

# CABI Training Materials

EBSCOhost

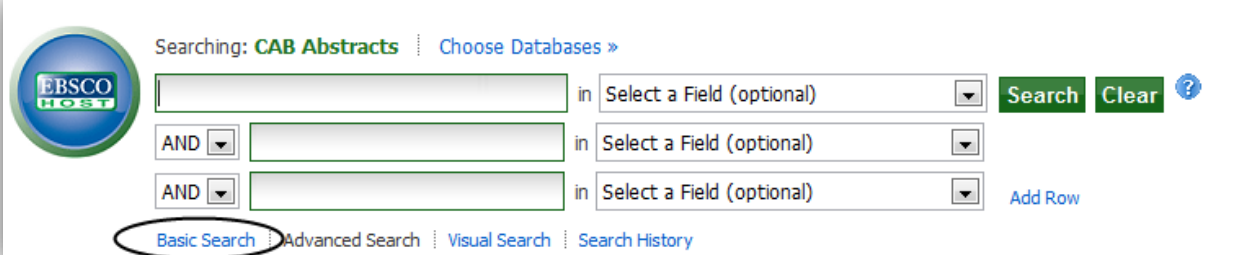
## Advanced Searching of CAB Abstracts

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## Introduction to EBSCOhost

With the new EBSCO interface, you have three search modes; Basic Search, Advanced Search and Visual Search. In this tutorial, we will be looking at the Basic and Advanced modes. By default, EBSCOhost may open in Advanced Search mode. To go to Basic Search mode, simply click **Basic Search** link, shown below.



Searching: **CAB Abstracts** | [Choose Databases »](#)

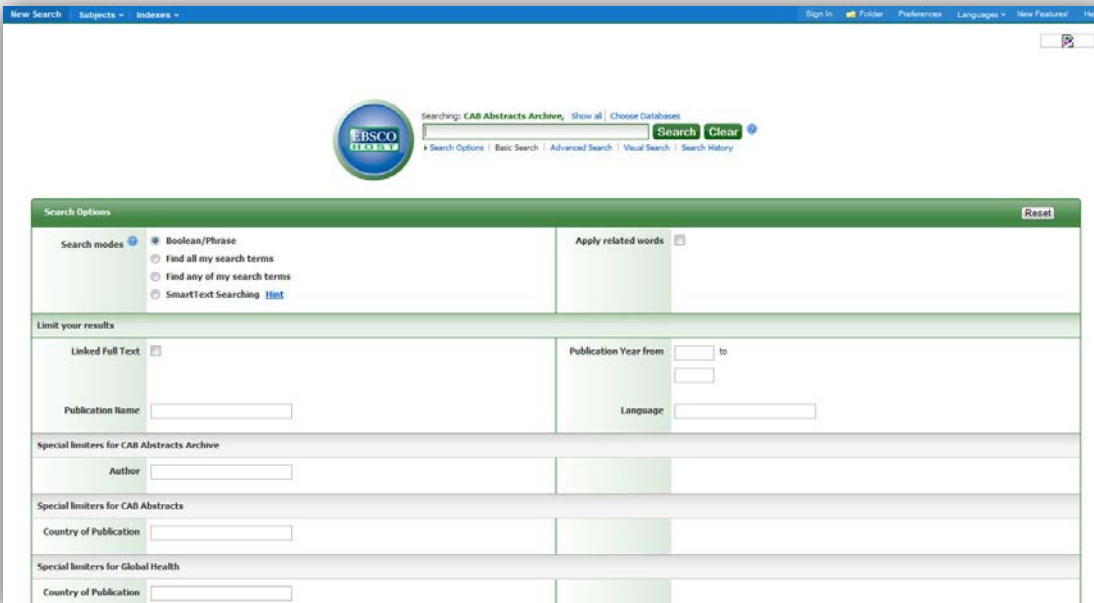
in    

AND  in

AND  in

[Basic Search](#) | [Advanced Search](#) | [Visual Search](#) | [Search History](#)

This will display the following, Basic Search screen:



New Search | Subjects | Indexes | Sign In | Folder | Preferences | Languages | New Features | Help

Searching: **CAB Abstracts Archive**, Show all | [Choose Databases](#)

[Search Options](#) | [Basic Search](#) | [Advanced Search](#) | [Visual Search](#) | [Search History](#)

**Search Options**

Search modes  Boolean/Phrase  
 Find all my search terms  
 Find any of my search terms  
 SmartText Searching [Help](#)

Apply related words

Limit your results

Linked Full Text

Publication Name

Publication Year from  to

Language

Special limiters for CAB Abstracts Archive

Author

Special limiters for CAB Abstracts

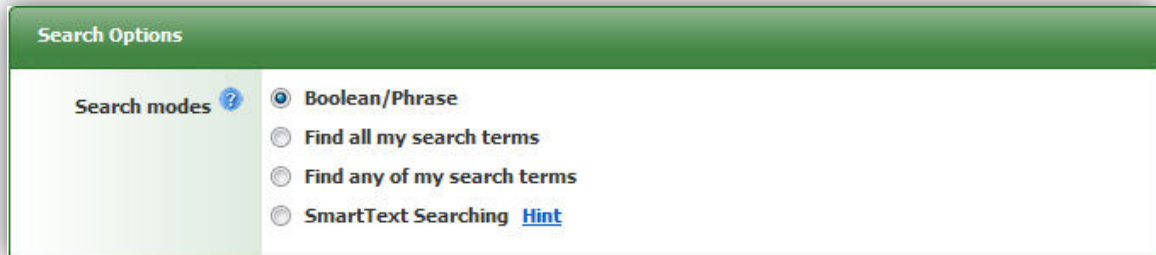
Country of Publication

Special limiters for Global Health

Country of Publication

## Basic Searching

The Basic Search screen provides a single search box, at the top, into which you enter your search words and phrases as seen below.



### Search Modes

In the **Search Options** box, there are four **Search modes** to choose from:

#### Boolean/Phrase

The default mode is **Boolean/Phrase**, which allows for the more “traditional” searching using the Boolean Operators **AND**, **OR** and **NOT**, to combine multiple search terms into a complex search statement such as **(CATTLE OR SHEEP) AND HOUSING AND EUROPE**. This mode also allows for “exact phrase” searching, which means that, when you search for a phrase, like **cattle breeding**, the system will search for records where the two words **cattle** and **breeding** appear together, as a phrase, and not simply records where the two words appear separately. This mode gives you the best control of your search results.

#### Find all my search terms

The mode **Find all my search terms** uses “implied AND” logic, which means that all the individual words that you search for will be combined together with the Boolean Operator AND. In this mode, you can simply type in a string of words like **CATTLE HOUSING EUROPE**, and the system will automatically search for **CATTLE AND HOUSING AND EUROPE**. In this mode you can't search for exact phrases.

## Find any of my terms

The mode **Find any of my terms** uses “implied OR” logic, which means that all the individual words will be combined with the Boolean Operator OR. If you search for **SHEEP CATTLE HORSES**, for example, the system will search for **SHEEP OR CATTLE OR HORSES**.

## Smart Text Searching

The **Smart Text Searching** mode, allows for “Natural Language” searching, so you can search whole sentences, paragraphs or even pages of text. The system will pick out the main keywords, and combine these with the AND operator. All non-important words will be ignored.

## Truncation and Masking

In some searches, you may wish to search for singulars or plurals (e.g. **COW** or **COWS**), or you may wish to search for several words with same beginning (e.g. **NUTRIENT, NUTRIENTS, NUTRITION, NUTRITIONAL**, etc.). You could search for each word, combined with the OR operator, or you could use the Truncation symbol, the asterisk (\*). To use truncation, simply type the beginning of the word, or “word stem”, followed by an asterisk:

E.g.

