Zoological Record

Quick Reference Guide

What is Zoological Record?

Zoological Record is the world's oldest continuing database of animal biology. It is considered the world's leading taxonomic reference, and with coverage back to 1864, has long acted as the world's unofficial register of animal names. The broad scope of coverage ranges from biodiversity and the environment to taxonomy and animal sciences.

Zoological Record Index offers:

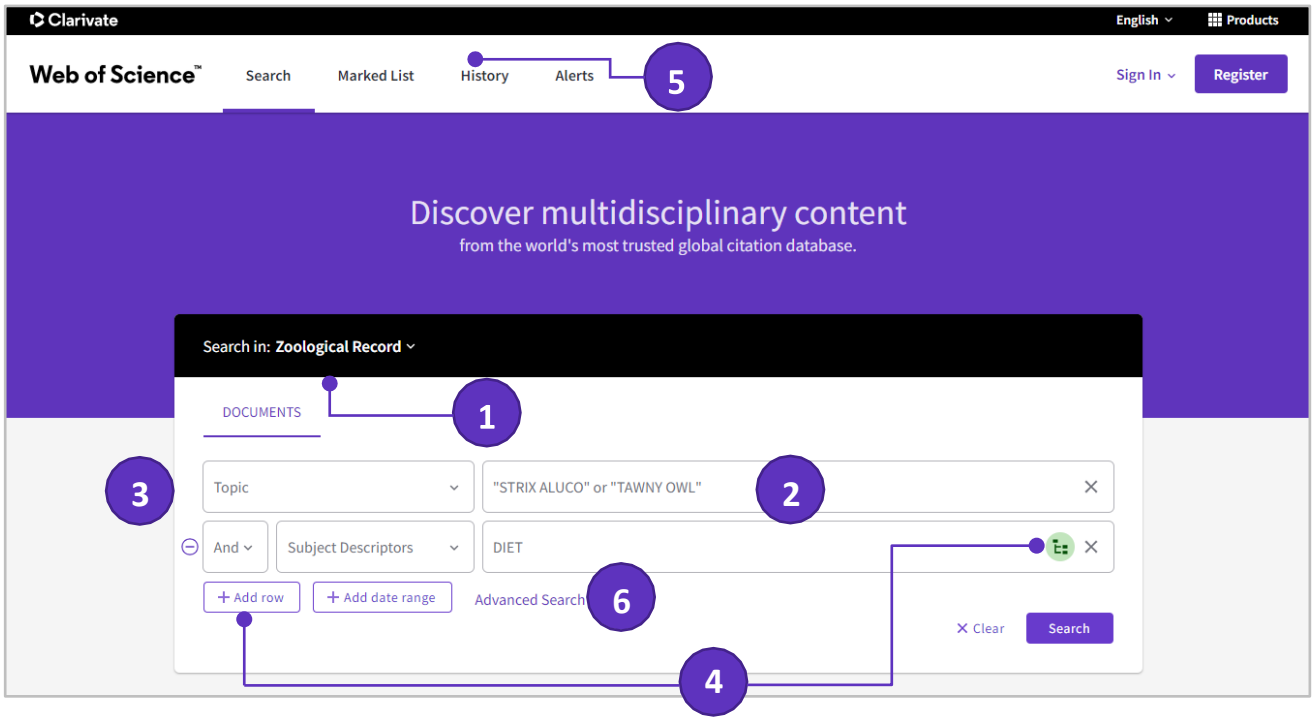
- **A full range of disciplines.** Find information in all aspects of animal biology, paleobiology, and zoology, focusing on the natural biology of animals (fossil, recent, whole animal, behavioral, environmental, and cellular studies).

- **Backfile Data to 1864.** Track over 150 years of vital data and find the supporting — or refuting — data you need. Modern indexing terms and search functions have been added to older backfiles to further ease your search. More backfiles give you the power to conduct deeper, more comprehensive searches and track trends through time.

- **Comprehensive Coverage**. Covers over 4,200 serials, plus many other sources of information including books, reports, and meetings. Every item included in Zoological Record has met the high standards of an objective evaluation process that eliminates excess and delivers data that is accurate, meaningful and timely.

- **Integrated access to other Web of Science data and tools.** Accessing Zoological Record on Web of Science™ means you can simultaneously search all other Web of Science resources your institution subscribes to, and take advantage of powerful tools such as cited reference searching. A common vocabulary within this platform enables your search terms to be matched to all relevant terms that may be categorized differently in other databases, delivering more complete and relevant results.

