

CABI Training Materials
Invasive Species Compendium (ISC)
User Guide

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Introduction

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.

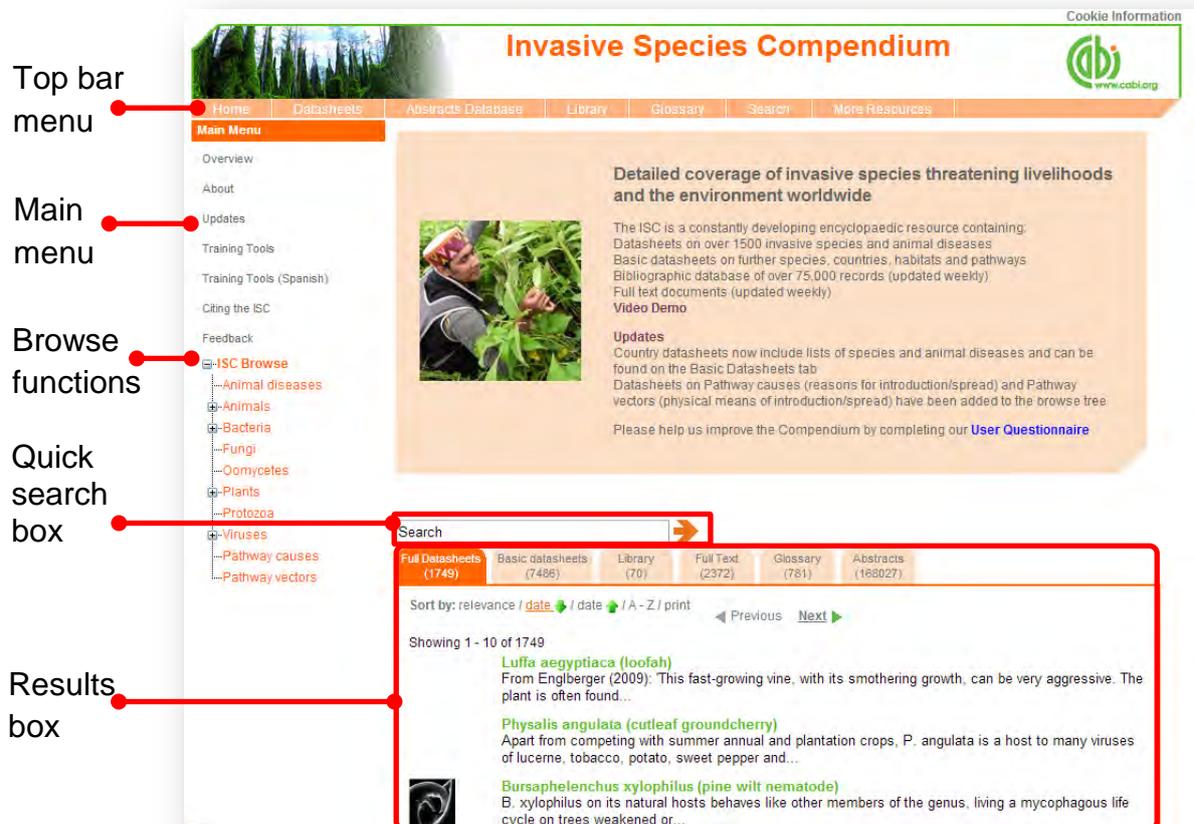
Glossary: Over 780 terms and their definitions have been compiled from various cited sources.

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 has been designed to enable quick and comprehensive content searches.

Below shows an image of the ISC homepage and the various features displayed.

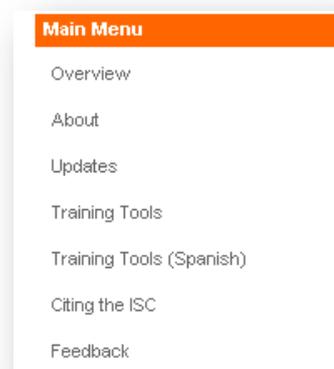


Top Bar Menu

The top bar menu provides access to both predefined pages for specific content contained in the database and links to CABI related products.

Main Menu

The Main Menu options allow users to learn more about the site and access the support and feedback aspects of the site. These include:



<i>Overview:</i>	This includes the consortium history members and project partners and a list of contributors
<i>About:</i>	Find out about the different content types and the sources and terminology used. Guidance on usage and copyright is also provided.
<i>Updates:</i>	Provides a quarterly list of full datasheets that have been added or updated.
<i>FAQ's:</i>	A list of Frequently Asked Questions for product features, usability and development
<i>Training tools:</i>	A link to all our training resources relating to the ISC platform
<i>Feedback:</i>	Contact details for help and feedback queries
<i>Subscribe:</i>	An email options for a trial request for unsubscribed visitors
<i>Citing the ISC:</i>	Instructions for researchers wishing to cite resources from the ISC platform

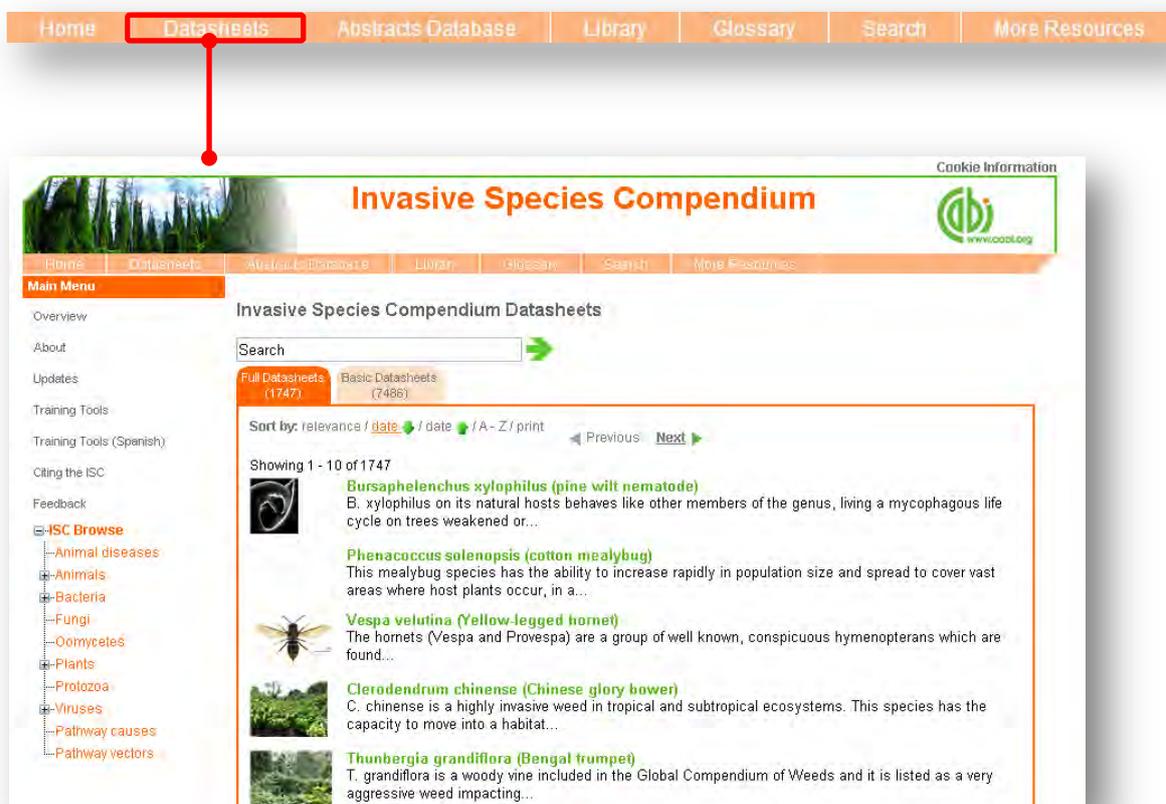
Browse functions



The browse menu provides an expandable list of broad subject areas. Simply expand the subjects using the  icon and select a category from the list by clicking on the link. This will return a list of datasheets for that category.

Datasheets

The datasheets tab in the top bar menu provides a link to the two datasheets tabs as shown below. These lists are initially sorted to display the most recently updated datasheets.



The screenshot shows the 'Invasive Species Compendium' website. The top navigation bar has 'Datasheets' highlighted in orange. Below it, the 'Main Menu' is visible on the left, and the 'Invasive Species Compendium Datasheets' section is on the right. The 'Full Datasheets' tab is selected, showing a list of species with their names and brief descriptions. The list includes:

- Bursaphelenchus xylophilus (pine wilt nematode)**: B. xylophilus on its natural hosts behaves like other members of the genus, living a mycophagous life cycle on trees weakened or...
- Phenacoccus solenopsis (cotton mealybug)**: This mealybug species has the ability to increase rapidly in population size and spread to cover vast areas where host plants occur, in a...
- Vespa velutina (Yellow-legged hornet)**: The hornets (Vespa and Provespa) are a group of well known, conspicuous hymenopterans which are found...
- Clerodendrum chinense (Chinese glory bower)**: C. chinense is a highly invasive weed in tropical and subtropical ecosystems. This species has the capacity to move into a habitat...
- Thunbergia grandiflora (Bengal trumpet)**: T. grandiflora is a woody vine included in the Global Compendium of Weeds and it is listed as a very aggressive weed impacting...

