



# **CABI's Horticulture Compendium**

**User Guide (v.1.0)**

**March 2017**

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## Introduction

The Horticulture Compendium (HC) is a unique encyclopaedic resource of authoritative horticultural datasheets providing global coverage of temperate, tropical and subtropical horticultural food crops. The Horticulture Compendium joins CABI's critically-acclaimed compendia series, making a real difference to the working lives of people across the globe by bringing together a vast selection of information into one place.

The datasheets are enhanced with data from specialist organizations, images, a bibliographic database and full text articles. New datasheets and datasets are continually added, reviewed and updated.

The following resource types are available on the Horticulture Compendium.

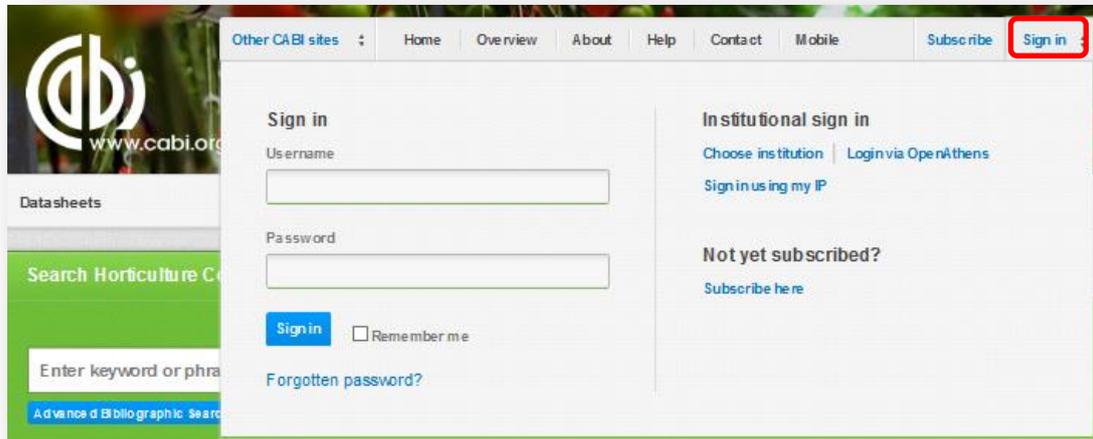
- Datasheets:** Datasheets provide detailed information on horticulture and associated topics, or an overview of countries.
- Abstracts records:** Indexed records from a subset of CAB Abstracts database relating to the subject of horticulture.
- Full text articles:** Links to the complete scientific record for scholarly articles, where available, hosted on the CAB Direct database
- Glossary:** An interactive glossary with over 16,000 terms

The following guide has been designed for all users of the Horticulture Compendium to highlight the 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 HC

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

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



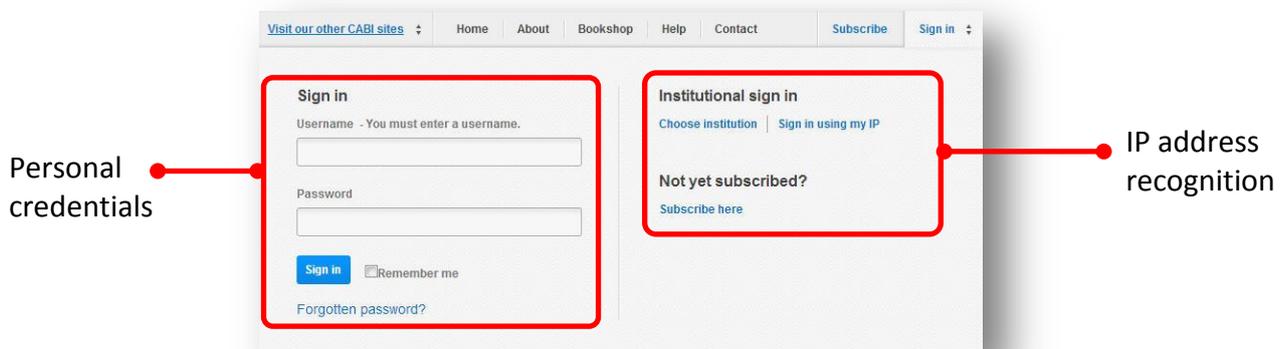
There are two ways to log in to the database depending on the access options your account has:

### 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.

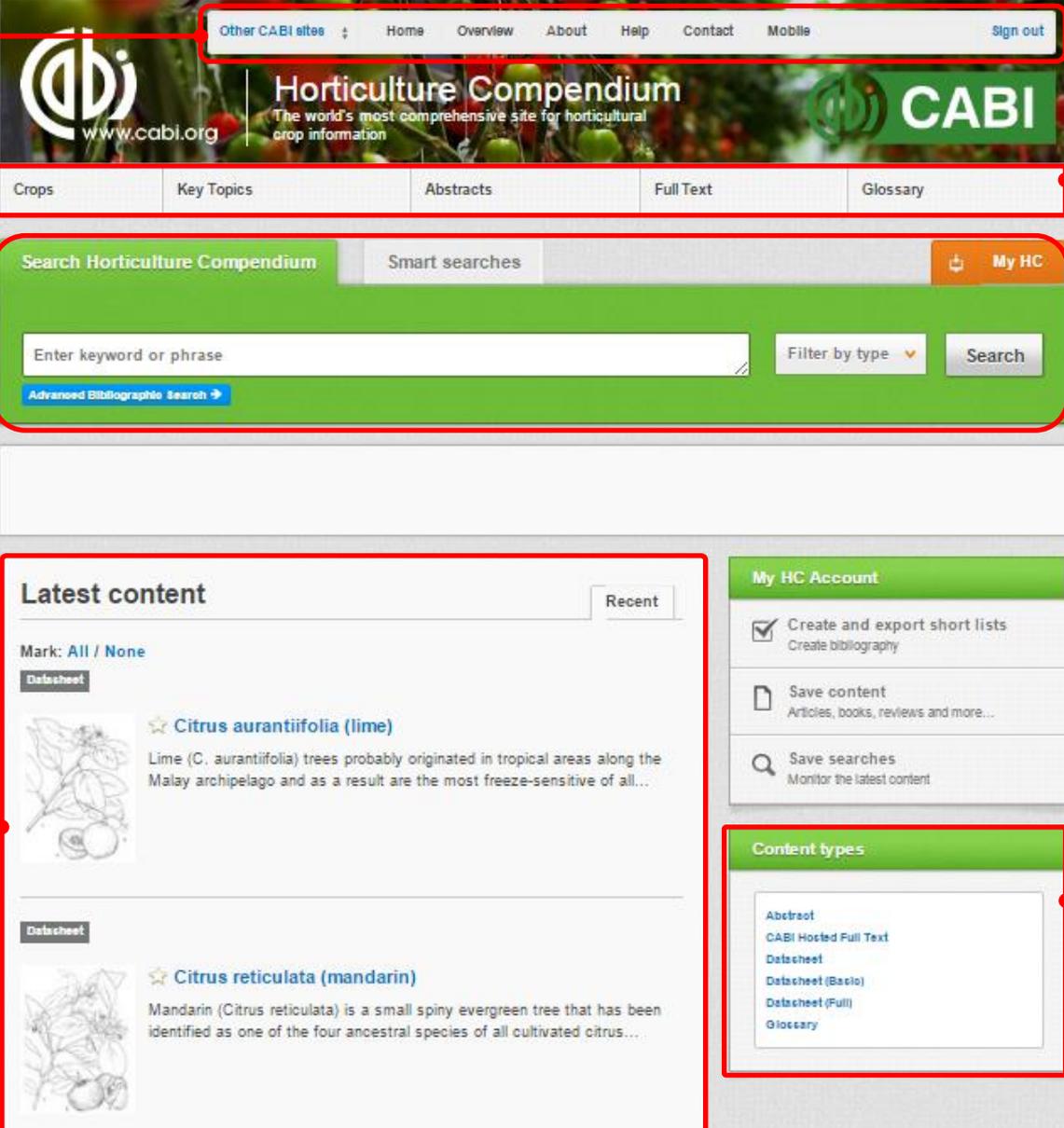
### By IP address:

If your institution has a subscription to HC and you are accessing through your institutions network, the HC platform 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 HC interface has been designed to enable quick and comprehensive content searches. Below shows an image of the HC homepage and the various features displayed.



