# A REFERENCE GUIDE TO THE ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME SHELLFISH LITERATURE LIBRARY AND DATABASE



by

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Special Publication[1] No. 16

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## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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## PART 1 – INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) Shellfish Literature Library and Database (hereafter called the shellfish library or library) has been compiled to catalog research literature collected by staff of the Chief Fisheries Science Section of the ADF&G, Division of Commercial Fisheries. Cataloging collected literature in a bibliographic database enables staff to access the literature in a timely and efficient manner and to share area-specific and diverse holdings around the state. Shellfish fisheries managers, biometricians, and biologists need quick access to shellfish literature when developing new fishery management plans, writing technical issue papers, and reviewing manuscripts.

The purpose of this reference guide is to provide users with the essential tools for creating bibliographies from the shellfish library. Keywords and journals specific to this library are listed in the appendixes. Users are encouraged to consult the EndNote software user's guide and online help system to learn the more intricate features EndNote has to offer.

### *Database Software*

The shellfish library was initially created using Papyrus Bibliographic Systems, version 7.0.2, produced by Research Software Design in Portland, Oregon. Recently the library was converted to the EndNote software system, version 4.0, developed by ISI Research Soft. This software is designed specifically to store bibliographic citations and related information and is compatible with Word or WordPerfect word processors. It sorts, groups, and retrieves citations upon request and can print bibliographies in a variety of formats. A read-only version of the EndNote software is available on the ADF&G headquarters computer network at **W:\Endnote**. This version of the software will allow users access to the shellfish library which is located on the same headquarters computer network at **V:\EndnoteLibrary\ADF&G Shellfish Library.enl**. At the time of initial distribution, the shellfish library included over 4,500 bibliographic references: today the library contains over 5,400 references, and additions will continue.

### *The EndNote Program*

An EndNote library is a collection of references, each containing the information required to create a bibliography. Additional information such as keywords, notes, and abstracts can also be stored in these references. In addition to the reference data, the library contains **indexes** that are used to speed searching and sorting, and **term lists** that facilitate the entry of commonly used words. References in the library are organized into fields. A **field** is one unit of information about the reference. There are separate fields for title, author(s), year

published, editors, report number, volume, pages, book title, etc. The fields that appear in a reference are determined by the reference type.

Some of the properties and capacities of EndNote are:

- Each library can store up to 32,000 references or grow to be 32 megabytes, whichever comes first.
- Each reference in a library can contain up to 64,000 characters, and any field can contain up to 32,000 characters.
- There is no limit to the number of libraries you can create.
- Libraries can be set as "default libraries" that open automatically when EndNote is started.
- You can have more than one library open at the same time.
- Libraries created with EndNote on one platform (Macintosh, Windows, or DOS) can be used with EndNote on any other platform.

### *Access to the Shellfish Database*

The local network administrator for each area is responsible for providing EndNote, the shellfish library, and subsequent upgrades to the network. If the EndNote software and library will be installed directly to the hard drive of a PC rather than to a network, please note that changes to the department's maintained copy will occur so new updates must be requested periodically.

If you have access to the ADF&G headquarters computer network you can use the read-only version of EndNote. This version will allow you access to the shellfish library. You will be able to access the library to search for needed references, but you will be unable to add or change entries or integrate the library into your word processor. Only trained personnel will be able to edit the library. If you find errors or have material to add to the library contact the database manager. To take advantage of all of the features of EndNote, you will need to purchase your own copy of the software.

Contact the database manager in Juneau with any questions about the contents of the library. Specific user questions about EndNote may be better answered by contacting ISI Research Soft. Contact information is listed in the software user's manual.

# PART II - USING THE DATABASE

## *Opening the Database*

If you open EndNote from a network installation, the shellfish library should be set as one of the default libraries to open upon starting EndNote. If it is not, have your local network administrator go to **Edit**…**Preferences** and add the open shellfish library. The shellfish library must be open to do this. EndNote is located on the headquarters network at **W:\Endnote**, and the shellfish library is located at **V:\EndnoteLibrary\ADF&G Shellfish Library.enl**. Once the shellfish library is open you can use it to search for references, sort references, select references, and print bibliographies in various formats.

## *Searching an Open Library*

When an EndNote reference library is open, references in the library are displayed as a multi-column list. By default, the first author, year, and title are displayed for each reference. Initially, all references will be shown, and the list will be sorted by author. The list of showing references may be restricted to a subset of the entire library by searching and hiding, and the list may be sorted in numerous ways. There are several ways to search the contents of the shellfish library for specific information and to apply the information to bibliographies in your own research.

### Searching

With the library open, it is relatively easy to search for references meeting certain criteria. To bring up the Search Window, go to **References**…**Search** (Ctrl+F). The Search Window has 2 empty Search Items in which you can specify search criteria. To add Search Items, click the **Add** button at the top of the Search Window. Each Search Item box allows you to search any or all fields in the library. Search Items can be linked with **And**, **Or**, and **Not**. EndNote works from top to bottom when using Search Items connected by And, Or, or Not. For example, searching for "*population* **Or** *recruitment* **Not** *crab*" yields a different result than "*population* **Not** *crab* **Or** *recruitment*." The former case finds all population and recruitment references and then removes the crab references. The latter case finds all population references, except those with *crab*, and then adds all recruitment references.

Search criteria also may be applied to specific fields, so that you can search just author, year, or reference type rather than all fields. As a default EndNote searches for references that contain the search criteria. You can also search for cases that match, are greater than, or less than the search criteria. On the right-hand side of the Search Item box is a Comparison List with the default Contains that allows you to specify these search options. EndNote also

defaults to ignoring capitalization and treating the search string as a root word. For example, if *AIDS* is entered, EndNote will locate all references with *aids* and *AIDS* as well as *maids* and *BAND-AIDS*. If you wanted just those references that contain *AIDS* you can check the Match Case box at the bottom of the Search Window. If you want to exclude *maids* and *BAND-AIDS*, check the Match Words box.