Basic search



1

Select a database

Use the dropdown to select another content set on the *Web of Science.*

2

Search

Combine words and phrases to search across the source records in *Zoological Record.*

3

Select your search field

Use the drop down to select your search field.

Note that a search using the **Topic** field includes article title, abstract and all controlled indexing terms from the *Zoological Record* thesaurus.

4

Add another search field

Click **Add Row** to add additional fields.

Fields with controlled terms have an associated searchable index. Click **Thesaurus** icon located in the search bar to search the thesaurus.

5

History

See the list of all your previous searches on the *Web of Science.*

6

Advanced Search

Click to switch to Advanced Search options.

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Search operators

- Use **AND** to find records containing all of your search terms
- Use **OR** to find records containing any of your search terms
- Use **NOT** to exclude records containing certain words from your search
- Use **NEAR/n** to find records containing all terms within a certain number of words (n) of each other (stress NEAR/3 sleep)
- Use **SAME** in an Address search to find terms in the same line of the address (Tulane SAME Chem)

Wild card characters

Use truncation for more control of the retrieval of plurals and variant spellings

***** zero to many characters

? one character

$ zero or one character

Phrase Searching

To search exact phrases in Topic or Title searches, enclose a phrase in quotation marks. For example, the query “energy conservation” finds records containing the exact phrase energy conservation.

Author name

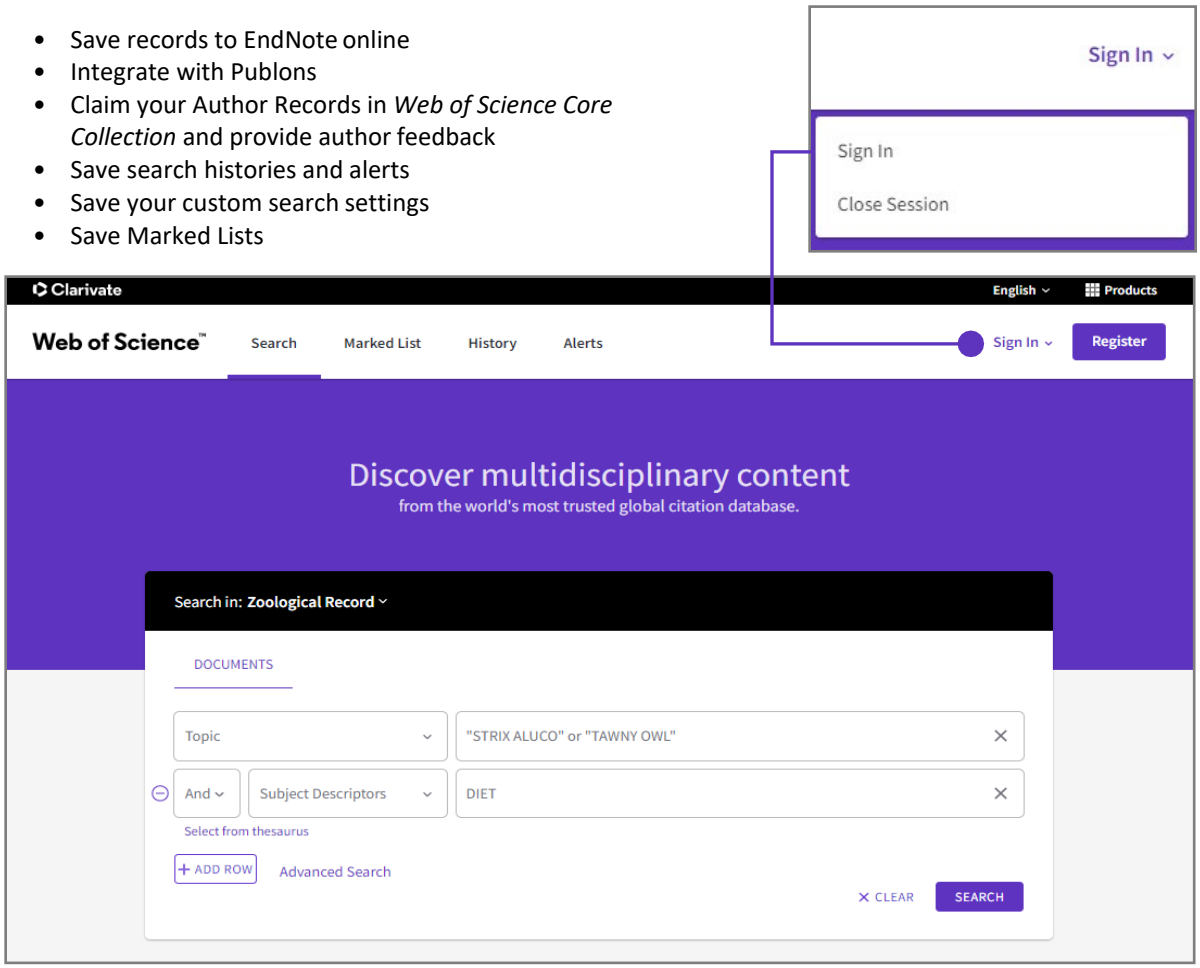
Enter the last name first, followed by a space and up to five initials.