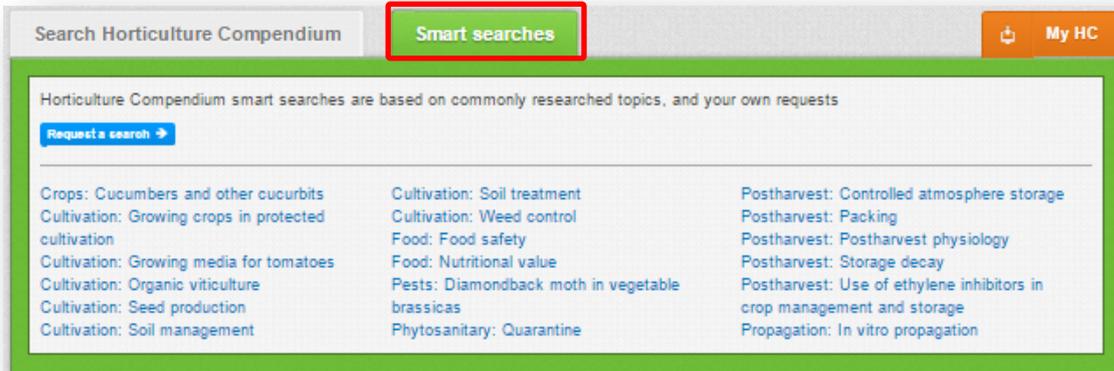
The screenshot shows the Horticulture Compendium homepage with several key features highlighted by red callout boxes and labels:

- Site menu:** Located at the top left, it points to the navigation bar containing links for "Other CABI sites", "Home", "Overview", "About", "Help", "Contact", "Mobile", and "Sign out".
- Content pages:** Located at the top right, it points to a horizontal menu with categories: "Crops", "Key Topics", "Abstracts", "Full Text", and "Glossary".
- Search bar:** Located in the middle left, it points to a search interface with a text input field labeled "Enter keyword or phrase", a "Filter by type" dropdown, a "Search" button, and a link for "Advanced Bibliographic Search".
- Latest datasheet content:** Located in the bottom left, it points to the "Latest content" section, which displays two entries: "Citrus aurantiifolia (lime)" and "Citrus reticulata (mandarin)", each with a small image and a "Datasheet" label.
- Type of content materials:** Located in the bottom right, it points to the "Content types" section, which lists various material types: "Abstract", "CABI Hosted Full Text", "Datasheet", "Datasheet (Basic)", "Datasheet (Full)", and "Glossary".

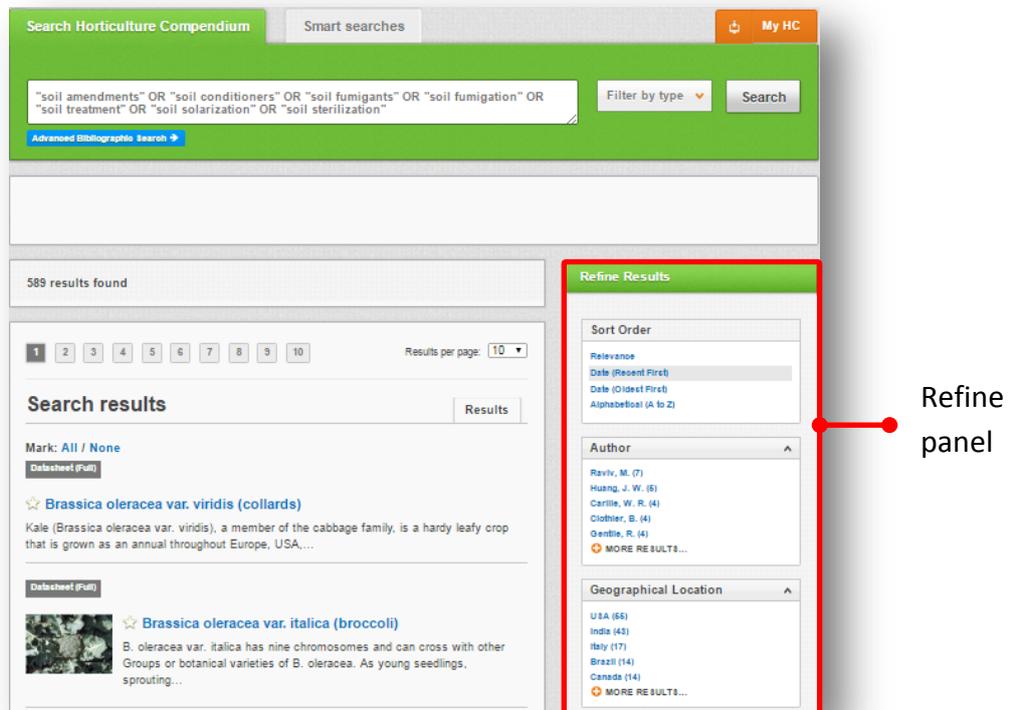
Additional features visible on the page include a "My HC Account" sidebar with options like "Create and export short lists" and "Save content", and a "Recent" filter for the latest content.

## Smart Searches

To help you search for literature in common or key topics of interest our subject experts have created pre-defined 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 “Cultivation: Soil treatment”



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

The HC 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 the HC. 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.

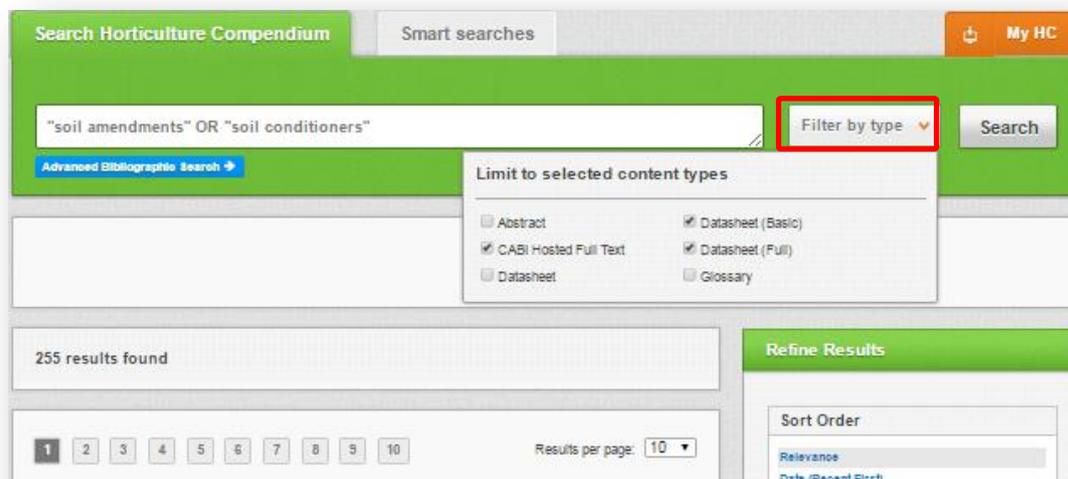
To conduct a general site search enter your search terms in to the search box located in the search bar of the home page and click the  button as shown below:



### Conducting filtered site searches:

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

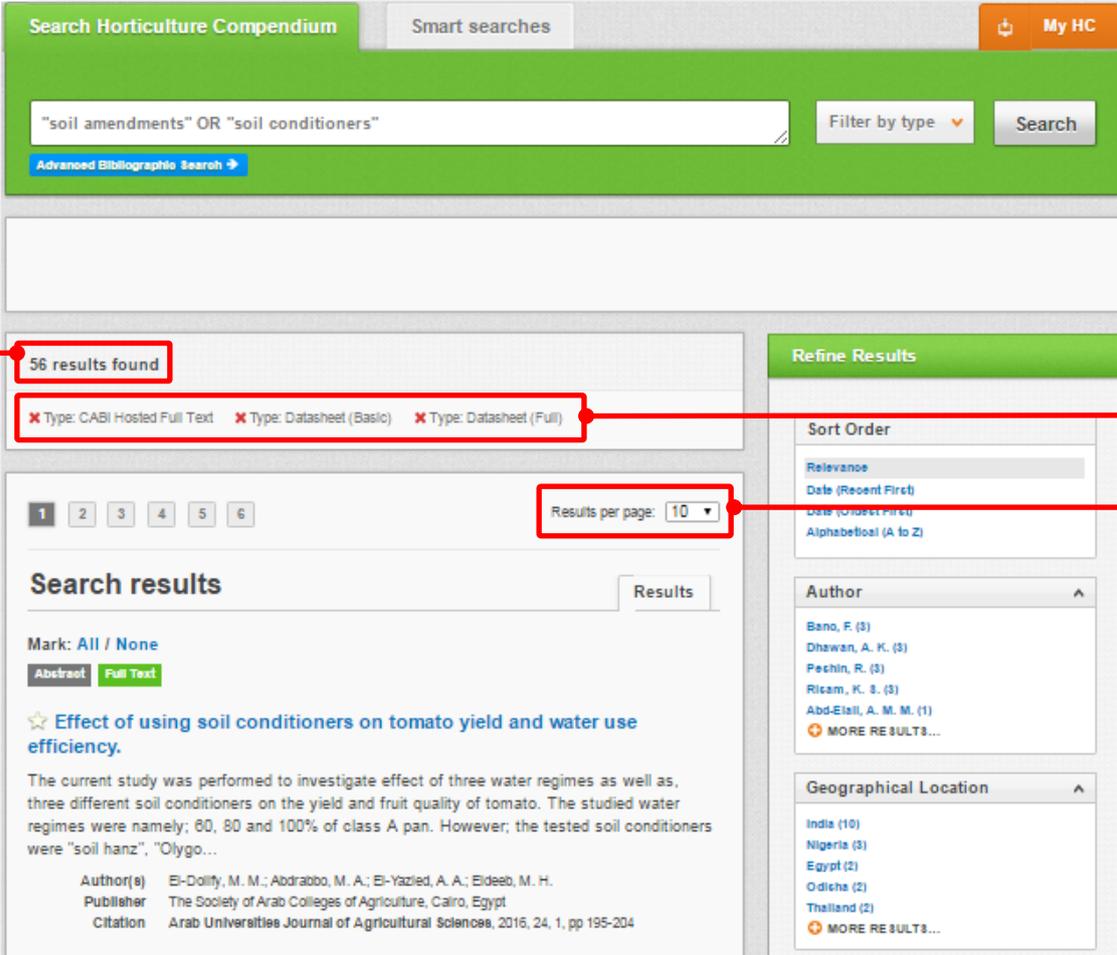
To conduct a filtered site search enter your search terms in to the search box located in the search bar of the home page. Click on the filter options to the right of the search box and select the categories you would like to limit the search to. The  indicates which categories have been selected. Below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



The screenshot shows the search results page for the query "soil amendments" OR "soil conditioners". The page includes a search bar, a "Filter by type" dropdown, and a "Search" button. Below the search bar, a box indicates "56 results found". A red box highlights the filter display area, which shows three filters: "Type: CABI Hosted Full Text", "Type: Datasheet (Basic)", and "Type: Datasheet (Full)". A red box also highlights the "Results per page" dropdown, which is set to "10". The main search results area shows a list of results, with the first result titled "Effect of using soil conditioners on tomato yield and water use efficiency." The right-hand side of the page features a "Refine Results" panel with sections for "Sort Order", "Author", and "Geographical Location".

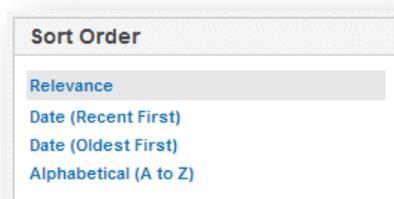
Number of records

Filter display

Records display options

### Ordering results:

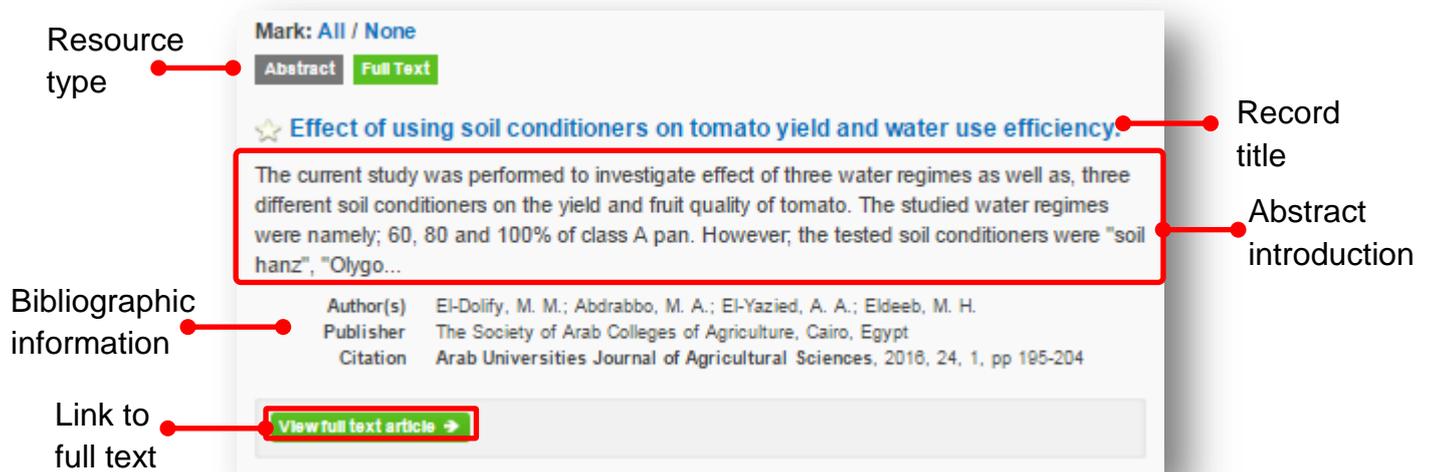
Results can be displayed either by most relevant records to your search, by publication date or by an alphabetical list of records based on the article title. The sorting options can be found in the panel to the right of the results.



The "Sort Order" panel shows 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.



**Resource type**

**Record title**

**Abstract introduction**

**Bibliographic information**

**Link to full text**

Mark: All / None

Abstract Full Text

☆ **Effect of using soil conditioners on tomato yield and water use efficiency.**

The current study was performed to investigate effect of three water regimes as well as, three different soil conditioners on the yield and fruit quality of tomato. The studied water regimes were namely; 60, 80 and 100% of class A pan. However, the tested soil conditioners were "soil hanz", "Olygo...

Author(s) El-Dolify, M. M.; Abdrabbo, M. A.; El-Yazied, A. A.; Eldeeb, M. H.  
 Publisher The Society of Arab Colleges of Agriculture, Cairo, Egypt  
 Citation Arab Universities Journal of Agricultural Sciences, 2016, 24, 1, pp 195-204

[View full text article →](#)

### Faceted searching:

On the right side of the results page there is a refine results pane to allow you to 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:



**Author**

- Jones, J. B. (26)
- Battilani, A. (22)
- Colvine, S. (21)
- Cámara, M. (20)
- UK, CAB International (16)
- [+ MORE RESULTS...](#)

**Geographical Location**

- USA (256)
- India (223)
- Italy (127)
- China (120)
- Brazil (93)
- [+ MORE RESULTS...](#)

**Item Type**

- Journal article (2,708)
- Conference paper (287)
- Datasheet (160)
- Miscellaneous (57)
- Book chapter (17)
- [+ MORE RESULTS...](#)

### Author:

Filters results to only show records with a particular author credited.

