



**CABI Training Materials**  
**Environmental Impact**  
**User Guide**

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Environmental Impact is an internet resource created in response to a demand from the scientific community, policy makers and information specialists for a single comprehensive bibliographic information resource on climate change and other influences of humans on the biosphere. It also covers other aspects of man's damage to the environment such as pollution, deforestation, desertification and habitat loss.

Environmental Impact includes the following information materials:

*Abstracts records:* Indexed records from the CAB Direct database relating to the subject of environmental science

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

*CAB Reviews:* Comprehensive overviews and detailed reviews of the latest research on an area of scientific study

*eBooks:* Access to full electronic books or book chapters relevant to environmental science. These are selected from CABI's eBook service

*Reports:* A repository of reports published or commissioned by international environmental organisations

*News Articles:* The latest news on the current developments in environmental sciences written by subject experts

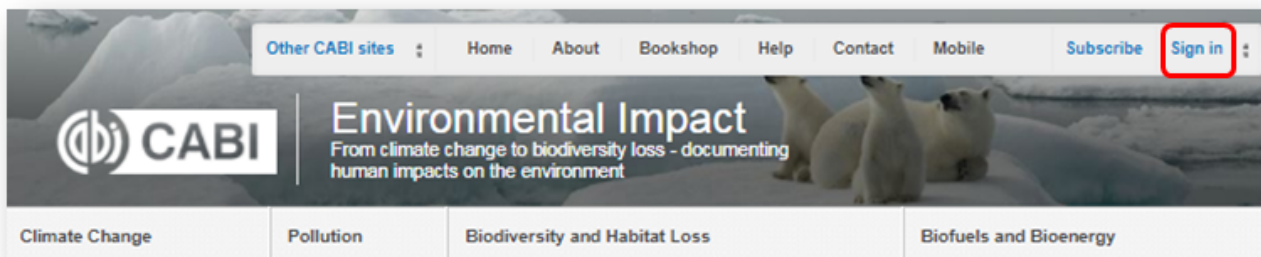
*Events:* A calendar of relevant international conferences, congresses, annual meetings and more targeting scientific communities and industries involved in environmental science

The following guide has been designed for all users of the Environmental Impact 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.

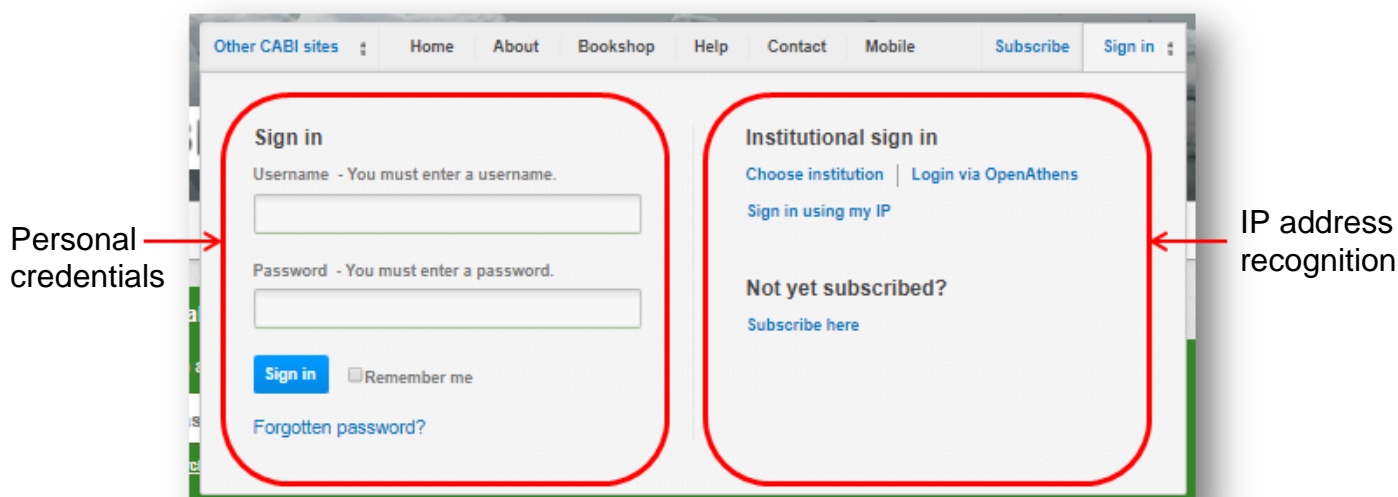
## Accessing Environmental Impact

Environmental Impact is a web-based interface. To access the site visit [www.cabi.org/environmentalimpact](http://www.cabi.org/environmentalimpact)

To sign in to the Environmental Impact click on the [Sign in](#) button situated in the site menu as shown below:



There are 3 ways to login to the database depending on the access options your account has:



### By Personal credentials:

If you requested access to the site by a username and password please enter this in to the login box situated in the top left hand corner of the webpage.

### By IP Address:

If your institution has a subscription to Environmental Impact and you are accessing through your institutions network, the Environmental Impact will recognise your IP address as a registered user and automatically log you on to the site. If you aren't automatically recognised click the [Sign in using my IP](#) button.



# Navigating the interface

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

**Site menu** → Other CABI sites | Home | About | Bookshop | Help | Contact | Mobile | Sign out

**Topic pages** → Climate Change | Pollution | Biodiversity and Habitat Loss | Biofuels and Bioenergy

**Search bar** → Search Environmental Impact | Smart searches | My Environmental Impact

Access to over 2.1 million abstracts, more than 83,000 full text documents, news articles, book chapters and CAB Reviews

Enter keyword or phrase | Search within topic | Filter by type | Search

**My Environmental Impact Account**

- ✓ Create and export short lists  
Create bibliography
- Save Content  
Articles, books, reviews and more...
- Save Searches  
Monitor the latest content

**Content type**

- Abstract
- CAB Review
- CAB Book (Subscribed)
- CAB Book Chapter (Subscribed)
- CAB Book Chapter Info
- CAB Book Info
- CAB Hosted Full text
- Event
- Evidence Based Research
- Miscellaneous
- News Article

**Events calendar**

December 2017

Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
28	27	26	25	24	23	22
21	20	19	18	17	16	15
14	13	12	11	10	9	8
7	6	5	4	3	2	1
31	30	29	28	27	26	25
24	23	22	21	20	19	18
17	16	15	14	13	12	11
10	9	8	7	6	5	4
3	2	1				

**Latest indexed articles**

**Latest content** | Recent | Full text

Mark: All / None

**Event**

International Conference on Biofuels and Bioenergy  
29 - 30 March 2018 - Edinburgh

Venue: Edinburgh  
Country: Scotland  
Contact Details: Eurosecon Ltd., Highline House, 103 High Street, Garmouth, Haverthorpe DN10 3SU, UK  
Tel: 444-2033182812  
Email: info@uk.eurosecon.com  
URL: http://biofuels.eurosecon.com/uk/engsecon

**Abstract**

Assessment of potato response to climate change and adaptation strategies.

