

CABI Training Materials

Invasive Species Compendium (ISC)

User Guide

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The Invasive Species Compendium (ISC) is an encyclopaedic resource that brings together a wide range of different types of science-based information to support decision-making in invasive species management worldwide. It comprises detailed datasheets that have been written by experts, edited by an independent scientific organization, peer reviewed, and enhanced with data from specialist organizations, images, and maps, a bibliographic database and full text articles. New datasheets and data sets continue to be added with content reviewed and updated regularly, and scientific literature added on a weekly basis. The ISC has been resourced by a diverse international Consortium of Government departments, Non-governmental organizations and private companies. The ISC provides the following content types:

Full Datasheets: Compiled by experts, datasheets provide detailed, referenced and peer-reviewed information sources on the taxonomy, identification biology, distribution, impact and management of invasive species and major animal diseases.

Basic Datasheets: Contain summary information for additional invasive species and for related topics such as threatened species, pathways, habitats and countries.

Abstracts records: Indexed records from a subset of the CAB Abstracts database relating to the subject of invasive species.

Full text articles: Links to the complete scientific record for scholarly articles hosted on the CAB Direct database.

Library: The Library is a collection of specially selected full text articles which complement the more structured information on the individual species datasheets.

Glossary: Over 780 terms and their definitions have been compiled from various cited sources.

The following guide has been designed for all users of the ISC to highlight various features available and enable our customers to easily navigate the interface. It will also introduce various search techniques for new users of online databases and explain various strategies that can be used when searching to return the most relevant results.

Navigating the interface

The ISC interface has been designed to enable quick and comprehensive content searches. Below shows an image of the ISC homepage and the various features displayed.

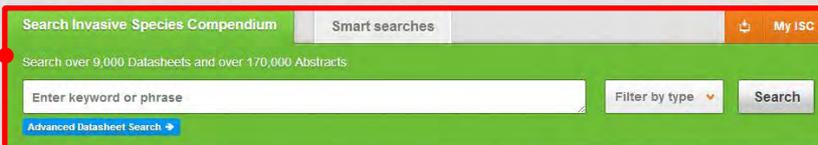
Site menu



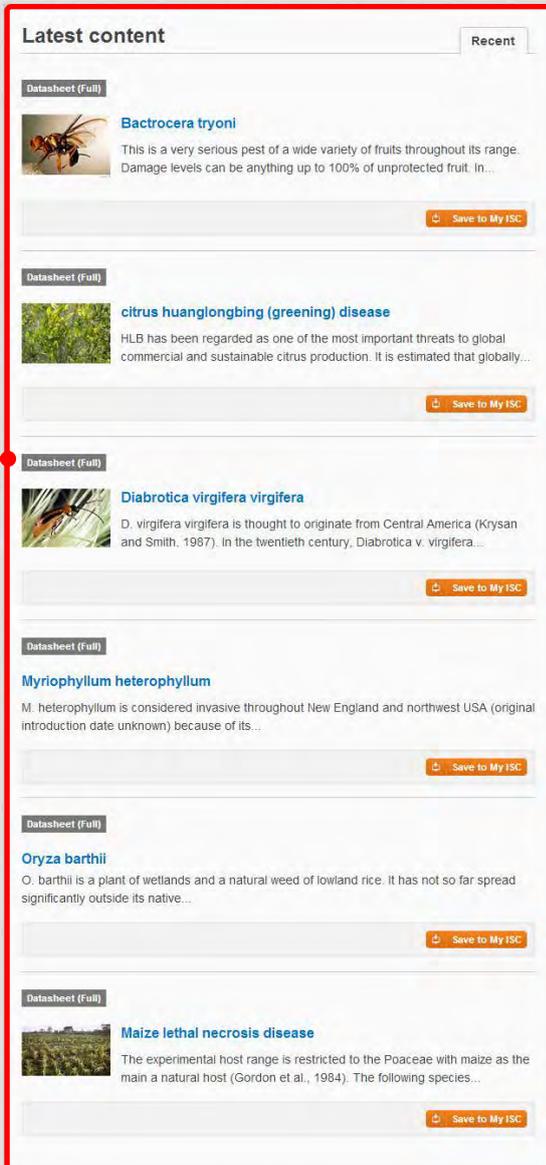
Content pages



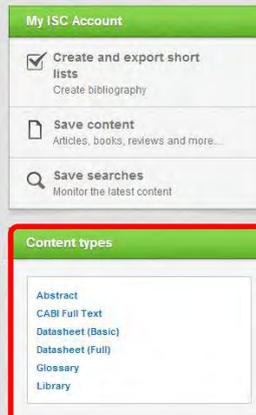
Search bar



Latest indexed articles

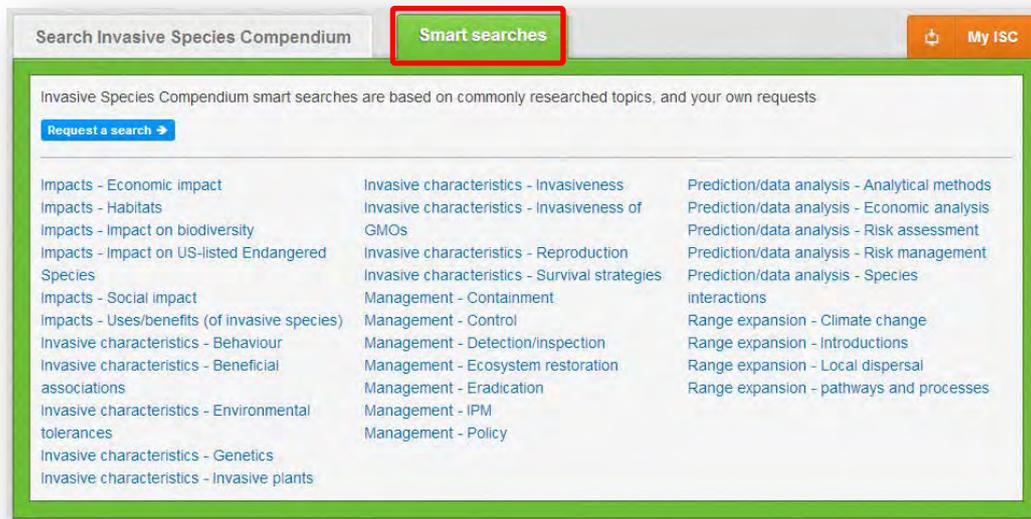


Type of content materials

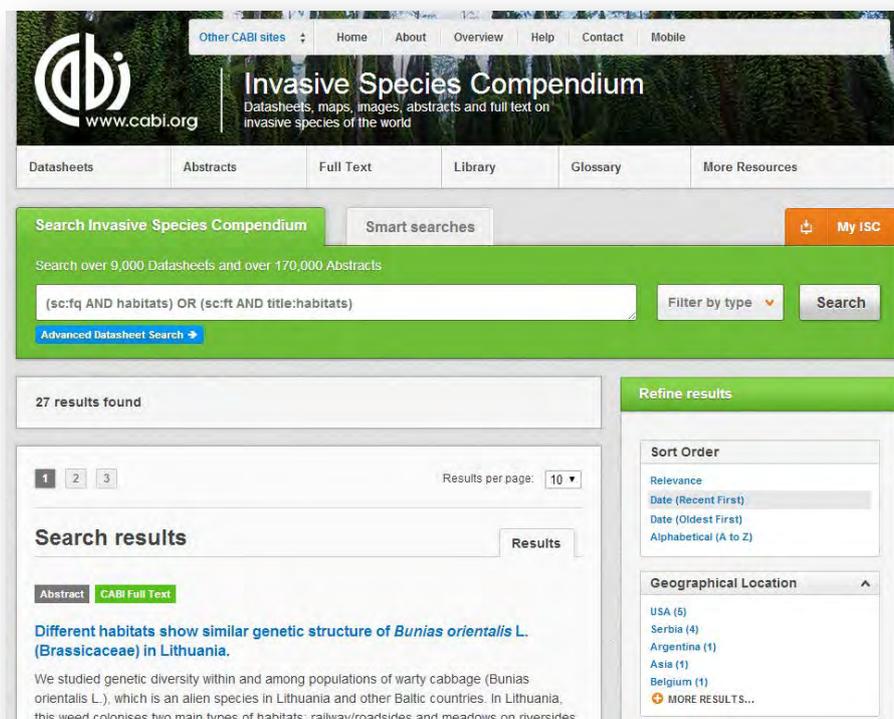


Smart Searches

To help you search for literature in common or key topics of interest our subject experts have created predefined search strings. These have been created using complex search techniques such as field tags and multiple Boolean operators to return the most relevant results. To access the Smart searches click on the **Smart searches** tab above the search box as shown below.



This will show you a list of smart searches that are available. To conduct a smart search click on the topic of your choice. The screenshot below shows you the results for the smart search “Impacts - Habitats”



To narrow results further you can either use the refine panel to the right hand side of the page or add terms manually to the end of the predefined search string.

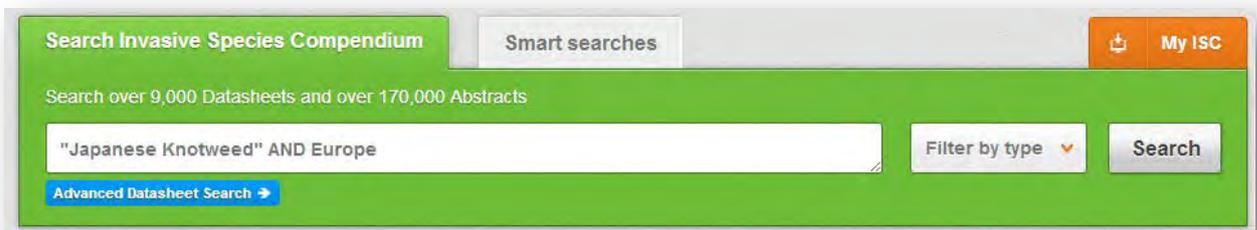
Simple site searches

ISC offers a simple site search using a variety of basic search techniques to search content across the whole of the site such as Boolean operators and Phrase searching. These search techniques can be found in the [search techniques reference table](#).

