible (= *golden road*)

Green road: OAI repositories & CROSBI

no institutional repositories in Croatia

in some disciplines - self-archiving in international subject-based archives (arXiv, E-LIS)

possibility of self-archiving in CROSBI
Open Archives Referral Centre - http://referalni.lss.hr/OpenArchives

HIDD WG plans to:

initiate the network of institutional repositories
co-operation of institutions, libraries, government and CARNet will be needed
add OAI functionality to CROSBI
foster the exchange and reuse of metadata
CROSBI, inst. repositories, HRČAK, libraries' OPACs, other information service providers

Golden road: HRČAK

discussions on OA often stress "*author-pays*" and neglect "*subsidised*" model of OA journals
in Croatia "*subsidised*" model has special importance
majority of scientific and professional journals in Croatia are subsidised by the Government
mostly non-profit journals whose publishers are learned societies
a number of them cannot even afford an online edition
for such small journals (if they are in English) - being OA can contribute a lot to their success
HRČAK (project of SRCe & HIDD WG, should end by the end of 2005)
providing a tool for easy online publishing of OA journal
providing a single access point for searching and browsing
OAI compliance (ensuring greater visibility in the world)
such arrangement can be beneficial and acceptable for both - journals and users

Meta-project: general framework

promotion of the OAI (lectures, workshops, pamphlets, posters...)
support for institutional repositories
CROSBI toward OA
metadata harvesting and access portal (search)

The OAI value for smaller countries

there are 1036687 journal articles published in 2004 and indexed in Current Contents database
1471 have at least one author from Croatia (plus 10% !) – 0.14%
(332007 from USA)
there are 14863 records stored in CROSBI in 2004 – it's important to make them more visible!

A Model of Evolution of Scientific Communication Systems in Marine Libraries of Ukraine in Relation to Open Access Initiative

by

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Klimentova Olga, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Sevastopol, Ukraine

The foundation and development of libraries and the consequent implementation of the tasks set by society always depend upon social, economical and political backgrounds in the country. Each state should be aware of the importance of these developments for the global progress.

Several stages are known in the evolution of society:

Rural society - in which agriculture prevailed, existed during the 18-19th centuries. It was then that the first libraries, specializing in agriculture and medicine and university libraries appeared in Ukraine. The first National Academic library was established in 1918 and the first Marine Scientific library, a unit of Sevastopol Biological Station, in 1871 in Sevastopol.

Industrial society - in which development of industry required development of sciences and, as a direct result, scientific libraries. In Ukraine, industrialization began after the Revolution of 1917. During that time the number of scientific and technical libraries had increased 5- 6-fold. Libraries were located based on the needs of a specific region and/or a local industry. A plan was elaborated for the creation of a unified library net, which would ensure interaction between the libraries and cover every aspect of library activity. Four aquatic libraries were founded in 1914 and 1921 and two in 1929. In 1944 a large marine library was established at the Marine Hydrophysical Institute in Sevastopol. During the late 1950s – early 1960s Ukrainian scientific libraries rapidly developed, an evolution closely related to the advancement of sciences.

Post-industrial society - in which development of facilities and services is of major importance. Since the 1990s Ukraine has been pursuing the post-industrial path of development, and today offering services is a more profitable business than the realm of industry. Despite crucially limited funds, the libraries progress through implementation of automation and advanced technologies.

Information society is the society in which the major product is knowledge. The post-industrial society of developed countries is steadily replaced by the information society. At present, the ability to produce, acquire and use knowledge and information skills ensures competitiveness on the global scale. Therefore, the countries with higher development invest in knowledge as heavily as in fixed capital stock. Ukraine began moving from post-industrial to information society only recently. The difficulties that we face today are due to outdated technologies and social inertia. The situation is to be improved through upgrading computer and communication technologies, growing demand for information and knowledge, forming a competitive innovation market. Obstacles to potential progress are the insufficient linkage between science and industry, where researches in fundamental sciences are done, without links to demands of the industry, and the outdated distribution system that hampers proper use of the knowledge, accumulated in the world.

The development of the information society and the advancement of Internet and web technologies are of greatest significance to every realm of social life. This far-reaching phenomenon is to be supported through governmental programmes and projects in which special emphasis is placed on the involvement of libraries and information centres. In 1999 the European Commission worked out the famous "Electronic Europe" project to facilitate informatization of society and to accelerate the adaptation of Europe to the information-based model of economics. In Russia informatization has begun through implementation of the Federal target programme "Electronic Russia". Regrettably, in Ukraine governmental interests have not focused on these initiatives. Maybe when Ukraine would join the European Union, it can take part in such programmes as Electronic Europe and change its post-industrial status to information-society status. Only then Ukrainian libraries, including marine libraries, and information centres would be appreciated in the integrated information systems properly.

The Significance of Libraries to Information Society and the Probable Models of Formal Scientific Communication Development.

Today the major tasks are to satisfy public demand for information through specifying the demands of users and the availability of the literature, ensuring the access to Internet and its use in library activities, and joining the electronic document market. These goals are closely associated with the evolving world market of scientific information, which has substantially enlarged through the huge influx of scientific publications in the recent decades

By the mid-1990s, the highly increased number of scientific literature coupled with the growing prices made it evident that traditional technologies of publishing and distribution had become inefficient. Moreover, for the recent decade the price-increase of scientific publications has left the budget-increase for libraries far behind. Accordingly, marine libraries of Ukraine had to drastically reduce purchase of literature and services aimed at supplying scientific information to researchers. The open-access policy and the adoption of progressive methods, which have been elaborated in foreign libraries and information centres, and the support, which Ukrainian libraries have received from foundations abroad, have led to an improvement of the dramatic situation. Several member organizations, that organized projects like INTAS and AGORA, provided financial support to ensure access to scientific journals and databases from the leading world producers. As a result, the electronic part of scientific periodicals exceeds the traditionally printed part.

All marine libraries of Ukraine are involved in this project and have access to electronic full-text documents.

Marine libraries of Ukraine widely use Internet in servicing the scientists through providing access to catalogues and resources of other libraries, full-text scientific publications, databases and scientific journals, and they also send and receive requested papers through document delivery systems.

Though much effort is made to level with European standards, we have not yet completed the first stage which implies ensuring access to electronic catalogues of Ukrainian marine libraries through Internet. All but one library have compiled electronic catalogues and updated them, but they are not accessible through Internet as yet because of poor technical infrastructure. Outdated servers of the institutes can not provide access to the electronic catalogues. The BLICOP project, which was submitted three years ago, aims at providing access to electronic catalogues of the marine libraries of the Black Sea countries through Internet.

Ukrainian librarians eagerly explore the valuable experience acquired by European colleagues and outline the ways for improving their services. Much of the useful proposals and advice has been put into practice. The position and potential of libraries in information society are a burning

issue that still waits for an answer. The role of libraries in providing open access has been vividly debated in the literature and is to be discussed at this Conference as a problem common to both developed and developing countries.

Traditional systems of publishing and distribution of scientific works have existed for more than a century and strictly define the role of each participant.

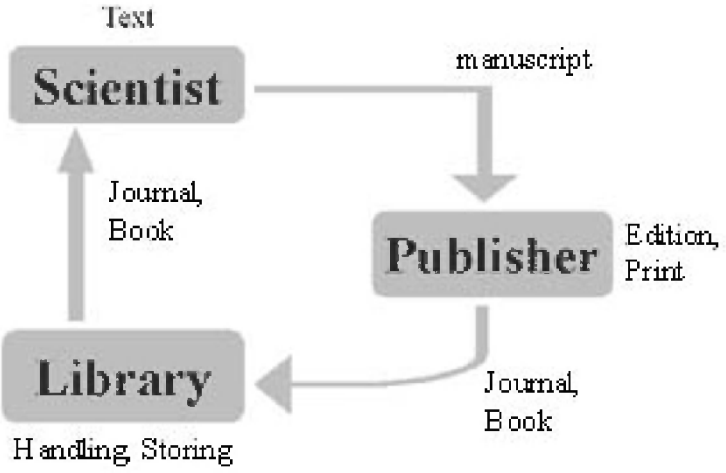


Figure 1

The model of the creation and distribution of scientific information suggests that libraries perform bibliographical processing, storage and supply of scientific publications to readers (Fig.1).

The advancement of novel technologies redistributes the roles. Now, each participant in the information market tries to strengthen his position to maximize benefits. For instance, publishing houses would benefit through pushing libraries aside from distribution of electronic documents and texts as it is shown in Fig. 2.

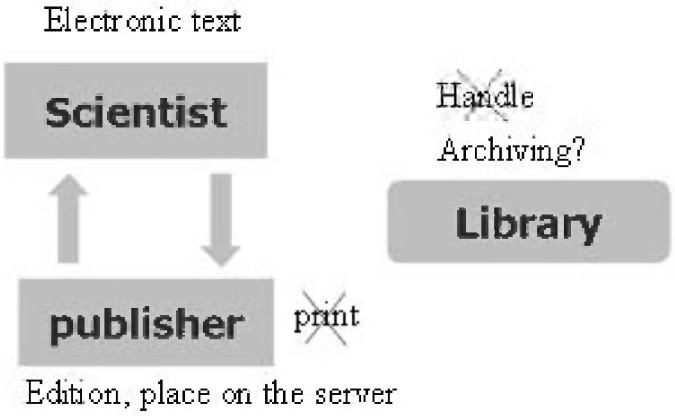


Figure 2

This technology allows the publishing house to receive electronic text from the author (scientist), edit and pass it to the archives and then dispatch it to the interested user – a researcher or an

expert. At present, this model is used mostly by electronic journals (e.g. New Journal of Physics) that are accessible free through Internet.

Another model spreading over the world implies creation and dissemination of electronic scientific documents without involvement of publishers; the scientific community has acknowledged it efficient (Fig. 3).

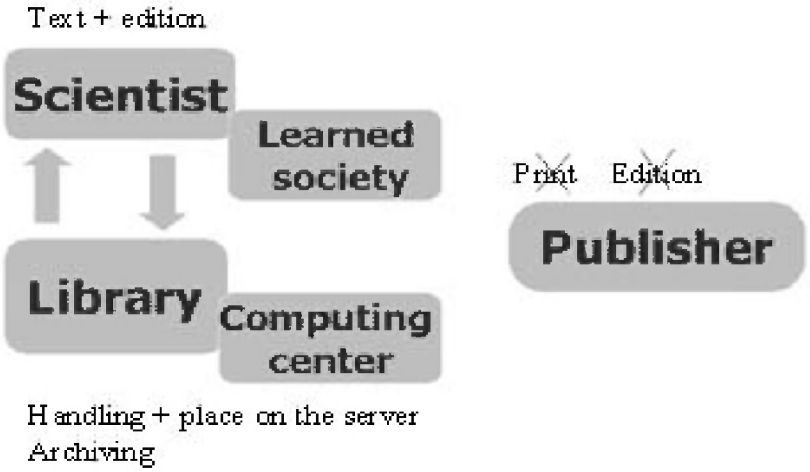


Figure 3

Scientists may pass edited papers directly to the library of the institute or university they work at. The library or information department handles the paper, supplies it with meta-data and places it on the server to be read by the interested reader. This model works well in establishing access to the most recent papers and documents and to the archives of the institutions. It is also possible that collective efforts of researchers in a specific discipline can be highlighted through the creation of discipline archives accessible to any interested user.

In Ukraine, particularly in the Institute of Biology of the Southern Seas, the access to institute publications was opened several years ago. For instance, two journals *Ekologiya Morya* (Ecology of the Sea) and Marine Ecological Journal are available on the institute site as full-text issues. Another site, which was created this year for one of the leading departments of the institute, opens access to the papers written by the researchers working at the department. As soon as these papers became accessible as electronic versions, they have been more frequently referred to by other scientists.

A subject of special concern is the role that libraries should play in the developing information society in the frame of Open Access Initiatives. I share the ideas which David Prosser, SPARC Europe Director, exposed. [1]Reviewing the system of scientific literature availability and accessibility, he proposed new models of financial support to be realized through the recent advanced technologies. Moving this way would lead to higher efficiency of services provided to authors who submit papers to scientific journals and to interested readers. It is the question of institutional repositories – the electronic collections designed to collect and store publications supplied by one or several institutes [reference 2].

According to D. Prosser, librarians would participate in this model through:

- creating local repositories;

[1] at the 24th annual IATUL Conference (2003) in his report "The Next Information Revolution – Can Institutional Repositories and Self-Archiving Transform Scholarly Communications?"

- assisting university personnel in archiving their former and recent scientific publications, in making digital versions of printed documents (at request);
- promoting the open-access journals of high-rank institutions and announcing them to collaborating librarians;
- assisting in the activity related to indexing and classification, search for financial support and inviting more readers;
- assisting researchers in finding materials published in the open-access journals and relevant archives, and working out tools to facilitate access to those journals;
- ceasing step-by-step to subscribe to expensive periodicals of minor importance as soon as the availability, use and the effect of open-access journals increases;
- being continuously aware of what is going on in the field.

The marine library of the Institute of Biology of the Southern Seas has already launched the activity on organizing repositories of the new type. The scanned electronic version of all scientific publications of the institute which covers the time since the institute was founded and till present has been created. The major problem we face today is the lack of suitable programs to sustain the repository.

I believe it can be settled as fortunately as a number of other difficulties we have already overcome.

NOTES

1. Evstigneeva G.A. Scientific library in information society. – http://elib.gpntb.ru/ntb/2004/8/ntb_8_1_2004.htm
2. D. Processer The Next Information Revolution – Can Institutional Repositories and Self-Archiving Transform Scholarly Communications. – www.iatul.org

ASFA- Open Ocean of Information: the Bibliographic Monitoring of Research on Genus Trachurus (1974-1993)

by

Koval Ludmila

AtlantNIRO, Kaliningrad, Russia

The thematic reference devoted to a specific topic in answer to an inquiry is a traditional form of Library service. The VINITI journals of references were as a rule applied for fulfilling retrieval requests. We try to show possibilities of the ASFA database as bibliographic source for such thematic references. Our Library has obtained the ASFA journals in traditional printed format from 1974 to 1993.

The retrospective reference of researches on genus Trachurus has been conceived as a database on the basis of software ASPIDTG used for creating the electronic catalogue in our Library. The Information on genus Trachurus has been compiled from the taxonomic index ASFA in printed format. At present the database includes 714 bibliographic units, enabling the search for records of research interest using key words, species, region and theme of research, and the number of records in ASFA . The conversion of this database in IRBIS is possible.

The database is to be used as a historical review of research on 15 species of genus Trachurus during twenty years. This period was dynamic both for fisheries and for research. Distribution of records over different years has been following: 122 records in 1974-1978; 172 records in 1979-1983; 177 records in 1984-1988; 243 records in 1989-1993. The thematic diversity of researches of different species of genus Trachurus comprises 16 themes: 1-bibliography; 2-eggs, larvae, ichthyoplankton surveys; 3-feeding, food; 4-age, growth; 5-reproduction, maturity, spawning; 6-physiology, behavior; 7-biochemistry; 8-genetics; 9-taxonomy, morphometry; 10-toxicology, pollution; 11-parasites; 12-fish technology; 13-resources, stock assessment; 14-statistics; 15-surveys, distribution; 16-fishery, gears.

A CD-ROM with this database on the history of research of genus Trachurus is used as an electronic index to the ASFA in printed format. Data can be added using an Add form with sufficient fields to enter the information. New fields: author, title of article, etc. may be added from the ASFA database in accordance with the research interest of our users. The next task of this project should be the compiling of a Reference List on genus Trachurus as complete as possible.

The partnership with the ASFA database for dissemination of the scientific publications edited in our Institute and the participatory access to this database – open ocean of information on fisheries researches - should be the next steps of this project.

Sources of bibliographic information

The thematic reference devoted to a specific topic in answer to an inquiry is a traditional form of Library service. The VINITI journals of references were as a rule applied for fulfilling the retrieval request. We try to show possibilities of the ASFA database as a bibliographic source for such thematic references. Our Library has obtained the ASFA journals in traditional printed format from 1974 to 1993.

Printed format	VINITY Journals- 1956-1997 ASFA – 1974-1993
Electronic format	VINITY Journals from 1998 EBSCO access 2000-2001 Internet from 2000

II. Steps of creating the database

The retrospective reference of researches on genus Trachurus has been conceived as a database on the basis of software ASPIDTG used for creating the electronic catalogue in our Library. The Information on genus Trachurus has been compiled from the taxonomic index ASFA in printed format. At present the database includes 714 bibliographic units, enabling the search for records of research interest using key words, species, region and theme of research, and number of records in ASFA . The conversion of this database in IRBIS is possible.

1. Table in Excel

species	key words	geographic index	No.of record
picturatus	Population dynamics	ASE	1975-00674
trachurus	Age composition	ASE,Angola	1975-04161
trachurus	Fishing mortality	ANE, Celtic Sea	1975-12405
japonicus	Fishery surveys,	INW, ISEW	1976-05624
trachurus	Stock assessment	ASE, Morocco	1975-06950
mediterraneus	Abundance, Echo surveys	ASE, Turkey	1975-09091
trachurus	Reproduction, Spawning ground,	ASE, Africa	1975-11252
declivis	Fish catch statistics	PSE,New Zealand	1975-11676

2. Conversion tables from Excel in ASPIDTG database

Fields of database

Базы Словари Документы Отчеты Режимы
БАЗА VIT ТЕКУЩИЙ ШАГ: 5(714) ПОИСК

1:хр=.
найдено: 714 chronological index (number of record in ASFA)
2:в=.
найдено: 714 species
3:гео=.
найдено: 714 geographic index
4:кс=.
найдено: 714 key words
5:т=.
найдено: 714 theme
Введите запрос
6:
<Enter>-поиск <□,□,PgUp,PgDown>-прокрутка <^Y>-удалить запрос
<^F2>-сохранение запроса <^F3>-вызов запроса <Esc>-выход
2просм.слов-ей 3просм.док-ов 4постр.отчета 5схема 6формат 10меню

Field Species

Базы Словари Документы Отчеты Режимы
БАЗА VIT ПРОСМОТР СЛОВАРЯ Вид (Species)

ALEEVI	1
CAPENSIS	131
DECLIVIS	30
DELAGOA	2
INDICUS	9
JAPONICUS	99
LATHAMI	7
MEDITERRANEUS	49

MURPHYI	110
NOVAEZELANDIAE	13
PICTURATUS	17
PONTICUS	22
SYMMETRICUS	19
TRACHURUS	221
TRACHURUS GENUS	3
TRECAE	21

<+>-отбор/отмена <^F5>-пред сл-рь <^F6>-след сл-рь <^F7>-выбор сл-ря <ESC>-вых
Быстрый подвод
2просм.слов-ей 3просм.док-ов 4постр.отчета 5схема 6формат 10меню

Formalisation thematic diversity (key words) in 16 main themes

Field Theme
Базы Словари Документы Отчеты Режимы
БАЗА VIT ПРОСМОТР СЛОВАРЯ Тип (Theme)

016	2
1.1	42
1.2	43
1.3	60
1.4	31
2.1	46
2.2	52
2.3	21
2.4	32
3.1	13
3.2	19
3.3	70
4.1	160
4.2	49
4.3	43
4.4	31

<+>-отбор/отмена <^F5>-пред сл-рь <^F6>-след сл-рь <^F7>-выбор сл-ря <ESC>-вых
Быстрый подвод
2просм.слов-ей 3просм.док-ов 4постр.отчета 5схема 6формат 10менюБазы

Record in database ASPIGTG ASFA Trachurus:

Базы Словари Документы Отчеты Режимы
БАЗА VIT ТЕКУЩИЙ ШАГ:база(714) ПРОСМОТР Документ:4

Тип (theme)

1.4

Вид (species)

TRACHURUS

Ключевые слова (key words)

SPAWNING

FISHERY BIOLOGY

Хронологическая рубрика (No.of record in ASFA

Chronological index)

1975-06250

Географическая рубрика

Geographic index

ANE

NORTH SEA

<ESC>-выход

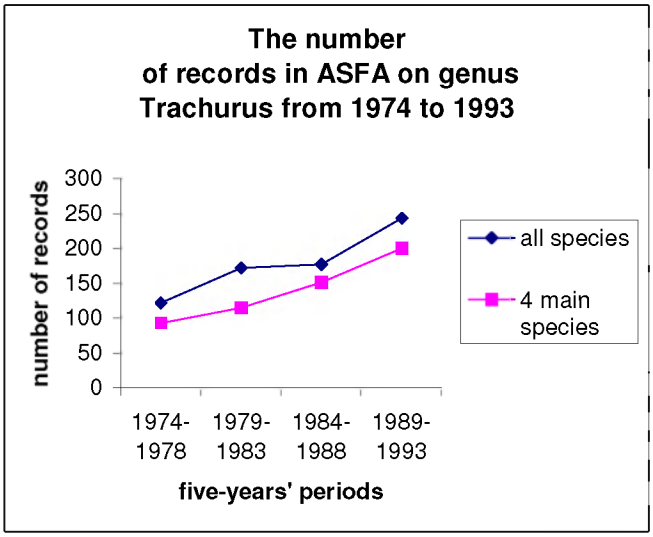
<^F5>-пред д-т <^F6>-след д-т <^F7>-печ д-т

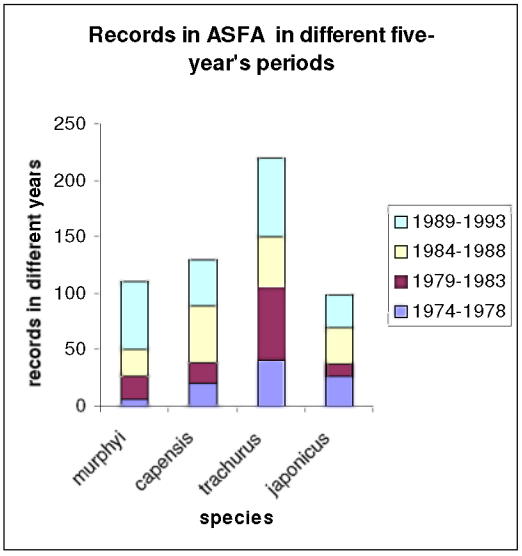
2просм.слов-ей 3просм.док-ов 4постр.отчета 5схема 6формат 10меню

III. Retrospective analysis of records in ASFA on genus Trachurus

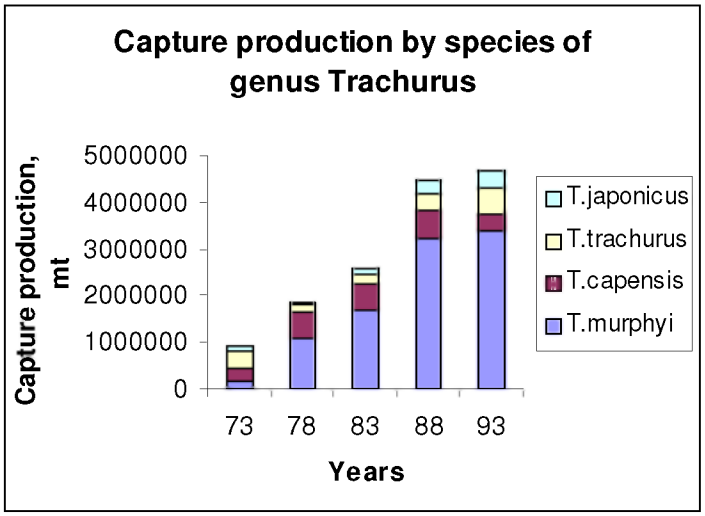
The database is to be used as a historical review of research on 15 species of genus Trachurus during twenty years. This period was dynamic both for fisheries (Annex: FAO Fishery Statistics) and for research. Distribution of records over different years has been following: 122 records in 1974-1978; 172 records in 1979-1983; 177 records in 1984-1988; 243 records in 1989-1993. The thematic diversity of research of different species of genus Trachurus comprises 16 themes: 1-bibliography; 2-eggs, larvae, ichthyoplankton surveys; 3-feeding, food; 4-age, growth; 5-reproduction, maturity, spawning; 6-physiology, behavior; 7-biochemistry; 8-genetics; 9-taxonomy, morphometry; 10-toxicology, pollution; 11-parasites; 12-fish technology; 13-resources, stock assessment; 14-statistics; 15-surveys, distribution; 16-fishery, gears.

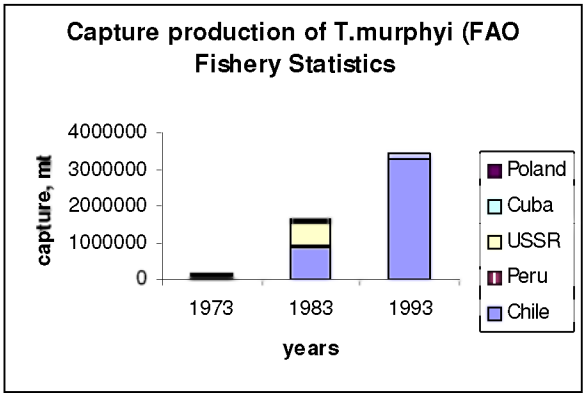
1. Chronological index - species

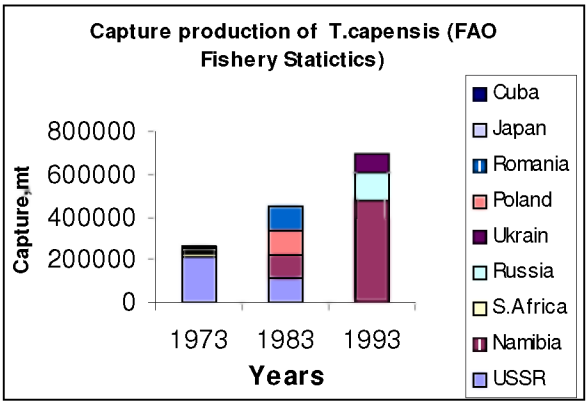


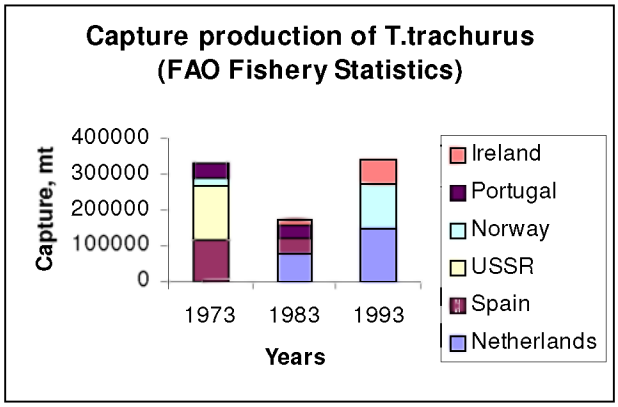


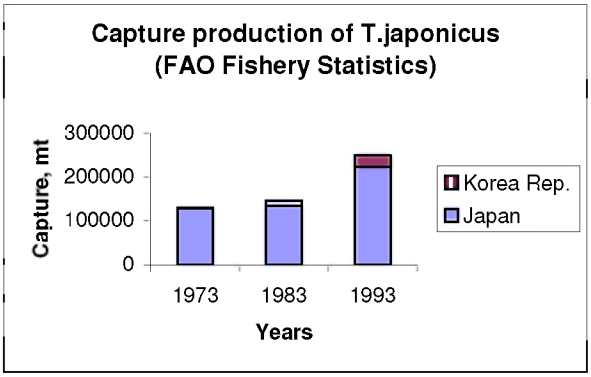
Annex: FAO Fishery Statistics



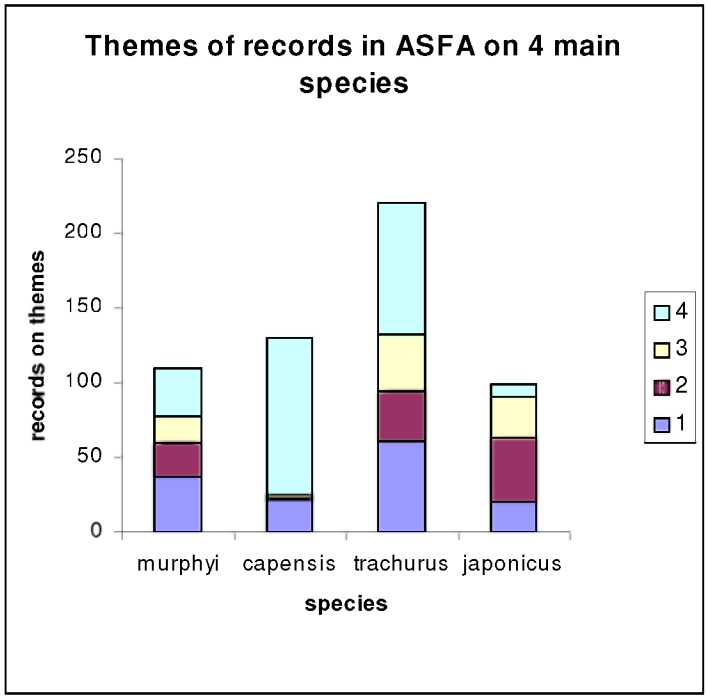








2. species - themes



1	**Life cycle**
1.1	Eggs, larvae, ichthyoplankton surveys
1.2	Feeding, food
1.3	Age, growth
1.4	Reproduction, maturity, spawning
2	**Special investigations**
2.1	Physiology, behavior
2.2	Biochemistry
2.3	Genetics
2.4	Taxonomy, morphometry
3	**Fish as food**
3.1	Toxicology, pollution
3.2	Parasites
3.3	Fish technology
4	**Fishery**
4.1	Resources, stock assessment
4.2	Statistics
4.3	Surveys ,distribution
4.4	Fishery, gears

The monitoring of research on fisheries and fish biology in the ASFA database is very useful for historical review. Species of genus Trachurus are valuable for such a review because of their importance for fisheries and as a traditional object of research of AtlantNIRO. The change in intensity of research on some species depended on the intensity of its fishery (Trachurus murphyi). The thematic diversity shows the character of exploitation. Resources of Trachurus japonicus are used mainly by Japan, and as a consequence the themes of research were: fish as food, biochemistry, physiology and behaviour. In contrast to this, Trachurus capensis was exploited by many countries and problems of its fisheries management were very important. Therefore, the main theme of research on Trachurus capensis was the stock assessment.