This study was conducted to simulate the climate change impacts on potato production and evaluate the planting date and variety management as possible climate change adaptation strategies in Isfahan province, Iran. Two types of General Circulation Models (HadCM3 and IPCM4) and three scenarios (A1B,...

Author(s): Akbari, Z., Moradi, R., Saadizadeh, A. H., Tahayon, M. R., Mansouri, H.  
Publisher: ScienceDirect  
Publication: Scientia Horticulturae, 2018, 225, pp 91-102

**CAB book info**

Advances in PGPR research.

This book includes 26 contributions from vastly experienced, global experts in PGPR research in a comprehensive and influential manner, with the most recent facts and extended case studies. Also, the chapters address the current global issues in biopesticide research.


Author(s): Singh, H. S., Saini, S. K., Kaur, C.  
ISBN: 2017 CABI (H ISBN) 9781782020228

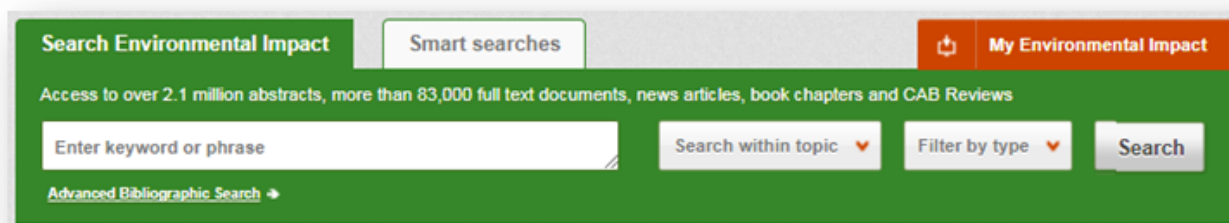
## Simple site searches

Environmental impact 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 Environmental Impact. 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.

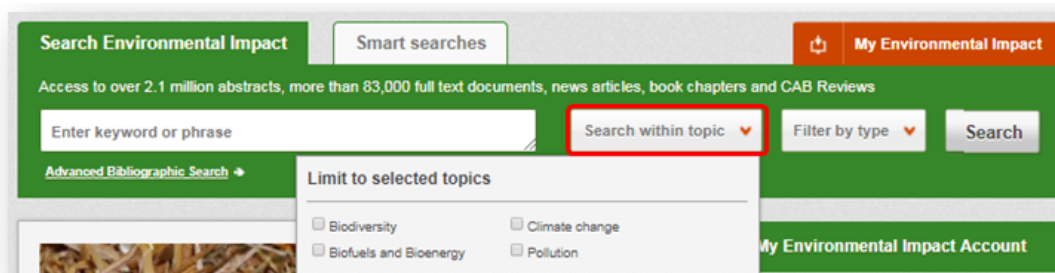
To conduct a general site search enter your search terms in to the search box located in the search bar of the home page and click the  button as shown below:

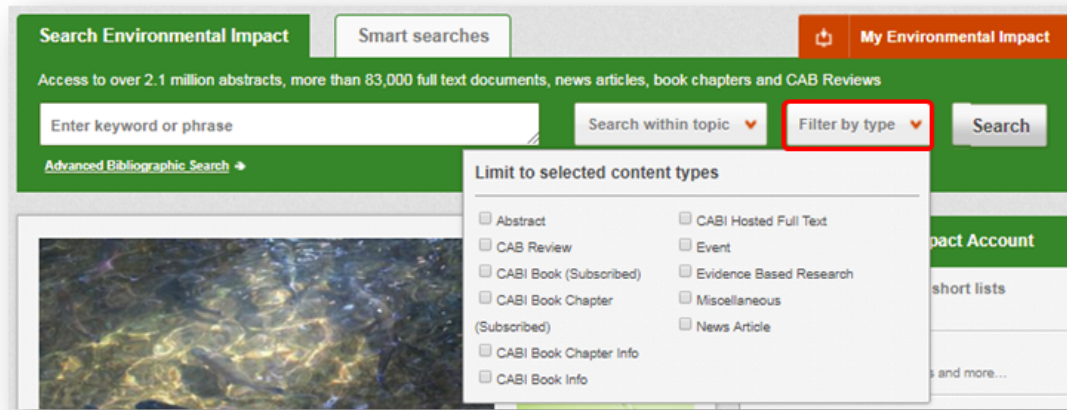


## Conducting filtered site searches

A filtered site search can be used to limit a search to specific subjects or types of content on the Environmental Impact. This will return a narrower range of search results and is particularly useful if you are trying to limit searches to particular areas or material types. You can limit the searches using a single filter or both simultaneously.

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 the examples for both the subject and content filters:



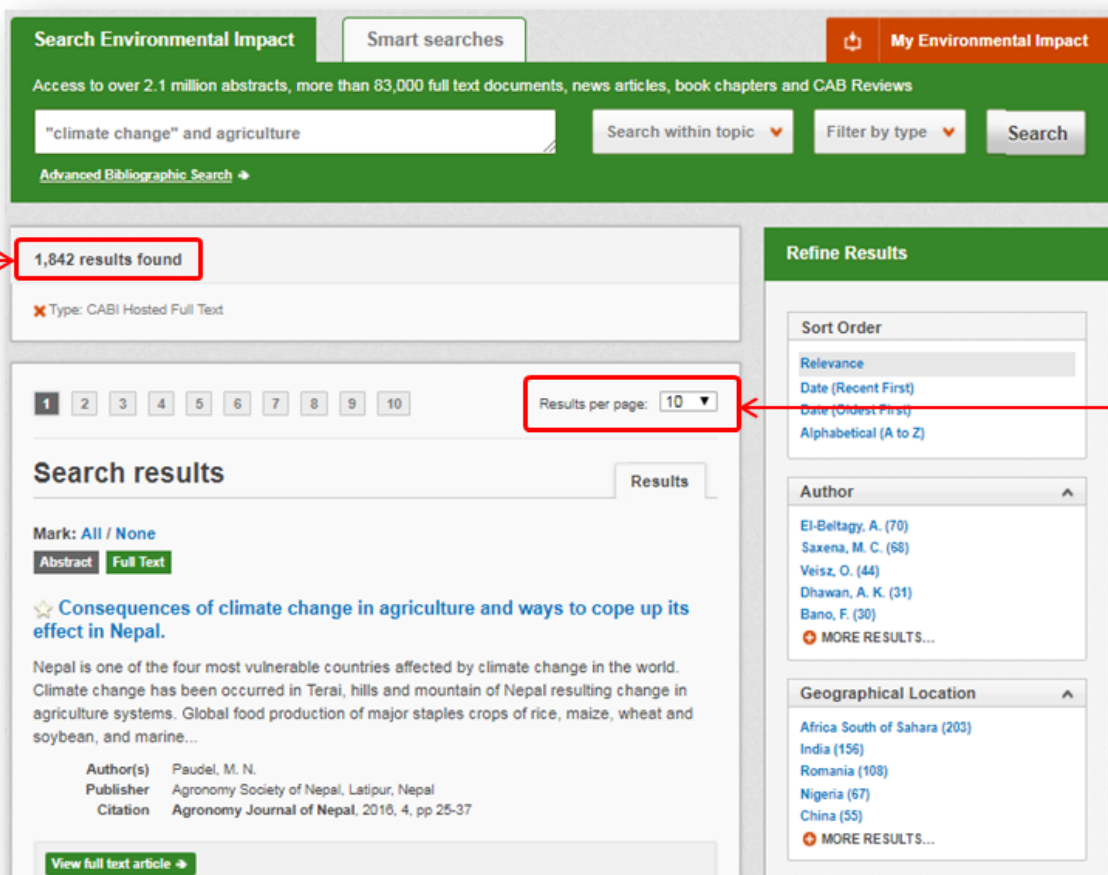


Once selected click the  button.

## 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. The search results are displayed in the box below and can be ordered by most recently indexed first or relevance. 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.

Number of records →



Records display options

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 full text article](#) button is displayed which gives access to the full text article.

**Resource type** → [Abstract](#) [Full Text](#)

**Record title** → [★ Consequences of climate change in agriculture and ways to cope up its effect in Nepal.](#)

**Abstract introduction** → Nepal is one of the four most vulnerable countries affected by climate change in the world. Climate change has been occurred in Terai, hills and mountain of Nepal resulting change in agriculture systems. Global food production of major staples crops of rice, maize, wheat and soybean, and marine...

**Bibliographic information** →

<b>Author(s)</b>	Paudel, M. N.
<b>Publisher</b>	Agronomy Society of Nepal, Latipur, Nepal
<b>Citation</b>	Agronomy Journal of Nepal, 2016, 4, pp 25-37

**Link to full text** → [View full text article](#) →

When clicked, the article title will take you to the record page listing the full bibliographic details of the record as shown below.

[<< Previous: Field study of the economic and social effects of the agricultural...](#)  
[Next: Etiology of fungi associated with grapevine decline and their...>>](#)  
[Return to Search Results](#)

**Abstract**

**Efficiency of EDTA on Zn and Cu phytoremediation.**

[View full text article](#) →

**Abstract**

Phytoextraction of heavy metal from contaminated soils is promising remediation technology. In the present study, hyper-accumulator plants, indian mustard (*Brassica juncea*. (L) Czern) and ryegrass (*Lolium multiflorum* Lam) have been used to remove the excess undesirable concentrations of zinc and copper from contaminated soil. Zinc and copper uptake have been enhanced by adding EDTA to the contaminated soil using two concentrations (2.5 and 7.5 mmol/Kg soil). Accumulation of Zn by the indian mustard shoots and roots under the effect of EDTA recorded 4 to 6 times as adsorbed by the control while less enhancement of Zn uptake was recorded by the ryegrass shoots and roots. On the other hand, Cu accumulation showed significant enhancing by the ryegrass shoot comparing to the indian mustard shoot at the both employed EDTA concentrations. The ryegrass roots gave enhanced Cu uptake at the EDTA cone. 7.5 mmol/Kg soil only while the indian mustard roots recorded an increasing in the Cu-uptake with the two EDTA concentrations.

[View full text article](#) →

[<< Previous: Field study of the economic and social effects of the agricultural...](#)  
[Next: Etiology of fungi associated with grapevine decline and their...>>](#)  
[Return to Search Results](#)

[^ Top of page](#)

**Abstract details**

**Author(s)**  
[Maram, M. M.; Mohammaden, T. F.;](#)  
[Eisa, S. S.; Kawthar, A. E. R.](#)

**Author Affiliation**  
 Isotopes Geology Dept., Nuclear Materials Authority, Cairo, Egypt.

**Journal article**  
[Arab Universities Journal of Agricultural Sciences](#)  
 2017 25 2 403-409

**ISSN**  
 1110-2675

**Publisher information**  
 The Society of Arab Colleges of Agriculture Cairo Egypt

**Language of Text**  
[English](#)

**Language of Summary**  
 Arabic

**Geographical Location**  
[Egypt](#)

**Organism descriptor(s)**  
[Brassica juncea](#)  
[Lolium multiflorum plants](#)

**Descriptor(s)**  
[adsorption](#)  
[bioaccumulation](#)

**Bibliographic information** →

**Metadata** →



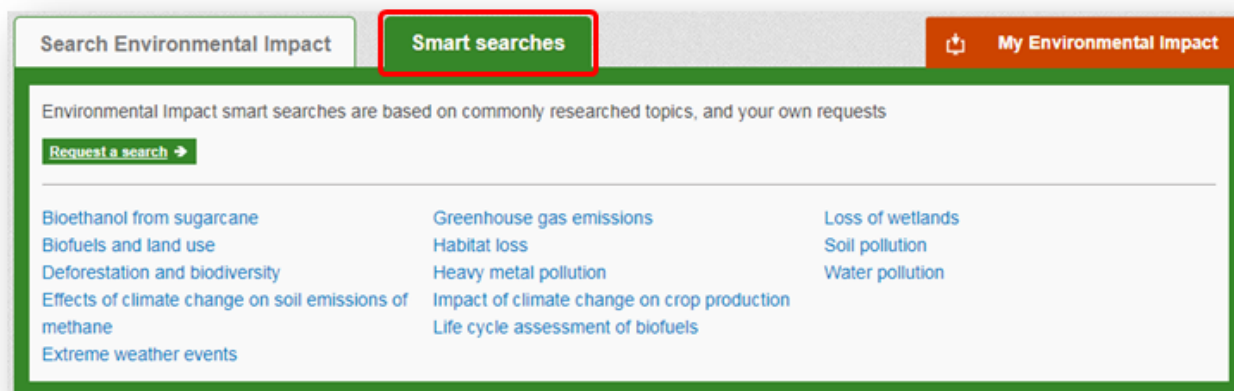
As well as the full abstract the page will also include the full bibliographic information and indexing keywords that were assigned to the record during the indexing process. This can be found under the Abstract details pane on the right of the page.

