FOREWORD TO THE 2003 EDITION

The world of serials cataloging has changed significantly with the arrival of electronic serials, particularly those that are Web-based. There are many more challenges for the cataloger in providing bibliographic access to these materials and SCCTP’s Electronic Serials Cataloging Workshop is designed to explore these issues, while also providing the basics of cataloging remote-access electronic serials according to CONSER practices. This is the third workshop to be developed by the Serials Cataloging Cooperative Training Program, under the aegis of the Cooperative Online Serials (CONSER) Program.

I am very grateful to Les Hawkins, CONSER Specialist at the Library of Congress, and Steve Shadle, Serials Cataloger at the University of Washington, for developing this course. Both Les and Steve have extensive knowledge of online serials and have provided numerous training sessions on this topic. Their expertise in both the subject matter and its effective presentation in a workshop setting is clearly evident.

I also want to thank Victor Liu, Coordinator of Technical Services at Washtenaw Community College, for providing a test session for the course and to the Michigan Library Consortium for sponsoring the test. Special thanks are also extended to course reviewers: Victor Liu, David Van Hoy (MIT), Cameron Campbell (ATLA), and Gretchen Yealey (Brown), Ann Ercelawn (Vanderbilt) and Becky Culbertson (UC-San Diego).

This course was designed to be presented by SCCTP trainers in a workshop setting; however, the materials may also be used for self-study. The course makes use of PowerPoint and does not require an Internet connection. Comments on the materials are most welcome.

To learn more about SCCTP, consult the Web site at: http://www.loc.gov/acq/conser/scctp/scctp-home.html

Jean Hirons
CONSER Coordinator
Serial Record Division
Library of Congress

April 2002
PREFACE TO THE SEPTEMBER 2008 REVISION

The *Electronic Serials Cataloging Workshop* has been designed to give hands on cataloging training for serials published and distributed on the Web. In addition to outlining steps to create an original record for an online serial, it also will present other strategies for handling various types of online serials. Other topics include dealing with online versions of print serials with techniques such as the single record approach and reproduction cataloging. Current approaches for handling titles in aggregator databases and how to treat changes that occur with online serials are also covered. The authors hope this will be a comprehensive overview of cataloging Web based serials.

Sessions 2, and 5 have cataloging exercises that will require you to use a MARC 21 workform found in appendix A and a guide to MARC 21 coding in appendix B. The answers to exercises in sessions 1, 2, and 5 are given in appendix C. Session 6 offers six “problem” case studies for you to consider and suggest solutions to. In some cases, the answers we give for exercises represent one approach to creating a record or solving a problem; however, there is often more than one possible approach and cataloger judgment will play a significant role in finding the best solution.

The workshop was revised in August 2008 to incorporate changes resulting from the CONSER standard record (CSR). Linda Gonzalez BCR Member Services Librarian, converted the PowerPoint slides to a user friendly format, incorporated CSR elements throughout the workshop, and assembled the final PDF trainee manual all under a very tight deadline. We appreciate her work and her commitment to the project very much. Thanks Linda!

Please be sure to fill out the workshop evaluation form, appendix G after you’ve completed the workshop. Your evaluation and comments will help us improve the course and will be appreciated.

Les Hawkins  
CONSER Coordinator  
Library of Congress  
August 2008
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**Session 1**  
**Introduction**

- What are the goals of the electronic serials cataloging course?
- What are the basic tools, standards and resources for cataloging e-serials?
- What kinds of e-serials are libraries dealing with?
- What are the differences between serials and integrating resources?

**Goals of the course**

- Outline basic terminology, techniques, tools and problem solving approaches
- Give attendees practice creating catalog records for a variety of electronic serials
- Explore the problems of multiple electronic versions
Goals, continued

• Discuss common problems in cataloging online serials

• Look at trends in e-serial cataloging

Goals for participants

• Practice creating original records for online serials
• Learn various techniques for handling online versions of print serials
• Share your experience with cataloging online serials
• Discuss problems and unique situations from home
Tools and resources

- AACR2 & Library of Congress Rule Interpretations (LCRIs)
- MARC 21 Format for Bibliographic Data
- CONSER documentation
  - CONSER Cataloging Manual, Module 31
    http://www.loc.gov/acq/conser/module31.html
  - CONSER Editing Guide
  - CONSER Standard Record
    http://www.loc.gov/acq/conser/issues.html#standard-rec

Types of online serials

- “Born digital” e-serials -- originally published online
  - May later appear in cumulated print format
- Reproductions, republications, simultaneous editions of print titles
  - Issued by original print publisher, a contracted third party or as part of a digital library project
Types of online serials, continued

- Titles that are part of a database of aggregated titles
  - May vary in completeness of reproduction and coverage of issues
  - May be predominant type of e-serial that libraries purchase and need to control
  - CONSER and OCLC guidelines cataloging serials in multiple packages in session 2.

Resource discovery methods and control

How do libraries provide access to electronic resources?

- Institutional gateways to Web based resources
  - Lists and menus that provide access to serials
  - Subscription products and services
  - OPAC record with links to the resources and services
Resource discovery and control, continued

• Metadata standards that promote the embedding of description and search terms in the resource itself
  • Search engines can more effectively find the resource
  • Some metadata schemes are designed to fit a particular type of resource or audience

Why catalog them with AACR2 and MARC 21?

• Provide access to all versions of a bibliographic resource in the OPAC
  • Including cases where format changes from print to online only
• Resource Discovery: Controlled vocabulary and MARC 21 content designation for selected Internet resources
• OPAC can reflect licensed/fee-based library acquisitions
**A serial is:**

“A continuing resource issued in a succession of discrete parts, usually bearing numbering, that has no predetermined conclusion. Examples of serials include journals, magazines, electronic journals, continuing directories, annual reports, newspapers, and monographic series.”

**An integrating resource is:**

“A bibliographic resource that is added to or changed by means of updates that do not remain discrete and are integrated into the whole. Examples of integrating resources include updating loose-leafs and updating Web sites.”
**Going digital**

- An online version of a print serial or other physical format serial that does not retain separate discrete parts or issues in online format, would be cataloged as an integrating resource.

**Serial in print format**

International Directory of Primatology

1st ed

Wisconsin Primate Research Center
Madison, Wis.
Database in online format

International Directory of Primatology

About IDP
Search IDP
Create or revise an entry

Table of Contents
Organizations
Field studies

Part of...
Primate info net
Wisconsin Regional Primate Research Center

Example - a Web site

Most Web sites are integrating resources

XML Query Working Group Publishes Five Working Drafts

11 June 2008. The W3C XML Query Working Group for a second time this year has released five Working Drafts at once. The drafts include XQuery 1.0: An XML Query Language, the first public release of
Example - an online serial

CIT Infobits

CIT Infobits (formerly titled IAT Infobits) is an electronic service of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Academic & Technology Networks’ Center for Instructional Technology. Each month the CIT’s Information Resources Consultant monitors and selects from a number of information and instructional technology sources that come to her attention and provides brief notes for electronic dissemination to educators.

CIT Infobits September 2001

- Online Learning Versus Classroom Learning
- Is the Classroom a Dirty Word?
- Report on All-Online MBA Program
- Higher Education in the Digital Age
- Online Database of Science and Technology Resources
- Recommended Reading

CIT Infobits August 2001

- Online Teaching Survival Tips

Issue of CIT Infobits

CIT Infobits

Issue 39
September 2001

ISSN 1521-9275

About INFOBITS

Infobits is an electronic service of The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Academic & Technology Networks’ Center for Instructional Technology. Each month the CIT’s Information Resources Consultant monitors and selects from a number of information and instructional technology sources that come to her attention and provides brief notes for electronic dissemination to educators.

Online Learning Versus Classroom Learning
Is the Classroom a Dirty Word?
Report on All-Online MBA Program
Higher Education in the Digital Age
Summary

- Chief goal of the workshop is to develop skills in cataloging online serials
- Online serials display a wide array of characteristics
- The revised chapter 12 of AACR2 covers both serials and integrating resources
Is this a serial? Why or why not?

Table of Contents screen:

CONSERVATION ECOLOGY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main</th>
<th>Issues</th>
<th>How to submit</th>
<th>Subscription benefits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

June, 2001

Volume 5, Issue 1

Table of Contents

Articles in Conservation Ecology are published continuously in an Issue-in-Progress. At semi-annual intervals, the Issue-in-Progress is declared a New Issue. All articles are copyrighted © 2001 by the Resilience Alliance.

Note: Each title serves as a link to the full article, including all figures, tables, and appendices. As articles with associated figures, tables, and appendices may be quite large and thus take a long time to download, we also provide a version of each of these articles in which the text, figures, tables, and appendices are separate files. Links to the other parts of the article are provided in the text. To choose the "linked files" version of an article, click on the symbol [#].

Conservation Ecology, 2001: A Journal for Both Authors and Readers
C. S. Holling

EDITORIAL

Crisis and Transformation
Don Ludwig

SPECIAL FEATURE ON POLLINATOR DECLINES

Causes and Extent of Declines among Native North American Invertebrate Pollinators:
Detection, Evidence, and Consequences
James H. Cane and Vincent J. Tepedino

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>[Abstract] [#]</th>
<th>Ups and Downs in Pollinator Populations: When is there a Decline?</th>
<th>David Ward Roubik</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[Abstract] [#]</td>
<td>Variation in Native Bee Faunas and its Implications for Detecting Community Changes</td>
<td>Neal M. Williams, Robert L. Minckley and Fernando A. Silveira</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Abstract] [#]</td>
<td>The Native Bee Fauna of Carlinville, Illinois, Revisited After 75 Years: a Case for Persistence</td>
<td>John C. Marlin and Wallace E. LaBerge</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SCCTP Electronic Serials Cataloging Workshop September 2008
Is this a serial?

An example of an online only resource. Opening flash screen.

Contents screen for the whole resource.
The page that results after pressing the “Current issue” link:

XtremeScholar
New Ideas
New Voices
New World

These are the Current Issues for this Issue

German ala mode

Privacy and the Internet

Mayor Daley claims it isn’t his fault

Pots and Pupils

Legal issues and copyright
Xtreme Scholar © 2003
At the Archive:

This is only the first issue. Give us a break!
The about file:

Xtreme Scholar is the result of a project begun by Pepperdine University's Cadre 5 Educational Technology doctoral students. The goal of Xtreme Scholar is to provide a multimedia forum to encourage leading-edge thought, exploration, and discussion in the field of education and technology.

The objective of Xtreme Scholar is to push the conversations surrounding Educational Technology and its practitioners to a level more in sync with the rapid changes and developments in our field than traditional journals. Presented exclusively as an online journal, Xtreme Scholar, though demanding the highest levels of quality within its pages, does not limit itself to a mere reproduction of a paper journal...online. Xtreme Scholar operates under several premises:

- that the Internet is grossly underutilized (even within Ed
Consider creating a record for Online journalism review. Is it a serial?
What evidence is given to decide if this is a serial?

Home page of Online journalism review: OJR:

Access to feature articles is available through keyword searching.
Feature articles can also be accessed through a list, they are in chronologically ordered with the most recent at the top of this list. All articles show a date posted when clicked on for viewing.
Screen shot below is from a related email notification newsletter.

Welcome to the OJR Newsletter for Friday, June 15, 2001

OJR is the USC Annenberg
Online Journalism Review
On the Web at http://www.ojr.org

Subscription information at the end of this note.

Dear OJR Readers,

Here's what's new on OJR this week...

A new Ford Foundation-funded OJR/USC Annenberg study on privacy disclosure statements at online news sites reveals a little more
Session 2
Cataloging an online serial

- What are the basic steps in creating an original record for an online serial?
- What are the AACR2 rules and the MARC 21 fields used with online serials?
- How do the CONSER Standard Record (CSR) guidelines apply to online serials?
- What are the unique features of cataloging online serials?

Basic steps for cataloging online serials

- Is it a serial, integrating resource, or monograph?
- Search for copy
- Choose format and fixed fields
- Select the chief source for title and other bibliographic information
- Make entry decisions
Basic steps, continued

- Formulate uniform title if necessary under CSR guidelines
- Record title statement, identify variant titles and other added entries
- Provide descriptive elements: 250, 260, 362, notes
- Provide appropriate subject headings and classification

Aggregator-Neutral Bibliographic Record

Differences between online versions:
- Title - Coverage - Access/URL
- Author - Series - File format
- Publisher

The resulting record will not be specific to any one aggregator, although variations in title as presented by different aggregators can be given as added entries.
**Aggregator-Neutral Record**

- If separate records exist for a title offered by multiple aggregators these are collapsed

- The resulting record does not describe details of any particular aggregator-focus on the title

- This facilitates local adaptation of records for titles in aggregator databases

---

**E-version guidelines**

- **CONSER/OCLC guidelines:**
  - If no record exists (and not using single record approach): create a record
    - Based on publisher Website if readily available or on the version you have
  
  - If a record exists, use that record (even though it might not represent the aggregator you have)
    - Add your URL (if authorized or report addition to OCLC)
E-version guidelines

• CONSER/ OCLC guidelines:
  • If multiple records exist:
    • Select one (prefer CONSER record)
    • Add your URL
    • Report duplicates to OCLC
  • For existing records, do not add notes, added entries, etc. for the aggregator/provider

Pre-aggregator neutral

130 0 American literature (Online : JSTOR)
245 00 American literature $h [electronic resource].
362 0 Vol. 1, no. 1 (Mar. 1929)-
550 Digitized and made available by JSTOR.
710 2 JSTOR (Organization)
856 40 $u http://www.jstor.org/journals/00029831.html

130 0 American literature (Online : Project Muse)
245 00 American literature $h [electronic resource].
362 1 Electronic coverage as of Oct. 13, 1999: Vol 1, no. 3 (Sept. 1999)-
550 Digitized and made available by Project Muse.
710 2 Project Muse.
856 40 $u http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/al/

130 0 American literature (Online : OCLC)
245 00 American literature $h [electronic resource].
362 1 Electronic coverage as of May 1, 2000: Vol.71, no. 4 (Dec. 1999)-
500 Made available through OCLC FirstSearch Electronic Collections Online.
856 40 $u http://firstsearch.oclc.org/journal=0002-9831;screen=info;ECOIP
### Resulting Record

| 130 | 0 | American literature (Online) |
| 245 | 00 | American literature $h [electronic resource]. |
| 260 | Durham, N.C. : $b Duke University Press, $c 1929- |
| 856 | 40 | $u http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/al/ |
| 856 | 40 | $u http://www.jstor.org/journals/00029831.html |
| 856 | 40 | $u http://firstsearch.oclc.org/journal=0002-9831;screen=info;ECOIP |

---

### Sample E-serial. Home page:

**URL** http://egj.lib.uidaho.edu/index.html
Subscription instructions.

Electronic Green Journal
ISSN 1076-7975

Professional journal on international environmental information

Subscriptions to the Electronic Green Journal are no longer available.