IV. Editing of and enhancing of the Database

This database on the history of research of genus Trachurus as an electronic index to ASFA works with an input module on the PC of our users. The librarian as navigator in ocean information may propose new procedures and users may select the most interesting ones to them. It enables us to enhance the services we offer to our users. Data can be added using an Add form with sufficient fields to enter the information. New fields are : a UDC-index, author, title fields etc. that can be added from the ASFA database.

The final purpose is the creation of a complete (as possible) reference list of research on genus Trachurus.

Example of record in database ASPIDTG ASFA TRACHURUS:

Базы Словари Документы Отчеты Режимы

БАЗА VIT ТЕКУЩИЙ ШАГ: 1(1) ПРОСМОТР Документ:395(1)

Автор (author)

HARRIS G.P.

GRIFFITHS F.B.

CLEMENTSON L.A.

Тип (theme)

1.2

Вид (species)

DECLIVIS

Заглавие (title of article)

Climate and the fisheries off Tasmania - interactions of phy

sics, food chains and fish.Benguela Trophic Functioning Symp

.(Cape Town,South Africa) // S.Afr.J.Mar Sci.-1992.-Vol.12.-

P.585-597

Ключевые слова (key words)

FOOD CHAINS

POPULATION DYNAMICS

Хронологическая рубрика (No.of record in ASFA

Chronological index)

1993-10828

Географическая рубрика

(Geographic index)

PSE

<ESC>-выход <^F5>-пред д-т <^F6>-след д-т <^F7>-печ д-т
2просм.слов-ей 3просм.док-ов 4постр.отчета 5схема 6формат 10меню

V. Conclusion

All the traditional sources of bibliographical information (ASFA, VINITY journals) are now published in electronic format. This paper is devoted to the creation of an electronic taxonomic index of research on genus Trachurus, based on the ASFA database in printed format. The next step to continue this project should be participation in inputting data of our Institute in the ASFA database and the participatory access to new data from this open ocean of information.

Polish Open Information Sources for All Interested in Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences

by

Jadwiga Zdanowska, Inland Fisheries Institute, Olsztyn, Poland
Malgorzata Grabowska-Popow, Sea Fisheries Institute, Gdynia, Poland

The short definition of Internet as "a global computer net" is quite incomplete. It could be longer, for example, we can define Internet as "an information ocean" which is, on the one hand short, and on the other – picturesque and truthful. Internet searching is not easy despite existing web browsers as Google, AltaVista, Yahoo, and others. Sometimes users get only little information, sometimes – too much. Many information sources are not open for all users, but the idea of "an open source" for software, is valid with reference to "open documentation" or "free documentation" or "open content" too. The main aim of this study is to show how open the Polish information sources are for people interested in fisheries and aquatic sciences. Three key matters are considered: Internet access to Polish scientific journals dealing with fisheries and aquatic sciences; Polish scientific institutions and their information sources in the range of fisheries and aquatic sciences, and international cooperation of these institutions. Online publication of this information should make Internet searching easier for people interested in Polish research on fish, fisheries and water environments.

Keywords: Poland, information sources, fisheries, aquatic sciences

Regional Cooperation Project: Union List of Serials Available at the EURASLIC ECET Group Aquatic Libraries

by

Maria Kalenchits
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Abstract:

The aim of the Project is to create an *on-line* searchable Union List of Serials available at the EURASLIC ECET Group aquatic libraries. The database will help to improve Interlibrary Lending Service within the EURASLIC through increasing of the access to the information on serials available at the aquatic libraries of Central and Eastern Europe. The Union List of Serials will also support the management of the journal subscriptions of the aquatic institutions in ECET countries enabling them to avoid duplication of subscriptions. Information about serial holdings of 9 aquatic libraries in Russia, Ukraine and Estonia will be included in the database at the first stage. When completed, the database will be accessible through a search interface on the EURASLIC website.

Introduction

Aquatic libraries in Eastern and Central Europe have unique collections of national periodicals that are not widely available elsewere. The main problem we face now when trying to organize their effective use is: how to provide access to those collections?

The information about a large number of articles published in the current national serials can be found in the ASFA products (ASFA printed version, ASFA CD-ROM or through the ASFA Internet Database Services). There are several ASFA partners in Eastern and Central European countries that are responsible for monitoring of national serials: Sea Fisheries Institute (Poland), Russian Federal Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography (Russia), Estonian Marine Institute (Estonia), Southern Scientific Research Institute of Marine Fisheries and Oceanography (Ukraine). Also, the ASFA collaborating centres in Russia, Poland and Ukraine monitor serials published by the institutions in their region. Generally, the ASFA system works very effectively. ASFA national partners worldwide can usually supply you with copies of papers from the national serials they monitor for the ASFA database.

However, since the monitoring of current literature is more important than input of retrospective data, the old publications, i.e. the papers that were published in the country before the partner joined the ASFA system, remain mostly uncovered in the database (unless the additional funding received from ASFA Trust Fund is used to carry out the input of old data, like it was done for example, by VNIRO (Russia) within the framework of the ASFA Trust Fund project on Caspian Sea literature (1770-1970).

During the past centuries an uncountable number of papers were published in aquatic journals and serials in Central and Eastern Europe. Despite all the efforts undertaken up-to-now, the information on location of only a small proportion of publications is accessible from the electronic sources *on-line*.

Very often information users and librarians have to deal with sources of information other than ASFA, for example, with lists of references. The question is: how to find a location of an old paper published in Eastern or Central Europe in this case? The situation becomes more complicated when you need, for example, an article presumably in Cyrillic, published in a series of the research reports produced by a scientific institution, with its name given in the record in an abbreviated form.

Similar requests from time to time circulating through the EURASLIC forum confirm the interest of scientists worldwide in the articles published in the Eastern and Central European aquatic serials. Presently, the ILL requests are addressed to all forum subscribers because the library asking for a copy has generally no idea regarding the location of the serial needed. Such a practice usually results in a situation where several people simultaneously spend their time and effort to check whether they have the serial issue in their library collections.

Of course, other sources one can try are the libraries' *on-line* catalogues. But, as a rule, the small and the middle-size aquatic libraries in Eastern Europe do not provide *on-line* access to their serials metadata (electronic catalogues including information about serial holdings are usually searchable only through the local network). Even if there is such an access, the foreign users are often not able to search the electronic catalogue because their computer keyboard does not support Cyrillic.

Thus, the necessity of providing an effective mechanism for real access to the information about aquatic serials published in Eastern and Central Europe for the world's scientific community is becoming obvious.

Project description

The idea of creating a Union List of Serials was first discussed at the ECET group (European Countries in Economical Transition) session that took place during the 10th EURASLIC Conference in Kiel in May 2003.

The aim of the Project is to create an ***on-line* searchable** Union List of serials available at the EURASLIC ECET Group aquatic libraries. A similar international serial resource sharing system was already successfully implemented by IAMSLIC a couple of years ago. The IAMSLIC Union List of Marine and Aquatic Serials is incorporated into the IAMSLIC Z39.50 Distributed Library project.

Already at the Kiel session it was suggested that the List could also include foreign periodicals in addition to national periodicals. Why is this necessary?

1. The information about the location of every single foreign title will enable libraries to contact the colleagues in their own country first when they are looking for a foreign serial. Thereby the workload of large libraries abroad that are already overloaded with scanning, copying and mailing operations will reduce.
2. Since the libraries in Eastern and Central Europe (like everywhere nowadays) cannot afford subscriptions to all scientific journals anymore, they need to share resources. Including the information about foreign journals to the List will help them to manage better their subscriptions in the future by avoiding duplication of subscriptions in several partnering instutions.

There are 9 aquatic libraries participating in the project by submitting information about their serial holdings: 6 - from Russia, 2 – from Ukraine and 1 from Estonia).

RUSSIA

1. Russian Federal Research Institute of Fishery and Oceanography (VNIRO)
2. Polar Research Institute of Marine Fisheries and Oceanography (PINRO)
3. Research Institute of the Azov Sea Fisheries Problems (AzNIIRKH)
4. Atlantic Research Institute of Marine Fisheries and Oceanography (AtlantNIRO)
5. K.A. Timiryazev Moscow Agricultural Academy
6. Limnological Institute RAN

UKRAINE

7. Institute of Biology of the Southern Seas (IBSS)
8. Marine Hydrophysical Institute (MHI)

ESTONIA

9. Estonian Marine Institute of the University of Tartu

The ECET Union List of Serials will contain holdings of all **current national and foreign serials** (ongoing subscriptions). It was decided by the project participants to include in the database starting from 1970 also those serials that libraries no longer subscribe to. Records for subscriptions cancelled before 1970 will be added to the database during the next phase of the project.

It was decided to adapt the journals module of the IMIS-system that was developed in Belgium for the Flanders Marine Institute journals collections for the project needs.

The information collected includes:

1. TITLE OF THE SERIAL

   Include the original title (Title in Cyrillic is also given in transliterated form). The latter will enable users to search the database without using the Cyrillic keybord). Many of the serials published in Eastern Europe have changed their titles several times due to political reasons. We tried to reflect in the database all the previous titles of the serial. Sometimes not only the title but also the ISSN and even the language of publication have changed. For example, the words “Soviet” and “USSR” disappeared from many titles in the beginning of 1990s.

2. SERIAL PUBLISHER

   Include information about the publisher and the place of publication

3. ISSN number (if available)

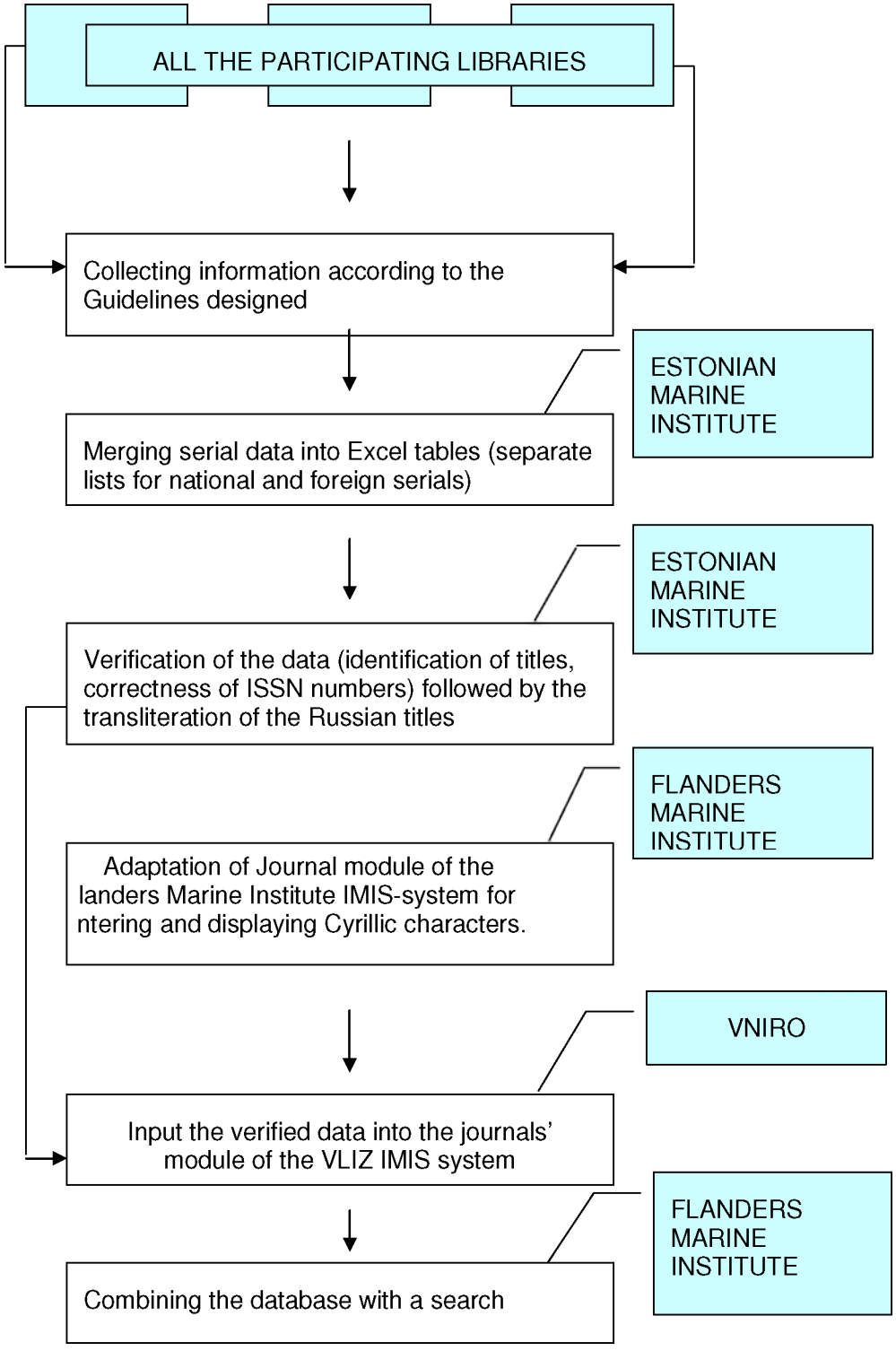
4. SERIAL HOLDINGS AVAILABLE

   Include dates of coverage.

5. LOCATION OF HOLDINGS

   Include library names which will be linked in the database with the libraries’ contact details

PROJECT TASKS AND EXECUTORS



Thanks to IAMSLIC grant we were fortunate to receive recently this year, we hope to finish the first phase of the project already before 2006. The grant enables us: (1) to adapt a Journals module of the Flanders Marine Institute IMIS-system for entering and displaying Cyrillic characters, and to design input-interface as well as web-interface; (2) to verify the information collected and to input the verified data into the database. Input is to be done at VNIRO library (Russia). VNIRO will be the host institution for the on-line access to the catalogue. Searching the database with a Cyrillic keyboard will also be possible.

Further management will be provided by VNIRO. The records could be updated annually by the database manager (VNIRO) or remotely. Remote access means the possibility of *on-line* editing of the library data set by every project participant.

Future perspectives

During the next phase of the project the information about national and foreign serials published before 1970 (subscription ceased before 1970) will be added to the database.

Every interested ECET aquatic library can join the project. We encourage all the ECET group aquatic libraries to add the information about their serial holdings to the List. We hope that aquatic libraries in Bulgaria, Poland, Croatia, Latvia and Georgia will also submit the information about their serial holdings to the List. The more libraries will participate in the project the faster and easier the process of locating and ordering of every single publication your need will be.

Supplying the participants of the project with scanning equipment and the necessary software for document transmission (Ariel) is also one of the key components of successful project development. The ability of every library participating in the project to perform document scanning is one of the key factors enabling the efficiency of the ECET ILL system.

The idea of creating digital collections of rare serials seems also promising. When created, such a collection could be linked to the Union List of Serials.

In the project context we should also think about providing the necessary training to the aquatic information specialists in ECET countries. ILL training could be organized as a special module of a training program in information management that might be organized for ECET group librarians for example in a framework of such a global project like ODINEUROPE (IOC IODE).

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Public Access to Environmental Information – the Librarian's Rôle

by

Ian McCulloch

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Abstract:

Public organizations across Europe are facing increasing pressure to publish or otherwise make available the information that they hold. European Council Directive 2003/4/EC on public access to environmental information requires that all member states should enact legislation to give a right of access to environmental information, and to disseminate that information to the general public. In the United Kingdom, that legislation has taken the form of the Environmental Information Regulations 2004, which came into force at the beginning of 2005, coinciding with the full implementation of the Freedom of Information Act 2000. This paper will examine the rôles played by libraries in complying with the legislation, and the associated opportunities for raising the profile of the library service within the organization.

Introduction

The term "Freedom of Information" has had a distinct meaning in the library and information world as a rejection of censorship, official secrecy, and the suppression of information for private reasons. It also represents our wish to prevent the establishment of information-rich and information-poor sectors of society, and is related to the universal availability of information (UAI) programme proposed by IFLA in the 1980s. A narrower definition of the term lies behind two recent pieces of UK legislation, that of open government. One act (*Freedom of Information Act (chapter 36)* 2000) gives people a general right of access to information held by or on behalf of public authorities, and is intended to promote a culture of openness and accountability of public sector bodies, leading to a better public understanding about how public authorities carry out their duties, why they make the decisions they do, and how they spend public money (The Information Commissioner 2005). In addition, the Government was obliged by an EU Directive (European Parliament and European Council 2003) to implement legislation providing a right of access to environmental information (*The Environmental Information Regulations* 2004). I want to explore the ways that the traditional skills of librarians can be used to ensure that our organizations comply fully with their legal obligations, and also examine the opportunities that this situation offers for making our skills, knowledge and experience as information professionals more widely appreciated.

What is required

In order for an organization to provide information in response to a request made under Freedom of Information (FoI) or Environmental Information Regulations (EIR), it has to be aware that it has the information, know where it is held, and understand the implications of its release to the public domain. This is basic records management, a separate discipline from librarianship, certainly, but anyone who has ever catalogued a book will recognize their own ability to contribute to this process. Library and information professionals already have the skills of mapping, tracking, managing and reporting information flows, an understanding of the storage and retrieval of information, and familiarity with the use of metadata and controlled vocabularies. These are also the skills required for compliance with FoI legislation. Given that it's unlikely that any new money will be made available to support FoI/EIR activities, they will have to be dealt with using existing institutional resources, which might just as well be the library.

Good records management is based on the principles of regular review and controlled retention or destruction of information. The aim is that a record must be managed and maintained in such a way that it: (1) meets all internal business needs; (2) defends the institution and its people against all external demands; (3) is compliant with all regulatory and statutory requirements; (4) is capable of providing the primary or secondary evidence of a transaction or business process which is admissible in a court of law; (5) is kept and maintained/stored in the most economical way consistent with the above objectives, and finally; (6) is disposed of in a way which is auditable, and meets all environmental and other requirements (Joint Information Systems Committee 2005).

Traditional records management only concerns itself with a subset of corporate information, that which is categorized as a business "record". The requirements of the UK legislation dictate a wider view, requiring the use of an advanced records management system that can track, record and organize such diverse documents as emails, field logbooks, photographs, etc. Such a system is required in order to ensure a consistent, organization-wide approach (Bailey 2005).

For many research institutes, pre-empting the need for disclosure by publication of the environmental data held will be an attractive option, where there is an expectation that it will be requested. The funds required for digitisation programmes will require some justification, but it is worth pointing out that publication may be a cheaper option than archiving, and will certainly make it easier to stay within the law. All public bodies covered by FoI legislation were required to produce Publication Schemes by October 2003 (librarians being principally responsible for the fact that they were delivered on time (Chartered Institute of Library and Information Professionals 2003)). These documents specify the classes of information regularly published or intended to be published by the organization, and also the manner in which information in each class is published, and whether it is free or charged for. As such, they are useful tools for identifying organizational outputs, and consequently basic information resources management tools. FoI is therefore an opportunity for an organization to tighten up policies and procedures, creating joined up processes.

A central point from which all information enquiries can be handled is necessary to ensure consistency of responses, that the queries are forwarded to the right person, that they are dealt with effectively and within the required time frame by monitoring and tracking all queries and responses, and monitoring popular topics to publish as a frequently asked questions list (FAQ) on the web.

Where the librarian fits in

Managing compliance requires an understanding of the whole organization. We need to look at information management corporately – for example, it has been recognized that the departmental nature of local authorities often causes compartmentalization of information (Chartered Institute of Library and Information Professionals 2003). At the recent CILIP FoI workshop, a discussion on Government librarians revolved around their key characteristic of networking. "The only people in Government who talk to each other" was one quote. Providing information on who is best placed to answer an information request is dependent on having a clear picture of who does what.

The CILIP workshop also brought out the value of networking, particularly to ensure consistency of approach to FoI requests. Librarians are clearly used to doing this via, e.g., email lists and meetings/publications of professional groups (CILIP, Aslib, etc.)

Inman (2005) recently pointed out that it is useful to look at Ranganathan's five laws of library science (Ranganathan 1963) in the context of the provision of information to the public.

- Books are for use
- Every reader his or her book
- Every book its reader
- Save the time of the reader
- The library is a growing organism

We can develop the world's best system for dealing with requests, but if it is not used, or if it is not used to deliver the information that the requester needs, it is worthless. Web-based services to deliver corporate information must be designed to save the time of requesters, and such services, with their expanding FAQ lists, will continue to grow. We have to move beyond the "tick boxes" of having policy documents and guidance notes, and ensure that a robust system is constructed.

Analysing enquiries, identifying information needs and meeting them are skills that librarians take for granted. We have skills in human aspects of information work, helping users to express their needs. We know that the requestor may not be clear themselves about what they really want to know. Assistance in framing requests to get the best answers is a basic skill learned through experience of sitting at an enquiry desk, or any front-line library post.

Library staff can assist in the design of the organization's web pages, to direct questioners to the most appropriate source, or to help in the discovery of published environmental information. Bibliographic skills, and experience of navigating and appraising information sources all come to the fore here, ensuring that information is organized effectively through improved information architectures and collection procedures. Information storage and retrieval, cataloguing and classification, indexing, the use of metadata, will all play a part in ensuring that the organization is protected from the dangers of non-compliance. The library itself may have a role in simply providing a physical location for enquirers to consult printed materials, and for organizing seminars and training events

Some benefits of closer involvement in the FoI process

The possibility of raising the profile of records management/information staff is becoming apparent. As technical developments lessen the need for some traditional areas of library work (e-journals and e-books removing the need for circulation, library management systems handling more of the interlibrary loan work) we may also welcome opportunities to take on work in new areas. The need to comply with the law in this regard also helps to reinforce the idea that

information is the most important asset of all public sector organizations (The Hawley Committee 1995).

We also have the opportunity to justify training in new areas, e.g. records management. It could prove more expensive for the organization to risk non-compliance with legislation by not having adequately trained staff in the right places. The requirement for new practices in the public sector brings with it the expectation of the emergence of "considerable amounts of new practice in the information access arena" (Chartered Institute of Library and Information Professionals 2003).

These advantages will only be ours if we take advantage of the opportunities presented by FoI legislation and put ourselves in the firing line.

Challenges:

As referred to earlier, our traditional networking skills will be a great advantage as we take on new rôles and responsibilities, but we will need to spread these networks farther, and outside our own profession. For FoI to really work, we will need good working relationships with IT professionals and records managers. Information professionals are more than capable of acting as gatekeepers for FoI/EIR, but it may be necessary for them to sit more centrally in the organization (Chartered Institute of Library and Information Professionals 2003).

The UK legislation requires that the information requested must be provided in a form appropriate to the enquirer. This must be allowed for throughout the process of recording, storing and managing the information.

We must ensure that all staff is aware of their responsibilities and trained appropriately. The information chain is only as strong as its weakest link.

We must monitor requests to ensure that released information is subsequently published, or at least easily retrievable if asked for again. This will also help maintain consistency across departments where information is withheld.

Help is available!

The CILIP Freedom of Information Panel has recommended the setting up of a "managing compliance" special interest group with regular communications with the CILIP Ethics Panel. If this isn't already happening in other countries, now is the time to start the ball rolling.

As already noted, librarians are natural networkers. Use the EURASLIC forums, use the IAMSLIC mailing list, find out what other people are doing and use their experience when setting up systems of your own. Most importantly, share your experiences with the rest of us!

Final quote – "We have the skills – let's use them!" (Chartered Institute of Library and Information Professionals 2003)

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Suggested further reading

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3. The differences between the Freedom of Information Act and the Environmental Information Regulations 2004 as outlined by TheLawyer.com - http://lawzone.thelawyer.com/cgi-bin/item.cgi?id=112586
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Benefits of IAMSLIC Membership

by

Barbara Butler, Oregon Institute of Marine Biology, Charleston, USA

Steven G. Watkins, California State University, Monterey Bay, USA

Membership in IAMSLIC costs only $35 per year for those from developed nations and $20 per year for those from developing nations and members receive the following benefits (see http://www.iamslic.org to join):

- IAMSLIC Newsletter (published quarterly)
- IAMSLIC Membership Database Access (updated daily)
- Printable PDF Membership Directory (updated quarterly)
- Eligibility for IAMSLIC research and travel grants
- Eligibility to serve as IAMSLIC officers (or committee members)
- Voting privileges in IAMSLIC elections
- Global network of aquatic and marine librarians (348 members)
- Membership in any of the IAMSLIC regional groups*
- Partnerships with IOC, FAO
- IAMSLIC Mentorship Program
- IAMSLIC Duplicate Exchange Program
- Sponsored Memberships
- IAMSLIC Z39.50 Distributed Library borrowing privileges
- Use of the IAMSLIC discussion list for last resort ILL requests

Virtual Marine Science Department – Library Resources in a Distributed Network Case Study – ORION

by

Sofia Goulala

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"ORION" is a LEONARDO DA VINCI Pilot Project which aims to create a 'Virtual' Marine Environment Department which can deliver Open and Distance Learning (ODL) courses in a variety of languages. ORION is linking university partners situated on the outer fringes of Europe: University of Stockholm in the north; University of Cork in the west; University of Algarve in the south; and is coordinated by the Institute of Marine Biology of Crete, even further to the south. Other partners are the National Centre for Marine Science (Athens), the Federation of European Aquaculture Producers (Belgium) and TEREUS S.A. (Athens).

The major goal is the development of a powerful state-of-the-art ICT (Information and Communication Technology) learning/teaching tool, to be used within a Virtual Learning Environment which will be delivered by means of a Distributed Network. The subject area, the marine environment, covers fields relevant to both the vocational and tertiary sectors at different levels. Its multi-disciplinary scope includes aspects such as pollution studies, marine ecology, biodiversity and coastal zone management. This is an area of great importance within Europe and is subject to increasing legislative and regulatory demands that affect a range of coastal zone users and decision-makers.

In ORION, the latest innovative technology will be used to create a 'Virtual Learning Environment' in which language training will play a major role. Freely available language modules will be published on the public pages of the website covering basic English, Greek, Portuguese and Swedish; these will be based on the subject areas of marine environmental sciences. It is hoped that such language training will also help those who are interested in present and future student exchanges, as well as supporting the portability of the online ODL courses.

The multi-disciplinary course materials, prepared by top-level educators in English, Swedish, Portuguese and Greek, will be developed as innovative re-usable learning objects which can be shared and re-used by teachers and target group users situated in the remote areas of Europe. These course materials will be piloted by users from the university partners, and students currently studying at the partner universities.

The Virtual Learning Environment will be designed and produced by the Greek partner who is very experienced in designing online databases. It will house a Resource Repository for a glossary (available in the 4 languages treated by the project), the self-instruction language modules and relevant online works of reference, including bibliographies.

A World Wide Web Site is to be developed that will contain partner profiles, with email access, allowing users to make direct contact with tutors and to hold a discussion forum. Nonetheless, its main function will be the learning/teaching cell for the Virtual Learning Environment. .