Conducting general site searches

A general site search conducts a search across all the various types of content and topics available in ISC. It will return a broad range of search results that will include all material types from all subject areas. It can be a useful place to begin a search.

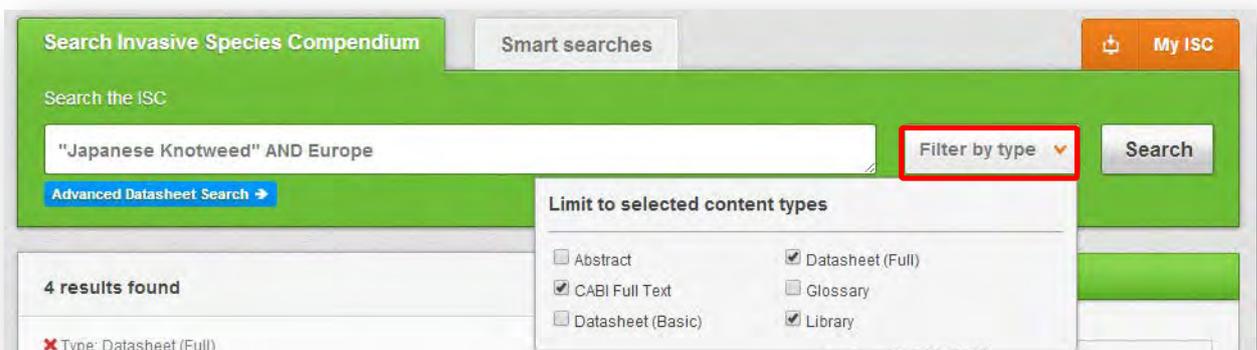
To conduct a general site search enter your search terms in to the search box located in the search bar of the home page and click the  button as shown below:



Conducting filtered site searches

A filtered site search can be used to limit a search to types of content hosted on the ISC site. This will return a narrower range of search results and is particularly useful if you are trying to limit to specific material types.

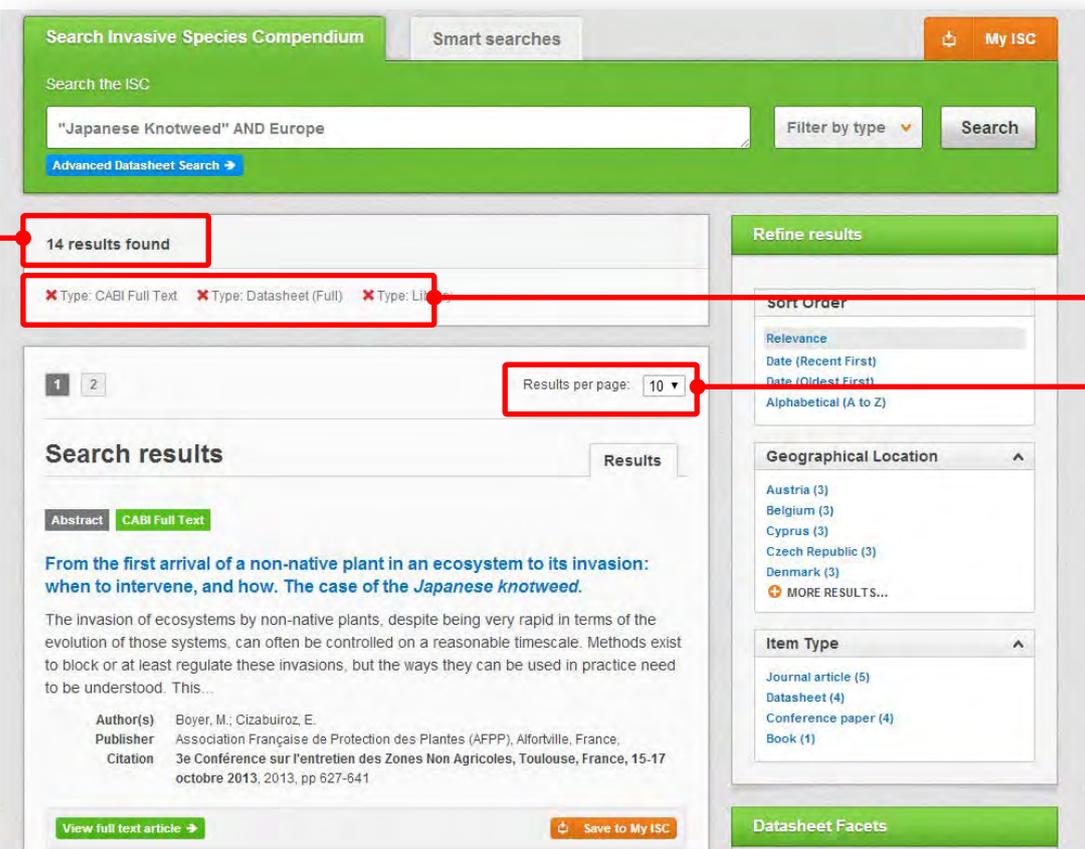
To conduct a filtered site search enter your search terms in to the search box located in the search bar of the home page. Click on the filter options to the right of the search box and select the categories you would like to limit the search to. The indicates which categories have been selected. Below shows an example:



Once selected click the  button.

Viewing search results

The returned results will be displayed on the search results page as shown below. The figure below the search box indicates the number of returned results from your search string query. Below this will show any filtered categories that were selected for the search. To remove the filters simply click the **X** next to the filtered term. At the top and bottom of the search results screen there are also options to vary the number of records displayed on the current page up to a maximum of 25 records.



The screenshot shows the search results page for the Search Invasive Species Compendium. The search query is "Japanese Knotweed" AND Europe. The page displays 14 results found. The search results are filtered by type: CABI Full Text, Datasheet (Full), and Literature. The results are sorted by Relevance. The geographical location is Austria (3), Belgium (3), Cyprus (3), Czech Republic (3), and Denmark (3). The item type is Journal article (5), Datasheet (4), Conference paper (4), and Book (1). The results per page are set to 10. The page also includes a "Refine results" panel with "Sort Order" and "Geographical Location" options, and a "Datasheet Facets" panel.

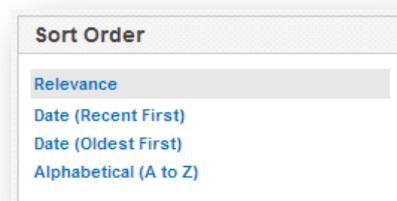
Number of records

Filter display

Records display options

Ordering results

Results can be displayed either by most relevant records to your search, by publication date or by an alphabetical list records based on the article title. The sorting options can be found in the panel to the right of the results.



The screenshot shows the "Sort Order" panel with the following options:

- Relevance
- Date (Recent First)
- Date (Oldest First)
- Alphabetical (A to Z)

Below shows an example of an article header from the returned results. You can see the resource type, the article title, the leading sentence of the article abstract and further bibliographic information for the record. If the full text article is available the [View CABI full text →](#) button is displayed which gives access to the full text article.



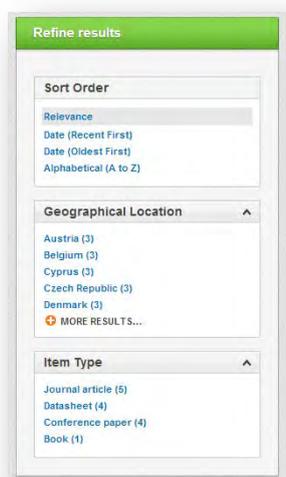
The screenshot shows an article header with the following elements:

- Resource type:** Indicated by a red line pointing to the 'Abstract' and 'CABI Full Text' tabs.
- Record title:** Indicated by a red line pointing to the blue title text: "From the first arrival of a non-native plant in an ecosystem to its invasion: when to intervene, and how. The case of the *Japanese knotweed*."
- Abstract introduction:** Indicated by a red line pointing to the first sentence of the abstract: "The invasion of ecosystems by non-native plants, despite being very rapid in terms of the evolution of those systems, can often be controlled on a reasonable timescale. Methods exist to block or at least regulate these invasions, but the ways they can be used in practice need to be understood. This..."
- Bibliographic information:** Indicated by a red line pointing to the author, publisher, and citation details.
- Link to full text:** Indicated by a red line pointing to the green 'View full text article →' button.

Faceted searching

On the right side of the results page there is a refine results pane to allow you to narrow results further according to content types and indexing keywords. For general site searches across the site the refine panel is split into three sections:

All content faceting:



The 'Refine results' pane is divided into three sections:

- Sort Order:** Includes options for Relevance, Date (Recent First), Date (Oldest First), and Alphabetical (A to Z).
- Geographical Location:** Lists countries with their respective result counts: Austria (3), Belgium (3), Cyprus (3), Czech Republic (3), and Denmark (3). A 'MORE RESULTS...' link is also present.
- Item Type:** Lists document types with their counts: Journal article (5), Datasheet (4), Conference paper (4), and Book (1).