After a search is performed, subsequent further searches are automatically confined to the references that were found in the search. If a new search is begun, the whole library will be searched. If your initial search yields too many references and needs to be narrowed, modify the search by adding new search criteria. Simply return to the Search Window and add new criteria. If your initial search did not yield enough references, start a new search using different criteria.

You may want to modify the current search without losing the results of the current search. The **search set list** (a drop-down menu) near the bottom of the Search Window offers some options for modifying current searches. The default is **Search whole library**. Other options include: **Add to showing references**, **Search showing references**, and **Omit from showing references**. Another option for removing references from a search is to select the references you want to remove and then go to **References**…**Hide Selected**. This removes the selected references from those showing. To find out how to select references, see the section below on selecting references.

**Sorting**

The library can also be sorted in different ways. The default is to sort by author and then year. To sort by year, author, or title, simply click on the field title bars. Clicking on the same title bar again will reverse the sort order. For more sophisticated sorts, go to **References**…**Sort Library**. This brings up the Sort Options dialog box, which contains 5 drop-down menus that allow you to select the fields to sort. The buttons with graphs to the right specify ascending or descending order. For example, you can use this dialog box to group all of the journal articles by sorting by reference type and journal. If you are requesting articles from a librarian, sorting a list of references by journal would allow the librarian to focus on one journal at a time.

**Selecting**

To do anything with the references you have found and organized by searching and sorting, you must select them. Selected references are highlighted. To quickly select a particular reference in the list, quickly type the first few letters of the item you want to find. Selection by typing is made using the column that has been used to sort the references. Normally, the reference list is sorted by author, and selection works best in this case. You can move up and down the list using the arrow keys on your keyboard or your mouse. To select any reference, click on the reference. You may select more than one record by holding down the CTRL key while clicking the mouse, and you may select a range of references by holding the SHIFT key

while dragging the mouse over the desired range. A panel at the bottom of the Library Window allows you to preview the selected reference, formatted using the current bibliographic style.

Selected references may be copied and pasted while in the Library Window. References may also be copied between libraries by dragging and dropping.

### *Producing a Bibliography*

### Output Formats

EndNote can format bibliographies in many different ways. The format styles can be selected by going to **File**…**Output Styles**. At the bottom of the menu there are several options that should be familiar to you, including *Alaska Fishery Research Bulletin*, American Fisheries Society (AFS) journals, and some others. By choosing one of these styles, the format of the references will be changed to a style that is acceptable by that journal. For now, use the *Alaska Fishery Research Bulletin* format, and when guidelines are developed for the various report types, these will be incorporated into the **Output Styles** of EndNote. If you want another output format, you can choose from more than 500 journals by opening **File**…**Output Style**…**Open Style Manager**. You can preview a chosen style by changing drop-down menu in the lower right of the dialog box from the default **Style Info** to **Style Preview**. In **Style Preview**, EndNote shows how a journal, book, and book section would be formatted with the selected style. It is also possible to create new styles, but it is rather difficult and tedious.

### Copying and Exporting References

There are several ways to print or save the results of a search of the shellfish library. One way is to export the showing references to a file. To do this choose **File**…**Export** and specify the location, filename, and file type for the export. Using rich text format saves much of the formatting of the selected output style. Using the export command transfers all showing references regardless of whether they are selected or not. To transfer selected references only, copy them to the Clipboard and paste them into a Word document. If you use the **Copy** command (CTRL+C), however, only the authors, years, and record numbers will be copied. If you want to copy the entire references in the selected output style, use the **Copy Formatted** command (CTRL+K).

### Writing a Report with EndNote

Formatting citations within text and producing bibliographies is very easy if EndNote is used while writing a report. The ease varies with the type of EndNote installation you are using. If

you have a full copy of EndNote on your computer it will be much easier than if you are using the read-only version on the network. The principle is fairly simple and consists of inserting text that is recognizable to EndNote where you want the citations to occur in your document while you are writing or after you have finished writing. Thus, instead of typing in a citation such as *(Ricker, 1973)*, you would use EndNote to insert *[Ricker, 1973 #4121]*. When you are done with the document, you can then use EndNote to format the citations in the text and prepare a bibliography.

If EndNote is installed on your computer, it modifies your **Tools** in Microsoft Word to give you access to EndNote. To cite a reference while you are writing a report in Microsoft Word, click on **Tools** and select **Go To EndNote**. You will now see the library on your screen. You can then navigate in EndNote as described earlier and select the references you wish to cite. With the appropriate references selected, select **Add-In**…**Insert Citations** in the EndNote program. You will then be presented with your Word document with the appropriate citations inserted. If you do not have a fully functional copy of EndNote, you can use the **Copy** command in EndNote to insert the citations in your document.

Occasionally, you will want to cite a reference in a slightly different format than the standard author and year format. For example, you might want to write something like: *Kruse (1995) found that*…. To do this, you would first cite the appropriate Kruse reference using EndNote to produce: *[Kruse, 1995 #3425] found that*…. Then move the first bracket to exclude the author name to end up with this: *Kruse [, 1995 #3425] found that*…, and this will produce the desired result in the formatted document and insert the citation in the bibliography. You can also add text to the beginning or end of a citation. For text added at the end of a citation, simply put the text in the brackets after the citation. For example, "…crabs have ten legs *[Barnes, 1967 #347, p. 456]*.", will format to …*crabs have ten legs (Barnes, 1967, p. 456).* To add text at the beginning of a citation, you will need to tell EndNote where the text ends by using a backslash. To produce …*crabs are omnivores (see Jewett 1999)*, you would use EndNote and your word processor to write …*crabs are omnivores [see \Jewett, 1999 #5469].*

Once you have a document with all of the citations in a format that EndNote recognizes, you are ready to format the citations and create a bibliography. Go to EndNote and select the appropriate output style (**File**…**Output Style**). Then return to your Word document and select **Tools**…**Format Bibliography**. All of the citations in your text will be changed to fit the output style you selected, and a bibliography will be added at the end of your document in the appropriate format.