Which Librarians for Tomorrow?

by
Marie Pascale Baligand, Anne Laure Achard
Cemagref, Lyon, France

Context:

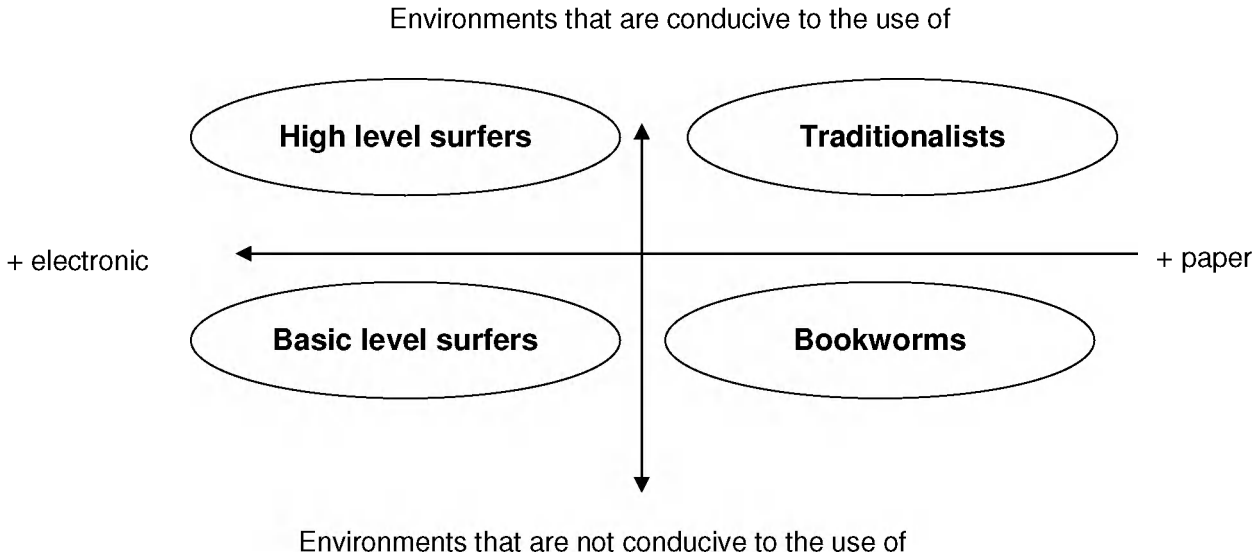
With full text, researchers now have a fast and direct access.
Information is not physical material anymore and we have more and more open archives.
So, we can conclude that researchers become autonomous!!!
From hierarchy, librarians have less work.
So, are librarians still necessary?
Necessity for librarian to have better visibility
So, the question is: Which skills for tomorrow?

1. Public and tools evolution

Researchers and engineers' attitudes depend on:

- Nature and fields of their work
- Their motivation
- Their level of autonomy
- Current research awareness frequency
- Their bibliographic organization
- Skills and experience with new research tools

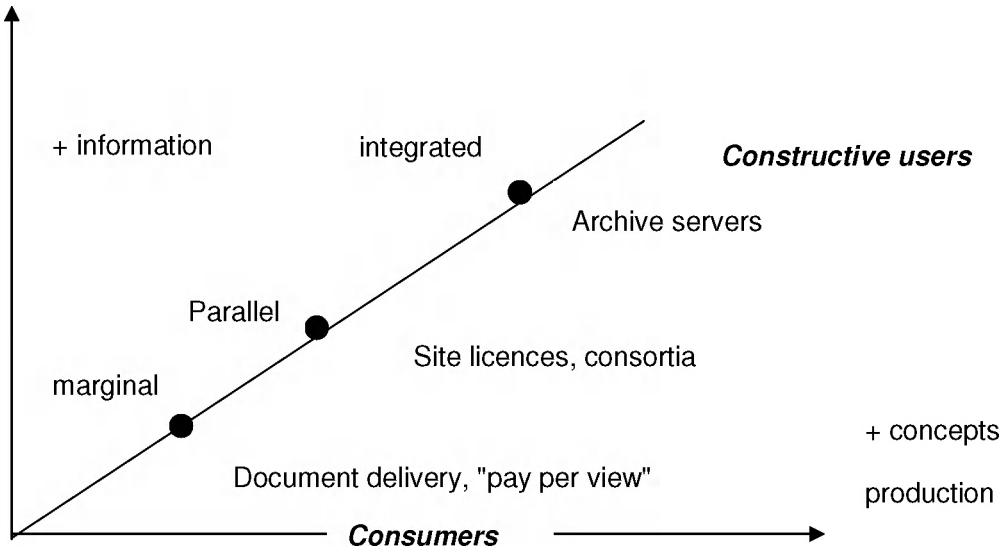
Typology of e-journal users



This chart illustrates what we said before, it concerns use of electronic journals, we have four kind of users and we see the importance of the environment. Somebody who is a bookworm can become traditionalist if the environment is conducive and a basic level surfer can become high level surfer.

So our librarian work will be to bring a bookworm to become a basic level surfer for example.

Different levels of electronic journal consumption



As you can see on this graph, the more the researcher produces concepts, the more he needs information. So the constructive user integrates information in his research work. For example, he uploads his papers in an open archives server.

We can almost wonder if constructive users will need our help!

Anyway, he will not have the same needs than a consumer user and one of the difficulties of our job is to answer to all these different users. Needs are so different!!

Researchers' needs are:

- Time saving
- Sorted, selected and digested information
- An unique access point (a portal) – less knowledge scattering – a better managed and controlled multitude of information sources
- Packaging information in the way the customer needs it
- New training tools
- Methodological assistance
- Help with the development of the research results

Tools also change:

- Content management system (CMS)
- Publication formats: html, wml, svg…
- E learning – Course management system
- ….

2. Job change

First an assessment:

Some traditional activities decrease:

- Cataloguing, classification and circulation
- Information retrieval on server databases like Dialog
- Decrease of ill requests…
-

Other activities increase:

- Users training
- Information management support
- Bibliometrical study
- Advice to authors for electronic publishing (copyright/file format/metadata)

- Access to electronic journals – Negotiate licences

In our job, management constitutes a big part of it:

- Heavy impact of economics in this sector (department performance, profitability, quality…)
- Political and negotiation skills
- Ability to communicate effectively
- Ability to deliver results
- Team management: build a balanced team

We need also marketing skills; we must attract users and know how to attract them?

Is it necessary to put a coffee machine in libraries?

How to attract our users?

- Informal training around a "croissant"
- Activities like "book exchange"….

Customer focus is also essential:

- Ensure focus that services are relevant and meet information needs
- How is the service perceived in the organisation?
- Maintain a good awareness of how people view their services

It is difficult to have performance indicators in our job. How can we measure success?

What will be the place of librarians in a research centre?

One thing is sure: our services must provide added value

Upstream

- Product tests and awareness of technology
- Selection and validation of information
- Sharing of resources between public institutions/inter-organizational negotiations
- Single catalogue for all libraries in a specific network or in an area
- Virtual libraries: personalised services in " My library" like personal list of shortcuts
- Designing web pages

Downstream

- High levels of training
- Follow scientific production –speak with research teams

- Draw up electronic publishing instructions for authors
- Concerning open archives
  - Metadata choice and description
  - Open archives promotion and valorisation
  - Durability of institution e-print archives

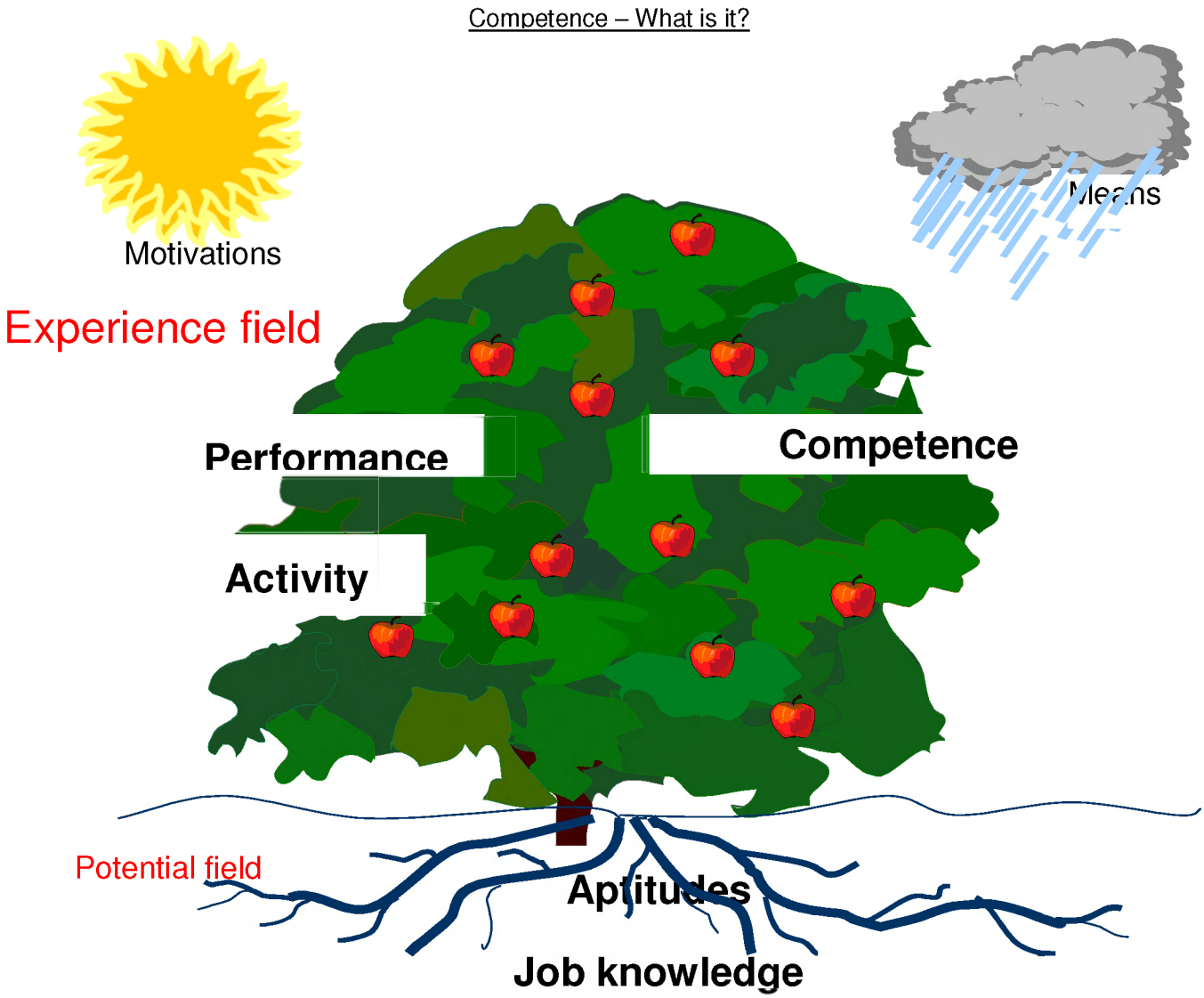
An assessment: there are less and less users in libraries, we must know that 28% of full text consultation take place outside office hours.

- Library jobs evolve and turn towards advise and information organisation
- We must win back researchers: training, help to publish…
- Librarian becomes a partner in research teams
- Librarian is now an electronic resources expert

Difficulties of our job are:

- Striking the balance between human and virtual resources
  - Centralization of resources
  - User proximity
- Preservation problems
  - Obsolescence of hardware and software

Compatibility with our competences



Session 2: Open Access Electronic Journals

Open Access - Experience of Croatian Medical Journal

by

Darko Hren

Croatian Medical Journal, Zagreb, Croatia

Open access as a growth strategy is generally in the best interest of all parties involved with the journal, except the publisher. Although it is in publisher's interest that the journal becomes ever more visible, free on-line access to its contents is not, because 1) open access is financially questionable; and 2) it demands a change in paradigms of market dynamics.

The CMJ is owned by four Croatian medical schools and each of them contributes to the journal (Table 1.). The Ministry of Science, Education and Sports supports the journal and finances research fellows, and the publisher is responsible for printing and distribution of the printed version. Visibility is a direct interest of all but the publisher, therefore the CMJ has come to the following agreement with its publisher: "The publisher provides press and distribution and in return shares profit with the journal 50:50. In the case of any losses they would also be equally shared."

This arrangement puts a part of the responsibility for journal's success into the publisher's hands. Putting the publisher in a market-oriented position rather than just paying for their services makes the publisher work on the promotion of the journal. It also opens more space for the journal to work on its visibility without spending money or effort on technical issues.

Table 1. Structural organization of the *Croatian Medical Journal* with contributions and direct interests of each contributing party.

		Contribution	Interest
Owners	Zagreb University School of Medicine	Office facilities Two employees	Promotion through visibility
	Rijeka University School of Medicine	Addition to salary of one employee	Promotion through visibility
	Osijek University School of Medicine	Addition to salary of one employee	Promotion through visibility
	Split University School of Medicine	Maintenance of the e-edition of the journal	Promotion through visibility
Support	Ministry of Science, Education and Sports	Regular financial support Three research fellows	Promotion through visibility
Publisher	Medicinska Naklada	Printing Distribution	Commercial revenues

International Journal of Marine Sciences ACTA ADRIATICA: a Review

by

Anita Marušić

Institute od oceanography and Fisheries, Split, Croatia

Although AA is Croatian scientific journal according to the country of its provenience where it gets published, it is international by its conception from the very beginning of publishing. The journal has been continuously published through two wars (II World War & Croatian Independence War) and it passed through five changes of statehood.

Language policy

The first number was published in 1932 in Zagreb by Archiepiscopal Print Office in **German language** by dr. Tonko Šoljan and dr. Otmar Karlovac. It was the paper concerning the feeding habits of *Scorpaena* species. The size was 27 x 19 cm. The drawings predominate over the pictures that were black and white. The Summary in Croatian is placed at the end of the paper where it remained up to nowadays.

Further on, in the period from 1938 to 1940 there were two Annuals published in **French**: Annuare Part I, while the year 1939 (which is the beginning of the World War II) and 1940 were collected in Annual Part II in which the papers were written in different languages such as **German, French** and **English.**

From 1960 – 1970 the government preferred to use Croatian language with summaries in an interantional language (French or English). From eighties on the use of **English** was the rule with only a few exceptions in French. At the present, precisely from 1999 English is an official language of AA. In all, more than 60% of articles have been published in English.

The content of the articles

According to statistics **56%** of the published articles deal predominantly with **biology** (biology and ecology of pelagic and benthal fish in the Adriatic and Mediterranean), **18%** with issue of importance to **commercial fishing** (furnish the data on stock estimation using direct&indirect methods; acquaculture-lagoon fishery and shelf cultivation), **14%** dealing with **physics** (seasonal&long-term variations, temperature increase, dynamic conditions, geostrophic currents, upwellings) and **12%** with marine **chemistry and pollution** (quantity and distribution of nutrients, eutrophication, heavy metals in sea water, sediments, content of pollutants: oils, detergents and pesticides, growing impact of man and his activities on the sea)

Journal organization

Acta Adriatica is a peer reviewed journal. It is issued twice a year by the Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries Split. The journal is supported by the Croatian Ministry of Technology and Science. From the very beginning of its publishing AA has been distributed on the basis of an international exchange and has been sent to 350 addresses all over the world. Evidently, Acta Adriatica has its regular readers (so far we can not say “subscribers” since it is

exchanged) among the scientific community. Different types of papers that can be submitted for consideration by EB: original scientific papers, conference papers, preliminary reports and short communications. Acta Adriatica is an international journal which publishes papers dealing with board field of marine and fishery sciences, referring preferably to the area of the Mediterranean.

Editorial Stuff

In 1999 we have unified the Editorial Board and Advisory Committee into Editorial Board that counts 21 member out of which 11 Croatian and 10 foreign scientists.Editorial Board in 2002 counts 25 members, 12 Croatian and 13 foreign scientists.

Though foreign authors had been publishing from the very beginning, in the last decade they have written almost 50% of the papers. That resulted in slightly alternating proportion of foreign and Croatian scientists as members of the Editorial Board.

Paper and electronic version of Acta Adriatica

From 1932 up to 1979 each paper was published separately, while in 1979 the papers were collected into Volumes starting with Volume 20 (1-2). Summaries of each Volume are placed on our web page: www.izor.hr/acta/eng, but from 2004 there is also a full text available on line in pdf format. We have placed Index of Authors and Cumulative list of papers in electronic version serving to enable easier research. However, authors receive 40 reprints free of charge to be divided among authors. Acta Adriatica does not charge extra to authors for color pictures or for language editing of their ms.

Goals to achieve

With latter globalization where scientific standards of professional titles are getting unified, there has been of a great interest to be chosen among selected journals for coverage in ISI products in order to give better service to those who submit their papers to Acta Adriatica.

Nevertheless all the changes AA went through the main goal of publishing Acta Adriatica remained unchanged: to publish scientific papers on multi disciplinary level that help understand better the Adriatic Sea as well as Mediterranean

Citation

Status of AA in comparison with other scientific journals dealing with sea research (mainly Adriatic and Mediterranean) has been analyzed. Out of 54 analyzed journals, AA according to its presence in the secondary publications and data basis is on 12th position.

Citation of papers published in AA in SCI period from 1970-2000: results show that for 100 papers there are 177 citations. Compared with 119 Croatian scientific journals (except medical journals) according to SCI period, Acta Adriatica is on the 2nd place.

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Special Session

Protection of the Mediterranean Monk Seal (*Monachus Monachus*) and Its Habitats

by

Jasna Antolović [1], Andrian Vaso[2], Lefter Kashta[2], Valbona Shutina[2], Skerdilajd Anagnosti[2], Sandro Bogdanović[1], Ljiljana Adamić[1], Nenad Antolović[1]

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[2]**Aquarius** (Working for a Sustainable Development), Rr. Ali Demi, P. 249, Sh. 5, Ap. 70, Tirana, Albania, aquarius@icc.al.eu.org

Abstract

The Mediterranean Monk Seal (*Monachus monachus*, Hermann 1779) is one of the world's most endangered mammals. Our research was aimed at: obtaining information from the local fishermen in the Croatian and Albanian part of the Adriatic Sea and of the Ionic Sea on sightings of the Mediterranean monk seal, and investigating its habitats in these areas. We have investigated 19 habitats in the Reza e Kanalit area of the Ionian Sea and 18 habitats in the Vis archipelago in the Adriatic Sea. Legislative measures for the protection of the Mediterranean monk seal were not adequately effective to enable preservation of this species in the Adriatic and Ionian Sea.

Keywords: Adriatic Sea, Ionian Sea, islands

Introduction

The Mediterranean monk seal (*Monachus monachus* Hermann, 1779) used to be widespread throughout the Adriatic Sea but today it is very rare in this area (1). It is presumed that 350 specimens are present in the Mediterranean area. Only a few individual specimens were observed recently, passing by the outermost Croatian islands. Biology and population ecology of this endangered marine mammal in the Croatian part of the Adriatic Sea have not been extensively studied (2).

The aim of this study was to investigate habitats, known to have been visited by the Mediterranean monk seal in the Adriatic and Ionian Sea. The local fishermen are an important source of information on the presence of the monk seal and its habitats. This study includes important data for evaluation of habitats in natural caves and beaches that might be used by the Mediterranean monk seal. We expect that this investigation will contribute to the protection of the Mediterranean monk seal and its habitats, to the increase of awareness of the importance of this action and to provide general knowledge on this topic.

Materials and Methods

Two approaches were used in this investigation. The first was interviewing the local fishermen and the second included examination and measurements of the monk seal habitats. It was

necessary to conduct a carefully planned interview according to a specific questionnaire with the local fishermen, 40 or more years of age, in selected areas of the Adriatic and Ionian seas. The interview was aimed at obtaining reliable information on sightings of the monk seal, number of specimens observed, number of fishermen involved on that occasion, behaviour of the monk seal, extent of damage on the fishing gear caused by the monk seal, and fishermen's attitude toward the monk seal. The interviewing comprised 44 fishermen from Komiža, island of Vis.

The interview also provided information on known habitats of the monk seal in these areas. These sites were visited and examined in the Vis archipelago and Ionian Sea, Rreza E Kanaliti, in the period 1994 -1999.
Some of the habitats i.e. caves had entrances below sea level which required diving. Measurements were taken and maps of caves created according to speleological methods. The caves were also photographed, and entrance exposure determined by compass.
Caves were inspected for signs of monk seal's presence e.g. impressions of a large body in sand, smell of urine and findings of faeces which could originate from the monk seal.

Results and discussion

According to the reports on sightings received and interviews with the fishermen, the Mediterranean monk seal is only rarely present in the Vis archipelago in the last two decades. Conditions were not always in favour of the Mediterranean monk seal and its habitat requirements. The island population and its dependence upon fishing have decreased, but the marine traffic has intensified. Major obstacles for the return of the Mediterranean monk seal are not only reduction in the amount of fish but rather lack of ecological consciousness, public awareness and most of all very intensive marine traffic.

This study comprised examination of 18 caves and 2 shingle beaches in the Vis archipelago in the Adriatic and 19 caves in the Reza E Kanalit region in the Ionian Sea. The habitats indicated by the fishermen during the interviews are mostly secluded flat rocks or shingle beaches surround by steep rocks. Most of these caves were formed in dolomite and limestone during Flandrian transgression, partly flooded by the sea, and shaped by collapsing and sea erosion (Fig 1).
The entrances to the caves were from land, at or below the sea level, depending on the location. Caves in the Reza E Kanaliti region mostly have entrances at sea level or from beaches. The entrances are mostly protected from direct sunlight and wind, with south-west, south-east and northern exposure (3). The air temperature was similar in all caves at that time of the year and with abundant light. Clear evidence of the presence of the monk seal was found in some caves i.e. impressions in the sand corresponding to a large body and excrement.
No human settlements were located in the vicinity of the investigated caves and can thus be considered as possible habitats for the return of the monk seal. None of the habitats investigated have been changed due to human activity or earthquake. The shingle beaches are less suitable due to increased marine traffic, and would need to be protected as marine parks.

Conclusions

The investigated areas of the Vis archipelago and Reza E Kanaliti have well preserved former habitats of the monk seal. There is also evidence of its presence in the past and occasional sightings recently in this area. This points to favourable environmental conditions for the return and repopulating of the Mediterranean monk seal in this region.

Nevertheless, measures for protection of the monk seal and its habitats need to be more closely conducted and controlled, including continuous efforts oriented towards education of the local population on the problem of this endangered species.

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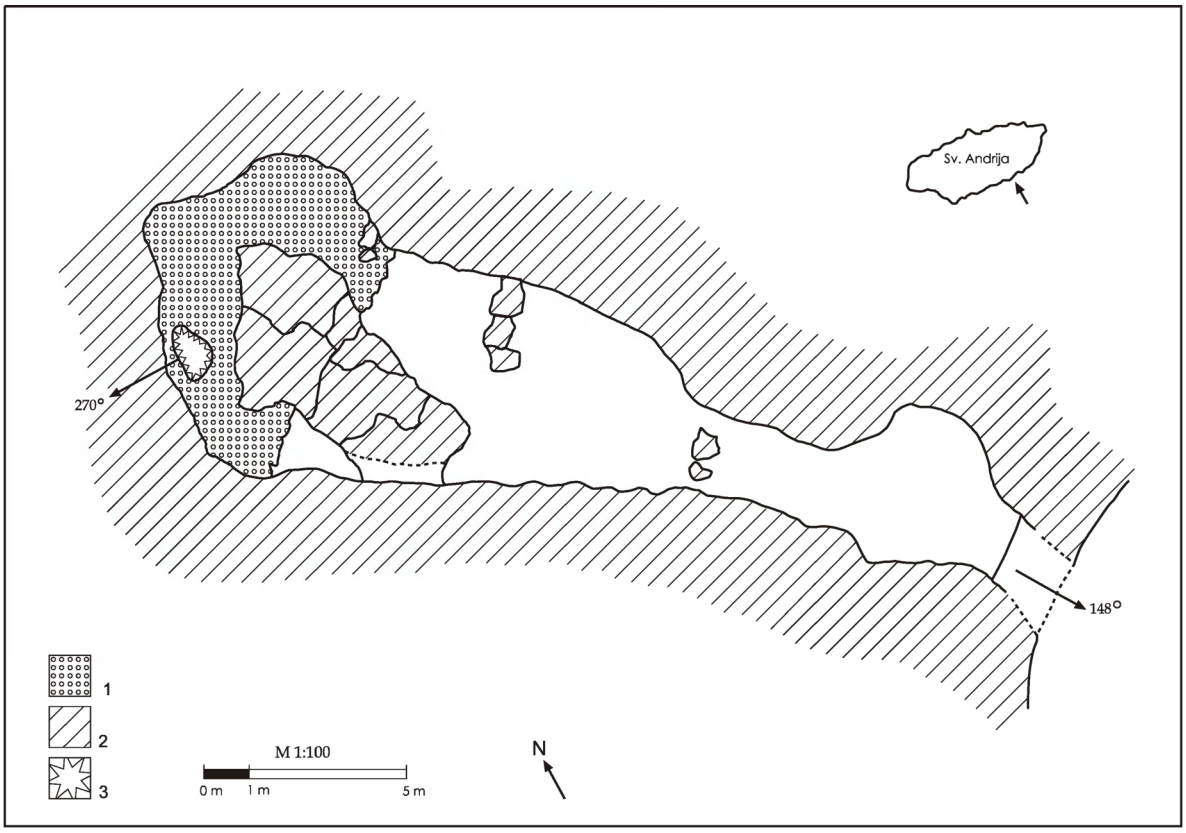


Figure 1

Map of the cave Tovorski bod, island of Sveti Andrija in the Vis archipelago (ground plan - a, cross-section - b). The legend indicates: 1 = shingle beach, 2 = limestone flat rock, 3 = entrance from land.

Acknowledgement:

This research would not be possible without the support and full collaboration of the local fishermen. The authors gratefully acknowledge the assistance of Vlado Antolović for help during field research.

MEDAS Database – Oceanographic Research Activities Supporting Tools

by

Vlado Dadić, Damir Ivanković

Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries, Split, Croatia

The Marine Environmental Database of the Adriatic Sea (*MEDA*S) has been developed in the Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries. The database was designed as a web oriented geo-relational database using *ORACLE RDBMS, ArcInfo/ArcView* GIS and *Java* tools. It consists of a referral database and more thematic sub-databases. The referral database includes various information related oceanographic research activities as research projects, persons, institutions, vessels, parameters, referral information about cruises and measurements, published papers, etc. Thematic sub-databases consist of data collected by on-line measuring systems and classical oceanographic measurements by vessels, related to different oceanographic research activities (physics, chemistry, biology, ecology, fisheries, aquaculture, etc). A special thematic database called *PUB* consists of information about papers by researchers at the Institute, published in various titles (International Journal of Marine Sciences – Acta Adriatica, manuscripts, projects' reports, foreign journals, etc). A sub-database *ACTA* contains all papers published in the Institute journals Acta Adriatica and Notes. The *PUB* and *ACTA* sub-databases contain the author's name, article title, key words as well as an abstract and the full text (available from 2004).

An application for managing data is developed under *ORACLE 9i*, together with an application for visualisation of measurements, which is developed under visual *C++* program language. A special interface for connecting the database to *ArcInfo/ArcView* software tools has been developed. The database can be accessed through the *World Wide Web* using *Java*. As the MEDAS database is quite complex it is under constant improvement and development.

The MEDAS database, developed as web oriented geo-relational database represents an efficient system for storing and retrieval of various oceanographic information sets and data, as well as for presentation of results, especially in graphical form via web pages through the Internet. So, an application of this database plays an important role in oceanographic research activities and as a decision support tool in the marine environment of the Adriatic Sea.

Discussion Session

Smaller Libraries and the Z 39.50 Catalogue (The IAMSLIC Z39.50 Distributed Library)

Chair:

Barbara Butler, Oregon Institute of Marine Biology, Charleston, USA

Steven G. Watkins, California State University, Monterey Bay, USA

Small libraries with Z39.50 capable online catalogs should send the following information to steve_watkins@csumb.edu

1. Catalog server IP address or Internet name

   (e.g. 207.62.129.121 or voyager.csumb.edu)

2. Z39.50 server port number for incoming queries

   (often 210, 7090 for Endeavor, 2200 for SIRSI, etc.)

3. Internal database name for Z39.50

   (e.g. Voyager, UNICORN, MARION, INNOPAC, etc.)

(See the system at work: http://library.csumb.edu/iamslic/ill/)

For those without Z39.50 capability, you may join the Union List of Marine and Aquatic Serials which is also searched as part of the IAMSLIC Z39.50 Distributed Library. Records are exported periodically and indexed for Z39.50 retrieval in the distributed library system. There are several ways to incorporate your holdings into this union list:

1. Add your library's serial holdings to existing records
2. Enter new journal titles not already in the Union List
3. Directly input titles in tab delimited text or spreadsheet files

(See the system at work: http://library.csumb.edu/iamslic/unionlist/)

European Countries in Economic Transition (ECET)

Chair:

Olga Akimova

Institute of Biology of the Southern Seas, Sevastopol, Ukraine

Participants: Snejina Bacheva (Bulgaria), Alla Belyakova (Russia), Jose Luis Garnica Carreno (Italy), Irina Inyaeva (Russia), Maria Kalenchits (Estonia), Valentina Khazova (Russia), Lyudmila Kulagina (Russia), Irina Merkina (Russia), Jadranka Stojanovski (Croatia), Raisa Torina (Russia), Wencke Vadseth (Norway)

Problems and needs of aquatic libraries of ECET group were discussed.

In aquatic libraries of ECET still now there are some questions about technical equipment of working places (PC, scanners…) for present methods in library's cause and information service (electronic catalogue), new possibility of information service, skills of present service of scientists. Many aquatic libraries are ready to serve scientists using new methods, but they often haven't enough knowledge and technical possibilities.

In this case there were following proposals:

1.

- To create on the basis of one ore more promoted libraries in every country ECET group or one training center in one language space.
- To take (carry out) on this basis collective or individual trainings.
- For training-centre to prepare on the basis of leading libraries specialists from ECET country (to know English is obligatory).
- To these trainings in training centers to invite library's specialists from Europe and Russia.
- To address to some funds for financing as for trainers also participants of trainings courses.

