

The small special thematic database

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ABSTRACT: Monitoring of publication activities of our scientists is one of the functions of library. Bibliography of our Institute was used as material for creating a small digital bibliographic database for analytical purposes. A small thematic database is a fundamental part of any megadatabase. Small database is more convenient tool for analytical purposes and for editing.

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The AtlantNIRO Bibliography appeared for the first time in 1968.

The Institute and its library were established in 1949. The first issue of Bibliography contained about 600 publications and covered period from 1950 till 1967.

Traditionally the issues of Bibliography have been preparing every five years, with the exception of issues for 1968-1975 and 1986-1995.

1950-1967	154 authors	582 publications	18 years	582/18/154	0,21
1968-1975	273	896	8	896/8/273	0,41
1976-1980	423	1047	5	1047/5/423	0,50
1981-1985	497	1081	5	1081/5/497	0,44
1986-1995	412	1804	10	1804/10/412	0,44
1996-2000	172	641	5	641/5/172	0,74
2001-2005	190	847	5	847/5/190	0,89

At present there are 7 issues of AtlantNIRO Bibliography.

This collection is of great importance. It gives possibility to maintain and pass the gained experience from one generation to the next. It is one of mechanisms to create an awareness that the publications exist.

We must admit that publications of Institute are not adequately monitored by the international database ASFA. Many publications fall into the grey literature category, which by definition is difficult to track and obtain.

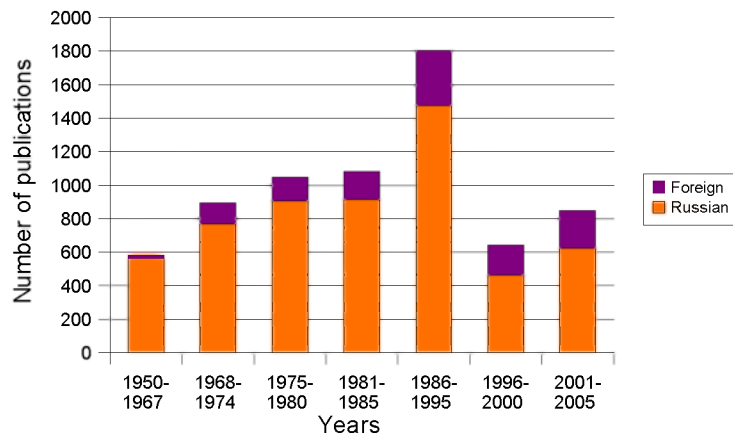
First of all we have to give general characteristic of Bibliography issues, namely: number of publications in different years and themes of publications.

Number of publications in different issues was changed. Decrease of institute staff after 1996 had as result decrease of number of publications. But number of publications per year and per author

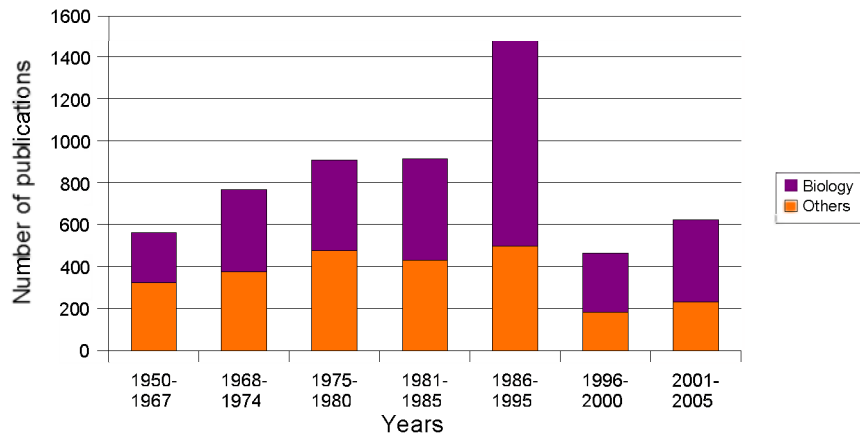
has been constantly increasing from 0,21 in 1950-1967 to 0,89 in 2001-2005.

