



  
**ILLUMINA**

## **CSA ASFA Database Guide**

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2005



### **Guide to Discovery**

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### What exactly is ASFA, and what makes it so essential?

“ASFA” is an acronym for Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Abstracts., the premier abstracting & indexing database in aquatic science. ASFA is a component of the [Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Information System \(ASFIS\)](#), formed by four United Nations agency sponsors of ASFA and a network of international and national partners, all of whom supply information.

UN agencies include:

- [FAO](#): The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;
- [IOC](#): The Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO;
- [UNEP](#): The United Nations Environment Programme;
- [UNDOALOS](#): The United Nations Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea.

The International Partners are:

- [ADRIAMED](#): The Scientific Cooperation to Support Responsible Fishing in the Adriatic Sea
- [ICCAT](#): International Commission for Conservation of Atlantic Tunas
- [ICES](#): International Council for the Exploration of the Sea
- [ICLARM](#): International Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management
- [IUCN](#): The World Conservation Union
- [PIMRIS](#): Pacific Islands Marine Resources Information System

Thirty-five national [research centers](#) throughout the world also contribute to the database. Collectively, the UN, National and International Partners are known as ASFA Input Centers. Researchers can identify the contributions of each partner by the unique two-letter code, appearing in the **TR=** field of each abstract record.

ASFA's publishing partner is [CSA](#), headquartered in Bethesda, Maryland.

## What comprises ASFA?

ASFA is actually one [big database](#) that is a collection of five subfile databases:

[ASFA-1, Biological Sciences and Living Resources:](#)

[ASFA-2, Ocean Technology, Policy and Non-Living Resources:](#)

[ASFA-3, Aquatic Pollution and Environmental Quality:](#)

[ASFA Aquaculture Abstracts](#)

[ASFA Marine Biotechnology Abstracts](#)

More than 5,000 Serial publications, books, reports, conference proceedings, translations and limited distribution literature are selected for abstracting and indexing in ASFA. Although primarily English language, publications represent over 40 other languages from around the world.

Just a few of the **cool-sounding interesting titles** in ASFA include: *Journal of Venomous Animals and Toxins*, *CalmScience*, *Latin American Journal of Aquatic Mammals*, *Marine Drugs*, *Disasters*, *Fish inspector*, *Fishfacts*, *Fishing chimes*, *Harmful Algae*, *Hawaiian shell news*, *International journal of Fuzzy Systems*, *Journal of Aerosol Science*, and *the Journal of Turbulence*.

But there are some pretty **serious titles** too, like *Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom*, *International Journal of Ecohydrology & Hydrobiology*, *Fishery Bulletin*, *Limnology and Oceanography* and, just to name a few.

Also, ASFA contains lots of **abstracts from international publications**, like: *Fortschritte der Fischereiwissenschaft*, and *Izvestiya Rossijskoj Akademii nauk. Seriya fizika atmosfery I okean* (Don't worry if you don't know what any of those titles mean. ASFA always includes the English title in the [title](#) field, and in many cases, includes English and non-English summaries.)

(Click [here](#) for a list of **all 5,000+ ASFA publications**.)

## How Does CSA keep track of and Abstract & Index 5,000+ Publications, in 44 Different Languages?

Remember the UN Agencies, international partners, ASFA input centers? They all help!

## Searching CSA Illumina for Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Abstracts (ASFA)

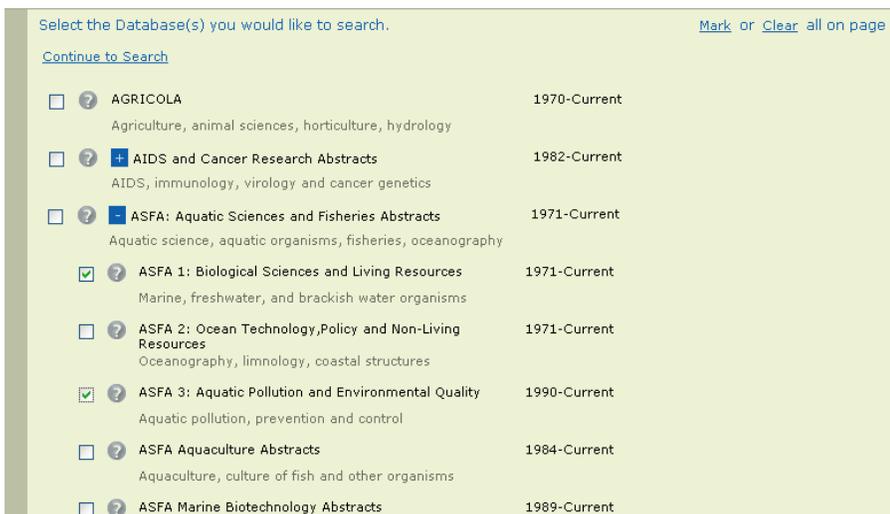
### 1) Searching the entire ASFA database

From [Quick Search](#), [Advanced Search](#), or [Command Line Search](#), click "Specific Databases; select ASFA; then click "Continue to Search."