Datasheets provide key, concise information on species, animal diseases, pathways, habitats and countries. There are two categories of datasheets available on the ISC:

Full Datasheets: Written by a range of chosen subject specialists from over 50 countries. After editing by subject specialists they are sent to additional experts for peer review and updating as required.

Basic datasheets: Contain summary information in tabular format. They have been compiled mainly by data mining various sources (CAB ABSTRACTS and other selected databases). The content has not been manually checked by experts and should therefore be treated with caution. Users should consult the original sources before use or referencing.

Species datasheets are subject specific and the table on the next page shows which types of datasheets are available in the ISC with an outline of the topics covered in each. These topics are displayed in pages which are viewable in a tabular format at the top of the page for easy referral. All datasheets include mandatory pages additional to the topic pages that are specific for each datasheet type which includes a cover page with datasheet summary and highlight information, an image bank page (if available), a references page (for full datasheets only) and a report page.

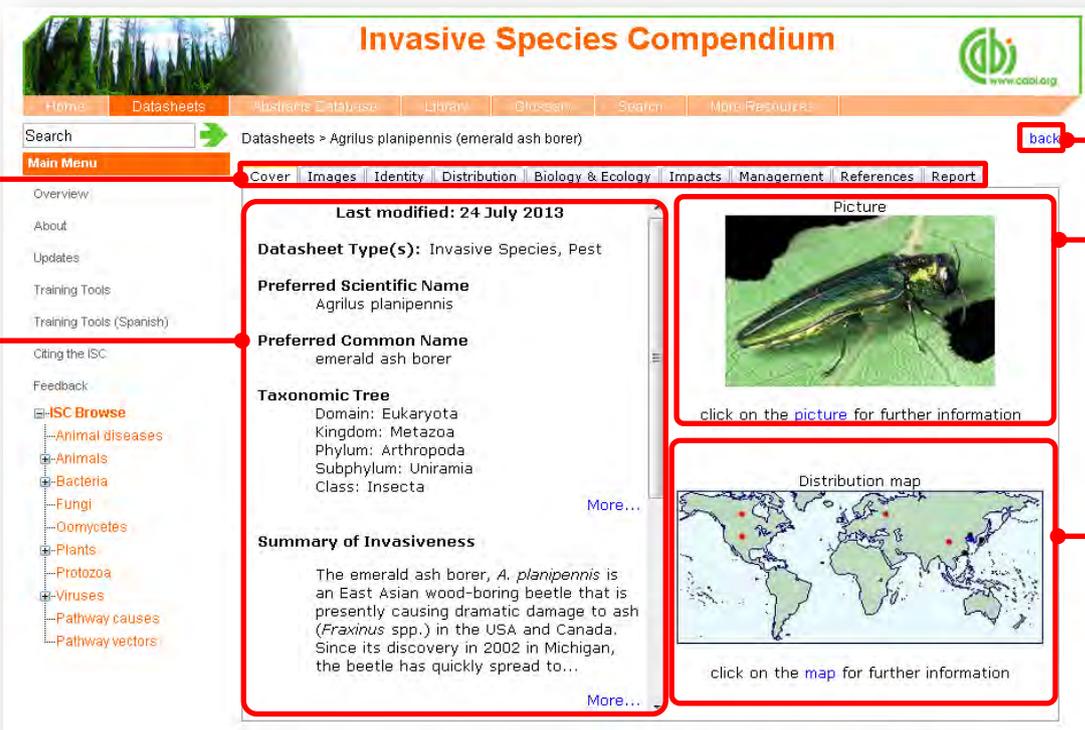
Datasheets follow a common format with a coverage on the first tab displaying summary information, an image and a world map; further tabs provide more information on the identity, distribution, biology and ecology, impacts and references. A report tab is included to enable you to create your own datasheet in html format with selected sections for saving or printing. Below describes the various datasheet types available:

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.

Cover page

The cover tab of the datasheet gives an overview and summary of the key scientific information relating to the subject of the datasheet. For example, below shows the cover image for the pest species *Agilus planipennis*. The datasheet displays its preferred scientific name (emerald ash borer), taxonomic information and a list of host species. The cover page also notes the date for the last amendments or modifications to the datasheet.



Pages tab

Summary of key scientific information

Back button

Link to image bank

Link to distribution map

Clicking on the cover image will direct you to the image bank page while clicking on the distribution map will take you to an expanded and interactive global map.

Images bank page

Clicking on the image tab will take you to the image bank for the datasheet. Here will display all the related pictures for the subject of the datasheet. Click on the image to view the full sized image and the image metadata. Once opened, pictures can be copied and pasted into other documents.