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 [Eisa, S. S.](#) . This has performed a site search using the search string `au:"Eisa, S. S."` which has returned all records this author has contributed to.

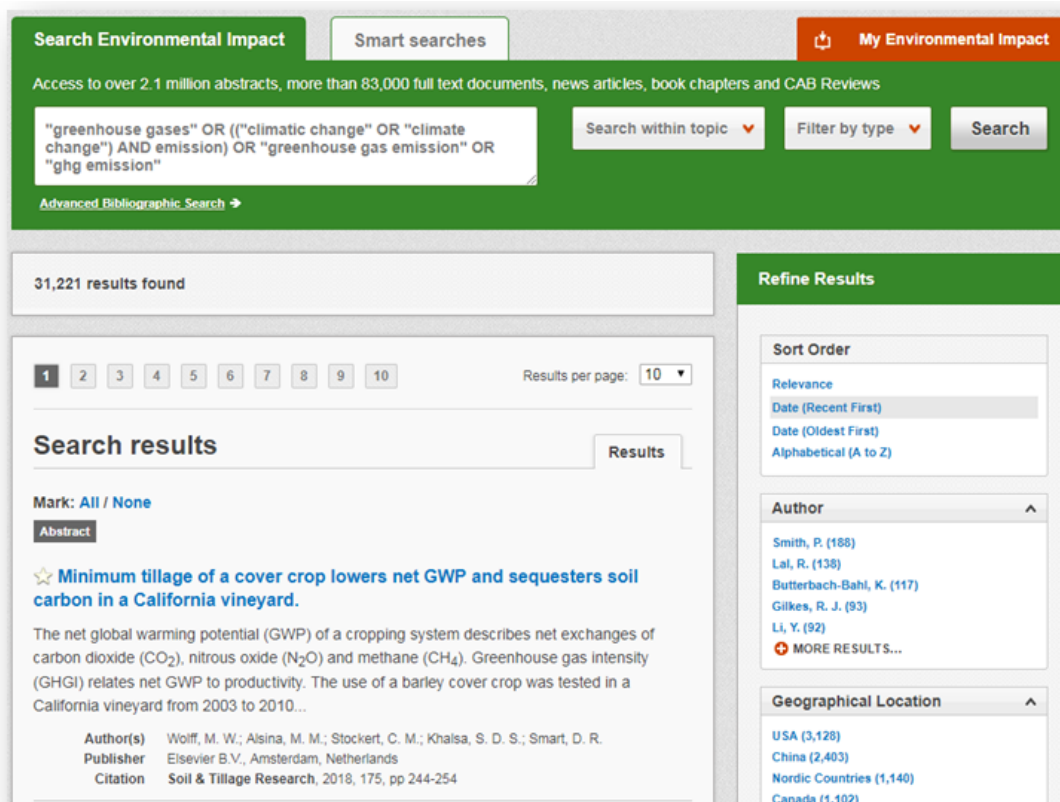
The image shows a screenshot of a search results page. At the top, there is a green header with 'Search Environmental Impact' and 'Smart searches' tabs. Below this is a search bar containing the query 'au:"Eisa, S. S."' and buttons for 'Search within topic', 'Filter by type', and 'Search'. A red box highlights the search bar, and a red arrow points from it to a 'Abstract details' popup window. The popup window lists authors: 'Maram, M. M.; Mohammeden, T. F.; Eisa, S. S.; Kawthar, A. E. R.', with 'Eisa, S. S.' highlighted in a red box. The main search results area shows '6 results found' and a list of results. The first result is titled 'Efficiency of EDTA on Zn and Cu phytoremediation.' and includes a short abstract. Below the abstract, the author(s) are listed as 'Maram, M. M.; Mohammeden, T. F.; Eisa, S. S.; Kawthar, A. E. R.', the publisher as 'The Society of Arab Colleges of Agriculture, Cairo, Egypt', and the citation as 'Arab Universities Journal of Agricultural Sciences, 2017, 25, 2, pp 403-409'. A 'View full text article' button is visible at the bottom of the result. On the right side, there is a 'Refine Results' panel with sections for 'Sort Order' (Relevance, Date (Recent First), Date (Oldest First), Alphabetical (A to Z)), 'Author' (Eid, M. A. (2), Ahmed, A. M. (1), Attia, A. (1), El-Shamey, I. (1), Helal, N. A. S. (1), MORE RESULTS...), and 'Geographical Location' (Egypt (2), Africa (1), Asia (1), Latin America (1)).

## 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 and their associated topic 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 "greenhouse gas emissions"



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.

# Advanced searching

## Field searching

The search box for Environmental Impact also allows you to conduct advanced field searching using the index field tags.

Field searching is a technique by which users can search for keyword terms 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: "climate change"

**Multiple word search:**

de: "climate change" and gl:italy

**Searching with parentheses:**

de: ("climate change" or "global warming") and gl:italy

## Index Terms or “Descriptors”

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: global warming
Broad Term (Up-posted Term)	up:	The broad term is used to search for more general terms of a subject as defined in CAB Thesaurus	up: climate change
Identifier	id:	This field is used for non-preferred index terms	id: lipins

**Please note:** When searching the organism descriptor all animals are indexed with their scientific names. However, 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. Environmental Impact 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	<input type="text" value='title: albedo and "climate change"'/>
Author	author:	Personal author Author variant Additional author Document editor Corporate author	<input type="text" value="author: Bright"/>

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 resource 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	<input type="text" value="subject: biogeography"/>

## 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 for social sciences and their associated topic area. For a full list of CABICODES and their topic areas visit the [CABICODE list](#).