**COW\***

**NUTRI\***

The system will search for any word starting with that word stem.

The “Wildcard” symbol (?) can be used to “mask” for single characters in a word. This can be particularly useful when searching for words with different spellings

such as FERTILZER, with a Z, or FERTILSER, with an S. The wildcard symbol can be used in place of the S or Z, and will search for any letter.

E.g.

**FERTILI?ER**

**WOM?N\***

Each ? is replaced by a letter. In the second example, above, we have used the wildcard and the truncation symbol together. This searches for **WOMAN**, **WOMANS**, **WOMEN**, **WOMENS**, etc. The wildcard searches for no character or one character, so it can also be used, for example, to search for **COLOR** or **COLOUR**.

E.g.

**COLO?R**

## Search Limits

In addition to the three search modes, you can also “Limit” your search in a variety of ways. The Limit options are found at the bottom of the search page, as shown below:

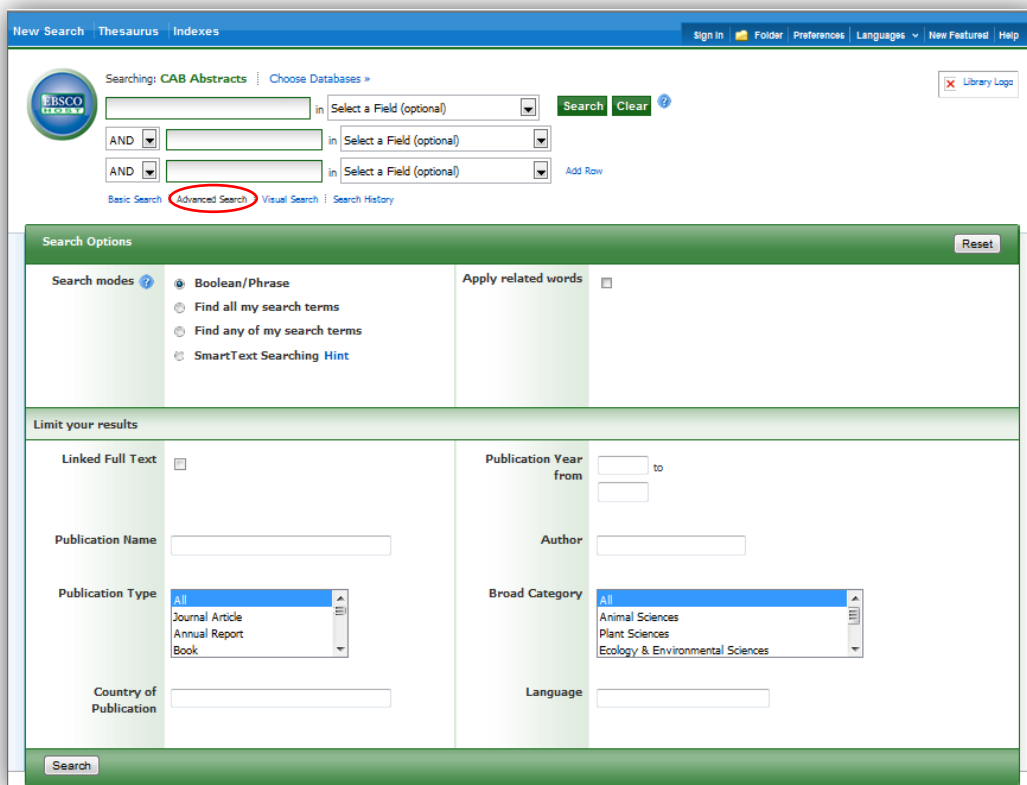
Limit your results	
Linked Full Text <input type="checkbox"/>	Publication Year from <input type="text"/> to <input type="text"/>
Publication Name <input type="text"/>	Language <input type="text"/>
Special limiters for CAB Abstracts Archive	
Author <input type="text"/>	
Special limiters for CAB Abstracts	
Country of Publication <input type="text"/>	
Special limiters for Global Health	
Country of Publication <input type="text"/>	
<input type="button" value="Search"/>	

The Limit options include:

- Linked Full Text:** This will limit your search to database records that have links to Full Text articles.
- Publication Name:** Here you enter the title of a Journal, such as **Journal of Applied Biology**. Partial names, like **Journal of Applied**, will be automatically truncated, but partial words do require the truncation symbol. E.g. **Journal of App\***.
- Language:** This option allows you to limit your search to original articles that were published in a particular language. Simply enter the name of the language in full. E.g., French, German, Italian, English, etc. Multiple languages can be entered, separated by the OR operator. E.g. **ENGLISH OR FRENCH**.
- Publication Year From:** This option allows you limit your search to the date of publication of the original article. A year range can be entered.
- Country of Publication:** Here you can limit your search to records from original articles published in a particular country. You can only enter the name of one country. Boolean Operators do not work here.

## Advanced Searching

The Basic Search mode is fine for simple searches, where you want to retrieve the maximum number of records. However, for more complex searches, or searches requiring a higher level of relevance, it is probably best to use some of the more advanced features offered by **Advanced Search** mode. If you are in Basic Search mode, the Advanced Search screen is accessed by clicking on the “Advanced Search” link, just below the search. Clicking this link will display the following, Advanced Search page.



The screenshot displays the EBSCOhost Advanced Search interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for 'New Search', 'Thesaurus', and 'Indexes'. The main search area includes a search box with the text 'Searching: CAB Abstracts' and a 'Choose Databases' dropdown. Below this are two rows of search criteria, each with an 'AND' dropdown, a search box, and a 'Select a Field (optional)' dropdown. A 'Search' button and a 'Clear' button are also present. A 'Library Logo' button is in the top right corner. Below the search area, there are links for 'Basic Search', 'Advanced Search' (which is circled in red), 'Visual Search', and 'Search History'. The 'Search Options' section includes radio buttons for 'Boolean/Phrase', 'Find all my search terms', 'Find any of my search terms', and 'SmartText Searching Hint'. There is also an 'Apply related words' checkbox. The 'Limit your results' section contains various filters: 'Linked Full Text' (checkbox), 'Publication Name' (text box), 'Publication Type' (dropdown menu with options: All, Journal Article, Annual Report, Book), 'Country of Publication' (text box), 'Publication Year' (range selector), 'Author' (text box), 'Broad Category' (dropdown menu with options: All, Animal Sciences, Plant Sciences, Ecology & Environmental Sciences), and 'Language' (text box). A 'Search' button is located at the bottom left of the page.

In the most simple of searches, single keywords or phrases are searched in what is referred to as the “Free Text Index” or “Basic Index”. This is the index that is searched when no field tag is selected from the drop-down list to the right of the search box. This is the index that we were searching in Basic Search mode.

In a typical CAB Abstracts database record, there may be twenty or more separate data fields. On the EBSCOhost version, the Free-Text index includes the following, major data fields, shown on the next page:



## CAB Abstracts Data Fields

Original Item Title	OT	Organism Descriptors	OG
Authors/Editors	AU	Geographic Location	GL
English Item Title	TI	Identifiers	ID
Abstract	AB	Broader Terms	BT
Descriptors	DU		

Use of the Free-Text index will retrieve the maximum number of records. However, because it includes fields like the Title and Abstract, it is also likely to produce the highest number of irrelevant records, simply because the search terms that have been used appear in the record without any specific meaning. As an example, you may be searching for important papers about the breeding of maize but, by searching for **Maize** and **Breeding** in the Free-Text index, you may get papers about the breeding of cattle fed on maize. In order to improve the quality of your search (its relevance) it is often better to restrict your search to a specific data field like the Title field or the Organism Descriptor field. This is known as Field Searching.

### Field Searching

All the fields that appear in the Free-Text index, shown above, are individually searchable. This is very useful for refining your search.