To change the citation format style of a manuscript, select **Tools**…**Unformat Citations** in your Word document. Then change the output style in EndNote, and reformat the document.

A couple of words of caution about writing and formatting documents with EndNote are necessary. It is dangerous to cite references from two different EndNote libraries because EndNote can get confused when it comes time to do the citation formatting by looking in the wrong library. When EndNote encounters a citation while formatting a document, it searches the active library for the reference number and matches the first author. If the first author and reference number do not match what is in the library, EndNote will record a mismatch and not

format the citation. If you need to use a reference from a different EndNote library, copy the reference into the library you are using to write the document. Any editing of citations in the document should be done while the document in the unformatted state with regards to EndNote. If you change the references during editing in Word, these changes will not be reflected in the bibliography until the document is formatted again.

# PART III - ENTERING DATA

To preserve the integrity of the shellfish library and to ensure that internal conventions are followed, access to the shellfish library has been restricted to authorized personnel. If you are not authorized, you will not be able to change, add, or delete references from the library. You may, however, want to browse this section so that you can follow the same formats and conventions in the library. This will ensure compatibility between the shellfish library and your own personal libraries.

Adding new references to the shellfish library is not to be taken lightly. The library is only as good as the entry of the references. Considerable time has been spent correcting past errors in data entry, and we would like to avoid such efforts in the future. Do not enter data into the shellfish library if you are not absolutely sure of the correct data entry procedures. Contact the database manager if you have questions about data entry.

## *Organization*

Every library in EndNote is composed of many references. Each reference is a discrete article or report and is composed of many fields. It is extremely important to know what constitutes a field in EndNote because if the fields are entered incorrectly, the formatted citation will not appear correctly.

## *Entering References*

Most of the references you will encounter are journal articles, but do not assume that all of the references are journal articles. There will be many reports, conference proceedings, book sections, and other assorted reference types.

To add a new reference to an open library:
1. Choose **New** from the **References** menu. This opens an empty Reference Window.
2. Choose a reference type from the **Reference Type** list at the top of the window.
3. Enter the bibliographic data into each of the fields in the Reference Window. When you are finished, close the reference to save it and add it to the library.

## Reference Type

Many reference types are recognized in EndNote. A reference type describes the general form of the reference. Different reference types have different fields associated with them. Typical reference types that make up the shellfish library are journal articles, books, book sections,

conference proceedings, theses, and reports. The importance of choosing the right reference type cannot be overstated. If the wrong reference type is selected, then the field supplied by EndNote may be incorrect and the formatted citation will not appear correctly. If you are unsure about the reference type, set the reference aside and get clarification from someone who would know.

The default reference type is a journal article. If you are entering a reference that is not a journal article the first thing you should do is to change the reference type. If you forget to change the reference type, you can do so after many of the fields have been entered. Below is list of reference types and how they can be distinguished.

### *Journal Articles*
A journal article is a paper published in a journal that is usually peer-reviewed. Journal articles can be distinguished by having a journal name associated with them as well as a volume and page numbers. This information is usually printed on the title page of the reference. The journal name is often abbreviated, and unless you know the journal name, it is unwise to infer the journal name from the abbreviation. Many journal names and their abbreviations are listed in Appendix A.

### *Reports*
Reports are usually published by state or federal agencies and do not have any journal name, volume, or pages associated with them. Reports are frequently part of a report series with names such as *Regional Information Report* and *NOAA Technical Memorandum.* Occasionally, some journal names sound like state agencies, such as California Fish and Game. If there is a volume and page numbers listed, the reference should be treated as a journal article.

### *Book Section*
A book section is any chapter or portion of a published book. Many papers by different authors on a related subject are often grouped together and published as a book, with or without editors. Often these are proceedings of conferences. These should be treated as book sections if they came from something that looks like a book even if the title of the book says *Proceedings of the Conference on Fish Biology*.

### *Conference Proceedings*
Conference proceedings can be very similar to book sections, but are usually less formal and may consist of a collection of abstracts presented at a meeting. Occasionally, it will be difficult to discern conference proceedings from book sections. If the volume is bound and consists of a series of full articles, then it should be considered a book section.

### *Theses*
Theses result from one person's graduate school education. They can be either Master's or Ph.D. theses. Ph.D. theses are often called dissertations, but we will call them all theses.

Theses are often bound in book format but can be distinguished from books since they often start with an abstract of theses or some other feature that distinguishes it as a thesis. Usually, it is stated on the title page that it is part of the requirements for a graduate degree.

### *Magazine Articles*

Magazine articles should be entered in the same manner as journal articles but should use the magazine article type of reference. Often it may be difficult to distinguish a journal article from a magazine article. Articles from trade publications, such as *Pacific Fishing* and *National Fisherman*, should be treated as magazine articles. Magazine articles should include all periodical articles that have not gone through a peer-review process. The periodicals that are not peer-reviewed have been listed under magazines in Appendix A.

<center>

*Field Instructions*

</center>

**Author(s)**

All authors of every reference should be entered. Do not use "et al." or any other abbreviation when entering authors because the names of all authors are often needed in bibliographies. EndNote suggests author names based upon the first letters entered using its internal list of previously entered authors. If there is only one author with a last name that starts with an X, then all you should need to do is enter *X* and EndNote will provide the rest. Author entry should start with the last name followed by a comma and then the initials used in the reference. Include only those initials that are given on the original document. All initials should be separated by a period or space, otherwise the initials *JO* would be interpreted as the name *Jo* and not *J. O.* Separate authors should be separated with a carriage return (enter). Suffixes such as Jr., Sr., and III, should be entered after the initials and separated from the initials by a comma. Some last names start with a lowercase letter and these should be entered as such.