Current Issue
Back Issues
Letters to Editors
Mission Statement
Board of Editors
Guidelines
Books for review
How to Subscribe

To automatically receive announcements and tables of contents of new issues of the Electronic Green Journal that have been published on the WWW, send a message to majordomo@uidaho.edu with the following included: subscribe egjtoc your_email_address.

HOME

Back issues screen

URL http://egj.lib.uidaho.edu/backis.html

Electronic Green Journal
ISSN 1076-7975

Professional journal on international environmental information

Back issues

Issue 13 / December 2000
  • Contents
  • Search

Issue 12 / Earthday 2000
  • Contents
  • Search

Issue 11 / December 1999
  • Contents
  • Search
Choose format and fixed fields

Continuing resource or computer file format, as appropriate Type code (leader/06)

a - Language material
   - Use code "a" to indicate that the content of the resource is for non-manuscript language material.

m - Computer file
   - Use code "m" to indicate that the content of the record is for the following classes of electronic resources: computer software (including programs, games, fonts), numeric data, computer-oriented multimedia, online systems or services.
Many electronic serials are coded as primarily language publications with fixed field computer file characteristics coded in the 006 and specific computer file characteristics coded in the 007.

For ‘m’ types of materials, if there is a significant aspect that causes it to fall into another Leader/06 category, code for that significant aspect (e.g., vector data that is cartographic is not coded as numeric but as cartographic).

Other classes of electronic resources are coded for their most significant aspect (e.g., language material, graphic, cartographic material, sound, music, moving image).

In case of doubt or if the most significant aspect cannot be determined, consider the item a computer file.

From Mar. 1996 to Feb. 1998, type of record code “m” was used for all electronic serials, regardless of content. The code was redefined in 1998 with the current narrower definition.
Form of item, original item

- Code “s” in Form of Item (008/23)
- The current CONSER practice for textual electronic serials is:

  008/23 (Form of item): s
  008/22 (Form of original): □ or blank

006 - Additional material characteristics

- An 006 field is added to continuing resource format records to code computer file fixed field data elements.
- Under CSR, only first element is coded.

  006/00 (form of material): m

But in OCLC, 006 won’t validate without 006/09 coded, usually “d”

  006/09 (type of computer file): d
007 - Physical description
fixed field

- Detailed characteristics
  - Category of material “c”, SMD, color, sound, etc.
- Under CSR guidelines, only first two elements coded
  - Category of material, SMD

007 c $b r

In OCLC this displays as a fixed length variable field with subfields.

Fixed field for Electronic green journal as it would appear in OCLC so far:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type: a</th>
<th>ELvl: s</th>
<th>Srce: d</th>
<th>GPub:</th>
<th>Ctrl:</th>
<th>Lang: eng</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blvl: s</td>
<td>Form: s</td>
<td>Conf:</td>
<td>Freq:</td>
<td>MRec:</td>
<td>Ctry:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S/L: 0</td>
<td>Orig:</td>
<td>EntW:</td>
<td>Regl:</td>
<td>Alph:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desc: a</td>
<td>SrTp:</td>
<td>Cont:</td>
<td>DtSt: c</td>
<td>Dates: 1994,9999</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

006 [m d ]

007 c $b r
**Sources of information**

- Basis of the description (AACR2 12.0B1)
  - First or earliest issue for:
    - Title and statement of responsibility
    - Edition
    - Beginning numbering (last issue is the source for ending designation)
    - Publication (last issue for ending date)
  - All issues or parts for:
    - Series
    - Notes
    - Standard number and availability

**Sources: Aggregator databases**

When multiple versions of a title are available in several packages base the description:

- On the original publisher Web site if full text of the serial is available there and you have access to it
- A host site (such as Ingenta or HighWire) or an archival site such as JSTOR. If the first issue is available at an archive site, prefer it to a publisher site
- Sources you have access to, records for the print, article based databases (e.g. ProQuest) etc.
Chief source of information

- 9.0B1: The chief source of information for electronic resources is the resource itself. Take the information from formally presented evidence (e.g. title screen(s), main menus, program statements, initial display(s) of information, home page(s), the file header(s) including email “Subject:” lines, encoded metadata (e.g. TEI headers, HTML/XML meta tags) ...
- If the information presented in these sources varies in degree of fullness, prefer the source that provides the most complete information.
- So the source of title proper should be the most complete presentation of title (AACR2 9.0B1) in conjunction with the first or earliest available issue (AACR2 12.0B1).

Prescribed sources for title

Common specific sources

- contents screens of all volumes, or of individual issues
- screens associated with individual issues: captions, cover image titles in graphic and PDF format serials
- menu screens used for navigation and to access contents
- presentations of other bibliographic information: mastheads, “about” pages, journal information pages
- Internal sources such as the title in the HTML source code
- journal home pages
Title statement

- Record
  - Title proper
  - GMD [electronic resource]
  - Always give source of title (AACR2 9.1B2, 9.7B3), and source of edition statement if different from source of title (9.2B1)
  - In a newly created record give date the source was viewed in a note

Title Source Note (500)

Record the provider explicitly in DBO/title source note. Also record the file format if available in multiple formats.

500 Description based on: Vol. 1, no. 1 (June 1982); title from title screen (publisher’s website, viewed Mar. 22, 2003).

500 Description based on: Feb./March 1972; title from caption (IDEAL PDF, viewed May 20, 2003).

500 Description based on: Vol. 5, no. 1 (Jan. 1995); title from contents (OCLC FirstSearch, viewed June 10, 2003).
Follow CSR guidelines to decide whether/how to record

- Parallel titles
- Initialism/acronym
- Other title information
  - Only if it clarifies/explains title proper
- Statement of responsibility
  - Only if no name authority record

"Make notes on titles by which a bibliographic resource is commonly known or on titles borne by the resource other than the title proper”
--AACR2 1.7B4

Give added title entries per LCRI 21.30J.
Variant titles, continued

Includes

- Titles found on other screens or objects that serve a specific function, e.g.:
  - contents screens
  - navigation bars
  - source code or title bar
  - home page or other pages not selected as chief source

- Phrases containing introductory wording that were omitted from the title proper, per 1.1B1

Variant titles continued

| 245 00 | Emerging infectious diseases $h [electronic resource]. |
| 246 13 | EID |

| 245 00 | Journal of extension $h [electronic resource]. |
| 246 1 $i Also known as: $a JOE |

| 245 00 | Effector online $h [electronic resource]. |
| 246 1 $i File name: $a EFFON |

| 245 00 | Word virtual $h [electronic resource]. |
| 246 1 $i Source code: $a WordVirtual.com |
Variant titles, continued

Variant title access for words omitted from title proper per 1.1B1:

245 00 Python journal $h [electronic resource].
246 1 $i Title on home page appears as: $a Welcome to python journal
500 Description based on: May 13, 2004; title from home page (publisher’s web site, viewed March 29, 2006).

Variant titles continued

When it is known that another aggregation or provider presents the same serial with a different title, a variant title can be given:

246 1 $i Issues from some providers have title: $a ESR journal
Main and added entries

Make decisions about corporate body main and added entry in the same way as for serials in other formats following AACR2 Chapter 21 and relevant LCRIs

710 2 University of Idaho. $b Library.

Aggregator/ provider names (7XX)

Don't make added entries (710/730) for aggregators or digitizers of serials distributed in multiple databases.

In your local bibliographic record, you may choose to do so.
Record for Electronic green journal so far:

Type: a ELvl: Srce: d GPub: Ctrl: Lang: eng
Blvl: s Form: s Conf: Freq: MRec: Ctry:
S/L: 0 Orig: EntW: Regl: Alph:
Desc: a SrTp: Cont: DtSt: c Dates: 1994,9999

006 [m d ]
007 c $b r
245 00 Electronic green journal $h [electronic resource].
246 1 $i Title bar: $a EGJ
500 Description based on: Vol. 1, issue 1 (June 1994); title from table of contents (publisher’s version, viewed June 22, 2003).
710 2 University of Idaho. $b Library.

Uniform Title

Follow CSR guidelines concerning uniform titles, for:

- Generic titles
- Monographic series
Pre-CSR practice

Uniform title added if the electronic version has same title as print (or other format), even if print no longer published.

```
130 0 Emerging infectious diseases (Online)
245 00 Emerging infectious diseases
   $h [electronic resource] : $b EID.
776 1 $t Emerging infectious diseases $x 1080-6040
   $w (DLC)sn 96648093 $w (OCoLC)31848353
```

Numbering (362, 500 fields)

Per CSR guidelines, only an unformatted 362

```
362 1 Began with number 1 (Aug. 29, 2007).
```
362 titles in packages

The beginning date of the print version could be used to provide be information for justifying the fixed field beginning date.

130 0 Biological journal of the Linnean Society (Online)
245 00 Biological journal of the Linnean Society $h [electronic resource].
260 London : $b Published for ...
500 Description based on: Vol. 54, no. 2 (Feb. 1995); title from contents screen (Synergy, viewed May 30, 2003).

Fixed field dates for this record: Dates: 1969, 9999

Electronic green journal

How should the numbering for the Electronic green journal be recorded?

362 field for Electronic green journal:

362 1 Began with vol. 1, issue 1 (June 1994).
Publication, distribution, etc. area (260 field)

Record place and publisher information if readily available from anywhere in the resource but prefer the title source.

If not readily available, supply a probable place of publication.

Under CSR, not required to give date.

260 field for Electronic green journal:

260 [Moscow, Idaho] : $b University of Idaho Library

Frequency

• Under both CSR and AACR2 practice, record the current frequency in the 310 field.
• Former frequencies in the 321 field(s) are optional under CSR guidelines.
Series statement/ added entry (4XX/ 8XX fields)

• Library of Congress no longer controls series access; other libraries may choose to do so.

• Under CSR guidelines, series statement should not be transcribed if series authority record exists, added entry should be given in authorized form in 8XX

Required notes

500 DBO and source of title

500 Description based on: vol. 1, no. 1 (Mar. 1988); title from table of contents (publisher’s version viewed June 22, 2003).

500 Latest issue consulted.

500 Latest issue consulted: 2nd series, no. 42 (viewed June 18, 2001).

538 Mode of access note. (AACR2 9.7B1)
For CSR, only if other than WWW.
515 Numbering peculiarities; for CSR, changes in numbering, new series, etc.

515 Successive articles are uniquely identified by a manuscript number and date.

520 Summary. Useful if the information doesn’t appear elsewhere in the record.

530 Additional physical form available.
Under CSR guidelines, use 776 $i, if possible.

245 00 Emerging infectious diseases $h [electronic resource].
776 08 $i Online version of: $t Emerging infectious diseases $w (DLC)sn 95007041
$w (OCoLC)31848353
Other notes

550 Issuing bodies.
Under CSR guidelines, use if no authority record exists for the corporate body, or if responsibility changes.


Other notes

546 Language and script.

546 In English, French, German, Russian, and Turkish.

556 Information about documentation.

556 8 User's guide and service guide available online via World Wide Web.
Notes for Electronic green journal

500 Description based on: Vol. 1, issue 1 (June 1994); title from table of contents (publisher’s version, viewed June 22, 2003).

520 A professional refereed publication devoted to disseminating information concerning sources on international environmental topics including: assessment, conservation, development, disposal, education, hazards, pollution, resources, technology, and treatment.

Subject analysis

Generally, treat e-serials like any other serial.

Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH)

--Databases, -Software and, -Electronic discussion groups are the only electronic form subdivisions

--Electronic journals is a topical subdivision

Use print subdivisions (--Periodicals, --Directories)

Medical Subject Headings (MeSH)

--Electronic Journals was used as a form subdivision from 1999-2001

Classification

Not required, but is useful in some local systems
ISSN for e-serials

- Current policy is separate ISSN for paper and online serials
- Publishers might be:
  - Printing multiple ISSN one labeled “print ISSN” and the other labeled “online ISSN”
  - Printing a single ISSN not labeled as print or online
  - These may or may not be correct ISSNs

022 for ISSN

- For best access to record, record the ISSN appearing on the serial
- To determine whether the ISSN is truly for the resource, search for authenticated ISSN records to identify what the ISSN represents
  - 042 nsdp or isds/c in authenticated ISSN records
  - Search utility such as OCLC WorldCat
  - Search ISSN Online, if you have access (www.issn.org for information)
022 for ISSN

- If multiple ISSNs appear, each labeled as “print” or “online”:
  - add the online ISSN to subfield “a”
  - add the print ISSN to subfield “y”

- If it is known that an ISSN is incorrect (it’s for a version other than the online), record the ISSN in subfield “y” of the 022
  - 022 $y is repeatable

- Otherwise record a single ISSN you find in subfield “a” of the 022

Linking fields

- Provide linking notes as needed:
  - 775, 776, 770, 772, 780, 785, 787

- 776 to link other physical formats.