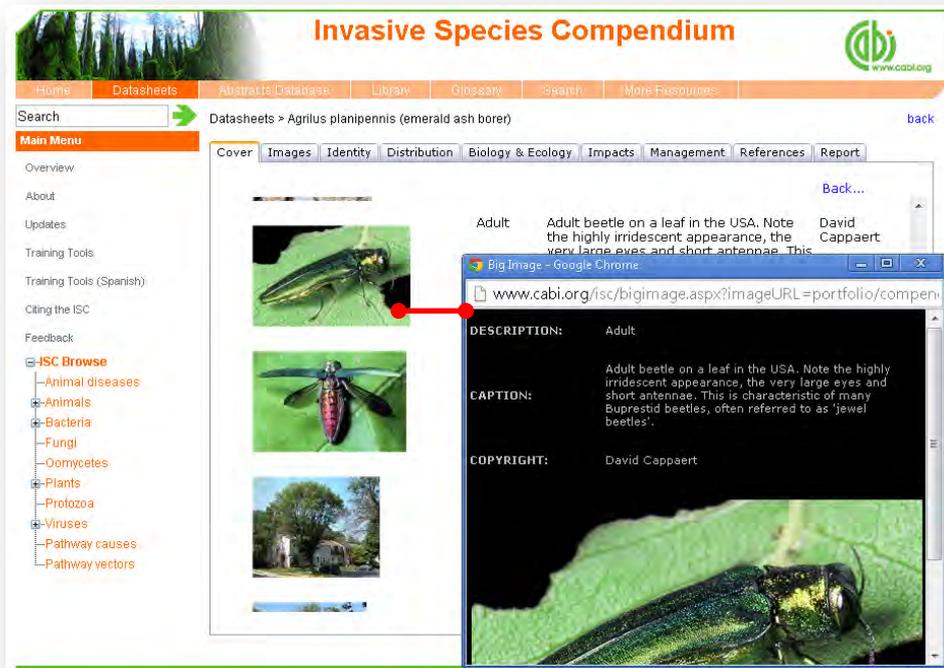


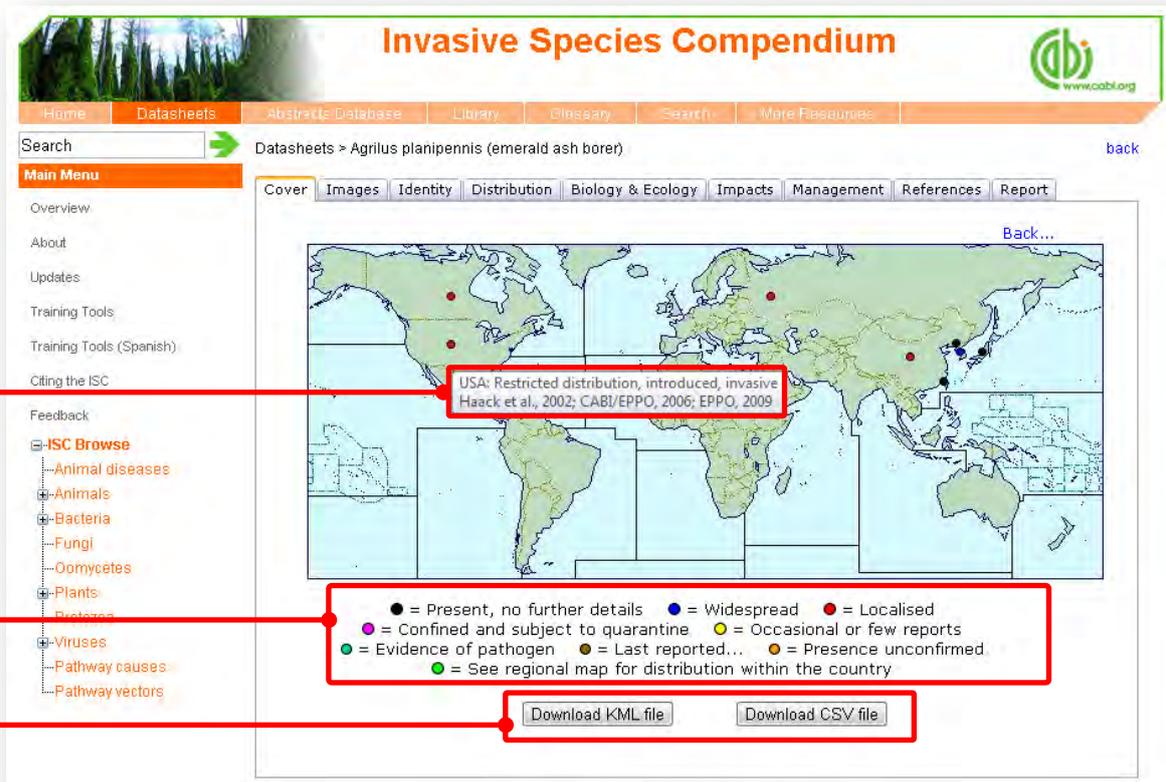
Image copyrights

Picture copyrights are not necessarily owned by CABI. Use of illustrations, along with other materials in the Compendium is covered in the 'Fair Use' statement. This allows use of materials in the Compendium in the making of documents tailored by the user, for example, in reports and teaching materials, so long as the reuse of the materials is not for financial gain. The copyright holder should be contacted for permission to use their pictures.

Distribution maps

The distribution maps give detailed geographic data on the distribution of the datasheet subject. In full datasheets, geographic distributions of tree species and pests have been researched by individual contributors or obtained from information provided by the EPPO or OIE. They are based on distribution data found in academic literature.

The map below shows the distribution of emerald ash borer. Each distribution point displayed on the map represents a record for that country or state. These distribution points are colour coded to indicate the nature of the occurrence and the key for this is displayed under the map image. By hovering over an individual point further details including the reference are displayed.



Invasive Species Compendium

Home Datasheets Abstracts Database Library Glossary Search More Resources

Search Datasheets > Agrilus planipennis (emerald ash borer) back

Main Menu

- Overview
- About
- Updates
- Training Tools
- Training Tools (Spanish)
- Citing the ISC
- Feedback
- ISC Browse
 - Animal diseases
 - Animals
 - Bacteria
 - Fungi
 - Oomycetes
 - Plants
 - Protists
 - Viruses
 - Pathway causes
 - Pathway vectors

Cover Images Identity Distribution Biology & Ecology Impacts Management References Report

Back...

USA: Restricted distribution, introduced, invasive Haack et al., 2002; CABI/EPPO, 2006; EPPO, 2009

● = Present, no further details ● = Widespread ● = Localised
 ● = Confined and subject to quarantine ● = Occasional or few reports
 ● = Evidence of pathogen ● = Last reported... ● = Presence unconfirmed
 ● = See regional map for distribution within the country

Download KML file Download CSV file

Clicking on a distribution point will display the reference from which the distribution data was sourced as shown below.



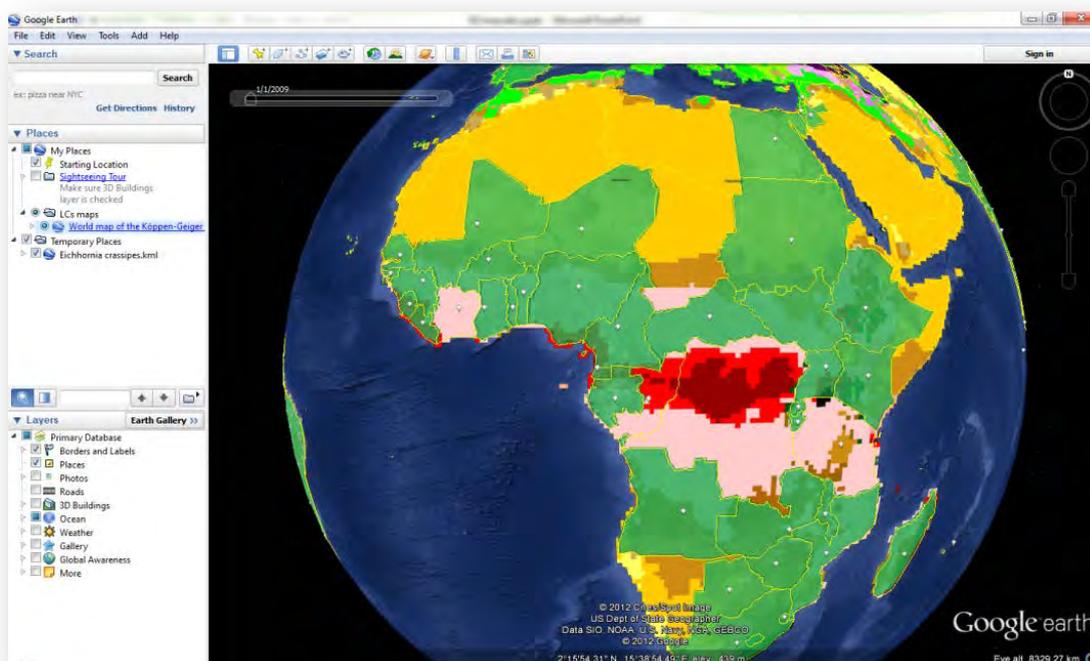
CABI/EPPO, 2006. *Agrilus planipennis*. Distribution Maps of Plant Pests, No. 675. Wallingford, UK: CAB International.

EPPO, 2009. EPPO database. Paris, France: European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization. www.eppo.org.

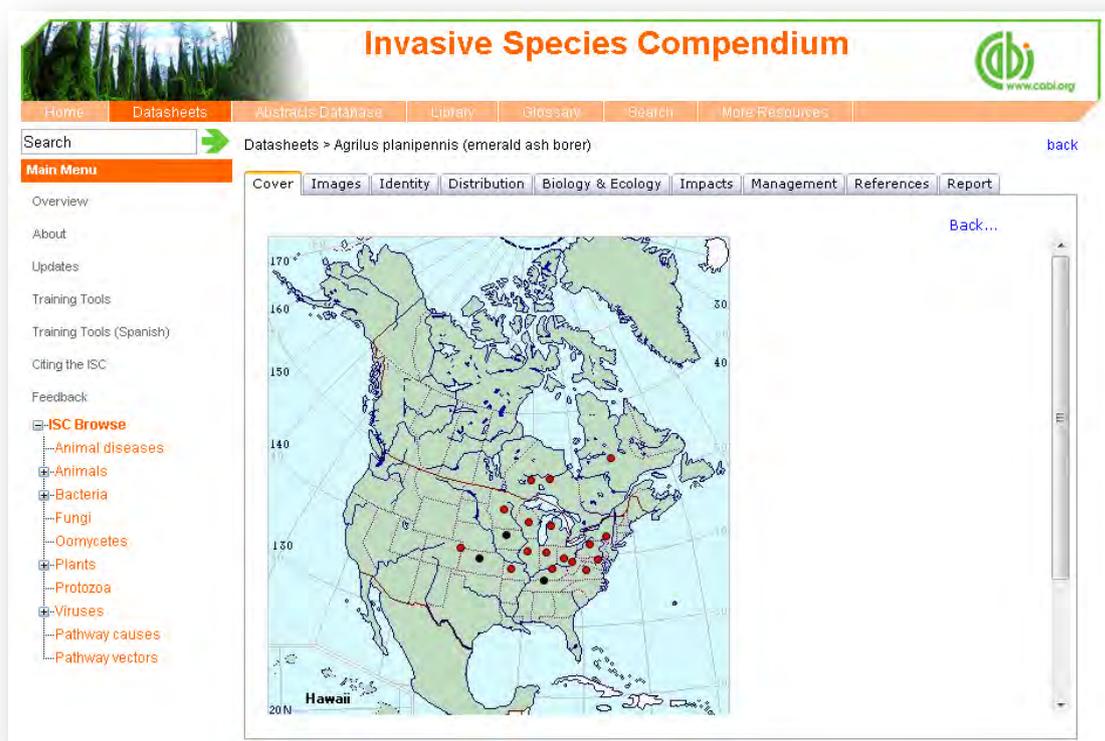
Haack RA, Jesdick E, Houping Liu, Marchand ER, Petricek TP, Poland TM, Hsu YC, 2002. The emerald ash borer: a new exotic pest in North America. Newsletter of the Michigan Entomological Society, 47(3-4): 1-2.

There are two export functions for downloading the distribution data to conduct further analysis outside of the compendium. The **Download CSV file** button allows you to view data in a spreadsheet format.