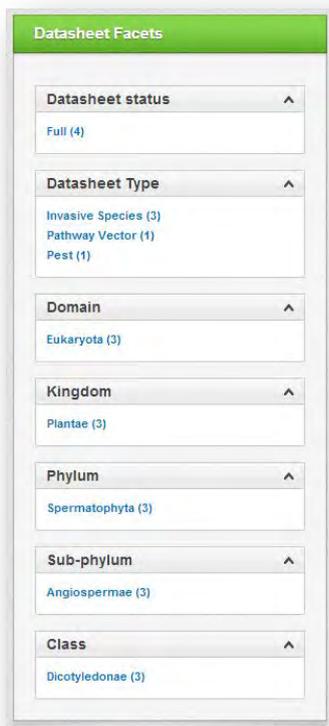
Geographical location:

Filters results to only show records that refer to particular geographical regions.

Item type:

Filter results to only display particular material/content types

Datasheet faceting (only applicable to results containing datasheets):



Datasheet status:

Filter results to display either basic or full datasheets

Datasheets type:

Filter results to display particular datasheet type.

Organism categories:

Filter results to display datasheets relating to particular organism categories split by the following taxonomic rank:

- Domain
- Kingdom
- Phylum
- Subphylum
- Class

Abstract facets (only applicable to bibliographic records and full text):



Limit results to literature written by a particular primary, secondary or associated authors

Language:

Limit results to display records originally written in a particular foreign language. A English abstract is provided for over 97% of the content indexed by CABI

Organisms:

Limits results to display only specific organisms or taxonomic group as according to CAB Thesaurus indexing

Subject topics:

Limit results to display only records that have specific keywords indexed. These keywords are assigned to the subject super index that encompasses CABI's five metadata fields.

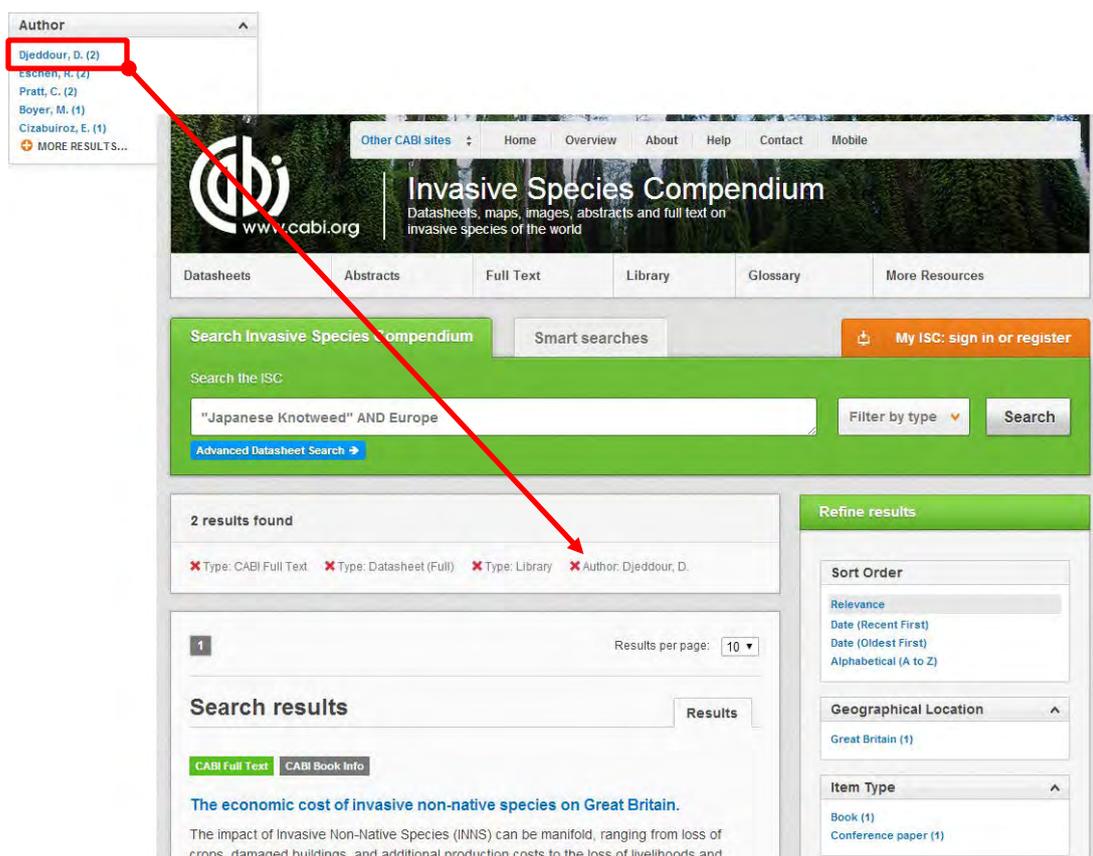
Author:

Author ▲

- Djeddour, D. (2)
- Eschen, R. (2)
- Pratt, C. (2)
- Boyer, M. (1)
- Cizabuiroz, E. (1)
- ➕ MORE RESULTS...

For all refine options each field is listed in a separate box. These can be collapsed by using the ▲ in the field box header. Blue text indicates the keyword and the bracketed number indicates the amount of records associated to it.

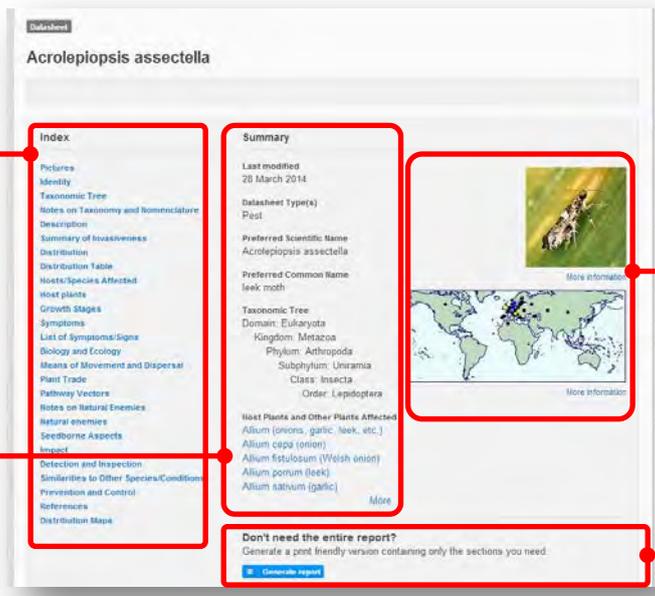
Clicking on a blue keyword conducts a search to return results specific to the selected topic and the relevant keyword from the associated field. For example, below we can see that by clicking on the author [Djeddour, D. \(2\)](#) listed in the author field box a filtered search is generated limiting results to only records written by this author. This is displayed in the filter display at the top of the results page.



The screenshot shows the Invasive Species Compendium website. At the top left, a dropdown menu for 'Author' is open, with 'Djeddour, D. (2)' highlighted in a red box. A red arrow points from this box to the search results page. The search results page shows a search for '"Japanese Knotweed" AND Europe' with 2 results found. The filter display at the top of the results page shows 'Author: Djeddour, D.' selected. The search results list one result: 'The economic cost of invasive non-native species on Great Britain.' The right sidebar shows refine options for Sort Order, Geographical Location, and Item Type.

Datasheets

Each compendia product contains different datasheet types. To see the datasheets hosted by ISC and for further information on content covered visit [appendix B](#). To view a datasheet, click on the datasheet title in the results list. The datasheet record is displayed on a single html page. At the top of the page a summary is provided giving a brief outline of key information contained in the datasheet. This will vary depending on the datasheet type but generally includes the publication date/last modified date, datasheet type, nomenclature and taxonomy. An index is displayed listing the full contents of the datasheet with clickable links to each section.



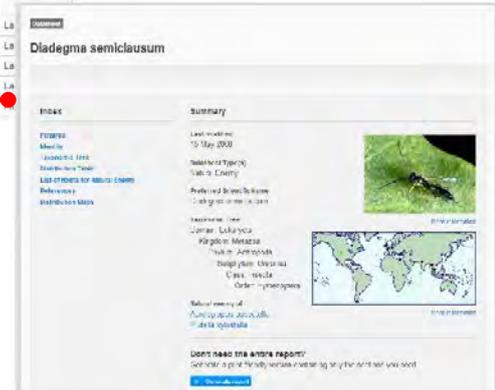
The screenshot shows the 'Acrolepiopsis assectella' datasheet page. Red boxes and arrows highlight key features:

- Index menu:** A vertical list of sections on the left side of the page, including 'Index', 'Pictures', 'Identity', 'Taxonomic Tree', 'Notes on Taxonomy and Nomenclature', 'Description', 'Summary of Invasiveness', 'Distribution', 'Distribution Table', 'Hosts/Species Affected', 'Host plants', 'Growth Stages', 'Symptoms', 'List of Symptoms/Signs', 'Biology and Ecology', 'Means of Movement and Dispersal', 'Plant Trade', 'Pathway Vectors', 'Notes on Natural Enemies', 'Natural enemies', 'Seedborne Aspects', 'Insect', 'Detection and Inspection', 'Similarities to Other Species/Conditions', 'Prevention and Control', 'References', and 'Distribution Maps'.
- Summary information:** A central panel containing key details such as 'Last modified: 26 March 2014', 'Datasheet Type(s): Pest', 'Preferred Scientific Name: Acrolepiopsis assectella', 'Preferred Common Name: leek moth', 'Taxonomic Tree' (Domain: Eukaryota, Kingdom: Metazoa, Phylum: Arthropoda, Subphylum: Uniramia, Class: Insecta, Order: Lepidoptera), and 'Host Plants and Other Plants Affected' (Allium (onions, garlic, leek, etc.), Allium cepa (onion), Allium fistulosum (Welsh onion), Allium porum (leek), Allium sativum (garlic)).
- Distribution and cover image:** A world map showing distribution points and a photograph of the leek moth caterpillar.
- Generate report:** A button at the bottom right with the text 'Don't need the entire report? Generate a print friendly version containing only the sections you need.' and a 'Generate report' button.