In spite of all changes the number of publications in foreign languages was also increased.

Publications in russian and foreign languages

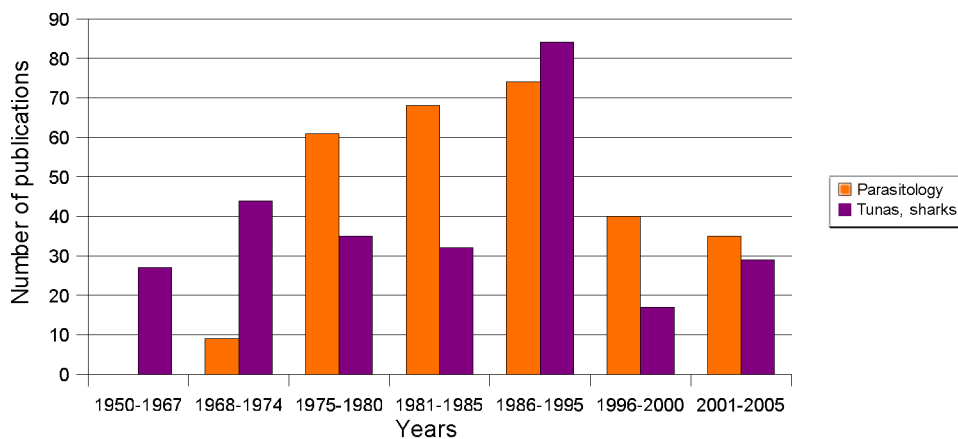


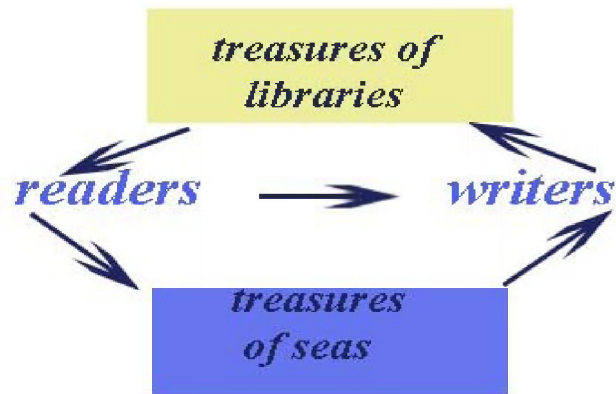
Publications in Russian on marine biology and others



The thematic features of Bibliography show that main directions of researches are different aspects of marine biology and fisheries oceanography. Other themes were fish technology and economy of fish industry. After 1992 structure of the Institute changed, abundance of scientists decreased in number. The whole laboratory disappeared among them laboratory of economy of fish industry.

Publications on parasitology and tunas





After general characteristic of Bibliography we try to describe the bibliographic and publication activities of two directions of biological researches, namely: investigations of our Institute on tunas and parasitology.

In 1960's AtlantNIRO began investigations in tropical part of Atlantic Ocean. Scientists began to participate in expeditions in this region and first publications on tunas appeared. Laboratory of parasitology in AtlantNIRO has been founded in 1970s for assessment of food safety of fishes for human health.

And now from treasures of the seas to treasures of the libraries

The background motivating our study is summarized in three following questions:

1. How library does help our scientists?
2. Where results of researches of our scientists are published?
3. What new technologies in library's service are used?

Collaboration library and laboratory of Parasitology

The information activities of librarians at the institutional level depended on activities of scientists. We illustrate this fact on example of the small special library in the laboratory of parasitology. Here we must say that specialists of this laboratory were former postgraduate students of Institute of Biology of the Southern Seas. Their publication activities had extraordinary high level. It was new field of investigations for our Institute and library was actively included in process of collecting literature for parasitologists.