- Other relationships can be identified as needed
  - Editions (775)
  - Supplements (770, 772)
  - Preceding/Succeeding titles (780, 785)
  - Non-specific relationships (787)

- 773, 774, 787 not required under CSR
780/785 Linking fields

Record for the earlier title:

245 00 IAT infobits $h [electronic resource].
362 0 July 1993-no. 60 (June 1998).
785 00 $t CIT infobits $x 1521-9275
     $w (DLC) sn 98004828 $w (OCoLC) 39912113

Record for the later title:

245 00 CIT infobits $h [electronic resource].
362 0 No. 1 (July 1998)-
780 00 $t IAT infobits $x 1071-5223
     $w (DLC) sn 93004265 $w (OCoLC) 28692328

For Electronic green journal

Both a title and format change.

- Record for the online version:

245 00 Electronic green journal $h [electronic resource].
780 00 $t Green library journal (Berkeley, Calif. : 1992)
     $x 1059-0838 $w (OCoLC) 24563935

- Record for the print version:

130 0 Green library journal (Berkeley, Calif. : 1992)
245 00 Green library journal.
785 00 $t Electronic green journal $x 1076-7975
     $w (OCoLC) 30613816
**Electronic Location and Access**

- Record the URL for a remote access serial to cite the location of that serial in the 856 field. Use second indicator “0” to indicate that the URL is for the item cataloged.

  856 40 $u http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/poet/

- CONSER practice: An 856 can be placed on a record for a print serial when there is an online version, regardless of whether the online version is separately cataloged or not. Use second indicator “1.”

  856 41 $u http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/poet/

**Multiple locations: which and how many 856 fields?**

- Institutional policies or the nature of the resource may require:
  - Institution specific URLs in the local database
  - Additional pages related to the serial (e.g. “How to subscribe for paid access page”)
  - Mirror sites
  - Multiple access methods
Electronic Location and Access

- The 856 can be used to cite the location of partial contents of the resource cataloged, such as summaries, abstracts, or tables of contents. Second indicator “1” and subfield 3 are used to show this:

```
856 41 $3 Abstracts and index $u http://...
```

- For related resources that do not represent the serial cataloged, its online version, or a part of the serial. Use second indicator "2."

```
856 42 $z Publisher’s home page: $u http://...
```

856 and e-serial packages

- For serials contained in multiple packages, URLs from the different packages can be given in the aggregator-neutral record.

- If the contents of a serial are split among multiple providers (e.g. early issues maintained by one aggregator, the later issues by another):
  - Give the appropriate URL for each package
  - Explain holdings of each in $3 of the 856 field
856 fields for Electronic green journal

856 00 $3 E-mail subscription to receive announcements and tables of contents of new issues $u mailto:majordomo@uidaho.edu $f EGJ $i subscribe egjtoc [your email address]

856 10 $u ftp://www.lib.uidaho.edu/pub/egj $l anonymous $z Each issue is a separate file

856 40 $u http://egj.lib.uidaho.edu/index.html

Record for Electronic green journal

Type: a  ELvl: Srce: d  GPub: Ctrl: Lang: eng
BLvl: s  Form: s  Conf:  Freq:  MRec:  Ctry: idu
S/L: 0  Orig:  EntW:  Regl:  Alph:
Desc: a  SrTp:  Cont:  DtSt:  c  Dates: 1994,9999

006 [m d ]
007 c $b r
245 00 Electronic green journal $h [electronic resource].
246 1 $i Source code: $a EGJ
260 [Moscow, Idaho]: $b University of Idaho Library
310 Irregular
362 1 Began with vol. 1, issue 1 (June 1994).
EGJ, continued

500 Description based on: vol. 1, issue 1 (June 1994); title from table of contents (publisher’s version, viewed June 22, 2003).

520 A professional refereed publication devoted to disseminating information concerning sources on international environmental topics including: assessment, conservation, development, disposal, education, hazards, pollution, resources, technology, and treatment.


650 0 Environmental sciences $x Information services $v Periodicals.

710 2 University of Idaho. $b Library.

EGJ, continued

780 00 $t Green library journal (Berkeley, Calif.: 1992) $x 1059-0838 $w (OCoLC)24563935

856 00 $3 E-mail subscription to receive announcements and tables of contents of new issues $u mailto: majordomo@uidaho.edu $f EGJ $i subscribe egjtoc [your email address]

856 10 $u ftp://www.lib.uidaho.edu/pub/egj $l anonymous $z Each issue is a separate file

856 40 $u http://egj.lib.uidaho.edu/index.html
Use these surrogates to create a record for the following online only publication (there is no print version for this title). The publication uses a frames structure so the title remains in a frame at the top at all times. The contents are available in a frame on the left side of the screen. The URL http://www.inconcept.com/JCM/ leads to the following screen:

![Journal of Conceptual Modeling](image)

**Editor's Corner**

*by Patrick Hallock*

We take a look at the presentations of Microsoft DevDays 2001 and the visual modeling session. The new version is now available for some and for everyone in February. Dr. Gordon Everest presents "What's wrong with E/R?" in the twin cities. We are sharing an interesting article pointed out by Ken Norton about a major project and why it turned over to conceptual modeling using CRM. A new Visio Web Reader is available.

**Microsoft's new database modeling tool: Part 4**

© Copyright, 1998-2004 InConcept (Information Conceptual Modeling, Inc.) All Rights Reserved. Privacy Statement. ISSN: 1533-3826
Clicking on the “About Journal” button shows the following information within the frames:

**Journal of Conceptual Modeling**

The Journal of Conceptual Modeling is a free journal dedicated to data modeling, design, and implementation issues. The goal of this publication is to promote communication between professionals, share knowledge, and to educate our readers. The target audience is large: database professionals and developers, end users and business professionals, students and teachers, and anyone else using, developing, or considering development of a database system.

The Journal of Conceptual Modeling is a free publication sponsored and published by InConcept, a Minnesota based information services consulting company that specializes in data modeling using
Clicking on the “Back issues” button allows the user to scroll through to find the earliest issue, starting from the most recent at the top of the scroll to the first issue at the bottom. Scrolling through the issues is represented in the following two screens.
Clicking on the issue number and date leads to the first issue:

**Editor’s Notes: Welcome!**

by Scott A. Becker

Welcome to the premiere issue of the Journal of Conceptual Modeling! Please allow me to introduce myself: I am Scott Becker, an Associate of InConcept and editor of this journal. This is the “From the Editor” section. I’ll use this area to rant about things, ask for help, talk about some news items, and promote some things now and then. I’ll also provide a synopsis of each issue (see that last section below). I’ve got a lot to cover for this issue, so this edition may be a bit longer than normal.

**HTML Data Models from an ODM Perspective (Part 1)**
Provide as many descriptive elements as possible for the online version of this serial based on these surrogates. On the existing record for the print version, provide any appropriate fields.

Journal home page, click on “Contents” button to see available issues
Select earliest available issue from this contents screen.
Table of contents vol. 1, issue 1. Clicking on the link for the article title below: *Querying documents in object databases*, leads to an abstract formatted in HTML. The full article is available only in PDF and gzipped PostScript file formats. The full articles are available only to subscribers.

**International Journal on Digital Libraries**

ISSN: 1432-5012 (printed version)
ISSN: 1432-1300 (electronic version)

**Table of Contents Vol. 1 Issue 1**

Serge Abiteboul, Sophie Chet, Vassilis Christophides, Towa Milo, Guido Moerkotte, Jérôme Siméon: *Querying documents in object databases*

Int J Digit Libr 1 (1997) 1, 5-19

[Article in pdf format] [Article in (gzipped) PS format]
EXISTING RECORD FOR THE PRINT VERSION

OCLC: 37716090    Rec stat: c
Entered: 19971001    Replaced: 20000218    Used: 20011016
Type: a    ELvl: Srce: GPub: Ctrl: Lang: eng
BLvl: s    Form: Conf: 0    Freq: q    MRec: Ctry: gw
S/L: 0    Orig: EntW: Regl: r    ISSN: Alph:

022     1432-5012
030     IJDIFR
050     00 ZA4080 $b .I58
245     00 International journal on digital libraries.
246     30 Digital libraries
260     Berlin ; $a New York ; $b Springer, $c 1997-
300     v. : $b ill. ; $c 28 cm.
310     Quarterly
362     0 Vol. 1, no. 1 (Apr. 1997)-
500     Title from cover.
650     0 Digital libraries $v Periodicals.
650     0 Information storage and retrieval systems $v Periodicals.
The Locomotive engineer newsletter is an online version of a printed serial. URL: http://www.ble.org/pr/newsletter/1001newsletter/archives.html leads to an Archive page showing all available issues. Most of the 2001 issues, but not all, are available in both HTML and PDF format. Some of the 2001 issues have broken links to the PDF versions, making them unavailable in PDF format. All other issues are HTML only.
Scrolling down, the earliest available issue of the online version is found on the archive page.
The table of contents of the earliest available online issue is displayed below:

```
CONTENTS

Volume 11, Number 6 -- June 1997

Page 1
BLE mobilizes on CSXT and initiates safety strike
Impartial AFL-CIO judge okays BLE accepting trainmen members
Next focus is division feedback

Page 2
NME mails ballots for Wisconsin Central vote

Page 3
```

The foot of the table of contents screen of the June 1997 issue:
Page 9
UF guilty, fined $163,650 for intimidating employees
V-P Paul Sorrow appointed to Chief of Staff at International Headquarters
BLE Proposes increasing benefits for widows/widowers

Page 10
BLE Calendar
Subscribe on-line

Page 11
BLE Wage Tables, effective July 1

Copyright 1997, All Rights Reserved
Published by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers
1370 Ontario St., Cleveland, OH 44113-1702
EXISTING RECORD FOR THE PRINT VERSION

OCLC: 17933232   Rec stat: c
Entered: 19880510   Replaced: 19950427   Used: 19981106
Type: a   ELvl: 7   Srce: d   GPub: Ctrl: Lang: eng
B lvl: 7   Form: Conf: 0   Freq: m   MRec: Ctry: ohu
S/L: 0   Orig: EntW: Regl: r   ISSN: 1   Alph: a

022 0 0898-8625 $y 00245747
042 nsdp
210 0 Locomot. eng. newsl.
222 4 The Locomotive engineer newsletter
245 04 The Locomotive engineer newsletter.
246 13 Locomotive engineer
260 Cleveland, OH : $b Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers,
265 Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, BLE Bldg., 1365 Ontario St.,
Cleveland, OH 44114
300 v.
310 Monthly
362 1 Began in 1987.
500 Description based on: Vol. 2, no. 4 (Apr. 1988); title from caption.
710 2 Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers (U.S.)
780 01 $t Locomotive engineer $w (DLC)sn 7801600
Session 3
Aggregations and Packages

• What kinds of e-serial aggregations and packages are available?
• How can libraries provide access to the titles or content in these packages?

Aggregations

• A collection of publications in electronic form, usually full-text versions of print journals
• Some aggregations are stable and well maintained. Examples: Project Muse, JSTOR
• Some aggregations are “tutti-frutti surprise” Examples: Lexis/Nexis, Proquest
**Stable Aggregations**

- Titles have a common element (usually publisher)
- Each title has complete full-text (or if not complete, known differences are made clear)
- Browsable - collection organized by title and issue
- Aggregator maintains a stable title list
- Close correspondence between print and online
- Aggregator notifies subscriber of changes to collection

**Compare this to...**

**Tutti-Frutti Aggregations**

- Aggregator databases (full-text indexes)
- Often have subject orientation, many publishers
- Large and amorphous collections
- Individual titles come and go depending on database providers arrangement with publisher
- Not browsable (lacks title and/or issue-level web pages)
- Lacks complete full-text coverage (full-text for some articles but not others)
- May include monographs, reference books, newspapers and pamphlets

Most packages are somewhere on a continuum between stable/well-maintained and tutti-frutti
Aggregations

How are you providing access to electronic journal packages in your library?

Aggregations and the OPAC

- The library catalog should provide users with a record of all selected and available material regardless of format.
- Users expect aggregator database titles to appear in the catalog.
- Conventional cataloging could solve the problems of aggregations, but most of today’s cataloging departments don’t have the resources to provide access.
Access to Aggregations

In addition to access through the OPAC, consideration should be given to alternative access environments:

- Through web lists, databases and gateways
- Transparently from online indexes and databases

Access - Traditional Cataloging

Titles individually cataloged as other serials are.

Advantages

- Benefits of complete MARC records
- Consistency within the catalog
- OCLC records may be available for popular aggregations

Disadvantages

- Cataloging not timely when aggregations larger than a couple hundred titles
- Records are more prone to maintenance/deletion
**Access - The Single-Record Approach**

**Advantages**
- Benefits of complete print serial records
- Doesn’t require cataloging expertise
- Staff can process larger packages in a more timely fashion

**Disadvantages**
- Cataloging still required for those titles not already held in print
- Loss of access points and description specific to the electronic version
- Maintenance difficult for *tutti-frutti* packages

---

**Access - Aggregator Record Sets**

Records for a particular aggregator provided by the aggregator or purchased from a service.