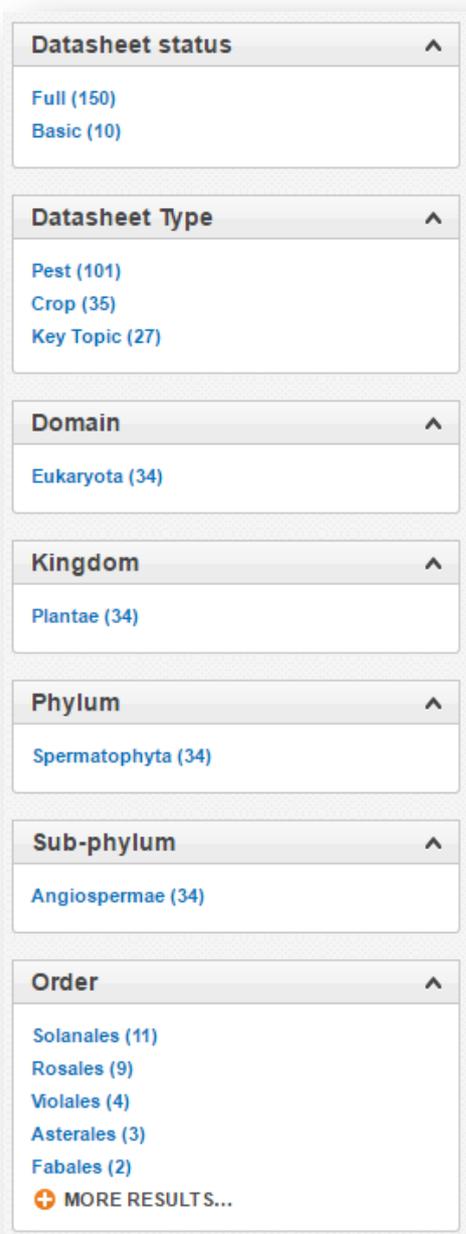
### Geographical location:

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):



The screenshot shows a vertical list of faceted search filters. Each filter is a box with a title and a list of options. The filters are:

- Datasheet status**: Full (150), Basic (10)
- Datasheet Type**: Pest (101), Crop (35), Key Topic (27)
- Domain**: Eukaryota (34)
- Kingdom**: Plantae (34)
- Phylum**: Spermatophyta (34)
- Sub-phylum**: Angiospermae (34)
- Order**: Solanales (11), Rosales (9), Violales (4), Asterales (3), Fabales (2), [+ MORE RESULTS...](#)

#### 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*

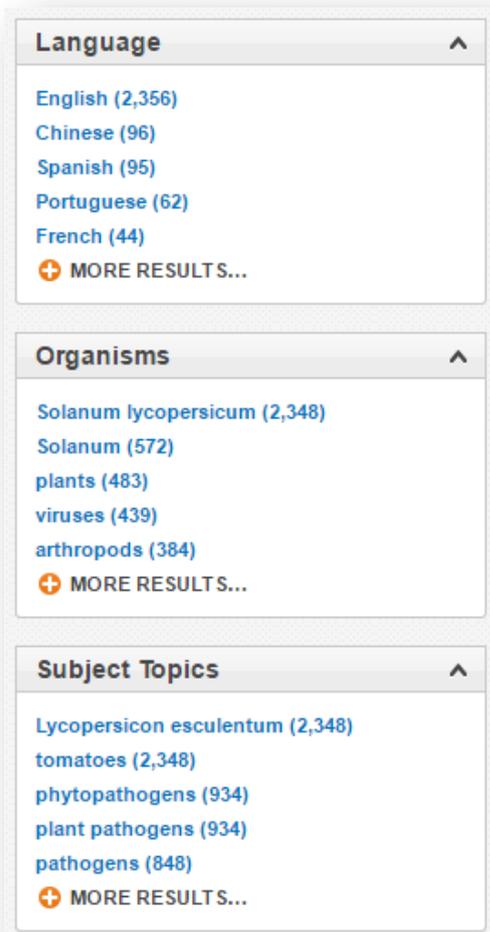
*Kingdom*

*Phylum*

*Subphylum*

*Order*

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



The screenshot shows three faceted filter boxes. Each box has a title and a list of items with counts. A blue color indicates the selected item. A plus icon and 'MORE RESULTS...' link are at the bottom of each list.

**Language**

- English (2,356)
- Chinese (96)
- Spanish (95)
- Portuguese (62)
- French (44)
- + MORE RESULTS...

**Organisms**

- Solanum lycopersicum (2,348)
- Solanum (572)
- plants (483)
- viruses (439)
- arthropods (384)
- + MORE RESULTS...

**Subject Topics**

- Lycopersicon esculentum (2,348)
- tomatoes (2,348)
- phytopathogens (934)
- plant pathogens (934)
- pathogens (848)
- + MORE RESULTS...

#### Language:

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

#### Organisms:

Limits results to display only specific organisms or taxonomic group 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:

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



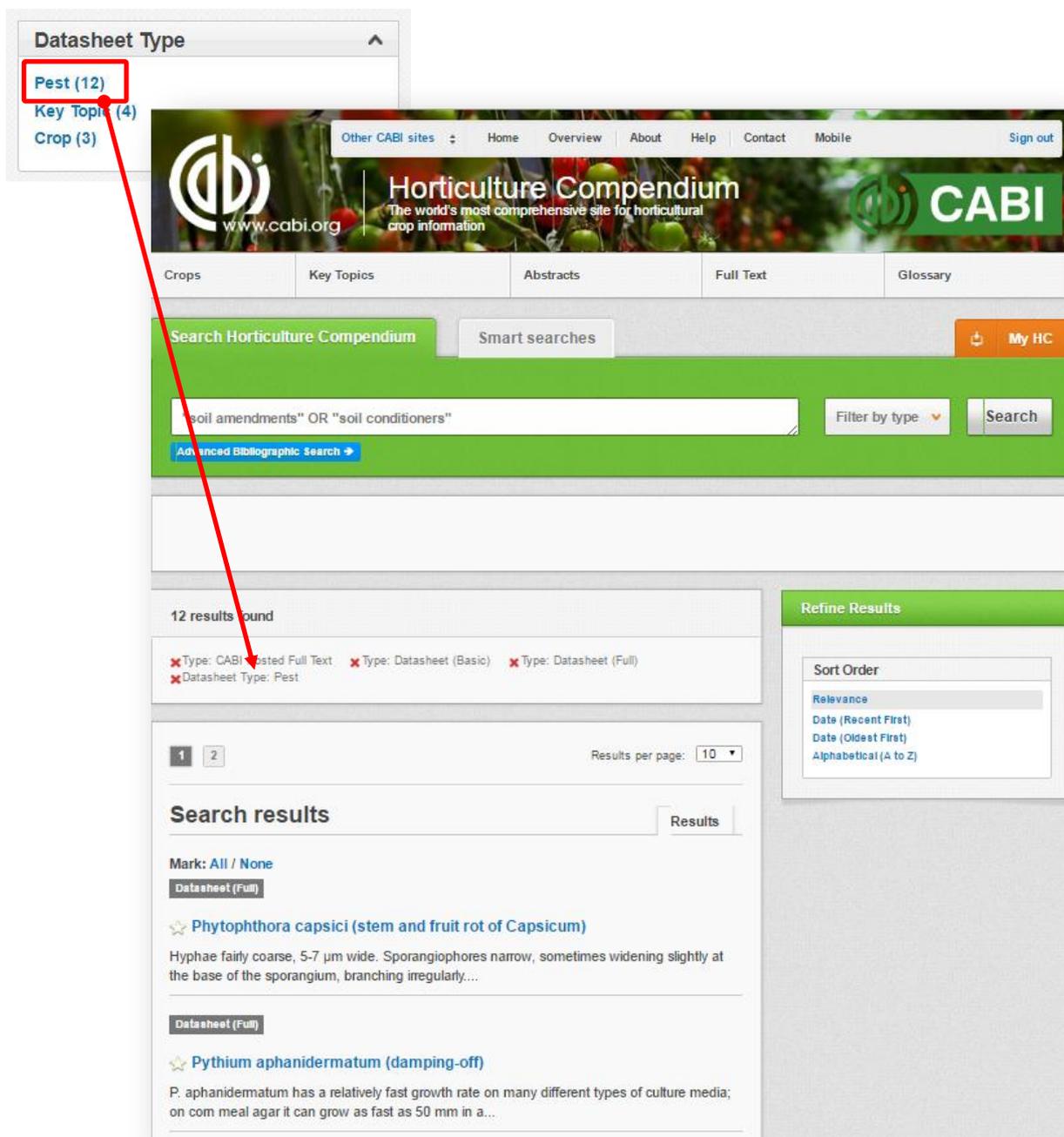
The screenshot shows a single faceted filter box for 'Datasheet Type' with a list of items and counts.

**Datasheet Type**

- Pest (12)
- Key Topic (4)
- Crop (3)

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 numbers are the records associated with it.