This collaboration library and specialists on parasitology has a wonderful base at that time. First of all there was All-Union Institute of Scientific Information (VINITY). One of the services of this institute was distribution of reprints. Journals of abstracts of VINITY had addresses of authors. And scientists could fill order card to receive reprint of papers of their colleagues. Institute obtained journals on base book exchange and had subscriptions on some Russian and foreign journals.

Bibliographic activities of Laboratory of parasitology had as result catalogue and collection of reprints on parasitology. This thematic library of laboratory is of great interest for specialist from other institutes of our country. These collections of laboratory are regarded as the most important

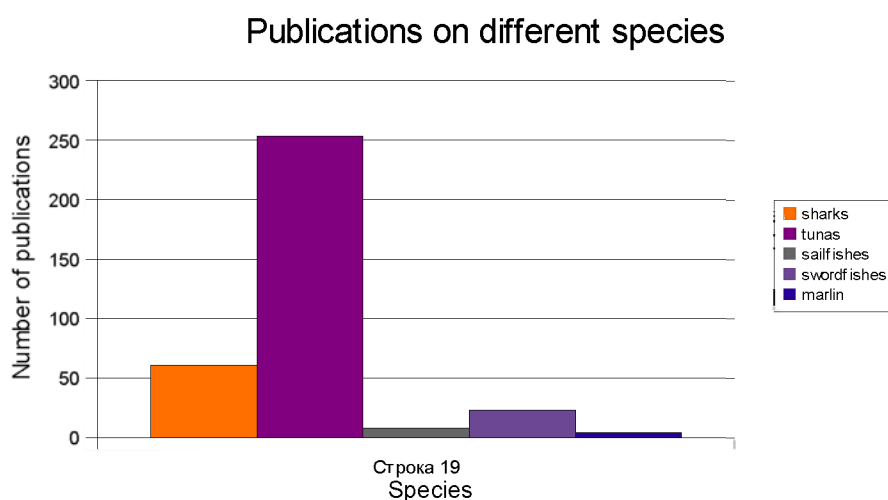
information resources their colleagues from other institutes. It is important to mention that several ILL requests of EURASLIC members were fulfilled due to this collection.

Slide 8-12. The small bibliographic database on tunas



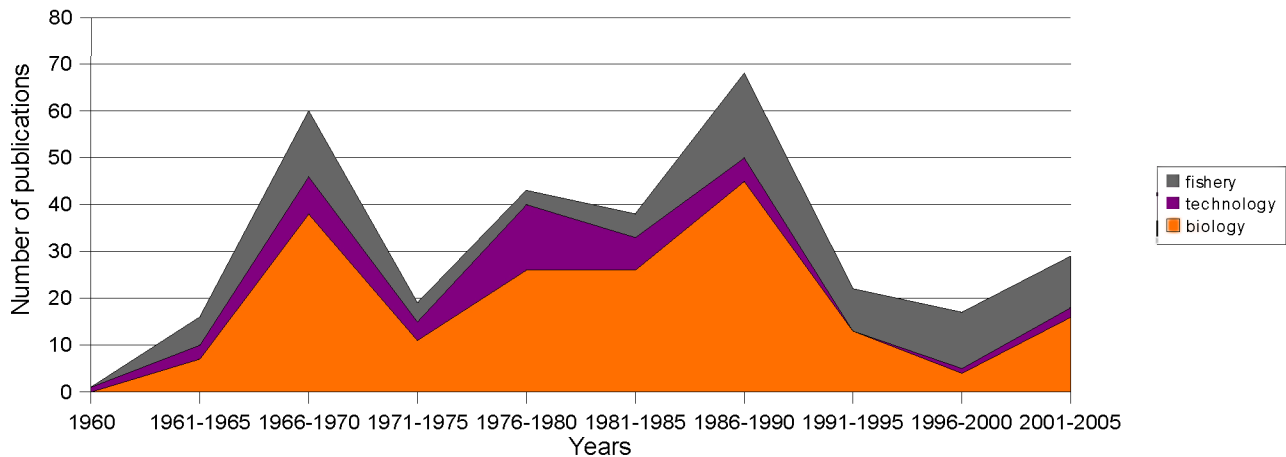
This database has been prepared within the framework of collaboration with scientists from laboratory of biological resources. The last year we prepared in answer to request of this laboratory the annotated list of bibliography on objects of convention of International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT). 315 documents from issues of Bibliography were included in digital database which has following fields: title of publication, authors, data of publication, type of information, where was article published, species of fish, region of World Ocean, theme of publication, etc.