Field searching in **Advanced Search** mode can be done in two ways.

1. On the search screen, to the right of each search box, is a drop down list of search indexes. All the search indexes are included. The list includes:

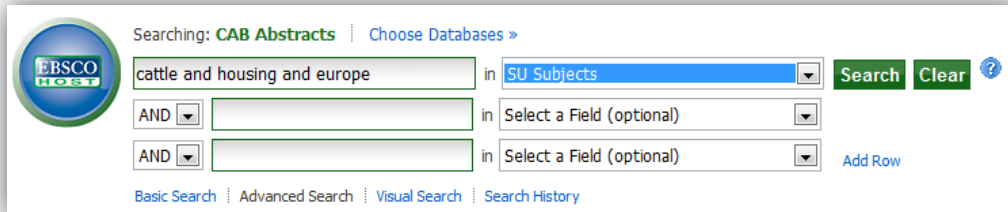
**TX All Text:** Searches all the text fields in a CAB Abstracts record.

**AU Author and Editor:** Searches the Author and Editor name fields.

- TI Title:** Searches the English and the Original Language title fields.
- SU Subjects:** Searches the five CABI Indexing fields. This option increases the relevance of the search but reduces the total number of records retrieved. It's the difference between searching for the most important records and all records.
- SO Source:** Searches the title of the publication in which the original article was published.
- AB Abstract:** Searches all the words in the Abstract of the database record.
- IS ISSN:** Searches the ISSN field.

To use this method of field restriction, simply type your search term or terms in to the search box, and select the appropriate search index from the drop down list.

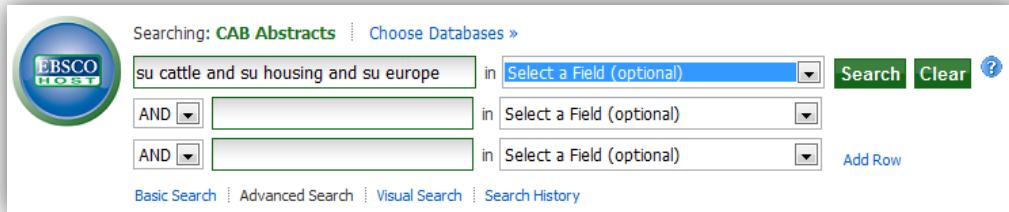
E.g.



The screenshot shows the EBSCO Most search interface. At the top left is the EBSCO Most logo. The search bar contains the text "cattle and housing and europe". To the right of the search bar is a dropdown menu currently set to "SU Subjects". Further right are "Search" and "Clear" buttons, and a help icon. Below the search bar are two rows for adding more search terms, each starting with an "AND" dropdown and followed by a text input field and a "Select a Field (optional)" dropdown. At the bottom right of the search area is an "Add Row" link. At the bottom of the interface are links for "Basic Search", "Advanced Search", "Visual Search", and "Search History".

2. The second way of searching in a specific field is to include the field tag, for the field that you want to search, in the search box as you type in your search terms. A list of field tags can be found at Appendix 1.

E.g.



Searching: CAB Abstracts | Choose Databases >

EBSCO HOST

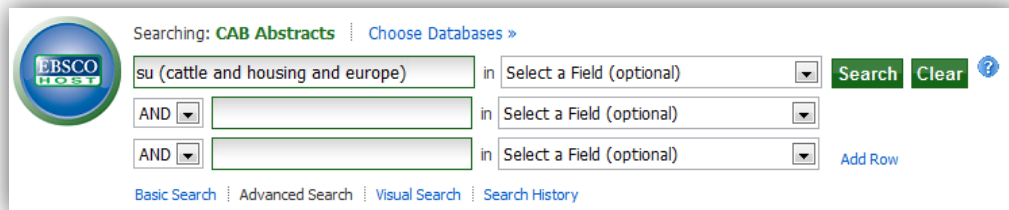
su cattle and su housing and su europe in Select a Field (optional) Search Clear ?

AND [ ] in Select a Field (optional)

AND [ ] in Select a Field (optional) Add Row

Basic Search | Advanced Search | Visual Search | Search History

or



Searching: CAB Abstracts | Choose Databases >

EBSCO HOST

su (cattle and housing and europe) in Select a Field (optional) Search Clear ?

AND [ ] in Select a Field (optional)

AND [ ] in Select a Field (optional) Add Row

Basic Search | Advanced Search | Visual Search | Search History

Note that, in both the above options, the drop down menu must be set to “**Select a Field (optional)**”.

## Field Searching: Field types

### Title Fields:

All CAB Abstracts records have an English Item title (TI). This is the English version of the title of the article that has been abstracted. Most of the original articles will be written in English, so the TI is usually the title of the original article. If the original article is written in a non-English language, the TI field will contain an English translation of the original title. Also, for non-English articles that are written in a “Roman” script, an original language title will be provided as the OT (Original Title) field. For example, you may see a French article with a French OT and an English translation of this title in the TI field. Titles are particularly useful when searching for a paper when all or part of the title is known and you are only looking for the additional bibliographic data and the abstract. On EBSCOhost, the TI field tag searches both the English Title field (TI) and the Original Title field (OT) together. The OT field tag searches just the Original

Language title field. Both the TI and OT search fields are word searchable which means that single words can be searched and multi-word phrases, like CATTLE BREEDING, will be searched as phrases where the two words appear together.

E.g.

**TI Cattle OR TI Sheep OR TI Horses**

**TI (Dairy Cattle AND Housing)**

### **Author and Editor Fields:**

There are two types of Author; individuals, who are often referred to as personal authors, and organizations, like the World Health Organization, who would be referred to as Corporate Authors. Personal Authors are searched using the AU field tag.

### **Personal Authors (AU):**

The AU field (Personal Authors) actually includes data from three separate fields. When CABI creates a record for a paper written by a personal author or authors, the policy is to include all the names of all the authors. When adding authors' names to a record, they are added as Family Name, First Initial. Second Initial.

E.g.

**Smith, T. A.**

These are entered into the Author Field. Many authors' names fit this format, but many do not. So, for names that do not fit this standard pattern, CABI will often include variations of an author's name in another field called Author Variants (AV). A third type of author entry, included in a small number of records, is the Additional Author (AD); an author that may have been mentioned only in the Abstract or the main body of the original article. When searching CAB Abstracts, with EBSCOhost, all the personal authors and any variations of their names, are

placed in the Author search field (AU) for searching. So, when searching the AU field, you are actually searching three author fields (AU, AV and AD).

Where a paper has an Editor or Editors, the Editor's name(s) will also be added to the record using the same rules as applied to the Author field. The Editor names are included in the AU search index so, when searching in the AU field, you are searching all the personal authors' and editors' names. If required, the Editor name field can be searched separately, using the field tag ED.

When searching in either the AU or the ED fields, you can search just the family name or the complete name. Truncation can also be used, if you don't know the complete name. Names can be searched with and without punctuation, although spaces are required.

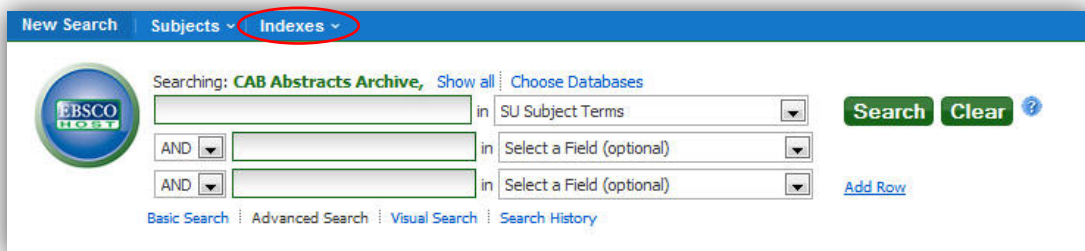
E.g.