Examples:
| Acceptable | Unacceptable |
|---|---|
| van Tamelen, P G | Van Tamelen, P G or VanTamelen, P G |
| Kruse, G.H. | Kruse, GH |
| Quinn, T, III | Quinn, T. III |

Some works should have the sponsoring agency as the author. In this case, enter the full name of the agency as you would like it to appear and end the name with a comma.

**Editor(s)**

Follow the same guidelines as for authors.

**Year**

The year the reference was published should be entered and not the year of the conference date or year the article was submitted. Enter the entire 4 digits of the year.

**Title**

Titles should be entered with a minimal amount of punctuation. Titles should have sentence style capitalization with the first word capitalized and any proper nouns, such as place names. Names of species should be italicized with the genus name capitalized but not the specific epithet. Only punctuation that appears in the title should be included. A period should not be included at the end of the title. If you find yourself typing a title that sounds like "A review of king crabs In: The biology of crabs", then you are entering 2 fields: 1) the title of the chapter (A review of king crabs), and 2) the title of the book (The biology of crabs). Some titles of books and journal articles include a colon such as: "The biology of king crabs: a review". This is all the primary title. You will encounter very few, if any, secondary titles.

**Journal**

The full name of the journal should be entered. Do not enter the abbreviation. Once you start typing a journal name EndNote supplies suggestions based upon the current journal list. If all you have is the abbreviation you can try to type out the words, not the abbreviation, and hope that EndNote will recognize what you have typed. If that does not work, you can try looking up the abbreviation in the second column of the journal list. If you cannot find the abbreviation, you probably have a new journal. If you know the full journal name, enter it exactly as it appears and double check your typing. Do not start a journal with *The*. A standard journal abbreviation should be entered for each new journal title. If you know the abbreviation, enter it in the second column of the journal list. If you do not know the abbreviation, contact the database manager and let him determine the abbreviation to enter. Do not guess on the abbreviation or on the journal title.

**Volume**

Enter only the volume number. Do not enter *Vol. 12* or *Volume 12*. If *Volume* or *Vol.* is required in the output style, EndNote will automatically provide the correct term.

**Issue**

Enter the issue number if you know it. If you do not know, that is all right because the issue number may not be required for peer-reviewed journals in which pages are sequentially numbered for issues within a volume (e.g., the first issue ends with page 400, and the next issue begins with page 401). Some journals, however, do not sequentially number pages with each issue but restart each issue with page 1. If this is the case, you will need to enter the issue number. Again, just enter the number without any other punctuation.

**Pages**

Enter the page numbers of the article or chapter, but do not include any letters or punctuation other than a hyphen between the numbers. Occasionally, a journal or other publication will use number-letter combinations for pages, and these should be entered as they appear. Do not shorten the numbers. For books, reports, and theses, enter the total number of pages of the work if you know it.

Examples:
  Acceptable          Unacceptable
  1541-1553           pp. 1541-1553 *OR* 1541-53 *OR* pages 1541-1553

**Keywords**

Enter the keywords supplied with the reference; press ENTER after each keyword entry. If there are no keywords, return the reference to the person who provided it and ask for the keywords. As you type, EndNote will suggest keywords based upon the current keyword list.

**Accession Number**

This is used to locate the reference in the building. If the reference is in Gordon Kruse's office the accession number should be *ghk*. If the reference is located somewhere else, ask for a location identifier.

**Call Number**

The call number locates the reference in someone's files if it is needed. Enter it exactly as provided.

**City**

City identifies where the reference was published and usually refers to books but is also used in reports. The city, state, and country of publication should be entered here. Often the country or state is omitted. Enter what is found on the reference.

**Type**

Type is used for reports and refers to the type of report, such as unpublished report, Regional Information Report, or Technical Fisheries Report. Enter the entire report type without any abbreviations.

**Institution**

Give the institution in its entirety that published the report. Do not abbreviate Alaska Department of Fish and Game to ADF&G, AK Dept. Fish and Game, or anything else. For ADF&G reports, you should also include the division that published the report so the complete entry should be *Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries*.

# PART IV - APPENDIXES

In the first section, this list contains all journals found in the library. The standard journal abbreviation is also given and these have been checked against several serial source list(s). When entering a new journal title and abbreviation, it is good practice to check the title and abbreviation against the standard list cited above or a similar standard. If journal titles or abbreviations are entered incorrectly, the error could perpetuate itself over many references before it is discovered. The second section contains all of the magazines and trade news periodicals. These are not considered journals, so references from these should be entered as magazine articles and not journal articles.

# I. JOURNALS

| **Title** | **Standard Abbreviation** |
|---|---|
| Acta Zoologica | Acta Zool. |
| Advances in Marine Biology | Adv. Mar. Biol. |
| Agricultural Economic Series | Ag. Econ. Series. |
| Alaska Fishery Research Bulletin | Alaska Fish. Res. Bull. |
| American Fisheries Society Symposium | Am. Fish Soc. Symp. |
| American Geophysical Union Transactions | Am. Geophys. Union Trans. |
| American Journal of Agricultural Economics | Am. J. Agric. Econ. |
| American Journal of Epidemiology | Am. J. Epidemiol. |
| American Malacological Bulletin | Am. Malacol. Bull. |
| American Midland Naturalist | Am. Midl. Nat. |
| American Naturalist | Am. Nat. |
| American Scientist | Am. Sci. |
| American Statistician | Am. Stat. |
| American Zoologist | Am. Zool. |
| Animal Behaviour | Anim. Behav. |
| Annals of Mathematical Statistics | Ann. Math. Stat. |
| Annals of Statistics | Ann. Stat. |
| Annual Review of Ecology and Systematics | Annu. Rev. Ecol. Syst. |
| Annual Review of Entomology | Annu. Rev. Entomol. |
| Applied Statistics | Appl. Stat. |
| Aquacultural Engineering | Aquacult. Eng. |
| Aquaculture | Aquaculture |
| Aquatic Conservation: Marine and Freshwater Ecosystems | Aquat. Conserv.: Mar. Freshwat. Ecosyst. |
| Aquatic Living Resources | Aquat. Living Resour. |
| Arctic | Arctic |
| Atmosphere | Atmosphere |
| Atmosphere-ocean | Atmosphere-Ocean |
| Australian Fisheries | Aust. Fish. |
| Australian Journal of Marine and Freshwater Research | Aust. J. Mar. Freshw. Res. |
| Behavioral Ecology and Sociobiology | Behav. Ecol. Sociobiol. |
| Biological Oceanography | Biol. Oceanogr. |
| Biological Review | Biol. Rev. |
| Biologiya Morya | Biol. Morya |
| Biology Bulletin | Biol. Bull. |
| Biometrical Journal | Biom. J. |
| Biometrics | Biometrics |
| Biometrika | Biometrika |