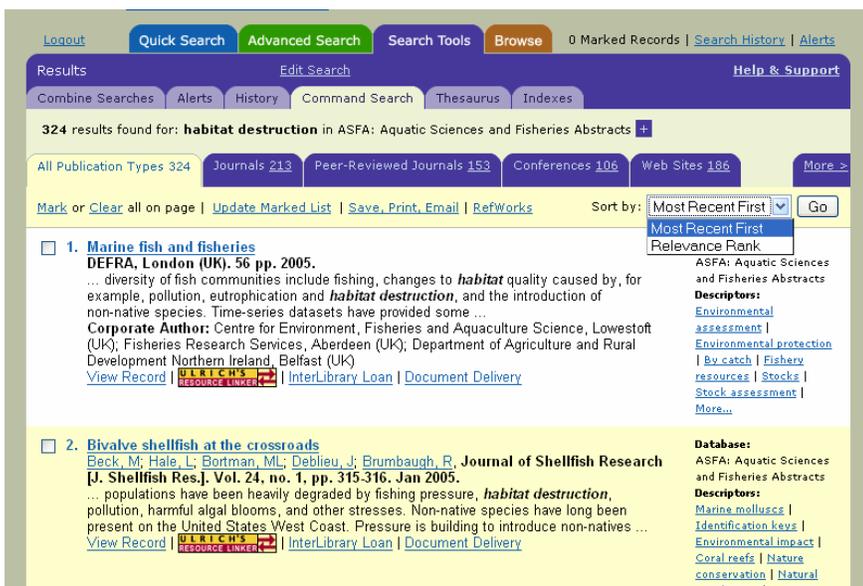
## 2) Searching one or more ASFA Subfiles

From [Quick Search](#), [Advanced Search](#), or [Command Line Search](#), click “Specific Databases”; click the “+” sign next to ASFA; choose one or more of five subfiles; then click “Continue to Search.”



## 3) Using Sort Options

Search results can be sorted by relevancy ranking or publication date. Use the drop-down menu in [Advanced Search](#) or Professional Search before or after you run your search.



#### 4) [Displaying Records](#)

Via the pull-down menu in [Advanced Search](#) and [Command Line Search](#), choose whether to show citation, citation & abstract, full record, or custom fields before or after submitting your search. In [Quick Search](#), you can change how you're viewing citations when looking at your results. You may want to customize your results view by selecting the Environmental Regime ([ER=](#)), Classification ([CL=](#)), and Descriptor ([DE=](#)), as examples:

25. [Effects of human activities on migratory waterbirds at Lashihai Lake, China](#)  
Quan, R-C; Wen, X; Yang, X. *Biological Conservation* [Biol. Conserv.]. Vol. 108, no. 3, pp. 273-279. Dec 2002.  
... Five fixed points, representing different degrees of *habitat* disturbance and quality, were selected around the lake. We used counts (n = 30) to compare diversity and abundance of waterbirds at each point and evaluate the effects of *habitat* ...  
[View Record](#) | [Full-Text Linking](#) | [Full-Text Linking](#) | [InterLibrary Loan](#) | [Document Delivery](#)

Database: ASFA: Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Abstracts  
Descriptors: [Lakes](#) | [Habitat utilization](#) | [Human impact](#) | [Migration](#) | [Aquatic birds](#) | [Migratory species](#) | [More...](#)

◀ Previous 1 2 3 4 5 Next ▶ Record #  Go

Show:  Go Results per page: 25 Go

Full format  
Full format - no references  
Custom format  Search

Search Tips: e.g., wildcard\*, exact phrase

Now Selected: ? ASFA: Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Abstracts

Change:  or [Specific Databases](#)

Date Range:

You may want to customize your results view by selecting the Environmental Regime ([ER=](#)), Classification ([CL=](#)), and Descriptor ([DE=](#)), as examples:

Mark the fields you would like to show in your results display.