**AU Smith, T. A.**

**AU Brown**

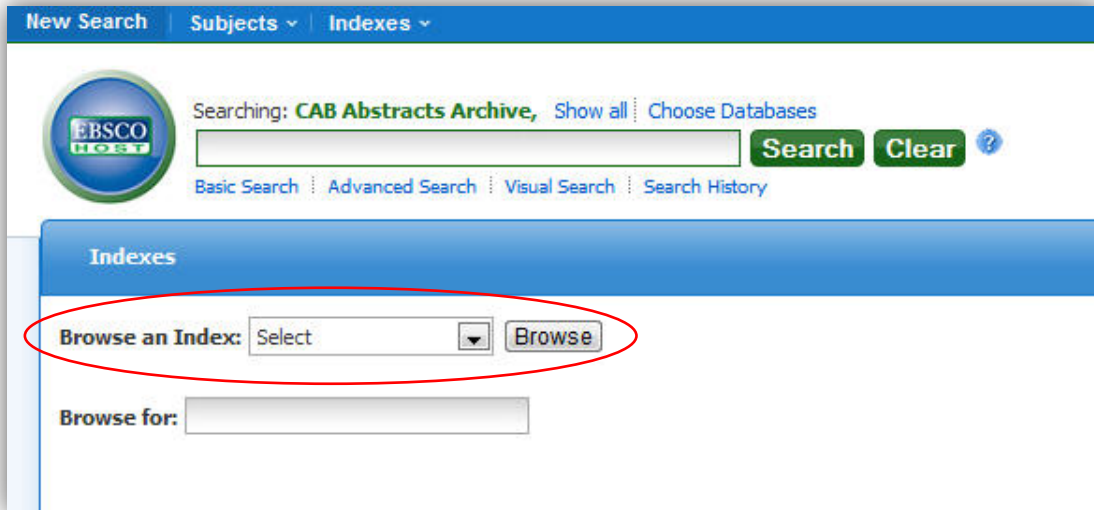
**AU Wright S\***

An alternative way to search would be to use the Author Index Browse option. To Browse a search index, click on the "Indexes" menu, above the search box, and choose a database.



The screenshot shows the EBSCO search interface. At the top, there are navigation tabs: "New Search", "Subjects", and "Indexes". The "Indexes" tab is highlighted with a red circle. Below the tabs, there is a search bar with the text "Searching: CAB Abstracts Archive, Show all" and a "Choose Databases" link. The search bar contains a text input field. To the right of the search bar are "Search" and "Clear" buttons. Below the search bar, there are two rows of search criteria. Each row starts with an "AND" dropdown menu, followed by a text input field, and then a dropdown menu labeled "in" with "Select a Field (optional)" below it. At the bottom left, there are links for "Basic Search", "Advanced Search", "Visual Search", and "Search History". At the bottom right, there is an "Add Row" link.

If you are searching both CAB Abstracts and CAB Abstracts Archive, it doesn't matter which one you choose. You should now see the following screen:



The screenshot shows the search interface with the following elements:

- Navigation: New Search, Subjects, Indexes
- Search Bar: Searching: CAB Abstracts Archive, Show all, Choose Databases
- Buttons: Search, Clear
- Search Options: Basic Search, Advanced Search, Visual Search, Search History
- Indexes Section: Browse an Index: Select [dropdown], Browse
- Input Field: Browse for: [text box]

From the “**Browse an Index**” drop-down menu, choose “**Author**”, and type in your author name in the “**Browse for**” box. You can browse for just the family name or the family name and initials.

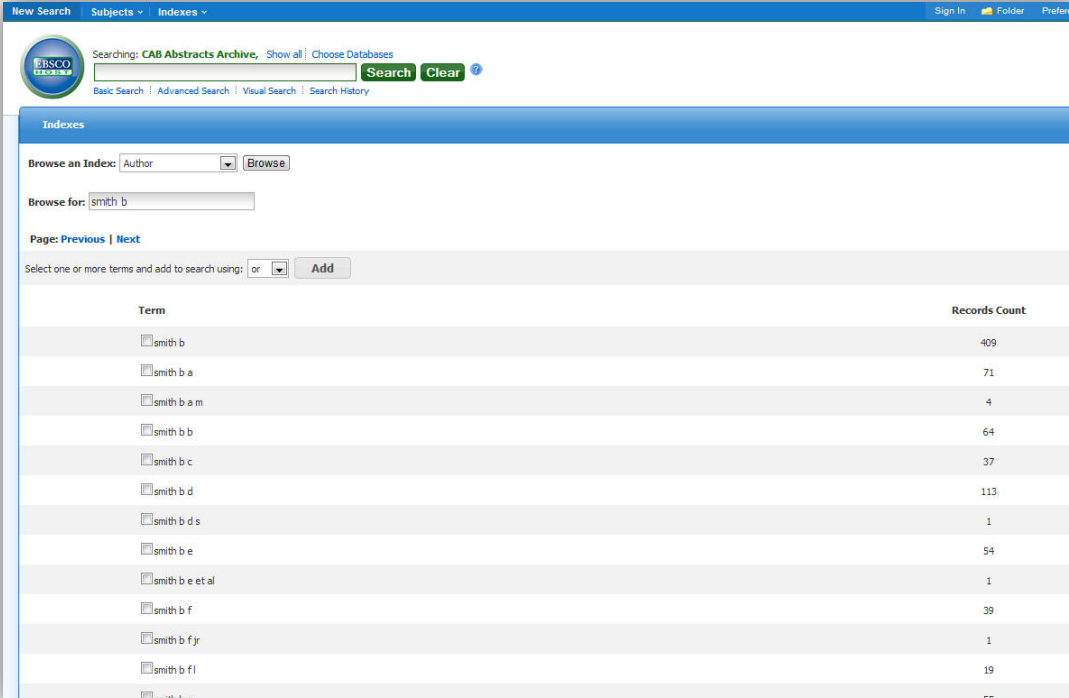
**Important Note:** When entering the name, remember to use spaces between the initials. Do not use any punctuation.

E.g.

**SMITH A J**

**Brown B R**

Once you have entered the name, click the **Browse** button. You will then be presented with a list of Author names as in the following screenshot.



Search for:

Basic Search | Advanced Search | Visual Search | Search History

Indexes

Browse an Index:

Browse for:

Pages: [Previous](#) | [Next](#)

Select one or more terms and add to search using:

Term	Records Count
<input type="checkbox"/> smith b	409
<input type="checkbox"/> smith b a	71
<input type="checkbox"/> smith b a m	4
<input type="checkbox"/> smith b b	64
<input type="checkbox"/> smith b c	37
<input type="checkbox"/> smith b d	113
<input type="checkbox"/> smith b d s	1
<input type="checkbox"/> smith b e	54
<input type="checkbox"/> smith b e et al	1
<input type="checkbox"/> smith b f	39
<input type="checkbox"/> smith b f jr	1
<input type="checkbox"/> smith b f l	19
<input type="checkbox"/> smith b g	55

You can page through the list using the [Page: Previous](#) | [Next](#) buttons to look for the author names for which you wish to search. As shown above, check the boxes next to any names that you wish to search for and, when ready, click the  button to add the names to the search box. The default option is to combine the names with the **OR** operator, but this can be changed to **AND** or **NOT**, if required. Once the names have been added to the search box as shown below, simply click the **Search** button to execute the search.



Search for:

Basic Search | Advanced Search | Visual Search | Search History

The system will search for the name or names, and display a set of related records.