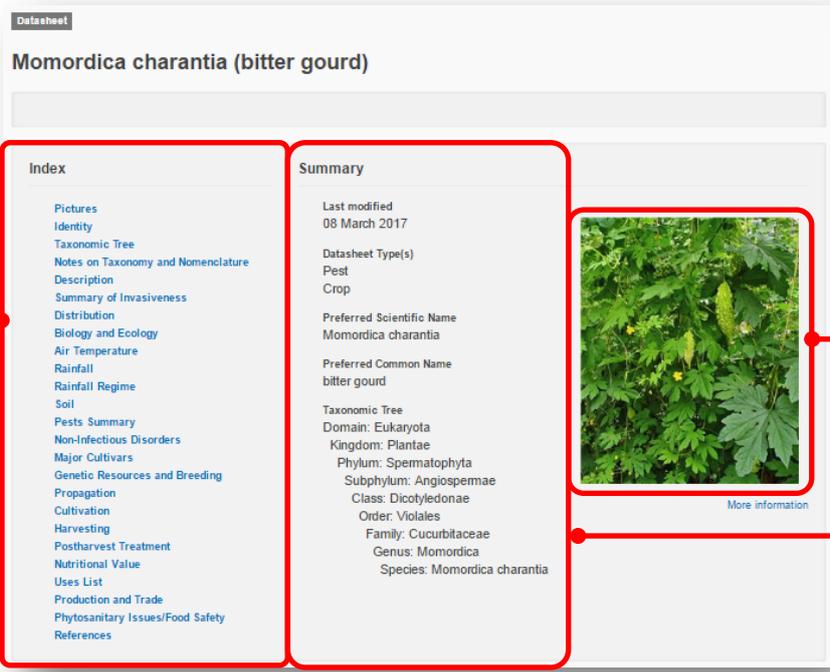
Clicking on a blue keyword conducts a search to return results specific to the selected topic and the relevant keyword from the associated field. For example, below we can see that by clicking on the datasheet filter **Pest (12)** listed in the datasheet type field box, a filtered search is generated, limiting results to only records of this type. This is displayed in the filter display at the top of the results page.



The screenshot shows the Horticulture Compendium website interface. At the top, there is a navigation menu with links for Home, Overview, About, Help, Contact, and Mobile. The main header features the CABI logo and the text "Horticulture Compendium - The world's most comprehensive site for horticultural crop information". Below the header, there are tabs for Crops, Key Topics, Abstracts, Full Text, and Glossary. A search bar is present with the text "soil amendments" OR "soil conditioners" and a "Search" button. A "Filter by type" dropdown menu is visible, and a red arrow points from the "Pest (12)" option in a "Datasheet Type" dropdown menu to the "Filter by type" dropdown. The search results section shows "12 results found" and a list of filters: "Type: CABI Datasheet Full Text", "Type: Datasheet (Basic)", "Type: Datasheet (Full)", and "Datasheet Type: Pest". The results are displayed in a list format, with the first result being "Phytophthora capsici (stem and fruit rot of Capsicum)".

## Datasheets

Each compendia product contains different datasheet types. To see the datasheets hosted by the HC 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.

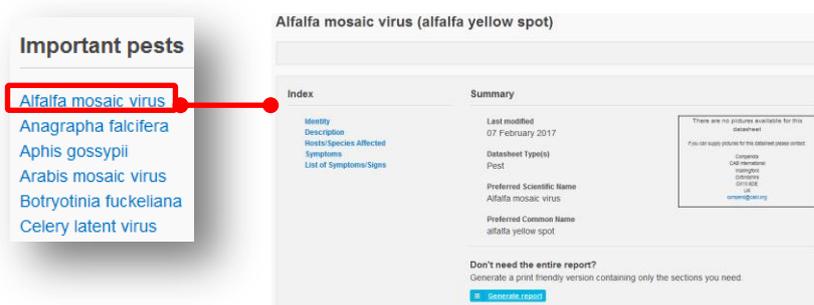


The screenshot shows a datasheet for *Momordica charantia* (bitter gourd). The page is divided into three main sections:

- Index menu:** A vertical list of links on the left side, including Pictures, Identity, Taxonomic Tree, Notes on Taxonomy and Nomenclature, Description, Summary of Invasiveness, Distribution, Biology and Ecology, Air Temperature, Rainfall, Rainfall Regime, Soil, Pests Summary, Non-Infectious Disorders, Major Cultivars, Genetic Resources and Breeding, Propagation, Cultivation, Harvesting, Postharvest Treatment, Nutritional Value, Uses List, Production and Trade, Phytosanitary Issues/Food Safety, and References.
- Summary information:** A central panel containing key details: Last modified (08 March 2017), Datasheet Type(s) (Pest, Crop), Preferred Scientific Name (*Momordica charantia*), Preferred Common Name (bitter gourd), Taxonomic Tree (Domain: Eukaryota, Kingdom: Plantae, Phylum: Spermatophyta, Subphylum: Angiospermae, Class: Dicotyledonae, Order: Violales, Family: Cucurbitaceae, Genus: *Momordica*, Species: *Momordica charantia*), and a [More information](#) link.
- Cover image:** A photograph of the bitter melon plant with its characteristic bumpy green fruits, located to the right of the summary information.

## 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 Important Pests list taken from the 'Apium graveolens' datasheet we can link out to a datasheet on the Alfalfa mosaic virus.

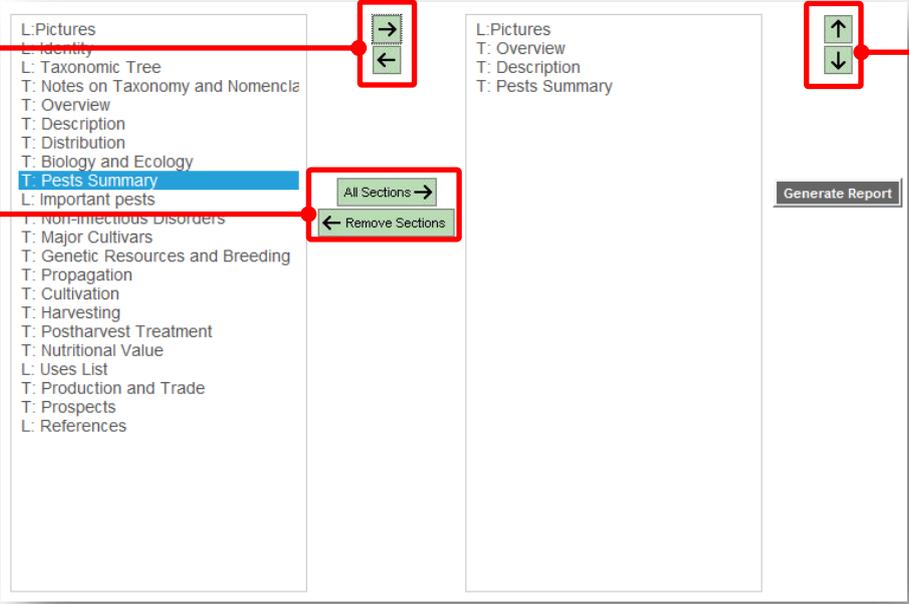


The screenshot illustrates the concept of intuitive linking. On the left, a box titled 'Important pests' lists several organisms, with 'Alfalfa mosaic virus' highlighted in red. A red line connects this link to the 'Alfalfa mosaic virus (alfalfa yellow spot)' datasheet on the right. The right-hand page shows the 'Index' and 'Summary' sections of this specific datasheet, demonstrating how the link from the list leads to the full record.

## 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  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 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.



The screenshot shows a two-column interface for selecting report sections. The left column lists sections with their types (L for List, T for Text). The right column shows the selected sections. Annotations with red lines and boxes highlight specific controls:

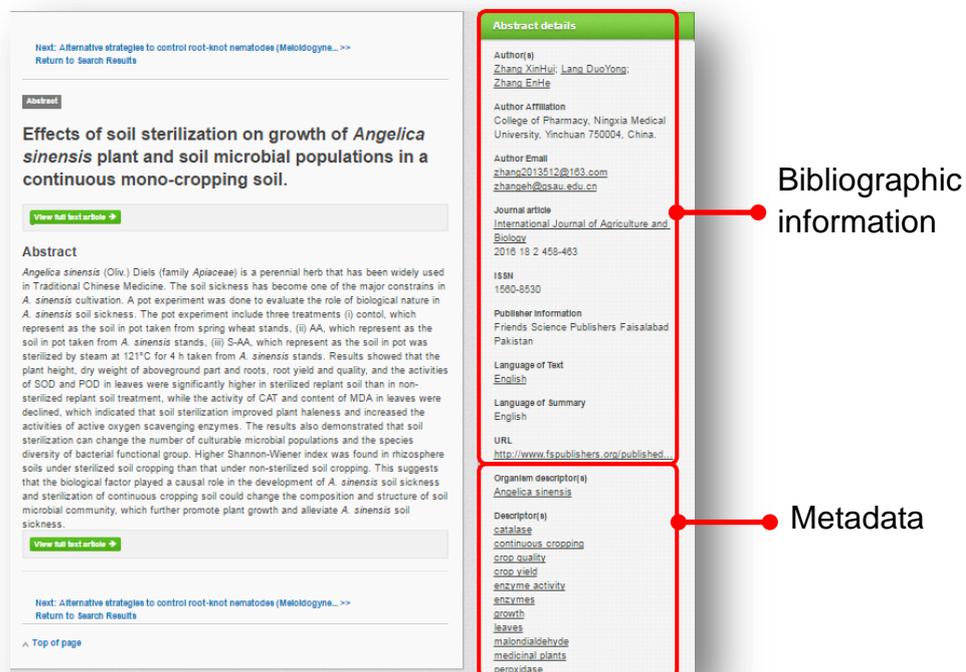
- Include/remove individual sections:** A red line points to the right and left arrow buttons between the columns.
- Include/remove multiple sections:** A red line points to the 'All Sections →' and '← Remove Sections' buttons.
- Change section order:** A red line points to the up and down arrow buttons on the right side of the selected sections column.

