

**17th Biennial Conference of the European Association of Aquatic
Sciences Libraries and Information Centres (EURASLIC)**

**Riding the Wave: Information Retrieval and Resource
Management for the Future**

08-10 May, 2017

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Proceedings of the 17th EURASLIC Biennial Conference
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Riding the Wave: Information Retrieval and Resource Management for the Future

Group Photo, EURASLIC 17, Bremen, Germany

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Introduction

In 2017 the Leibniz Centre for Tropical Marine Research had the pleasure to welcome the participants of the 17th Biennial Conference of the European Association of Aquatic Science Libraries and Information Centres in Bremen, Germany. The conference runs under the motto “Riding the Wave: Information Retrieval and Resource Management for the Future”.

Many colleagues traveled long distances to be in Bremen and to remind us how important our work and the library network is.

We look back on an exciting and inspiring conference with 12 oral presentations, 2 posters, 1 workshop and 1 round table besides the group meetings.

By now you are already invited to join our next conference 2019 in Zagreb, Croatia!

Submarine groundwater discharge as water resource

Nils Moosdorf

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Abstract:

Terrestrial groundwater discharging directly into the sea ("fresh submarine groundwater discharge", fresh SGD) is increasingly recognized as nutrient and pollutant pathway from land to coastal oceans. However, its active use by coastal populations and its role for coastal societies is nearly entirely neglected. Here we present examples from a variety of places and from all available sources around the world to highlight that fresh submarine groundwater discharge is widely valued as a water resource for drinking, hygiene, agriculture, fishing, tourism, culture, or ship navigation. In Peru, fresh SGD is used for drinking, on Tahiti for bathing, in Greece for irrigation, in Bali for blessing, and already Alexander von Humboldt noted the danger for smaller vessels from a submarine spring off Cuba, but at which Manatees gathered and were hunted by fishermen. These are just a few of the presented examples, which document the complex value fresh submarine groundwater discharge has for coastal communities. Because global change will strongly affect this water resource we should assess and understand that value, before the phenomenon will disappear at many locations due to terrestrial groundwater extraction or sea level increase.

The ZMT Library staff helped a lot in accessing the partly elusive original references cited here.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.earscirev.2017.06.006>

Session 1: Journals and Publishing

Library and Publishing: Providing Access to Information Brings Together Two Professions

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Abstract:

This paper presents how two different, self-standing, but cooperating organizational units (Library and Publishing) function in the Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries in Split, Croatia. Authors give their example of good practice in the work of a librarian and a publisher/editor aiming to serve the science and at the same time to keep their different services complemented. Although Library and Publishing have a long tradition in the Institute, both are trying to follow closely the new working methods and modern technology in order to fulfill the mutual aim - providing access to information.

Keywords: library, publishing, Acta Adriatica

We present herewith two different professions with our mutual aim. We come from the same scientific institution - Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries in Split, Croatia and from its two different, self-standing, but cooperating organizational units: Library and Publishing. We would like to present our example of good practice in the work of a librarian and a publisher/editor aiming to serve the science and at the same time to keep our different services alive. It is true, we are considered as some of the servicing parts of the institute, but still very useful and necessary ones for the research community. We are of the opinion that our cooperating model is a mutually beneficial relationship and what brings us together is the mutual aim - providing access to information.

Position of a library in the context of changes in the knowledge environment is different nowadays, and according to Barbara Hull (Subject Information Team leader for Social sciences at the University of Teesside and experienced adult educator) librarians have been given an additional role to that of custodians and organizers of information: "Overwhelmingly, we (librarians) are seen as information providers, capable of opening up the channels of access to satisfy our clients' needs."

The IOF Library is engaged in distributing the printed version of the Journal *Acta Adriatica* to the addresses of exchange partners, as well as of other publications of the IOF. Library activities include promotions of the new titles in our Library or on-line. This year *Acta Adriatica* is celebrating 85th Anniversary of continuous publishing. The journal is issued twice a year and publishes papers dealing with broad field of marine and fishery sciences, referring preferably to the area of the Mediterranean (bordering oceans to Gibraltar Strait). The Croatian Ministry of Science financially supports *Acta Adriatica*. It is distributed on the basis of an international exchange (450 addresses all over the world). Journal publishing policy has been supporting the Open Access to digital scientific information for a long period (since 2004) and by doing so, it helps the retrieval of information, as well as its preservation. This role of supporting the access to knowledge is mutual to the publishers, as well as to the Library! Our Library as a part of the Institute serves mainly the needs of its employees in their professional and research activities and helps them to access the reliable scientific information. Of course, we are at disposal also to the scientists all over Croatia, students and the entire interested community.

The work of the Library is directed towards the improvement and promotion of the Institute, being the biggest and oldest Croatian scientific institution for the marine research. As our special Library is a part of the academic and scientific community, it offers to its users the possibility to have access to the databases by means of national license.

The innovative way of implementing it goes through the Project E-SOURCES: "Increasing access to electronic sources of scientific and professional/expert information" carried out by our National and University Library in Zagreb and co-financed by the European Union from the European Social Fund (ESF) and by the Ministry of Science and Education of the Republic of Croatia. This is an excellent way to access the scientific international publications and databases with its specific aim to improve the research environment and conditions mainly for the Croatian scientists and the complete academic community. It is also an excellent tool to enable better international and national visibility of the work and results of our scientists. The scientific community itself proposes what particular databases and e-journals to put on the list for the access at the national level, and in 2016, the subscription included the prominent databases of the following publishers: ex-Thomson Reuters being now Clarivate Analytics, Elsevier B.V., EBSCO Information Services, OVID Technologies GmbH and American Mathematical Society. In addition to those, our users were also provided access to Springer Journals, JSTOR, BioOne and other databases, noting that the list may be changed within the five-year Project period starting from 2016. It is important to note that we have subscription to the following citation databases: Web of Science Core Collection, Journal Citation Reports, and Scopus. By means of this subscription, it is possible for our users to retrieve all the necessary information for their work, increasing thus the quality of their scientific work. In addition, the Library is at their disposal for giving the information

concerning which journal to choose for submitting their manuscript and for publishing (in relation to journal impact factor, peer-review conditions etc.). We help them in giving the reports on their own citation data and we contact the publishers when there are some corrections to be effected within the database itself concerning the particular paper (for example, the author's name, number of times cited, etc.).

In addition to the mentioned subscriptions, we specify herewith that our journal *Acta Adriatica* has been indexed in ASFA database / Aquatic Science & Fisheries Abstracts and the following databases, as well: Agricola; CAB Abstracts; CNRS - INIST; Dialog; DOAJ; EBSCOhost; Fish & Fisheries Worldwide by NISC, South Africa; Georeference; HRČAK; ISI Web of Knowledge; Oceanic Abstracts; Pollution Abstracts; ProQuest; Referativnij Zhurnal; SCI Expanded; WoS-Web of Science; Scopus; Water Resources Abstracts and Zoological Record. It is important to note that *Acta Adriatica* has been indexed by Scopus since 1973, while in all other databases upon their foundation. Indexing of *Acta Adriatica* in ASFA database is being effected in the Library by the librarian and the same journal is being indexed in HRČAK by the editor. Hrčak is the central portal of Croatian scientific journals and it offers the access to more than 400 journals following the Open Access Initiative.

