

GUIDELINES FOR ABSTRACTING
(using [www-ISIS-ASFA](http://www-isis-asfa.iaea.org) software)



GUIDELINES FOR ABSTRACTING
(using [www-ISIS-ASFA](#) software)

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PREPARATION OF THIS DOCUMENT

This document is one of the guidelines (in the *ASFIS Reference Series*) prepared in support of the Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Information System (ASFIS), an international information system for the science, technology and management of marine and freshwater environments, of which ASFA is an output. The *ASFIS Reference Series* comprises the rules, authority lists, formats, codes and procedures on which the system is based.

The present guidelines utilize information contained in: the ISO International Standard No. 214, *Documentation - Abstracts for publications and documentation* (1976).

This third revision was deemed necessary mainly because the second revision did not contain adequate information on the important topics of total record length and abstract length.

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PREFACE

The Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Information System (ASFIS) is an international cooperative information system for the collection and dissemination of information covering the science, technology and management of marine and freshwater environments.

The Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Abstracts (ASFA) Bibliographic Database is the principal information product of the ASFIS system. It contains more than 800 000 bibliographic references (or records) to the world's aquatic science literature accessioned since 1971. ASFA is produced as a cooperative effort by the United Nations Co-sponsoring Partners, the National and International Partners, and the Publishing Partner. The objective is to disseminate bibliographic information to the world community. All ASFA Partners are represented on the ASFA Advisory Board, for which FAO provides the Secretariat.

Input to the ASFA Database (i.e. the bibliographic references) is prepared by the network of **ASFA Partners** who are together responsible for the monitoring of more than 5 000 serial publications as well as books, reports, conference proceedings, and grey literature.

The collective input is sent to the Publisher of ASFA (CSA) where it is **processed by computer** and merged to create a **master file** (the ASFA Bibliographic Database).

From the master file, the **ASFA Information Products** are produced. They are distributed to the ASFA Partners on a monthly/quarterly basis in the form of: printed abstracts journals (e.g. **ASFA-1**, **ASFA-2**, **ASFA-3**, etc.), machine readable products (e.g. **CD-ROM**, **Magnetic tape**), and Internet access (CSA IDS service) for use as a source of data in local, national or regional **information services**.

The **Bibliographic Reference** describing each document in the ASFA database contains: a detailed bibliographic citation, an abstract, and a set of indexing terms.

During the preparation of the bibliographic reference, it is the **responsibility** of the ASFA Partners to identify the data elements making up the bibliographic citation, to write/edit the abstract and to choose the indexing terms.

To assist the ASFA Partners in the preparation of input (that is to ensure the consistency necessary for the computer processing and the uniformity within the resulting ASFA information products) standardized cataloguing, abstracting and indexing procedures have been prepared and published under the title of the *ASFIS Reference Series*.

These Guidelines provide instructions for preparing ABSTRACTS for ASFA including instructions for data entry using the www-ISIS-ASFA Data Entry subsystem.

Note: there also exists, as a separate publication, a synopsis of these Guidelines. The "Synopsis" is easier to use than the "full" Guidelines and is intended for day-to-day consultation or use. It contains cross-references to this full manual.

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1 INTRODUCTION

The abstract is an abbreviated version of the most important points contained in a document. It provides the reader (user) with information necessary to determine whether the document would be of value to him or her. A good informative abstract also contains information that can be used for indexing and for retrieval. Abstracts promote current awareness, allow for retrospective searching, and prevent duplication of previous work thus saving time and money.

Over the years, the ASFA bibliographic database has distinguished itself in that, with few exceptions, all of the bibliographic citations in ASFA are accompanied by an **abstract** (and, of course, indexing terms). This is by no means a small achievement, because abstracts are expensive to write, translate and/or edit. Information systems or services (like ASFA) providing abstracts to their users are sometimes termed "level two" services. This is to distinguish them from "level one" services which only offer the bibliographic citation without the abstract, and "level three" services which provide the user with reviews and information analysis.

These Guidelines do NOT provide the abstractor with a magic formula for writing good abstracts, as this can only be achieved through practice and study, NOR do they pretend to be an exhaustive treatise on the subject of writing scientific/technical abstracts as many such texts already exist¹.

The purpose of these guidelines is to provide a brief description of the techniques and procedures of abstracting incorporating the requirements of the ASFA system (which includes data entry of the abstracts using the www-ISIS-ASFA software).

Note this document does not contain instructions for completing the fields of the record containing the cataloguing data (title, author, etc.) or the indexing terms, as this information is contained in the *ASFIS Guidelines for Bibliographic Description and Data Entry (ASFIS-3)* and the *ASFIS Guidelines for Indexing (ASFIS-5)*.

A shortened version of these Guidelines has been produced for easier day-to-day use. It is called *Synopsis of Guidelines for Abstracting (ASFIS-4) using www-ISIS-ASFA software* and is available separately.

1.1 Definitions

ASFA Bibliographic Database - The *ASFA Bibliographic Database* is a collection of bibliographic references or "**records**" published both: 1) in machine readable format (ASFA CD-ROM, magnetic tapes, Internet); and 2) in printed format (ASFA abstracts journals). The "**record**" is the basic unit of storage (and retrieval) of information in the ASFA Bibliographic Database and printed ASFA journals.

ASFA Record - Each record contains information describing a documentary unit (e.g. journal article, book, etc.). For convenience, we say the record is comprised of 3 parts: 1) the **bibliographic citation** (i.e. the "descriptive cataloguing" information such as: author, title, publisher, etc.), 2) the **abstract**, and 3) the **indexing** terms (i.e. subject categories, descriptors and sometimes identifiers). The "abstract" and "indexing" terms are considered "subject cataloguing" information. See figure-1, for an example of an ASFA record as it appears on the ASFA CD-ROM.

Abstract - the term "abstract" signifies an abbreviated, accurate representation of the contents of a document, without added interpretation or criticism and without distinction as to who wrote the abstract (from ISO 214-1976 E).

Abstracting - consists of analyzing or assessing the original document and then selecting significant information and presenting it in condensed form, with precision and brevity. The **Abstractor** is an individual who skilfully writes or edits abstracts.

¹ Indexing and abstracting in theory and practice, Lancaster, F.W.; Champagn (Illinois); University of Illinois, Graduate School of Library and Information Science; 1991; 328 pp.
Abstracting Scientific and Technical Literature, by Maizell, R.E; Smith, J.F.; and Singer, T.E.R.; New York, NY, Wiley-Interscience 1971; 297 pp; ISBN: 0-471-56530-X.

FIGURE-1

A Sample Record from the ASFA Database²

The display format of ASFA records varies according to the host information retrieval system. The following format is typical and is taken from the ASFA-database on CD-ROM by SilverPlatter.

TITLE (ENGLISH):	[Fish rearing in Puglia.]
ORIGINAL NON-ENGLISH TITLE:	L'allevamento ittico in Puglia
AUTHOR(S):	Cagnetta,-P.; Zazzarini,-L.; DeMetrio,-G.; Zezza,-L.
AUTHOR AFFILIATION:	-
SOURCE (BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION):	IL-PESCE 1995 no. 1, pp. 16-21
INTERNATIONAL STANDARD NUMBERS:	ISSN 0394-2910
PUBLICATION YEAR:	1995
LANGUAGE OF TEXT:	Italian
LANGUAGE OF SUMMARIES:	Italian
PUBLICATION TYPE:	J (Journal-Article)
ENVIRONMENTAL REGIME:	M (Marine)

ABSTRACT: The findings are presented of an investigation conducted to determine the current situation regarding fish culture in Puglia, Italy. Some 25 hatcheries (13 intensive and 12 extensive) were in operation, according to data at the end of 1992, and were dedicated mainly to the rearing of prestige species, such as *Sparus aurata*, *Dicentrarchus labrax* and *Anguilla anguilla*. Production, as declared by the hatcheries and including also *Mugil cephalus*, totalled some 843 tons. An increase in production is forecast for the years to come.

DESCRIPTORS:	marine-aquaculture; fish-culture; hatcheries-; aquaculture-enterprises; extensive-culture; intensive-culture; <i>Sparus-aurata</i> ; <i>Dicentrarchus-labrax</i> ; <i>Anguilla-anguilla</i> ; <i>Mugil-cephalus</i> ; Italy,-Puglia
CLASSIFICATION:	Aquaculture:-Fish-culture-1582
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT:	ASFA-1:-Biological-Sciences-and-Living-Resources Q1; ASFA-Aquaculture-Abstracts (Q3)
INPUT CENTRE NUMBER³:	FA9500870
ACCESSION NUMBER⁴:	3773652
UPDATE CODE⁵:	9504

² Note: this sample record does not contain all of the fields which may eventually be present in a record (e.g. conference fields, report number, etc.).

³ Input Centre Number: - The first two letters refer to the ASFA Partner who prepared the record as input (in the example FA stands for FAO). The next two numbers refer to the year the input was prepared (in the example 1995). The last five numbers refer to the number of input records prepared by that ASFA Partner up to that record in that year.

⁴ Accession number: - This number is assigned by the system. This record can be retrieved on the SilverPlatter ASFA CD-ROM by searching AN=3773652.

⁵ Update Code: - This code refers to the quarterly updates to the CD-ROM. Users may limit their searches to the new records added in each update.

2 SYNOPSIS OF GUIDELINES FOR ABSTRACTING

As stated in the Introduction, for day-to-day use it may be easier to use the shortened version of these Guidelines which is called *Synopsis of Guidelines for Abstracting (ASFIS-4) using www-ISIS-ASFA software*. In the *Synopsis*, each step in the "Abstracting" process is briefly described and cross-referenced to these "full" Guidelines where additional information can be found.

3 KINDS OF ABSTRACTS

There are two major kinds of abstracts - **informative** and **indicative**.

3.1 Informative abstracts

The informative abstract is really the only form of abstract which can be considered effectively to replace the original article for comprehensive orientation purposes. In other words, the informative abstract supplies sufficient specific information to leave little or no doubt in the readers mind as to content and potential usefulness of the publication. It represents a clear condensation of the essential arguments and findings of the original document (including as much of the quantitative and/or qualitative information as possible). An informative abstract is desirable for texts describing experimental work and documents devoted to a single theme. Abstracts should be as Informative as permitted by the type and style of document.

(see Annex-1, Abstract 1, and Annex-1a, Examples 1, 5a,b)

3.2 Indicative abstracts

The indicative abstract provides a short description of the document: type of work, principal subjects covered, and the way the facts are treated. This kind of abstract does not include quantitative data. The indicative abstract is often used for discursive or lengthy texts such as: broad overviews, review papers, progress reports describing many aspects of a piece of work, entire monographs etc.. Prepare an indicative abstract only when the nature or length of the document being abstracted will not permit the writing of an informative or informative-indicative abstract.

(see Annex-1, Abstract 2, and Annex-1a, Examples 3, 5c)

3.3 Informative-indicative abstracts

This is a combination of the two types of abstracts described above. This is probably the most common type of abstract. Limitations on the length of the abstract or the type of document may be the factor which determines the use of this type of abstract to describe a document. Usually informative type abstracting would be applied to the primary elements of the document and indicative type abstracting to the rest.

(see Annex-1, Abstract 3, and Annex-1a, Example 2)

3.4 Author Abstract

Abstracts written by the author of the original document may be used if they contain the basic elements of a good abstract. If necessary, modify the author abstract to include the missing elements and to conform to the ASFA style described in section-6.

3.5 Other forms of condensed information

The following forms of condensed information are sometimes found in a document. They contain useful information which the abstractor can use in compiling an abstract. Sometimes they can be used in place of abstracts - but not always.

Summary: the summary most often appears at the end of an article. It summarizes the essential findings and the main points to be concluded from the work. A summary may be short, but it is usually lengthy and detailed. Although factual and to the point, it generally assumes a knowledge of the preceding text (e.g. purpose) and therefore, taken out of its context, it may be less comprehensible than an abstract.

Extracts: these are parts of a document considered to be representative of the whole. They may often be copied, as they appear, into the abstract.

Synopsis: the term was used more frequently in the past than today to distinguish an author's own abstract which is published simultaneously with his paper from an abstract written by somebody else. Differentiation between the two forms of abstract was partly made because an author is not always aware of the information requirements for an abstract from the documentation point of view (i.e. to fulfil the needs of a specific user group). Since the content of an abstract may cut across a number of fields and be of relevance to different audiences you may have to edit or rewrite author supplied abstracts so that the subject content will be more fully relevant to ASFA users. Most journals, today, indicate all condensations by the same name (i.e. abstracts).

3.6 No Abstract Text

There are exceptions to the rule that all records in ASFA must include an abstract; for example: Reports of Institutes (containing only administrative details), and Statistical Reports and Cruise Reports (in which the title sufficiently explains the contents). These records can be entered in ASFA with only the bibliographic citation and indexing terms. In these cases, leave the abstract field blank.

(see sections 7.8, 7.9, 7.10, and Annex-1, Abstracts examples 12,14, 16).

Note: Documents which are in languages for which there is no abstracting capability in the ASFA Partner's centre may be cited in ASFA without abstracts, provided that adequate bibliographic description and indexing are possible.

4 PURPOSE AND USE OF ABSTRACTS

Scientists make up the largest group of users of abstracts of scientific documents. The following list describes some of the different ways abstracts are used.

4.1 Providing access to the literature

The fundamental purpose or use of abstracts is to provide a means for scanning the world-wide literature in one's own field and in related fields without an exorbitant expenditure of time, and money. Most of the other uses that follow overlap with this fundamental use.

Current awareness - abstracts can serve to help keep users up to date on the latest developments in their field.

Retrospective use - the abstract journal and the database (in the presence of adequate indexes) can be used for searching the non-current literature.

To determine relevancy - well prepared abstracts enable readers to identify, quickly and accurately, the basic content of a document, and thus to decide whether they need to read (and therefore acquire) the document.

To enhance computerized text-searching and indexing - abstracts supplement the indexing terms assigned to a record in systems where the abstract is searchable.

5 TREATMENT OF DOCUMENT CONTENT (analysis of content)

5.1 Analysis of Content

(The assessment/selection of significant information from the document to include in an abstract)

The writing of abstracts (and also indexing) is based on the conceptual **analysis of the content** of the document. By "analysis" we mean the operation of investigating the whole with the aim of finding out its essential parts and their relations.

Identify the concepts contained in the document by reading the important or key sections of the document (such as Title, Introduction, Purpose, Conclusions, Summary, Recommendations etc.).

Most readers have become accustomed to an abstract that states the purpose, methodology, results and conclusions presented in the original document. And most documents describing experimental work can be analyzed according to these elements. The following rules are optimum for informative abstracts. Writers of informative-indicative and indicative abstracts should follow these rules to the extent that is practical.