The created digital database can answer following questions:



Species which were investigated: tunas, sharks, sailfishes, swordfishes, marlin. Tuna is obviously one of the most important objects of fishery and investigation.

Publications of AtlantNIRO on tunas, sharks, sailfishes, swordfishes in 1960-2005

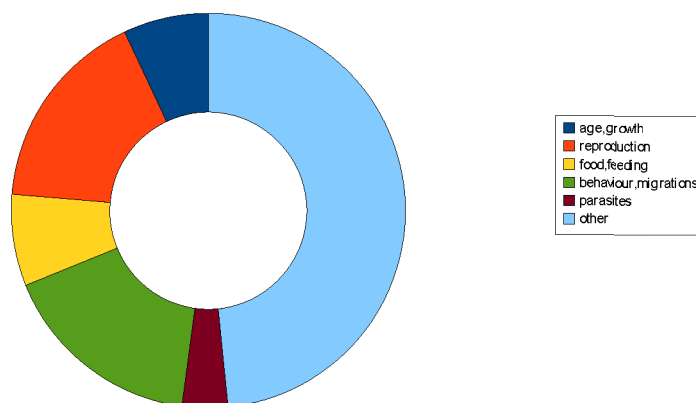


Number of publications in different years since 1960 till 2005

How it was early mentioned biological researches are dominant. The first publication in 1960 was devoted to technological processing of tunas, but after 1995 technological publications disappeared. In last years when expeditions stopped as result the biological researches are practically absent. Publications in great measure are devoted to monitoring of fishery. Last five years there is increase in number biological publications.

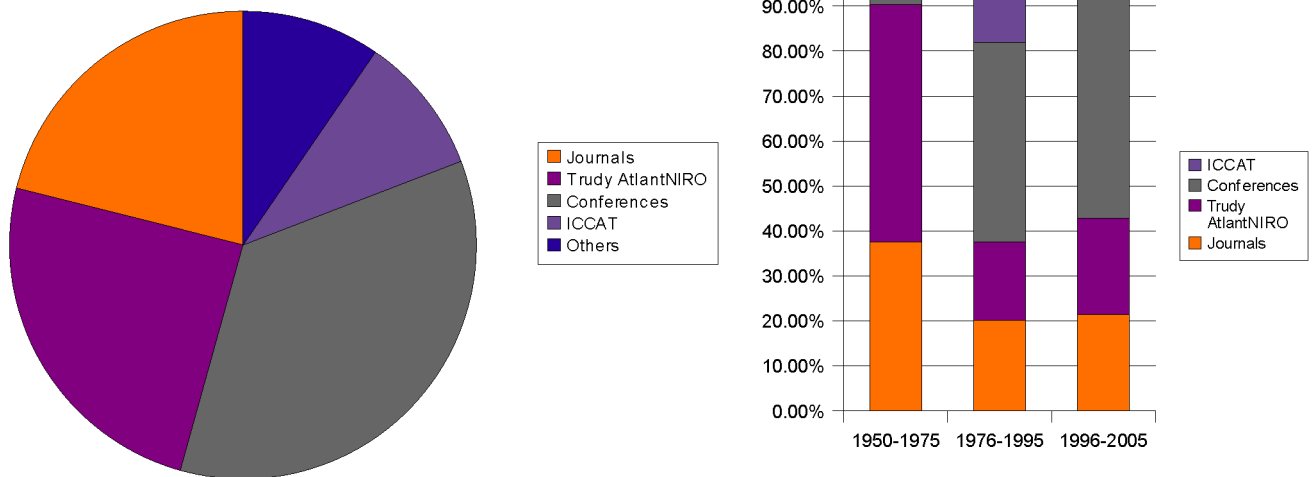
As historical document this collection of bibliography reflects all up and down in the life of the Institute, it is the pulse of scientific life of our Institute.