The connection of our two professions, Librarian and Editor, is also present within the translation and interpreter activities for our journal *Acta Adriatica* and other IOF publications, as well as for other activities, which have to be in foreign languages (projects, foreign guests in IOF, conferences, abstracts, etc.). The librarian is included in the web-designing activities concerning the activities of the Library itself.

One of the important activities of the Library is interlibrary loan (ILL), as a very useful way for the librarians to get the necessary literature for the scientific needs of the library users. That kind of cooperation between libraries is an extremely important way towards the information boosting the role of the librarians in the new environment (for example ILL via EURASLIC/IAMSLIC, SEND - system by Ruđer Bošković Institute in Zagreb, National and University Library in Zagreb, etc.).

Our example is again connected to the journal *Acta Adriatica* itself, as very often we receive requests from other libraries or scientists themselves concerning the papers edited in *Acta Adriatica* that are not published on-line, i.e. before the digital availability date. In that case, we scan the subject paper for them or, if there are many items in the Library collection, we send it by mail to the interested user - as a present from our Library in the name of the Institute being the editor of the publication.

With aim to achieve professional advancement that contributes to better service and in order to follow the new changes in scientific publishing and librarianship, we strive to participate together in various events such as conferences (EURASLIC, PUBMET, METM, etc.), workshops and

promotions. By joint participation to the professional events, it is possible to share our experience, to make new friendships and business connections, to learn about new trends in the wide librarianship / publishing community and it helps to both professions in getting more visibility to international scientific community. In spite of the fact that these two professions have their own specific characteristics and fields of work, we have realized that our cooperation brings us together in making it easier to reach the mutual goal - to enable the easy and quick access to knowledge to all interested parties. Although it is not always easy, we do our best in our work, trying to keep the Library and Publishing services alive as an efficacious part of our Institute, and our example shows that cooperation between the two professions is a good way for ensuring the bright future!

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2. Hull, Barbara. Libraries, deliverers of lifelong learning - as strong as our weakest link. Available from <https://forge.fh-potsdam.de/~IFLA/INSPEL/02-3huba.pdf>. (Accessed 24 April 2017)

Links:

1. National and University Library in Zagreb - <http://www.nsk.hr/en/>
2. Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries Split, Croatia - <http://www.izor.hr/web/guest/home>
3. Acta Adriatica - <http://jadran.izor.hr/acta/>
4. Hrčak / Central portal of Croatian scientific journals - <http://hrcak.srce.hr/?lang=en>
5. Croatian Scientific Bibliography (CROSBI) - <https://bib.irb.hr/index.html?lang=EN>
6. PUBMET / Conference on Scholarly Publishing in the Context of Open Science - <http://pubmet.unizd.hr/about-pubmet/>

Identifying core marine science journals: factors of evaluation

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Abstract:

Journal articles are the most important sources for scientific information. More than 10 years after the “Berlin Declaration”, more and more journals are published with open access. Due to this, the journals market is subject to a lot of change. The main aim of the evaluation is to gather information to establish whether our subscriptions still meet the needs of our scientists. Key factors used to identify the core journals for marine sciences are displayed, at least for the scientists of our institution, which is an interdisciplinary research facility. Because of this, it is important to find a combined set of core journals which reflect the needs of all scientists involved. Recent budget cuts have made it even more necessary to cut down on journal costs. We approached this issue by a journal evaluation in 2016. The journal evaluation was based on indicators for core marine science journals. Our findings are useful for authors too. Furthermore we will present the potential effects of the ongoing project DEAL, nationwide licensing agreements with Elsevier.

Keywords:

Journal evaluation, citation analysis, core journals, bibliometric analysis, journal usage, collection management, DEAL, nationwide licensing agreements

Background:

“Because students can’t afford scholarly journals on a Ramen noodle budget.” (American Library Association, 2016). This sentence from a bookmark of the American Library Association represents quite well the situation we were facing in our library. As with many research libraries, we face recent budget cuts, and on the other hand, skyrocketing journal subscription costs. Furthermore, the amount of scientific information increases. The current number of scientific peer-reviewed periodicals is estimated to be approximately 24,000 titles. We can consider an almost constant annual increase of more than 3% in the number of titles. That means that the number of active journals doubles every 20 years (Haustein, 2012).

How can we, as librarians, find the best way to satisfy the information needs of our readers? As a matter of fact we have to cut the costs. This necessity forces us to focus on importance.

Importance can be defined as follows: First, most frequently used journals, second, which journals our scientists choose for publication and furthermore, aspects such as quality, content, soft factors and license conditions.

Evaluation process:

We approached the requested importance by a journal evaluation. The journal evaluation was based on indicators for core marine science journals.

1. Citation analysis:

We started our study with a citation analysis and set 3 criteria for our data source:

1. publications within the date range 2013 to 2016
2. articles in journals with peer-review system
3. the first author is IOW affiliated

Overall, 218 articles met our criteria and were included in our citation analysis. Presently, data sources are available from Google Scholar, SCOPUS, and Thomson Reuters. Of these, we have elected to use citation data from Thomson Reuters, Clarivate Analytics.

	Cited journals		Cited journal references		
<i>Zone</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Cumulative total</i>
1	12	1,55%	2574	32,51%	2574
2	42	5,43%	2649	33,45%	5223
3	719	93,02%	2694	34,02%	7917
Total	773	100,00%	7917	100,00%	
Distribution by zone of cited journals and references					

We performed a cited reference search in Web of Science for all 218 articles and obtained 7917 references. We extracted 773 journal titles via some rudimentary data cleaning and examining titles changes. We ranked the journal title list according to the number of citations received (Delwiche, 2003). Bradford's Law of Scattering was applied. Bradford's Law means that a small

group of journals in Zone 1 produces the largest number of citations, followed by a second, larger group of journals in Zone 2 which are cited somewhat less frequently. Finally, a much larger group of journals in Zone 3, all of which are cited relatively infrequently (Belter & Kaske, 2016).

The distributions are consistent with those predicted by Bradford's law of scattering. A collection of just 26 journals can provide 50 percent of the cited references. This suggests that the IOW Library can provide for the majority of the references made by IOW authors with a relatively small collection of core journals.

Following is a list of journals in Zone 1, which we would identify as core journals.

The majority of the journals in Zone 1, which we would identify as core journals are subscription based. We can identify only 1 Gold open access journal within Zone 1, Biogeosciences. Some publishers offer delayed open access.

Journal	Publisher	Open access
Journal of Geophysical Research Oceans	Wiley; American Geographical Union	delayed
Applied and Environmental Microbiology	American Society for Microbiology	delayed
Limnology and Oceanography	Wiley-Blackwell; American Society of Limnology and Oceanography	delayed
Journal of Marine Systems	Elsevier	no
Marine Ecology Progress Series	Inter-Research	delayed
Science	American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS)	no
Journal of Physical Oceanography	American Meteorological Society; Allen Press	delayed
Continental Shelf Research	Elsevier	no
Nature	Nature Publishing Group	no
Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta	Elsevier	no
Marine Pollution Bulletin	Elsevier	no
Biogeosciences	European Geosciences Union (EGU) ; Copernicus	yes
Journals in Zone 1 (most cited, according to Bradford's Law)		

What does it mean for our collection management? Because not many of the journals are published with open access, we need to pay for access. There is little chance of saving costs.