Purpose - A clear statement of the primary objectives and scope of the investigation is essential, or the reasons why the document was written (this may be already clear from the title of the document or can be derived from the rest of the abstract, in which case it is not necessary to repeat the purpose in the abstract). Avoid, if possible, references to earlier literature.

Methodology - The techniques, approaches or means for carrying out the study should only be described to the degree necessary for comprehension. Identify new techniques clearly stating the range of operation and the obtainable accuracy.

Results - Describe the results quantitatively and/or qualitatively with precision. They may be: experimental or theoretical results obtained, data collected, relationships and correlation noted, effects observed etc. When possible, it is preferable to report a specific numerical result rather than merely indicate what was measured.

Conclusions - Describe the implications of the results, and particularly how these relate to the purpose of the investigation or to the preparation of the document. Conclusions may be associated with recommendations, evaluations, suggestions, new relationships, and hypotheses.

Collateral information - Include findings or information incidental to the main purpose of the document but of value outside its major subject area, for example, modification of methods, or new products. Report clearly, but do not distract attention from the main theme by exaggerating their relative importance.

Although the above order is usually maintained, it is not mandatory to present the content in this order, sometimes the essential results and conclusions are presented first.

6 PRESENTATION AND STYLE

Abstract writing should be concise, lucid, to the point, and informative. Abstracts should be concise and as brief as possible for two reasons, i.e. economy and practicality. The economic reason is that abstracts occupy valuable storage space both in computerized media and on the printed page. The practical reason is the limited time that a scientist can devote to reading.

6.1 Format, completeness, accuracy, and abstract and total record lengths

6.1.1 Format - Follow the recommendations contained in this section, submit abstracts for ASFA INPUT in machine readable format using the www-ISIS-ASFA Software (**see section- 10.4**).

6.1.2 Completeness - Be complete. The abstract must be understandable to the reader without reference to the original document, therefore it should be self-contained or complete in itself.

6.1.3 Accuracy - Be accurate. Do not include information/claims not contained in the document.

6.1.4 Abstract Length - Refers to the maximum number of characters (including: spaces, punctuation and special character codes) that you can collectively use in compiling **both** the English and/or non-English abstract(s).

The **Abstract Length** is **4800 characters** which *equals approximately 800 words (using the formula 6 characters = 1 word)*. In other words, the characters entered in the English abstract field **and/or** in the non-English abstract field, **when added together, should NOT exceed 4800 characters**.

Annex-4 fully explains "why" 4800 characters were allocated for the writing of the abstract(s), "why" you may sometimes exceed this limit, and "what" you should consider when doing so. "Total Record length" and how it can relate to or modify the "Abstract Length" is also discussed in Annex-4.

Considering that the total allowed abstract length is 4800 characters (approx. 800 words), you could, in theory, divide up the 4800 characters in any number of ways while writing the abstract(s).

For example in one record, you could include:

- 1) **one English abstract** of up to **4800** characters (approx. 800 words)⁶, and **no non-English abstract(s)**, or
- 2) **one non-English abstract** of up to **4800** characters (approx. 800 words), and **no English abstract**⁷, or
- 3) **one English abstract** of 1500 characters (approx. 250 words), and **one non-English abstract** of up to 3300 characters (approx. 550 words) (i.e. $1500 + 3300 = 4800$), or
- 4) **one English abstract** of 1600 characters (approx. 266 words), and **two non-English abstracts** of 1600 characters each (i.e. $1600 + 1600 + 1600 = 4800$) and so on

PLEASE NOTE - The above 4 examples are **not** intended to be recommended abstract lengths. They are only meant to clarify further the point: that in using the 4800 characters at your disposition, you may divide them up between the English and non-English abstract fields, as you like. However, please take note of the ASFA Publisher's two "suggestions" regarding abstracts which are contained in the footnotes below.

6.1.5 Total Record Length - It is a software system requirement that no single "Record Length" (the combined total lengths of headers, bibliographic description, abstract, allocation codes, indexing terms, spaces, codes and control characters) should exceed 7800 characters. In Annex-4, the total Record Length is discussed together with Abstract length.

6.2 Style

Opening sentence - Begin the abstract with a topic sentence that is a central statement of the document's major theme (i.e. what is being studied, the scope of the research) unless this is already well dealt with in the title. Do not begin the abstract by repeating or rephrasing the title. In the topic sentence the type of document may be mentioned (e.g. thesis, report, etc.). Explain the authors treatment of the subject or the nature of the document, for example, historical account, literature review, state-of-the-art report, brief survey, popular account, letter to the editor, etc.

Avoid beginning the abstract with "This report", "This study", "This paper", "The Author" etc. Begin by writing what is being studied, investigated, or reported.

<u>example:</u>	Instead of:	The paper reviews the current Italian legislation in the field of fisheries.
	Use:	Current Italian legislation in the field of fisheries is reviewed.

⁶ Notwithstanding what was stated above regarding "abstract length", ASFA Partners are reminded of the ASFA Publisher's long standing "suggestion" regarding abstract length (remember this is a suggestion, and not a rule). CSA would like Partners to keep abstracts "short" (between 600-1500 characters or 100-250 words). This suggestion is motivated by concerns over space and costs when publishing the ASFA printed journals - it is not a system requirement.

⁷ CSA also strongly suggests that all efforts be made to include an English abstract in all records, even though it is not against the ASFA rules to include only a non-English abstract.

Clarity and brevity - Be concise, lucid, straightforward and informative. Sentences should be short and expressed in good idiomatic English. Sentences taken directly from the document are often preferable to rephrasing of the same idea by the abstractor as this may introduce ambiguity.

<u>example:</u>	Instead of:	This paper presents the results of a study of the data obtained in an investigation on the stomach contents of the eel <i>Anguilla anguilla</i>
	Use:	A study of the stomach contents of the eel <i>Anguilla anguilla</i> shows that...
<u>example:</u>	Instead of:	A demonstration of the reduction of marine biofouling formation by means of protective paints is presented...
	Use:	The use of protective paints to reduce marine biofouling formation is demonstrated...

Paragraphs and sentences - The abstract should be written as a single paragraph using complete sentences.

Verbs and personal pronouns - Abstracts should be written in the third person, except where an original abstract provided by the author cannot be edited into the third person.

Use the active voice of the verb wherever possible, as it contributes to clear, brief, forceful writing. However, the passive voice may be used for indicative statements and even for informative statements in which the receiver of the action should be stressed.

<u>example:</u>	Instead of:	A common anaesthetic used in ecological research is MS 222...
	Use:	MS 222 is a common anaesthetic for ecological research...
	Instead of	Nutrient tolerant species dominated the submerged vegetation...
	Use	The submerged vegetation was dominated by nutrient tolerant species....

Tenses - Experimental facts are expressed in the past tense. Presentation is mainly in the present tense. Specific conclusions are in the past tense. General truths are expressed in the present tense.

For example:

- Experimental facts (past tense) - "*Measurements of chlorophyll concentrations ranged from.... Radiance and reflectance were inversely related to the concentrations of...*"
- Presentation (present tense) - "*The bibliography covers the period 1994-1995. It contains 2000 references...*"
- Specific conclusions (past tense) - "*Metabolites extracted from tadpoles (i.e. immature frogs and toads) were similar to metabolites found in the water.*"
- General truths (present tense) - "*Two and two equal four.*"

Language - The abstract may be submitted in English or non-English (with or without accents, but only using Latin characters).

Spelling - When the abstract is provided by the author(s) of the document, the original British-English or American-English spelling should be retained. If the ASFA abstractor is writing the abstract, British-English spelling conventions should be used.

Terminology - Remember, the choice of words is important. In many computerized systems the text of the abstract is searchable, therefore use significant words which will enhance computerized text

searching. Avoid: unfamiliar terms; acronyms or abbreviations (if used they should be spelled out in full at first mention). ISO (SI) units, symbols and terminology should be used whenever possible, or national standards in their absence.

6.3 Use of scientific names

Include scientific names, when relevant, in the abstract. The name of species consists of two words and is therefore called binary, binomial or binominal. The name of the species consists of the name of the genus in which the species is classified followed by a second term which is peculiar to the species (e.g. *Engraulis encrasicolus*, *Sepia officinalis*).

- The first letter of the generic name is capitalized and the second term is written in lower case - both are italicized. (Note: there is an ASFA House Style rule to represent italics, see **section-6.5.3.1** of this paper for instruction on how to represent italics).
- Scientific names must be written out in full the first time they are mentioned in an abstract (e.g. *Penaeus monodon*). Thereafter, the genus name may be abbreviated to the initial letter, followed by the species name written out in full (e.g. *P. monodon*).
- The names of genera can stand alone, in which case, they should be italicized and the first letter capitalized (e.g. "The genus *Octopus* is the object of intense study"). However, when used as a common name the genus is neither capitalized nor italicized (e.g. "I would not like to meet an octopus while swimming").
- Taxa higher than genera may also stand by themselves, in which case, they should have the first letter capitalized, but not be italicised (e.g. the family Scombridae).
- In papers dealing with taxonomy, the scientific name should be supplemented with the name of the author (e.g. *Rana catesbeiana* Shaw).
- A common name may be formed from a scientific name of a family by making the initial letter lower case and dropping the terminal "ae" - for example Scombridae becomes scombrid(s).

6.4 Non-textual material

Equations may be entered in the abstract using the special typesetting codes (see **Annex-3**).

6.5 ASFA House Style

6.5.1 Submission of ASFA Input using www-ISIS-ASFA software - all ASFA Partners should submit their ASFA input or records in machine readable format using the new www-ISIS-ASFA software which was issued in October 2002 (see **section-10.4** of this paper). For those Partners, who cannot for various reasons load and use the new software, the ASFA Publisher has agreed to continue, indefinitely, to accept ASFA input using the "old" DOS ASFISIS version 3 software. When sending ASFA input to the ASFA Publisher, always specify which of the two ASFA input software you used to prepare your records.

6.5.2 How many Abstracts may you include in one ASFA record? - All ASFA records should include at least **one** abstract, but there are occasions when you can include **two or more** abstracts in the same record, and (although rare) there are cases when you may omit completely the abstract. See sections 7.8, 7.9, 7.10 for discussion on records which require no abstract.

All data entry worksheets contain TWO fields for entering the text of the abstract. As explained in section 6.1.4 and Annex-4, the maximum "combined" field length of the two abstract fields is 4800 characters (or approximately 800 words), which means that the sum of the characters contained in one

English abstract and/or the sum of the characters contained in one or more non-English abstracts should not exceed the 4800 character field length limit.

- The **first** abstract field is called: **English Abstract**. This is a **non-repeatable** field, therefore it can contain only 1 abstract. **Always enter the English abstract in this field.**
- The **second** abstract field is called: **NonEnglish abstract**. This is a **repeatable** field, therefore it can contain more than one abstract. **Always enter the non-English abstract(s) in this field.**

6.5.3 Codes for Special Characters and Typesetting

During the preparation of ASFA records, you must represent the special characters and signs (e.g. Greek letters, mathematical signs, italics, subscript and superscript etc.) by inserting special type-setting/character codes in the text. These codes are used (when necessary) only in the following six fields of the *www-ISIS-ASFA* Data Entry worksheet: Title, Original Title, Abstract, non-English Abstract(s), Identifiers, and Cross-reference Phrase.

IMPORTANT, there are a few differences between the coding that you used in the old DOS ASFISIS software, and that which you must use in the new *www-ISIS-ASFA* software.

What is different? - The coding to represent "italics", "superscript", and "subscript" has changed to HTML coding. This coding is described in the next section 6.5.3.1.

What has not changed? - The coding to represent the special characters (e.g. Greek characters and mathematical signs) remains the SAME as that used in the "old" DOS ASFISIS software. The complete list of these codes is in Annex-3, while a few examples are also provided below in section 6.5.3.2.

6.5.3.1 To represent "italics", "subscript" "superscript"

The HTML coding to represent "italics", "subscript", and "superscript" is as follows:

italics	use	<i>... </i>
subscript	use	_{...}
superscript	use	^{...}

FOR EXAMPLE:

Italics

- **Scientific species names** - the first letter of the generic name is capitalized and that of the specific name is written in lower case, **both are italicized**.
to represent *Salmo salar*: use <i>Salmo salar</i>
- **Vessel names** - vessel names are italicized but not the word "Research Vessel" or the abbreviation "R/V" which often precedes the name of the vessel.
to represent R/V *Fridtjof Nansen*: use <i>Fridtjof Nansen</i>
- **Latin expressions** - (e.g. *ad hoc*, *in vitro*, *in situ*)
to represent *ad hoc*: use <i>ad hoc</i>

Subscripted Character

- **Chemical formulae**

to represent the subscript 2 in the chemical formula for water (H₂O): use H₂O

(Note in some cases it may be quicker to use the chemical name [e.g. water] instead of the formula)

Superscripted Character

- **Units of measure and mathematical expressions**

to represent the exponent 2 in 10 square meters (10m²): use 10m²

Subscript and Superscript Together

- **Chemical formulae**

to represent the subscript 4 and the superscript + in the chemical formula for ammonium NH₄⁺
use NH₄⁺

6.5.3.2 To Represent "Greek letters" and "mathematical signs" and other special characters

As previously stated above, Annex-3 contains the list of Codes to represent "Greek letters" and "mathematical signs". Remember *these codes are the same as those used in the "old" DOS-ASFISIS software*. Below are a few examples of how these codes are used.

To represent "Greek letters" and "mathematical signs" use the tilde ~ plus a letter or a sign.

Greek Letters

to represent the Greek letter delta δ use ~d

Mathematical Signs

to represent the infinity sign ∞ use ~!

Degree Sign

to represent the degree sign ° use ~' (e.g. 6°C is represented by 6~'C)

Numerical expressions

The slant line / (also called the slash) is a mathematical sign of operational meaning ("divided by") as well as a substitute for "per" (a preposition that means "for each").

to represent the fraction $\frac{1}{4}$ use 1/4 1.5-1.9 grams per litre is represented by 1.5-1.9g/L

The symbols • or the * may sometimes be used to express "multiplied by". They may be substituted by the multiplication sign x.

Micro (10⁻⁶) (μ)

to represent 5.5 μg/L use 5.5 ~kg/L

Note the www-ISIS-ASFA software contains a small bug occurring in certain occasions (when the tilde (~) appears at the beginning of a field). See Annex-3, Note-2 for a more detailed description of this bug.

6.5.4 Listing of points within abstracts - If the abstract contains a list of numbered points, the numbers should be written thus:

... (1).....; (2); (3); and (4)

7 DOCUMENTARY TYPES

This section describes the abstracting of various documentary types and those requiring special treatment. The terms "primary literature" and "grey literature" are also described.