**Considerations**
- Record completeness
- Updates and maintenance
- Cost
- Relation to records already in your catalog
- Exit strategy

*If your library’s subscription to 1800 Proquest titles is cancelled, how are you going to get those records and links out of your catalog tomorrow??*
**Access - Local Scripting**

Minimal records created by the library from vendor-supplied title/ISSN listing

**Advantage**
- Provides online access to large packages for which no record set is available

**Disadvantages**
- Individual libraries must do the work themselves
- Vendor-supplied listings usually don’t include “catalog” access points (subject, corporate body) or title history
- If ISSN unavailable, record consolidation difficult

---

**Access - Title Lists**

- In the beginning, e-serial access was provided through alphabetic lists on web pages
- Alphabetic browse lists are still popular
- The underlying data may not be an HTML list, but a database generating HTML
- If unable to provide online access through the catalog, this may be the only option for access
**Access - Separate Database**

Create and maintain a separate database of a library’s aggregator serial title coverage

**Advantage**
- Requires no cataloging resources

**Disadvantages**
- Users must consult two sources to determine serial title holdings
- Duplicates efforts to provide catalog access (if not recycling catalog data)
- Individual libraries must do the work themselves
- Possibly no subject or corporate body access

> Access through a separate database is not a substitute for catalog access, but can be a wonderful enhancement

---

**Access - Vendor Solutions**

Vendors offer a range of possibilities, such as:
- Printed lists
- Title and holdings data
- Record sets
- Searchable scanned tables of contents
- More sophisticated online access
- Management information

Vendors include Serials Solutions, TDNet, OCLC, WorldCat Link Manager, SFX
Access – OpenURL

• An “actionable” URL that transports resource metadata

• OpenURL standard is designed to support access from an information resource (source) to library service components (targets)

• A link server parses the elements of an OpenURL and provides the appropriate services that have been identified by the library

Access – OpenURL Example

Record for a journal article in citation database:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AU</th>
<th>Smith, Paul</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ISSN</td>
<td>1234-5678</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOLUME</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISSUE</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAGES</td>
<td>1-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PY</td>
<td>1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBASE</td>
<td>BIOSIS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Access - OpenURL & Link Resolution

Link resolution server resolves URL producing customized result

Record 15 of 286 in BIOSIS Previews
TI: Developmental expression of amylases during barley malting
AU: Georg-Kraemer-J-E; Mundstock-E-C; Cavalli-Molina-S {a}
IS: 0733-5210
PY: 2001
AB: Amylase activity and qualitative changes in amylase isoenzymes as a function of barley seedling age were investigated in 10 Brazilian barley cultivars.

Access - OpenURL & Link Resolvers

Link resolution software resolves OpenURL “requests” by:

- Identifying the bibliographic elements of an OpenURL
- Comparing those elements to institution-specific resolution tables
- Identifying the most appropriate “services” to present to a user
Access – OpenURL & Link Resolvers

Link resolution software

- Is customizable
- Takes development time and effort
- Requires both the source (database) and target (e-journal packages, library catalogs) to be OpenURL compliant

See reading list for more information about OpenURL.

Aggregations – Summary

- There are a number of ways that access can be provided to serials in packages and aggregations.
- Depending on your mix of packages and titles, there might be one solution or several solutions.
- Libraries should include catalog access, but must also think beyond the catalog.

ACCESS, ACCESS, ACCESS!!
Session 4
Online versions

• How is the single record approach applied to electronic versions of print serials?
• How can reproduction cataloging practices be used to catalog digitized serials?

Single Record Approach

• Libraries may note information about the electronic version on the record for the print publication rather than separately cataloging the electronic version
• This is not a multiple versions record
• Generally, libraries only use for titles they hold in print, but can also be used if library doesn't hold the print version
**Single record approach – Advantages**

- Patron/public service staff convenience
- Generally cheaper to catalog
- More timely access
- Fewer records to maintain

**Single record approach – Disadvantages**

- Difficult to search for electronic versions because of loss of electronic descriptive information
- If records sets are available, may be cheaper to load separate records
- Resource sharing issues
Single record approach - Factors

Single record approach works well if:
• Online version contains enough original content that it can act as a surrogate or substitute for the original
• Online version only contains selections (e.g., TOC, abstracts) and thus not worth cataloging separately

Separate records should be used if:
• There are significant differences between print and online content
• Library wants separate records for identification purposes or other local considerations

Additional factors

• Record set availability
• Collection development issues
• Staffing levels and expertise
• Local workflows and practices
• Your OPAC
• Vendor-supplied services
• User needs
Single Record Approach – MARC tagging

Add to the record for the print version:

- 530 - Note availability of online version [AACR2]
- 740 - Title added entry (or 7XX author/title added entry) when the title of the online version differs, if no 776 will be used
- 856 - Online version location (usually URL)
- 776 $t $x - If a separate ISSN has been assigned to the online version; $i instead of 530 under CSR
- 007 - Computer file characteristics \{optional\}

Single Record Approach – Example

```plaintext
Type: a
ELvl: I
Srce: d
GPub: Ctrl: Lang: eng
BLvl: s Form: Conf: 0 Freq: q MRec: Ctry: cau
S/L: 0 Orig: EntW: Regl: r Alph: a
Desc: a SrTp: p Cont: DtSt: c Dates: 19uu,9999

007 c $b r $d c $e n $f u \{optional\}
245 00 ARC news / $c Environmental Systems Research Institute.
260 Redlands, Calif. : $b Environmental Systems Research Institute
300 v. : $b ill. ; $c 43 cm.
310 Quarterly
500 Description based on: Summer/Fall 1987; title from caption.
530 Selected articles from recent issues are also available on the World Wide Web.
710 2 Environmental Systems Research Institute (Redlands, Calif.)
```
GPO Single Record - MARC Tagging

GPO’s single record approach a bit different:

- 856 always a PURL and often has extensive public note
  856 40 $u http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS1645 $z
  scroll down listing for “Distillate Watch”; then click
  on desired table name to view latest issue (for past
  issues, click on “Historical”)

- 530 is a Mode of access note which includes latest URL
  identified by GPO cataloger and date checked
  530 Mode of access: Internet from the EIA web site.
  Address as of 10/28/97:
  http://www.eia.doe.gov/ol1%5Fgas/petroleum/
  pet%5Fframe.html; current access is available via
  PURL.

Separate record approach - MARC Tagging

If separate records used, changes may be
necessary to the print record:

- 530 - Note availability of online version [AACR2]
- 776 – Link to online version record; $i instead of
  530 under CSR
- 856 - Online version location (usually URL) in the
  OCLC master record

Note: Adding the 856 to the OCLC print record is to
facilitate libraries following the single record
approach.
Separate record approach - Example

Online version record:

```
Record: a ELvl: s Form: s Conf: 0 Freq: q MRec: Ctry: gau
S/L: 0 Orig: 006 Cont: c Dates: 1995, 9999
007 c $b r
022 0 1080-6059
024 00 Emerging infectious diseases (Online)
245 00 Emerging infectious diseases $h [electronic resource].
246 13 EID
260 Atlanta, GA : $b National Center for Infectious Diseases
300 v. : $b ill. ; $c 28 cm.
361 006 Vol. 1, no. 1 (Jan.–Mar. 1995)-
500 Title from cover.
710 2 National Center for Infectious Diseases (U.S.)
```

Print version record:

```
Record: a ELvl: s Form: s Conf: 0 Freq: q MRec: Ctry: gau
S/L: 0 Orig: 006 Cont: c Dates: 1995, 9999
```

## Separate Record Approach - Example

### CSR style

Online version record:

```
Type: a ELvl: s GPub: f Ctrl: Lang: eng
Blvl: s Form: s Conf: 0 Freq: q MRec: Ctrl: a
S/L: 0 Orig: 006 Cont: c Dates: 1995, 9999
007 c $b r
022 0 1080-6059
024 00, Emerging infectious diseases (Online)
245 00 Emerging infectious diseases $h [electronic resource].
246 13 EID
260 Atlanta, GA : $b National Center for Infectious Diseases
300 v. : $b ill. ; $c 28 cm.
361 0 Vol. 1, no. 1 (Jan.–Mar. 1995)-
500 Title from cover.
710 2 National Center for Infectious Diseases (U.S.)
```

Print version record:

```
Type: a ELvl: s GPub: f Ctrl: Lang: eng
Blvl: s Form: s Conf: 0 Freq: q MRec: Ctrl: a
S/L: 0 Orig: 006 Cont: c Dates: 1995, 9999
```

## AACR2 style

Online version record:

```
Record: a ELvl: s Form: s Conf: 0 Freq: q MRec: Ctrl: a
S/L: 0 Orig: 006 Cont: c Dates: 1995, 9999
007 c $b r
022 0 1080-6059
024 00 Emerging infectious diseases (Online)
245 00 Emerging infectious diseases $h [electronic resource].
246 13 EID
260 Atlanta, GA : $b National Center for Infectious Diseases
300 v. : $b ill. ; $c 28 cm.
361 0 Vol. 1, no. 1 (Jan.–Mar. 1995)-
500 Title from cover.
710 2 National Center for Infectious Diseases (U.S.)
```

Print version record:

```
Record: a ELvl: s Form: s Conf: 0 Freq: q MRec: Ctrl: a
S/L: 0 Orig: 006 Cont: c Dates: 1995, 9999
```

---

SCCTP Electronic Serials Cataloging Workshop September 2008
Another Option: Cloning e-serial record from print record

• CONSER never approved the use of LCRI 1.11A for the cataloging of online reproductions

• Guidelines for the aggregator-neutral approach include using the record for the printed version as a source for a record for the electronic version.

• E-serial records can be cloned from the print record

Why use the print record as a source?

• Records for large scale scanning projects can be created quickly by cloning print version record

• Can be used when original cataloging might be difficult (i.e., unfamiliar languages) and good quality records are available for cloning
When To Clone Print records?

Cloning can be used when:

• The content for an earlier or later title is published on a website that doesn't present that title or otherwise represent the title history

How To Clone

Clone the following bibliographic data from the record for the original work:

• title and statement of responsibility
• edition
• material (or type of publication) specific details
• publication, distribution, etc.
• physical description
• series
Record Elements

Add the following information:

• Fixed field: Form of item (*Form s*)
• 006  m  d
• 007  c $b r
• 245 $h [electronic resource]
• 500 Title from print version record.
• 530 Also issued in print.
• 856 with online access information

Cloned Record Example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type: a</th>
<th>ELvl: I</th>
<th>Srce: d</th>
<th>GPub:</th>
<th>Ctrl:</th>
<th>Lang: chi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BLvl: s</td>
<td>Form: s</td>
<td>Conf:</td>
<td>Freq:</td>
<td>MRec:</td>
<td>Ctry: cc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S/L: 0</td>
<td>Orig:</td>
<td>EntW:</td>
<td>Regl:</td>
<td>Alph:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

006  m  d
007  c $b r
245 10 Clinical trials $h [electronic resource].
260  London : $b Arnold
310  Bimonthly
362 1 Print began with v. 1, no. 1 (Feb. 2004).
500  Title from print version record.
530  Also issued in print.
650 0 Clinical trials $v Periodicals.
650 12 Clinical Trials $v Periodicals.
776 1 $t Clinical trials (London, England) $x 1740-7745
     $w (DLC)  2004256012 $w (OCoLC)54672426
856 40 http://www.ingenta.com/journals/browse/arn/ct
Online Versions - Summary

- The single-record approach can provide economical and timely catalog access to online serials.
- A record for an e-serial can be based on the record for the print version.
Session 5
Changes that Affect Cataloging

• What are the most common changes to a resource that affect the cataloging of an e-serial?
• What policies and practices have been developed to describe these changes?

Common changes

• Change of online location
• Change of format
• Title change
**Change of location**

- Online access to Web resources **through a Web catalog** is generally provided by a URL in the MARC 856 field.
- Libraries rely on several methods to identify when URLs have changed, including:
  - Link checking (automated or manual)
  - Reports from catalog users
  - Reports from publishers
- Library staff must edit the catalog record to provide current access.

**Change of location - PURL**

**Persistent Uniform Resource Locator**

A URL which instead of pointing directly to a Web resource, points to an intermediate resolution service that redirects the browser to the resource’s current URL.
Change of location -
**PURL Example**

GPO uses PURLs to provide access to Web resources.

http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS2039

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PURL</th>
<th>URL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LPS2037</td>
<td>http://...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPS2038</td>
<td><a href="http://ma.water.usgs.gov/camb72.pdf">http://ma.water.usgs.gov/camb72.pdf</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPS2039</td>
<td><a href="http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/eid/index.htm">http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/eid/index.htm</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPS2041</td>
<td>http://...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/eid/index.htm

---

**URL Maintenance**

[Diagram showing URL maintenance process]
PURL Maintenance

Change of location – PURLs

• Advantage
  • There is a single URL which will always be associated with a particular Web resource, thus...
    there is no need for catalog record maintenance as URL maintenance happens in the resolution table

• Disadvantages
  • URL maintenance must still happen
  • Only authorized entity can update resolution table
Change of format

- Generally, print discontinues in favor of online

**Record for the print serial**

245 00  Green library journal.
362 1  Began with Vol. 1, no. 1 (Jan. 1992); ceased with v. 2, no. 1 (winter 1993).
785 00  $t Electronic green journal

**Record for the online serial**

245 00  Electronic green journal $h [electronic resource].
362 1  Began with Vol. 1, issue 1 (June 1994).
780 00  $t Green library journal

Change of format

Often there are “overlapping” issues available in both print and online versions.
Change of format - MARC

So what is this relationship??

The Answer: It's both 780/785 and 776
Change of format - CONSER practice

• Relationship is both 776 & 780/785
• CONSER practice: prefer to provide both linking relationships

Record for the print version
245 00 Journal of ABC.
362 1 Began with Vol. 1, no. 1; ceased with Vol. 5, no. 4.
776 08 $i Online version v. 5, no. 2-v. 5, no. 4: $t Journal of ABC
785 00 $t Journal of ABC

Record for the online version
245 00 Journal of ABC $h [electronic resource].
250 Online ed.
362 1 Print began with Vol. 1, no. 1
500 Description based on: Vol. 5, no. 2; title from journal home page (publisher’s version, viewed Jan. 13, 2005).
776 08 $i Print version: $t Journal of ABC
780 00 $t Journal of ABC
Title changes

- Apply principles of successive entry cataloging

- Three models for e-serial title changes:
  - Separate sites/URLs for earlier & later titles
  - Same site/URL for earlier & later titles, but earlier title still appearing on issues
  - Same site/URL for earlier & later titles, but any occurrence of earlier title identity has disappeared ("The Case of the Disappearing Title")
**Title change - Same site**

Earlier title still appearing on issues.