### **Corporate Authors:**

The names of organizations, that publish papers, are entered into the Corporate Author field (**CA**). This is searched using the CA field tag:

**CA World Health Organization**

**CA WHO**

Because it is not possible to apply strict rules for adding Corporate Authors to a record, it is often necessary to search for several variations, as in the above example. For older organizations, changes of name should also be taken in to account. This search could have been done as a multi-term search using the **OR** operator.

**CA (World Health Organization OR WHO)**

If you are searching for a lot of terms, this use of brackets is a handy tip that can save time. Note the use of the “Wild Card” character (?).

### **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 descriptors fields. Every record on the database is indexed with terms that describe all the important concepts within the paper. The index terms maybe added to one of five different indexing fields. The indexing fields that CABI use are:



**Organism Descriptors (OD)**

**Geographic Location (GL)**

**Descriptors (DU)**

**Broader Terms (BT)**

**Identifiers (ID)**

**NOTE:** *The individual field tags can be used to search these indexing fields. However, the DE field tag searches a combination of terms from DE, OD, GL and BT and is Phrase indexed. See **“An Important Note on Searching the CABI Indexing Fields”** below.*

All the terms appearing in the Organism Descriptors, Geographic Locations, Descriptors and Broad Terms fields are controlled by the CAB Thesaurus, CABI's controlled indexing authority. The advantage of having a controlled vocabulary is that users need only use one term to search for a concept, rather than using lots of terms. The **Organism Descriptors** field is used for animal and plant names, the **Geographic Location** field is used for country, and other geographic terms, and the **Descriptors** field is used for all the “other” terms that are neither animal, plant nor geographic. The entries in these three fields are added to the records manually, by the CABI Indexers, at the concept-specific level. General concepts are given general indexing terms, like **Europe**, while more specific concepts get more specific indexing terms, like **France**, for example.

Because CAB Abstracts is a scientific database, it is very important to remember that most animal and plant concepts will be indexed with their scientific names. All animals, except for commonly managed livestock like Cattle, Sheep, Goats, etc., are indexed with their scientific names in the OD field. For example, if you want to search for papers about Beetles, you would need to search for the scientific name **Coleoptera**, rather than Beetles. However, plants are indexed with both their scientific and their common names, so the searching of plants is often easier.

In general, index terms are added specifically to a concept within a paper. If a paper is a general paper about Beetles, for example, it will be indexed with the Organism Descriptors term **Coleoptera** but, if the paper is about a specific beetle species, it will be indexed with the species name and not the word Coleoptera. In the past, this policy has made searching for broad concepts like “Beetles” very difficult because, in order to find every record, the user needed to search not only for Coleoptera, but had to include all the specific names of individual beetles. This is clearly a difficult if not impossible task. The problem was solved, several years ago, when CABI began using the CAB Thesaurus to add additional index terms, automatically, to a new field called the **Broader Terms** field. Because the CAB Thesaurus is hierarchically structured, all the terms are included in a hierarchy, with all their broader terms above them, and all their narrower terms below them. Since 1984, the electronic CAB Thesaurus has been included in the database production system, and has been used to automatically add broad terms from the CAB Thesaurus to the Broad Term field. This is only done for animal names, plant names and geographic terms, i.e. all the terms that appear in the **Organism Descriptors** field and the **Geographic Locations** field. If we take our example of Coleoptera, what this means is that, every time a beetle species name appears in the **Organism Descriptors** field, the broader term **Coleoptera** is automatically added to the Broad Term (BT) field. This means that a user can search for the term Coleoptera in the BT field...

### **BT Coleoptera**

... and the system will retrieve all the records that have been indexed with individual beetle names. Note, if you use the BT search tag, rather than the SU field tag, you will only get the more specific papers that have been indexed with the “Narrower Terms” below the term for which you have searched. The Broad Terms are added automatically, to the BT field. Whenever a plant, animal or geographic term is manually added to a record, in the OD or GL fields, the next term above, in the Thesaurus, is added to the BT field. If, for example, a paper is indexed with the term **France**, in the GL field, the next level Broader Term, which would be **Western Europe**, would be added to the BT field along with all the other, higher levels of Broader Terms, including the word **Europe**. So, all papers indexed with the word **France** would be retrieved when searching for **BT Europe**. However, a paper about **Europe** would be indexed with **Europe**, in the GL field, so **Europe** would not appear in the BT field. This means that searching for **BT Europe**, on its own, would not retrieve the “general” papers about Europe,

which would have been indexed with Europe in the GL field. To overcome this problem, and search for both specific and general papers, the search terms must be searched in both the BT field and either the GL or OD field, as appropriate.

Search examples:

**OD Cattle**

**BT Europe or GL Europe**

**GL (France or Germany or Spain)**

**OD Rice and DU Irrigation and GL South East Asia**

In a complex search, with lots of terms that may appear in different index fields, as in the last example above, the EBSCOhost software offers an extra field tag, **SU** (Subject Terms), which combines the DE, OD, GL, BT and ID fields, and searches them all at once. This can make life a little easier, as you don't have to remember which tag is used for which field. It can also reduce the amount of typing if you use brackets, as in the following example:

E.g.

**SU (Rice AND Irrigation AND South East Asia)**

The last indexing field, not yet described, is the Identifier field (**ID**). This field is used for non-controlled index terms; terms that do not appear in the CAB Thesaurus. This field is important for papers that discuss new concepts that, currently, do not have their own Thesaurus term. This would include new chemicals, new species, etc. The record has to be indexed with an appropriate term but, because it is not in the Thesaurus, this term can not be added to the DE, OD or GL fields. It would be rejected. Instead, it is added to the Identifier field where it can be searched using the **ID** tag.

E.g.

### **ID Cultivated Varieties**

Clearly, if you are not sure whether a term is an ID or a Thesaurus term, you need to search both fields. As the ID tag is also included in the SU index, this is most simply done by searching the SU index, as in the following example:

E.g.

### **SU Rotational Cropping**

#### **An Important Note on Searching the CABI Indexing Fields**

The CABI indexing fields may contain single words or multi-word phrases, such as **“Multiple Drug Resistance”**. EBSCOhost creates a number of separately searchable, alphabetical search indexes to allow users to restrict their searches to one or a combination of these CABI indexing fields, as discussed earlier. It is very important to know which index field to search. Also, when the actual search indexes are created, by EBSCOhost, they can be built in one of two ways; “Phrase” indexed or “Word” indexed. Phrase indexing means that all the multi-word indexing terms are indexed as complete phrases so, when searching for a concept such as **“Multiple Drug Resistance”** you need to search for the exact phrase. If you simply search for the word **“Drug”** or the phrase **“Drug Resistance”** in a phrase indexed search index, you will not retrieve records indexed with **“Multiple Drug Resistance”**. Similarly, searching for **Cattle** will not retrieve **Cattle Breeds**. Phrase indexing can, on occasions, be very useful, as it allows the user to be very specific. For example, if a searcher wanted to search of the index term **Guinea** but did not want **Guinea Pigs**, searching for **DE Guinea**, on EBSCOhost, would restrict the search to records with just the term **Guinea** because the Descriptors Index (DE) is Phrase indexed.

In most cases, however, Phrase indexing is much too restrictive. Someone who is interested in Drug Resistance, for example, is certainly going to want to see records about Multiple Drug Resistance. In order to be able to do this easily, we

need to be able to search for individual words within index phrases. This can be done using a search index that has been Word indexed. EBSCOhost Word indexes the GL, the OD, the ID and the BT fields but not the DE field, which is Phrase indexed. They also provide an additional Subject Term (SU) index which merges together all the terms from the DE, GL, OD, BT and ID fields (i.e. all the CABI indexing fields). The SU search index is Word indexed, and is the recommended option for the majority of index term searches. So, if you search for **SU DRUG**, for example, you will find records indexed with the word “**Drug**”, the phrase “**Drug Resistance**” and/or the phrase “**Multiple Drug Resistance**”.