2. Many libraries still work in old traditional manner without special equipment. They all need financing for acquisition of this equipment.

3. To consider a questionnaire about needs of ECET aquatic libraries in present software for exchange of data and information.

4. To receive free access to electronic versions of main aquatic journals. In this plan the ECET group can initiate a project for INTAS for aquatic libraries of the ECET group in order to get free access. To get access to such a grant in the frame of INTAS a coordinator from European countries is needed. It is possible to ask European colleagues to be coordinator and lobby this project.

5. To consider the question of subsequent development of project of libraries in Black Sea countries BLICOP.

Freshwater Libraries Discussion Group Report

Chair:

Ian McCulloch

Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, Lancaster, United Kingdom

Participants: Ian McCulloch (UK), Jadwiga Zdanowska (Poland), Marie Pascale Baligand (France), Anne Laure Achard (France), Bart Goossens (Belgium)

- There are many more freshwater research institutes in Europe than is evident from attendance at EURASLIC meetings. Is this because they are not members, or do they just not come to the meetings? We need to look through the EURASLIC Directory, and compare it to the membership list.
- If there are a lot of freshwater institutes that are not members of EURASLIC, could it be because they don't realise that there is a freshwater element within the group? Even some members of Iamslic think it is purely a marine organization.
- One thing we could do to promote ILL between the freshwater institutes within EURASLIC is to compile a union list of serials. We will explore this, and review its potential for encouraging new freshwater members. If we can use it to persuade people to join, we can add their holdings, and continue to add value.
- We agreed to circulate our OPAC addresses, to facilitate ILLs while we work on the union list (but not Iga, as her CDS-ISIS database is not online).
- We also agreed to circulate lists of the databases that we use. Apart from ASFA and the Web of Knowledge, many of the databases relevant to freshwater science are not widely known. The best way to share this information seems to be by opening a new forum within the EURASLIC website.
- It was recognized at the last freshwater libraries' discussion group that freshwater science is increasingly being subsumed into wider environmental research organizations. Iga is the only purely freshwater librarian here this time.

Mediterranean Special Interest Group (MedSIG)

Chair:

Margaret Watts

UNEP MAP, Athens, Greece

Participants: Charles Galdies (Malta), Sofia Goulala (Greece), Sofija Konjević (Croatia), Marina Mayer (Croatia), Mirjana Mihalić (Croatia), Margaret Watts (Mediterranean Action Plan)
Interest in participation expressed by: Jose Garnica (FAO)
Apologies: Enrique Wulff Barreiro (Spain)

Since the last meeting of the Group, where a proposal to set up a network of Mediterranean libraries dealing with marine environmental information was accepted, 85 libraries in the Region were contacted with a letter and questionnaire inviting them to participate in the network.

Of those 85, 31 questionnaires were received and entered into a preliminary database. Sofia Goulala and Margaret Watts used various sources for gathering the data, including the CIESM online directory of Marine Research Centres and the MAMA project. While response was quite good there has been a very limited response from the North African and Middle Eastern libraries, with only one response from Tunisia, Lebanon and Israel. No responses were received from Algeria, Libya, Lebanon, Egypt or Morocco.

It was suggested the group further research contacts in these countries through various means including: ASFA (Richard Pepe made a contribution to this), ODIN Africa, IAMSLIC, MAP National Focal Points, MAMA and the NGO networks.

Actions to be taken:

- Investigate and further contact possible interested libraries, especially those from the countries mentioned above through the available networks.

Responsibility: Committee members.

- Drafting of a work plan

Responsibility: M. Watts, C. Galdies, S. Goulala (with input welcome from other parties)

- Formation of an online directory from the questionnaires

Responsibility: M. Watts

- Survey Libraries once more inviting their suggestions for services & activities
- A possible meeting of representatives (individual or country).

A report on the above was given to the Conference and special thanks to Athena Davaki, from MAP and Jean Collins from FAO, for their previous work and continued contribution.

Why Become an ASFA Partner?

Chair:

Richard Pepe

FAO, Rome, Italy

1. Basic consideration

The object of ASFA is to establish a network of participating ASFA Partners which will cooperate in capturing and disseminating the world's aquatic science literature. In doing so, the participating ASFA Partner institutes would necessarily (and more importantly) develop an institutional mentality or capacity to collect process and disseminate information. It is probably true, to some extent, that the FAO, ASFA Secretariat and/or ASFA Publisher could alone (i.e. without recruiting new ASFA Partners) monitor and prepare bibliographic references for some of those countries which are not yet ASFA Partners. HOWEVER, such a course of action would be anathema to the basic objectives of ASFA as expressed in the second sentence of the preceding paragraph (i.e. "the participating countries would necessarily (and more importantly) develop an institutional mentality or capacity to collect, process and disseminate information.") This is not to say that in some cases a regional ASFA Partner may be more viable than a series of National Partners. Even when considering the existing ASFA Partners, the idea of assigning or concentrating the ASFA input function to any one particular ASFA Partner would potentially weaken the democratic, cooperative nature of the entire ASFA Partnership.

2. Bibliographic control

Countries require bibliographic control over their published research literature and scientists want the widest distribution of their work.

- ASFA provides a means for both bibliographic control and worldwide dissemination.
- An ASFA Partner - by doing its OWN input - presumably insures MORE detailed COVERAGE, especially of the GREY literature. Yes, a decentralized input system is more difficult to manage, but one of the main returns is on coverage. Also, in a decentralized system, the Partner has complete control/responsibility over the QUALITY of the indexing and abstracting.

3. Dissemination

ASFA Partners usually provide information services (priced, if so desired) to their user communities using the free ASFA information products they receive for their input efforts (e.g. ASFA via Internet and ASFA CD-ROM). If a Partner does NOT prepare input, it is NOT entitled to the free information products. All ASFA Partners are represented on the ASFA Advisory Board which meets once a year

Workshops

ECET Union Catalogue

Chair:

Maria Kalenchits

Estonian Marine Institute, Tallinn, Estonia

Participants: Snejina Bacheva (Bulgaria), Alla Beljakova (Russia), Marcel Brannemann (Germany), Barbara Butler (USA, IAMSLIC representative), José Luis Garnica Carreño (Italy), Jan Haspeslagh (Belgium), Sofija Konjević (Croatia), Ludmila Kulagina (Russia), Ian McCulloch (UK), Annick Radenac (France), Raisa Torina (Russia), Steve Watkins (USA, IAMSLIC representative).

Following a brief introduction of the ECET Union Catalogue project, an access-based input interface developed at VLIZ was demonstrated by Jan Haspeslagh. Steve Watkins has explained the possibilities of searching ECET database via the IAMSLIC Z39.50 catalogue. Maintenance of the database at VNIRO (Russia) and updating the database was also discussed. Among the future developments discussed and agreed by the participants were: 1) efforts to increasing the number of libraries joining the ECET Union Catalogue; 2) including data on the old national serials to the database; 3) creating digital collections of rare national serials.

It was agreed by the Workshop participants that it is necessary to discuss the technological aspects of the project as well as to provide training and technical consultations for input staff as soon as possible. Jan Haspeslagh has volunteered to investigate the possibility for the project meeting to be held at the IODE Project Office in Oostende, Belgium later this year

Open Access Secondary Sources for Better Access to Scientific Information

Chair:

Paul Nieuwenhuysen
Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Brussel, Belgium

Besides the more classical commercial, fee-based systems, an increasing number of open access sources and services is available that can be exploited to access scientific and technical information, knowledge, ideas and so on. This contribution gives an overview of open access secondary sources and services (subject directories, bibliographic databases, search engines… that point to primary commercial as well as open access sources, and thesaurus systems that can improve information retrieval). During recent years these have been identified, evaluated, incorporated in study materials of students (http://www.vub.ac.be/BIBLIO/nieuwenhuysen/courses/), integrated in the WWW site of our university library (http://www.vub.ac.be/BIBLIO/) and in the OpenURL link generator of the university library search system.The primary open access sources include -billions of public access WWW pages, -thousands of discussion groups based on electronic mail, Usenet, the WWW or combinations of these,-many electronic journals, and – open archives/repositories set up by scientific organisations. Pointing out interesting ones is hardly feasible in view of the huge volume. This brings us to the secondary sources that help us to create order in the expanding information landscape. The secondary open access sources include -numerous general, horizontal subject directories guiding us to WWW sites, - more specialized, vertical subject directories guiding us to WWW sites in some specific subject area, such as onefish on fishing by FAO, and oceanportal on marine science by UNESCO-IOC-IODE,-numerous general, horizontal search engines that lead us to WWW pages, such as Google, MSN Web Search, Search Yahoo; some offer categorization of results to cope with the classical problem in information retrieval of ambiguity of meaning of words in a query, such as Mooter, Teoma, and Wisenut,-several search engines that guide us to open archives/repositories, such as Scirus and more recently Google Scholar,- many meta-search engines that rely on existing search engines and that combine results; remarkable among these is Vivisimo which offers categorization of results to cope with the classical problem in information retrieval of ambiguity of meaning of words in a query,-several general, horizontal search engines / databases that allow us to find/identify articles and other documents in most areas of science and technology, such as Article@INIST, Infotrieve, Ingenta, Scirus, and most recently Google Scholar,-several vertical, search engines / databases that allow us to find articles and other documents in some specific domain of science, such as Medline for biomedical science and related areas, and Eric for educational science and for library and information science,-more specialised search engines to find images on the WWW, such as Google Image Search,-a directory and database of scholarly open access journals and articles, named DOAJ,-a search engine to find Usenet newsgroups and articles, Google Groups,-several huge databases of booksellers that offer bibliographic descriptions of books and related information, such as Amazon, and of course the book databases/catalogues of many libraries, such as the Library of Congress and the British Library,-a few databases that allow even full-text searches of the contents of a selection of books, such as Amazon and Google Print.Some of the systems mentioned above even offer a current awareness service to alert users when a new document has become available that corresponds well with the user profile stored with the system. For public access WWW pages,

Google offers this service.The other open access systems include general, horizontal thesaurus systems that can guide us in formulating queries to increase precision and recall, such as the thesaurus incorporated in the Google web search engine, and the attractive online Visual Thesaurus.A new search engine offers even a view on citations received by scholarly articles (although still limited in comparison with commercial citation databases), Google Scholar.

EURASLIC Directory

Chair:
Jan Haspeslagh, Vlaams Instituut voor de Zee, Oostende, Belgium
Snejina Bacheva, Institute of Oceanology, Varna, Bulgaria

Thursday May 05th, 2005, 12.00-13.00

Participants attended: Olga Akimova, Snejina Bacheva, Jan Haspeslagh , Maria Kalenchits, Barbara Schmidt, Pauline Simpson, Jadranka Stojanovski.

The status of the Euraslic Directory was discussed, the current status, the end users and the possibility to continue the project in cooperation with Ocean Expert.

Current status: Input forms with an explanatory cover letter were sent to the National Representatives, as well as individual letters to the members from countries without National epresentatives, as well as a second reminder to all members later on.
As a result 55 filled input forms were received from 11 countries by 7 March, 2005: Belgium – 1, Bulgaria – 2, Denmark – 5, Estonia – 1,France – 31, Greece – 1, Monaco – 1, Poland – 2, Russia – 4, Spain – 4, Ukraine – 3.

Workshop discussions

The following issues were discussed:

- The difference between the Euraslic Membership List and the Euraslic Directory. A name change (keeping only the Directory) was considered.

- The need for such a Directory, and more specifically: who will be the end users: librarians, publishers, scientists? Users should be attracted by added value, such as searchable fields: expertise, links to publications, other metadata fields.

  The suggestion was made to add the Euraslic Directory to Ocean Expert (one record at one place), and to create a subset 'Euraslic' in that directory.

- Updating as a problem
  Jan Haspeslagh suggested that the National Representatives should be serving as national marine information management coordinators at IODE, and coordinate the task of updating the information in the Directory. This should be done in a formal way (support by IODE) otherwise it is a slow process, and people don't respond.

  Barbara Schmidt noted that participation in the Directory can be made attractive by promoting it as the only one available.

Jan Haspeslagh noted that Iamslic as a whole does not have a similar Directory. In this way the Euraslic Directory may be used as an example to start initiatives in other regional groups too. The end result of all regional directories can then be assembled as the Iamslic directory

As a conclusion, several options were noted:

- To cancel the project
- To review the Iamslic Directory in Ocean Expert
- GEMIM's suggestion to merge Euraslic Directory with Ocean Expert
- To keep the current data and seek other waysof publishing

No decision was taken, but most likely the option to create a Euraslic subset in Ocean Expert will be prioritized.

Country and Institutional Reports

Bulgarian Country Report

by

Snejina Bacheva

Institute of Oceanology, Varna, Bulgaria

In my previous reports at the Conferences in Brest and Kiel I have presented two other libraries in Varna besides the library of the Institute of Oceanology related to aquatic sciences. These were the libraries of the Institute of Fisheries and Aquaculture and the library of the Naval School "Nikola Vaptsarov" in Varna. Then I met their staff and discussed the idea for establishing a country association or union of the aquatic libraries and information centres which they accepted and approved. Meanwhile, I tried to locate other relevant organizations and included in the list the libraries of the Institute of Hydro- and Aerodynamics in Varna, Institute of Water Problems in Sofia and Institute of Freshwater Fish-Breeding in Plovdiv. So, it makes six libraries which is a good start for joint activities. Unfortunately, it appeared a difficult task to maintain contacts between us. All these libraries lack direct phones and four of them – Internet access. However, our efforts still continue to make this idea reality. With the development of the process toward joining the European Union we expect that all libraries will be furnished with contemporary computers and gain access to Internet. Of course the process is rather slow and there also exists the human resources problem. Middle aged most of the librarians somehow avoid the new initiatives being afraid of loosing their jobs. On the other side, because the payment of this job is poor there aren't young people wishing to join. Given the need for English especially to fully utilise the value of the Internet, here I have to mention the language barrier that still exists - the librarians don't know English. Thus, besides technical infrastructure, human resources are quite a problem which may take more time to be settled down. There is a lot to be done referring network-building - ILL, group cataloguing, distributed information services. All that has been achieved for the marine scientists' needs and more properly the scientists of the Institute of Oceanology is due to the EURASLIC ILL (thanks to all members). For the period 2003 –2004 (up to now) we have receive 61 scientific publications mostly PDFs due to our ILL system. And this is highly appreciated by all researchers as well as by the librarians when I explained to them the benefits of the membership in EURASLIC. Again unfortunately, these libraries cannot find even the small amount needed for the membership fee.

To finish with I would like to cite a short except from the report of the librarian of the Institute of Fisheries and Aquaculture for the state-of-the-art of this library which is the oldest and richest one in the aquatic sciences field in Bulgaria keeping about 28 000 library units in its book stocks (the latter being in a very poor state). She wrote "the period 2001 –2004 is characterized with reduction of books and periodicals provision which leads to a decrease of the possibilities of the library to be a source of the recent scientific information. The lack of funding deprived us of subscription for the most demanding current journals. The only way now for us to acquire foreign periodicals remained the international book exchange system which still exists on the principle *bona fide* from the side of our previous partners"

Danish Country Report

by

Lilian Mex-Jørgensen

National Environmental Research Institute – NERI, Department of Freshwater Ecology, Silkeborg, Denmark

Summary of recent changes and developments in the library and information services (e.g. staff, services, equipment, systems)

NERI - National Environmental Research Institute, Library

The two librarians placed each in their own location are handling the library matters for all three NERI locations, such as journal subscriptions/electronic licences, maintaining the library home page, validation of the decentralised registrations in the publication database (covering e.g. scientific papers, advisory publications, posters, presentations etc. of the NERI researchers).

The librarians have in co-operation with an IT expert created a new database system which integrates the library databases and the publication database covering the above mentioned research "products". The research products are automatically shown on the authors CV.

DIFRES - Danish Institute for Fisheries Research, Library

The Library is considering which electronic journals the Institution should subscribe to, currently DIFRES has access to 5400 electronic journals and over 1000 print journals. A trial has been made with electronic books but this hasn't been a success. The Library is currently working with a patron satisfaction questionnaire.

A working group has analysed the library functions. No changes have been made. The librarians are - among other tasks - involved in the development and maintenance of the DIFRES publication database and the citation analyses of our research literature production.

North Sea Centre Library

The library continues its services for the research staff of the North Sea Centre (including researchers of DIFRES) - in close cooperation with other Danish "aquatic" libraries. In addition to traditional library work, the library also carries out consultancy work for both private companies and public institutions in the fields of information surveillance, information dissemination, and library development.

Details of national regional aquatic library and information networks within the country

The aquatic libraries cooperate - more or less - when necessary because of the willingness to handle requests ASAP.

French Country Report

by

Nicole Momzikoff

Institut océanographique, Paris, France

Since 1983 the French librarians and documentalists from the various French aquatic stations and laboratories (OMER) have constituted an informal group.

After a meeting in Arcachon, along the Atlantic coast, at the Marine Station (March 25 and 26, 2004), the group joined up in Banyuls-sur-mer, Observatoire océanologique - Laboratoire Arago (March 10 and 11, 2005) this time on the Mediterranean Sea. More than 30 people could attend and enjoy various topics like "Web of Science and bibliometry, Open Archives, Illumina the new ASFA interface".

IFREMER, the national input partner for ASFA, coordinates with dynamism and efficiency the indexing work of 8 members (2004) producing 1 254 (2003) and 1 280 (2004) records.

The members of the group are taking part in the national collective catalogue Système Universitaire de Documentation (http://www.sudoc.abes.fr).

The French participation to the EURASLIC Libraries Directory Project 2004 represents 33 forms in reply to the hundred distributed.

As far as Science Direct is concerned in France, the situation is becoming every year more difficult since budgets do not increase. The Couperin consortium (not French Government) has just negotiated the 3 years contract with Elsevier (until 2007). The electronic supplementary cost will represent an annual increase of 20%.

The French Parliament will soon study a legislative project on copyright (droit d'auteur). If this project is adopted the result will be one of the most restricted laws in Europe in complete contradiction with the open circulation of information.

A discussion list allows fructuous exchanges and a web site is in the project fase.

In 2006 the group will meet in Brest hosted by the La Pérouse Library.

Institutions represented at the meeting in Banyuls-sur-mer

CEMAGREF Documentation, Lyon (http://www.lyon.cemagref.fr/doc)

Centre d'océanologie, Bibliothèque, Marseille (http://www.com.univ-mrs.fr)

CREMA, Centre de documentation, L'Houmeau (http://www.ifremer.fr/crema/documentation/index.htm)

EPSHOM, Bibliothèque, Brest (http://www.shom.fr)

IFREMER, Bibliothèque La Pérouse, Brest (http://www.ifremer.fr/blp)

IFREMER, Bibliothèque, Nantes (http://www.ifremer.fr/bibnantes)

IFREMER, Unité de documentation, Palavas les Flots (http://www.ifremer.fr)

INRA - Laboratoire d'Ecologie aquatique, Bibliothèque, Rennes

INRA - Station d'hydrobiologie lacustre, Bibliothèque

(http://www.thonon.inra.fr/station/publication/publications-frame.htm)

Institut océanographique, Bibliothèque, Paris (http://www.oceano.org/io/bib/index.html)

INTECHMER, Centre de ressources documentaires, Cherbourg
(http://www.intechmer.cnam.fr)

ISTEEM, Bibliothèque, Montpellier

(http://www.dstu.univ-montp2.fr/ISTEEM/biblio.html)

METEO-France, Documentation, Paris
(http://www.meteofrance.com/FR/qui_sommes_nous/mediatheque/index.jsp)

MNHN – Bibliothèque d'Ichtyologie, Paris (http://www.mnhn.fr)

Musée océanographique, Bibliothèque, Monaco
(http://www.oceano.org/mc/bibliotheque/sommairebibliotheque)

Observatoire océanologique/Laboratoire Arago, Bibliothèque, Banyuls-sur-mer
(http://www.obs-banyuls.fr/biblio/index.htm)

Observatoire océanologique, Bibliothèque, Villefranche-sur-mer

(http://www.obs-vlfr.fr/Bibliotheque)

Station biologique, Bibliothèque, Roscoff (http://www.sb-roscoff.fr/BibDoc/)

Station marine, Bibliothèque, Arcachon (http://www.epoc.u-bordeaux.fr)

Université Paris 6 - Bibliothèque des Sciences de la Terre, Paris

(http://bius.jussieu.fr/web/bibgeol.html)

Institutional Report
The IFM-GEOMAR Library, Germany, Kiel

by

Barbara Schmidt

IFM-GEOMAR Library, Kiel, Germany

For many years the libraries of both the former Institute for Marine Science and Research Center for Marine Geosciences GEOMAR have been the heart of the Kiel scientific marine community. As a result of the recent merger the newly created IFM-GEOMAR Library has now become one of the biggest marine science libraries in Germany and is internationally recognized as the repository of a wealth of information on marine sciences and meteorology. Instead of being two One-Person-Libraries the new library staff consists of 3 Librarians and 1 Library Assistant.

The collection now comprises about 110,000 media items. Currently there are 794 open serial titles. The majority is obtained through exchange agreements with other research institutions.

The library's journal stock is listed in the German Union Catalogue of Journals "Zeitschriftendatenbank (ZDB)", and the IFM-GEOMAR Library is a participant of the "Electronic Journals Library" (EZB) which provides more effective use of scientific and academic journals which publish full text articles on the Internet. To date, 283 libraries and research institutions make use of this service in their daily work. A selection of electronic journals adapted to the respective library's requirements is generated for each participating institution.

Via a z39.50 interface the library is able to participate in the z39.50 Linking Libraries Project set up by IAMSLIC whose aim is to facilitate resource sharing among marine and aquatic science libraries worldwide.

The IFM-GEOMAR Library provides access to a variety of electronic journals and databases. Particularly important are the following databases: Web of Science, ASFA, FishBase and Georef, all of which can be searched through the homepage of the library.

The new web pages of the IFM-GEOMAR Library are continuously updated to ensure that information such as the library's address, opening hours, staff, borrowing information and the library catalogue, as well as links to other marine science libraries and interesting websites, is always current.

In addition to serving the IFM-GEOMAR scientists and students daily, the staff and resources of the library are utilized year round by the several resident research and education programs of the Kiel University and other marine-orientated projects.

The library also serves pupils from schools all over Schleswig-Holstein as well as being open to the general public.

"The next steps":

In order to facilitate the merger of the two hitherto separate libraries the following steps were taken or will have to be taken within the near future:

- the new websites for the library are already constructed and available via the Internet.
- since the Library East never had a classification system and the Library West has a very old one, the decision was made to follow the example of the Kiel University Library and adapt their classification system to suit the needs of the new IFM-GEOMAR Library.
- new library regulations will be introduced.
- the space requirements will have to be checked, keeping in mind that the new modern library should be an open-access library, with enough space for computer work stations, rooms for study groups, reading areas, etc.
- we decided to join one of the biggest library cataloguing system in Germany, GBV based on PICA. Most of the German marine science libraries are now members of the GBV and we plan to build up a separate catalogue of marine science libraries.

"The Future":

The IFM-GEOMAR Library will continue to foster an international network of marine science libraries all over the world. The German contribution to EURASLIC and IAMSLIC as well as other international organisations will be cultivated by participating in the work of the Board and in various projects of both associations.

During the first meeting with our new director after the merging of our institutes we told him about our national, European and international organisation and he was very impressed. He admitted that we librarians are faster than the scientists, because they do not have such a national or international group.

And in fact 3 months later, in March 2004, a German Marine Research Consortium (KDM) was founded. KDM is an association of universities and non-university research institutes in the field of marine sciences, to conduct, research planning, strategic research management, infrastructure management and public relations.

Currently KDM has ten member institutions:

- Alfred-Wegener-Institute of Polar and Marine Research, Bremerhaven (AWI)
- DFG - Research Center of Continental Margins, University of Bremen (RCOM)
- Center of Marine Tropical Ecology, Bremen (ZMT)
- Center Marine and Climate Research, University of Hamburg (ZMK)
- GKSS Research Center Geesthacht
- Institute of Marine Chemistry and Biology, University of Oldenburg (ICBM)
- International University of Bremen (IUB)
- Leibniz Institute of Baltic Research, Warnmünde (IOW)
- Leibniz Institute of Marine Sciences, Kiel (IFM-GEOMAR)
- Max-Planck-Institute of Marine Microbiology, Bremen

KDM associate members are

- Bundesanstalt für Geowissenschaften und Rohstoffe, Hannover (BGR)
- Ifremer, France
- Southampton Oceanographic Centre (SOC)

ASFA:

The German input centre for ASFA had to reduce their work down to the most important journals due to financial problems and lack of manpower. The National Group of German Marine Science Libraries has sent a proposal about how to continue ASFA input to the National ASFA Group. They decided to forward this proposal to the Ministry, and we did not hear from it until now. Hopefully we will be able to report more about the outcome at the next conference.

Intellectual Property Rights:

The German Ministry of Justice likes to exceed the directives that come from the European Union by putting even more restrictions for libraries in their draft for the revised German Intellectual Property Rights than necessary.

One example is the on-spot consultation in libraries. That means that German libraries are only allowed to present as many digitized copies of a document as they have printed copies of that document on their shelves.

Being very slow in making political decisions the draft is still not yet being presented to the parliament and there is an enormous pressure from the publishers on the Ministry of Justice and even on the German chancellor.

This has led last year to the founding of an “Action Union for Science and Education”. All known German research associations (like Max Planck and Helmholtz) and the German Library Association are members of the action union.

This action union is fighting for the fair use of scientific and educational information.

Latvian Country Report
Continuing Development of Libraries in Latvia

by

Ritma Gaumiga

Latvian Fish Resources Agency, Riga, Latvia

Latvia has more than 2000 libraries. The centre of library development in Latvia is the Latvian National Library, which already in the 1920s obtained the status of the country's main repository of books. There are also scientific - academic and branch libraries, with collections amounting to 38.3 million units, the most important of which is the Latvian Academic Library. The aquatic collections constitute a part of these global library collections.

Since the beginning of the 21st century, the Latvian library network has seen major structural changes, particularly affecting the academic and branch libraries. In accordance with current quality requirements, the role of university libraries and libraries at other higher education institutions has grown. In the course of the integration of higher education with science, the number of libraries at research institutions has been reduced. The number of the branch libraries has also fallen, although several of these have been transformed into the information services of the respective business institutions.

A unified state policy on libraries is developed, realised and coordinated by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Latvia, with the creation of national frameworks and state programmes for library development, participation in the development of a State Integrated Library Information System (SILIS) and the introduction of new technologies. The main aim of library development in Latvia is the creation of a unified, computerised library information network, providing rapid, convenient, unlimited access and utilisation, as well as access to the information resources of foreign libraries and information centres. Latvia already has the opportunity to make use of the resources allocated to library development in the EU countries, through the EU 5th Framework Programme.

The cooperation partners of Latvia's libraries in the field of automation are: Latvia's Library Information Network Consortium (since 1997), as well as the information systems functioning in Latvia: ALEPH 500, ALISE, LIBER. The Consortium (now designated a State agency) is currently completing the implementation of the major project "Integrated Latvian Library Information Network LATLIBNET", the result of which is the creation of a unified information network for the country's eight largest libraries. The conversion of data from the individual libraries has required considerable work, but the data has now been converted and is available online. In recent years, closer coordination and collaboration has developed in the organisation of library information resources and the provision of access.

The Latvian Fish Resources Agency (former Latvian Fisheries Research Institute) acts as a key organization in Latvia for all fisheries problems. The library collection includes about 26,000 books and current regular series of aquatic and fisheries science publications. The main income of journals was through exchange among the libraries of institutes and organisations – from ICES, HELCOM, IBSFC, FAO as well as from research institutes in Estonia, Finland, Germany, Poland, Mexico. The Agency's library is an institutional member of EURASLIC. We have been successful in using the Interlibrary Lending Service through the EURASLIC Discussion list.

During the last two years further modernising of information system is the use of CD-ROM based international catalogues, the creation of an electronic catalogue of Agency bibliographic funds.

The library of the Latvian Fish Resources Agency has likewise not restricted itself to the simple processing and provision of access to bibliographic information. Since 2001, it has joined the State Agency "Culture Information Systems", which envisages the introduction of a unified information system in libraries and the creation of a technical framework for a national union catalogue of electronic libraries. We are also participants in the project "Corporate use of electronic publications". This not only provides the possibility of working with scientific and technical specialist databases, in order to provide more extensive information resources in the field of aquatic and environmental research (aquatic science publications), but also provides training in the use of these databases. Our library has a collaboration agreement with "Culture Information Systems", which is the administrating intermediary organisation for access to EBSCO databases, and this has significantly extended our readers' access to research information.

The Latvian Fish Resources Agency's library is a participant in the compilation of the joint bibliographic catalogue "Foreign Periodicals in the Libraries of Latvia", created by the Bibliography Institute of the National Library of Latvia, thus participating in the creation of a bibliographical database on the foreign literature received in Latvia in the aquatic science and fisheries. Practice has shown that the bibliography created by the Bibliographic Institute, also available on the internet, is important in terms of faster and better provision of services.