"Textual Reasoning (as it has been renamed in 1996) has continued to be associated with the American Academy of Religion" – About page.

Title change – Disappearing title

245 00 Asian age $h$ [electronic resource].
260 New Delhi, India : $b$ Asian Age
856 40 $u$ http://www.asianage.com/

Asian Age appears on a bad link report.
In searching the web, you identify a similar site called Asian Age Online with a similar URL: http://www.asianageonline.com
However, this one appears to be published by a different company in a different city.
An email to the publisher confirms that this is the same publication.
What does the cataloger do??
Home Page

“Textual Reasoning is the name of the electronic journal and e-mail discussions of the Postmodern Jewish Philosophy Network … The Postmodern Jewish Philosophy Bitnetwork represents the first stage of a BITNET journal of Postmodern Judaism … Since those beginnings, Textual Reasoning (as it has been renamed in 1996) has continued to be associated with the American Academy of Religion.”

Welcome to Textual Reasoning
The Journal of the Postmodern Jewish Philosophy Network

Table of Contents

Textual Reasoning in Three Stages
A programmatic statement by Steven Kepnes
Colgate University

Ryan Hendrickson writes on Philo of Alexandria:

THE POSTMODERN JEWISH PHILOSOPHY BITNETWORK
VOLUME 2, NUMBER 2
February, 1993

Copyright (c) 1993 Postmodern Jewish Philosophy Bitnetwork.
All rights reserved.
Office of Jewish Studies, Jews University, Madison, NJ 07940
Peter Cohen, Editor
Paula Barnes, System Manager
Street Address: PO Box 346; Telephone: (201) 400-1222

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HEREDOS@HCO.EDU, Ira Einhorn, Univ. of Houston
RDO@HCO.EDU, Eugene Forrester, FRAC; New York
DATS@HCO.EDU, Robert Bertman, OC Berkeley
BART@HCO.EDU, Robert Bertman, OC Berkeley
CHBET@HCO.EDU, Robert Bertman, OC Berkeley
TOS@HCO.EDU, Robert Bertman, OC Berkeley
BRITISH@HCO.EDU, Richard Cohen, University of Alabama
EROS@HCO.EDU, Richard Cohen, University of Alabama
ALHC@HCO.EDU, Richard Cohen, University of Alabama
Anglaics:
BART@HCO.EDU, Steven Fried, Yale Univ.
HEDLAB@HCO.EDU, Malakul George, OH, State
BART@HCO.EDU, Robert Geller, Rutgers University
BART@HCO.EDU, Robert Geller, Rutgers University
The Case of the Disappearing Title
The Case of the Disappearing Title

Cataloger redescribes based on the current version (LCRI 12.7B4.2)

245 00 Asian age $h$ [electronic resource].
260 New Delhi, India : $b$ Asian Age
500 Description based on: Mar. 16, 1998; title from home page (viewed Mar. 6, 2001).
856 40 $u$ http://www.asianage.com/

Is recataloged to:

245 00 Asian age online $h$ [electronic resource].
247 11 Asian age $f$ <Mar. 6, 2001>
260 Uttar Pradesh, India : $b$ HCL InfiNet
500 Description based on: Mar. 16, 1998; Title from home page (viewed May 12, 2003).
547 All issues originally published with the title Asian age have been reformatted with the new titles: Asian age online.
856 40 $u$ http://www.asianageonline.com/
Exercise – Session 5

Create a record for the e-serial below and update the record for the existing print version.

This stand-alone e-serial continues a print publication. The serial consists of individual numbered papers. The first issue available online is 1002. The publisher doesn’t mention the status of 1001, though 1-1000 are described as “not available on the Web.” We are assuming here that 1001 is available in print only and that we know 1002, published Feb. 1997 was the last paper issue.

The URL http://www.hss.caltech.edu/SSWPLinks.html leads to the contents screen listing each paper:

Recent Caltech Social Science Working Papers On-Line

[etc. to bottom of first screen]
Diligent Learners?" August 1997.


Social Science Working Papers numbers 1–1000 are not available on the web. While we do attempt to put all our current working papers on-line, they may not be available for a number of reasons.

If you would like to have a courtesy copy of a working paper sent to you, email your request to the Working Paper Assistant. Please include the name of the author, the working paper number and your mailing address.

- List of Working Paper Titles: 1–800 · 801 and after ·
- Division Home Page · Social Science Home Page ·

Last updated November 13, 2000 by the Division Webmistress.
Earliest issue in PDF format

DIVISION OF THE HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA 91125

ON THE EMERGENCE OF CITIES
Scott E. Page

SOCIAL SCIENCE WORKING PAPER 1002
February 1997
Existing record for the print version:

OCLC: 18517795 Rec stat: c
Entered: 19880922 Replaced: 20010608 Used: 20010608
Type: a ELvl: Srce: d GPub: Ctrl: Lang: eng
BLvl: s Form: Conf: 0 Freq: MRec: Ctry: cau
S/L: 0 Orig: EntW: Regl: x ISSN: Alph:
Desc: a SrTp: m Cont: DtSt: c Dates: 1974,9999
010 sn98-38170
040 CUZ $c CUZ $d MYG
042 lce
050 14 H1 $b S658
130 0 Social science working paper (California Institute of Technology. Division of the Humanities and Social Sciences)
245 00 Social science working paper / $c Division of the Humanities and Social Sciences, California Institute of Technology.
260 Pasadena, Calif. : $b Division of the Humanities and Social Sciences, California Institute of Technology
300 v. : $b ill. ; $c 28 cm.
310 Irregular
362 1 Began in 1974 with 1.
500 Includes revised editions of some volumes.
500 Description based on: 662, published in Mar. 1988; title from cover.
650 0 Social sciences.
650 0 Social sciences $x Methodology.
710 2 California Institute of Technology. $b Division of the Humanities and Social Sciences.
Session 6
Case Studies

• What are some additional e-serial characteristics that challenge the cataloger?
• What are some considerations or strategies that can be used to help the cataloger make the best cataloging decision?

Additional characteristics

• Non-standard web site organization
  • No single site/page dedicated to a serial title
  • Publisher doesn’t provide access to back issues
  • Articles not organized into issues
  • Multiple language editions on one site
  • Sometimes difficult to identify the resource
• Online supplements
• Difficulty in identifying most appropriate URL
• Recording changes to the e-serial
#1 Web site organization
Serial lacks dedicated page

Most common with agency publications pages.

United States, State Dept. Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism annual reports page

#1, continued
Serial lacks dedicated page

Agency page barely groups titles together, making bibliographic identification difficult.

Bonneville Power Administration Fish and Wildlife Publications page
Foreign Terrorist Organizations Designations (Compiled every 2 years)

1999: Final Format
1997: Final Format
1996: Final Format
1995: Final Format
1994: Final Format

Under the statute, this report is subject to judicial review. The Secretary of State makes the designations following an affirmative emergency review. The designations expire in two years unless renewed. The act also allows groups to be added at any time following a decision by the Secretary, in consultation with the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Treasury. Designations can be removed if the Secretary determines that there are grounds for doing so and notifies Congress. Congress can also pass legislation to revoke designations.

Patterns of Global Terrorism

1999: Final Format
1998: Final Format
1997: Final Format
1996: Final Format
1995: Final Format
1994: Final Format

This report is submitted in compliance with Title II of the United States Code, Section 2658F(a), which requires the Department of State to provide Congress a full and complete annual report on terrorism for those countries and groups meeting the criteria of Sections 6(a)(1) and (2) of the Act. This publication is updated annually. Hard copies of Publication 10395, Patterns of Global Terrorism, are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, Tel: (202) 512-1800, FAX: (202) 512-2259.

Fish and Wildlife Publications

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Publication Title [Primary Authors - alphabetical]</th>
<th>Report Type</th>
<th>Coverage Years</th>
<th>Published</th>
<th>Pages</th>
<th>DOE/BP Number</th>
<th>Project Number</th>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>01180-1 0142</td>
<td>0101376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management of Columbia River Fish and Wildlife Resources</td>
<td>Annual</td>
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<td>0101376</td>
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<td>The Design and Analysis of Salmon Tagging Studies in the Columbia River</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>103/0101376</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>0101376</td>
<td>103/0101376</td>
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<td>The Design and Analysis of Salmon Tagging Studies in the Columbia River</td>
<td>Technically Developmental</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>01837-6 0142</td>
<td>0101376</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Design and Analysis of Salmon Tagging Studies in the Columbia River</td>
<td>Technically Developmental</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>01838-6 0142</td>
<td>0101376</td>
<td>103/0101376</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
#1, continued
Serial lacks dedicated page

Serial lacks a single, specific URL. User may miss a title or issues of a title if links are scattered through a web resource.

**How can we best provide access to the serial title through the catalog record (MARC 856) in this situation?**

#2 Web site organization
No back issues - article database

The e-serial has no back issues but earlier content is available as an article database.

http://pifmagazine.com/2001/08/

search pif magazine
#3 Web site organization

Multiple language editions

Welcome to the International Digest of Health Legislation (IDHL) on-line database.

The International Digest of Health Legislation contains a selection of national and international health legislation. The electronic version of the Digest supersedes the printed version, which was published from 1948 to 1999.

This page allows you to query the database:
- By selecting a country
- By selecting a subject
- By selecting an issue
- And by looking for a specific keyword

Is this a single, bilingual resource or two separate resources? Why?

#4 Online supplement to a print serial

ACS Electronic Supporting Information

Biochemistry, 1995-present
• Volume 34 (1995)
• Volume 35 (1996)
• Volume 36 (1997)
• Volume 37 (1998)
• Volume 38 (1999)
• Volume 39 (2000)
• Volume 40 (2001)

Electronic Supporting Information is published for many articles appearing in ACS journals. Electronic Supporting Information provides details which are too voluminous to be printed. This information has traditionally been provided on microforms.

Detailed instructions on obtaining the Electronic Supporting Information and on the software necessary to read the files are available.

What cataloging decisions would you make if this were a print supplement?

Does the online need to be treated any differently?
#5 Problematic URL

Scenario 1 – Cataloger has been told to catalog all the titles from a particular online service. She pastes the URL from the browser session into the 856 field:

http://www.ingenta.com/isis/browsing/BrowseYears/ingenta?journal=pub515&WebLogicSession=O23PkJCRLGCJ90XLCmUr|-7497683382689966215/-1

The next day the cataloger gets a complaint that the link doesn’t work. Any idea why? What can the cataloger do?

#5 Another problematic URL

Scenario 2 – Cataloger finds OCLC cataloging copy for a periodical title he’s been asked to catalog. He accepts the record without checking the URL in the 856:

http://rave.ohiolink.edu/ejournals/issn/10914269/

The next day the cataloger gets a complaint that the link doesn’t work. Any idea why? What can the cataloger do?

How are the URLs in Scenario 1 and Scenario 2 are different?
#6 The Buried Title Change

Publisher may not formally present a former title, however, remnants of the former title may appear in various locations around the website.

Do you create one record or two? Why?

How do you account for the different titles?

What is your chief source?

---

#6 The Buried Title Change

Table of Contents

Table of Contents of Earliest Issue

1. Ecophysiological effects of light quality and nitrate on seed germination in species from Western Australia

DAVID T. BELL1, LAURA A. KING1 AND JULIE A. PLUMMER2

Department of Botany, Faculty of Science and 1Plant Sciences, Faculty of Agriculture, The University of Western Australia, Nedlands, WA 6009, Australia

Abstract Germination occurs usually in response to multiple environmental stimuli, such as light and temperature. However, the effects of light quality and nitrate on seed germination have not been extensively studied. Seedlings of two species, Convolvulus arvensis and Lycopersicon esculentum, were grown under various light conditions and nitrogen concentrations. The results showed that light quality and nitrate had a significant effect on seed germination. The highest germination rate was observed under high light intensity and high nitrate concentration. The study highlights the importance of considering both light and nutrient availability in the management of seed germination in agriculture.

Ecophysiological effects of light quality and nitrate on seed germination in species from Western Australia

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PDF full-text and HTML abstract
About This Journal Page

#6 The Buried Title Change

Austral Ecology
A Journal of the Ecological Society of Australia (ESA)

Scope

About This Journal Page
List of Issues

Austral Ecology
Published on behalf of the Ecological Society of Australia

View the other Ecological Society of Australia Journal:
Ecological Management and Restoration

Table of Contents

Austral Ecology
Published on behalf of the Ecological Society of Australia

February 1999 - Volume 24 Issue 1

Visit the Journal Homepage for more information on:
- How to subscribe
- Submitting a paper
- The Journal’s aims and scope
- The Editorial Board
Ecophysiological effects of light quality and nitrate on seed germination in species from Western Australia

DAVID T. BELL, LAURA A. KING & JULIE A. PLUMMER

1Department of Botany, Faculty of Science and 2Plant Sciences, Faculty of Agriculture, The University of Western Australia, Nedlands, WA 6009, Australia

Abstract  Germination occurs usually in response to multiple environmental cues. Seeds with the ecophysiological ability to simultaneously sense the previous presence of fire and appropriate levels of temperature, light and soil nitrate could restrict germination to postfire, winter and competition-free microhabitats, where the potential for seedling survival is enhanced. Germination responses of 16 species with a range of life forms, fire responses and seed weights were determined under controlled conditions of 15°C temperature, a 12 h light cycle, exposure to 400 µmol m⁻² s⁻¹ fluorescent solution, and six conditions of light quality (white, blue, red, far-red light and darkness). Germination in Dianella caerulea, a woody naturalized ephemeroid, and two small-seeded indigenous Asclepiadaceae species of melaleuca woodlands, Lasiocladus fitzgibbonii and Croesedia sp., were enhanced by white, yellow or red light compared with germination achieved in the dark, or under far-red or blue light. In red light, KNO₃ further enhanced germination of these positively photoblastic species. The germination response of Tetraneuris divaricata, a naturalized herb of sandy, seashore locations, and several native shrub forest legumes (four Acacia species, Boesenbergia rotundifolia, Gomphocarpus marginatus and Spindelobium ovatus) proved to be negatively photoblastic. Of these seven negatively photoblastic herb and shrub species, exposure to KNO₃ overcame the inhibition of light in only the resprouter species, Acacia lateritia. In the serotinous, negatively photoblastic tree species, Grevillea calliantha and Eucalyptus marginata, KNO₃ seemed to be required before the negative exposure to light was recorded. A dose–response experiment on two positively photoblastic and three negatively photoblastic species indicated that although KNO₃ exposure affected germination in all species, different concentrations of KNO₃ (0, 0.5, 1, 2, and 5 g L⁻¹) produced different levels of response. Detailed studies on additions of KNO₃ (1 g L⁻¹) and the growth hormone gibberellic acid (GA₄; 50 mg L⁻¹) showed that increased germination percentages of
Austral Ecology

A journal of ecology in the Southern Hemisphere
Published on behalf of The Ecological Society of Australia (ESA)

Edited by: Michael Bull

Print ISSN: 1442-9865
Online ISSN: 1442-6993
Issues per Volume: Bi-monthly
Current Volume: 28

TURKISH

Aims and Scope

The official journal of the Ecological Society of Australia (ESA), Austral Ecology is the premier journal in the Southern Hemisphere for basic and applied ecological research. Formerly known as Australian Journal of Ecology, the title change reflects the broader perspective of the journal in now covering the entire geographical region of the Southern Hemisphere.