**Fields common to two or more databases**

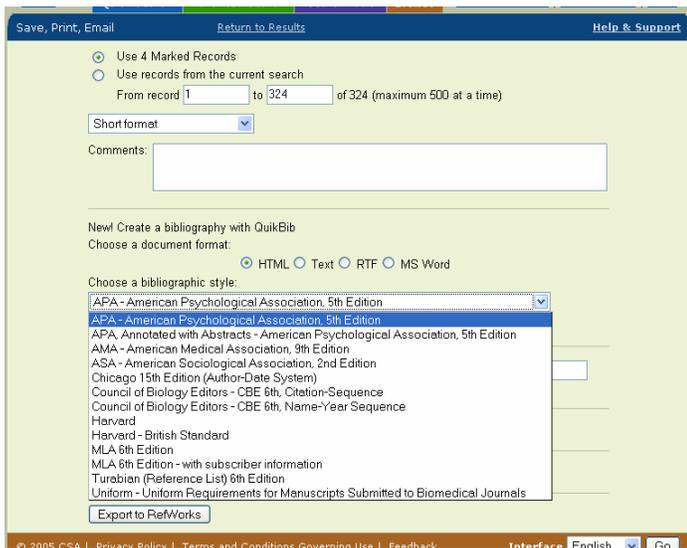
- AB Abstract
- AN Accession Number
- ID Identifiers
- KW Keywords
- LA Language
- RL Resource Location
- SF Subfile
- TI Title

**Fields unique to: ASFA: Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Abstracts**

- AF Affiliation
- AU Author
- CA Corporate Author
- CF Conference
- CL Classification
- DE Descriptors
- DO DOI
- ED Editor
- EI Electronic ISSN
- ER Environmental Regime
- IB ISBN
- IS ISSN
- NT Notes

#### 5) [Printing, Saving, & e-mailing records](#)

This can be done by selecting the short format, full format, full format—no references, or custom fields once the print/save/e-mail function has been selected. Records can also be saved to a bibliographic manager like [RefWorks](#) from this screen, or outputted to one of eight popular bibliographic output formats via [QuikBib](#).



## 6) Broaden or Narrow a Search Strategy with Boolean Operators, Wild Cards, and Proximity Operators:

### A) Boolean Operators

- i) Use **AND** to narrow search and retrieve records containing *all* of the words it separates. E.g.: *fish and electricity*
- ii) Use **OR** to broaden search and retrieve records containing *any* of the words it separates. E.g.: *brackish or marine*.
- iii) Use **NOT** to narrow-- search and retrieve records that do *not* contain the term following it. E.g.: *shark NOT hammerhead*
- iv) Use parentheses ( ) to group words or phrases when combining Boolean phrases and to show the order in which relationships should be considered; e.g., *(shark or dolphin) and (brackish or fresh)*
- v) Note: Search queries containing several operators search in the following order: ( ), NEAR, NOT, AND, OR

### B) Wild Cards

- i) Truncate using a **wildcard**: Append \* to a word: Swim\* retrieves swim, swimmer, swimming  
Toxic\* retrieves toxic, toxicity, toxicants
- ii) Find an alternate spelling with a **wildcard** \*: Use to indicate an unlimited number of characters within a word: col\*r yields *color* and *colour*.
- iii) Single-character **wildcard** ? for finding alternative spellings: The ? represents a single character; two ?? represent two characters; three ??? represent three characters, and so on: *materi?l* yields *material* and *materiel*; *fib??* Yields *fiber* and *fibre*.

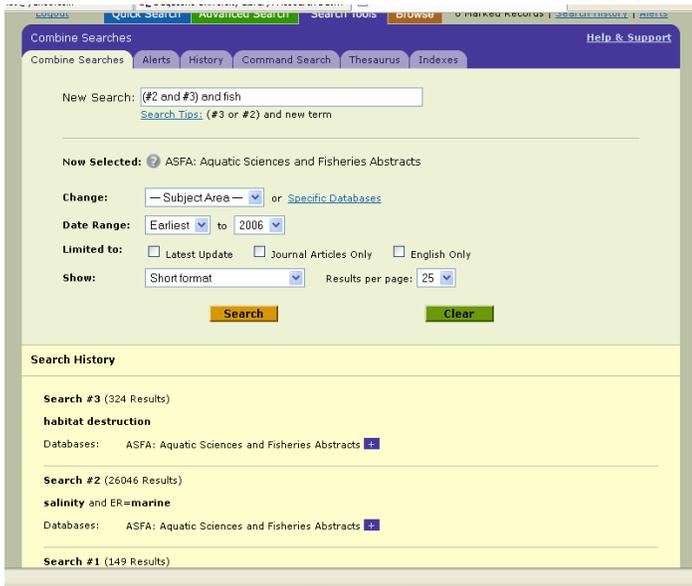
### C) Proximity Searching

To limit the number of words between your search terms:

- i) **no operator**—finds words as a phrase. E.g.: *fish feeding behavior*
- ii) **within x--** find words within a specified radius. E.g.: *(shark) within 5 (reproductive)*
- iii) **Near**—finds words within 10 of each other. E.g.: *shrimp near farming*
- iv) **Before--** Finds words in a relative order. E.g.: *mangrove before swamp*. Note: adjacency is not implied
- v) **After--** Finds words that contain words in the relative order specified. E.g.: *sediment after seaweed*. Note: adjacency is not implied.