**PP000** Natural Resources (General)

**PP100** Energy

**PP200** Water Resources

**PP210** Freshwater and Brackish Water (Discontinued March 2000)

**PP220** Saltwater (Discontinued March 2000)

**PP300** Land Resources

**PP320** Wetlands

**PP350** Grasslands and Rangelands

**PP400** Erosion; Soil and Water Conservation

**PP500** Meteorology and Climate

**PP600** Pollution and Degradation

**PP700** Biological Resources (General)

**PP710** Biological Resources (Animal)

**PP720** Biological Resources (Plant)

**PP800** Natural Disasters

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
<b>cc:</b>	Allows users to search the index of the alphanumerical assigned code e.g. PP600	<b>cc: PP600</b>
<b>cabicode:</b>	Allows users to search both the alphanumerical assigned code index as above and the CABI code title index e.g. Pollution	<b>cabicode: PP600</b> or <b>cabicode: pollution</b>

## Topic pages

Topic pages enable you to focus searching on specific areas of environmental science. The topic page can be selected from the horizontal menu bar shown in the screen shot below. These topic pages are structured in a similar format as the homepage but only include content items that refer to the selected topic. For example, the screen shot below shows the topic page for climate change. Therefore the latest content section on the climate change topic page will only show recent articles that refer to climate change. The green underline in the horizontal topic page menu and the page title indicate which topic page you are currently viewing.

Topic page menu bar

Topic page title

Latest content only showing for topic

Refine results pane

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


Topic automatically selected

## Refine options

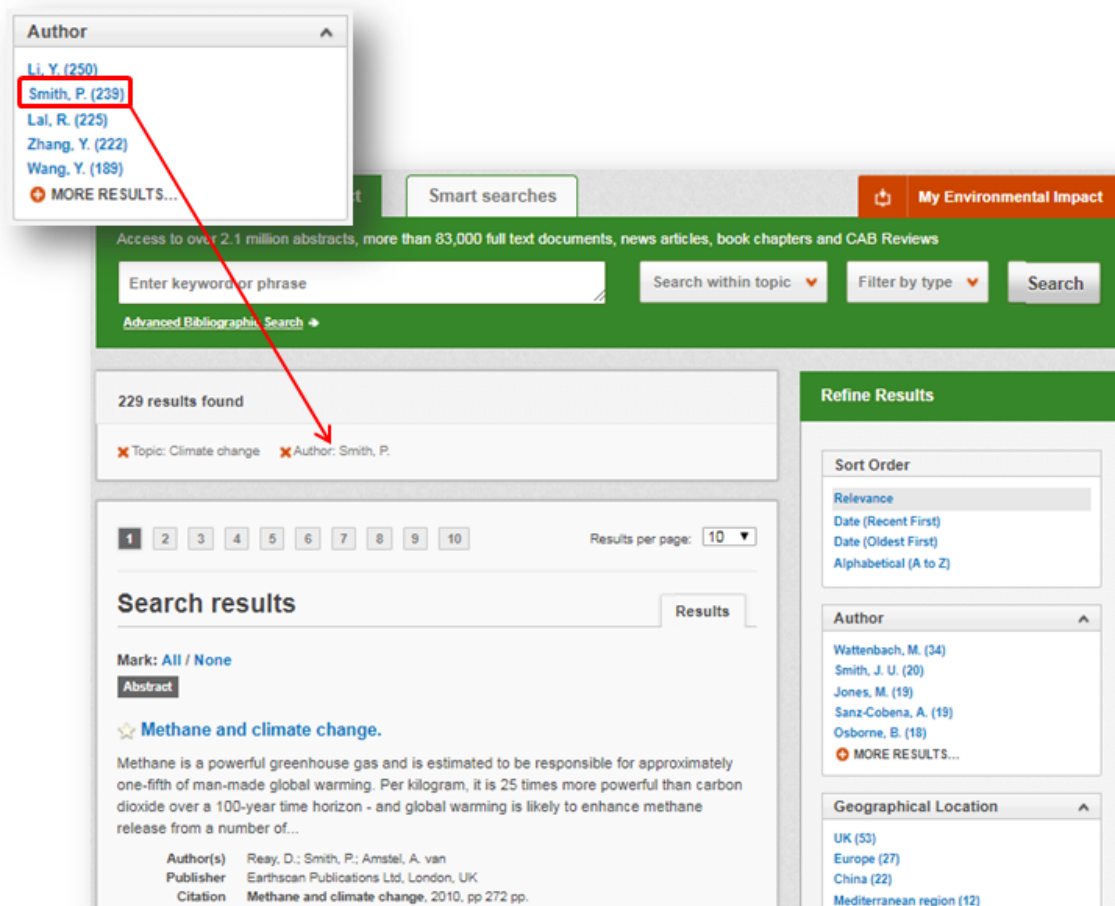
On the right side of the topic page there is a Refine results pane. This allows you to organise the display of the results alphabetically or by recency or relevancy. The refine pane also allows users to refine content even further using the following index fields:

- Author
- Geographic location
- Item type
- Language
- Organisms
- Subject topics



Each field is listed in a separate box in the refine results pane. These can be collapsed by using the  in the field box header. Blue text indicates the keyword and the bracketed number indicate 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 [Smith, P. \(239\)](#) listed in the author field box a filtered search is generated limiting results the author: "Smith, P". This is displayed in the filter display at the top of the results page.



A screenshot of a search results page. At the top, there is a search bar with the text "Enter keyword or phrase" and buttons for "Search within topic", "Filter by type", and "Search". Below the search bar, it says "229 results found". A filter display shows "Topic: Climate change" and "Author: Smith, P.". The main search results area shows a list of results, with the first result titled "Methane and climate change." and a snippet of text: "Methane is a powerful greenhouse gas and is estimated to be responsible for approximately one-fifth of man-made global warming. Per kilogram, it is 25 times more powerful than carbon dioxide over a 100-year time horizon - and global warming is likely to enhance methane release from a number of...". The author information for this result is: "Author(s) Reay, D.; Smith, P.; Amstel, A. van", "Publisher Earthscan Publications Ltd, London, UK", and "Citation Methane and climate change, 2010, pp 272 pp.". On the right side, there is a "Refine Results" pane with sections for "Sort Order" (Relevance, Date (Recent First), Date (Oldest First), Alphabetical (A to Z)), "Author" (Wattenbach, M. (34), Smith, J. U. (20), Jones, M. (19), Sanz-Cobena, A. (18), Osborne, B. (18)), and "Geographical Location" (UK (53), Europe (27), China (22), Mediterranean region (12)). A red arrow points from the "Smith, P. (239)" entry in the Author refine pane to the "Author: Smith, P." filter in the search results.