II. Usage:

Another aspect of identifying the most frequently used journals is the usage. We were interested in the usage of our subscribed journals. Based on the COUNTER Standard, we performed the Journal Report 1. We collected the number of successful full-text article requests by our institution members. The numbers were obtained from each publisher. Due to the changing publishers, it is sometimes difficult to collect the correct number of full text downloads. Anyway, the quality of underlying database is crucial, when it comes to usage-based journal evaluation (Haustein, 2012). The retrieving of high quality usage data can become time consuming. The electronic usage data reflects usage by the whole readership but has advantages in citation analysis, which disregards non-publishing readers (Haustein, 2012). We use the Cost per Use Factor (CPU) to identify cancellation candidates. Cost per use means: The subscription price is divided by the number of absolute downloads as listed in COUNTER Journal Report 1. However, we would like to mention the following: The Journal Report 1 reports the number of download events, but not the number of unique articles accessed. Therefore calculations based on Cost per Use (CPU) may cause poor decisions. The reported download events are related to an undefinable large set of articles (Haustein, 2012). Nevertheless we consider the Cost Per Use (CPU) factor as a decider for renewal or cancellation. However, caution must be exercised when drawing comparisons (Bucknall & Bernhardt, 2014).

Journal Usage, Top 10
The ISME Journal
Journal of Marine Systems
Marine Pollution Bulletin
Applied and Environmental Microbiology
Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta
Marine Chemistry
Marine Ecology Progress Series
Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science
Journal of Geophysical Research: Oceans
Continental Shelf Research

III. Publications by IOW affiliated authors:

The third factor is publications. We examined the journals, which our scientists choose for their publications.

Journals most published in
Journal of Marine Systems
PLoS One
Biogeosciences
Marine Pollution Bulletin
Journal of Geophysical Research: Oceans
Continental Shelf Research
FEMS Microbiology Ecology
Ocean Modelling
Environmental Microbiology
Progress in Oceanography

Other Factors of Evaluation:

We have described the use of journals by a citation analysis and by usage reports. Even though those were quantitative characterizations, this does not necessarily mean that indicators should be based on measurements, they can also result from qualitative assessments (Kosten, 2016).

- Altmetrics: Scholarly communication is changing and new technologies, like blog posts, blog citations, and social bookmarking are entering the academic world (Tattersall, 2016). Therefore alternative metric source data can be applied to a journal evaluation. We did not examine altmetric sources in our journal evaluation.

- Soft factors: We would describe these as factors to be considered, which can be obtained by a user survey, providing useful information. Although it is an important factor within journal evaluation, we did not conduct a survey for several reasons. It is time consuming, and some discussions about journal evaluation are based on personal preferences.

- Quality: For librarians, it is not easy to assess the quality of scientific journals.

The impact factor became a synonym for journal quality and academic prestige. There are many pros and cons. Nevertheless, this indicator became powerful enough to influence researchers'

publication patterns in so far, as it became one of the most important criteria to select a publication venue (Haustein & Larivière, 2015).

- Content: Furthermore the journal content is an important factor in analyzing scientific journals. An appropriate way to assess the journal's content is to analyze (1) the author keywords, (2) the noun phrases that appear in titles and (3) the themes of Special Issues (Haustein & Larivière, 2014).

- Access: Access is another fundamental aspect of how we are reformulating the utility and effect of a collection (Horava, 2010). 20 years after the "Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities" more and more journals are published with open access. Notwithstanding, we note that the majority of scholarly information in marine science is published in subscription based journals by Elsevier, Wiley and Springer.

Summary and Conclusion:

In our journal evaluation we examined the cited references, the downloads, and the publications of our scientists. We obtained journal lists and performed a ranking for every list.

Ranking positions of the top 15 journals:

We omit the journals Science and Nature, because these are multidisciplinary journals and we hold these as printed journals. Users can access the archives only, so our usage data are incomplete. Additionally, many researchers cite Science and Nature, although they may never publish a research article in Science or Nature.

The differences between the journals are easy to see. Let's have a look at some striking examples.

The ISME Journal is frequently used. The ISME Journal is ranked position 2 in the number of successful full-text downloads, but it isn't among the top 15 cited journals, whereas Limnology and Oceanography ranks high among the cited journals but not within the downloads. This shows that considering only 1 category could be misleading. Therefore we recommend you to consider more than one category in an evaluation process.

The concept of journal evaluation is so multifaceted and therefore complex that it cannot be captured in one single metric (Cheang, Chu, Li, & Lim, 2014). It is important to consider multiple factors and to apply a multidimensional approach (Haustein, 2012). We applied various factors for a journal evaluation.

It is essential to preserve the different factors and not to blend them into one composite indicator (Haustein & Larivière, 2014).

The necessity to cut down on journal costs make journal evaluations more essential (Jasco, 2013). Core marine science journals can be indicated by their relevance and importance. Our

journal evaluation was a pilot study. The analysis will be continued in the future to improve local library collection management.

Acknowledgements:

The authors would like to thank Marina Wigger for reviewing the report.

The talk was presented first at the 42nd IAMSLIC Annual Conference, 16-20 October 2016 in Mérida, México.

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ASFA

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Abstract:

The main reasons for launching any information system are considered. Historical feedback on specific needs and requirements for the search within aquatic sciences literature in the end of the 1960s and the beginning of the 1970s, which led to consequent development of the Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Information System – ASFA (under the auspices of FAO, Rome, and DHI, Germany as founding fathers) are covered. The completely different ways a searcher uses for information seeking nowadays are compared to those in the last decades of the XXth century. The principal coverage areas and scope of aquatic sciences investigations in the ASFA database are presented. Growth of the ASFA members worldwide is studied with relation to the positive trend of ASFA efficiency among the universities and fishery institutes in the developing countries. However, a negative trend of ASFA popularity decrease (Germany marine libraries as an example) for the users in the developed countries is analyzed. ASFA search and submission statistics for the last decade is given with emphasis on its main asset – grey literature with links to full texts in the open access. Possible improvements are suggested for the ASFA sustainable development in the future.

Keywords: ASFA

Session 2: Research Data Management and Databases

Publications and Research Data – Crosslinking Repositories

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Abstract:

The GEOMAR Library has started an institutional repository (<http://oceanrep.geomar.de>) in 2010 in order to provide open access to all scientific output of the GEOMAR institute. OceanRep is based on the software EPrints (Southampton). It is an open access digital collection containing the research output of GEOMAR staff and students. Included are journal articles, conference papers, book chapters, theses and more, - with fulltext, if available.

A close cooperation with the data management team (DMT) was established to maintain and to develop new features for the repository. The DMT maintains an information and exchange portal (<https://portal.geomar.de>) for ongoing marine research projects at GEOMAR. The portal hosts public and internal websites of several projects, offers data sharing options and contains the Ocean Science Information System (OSIS), that organizes data description and data exchange of expeditions, numerical model and experiments. The crosslinking between OceanRep and OSIS, allows the linkage to data from a paper or the listing of all papers for instruments or platforms. Research data are published and archived at world data centre PANGAEA.