# I. JOURNALS

| Title | Standard Abbreviation |
|---|---|
| Bioscience | Bioscience |
| Bulletin Far Seas Fisheries Research Laboratory | Bull. Far Seas Fish. Res. Lab. |
| Bulletin of Environmental Contamination and Toxicology | Bull. Environ. Contam. Toxicol. |
| Bulletin of Marine Science | Bull. Mar. Sci. |
| Bulletin of Mathematical Biology | Bull. Math. Biol. |
| Bulletin of the Aquaculture Association of Canada | Bull. Aquacult. Assoc. Can. |
| Bulletin of the Bingham Oceanographic Collection | |
| Bulletin of the Ecological Society of America | Bull. Ecol. Soc. Am. |
| Bulletin of the Faculty of Fisheries, Hokkaido University | Bull. Fac. Fish. Hokkaido Univ. |
| Bulletin of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada | Bull. Fish. Res. Board Can. |
| Bulletin of the Hokkaido Regional Fisheries Research Laboratory | Bull. Hokkaido Reg. Fish. Res. Lab. |
| Bulletin of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission | Bull. Int. N. Pac. Fish. Comm. |
| Bulletin of the International Statistical Institute | Bull. Int. Stat. Inst. |
| Bulletin of the Japan Sea Regional Fisheries Research Laboratory | Bull. Japan Sea Reg. Fish. Res. Lab. |
| Bulletin of the Japanese Society of Fisheries Oceanography | Bull. Jap. Soc. Fish. Oceanogr. |
| Bulletin of the Japanese Society of Scientific Fisheries | Bull. Jap. Soc. Sci. Fish. |
| Bulletin of the National Research Institute of Far Seas Fisheries | Bull. Natl. Res. Inst. Far Seas Fish. |
| Bulletin of the Newfoundland Government Laboratory | Bull. Newf. Gov. Lab. |
| Bulletin of Tokai Regional Fisheries Research Laboratory | Bull. Tokai Reg. Fish. Res. Lab. |
| Bulletins of Marine Ecology | Bull. Mar. Ecol. |
| California Cooperative Oceanic Fisheries Investigations | Calif. Coop. Oceanic Fish. Invest. |
| California Fish and Game | Calif. Fish Game |
| Canada Department of Fisheries and Oceans | Can. Dept. Fish. Oceans |
| Canadian Entomologist | Can. Entomol. |
| Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences | Can. J. Fish. Aquat. Sci. |
| Canadian Journal of Zoology | Can. J. Zool. |
| Canadian Manuscript Report of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences | Can. Manuscr. Rep. Fish. Aquat. Sci. |
| Canadian Special Publication of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences | Can. Spec. Publ. Fish. Aquat. Sci. |
| Canadian Technical Report of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences | Can. Tech. Rep. Fish. Aquat. Sci. |
| Catch | Catch |
| Chemistry and Ecology | Chem. Ecol. |
| Chemosphere | Chemosphere |
| Chesapeake Science | Chesapeake Sci. |
| Climate Dynamics | Clim. Dyn. |
| Climatic Change | Clim. Change |
| Coastal Management | Coast. Manage. |
| Commercial Fisheries Review | Commer. Fish. Rev. |
| Commercial Fishing | Commercial Fishing |
| Community Statistics Theoretical Methods | Commun. Statist. Theor. Meth. |
| Comparative Biochemistry and Physiology | Comp. Biochem. Physiol. |
| Computers in Biology and Medicine | Comput. Biol. Med. |
| Conservation Biology | Conserv. Biol. |

# I. JOURNALS

| Title | Standard Abbreviation |
| --- | --- |
| Continental Shelf Research | Cont. Shelf Res. |
| Copeia | Copeia |
| Crustacean Research | Crustac. Res. |
| Crustaceana | Crustaceana |
| Dana | Dana |
| Deep-Sea Research | Deep-Sea Res. |
| Diseases of Aquatic Organisms | Dis. Aquat. Org. |
| Ecological Applications | Ecol. Appl. |
| Ecological Modelling | Ecol. Model. |
| Ecological Monographs | Ecol. Monogr. |
| Ecology | Ecology |
| Environmental Biology of Fishes | Environ. Biol. Fish. |
| Environmental Management | Environ. Manage. |
| Estuaries | Estuaries |
| Estuarine and Coastal Marine Science | Estuar. Coast. Mar. Sci. |
| Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science | Estuar. Coast. Shelf Sci. |
| Evolution | Evolution |
| Evolutionary Ecology | Evol. Ecol. |
| Evolutionary Theory | Evol. Theory |
| Fennia | Fennia |
| Fish Bulletin | |
| Fisheries | Fisheries |
| Fisheries Oceanography | Fish. Oceanogr. |
| Fisheries Recruitment | |
| Fisheries Research | Fish. Res. |
| Fisheries Research Board of Canada | Fish. Res. Bd. Can. |
| Fisheries Research Board of Canada Manuscript Report Series | |
| Fishery Bulletin | Fish. Bull. |
| Fishery Bulletin 200 | Fish. Bull. 200 |
| Fiskeridirektoratets Skrifter Serie Havundersokelser | |
| Florida Scientist | Fla. Sci. |
| Genetika | Genetika |
| GeoJournal | GeoJournal |
| Geophysical Research Letters | Geophys. Res. Lett. |
| Hydrobiologia | Hydrobiologia |
| ICES Journal of Marine Science | ICES J. Mar. Sci. |
| ICES Marine Science Symposium | ICES Mar. Sci. Symp. |
| Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, Bulletin 13 | |
| International Council for North Atlantic Fisheries | Internat. Council N. Atl. Fish. |
| International Council for the Exploration of the Seas | Int. Council Expl. Seas |
| International Journal of Forecasting | Int. J. Forecasting |
| International Journal of General Systems | Int. J. General Systems |
| International Journal of Invertebrate Reproduction | Int. J. Invert. Repro. |
| International North Pacific Fisheries Commission | Int. N. Pac. Fish. Comm. |
| International Pacific Halibut Commission | Internat. Pac. Halibut Comm. |
| International Revue Der Gesamten Hydrobiologie | Internat. Rev. Gasamten Hydro. |
| Internationale Revue Der Gesamten Hydrobiologie | Int. Rev. Gasamten Hydro. |
| Internationale Vereinigung fuer Theoretische und | Int. Ver. Theor. Angew. Limnol. |