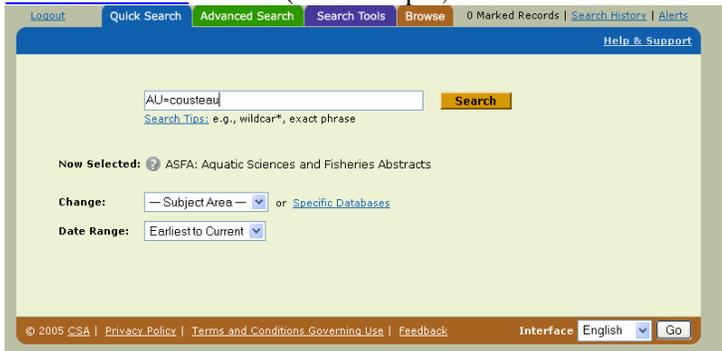
## 7) Combining or deleting search sets

From [Quick Search](#), [Advanced Search](#), or [Command Line Search](#), click the “[Search Tools](#)” Tab. Click the “Combine Searches” tab. Connect any number of previously run search strategies with [Boolean operators](#) and add new terms if desired [e.g.: (#2 AND #3 AND fish) ].Run search again.

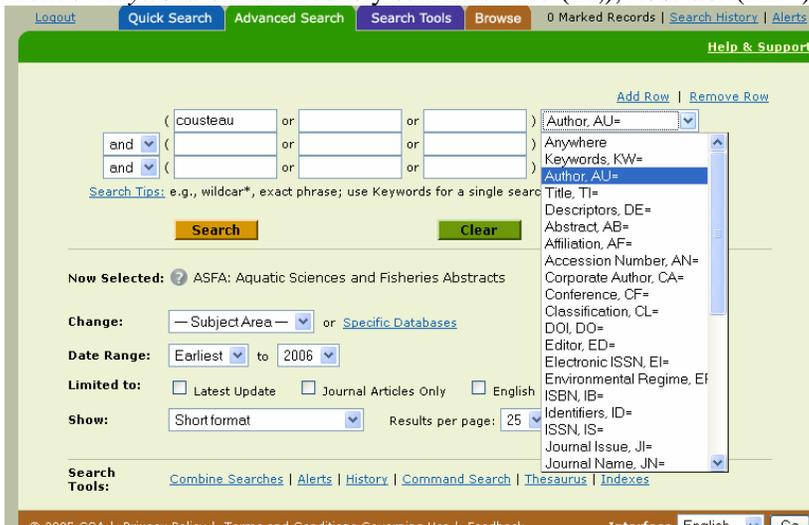


## 8) Searching specific index fields

[Quick Search](#) searches for the term anywhere in the record. Alternatively, the Quick Search box can be used to enter a [Command Line](#) search. (For example, to search for documents authored by “Cousteau,” (AU=cousteau).



In [Advanced Search](#), you can select any field indexed in the database to search, including [Keyword](#), from the pull-down menus. *Keyword* simultaneously searches *Title (TI=)*, *Abstract (AB=)*, *Descriptor (DE=)* and *Identifier (ID=)*.



[Command Line](#) searching also allows you to search any of the fields indexed by installing an index field code(s) and then the = sign. The pull-down menu below the search box allows you to install field codes with a click of the mouse. For example, you might search the Descriptor field like this: ([DE](#)=shark fisheries)



**Another example of searching a specific field: ER=**

ER=Environmental Regime, and is a field code unique to ASFA! Indicates whether a source document deals with the marine, brackish or freshwater environment, or any combination of these, e.g.: (ER=brackish) and (KW=shark)