The incentive for using the repositories is the publication guideline of the institute as well as services like automated publication lists (Views) for personal lists, research departments, projects, expeditions or model types. The data management system offers a reminder service for data according to project data policies. Both systems are used to enhance open access and visibility of research output according to good scientific practice.

Keywords: Repository, Research Data, Evaluation, EPrints, OceanRep, Pangaea, OSIS

<http://oceanrep.geomar.de/37973/>

Feasibility of Data Deposition in Multiple Repositories

Kateryna Kulakova

Southern Scientific Research Institute of Marine Fisheries and Oceanography, Kerch, Crimea

Abstract:

An alternative of data (metadata + full texts) deposition in multiple repositories is considered as a good research data management (RDM) practice. Multiple deposits are specifically advocated for the international or national collaboration work, when several institutions can claim their research results. Advantages (greater visibility, preservation level) and disadvantages (citation, version control) of uploading full texts into different information systems and e-libraries are shown. It is revealed that, providing the metadata are correct and given according to the global standards, the physical location of any publication item should not cause any difficulties or confusion; moreover, sometimes it does not matter which source it was downloaded from. If the archive functions permanently and you can trust it, the problem is not where you store your data, but what positive things it can suggest (creation of DOIs, altmetrics, format conversion). The issues of “data losses” and “data damages” and the ways to avoid them are presented. The data bank of YugNIRO publications is used as an example of the suggested policies. Opportunities of the freely accessible data for further re-use, discovery and preservation are compared when hosted in three different e-repositories of the national and international scope: 1. Scientific Electronic Library (elibrary.ru, Russia), 2. CEEMaR (ceemar.org, Central and Eastern Europe), and 3. OceanDocs (oceandocs.org, worldwide).

Keywords: Data deposition, data loss, data recovery, information systems, electronic libraries, library services, open access, metadata, citation

Croatian Scientific Bibliography (CROSKI)

Sofija Konjević

Ruđer Bošković Institute, Center for Scientific Information
Zagreb, Croatia



Abstract:

The advent and development of World- Wide Web enabled new concepts of traditional library services. The Ministry of Science and Technology of the Republic of Croatia¹ already in 1994 implemented new technology and modernized the method of collecting data about projects and published papers in Croatia. The idea of Croatian Scientific Bibliography (CROSKI) emerged in 1996, and the database was released in 1997., with main goal to provide information about scientific output in Croatia with emphases on projects financed by Ministry of Science and Education. Scientists are those that provide the input data while library professionals monitor the data and maintain the database.

CROSKI is not merely the bibliography it is also used as tool that creates links to the personal or institutional bibliography, enables creation of different reports to Ministry of Science and Education. Interoperability with other databases like repositories is possible, and the CROSKI itself can be used as repository as well.

Authentication is enabled through unique user identifier for Croatian academic community AAI@EduHr. From 2014 onward other projects, besides the projects financed by Ministry of Science and Education are included into database. Apart from bibliographic records CROSKI

¹ Ministry of Science and Technology of the Republic of Croatia until 2003, Ministry of Science Education and Sport from 2003-2016, Ministry of Science and Education from 15.10. 2016.

incorporate bibliometric and altmetric indicators, allows full text deposition therefore could be considered as one of first Croatian repositories.

Today CROSBİ provides a comprehensive overview to more than 500.000 records about the literature produced by Croatian scientists: journal articles, books, book chapters, conference papers, theses, reports, manuscripts, etc. Over the years there has been several technical improvements, but the major one coincides with CROSBİ's 20th anniversary in 2017 when new interface has been released.

Keywords: Croatian Scientific Bibliography, CROSBİ

IODE-IAMSLIC Collaboration

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Abstract:

The programme "International Oceanographic Data and Information Exchange" (IODE) of the "Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission" (IOC) of UNESCO was established in 1961. Its purpose is to enhance marine research, exploitation and development, by facilitating the exchange of oceanographic data and information between participating member states, and by meeting the needs of users for data and information products.

To promote marine information management the IOC member states have designated IODE national coordinators for marine information management (MIM) of which there are currently 39. IODE MIM products include the OceanDocs e-repository, the OceanExpert directory of marine and freshwater professionals and the OceanBestPractices repository of community accepted existing ocean best practices. IODE also hosts IAMSLIC's Aquatic Commons e-repository.

In order to further expand its MIM stakeholder community the IODE, in 2017, decided to enable any national projects, programmes, institutions or organizations, or regional or international projects, programmes, institutions or organizations (including academia) that carry out marine information management functions, to become a member of the IODE network as a "Associate Information Unit" (AIU). It is expected that this will also lead to closer collaboration with IAMSLIC. Another important priority of IODE is capacity development and more particularly continuous professional development, through the IODE OceanTeacher Global Academy. Since 2016 IODE has started the development of a global network of Regional Training Centres in Latin America, Africa, Europe, Indian Ocean region and Western Pacific region that will provide technical training related to, inter alia, data managers and marine information managers to update their skills and expertise taking into account the development of new technologies and practices.

Keywords: International cooperation, marine information management

Session 3: Advances in Research Information Technology

Report on the Digimar Workshop – Opportunities to make Marine Library Material more Discoverable

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Abstract:

Many Marine Libraries contain large quantities of unique and rare material in print format. Whilst this material may contain valuable information it is often under-utilised due to researchers increasingly relying on electronic information provision.

In 2016 the National Marine Biological Library, Plymouth received funding from Euromarine to organise and host the Digimar (Digital Marine Libraries) workshop with the aim to identify and outline potential new digital services and digitisation projects for Marine Libraries in the 21st century facilitating access to such material for the scientific community and the wider public.

The suggested presentation will report on the outcome of the workshop, on next steps and on opportunities we see there to be – collaboratively - in creating new digital marine services in line with 21st century user habits.

Keywords: Digital library, digitisation, library services

Action Plan towards Open Access at the ZMT

Christina Schrader

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Abstract:

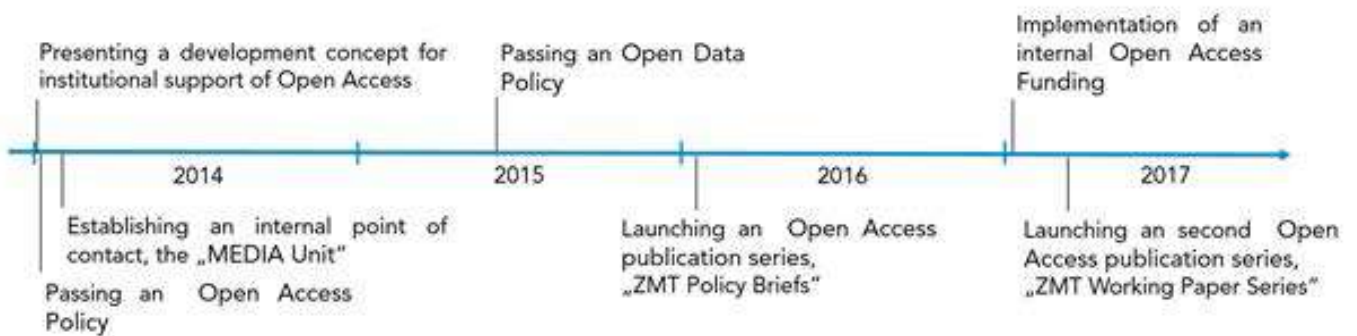
Open Access has become an integral part of modern research. In order to address this change and the future developments, the Leibniz Centre for Tropical Marine Research (ZMT) has decided to treat various areas of Open Access and to adopt recommendations and actions for all employees regarding Open Access. An Open Access service centre was set up at the ZMT. Together with the institute's library, it forms the "MEDIA Unit" (Management of Electronic Resources, Data, Information, and Open Access). The internal activities in the area of Open Access are presented here as exemplary actions.