(NOTE: Annex-1 lists the example abstracts referred to in this section. The examples are "real" abstracts taken from the ASFA database, therefore the reader may detect some errors, and may notice that not every abstract contains all of the suggested information elements (listed below for each documentary type). The "missing" information is pointed out. Annex-1a lists example abstracts taken from the publication *ISO 214-1976 (E) Documentation-Abstracts for publication and documentation.*)

Primary Scientific Publication - may be defined as follows: An acceptable primary scientific publication must be the first disclosure containing sufficient information to enable peers to assess observations, to repeat experiments, and to evaluate intellectual processes; moreover, it must be susceptible to sensory perception, essentially permanent, available to the scientific community without restriction, and available for recognized secondary services ... (Council of Biological Editors, Day 1983). The standard journal article is usually a "primary scientific publication" (see section 7.1 below). Most of the references included in the ASFA database are journal articles and many come with abstracts written by the author of the original document.

Grey Literature - For scientists, grey literature is often considered that literature produced without peer review. For librarians, grey literature sometimes refers to literature which is not available through the usual commercial book selling channels. ASFA considers the coverage of the grey literature as very important, however it is defined. Therefore, the ASFA Partners should make every effort to monitor and prepare input for this kind of literature, as long as there exists some reasonable possibility for users to obtain a copy or photocopy of the original document. ASFA Partners are encouraged to include a location or availability statement in the "Notes" field of the ASFA record when the bibliographic citation does not contain sufficient information to obtain the document.

7.1 Standard journal articles

Journal articles usually report the results of scientific research. Therefore an adequate abstract would include 4 items: what was being studied or investigated, how was it being investigated, what was learned, and what can be concluded. These items can also be termed as we have called them above, in item-3: purpose, methodology, results and conclusion (see **Annex-1, Abstract-1**).

7.2 Review articles

A review is a critical analysis of the state of the art in a particular and usually well defined area. It is usually written by a scientist who has contributed actively to the field under discussion. Review articles are important, however the abstractor should give them brief treatment using an indicative abstract. State the scope of the review and mention: the detail of the review (e.g. number of references in the bibliography), up-to-datedness of the review (e.g. the period covered between the oldest and the most recent bibliographic reference) (see **Annex-1, Abstract-4**).

7.3 Bibliographies

As for review articles, the abstractor should prepare an indicative abstract describing the scope of the work. Other information may include: the source of the references, the period included, the kind of annotations supplied, the presence of abstracts, whether authors are cited with their affiliations and how the bibliography is arranged for access (e.g. by subject categories, alphabetically by first author, or in some other way) (see **Annex-1, Abstract-5**).

7.4 Books or monographs

Books which treat a single homogeneous subject are best given an indicative abstract. The abstract should include information on scope, and the type of reader for which the book was written. A condensation of the table of contents should be compiled - but not word for word. Describe the basic concepts with an indication of the depth involved (**see Annex-1, Abstract 6 and Annex-1a, Example 4a**).

When a **book** is composed of chapters, each by a separate author, or is a collection of papers (e.g. proceedings of a meeting, conference or symposium) each contribution should be considered separately. Therefore each contribution should be abstracted separately (of course, separate bibliographic descriptions and indexing should also be prepared). The abstract describing the publication as “a whole” should be indicative while the abstracts of the individual chapters or papers may be as informative as possible (**see Annex-1, Abstracts 7,8 and Annex-1a, Example 4b**).

7.5 Manuals

A training manual is a monograph with a particular purpose or mission. Therefore the purpose of the manual will usually be indicated in the title. The foreword and introduction to the manual will usually provide information which can be included in the abstract such as an explanation of the need for such a manual and its applicability (**see Annex-1, Abstract 9**).

7.6 Theses

Theses (or dissertations) usually contain a detailed summary, which must be edited down to conform to the ASFA field length restriction (**see section 6.1.4**). In the absence of an adequate summary the abstractor should provide an indicative abstract stating the main topic and theories considered and to emphasize specific aspects and implications of techniques or theories stressed by the author (**see Annex-1, Abstract 10**).

7.7 Reports of meetings

The abstractor should consider the following points when formulating an abstract for a meeting: the reason for convening the meeting, the main subject categories used by the rapporteur (i.e. the main topics discussed), results of the meeting (i.e. what was decided or the recommendations). Not all the recommendations need be included in the abstract, but they give an idea of how the results of the meeting will be channelled into action (**see Annex-1, Abstract 11**).

7.8 Annual reports

Not all annual reports need abstracts in addition to the bibliographic description and indexing (e.g. reports containing only administrative details - see section 3.6). However, in addition to administrative details, many annual reports also contain a description of research in progress, a list of research personnel, and the publications of the institute - all of which should be pointed out in an indicative type abstract (**see Annex-1, Abstracts 12 and 13**).

7.9 Statistical reports

The title of such reports often describes the content sufficiently, therefore an abstract may not be necessary (see section 3.6). However, the abstractor may include an abstract if this is not the case (**see Annex-1, Abstracts 14 and 15**).

7.10 Cruise reports

As for statistical reports, if the contents are adequately described by the title, no abstract is needed. An adequate title includes the dates of the cruise, the name of the vessel(s), the location of the cruise, and the main purpose of the cruise (see **Annex-1, Abstracts 16 and 17**).

7.11 Preparation of abstracts from sources other than the original document

In some instances citations may be made when the complete documents are not actually available in the Input Centres. Books listed in national bibliographies, for example, can still be entered in ASFA because of this.

No attempt should be made to create an abstract in the absence of the hard copy of the original, though an existing abstract in a secondary source may suffice in the absence of the hard copy.

7.12 Database-Only Records (DBO)

Beginning in 1991 in order to economize on the printing and distribution costs of the ASFA printed journals, the ASFA Advisory Board agreed that records for certain types of publications could be assigned to appear in the ASFA **database only (DBO)**, and **excluded entirely from the printed journals**.

These **Database-Only** or **(DBO)** records must be **marked** by inputters by "typing" (in parenthesis) the letters **(DBO)** at the end of the English abstract field or the non-English abstract field in the absence of an English abstract - immediately following the last word and full stop of the abstract. If the record does not require any abstract (as is sometimes the case for some Annual, Statistical, and Cruise Reports) the term **(DBO)** can still be entered (by itself) in the first abstract field.

The following types of records may (at the discretion of the ASFA Partner) be processed as **database-only records**:

- a) Annual Reports of a purely institutional or statutory nature (see **Annex-2, Abstract 18 and 19**).
- b) Statistical data compilations of a routine nature (see **Annex-2, Abstract 20 and 21**).
- c) Dissertations (see **Annex-2, Abstract 22**).
- d) Summary-only material, i.e. where the original publication consists solely of an abstract, and there is no full paper available, such as some abstract conference records.
- e) Selected older materials as follows: (see **Annex-2, Abstract 23**)
 - allocate as "**Database-Only (DBO)**" records those journal publications that: do NOT appear in the ASFA Monitoring List, have an imprint date greater than three years before the current year, and are published in a developed country. Developing countries however, may include documents older than three years both on the database and in the printed indexes.
 - allocate as "**Database-Only (DBO)**" records those publications that: do appear in the ASFA Monitoring List, have an imprint date greater than five years before the current year, and are published in a developed country. Developing countries, however, may include documents older than five years both on the database and in the printed indexes.

8 WRITING THE ABSTRACT

8.1 Steps in writing the abstract

When the abstractor begins writing the text of the abstract he/she should proceed as follows:

First, browse through the entire document, at least once. Do this in order to get an idea as to: what is the subject?, and how long is it?, and whether or not there are special features such as tables, graphs, illustrations, lengthy bibliographies, etc.

Second, examine/read the most important parts of the document more carefully. Note, it is neither required nor recommended that the abstractor read the entire document.

If present, read the author's abstract⁸ and the other important or key sections in the original document with headings such as: Introduction, Purpose, Conclusions, Summary, and Recommendations. Sometimes, even the Foreword and the book jacket will contain useful information.

While examining the document, some abstractors find that it helps them if they write down or underline key phrases and sentences during their readings of the document.

You can try to paraphrase what the original author has said, however, it is quicker and more accurate if you use brief excerpts (or extracts) taken from the original document itself.

Don't forget that there is an entire database (the ASFA database) at your disposal - to consult and study. In the database, you can find examples of well written abstracts, and you may find these existing abstracts useful in that they can give you ideas on how to treat a given documentary type or express a certain concept.

⁸ If present, you may use the Author's abstract (instead of writing your own abstract), but make sure that it conforms to the "ASFA style" as described in section-6.

9 THE ABTRACTOR

9.1 Working space

Abstracting (and indexing) requires intellectual effort, therefore the abstractor requires a quiet and comfortable working environment. It is useful to have, close at hand, those reference tools that you need to consult frequently (e.g. dictionaries, handbook of scientific terms, ASFIS Reference Series, etc.). Ready access to a library is essential for many reasons; not the least of these is to help keep the abstractor up to date in the various subject areas for which he/she must prepare abstracts.

9.2 Equipment

Input for ASFA is now prepared in machine readable format using the www-ISIS-ASFA software.

9.3 Abstractor's qualifications

Abstracts should be written by a person who understands the content of the document which is being abstracted. Therefore, it is recommended (though not mandatory) that a scientist do the abstracting/indexing (the ideal situation, of course, would be to have a specialist in each field prepare the abstracts relevant to his own field). This is rarely possible so the next best solution is to employ a generalist, a scientist who is capable of writing in fields in which he is not specialist. Often both the abstract and the index entries are prepared by the same individual. Theoretically the abstractor, after writing the abstract, is in an ideal position to prepare appropriate index entries.

In theory, non-scientists should not be writing scientific abstracts, however they may be able to aid in a few areas, such as proof-reading, and helping in the selection of key words for indexing.

10 NOTES ON THE GENERAL USE OF THE **www-ISIS-ASFA SOFTWARE**

Below are brief instructions on starting the ASFA Data Entry software and beginning Data Entry. For detailed instructions consult the "Help Notes" contained in the software and in particular the Guidelines for Bibliographic Description and Data Entry and Guidelines for Abstracting and Indexing.

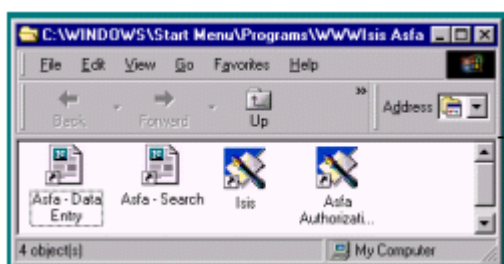
10.1 TO START the **www-ISIS-ASFA software system in the Stand-alone Environment**

- *First remember*, the Xitami software must be running. So if during the installation of the Xitami software, you did not select the option to: "Start Xitami automatically", you must now start Xitami manually by going to the Window <Start>menu, <Programs>, <Internet Tools>, and <click> on <Xitami Web Server-Windows> *Icon*
- Go to your computer's "desktop". The installation of the **www-ISIS-ASFA** component will have created on your desktop a shortcut (Icon) to the folder called **www-ISIS-ASFA**.

double <click>
on WWWIsisAsfa
shortcut



- A window with links to 4 files should appear:



ASFA-Data Entry: links to the data entry sub-system

ASFA-Search: links to search subsystem

ISIS: links to DOS ISIS, which is intended for the Database Administrator, providing the functions for:

- inverted file update and generation*
- export/import, etc.*

ASFA Authorization: for local needs

*See Annex-1, item A-1.4 of Installation Manual

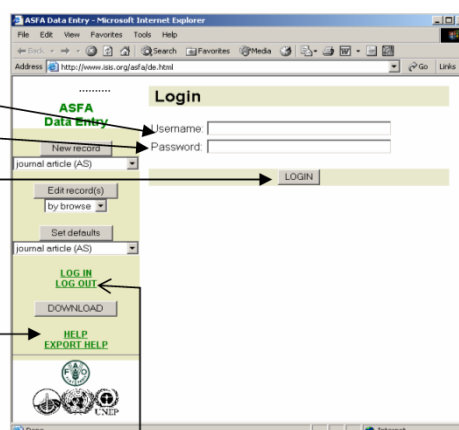
- To start **ASFA Search** click on the ASFA-Search icon
- To start **ASFA Data Entry** click on the ASFA-Data Entry icon. **In the screen that appears** (i.e. the first screen of the ASFA Data Entry sub-system) you must **Login**

TO LOGIN

<type> the default "User name" (dba)
<type> the default "Password" (dba)
in the appropriate boxes, and then
<click> on the **LOGIN** button.

To change Password, see Annex-1,
item A-1.3.1 of the Installation Manual

CONSULT the extensive "Help notes" contained in the software, and the relevant ASFA Guidelines for Bibliographic Description and Data Entry and Abstracting and Indexing.



! (if the system does not run, see Section-4 in Installation Manual)

TO END DATA ENTRY

To end ASFA Data Entry, you should <click> "**LOG OUT**", and then to shut down the **www-ISIS-ASFA** software <click> on "**Close**" in the File Menu (or on the "X" button in the upper right hand corner of the screen). Note: if you "Close" the system without first Logging out, unauthorized users could re-enter the system without using the password.

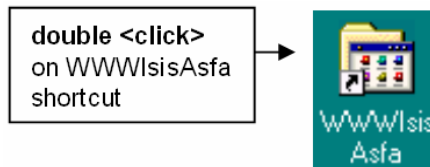
10.2 TO START the www-ISIS-ASFA software system in the Network Environment

Server computer (if the Server is also used as a work station)

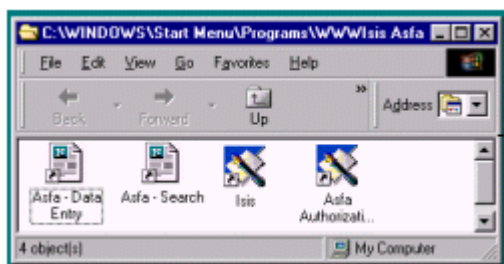
Remember: the Server computer must be **turned on**, in order for the Client computers to access the Server (i.e. where the main WWW-ISIS-ASFA software component is installed). Also the web server software (Xitami) must be running (If you have installed Xitami, and during the installation, you did not select the option to: "Start Xitami automatically" you must now start Xitami manually by going to Windows <Start>menu, <Programs>, <Internet Tools>, and <click> on the <Xitami Web Server-Windows> Icon)

If you have an internet browser installed on the server computer you can first check if WWW-ISIS-ASFA works on the server:

- Go to your computer's "desktop". The installation of the www-ISIS-ASFA component will have created on your desktop a shortcut (Icon) to the folder called (www-ISIS-ASFA).



