

Hi everyone, my name is Jingjing Li. I am your librarian. In this video you will learn how to effectively search for articles using BIOSIS Citation Index.

To access this database, first go to BIO1017 course home page on D2L. At the bottom of the page, click on the guide that I created for you. On this page, click on BIOSIS Citation Index.

This is the interface you will see when you first get on the database. All databases hosted by Web of Science look the same, so you need to make sure you're searching inside the right database. If you see something else is appearing here, use the drop-down button to select the right database.

For the first part of your assignment, you need to find one scholar article using author search approach. Here it shows topic search, you need to change it to author. Then, look at the format the database requires. It is the author's full last name, space, then the first letter of the author's first name, followed by an asterisk sign.

Let's use Brian Hayden as an example. Once you enter the name, click search.

Now you see there are more than 300 results. It is overwhelming, and we are not sure if the author is the correct one we are looking for.

In this case, we can try to narrow down the search by applying some restrictions. To do so, let's go back to the initial search page.

We know that the author is a professor at University of New Brunswick, at Fredericton.

We can use this condition to find the author's articles. In BIOSIS, there is a function to search by address.

Here, you can put Fredericton.

Here, in this section, if you click the drop-down button, you see there are 3 options, "AND" "OR" "NOT". In this case, we use And. And means we are asking the database to search for something that satisfy both the conditions that we put the first line and the second line.

Now we can click search.

This time, there are 13 results. Now, we need to verify if these are all scholarly articles. So, let's look at the left side of the page. It indicates that all the results are articles, you can consider all of them are scholarly articles.

Next, we need to find one article to fill out the form you need for your assignment. I know some of you might wonder if we really found the right author, there's a way to verify.

For example, let's just click this one. Sometime on this page, you will see the author's affiliation.

However, in this case, there isn't any.

So, you can click on full text, and then on this page, click on the email box sign next to the author's name. Now you can see the author affiliation is University of New Brunswick, that means we found the right author.

Now we can use this article as an example to fill out the form.

In this case we used Brian Hayden as an example, so here goes Brian Hayden as professor's name. For title of the article, you can copy paste the title here to the form. And then, in this line, it indicates the authors' names, you can copy and paste here. Be careful, on the webpage the authors first name and last name are reversed, you might want to put it in the correct order here in the form.

The title of the journal is Freshwater Biology, the date of publication is June 2017.

The index date and publish date are different.

Often when you read a journal article, on the first page of the of the article it shows different dates. For example, you might see the submitted date, accepted date, published date, and index date.

When you see submitted date is the date when the manuscript is officially submitted to the journal by the authors. It marks the initial stage of the peer-review process. The accepted date is when the journal communicates its decision to accept the manuscript for publication. This decision comes after the completion of the peer-review process and any necessary revisions by the author. Published date is the date when the article is officially published and made available to the public. In terms of index date, some databases and indexing services might assign an index date to the article. This date indicates when the article was included or indexed in a particular database. It's important for researchers who rely on databases to stay updated on the latest publications in their field.

Now, let's continue filling out the form. You need to find the volume number, page number and DOI. All the information appears here. If you want to know what volume number issue number mean, please watch the video I included in this guide, it provides a very good explanation.

After you fill out all this information in the first form, let's jump to the second one.

In the second part of this assignment, you're required to find an article using the keyword search. This keyword should come from the first article. Now, let's first find a keyword.

This is the paper we used for the first part of the assignment, and this is its abstract.

Usually, the keywords are under the abstract. In this case we don't see it. We can go to check if it's in the full text.

If you don't see it in the full text, let's try PDF.

This is the PDF version of the same paper. Here we can see the keywords, let's use climate change as an example.

Now we are on the initial search page of BIOSIS Citation Index, and let's clear everything, and search climate change.

As you notice, I put the phrase climate change in the quotation mark which means I ask the database to search climate change together. If I don't use quotation mark, the database will search

climate, search change, and search climate change. So, it will be searching three different things, that's not what we want. And when you choose to search in topic, the databases will search abstract and title, and index of those articles.

Now let's click search.

As you see from the results, all climate change appear together in the abstract and in the titles. In this part of the assignment, you are still required to find a scholarly article. One way to make sure is to restrict your results to Article by checking on this box and then clicking Refine.

You can click any article here, for example let's just use this.

And here is the information you need to fill out the second form.

Here, I want to point out that the order of author's name is not random, it is based on the relative contributions of the author. The first author should be the person who contributed most to the study. It is also common practice to have the most senior author appear last, sometime regardless of this person's contribution. Very often, the last author is one provided funding for the study.

Now we can move to the last part of this assignment. In this part, you need to find a scholarly article using the citation reference. To do that, you can scroll down on this page until you see the cited reference.

The list of cited references means these papers were being cited in this paper. And in this case, there are 71 of them. You can click this to see the full list of the 71 papers.

Now you need to find a scholarly article from this list.

Here it shows both the options of article and journal article. The safest bet would be selecting journal article. As in this particular case, the article category may include for example, brief communications, technical notes, which are not necessarily scholarly articles, so it is better to select journal article when you are given the choice.

Now you have the list of articles, and you can use any of them to fill out the last form in this assignment.

I hope this guide is helpful. If you have question, please do not hesitate to contact me. Thank you for watching.