In expanding the journal's focus, the ESA recognizes the commonality between ecosystems in Australia and many parts of southern Africa, South America, New Zealand and Oceania. For many species in these regions share common evolutionary ancestors. The ESA hopes that ecologists across the Southern Hemisphere will gain from sharing experiences that enrich their understanding of ecological processes in this half of the globe.

One of the changes now introduced to Austral Ecology is an expanded editorial board with representatives from South Africa, New Zealand, Brazil and Argentina. These representatives provide expert opinions and access to qualified reviewers and act as a focus for attracting a wide range of contributions from countries across the region.

Scope

Austral Ecology publishes original papers describing experimental, observational or theoretical studies on terrestrial, marine or freshwater systems, which are considered without taxonomic bias. Special themes/issues are published regularly, including a special issue on the marine environment and a special issue on disturbance, recovery and sustainable management.
#1 Serial lacks dedicated page

No specific address. User may miss a title or issues of a title if links are scattered through a page.

Strategy: Provide URL for general location and give scrolling instruction in 856 $z$ (GPO approach)

Strategy: Identify anchor URLs (#AnnualReport) that get user to specific part of list

Strategy: Use multiple URLs, one for each issue with an 856 $3$ specifying the issue (this only works for titles with very few individual issues)

#2 No back issues - article database

- Unclear if this is a serial (successively issued designated parts?)
- AACR Ch. 12 calls for transcribing from first/earliest issue...What if this doesn’t exist or unable to identify?

Strategy: Refer to LCRI 1.0

*Catalog as a serial a resource having material added as discrete, usually numbered issues (an “issue” can consist of a single article). The resource might contain a listing of back volumes, back issues, images of journal covers for sequential issues; only current issue may be available as a separate issue.*

Consideration: If there is an indication of issue/article designation (even if not gathered together in an issue), consider it a serial
#2 No back issues - article database

Strategy: Select a formally-presented source (e.g., home page) as chief source rather than an issue/article with incomplete presentation

Consideration: Directory structure and file naming can help identify existence of earlier issues that publisher may not provide access to

Consideration: Use of numbering indicates seriality even if only current content available

---

Sample notes:

515 Back issues are only available as topically organized individual articles.
515 Articles are continuously added to each annual volume.
515 Articles from back issues only available as a searchable database.
515 Successive articles are uniquely identified by a manuscript number and date.
515 Only current issue available.
#3 Multiple language editions

Difficult to identify whether cataloging one or more resources.

Consideration: If there is a print equivalent, how is it organized?

Consideration: Where is the publisher’s formal presentation of bibliographic information?

Consideration: What is easy to link to or has an intuitive URL (and how likely are lower-level vs. higher-level URLs likely to change)?

Consideration: Are the resources meant to be used together or have a collective purpose?

#4 Online supplement to a print serial

Unclear how to handle supplementary online materials.

Consideration: Use the same principles as for print serials in deciding whether to create a separate record

Strategy: In addition to a note, online access can be provided with an 856 added to the print record

525 Occasional issues accompanied by supporting information on microfiche, <1978>-1994 or have supporting information available online, 1995-

856 42 $3 Supporting information for 1995- $u http://pubs.acs.org/subscribe/journals/bichaw/supmat/index.html
#5 Problematic URLs

URLs cause difficulty for any number of reasons.

Strategy: For session specific (Scenario 1) or institution specific (Scenario 2) URLs, identify publisher-preferred URL.

Strategy: Locally use the URLs that work for you, but in OCLC only use URLs that provide access for all users/subscribers.

Strategy: Provide notes (856 $z) as necessary.

Strategy: If there is good access within the resource, provide access to home page and assume the user will be able to navigate through the resource.

#6 The Buried Title Change

Consideration: In order to keep print and online version records in synch, if print records show a title change and there is evidence within the online version of a title change, describe from sources that reflect the title change.

Strategy: Examine multiple sources for consistent title or for evidence of earlier title.

Consideration: Online publishers may “wrap” the full-text with different titles on different sources or from publisher to publisher, so it’s often necessary to drill down to content (PDF).
Summary

• Keep the same principles in mind when cataloging e-serials as cataloging print
  • Definition of a serial
  • Successive entry
    • Exceptionally for online serials treat as an integrating resource if the earlier title “disappears”
  • Consider the entire run of a serial and not a single issue or set of issues

Summary, continued

• When cataloging an online version or print serial, follow the pattern of the print when practical, but only if it’s practical
  • Sometimes, common sense is your best guide
THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK
FOR DOUBLE SIDED COPY
APPENDIX A: MARC 21 WORKFORMS
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5_ _ -</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6_ _ 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6_ _ 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7_ _</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7_ _</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8_ _</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8_ _</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type:</td>
<td>Elvl:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blvl:s</td>
<td>Form:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S/L:</td>
<td>Orig:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SrTp:</td>
<td>Cont:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 00_ | 00_ | 022 | 1__ | 245 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 260 | 310 | 362 | 4__ | 5__ | 5__ | 5__ | 5__ | 6__ | 6__ | 7__ | 7__ | 8__ | 8__ |
|------|------|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|

SCCTP Electronic Serials Cataloging Workshop September 2008
APPENDIX B: MARC TAGGING AND SERIALS

This appendix consists of two parts:

Part A. Coding needed to complete exercises
Part B. Commonly used serial tags

Part A. Coding Needed To Complete Exercises

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Electronic resource Serials (Language-based)</th>
<th>Leader</th>
<th>Type = a  Blvl = s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>008</td>
<td>Serial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>006</td>
<td>Electronic resource</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>007</td>
<td>Electronic resource</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Electronic resources 006 Field

T006: Audn: File: GPub:
Form of material (006/00) (Multi-format Serials)

T006:
m  Electronic resource.
Code "m" is used to identify field 006 as containing coded data elements relating to an electronic resource.

Audn: Target audience (008/22 006/05) (Electronic resources, Music, Visual)

Codes
#  Unknown or not specified
a  Preschool
b  Primary
c  Elementary and junior high
d  Secondary (senior high)
e  Adult
f  Specialized
g  General
j  Juvenile
File: Type of electronic resource (008/26 006/09)

Codes
- a Numeric data
- b Computer program
- c Representational
- d Document
- e Bibliographic data
- f Font
- g Game
- i Interactive multimedia
- j Online system or service
- h Sound
- m Combination
- u Unknown
- z Other

Gpub: Government publication (008/28 006/11) (Electronic resource, Map, Serial, Visual)

Codes
- # Not a government publication
- a Autonomous or semi-autonomous component
- c Multilocal
- f Federal/national
- i International intergovernmental
- l Local
- m Multistate
- o Government publication--level undetermined
- s State, provincial, territorial, dependent, etc.
- u Unknown if item is government publication
- z Other

007 Physical description fixed field (Electronic resource)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commonly used subfields:</th>
<th>Optional</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$a Category of material</td>
<td>$g Image bit depth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$b Specific material designation</td>
<td>$h File formats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$d Color</td>
<td>$i Quality assurance target(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$e Dimensions</td>
<td>$j Antecedent/Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$f Sound</td>
<td>$k Level of compression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$l Reformatting quality</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Sa** Category of material
   c Electronic resource

Code "c" is used for all electronic resources (i.e., both programs, data files, etc.), which usually consist of digitized machine-readable data, program code, etc. intended to be accessed, processed, or executed by a computer.

**$b$ Specific material designation (SMD)

- a Tape cartridge
- b Chip cartridge
- c Computer optical disc cartridge
- f Tape cassette
- h Tape reel
- j Magnetic disk
- m Magneto-optical disc
- o Optical disc
- r Remote
- u Unspecified
- z Other

**$d$ Color

- a One color
- c Multicolored
- g Grey scale
- m Mixed
- n Not applicable
- u Unknown
- z Other

**$e$ Dimensions

- a 3 ½ in.
- e 12 in.
- g 4 3/4 in. or 12 cm.
- i 1 1/8 x 2 3/8 in.
- j 3 7/8 x 2 ½ in.
- n Not applicable
- o 5 1/4 in.
- u Unknown
- v 8 in.
- z Other

**$f$ Sound

- # No sound (silent)
- a Sound
- u Unknown
Form of item (008/23 006/06) / Form of original item (008/22 006/05)

Serials format records for textual electronic serials cataloged are identified and distinguished by an 008 code indicating that the item cataloged is in electronic form. Code "s" for "electronic" in the serial 008 was implemented in spring 2000 for "form of item" (008/23) and "form of original item" (008/22). It is used in the same way that codes for microfilm and microfiche are currently used in those 008 bytes. The current practice for coding records for textual electronic serials is:

- 008/23 (Form of item): s
- 008/22 (Form of original): s

Publication Status (008/06)
(All Materials)

Codes

- c Currently published status
- d Dead status
- u Unknown status

Frequency (008/18 006/01)

- blank No determinable frequency (irregular)
- a Annual
- b Bimonthly (every two months)
- c Semiweekly (twice a week)
- d Daily
- e Biweekly (every two weeks)
- f Semiannual (twice a year)
- g Biennial (every two years)
- h Triennial (every three years)
- i Three times a week
- j Three times a month
- k Continuously updated
- m Monthly
- q Quarterly
- s Semimonthly (twice a month)
- t Three times a year
- u Unknown
- w Weekly
- z Other frequencies

Regularity codes

- r Regular
- n Normalized irregular
- x Completely irregular
- u Unknown
**Type Of Continuing Resource (008/21 006/04)**
(Continuing resources)

**Codes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>blank</td>
<td>None of the following</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>Updating database</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l</td>
<td>Updating loose-leaf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>Monographic series</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>Newspaper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>Periodical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>w</td>
<td>Updating Web site</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**246 Indicator Chart For Serials**

First indicator = Title added entry  
Second indicator = Type of title

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of variant title</th>
<th>1st ind.</th>
<th>2nd ind.</th>
<th>#i usage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At head of title note</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expanded titles (formerly 212)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluctuating titles</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incorrect titles</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other title information</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parallel title (from 245)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parallel title (not from 245)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portion of title</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title a.e./LCRI 21.30J</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(for spelled out forms, etc.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variant titles on piece</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>2-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 = distinctive title</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 = other title</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 = cover title</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 = added title page title</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 = caption title</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 = running title</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 = spine title</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variations of title not considered to be title changes</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
776 Additional physical form entry (R)

First indicator–Note controller
0 Display note
1 Do not display note

Second indicator–Display constant controller
# Available in another form
8 No display constant generated

Subfields
a Main entry heading (NR)
s Uniform title (NR)
t Title proper (NR)
w Record control number (R)
x International Standard Serial Number (NR)

Description/Instructions
Field 776 is used to link records for other available physical forms of the item described, including microform reproductions, electronic resource versions, and other non-print forms.

780 Preceding Entry (Repeatable)

First indicator--Note controller

0 Display note
1 Do not display note

Second indicator–Type of relationship

0 Continues
1 Continues in part
2 Supersedes [Pre-AACR2]
3 Supersedes in part [Pre-AACR2]
4 Formed by the union of ... and ...
5 Absorbed
6 Absorbed in part
7 Separated from
### 785 Succeeding Entry (Repeatable)

First indicator--Note controller

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Display note</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Do not display note</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Second indicator--Type of relationship

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Continued by</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Continued in part by</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Superseded by [Pre-AACR2]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Superseded in part by [Pre-AACR2]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Absorbed by</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Absorbed in part by</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Split into ... and ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Merged with ... to form: ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Changed back to [Pre-AACR2]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 856 Electronic location and access (R)

First indicator--Access method

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>No information provided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Email</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>FTP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Remote login (Telnet)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Dial-up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>HTTP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Source specified in subfield $2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Second indicator--Relationship

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>No information provided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Resource</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Version of resource</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Related resource</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>No display constant generated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Subfields

- a Host name (R)
- b Access number (R)
- c Compression information (R)
- d Path (R)
- f Electronic name (R)
Editing instructions (from CONSER Editing Guide)
1. Do not add terminal punctuation at the end of the field.
2. Replace the spacing underscore (_) and the spacing tilde (~) found in system,
directory, or file names with their corresponding hex code, preceded by the percent
sign (%).

%5F for spacing underscore
%7E for spacing tilde

This is an interim practice that is necessary until the accomodation of characters not now
included in the MARC 21 character set.