- Use truncation and search alternative spelling to find name variants:
- Driscoll C finds Driscoll C, Driscoll CM, Driscoll Charles, and so on.
- Driscoll finds all authors with the last name Driscoll.
- Search variant forms of names containing particles. For example, De la Cruz F OR Delacruz F finds Delacruz FM, De La Cruz FM, and so on.

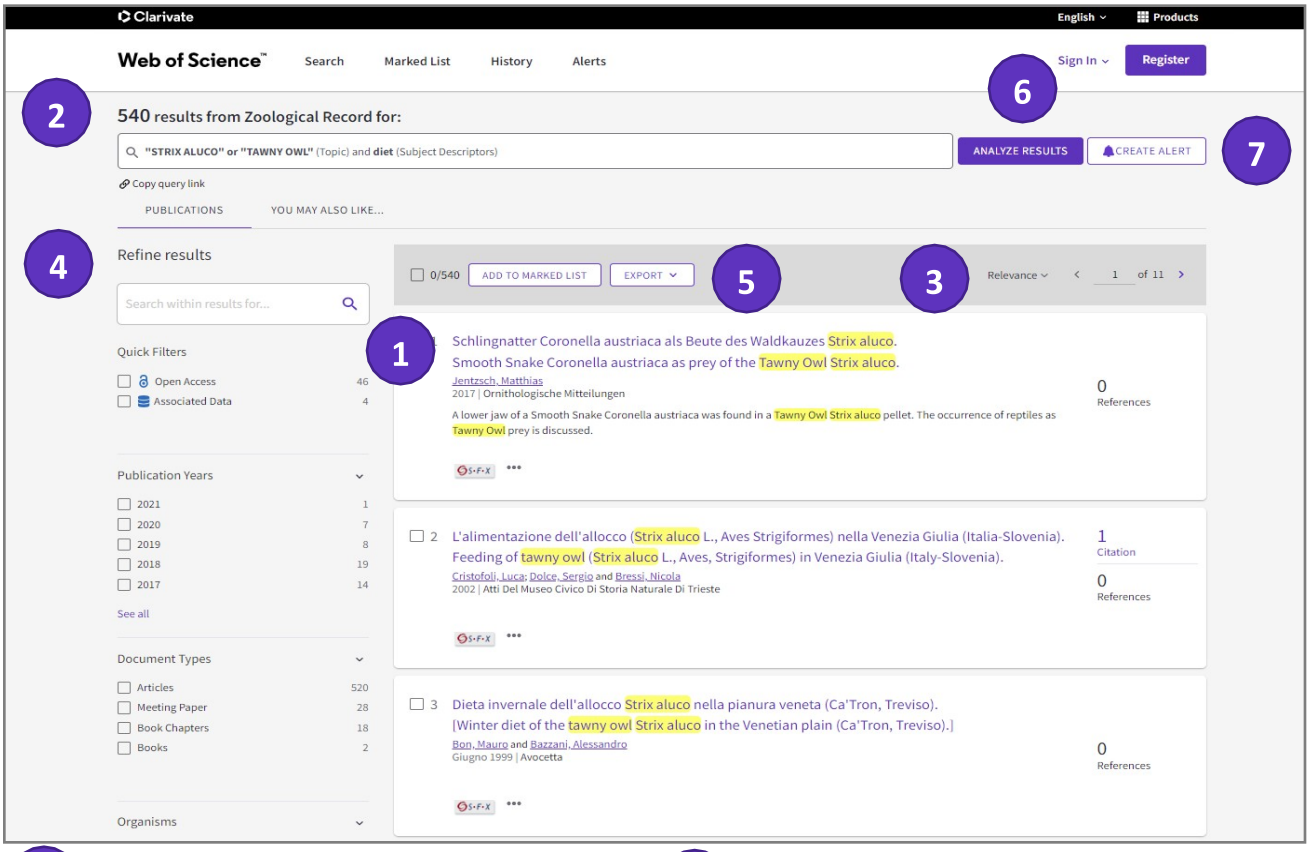
Did you know?