The **Download KML file** button allows you to download data that can be used in mapping programs such as Google earth to view distribution data as a layer on a global map. This is particularly useful for comparing different datasets as distribution data can be overlaid on to other data maps. For example, below shows the distribution map of water hyacinth displayed in Google Earth which has been overlaid onto a map showing the Köppen-Geiger Climate Classification.



By clicking on a continent section in the distribution map on the datasheet, a regional level map will be displayed as shown below. This will show more localised distribution data for a global region.

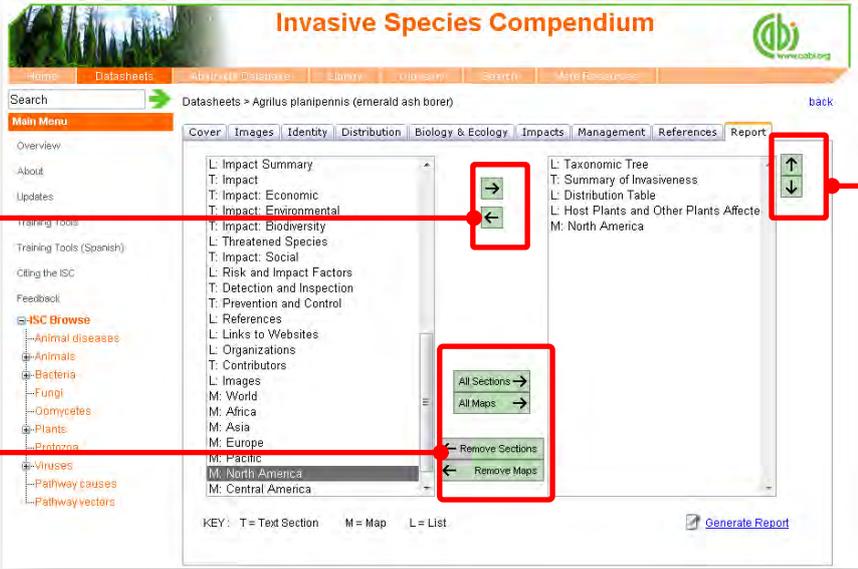


The distribution maps should be examined in conjunction with the Distribution table and text. This is available by clicking on the [Distribution](#) tab found at the top tabular menu of the datasheet.

Datasheet report

The report function allows all components of a datasheet (texts, tables, maps and pictures) to be collated and presented as a single HTML document for printing or cutting and pasting in to other documents. This can provide users with useful printed reference materials that can be used as study support materials or practical field reference notes. This is especially useful for users in countries or regions with limited internet access.

To access the report tool click on the **Report** tab in the top tabular menu of the datasheet. This will display the report page as shown below and allows the user to select specific information sections to create bespoke reports. The left hand column shows the title information sections available and displays the title and type of section (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 an 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.



Include/remove individual sections

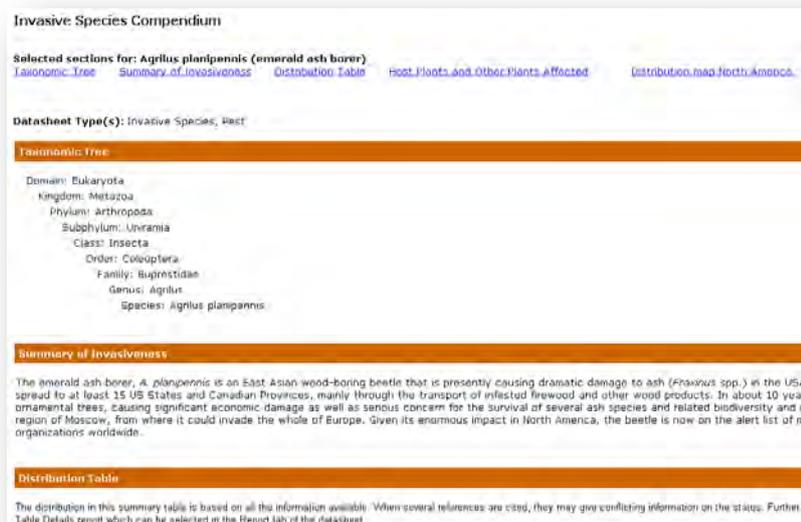
Include/remove multiple sections

Change section order

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 want to be included in you report click the **Generate Report** button found at the bottom right of the page.

The image below shows you the report that has been generated which is displayed as a single HTML document. The entire report can be printed using your web browser print options or by selecting “print” from the right mouse click menu. Sections of the report can also be copied across to other documents using standard

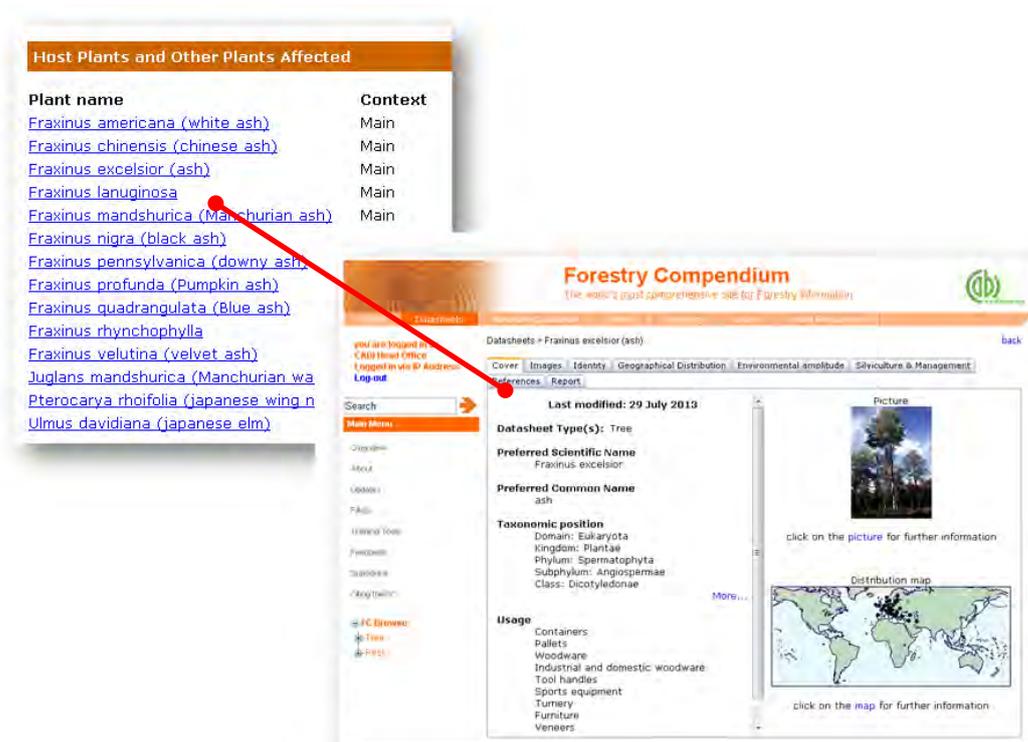
copy and paste functions in the right mouse click menu. The blue highlighted text menu displayed horizontally across the top of the report provides a contents menu for the report. These are anchored links so by clicking on the section you will be directed to the exact location of that section on the HTML page.



Lists and intuitive linking

One of the aims of the Compendium is to offer dynamic linking to related documents to assist information gathering.

The image below shows that our report on emerald ash borer has produced a list of host species that are affected by the pest. By clicking on the species [Fraxinus excelsior \(ash\)](#) we are directed to a datasheet for the species *Fraxinus excelsior* (ash).