# I. JOURNALS

| Title | Standard Abbreviation |
|---|---|
| Angewandte Limnologie | |
| Israel Program of Scientific Translation | Israel Prog. Sci. Transl. |
| Journal du Conseil, Conseil International Pour l'Exploration de la Mer | J. Cons. Cons. Int. Explor. Mer. |
| Journal of American Statistical Association | J. Am. Stat. Assoc. |
| Journal of Animal Ecology | J. Anim. Ecol. |
| Journal of Animal Morphology and Physiology | J. Anim. Morphol. Physiol. |
| Journal of Applied Ichthyology | J. Appl. Ichthyol. |
| Journal of Applied Meteorology | J. Appl. Meteorol. |
| Journal of Basic Engineering | J. Basic Eng. |
| Journal of Climate | J. Clim. |
| Journal of Coastal Research | J. Coast. Res. |
| Journal of Crustacean Biology | J. Crust. Biol. |
| Journal of Ecology | J. Ecol. |
| Journal of Environmental Economics and Management | J. Environ. Econ. Manage. |
| Journal of Environmental Management | J. Environ. Manage. |
| Journal of Experimental Biology | J. Exp. Biol. |
| Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology | J. Exp. Mar. Bio. Ecol. |
| Journal of Experimental Zoology | J. Exp. Zool. |
| Journal of Fish Biology | J. Fish. Biol. |
| Journal of Geology | J. Geol. |
| Journal of Geophysical Research | J. Geophys. Res. |
| Journal of Great Lakes Research | J. Great Lakes Res. |
| Journal of Ichthyology | J. Ichthyol. |
| Journal of Invertebrate Pathology | J. Invertebr. Pathol. |
| Journal of Marine Research | J. Mar. Res. |
| Journal of Marine Systems | J. Mar. Syst. |
| Journal of Marketing Research Society | J. Market Res. Soc. |
| Journal of Mathematical Biology | J. Math. Biol. |
| Journal of Multivariate Analysis | J. Multivar. Anal. |
| Journal of Oceanography | J. Oceanogr. |
| Journal of Physical Oceanography | J. Phys. Oceanogr. |
| Journal of Plankton Research | J. Plankton Res. |
| Journal of Protozoology | J. Protozool. |
| Journal of Sedimentary Petrology | J. Sediment. Petrol. |
| Journal of Shellfish Research | J. Shellfish Res. |
| Journal of Social Biology Structure | J. Soc. Biol. Struct. |
| Journal of Statistical Computation and Simulation | J. Stat. Comput. Simul. |
| Journal of Statistical Planning and Inference | J. Stat. Plann. Inference |
| Journal of the Biological Board of Canada | J. Biol. Board Can. |
| Journal of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada | J. Fish. Res. Board Can. |
| Journal of the Marine Biological Association of India | J. Mar. Biol. Assoc. India |
| Journal of the Marine Biology Association of the United Kingdom | J. Mar. Biol. Assoc. U.K. |
| Journal of the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Society | J. Northwest Atl. Fish. Soc. |
| Journal of the Oceanographic Society of Japan | J. Oceanogr. Soc. Jpn. |
| Journal of the Royal Statistical Society | J. R. Stat.Soc. |
| Journal of the Tokyo University of Fisheries | J. Tokyo Univ. Fish. |