The following is a list of the searchable index fields on EBSCOhost, with an explanation of how each works:

- Descriptors (DU): searches the indexing terms in the Descriptors field (DU), the Organism Descriptors field (OD), the Geographic Locations field (GL) and the Broader Terms field (BT). The DU search index is Phrase indexed, which means that searching for **DU Drug Resistance** or **DU (Drug AND Resistance)** would not retrieve **Multiple Drug Resistance**.
- Geographic Locations (GL): searches the Geographic Locations field. The GL search index is Word indexed so, searching for **GL Guinea** will retrieve **PAPUA NEW GUINEA**.
- Organism Descriptors (OD): searches the Organism Descriptors field. The OD search index is Word indexed so, searching for **OD Deer** will retrieve **Red Deer**.
- Identifiers (ID): searches the Identifier field. The search index is Word indexed so, searching for **ID Browsing** will retrieve **Browsing Behaviour**.
- Broader Terms (BT): searches the Broader Terms field. The search index is Word indexed so, searching for **BT Mediterranean** will retrieve **Mediterranean Countries**.
- Subject Terms (SU): like DE, this is also a “combination” search index. It searches the Descriptors field, the Organism Descriptors field, the Geographic Locations field, the Broader Terms field and the Identifiers field. The SU search index is word indexed, and is recommended for all index term searching unless a search needs to be limited to a very specific, “Phrase Indexed” term.

The recommendation for a comprehensive search, using the CABI indexing fields, would be to use the Subject Term (SU) search index.

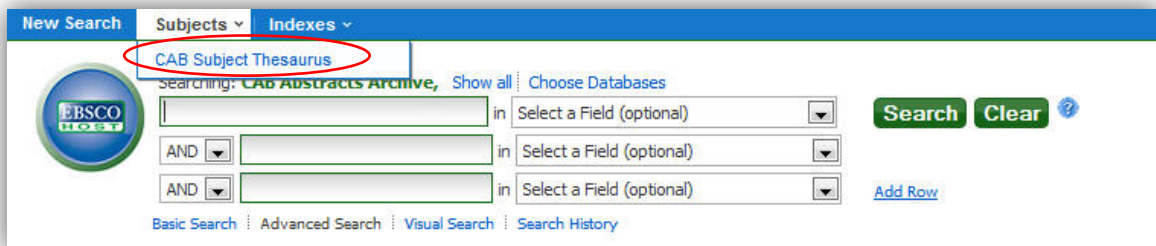
E.g.

**SU Cattle AND SU Housing AND SU Europe**

**SU (Drug Resistance AND Malaria AND Africa)**

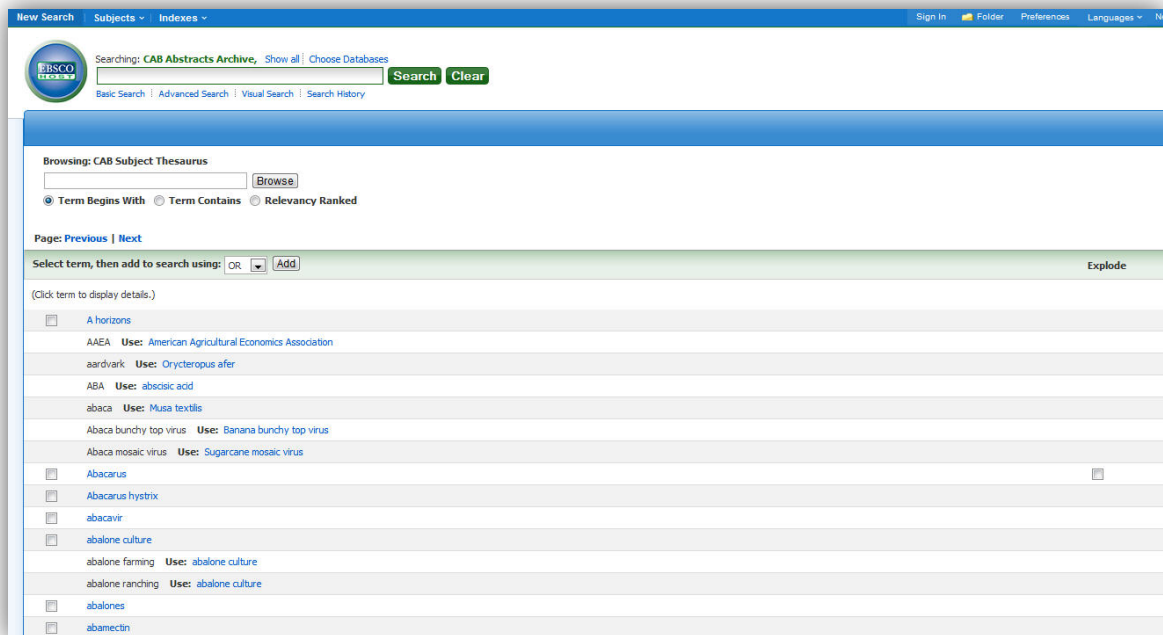
## The CAB Thesaurus

The CAB Thesaurus is CABI's controlled indexing vocabulary, from which the preferred indexing terms are selected. It is provided as an integrated search tool which is accessed by clicking on the "Subjects" menu. You can use it to check for the correct terms to use in your search profile. You can also use it to automatically select terms and add them to you search. To browse the CAB Thesaurus, simply click on the **Subjects** menu, at the top left of the search screen and click the [CAB Subject Thesaurus](#) button.

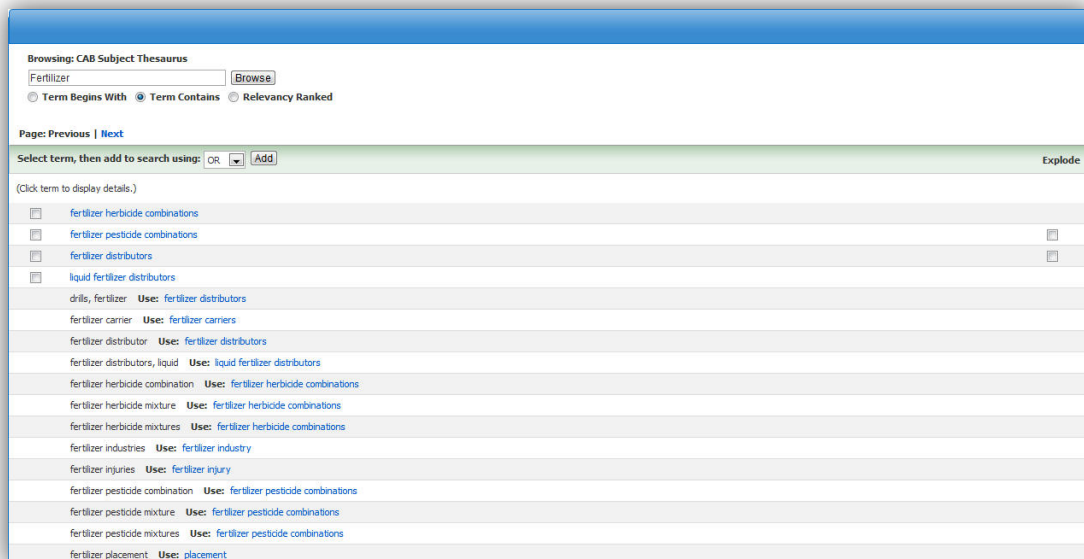


The screenshot shows the top navigation bar of the CABI search interface. It includes a 'New Search' button, a 'Subjects' dropdown menu (highlighted with a red circle), and an 'Indexes' dropdown menu. Below the 'Subjects' menu, a sub-menu is visible with the 'CAB Subject Thesaurus' option also highlighted with a red circle. The main search area contains an 'EBSCO' logo, a search input field, and a dropdown menu for selecting a field. There are also 'Search' and 'Clear' buttons, and an 'Add Row' link. At the bottom, there are links for 'Basic Search', 'Advanced Search', 'Visual Search', and 'Search History'.