Host Plants and Other Plants Affected

Plant name	Context
Fraxinus americana (white ash)	Main
Fraxinus chinensis (chinese ash)	Main
Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	Main
Fraxinus lanuginosa	Main
Fraxinus mandshurica (Manchurian ash)	Main
Fraxinus nigra (black ash)	Main
Fraxinus pennsylvanica (downy ash)	Main
Fraxinus profunda (Pumpkin ash)	Main
Fraxinus quadrangulata (Blue ash)	Main
Fraxinus rhynchophylla	Main
Fraxinus velutina (velvet ash)	Main
Juglans mandshurica (Manchurian wa)	Main
Pterocarya rhoifolia (japanese wing n)	Main
Ulmus davidiana (japanese elm)	Main

Forestry Compendium
The world's most comprehensive site for Forestry Information

Datasheets > Fraxinus excelsior (ash)

Last modified: 29 July 2013

Datasheet Type(s): Tree

Preferred Scientific Name
Fraxinus excelsior

Preferred Common Name
ash

Taxonomic position
Domain: Eukaryota
Kingdom: Plantae
Phylum: Spermatophyta
Subphylum: Angiospermae
Class: Dicotyledonae

Usage
Containers
Pallets
Woodware
Industrial and domestic woodware
Tool handles
Sports equipment
Turnery
Furniture
Veneers

Picture
click on the picture for further information

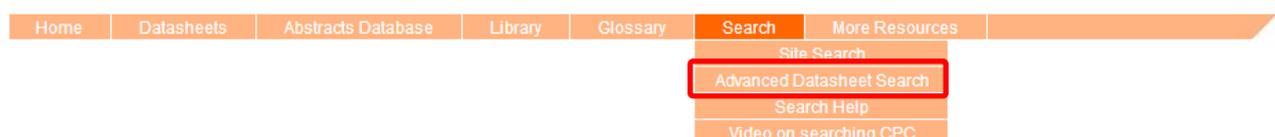
Distribution map
click on the map for further information

Advanced datasheet search

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 access the Advanced Datasheet search click on the search tab in the top bar menu and select the Advanced Datasheet search option as shown below:



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"	<input australia\""="" geo="" type="text" value="\"/> →
Native distribution list Native distribution of species/animal disease	"NAT country"	<input australia\""="" nat="" type="text" value="\"/> →
Introduced distribution list List of species/diseases reporting to have an introduction in a country	"INT country"	<input australia\""="" int="" type="text" value="\"/> →
Invasive range list Find if a species has been reported as invasive for a certain country	"INV country"	<input australia\""="" inv="" type="text" value="\"/> →
Habitat list Find which species are present in certain habitats	"HAB habitat term from controlled vocabulary"	<input areas\""="" coastal="" hab="" littoral,="" type="text" value="\"/> →
Host list Find what invasive species and animal disease associated with a host species	"HOS scientific name of host"	<input hos="" hyacinth\""="" type="text" value="\" water=""/> →
Pathway/Vector Which species are transported by a pathway/vector	Terms from controlled vocabulary	<input boat="" fouling\""="" hull="" ship="" type="text" value="\"/> →
Risk and impact factors Species that cause certain impacts to external environment	Terms from controlled vocabulary	<input changed="" gene="" pool\""="" type="text" value="\"/> →

When interpreting the results, please remember that the Advanced search currently only includes full datasheets and not the basic datasheets and not the basic datasheets. The data used is also updated less frequently than the datasheets themselves. When conducting a search for native, introduced or invasive species for a country it is advisable to also look at the results of the broader "GEO" search. This is because compendium has many records of presence for which further details are not available.

Abstracts and full text records

The ISC also contains a store of abstract records and full text relating to invasive species. This is a subset of the records contained in CABI's CAB Abstracts bibliographic database. To view abstracts or full text documents click on the appropriate tab above the results box either on the homepage or after conducting a search.

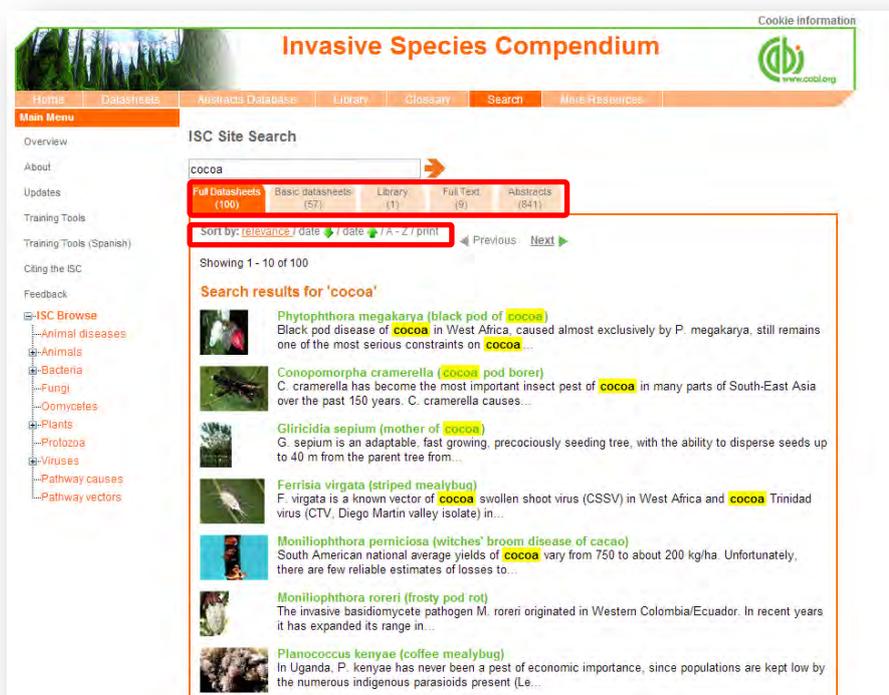
Simple searching

The ISC offers a simple site box on the home page to search content across the whole of the compendium. To conduct a simple search, enter a search term such as a species scientific name, common name, country or concept in to the box. The table below shows the various basic search techniques and operators that can be used. **Please note:** Any terms separated by a space without the use of quotation marks will automatically be searched using the AND operator.

Search technique	Example	Description	Function	Reason to use
Single word search	<input type="text" value="water hyacinth"/> →	Search databases 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
Phrase searching	<input type="text" value="water hyacinth"/> →	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
Boolean search	<input and="" disease"="" type="text" value="water hyacinth"/> →	Search databases 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

Organising results display

The returned search results are displayed in the results box which is displayed automatically by relevance. Clicking on the various tabs from the tabular menu at the top of the results box allows you to browse the results by material type. The darker coloured tab indicates the type of results that are currently displayed.



The screenshot shows the 'Invasive Species Compendium' website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for Home, Databases, Abstracts Database, Library, Glossary, Search, and More Resources. Below this is a 'Main Menu' on the left and an 'ISC Site Search' section. The search term 'cocoa' is entered in the search box. Below the search box, there are tabs for 'Full Datasheets (100)', 'Basic datasheets (57)', 'Library (1)', 'Full Text (9)', and 'Abstracts (941)'. The 'Full Datasheets' tab is selected. Below the tabs, there is a 'Sort by:' dropdown menu with options for 'relevance', 'date', and 'A-Z', and a 'print' button. The search results are displayed as a list of records, each with a small image and a title. The records include:

- Phytophthora megakarya (black pod of cocoa)**: Black pod disease of cocoa in West Africa, caused almost exclusively by P. megakarya, still remains one of the most serious constraints on cocoa...
- Conopomorpha cramerella (cocoa pod borer)**: C. cramerella has become the most important insect pest of cocoa in many parts of South-East Asia over the past 150 years. C. cramerella causes...
- Girlicidia sepium (mother of cocoa)**: G. sepium is an adaptable, fast growing, precociously seeding tree, with the ability to disperse seeds up to 40 m from the parent tree from...
- Ferrisia virgata (striped mealybug)**: F. virgata is a known vector of cocoa swollen shoot virus (CSSV) in West Africa and cocoa Trinidad virus (CTV, Diego Martin valley isolate) in...
- Moniliophthora perniciosa (witches' broom disease of cacao)**: South American national average yields of cocoa vary from 750 to about 200 kg/ha. Unfortunately, there are few reliable estimates of losses to...
- Moniliophthora roreri (frosty pod rot)**: The invasive basidiomycete pathogen M. roreri originated in Western Colombia/Ecuador. In recent years it has expanded its range in...
- Planococcus kenyae (coffee mealybug)**: In Uganda, P. kenyae has never been a pest of economic importance, since populations are kept low by the numerous indigenous parasitoids present (Le...

Additionally, you can sort the display of records by their publication date or by title. There is also the option to print a list of search results for future reference. To do this click on the relevant icon [relevance](#) / [date](#)  / [date](#)  / [A-Z](#) / [print](#)

The display box shows an article header for each bibliographic record on the library, full text or abstracts tabs. The information displayed in the article header may vary depending on the type of material viewed but generally will include:

- Record title
- Authors
- Author affiliation
- Journal title
- Date of publication
- Source data (i.e. journal number, page number)

If CABI hosts the full text article of the record also displayed will be the [View Full Text](#)  button. Click this link through to a PDF of the full text article.