- A window with links to 4 files should appear:



ASFA-Data Entry: links to the data entry sub-system
ASFA-Search: links to search subsystem
ISIS: links to DOS ISIS, which is intended for the Database Administrator, providing the functions for:
- inverted file update and generation*
- export/import, etc.*
ASFA Authorization: for local needs
*See Annex-1, item 3.1 of Installation Manual

- To start **ASFA Search** click on the ASFA-Search icon
- To start **ASFA Data Entry** click on the ASFA-Data Entry icon. In the screen that appears (i.e. the first screen of the ASFA Data Entry sub-system) you must **Login**

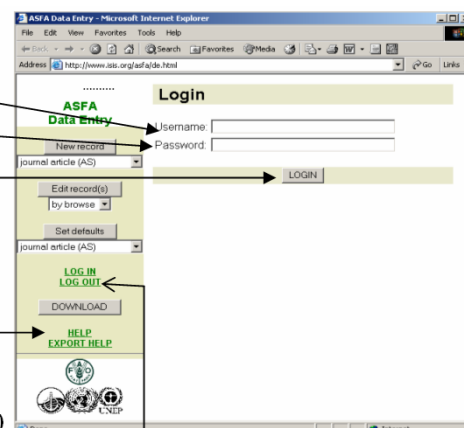
TO LOGIN

<type> the default "User name" (dba)
<type> the default "Password" (dba)
in the appropriate boxes, and then
<click> on the **LOGIN** button.

To change Password, see Annex-1,
item A-1.3.1 of the Installation Manual

CONSULT the extensive "Help notes" contained in
the software, and the relevant ASFA Guidelines for
Bibliographic Description and Data Entry and
Abstracting and Indexing.

! (if the system does not run, see Section-4 in Installation Manual)



TO END DATA ENTRY

To end ASFA Data Entry, you should <click> **"LOG OUT"**, and then to shut down the
www-ISIS-ASFA software <click> on **"Close"** in the File Menu (or on the "X" button in the
upper right hand corner of the screen). Note: if you "Close" the system without first Logging
out, unauthorized users could re-enter the system without using the password.

Client computers

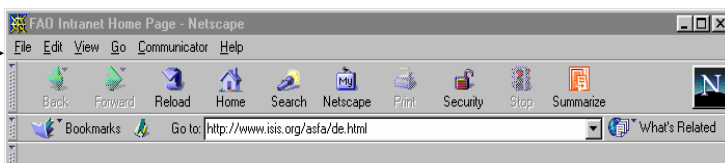
Please note there are no www-ISIS-ASFA icons on the clients desktops. Therefore in order to start the system perform the following:

<start> the web browser software (Netscape 4.5 or IExplorer v. 5.x), and

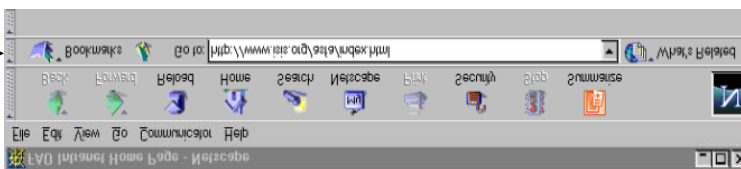
<type> in the "Location" bar the "**URL address of your Server computer** followed by **/asfa/de.html** (for the data entry sub-system), or **/asfa/index.html** (for the search sub-system) and press <enter>

For example: let us assume that the server DNS is www.isis.org and the port is setup to 80. In this case, after all the necessary software components have been installed, you should be able to call the Server computer from any Client computer having TCP/IP connection to your Server URL.

<http://www.isis.org/asfa/de.html>)
(to access the Data Entry sub-system)



[http://\(www.isis.org/asfa/index.html](http://www.isis.org/asfa/index.html))
(to access the Search sub-system)



! Note, if the system does not run, see Section-4 in the Installation Manual.

10.3 Data Entry in the Worksheets

"New Record" field

To write data into the fields which make up a record you must first call up, on your screen, a **worksheet**.

<select> from the drop down menu the appropriate worksheet (AS, M, MS, AM, AMS, C) and <click> on "NEW RECORD" to make the worksheet appear on your screen. For guidance in selecting the appropriate worksheet (which depends on the number of bibliographic levels required to describe the document), <click> on the "HELP" link appearing on the left of the screen or consult the printed "Guidelines for Bibliographic Description and Data Entry".

To enter the bibliographic data into the fields consult the "Help notes" that are linked to each field name in the Data Entry worksheets.

Starting with the first interactive field of the worksheet, each field will be presented in accordance with one of the following situations:

a) A single empty field (or subfield) for normal data input:

The worksheet will present an input window, check box or radio button so that you can enter data. You may leave a field empty (if not relevant) and proceed to the next field either using the "mouse" or pressing the Tab key. To return to the previous field(s) use the "mouse" or press the <shift + tab> keys. You can "Return" to a previous page or "Go" to the next page of the worksheet by clicking on the "Previous page/Next page" buttons.

b) A field or subfield with a pick-list (or control list):

A number of fields contain "pick-lists" which will assist you in selecting terms for data entry. A "Browse" button located next to the field indicates the presence of a pick-list for that field. By <clicking> on Browse the pick-list will appear and terms can be selected for inputting into the field.

c) To Save a Completed Record

<click> on the "Submit" button: note, to save uncompleted records, you must <select> T (Temporary) in the "Data Entry Status field".

10.4 Input of the Abstract (using the www-ISIS-ASFA Software)

All of the data elements comprising the bibliographic description of a document (cataloguing information, **abstract** and indexing terms) are entered on specifically designed **worksheets** contained in the **www-ISIS-ASFA** software. Instructions on "How to start" the software and call up a worksheet are in Sections 10.1, 10.2 and 10.3 of this document.

ALL of the worksheets contain **two** fields for entering the text of the abstract(s).

The **first** abstract field is called: **English Abstract** (always enter the *English abstract* in this field)

The **second** abstract field is called: **Non-English abstract** (always enter *non-English abstract(s)* in this field)

The **same** Record may contain **both** an English, and one or more non-English abstracts.

ENGLISH ABSTRACT field: Enter the English abstract in this field.

The abstract may be <typed> directly in the field, or it may be first typed into a Word processing software (and spell-checked) and then copied to the abstract field using the Window's "Cut and Paste" function.

If the document contains an Author abstract, it may be used - but it should be modified, if necessary, to conform to the ASFA "house" style (see sections 6.1 to 6.5 of these Guidelines for details regarding presentation and style of an ASFA abstract).

.....
Note, try to keep the length of the abstract between 100-250 words. Please read Section 6.1.4 before exceeding this number.

NON-ENGLISH ABSTRACT field: Enter one or more non-English abstracts in this field. The diacritical marks* may be included or omitted, however all abstracts must be written in Latin characters.

The abstract may be <typed> directly in the field, or first typed in a Word processing software (and spell-checked), and then copied to the abstract field using Window's "Cut and Paste" function.

If the document contains an Author abstract, it may be used - but it should be modified, if necessary, to conform to the ASFA "house" style (see sections 6.1 to 6.5 of these Guidelines for details regarding presentation and style of an ASFA abstract).

More than one non-English abstract may be included in the same record. If you decide to include more than one non-English abstract, <click> the "REPEAT" button after you finish typing the first non-English abstract, and the field will be re-displayed. Try to keep the length of the abstract(s) between 100-250 words. Please read Section 6.1.4 before exceeding this number.

.....

*Diacritical marks: it is your decision to include or not diacritical marks. In any case for the time being, when you submit a record containing diacritical marks to the ASFA publisher (CSA), CSA must remove them before publishing the record in the database or printed journals (for technical reasons). However, CSA is keeping an archive of all those "records" in which they removed the diacritical marks, so that when the system is capable of accepting them, they can replace the records (in which they removed diacritical marks) with the original records that contained them.

Note regarding records submitted to the ASFA Publisher containing both an English and non-English abstract: in the machine readable versions of the ASFA databases (e.g. CD-ROM, Internet) both the English and non-English abstract will be published, however unfortunately, in the printed ASFA journal only the English abstract will be published (this is for reasons linked to cost and size limitations in the printed journal).

11 CONCLUSION

After the abstracts have been written, they must be made **accessible**. In ASFA, similar abstracts are grouped together under a system of **subject categories**, and associated with each abstract is also a set of **indexing terms**. The publication *Guidelines for Indexing (ASFIS-5)* deals with the assigning of the subject categories and the indexing terms.

Annex 1 - ABSTRACT EXAMPLES FROM ASFA DATABASE

(Note: the examples below are real records taken from the ASFA Database, and therefore they may contain some inputter's errors. We have tried to correct most of the errors in the bibliographic citation part of the record so as not to create confusion with the rules stated in the bibliographic guidelines. In order to keep this example all on one page, small type size is used in all fields except "Abstract" and "Comments").

ABSTRACT-1 (Informative abstract / Journal article)

TI: Survival and growth of Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*) fry stocked at varying densities in the White River, Vermont

AU: Whalen,-K.G.; LaBar,-G.W.

AF: Department of Wildlife and Fisheries Management, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003, USA

SO: CAN.-J.-FISH.-AQUAT.-SCI. 1994 vol. 51, no. 10, pp. 2164-2169

IS: ISSN 0706-652X

PY: 1994

LA: English

LS: English; French

PT: J (Journal-Article)

ER: M (Marine); F (Freshwater)

AB: Survival and growth of unfed Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*) fry stocked at varying densities (12, 25, 50, and 75 fry/100 m super(2)) was evaluated in the White River, a tributary of the Connecticut River in Vermont, using a randomized complete block design. Fry to age-0 parr survival was inversely related to fry stocking density and, in most sampling sections, no significant increases in age-0 parr density were attained by stocking at rates greater than or equal to 50 fry/100 m super(2). Most age-0 parr ranged in length between 65 and 80 mm; no significant differences in mean age-0 parr length were detected among stocking densities. Greatest age-0 parr production efficiency may be attained by stocking at densities < 50 fry/100 m super(2). However, the density of age-0 parr produced from stocking at 12 fry/100 m super(2) may be insufficient to achieve carrying capacity of age-1 parr.

DE: survival-; stocking-density; fry-; growth-; *Salmo-salar*; USA,-Vermont,-White-R.; river-fisheries; salmon-fisheries; fishery-management; stocking-organisms

CL: Aquaculture:-Fish-culture-1582; Fishable-stocks:-Stock-assessment-and-management-1604; Aquaculture:-Fish-culture-1582

JA: ASFA-1:-Biological-Sciences-and-Living-Resources (Q1); ASFA-Aquaculture-Abstracts (Q3)

IC: CA9500105

AN: 3762229

UD: 9504

COMMENTS:

This is an example of an **informative abstract** describing a standard **journal article**. It reports the results of research. Therefore it contains information on the four items: purpose, methodology, results and conclusions. The **purpose** and the **methodology** of the research are stated in the opening sentence (also in the title to some extent). The **results** are stated in the second and third sentences. The last two sentences contain the **conclusions**.

Annex 1

ABSTRACT-2 (Indicative abstract)

TI: Status and perspectives of culturing catfishes in East and Southeast Asia

AU: Csavas,-I.

AF: FAO RAPA, Phra Atit Rd., Bangkok 10200, Thailand

SO: FAO-AQUACULT.-NEWSL., no. 8, pp. 2-10

PY: 1994

LA: English

PT: J (Journal-Article)

AB: An account is given of the current situation regarding the culture of catfish in East and Southeast Asia, which involves mainly clariids and pangasiids. Detailed descriptions are provided of catfish culture in the 5 main producing countries - Thailand, China, Vietnam, Cambodia and Indonesia.

DE: fish-culture; aquaculture-systems; aquaculture-development; Clariidae-; Pangasiidae-; Asia-

CL: Aquaculture:-Fish-culture-1582

JA: ASFA-1:-Biological-Sciences-and-Living-Resources (Q1); ASFA-Aquaculture-Abstracts (Q3)

IC: FA9500833

AN: 3773630

UD: 9504

COMMENTS:

This is an **indicative abstract**. It gives information on the type of work (i.e. "an account of the current situation"). It also states the principal subjects covered (i.e. "catfish culture in Thailand, China, Vietnam etc.").

ABSTRACT-3 (Informative-Indicative abstract)

TI: Reproductive strategies and early development of three freshwater gobies

AU: Daoulas,-C.; Economou,-A.N.; Psarras,-T.; Barbieri-Tseliki,-R.

AF: National Center for Marine Research, Ag. Kosmas, Hellinikon, 16604 Athens, Greece

SO: J.-FISH-BIOL. 1993 vol. 42, no. 5, pp. 749-776

IS: ISSN 0022-1112

PY: 1993

LA: English

LS: English

PT: J (Journal-Article)

ER: F (Freshwater)

AB: Three species of gobiid fish inhabit the freshwater Lake Trichonis of western Greece. Two of these species, *Economidichthys pygmaeus* and *E. trichonis* are endemic, and the third is the widespread *Knipowitschia caucasica*. There are habitat separations between the three species. *E. pygmaeus* and *E. trichonis* prefer vegetated areas, the first being fully demersal at all stages of development and the second being semi-demersal. *Knipowitschia caucasica* prefers sandy bottoms and is distributed in shallower waters. Female *E. pygmaeus* and *E. trichonis* spawn in nests prepared by the males in the cavities of broken reeds. The males subsequently guard the eggs until they hatch, with females playing no role in parental care. *Economidichthys trichonis* eggs are ovoid, measuring about 0.64 x 0.58 mm, from which tiny, unpigmented and incompletely developed pelagic larvae hatch out after an incubation period lasting less than 1 day at a water temperature of 19.5 degree C. The eggs of *E. pygmaeus* are cylindrical and larger, measuring about 2.38 x 0.89 mm, from which relatively large, strongly pigmented and ontogenetically more advanced larvae hatch out after a longer incubation period. Both species reproduce only once in their lifetime, at the age of 1 year, and die shortly after spawning, but the breeding season involves several spawnings by each individual fish. These biological, developmental and reproductive characteristics are discussed in relation to current theories on evolution of life-histories.

DE: sexual-reproduction; habitat-selection; reproductive-behavior; fish-eggs; fish-larvae; life-history;

Economidichthys-pygmaeus; *Economidichthys-trichonis*; *Knipowitschia-caucasica*; Greece-; Gobiidae-; nesting-; incubation-; parental-behavior

CL: Ichthyology:-Reproduction-and-development-1344; Autecology:-Behavior-1423

JA: ASFA-1:-Biological-Sciences-and-Living-Resources (Q1)

IC: CS9319622

AN: 3051157

COMMENTS:

This is an **informative-indicative abstract**. The major part of the abstract is informative, the last sentence is indicative.