# MyEnvironmentalImpact

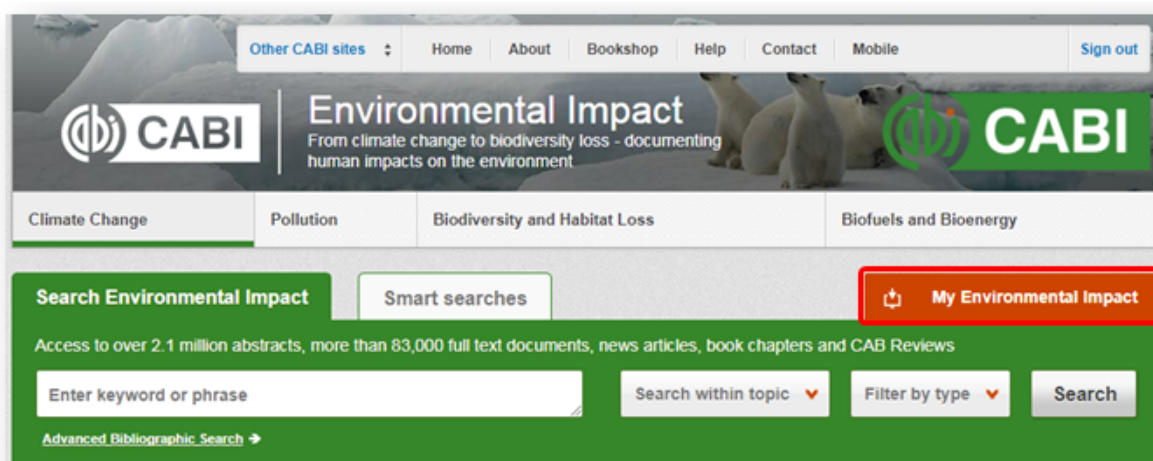
The MyEnvironmentalImpact feature improves search functionality for users allowing users to:

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

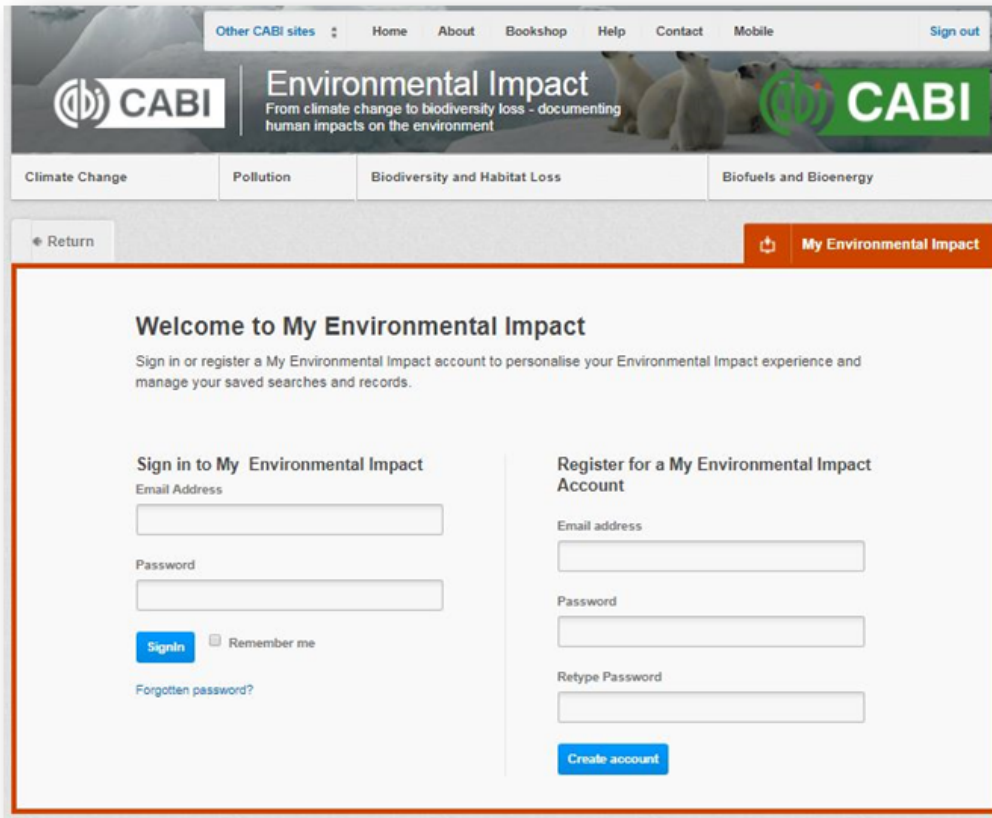
To gain the full functionality of MyEnvironmentalImpact and for the system to record and recall your searching activity you must be signed in. It is therefore recommended that you sign-in to MyEnvironmentalImpact at the beginning of all your search sessions on Environmental Impact.