Lists and intuitive linking

One of the aims of the Compendium is not to be just a flat, encyclopaedic reference, but to offer dynamic linking to influence problem solving and information gathering. Different datasheets have been designed to accumulate useful lists of related information that are specific to each datasheet type. Intuitive linking has been used in these lists to link content. For example, from the natural enemies list taken from the *Acrolepiopsis assectella* datasheet we can link out to a datasheets on *Diadegma semiclausum*

Natural enemy	Type	Life stages
Agonospis fuscicornis	Parasite	La
Aphaereta brevis	Parasite	La
Bacillus thuringiensis thuringiensis	Pathogen	La
Diadegma fenestrata	Parasite	La
Diadegma semiclausum	Parasite	La
Diatraea collaris	Parasite	La

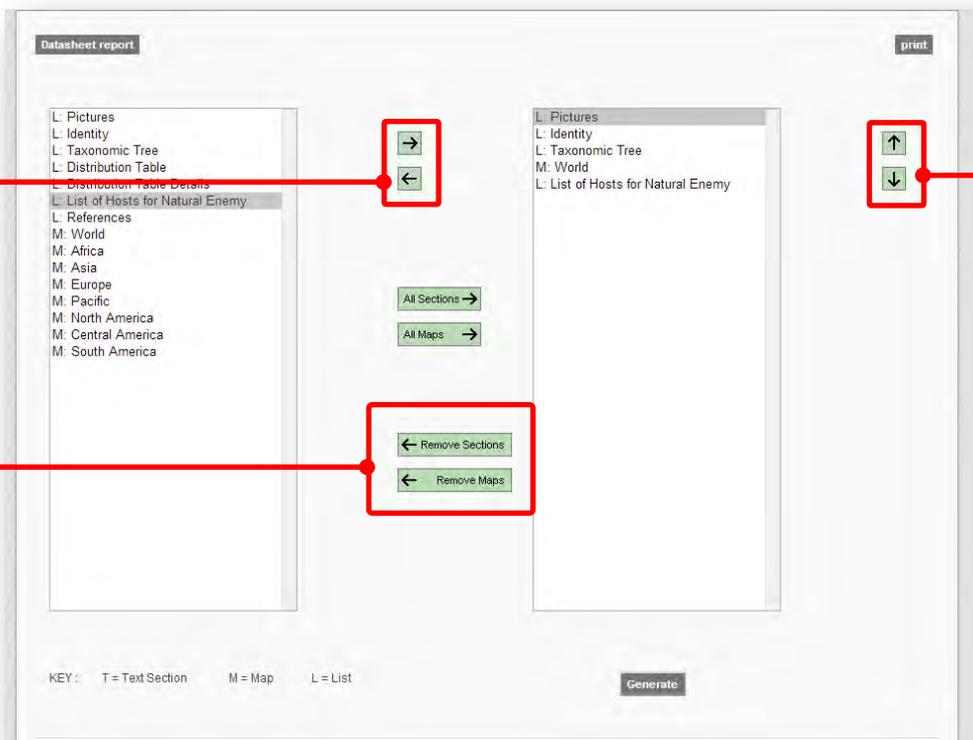


The screenshot shows the 'Diadegma semiclausum' datasheet page. A red arrow points from the 'Diadegma semiclausum' entry in the table above to the 'Natural enemies' section of this datasheet, which contains a link to the 'Diadegma semiclausum' datasheet.

Generate report

The report function allows users to create bespoke reports from the various components of a datasheet available (texts, tables, maps and pictures). These bespoke reports can then be printed or pasted in to other documents. This can provide users with useful printed reference materials that can be used in presentations, as study support materials or practical field reference notes. This is especially useful for users in countries or regions with limited internet access.

To generate your own report click on the **Generate report** button located at the top of the datasheet. This will display the report page as shown below and allow users to select specific sections from the datasheet. The left hand column shows the title of the sections available and indicates the type of section it is (T = text, L = List, and M = Map). The right hand column displays the information sections you have selected to be included in your report. To include a information section in your report select the section of interest from the left hand column and click the **→** button to move it to the right hand column. To remove a section from your report simply select the section and click the **←** to remove it from your report column. The **↑** and **↓** buttons can be used to change the order of information sections in your report.

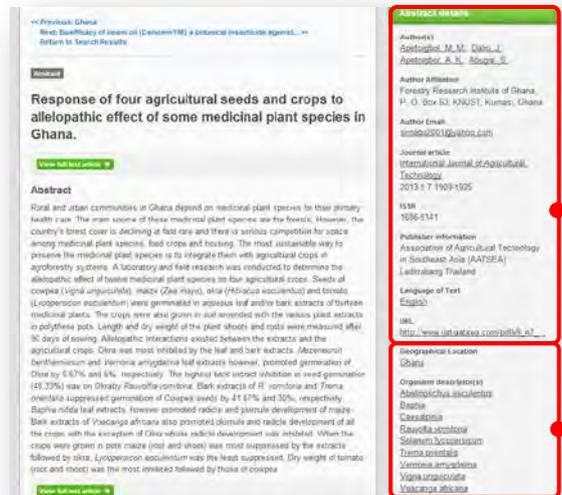


The screenshot shows the 'Datashet report' interface. On the left, a list of sections is shown with their types: L: Pictures, L: Identity, L: Taxonomic Tree, L: Distribution Table, L: Distribution Table Details, L: List of Hosts for Natural Enemy, L: References, M: World, M: Africa, M: Asia, M: Europe, M: Pacific, M: North America, M: Central America, M: South America. In the center, there are buttons for 'All Sections →', 'All Maps →', '← Remove Sections', and '← Remove Maps'. On the right, a list of selected sections is shown: L: Pictures, L: Identity, L: Taxonomic Tree, M: World, L: List of Hosts for Natural Enemy. At the bottom, there is a 'Generate' button and a key: T = TextSection, M = Map, L = List. Annotations with red lines point to specific buttons: 'Include/remove individual sections' points to the right and left arrow buttons; 'Include/remove multiple sections' points to the 'Remove Sections' and 'Remove Maps' buttons; and 'Change section order' points to the up and down arrow buttons.

There are options to add or remove multiple groups of maps and information sections using the buttons as indicated above. Once you have selected all the sections you require click the **Generate** button.

Bibliographic records and full text

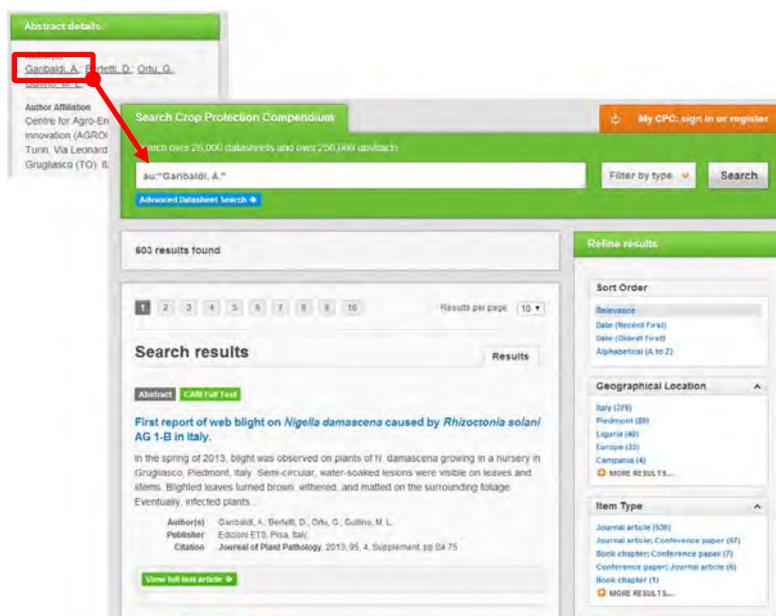
To view a records full bibliographic information click the article title in the results list to see the full record page.



The screenshot shows a bibliographic record page. On the right side, there is a 'Bibliographic information' pane containing details such as Author(s), Author Affiliation, Author Email, Journal article, Journal title, Issue, Volume, Page, Publisher information, Language of Text, and Geographical Location. Below this is a 'Metadata' pane listing keywords like *Abelmoschus esculentus*, *Bacopa*, *Cassia fistula*, *Cassia occidentalis*, *Solanum lycopersicum*, *Trichostema*, *Veronica arvensis*, *Vigna unguiculata*, and *Zizania*.

As well as the full abstract the page will also include the full bibliographic information and indexing keywords that were assigned to the record during the indexing process. This can be found under the Abstract details pane on the right of the page.

All these terms are intuitive links which when clicked performs a search on that term. The example below shows a section of the Abstract details pane. In this example we have clicked on the author name [Garibaldi, A.](#). This has performed a site search using the search string `au:"Garibaldi, A."` which has returned all records this author has contributed to.



The screenshot shows a search results page. The search query is `au:"Garibaldi, A."` and it has returned 603 results. The first result is titled 'First report of web blight on *Nigella damascena* caused by *Rhizoctonia solani* AG 1-B in Italy'. The abstract details pane on the left shows the author name 'Garibaldi, A.' highlighted, with a red box and arrow indicating the search action. The search results pane on the right shows the search criteria and filters.