The last year the library moved to new premises. The present situation in the library is favourable for normal work in the future.

Norway Country Report

by

Wencke R. Vadseth, Brit Skotheim
Directorate of Fisheries / Institute of Marine Research, Bergen, Norway

A country report from Norway will for the most part be a report of our own library as we do not have a national group of aquatic libraries in our country. Our library (http://biblioteket.imr.no/index_eng.htm) is serving the following three institutions in Bergen:

- The Directorate of Fisheries (http://www.fiskeridir.no/)
- The Institute of Marine Research (IMR) (http://www.imr.no/english/main)
- The National Institute of Nutrition and Seafood Research (NIFES) (http://www.nifes.no/),

and shares library catalogue with about 100 of the largest research libraries in Norway in the union catalogue, BIBSYS (http://www.bibsys.no/english.html). Our libraries have the catalogue in common disregarding of discipline, and our energies, creativity and loyalty are being steered towards BIBSYS. It is a great blessing that our library is part of this fully integrated library system. A small example to illustrate a simplification in our daily work is that it is now even possible to renew loans from other libraries without involving or bothering the personnel of the other library.

Shared catalogue also gives the possibility of re-use of data. But we are proud to say our library added about 850 totally new titles in 2004, not a small amount considering our small staff. Some of these titles are added due to a special project. An extra librarian has been hired to registrate the local collection at the Centre for development cooperation in fisheries at IMR.

In our library we are giving priority to classification, using Dewey 21. It has been difficult to agree on the same classification system for all libraries in BIBSYS, but a decision has been made that at least all journals will be classified according to Dewey.

Delegates from most BIBSYS libraries participate in annual meetings. The 2005 meeting is taking place this May in Bodoe. Among the topics of this year`s meeting are

- portals (or gateways): net portals; our search gateway *BIBSYSAsk;* and our subject based gateway *BIBSYS emneportal* (so far only in Norwegian)
- institutional archives
- BIBSYS also going into partnership with Google?

Still being a ASFA national input center, our part-time librarian sent about 400 contributions to Washington last year, most of which can be characterized as grey literature: reports, working papers, dissertations etc

Finally a glimpse into the business these days of exchanging copied articles between libraries in Norway: many libraries send their requests out of the country, to SUBITO, resulting in great

satisfaction for both librarians and end users. Especially the efficiency is appreciated and the fact that the articles arrive in scanned format.

And not to forget that the subscribing to 3500 e-journals gave our scientists and students the opportunity to download about 30600 articles in 2004.

A note about MAR-ECO

During 2004 our library carried out quite a lot of work on behalf of the IMR participants in the MAR-ECO Project.

MAR-ECO is a multidisciplinary and international project with the objective of mapping out animal life along the northern part of the Mid-Atlantic-Ridge (MAR).

About 110 scientists, researchers, and students from the 16 nations around the North Atlantic Ocean participate in the exploration of this ocean area stretching from Iceland to the Azores (Portugal).

This project started in 2001, and will last until 2008, and it is associated with the global programme Census of Marine Life (www.coml.org)

MAR-ECO is managed by the Institute of Marine Research and the University of Bergen.

In June to August 2004 there was an expedition along the underwater mountain chain, and our library provided the IMR participants with many book loans and article-copies – mostly relating to taxonomy, classification of marine organisms, oceanography and hydrography.

So the new research vessel of the IMR – "G.O.Sars" (named after one of the first important Norwegian zoologists) – was loaded not only with advanced technological equipment, but also with books, reports and publications, and article-copies!

News from the MAR-ECO expedition is available on: www.mar-eco.no on a continuous basis.

In Norwegian television, there was a 1-hour documentary programme from this 2004 summer expedition, and information from the project has also been communicated through newspapers, radio and TV.

The leaders of MAR-ECO have a variety of plans for publicizing the scientific results from this project in the months and years to come.

Russian Country Report: Information Resources for the Aquatic Sciences in Russia: Co-operation for the Benefit of Users

by

Olga Yudina

Timiryazev Agricultural Academy, Moscow, Russia

The paper is the country report. The report sums up the basic priority trends in development of library activities in the Russian Federation as a whole during the period 2003-2004. It analyses the possibility of complex retrieval of information for the aquatic sciences with the use of subject Web sites and databases. The questions of access to full-text information resources are examined and the types of information resources are described. The possibility of access to the Russian corporate information resources of foreign libraries is analysed. The results of co-operation between Russian Libraries are presented. Information on traditional co-operation between libraries in ILL, document delivery, international book exchange (IBE) and collections gap filling is presented. Besides that, the projects between foreign countries and Russian co-operation in the field of information and documentation are presented and their results are discussed. Special attention is paid to new directions of co-operation, including use of the SUBITO international document delivery system.

Ukrainian Country Report

by

Olga Akimova

Institute of Biology of the Southern Seas, Sevastopol, Ukraine

There are several scientific institutions in Ukraine involved in aquatic research.

- Institute of Biology of the Southern Seas (Sevastopol)
- Marine Hydrophysical Institute (Sevastopol)
- Southern Scientific Research Institute of Marine Fisheries and Oceanography (Kerch)
- Karadag Natural Reserve (Feodosiya, Crimea)
- Odessa Branch of the Institute of Biology of the Southern Seas (Odessa)
- Institute of Hydrobiology, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Kiev

Five aquatic libraries are located at the coast of the Black Sea and study its problems, one of them is in Kiev, the capital of Ukraine and it serves in general the freshwater scientists.

Two of the six institutions libraries are EURASLIC members: Institute of Biology of the Southern Seas (full member from 2005) and Marine Hydrophysical Institute (associated member).

Information about two more libraries has been sent for including it into EURASLIC Directory as associated member: (Southern Scientific Research Institute of Marine Fisheries and Oceanography (Kerch) and Odessa Branch of the Institute of Biology of the Southern Seas. Information for EURASLIC Directory was also prepared on one of the libraries, which has a very interesting history - Karadag Natural Reserve.

Three libraries are ASFA centers. Southern Scientific Research Institute of Marine Fisheries and Oceanography (Kerch) is the Ukrainian national ASFIS partner, preparing and coordinating input to Aquatic Scientific Sciences and Fisheries Abstracts. The Scientific Library of the Institute of Biology of the Southern Seas (Sevastopol) is an ASFA center from 1996 and the Scientific Library of the Marine Hydrophysical Institute (Sevastopol) is a new ASFA center and has started since this year.

BLICOP

Black Sea Regional Cooperation Project (BLICOP) started as preliminary stage in 2002 and now it is working out development stage of the second and following ones. But preliminary work to this project is done by two Ukrainian aquatic libraries. The scientific Library of the Marine Hydrophysical Institute (Sevastopol) has prepared annotated English Russian Electronic Index scientific works of their scientists for 75 years. In general scientific papers are devoted to various research topics of the Black Sea. This index will be the main base for the progress of BLICOP tasks.

The Scientific Library of the Institute of Biology of the Southern Seas has already entered whole into the electronic catalogue, the whole card's index on the Black Sea, with records dating from

1871 on, the year of the foundation of the Institute and library. Now the library plans to create its own annotated electronic catalogue in English and Russian. It is one of the tasks described in the BLICOP frame.

I hope when the technical part of the project will be solved, IMIS and others software become a possibility to realize a quicker completion of this project.

Other projects

Two Ukrainian scientific libraries (Institute of Biology of the Southern Seas and Marine Hydrophysical Institute) are involved in the Regional cooperation project: union list of serials available at the EURASLIC ECET group aquatic libraries. Substantial work was done by these libraries to prepare a list of serial publications for this project, which are available in these libraries.

The international project INTAS "Electronic scientific information for libraries and scientific centers" is launched in Ukraine from 2003. The project provides an access to the operative scientific information in the electronic journals (about 750) of the largest European publishers SPRINGER, KLUWER and BLACKWELL and in the databases Zentralblatt Mathematik and Medline.

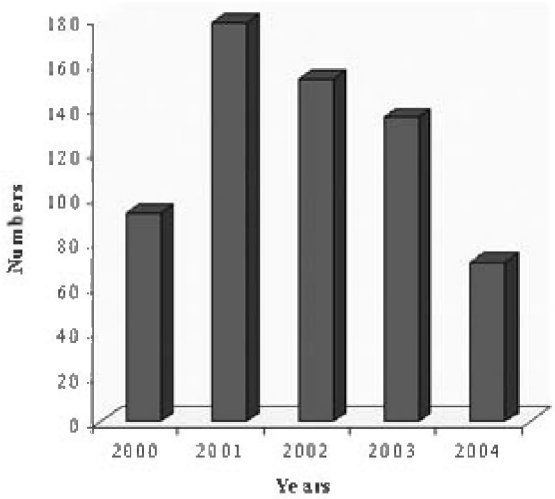
Another important project for libraries, which is launched in Ukraine, is the Access to Global Online Research in Agriculture (AGORA). The project started in October 2003 under the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) aegis. AGORA provides the access to 708 scientific journals of the publishing houses Elsevier, Kluwer, Springer, BioOne, Oxford University Press, John Willey & Sons, etc. and makes it possible to get the information in aquatic sciences, chemistry, biochemistry, biophysics, ecology, natural resources, and so on.

These two projects are organized at no cost for the libraries of Ukraine

Five aquatic libraries of Ukraine take part in these projects. It is a great help for services to our scientists with the latest information from the more popular of the leading publishers.

EURASLIC help for aquatic libraries of Ukraine.

On behalf of all Ukrainian libraries which enjoy ILL-services, I want to express my gratitude and thanks to all members of the association, who carry out requests. Have a look at this small table on receiving articles by aquatic libraries of Ukraine through EURASLIC-ILL.



Since 2003 the number of requested articles on ILL went down. This decrease was caused by the participation some libraries in the INTAS and AGORA projects. On the other side it can be good because you will have less troubles with our requests ☺.

Collaboration of National Ukrainian representative in EURASLIC.

The following work has been realized by the National representative of Ukraine in EURASLIC:

- Organization of information collection and presentation of aquatic libraries of Ukraine for updating the EURASLIC Directory of European Aquatic Science Libraries and Information Centres.
- Organization of the participation of Ukrainian libraries in the ECET group Union list of serials project. Now work is done with other aquatic libraries of Ukraine to involve them in this project.
- Two seminars were organized on improvement of skills for librarians of aquatic libraries of Ukraine.
- In the frame of the annual conference of aquatic Ukrainian libraries, a report was presented on EURASLIC activities.
- Information was distributed among aquatic libraries of Ukraine to involve them into the projects INTAS and AGORA. As a result five libraries joined these projects.

UK Country Report
Recent Developments Relating to the Aquatic Sciences in the United Kingdom – March 2003 to April 2005

by

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Abstract

This report attempts to summarize developments both in UK science policy and in the library and information sector, with particular reference to the aquatic sciences. Issues relating to the government sector, the private sector and the academic sector are addressed. Developments in the aquatic research associations and librarians' groups are also covered, and some conclusions drawn.

Introduction

This report covers the principal developments in this area since the last EURASLIC meeting (McCulloch 2003), and is intended to be a guide to the general course of events rather than a comprehensive review. I will start with the overall national picture for library and information services and for science in general.

National level

The long-anticipated changes to UK copyright law (The Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003) came into effect at the end of October 2003. The EU had already begun action against the UK for failing to implement the changes within the required deadline - along with most other member states. The principal effect from the point of view of research libraries was that photocopying of library documents for the purpose of "commercial" research could no longer be allowed without payment of a copyright fee to the rights owner. Commercial research is understood to be any research for which money is paid, regardless of whether there is a profit being made, so research being carried out in a Government or Research Council laboratory, under contract to a Government department, is seen as being commercial. If my organization doesn't hold the necessary licence, a scientist can't walk into the library and photocopy a journal article, even though the journal has been purchased by my organization, if it is to assist in work that will result in the production of a research report which has been paid for by another organization. A range of licences from the Copyright Licensing Agency (CLA) became available soon after the legislation came into force, but they can be expensive, and it is not always easy to convince managers that they really do have to pay extra to be able to use those journals they've just spent rather a lot of money on already.

In December 2003 the British Library published the results of a study that showed that for every £1 of public funds it received, it generated £4 of value to the UK economy. Altogether, it was estimated that the Library was worth £363 million per year to the economy and that, without the Library, the UK would lose £280 million of economic value a year. An overview of the study is available at http://www.bl.uk/about/valueconf/pdf/value.pdf.

Also in December 2003, the House of Commons Science and Technology Committee announced that it would be starting an enquiry into scientific publishing. The subsequent report (House of Commons Science and Technology Committee 2004) offered enthusiastic support for science libraries, and urged the Office of Fair Trading to investigate the market in science journals. It also recommended the adoption of a common strategy for the procurement of electronic journals across the country, to be overseen by the Joint Information Systems Committee (JISC, which also submitted to the Government a response to the Committee's report), and recognized the triangular nature of the journals market, where the users demand the journals from the suppliers, leaving libraries to wrestle with the budgets. The report also recommended the establishment of institutional repositories at all UK higher education institutions, to make freely available any papers written there. There was widespread disappointment when the Government's response to the report rejected the majority of its recommendations, saying that the "author pays" model of open access publication was still in its early stages, and that there was a need for further study of this form of publishing. It also emphasized the need to protect Britain's traditional publishing industry, describing the industry as "healthy and competitive". It is widely understood that the JISC was put under Government pressure to amend its original response, which was at odds with Government policy.

A bill to extend the requirement to deposit publications with the seven UK legal deposit libraries (Legal Deposit Libraries Act (chapter 28) 2003) so that electronic publications would now be covered, became law in 2003. Other non-print publications are also covered by this enabling legislation, which doesn't itself put any machinery in place, but allows for the development of systems for the selective harvesting of information from nearly 3,000,000 web sites in the .uk domain.

On 1st January 2005, two pieces of legislation came into force (Freedom of Information Act (chapter 36) 2000; The Environmental Information Regulations 2004) the former providing a right of access to information about public institutions, and the latter providing a similar right of access to environmental information held by or on behalf of public bodies. There has been much discussion in the library and information sector as to the rôle of information professionals in facilitating compliance with the law, with some organizations appointing librarians as Freedom of Information "champions", as in the case of Sarah Heath at the Fisheries Research Services Marine Laboratory.

Government sector

The principal research institutes of the Natural Environment Research Council (NERC) are the British Geological Survey, the British Antarctic Survey and the Centre for Ecology and Hydrology (CEH). NERC is also a partner in the Southampton Oceanographic Centre. Although the Research Council has a role in the management of Plymouth Marine Laboratory, responsibility for managing the National Marine Biological Library (NMBL) has now been transferred back to the Marine Biological Association. The NERC librarians have started having regular meetings again, a practice that had fallen off in recent years, and a new Head of Discipline (effectively the NERC Chief Librarian) has now been appointed. Congratulations to Pauline Simpson on being awarded the role.

Southampton Oceanography Centre is going through an integration exercise with the University of Southampton. It will mean a complete restructuring which will impact on library services and records. The National Oceanographic Library has worked closely with the University Library since 1995 and therefore integration within the Library is not a problem.

CEH completed its merger of the former Merlewood and Windermere laboratories into a new site at Lancaster University in 2004. The freshwater science previously carried out at Windermere is no longer seen as a distinct discipline, with the fish physiology section being incorporated into a more general pollution unit, the freshwater bacteriologists going to a wider microbiology section, etc. CEH's Lancaster laboratory forms part of the Lancaster Environment Centre (LEC), a joint venture between NERC and the University, and now one of the largest

environmental research centres in Europe, bringing together around 300 researchers and lecturers.

Also in 2004, the Proudman Oceanographic Laboratory (POL) moved to a £5 million, purpose built site on the University of Liverpool campus. The POL library has merged with the University of Liverpool Oceanographic Library (not the case at Lancaster) and transferred its catalogue to the University Library's Innopac system. Following the move, the Oceanography books from the University of Liverpool were integrated into POL's collection as the final stage in a reclassification and cataloguing process that had taken more than two years to complete.

CEH underwent its five-yearly Science Management Audit (SMA) in 2004, with the usual requirement for the library staff to generate extensive figures on numbers of publications, numbers of citations on the Web of Knowledge and analysis of collaborations with industrial, academic and overseas scientists. The report of the SMA team concluded that CEH is producing world-class science (although there was a need for improvement on the financial reporting and administration side) and recommended a period of stability Unfortunately, 2005 has seen the launch of yet another review of the "future size and shape" of CEH, set to make its report in November of this year.

Research Associations

The Freshwater Biological Association (FBA), the Marine Biological Association (MBA) and the Scottish Association for Marine Science (SAMS) continue to function as independent aquatic research institutes, partly grant-aided by NERC. The FBA has recently sold part of its Windermere site as a consequence of the removal of the CEH staff to Lancaster, and it is now renovating the remaining buildings. The Windermere library continues to support FBA members and the CEH scientists at Lancaster.

The MBA continues to act as the UK ASFA input centre, supported by CEH, the Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science (CEFAS) and the (Scottish) Fisheries Research Services Marine and Freshwater Laboratories. The National Marine Biological Library has now introduced a web version of its library catalogue, using the Polish WWW-Isis software, although access is currently restricted.

SAMS has recently acquired the Culture Collection of Algae and Protozoa from CEH, and continues to form a part of the University of the Highlands and Islands, a "virtual" university providing access to university-level education through an educational partnership of colleges and research institutions. A SAMS scientist was awarded a prestigious igNobel award in 2004 for his work on flatulence as a means of communication among herring (http://www.sams.ac.uk/news/news2.htm).

Conclusions

Two events in particular have provided opportunities for librarians to make themselves more "visible" within our organizations. The legal requirement for (and the expense of) a CLA copyright licence ensures that the value of the information resources we manage shows up on the management radar at the highest level, while the challenges of the Freedom of Information Act and the Environmental Information Regulations give us the chance to prove our information management skills, as long as we can make sure that we are included in all of the systems put in place to ensure compliance.

Restructuring is the order of the day for many UK organizations at the moment. As long as we make our abilities and experience known to those that are doing the restructuring, through a skills audit for example, we can ensure that new structures make better use of the skills we can offer.

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Links

British Library – http://www.bl.uk

Centre for Ecology and Hydrology – http://www.ceh.ac.uk

Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science – http://www.cefas.co.uk/

Copyright Licensing Agency – http://www.cla.co.uk/

Culture Collection of Algae and Protozoa – http://www.ccap.ac.uk/

Fisheries Research Services – http://www.marlab.ac.uk/

Freshwater Biological Association – http://www.fba.org.uk

Joint Information Systems Committee – http://www.jisc.ac.uk/

Lancaster Environment Centre – http://www.lancs.ac.uk/depts/lec/

Library and Information Statistics Unit - http://www.lboro.ac.uk/departments/dils/lisu/index.html

Marine Biological Association – http://www.mba.ac.uk/

National Marine Biological Library – http://www.mba.ac.uk/NMBL/

National Oceanographic Library – http://www.library.soton.ac.uk/nol/

Natural Environment Research Council – http://www.nerc.ac.uk

Plymouth Marine Laboratory – http://www.pml.ac.uk/pml/

Proudman Oceanographic Laboratory – http://www.pol.ac.uk

Scottish Association for Marine Science - http://www.sams.ac.uk/

Southampton Oceanography Centre – http://www.soc.soton.ac.uk/

Institutional Report

Electronic Library: Sources, Components, Problems and Ways of Overcoming Them

by

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The VNIRO Library - the largest branch library of Russia has been established more than 30 years ago, and despite of its age, continues to grow and develop. The library continues to improve its services, functioning, and information potential, thus preserving the fundamental information management principles.

The collection development is based on the principles of versatility, integrated approach, and on the relations between of sea fisheries and economic research. Subjects extend from studying habitat conditions of various kinds, their ecology, to reproduction studies of aquatic species. Moreover significant attention goes to such subjects as the use of traditional technologies of processing marine products.

In the middle of the last century, rapid development of an oceanic Russian fleet was started. This was related to development of fisheries in Western Africa, the Northwest Atlantic, northern seas, and the Antarctic and Pacific oceans. All this was reflected in a specific collection development policy based on foreign periodicals of large publishing houses and libraries of many countries of the World. Now the library collection holds about 750 titles of foreign magazines.

The collection of the library consists of 4 parts:

- Hard copy of printed bibliography covering the period from 1933 to 2000;
- Electronic collection starting from the beginning of the 90ies to present time;
- The ASFA database covering the period from 1978 to 2005;
- Internet resources.

The beginning of a new century for us was marked by stopping the printed format of the bibliography, and now we work only in an electronic format.

It is necessary to note, that from the beginning of 90ies, the electronic collection development went in parallel with updating of the printed collection. Most likely this was based on the subjective-psychological approach to library automation. Fear of loss of the information in an electronic format because of technical or technological breakage of the equipment here took place. Increase of reliability of computer techniques and the increase of the librarians' professional level as users have allowed to stop this duplication completely.

The collection is searchable through several catalogues, based on bibliographic format, language of editions, and publication date. There are following catalogues:

- Domestic rare books;
- Foreign rare books;
- Domestic modern books and collections of proceedings;
- Foreign book editions;
- Domestic clauses;
- Foreign clauses;
- Electronic editions, computer diskettes and optical compact discs (OCD).

Some words on the catalogue of electronic editions: for the first time CDs appeared in 1985, and since then these disks win more and more importance in the library. Initially they were mainly bibliographic databases, later more and more official documents, and nowadays both full-text magazines and scientific reports are published as OCD, next to so-called multimedia OCD in the form of directories, encyclopedias, and special cartographical atlases. OCD not only gives new search opportunities, OCD is also a simple and economic way of storage of large files of information. Actually, the tendency to evolve to electronic libraries is also connected with the flexible nature of such properties.

The several sections of our electronic library on OCD are the following: 14 % - statistical data, 5 % - bibliographic data, 6 % - atlases, 70 % - periodicals and collections of clauses, 5 % - operating programs.

The largest section is the abstract bibliography of ASFA-input in VNIRO during several years. As a result, scientific employees of our institute have got access to a global abstract database on aquatic sciences. Now the VNIRO-library has access to the full electronic version of the bibliography consisting of 4 laser disks. On this basis the virtual electronic bibliographic database in WinSPIRS-5.0 environment is created.

Let's note, that with the increase of services to readers (creation and maintenance of electronic bibliographic databases), there is also a constant improvement of professional skills of our bibliographers, or -as they are still named- our helpdesk employees. Library employees have to answer to request very timely. They should be always ready to use modern tools and develop new services. Thus the library employee raises his status, passing to the category of the advanced user.

It is known, that electronic collections are formed from various sources. These are electronic collections on OCD, electronic databases from the Internet, and special information products similar to ASFA. The library employee should first of all have good knowledge of the content and use of these sources. The employee should also be acquainted with the needs of library users, and should facilitate the access to the electronic collections as much as possible. For this purpose it is necessary to create instructional material, to assist readers directly at the computers, so that library users can search and use the electronic resources in the most efficient way.

The creation, organization and readers services of the electronic library will be based on following principles:

1. Integration into the automated library system.

That will allow the scientist to work not only in the library, but also on the workplace in the laboratory;

2. Safety and development.

The library should use the approved and best technologies;

3. Profitability.

The librarian should have a good understanding of hardware and software solutions for selection of the best configuration. It is also necessary to purchase electronic products through Library Associations, and other public information organizations.

4. Safety of original electronic media.

Access to them should go through a library server. This will exclude accidental damage to the electronic carrier by inattentive manipulation of users.

5. Survey of user needs.

An important problem of library management of library is the knowledge of needs of scientific employees in their field of expertise. The library should facilitate access of scientists to the information of their primary interest.

The Internet is now the most powerful means of communication and is still in rapid development. Working in hyperspace calls for considerable experience of the user in orientation in the virtual environment. To find your way in more than 5 million web-sites is a labour-consuming work. The work of librarians (and, as a rule, women) can be compared to the navigator who dexterously and quickly finds his way in the boundless information ocean, named the Internet.

Creating portals, especially on free-of-charge resources, enable free wide access to scientific employees of the institute to the needed information. The basic criteria for choosing a resource is a regular updating, volume of information, scope and quality of content. The collection of portals includes following electronic resources:

- http://www.gpntb.ru - abstracts of scientific works from modern scientific magazines and year-books. The section “Libraries in the Internet" gives a list of websites of Russian libraries. The section "Electronic libraries" gives full texts of bibliographic indexes.

- http://orel.rsl.ru - the site of the open Russian electronic library of the Russian State Library, full texts of books, dissertations, records on all branches of knowledge.

- http://www.spbu.ru is a website of the St.-Petersburg State University. The library part gives access to research in the field of ecology and habitat protection.

- http://www.elibrary.ru - this Library site of the National Electronic Information Consortium gives access to the scientific literature stored at the Russian Fund of Basic Researches

- http://www.brs-mgu.ru - the website of the Moscow State University. The problem for librarians is the establishment of reliable and visible communication between libraries through a global information network. As a result, on the one hand, the library can expand its list of information resources, providing access to electronic resources from a global network. On the other hand, the library itself acts as an important information resource for remote users, to all information resources available through the Internet.

As said earlier, the development of computer technology has driven the establishment of electronic collections. The normal ‘collection issues’ of the library are: selection, ordering, cataloguing, creation of bibliographic help-devices. However in this case, the problem of storage is replaced with a problem of the organization of the automated users’ desks. This problem is solved two ways. The first - to organize an opportunity for using electronic documents in a

reading room. The second - to organize access to electronic documents at the workplace of the reader through the local network of the institute. We have to note, that this does not exclude the opportunity of their simultaneous use as they supplement each other.

The significant part of the electronic documents collection (up to 70 %) consists of foreign periodicals. Until recently the library received these editions only in a printed format. However several years ago there was a tendency to publish foreign periodicals in an electronic format. Certainly, this tendency is progressive. At the same time, one still has to decide: to get the printed edition or its electronic version. Both formats have pluses and minuses.

CD-roms have the advantage of being very user-friendly to the reader and for having numerous points of access. Loading of records is usually simple. Access becomes even simpler through a LAN at the institute.

As a minus, one can say that the average period of storage for disks, according to experts, is about 20 years [1]. Therefore, it is necessary to stretch the lifetime by copying them at a regular basis. The risk of damaging disks is a minus also. This can occur through improper handling or use, or through incorrect storage.

On the contrary the traditional printed format of a document is still very durable. There is also an opinion amongst users that printed materials are clearer and are convenient in use and, thus, are more preferable. Besides, information transfer from paper seems still to be better, as research shows that when reading from the screen about 30 % of the information gets lost.

One has to admit that the Internet wins from CD-roms. A huge advantage of the Internet is, certainly, its almost boundless potential of resources. But CD-roms also clearly have a number of advantages:

- Independence of networks or, in other words, no traffic problems;
- Lower cost;
- Long-term storage of information which is important from the point of view of scientific employees.

One can also consider the electronic library as a collection of ancient valuable and rare editions in electronic format.

At present the ancient valuable items with both scientific and esthetic value give the library collection a certain fundamental and historical importance. Many librarians are reluctant to hand over such books to readers, fearing damage or loss. Therefore the creation of the electronic version is a convenient way-out from such situations.

It is necessary to note, that for using these electronic versions, equipment and maintenance of program software is required. However, from our point of view, the advantage of preserving the valuable printed editions from too much handling fully allows the making of these costs.

Besides, the electronic version opens the access to the valuable edition for the removed user, both within the limits of the institute, and through the Internet.

Summing up, we can note that the establishment of an electronic library is a progressive move, with big prospects for the future. It will demand greater efforts and knowledge from librarians, and probably it will require support from other experts. Such work is also impossible without the expertise of colleagues from libraries allover Russia and foreign countries.

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Institutional Report
PINRO Library Activities: from Kiel to Split

by
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Since the EURASLIC meeting in Kiel, two key events happened in PINRO library. In spring 2003 we started to work with IRBIS software. We installed WEBIRBIS for the library page of the PINRO website (www.pinro.ru). For these two years, 9000 bibliographic entries, mainly for resent accession documents, were inputted. Periodicals were entered almost completely, while the input of serials was partly so far.

Recently, we are grateful, perhaps due to the global warming, for the increased growth of ASFA centres in Russia.

In October 2004, the leader of the Ukrainian ASFA network, Evgeny Romanov from Southern Scientific Research Institute of Marine fisheries and Oceanography, visited our library. WWW-ISIS-ASFA was installed and the staff was trained to work with it. The training was quite successful as we had the experience of using the IRBIS software already. Thus, PINRO library has become the second input centre in Russia, after the Research Institute of the Azov Sea Fishery Problems (AzNIIRKH), collaborating with VNIRO as the national centre. The Pacific Research and Fisheries Centre – TINRO-Centre (Vladivostok) became the third collaborating center in the last year too. By agreement with VNIRO, our library undertakes to input current PINRO editions and the editions of the Murmansk Marine Biological Institute (MMBI), which include works of PINRO scientists mainly. At the moment, we have sent 55 records with abstracts to the VNIRO ASFA group. It should be noted that our library has been using printed journals of ASFA since 1972, and together with Russian abstract journals they helped to maintain a good quality of services provided to our scientists.