## Creating a MyEnvironmentalImpact account

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



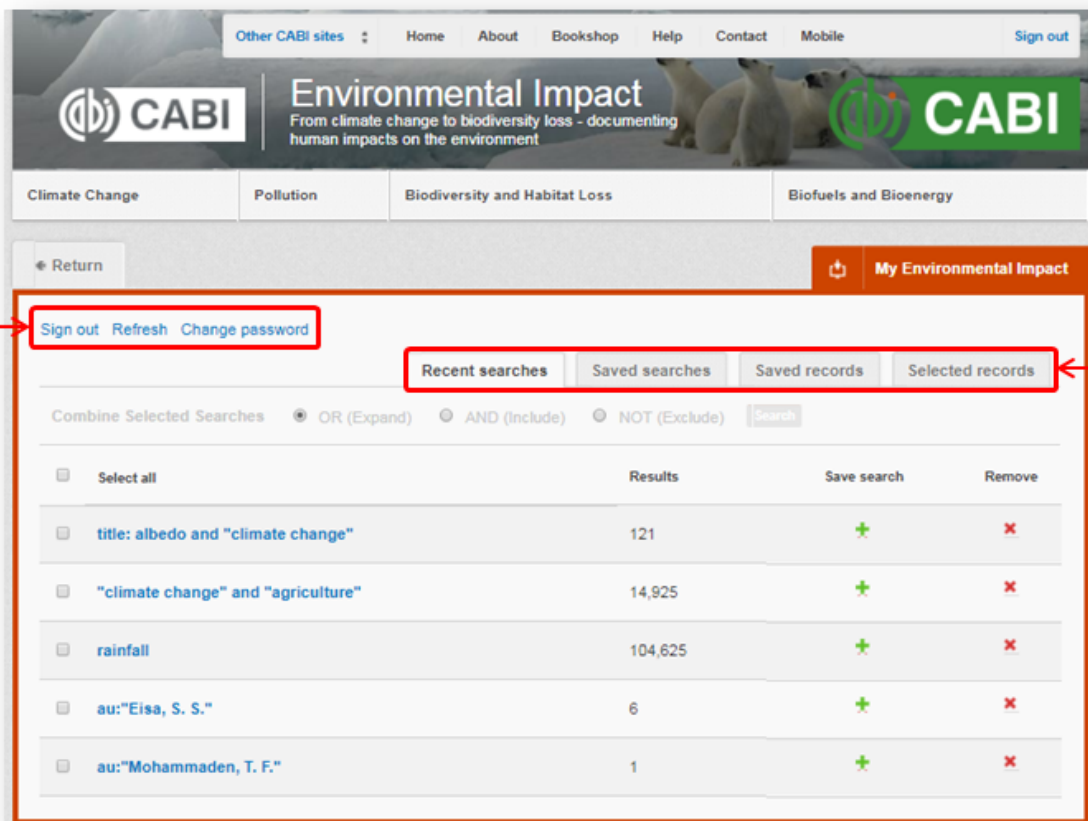
This will direct you to the sign-in page as shown below. The right hand side of the page allows new users to register an account. The left hand side of the page allows users already registered to sign in. Once registered, fill in your unique credentials to sign-in.



Below shows the MyEnvironmentalImpact 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/  
Refresh/  
Change  
password

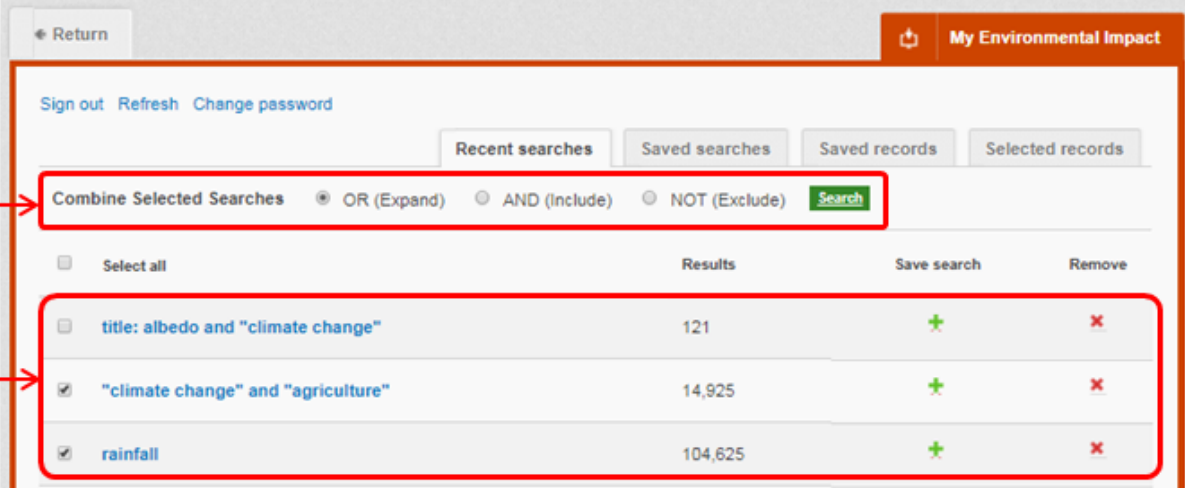


Display  
tabs

## 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 relatively complex 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. You can also see these searches have been filtered to certain criteria as explained [previously](#).



The screenshot shows a search interface with a header bar containing "Return" and "My Environmental Impact". Below the header, there are links for "Sign out", "Refresh", and "Change password". The main content area has tabs for "Recent searches", "Saved searches", "Saved records", and "Selected records". A red box highlights the "Combine Selected Searches" section, which includes radio buttons for "OR (Expand)", "AND (Include)", and "NOT (Exclude)", along with a "Search" button. Below this, a table lists three searches with checkboxes, result counts, and "Save search" and "Remove" buttons. A red box highlights the first two searches, which are checked. Red arrows point from the text "Combining options" and "Selected searches" to the highlighted areas.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Select all	Results	Save search	Remove
<input type="checkbox"/>	title: albedo and "climate change"	121	+	×
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	"climate change" and "agriculture"	14,925	+	×
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	rainfall	104,625	+	×

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. Combining these searches with the AND operator will limit the results, but alternatively, using this feature with the OR operator will expand results as shown below.

**Search Environmental Impact** Smart searches **My Environmental Impact**

Access to over 2.1 million abstracts, more than 83,000 full text documents, news articles, book chapters and CAB Reviews

Search: ("climate change" and "agriculture") OR (rainfall) Search within topic Filter by type Search

Advanced Bibliographic Search

117,709 results found

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

**Search results** Results

Mark: All / None **News Article**

☆ **Is agriculture ready for climate change?**  
This two-day conference entitled  
Date 18 November 2008  
[Save to My Environmental Impact](#)

**Abstract**

☆ **An exploratory study on occurrence and impact of climate change on agriculture in Tamil Nadu, India.**  
This study has been undertaken to examine the occurrence of climate change in Tamil Nadu, the southernmost state of India and its impact on rainfall pattern which is a primary constraint for agricultural production. Among the five sample stations examined across the state, the minimum temperature...