# I. JOURNALS

| Title | Standard Abbreviation |
|---|---|
| Journal of the World Aquaculture Society | J. World Aquacult. Soc. |
| Journal of Theoretical Biology | J. Theor. Biol. |
| Journal of Water Resources Planning and Management | J. Water Resour. Plann. Manage. |
| Journal of Wildlife Management | J. Wildl. Manage. |
| Kontyu | Kontyu |
| Kuwait Bulletin of Marine Science | Kuwait Bull. Mar. Sci. |
| Lethaia | Lethaia |
| Limnology | Limnology |
| Limnology and Oceanography | Limnol. Oceanogr. |
| Maine Department of Marine Resources, MTS Journal | |
| Marine Behavior and Physiology | Mar. Behav. Physiol. |
| Marine Biology | Mar. Biol. |
| Marine Biology Letters | Mar. Biol. Lett. |
| Marine Ecology | Mar. Ecol. |
| Marine Ecology Progress Series | Mar. Ecol. Prog. Ser. |
| Marine Environmental Research | Mar. Environ. Res. |
| Marine Fisheries Review | Mar. Fish. Rev. |
| Marine Policy | Mar. Policy |
| Marine Pollution Bulletin | Mar. Pollut. Bull. |
| Marine Resource Economics | Mar. Resour. Econ. |
| Marine Science Communications | Mar. Sci. Commun. |
| Marine Technology Society Journal | Mar. Technol. Soc. J. |
| Maritime | Maritime |
| Meeresforschung | Meeresforschung |
| Micropaleontology | Micropaleontology |
| Molecular Marine Biology and Biotechnology | Mol. Mar. Biol. Biotechnol. |
| Monthly Weather Review | Mon. Weather Rev. |
| NAFO Scientific Council Studies | NAFO Sci. Council Studies |
| Natural Areas Journal | Nat. Areas J. |
| Natural History | Nat. Hist. |
| Natural Resource Modeling | Nat. Resour. Model. |
| Nature | Nature |
| Netherlands Journal of Sea Research | Neth. J. Sea Res. |
| Netherlands Journal of Zoology | Neth. J. Zool. |
| New Zealand Journal of Marine and Freshwater Research | N. Z. J. Mar. Freshwat. Res. |
| Nippon Suisan Gakkaishi | Nippon Suisan Gakkaishi |
| NOAA Technical Report NMFS | NOAA Tech. Rep. NMFS |
| North American Journal of Fisheries Management | N. Am. J. Fish. Manage. |
| Northeast Gulf Science | Northeast Gulf Sci. |
| Northwest Environmental Journal | Northwest Environ. J. |
| Northwest Science | Northwest Sci. |
| Oceanography and Marine Biology | Oceanog. Mar. Biol. |
| Oceanography Marine Biology: an Annual Review | Oceanogr. Mar. Biol. Annu. Rev. |
| Oceanologica Acta | Oceanol. Acta |
| Oceanology | Oceanology |
| Oecologia | Oecologia |
| Oikos | Oikos |
| Ophelia | Ophelia |

# I. JOURNALS

| Title | Standard Abbreviation |
|---|---|
| Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife | Or. Dept. of Fish and Wild. |
| Pacific Science | Pac. Sci. |
| Palaeoclimatology, | Palaeoclimatol. |
| Palaeoecology | Palaeoecol. |
| Palaeogeography, | Palaeogeogr. |
| Papers in Marine Biology and Oceanography | Pap. Mar. Bio. and Ocean. |
| Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London | Philos. Trans. R. Soc. Lond. |
| Phuket Marine Biological Center Research Bulletin | Phuket Mar. Biol. Cent. Res. Bull. |
| PICES Press | PICES Press |
| Polar Biology | Polar Biol. |
| Proceedings of the National Shellfish Association | Proc. Natl. Shellfish Assoc. |
| Proceedings of the World Maricultural Society | Proc. World Maricult. Soc. |
| Progress in Oceanography | Prog. Oceanogr. |
| Progressive Fish-Culturist | Prog. Fish-Cult. |
| Psychological Bulletin | Psychol. Bull. |
| Psychometrika | Psychometrika |
| Quarterly Review of Biology | Q. Rev. Biol. |
| Rapport et Proces-Verbaux Réunions. Conseil International pour l'Exporation de la Mer | Rapp. P-V. Reun. Cons. Int. Explor. Mer. |
| Renewable Resources Journal | Renewable Resour. J. |
| Research in Population Ecology | Res. Popul. Ecol. |
| Reviews in Aquatic Sciences | Rev. Aquat. Sci. |
| Reviews in Fish Biology and Fisheries | Rev. Fish Biol. Fish. |
| Reviews in Fisheries Science | Rev. Fish. Sci. |
| Reviews of Geophysics | Rev. Geophys. |
| Revue de l'Agriculture | Rev. Agr. |
| Rit Fiskideildar | Rit Fiskideildar |
| Royal Meteorological Society London | R. Meteorol. Soc. London |
| Sarsia | Sarsia |
| Science | Science |
| Science News | Sci. News |
| Scientific American | Sci. Am. |
| Scottish Fisheries Bulletin | Scot. Fish. Bull. |
| Sea Technology | Sea Technol. |
| South African Journal of Marine Science | S. Afr. J. Mar. Sci. |
| South African Journal of Science | S. Afr. J. Sci. |
| Soviet Journal of Ecology | Soviet J. Ecol. |
| Soviet Journal of Marine Biology | Soviet J. Mar. Biol. |
| Statistics in Medicine | Stat. Med. |
| Symposium of the Zoological Society of London | Symp. Zool. Soc. London |
| Taxon | Taxon |
| Technometrics | Technometrics |
| Tellus | Tellus |
| Theoretical Population Biology | Theor. Popul. Biol. |
| Transactions of the American Fisheries Society | Trans. Am. Fish. Soc. |
| Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada | Trans. Roy. Soc. Canada |
| Trends in Ecology and Evolution | Trends Ecol. Evol. |
| Underwater Naturalist | Underwat. Nat. |

# I. JOURNALS

| Title | Standard Abbreviation |
|---|---|
| Veliger | Veliger |
| Water Environment Research | Water Environ. Res. |
| Water Environmental Research | Wat. Environ. Res. |
| Wildlife Society Bulletin | Wildl. Soc. Bull. |
| Zoologica Africana | Zool. Afr. |
| Zoological Journal Linnean Society | Zool. J. Linn. Soc. |

# II. MAGAZINES AND OTHER PERIODICALS

| Title | Standard Abbreviation |
|---|---|
| Alaska Fish and Game | AK Fish Game |
| Alaska Fishermen's Journal | Alaska Fish. J. |
| Fishery Market News | Fish. Market News |
| National Fisherman | Natl. Fisherman |
| National Geographic | Nat. Geog. |
| Nor'Easter | Nor'Easter |
| Outdoor California | Outdoor California |
| Pacific Fishing | Pacific Fish. |
| Trade News | Trade News |

## *Appendix B: Keyword List*

This list is provided as a guide to the keywords used in the shellfish library. Many of the terms are incorrect, outdated, or have typographical or other errors. In some cases, we have supplied more current or correct information in parentheses so that cross-referencing from correct terms to those used in the library is possible. The use of all uppercase letters is a leftover from previous bibliographic software, and there is no reason to use all uppercase letters for future entries.