During the last two years, the number of abstracts entered by Russia has been obviously decreasing. In 2004, 170 records were inputted, while in the previous years that number had been kept at more than 300. I hope the participation of our library will help to overcome this negative tendency. Publications in Russian are rather poorly presented in the ASFA Database, which is also true for documents related to the Barents Sea. We know about the implementation of the Black Sea Regional Library Cooperation Project and about the project on the Caspian Sea. I believe that a similar project for the Barents Sea is also possible. This area of important interest for different countries has been studied at PINRO for a long time and they hold a rather extensive collection of Russian documents, which are not listed in the ASFA Database. For example, if we search for “Barents Sea” as keyword, combined with language –Russian, then publisher -“PINRO”, we retrieve 92 records from 1971 to mid-2004 (this period is covered by our ASFA CD now). I believe that the retrospective input of PINRO publications will be especially useful. Also available is the so called Russian collection of the Bergen Institute of Marine Research library, which is, quite a good project for retrospective input as well, based on the previous years editions.

We use two software products in our library. We indeed make a double input of PINRO and some of Murmansk Marine Biological Institute publications, first in our own database, then in ASFA. The library prepares the list of publications of PINRO scientists for the Institute Annual Report using IRBIS software. These lists are used to create a bibliographical index, which is

issued every fifth year. The next bibliographical index will be issued in 2006. We account for published papers of PINRO scientists without any selection and now our database is accessible (for the moment only in Russian, though) at PINRO website.

In 2004 our library prepared an index with following title "Russian/Soviet fisheries research on the Mid-Atlantic Ridge north of 40°N: Bibliography of publications 1960-2004" and published it. This index includes 334 bibliographical entries of documents (the titles were translated in English). This work is part of the MAR-ECO Project (on this project see Supplement to Norway country report to the 11-th EURASLIC Conference).

PINRO Library finalized her part of the work for Union list of serials for EURASLIC ECET in 2003.

During the last two years our library access to electronic resources has increased due to free access to some non-commercial databases. Since 2004 we have been buying access to the abstract journal of VINITI on-line.

And now I want to say that our participation in the conference and Evgeny Romanov's visit to our library for ASFA training were made possible due to the sponsorship of the Bergen Institute of Marine Research, and my special thanks go to Brit Skotheim, head librarian of this institute.

Institutional Report
Between the Past and the Future

by

Yulia E. Tyutina

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Two years have passed since the 10th Biennial EURASLIC Conference in Kiel. They were filled with events of significant importance for our Institute. In 2003 the AzNIIRKH became the legally equal member of EURASLIC and at the same time it celebrated its 75th year of existence. This anniversary stimulated us to sum up the main results of the Institute's activities in the Azov and Black Sea basin.

The first scientific research in the region started in the early 20s of the past century and in 1928 the Azov-Black Sea scientific fisheries station was set up in Rostov-on-Don. In 1933 it was renamed the Don-Kuban station and since 1958 up to the present time it has been known as the Research Institute of the Azov Sea Fishery Problems (AzNIIRKH).

Regularly planned complex investigations in the area of industrial ichthyology, reproduction of fish stocks, hydrology, hydrobiology and economics began in the late 1920s. Among the first five divisions of the station was also the scientific library, the basic collection of which was constituted by private collections of the founders of our establishment.

Today the library collection comprises all kinds of books and periodicals and amounts to almost 115,000 publications including more than 40,000 books published in Russia and abroad. The contents of the main sections of our library reflect the multidisciplinary character of research and, consequently, areas of individual research of the workers of one of the leading scientific centers in the South of Russia. In the library you can find assortments of books on hydrology, hydrochemistry, hydrobiology, ichthyology, aquaculture, reproduction of valuable commercial fish species, physiology, genetics, biochemistry, commercial fish breeding, water toxicology, economics of fisheries etc.

In many areas of fundamental research the Institute is a leader.

We in cooperation with some other organizations **were the first** to propose a General Scheme aimed at the restoration of stocks of sturgeons, pike-perch and bream that, in the early 50s of the 20th century, due to the construction of the Tsymlyansk dam across the Don, were deprived of natural spawning grounds.

We were the first to develop long-term (for 30 years) ecological and fisheries forecasts that have so far proved correct.

We were the first to develop biotechnological methods for industrial reproduction of common commercial fish species. Practically all sturgeons in the Azov Sea are now artificially reared.

We were the first to work out the biotechnology of commercial breeding of sturgeons and the commercial yield is already being obtained.

Furthermore, the far-eastern mullet has been successfully acclimatized; it has become an important target of catches.

We were also **the first** to carry out quite a few studies of natural protection character. As a matter of fact, our Institute is the leading organization in the branch of fisheries economics.

We have 22 scientific divisions with a staff of 250 researchers and engineers, among them nearly 60 Masters and 7 Doctors of Sciences.

The level of our scientific work is, among other things, manifested by the fact that our workers have obtained nearly 3000 patents and certificates of authorship for their inventions.

The staff of the library as well as of the information, patent and editorial services that were created later have been permanent participants and helpers of scientists at all stages of their research work. We have been providing valuable information on novel promising trends and helping to find reasonable roads towards their implementation. Of course, a very important part of our work is the publication of all significant scientific production.

The principal forms of the internal work of librarians, bibliographers and providers of information are well known. Not rejecting traditional kinds of our activity we are permanently striving to improve them by using up-to-date technological achievements.

In 1992 we started putting into effect the library program "MARC". Nowadays along with conventional catalogues and card indices we are using three electronic catalogues comprising over 17000 documents. Their volume has been constantly increasing. They represent:

- The main sectors of the library collection.
- Reports on research work, the Doctor and Master Degree dissertations for the whole period of the Institute's existence; also there are similar publications of many other organizations in the fisheries field.
- Publications of the Institute's workers.

By the time of the AzNIIRKH anniversary the present author had prepared a bibliographical bulletin of 500 pages which comprises information on practically all publications of the past and present workers of the Institute (about 4,500 titles) from 1928 to 2003.

In addition to the Institute's workers the city students, future biologists, ecologists, chemistry specialists, oceanographers, fish-breeders, physiologists and other specialists are welcome guests at our library.

In 1995 the information service of our department was the first among the research institutions in the field of fisheries to completely shift to electronic abstract journals issued by the All-Russian Institute of Research and Technical Information, the Informational-Publishing Center and the All-Russian Patent Center. In the course of 10 years a database has been created on all studied areas, which allows one to promptly fulfill requests of the researchers.

In 2003 AzNIIRKH has become the regional center engaged in cooperation with the International reference database ASFA. Thus, we have now at our disposal the ASFA database since 1972 up to the present time (this information is being actively used); now we have the access to this prestigious publication where we can report on the results of our researchers in the Azov and Black Sea basin.

We present to ASFA the publications of our workers and sometimes of workers of related Institutions that appear in various national and international journals. Only during the last two years the number of these publications was 345.

The editorial and publishing work is one of the important activities of our department. From 1996 to 2004 we have published over 30 monographs and collections of scientific results, statistical collections, materials of scientific conferences held twice a year at our Institute. We also devote our attention to the advertisement of interesting original achievements by presenting them at international, national and regional exhibitions, conferences, symposiums in the shape of thematic booklets and folders in Russian and English. The level of the innovations presented

and the quality of publications (primarily books) were highly praised at the International Exhibitions "Fisheries Resources – 2003 and 2004".

Materials published since 1998 are registered on CD-ROM, the collections are provided with titles and abstracts of the papers in English. All materials we possess in traditional and electronic versions are open for exchange free of charge among all scientific institutions of our branch. The access to the international arena is, regrettably, still blocked by the absence of our own web site, but at any rate, our publications in ASFA do somewhat fill this gap.

Having become a EURASLIC member we have now the possibility to ask, if necessary, for help from our colleagues and we are thankful to them for the timely aid.

In our everyday work we are trying to be on the level of up-to-date requirements. However, further development and mastering of novel technologies is contained by insufficient equipment of our services with modern computers. In this respect it suffices to mention that 3 of 5 PCs in our department are completely outdated. The library uses an outdated version of MARC and has practically exhausted all possibilities of updating the main electronic catalogues and its services. In order to effectively cooperate with ASFA we need one more PC. Three matrix printers should be replaced with the laser versions, which will increase the promptness of the information presentation. The stocks and catches of the valuable fish species in the Azov and Black Sea Basin have drastically fallen and for that reason we have now a weaker financial basis in comparison with some other fisheries institutions. So we have not been able to replace our old equipment, though in 2001-2003 we acquired two up-to-date computers, Hewlett Packard Laser Jet 1100 and Epson Stylus Color 680 printers, and a scanner, which are mainly used in the editing and publishing work.

But there was a ray of light in these two years: we have entered the European community of libraries and now we are looking forward to closer and more fruitful cooperation with our colleagues in the world.

Institutional report

Scientific-technical Library of MHI, NAS of Ukraine: Traditions and Perspectives

by

Natalia Marufova, Elena Dyachkina

Technical Library of Marine Hydrophysical Institute, Sevastopol, Ukraine

Traditions and perspectives of the scientific-technical library of Marine Hydrophysical Institute, NAS of Ukraine including creation of the electronic catalogue, modern informational-bibliographical services and tendencies for international cooperation are described.

The Marine Hydrophysical Institute, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine – one of the leading scientific centers in the field of oceanological investigations - was founded 75 years ago in September 1929. Its scientific potential in ocean and atmospheric researches is acknowledged in many countries. The scientific-technical library of the institute is by right a guide in the enormous information volume accumulated in this field.

The creation of the scientific-technical library (STL) in the Marine Hydrophysical Institute began in 1944. In the course of more than 60 years the library became one of the most important sources of scientific-technical information in the sphere of natural sciences. The library information resources are rather diverse: scientific literature (in the first place – scientific journals), abstract and factual databases and information on them, catalogues, card indexes, etc. Library stock numbers more than 110000 editions; more than 24000 of them are foreign ones. The themes cover such scientific disciplines as sea dynamics and acoustics, shelf hydrophysics, ecological monitoring of marine environment, satellite oceanology, etc. Special attention in the library stock is paid to the scientific papers and books on the Black and Azov seas, World Ocean and to the scientific editions of MHI: "Collected papers of Marine Hydrophysical Institute" (since 1948), Ecological safety of coastal and shelf zones…" (since 1999), "System of environmental monitoring" (since 1998), etc. Numerous dissertations are also kept in the library.

From the very beginning of the library foundation the main directions of its activity were collection and processing of the information in oceanology and reference-bibliographical services for the scientific activity. Last years were marked by formation of a strong tendency of scientific integration and interdisciplinary links, increase of information flow. In this connection the new tasks of the library are the following:

- creation and maintenance of electronic catalogue;
- search and inculcation of innovation technologies in reference-bibliographical and information services;

The development of the automated informational library system (AILS) began in 2000 based on software Micro CDS/ISIS that allowed formation of the electronic catalogue containing the information not only on the whole library stock, but also the scientific works of the institute

scientists published in all the collected papers and periodical editions of MHI starting from the fist issues. At present the institute STL numbers more than 6000 descriptions of various information sources. This software serves a basis for creating the electronic files of the annotated papers of MHI scientists. Now it consists of 3000 records. A series of CD-ROM editions "Scientific papers and books of MHI NASU scientists. 1944 – 2005" is planned to be published in the future.

Ever-growing telecommunication possibilities and access to various information sources put new challenges to the library, i.e. inculcation of new forms of reference-bibliographical and informational services to the traditional library processes. The problem of developing the model of access to various sources of scientific-technical and natural science information becomes more and more acute.

During the last years the main source of acquisition consisted in a book exchange with the allied institutions in Ukraine and Russia. The collaboration is most fruitful with the Library of natural sciences (LNS), Academy of Sciences of Russia, the library of the Oceanology Institute named after Shirshov, etc. In this connection possibility of free access to electronic information resources in Internet is extremely important.

Access to electronic information resources and, hence, to electronic periodical editions became possible due to participation of the library in the international projects and organizations. In 2003 STL of MHI became a participant of the international project INTAS "Electronic scientific information for libraries and scientific centers". The project provides an access to the operative scientific information in the electronic journals (about 750) of the largest European publishing houses SPRINGER, KLUWER and BLACKWELL and in the databases Zentralblatt Mathematik and Medline.

Another important information source in the library is the Access to Global Online Research in Agriculture (AGORA). The project started in October 2003 under the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) aegis. AGORA provides access to 708 scientific journals of the publishing houses Elsevier, Kluwer, Springer, BioOne, Oxford University Press, John Willey & Sons, etc. and makes it possible to get the information in aquatic sciences, chemistry, biochemistry, biophysics, ecology, natural resources, pisciculture, power engineering and so on.

Nevertheless, the most promising activity of the library is assumed to be cooperation with the Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Abstracts (ASFA). One of the international systems for managing information in the field of aquatic sciences and fisheries is ASFIS – Aquatic Sciences and Fishery Information System under the FAO aegis. This international complex system for collecting and distributing the corresponding information, includes the database of bibliographical data and the abstract journal (ASFA), reference books, directories and some editions describing current events.

The abstract journal ASFA pretends to universal and comprehensive coverage of the world literature on marine and fresh-water environments including ecology, pollution, biology, geochemistry, chemistry, oceanography and limnology; marine and freshwater resources including fishery, aquatic culture, minerals and energy; engineering oceanography, maritime law and policy. ASFA provides an opportunity not only to access world information resources in the field of aquatic sciences, but also to represent the information on the investigations of the institute scientists to the world scientific community.

The above-mentioned possibilities permit to realize reference-bibliographical and informational services using electronic information resources that, in their turn, promote more complete fulfillment of the user requests for the papers from the scientific periodical editions that are not available in the library collection. Moreover, supported by its search interface, it helps to inform the scientists on the latest investigations in the scientific fields they are interested in. Thus, the reference-bibliographical and informational service of the library becomes a qualitatively new system whose major criterions are efficiency and completeness of the information on the problem. In this connection use of e-mail and its role in STL activity increased rapidly – now it is

the indispensable tool of interaction with scientific departments of the institute, other libraries and scientific organizations. E-mail permits to perform the major part of the informational service, i.e. to forward the proposals of book exchange to other libraries, to direct the required copies of the documents, to take the requests of the institute scientists on the papers from the electronic journals, etc.

Perspectives of development of modern technologies in the scientific-technical library of MHI, NAS of Ukraine consist in the creation of a completely electronic library, development of interactive communication in the "library-user" mode and the most complete application of information resources

Poster Session

Europe Counts Marine Life

by

Appeltans, W.; Claus, S.; Cuvelier, D.; Vanden Berghe, E.

Flanders Marine Institute (VLIZ), Oostende, Belgium

Over 500 marine scientists are working together within the framework of MarBEF – a European network of excellence, which started in March 2004. Of all the seas, the European seas are among the most studied in the world. By bringing this expertise and knowledge together, MarBEF aims at a better understanding of long-term and large-scale distribution patterns and functionalities of biodiversity across marine ecosystems. To inventory this wealth of marine life, the European Register of Marine Species (ERMS), at this moment containing nearly 30,000 species names, is adopted and will serve as the reference list and taxonomic backbone within MarBEF. ERMS has been put into a relational database and will be maintained and regularly updated online by a consortium of taxonomic experts. The taxonomic register will be supplemented with biogeographic, ecological and socio-economic information, together with species illustrations, original descriptions and vernacular names. When available, links will be provided with other online species information systems. EurOBIS, the European node of the Ocean biogeographic Information System, is a distributed system that integrates individual datasets on biogeographic information into one large consolidated database and provides the end-user with a fully searchable geographic interface. EurOBIS already captures and freely communicates over 350,000 distribution data from 14,000 species, online. When combining these data with biological, physical, chemical and geologic data, our understanding of the ecosystem will greatly improve, resulting in better ecosystem-based management plans. The Flanders Marine Institute is taking a leading role in these major European data integrating projects within MarBEF and has recently developed online tools for ERMS and EurOBIS (http://www.marbef.org/data)

one fish SIFAR

one internet portal. all fisheries research.

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Search | All Topics (excluding archives)

DONORS / PROJECTS | AQUACULTURE | FRESHWATER FISHERIES | MARINE AND COASTAL FISHERIES | UTILIZATION AND TECHNOLOGY | STAKEHOLDERS / ORGANISATIONS | VIRTUAL OFFICES

oneFish Community Directory
A fishery projects portal and participatory resource gateway for the fisheries and aquatic research and development sector.

oneFish also hosts the Fish Technology Knowledge Base

In the Spotlight...

- New Monthly Newsletter
  oneFish has just introduced a new Monthly e-Newsletter for members to keep them informed about newly added knowledge, including recent fisheries news, forthcoming events and job vacancies. If you are not a member of oneFish and would like to receive the Newsletter - Join Now! As a member you will also be able to submit your own knowledge to oneFish, e.g. the outputs of your research project or other activities. CE

Recent Activity in...

DONORS / PROJECTS
- NOAA Technical Memorandum Series for SWFSC and SWR
- IFAR - International Foundation for Agricultural Research
- Bridging the science–policy divide
- ACP-EU Courier Journal
- Scottish Aquaculture Research Forum (SARF)

more...

AQUACULTURE
- The beginning of organic fish farming in Italy
- Urban aquaculture
- A Livelihoods Approach to Communication and Information
- Modelling for aquaculture related development, poverty...
- Livelihood improving functions of pond based integrate...

more...

FRESHWATER FISHERIES
- The tradable permits approach to protecting the common...
- e-Journal of Land and Water
- Transition in the Danube Delta fisheries management
- Community-based natural resource management: case stud...
- Community-based fisheries management Lake Malombe, Malawi

more...

MARINE AND COASTAL FISHERIES
- Room to manoeuvre: gender and coping strategies in the ...
- Overview of the conservation of Australian marine inve...
- Output substitution in multi-species trawl fisheries: ...
- The economics of a 'Mixed Blessing' effect: A case stu...
- Cephalopods: ecology and fisheries

more...

UTILIZATION AND TECHNOLOGY
- Seafood supply and U.S. trade
- A study of the market supply chains in the fisheries s...
- Parasitology Online (Journal)
- Environmental Assessment of Seafood Products through L...
- Setting up and running a small meat or fish processing...

more...

STAKEHOLDERS / ORGANISATIONS
- Sustainability: Science, Practice, & Policy
- Fishes: Australian Museum fish site
- Information for Action
- The Calypso Organization
- Journal of Aquatic Food Product Technology

more...

VIRTUAL OFFICES
- Destruction of our planet's fisheries
- An Overview of EurOcean - Sharing Information, Creatin...
- STREAM Policy Brief No. 01: Building Consensus
- Trainer's guide to controlling blowfly infestation of ...
- Report of workshop on participatory fisheries research...

more...

oneFish development facilitated by SIFAR and FAO, with generous support from a range of Donors. more...

oneFish supports SIFAR's mandate to:
- foster more responsive research
- encourage knowledge-based decision-making for policy
- stimulate holistic debate and improve information-sharing

News
- Iran ranks 8th for producing rainbow trout in the world
- Pulling together: How researchers involved all sides in the battle ov...
- Asia demand threatens French eels
- Warmer Himalayas 'suffocates fish in Arabian Sea'
- Iran: Releasing warmwater juvenile fish into ponds in Sistan area
- South Africa reels in fishing fees
- Senegalese fishermen's insurance premiums lowered
- Indian seafood exporters sore with tax; threaten to stop production
- Tackling tsunami the Maldivian way
- UK fishermen welcome quota scheme

more...

Events
- May 09, 2005: 5th International Symposium on Sturgeon
- April 29, 2005: Gearshift: A Call for Healthy Fisheries at Home and on the High Seas
- June 16, 2005: IIFET International Meeting
- October 02, 2005: 8th International Conference on Shellfish Restoration: Enhancement an...
- July 11, 2006: IIFET - International Institute for Fisheries Economics and Trade - 2...

more...

Jobs
- Executive Director of the Marine Institute, Memorial University of Ne...
- Australia: Scientist: Model and Decision Support - Tropical Aquacultu...
- Aleutian Islands - Dutch Harbor Fisherman Managing Editor
- USA: Ocean Conservancy - Senior Vice President for Conservation
- Postdoctoral position: biogeochemistry of coral bleaching

more...

Discussions
- ACPFish2-L
- Aqua-L
- Fish-Ecology-L
- FishFolk-L
- Fish-Sci List
- Lakes-L
- oneFish Forum
- Seafood-L
- Training Managers-L
- Trematodes-L

about discussions

Home : About oneFish : Email Alerts : Help : Site Statistics

How to: Add Topics : Add Knowledge : Adopt a Topic : Search : Reporting a Problem : Send Comments

Thanks for the Praise!

oneFish CDS software development facilitated by SIFAR and FAO, with the generous support of:
Canada (IDRC / CIDA), European Community (EC), FAO, Iceland (ICEIDA), UK (DFID), Norway, UNDP, and the World Bank.
Community Directory Server (CDS) portal software by WAICENT AFI

oneFish Community Directory Project: Sharing Knowledge, Experience, Best Practice and Lessons Learned in an Open Environment

by

Joan Baron Varley
FIRM - Marine Resources Service, FAO, Rome, Italy

oneFish is an ***open-access global fisheries resource*** utilised by between 6,000 - 10,000 individuals per month[2], from students studying for their first degree to directors of research organisations, government officers, and policy makers involved in national, regional and international fisheries management, research and development. Users can register as members (FREE), and members are encouraged to share their knowledge, experiences, examples of best practice, and lessons learned with the wider fisheries community, by contributing it to oneFish.

oneFish is an ***interactive internet portal*** in which knowledge of all types is referenced, linked to or uploaded, including news, events, jobs, documents, projects, websites and multimedia. Online discussions are either archived or hosted in oneFish and polls can be initiated. Knowledge is added manually by members and editors, or `captured' electronically from originators' systems[3]. A number of individual experts, institutes, and projects manage topics and virtual offices[4] within oneFish.

oneFish knowledge currently comprises a resource for project information (c.7000 projects); a database of fish technology information (c.35500 documents); a developing database of fisheries economics literature (c.1000 documents) as well as many other documents relating to the management of marine and freshwater fisheries and aquaculture, linked to 1020 topics. It also includes links to over 2000 fisheries/aquatic websites, and an extensive and growing range of other knowledge in the form of multimedia, news, events, jobs, contacts, institutions, mailing list archives and discussions, with a total of 57361 knowledge objects (27 April 2005). Searches on oneFish also search all other linked sites (4161), i.e. sites that have been reviewed by oneFish editors and deemed of relevance or interest to those involved in fisheries and aquatic research and development. oneFish encourages the submission of knowledge relating to *Lessons Learned* and *Best Practice* in all aspects of fisheries and the site currently includes c.500 topics, knowledge objects, or referenced urls relating to lessons learned and/or best practice.

oneFish networking activities further encourage the sharing of knowledge and experience and include: providing *Virtual Offices* for fisheries organisations, networks and projects (Table 1),

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[2] March 2005: 10,891 individual (unique) users; 190,655 hits. (unique user = unique ip address)
[3] Knowledge collected from Provider Systems is stored externally to oneFish in what are termed as KO (Knowledge Object) Pools which are individual mini-databases updated at agreed intervals. To the user, KOs from Pools are, in appearance, the same as any KO that has been directly input to oneFish.
[4] A Virtual Office comprises a topic set up and managed by an external organisation, project or network, see: http://www.onefish.org/global/virtual_office.html

incorporating knowledge, news and other data from these into oneFish; and archiving postings to several fisheries mailing lists (Table 2). These postings are individually searchable in the oneFish database. oneFish also offers online discussion facilities and the facility to initiate polls.

oneFish demand. Whilst there are now a number of portals focussing on a wide range of development issues, including fisheries, oneFish remains the only free interactive thematic portal focused entirely upon fisheries. As a result, the demand for oneFish has grown dramatically. From a base of c.2000 individual users per month in 2002, numbers have now risen to 10,000+ per month (March 2005). oneFish statistics[5] also record increasing levels of usage from developing regions and a significant rise in the number of sites that link to oneFish. It is anticipated that these numbers will continue to rise following the launch of a new **oneFish Monthly Newsletter** in April 2005[6].

oneFish content development. There is considerable evidence from usage analysis, general feedback and other similar initiatives that people tend to prefer browsing for information rather than investing time in contributing knowledge. Whilst there is a steady rise in the number of members (1176 on 27 April 2005), only a few go on to volunteer as editors and, whilst the number of members/editors contributing knowledge is increasing, it is only slowly. The majority of new knowledge in oneFish is captured automatically (Table 3) and the content is further enhanced by knowledge added by paid Editors.

oneFish siblings: The development of the oneFish Community Directory Server (CDS) system initiated a new genre of open-access interactive information systems within the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO/UN), including:

www.wca-infonet.org (small-scale irrigation);

www.ruralfinance.org (Rural Finance Learning Centre);

www.oceansatlas.org (UN Atlas of the Oceans);

www.ippc.int (International Plant Protection Committee portal);

www.ipfsaph.org (International Portal on Food Safety, Animal & Plant Health);

www.freshwaterlife.info/ (Freshwater Life);

http://193.43.36.57/index.jsp (Information Network for Farm and Farming Systems Economics - INFARM);

www.globefish.org (Globefish Database - subscription only part of the site);

DWS core - FAO intranet (internal FAO access only); and

AFI CDS (internal FAO access only).

oneFish began as a sub-project of SIFAR - the Support unit for International Fisheries and Aquatic Research - as part of its mandate to:

- foster more responsive research;
- encourage knowledge-based decision-making for policy;
- stimulate holistic debate; and
- improve information-sharing.

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[5] FAO Webstats: http://www.onefish.org/sitestats/)
[6] oneFish Monthly Newsletter, April 2005. Online at: http://www.onefish.org/newsletter/onefish_newsletter_april_2005.html (accessed: 13 April 2005)

As such, significant donor funding has been utilised for the development of oneFish[7]. The result is a fully functional, cost-effective knowledge exchange system which has the potential to develop further, along with technological advances in the field of information systems, and to adapt as required to the changing needs and requirements of donors and the fisheries sector. Human resources supporting oneFish currently comprise one Chief Editor and one part-time maintenance programmer, together with 78 voluntary editors.

oneFish remains the only FREE online open-access knowledge exchange system for the fisheries and aquatic research and development sector whose content is neither defined nor restricted by one organisation. FREE access makes the system particularly useful to researchers and administrators in developing countries.

Table 1. Virtual Office Topics in oneFish

	Virtual Office	Organisation/Network/Project	Country/Region
1	Amateur Aquat. Soc., Groups	Network	Global
2	Asian Inst. Technology	Organisation	Asia
3	Cent. Econ. Manage. Aquat. Res.	Organisation	UK
4	Coll. Fish. Mangalore	Organisation	India
5	Dev. Coop. Fish. Res. Manag. (Norway)	Organisation	Norway
6	ELDIS	Information Service	UK
7	EurOcean	Information Service	EU
8	Fish-Tech-DB Project	Project	EU
9	FIVIMS - poverty and vulnerability assessment	Project	Netherlands/FAO
10	Freshwater Biological Assoc.	Organisation	UK
11	FreshwaterLife Project	Project	UK
12	High Seas Task Force	Project	Global
13	Int. Collective in Support of Fishworkers (ICSF)	Organisation	SE Asia
14	Integrated Coastal Management (ICM)	Organisation	India
15	Int. Inst. Fish. Econ. Trade	Network	Global
16	Lake Chad Basin Fisheries	Network	Lake Chad

[7] The following donors have contributed to the development of oneFish: Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA); European Union; Department for International Development (DfID), UK; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO/UN); Icelandic International Development Agency (ICEIDA); International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Canada; Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs; United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); World Bank.

	Forum		
17	LakeNet	Network	Global
18	MacAlister Elliott & Partners	Organisation	UK
19	Network of Aquacult. Cent. in Asia-Pacific	Network	Asia - Pacific
20	Quality Index Method (QIM-Eurofish)	Project	EU Project
21	Sea Fish Indust. Auth. (UK)	Organisation	UK
22	SEAFOODplus	Project	EU Project
23	Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC)	Organisation	Pacific
24	Southeast Asian Fish. Dev. Cent.	Organisation	Southeast Asia
25	STREAM Initiative	Project	Southeast Asia
26	Support unit Int. Fish. Aquat. Res.	Organisation	Global
27	TREMKIT Project	Project	EU Project
28	UBC Fish. Cent.	Organisation	Canada
29	West Europ. Fish Technol. Assoc.	Network	Western Europe
30	World Aquarium	Organisation	USA
31	World Cons. Union - IUCN	Organisation	Global

Table 2. Discussion Lists Archived in oneFish

1	ACPFish2-L
2	Aqua-L
3	Fish-Ecology-L
4	FishFolk-L
5	Fish-Sci List
6	Lakes-L
7	Seafood-L
8	Training Managers-L
9	Trematodes-L

Table 3. Knowledge Automatically Collected from Provider Systems

1	AiDA	KO Pool	Projects
2	COPEMED	KO Pool	Documents
3	FAO Document Repository	KO Pool	Documents
4	FishTechDB (TorLib)	KO Pool	Bibliographic references
5	ICSF	RSS News Feed	News, Events, Jobs
6	IIFET / FEN	KO Pool	References with abstracts
7	NACA	RSS News Feed	News, Events
8	SEAFOODplus	RSS News Feed	News, Events

NOTE:

Following the conclusion of the second phase of the SIFAR Project in July 2004 the continued operation (content management and maintenance/development) of oneFish has been funded by the UK Department for International Development (DfID) with in-kind support from FAO (e.g. CDS systems programming, system maintenance, necessary office space, technical management and administrative support). The project is currently managed within the Fisheries Resources Division (FIRM) of the FAO Fisheries Department.