Themes of publications on biology of tunas



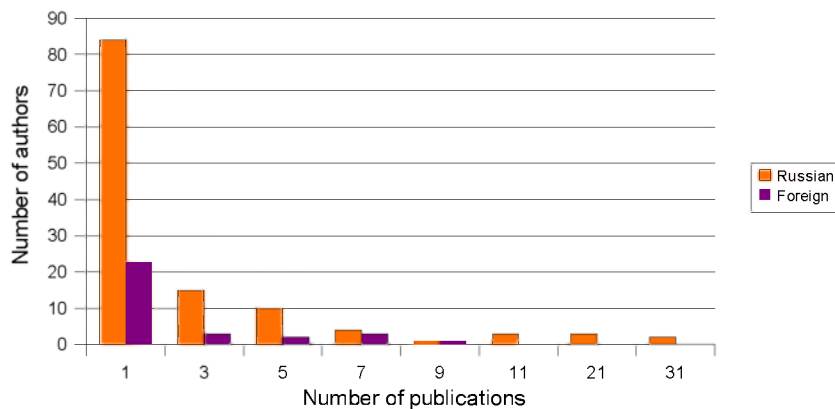
Biological themes have following structure: one half of publications is devoted to different aspects of life cycle: growth, age, reproduction, feeding, behaviour and migrations, another half is devoted to distribution, abundance, stock assessment, etc.

Where were published scientific works



Where were published scientific works? In books, journals, proceedings of AtlantNIRO, proceedings of conferences. Publications in proceedings of conferences have the first place, and then follow articles in proceedings of AtlantNIRO and in journals. This trend was marked after 1976. Before that time there were more publications in proceeding of AtlantNIRO and journals.

Number of publications per author



The personal contribution of individual scientists in researches on tunas, sharks, etc. Majority of authors and co-authors have 1-2 works, some specialists – have more than 3 works and leading specialist have more than 10 publications. It is worth to say than many leading specialist on tunas have defended their dissertations in Institute of Biology of the Southern Seas.

There are two simple facts:

1. Our readers are simultaneously the writers.
2. Contacts of our scientists with their colleagues are based on professional interaction with the international scientific communities.

Due to these relations library has possibility to exchange Proceedings of AtlantNIRO with libraries of other Institutes and International organization. International exchange with organizations and institutes helped compiling of foreign literature stock of our library.

In 1970s -1990s fundamental source in providing information for librarians was Institute of scientific information VINITY. It was the gold age in life of library.