**A 2<sup>nd</sup> example of searching a specific field: CL=**

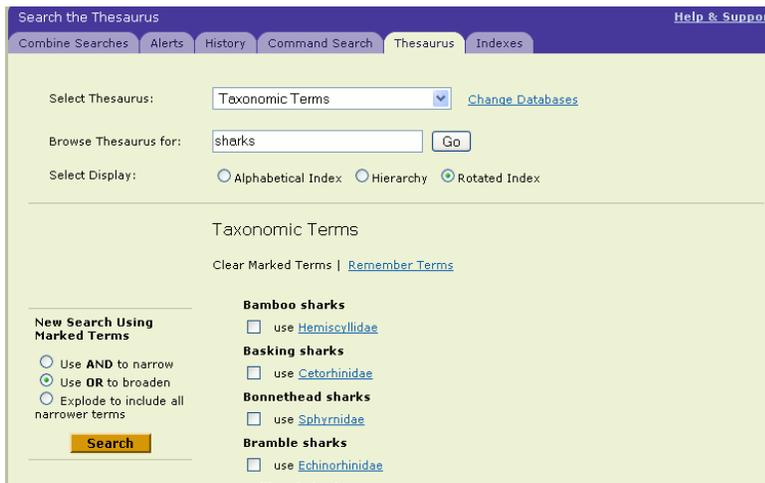
CL=classification. It is not unique to ASFA, but still very special & useful! CL= contains classification codes and descriptions. These are broad subject headings comprised of alphanumeric terms and descriptive words. If you have a code from a previous search and wish to find similar records, place the code or descriptive word(s) in the query box. (e.g.: a search turns up in the CL field: Q1 01442 Population dynamics. Now, run a search with the query CL=01442; OR CL= Population dynamics.)

What does Q1 (or Q2, Q3, Q5) mean? *Each code is prefaced by another [two-character code](#) that indicates in which database or equivalent printed abstracts journal, the record originally appeared.*

Click [here](#) to see guidelines that ASFA editors use to classify articles.

**9) Using the Thesaurus (DE= field)**

- A) Click '[Search Tools](#)' tab; then Click '[Thesaurus](#)' tab.
- B) Use the pull down menu to choose
  - i) [ASFA Thesaurus](#) in English, Spanish or French, or:
  - ii) Taxonomic Terms.
- C) Then choose one of three modes to search the thesaurus:
  - i) If you do not know the exact term you're looking for, first go to the [rotated Index](#) (often called a permuted index) which displays an alphabetical list of all terms containing a selected word. This word can occur anywhere within a thesaurus term and it does not have to be the first word. You can only search for a single word, not a phrase, in the Rotated Index. From this list, you can select the term as it appears in the Thesaurus.



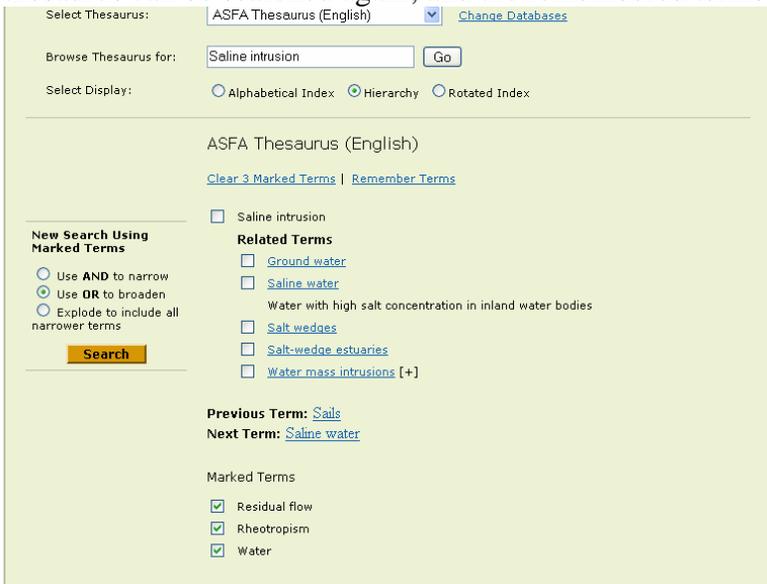
- ii) Click [Alphabetical List](#) to display a list of main terms with no indication of relationships.
- iii) Click [Thesaurus](#) to display all terms that have relationships with the found item.

***Broaden, Narrow and explode Thesaurus terms:***

On the [Thesaurus](#) search screen, select one or more terms; click “OR” to broaden the search; click “AND” to narrow the search; or click “Explode” to run a search that includes all narrower terms.

***Remembering Thesaurus Terms***

Terms can be remembered and stored at the bottom of the page by clicking ‘Remember Terms.’ The same thesaurus can be searched again, and the remembered terms will remain at the page’s bottom.