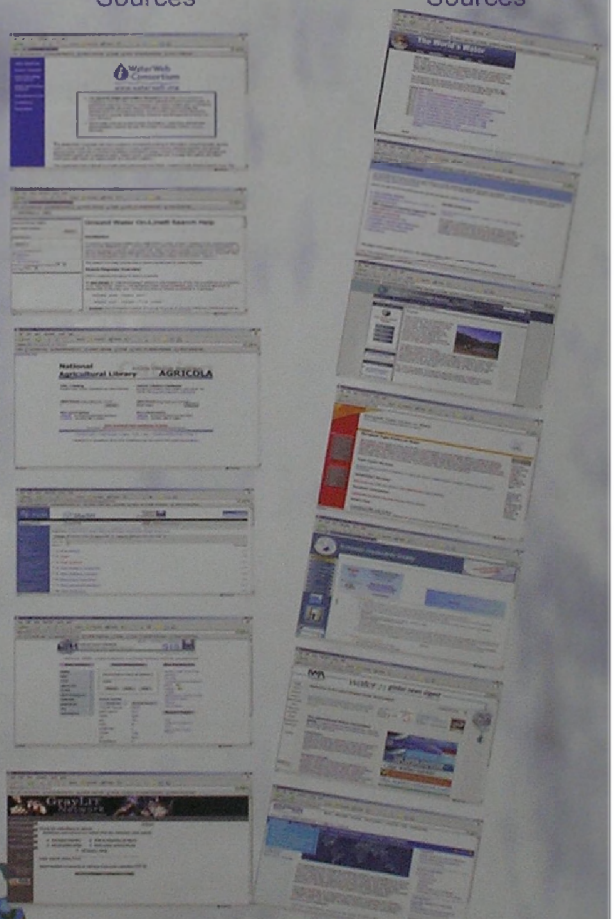
H_2O
Water
Open access information sources

H_2O - only chemical formula that everybody learns. Water is so fundamental that for millennia it was mistaken, for an element, something indivisible.
Up to 60 percent of the human body is water, between 70 and 75 percent of the Earth's surface is water-covered
Water is vital for all life on Earth. Where there is water there is life, and where water is scarce, life has to struggle. Actually, only 1% of the world's water is usable to us. About 97% is salty sea water, and 2% is frozen in glaciers and polar ice caps.
Because of its importance, water is the most studied material on Earth.

Water can be studied as chemical compound, as natural resource, ecological issue, energy resource, health issue, touristic resource, transport & trade issue, geopolitical & strategic issue...
There is a lot open access information sources about water on the Internet.

Secondary Information Sources

Tertiary Infomation Sources



Primary Information Sources

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Water: Open Access Information Sources

by

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Sofija Konjević, Ruđer Bošković Institute, Zagreb, Croatia

In the beginning there was water. While the Earth was formless and empty, the Hebrew God was "hovering over the waters". There was no sky, no dry land, until God separated "the water under expanse from the water above it" and commanded that " the water under the sky be gathered to one place". Then the world emerged – "from an infinite primeval ocean"[8].

This chapter from Genesis slightly modified by Philip Ball shows us the importance of water from the beginning of the world until modern ages.

Water has a chemical formula that everybody knows. For millennia it was mistaken for an element. Pure water is colorless, odorless, and tasteless. Water is vital for all life on Earth. If there is no water there is no life.

Water (the word stems from Low German or Old Saxon) is an abundant substance on Earth. It exists in many places and forms: mostly as our planet's oceans and our planet's polar ice-caps, but also as clouds, rain, rivers or freshwater, and sea ice. On the planet, water is continuously moving through the cycle involving evaporation, precipitation, and runoff to the sea.

All known forms of life need water. Humans consume "drinking water", i.e. water with qualities compatible with our body. This natural resource has become scarce with a growing world population, and its availability in various populated regions is on the agenda of many governmental organizations[9].

Up to 60 percent of the human body is water, between 70 and 75 percent of the Earth's surface is water-covered. Actually, only 1% of the world's water is usable to us. About 97% is salty sea water, and 2% is frozen in glaciers and polar ice caps.

Because of its importance, water is the most studied material on Earth. It can be studied:

- as chemical compound
- as natural resource
- as ecological issue
- as energy resource
- as health issue
- as touristic resource
- as transport & trade issue
- as geopolitical strategic issue (etc.).

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[8] H20: A Biography of Water /Philip Ball. London, Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 1999.

[9] Wikipedia. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Water

Information about water can be found in various sources. There is a large number of journals, books that cover the subject. Various associations especially those related to environmental issues that become very important nowadays, collect information about water. Access to some information sources is quite expensive (journals from commercial publishers) but a growing number of open access information sources can be found on the Internet. As water can be studied from different points of view, so the related information can be found even in sources we would never think of.

Freely available information about water can be found in all three groups of information sources: primary, secondary, and tertiary.

Primary information sources contain original data, primary results, new ideas (journal articles, books...).

Following journals allow access to full text:

Technology News and Trends
http://www.clu-in.org/products/newsltrs/tnandt/
A newsletter about soil, sediment, and ground-water characterization and remediation technologies.

Journal of Water and Environment Technology
http://www.jstage.jst.go.jp/browse/jwet
environment technology, water environment

Land and Water Link
http://www.clw.csiro.au/publications/clw-link/

San Francisco Estuary and Watershed Science
http://repositories.cdlib.org/jmie/sfews/about.html

Soil Sediment and Water
http://www.aehsmag.com/issues.htm

Water Quality News
http://www.waterquality.crc.org.au/WQNEWS/wqnpast.htm

Water SA
http://www.wrc.org.za/publications_watersa.htm

The Water Wheel
http://www.wrc.org.za/publications_waterwheel.htm

Water & Wastewater International
http://ww.pennnet.com/articles/print_toc.cfm?p=20

Water World
http://www.waterworld.com

Industrial Water World
http://ww.pennnet.com/home.cfm

Water Management Research
http://www.cprl.ars.usda.gov/wmru/wfront.htm

Revista Brasileira de Engenharia Agrícola e Ambiental – Agriambi
http://www.scielo.br/scielo.php/script_sci_serial/pid_1415-4366/lng_en/nrm_iso/lng_en

GloBallast Monograph Series
http://globallast.imo.org/index.asp?page=monograph.htm&menu=true

Newsletter The GloBallast
http://globallast.imo.org/index.asp?page=newsletter.asp&menu=true

Secondary information sources provide commentary, analysis and criticism of primary sources or direct to primary information sources (bibliographies, library catalogues, some databases...).

Secondary open access information sources are following:

WaterWeb consortium

http://www.waterweb.org/

"The WaterWeb consortium has been created to promote the sharing of information concerning water and the earth's environment. Organization seeks to create a global community, bringing together educational, governmental, nonprofit, & commercial entities interested in water research, conservation, and management. WaterWeb's goals are to advance water related issues, promote the use of quality information, and share information with water use stakeholders and decision makers".

WaterWeb Consort. Links Database

http://www.waterweb.org/linksdb/
An extensive collection of water related websites in nicely organized pages.

National Ground Water Information Center/

http://www.ngwa.org/gwonline/index.cfm

"(NGWIC) is a fee-based information gathering and dissemination service of NGWA's National Ground Water Research and Educational Foundation. The NGWIC performs customized research on all ground water-related topics, and locates and retrieves copies of available documents for decision-makers in business, industry, research, education, and government. By drawing upon a 30,000 plus volume collection of books, more than 300 different journals, and **free access to our more than 90,000 abstract database called** Ground Water On Line® (GWOL), you can get the answers essential for anyone involved in the science and technology of ground water supply and protection".

Agricola
http://agricola.nal.usda.gov/

PubMed
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?db=PubMed

PubMed, a service of the National Library of Medicine, includes over 15 million citations for biomedical articles back to the 1950's. These citations are from MEDLINE and additional life science journals. PubMed includes links to many sites providing full text articles and other related resources.

Although many people wouldn't search for water significant data about this subject can be found in this database.

No of references of Water related MeSH terms in PubMed

MESH TERM	No of ref in PubMed	MESH TERM	No of ref in PubMed
Water	3751	Body Water	512
Water-Electrolyte Imbalance	1800	Seawater	413
Water Supply	1141	Water Purification	225
Water-Electrolyte Balance	1078	Water Pollution, Chemical	160
Water Pollutants	1019	Water Movements	157
Water Microbiology	809	Water Deprivation	123
Water Pollutants, Chemical	721	Mineral Waters	114
Fresh Water	523	Hydrotherapy	66
Water Pollution	522	Water Pollution, Radioactive	58

TOXNET
http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/

a cluster of databases on toxicology, hazardous chemicals, and related areas.

GrayLIT Network
http://graylit.osti.gov/

- *Developed by the Department of Energy's Office of Scientific and Technical Information (OSTI), in collaboration with DOD/DTIC, NASA, and EPA, the GrayLIT Network is a portal for technical report information generated through federally funded research and development projects. The GrayLIT Network was released in early response to recommendations from a May 2000 Workshop on the concept of a Future Information Infrastructure for the Physical Sciences held at the National Academy of Sciences.*
- *A unique cross-searching capability called Distributed Explorer has been applied. This distributed search tool has been applied to some of OSTI's other major Web sites, including the EnergyFiles Virtual Library (http://www.osti.gov/energyfiles), the E-print Network (http://www.osti.gov/eprints) and Federal R&D Project Summaries*

(http://www.osti.gov/fedrnd). Each of these sites applies the Distributed Explorer tool in a slightly different manner based on the unique attributes of site content.

National and some international (like *esp@cenet* http://ep.espacenet.com/) **patent databases are OA.**

For example:

US pat patents USPTO 1976 – to present http://patft.uspto.gov/netahtml/search-adv.htm

Results of Search in 1976 to present db for:

((TTL/water OR ABST/water) OR ACLM/water): 288561 patents.

Hits 1 through 50 out of 288561

Tertiary information sources are compilation of primary information sources, and provide a comprehensive overview. The most known tertiary information sources are encyclopedias, textbooks, handbooks, some databases...).

The World's Water
http://www.worldwater.org/waterData.htm

PesticideInfo
http://www.pesticideinfo.org/Index.html

European Environment Agency: Water (Indicators, Reports, Links, Data)
http://themes.eea.eu.int/Specific_media/water

European Topic Centre on Water
http://water.eionet.eu.int/

International Water Assoc.
http://www.iwahq.org.uk/template.cfm?name=home

European Aquacultue Soc.
http://www.easonline.org/home/en/default.asp

Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI)
http://www.epri.com/default.asp

A significant number of information sources covering water subject have free access to its contents although in comparision to the total number it's just a small part.

LV and MECME Digital Libraries: Two Open Doors to the Aquatic Sciences Documentation

by

Stefania Biagioni, Erica Busatto, Carlo Carlesi, Maria Filippi, Monica Ortolan, Antonella Zane
Universita' degli Studi di Padova, Padova, Italy

The world of web communication offers new opportunities to scientific communities making it possible to easily share information and documentation on their own scientific studies and research through digital "working spaces". This goal can be attained through implementation of open access disciplinary and thematic repositories.

The Vallisneri Library of the University of Padova, the Costal Marine Environment Institute of Taranto and the Institute of Science and Information Technologies of the Italian National Research Council have decided to collaborate in order to promote the exchange and dissemination of aquatic sciences information and to give open access to the results of the research activities.

Two Digital Libraries have been created by the three Institutions in order to collect a large amount of documents such as reports, technical reviews, graduate and undergraduate theses, that often remain unpublished and thus become difficult to trace for the scientific community engaged in the environmental study and conservation. The first one, a digital thematic library called LVDL Laguna di Venezia Digital Library, collects published and unpublished documents arising from scientific studies on the Lagoon of Venice.

The second one - following the example of LVDL and the prototype pattern - is called the MeCME Mediterranean Costal Marine Environment Digital Library, and it collects multidisciplinary documents concerning scientific studies in the Mediterranean Costal areas and in particular the South.

Both the DLs cover up similar fields of interest and classify the documents according to the same semantic descriptors (ASFA Thesaurus, Library of Congress Classification).

Both the DLs are a more focused extension of the previous system ETRDL (ERCIM Technical Reference Digital Library http://dienst.isti.cnr.it) based on the Dienst protocol of the Cornell University-US.

The next step of the project is to support the DLs through the OpenDLib http://www.opendlib.com/ system. OpenDLib is a software system, developed at ISTI, that provides DL functionality, customizable according to the requirements of the application area, supporting explicit submission or harvesting of the content, with an open access to content and services regulated by specific policies. OpenDlib permits new types of digital objects as multimedia, structured, annotated and multilingual, enriching the possible forms of remote collaboration among the members of a community of interest.

The aim is to create a common web site and a common interface to access digital libraries in the area of marine biology in order to permit to different users an easy, integrated search and retrieval of the documents.

We propose a presentation of LVDL http://laguna.isti.cnr.it/ and MeCME http://istiserv.isti.cnr.it poster. The aim will be: 1) to describe and demonstrate the functionality of the two digital libraries that have been designed in order to meet the requirements of a specific community, 2) to describe the future common developments.

75th Anniversary of the Library of the Institute for Oceanography and Fisheries, Split, Croatia

by

Anita Marušić, Milica Vučemilović

Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries, Split, Croatia

Since 1930, on the south hillside of Marjan, there is situated the Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries as the biggest Croatian scientific institute for scientific research of the Adriatic Sea.

There is a long tradition of 75 years (since its foundation) that the Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries began with systematic acquisition of books and journals in order to establish a specialized Institute Library.

By acquisition and donations relevant library holdings from the fields of biology, chemistry and physical oceanography were collected. One part of these holdings we keep today as the Collection of old and rare books.

With the publication of Acta Adriatica (1932) the Library initiates very intensive exchanges of serial publications with similar institutions in Europe and the whole world. Some of these titles are received continuously up to nowadays. Regular and more extended exchange permits to our scientists to actively follow the latest achievements of their colleagues abroad. During 75 years of Library activity the journals have been the most important and the biggest part of the Library holdings.

During following years the Library activity has consistently focused on the needs of our scientists by acquiring the modern literature.

Our Library is the Central National Library for sea research in the Republic of Croatia and thus offers information and services to all interested scientists, students, sister institutions and to a wide public audience.

Lately, with the increase of ecological awareness regarding environmental protection, sea pollution and protection of natural resources of the Adriatic Sea, the number of our Library users has increased.

IOF Library is participating in the Natural Sciences Project, which consolidates the work of 26 specialized libraries in the Republic of Croatia and ensures quick and simple access to the library holdings through Internet. http://prirodo.irb.hr

Library holdings: http://www.izor.hr/knjiznica/

7000 books
780 journals (39000 volumes)
230 current journals from 2005
11000 reprints collected in the period between 1930-1970
2000 reprints from the IOF

Library collections:

Collection of old and rare books (1750-1910)
Collection of the world oceanographic expeditions

TICVida '05: an hispano-american e-congress on Life Sciences based upon IT.

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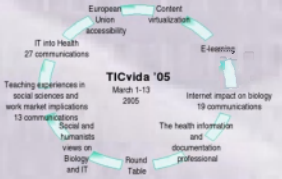
E-mail: enrique.wulff@icman.csic.es

ABSTRACT *On past March 1-13, 2005, a e-conference on 'Sciences of Life Information Technology' has been celebrated under the auspices of the Hispanic Association of Internet Documentalists (AHDI, www.documentalistas.com). The topics and issues raised in the electronic conference have been: IT in Health, Internet impact on Biology, the Information and Documentation Professional in the Health Sector, Teaching Experiences in Social Sciences and their Labor Market Implications, Social and Humanist Views on IT in Biology. This e-conference included also workshops on the European Union, Contents Virtualization, and E-Learning. A Round Table on IT at Life Sciences was also performed. Professionals from 20 American countries and from Spain, persist in working together all around the 13 days in a friendly and efficient way. A single platform, integrating all the contributions, the agenda of the discussions, the data on the participants and the services to the participants, was particularly well coordinated by AHDI.*

TICVida deeply interesting subjects have had a considerable impact on information circles concerned, and 16 Science and Technology and High Education Governmental Agencies from American Spanish and Portuguese speaking countries (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Equator, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay and Uruguay) have sponsored this internet event. The call for contributions was distributed by the AHDI in November 2004, and 120€ was the fee giving access to the e-congress. Portuguese, English and Spanish were the working languages.



The topics and issues raised in the electronic conferences have been distributed in five topics, 3 workshops and 1 round table. The suggestion was made by the organisers in carrying out the downloading and study of the communications to the e-congress on the first three days (March 1-3). The discussions on the 5 main topics were undertaken from the fourth day to the ninth day of the e-event. The Round Table and the Workshops were accessed between the 10th and the 11th March. And the conclusions were extracted on time to officially close the e-meeting on 13 March. The proceedings (published as a 'CD-Rom') report on 63 communications (along 1186 pages). 722 messages were posted.

Examples of themes covered were as follows:
Medical equipments policies (Cuba);
Stem cells and functional orthopaedics (Venezuela);
IT and Nursing contents teaching (Cadiz, Spain) (Murcia, Spain);
Health webs quality accreditation and the role of documentalists (Madrid, Spain);
Automated clinical records : some law implications (Argentina);
High technologies systems in immunologic diagnostic labos (Perú);
Benchmarking in medical documentation retrieval systems (Extremadura, Spain);
Genetics and crime prevention and control medicine teaching through internet (Zaragoza, Spain);
Information health services in the hospital. A tool : Sinapsis. (Guadalajara, Spain);
High Education teaching computer tools and neurosciences (Valparaiso, Chile);
Clinical decision and IT (Cienfuegos, Cuba);
Hospital digital libraries in Madrid and Andalusia a benchmarking perspective (Granada, Spain);
Virtual high education contents in the health sciences (Granada, Spain);
Health Vigilance Brasil National Agency and Data Warehouse (Brasil);
Building a multidimensional system for epidemiological data input (Brasil);
Public health knowledge and information management and the web (Colombia);
Photo images and knowledge management in health attention (Perú);
Work security and health internet information and documentation services (Aragón, Spain);
Online iatrogenic sickness teaching (Salamanca,Spain);
Computer based oral health experiences (Lima, Spain);
Virtual groups for fathers of children with chronic diseases (Alicante,Spain);
IT and psycho-social profiles of persons with disabilities (Alicante,Spain);
IT and early intervention in children with cerebral paralysis (Alicante,Spain);
Open Access and Health Sciences (Santiago,Chile);
Health virtual libraries (Managua,Nicaragua);
Social views on tele-medicine for Latino-American countries (Colombia);
Nursing hospital management and IT (Salta,Argentina);
Meteorological Centres Knowledge Management proposals (Cuba);
Social and humanist view on Spanish environmental periodicals (Madrid,Spain);
Online biochemistry and molecular biology;
Web as an information access tool (Cuba);
Invertebrates zoology teaching multimedia resources;
Ontology at the National Park (Brazil);
Aquaculture virtual Ibero-American congress (Spain);
Aquaculture E-Journals and knowledge management (Spain);
Chemical substances searching by computer tools : law, chemistry and physico-chemical considerations (Spain);
IT into aquaculture education (Spain);
Online Animal Parasytology Handbooks (Spain);
e-Marine Subject Gateways construction strategies and professional associations (EURASLIC) (Spain);
European Union Accessibility through the official EU Documentation Centre;
University Teaching Contents Virtualization (Spain);
E-Learning as a Health Training Device.
Biotechnology and Life Sciences impact on the knowledge Society (Spain);
Communicating technological innovation (Spain);
Biology information resources in internet (Perú);
Social Views on Tele-Medicine for Hispano-America (Colombia);

From Friday, March 4 to Wednesday March 9, 2005

There were 87 messages posted on theme 1: "**IT into Health**". The working group was based on 27 communications, integrating a total of 480 pp., and was moderated by Yadira Alvarez (Cuba, Medical Equipment State Control Center http://www.sqmed.sld.cu). Four strategic visions were forwarded:
Software solutions available in the health area;
Governmental and users acknowledgment practices to information professionals is in need;
Open Access (OA) publishing in the context of today's medical publishing trends;
Quality sophisticated tools focusing on internet tools are required.

Alvarez Rodriguez, Yadira (Cuba)

Guanangui Guamán, Paola Tatiana (Ecuador)

There were 53 messages posted on theme 2: "**Internet impact on biology**". This working group engaged 19 communications, including 192 pp., and good co-ordination was ensured by Tatiana Guanangui (Equator, Galapagos Islands National Park http://www.ambiente.gov.ec/AMBIENTE/actividades/sugalfp/PMAIG_BID.htm):
Need for considering IT for science as much a requisite as mathematics for classical science is a priority. Developing countries must persist as a challenge to work on IT. IT impacts on biology could be essential in the health sector (botanical databases and new drugs generation), education quality (tools facilitating the access to the classroom and sharing resources practices), environmental preservation (GIS and natural disasters prevention policies), and resource sustainable policies. Reference books digital production and availability, and the competence and possibilities of the integration of information, data and services for training and management projects were also scrutinized in this work package. Through the complexities of meteorological knowledge management policies (Cuba) or ontologies architectures adapted to National Parks (Brazil), the need of action beyond the competence of a single activity was shared.

Pastor Ramirez, Mario (Perú)

51 messages were posted on theme 3: "**The health information and documentation professional**". The discussion on this topic was fuelled by the achievements contributed in the first group previously reported 27 communications. Mario Pastor (Peru, San Marcos University http://www.unmsm.edu.pe/estudiante/), secured the management of the scheme. The calibration of the thematic programme for the health profession in the information sector was the commission formulated by this working group. Tailoring the information product supplied according to the end-user requirements was emphasised to facilitate a friendly and efficient use.

Theme 4: "**Teaching experiences in social sciences and work market implications**" attracted 26 messages. What the group had available to consult were 13 specific social sciences communications Leandro N. Codarin (Argentina http://www.unr.edu.ar/index.htm"), performed the coordination tasks. This working group discussed the pedagogical advantages of IT

At last, on theme 5: "**Social and humanists views on Biology and IT**" there were 14 posted messages. Celerina Anta (CSIC, Madrid, http://www.cindoc.csic.es), fulfilled the moderator work.

From Thursday, March 10 to Friday March 11, 2005

The first workshop, on March 10, deal with the **European Union accessibility** through the official Spanish EU Documentation Center (at Alicante). 22 messages were posted on this area along 1 hour and a half.

The second workshop, on March 11, on **content virtualization**, allowed to glean information and opinions valuable for understanding and guiding the future use of internet. 27 messages were posted along an interval of 1 hour.

The third workshop, on March 11 and along 2 h, included a training life session in **e-learning**. 310 messages were posted.

The computer conferencing interface was easy to operate. All participants to a theme discussion were permitted to comment or reply by sending a message from their authenticated virtual space, whereupon this message itself was read by all the contributors to each ad hoc working group. An asynchronous collaboration behaviour was displayed around the communications; and cooperative work under synchronic limits was supplied when at the workshops and round table. Messages were typically 10 to 20 lines, i.e., a screenful of text; although no more than 30 words per message were allowed at the workshops and round table.

The e-conference TICVida saw a major American and European answer to a new wave of interest, applications and users. It is a life science professional impulse which also becomes a Trans-Atlantic opportunity to increase IT equity.

TICVida '05: A Hispano-American E-congress on Life Sciences Based Upon IT

by

Enrique Wulff Barreiro

CSIC, Cádiz, Spain

AHDI (Hispanic Association of Internet Documentalists) launched from March 1-13, 2005, an e-congress devoted itself to the Life Sciences and IT, TICVida. The program introduced the present status of 20 Hispano-American countries plus the Brazil health and biological information services, and discussed policies for sound development of such supply services in the future. The TICVida core subjects have had a considerable impact on the information networks concerned, and 16 Science and Technology and High Education Governmental Agencies from American Spanish and Portuguese speaking countries (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay and Uruguay) have sponsored this internet event.

The topics and issues raised in the electronic conferences have been organized in 5 topics, 3 workshops and 1 round table.

Theme 1: 'IT into Health', was attended by a working group based on 27 messages , integrating a total of 480 pp. Examples of topics covered ranged from hospital digital libraries (Spain) and health virtual libraries (Nicaragua) to data warehouse at national health vigilance agencies (Brazil), virtual immunologic Peruvian labs and Colombian telemedicine flight patrols. Open Access (OA) publishing in the context of today's medical publishing trends were examined.

Theme 2: 'Internet impact on biology', engaged 19 messages, including 192 pp. Through the complexities of meteorological knowledge management policies (Cuba) or ontologies architectures adapted to National Parks (Brazil), the need of action beyond the competence of a single expertise was shared. Marine science and fishery science virtual experiences were exposed.

Theme 3: 'The health information and documentation professional'. The discussion on this topic was fuelled by the achievements contributed in the first group (27 messages). Tailoring the information product supplied, according to the end-user requirements were emphasized, thus making it more user-friendly.

Theme 4: 'Teaching experiences in social sciences and work market implications', the group worked with 13 specific social sciences messages (241 p.). This working group discussed the pedagogical advantages of IT. The teacher's pedagogical content knowledge is challenged, and looking beyond the mentor needs a permanent training in the breadth and depth of each learning field.

At last, on theme 5: 'Social and humanists views on Biology and IT'. The definition and rationalisation needs were explored for such tools as databases, biology information training programs, subject portals and web pages, chemical substance information retrieval tools, and methodologies and guidelines for environmental management.

At the round table, the central question was 'IT into Life Sciences'. The evolutions in biomedical research methods must incorporate the management of information. Adequate training of life sciences professionals in Hispano-America must involve direct and real-time use of IT.

The first workshop dealt with the accessibility to European Union information through the official Spanish EU Documentation Centre (at Alicante). The EU policies on life sciences were exposed.

The second workshop on content virtualization allowed to harvest information and opinions, valuable for understanding and guiding the future use of internet.

The third workshop included a live training session in e-learning from the electronic blackboard of the Andalusian Public Administration Institute.

The online conferencing interface was easy to operate. All participants to theme discussions were permitted to comment or reply by sending a message from their own authenticated virtual space.

The e-conference TICVida saw a major American and European answer to a new wave of interests, applications and users. It gave an impulse to life science professionals and created a Trans-Atlantic opportunity to increase IT equity.

Sponsor Presentations

E-Resources Access & Management with EBSCO: the Integrated Future

by
Vojislav Milovanović
EBSCO

EBSCO Information Services

The market's leading subscription agency with 31 offices worldwide in 20 countries
Financially solid, privately owned
2 major areas of activity in Europe:
- EBSCO Subscription Services = Subscription Agency
- EBSCO Publishing = Full Text and I&A Databases

International Headquarter in Birmingham, USA
EBSCO Information Services GmbH, Berlin:
- German Speaking Europe: Germany, Austria and Switzerland
- Central and South-Eastern Europe, Russia and CIS

What kind of services do we offer:

Comprehensive services for print journals:

Ordering and renewals
Payments to publishers
Invoicing
Claiming
Title information
Consolidation services: JETS
EBSCONET® Internet based subscription management tool for librarians
Pricing analysis and other management reports

Comprehensive services for online journals:

Information about new available online journals

Information about publisher pricing models and their changes

Access information and registration

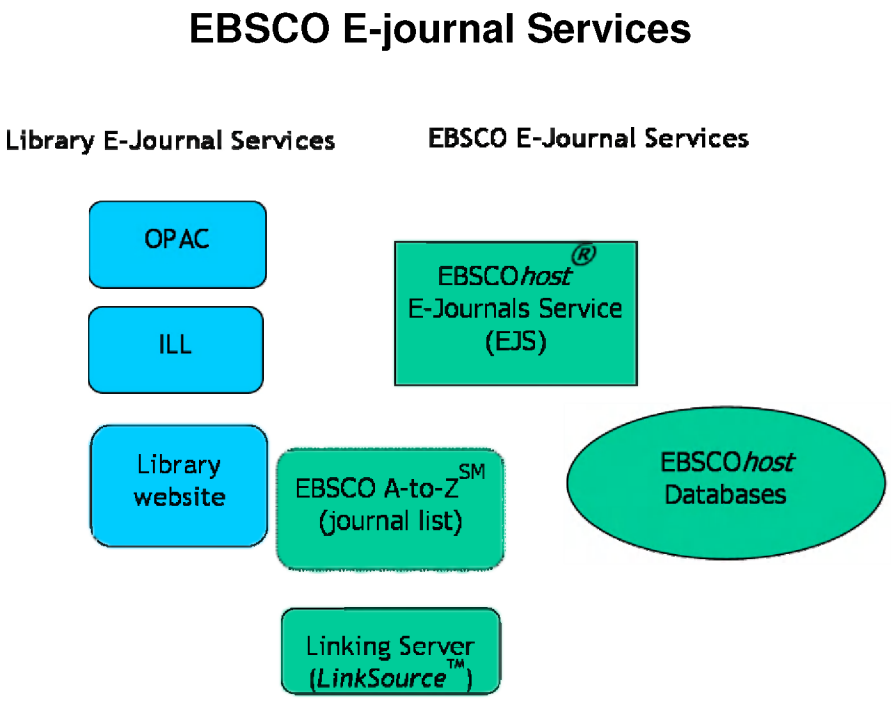
Assistance in setting up the journals on the publisher site and on EJS (Electronic Journals Service tool)

Renewals

Negotiation of site licences

Negotiation of consortia licenses

E-journal Services: EBSCOhost: Electronic Journals Service (EJS), A-to-Z list, LinkSource



EBSCO's A-to-Z Service

Web-based service who provides library patrons with a single, comprehensive list of titles to which they have access.