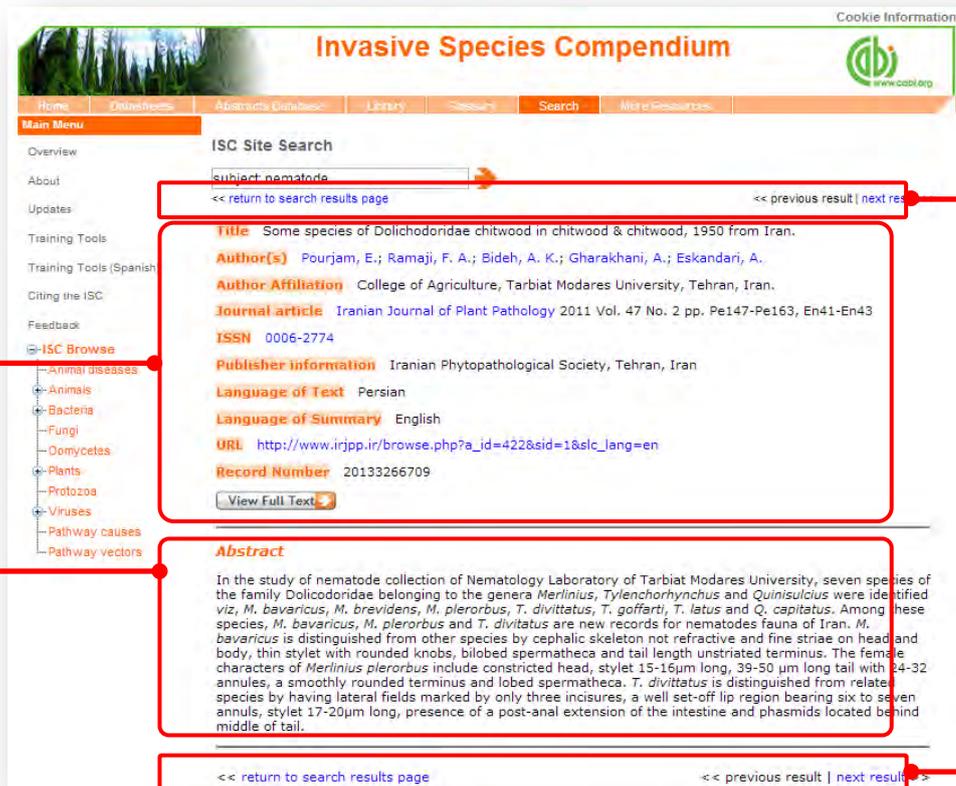
[View Full Text](#) 

Viewing records

To view the full details of the article record conduct a search and click on the green title displayed in the results box. This will direct you to the individual record page where the complete bibliographic information is listed including the full abstract summary (see example below). Again the [View Full Text](#) is also displayed on this page if the full text article is available.

Bibliographic data

Abstract



Invasive Species Compendium

ISC Site Search

subject nematode

[return to search results page](#) [previous result](#) [next result](#)

Title Some species of Dolichodoridae chitwood in chitwood & chitwood, 1950 from Iran.

Author(s) [Pourjam, E.](#); Ramaji, F. A.; Bideh, A. K.; Gharakhani, A.; Eskandari, A.

Author Affiliation College of Agriculture, Tarbiat Modares University, Tehran, Iran.

Journal article Iranian Journal of Plant Pathology 2011 Vol. 47 No. 2 pp. Pe147-Pe163, En41-En43

ISSN 0006-2774

Publisher information Iranian Phytopathological Society, Tehran, Iran

Language of Text Persian

Language of Summary English

URL http://www.irjpp.ir/browse.php?a_id=422&sid=1&slc_lang=en

Record Number 20133266709

[View Full Text](#)

Abstract

In the study of nematode collection of Nematology Laboratory of Tarbiat Modares University, seven species of the family Dolichodoridae belonging to the genera *Merlinius*, *Tylenchorhynchus* and *Quinisulcius* were identified viz, *M. bavaricus*, *M. brevidens*, *M. plerorbus*, *T. divittatus*, *T. goffarti*, *T. latus* and *Q. capitatus*. Among these species, *M. bavaricus*, *M. plerorbus* and *T. divittatus* are new records for nematodes fauna of Iran. *M. bavaricus* is distinguished from other species by cephalic skeleton not refractive and fine striae on head and body, thin stylet with rounded knobs, bilobed spermatheca and tail length unstriated terminus. The female characters of *Merlinius plerorbus* include constricted head, stylet 15-16µm long, 39-50 µm long tail with 24-32 annules, a smoothly rounded terminus and lobed spermatheca. *T. divittatus* is distinguished from related species by having lateral fields marked by only three incisures, a well set-off lip region bearing six to seven annules, stylet 17-20µm long, presence of a post-anal extension of the intestine and phasmids located behind middle of tail.

[return to search results page](#) [previous result](#) [next result](#)

Page Scrolling

As you can see from the example above some of the bibliographic information is displayed as blue linking text. For example in the Author field [Pourjam, E.](#) is displayed. This different colour text indicates intuitive linking so that when clicked it runs a further search for that keyword limited to its associated field. This can be useful to find more relevant content, such as articles written by the same author as shown in the example below.



Search results for "au:"Pourjam, E."

Some species of Dolichodoridae chitwood in chitwood & chitwood, 1950 from Iran.

Pourjam, E.; Ramaji, F. A.; Bideh, A. K.; Gharakhani, A.; Eskandari, A. Iranian Phytopathological Society, Tehran, Iran. Iranian Journal of Plant Pathology 2011, 47, 2, pp. Pe147-Pe163, En41-En43, 35-ref

In the study of nematode collection of Nematology Laboratory of Tarbiat Modares University, seven species of the family Dolichodoridae belonging to the genera *Merlinius*, *Tylenchorhynchus* and *Quinisulcius* were identified viz, *M. bavaricus*, *M. brevidens*, *M. plerorbus*, *T. divittatus*, *T. goffarti*, *T. latus* and *Q. capitatus*.

[View Full Text](#)

Some species of plant parasitic nematode from Iran.

Pourjam, E.; Azghari, R.; Ramaji, F. A.; Heydari, R. Iranian Phytopathological Society, Tehran, Iran. Iranian Journal of Plant Pathology 2012, 47, 4, pp. Pe119-Pe124, En141-En143

In order to identify the plant parasitic nematodes, a number of 45 soil samples were collected from different fields in Jolavar, Karaj and Jiroft (Mazandaran, Tehran and Kerman provinces, respectively). The nematodes were extracted from soil by centrifugal...

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Advanced searching of the Abstracts and Full text

Field searching

The search box for ISC also allows users to conduct advanced field searching using the index field tags. **Please note:** these techniques will return results for abstracts and full text articles.

Field searching is a technique by which users can search for keyword terms in specific indexing fields that are used when adding a bibliographic record to CABI's database 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:

Common search fields

Description	Field Tag
Article title	title
Author	author
Abstract	ab
Author affiliation	aa
Descriptor	de
Organism Descriptor	od
Geographic Locator	gl
Broad term	up
Identifier	id
Subject term	subject
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 (**NOTE: these must be lowercase**) into the quick 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 using Boolean operators. Below show some examples:

Single word search: 

Multiple word search: 

Searching with phrases: 

To conduct field searches using the advanced search more simply and to access other advanced features users can [access the CAB Direct platform](#).

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: Water hyacinth
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: invasive alien species
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: introduced species
Identifier	id:	This field is used for non-controlled index terms; terms that do not appear in the CAB Thesaurus such as new species or chemicals	id: cryptochrome

Please note: When searching the organism descriptor All animals, except for commonly managed livestock like Cattle, Sheep, Goats, etc., 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. 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 field tag	Fields searched	Example
title:	English title Foreign title	<input type="text" value="title: water hyacinth"/> 
author:	Personal author Author variant Additional author Document editor Corporate author	<input type="text" value="author: Letcher"/> 

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 field tag	Fields searched	Example
subject:	Descriptor Geographic location Organism descriptor Identifier	<input type="text" value="subject: pollution"/> 

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

FF000: Plant Science (General)	FF400: Mycorrhizas and Fungi of Economic Importance; Symbiotic Nitrogen Fixation (Discontinued March 2000)
FF003: Horticultural Crops (New March 2000)	FF500: Weeds and Noxious Plants
FF005: Field Crops (New March 2000)	FF600: Pests, Pathogens and Biogenic Diseases of Plants (Discontinued March 2000)
FF007: Forage & Fodder Crops (March 2000)	FF610: Viral, Bacterial and Fungal Diseases of Plants (New March 2000)
FF020: Plant Breeding and Genetics	FF620: Plant Pests (New March 2000)
FF030: Plant Morphology and Structure	FF700: Plant Disorders and Injuries (Not caused directly by Organisms)
FF040: Plant Composition	FF800: Plant Toxicology
FF060: Plant Physiology and Biochemistry	FF900: Environmental Tolerance of Plants
FF061: Plant Nutrition	
FF062: Plant Water Relations	
FF100: Plant Production	
FF150: Plant Cropping Systems	
FF160: Plant Propagation	
FF170: <i>in vitro</i> Culture of Plant Material	

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 e.g. FF003	cc:FF003
cabicode:	Allows users to search both the alphanumerical assigned code index as above and the CABI code title index e.g. Horticultural	cabicode:FF003 or cabicode:Horticultural

Accessing CAB Direct

Users of the compendium also have access to the CAB Direct interface for the ISC subset of bibliographic records. Such advanced features on the CAB direct platform include:

Advanced Searches: The complex search power of the CAB Direct search engine allows users to conduct complex searches and refine results by field type

Saving and combining searches: MyCABDirect allow users to save commonly used search strings for easy reference. The combine features also allows users to refine records performed across two searches.