This is the CAB Thesaurus Browse screen:



In the “Browsing: **CAB Thesaurus**” box, enter the term that you wish to look up, select the browse mode, and click the **Browse** button. In the following example, we are looking at the term “Fertilizers”, using the “Term Contains” option.



The resulting display (above) shows us a “Permutated Index”, listing all the index terms from the Thesaurus that contain the word **Fertilizer**. To see the Thesaurus entry for any of these terms, simply click on the term of interest. The following screen shot shows us the entry for **Fertilizer**.

This screen shows us the selected term (**Fertilizer**) and its Thesaurus hierarchy, one level up and one level down. We see the Broader Term(s), the Narrower Terms and any Related Terms. From this screen you can drill down further into the Thesaurus, by clicking on any of the terms in the list, to display their respective hierarchies. From this screen, you can also choose terms to add to the search box, at the top of the screen. To select a term or terms, simply check the box next to the term or terms of interest. Once you have selected all the terms you wish to search for, choose the appropriate Boolean operator (**AND**, **OR** or **NOT**) and click the **Add** button, to add the terms to the search box.



## 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 which would be difficult to describe with keywords alone. The area of Forestry, for example, has its own set of codes as shown below.

- KK000** Forestry, Forest Products and Agroforestry (General)
- KK100** Forests and Forest Trees (Biology and Ecology)
- KK110** Silviculture and Forest Management
- KK120** Forest Mensuration and Management (Discontinued March 2000)
- KK130** Forest Fires
- KK140** Protection Forestry (Discontinued March 2000)
- KK150** Other Land Use (Discontinued March 2000)
- KK160** Ornamental and Amenity Trees
- KK500** Forest Products and Industries (General)
- KK510** Wood Properties, Damage and Preservation
- KK515** Logging and Wood Processing
- KK520** Wood Utilization and Engineered Wood Products
- KK530** Chemical and Biological Processing of Wood
- KK540** Non-wood Forest Products
- KK600** Agroforestry and Multipurpose Trees; Community, Farm and Social Forestry

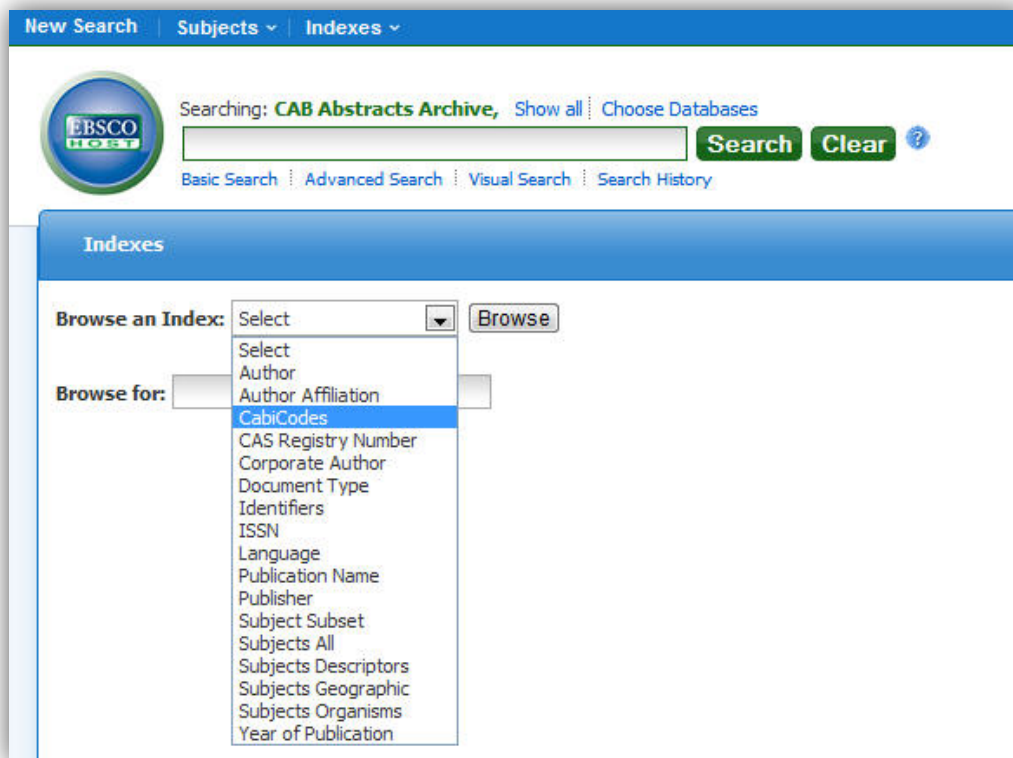
All database records have at least one CABICODE but, according to the coverage, two or more codes are common. The codes are added in addition to the index descriptors already described, not instead of them. The CABICODES can be searched just like any other keyword, but using the tag **CC** as in the following examples:

**CC KK160 AND SU Urban Development**

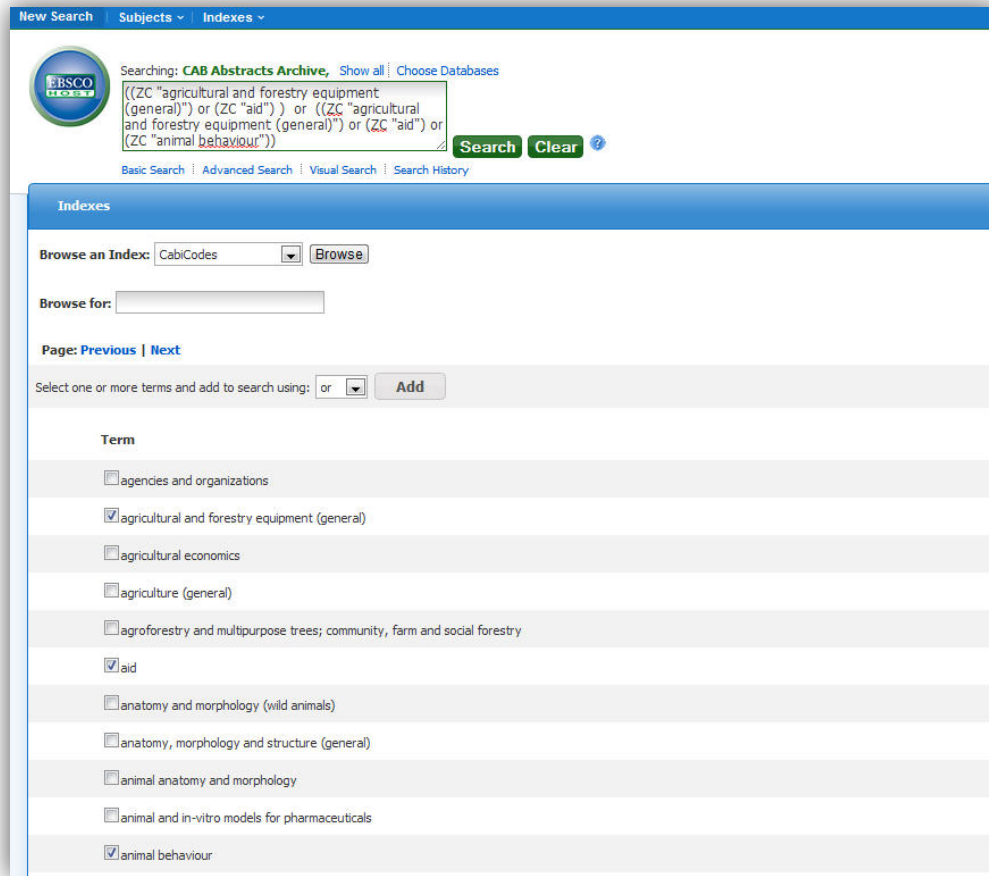
**CC KK\* AND SU Management AND BT Europe**

Note the use of truncation in the second example. The CABICODES also have associated headings, as shown in the list given above. These headings can be separately searched using the field tag **CC**. An alphabetical list of the

CABICODE Headings can be Browsed from the “Indexes” Menu, at the top of screen. Open the menu, select CAB Abstracts and, from the next page, select “CABICODES” from the drop-down “Browse an Index” list as shown below.