Annex 1

ABSTRACT-4 (Review Article)

TI: Antitumor and cytotoxic compounds from marine organisms.

AU: Schmitz,-F.J.; Bowden,-B.F.; Toth,-S.I.

AF: Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, University of Oklahoma, Norman, OK 73019, USA

SO:MARINE-BIOTECHNOLOGY-VOLUME-1.-PHARMACEUTICAL-AND-BIOACTIVE-NATURAL-PRODU

CTS. Attaway,-D.H.;Zaborsky,-O.R.-eds. NEW-YORK,-NY-USA, PLENUM-PRESS 1993. vol. 1 pp. 197-308

IS: ISBN 0-306-44174-8

ST: MAR.-BIOTECHNOL. vol. 1

PY: 1993

LA: English

PT: B (Book); O (Review-Article)

ER: M (Marine)

AB: This review provides a comprehensive review of the field from the beginning of 1986 to early 1991. The primary aim was to include all the marine natural products reported to have any type of cytotoxic or antitumor activity. In addition to compounds reported to be toxic to a variety of cultured cancer cell lines, the authors have included compounds that show activity in the brine shrimp assay or which inhibit development of fertilized sea urchin or starfish eggs, simple assays which correlate to some extent with cytotoxicity. A considerable literature has developed regarding some of the most promising marine antitumor agents, such as didemnin B, the bryostatins, and the dolastatins. Information on some of the pharmacologic and mechanistic studies of these compounds has been included. The chapter is organized according to structural type, although in some cases a given compound could be assigned equally well to different categories.

DE: marine-organisms; antitumor-agents; cytotoxic-agents; reviews-; biological-poisons; biotechnology-; pharmacology-; aquatic-drugs; metabolites-; chemical-extraction; biochemical-composition; literature-reviews

ID: bioactive-compounds

CL: Medical-veterinary:-Pharmaceuticals-4380; Aquatic-Products-and-their-Utilization:-Non-edible-products-1625

JA: ASFA-Marine-Biotechnology-Abstracts (Q4); ASFA --1:-Biological-Sciences-and-Living-Resources (Q1)

IC: NO9301810

AN: 2989686

COMMENTS:

The original document is a **Review Article** and it is abstracted using an indicative abstract. The abstract provides information on the subject of the review (i.e. antitumour and cytotoxic compounds from marine organisms). The number of references is not (but should be) mentioned. The time period of the review is mentioned (i.e. 1986-1991).

ABSTRACT-5 (Bibliography)

TI: Women in fisheries--a selective annotated bibliography.

AU: Merrikin, P.-(comp.)

AF: Fishery Technology Service, Fisheries Department, FAO, Rome, Italy

CA: FAO, Rome (Italy)

SO: FAO-FISH.-CIRC. 1987. no. 811, 34 pp

NT: 133 references.

RN: FAO FIIT/C811

PY: 1987

LA: English

PT: B (Book); Z (Bibliography)

AB: The bibliography presents some 113 references to literature regarding women in both the production, processing and marketing of fish, and also the sociological, economic sectors of the industry. The citations are arranged alphabetically by author and then chronologically. Geographical and subject indices are also included.

DE: fisheries-; women-; sociological-aspects; bibliographies-

CL: Practical-Aspects-of-Fisheries:-Policy,-legislation,-and-sociology-1565;

Law,-Policy,-Economics-and-Social-Sciences-1121

JA: Biological-Sciences-and-Living-Resources (Q1)

AN: 1843523

COMMENTS:

The original document is a **Bibliography** and it is abstracted using an indicative abstract. The abstract provides information on the scope of the work (i.e. women in fisheries), the presence of annotations and how the references are arranged in the document. Missing are the source of the references and the time period the bibliography covers.

Annex 1

ABSTRACT-6 (Book)

TI: (Marine pollution.)

OT: Meeresverunreinigung

AU: Brueggemann, -L.

SO: BERLIN-FRG AKADEMIE-VERLAG 1993, 294 pp

IS: ISBN 3-05-501381-6

NT: Bibliogr.: 268 ref.

PY: 1993

LA: German

LS: German

PT: B (Book) Z(Bibliography)

ER: M (Marine)

AB: The purpose of this text book is to present an overview of marine pollution in many regions of the world. Pollutants such as heavy metals, radioactive wastes, chemical products, bacterial contamination, eutrophication, sewage water from residential, industrial and aquaculture facilities are discussed in detail. The present condition with regard to their level of pollution of several major water bodies is included. The organizations in order to manage and monitor marine pollution, based nationally or internationally, are also introduced.

DE: chemical-pollution; eutrophication-; aquaculture-effluents; regional-variations; pollution-monitoring; research-programmes; oil-pollution; deep-sea-mining; radioactive-waste-disposal; microbial-contamination; World-Ocean; pollutants-; water-pollution; water-quality; water-pollution-effects; marine-environment; books-

CL: Pollution:-General-1501

JA: ASFA-3:-Aquatic-Pollution-and-Environmental-Quality (Q5)

IC: BF9301513

AN: 3033390

COMMENTS:

The original document is a **Book** and it is abstracted using an indicative abstract. The abstract provides information on the "scope of the work" (i.e. overview of marine pollution). The table of contents of the book is presented (condensed) in the abstract (i.e. heavy metals, radioactive wastes, chemical products... etc.). Missing is information on the depth to which the subject matter is treated and the type of reader for which the book was written.

ABSTRACT-7 (Book composed of separately authored papers)

TI: The fate of chemical pollutants: Seminar 13 December 1991.

OT: Devenir des polluants chimiques 13 decembre 1991

AU: Nival,-P.; Saliot,-A.-(eds.)

CA: Institut Oceanographique, Paris (France)

CO: Devenir des Polluants Chimiques, Paris (France), 13 Dec 1991

SO: OCEANIS-DOC.-OCEANOGR. PARIS-FRANCE INSTITUT-OCEANOGRAPHIQUE 1992 vol. 18, no. 5, 73 pp.

IS: ISSN 0182-0745

PY: 1992

LA: French

LS: English; French

PT: B (Book); K (Conference)

ER: M (Marine)

AB: This seminar deals with the fate of chemical pollutants: impact of rain and runoff; introduction of pollutants into streams and rivers, impact of anthropic organic matter on a river, calculation of pollutant loads in an estuary, the role of rivers in the deposit of organic pollutants in coastal zones, bacterial bloom, etc. All contributions are analyzed separately.

DE: conferences-; marine-pollution; brackishwater-pollution; freshwater-pollution; runoff-; rivers-; estuaries-; coastal-zone; chemical-pollutants

CL: Pollution:-General-1501

JA: ASFA-3:-Aquatic-Pollution-and-Environmental-Quality (Q5)

IC: IF9300149

AN: 3027204

COMMENTS:

The original document is a **Book** (containing separately authored papers) presented at a Conference. The abstract is indicative and it describes the scope of the entire conference (i.e. the fate of chemical pollutants). The main subjects of the conference are given (i.e. rain and runoff, pollutants into streams and rivers ... etc.). There is mention that each of the conference papers contained in the book will be separately abstracted and indexed. (See next abstract)

Annex 1

ABSTRACT-8 (Book composed of separately authored papers)

TI: Characterization and impact of anthropic organic matter on a river (River Seine, France).

OT: Caractérisation et impact des apports anthropiques de matières organiques dans un milieu fluvial (Seine)

AU: Barillier,-A.

AF: CEMAGREF, 14 avenue de Saint-Mande, 75012 Paris, France

CO: Devenir des Polluants Chimiques, Paris (France), 13 Dec 1991

SO:

THE-FATE-OF-CHEMICAL-POLLUTANTS:-SEMINAR-13-DECEMBER-1991.#DEVENIR-DES-POLLUANTS-CHIMIQUES,-13-DECEMBRE-1991. Nival,-P.;Saliot,-A.-eds. Institut-Océanographique,-Paris-France PARIS-FRANCE INST.-OcéANOGRAPHIQUE 1992 vol. 18, no. 5 pp. p. 523-533

IS: ISSN 0182-0745

ST: OCEANIS-DOC.-OcéANOGR. vol. 18, no. 5

PY: 1992

LA: French

LS: English; French

PT: B (Book); K (Conference)

ER: F (Freshwater)

AB: Downstream from Paris, the River Seine is submitted to effluents discharged from the Acheres wastewater treatment plant which deals with 70 % of the sewage from the Paris conglomeration of 8 million inhabitants. Concentrations of dissolved and particulate organic matter in the effluents treated are respectively 8-25 mgC/l and 20-30 mgC/l, i.e. about 5 to 10 times those in the natural environment, while the effluents can represent, at low water, as much as 25 % of the total river flow. In low water conditions, 40 % of the particulate and 15 % of the dissolved organic matter disappear after 5 km. The sedimentation of particulate matter and the degradation of dissolved matter are proportionally more important in the plume of effluents than in the rest of the river. This biological degradation of organic matter causes serious oxygenation problems in the natural river environment.

DE: France,-Seine-R.; freshwater-pollution; organic-matter; wastewater-treatment; rivers-; oxygen-; wastes-

ID: wastewater-treatment-plants

CL: Pollution:-Characteristics,-behavior-and-fate-1503

JA: ASFA-3:-Aquatic-Pollution-and-Environmental-Quality (Q5)

IC: IF9300151

AN: 3027199

COMMENTS:

The original document is a **Book** (containing separately authored papers) presented at a Conference. The preceding abstract (abstract 7) describes the Book as a whole. This abstract is informative-indicative (more indicative than informative) and it describes **one** of the papers presented at the Conference.

ABSTRACT-9 (Manual)

TI: Hypothermia: Fisheries safety and survival series.

AU: Dzugan,-J.

CA: Alaska Sea Grant College Program, Fairbanks, AK (USA)

SO: EDUC.-PUBL.-ALASKA-SEA-GRANT. 1992. 26 pp

NT: NTIS Order No.: PB92-157973/GAR. ISBN-1-56612-006-3

RN: SG-ED-15 (SGED15)

PY: 1992

LA: English

LS: English

PT: R (Report); Q (Training-Manual)

ER: M (Marine); B (Brackish); F (Freshwater)

AB: The workbook is designed to help identify, prevent, and treat hypothermia. More specifically, the document examines the following: the danger of hypothermia; how to recognize hypothermia; how to prevent hypothermia; how to treat a person suffering from hypothermia; that hypothermia is a threat to anyone--including fishermen, boaters, hunters, hikers, dock workers, and dog mushers; and the various flotation and thermal protection devices, how they are worn, and the advantages and disadvantages of each.

DE: hypothermia-; health-and-safety; therapy-; fishermen-; protective-clothing; manuals-

CL: Practical-Aspects-of-Fisheries:-General-1561;

Support-Services,-Techniques,-and-Equipment:-Ocean-operations-2388

JA: ASFA --1:-Biological-Sciences-and-Living-Resources (Q1); ASFA

--2:-Ocean-Technology,-Policy-and-Non-Living-Resources (Q2)

IC: NO9302395

AN: 2998955

COMMENTS:

The original document is a **Training Manual**. The abstract is indicative and provides information on the scope or mission of the manual (i.e. hypothermia). The explanation for the need for such a manual is indirectly expressed in the title (i.e. fisheries safety and survival). The applicability or the audience for such a manual is mentioned (i.e. fisherman, boaters, hunters etc.).

Annex 1

ABSTRACT-10 (Thesis)

TI: (Research on genetic transformation of crustaceans.)

OT: Recherches sur la transformation genetique des crustaces

AU: Gendreau,-S.

CA: Bretagne Occidentale Univ., Brest (France)

SO: BREST-FRANCE UNIVERSITE-BRETAGNE-OCCIDENTALE 1992 117 pp

NT: Thesis (3eme cycle. oceanographie Biologique).

PY: 1992

LA: French

LS: English; French

PT: B (Book); U (Thesis-or-Dissertation)

ER: M (Marine)

AB: Crustacean genetic transformation is a new field of research in aquaculture, the aim being to select pathogen-resistant strains. Two genera were considered, either as a laboratory model (*Artemia*) or because of its economical importance (*Penaeus*). In the two cases, early embryonic stages were studied to determine the experimental conditions for effective manipulation. Several methods were developed to introduce different kinds of molecules, specially DNA, into crustacean cells and embryos: microinjection, biolistic, electric treatment, lipofection. The transient expression of reporter genes, placed under the control of heterologous promoters, was observed subsequently to the introduction of DNA constructs (CMV-lacZ, hsp *Drosophila*-luciferase) by microinjection or by biolistic. At the genomic level, repeated sequences were characterized because of their potential use to improve integration process of exogenous DNA. The search of homologous promoters and genes by PCR led to identification of the rho protooncogene. The research strategy for crustacean genetic transformation is discussed in reference to other animal and plant groups with consideration for the aquaculture importance of these animals.

DE: genetics-; crustacean-culture; disease-resistance; genes-; DNA-; genomes-; Malacostraca-; *Penaeus*-; Branchiopoda-; *Artemia*-

CL: Aquaculture:-Shellfish-culture-1583

JA: ASFA-1:-Biological-Sciences-and-Living-Resources (Q1); ASFA-Aquaculture-Abstracts (Q3)

IC: IF9300100

AN: 3028110

COMMENTS:

The original document is a **Thesis**. The abstract is indicative and provides information on the main topic. The result of the research is stated as is the implications (i.e. last two sentences).

ABSTRACT-11 (Report of Meeting)

TI: Report of the seventeenth Session of the European Inland Fisheries Advisory Commission. Lugano, Switzerland, 19-26 May 1992.

OT: Rapport de la dix-septieme session de la Commission europeenne consultative pour les peches dans les eaux interieures. Lugano (Suisse), 19-26 Mai 1992

CA: FAO, Rome (Italy)

CO: 17. Sess. of the European Inland Fisheries Advisory Commission, Lugano (Switzerland), 19-26 May 1992

SO: FAO-FISH.-REP. 1993 no. 472, 61 pp

IS: ISBN 92-5-203310-6

PY: 1993

LA: French

LS: French

PT: B (Book); K (Conference)

ER: F (Freshwater)

AB: The Seventeenth Session of the European Inland Fisheries Advisory Commission (EIFAC) was held in Lugano, Switzerland, from 19 to 26 May 1992. The session reviewed EIFAC's activities since 1990 in the fields of fishery biology and management, fish culture and diseases and water pollution control. EIFAC decided its future programme of work, and in particular the activities which should be carried out until the next session of the Commission in 1994. A four-day Symposium on Sublethal and Chronic Toxic Effects of Pollutants on Freshwater Fish was held in connection with the session.