Selecting and saving records: Mark and save records for future reference or export, print or share selections

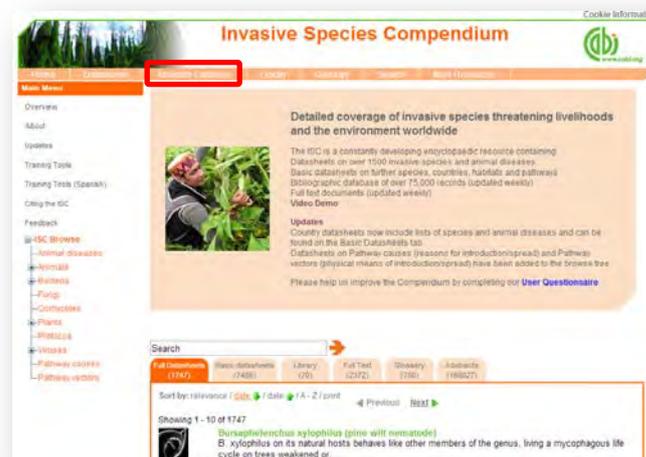
Alerts and RSS feeds: Create automatic e-alerts or RSS feeds from your saved searches for weekly updates of the latest research

Export options: Export records to a reference management software or download as selected articles as MARC records

Integrated full text linkage: Integrate your full text holdings listed in your library catalogue via your Link Resolver

There are two ways to access the CAB Direct platform from the ISC. Either:

1. Click on the **Abstracts Database** button in the top menu



2. From the Full text Abstracts tab in the result display box select the Abstracts database link (shown below)

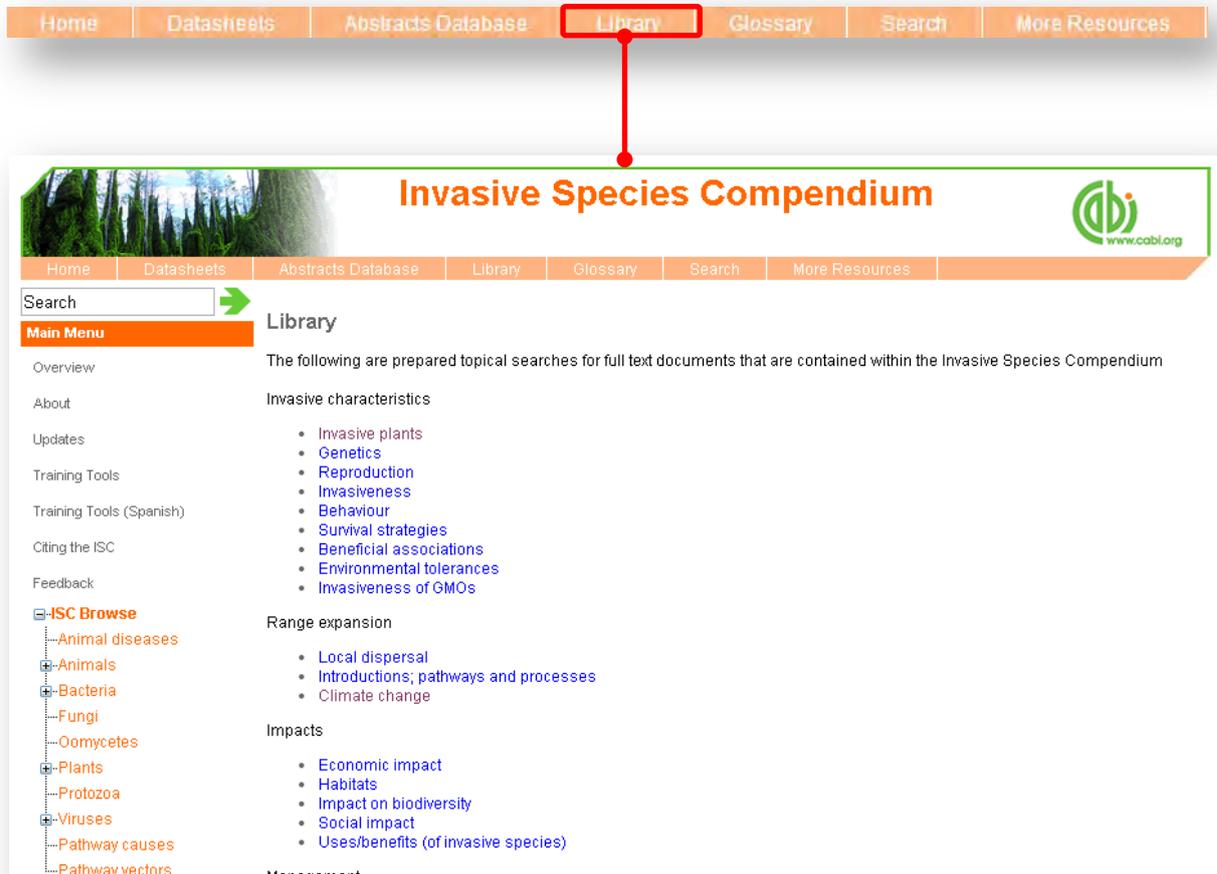


The screenshot shows the CAB Direct search interface. At the top, there is a search bar and a navigation menu with tabs: Full Datasheets (1747), Basic datasheets (7486), Library (70), Full Text (2372), Glossary (780), and Abstracts (168027). The 'Abstracts' tab is highlighted with a red box. Below the navigation menu, there is a message: 'For advanced searching full text links are available for Link Resolver, alerts, and RSS Feeds of the Abstracts Database, please use the Abstracts Database. You will need to allow pop-up windows for this.' Below this message, there are sorting options: 'Sort by: relevance / date' and navigation buttons: '<< Previous' and 'Next >>'. The results section shows 'Showing 1 - 10 of 168027'. The first result is 'Potato spindle tuber.' by Owens, R. A.; Verhoeven, J. T. J.; APSnet, Minnesota, USA, External factsheets, 2009, pp unpaginated. The second result is 'Nowhere to invade: *Rumex crispus* and *Typha latifolia* projected to disappear under future climate scenarios.' by Xu ZhongLin; Feng ZhaoDong; Yang JianJun; Zheng JiangHua; Zhang Fang; Public Library of Sciences (PLoS), San Francisco, USA, PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, 7, pp e70728, 55 ref. The third result is 'Woodland dynamics at the northern range periphery: a challenge for protected area management in a changing world.' by Powell, S. L.; Hansen, A. J.; Rodhouse, T. J.; Garrett, L. K.; Betancourt, J. L.; Dicus, G. H.; Lonnerker, M. K.; Public Library of Sciences (PLoS), San Francisco, USA, PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, 7, pp e70454, 60 ref.

The CAB Direct search interface is also the subject of a separate more advanced set of video tutorials and user guides. For more information on how to perform these advanced features visit the [CAB Direct user guide](#).