Check the box, next to any of the headings of interest, click the **Add** button, to transfer the headings to the search box as shown below. To run the search, click the **Search** button.



The screenshot shows the EBSCOhost search interface. At the top, there is a search bar with the text: "Searching: CAB Abstracts Archive, Show all | Choose Databases". Below the search bar, there is a search query: "((ZC "agricultural and forestry equipment (general)") or (ZC "aid")) or ((ZC "agricultural and forestry equipment (general)") or (ZC "aid") or (ZC "animal behaviour"))". There are "Search" and "Clear" buttons. Below the search bar, there are links for "Basic Search", "Advanced Search", "Visual Search", and "Search History".

The "Indexes" section is active, showing a dropdown menu for "Browse an Index" set to "CabiCodes" and a "Browse" button. Below this is a "Browse for:" input field. There are links for "Page: Previous | Next".

Below the "Browse for:" field, there is a section for "Select one or more terms and add to search using:" with a dropdown menu set to "or" and an "Add" button.

The "Term" section lists the following terms with checkboxes:

- agencies and organizations
- agricultural and forestry equipment (general)
- agricultural economics
- agriculture (general)
- agroforestry and multipurpose trees; community, farm and social forestry
- aid
- anatomy and morphology (wild animals)
- anatomy, morphology and structure (general)
- animal anatomy and morphology
- animal and in-vitro models for pharmaceuticals
- animal behaviour

This is the end of this Advanced EBSCOhost tutorial. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact Chris Ison, CABI's International Training Manager, who will be happy to help or to offer free, individual, online tuition. You can contact Chris by e-mail to [c.ison@cabi.org](mailto:c.ison@cabi.org) or by phone to +44 (0)1491 829286.

## Appendix

Searchable Tag	Description	Example
AA	<p>Abstract Available [Phrase Indexed]</p> <p>Limits a search to citations that have an abstract; over 95% of the citations include abstracts.</p>	AA Y
AB	<p>Abstract [Word Indexed]</p> <p>Searches for words in the abstract field.</p>	AB Benefits to Agriculture
AF	<p>Author affiliation [Word Indexed]</p> <p>Searches for words in the author affiliation field.</p>	AF School of Civil Engineering
AN	<p>Accession Number [Phrase Indexed]</p> <p>Searches for the exact Accession number.</p>	AN 20013133354
AR	<p>Author (Phrase) [Phrase Indexed]</p> <p>Searches for the exact match in the author field. Author's last name followed by first name and a middle name or initials (as given).</p>	AR Faafeng, B. A
AU	<p>Author [Word Indexed]</p> <p>Searches for words in the author field. Author's family name followed by the initials (as given).</p>	AU Ricard, L.

Searchable Tag	Description	Example
BT	<p>Broader Terms [Word indexed]</p> <p>Searches for items that contain that search term in the Broad Terms field as well as all related items that contain any of its narrower Thesaurus terms in either the Geographic Locations field or the Organism Descriptors field.</p>	BT Rhodococcus
CA	<p>Corporate Author [Word Indexed]</p> <p>Searches for words in the corporate author field.</p>	CA Queensland Department of Primary Industries
CC	<p>CABICODES/Terms [Word Indexed]</p> <p>Searches CABICODES and associated Heading terms used to subject classify articles.</p>	CC Sport Animals or CC LL075
CO	<p>Conference Title [Word Indexed]</p> <p>Searches for conference titles associated with each article.</p>	CO Second North American Forest Ecology Workshop
CY	<p>Country of Publication [Word Indexed]</p> <p>Searches country of publication. Countries are listed by full name.</p>	CY Brazil
DE	<p>Descriptors [Phrase Indexed]</p> <p>Exact subject terms that are neither Organism Descriptor terms or Geographic</p>	DE Dairy Cattle

Searchable Tag	Description	Example
	Locations. The DE field tag searches DE, OD, GL and BT fields together.	
DT	Date published [Numerically Indexed]  Searches for the date of publication of the original article in the CCYY format.	DT 2001
ED	Editor [Word Indexed]  Searches for words in the editor field. Also searched under author search tag (AU).	ED Sorensen, C. G.
GL	Geographic Location [Word Indexed]  Designates location(s) indicated in the article.	GL Greece
IB	ISBN [Phrase Indexed]  Searches for the exact ISBN number of the article. Search with or without dashes.	IB 9291460680
ID	Identifiers [Word Indexed]  Non-controlled index Terms being considered for the CAB Thesaurus, assigned by the indexer.	ID Triphysaria
IS	ISSN [Phrase Indexed]  Searches for the exact ISSN number of the article. Search works with or without dashes.	IS 09607412 or IS 0960-7412

Searchable Tag	Description	Example
LA	Language [Word Indexed]  Searches language of the text of the original item.	LA French
LS	Language Summary [Word Indexed]  Searches the language of an alternate language summary that is part of the original text.	LS Russian
JN	Journal Name [Phrase Indexed]  Searches for the exact journal title.	JN Agricultura Tecnica
OG	Organism Identifier [Word Indexed]  Searches taxonomic preferred names for all organisms including animals, fungi, plants, prokaryotes or viruses.	OG Buffaloes
OT	Original Title [Word Indexed]  Searches for words in the non-English, Original Language title.	OT Arbol
PB	Publisher [Word indexed]  Searches for name of publisher of original article.	PB Johns Hopkins University Press
PT	Publication Type [Word Indexed]	PT Thesis

Searchable Tag	Description	Example
	<p>Searches for the exact publication type.</p> <p>Abstract Only            Annual Report            Annual Report Section            Book            Book Chapter            Bulletin            Bulletin article            Conference Paper            Conference Proceedings            Correspondence            Editorial            Journal Article            Journal Issue            Miscellaneous            Patent            Standard            Thesis</p>	
PY	<p>Publication Year            [Numerically Indexed]</p> <p>Searches for the publication year of the original article in YYYY format.</p>	PY 1990
RF	<p>References            [Word Indexed]</p> <p>Number of references listed in the articles full citation.</p>	RF 4
RN	<p>Registry Number            [Word Indexed]</p> <p>Searches CAS (Chemical Abstracts) Registry Number.</p>	RN 49669-74-1



Searchable Tag	Description	Example
SO	<p>Publication Name [Word Indexed]</p> <p>Publication titles of journals, books, reports, theses, etc. The field also contains other reference data such as volume, issue, page number, etc.</p>	SO Acta Horticulturae
SP	<p>Start Page [Phrase Indexed]</p> <p>Searches the start page of an article.</p>	SP 117
SU	<p>Subjects [Word Indexed]</p> <p>Includes all 5 CABI indexing fields available for subject indexing terms. These are:</p> <p>Geographic Location Organism Descriptors Descriptors Broader Terms Identifiers</p>	SU Tropical Rain Forests
TI	<p>Title [Word Indexed]</p> <p>Searches the English language title of the.</p>	TI food allergies
VI	<p>Volume [Word Indexed]</p> <p>Searches for the exact journal volume number; displays in the Source field.</p>	VI 13