Users can quickly locate and link to journals of interest.

Users can search for journals by keyword or browse an alphabetical list by title or subject.

The master A-to-Z title database provides link and coverage information to more than 99,000 unique titles from more than 900 database and e-journal packages. All major database vendors and publishers are represented.

Provides access to hundreds of free online journals, such as those found in the Directory of Open Access Journals (www.doaj.org), PubMed Central (www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov), Sciel (www.scielo.org) and other portals.

Library can also include print journals and other local resources in their customized list

What content is tracked?

Titles tracked by A-to-Z include those:

in **aggregated databases** (EBSCO*host*, ProQuest, Gale, etc.)

at **publisher sites** (Springer, Wiley, Elsevier, etc.)

at **gateway sites** (EJS, Ingenta, JSTOR, etc.)

individual e-journal sites, including free journals, society sites and public sites (PubMed®, etc.)

What data is tracked?

A-to-Z tracks all the following data for each journal:

Journal title, ISSN, Publisher

Subject classification (Library of Congress)

Provider (databases/sites where journal can be found)

Coverage (per journal/provider)

Durable URL that provides access to the journal's content (per journal/provider)

EBSCO's A-to-Z Service

Two main screens:

Reader (End user) screen: used by patrons to find and link to titles

Admin screen: used by librarians to set up and manage the list

A-to-Z Reader Site

Index

Index of providers for all titles contained in your list , like databases and publisher sites

Title

Alphabetical list of all titles integrated in the list

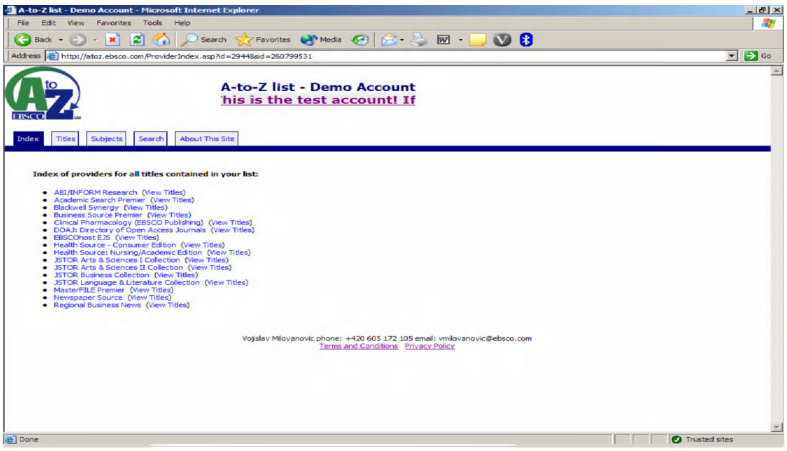
Subject

List of all subjects and the according number of titles in that category

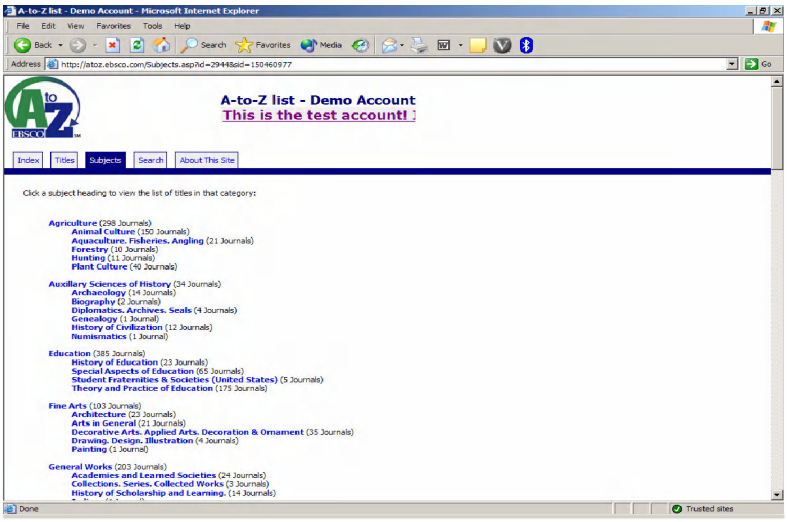
Based on Library of Congress classifications

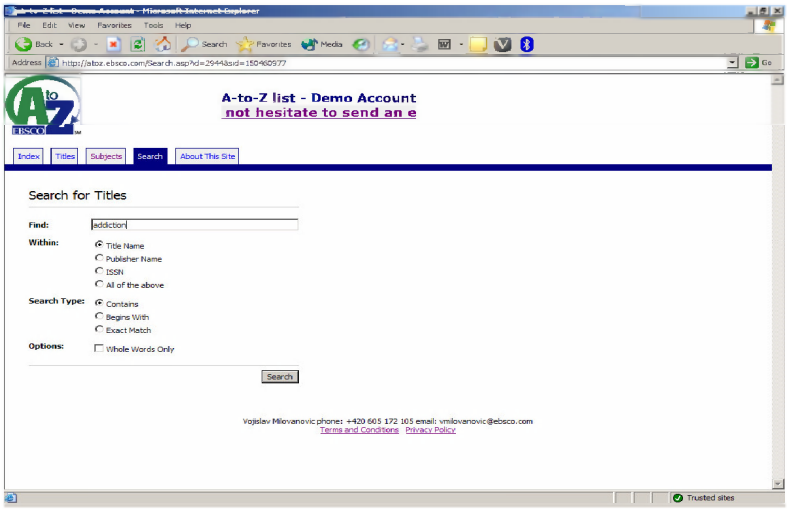
Search

Search for titles by title name, publisher or ISSN



Either a note, icon or both may be used. There are 3 display style options. Mouse-over text and a hyperlink can be assigned to an icon.


A-to-Z list - Demo Account - Microsoft Internet Explorer
A-to-Z list - Demo Account
This is the test account! :
Index
Titles
Subjects
Search
About This Site
Click a subject heading to view the list of titles in that category:
Agriculture (298 Journals)
Animal Culture (150 Journals)
Aquaculture. Fisheries. Angling (21 Journals)
Forestry (10 Journals)
Hunting (11 Journals)
Plant Culture (40 Journals)
Auxiliary Sciences of History (34 Journals)
Archaeology (14 Journals)
Biography (2 Journals)
Diplomatics. Archives. Seals (4 Journals)
Genealogy (1 Journal)
History of Civilization (12 Journals)
Numismatics (1 Journal)
Education (385 Journals)
History of Education (23 Journals)
Special Aspects of Education (65 Journals)
Student Fraternities & Societies (United States) (5 Journals)
Theory and Practice of Education (175 Journals)
Fine Arts (103 Journals)
Architecture (23 Journals)
Arts in General (21 Journals)
Decorative Arts. Applied Arts. Decoration & Ornament (35 Journals)
Drawing. Design. Illustration (4 Journals)
Painting (1 Journal)
General Works (203 Journals)
Academies and Learned Societies (24 Journals)
Collections. Series. Collected Works (3 Journals)
History of Scholarship and Learning. (14 Journals)


A-to-Z list - Demo Account
not hesitate to send an e
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Subjects
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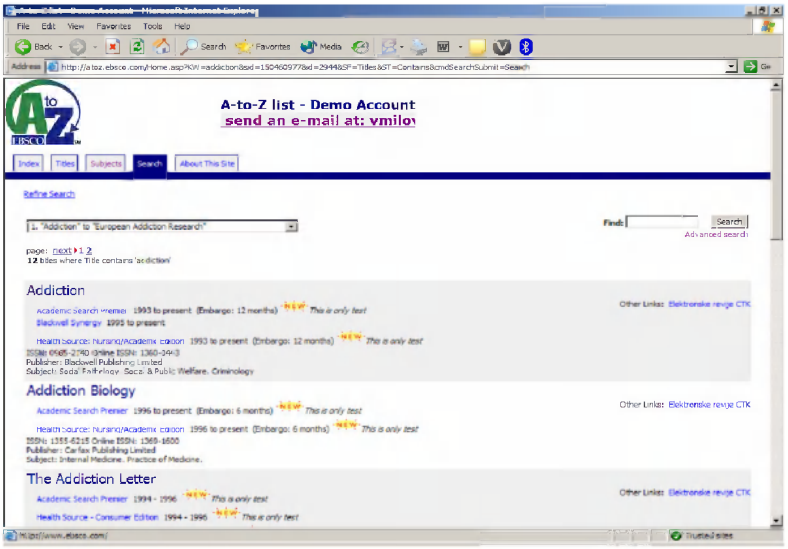
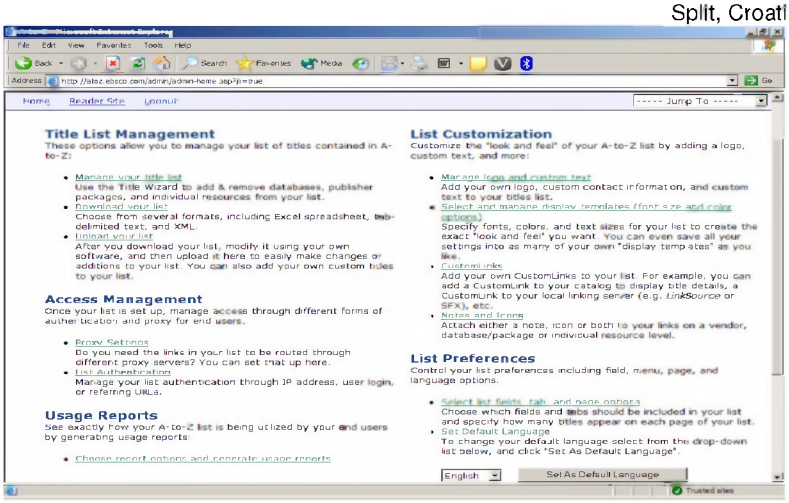
Within:
Title Name
Publisher Name
ISSN
All of the above
Search Type:
Contains
Begins With
Exact Match
Options:
Whole Words Only
Search
Vojislav Milovanovic phone: +420 605 172 105 email: vmilovanovic@ebsco.com
Terms and Conditions
Privacy Policy


A-to-Z list - Demo Account
send an e-mail at: vmilo
Index
Titles
Subjects
Search
About This Site
Refine Search
Find:
Search
Advanced search
page: next 1 2
12 titles where Title contains 'addiction'
Addiction
Addiction Biology
The Addiction Letter



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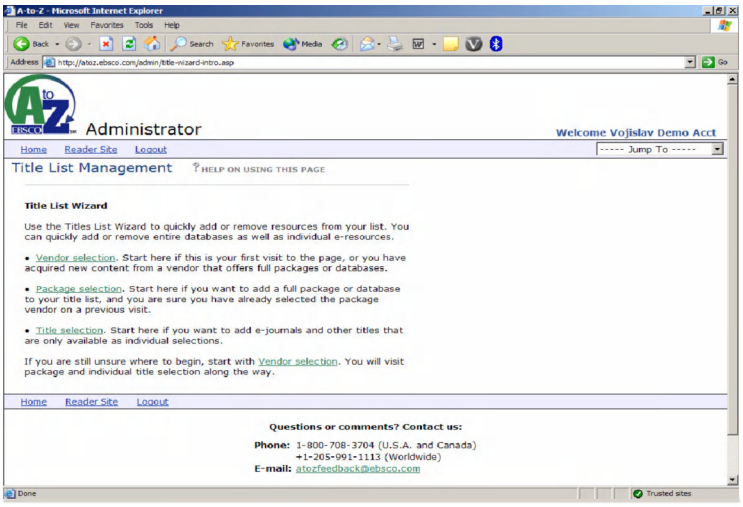

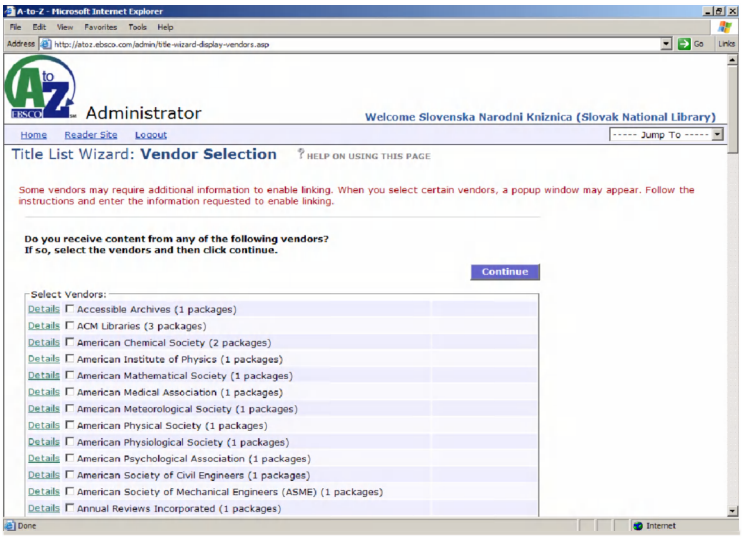

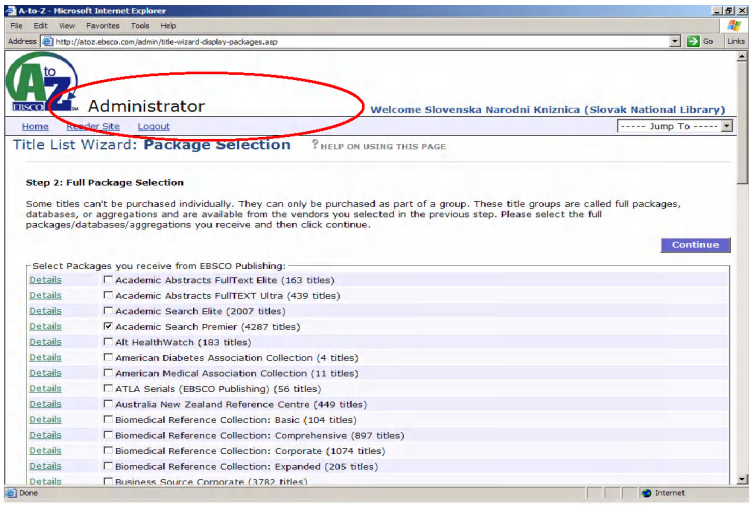
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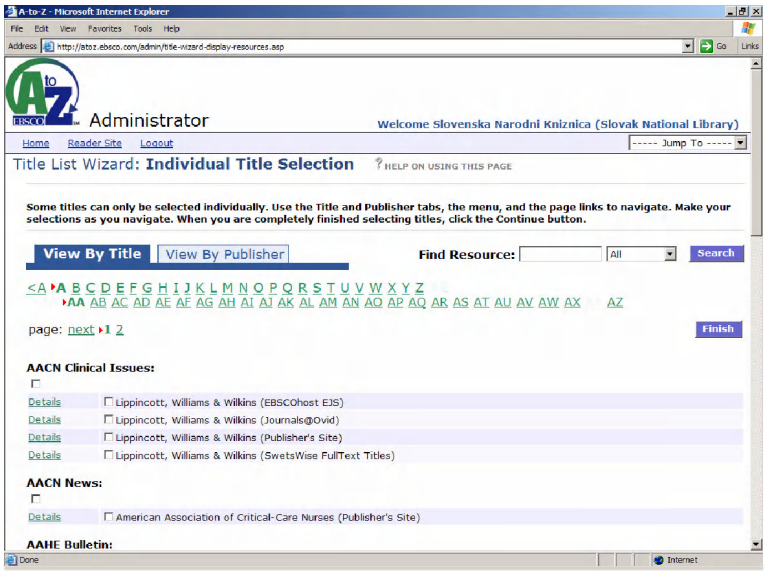
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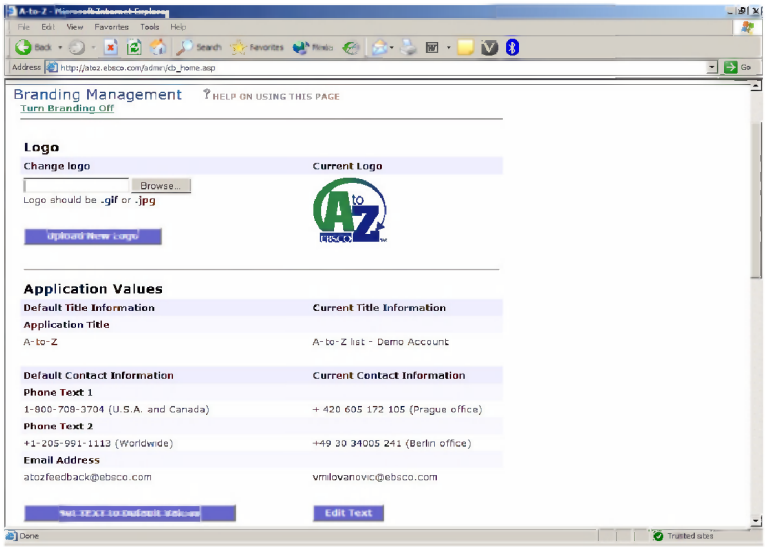
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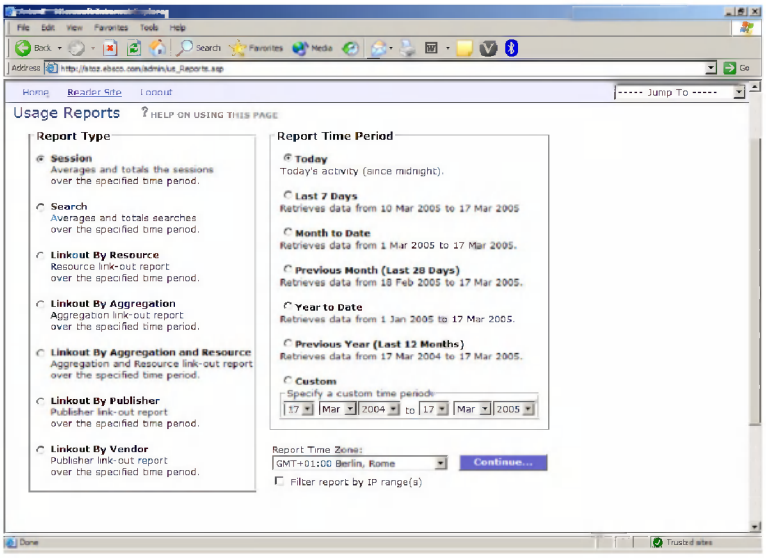
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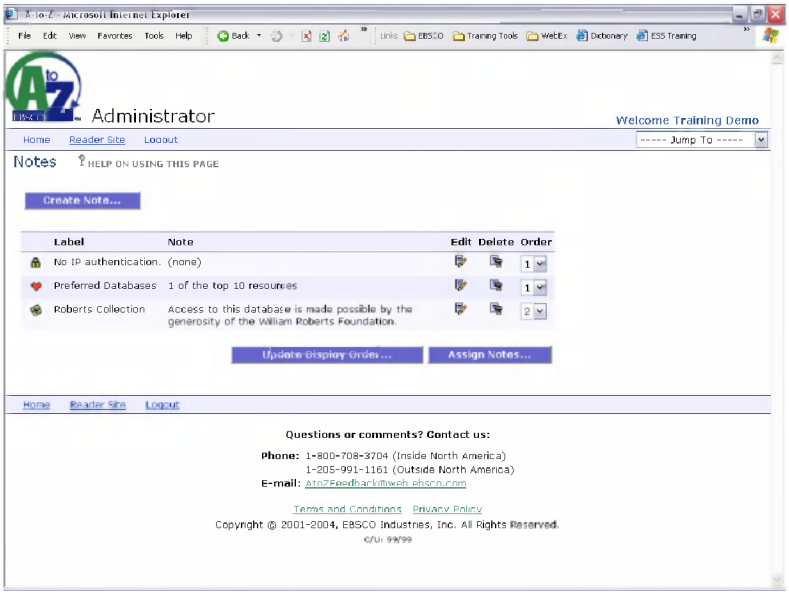
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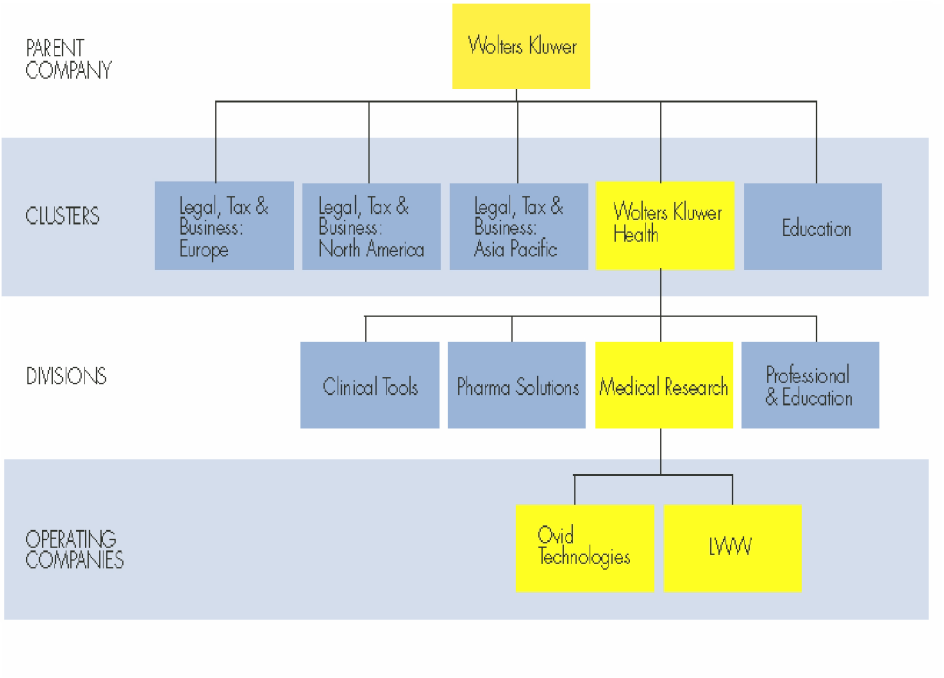

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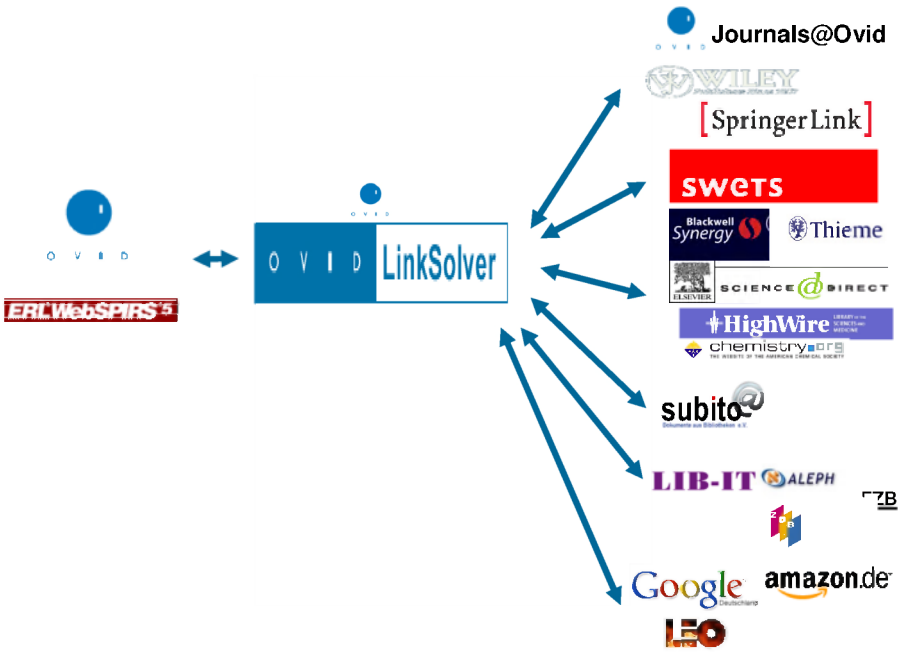

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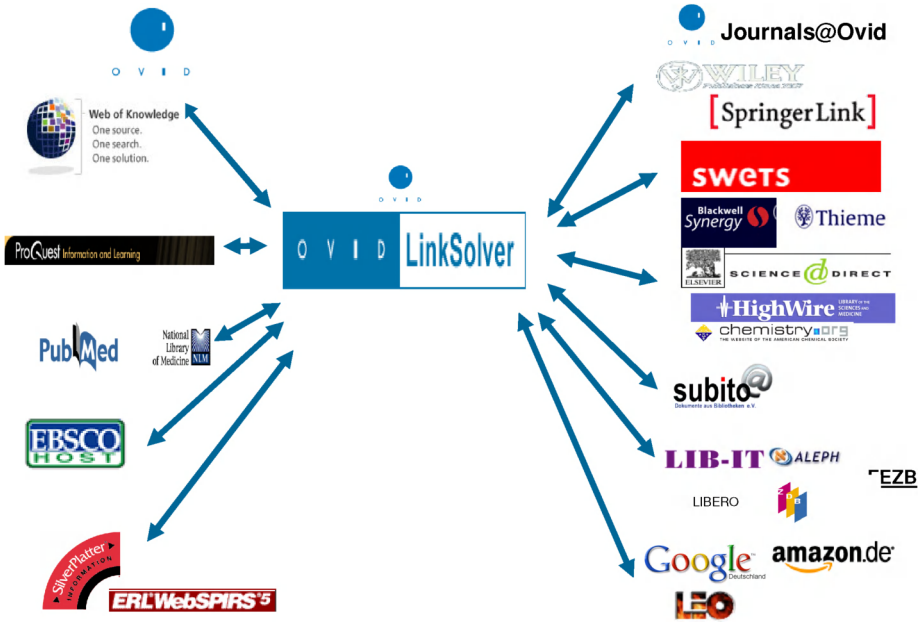

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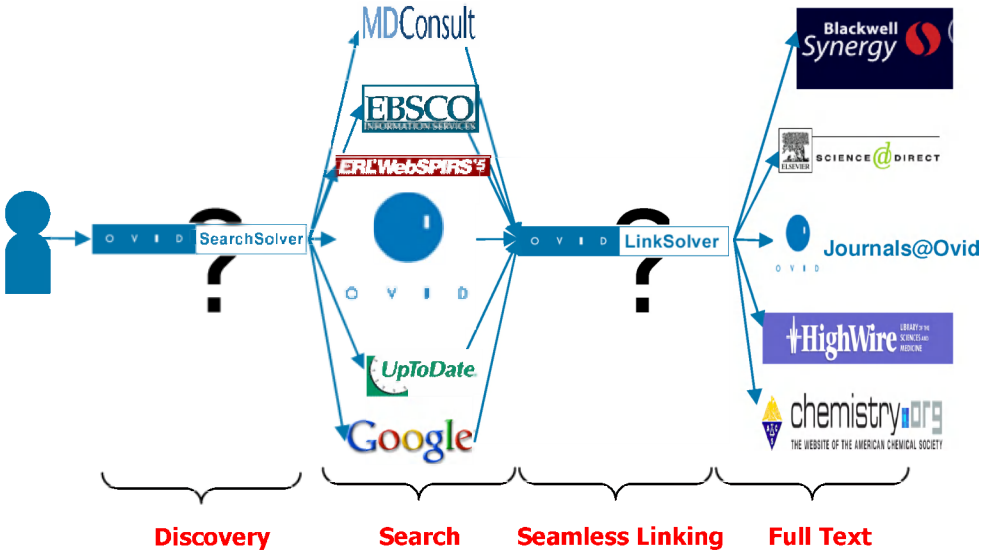

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Conference photos

After the happy arrival of all participants to Split...

... we started with lectures (left to right: Pauline Simpsom, Olga Akimova, Jadranka Stojanovski)...

... and workshops (Paul Nieuwenhuysen's workshop at the Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries).

On the last days workshops and discussion sessions results were presented (left to right: Richarde Pepe, Maria Kalenchits, Ian McCulloch, Barbara Butler, Margaret Watts, Paul Nieuwenhuysen, Snejina Bacheva, Olga Akimova, Marina Mayer).

Saturday found some participants exploring river Cetina by boat (left to right: Sofia Goulala, Richard Pepe, Margaret Watts)...

...or through the rafting adventure for the brave ones ☺