The aims for the MEDIA Unit was to increase the awareness for Open Access and to raise the visibility of ZMT's publication output. Also, it is necessary to comply the funder's requirements for Open Access to preserve the institute's future sustainability.

Working areas formed for the institute:

- Consultancy service to questions on Open Access, Licensing, and regarding the selection of a publication medium
- Support service regarding compliance of the funder's requirements (e.g. Horizon 2020)
- Handling of Article Processing Charges (APCs) and management of publication funds
- Supporting in performing the scientist's Copyright and Secondary Publishing Right
- Managing of the secondary publishing in an Open Access repository
- Monitoring the aims and action plan from the ZMT's Open Access Policy
- Monitoring of the national and global Open Access developments
- Statistical assessment of the institutional publications

The Open Access plan gets realized through different activities. The main focus builds the individual counseling with the scientific staff, either in dialogues or via presenting the Open Access action plan to the working groups. In addition, the MEDIA Unit publishes periodic newsletter mailings to the staff and distributes internal leaflets about Open Access.



There are still actions ongoing to spread Open Access. The ZMT will further develop the ZMT's research data repository, and in addition a research data portal to geocode ZMT's research data. Above that, the ZMT is developing an application for the collection of primary data in the field via smartphone or tablet.

Keywords: Open Access, field report

International Cooperation in Baltic Fisheries Research through Centuries – One Common Library Collection to be Valued

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Abstract:

The paper is devoted to a special library collection of grey materials, which reflects scientific cooperation of three fisheries research institutes at the Baltic Sea region (Baltic Fisheries Research Institute in Riga, Latvia, Institute for High Sea Fisheries and Production Technology in Rostock, Germany, and Fisheries Research Institute in Gdynia, Poland) from the mid-1970s to 1990. The collection includes different documents such as meeting protocols, reports, datasets, guidelines, bibliographies and others. This local long-term cooperation commenced regular exchange of research data between fisheries biologists in the whole Baltic area during the following years, and contributed to the more efficient activity of the recently created ICES working groups. The development of various biological research methods may undoubtedly be considered as an important outcome of this international cooperation. Specific publications comprising the results of joint research conducted during that period are also described. The paper emphasizes the role of library while developing and providing visibility for collections of such grey materials that have great historical value and can be referred to as scientific contribution of researchers from the parent institutes.

Introduction

Libraries of Research Institutes are focused on scientific literature in corresponding field of science collecting, preserving and making accessible various resources requested by researchers. Because of this specialization, libraries house many special collections that are essential to their users at different aspects. In spite of evident expansion of digital resources, special libraries generally have large paper collections of grey literature, which also represent the results of scientific research and continue to serve as a necessary supplement to published literature.

The broad category of grey literature includes different non-published and semi-published papers and documents. Besides most typical examples as reports, conference proceedings and theses, this category includes a wide group of supplementary materials of different origin and format sometimes known as fugitive materials (Cullingford, 2016). The current paper presents one of the

library's collections of this type of materials, which belongs to the Fish Resources Research Department of the research institute "BIOR".

This collection provides an overview of the history and most significant output of scientific cooperation among three fisheries institutes taking part at the Baltic Sea investigations from the mid-1970s until 1990:

- Baltic Fisheries Research Institute = Балтийский научно-исследовательский институт рыбного хозяйства (БалтНИИРХ) in Riga, Latvia, including its Tallinn Department in Tallinn, Estonia; USSR;
- Institute for High Sea Fisheries and Production Technology = Institut für Hochseefischerei und Verarbeitungstechnik (IfH) in Rostock, German Democratic Republic;
- Fisheries Research Institute = Morski Instytut Rybacki (MIR) in Gdynia, Poland.

The collection deals with the materials of Trilateral Counseling Meetings organized by the institutes and contains different documents such as meeting protocols, work plans, reports, datasets, guidelines, bibliographies etc.

Background for international fisheries management and scientific cooperation

The countries bordering the Baltic Sea agreed upon the Convention on Fishing and Conservation of the Living Resources in the Baltic Sea and the Belts which was signed in Gdansk in 1973. The Gdansk Convention, which was issued to protect the fisheries resources of the Baltic Sea and to accomplish their rational exploitation, became a principal basis for international management and closer cooperation among fisheries scientists of all Baltic countries. In 1974 the International Baltic Sea Fishery Commission (IBSFC) was established in order to implement the intentions of the Gdansk Convention. The Commission regulated fishery in the Baltic chiefly by annual catch limitations (Total Allowable Catches, TACs) for main commercial fish species (herring, sprat and cod). Since the national fishery zones were created in 1977, the Commission has divided the agreed TACs for the whole Baltic into smaller TACs for each of the national fishery zones. Scientific advice on the appropriate levels of catches has been received from the International Council for the exploration of the Sea (ICES). Fish stock assessment (estimation the size and structure of fish populations) provides the most important information and plays a key role in preparing of conventional scientific advice.

Cooperation among three fisheries research institutes

Wide-ranging cooperation of Baltic Fisheries Research Institute (БалтНИИРХ) with Institute for High Sea Fisheries and Production Technology (IfH) and Fisheries Research Institute (MIR) was carried out in frame of several agreements, as follows:

- Intergovernmental Agreement between the socialist countries for cooperation in the field of marine fisheries (signed in 1962);
- direct Agreements between БалтНИИРХ and IfH, БалтНИИРХ and MIR.

Regular cooperation aimed at joint fish stock assessment between all the three institutes developed in the beginning of the 1970s. The cooperation was actively growing during the upcoming years on the basis of joint research programs, coordination of sea surveys and exchange of scientists. From 1974 twice a year (in spring and autumn) the Trilateral Counseling Meetings attended by fisheries biologists from all the three research institutes were arranged in Rostock, Gdynia, Riga or Tallinn. Trilateral Meetings held in spring were devoted to Baltic fish stock assessment, and preparation of annual respective forecasts. The expert groups from each institute prepared biological and fishery information according to their national fishing zones, participated in data exchange and discussions on the problematic issues. Common solutions had been worked out, and later the combined data and recommendations were used by relevant ICES fish stock assessment Working Groups, who prepared ICES Scientific Advice. Trilateral Meetings held in autumn addressed the main objective to improve fish stock assessment methods for herring, sprat, cod and flounder. At the meetings various methodological issues were discussed since joint programs requested comparison and unification of research methods. In particular, the elaboration of intercalibration procedure for recently developed method for hydroacoustic estimation of pelagic fish stocks was of great importance. Considerable attention was paid to joint investigations of the Baltic fish otoliths because of great value of these studies for the stock assessment. In 1986 comparative determination of age and population of herring using otoliths was organized. Reference collections of otoliths from different sea regions, seasons and fish length groups have been established in order to reach common interpretation of otolith structure. In the following years, herring and sprat otolith exchange programs between many Baltic fisheries biologists were established on a regular basis. Local cooperation between БалтНИИРХ and IfH began in October 1974, when the Friendship and Cooperation Agreement was signed up. The first joint research cruise of r/v "Mazirbe" (БалтНИИРХ) and r/v "Eiðbær" (IfH) was carried out in March 1975. It was committed to comparison of fish tagging methods. In May 1975 at the Meeting in Rostock the first comprehensive plan was submitted for joint research and exchange of scientific data. An operative exchange of fishery data accordingly to their own national fishing zones has been agreed between the institutes. In 1975 fishery data as

well as hydrological information were transmitted for the first time by means of direct communication channel Riga-Rostock.