The 'Generate Report' button is located at the bottom right of the interface.

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

## Bibliographic Records and Full Text

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



The screenshot displays a bibliographic record page. The main content area on the left contains the abstract of the article titled "Effects of soil sterilization on growth of *Angelica sinensis* plant and soil microbial populations in a continuous mono-cropping soil." The abstract text describes the study's methodology and findings regarding soil sterilization and microbial activity. To the right of the abstract is a sidebar titled "Abstract details" which provides comprehensive bibliographic information and metadata. This sidebar is divided into two sections: "Bibliographic information" and "Metadata".

**Bibliographic information:**

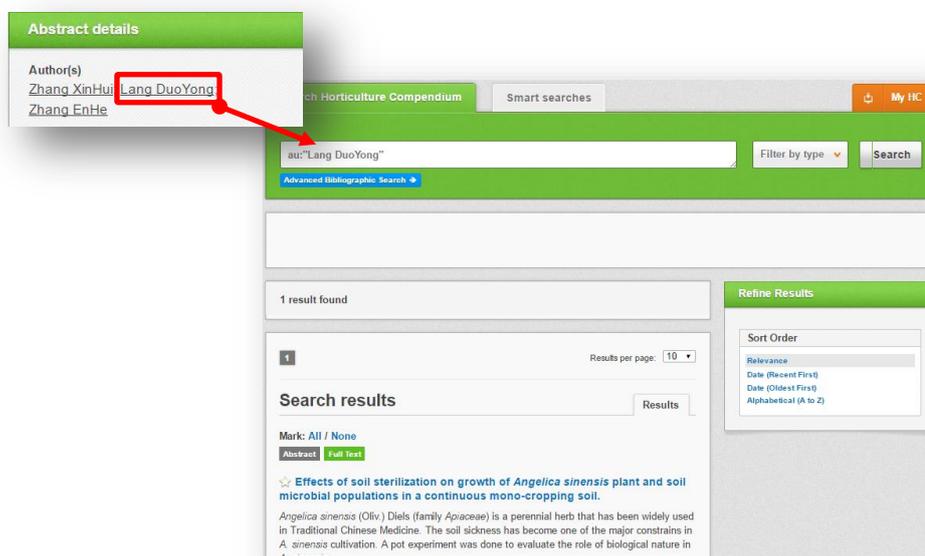
- Author(s): Zhang XinHui, Lang DuoYong, Zhang EnHe
- Author Affiliation: College of Pharmacy, Ningxia Medical University, Yinchuan 750004, China.
- Author Email: zhang2013512@163.com, zhangen@nxaau.edu.cn
- Journal article: International Journal of Agriculture and Biology
- 2016 18 2 458-463
- ISSN: 1560-8530
- Publisher information: Friends Science Publishers Faisalabad Pakistan
- Language of Text: English
- Language of Summary: English
- URL: <http://www.fspublishers.org/published...>

**Metadata:**

- Organism descriptor(s): *Angelica sinensis*
- Descriptor(s): catalase, continuous cropping, crop quality, crop yield, enzyme activity, enzymes, growth, leaves, malondialdehyde, medicinal plants, peroxidase

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



The screenshot shows a search interface. A search box contains the query `au:"Lang DuoYong"`. Below the search box, it indicates "1 result found". The search results section displays the following information:

**Search results**

Mark: All / None

Abstract Full Text

Effects of soil sterilization on growth of *Angelica sinensis* plant and soil microbial populations in a continuous mono-cropping soil.

*Angelica sinensis* (Oliv.) Diels (family Apiaceae) is a perennial herb that has been widely used in Traditional Chinese Medicine. The soil sickness has become one of the major constrains in *A. sinensis* cultivation. A pot experiment was done to evaluate the role of biological nature in *A. sinensis*...

The interface also includes a "Retine Results" section with a "Sort Order" dropdown menu showing options: Relevance, Date (Recent First), Date (Oldest First), and Alphabetical (A to Z).

## Advanced Searching

### Field searching:

The search box for the HC 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, etc... 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. Some examples are shown below:

- Single word search: **gl: Europe**
- Multiple word search: **gl: Europe AND Climate Change**
- Searching with parentheses: **gl: Europe AND Climate Change (NOT Global Warming)**

### Metadata searching:

If you are only looking 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 five 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: tomato
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 or geographic	de: soil management
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: cryptochrome

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. FC 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	<b>title: Europe AND Climate Change (NOT Global Warming)</b>
Author	author:	Personal author Author variant Additional author Document editor Corporate author	<b>author: EPPO</b>

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	<b>subject: phytopathogens</b>

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

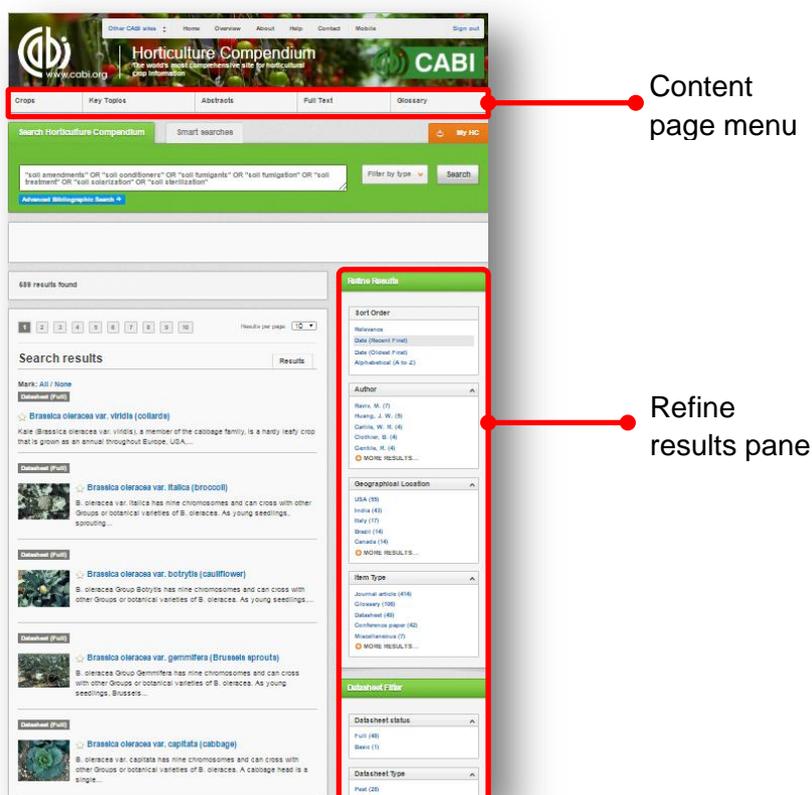
- FF000** Plant Science (General)
- FF003** Horticultural Crops (From March 2000)
- FF005** Field Crops (From March 2000)
- FF007** Forage and Fodder Crops (From March 2000)
- FF020** Plant Breeding and Genetics
- FF030** Plant Morphology and Structure
- FF040** Plant Composition
- FF060** Plant Physiology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

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
cabicode:	Allows users to search the index of the alphanumerical assigned code.	cabicode:FF005

## Content Pages

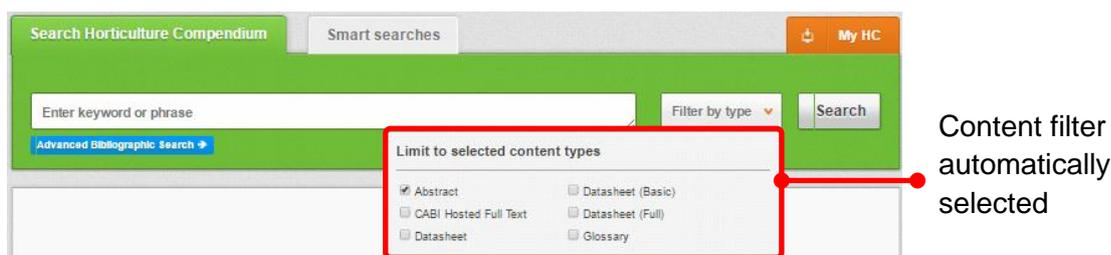
Content pages enable you to focus searching on specific content types across the HC platform. These pages can be selected from the horizontal menu bar shown in the screen shot below. These content pages are structured in a similar format to the homepage but only include content items that refer to the 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

## My HC

The My HC 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 My HC 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 My HC at the beginning of all your search sessions on the HC.