**10) ASFA Sea Codes (or geographic descriptors)**

Another component of the [DE=](#) field. In the DE= field, you’ll see a [geographic descriptor\(s\)](#) indicating which ocean zone the study is taking place. Following the ocean zone code will often be a coastal area, or a sea area: (DE= PNW, Canada, Hudson Bay)

**11) Searching Identifiers (ID=)**

[Identifiers](#) tend to be company names, trademarks, new scientific terms, new laws, etc. Think of an identifier as a [descriptor](#) that has not quite grown up. Identifiers are not part of the controlled vocabulary—if they were, then they’d be descriptors. (Who knows, maybe they will be someday!) For example, *stony coral* is an identifier, yet *coral* is a descriptor.

## 12) Searching Browseable Indexes

A) Click [Search Tools](#) Tab.

B) Click [Indexes](#) Tab. Via the drop-down menu, select a subject area, or select “Change Databases” to pick a specific database. Generally, there are three indexes available for each database. Use the pull-down menu “Select Database & Index” to select an index to search:

i) [Author Name Index](#). Enter an author last name, or partial spelling of a last name, and click ‘Go.’ Or click the corresponding letter of the last name and navigate through list until correct term is found. Corresponds to the [AU=field](#).

The screenshot shows the 'Browse Indexes' page for ASFA. At the top, there are navigation tabs: 'Combine Searches', 'Alerts', 'History', 'Command Search', 'Thesaurus', and 'Indexes'. A 'Help & Support' link is in the top right. Below the tabs, there is a dropdown menu for 'Select Database & Index' set to '- Author Index' and a 'Change Databases' link. A search box contains 'cousteau' with a 'Go' button. Below the search box is a 'Browse the Index:' section with a row of letters from A to Z. The main content area is titled 'ASFA: Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Abstracts: Author Index' and includes a 'Clear Marked Terms | Remember Terms' link and 'Previous' and 'Next' navigation arrows. On the left, there is a 'New Search Using Marked Terms' section with radio buttons for 'Use AND to narrow' and 'Use OR to broaden', and a 'Search' button. The main list contains the following terms with checkboxes: cousserans j, coussot p, coussy o, coustalin g, coustalin j-b, coustans m-f, coustans mf, coustard j-m, coustau c, coustau h, cousteau j, cousteau j -y, cousteau j m, cousteau j-y, and cousteau jy.

ii) [Journal Name Index](#). Enter the entire journal name, or partial spelling of the first word of the journal name. Or click the corresponding letter of the first word in the journal name and navigate through list until correct term is found. Corresponds to the [JN=field](#). The JN field is searchable but the results will always be displayed in the [source \(SO=\)](#) field.

The screenshot shows the 'Browse Indexes' page for ASFA. At the top, there are navigation tabs: 'Combine Searches', 'Alerts', 'History', 'Command Search', 'Thesaurus', and 'Indexes'. A 'Help & Support' link is in the top right. Below the tabs, there is a dropdown menu for 'Select Database & Index' set to '- Journal Name Index' and a 'Change Databases' link. A search box contains 'fish' with a 'Go' button. Below the search box is a 'Browse the Index:' section with a row of letters from 1 to Z. The main content area is titled 'ASFA: Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Abstracts: Journal Name Index' and includes a 'Clear Marked Terms | Remember Terms' link and 'Previous' and 'Next' navigation arrows. On the left, there is a 'New Search Using Marked Terms' section with radio buttons for 'Use AND to narrow' and 'Use OR to broaden', and a 'Search' button. The main list contains the following terms with checkboxes: fischer und teichwirt nurnberg, fischerblatt, fischerblatt kiel, fischerei und naturschutz, fischerei-forschung, fischmagazin, fischoekologie, fischokologie koln, fischwaid, fischwirt, fish, fish & shellfish immunology, fish and aquat res series, and fish and aquatic resources series.

iii) [Publication Type Index](#). Click ‘Go’ to list. (There are 22 publication types in ASFA.) Check a appropriate boxes and run search. This index corresponds to the [PT=field](#).

**Publication Types (PT=) in ASFA by percentage:**

(There are 21 publications types in ASFA. A citation can have more than one PT; for example, many *dissertations* are also *book monographs*; many *journal articles* are also *conferences*, *summaries* and/or *reviews*.)

Journal Article: **73%**

Book Monograph: **21%**

Conference: **16%**

Report: **4.7%**

Summary: **3%**

Numerical Data: **1.5%**

Bibliography **1%**

Dissertation: **1%**

Others: less than: **.5%** (computer, computer file, dictionary, drawing, film, law or statue, map, patent, review, sound recording, standard, training manual, unknown)

### 13) Searching Links in the Record Display

While browsing search results, click an author name ([AU=](#)) or descriptor ([DE=](#)) in any record to search for all other records containing that author or index term. (Click [Beck, M Hale](#); or click [Marine Mollusks](#), as examples below.)