Benefits of Creating a Web of Science Profile

- Save records to EndNote online
- Integrate with Publons
- Claim your Author Records in *Web of Science Core Collection* and provide author feedback
- Save search histories and alerts
- Save your custom search settings
- Save Marked Lists



Search results



1

Article title

Click the article title to move to the full record. Links to full text may also be available (subscription required).

2

Results

View the number of results and your full search statement.

3

Sort results - Relevance

By Date (newest/oldest), Citations (lowest/higest), Usage (all time/last 180 days), Recently Added, First author name (A to Z/ Z to A) or Publication title (A to Z/ Z to A).

4

Refine your results

Use Refine Results to mine your full set of results to find Open Access articles, top Organisms, Subject Descriptors, Publication Years, and more. Click **See All** to see the complete list of fields.

5

Export search results

Export to bibliographic management tools like *EndNote*, save as text, email, or add up to 50,000 to a Marked List. Save up to 50 Marked Lists containing up to 50,000 records per list.

6

Analyse results

Click **Analyse results** to analyze results by Publication Years, Document Types, Descriptors, Open Access, etc.

7

Alert

Click **Create Alert** to save this search statement as a search alert.

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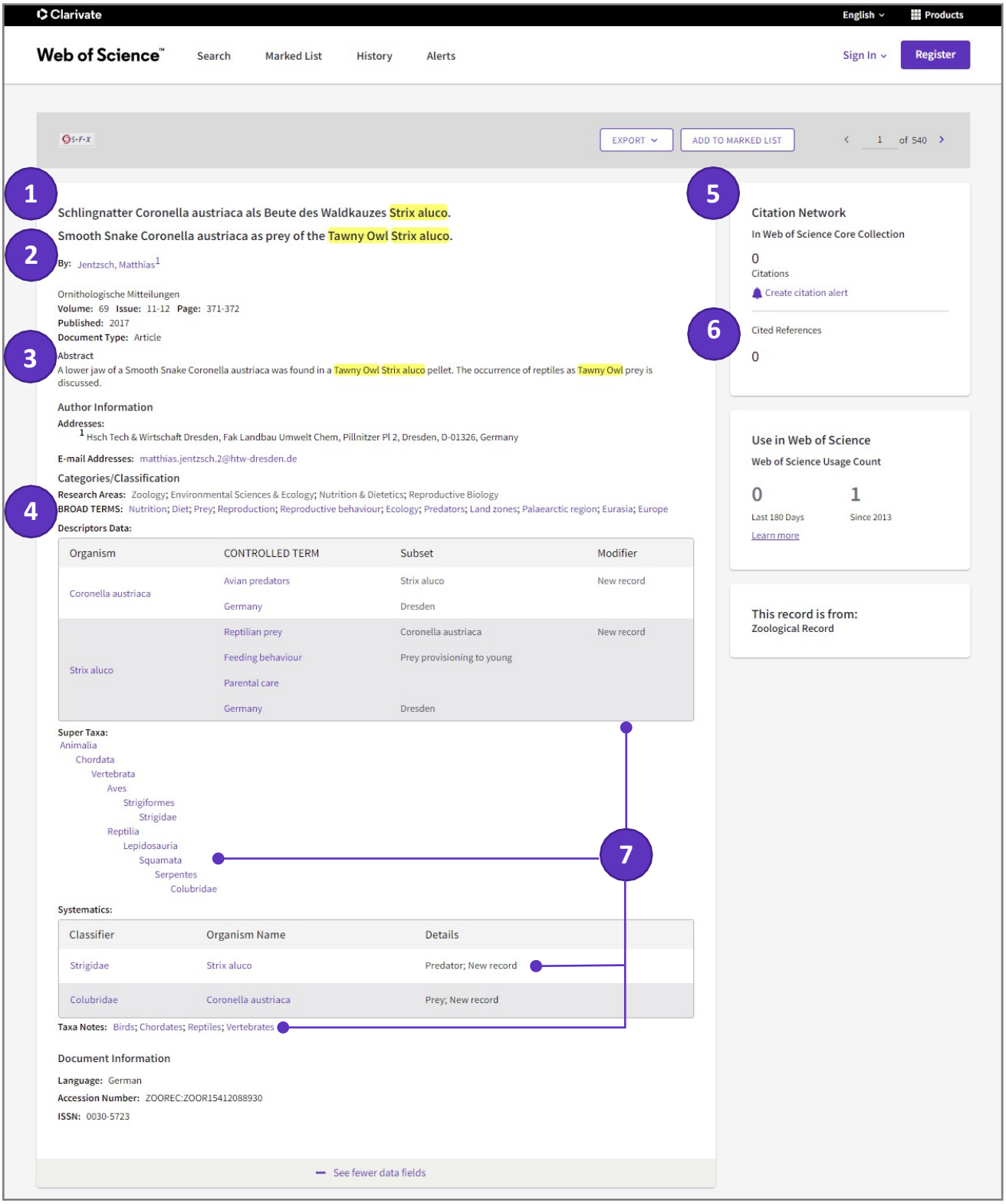
Full record