856 70 $u gopher://cwis.nyu.edu:70/00/Libraries/Bobst%5FLibrary/specol/
fales%5Fspeccol/collmss/bobst%5Fcol $2 gopher
Part B. Commonly-Used Serial Tags

Following is a selected list of MARC tags that are frequently used in serial records or that will be found in CONSER records. Consult the CONSER Editing Guide or other documentation for a complete list and instructions on their use.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>007</td>
<td>Physical description fixed field (used for microforms, e-serials, and other material categories)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>008/leader</td>
<td>Fixed field display found in workforms on OCLC or local systems; continuing resources fixed field is used for all printed serials, serial microforms, and electronic serials that are textual; for serial maps, sound recordings, etc. the map, etc. 008 is used with a serial 006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>010</td>
<td>LC control number (used in CONSER records)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>022</td>
<td>ISSN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>042</td>
<td>CONSER authentication field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050</td>
<td>LC classification number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>Main entry—corporate body (personal main entry rarely used)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111</td>
<td>Main entry—conference heading</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130</td>
<td>Main entry—uniform title (frequently used for conflicting titles)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>210</td>
<td>Abbreviated title (contains the abbreviation of the title used in abstracting and indexing services)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>222</td>
<td>Key title (assigned by ISSN centers)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>240</td>
<td>Uniform title (used when there is a corporate body main entry and a uniform title is needed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>245</td>
<td>Title statement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>246</td>
<td>Varying form of title (used for other forms of the title and for minor changes on subsequent issues)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>247</td>
<td>Former title (used for cataloging integrating resources; was also used under earlier rules for latest entry)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250</td>
<td>Edition statement (used only when the entire serial is part of an edition)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>260</td>
<td>Publishing statement (note that beginning date is omitted if first and/or last piece is not in hand)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>Physical description (not used for remote access online serials)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>310/321</td>
<td>Current and former frequency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>362</td>
<td>Designation of first and last issue (1st ind. ‘0’) or information on when the serial began and/or ceased (1st ind. ‘1’)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>440/490</td>
<td>Series statement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500</td>
<td>General note (used for description based on notes, source of title, notes relating to place or name of publisher, latest issue consulted note, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>515</td>
<td>Numbering peculiarities (used when considered important)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>525</td>
<td>Supplement note (used when the supplements are not named or are not cataloged separately)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>530</td>
<td>Additional physical form available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>533</td>
<td>Reproduction note (when used, this is the last 5XX note)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>538</td>
<td>System details note (for electronic resources)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>538</td>
<td>Mode of access (for electronic resources)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>546</td>
<td>Language note</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>550</td>
<td>Issuing bodies note (used for changes of issuing body on subsequent issues and other notes relating to corporate bodies)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>580</td>
<td>Linking entry complexity note (used for complex links, such as mergers and splits and relationships to other works when title is not known)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6xx</td>
<td>Subject headings (generally kept broad for serials)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>710</td>
<td>Added entry--Corporate body (frequently used for issuing bodies)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>730</td>
<td>Added entry—Uniform title (used for related resources separately cataloged)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>740</td>
<td>Added entry—Uncontrolled related/analytical title (used for named resources not separately cataloged or named portions of the serial)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>752</td>
<td>Hierarchical place name (used in records for newspapers)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>765/767</td>
<td>Links to original language/ translation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>770/772</td>
<td>Links to supplements or special issues/ parent record</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>775</td>
<td>Links to other editions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>776</td>
<td>Links to other physical formats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>780/785</td>
<td>Links to earlier title/later title</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>787</td>
<td>Nonspecific relationship link (used with 580 to provide note)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8XX</td>
<td>Series added entries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>850</td>
<td>Holdings institution (found in CONSER records; no longer maintained)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>856</td>
<td>Electronic location and access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>936</td>
<td>CONSER variable length field (used for recording information relating to forthcoming changes in publication; record conversion activity; record deletion actions; and other information. Previously used for latest issue consulted information. This information is now recorded in a 500 note.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX C: ANSWERS TO EXERCISES
Session 1

Conservation Ecology – Serial??

Yes, this is a serial. Even though articles are added continuously to issues, a complete numbered and dated issue is released twice a year.

Type: a  ELvl: d  GPub: Ctrl: Lang: eng
BLvl: s  Form: s  Conf: |  Freq: |  MRec: Ctry: onc
S/L: 0  Orig: EntW: Regl: |  Alph: a
006 [m d ]
007 c $b r
022 1195-5449
043 n------
050 14 QH75.A1 $b C673
245 00 Conservation ecology $h [electronic resource].
260 Ottawa, Ont. : $b Ecological Society of America
310 Semiannual
362 1 Began with v. 1, issue 1 (June 15, 1997).
500 Description based on v. 1, issue 1 (June 15, 1997);
500 title from title screen (viewed Mar. 30, 1999).
500 (viewed Mar. 30, 1999).
515 Articles are published continuously on the Internet
515 in an "Issue in Progress" which is declared, every
515 6 mos., as a "New Issue".
650 0 Conservation biology $v Periodicals.
650 0 Ecosystem management $v Periodicals.
650 0 Ecological assessment (Biology) $v Periodicals.
650 0 Applied ecology $v Periodicals.
650 0 Nature conservation $v Periodicals.
710 2 Ecological Society of America.
856 40 $u http://www.consecol.org/Journal/
Xtreme Scholar - Serial??

Yes. Because there is a designated archive page with an indication that this is the first issue, we can assume there will be future issues.

**Answer: Yes and No.** Here is a partial record from OCLC which shows treatment as a serial. In this case, the title source has been given rather vaguely as “title screen.” The site refers to itself as an “Web-based journal”. It might be possible to consider the date-designated articles to demonstrate seriality. They are issued as successive parts and have numbering. On the other hand, they are really only a part of a much larger site with many features. All features, articles etc. added to the site much the way other Web sites treated as integrating resources are.

```
Type: a  ELvl:  7  Srce:  d  GPub:  Ctrl:  Lang:  eng
BLvl:  s  Form:  s  Conf:  0  Freq:  w  MRec:  Ctry:  cau
S/L:  0  Orig:  s  EntW:  Regl:  r  Alph:
006  [m  
007  c $b r $d c $e n
245 00 Online journalism review $h [electronic resource] : $b OJR.
246 13 OJRN
246 3 OJR newsletter
246 30 OJR
260  Los Angeles, Calif. : $b USC Annenberg School for Communication
310  Weekly
362 1 Began in 1998.
500  Description based on: June 23, 1998; title from title screen (viewed Jan. 22, 1999).
538  Mode of access: email and World Wide Web.
710 2 Annenberg School of Communications (University of Southern California)
856 40 $u http://www.ojr.org
856 00 $u mailto:listproc@usc.edu $i subscribe OJRNews-L
```
Session 2

The journal of conceptual modeling

Type: a  ELvl:  Srce: d  GPub:  Ctrl:  Lang: eng
BLvl: s  Form: s  Conf: |  Freq: |  MRec:  Ctry: mnu
S/L: 0  Orig:  EntW:  Regl: |  Alph: a
006 [m  d ]
007 c $b r
022 1533-3825
245 00 Journal of conceptual modeling $h [electronic resource].
246 1 $i Title on the “about journal” page: Journal of
Conceputal modeling : $a JCM
260 [Minneapolis, Minn.] : $b InConcept
310 Five no. a year
362 1 Began with Issue 1 (Apr. 1998).
500 Description based on: Issue 1 (Apr. 1998); title from
journal home page (publisher’s version, viewed June 16,
1999).
500 Latest issue consulted: Issue 23 (January 2002) (viewed
June 18, 2001).
650 0 Database design $v Periodicals.
650 0 Database management $v Periodicals.
856 40 $u http://www.inconcept.com/JCM/
International journal on digital libraries, record for the online version

Type: a  ELvl: s  Srce: d  GPub: Ctrl: Lang: eng
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006  [m d ]
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022  1432-1300 $y 1432-5012
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245 00 International journal on digital libraries $h [electronic resource].
246 13 Digital libraries
260  Berlin : $b Springer
310  Irregular
362 1 Began with vol. 1, issue 1.
500 Description based on: vol. 1, issue 1; title from HTML table of contents (publisher’s version, viewed June 18, 2001).
650 0 Digital libraries $v Periodicals.
650 0 Libraries $x Automation $v Periodicals.
650 0 Information storage and retrieval systems $v Periodicals.
776 08 $i Also issued in print: $t International journal on digital libraries $x 1432-5012 $w (OCoLC)37716090
856 40 $u http://link.springerny.com/link/service/journals/00799/index.htm
International journal on digital libraries, record for the print version

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022 1432-5012
030 IJDIFR
050 00 ZA4080 b .I58
245 00 International journal on digital libraries.
246 30 Digital libraries
260 Berlin ; $a New York : $b Springer, $c 1997-
300 v. : $b ill. ; $c 28 cm.
310 Quarterly
362 0 Vol. 1, no. 1 (Apr. 1997)-
500 Title from cover.
530 Also available online.
650 0 Digital libraries $v Periodicals.
650 0 Information storage and retrieval systems $v Periodicals.
776 1 $t International journal on digital libraries $x 1432-1300 $w (OCoLC)37716090
856 41 $u http://link.springerny.com/link/service/journals/00799/index.htm
Locomotive engineer newsletter, record for the online version

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007 c $b r
037 $b Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, 1370 Ontario St., Cleveland, OH 44113-1702
245 04 The locomotive engineer newsletter $h [electronic resource].
260 Cleveland, OH : $b Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers
310 Monthly
362 1 Print began in 1987.
500 Description based on: Vol. 11, no. 6 (June 1997); title from caption (publisher’s version, viewed on Dec. 13, 2001).
650 0 Railroads $x Employees $x Labor unions $v Periodicals.
650 0 Locomotive engineers $v Periodicals.
710 2 Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers (U.S.)
776 08 $i Also issued in print: $t Locomotive engineer Newsletter $x 0898-8625 $w (DLC)sn 88001378 $w (OCoLC)17933232
856 40 $u http://www.ble.org/pr/newsletter/1001newsletter/archives.html
Locomotive engineer newsletter, record for the print version

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222 4 The Locomotive engineer newsletter
245 04 The Locomotive engineer newsletter.
246 13 Locomotive engineer
260 Cleveland, OH : $b Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers
300 v.
310 Monthly
362 1Began in 1987.
500 Description based on: Vol. 2, no. 4 (Apr. 1988); title from caption.
710 2Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers (U.S.)
776 08 $i Also issued online: $t Locomotive engineer newsletter (Online)
                      $w (OcoLC)48591851
856 41 $u
http://www.ble.org/pr/newsletter/1001newsletter/archives.html
Session 5

Social science working paper, record for the online version

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006   [m   d   ]
007   c $b r
130 0   Social science working paper (California Institute of Technology. Division of the Humanities and Social Sciences)
245 10   Social science working paper $h [electronic resource].
246 1   $i Title from home page: $a Caltech social sciences working papers on-line
246 1   $i Title from home page source code: $a Recent Caltech Social science working papers on-line
246 13   Working papers on-line
260   Pasadena, Calif. : $b Division of the Humanities and Social Sciences, California Institute of Technology
310   Irregular
362 1   Print began in 1974 with 1.
500   Description based on: 1002 (Feb. 1997); title from publisher’s PDF title screen (viewed Mar. 7, 2002).
580   Continues the print version with the same title.
650 0   Social sciences.
650 0   Social sciences $x Methodology.
710 2   California Institute of Technology. $b Division of the Humanities and Social Sciences.
780 10   $t Social science working paper (California Institute of Technology. Division of the Humanities and Social Sciences) $w (DLC)sn 98038170 $w (OCoLC)18517795
856 40   $u http://www.hss.caltech.edu/SSWPLinks.html
Social science working paper, record for the print version

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010 sn98-38170
040 CUZ $c CUZ $d MYG
042 lcd
050 14 H1 $b .S658
130 0 Social science working paper (California Institute of Technology. Division of the Humanities and Social Sciences)
245 10 Social science working paper / $c Division of the Humanities and Social Sciences, California Institute of Technology.
260 Pasadena, Calif. : $b Division of the Humanities and Social Sciences, California Institute of Technology
300 1002 v. : $b ill. ; $c 28 cm.
310 Irregular
362 1 Began in 1974 with 1; ceased in 1997 with 1002?
500 Includes revised editions of some volumes.
500 Description based on: 662, published in Mar. 1988; title from cover.
530 List of all issues available via the World Wide Web; no. 1002 also available online in PDF format.
580 Continued in 1997 by online ed.: Social science working paper (California Institute of Technology. Division of the Humanities and Social Sciences : Online)
650 0 Social sciences.
650 0 Social sciences $x Methodology.
710 2 California Institute of Technology. $b Division of the Humanities and Social Sciences.
785 10 $t Social science working paper (California Institute of Technology. Division of the Humanities and Social Sciences : Online) $w (DLC) 200124213 $w (OCoLC) 47094937
856 41 $3 no. 1002 $u http://www.hss.caltech.edu/SSWPLinks.html
856 42 $3 Title list of issues $u http://www.hss.caltech.edu/SSWP.html
APPENDIX D: REPRESENTATION OF BIBLIOGRAPHIC RESOURCES IN AACR2

by Jean Hirons
APPENDIX E: GLOSSARY
GLOSSARY

Definitions are from:
- Anglo-American Cataloging Rules (AACR)
- CONSER Cataloging Manual (CCM)
- CONSER Editing Guide (CEG)
- Online Audiovisual Catalogers Cataloging Policy Committee. Source of Title Note for Internet Resources, Revised 2005. URL: http://ublib.buffalo.edu/libraries/units/cts/olac/capc/stnir.html (OLAC)