**Refine Results**

**Sort Order**  
Relevance  
Date (Recent First)  
Date (Oldest First)  
Alphabetical (A to Z)

**Author**  
Kumar, A. (206)  
Li, Y. (189)  
ET AL. (180)  
Lal, R. (174)  
Zhang, Y. (155)  
[MORE RESULTS...](#)

**Geographical Location**  
Africa South of Sahara (12,719)  
USA (11,524)  
India (10,445)  
China (8,310)  
Australia (6,811)  
[MORE RESULTS...](#)

**Item Type**  
Journal article (102,346)

## 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 MyEnvironmentalImpact. To save a search visit the recent search tab from the MyEnvironmentalImpact page and click on the save search button



← Return **My Environmental Impact**



Sign out Refresh Change password

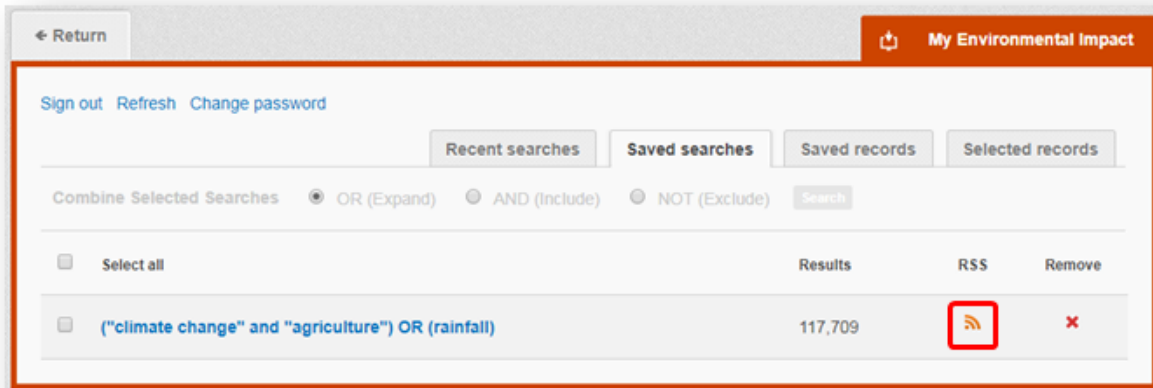
Recent searches Saved searches Saved records Selected records

Combine Selected Searches  OR (Expand)  AND (Include)  NOT (Exclude) Search


<input type="checkbox"/> Select all	Results	Save search	Remove
<input type="checkbox"/> ("climate change" and "agriculture") OR (rainfall)	117,709	<b>+</b>	<b>x</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> title: albedo and "climate change"	121	+	x

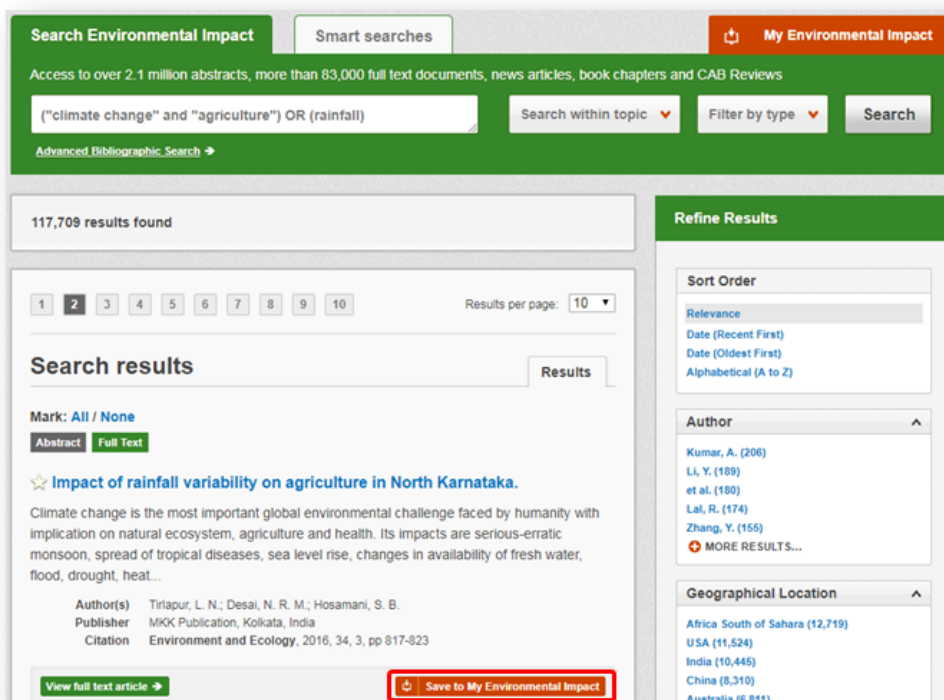


To view your saved searches click on the saved searches tab . The saved searches tab allows the user to conduct a saved search by clicking on the blue search string displayed. For each saved search there is also an option to set up an RSS feed which automatically notifies the user when new records relating to that search string are added to Environmental Impact. 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 MyEnvironmentalImpact tool also allows you to save individual article 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 MyEnvironmentalImpact 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 **Saved records** . 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 **X** button. To delete multiple records check the boxes  next to the records and click the **X Remove records** 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 check box  and click the **Export citations** button as shown below.

Selected records can be emailed to the email address used to register for the My Environmental Impact Account. Just select them using the check box  and click the **Email records** button. It's the same to print records as well. Just use the check boxes  to select the records and click the **Print records** button.

The screenshot shows the 'My Environmental Impact' interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with a 'Return' button and the user's name. Below this, there are links for 'Sign out', 'Refresh', and 'Change password'. A set of tabs includes 'Recent searches', 'Saved searches', 'Saved records', and 'Selected records'. A row of action buttons is highlighted with a red box: 'Remove records', 'Export citations', 'Email records', and 'Print records'. Below the buttons is a table of records. The first record, 'Impact of rainfall variability on agriculture in North Karnataka', has its first checkbox checked and its 'Remove' button (marked with an 'X') highlighted with a red box. The other two records have their first checkboxes unchecked. A red box also highlights the first column of checkboxes. Red arrows point from the text labels 'Action buttons', 'Check boxes', and 'Remove individual record' to their respective elements in the screenshot.

		Remove
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Select all	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Impact of rainfall variability on agriculture in North Karnataka.	X
<input type="checkbox"/>	Recent changes of rainfall regime of Hakwatuna Oya watershed of Sri Lanka.	X
<input type="checkbox"/>	Simulation of soil erosion under the influence of climate change scenarios.	X

## Appendix A: Search techniques

Search technique	Example	Description	Function	Reason to use
<b>Single word search</b>	rainfall	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
<b>Boolean search</b>	rainfall or rain	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
<b>Phrase searching</b>	rainfall or "climate change"	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
<b>Parentheses</b>	(rainfall or rain) and "climate change"	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
<b>Truncation &amp; wild cards</b>	rain* and "climate change"	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