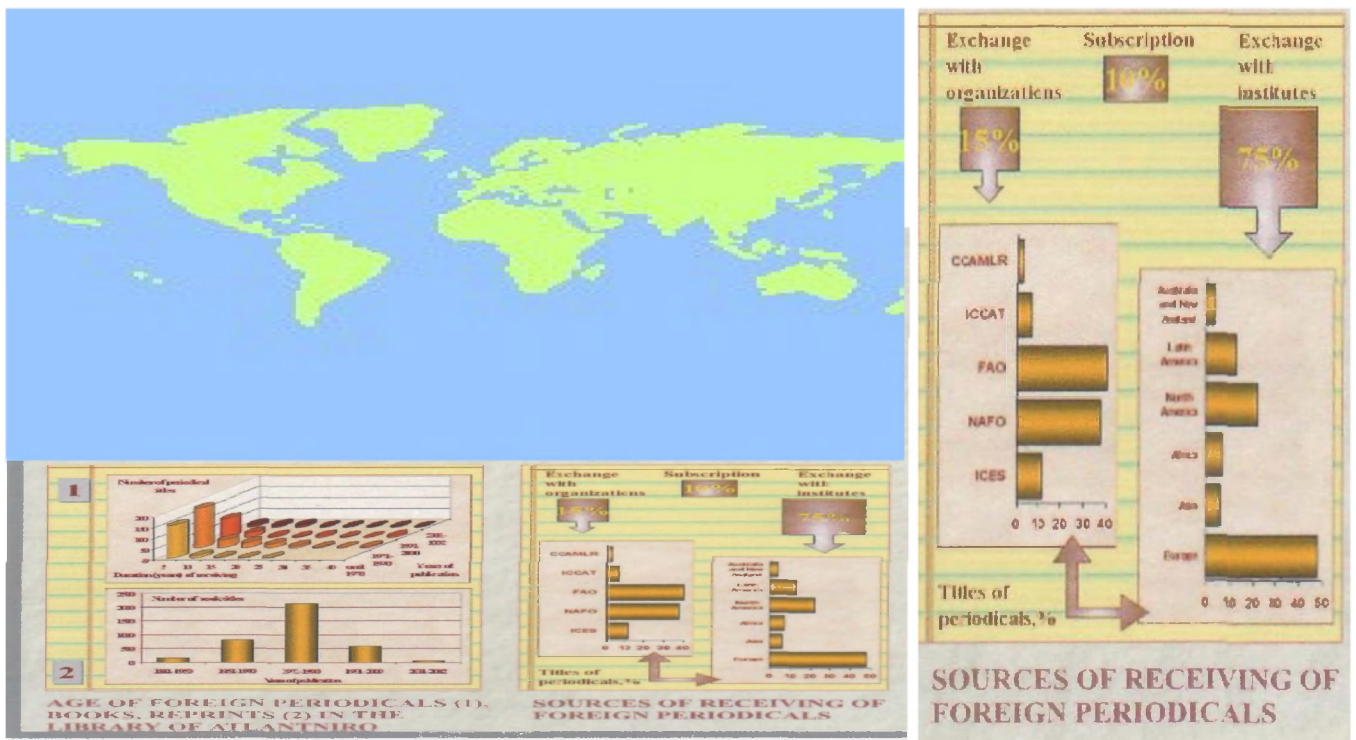
After 1992 many contacts with other libraries, with other institutes of former USSR reduced catastrophically.

Increase of access to information came with the entry of library into EURASLIC. The new possibility of creating of small thematic digital collections is appeared due to collaboration with ILL of EURASLIC and IAMSLIC. At present as answer on requests of new generation of our scientists the collection of e-reprints on hydrobiology is being compiled due to this collaboration. We are extraordinary grateful to our colleagues from European libraries.

Although there have been few changes in the techniques used by library computers, Internet, e-mail, bibliographic computer program ASPIDTG, there is a growing need to improve library activities in several directions. The database that was created on tunas investigations might be included in large database for access in other libraries if we had one computer program to all libraries of association.

Library does not yet integrate the information with the global literature at national and international level and only begins to take part in collaborative input to the database ECET Union Serials Catalogue. It is doubtless that key ingredients for success are human efforts and human interactions.

It is worth to remember one part from our poster for EURASLIC Conference in Kiel where was shown that the foreign literature stock of our library was compiled due to collaboration of many institutes and international organizations of the World.



And finally I must say that I am most grateful to many librarians who over the years collected the information about Bibliography of Institute on which this contribution has been based.

I would like express my acknowledgment to all persons who organized this conference in such a beautiful place. This place is connected for me with names of scientists who were at cradle of such directions of researchers of our institute as parasitology, fish behaviour, population genetics.