<input type="checkbox"/> 2. <a href="#">Bivalve shellfish at the crossroads</a> Beck, M; Hale, L; Bortman, ML; Deblieu, J; Brumbaugh, R, <i>Journal of Shellfish Research [J. Shellfish Res.]</i> . Vol. 24, no. 1, pp. 315-316. Jan 2005. ... populations have been heavily degraded by fishing pressure, <i>habitat destruction</i> , pollution, harmful algal blooms, and other stresses. Non-native species have long been present on the United States West Coast. Pressure is building to introduce non-natives ... <a href="#">View Record</a>   <a href="#">Full-Text Linking</a>   <a href="#">InterLibrary Loan</a>   <a href="#">Document Delivery</a>	<b>Databases:</b> ASFA: Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Abstracts <b>Descriptors:</b> <a href="#">Marine mollusca</a>   <a href="#">Identification keys</a>   <a href="#">Environmental impact</a>   <a href="#">Coral reefs</a>   <a href="#">Nature conservation</a>   <a href="#">Natural populations</a>   <a href="#">More...</a>
<input type="checkbox"/> 3. <a href="#">Can best competitors avoid extinction as habitat destruction?</a> Lin, ZS; Qi, XZ; Li, BL, <i>ECOLOGICAL MODELLING</i> ; VOL 182; NUMBER 2; pp. 107-112; 2005 <a href="#">View Record</a>   <a href="#">Full-Text Linking</a>   <a href="#">InterLibrary Loan</a>   <a href="#">Document Delivery</a>	<b>Databases:</b> Recent References Related to Natural Sciences Indexing is in process
<input type="checkbox"/> 4. <a href="#">Bioturbators enhance ecosystem function through complex biogeochemical interactions</a> Lohrer, Andrew M; Thrush, Simon F; Gibbs, Max M, <i>Nature [Nature]</i> . Vol. 431, no. 7012, pp. 1092-1095, 28 Oct 2004. ... given present threats to biological diversity such as <i>habitat destruction</i> , overharvesting and climate change. Several empirical studies have reported decreased ecosystem performance (for example, primary productivity) coincident with decreased ... <a href="#">View Record</a>   <a href="#">Full-Text Linking</a>   <a href="#">InterLibrary Loan</a>   <a href="#">Document Delivery</a>	<b>Databases:</b> ASFA: Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Abstracts <b>Descriptors:</b> <a href="#">Ocean floor</a>   <a href="#">Coastal waters</a>   <a href="#">Primary production</a>   <a href="#">Trawling</a>   <a href="#">Biological production</a>   <a href="#">Environmental impact</a>

### 14) Limiting Search Results by Limiting Fields

In both '[Quick Search](#)' and '[Advanced Search](#)', the following fields can be limited by checking one or more of the following three boxes under 'Limit to':

**A) Latest Update.** (Corresponds to the UD=field code.) Checking this will retrieve only the most recently loaded records. ASFA is updated monthly with approximately 3,700 records added each month.

**B) Journal Articles Only.** This is one of 21 publication types ([PT=](#)) that comprise this field in ASFA. For example, If you do not want to retrieve dissertations, book monographs, reports, etc., check this box. However, the [PT](#) field frequently has more than one entry. (See the explanation for *Publication Type* below.)

**C) English Only.** Check this box will retrieve only records whose language ([LA=](#)) was English. But even if records were written in another language, the title ([TI](#)) field will be in English. The foreign language title will be in the Original Title ([OT](#)) field wherever possible. Over 40 languages are included.

**D) By date.** Use the dual pull-down menus to narrow results by date.

### 15) A List of all journals indexed in ASFA: (A global list of the Journal Name (JN=) field)

[http://www.csa.com/ids70/serials\\_source\\_list.php?db=aquclust-set-c](http://www.csa.com/ids70/serials_source_list.php?db=aquclust-set-c)

### 16) Supplemental Databases

An ASFA search may retrieve web sites related to your topic from [CSA's Natural Sciences Web Resources Database](#) or the [Recent References Related to Your Search](#) current awareness database. The Web Resources Database consists of 150,000+ websites hand-picked and indexed by CSA editors. The Recent References Database (approximately 51,000+ records) provides daily updates of citations from over 1000 journals five to seven days from receipt of the printed publication.

## 17) View 'Help' screens?

From [Quick Search](#), [Advanced Search](#), or [Command Line Search](#), click [Help & Support](#)

## Supplemental Tools & Information in Using ASFA

1) What is a [thesaurus](#)?