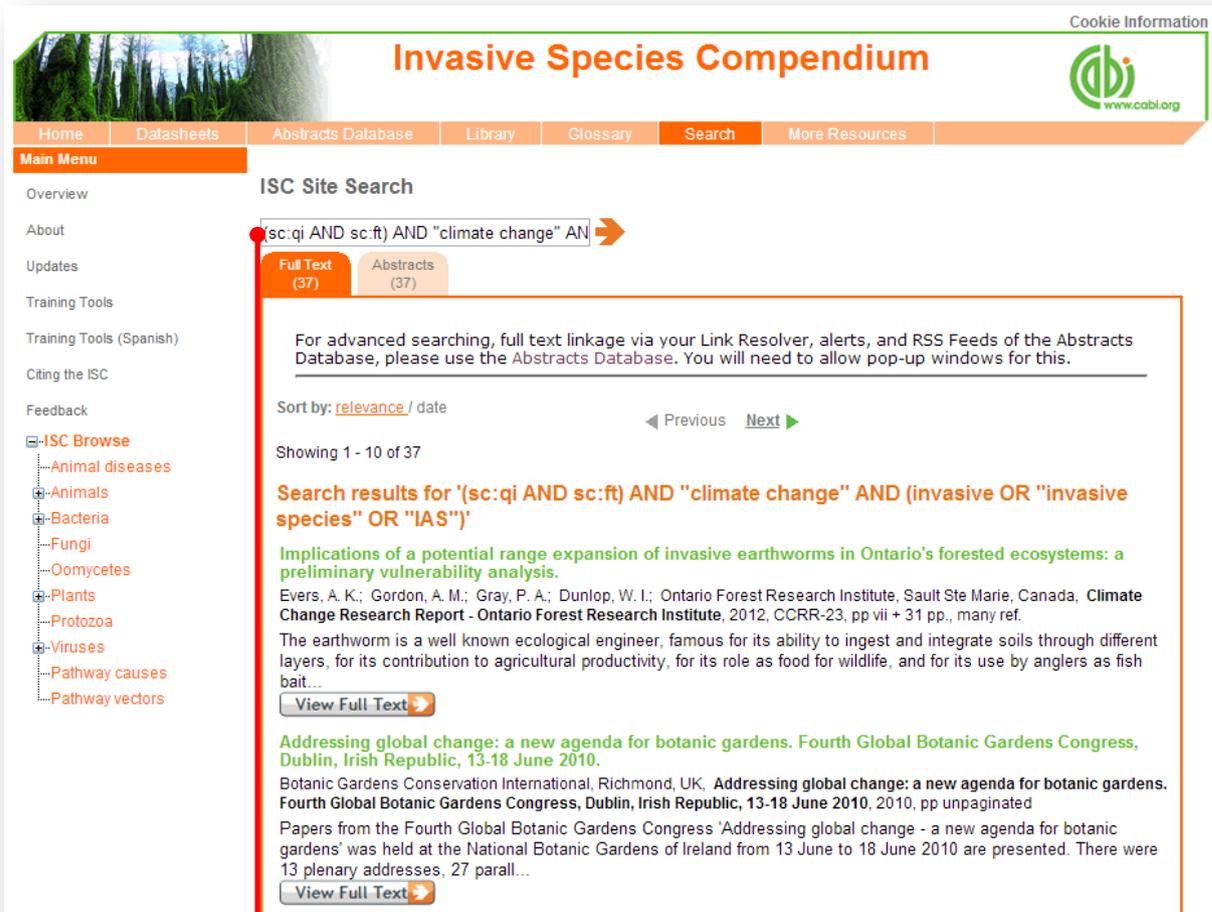
Library

The library page has been compiled by experts and includes specially commissioned and previously published information resources from internationally recognized sources. The Library is a collection of specially selected full text articles which complement the more structured information on the individual species datasheets. Clicking on the Library link in the top bar menu directs you to the Library contents page as shown below.



The library contents page is split in to subject specific categories which when clicked conducts a search for that subject category.

The image below shows the Library page for the topic “Survival strategies”. Once clicked the search engine will run the predefined search string and return a results page shown below. We can see that the page uses a predefined search string to return the required results for this topic.



Cookie Information

Invasive Species Compendium

Home Datasheets Abstracts Database Library Glossary Search More Resources

Main Menu

- Overview
- About
- Updates
- Training Tools
- Training Tools (Spanish)
- Citing the ISC
- Feedback
- ISC Browse
 - Animal diseases
 - Animals
 - Bacteria
 - Fungi
 - Oomycetes
 - Plants
 - Protozoa
 - Viruses
 - Pathway causes
 - Pathway vectors

ISC Site Search

(sc:qi AND sc:ft) AND "climate change" AND (invasive OR "invasive species" OR "IAS")

Full Text (37) Abstracts (37)

For advanced searching, full text linkage via your Link Resolver, alerts, and RSS Feeds of the Abstracts Database, please use the Abstracts Database. You will need to allow pop-up windows for this.

Sort by: [relevance](#) / [date](#) ◀ Previous Next ▶

Showing 1 - 10 of 37

Search results for '(sc:qi AND sc:ft) AND "climate change" AND (invasive OR "invasive species" OR "IAS")'

Implications of a potential range expansion of invasive earthworms in Ontario's forested ecosystems: a preliminary vulnerability analysis.
 Evers, A. K.; Gordon, A. M.; Gray, P. A.; Dunlop, W. I.; Ontario Forest Research Institute, Sault Ste Marie, Canada, **Climate Change Research Report - Ontario Forest Research Institute**, 2012, CCRR-23, pp vii + 31 pp., many ref.
 The earthworm is a well known ecological engineer, famous for its ability to ingest and integrate soils through different layers, for its contribution to agricultural productivity, for its role as food for wildlife, and for its use by anglers as fish bait...
[View Full Text](#)

Addressing global change: a new agenda for botanic gardens. Fourth Global Botanic Gardens Congress, Dublin, Irish Republic, 13-18 June 2010.
 Botanic Gardens Conservation International, Richmond, UK, **Addressing global change: a new agenda for botanic gardens. Fourth Global Botanic Gardens Congress, Dublin, Irish Republic, 13-18 June 2010**, 2010, pp unpaginated
 Papers from the Fourth Global Botanic Gardens Congress 'Addressing global change - a new agenda for botanic gardens' was held at the National Botanic Gardens of Ireland from 13 June to 18 June 2010 are presented. There were 13 plenary addresses, 27 parall...
[View Full Text](#)

Custom library page search string

(sc:qi AND sc:ft) "climate change" ("invasive species" OR "IAS") →

To limit the searches further users can simply add keywords to the search string to refine the results returned. For example, by using the Boolean operator AND and adding the keyword "weeds" to the end of the search string as shown below we can return more relevant results.

(sc:qi AND sc:ft) "climate change"("invasive species") "weeds" →

Glossary

The glossary is a source of vocabulary covering scientific terms used in the reporting of invasive species. Over 780 terms and their definitions have been compiled from various cited sources.

Searching the glossary

Below shows the glossary page which is accessed from the top bar menu. To search the glossary use the search box or alphabetical menu to scroll through terms by letters.



The screenshot shows the 'Glossary' page of the Invasive Species Compendium. The top navigation bar includes 'Home', 'Datasheets', 'Abstracts Database', 'Library', 'Glossary', 'Search', and 'More Resources'. The 'Glossary' menu item is highlighted with a red box and a red line pointing to the page title. Below the title, there is a 'Search Glossary' input field with a green arrow button, highlighted with a red box and a red line pointing to the label 'Search box'. Below the search field, the page is listed by 'Alphabetical Order' with a 'Starting Letter' menu containing letters A through Z, highlighted with a red box and a red line pointing to the label 'Alphabetical menu'. The main content area displays definitions for terms like 'absorbed dose', 'acceptable risk', 'accidental introduction', and 'Additional Declaration'. A 'Main Menu' is visible on the left side of the page.

When searching the glossary using the alphabetical menu click on the letter which is the first letter of the term you are searching for. You can then scroll through the list of results using the browse menu at the bottom of the page by clicking either the [Next](#) button or the numerical page.

More resources

The More Resources section of the site provides links to an range of external websites and databases that may be of use to researchers and practitioners associated with invasive species and their management.

Resources include:

- Identification keys
- Image libraries
- Resources with a regional focus

To access a list of resources for each topic area simply hover over **More Resources** tab in the top bar menu and click on the relevant area of interest as shown below. A list of resource and a brief description will then be displayed.



The screenshot shows the 'Invasive Species Compendium' website. The top navigation bar includes 'Home', 'Datasheets', 'Abstracts Database', 'Library', 'Glossary', 'Search', and 'More Resources'. The 'More Resources' tab is highlighted with a red box, and a dropdown menu is visible with the following options: 'Identification Keys', 'Image Libraries', 'CABI Invasives Blog', 'Caribbean Resources', and 'IAS Concepts and Terms'. The 'Identification Keys' section is active, displaying a search bar and a 'Main Menu' on the left. The main content area lists several resources:

- id source**: A collaborative federal/state (U.S./Colorado) specialized search tool for locating over 1500 vetted websites that focus on identification of plant pest insects, diseases and weeds. The objective is to help users rapidly find trustworthy websites for screening, detecting, and identifying one or more pest species.
- Lucidcentral Key Search**: A number of interactive keys are being built using the Lucid software developed by the Centre for Biological Information Technology (CBIT) at the University of Queensland, Australia. Relevant freely available web keys are included in the list below but the Lucidcentral Key Search tool provides information on many more and on the new mobile apps available.
- ID Tools**: Website providing links to over 30 Lucid identification tools developed by USDA-APHIS' Identification Technology Program (ITP).
- Invasive arthropods (terrestrial)**:
 - A Resource for Pest and Diseases of Cultivated Palms** Walters TW, Redford AJ, Trice MD, Scher JL, Hodges AC, 2010. USDA-APHIS-PPQ-CPHST. This key is designed to support palm surveys and includes the pests, diseases and disorders of palms occurring in or threatening the USA and Caribbean.
 - Ambrosia Beetles (Xyleborini): An identification tool to the world genera** Hulr J, Smith SM, 2010. Xyleborini is the most important and species-rich tribe of ambrosia beetles. This group contains more invasive pests than all other ambrosia beetle groups combined.
 - Anastrepha and Toxotrypana: descriptions, illustrations, and interactive keys** Norrbom AL, Korytkowski CA, Zucchi RA, Uramoto K, Venable GL, McCormick J, Dallwitz MJ. Includes Lucid and Intkey tools, taxonomic information and images.