Advanced Searching

There are two separate advanced searching techniques that can be conducted on the ISC platform for:

- Datasheets
- Bibliographic records and full text documents

Datasheets

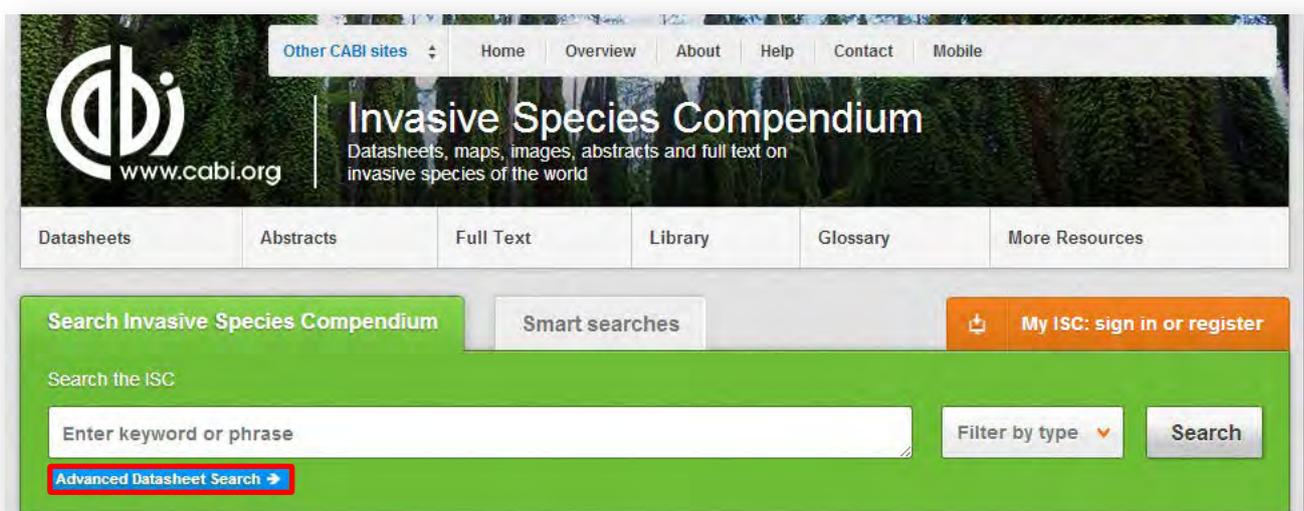
By using controlled vocabulary and certain prefixes (index tags) before search terms it is possible to build more refined and accurate searches to generate lists of species or animal diseases with full datasheets. You can search for information on:

- Invasive species or animal disease distribution (including native and introduced range and invasive status)
- Crops/hosts of a particular pest/invasive species
- Pathways and vectors
- Habitat
- Risk and impact factors

To find these types of queries the advanced datasheet search function provides a coding system and a controlled vocabulary. Please note the advanced search feature can only be used to view full datasheets. To perform advanced searching for datasheets click on

[Advanced Datasheet Search](#) →

which can be found beneath the search bar in the search box.



Coding system and controlled vocabulary

The vocabulary and prefixes are available in as a PDF download from the advanced search help in the top bar menu or by clicking the following link [controlled vocabulary list](#).

Please note that quotation marks must be used when searching using coding system and controlled vocabulary terms and brackets () can be used to determine the search order

The table below shows the type of specific advanced searches that can be conducted for datasheets. Each example is specific for its function but it is important to note that these techniques can be combined together to achieve more specific searches using the Boolean operators **AND**, **OR** and **NOT**. For some large countries the ISC also compiles data at the state level and those states can be used in the advanced search.

Information required	Datasheet code	Example
All distribution list Invasive species/animal disease	"GEO country"	"GEO Australia"
Native distribution list Native distribution of species/animal disease	"NAT country"	"NAT Australia"
Introduced distribution list List of species/diseases reporting to have an introduction in a country	"INT country"	"INT Australia"
Invasive range list Find if a species has been reported as invasive for a certain country	"INV country"	"INV Australia"
Habitat list Find which species are present in certain habitats	"HAB habitat term from controlled vocabulary"	"HAB Freshwater"
Host list Find what invasive species and animal disease associated with a host species	"HOS scientific name of host"	"HOS abies alba"
Pathway/Vector Which species are transported by a pathway/vector	Terms from controlled vocabulary	"Ship"
Risk and impact factors Species that cause certain impacts to external environment	Terms from controlled vocabulary	"boat hull fouling"

Bibliographic records & Full text

Field searching

The search box for ISC also allows you to conduct advanced field searching using the index field tags. Field searching is a technique by which users can search for keywords in specific indexing fields. These indexing fields are used when adding a bibliographic record to CAB Direct e.g. Abstract title, author. Each indexing field has an associated field tag which can be used in conjunction with search keywords to return a more precise set of results. Below is a list of the indexing fields and their associated tag:

Common search fields

Description	Field Tag
Abstract	ab
Author affiliation	aa
Descriptor	de
Organism Descriptor	od
Geographic Locator	gl
Broad term	up
Identifier	id
Publication source	do
Publisher	publisher
CABICODE	cc
Conference	ct
Language	la
Publication type	it
Year	yr
Record number	pa
DOI	oi
ISSN	sn
ISBN	bn

Additional search fields

Description	Field Tag
Additional Authors	ad
Author Affiliation	aa
CAS Registry Numbers	ry
Conference Dates	cd
Conference Title	ct
Corporate Author	ca
Country of Publication	cp
Descriptors	de
Digital Object Identifier	oi
Document Editors	ed
Document Title	do
Email	em
English Item Title	et
Non English Item Title	ft
Geographic Location	gl
Identifiers	id
ISBN	bn
ISSN	sn
Item Type	it
Language(s) of Summary	ls
Language(s) of Text	la
Location of Publisher	lp
Main Abstract	ab
Organism Descriptors	od
Pan Number	pa
Personal Author	au
Personal Author Variants	av
Publisher	pb
CABI Product Code	sc
Up-posted Descriptors	up
Web URL	ur
Year of Publication	yr

To conduct a field search type the associated field tag (must be lowercase) into the search box followed by a colon. Next enter your search term/s. Field searching can also be conducted using the variety of simple search techniques outlined previously such as multiple word searches and Boolean operators. Below show some examples:

Single word search: `de: "invasive species"`

Multiple word search: `de: "invasive species" AND gl:italy`

Searching with parentheses: `de: "invasive species" AND (gl:italy NOT gl:spain)`

Metadata searching

If you are looking only for important papers on a particular subject, where you want a high level of relevance, you should restrict your search to one or more of the CABI indexing or Descriptor fields. Every record on the database is indexed with terms that describe all the important concepts within a paper. The index terms may be added to one of 5 different indexing fields. The indexing fields that CABI uses are:

Fields	Tags	Description	Example
Organism Descriptor	od:	The Organism Descriptor field is used for animal and plant names	od: "Abies alba"
Geographic Location	gl:	Geographic Location field is used for country and other geographic names	gl: Germany
Descriptor	de:	The Descriptor field is used for all the "other" terms that are neither animal, plant nor geographic	de: pesticide
Broad Term (Up-posted Term)	up:	The broad term is used to search for the keyword and narrower terms in the vocabulary hierarchy as defined in CAB Thesaurus	up: Europe
Identifier	id:	This field is used for non-preferred index terms	id: invasive organisms

Please note: When searching the organism descriptor all animals are indexed with their scientific names except for common livestock species. Plants are indexed with both their scientific and their common names.

Super indexes

Super indexes allow users to search multiple indexes across related fields. They are useful tools for users if they are unsure which fields they need to specify when trying to conduct advanced field searching. They can be searched in the same way as other fields as the super indexes have their own field tag associated to them. ISC also has three super indexes.

The first two super indexes shown in the table below are used when searching bibliographic information relating to either the article title or the article authors. The table below shows the field tag, field indexes that are searched and an example of a search.

Super index name	Super index field tag	Fields searched	Example
Title	title:	English title Foreign title	title: "water hyacinth"
Author	author:	Personal author Author variant Additional author Document editor Corporate author	author: "bagnall"

The third super index called the subject index is used when searching for the indexing terms or metadata that is recorded or assigned to each record. The table below shows the field tag, field indexes that are searched and an example of a search.

Super index name	Super index field tag	Fields searched	Example
Subject	subject:	Descriptor Geographic location Organism descriptor Identifier	subject: "chemical control"

CABICODES

In addition to adding index terms to a record, broad concepts are also “indexed” with a classification system known as CABICODES. The CABICODES are a hierarchical list of classification codes that divide the subject coverage of the CAB ABSTRACTS database into 23 major sections. Each section then includes a series of codes that divides that subject into more specific subjects. The codes themselves are typically used to code for subjects that would be difficult to describe with keywords alone. These CABICODES shown below display a selection of the CABICODES most relevant for ISC and their associated topic area. For a full list of CABICODES and their topic areas visit the [CABICODE list](#).