2) The entire ASFA thesaurus in one big Word document: <ftp://ftp.fao.org/fi/asfa/Thesaurus/>

3) How to use the ASFA Thesaurus, by Stirling (UK) University's Library (includes advice on using the Taxonomic Terms thesaurus) <http://www.library.stir.ac.uk/resource/databases/asfathes.html>

4) What is an index?

[The short answer](#) (from Valparaiso University's website). [The long answer](#) (from the American Society of Indexers website...of course!)

5) What is a controlled vocabulary?

Assigned standardized terms used in searching a specific database. (For a really in-depth answer, go to [controlledvocabulary.com](http://controlledvocabulary.com))

6) Gray Literature in ASFA (just because it's gray, doesn't mean it is vague or dull!)

The [California State University library](#) (CSU) describes gray (or grey) literature as literature (often of a scientific or technical nature) that is not available through the usual bibliographic sources such as databases or indexes. It can be both in print and, increasingly, electronic formats. There are many types of "gray" literature. A few examples in the biological sciences include book chapters, taxonomic keys, papers from meetings and symposia, and reports. (In ASFA, search the *publication types* field (PT=)). Gray literature can be difficult to find, but as the statistics above show, at least 23% of ASFA consists of gray literature. For more information, see the CSU link above and a page from the [University of Cape Town's library website](#). Also, see: "[The Role of Gray Literature in the Sciences.](#)" There's even an [annual conference](#) on gray literature!

## The Electronic Research Process (Or, how to *really* get to know a database)

I) How to Start:

A) Determine your Goals

1) State your research topic as a single question or statement:

**"What is the danger to a habitat by the snakehead?"**

2) Consider what limits to apply—Geographical, Time period, Animal Type

**"Is there more than one type (or species) of snakehead?"**

**"Where does the snakehead typically reside?"**

**"Is there anyplace the species cannot reside?"**

B) Identify general concepts

1) What general terms relate to your search?

**"snakehead"; "habitat and/or environment;" other fish and/or animals and plants in the habitat**

2) Are there specific journals that publish articles related to your subject? (*Don't forget about "gray" literature, or taking a look at [Web Resources Related to Your Search](#). Nor forget to check CSA's [Hot Topics](#) web page!*)

C) Choose databases

1) Examine the subject coverage of the database. Include an examination of the factsheet.

***Should you search the entire [ASFA database](#)? Or should you search one or more of the five subfiles?***

2) See if the database covers the appropriate journals for your search

II) How to formulate your search (Two basic ways!)

A) Precisely, like a surgeon

1) Identify search terms; consult [thesauri](#), or taxonomic terms.

**Enter “snakehead” in the taxonomic terms thesaurus**

- 2) Combine terms with *AND*. Find synonyms and alternate spellings with *OR*. Limit searches to publications, authors, date ranges, or other criteria.

**After picking one or more species of snakehead, perhaps narrow down the search results to a particular geographic region (these will be in the DE=field)**

B) The “Shotgun” approach (i.e., just search!)

- 1) Do a quick initial search to get the focus of what you need.

**Enter “snakehead” in the quick search box**

- 2) With luck, you might find the key citation. Use the [descriptors](#), or perhaps [author\(s\)](#) or [specific publications](#), to find similar citations. (And do not be shy about e-mailing the author—in many cases, their e-mail address is in the *Affiliation* field—to ask him (or her) for recommendations. Most scholarly types are happy to share their knowledge!)

III) After You’ve run a Search

- A) Good Results? Then download them to a bibliographic manager like [RefWorks](#); alternatively, [save/print/e-mail](#) your citations, or output them via CSA’s [Quikbib](#).

B) Results not on target?

- 1) Check spelling of search terms
- 2) Increase precision of terms--consult tools such as [thesauri](#), taxonomic lists, [browsable indexes](#); drop misleading terms
- 3) Examine databases searched. Check database [fact sheets](#) and [journal listings](#) to determine whether the databases adequately cover your topic.

C) Too Many Results?

- 1) Limit your results to a [field](#) like the [title](#), [classification](#), [descriptor](#) or [identifier](#).
- 2) Increase precision of terms (see above)
- 3) Increase precision of strategy—use additional [ANDs](#), and fewer [Ors](#)

D) Too few Results?

- 1) Check Your Spelling!
- 2) Make terms more general—consult [thesauri](#), taxonomic lists, [browsable indexes](#), [classification](#)
- 3) Broaden strategy—user fewer [ANDs](#); use more [ORs](#) for synonyms or alternate spellings
- 4) Search additional databases

**Where to go for More Help:**

Contact CSA’s award-winning Technical Support Department for help with technical difficulties, a search strategy, or any other issue that arises when using CSA Illumina.

Email

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