DE: inland-fisheries; fish-culture; fishery-biology; fishery-management; conferences-; EIFAC-; Europe-

CL: Fishable-stocks:-General-1601; General-Aspects:-Conferences,-meetings,-etc.-1106

JA: ASFA-1:-Biological-Sciences-and-Living-Resources (Q1)

IC: FA9302044

AN: 3050873

COMMENTS:

The paper being abstracted is a **Report of a Meeting**. The abstract is indicative. The reason for the Meeting is stated (i.e. to review EIFAC activities). A list of major topics discussed is given (i.e. fishery biology and management, fish culture and diseases ... etc.). The results of the Meeting are mentioned (i.e. the future programme of work was decided).

Annex 1

ABSTRACT-12 (Annual Report - no abstract)

TI: Annual report and accounts, 1990/91
CA: National Rivers Auth., Bristol (UK)
SO: ANNU.-REP.-ACC.-NATL.-RIVERS-AUTH.-G.B. 1992 64 pp
IS: ISBN 1-873160-06-2
PY: 1992
LA: English
PT: B (Book)
DE: annual-reports; water-quality; water-management; water-resources; organizations-;
British-Isles,-England,-National-Rivers-Auth.
CL: General-Aspects:-Institutes-and-organizations-1102;
General-Aspects:-Institutes-and-organizations-2102
JA: ASFA-1:-Biological-Sciences-and-Living-Resources (Q1);
ASFA-2:-Ocean-Technology-Policy-and-Non-Living-Resources (Q2)
IC: MB9300963
AN: 3044115

COMMENTS:

The original document is an **Annual Report**. The original document contained only administrative details so the abstractor decided not to prepare an abstract for this record.

ABSTRACT-13 (Annual Report with abstract)

TI: ICLARM report 1991
CA: International Cent. for Living Aquatic Resources Management, Manila (Philippines)
SO: ICLARM-REP. MANILA-PHILIPPINES ICLARM 1992 131 pp
IS: ISBN 971-8709-31-2
ISSN 0115-4494
PY: 1992
LA: English
PT: B (Book)
ER: M (Marine)
AB: The report describes the activities conducted by ICLARM during the year 1991, which included the following programmes: coastal area management programme; capture fisheries management programme; aquaculture programme; information programme; and South Pacific Office. Administration and finance, 1991 sources of support, and statement of revenues, expenses and fund balance are also detailed.
DE: aquatic-resources; international-organizations; annual-reports; ICLARM-; fishery-organizations; aquaculture-;
Philippines-; information-services
CL: General-Aspects:-Institutes-and-organizations-1102; Aquaculture:-General-1581;
Practical-Aspects-of-Fisheries:-General-1561; General-Aspects:-Information-services-1103
JA: ASFA-1:-Biological-Sciences-and-Living-Resources (Q1)
IC: FA9301639
AN: 3028650

COMMENTS:

The original document is an **Annual Report**. Contrary to the previous example, this annual report contained enough information (information on research in progress) to justify the inclusion of an abstract.

ABSTRACT-14 (Statistical Report - no abstract)

TI: Fisheries statistics 1990
 CA: National Rivers Auth., Bristol (UK)
 SO: FISH.-STAT.-NATL.-RIVERS-AUTH.-G.B. 1991 30 pp
 IS: ISBN 1873160-15-1
 PY: 1991
 LA: English
 PT: B (Book)
 ER: F (Freshwater)
 DE: fishery-statistics; UK-; river-fisheries
 CL: Fishable-stocks:-Fishery-statistics-and-sampling-1603
 JA: ASFA-1:-Biological-Sciences-and-Living-Resources (Q1)
 IC: MB9300962
 AN: 3044086

COMMENTS:

The original document is a **Statistical Report**. The abstractor decided not to prepare an abstract, therefore he/she must have felt that the title was sufficient to describe the contents of this particular document.

ABSTRACT-15 (Statistical Report - with abstract)

TI: (Flatfishes landing statistics, Argentina.).
 OT: Lenguados
 AU: Cousseau,-M.B.; Fabre,-N.N.
 AF: Instituto Nacional de Investigacion y Desarrollo Pesquero, Mar del Plata, Argentina
 SO:
 REPORT-ON-THE-STATISTICAL-SAMPLING-OF-THE-LANDINGS-AT-THE-MAR-DEL-PLATA-PORT,-AR
 GENTINA,-JANUARY-1980-DECEMBER-1985..
 INFORME-SOBRE-EL-MUESTRO-BIOESTADISTICO-DE-DESEMBARQUE-EN-EL-PUERTO-DE-MAR-DEL
 -PLATA,-PERIODO-ENERO-DE-1980-DICIEMBRE-DE-1985. 1990. no. 585 pp. 179-184
 IS: ISSN 0325-6790
 ST: CONTRIB.-INST.-NAC.-INVEST.-DESARR.-PESQ.-ARGENT.. no. 585
 PY: 1990
 LA: Spanish
 LS: English
 PT: B (Book)
 ER: M (Marine)
 AB: The flatfish landings at the Mar del plata port, Argentina are mainly composed by 2 species Xystreurys rasile and Paralichthys isosceles, the size composition of some landings were studied, it was noted that most of the specimens ranged between small to medium size. The need for an increase in the research on this fishery was noted.
 DE: landing-statistics; size-distribution; flatfish-fisheries; Xystreurys-rasile; Paralichthys-isosceles;
 PSW,-Argentina,-Mar-del-Plata
 CL: Fishable-stocks:-Stock-assessment-and-management-1604
 JA: ASFA --1:-Biological-Sciences-and-Living-Resources (Q1)
 OZ: Polar-Antarctic-Westward (PSW)
 AN: 2880030

COMMENTS:

The original document is a **Statistical Report**. Contrary to the previous example, the abstractor decided that the report was not sufficiently described by the title, and so prepared a short indicative abstract.

Annex 1

ABSTRACT-16 (Cruise Report - no abstract)

TI: Rockall trough time series LOIS Shelf-Edge Study pilot programme: EC MAST 2 PROFILE Project.
Cruise report: RRS Challenges Cruise 103/1993, 12-24 May 1993
CA: Scottish Marine Biological Assoc., Oban (UK). Dunstaffnage Marine Research Lab.
SO: CRUISE-REP.-DUNSTAFFNAGE-MAR.-LAB.-SCOTT.-ASSOC.-MAR.-SCI. 1993 no. 103-1993, 24 pp
PY: 1993
LA: English
PT: B (Book)
ER: M (Marine)
DE: cruise-reports; research-vessels; research-institutions; ANE,-Rockall-Trough
ID: LOIS-
CL: General-Aspects:-Research-programs-and-expeditions-1105;
General-Aspects:-Research-programs-and-expeditions-2105
JA: ASFA-1:-Biological-Sciences-and-Living-Resources (Q1);
ASFA-2:-Ocean-Technology-Policy-and-Non-Living-Resources (Q2)
OZ: Atlantic-Northeast (ANE)
IC: MB9300649
AN: 3019907

COMMENTS:

The original document is a **Cruise Report**. No abstract was prepared because there is enough essential information in the title to describe the cruise (e.g. the dates of the cruise, the vessel name, the location of the cruise and the purpose are all contained in the title).

ABSTRACT-17 (Cruise Report - with abstract)

TI: CTD oxygen, tracer and nutrient data from RRS Charles Darwin Cruises 58/59 in the NE Atlantic as part of Vivaldi '91

AU: Griffiths,-G.; Cunningham,-S.; Griffiths,-M.; Pollard,-R.T.; Leach,-H.; Holley,-S.; Paylor,-R.; Haine,-T.W.N.; Rios,-A.; et-al.

AF: Institute of Oceanographic Sciences, Deacon Laboratory, Wormley, Godalming, Surrey GU8 5UB, UK

SO: REP.-INST.-OCEANOGR.-SCI.-DEACON-LAB. 1992 no. 296, 51 pp

PY: 1992

LA: English

LS: English

PT: B (Book)

ER: M (Marine)

AB: This data report covers CTD and sample data recorded on Cruises 58 and 59 of RRS Charles Darwin. The cruises were a trial of the Vivaldi concept of seasonal surveys of the North-East Atlantic. The concept uses a combination of deep CTD stations spaced at 300 km with SeaSoar tows between to map the ocean over a wide area with high resolution in the upper layers where seasonal changes are important. Vivaldi forms part of the UK contributions to the World ocean Circulation Experiment. Forty deep CTD stations were occupied using an EG and G MkIIb CTD with an oxygen sensor and a 24 bottle rosette sampler. A transmissometer and a fluorometer were also mounted on the package. Water samples were analysed for dissolved oxygen, salinity, nitrate, silicate phosphate, chlorofluorocarbons (CFC-11, CFC-12 and CFC-113), chlorophyll-a and, on Cruise 58, for alkalinity and pH. Contoured sections of the CTD and water sample measurements are shown, with listings of all sample data and listings at selected depths of standard variables from the CTD stations. The report also details the instrument calibrations and discusses the quality of the data. (DBO)

DE: ANE-; cruise-reports; oceanographic-surveys; CTD-observations; nutrients-mineral; freons-; oceanographic-equipment; calibration-

CL: Descriptive-Oceanography-and-Limnology:-TSD-distribution,-water-masses-and-circulation-2146; Chemistry-and-Geochemistry:-Composition-of-water-2184;

Descriptive-Oceanography-and-Limnology:-Regional-studies,-expeditions-and-data-reports-2144

JA: ASFA-2:-Ocean-Technology-Policy-and-Non-Living-Resources (Q2)

OZ: Atlantic-Northeast (ANE)

IC: MB9300110

AN: 3021418

COMMENTS:

The original document is a **Cruise Report**. Contrary to the previous example the abstractor did not consider the title sufficient to describe the contents of the original work, so a short indicative abstract was prepared. The term "DBO" at the end of the abstract means that the indexer has designated this record to appear only in the ASFA machine readable database and not in the printed ASFA journal - see section 7.12 and Annex-2 for more on DBO records.

Annex 1a - ABSTRACT EXAMPLES FROM ISO 214

Note: the following examples of abstracts are taken (scanned) from the International Standard ISO 214-1976 (E) Documentation-Abstracts for publications and documentation. For your information, the standard ISO 214-1976 (E) appears in the (ISO Standards Handbook 1, Information transfer, 2nd edition (1982), ISO, Switzerland, ISBN 92 67 10058 0). The address of the ISO Central Secretariat is: Case postale 56, CH-1211 Geneva, Switzerland.

EXAMPLE 1 - Typical informative abstracts

THE LOW-INCOME FARMER IN A CHANGING SOCIETY

To identify some major differences among low-income farmers, and to delineate the group that represents the real core of the persistently poor, data were obtained from 189 farm operators representing 3 stratified random samples in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, in 1957. The five main categories of individuals identified were: (1) the aged, (2) the physically handicapped, (3) the farm operator primarily oriented to non-farm opportunities, (4) the farm operator oriented to commercial agriculture, and (5) the farm operator oriented to subsistence agriculture. The characteristics of the core of low-income subsistence farmers who normally do not respond to either welfare or economic-development efforts were examined in greater detail. It was found that they: (1) retained traditional values while having lost many traditional subsistence skills, (2) failed to respond to greater agricultural efficiency and productivity efforts because commercial success was not highly valued, (3) placed extreme emphasis on neighborliness and friendliness as their primary goals, and (4) must respond to an attempt to change prestige orientation if their cycle of poverty is to be broken.

STORAGE OF NATURAL GAS.

FUNDAMENTALS OF A NEW METHOD

A methane absorption method may be more economical for peakshaving than liquefied natural gas or dry pressurized storage. A pressure holder containing liquid propane and/or butane precooled to - 76 degrees F is supplied with cooled gaseous methane from supply lines at off-peak periods. The methane is introduced at the bottom of the tank to prevent the lighter liquid (methane absorbed in propane) from affecting further absorption. During peaks, a valve is automatically opened, and the resulting pressure drop brings the methane into the supply lines via a Wobbe-number regulator. In severe peaks, liquefied natural gas can also be used. Optimum conditions for the absorption method would be for 3 to 11.4 million cubic feet/storage cycle or up to 1,14 billion cubic feet / season.

TUNGSTEN CARBIDE AS ANODE MATERIAL FOR FUEL CELL

Stationary potentiostatic current-voltage curves for tungsten carbide and Rancly platinum electrodes of equal size in the electrochemical oxidation of 6 M formaldehyde in 3 M sulphuric acid at 70 degrees C showed that tungsten carbide was superior in the potential range of interest for fuel cell anodes. Current densities after 3 h were 650 mA/g of tungsten carbide using formaldehyde, 500 mA/g using hydrogen, and 160 mA/g using formic acid. Graph.

THE IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENTS IN TECHNOLOGY ON SHIPPING OPERATIONAL COSTS

The modern shipbuilder must anticipate future needs for marine transportation, specialize as to type of ship and size, and develop the required product on the soundest possible commercial basis. Low capital cost is important, but the builder's share of total cost is relatively small, and economics in shipbuilding therefore have limited effect on overall costs. Efficient design for both technical performance and low maintenance costs is of great importance, with the following items especially deserving of attention: ship form; propeller design; main propulsion units; bulbous bow; automation; cargo handling; paint systems and corrosion control; maintenance; and the moduling of engine-room systems. Mathematical methods are necessary for determining whether increased costs for innovations will be justified by operational savings, and examples of computer programs developed by B.S.R.A. (British Ship Research Association) for this purpose are cited.

CHROMIUM AS CATALYST IN AMMONIA SYNTHESIS

When a chromium catalyst prepared by the decomposition of dibenzenechromium was used in the synthesis of ammonia at 436.5 degrees C the rate constants of ammonia formation for a given catalyst surface area were of the same order of magnitude as those on iron. The results confirm the hypothesis that the catalytic action of metallic iron in ammonia synthesis is due to its atomic symmetry, and that other transition metals having the same symmetry, and similar interatomic distances as the (111) face of iron should also be catalytically active. The results also confirm an ammonia synthesis mechanism in which the initial product is N₂H.

Annex 1a

LEAD: X-RAY DIFFRACTION STUDY OF A HIGH-PRESSURE POLYMORPH

An X-ray diffraction study of lead under pressure has shown that the face-centred cubic structure transforms to the hexagonal close-packed structure at room temperature and a pressure of 130 plus or minus 10 kbar. The volume change for the transformation is $-0.18 \pm 0.06 \text{ cm}^3/\text{mol}$.

THE FILM-FORMING PROPERTIES OF EMULSIFIERS OBTAINED FROM PETROLEUM⁷

A vanadium porphyrin complex formed a film around a water droplet in benzene much more rapidly than did asphaltenes or resins, and, as with emulsifiers from five crude oils, film formation was slightly faster in formation water than in distilled water in tests involving drawing a water droplet from a benzene solution containing 0.025 % by mass of the emulsifier into a capillary tube in 1 min or 2 h or 24 h at 25 degrees C. The film-forming ability of the emulsifier was determined by the ratio of the droplet length at the time of necking to the initial droplet length.