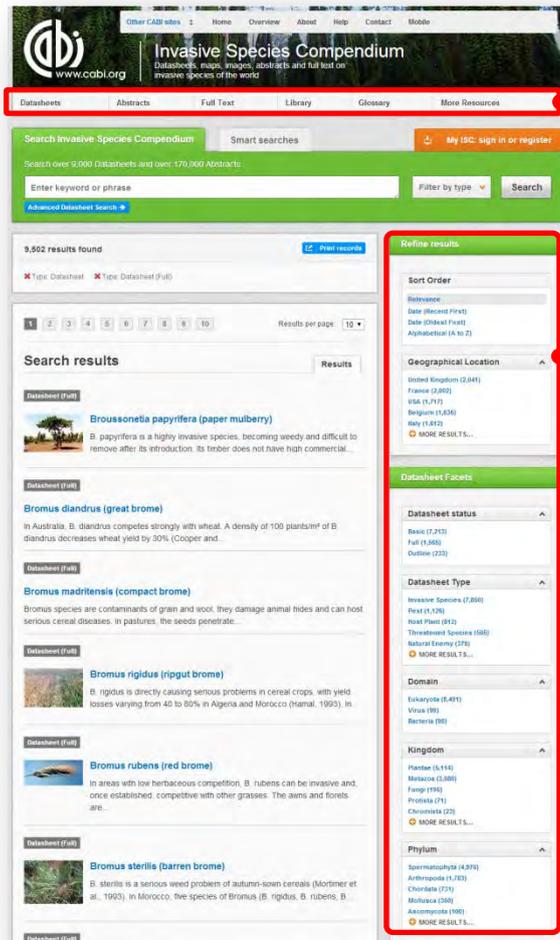
- HH000** Pathogen, Pest, Parasite and Weed Management (General)
- HH100** Biological Control
- HH200** Environmental Pest Management
- HH300** Integrated Pest Management
- HH400** Pesticides and Drugs (General)
- HH405** Pesticides and Drugs; Control (New March 2000)
- HH410** Pesticide and Drug Resistance
- HH420** Pesticides and Drugs; Chemistry and Formulation (New March 2000)
- HH430** Pesticide and Drug Residues and Ecotoxicology (New March 2000)
- HH500** Repellents and Attractants
- HH600** Host Resistance and Immunity
- HH700** Other Control Measures

The CABICODES can be searched just like any other field tag. Two field tags are assigned to the CABICODE field and these are described below. Please note, as other field tags these must be entered in lowercase

Field tag	Definition	Example
cc:	Allows users to search the index of the alphanumerical assigned code	cc: HH405
cabicode:	Allows users to search both the alphanumerical assigned code index as above and the CABI code title index	cabicode: HH405 or cabicode:pesticide

Content pages

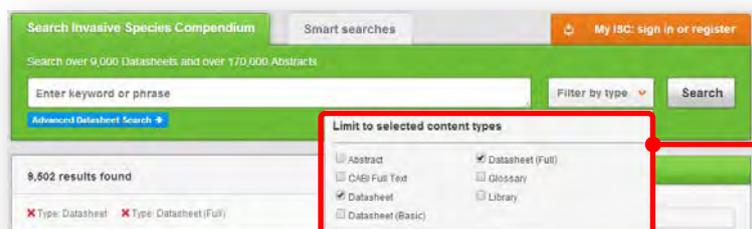
Content pages enable you to focus searching on specific content types across the ISC platform. The content page can be selected from the horizontal menu bar shown in the screen shot below. These pages are structured in a similar format as the homepage but only include content items that refer to the selected choice. For example, the screen shot below shows the topic page for Datasheets. Therefore the latest content section will only show recent articles that refer to this content type. The green underline in the horizontal content page menu indicates which topic page you are currently viewing.



Content page menu

Refine results pane

When conducting a search from a content page, the relevant option is automatically selected from the search filter section as shown below. This means that any search conducted from this page will limit searches to only content relating to that material type.



Content filter automatically selected

MyISC

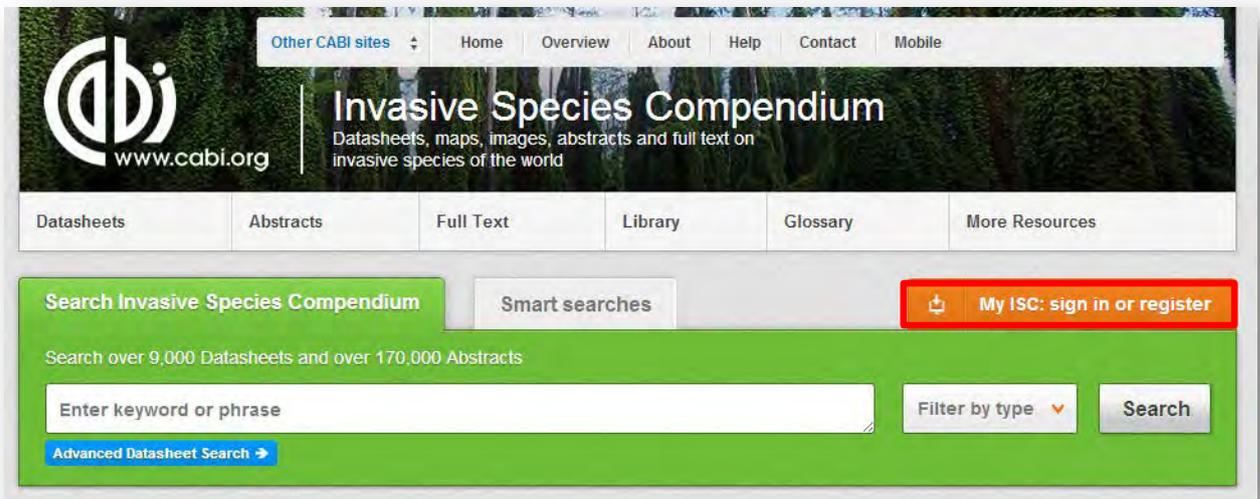
The MyISC feature improves search functionality for users allowing users to:

- Combine and save searches
- Save records
- Export citations
- Create Alerts

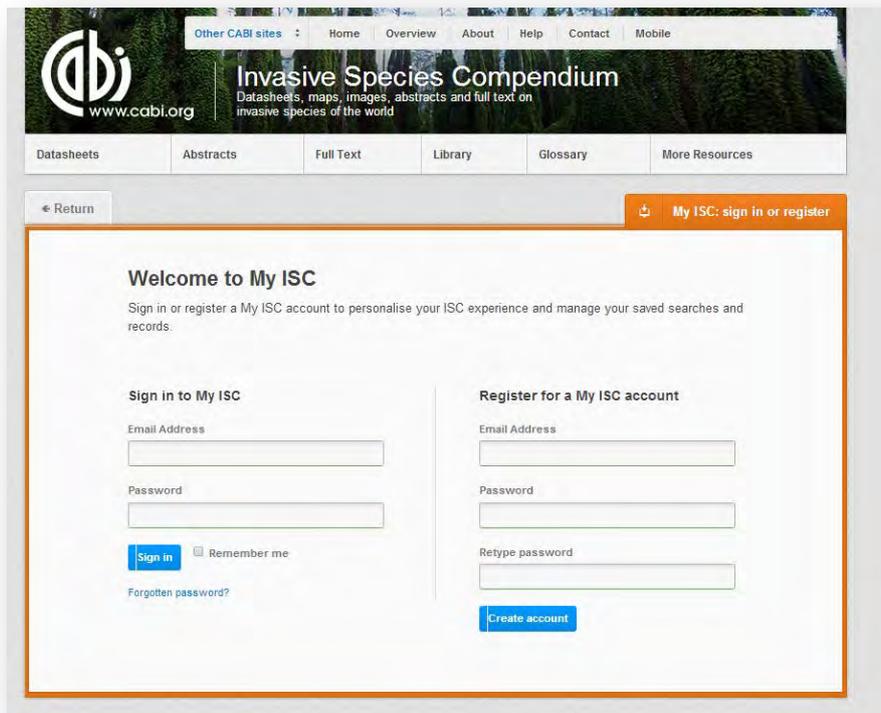
To gain the full functionality of MyISC and for the system to record and recall your searching activity you must be signed in. It is therefore recommended that you sign-in to MyISC at the beginning of all your search sessions on ISC.

Creating a MyISC account

Before you can access the features of MyISC you first need to create an account. Click on the  button in the top-right hand corner of the search box as shown below:

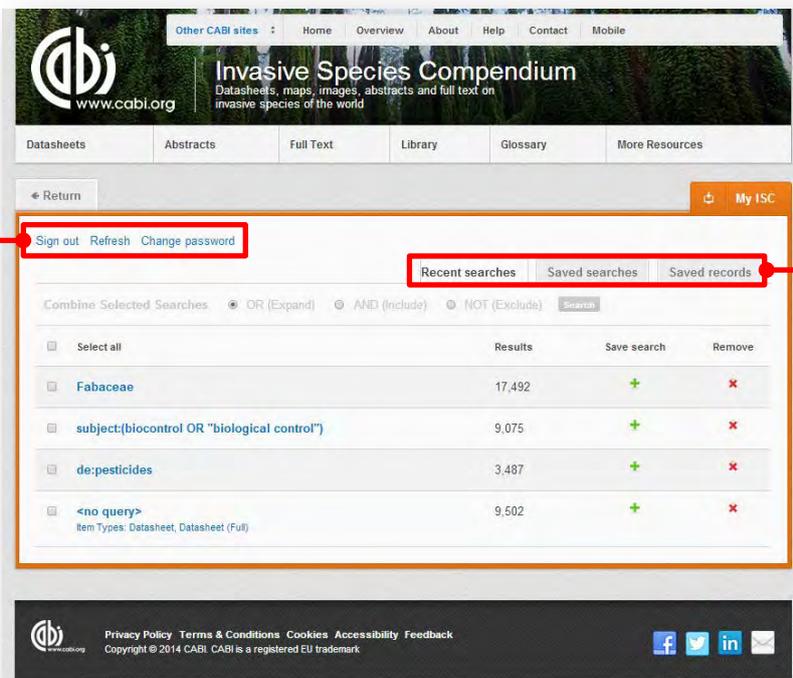


This will direct you to the sign-in page as shown below. The right hand side of the page allows new users to register an account. The left hand side of the page allows users already registered to sign in. Once registered, fill in your unique credentials to sign-in.