The same year, in September 1975, a meeting of directors of all the three institutes was held in Riga. The first plan for cooperation in the field of marine fishery in 1976-1980 was developed on such research topics as oceanography, hydrobiology, ichthyology, mathematical methods in biology, commercial fishing techniques and fish products technology. International hydroacoustic surveys aimed at producing acoustic estimates of total biomass of pelagic fish in the Baltic Sea have been developing since 1978. In accordance with a joint program the first survey attended by specialists from БалтНИИРХ, IfH and MIR was carried out in May 1978 aboard the r/v "Zvezda Baltiki" in order to estimate total biomass of the Baltic sprat (in the open Baltic and Soviet and Polish national fishing zones).

During the 1980s, hydroacoustic cruises were annually carried out in May in the whole Baltic Sea with participation of specialists from all the three institutes aboard research vessels "Zvezda Baltiki" or "Issledovatel Baltiki" (БалтНИИРХ), "Ernst Haeckel" or "EiBÄR" (IfH) and "Dr. Lubecki" (MIR). Acoustic data collected during the surveys were processed by the researchers from BaltNIIRH together with IfH specialists upon arrival at the port Rostock. International hydroacoustic survey was carried out in October 1990 within the framework of ICES. The survey aimed at acoustic estimation of total biomass of the Baltic herring and sprat was conducted by specialists of many Baltic countries, including Poland, Germany, Sweden and Finland.

In September 1990 the last meeting of БалтНИИРХ and IfH authorities was held in Rostock. The participants also visited the Federal Research Centre for Fisheries in Hamburg, because in this period, after reunification of Germany, IfH was subordinated to the Federal Research Centre. The last meetings attended by fisheries biologists of all the three institutes was held in Gdynia in March of 1990 (for preparing annual fish stock assessment and respective forecast for the next year) and April (concerning the research methods). The Institutes' authorities and researchers appreciated long-time trilateral cooperation aimed at solving the actual issues related to fisheries in the Baltic Sea. The urgent need for continued scientific cooperation was confirmed. The passed stage of mutually useful connections ensured real scientific achievements and established collegial relations between the fisheries scientists.

Radical transformations of a political and economic landscape in the countries-participants in late 1989 and early 1990s have made crucial changes in the forms of scientific and technical cooperation for the future. Fisheries scientists of all Baltic countries, including Germany, Poland, Latvia and Estonia continued cooperation within the framework of ICES.

Publications

The scientific results of both institutes' researchers were published in 15 special editions "Fisheries research of the GDR and the USSR in the Baltic Sea basin" of the journal "Fischerei-Forschung" from 1975 to 1990. In this joint edition the articles by БалтНИИРХ researchers were published in Russian, and those by IfH researchers - in German. At present, in order to preserve digital copies of these articles in repositories and make them accessible through the Internet search it would be essential to add the supplementary abstract in English. As one of the most important outcome of joint studies from all the three institutes, the atlas of fish otoliths was issued in 1991 in two parts: Part 1. "Guide for the use of Baltic sprat otoliths in fisheries studies"; Part 2. "Guide for the use of Baltic herring otoliths in fisheries studies". The present guide generalizes the results of long-term studies on Baltic sprat and Baltic herring otoliths, showing their importance for stock assessment and significance of use in fisheries and ecological studies. Besides, several scientists of BaltNIIRH, IfH and MIR participated in preparing of three volume edition "Proceedings on Biological Productivity of the Baltic Sea", published in 1984 (in Russian).

Special collections to be valued and managed

Libraries face a number of challenges while managing special collections of unpublished literature and other grey materials. The collections need to be maintained by means of good management practice. The role of a librarian is always critical in exploring into the potential of these collections. Then the librarian has to answer the following questions and make appropriate choices:

- Does the collection belong to a Library or Archive or Scientific Data Archive (in case it exists)?
- Is it possible to digitize the documents (physical condition, quality of the manuscript, print quality)?
- Is it essential to digitize all documents in this collection?

Undoubtedly, institutional repositories are very important for preservation of grey publications and open access makes them "less grey and more white" (Gefland, 2005). But in some cases grey materials have no sufficient quality to be preserved by repositories. In case when institutional financial and technical support is missing and the repository does not exist, self-deposits will not have good quality. Printed grey materials and manuscripts collected by library holdings need to be systemized and shelved in one location (usually in special boxes) for easy retrieval. An extended description for each collection should be prepared. Creation of electronic bibliographic databases for institutional grey materials of printed format would be the best solution since that provides searching abilities. Grey materials collected and preserved by research institute's libraries have great value as these materials reflect the long-term history of research conducted in the corresponding field and represent permanent records of the collective achievements of the

scientific community within the parent institute. Only well-structured and accessible special collections eventually may develop from a huge complex of small “pieces of information” into “knowledge assets” of the parent institute.

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Poster Session

Information systems in marine sciences of Russia

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There are two large information systems in Russia, which accumulate data in the field of marine and aquatic science.

VINITI, <http://www2.viniti.ru/>

All-Russian Institute for Scientific and Technical Information (VINITI) is a subsidiary of Russian Academy of Sciences (RAS). The institute was established in 1952. The functions of VINITI include preparation and publication of Abstract Journals in various fields of knowledge. An electronic version of Abstract Journals was organized in 1981.

Now VINITI Database RAS (<http://www2.viniti.ru/products/baza-dannykh-viniti-ran>) is a large abstracting database (similar to ASFA). In general, it indexes for natural, exact, and technical sciences as well as marine sciences. VINITI Database has no English interface.

It totals more than 20 million items: periodicals, books, specialized editions, conferences' proceedings and abstracts, patents, normative documents, deposited scientific works. VINITI Database is composed of more than 240 databases and 28 topical fragments and stores references, keywords, and abstracts from Russian sources.

Information on marine sciences is included in 12 databases:

01. General Problems of Biology;
02. Cytology;
03. General Ecology. Biocenology. Hydrobiology;
04. Virology;
05. General Microbiology;
06. Applied Microbiology;
07. Sanitary & Medical Microbiology;
08. Botany (Algae. Fungi. Lichens);
09. Physiology & Biochemistry of Plants;
10. General Zoology. Zoology of Invertebrates;
11. Ichthyology;
12. Zooparasitology.

Nowadays Abstract Journals have both printed and electronic versions as well.