EXAMPLE 2 - Typical informative-indicative abstracts

DIAGNOSING INTERDEPARTMENTAL CONFLICTS

Resolution of interdepartmental conflicts that decrease productivity may require structural reorganization to reduce authority-prestige ambiguity and internal social instability, and/or may require intergroup training and counseling to reduce point-of-view conflicts. A thorough study is needed of the goals and environment of the organization as a whole. Experience (cited in numerous case histories) has demonstrated that three conditions must be established to reduce these interdepartmental conflicts. Each group must have internal social stability, including common interests and promotion opportunities. Groups in close contact must share external values through common training and point of view. Authority, as indicated by work flow and control, must follow prestige lines to be legitimate.

EXAMPLE 3 -Typical indicative abstracts

As noted in clause 2, indicative abstracts should preferably be prepared only when the nature or length of the document being abstracted will not permit the writing of an informative or informative-indicative abstract.

HOW METALLOGRAPHY HELPS THE MATERIALS ENGINEER

Eleven case histories demonstrate the application of metallography in solving material problems. Metallography helps the engineer who is seeking details of brazed joints; viewing details of grain-boundary precipitate; examining composites formed by a high-energy-rate process; investigating aspects of stress corrosion; studying how tension and creep affect composites; studying corroded bearings; checking "white layer" on nitrided surfaces; finding out how coring develops in cast brass; analysing failures with the electron microscope; comparing carbides in cast and wrought stainless; and doing research at extra-high magnification. Details of structures in photos are interpreted.

ADVANCES IN CONSTRUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF TANK CARS. 3 THE DESIGNER'S VIEWPOINT

A brief survey covers the gradual development of tank car design from low-capacity riveted two-axle tanks to the two-truck, four-axle high-payload cars of today; tank cars designed for the transportation of class IIIa liquid products at 1 atm, including the required wall thickness, quality of steel, manner of construction, accessories, pressure tests of the welded seams, maximum capacity, and load; pressurized cars for carrying class Id liquefied gases, including the materials specifications, steel composition, X-ray testing of welds, safety valves, level gauges, hydraulic pressure testing, and separate draining equipment for the liquid and gas phases; frame construction (central girder or side frame); truck construction (springs and shock absorbers); and trends toward unified European regulations covering transportation by tank cars, higher speeds and loads, and automatic coupling.

ORGANIZATION OF SMALL LABORATORY

A view is presented of the day-to-day operation of a small mechanical-testing laboratory engaged primarily in experimental stress analysis. Emphasis is placed on the training of personnel, availability of modular test equipment and facilities, and the systematic organization of materials and procedures.

DUTCH EQUIPMENT FOR THE CHEMICAL PROCESS INDUSTRY

A discussion on the manufacture in the Netherlands of equipment for the petrochemical and chemical process industries covers heat exchangers, evaporators, heaters, distillation apparatus, pumps, compressors, furnaces, pressure vessels, and gas tanks.

RESIDUAL REDUCTION AND DESULPHURIZATION BY I.F.P HYDROTREATMENT

A discussion covers the main features of the pretreatment designed to improve the product quality and catalyst life in the *Institut Francais du Petrole* hydrosulphurization process.

DUST TRANSPORT IN TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION LINES

The study deals with the effect of pressure on the transport velocity of dust in gas pipelines, including such factors of the total process as the effect of weight and friction forces on the dust particle; speed limit of particle fall as a function of its diameter and the characteristics of the gas stream; thickness of the laminar layer on "dunes" formed on the pipe bottom; and speed of gas in this layer. Correlations developed were verified experimentally.

EXAMPLE 4 - Abstracts of monographs and chapters**A. Whole monographs. (A single abstract may suffice if the monograph deals with a homogeneous subject.)**

This manual is intended to assist school administrators and teacher coordinators in establishing and maintaining programs of industrial cooperative education. These are programs of vocational education designed to provide high-school youth with opportunities to receive on-the-job training in a trade or industrial occupation, of his or her choice, by cooperatively utilizing the resources of the school and community. This 1968 revised edition presents the basic philosophy, activities, methods, and operational procedures of industrial cooperative education programs. The topical areas include: (1) establishing an industrial cooperative education program; (2) the high-school administrator's responsibilities; (3) the teacher-coordinator; (4) the teacher-coordinator begins his work; (5) selection and placement of student learners; (6) related instruction, coordination, reports and records; (7) advisory committees : their organization and function; (8) program evaluation in industrial co-operative education; and (9) aids for the teacher-coordinator.

B. Chapters. A separate abstract is needed for each chapter if a monograph covers many different topics or is a collection of articles by different authors, as in the case, of proceedings of a meeting or symposium. Abstracts of chapters should be as informative as possible, but should at least indicate what is covered.

Information-type chapter abstract**PSYCHOLOGY AND THE GIFTED CHILD**

A critique of the concept of giftedness concludes that the gifted may be divided into the intellectually capable who are not necessarily academically able, the academically able who must be intellectually capable, the student with hidden talent brought out by opportunity and desire rather than tests, and the highly creative student with minimal academic capacity (IQ of 115) plus an added factor. In a discussion of the special needs of the intellectually superior student for time to think, listen, dream, and converse, it is contended that while added activities should not be forced on the student, he should not be permitted a merely average performance. A discussion of the equity or special programs for gifted students considers advantages and disadvantages of intelligence grouping and acceleration of gifted students. Encouragement of personal independence and autonomy is deemed essential to the productive and innovative development of the gifted. Problems of social adjustment encountered by gifted children include social acceptability and the need to excel without seeming to work very hard. There is a paucity of data on gifted girls and women. The problems of underachievement and dropouts with high IQ scores are discussed.

Indicative-type chapter abstract**CYCLIC SULPHIDES**

Ring-opening polymerization of alkylene sulphides, episulphides, thioaldehydes, cyclic disulphides, and mixed oxygen-sulphur ring compounds are reviewed, with 83 references. Anionic polymerization, anionic copolymerization, cationic polymerization, coordinated ionic polymerization, and radical polymerization of episulphides, cyclic polymers of thioaldehydes, the polymerization of oxathiolanes, and the polymerization of cyclic disulphides are discussed.

Annex 1a

EXAMPLE 5 - Order of document-content subject elements

A. Informative abstract with conventional order of elements (purpose, methodology, results, and conclusions)

NEMATODE CONTROL IN SWEET POTATOES

Because damage to sweet potatoes by root-knot nematodes makes it difficult for some growers in Mississippi to produce marketable grades, the Truck Crops Branch Experiment Station in 1967 conducted off-station tests with nematocides (including fumigants) on three- or four-row replicated and randomized field plots known to be infested with the nematodes. Both known and experimental nematocides were employed. The commercial fumigants Vortex, Dow W-85, and DD significantly increased yields and quality in the treatments of rows. Vortex or Dow W-85 should be applied at 2,5 gal/acre and DD at 9 to 10 gal/acre, 8 to 10 in deep in the centre of the row, 14 to 30 days prior to planting. Broadcast fumigation was also effective, but required higher fumigant levels. Among the experimental solid nematocides, Bayer 68138 and Dasanit showed promise. More information is deemed necessary than was obtained from this one-season field test.

B. Informative abstract with findings-oriented arrangement of elements (major results and conclusions, supporting details, other findings, and methodology)

NEMATODE CONTROL IN SWEET POTATOES

The yield and quality of sweet potatoes can be increased by soil fumigation or the addition of solid nematocides in some areas of Mississippi. The commercial fumigants Vortex, Dow W-85, and DD significantly increased yields and quality in the treatments of rows. Vortex or Dow W-85 should be applied at 2,5 gal/acre and DD at 9 to 10 gal/acre, 8 to 10 in deep in the centre of the row, 14 to 30 days prior to planting. Broadcast fumigation was also effective but required higher fumigant levels. Among the experimental solid nematocides, Bayer 68138 and Dasanit showed promise. This study of control of root-knot nematodes was conducted by the Truck Crops Branch Experiment Station in 1967 on three- and four-row replicated and randomized field plots known to be infested with the nematodes. More information is deemed necessary than was obtained from this one-season field test.

C. Indicative abstract of the same document. This type of abstract is included here only to demonstrate the validity (usefulness) of preparing an informative abstract when the document permits, it, as defined in clause 2

NEMATODE CONTROL IN SWEET POTATOES

Problems caused by root-knot nematodes in growing sweet potatoes in Mississippi are discussed. Experiments with commercial and experimental nematocides, conducted in 1967 by the Truck Crops Branch Experiment Station, are described. Methods of application including imbedding in rows and broadcasting are compared. Results are given for specific nematocides, including the commercial fumigants Vortex, Dow W-85, and DD, and the experimental solid nematocides Bayer 68138 and Dasanit.

Annex 2 - ABSTRACT EXAMPLES OF DATABASE-ONLY (DBO) RECORDS

(complete records taken from the ASFA Database)

ANNUAL REPORTS

ABSTRACT-18

TI: Annual report 1992/93 International North Pacific Fisheries Commission

CA: North Pacific Anadromous Fish Comm., Vancouver, BC (Canada)

SO: ANNU.-REP.-INPFC 1993, 47 pp

PY: 1993

LA: English

PT: B (Book)

ER: M (Marine)

AB: The International Convention for the High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean was brought into force by Canada, Japan and the United States on 12 June 1953. The Convention established the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission (INPFC) to promote and coordinate the scientific studies necessary to ascertain the conservation measures required to secure the maximum sustained productivity of fisheries of joint interest to the Contracting Parties and to recommend such measures to such Parties. INPFC was composed of three national sections, each consisting of not more than four members appointed by the governments of the respective Contracting Parties. INPFC met at least once annually and conducted its business between meetings through its permanent Secretariat in Vancouver, Canada. (DBO)

DE: annual-reports; international-agreements; fishery-management; INPFC-; marine-organisms; marine-fish; marine-crustaceans; anadromous-species; marine-mammals; Salmonidae-; IN,-North-Pacific

CL: General-Aspects:-Institutes-and-organizations-1102

JA: ASFA-1:-Biological-Sciences-and-Living-Resources (Q1)

IC: CA9300951

AN: 3603066

COMMENTS:

The original document is an **Annual Report**. The abstractor thought it was necessary to write an abstract but not to have it appear in the printed ASFA abstracts journals. The record will only appear on the ASFA database. Note the term (DBO) at the end of the abstract - this term designates the record as a Database-Only record.

Annex 2

ABSTRACT-19

TI: Annual report of the Salmon Health Consortium

AU: Armstrong,-R.

SO: BULL.-AQUACULT.-ASSOC.-CAN. 1993 no. 93-3, 60 pp

IS: ISSN 0840-5417

PY: 1993

LA: English

PT: B (Book)

ER: M (Marine); F (Freshwater)

AB: (DBO).

DE: annual-reports; aquaculture-; fish-diseases; therapy-; disease-control; aquaculture-regulations; governments-; Salmo-salar; Canada-

CL: General-Aspects:-Institutes-and-organizations-1102; Aquaculture:-Fish-culture-1582

JA: ASFA-1:-Biological-Sciences-and-Living-Resources (Q1); ASFA-Aquaculture-Abstracts (Q3)

IC: CA9400544

AN: 3603032

COMMENTS:

The original document is an **Annual Report**. Contrary to the previous example the abstractor did not think it was necessary to write an abstract for this document. Like the previous example, this record will only appear on the ASFA database. Again note the term (DBO) in the Abstract field.

STATISTICAL DATA COMPILATIONS OF A ROUTINE NATURE

ABSTRACT-20

TI: Freshwater fishfarm production 1988

CA: Department of Fisheries, Bangkok (Thailand). Fishery Policy and Planning Div.

SO: FRESHWAT.-FISHFARM-PROD.-DEP.-FISH.-THAIL. 1990 70 pp

PY: 1990

LA: English

LS: Thai

PT: B (Book); N (Numerical-Data)

ER: F (Freshwater)

AB: The document contains statistics obtained during a survey conducted in 1988 regarding freshwater fish farm production in Thailand. Information is presented regarding the amount and value of production. (DBO).

DE: freshwater-aquaculture; fish-culture; aquaculture-statistics; Thailand-

CL: Aquaculture:-Shellfish-culture-1583

JA: ASFA-1:-Biological-Sciences-and-Living-Resources (Q1); ASFA-Aquaculture-Abstracts (Q3)

IC: FA9401696

AN: 3604546

COMMENTS:

The original document is a **Statistical Compilation** which the abstractor considered of a routine nature, and so has decided to make it appear only in the ASFA database. Again note the term (DBO) at the end of the abstract.

ABSTRACT-21

TI: Canadian fisheries landings 1993. Volume 15 Nos. 1-4.

OT: Les peches canadiennes Debarquements 1993. Volume 15 Nos. 1-4

CA: Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Ottawa, ON (Canada). Communications Dir.

SO: CAN.-FISH.-LANDINGS-DEP.-FISH.-OCEANS-LES-PECHES-CAN.-DEBARQUEMENTS-MINIST.-PECHES-OCEANS 1994 vol. 15, no. 1-4, vp

IS: ISSN 0173-1348

PY: 1994

LA: English

LS: French

PT: B (Book)

ER: M (Marine)

AB: Landing statistics are presented for freshwater and marine fish as well as for crustaceans and molluscs in Canada for 1993. (DBO)

DE: landing-statistics; fishery-statistics; commercial-fishing; freshwater-fish; marine-fish; marine-crustaceans; marine-molluscs; Canada-

CL: Fishable-stocks:-Fishery-statistics-and-sampling-1603

JA: ASFA-1:-Biological-Sciences-and-Living-Resources (Q1)

IC: CA9400548

AN: 3603033

COMMENTS:

The original document is a **Statistical Compilation**.

Annex 2

DISSERTATION

ABSTRACT-22

TI: Evaluation of propulsors for several navy ships.

AU: Hugel,-M.A.

CA: Massachusetts Inst. of Technology, Cambridge, MA (USA)

NT: NTIS Order No.: AD-A255 143/0/GAR. Thesis (M.S.).