Below shows the MyISC page. At the top of the display box are the different tabs to display the different types of search activities. By default the display automatically shows the recent searches that you have conducted. To the left hand side of the page there is also an option to sign-out or change your account password. To permanently remove a search from your recent search display click on remove button ❌

Sign out/
Change
password

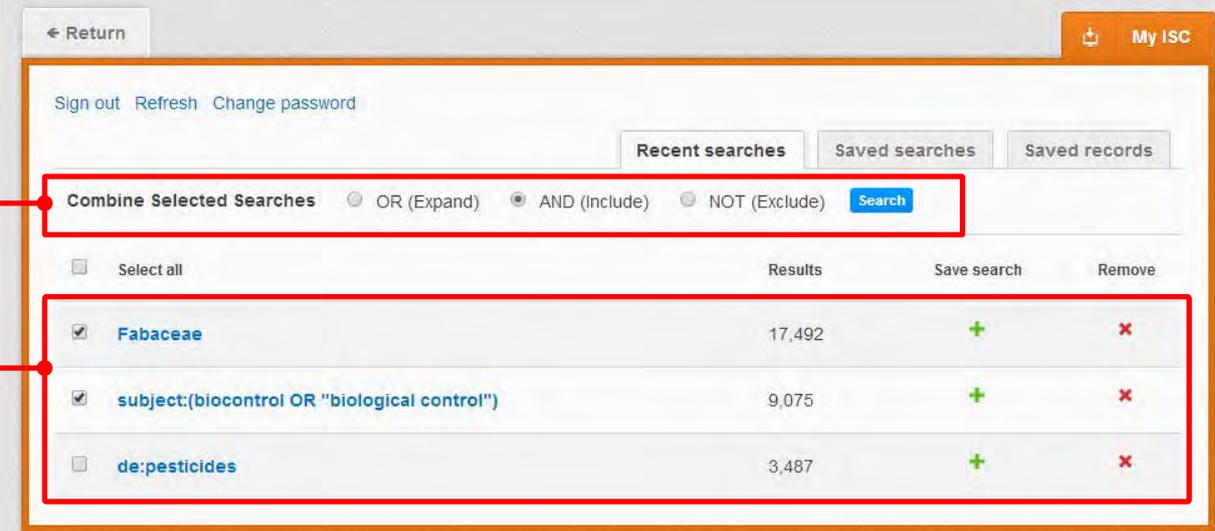


Display
tabs

Combining searches

Combined searches are a useful tool for when compiling long and complex search strings which contain multiple Boolean operators and parentheses. To simplify the process and minimise the chance of input errors this function allows the user to perform two or more separate searches and combine them with either the AND, OR and NOT Boolean operators.

In the example below we can see in the recent search tab two searches have recently been conducted. These two have been selected using the checkbox and the AND Boolean operator has been chosen from the combined search options.

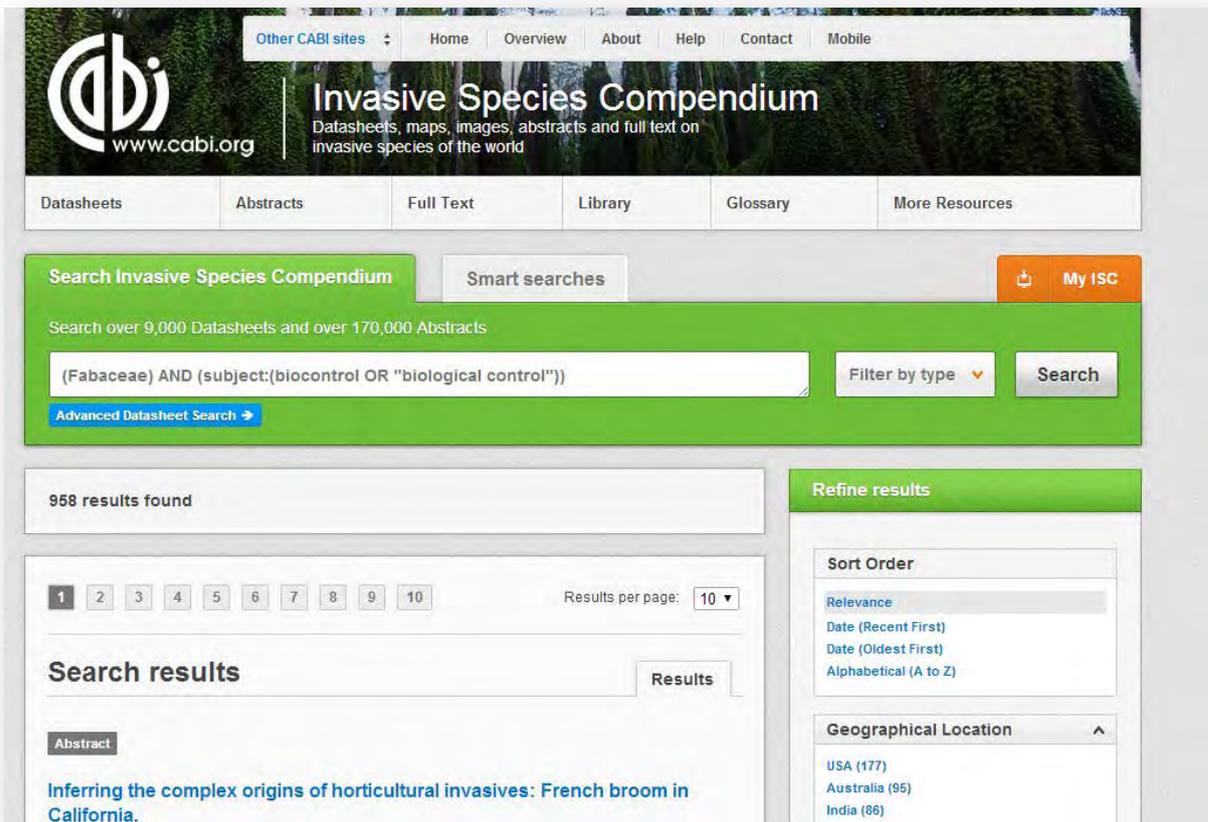


Combining options

Selected searches

Select all	Results	Save search	Remove
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	17,492	+	×
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	9,075	+	×
<input type="checkbox"/>	3,487	+	×

Once your options have been selected perform the search by clicking the [Search](#) button. This will conduct the search and direct you to the results page as shown below. You can see that the search string of the two combined searches is displayed in the search box. By combining this search with the AND operator we have limited the results further but alternatively by using this feature with the OR operator we can also expand results.



Other CABI sites | Home | Overview | About | Help | Contact | Mobile

Invasive Species Compendium
 Datasheets, maps, images, abstracts and full text on invasive species of the world

Datasheets | Abstracts | Full Text | Library | Glossary | More Resources

Search Invasive Species Compendium | Smart searches | My ISC

Search over 9,000 Datasheets and over 170,000 Abstracts

(Fabaceae) AND (subject:(biocontrol OR "biological control")) | Filter by type | Search

Advanced Datasheet Search →

958 results found

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 | Results per page: 10

Search results | Results

Abstract

Inferring the complex origins of horticultural invasives: French broom in California.

Refine results

Sort Order

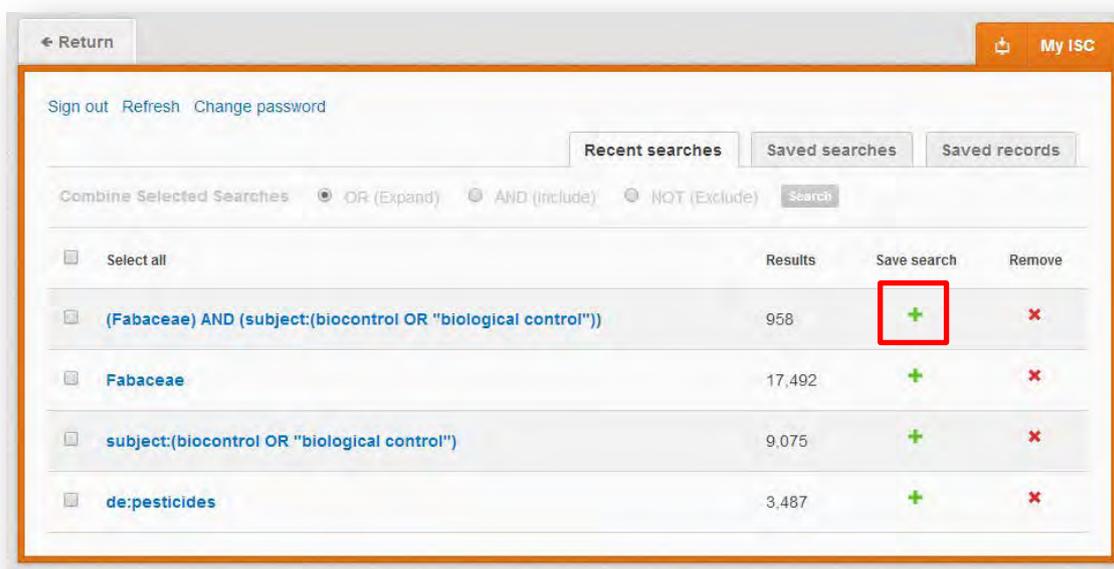
- Relevance
- Date (Recent First)
- Date (Oldest First)
- Alphabetical (A to Z)

Geographical Location

- USA (177)
- Australia (95)
- India (86)

Saving searches and creating alerts

For searches you would like to run on a regular basis, users can save searches for future reference by using MyISC. To save a search visit the recent search tab from the MyISC page and click on the save search button 