Also VINITI works as a library providing access to the electronic catalog and to its stocks.

eLIBRARY.RU, <http://elibrary.ru/>

Russian Science Citation Index (RSCI, http://elibrary.ru/project_risc.asp) is a bibliographic database of scientific publications in Russian. It accumulates more than 9 million publications of Russian authors as well as information about citing these publications from more than 6000 Russian journals. It is intended not only for operational search for relevant bibliographic information. It is a powerful tool to assess the impact and effectiveness of research organizations and scientists, level of scientific journals etc. As a project supported by Ministry of Education and Science of Russian Federation RSCI was launched in 2006.

The system is based on the bibliographic database with the indices of articles in Russian scientific journals. Other publications (conferences' reports, monographs, patents, manuals, dissertations) are also included in RSCI.

RSCI embraces 6000 Russian journals, over 4800 of them are represented as full texts on the platform eLIBRARY.RU, and 3800 of them provide open access. This database has no English interface.

Russian Science Citation Index is based on Thomson Reuters platform. By agreements reached

with Thomson Reuters and Elsevier RSCI can directly access Web of Science and Scopus and retrieve current citation indices. The user can see citation indices from RSCI, Web of Science and Scopus in RSCI interface simultaneously. The service is free for all authors registered in RSCI.

The project aimed to integrate Russian scientific journals into the global database Web of Science was launched in September 2014. The participants are:

- Scientific Electronic Library (developer and operator of RSCI);
- Thomson Reuters (rightholder and operator of Web of Science);
- Russian Academy of Sciences;
- National Research University Higher School of Economics.

The project detects the most popular and respected Russian scientific journals, combines them in RSCI database and integrates into the global database Web of Science.

How do libraries of scientific institutions and, in particular, marine libraries cooperate with VINITI and eLIBRARY systems

Cooperation with VINITI. Scientific libraries of institutions that publish journals and books send to VINITI a hard copy of each publication. Specialists of VINITI work with this data and input it into the database.

Scientific libraries have access to VINITI databases only by subscription.

Cooperation with eLIBRARY. eLIBRARY provides researchers an opportunity to work with their data themselves. Scientist organizes his own account in the system and works with the list of publications (articles from journals, books, conference proceedings etc.), connecting the missing ones to his database.

In order to work in eLIBRARY system organization scientists have to sign a contract. The work on data input is usually assigned to staff of scientific libraries.

Access to data in the system is free. Subscription on Russian journals, that are not in open access, is paid.

Network of Marine scientific libraries, which belong to academic institutions of RAS and to Department of Fisheries:

- **NSCMB FEB RAS** (National Scientific Center of Marine Biology, Far Eastern Branch of RAS, former Institute of Marine Biology Far Eastern Branch of RAS (IMB FEB RAS)), <http://www.imb.dvo.ru>;
- **IMBR RAS** (Kovalevsky Institute of Marine Biological Research RAS), <http://imbr-ras.ru/>;

- **MHI RAS** (Marine Hydrophysical Institute RAS), <http://mhi-ras.ru/>;
- **MMBI RAS** (Murmansk Marine Biological Institute, Kola Scientific Center of RAS), <http://www.mmbi.info/eng/>;
- **IO RAS** (Shirshov Institute of Oceanology of RAS), <http://www.ocean.ru/eng/>;
- **ZIN RAS** (Zoological Institute of RAS), https://www.zin.ru/index_e.htm;
- **PINRO** (Knipovich Polar Research Institute of Marine Fisheries and Oceanography), <http://www.pinro.ru/15/index.php/en>;
- **VNIRO** (Federal Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography), <http://www.vniro.ru/ru/>;
- **AtlantNIRO** (Atlantic Scientific Research Institute for Marine Fishery and Oceanography), <https://atlantniro.ru/>;
- **TINRO** (Pacific Scientific Research Fisheries Centre), <http://www.tinro-center.ru/>;
- **SakhNIRO** (Sakhalin Research Institute of Marine Fisheries and Oceanography), <http://www.sakhniro.ru/>;
- **YugNIRO** (Southern Scientific Research Institute of Marine Fisheries and Oceanography, now it is Kerch Branch of AzNIIRKh), <http://yugniro.ru/>;
- **AzNIIRKh** (Azov Research Institute of Fisheries), <http://azniirkh.ru/>.

These marine libraries form a network. They work together in field of Electronic document delivery on demand and in providing book exchange.

Library for Natural Sciences, RAS, <http://www.benran.ru/>

Library for Natural Sciences of RAS (LNS RAS) is heading one of the most developed centralized library systems (CLS) of Russia and incorporates 250 libraries of RAS. Some of them are libraries of academic institutes of marine and aquatic sciences. LNS RAS has no English interface.

LNS RAS has rich stocks of literature on natural sciences: about 15 million books, journals, periodicals, including foreign publications. Rare editions of Archimedes, Galilei, Descartes, Pascal, Newton, Lomonosov, Leibnitz, Faraday are especially treasured.

CLS RAS has an exchange stock, that includes foreign and domestic journals on natural science topics. This stock is used for exchange and acquisition (replenishment) of library collections of research institutions of RAS system and libraries of other departments.

Libraries included in CLS RAS system can use scanned copies of documents on demand via electronic documents delivery system. Academic libraries, that don't have their own electronic catalogs, use the joint catalog of RAS. Methodical and advisory assistance on the scientific libraries activities is provided by CLS RAS experts.

Readers of CLS RAS get access to full texts of foreign scientific journals, both in print and in

electronic form. In particular, full-text access to foreign journals is provided to American Chemical Abstracts, to American Institute of Physics publications, to *Springer books and journals*.

Central Scientific Agricultural Library, <http://www.cnshb.ru/>

CSAL of Russian Academy of Agricultural Sciences is one of the largest agricultural libraries of the world. It is a Depositary Library of publications of FAO and National center for AGRIS. CSAL has no English interface.

CSAL collection includes more than 3 million stock units of information sources on agriculture, aquaculture, forestry, food industry and food resources, environment protection in agricultural business, and related disciplines. Domestic and foreign books, journals, newspapers, serials, video materials etc., are available at the library. Also users can get access to a range of foreign and Russian databases.

A book is an extraordinary medium and its birth changed the world and the way information is transmitted. For librarians, teachers, scientists a book has always been “the eighth world wonder”, a kind of sacrosanctity.

Alas, very often we are on the horns of a dilemma: what can we do with useless books, especially now when digital books have conquered the markets? What is the future of a traditional book? These questions must be a cause for reflection.

Obviously, for educated, enlightened people the answer to these questions must not be: discard, burn or destroy. So, for instance, redundant books can be transferred to orphanages, hospitals or hospices.

However, books can be used in a different, quite unexpected manner: they can become a matter from which unusual pieces of art are created.

This particular kind of art is called “book art” and the artists who perform book art are called book sculptors. In their hands old, unnecessary book can take many different forms, can receive “a new life”. Book art is also the artists’ answer to the question about the future of a printed book as well as its role in the world of electronic information sources.

The Book Hive situated in Bristol Central Library is an extraordinary example of book art. Hundreds of old books have been turned into an animatronic honeycomb hive sculpture which will interact with lenders at Bristol Central Library. The hive is made up of hexagonal frames with movement sensors that react as people walk past, making the pages of the books rustle and creak. It is made from 400 hardback books no longer in circulation, which were donated by the central library. The display is also designed to allow visitors to smell the old books as they open and close in the hive. It has been built to celebrate the 400th anniversary of the library.