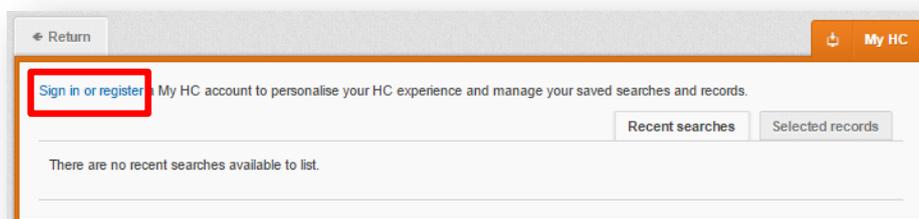
### Creating a My HC account:

Before you can access the features of My HC you first need to create an account. Click on the

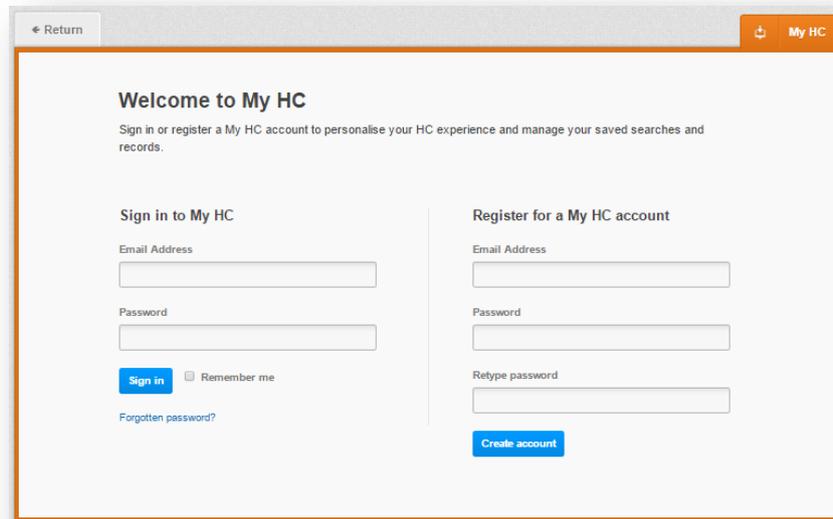
 button in the top-right hand corner of the search box as shown below:



You will then need to click on the [Sign in or register](#) link to create a My HC account.



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

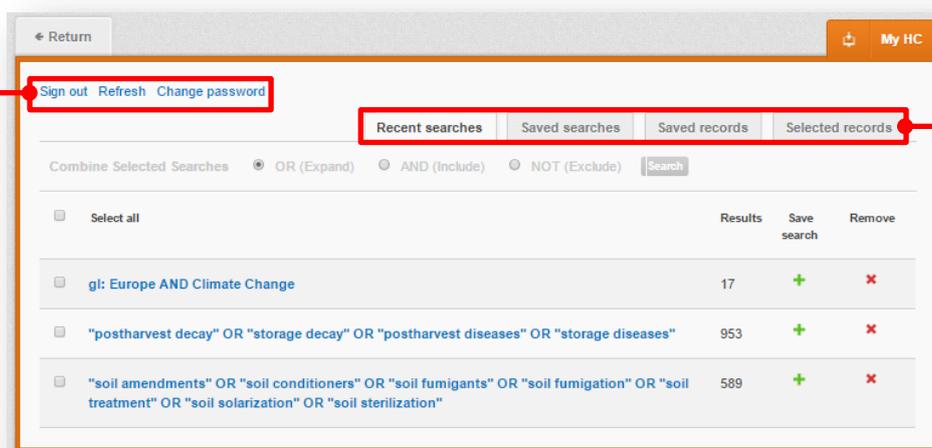


The screenshot shows a web page titled "Welcome to My HC". It has a "Return" link on the top left and a "My HC" profile icon on the top right. The main content is divided into two columns:

- Sign in to My HC:** Includes fields for "Email Address" and "Password", a "Sign in" button, a "Remember me" checkbox, and a "Forgotten password?" link.
- Register for a My HC account:** Includes fields for "Email Address", "Password", and "Retype password", and a "Create account" button.

Below shows the My HC 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



The screenshot shows the "My HC" dashboard. At the top left, there are links for "Sign out", "Refresh", and "Change password". At the top right, there are four tabs: "Recent searches", "Saved searches", "Saved records", and "Selected records". Below the tabs, there is a search bar with options for "Combine Selected Searches", "OR (Expand)", "AND (Include)", and "NOT (Exclude)". The main content is a table of search results:

Select all	Results	Save search	Remove
<input type="checkbox"/> gl: Europe AND Climate Change	17	+	×
<input type="checkbox"/> "postharvest decay" OR "storage decay" OR "postharvest diseases" OR "storage diseases"	953	+	×
<input type="checkbox"/> "soil amendments" OR "soil conditioners" OR "soil fumigants" OR "soil fumigation" OR "soil treatment" OR "soil solarization" OR "soil sterilization"	589	+	×

Display  
tabs

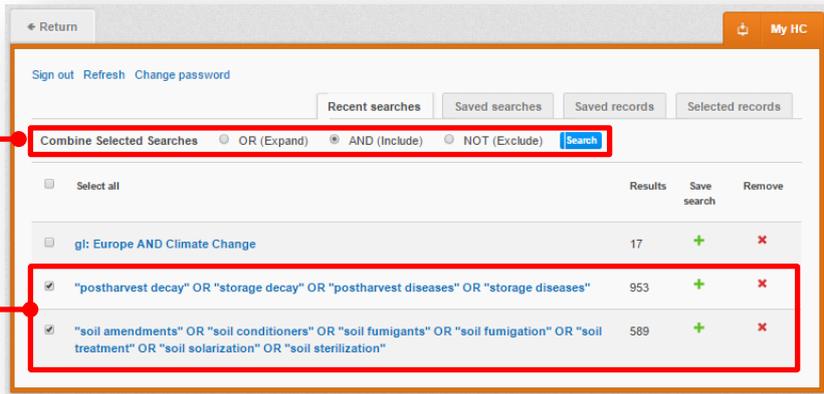
### Combining searches:

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

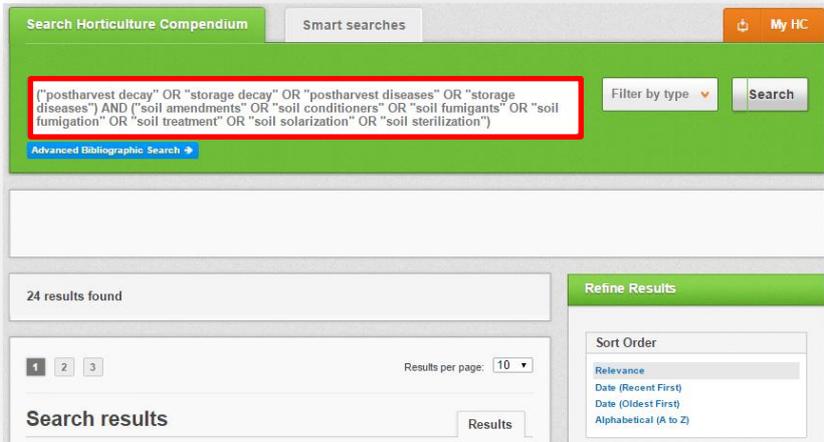
Selected searches



The screenshot shows the 'Recent searches' tab with the following options: 'Combine Selected Searches', 'OR (Expand)', 'AND (Include)', and 'NOT (Exclude)'. The 'AND (Include)' option is selected. Below this is a table of selected searches:

Select all	Results	Save search	Remove
<input type="checkbox"/> gl: Europe AND Climate Change	17	+	×
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> "postharvest decay" OR "storage decay" OR "postharvest diseases" OR "storage diseases"	953	+	×
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> "soil amendments" OR "soil conditioners" OR "soil fumigants" OR "soil fumigation" OR "soil treatment" OR "soil solarization" OR "soil sterilization"	589	+	×

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.