LA: English

LS: English

PT: R (Report); U (Thesis-or-Dissertation)

AB: A project was undertaken to develop a relatively simple computer program which models the performance, weight, volume and cost of various combinations of propulsion plant components for three different naval ship types. Within that computer program, the types of propulsors from which the user may select include fixed pitch propellers, controllable reversible pitch propellers, contrarotating propellers, propeller/preswirl vane combinations, and waterjets. The propeller choices include both ducted and non-ducted configurations. To model these propulsors in a computer program, routines were developed to select the correct propulsor geometry to transmit developed horsepower to the water, and to predict the off-design performance, weight and (if applicable) volume of the propulsors chosen. Propeller geometry design and off-design performance for the propeller variants were characterized using the Propeller Lifting Line computer program developed at MIT. Waterjet performance was predicted using information obtained for KaMeWa waterjets. Correlations describing optimum propeller geometry versus thrust coefficient, propulsor performance versus ship speed, propulsor weights and volumes were developed for the different ship types. These correlations are invoked within the propulsor modelling routines in the program, thereby allowing the propulsors to be matched with various engine and transmission combinations. The computer program logic is outlined which is used to match the size and performance of the chosen propulsion components with a hull sized to envelope the propulsion plant and a fixed payload. (DBO).

DE: propulsion-systems; propellers-; performance-assessment; mathematical-models; ship-technology

CL: Vessels,-Underwater-Vehicles-and-Buoys:-Surface-vehicles-2301

JA: ASFA --2:-Ocean-Technology,-Policy-and-Non-Living-Resources (Q2)

IC: NO9300544

AN: 2912644

COMMENTS:

The original document is a **Dissertation**.

SELECTED OLDER MATERIALS**ABSTRACT-23**

TI: Sulfate reduction rates and some aspects of the limnology of four lakes and a fjord in the Vestfold Hills, Antarctica

AU: Franzmann,-P.D.; Skyring,-G.W.; Burton,-H.R.; Deprez,-P.P.

AF: Department of Agricultural Science, University of Tasmania, GPO Box 252C, Hobart, Tas. 7001, Australia

SO: BIOLOGY-OF-THE-VESTFOLD-HILLS,-ANTARCTICA.

Ferris,-J.M.; Burton,-H.R.; Johnstone,-G.W.-eds.; Bayly,-I.A.E.-eds. 1988 vol. 165 pp. 25-33

IS: ISSN 0018-8158

ST: HYDROBIOLOGIA vol. 165

PY: 1988

LA: English

LS: English

PT: B (Book)

ER: B (Brackish); F (Freshwater)

AB: Sulfate reduction rates were measured in waters and sediments from four Antarctic lakes and an antarctic fjord basin by a radiometric technique. There was generally a linear correlation between the period of incubation and sulfate reduced; the average of the correlation coefficients was 0.76 plus or minus 0.1. The rates at 6 degree C were very low (0.0-1.1 μ mol/kg/d) when compared to most other marine and non-marine environments for which sulfate reduction rates have been reported. Lactate and acetate did not stimulate sulfate reduction. Temperatures of the sediments selected from the different sites varied from -0.4 to 4.5 degree C and the chloride and sulfate concentrations of the sediments varied from 0.19 to 0.83 mol/kg and 0.04 to 41.01 mmol/kg respectively. Sulfate reduction rates did not correlate with the chlorosity of sediment porewaters. (DBO)

DE: PSE,-Antarctica,-Princess-Elizabeth-Land,-Vestfold-Hills,-Ellis-Fjord;

PSE,-Antarctica,-Princess-Elizabeth-Land,-Vestfold-Hills,-Burton-L.;

PSE,-Antarctica,-Princess-Elizabeth-Land,-Vestfold-Hills,-Ace-L.; sulphate-reduction; meromictic-lakes; salt-lakes; freshwater-lakes; fjords-; bacteria-; Copepoda-; biogeochemical-cycle

CL: Aquatic-Communities:-Habitat-community-studies-1463; Autecology:-Environmental-effects-1422

JA: ASFA-1:-Biological-Sciences-and-Living-Resources (Q1)

OZ: Polar-Antarctic-Eastward (PSE)

IC: CS9416171

AN: 3605077

COMMENTS:

The original document represents older material (which came to the attention of the ASFA input centre a number of years after the actual publication date). Note that the Publication Year (PY) is 1988 while the date of input is 1994 (this can be seen from the IC field (the two digits after the letters CS stand for 1994). Therefore, this document was input 6 years after publication. Note the term (DBO) at the end of the abstract - this term designates the record as a Database-Only record.

Annex 3 - CODING FOR SPECIAL CHARACTERS

During the preparation of ASFA records, you must represent the special characters and signs (e.g. Greek letters, mathematical signs, etc.) by using special type-setting/character codes. These codes are used only in the following six fields of the *www-ISIS-ASFA* data entry worksheet: Title, Original Title, Abstract, non-English Abstract(s), Identifiers, and Cross-reference Phrase.

In the new *www-ISIS-ASFA* software, the coding to represent "italics", "superscript" and "subscript" is different than that used in the "old" DOS - ASFISIS (see section 6.5.3.1). However, the coding to represent all the other special characters (e.g. Greek characters and mathematical signs) remains the same as that used in the DOS ASFISIS software.

$\alpha = \sim a$	$\mu = \sim k$	$\Psi = \sim q$	$\infty = \sim 8$	$\odot = \sim o$
$\beta = \sim b$	$\nu = \sim R$	$\omega = \sim w$	$\{ = \sim 9$	$\wedge = \sim \$$
$\gamma = \sim g$	$\xi = \sim y$	$\Omega = \sim W$	$\} = \sim 0$	$\vee = \sim \backslash$
$\Gamma = \sim G$	$\Xi = \sim Y$	$\pm = \sim c$	$\equiv = \sim =$	$\triangle = \sim n$
$\delta = \sim d$	$o = \sim O$	$\nabla = \sim v$	$\infty = \sim !$	$\parallel = \sim "$
$\Delta = \sim D$	$\pi = \sim p$	$\div = \sim X$	$^{\circ} = \sim '$	$\cap = \sim /$
$\varepsilon = \sim e$	$\Pi = \sim P$	$\oplus = \sim z$	$\neq = \sim C$	$\geq = \sim .$
$E = \sim I$	$\rho = \sim r$	$\otimes = \sim Z$	$\subset = \sim m$	$\leq = \sim ,$
$\zeta = \sim Q$	$\sigma = \sim s$	$\rightarrow = \sim 1$	$\supset = \sim M$	$\gtrsim = \sim >$
$\eta = \sim E$	$\Sigma = \sim S$	$\leftarrow = \sim $	$\perp = \sim N$	$\lesssim = \sim <$
$\theta = \sim f$	$\tau = \sim t$	$\uparrow = \sim 2$	$\partial = \sim V$	$\cong = \sim ?$
$\vartheta = \sim T$	$\upsilon = \sim u$	$\downarrow = \sim @$	$\int = \sim 7$	$\approx = \sim -$
$\Theta = \sim F$	$\Upsilon = \sim U$	$\leftrightarrow = \sim 3$	$\text{f} = \sim \&$	$\sqrt{} = \sim :$
$\iota = \sim i$	$\varphi = \sim h$	$\pounds = \sim 4$	$\angle = \sim *$	$\cdot = \sim ;$ (don't use for decimal point)
$\kappa = \sim K$	$\Phi = \sim H$	$\frac{1}{4} = \sim 5$	$" = \sim A$	
$\lambda = \sim l$	$\chi = \sim j$	$\frac{1}{2} = \sim \%$	$\square = \sim B$	
$\Lambda = \sim L$	$X = \sim x$	$\sim = \sim 6$	$\text{\textcircled{R}} = \sim +$	

Note 1: for the symbol “ % ” a special character is not available, therefore use the abbreviation “ppt” .

Annex 3

Note 2: Regarding a bug in the www-ISIS-ASFA software. The special type-setting/character code (the tilde ~ plus a letter) creates a problem **only** when it appears as the **first** character in a field, and **only** when that record is exported and subsequently imported (i.e. the record becomes illegible when you read it in the imported computer).

If you only export your records for sending directly to the ASFA Publisher (CSA), the bug does not create a problem and there is no action required on your part (see item-2.1b below).

2.1 Action on your part:

There are two situations:

- a) When Exporting-Importing ASFA records between computers in your own system or when you must (export) send your records to FAO for checking (i.e. we must import your records):

This situation requires ACTION on your part. When you must represent a special character at the beginning of a field, INSTEAD of using the special type-setting/character codes **write the character's name in full**. For example, to represent the Greek "delta" character δ do not use the code ~d, instead write the word in full (e.g. **delta**).

- b) When Exporting records from your computer to send directly to CSA:

This situation requires NO ACTION on your part. The ASFA Publisher (CSA) can process your records regardless if the first character in a field is a special character code (~d) or if it is the word (delta).

Annex 4 - EXPLANATION REGARDING “TOTAL RECORD LENGTH” AND “ABSTRACT LENGTH”

1 "TOTAL RECORD LENGTH"

"Total Record Length" refers to the maximum number of characters that can be contained in one ASFA Record prepared with the www-ISIS-ASFA software. *For your information, when counting characters, one must also count all: spaces, punctuation, codes for special characters, and the “Directory” information (the few hundred characters) which always appears at the beginning of each record in the ISO file.*

The correct "Total Record Length" is 7800 Characters, which is equal to about 1300 words when using the formula (6 characters = 1 word). Note, in the last edition of these Guidelines (Rev-2), it was erroneously stated that the "total record length" was 8000 characters.

Why the total record length was set at 7800 characters, and what happens when you exceed 7800 characters:

Why the 7800 character limit? - Neither the ASFA Secretariat, the www-ISIS-ASFA developer, nor the ASFA Publisher (CSA) are responsible for setting the limit on "total record length". The 7800 character limit is inherent to the ISIS based software, and this means that it cannot be modified and it cannot be exceeded.

True, the 7800 character limit can not be extended and should not be exceeded, BUT unfortunately *(and here is where the potentially serious problem arises)* during the data input stage while you are actually typing data into the www-ISIS-ASFA worksheet, you are NOT automatically warned by the software when you have entered more than 7800 characters into the worksheet.

When you submit (i.e. save) a record where you have ‘unknowingly’ exceeded the total character limit, **the software may or may not block you (the screen may go blank) but it does NOT notify you that there may be a problem.**

Note that the field which is most likely to be the cause of exceeding the total record length is the “Abstract field”. Therefore, if the system blocks you, i.e. the screen goes blank, you should go back to the worksheet (by clicking on the back button of the browser) and delete the whole abstract. Then, you should enter a shortened version before re-submitting the record.

However, if the system has not blocked you and you submit a record where you have unknowingly exceeded the total record length, when you export that record into an ISO file, it may be missing information or may become corrupted during the export phase. It is not always possible to update that record, i.e. call up the record, make the necessary modifications to reduce the record length and then re-submit it. Should this be the case, then it may be easier to copy the record, make the necessary “reduction” in the abstract field, and submit the record. You should then delete the ‘long’ record.

Note: Caution must be exercised by those ASFA Partners submitting records which include one very long or 2 or 3 abstracts in the same record. However, we are considering for the future to incorporate into *www-ISIS-ASFA software* a “Warning” message when a record exceeds 7800 characters.

Annex 4

2 "ABSTRACT LENGTH"

"Abstract Length" refers to the maximum number of characters (including: spaces, punctuation and special character codes) that you can collectively use in compiling **both** the English and/or non-English abstract(s).

The "Abstract Length" is **4800** characters which *equals approximately 800 words (i.e. using the formula 6 characters = 1 word)*. In other words, the characters entered in the English abstract field **and/or** in the non-English abstract field, **when added together**, should **not** exceed 4800 characters (or 800 words).

Below in section 2.1, it is explained "why 4800 characters were allocated for the writing of the abstract(s)", and in section 2.2, why you may sometimes exceed this limit and what you should consider when doing so.

2.1 Why **4800** Characters were Allocated to Writing the Abstract(s) (from the "total record length" of 7800 characters)

- As stated in section-1, the "total record length" is (and cannot exceed)..... 7800 characters
- We calculate the average ASFA record length (**without abstract**) to be between 1750 - **3000** characters (*here we use the "high end" of average to be safe*)*..... 3000 characters

*(in section 2.2, the possibility of using the "low end" of the average in this calculation is discussed)

7800 (total record length)

(minus) 3000 (high end of average record length without abstract)

(equals) **4800** (characters "left over" for writing the abstract(s))

Therefore when writing the abstract, you can, in theory, divide up the 4800 characters in any number of ways.

For example, you could write:

- 1) one English abstract of up to **4800** characters (approx. 800 words)⁹, and no non-English abstract(s), or
- 2) one non-English abstract of up to **4800** characters (approx. 800 words), and **no** English abstract¹⁰, or
- 3) one English abstract of 1500 characters (approx. 250 words), and one non-English abstract of up to 3300 characters (approx. 550 words) (i.e. 1500 + 3300 = **4800**), or
- 4) one English abstract of 1600 characters (approx. 266 words), and two non-English abstracts of 1600 characters each (i.e. 1600 + 1600 + 1600 = **4800**) and so on

The above 4 examples are **not** intended to be recommended abstract lengths. The examples are only meant to emphasise the point that: in using the 4800 characters at your disposition, you may divide up the characters between the English and non-English abstract fields as you like (i.e. of course, taking due note of CSA's suggestion in the footnote-9, whenever possible).

⁹ Notwithstanding what was stated above regarding "abstract length", ASFA Partners are reminded of the ASFA Publisher's long standing "suggestion" regarding abstract length (remember this is a suggestion, and not a rule). CSA would like Partners to keep abstracts "short" (between 600-1500 characters or 100-250 words). This suggestion is motivated by concerns over space and costs when publishing the ASFA printed journals - it is not a system requirement.

¹⁰ CSA also strongly suggests that all efforts be made to include an English abstract in all records, even though it is not against the ASFA rules to include only a non-English abstract.

2.2 The "Abstract Length" can exceed 4800 Characters (as long as the "total record length" does not exceed 7800 characters)

The reason we recommend you keep your abstract(s) within the above mentioned total of 4800 characters is that by doing so, you can be fairly safe that your records will not exceed the "total record length" of 7800 characters. **However**, you should realize that you can (if need be) exceed the 4800 character limit, as long as the "total record length" does not exceed 7800 characters.

How many "extra" characters (beyond 4800) could potentially be available for writing the abstracts(s)?

In the above section 2.1, it was stated that the total number of characters available for writing the abstract(s) was 4800. We arrived at that figure by subtracting the "high end" of the average ASFA record length (without abstract) from the "total record length". That is: $7800 - 3000 = 4800$ characters.

Obviously, the same operation can be performed, using the "lower" rather than the "higher" estimate of average ASFA record length. That is, by subtracting the "low end" of the average ASFA record length (without abstract) from the "total record length". So you have $7800 - 1750 = 6050$ characters (or 1008 words) available for writing the abstracts(s).

In conclusion and as you can see, you **cannot** decide to exceed the recommended "safe" 4800 character limit **without first** counting exactly how many characters you have actually used in compiling the rest of the record.