Definitions of terms used

**Aggregator.** A company that provides digitized access to the content of many different serials and other resources, often from a variety of different publishers. Aggregators may also be called by other terms, including but not limited to: distributors, vendors, or secondary publishers. Aggregators provide access to digitized material through a searchable database. Generally the collections that aggregators produce fall into two different categories: those that provide access to complete issues of serials and those that contain the text of selected articles from serial issues. *(CCM)*

**Aggregator database.** The searchable collection of digitized material produced by an aggregator. *(CCM)*

**Aggregator-neutral record.** A catalog record representing all versions of a resource made available by multiple online providers. *(CCM)*

**Anonymous FTP** (File Transfer Protocol): allows retrieval of electronic resources from a remote site without requiring a user ID or password. *(CCM)*

**ASCII:** American Standard Code for Information Interchange. A standard character-to-number encoding scheme used widely in the computing industry. The term “ASCII” is also used to refer to electronic files that consist only of plain text. *(CCM)*
**Banner**: A band of text or text and graphics, usually situated at the top of the a web page, that contains title and/or author credits and tells the user what the content of the page is about. (OLAC)

**Bibliographic resource.** An expression or manifestation of a work or an item that forms the basis for bibliographic description. A bibliographic resource may be tangible or intangible. (AACR2)

**Blog.** A Web site (or section of a Web site) where users can post a chronological, up-to-date entry of their thoughts. Basically, it is an open forum communication tool that, depending on the Web site, is either very individualistic or performs a crucial function for a company. (Netlingo)

**Born-digital.** An adjective describing a document that was created and exists only in digital format. (The Word Spy)

**Browsers:** Software programs for reading hypertext documents. Browsers are mounted locally either on site for terminal mode or on the user's PC. Netscape, FireFox, and Internet Explorer are examples of hypertext browsers used to view World Wide Web documents. They allow a user to read and follow hypertext links specified in a document. They vary in their ability to handle graphic or sound files. (CCM)

**Client**: A software application that works on your behalf to extract a service from a server somewhere on the network. (Krol)

**Computer file.** See Electronic resource.

**Continuing resource:** A bibliographic resource that is issued over time with no predetermined conclusion. Continuing resources include serials and ongoing integrating resources. (AACR)

**Direct access (Electronic resources):** The use of electronic resources via carriers (e.g., discs/disks, cassettes, cartridges) designed to be inserted into a computerized device or its auxiliary equipment. (AACR)

**E-journal (electronic journal):** An electronic publication, similar to an e-zine or zine. An e-journal, however, is typically found in academic circles and is a regularly published journal either published solely in electronic form or made available in electronic form. (NetLingo)

**Electronic mailing list:** Internet software that automatically processes commands in an email forum environment. It provides for automatic mailing of electronic serial issues to subscribers and handles messages sent to and from discussion lists. (CCM)

**Electronic resource:** Material (data and/or program(s)) encoded for manipulation by a computerized device. This material may require the use of a peripheral directly connected
to a computerized device (e.g., CD-ROM drive) or a connection to a computer network (e.g., the Internet). (AACR)

Email (electronic mail): a system whereby a computer user can exchange messages with other computer users (or groups of users) via a communications network utilizing a standardized protocol. Some electronic journals are available via electronic mail subscriptions, either through an electronic mailing list or by direct email from the distributor of the serial. (CCM)

File (electronic resources): A basic unit in which electronic resources are organized and stored. Electronic resources can contain one or more files. See also Electronic resource. (AACR)

FTP (File Transfer Protocol): a protocol that defines how to transfer files from one computer to another; also the access method used to move files from a remote location to a local site for use. To retrieve issues, the user initiates an FTP session by logging into a remote host computer, changing to the desired directory, and retrieving the files. (CCM)

Gateway: A computer system that transfers data between normally incompatible applications or networks. It reformats the data so that it is acceptable for the new network (or application) before passing it on. (CCM)

Gopher: A menu-driven, subject-based system for exploring Internet resources. Gophers provide links to remote locations where electronic resources or services are available without the user having to know the exact Internet address of these locations. (CCM)

Home page: The hypertext document that serves as the “preface” for a service or publication mounted on the World Wide Web. It is normally an introductory screen that provides general information about the institution maintaining the site, or a publication or group of publications available. Hypertext links are included to access specific documents or files archived at the site. (CCM)

Host computer: A computer, also called a node, that directly provides service to a user. (CCM)

Host name: The address of the host computer on which a remote-access electronic resource resides. (CCM)

HTML (Hypertext Markup Language): A subset of Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML). The language in which World Wide Web documents are written. (CCM)

HTML header: Refers to the HEAD element of HTML source code specifications. The HEAD element contains information about the current document, such as the TITLE element and keywords that may be useful to search engines, and other data that is not
considered document content. The TITLE element can be displayed separately from the
document in the browser title bar. (CCM)

**HTML header title.** The title displayed in the title element of the HTML HEAD portion
of an HTML document, sometimes used interchangeably with Source code title. See also
Source code title. *(CCM)*

**HTML source:** The underlying source code for an HTML document. It includes HTML
elements such as the HEAD, BODY, and other coding which gives information about the
document and/or determines how a document is displayed in a browser. *(CCM)*

**Hypertext Transfer Protocol (http):** Method of presenting information in which
selected words or other document elements, when chosen, execute automatic links to
related documents or files. The linked documents on the World Wide Web may contain
graphics, sound, or even moving images. *(CCM)*

**Integrating resource:** A bibliographic resource that is added to or changed by means of
updates that do not remain discrete and are integrated into the whole. Integrating
resources can be finite or continuing. Examples of integrating resources include updating
loose-leafs and updating Web sites. *(AACR)*

**Internet:** The world-wide “network of networks” that are connected to each other, using
the IP protocol and other similar protocols. The Internet provides file transfer, remote
login, electronic mail, news, and other services. *(Krol)*

**IP (Internet Protocol):** The most important of the protocols on which the Internet is
based. It allows a packet to traverse multiple networks on the way to its final destination.
Often, this is used in conjunction with TCP (Transmission Control Protocol), as in
TCP/IP. *(Krol)*

**IP address:** The Internet Protocol or numeric address of a computer connected to the
Internet. It consists of four numbers separated by periods. *(CCM)*

**Iteration:** An instance of an integrating resource, either as first published or after it has
been updated. *(AACR)*

**Link resolver.** Server software that accepts citations to articles and other items (often
formatted according to OpenURL standard) and uses a context sensitive link to connect
users to designated target resources such as full-text repositories, A&I, and citation
databases, online library catalogs, and other Web resources and services. *(CCM)*

**Mirror site.** An alternative URI for accessing an electronic resource. A mirror site might
provide users in a particular geographic location better access than other URIs associated
with the resource.
**PDF.** Portable Document Format. The file format of documents viewed and created by
the Adobe Acrobat Reader, Acrobat Capture, Adobe Distiller, Adobe Exchange, and the
Adobe Acrobat Amber Plug-in for Netscape Navigator. This file format was developed to
standardize formatting of documents that are used on the Internet. *(NetLingo)*

**Protocol:** A mutually-determined set of formats and procedures governing the exchange
of information between different kinds of computers. *(CCM)*

**Provider.** A general term used to refer to any company, publisher, or aggregator
enabling access to digitized text. *(CCM)*

**Remote access (electronic resources):** The use of electronic resources via computer
networks. *(AACR)*

**SGML (Standard Generalized Markup Language):** A standard that provides a
uniform way of formatting textual documents so that they can be read by different
document processing tools. *(CCM)*

**Serial:** A continuing resource issued in a succession of discrete parts, usually bearing
numbering, that has no predetermined conclusion. Examples of serials include journals,
magazines, electronic journals, continuing directories, annual reports, newspapers, and
monographic series. *(AACR)*

**Server:** Software that allows a computer to offer a service to another computer. Other
computers contact the server program by means of matching client software. Also, the
computer on which the server software runs is often called the "server." *(CCM)*

**Source Code:** Formal computer program instructions in their original form. Source code
is the only human readable version of a computer program. Examples - html, sgml, etc.
The source code header is displayed in the title bar of many web browsers. *(OLAC)*

**Source code title.** Generally refers to the title element appearing in the underlying
source code of a document. See also HTML header title. *(CCM)*

**Splash Page:** A “first” or “front” page that you often see on some Web sites, usually
containing a “click-through” logo or message, or a fancy Flash presentation, announcing
that you have arrived. The main content and navigation on the site lie “behind” this page.
*(NetLingo)*

**TCP (Transmission Control Protocol):** One of the protocols on which the Internet is
based (a connection-oriented reliable protocol). Often used in combination with IP
(Internet Protocol) as in TCP/IP. *(Krol)*

**Telnet:** The Internet protocol for remote terminal connection service. Telnet allows a
user at one site to log in and interact with a system at another site just as if the user’s
terminal were connected directly to the remote computer. *(CCM)*
**Title bar:** The colored bar at the top of each window that displays the program and file names. (NetLingo)

**Title screen (Electronic resources):** In the case of an electronic resource, a display of data that includes the title proper and usually, though not necessarily, the statement of responsibility and the data relating to publication. (AACR)

**URI:** Uniform Resource Identifier. Provides a standard syntax for locating files using existing Internet protocols as in a Uniform Resource Locator (URL) or by resolution of a Uniform Resource Name (URN) (CCM)

**URL:** Uniform Resource Locator. Location information of an electronic resource expressed in a standardized format, which allows for electronic resources to be sent and received automatically. The World Wide Web uses the URL as the basis of linking to other files and documents around the Internet. A URL can be identified by a protocol such as “http” (CCM)

**URN:** Uniform Resource Name. A URI that has an institutional commitment to persistence, availability, etc. A particular scheme, identified by the initial string “urn:”, that is intended to serve as a persistent, location-independent, resource identifier. (CCM)

**Usenet News:** Separate from the Internet but available with many Internet accounts, it's a worldwide set of over 12,000 bulletin boards, called "newsgroups." Software called a "newsreader" is used to read and post. (CCM)

**Userid:** Sometimes called "user name," userid is short for "user identification." This precedes the @ sign in an email address. (CCM)

**World Wide Web (WWW):** A hypertext-based system for locating and accessing Internet resources which presents materials to the user in the form of interlinked documents (which can include text, images, and digitized sound). (CCM)

**Weblog.** See Blog.

**XML.** eXtensible Markup Language. XML is a pared-down version of SGML, designed especially for Web documents. It enables Web authors and Web developers to create their own customized tags to provide functionality not available with HTML. (NetLingo)
APPENDIX F: BIBLIOGRAPHY
A. Cataloging Tools and Resources:
3. **Catalogablog.** David Bigwood: http://catalogablog.blogspot.com
14. **ISSN International.** Home page of the ISSN International Network. ISSN assignment policies for electronic serials and information about ISSN Online,
the register of ISSN assignments from all national ISSN centers.  

15. **Joint Steering Committee for Development of RDA.** Up to date information on the AACR2 rule revision process. [http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/jsc/index.html](http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/jsc/index.html)


20. **Serials Cataloging Cooperative Training Program.** Home page of SCCTP. workshop schedules, guidelines for sponsorship, etc. [http://www.loc.gov/acq/conser/scctp/scctp-home.html](http://www.loc.gov/acq/conser/scctp/scctp-home.html)

21. **Serials in Cyberspace: Collections, Resources, and Services** by Birdie MacLennan: [http://www.uvm.edu/~bmaclenn/](http://www.uvm.edu/~bmaclenn/)


25. **U.S. ISSN Center** Information about ISSN for electronic serials and uses of the ISSN [http://www.loc.gov/issn/](http://www.loc.gov/issn/)


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B. Reading list


   http://lcweb.loc.gov/catdir/bibcontrol/
6. Online Audiovisual Catalogers, Cataloging Policy Committee. *Source of Title Note for Internet Resources.*
   http://ublib.buffalo.edu/libraries/units/cts/olac/capc/stnir.html
   http://www.loc.gov/catdir/pcc/sca/agdatatgfinal.html

C. Services, vendors and related organizations
1. **Digital Library Federation Home Page:** http://www.diglib.org/
2. **DOI (Digital Object Identifier) Foundation:** http://www.doi.org/
3. **JAKE (Jointly Administrated Knowledge Environment):**
   http://jake.openly.com/
4. **Journal Web Cite:** http://www.journalwebcite.com
5. **OpenURL Framework Standard (ANSI/NISO Z39.88):**
   http://www.niso.org/kst/reports/standards/
6. **OCLC WorldCat Link Manager:**
   http://www.oclc.org/linkmanager/default.htm
7. **Serials Solutions:** http://www.serialssolutions.com
8. **SFX:** http://www.sfxit.com/
9. **TDNet:** http://www.tdnet.com
Appendix G: Evaluation Form

Your reactions to this workshop will help us in planning future programs. Thank you for your assistance.

Name/institution: (Optional) ___________________________________________
Trainers:___________________________________________________
Sponsor: ___________________________________________________
Place and date: ______________________________________________

Please circle the words that most nearly reflect your response to the statement.

1. The presenters were well organized and informative.  
   - strongly disagree  - disagree  - neutral  - agree  - strongly agree

2. The workshop content was relevant to my work.  
   - strongly disagree  - disagree  - neutral  - agree  - strongly agree

3. I gained useful information in the sessions.  
   - strongly disagree  - disagree  - neutral  - agree  - strongly agree

4. The exercises fit the material presented.  
   - strongly disagree  - disagree  - neutral  - agree  - strongly agree

5. I had ample opportunity to raise questions during the sessions.  
   - strongly disagree  - disagree  - neutral  - agree  - strongly agree

6. I had ample opportunity to raise questions during the exercises review.  
   - strongly disagree  - disagree  - neutral  - agree  - strongly agree

7. The overall workshop met my personal expectations.  
   - strongly disagree  - disagree  - neutral  - agree  - strongly agree

8. Please tell us what you found to be most helpful in the workshop.

9. Were any topics not covered that you expected to be presented?

(Over)
10. How could we improve the content or other aspects of this workshop?

11. What topics would you like to see covered in future workshops?