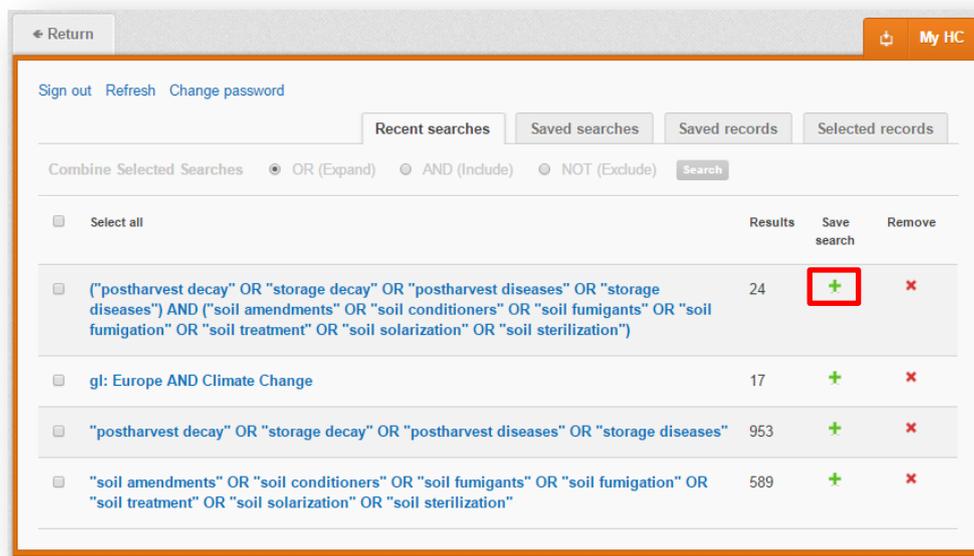


The screenshot shows the search results page with the following details:

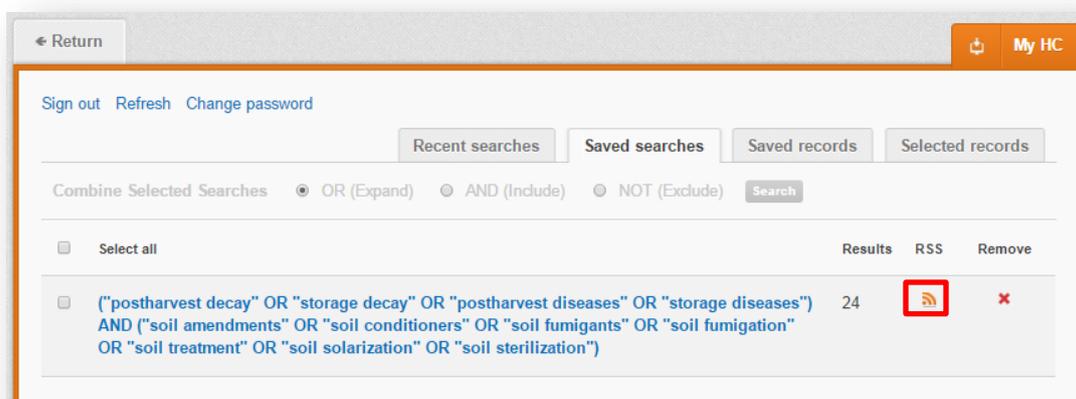
- Search string: ("postharvest decay" OR "storage decay" OR "postharvest diseases" OR "storage diseases") AND ("soil amendments" OR "soil conditioners" OR "soil fumigants" OR "soil fumigation" OR "soil treatment" OR "soil solarization" OR "soil sterilization")
- Filter by type: [dropdown]
- Search button
- 24 results found
- Sort Order: Relevance, Date (Recent First), Date (Oldest First), Alphabetical (A to Z)
- Results per page: 10
- Search results: [Results]

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

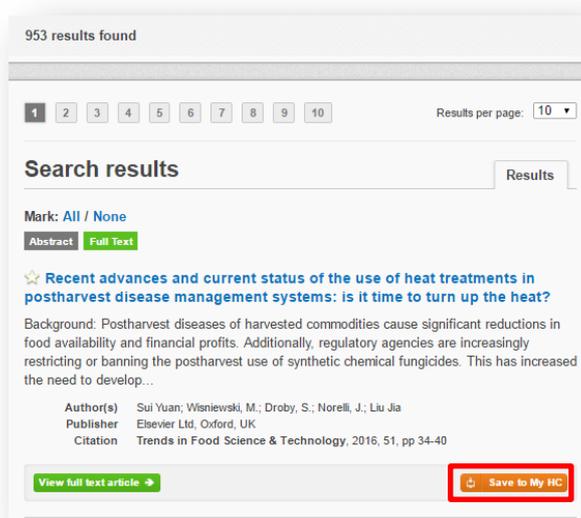


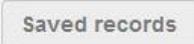
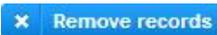
To view your saved searches click on the saved searches tab . The saved searches tab allows the user to conduct a saved search by clicking on the blue search string displayed. For each saved search there is also an option to set up an RSS feed which automatically notifies the user when new records relating to that search string are added to the HC 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 



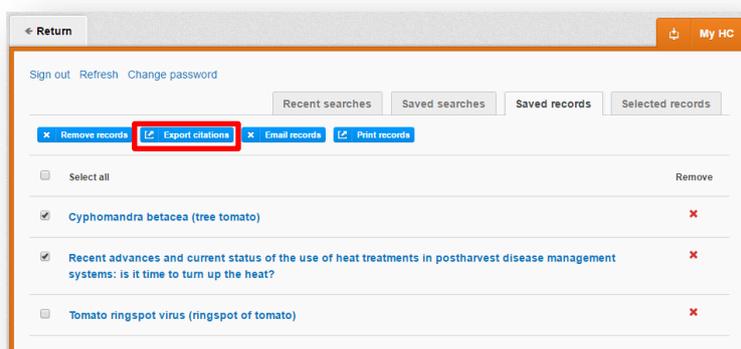
### Saving and exporting records:

The My HC 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 My HC 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  in your My HC area. 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.



## Appendix A: Search Techniques

Search Technique	Example	Description	Function	Reason to use
Single word search	<input type="text" value="horticulture"/>	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 "citrus="" aurantiifolia"'="" type="text" value='"Citrus aurantiifolia" AND distribution"/&gt;&lt;/td&gt; &lt;td&gt;Searches using the operators AND, OR and NOT&lt;/td&gt; &lt;td&gt;Performs searches on multiple concepts that provides specific keyword searching for an area of interest that can include or exclude other concepts.&lt;/td&gt; &lt;td&gt;Allows the user to conduct more controlled searching. Can be used to omit homophones&lt;/td&gt; &lt;/tr&gt; &lt;tr&gt; &lt;td&gt;Phrase searching&lt;/td&gt; &lt;td&gt;&lt;input type="text" value='/>	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='"Citrus aurantiifolia" AND (distribution OR coverage)'/>	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='"Citrus aurantiifolia" AND (distrib* OR coverage)'/>	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	Topic coverage
Crop:	Datasheets providing detailed information on the identity and cultivation of horticultural species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Identity, taxonomy, description</li><li>• Distribution</li><li>• Cultivation, management and uses</li><li>• List of pests</li><li>• Biology and ecology</li></ul>
Pest:	Datasheets for pests of horticultural crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Taxonomy, description</li><li>• Distribution</li><li>• Host, symptoms, biology</li></ul>
Country:	Basic datasheets covering countries and geographic regions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Country statistics from the World Bank</li><li>• List of pests</li><li>• Land use data from FAOSTAT</li></ul>