Fig. 1. Book Hive – the display to celebrate the 400th anniversary of Bristol Central Library



Source: *My modern met. Book hive.*

Access:

<http://www.mymodernmet.com/profiles/blogs/list/tag/book-hive>



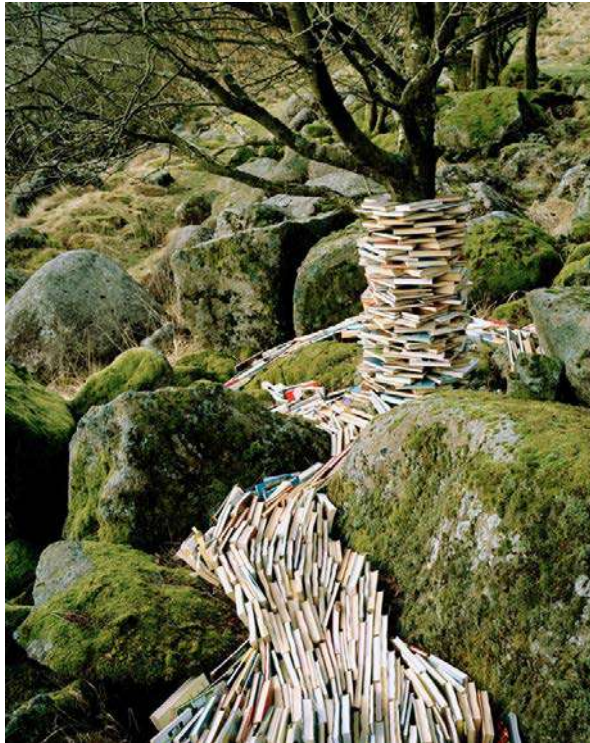
Source: *Inhabitat. Amazing Book Hive Display Mimics the Organization and Movement of Bee Hives in Bristol.*

Access: <http://inhabitat.com/amazing-book-hive-display-mimics-the-organization-and-movement-of-bee-hives-in-bristol>

There are a number of artists who deal with this unusual area of art.

One of the most popular artists is Rune Guneriussen from Norway. He creates sculptures and displays from various objects, including books, and embeds them in extraordinary, beautiful, Norwegian landscapes to subsequently photograph them.

Fig. 2. One of Rune Guneriussen's work



Source: www.runeguneriussen.no

Another book art creator is the American, Brian Dettmer. Beautiful, spatial, multidimensional objects, made from encyclopedias, dictionaries, manuals, artistic, medical, historical, technical books, atlases and cartoons belong to his most popular works. During his work Dettmer uses knives, surgical instruments, and stabilizes paper with a varnish. This way he creates charming sculptures serving as new or alternative interpretations of the books. He tells about his unusual passion: *„So I don't think that the book will ever really die. People think that now that we have digital technology, the book is going to die, and we are seeing things shifting and things evolving. I think that the book will evolve, and just like people said painting would die when photography and printmaking became everyday materials, but what it really allowed painting to do was it allowed painting to quit its day job. It allowed painting to not have to have that everyday chore of telling the story, and painting became free and was allowed to tell its own story, and that's when we saw Modernism emerge, and we saw painting go into different branches. And I think that's what's happening with books now, now that most of our technology, most of our information, most of our personal and cultural records are in digital form, I think it's really allowing the book to*

become something new. So I think it's a very exciting time for an artist like me, and it's very exciting to see what will happen with the book in the future. “

Fig. 3. A piece of art by Brian Dettmer



Source: Brian Dettmer. Wikipedia. Access:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brian_Dettmer

A Spanish artist, who specializes in different art branches, such as: curving, photography, drawing and book displays is Alicia Martin. She transforms thousands of books into tumultuous towers that pour out of windows and into the streets. The cascades of books pour out of some buildings in flowing forms like waterfalls.

Fig. 4. A piece of art by Alicia Martin



Source: Google Graphic
<http://creoflick.net/creo/Amazing-Book-Waterfalls-In-Spain-1696>

Matej Krén is an artist who lives and works in Prague. He is a comprehensive artist, but his most famous works are connected with books. His displays blur the borders between fiction and reality. Among them the most renowned is an installation called „Idiom“, created in 1998. A spiraling tower of hundreds of carefully stacked books reaches up to the ceiling, and Krén installed a set of mirrors inside the funnel to create the illusion of a magical, unending spire of books. This installation is situated in Prague, in the Municipal Library.

Fig. 5. „Idiom” of Matej Krén



Source: Matej Kren - biography. Access:

<http://www.matejkren.cz/en/matej-kren/biography.php>

Book art has also come to Great Britain. Here we can meet, among others, Su Blackwell, who lives and works in London. Her most famous compositions are: the three-dimensional sculptures made from books which show fairy tales scenes and a series called „Wild Flowers of Britain” that presents British flora. In her interviews Su Blackwell underlines: *"I began feeling guilty about cutting up the books but I had the integrity that I would create something magical from it"*.

Fig. 6. "Treasure Island" of Su Blackwell



Source: GREENAWAY Naomi. Fabulous flower arrangements (that don't need a drop of water): Artist creates intricate floral sculptures made entirely from pages of vintage books. "Daily Mail. Mail Online". Access: <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/femail/article-2674810/Artist-Su-Blackwell-creates-stunning-flower-arrangements-entirely-pages-vintage-books.html#ixzz4R0PEE0FL>

Close attention should also be paid to works of Georgia Russell - a Scottish artist, who creates collages from old maps, notes etc., sometimes even from entire books, transforming old materials into fantastic art objects. She uses flea markets or antiques shops to source the objects she wants to further processes. She works with surgical precision, the clinical scalpel turned into an artist's tool. About her passion she says: *"Cutting out is a sort of freedom of expression. For me it's drawing, but I draw with a scalpel."* But before cutting, Russell reads each book and next she tries to express its contents in a new form.

Fig. 7. One piece of art of Georgia Russell



Source.: ALICE. *Transforming Books by Georgia Russell*.

Access: <http://www.gagdaily.com/charming/133-transforming-books-by-georgia-russell.html>

Extremely intriguing are also the works, created by an anonymous, mysterious female artist from Edinburgh. This artist creates beautiful, intricate sculptures from paper and old books, and leaves them at various locations in various Scottish towns. Frequently she leaves her works at libraries. Her first work, a tree growing up from a book was found in March 2011 on the table of the Scottish Poetry Library. On the sheet of paper attached to it librarians found the information that it was a gift meant to support libraries, books, words and ideas.

Fig. 8. Works of the artist from Edinburgh



Source:: <http://booklips.pl/newsy/tajemnicze-edynburskie-rzezby-z-ksiazek-ruszaja-w-trase>

Also the works of Ekaterina Panikanova, a Russian artist, who uses old books as a background, are very interesting. Her pieces of art consist of paintings, installations and collage. She describes her work as follows: *"I like working on old books: I like the way that underlines, notes and scribbles enable me to perceive the personalities of their former owners. In Russia, there is a difference between an icon which has been 'prayed to' and one which has not; a book that has been read acquires the same energy as an icon which has been worshiped."*

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