← Return | My ISC

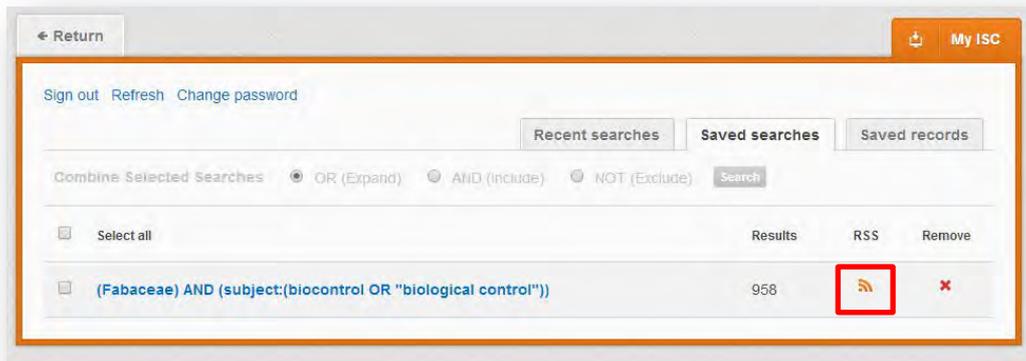
Sign out | Refresh | Change password

Recent searches | Saved searches | Saved records

Combine Selected Searches | OR (Expand) | AND (include) | NOT (Exclude) | Search

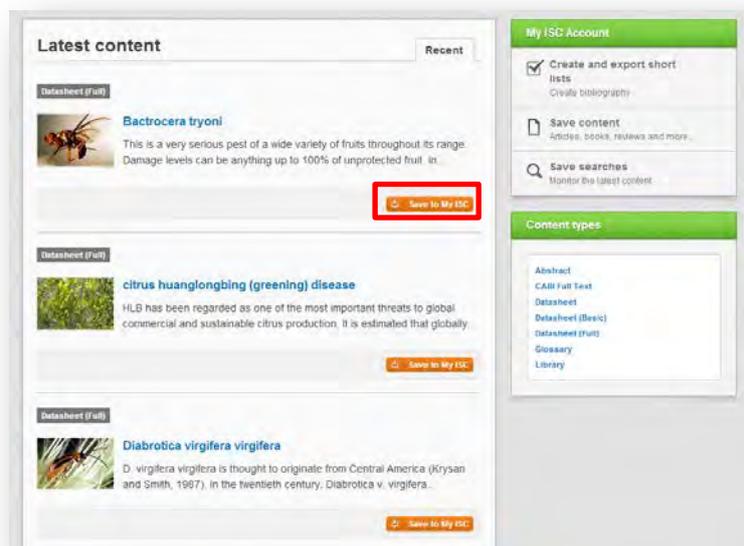
Select all	Results	Save search	Remove
<input type="checkbox"/> (Fabaceae) AND (subject:(biocontrol OR "biological control"))	958		
<input type="checkbox"/> Fabaceae	17,492		
<input type="checkbox"/> subject:(biocontrol OR "biological control")	9,075		
<input type="checkbox"/> de:pesticides	3,487		

To view your saved searches click on the saved searches tab . The saved searches tab allows the user to conduct a saved search by clicking on the blue search string displayed. For each saved search there is also an option to set up an RSS feed which automatically notifies the user when new records relating to that search string are added to the ISC site. These notifications can be viewed through all RSS readers such as Microsoft Outlook and Feedly. To find out more about RSS and how to setup an account with an RSS reader [read more here](#). To set up an RSS feed for your search string click on the RSS feed button 



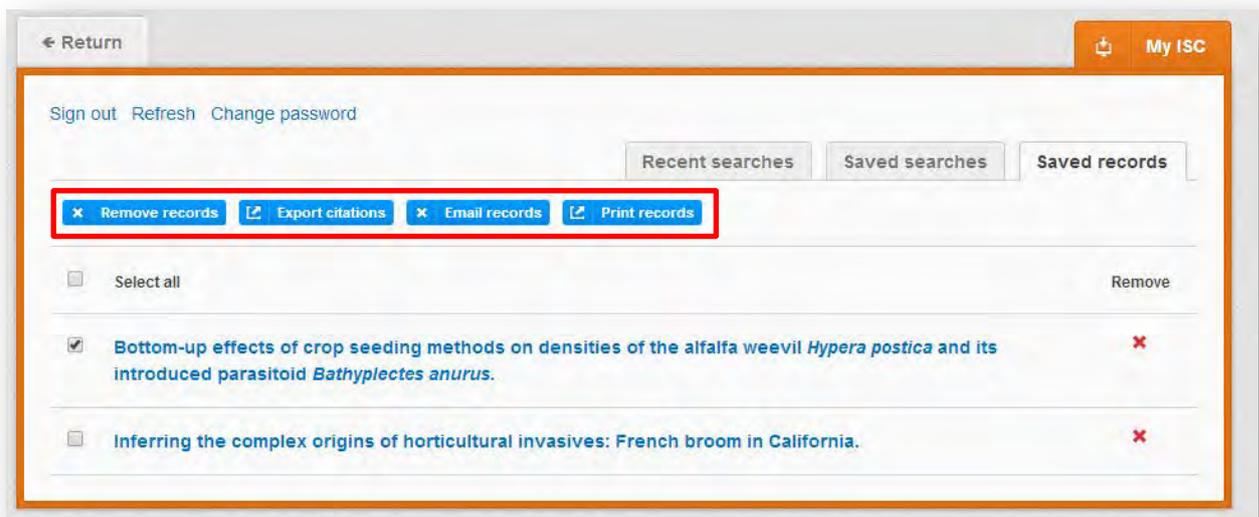
Saving and exporting records

The MyISC tool also allows you to save individual records for future reference and export these to reference management software to create your own bibliographies or reference lists. To save a record to the saved records repository you must first be signed into the MyISC tool before conducting searches. When signed in and a search has been conducted each record in the displayed results will have a  button associated. Click this button to save the record.



To view your saved records click on the saved records tab . This will display the title of all saved records. To view a specific record, click on the title. Records can be removed individually by using the  button. To delete multiple records check the boxes  next to the records and click the  button as shown below.

Citations can also be exported to reference management software in a RIS file format. To export citations, select the records you would like to be included in the reference list using the checkbox  and click the  button as shown below.



The screenshot shows the 'Saved records' tab in the CABI interface. At the top, there are navigation links: 'Return', 'Sign out', 'Refresh', and 'Change password'. Below these are tabs for 'Recent searches', 'Saved searches', and 'Saved records'. A toolbar contains four buttons: 'Remove records', 'Export citations', 'Email records', and 'Print records', which are highlighted with a red box. The main area displays a list of records with checkboxes for selection and 'Remove' buttons. The first record is selected and has a red 'X' in its 'Remove' column. The second record is not selected and also has a red 'X' in its 'Remove' column.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Select all		Remove
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Bottom-up effects of crop seeding methods on densities of the alfalfa weevil <i>Hypera postica</i> and its introduced parasitoid <i>Bathyplectes anurus</i> .		X
<input type="checkbox"/>	Inferring the complex origins of horticultural invasives: French broom in California.		X

Appendix A: Search techniques

Search technique	Example	Description	Function	Reason to use
Single word search	<input type="text" value="Fabaceae"/>	Searches using a single word term	Returns a broad range of results for a particular word/topic	Provides a broad overview of a scientific area of interest
Boolean search	<input type="text" value="Fabaceae AND biocontrol"/>	Searches using the operators AND, OR and NOT	Performs searches on multiple concepts that provides specific keyword searching for an area of interest that can include or exclude other concepts.	Allows the user to conduct more controlled searching. Can be used to omit homophones
Phrase searching	<input type="text" value='Fabaceae AND "biological control"'/>	Use quotation marks before and after a multiple word phrase	Returns results only containing the entire phrase	Narrows searching to records that only contain the whole phrase
Parentheses	<input type="text" value='Fabaceae AND ("biological control" OR biocontrol)'/>	Searches using keywords, Boolean operators and parentheses.	Used for searches that contain multiple Boolean operators to define the correct search logic	Refines searches with Boolean operators further to provide limited search results
Truncation & wild cards	<input type="text" value="Fabaceae AND pest*"/>	Uses the symbols * and ? in keyword search	Using the * returns results with different word stems for the root word Using the ? symbol allows users to specify unknown characters	The * allows users to broaden results to keywords with differing word stems e.g. pop* = popular, population, etc. The ? returns results using a keyword that may differ in spelling

Appendix B: Datasheet types

Datasheet type	Description
Invasive species	The scope of the ISC includes invasive species, of all taxa, affecting natural and managed ecosystems, except human pathogens.
Documented species:	Species that have little or no evidence associated with them to class as invasive species. They have been included either because they are considered to represent an economic or environmental threat if introduced to new areas, or because they have been listed as invasive species elsewhere.
Animal Diseases:	Datasheet providing information covering approximately 300 infectious diseases. Over 120 animal diseases and the associated pathogens are covered, with extensive information on diagnosis, epidemiology, economic impact, management and control.
Vectors	Datasheet on the vectors that are known to introduce a pest or disease. There are two types; vector of Animal Disease and vector of plant pests

Datasheet type	Description
Pest:	Datasheets containing the same sections as the Invasive species datasheets but, although these species are clearly plant pests, there is little or no evidence that they are invasive species as they have not been reported to cause significant damage outside their native range.
Threatened species	Datasheets providing further information on species that are currently under threat from an invasive species
Habitat	Sample datasheets on habitats are included, providing information on risk of species invasion, impacts and management of invasive species.
Pathway:	Datasheets on pathways for introduction and dispersal are divided into two categories Pathway causes and Pathway vectors
Country:	Datasheets covering over 490 countries and geographic regions.