1

Title

Titles are indexed as they appear in the source document. Non-English titles are translated into English and the original title is retained below the translation.

2

Author names

All authors are indexed. Search using last names and initials (e.g. Garfield e).

Author Identifiers

Web of Science ResearcherIDs and ORCID IDs are searchable and displayed when available. Web of Science ResearcherIDs are associated with *Publons* profiles at publons.com. ORCID data is harvested from orcid.org.

3

Abstract

The English language abstract from the source document is displayed in the record. Foreign language abstracts are not retained. Over 90% of journal articles contain author-written abstracts.

4

Broad Terms

Broad Terms are drawn from the broad levels of the Zoological Record thesaurus and represent key points of the article. Click to search for other articles containing the same terms.

5

Citation Network

- Cited References
- Times Cited Counts
- Related Record Search
- Citation Alerts

Times cited counts display the total number of times an article was cited by articles in the *Web of Science Core Collection* and other *Web of Science* platform citation indexes (including *Web of Science Core Collection*, *BIOSIS Citation Index*, *Chinese Science Citation Database*, *Data Citation Index, Russian Science Citation index and SciELO Citation Index*). Counts reflect all correct citations and are not limited by your subscription.

6

Cited References

The Cited References count displays the number of references cited by the current record. Click the link to view the Cited References. Cited references are sourced from *Web of Science Core Collection* records that overlap with Zoological Record source articles.

7

Additional Zoological Record Indexing fields

Assigned by Zoological Record Indexers, these fields represent important topics discussed in the source. Available indexing fields are:

- Descriptors Data
  - Organisms
  - Controlled Terms
  - Subset
  - Modifiers
- Super Taxa
- Systematics
  - Classifier
  - Organism Name
  - Details
- Taxa Notes

Zoological Record Thesaurus

Step One

1. Select **Subject Descriptors** field from the dropdown menu
2. Click the **Thesaurus** icon to enter the thesaurus search screen

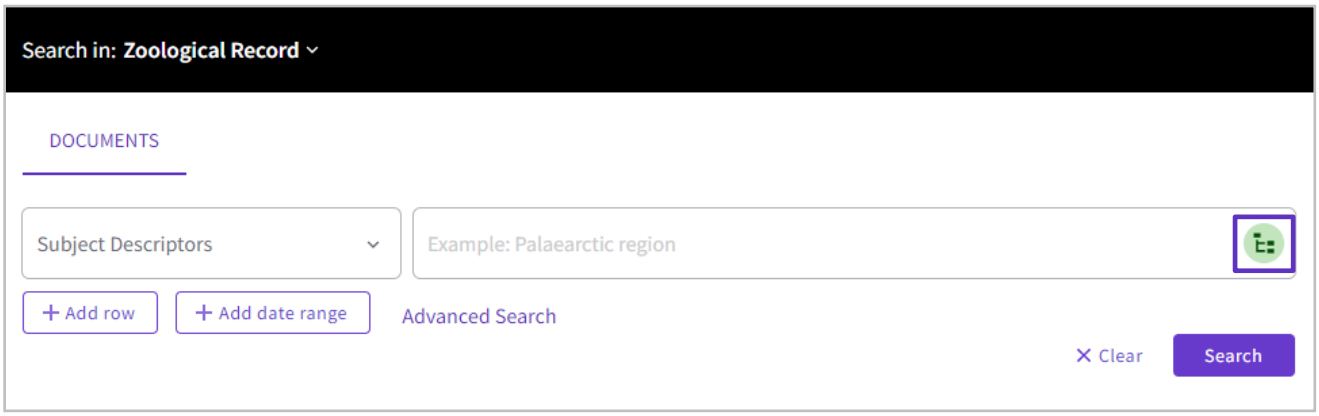
Step Two

Enter terms and click **Find** to search the thesaurus

Browse the hierarchy by clicking the **ADD** button next to each section

Click Add to select the term for your search

1



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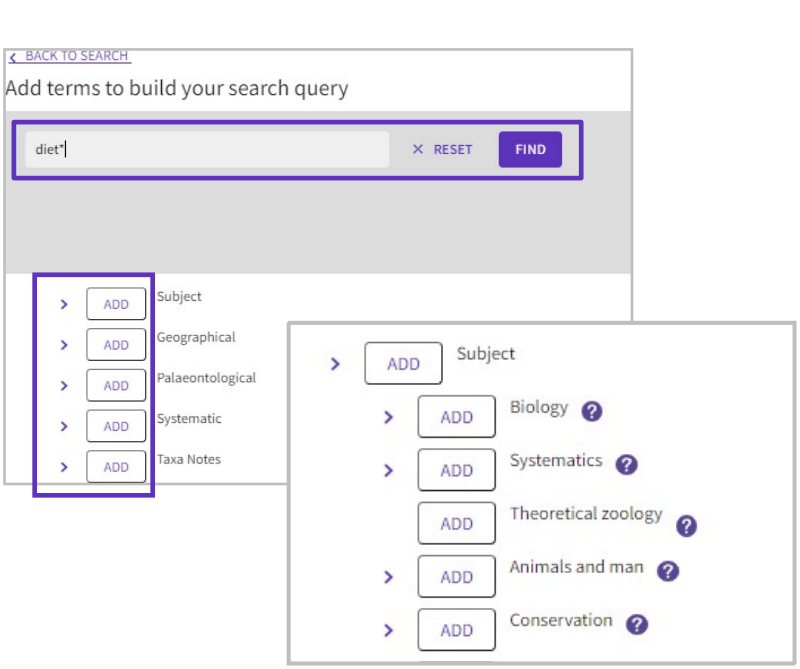

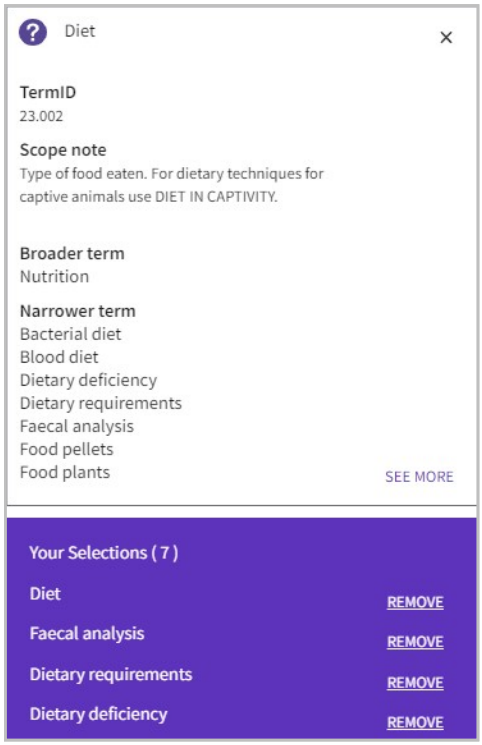

Thesaurus search tips:

- Clicking the **>** button next to a term will display the term in the hierarchy and is a good way to see the term in relation to other broader and narrower terms.

- Clicking the **?** button next to a term will display the thesaurus details for the term. These include scope note definitions for terms, and related broader and narrower terms.

- There are four thesaurus sections:

  - **Subject** - Controlled topical terms including terms related to taxonomic changes and nomenclature
  - **Geographical** – controlled terms related to land and marine zones
  - **Paleontological** – controlled terms related to geological time periods
  - **Systematic** – contains Latin scientific names for organism groups using the Linnean hierarchy down to the class/subclass level. If you're looking for terms related to nomenclature or taxonomic changes use terms in the Subject section in combination with an organism name.
  - **Taxa notes** - hierarchical structure of organisms by their common/vernacular names, which allow easy searching of broad groups.

Getting Help

Click the Help button on any page to get detailed help on features as well as detailed search tips and examples.

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support.clarivate.com/s/

Learning portal:

clarivate.com/webofsciencegroup/support/home/

Contact our experts today:

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