3S MANAGEMENT
ABALONE
ABIOTIC
ABLATION
ABNORMAL GROWTH
ABUNDANCE
ABUNDANCE ESTIMATION
ABUNDANCE SURVEY DESIGN
ABUNDANCE SURVEYS
ACCESS
ACOUSTICS
ADAK
ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT
ADAPTIVE SAMPLING
ADÔS FAMILY
AERIAL SURVEY
AFRICA
AGE
AGE CLASS
AGE COMPOSITION
AGE DISTRIBUTION
AGE LENGTH KEY
AGE STRUCTURED MODEL
AGE WEIGHT LENGTH SEX SAMPLING
AGEING
AGEING ERROR
AGGREGATION
ALASKA
ALASKA PENINSULA
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS
ALGAE
ALLOMETRIC GROWTH
ALLOMETRIC GROWTH MODEL
AMERICAN LOBSTER
AMERICAN OYSTER
ANADROMOUS
ANALYSIS OF COVARIANCE
ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE
ANATOMY
ANCHOR LOCATION
ANCHOR TAG
ANCHORAGE

ANGULATUS
ANTARCTIC KRILL
ANTARCTICA
AQUACULTURE
AQUACULTURE POLICY
AQUATIC FARM
AQUATIC PLANT
ARABIAN GULF
ARCTIC OCEAN
ARGENTINA
ARTIFICIAL
ARTIFICIAL COLLECTORS
ARTIFICIAL CULTIVATION
ARTIFICIAL SHELTER
ASIA
ASSAY
ATKINS TAG
ATLANTIC COAST
ATLANTIC COD
ATLANTIC HERRING
ATLANTIC MACKEREL
ATLANTIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC SALMON
ATLANTIC SCALLOP
ATLANTIC SWORDFISH
ATMOSPHERE
AUKE BAY
AUSTRALIA
AUTOCORRELATION
AUTOREGRESSION
AUTOTOMY
AVOIDANCE
BACTERIA
BAIT
BALTIC SEA
BARANOV CATCH
BARNACLE
BARREN ISLANDS
BATHYMETRY
BAY SCALLOP
BAYESIAN STATISTICS
BEAM TRAWL

BEHAVIOR
BEHAVIORAL ECOLOGY
BENTHIC ENVIRONMENT
BENTHOS
BERING SEA/ALEUTIAN ISLANDS
BERING STRAIT
BEVERTON HOLT
BIAS
BIBLIOGRAPHY
BINARY DATA ANALYSIS
BINARY RESPONSE MODELS
BINOMIAL
BIOASSAY
BIOCHEMICAL MECHANISMS
BIODIVERSITY
BIOECONOMIC
BIOECONOMIC MODELS
BIOENERGETICS
BIOGEOGRAPHY
BIOLOGICAL REFERENCE POINTS
BIOLOGICAL RESPONSE MODEL
BIOLOGY
BIOMASS
BIOMASS ESTIMATION
BIOTIC
BITTER CRAB SYNDROME
BIVALVE
BLACKCOD
BLACKLIP ABALONE
BLASTING
BLOCK BOOTSTRAP
BLUE CRAB
BLUE KING CRAB
BLUE-RED SHRIMP
BOARD OF FISHERIES
BOOLEAN MODEL
BOOTSTRAP
BOTTOM FRONT
BOTTOM-FEEDING PREDATORS
BOTTOMFISH
BOTTOMFISH POTS
BOX-JENKINS MODEL
BRACHYURAN CRAB
BRAZIL
BRISTOL BAY
BRITISH COLUMBIA
BROWN KING CRAB
BROWN SHRIMP
BYCATCH
CALIBRATION
CALIFORNIA

CANADA
CANNIBALISM
CAPELIN
CAPTURE
CAPTURE-RECAPTURE
CARAPACE
CARAPACE LENGTH
CARAPACE WIDTH
CARBON FLUX
CARIBBEAN SPINY LOBSTER
CATCH
CATCH ANALYSIS
CATCH CURVE
CATCH PER UNIT EFFORT
CATCH PREDICTIONS
CATCH QUOTA
CATCH RATE
CATCH SAMPLING
CATCH STATISTICS
CATCH/EFFORT DATA
CATCHABILITY
CATCHABILITY COEFFICIENT
CEPHALOPODS
CHAOS
CHELATOMY
CHEMICAL POLLUTION
CHI SQUARE
CHIGNIK
CHILE
CHINA
CHINOOK SALMON
CHUKCHI SEA
CHUM SALMON
CLAM
CLASSIFICATION
CLIMATE
CLUSTER ANALYSIS
COASTAL
COASTAL HABITAT
COASTAL SEA LEVEL
COCKLE
COCONUT CRAB
COD
COD POT
CODED WIRE TAG
COHO SALMON
COHORT ANALYSIS
COMMERCIAL FISHERIES
COMMUNITY ECOLOGY
COMMUNITY STRUCTURE
COMPETITION

COMPUTER ANALYSIS
COMPUTER SIMULATION
CONFIDENCE INTERVALS
CONFINEMENT
CONSERVATION
CONTAMINATION
CONTINENTAL SHELF
CONTINGENCY TABLES
COOK INLET
COONSTRIPE SHRIMP (Coonstriped shrimp)
COPEPOD
CORRELATION
CORRELATION COEFFICIENT
COVARIANCE
CPUE
CRAB
CRAB POT
CRAB PROCESSOR
CRANGON SHRIMP
CRAYFISH
CROSS VALIDATION
CRUSTACEANS
CURRENT
CURRENT VELOCITY
CUTTHROAT TROUT
DATA COLLECTION
DATA PRESENTATION
DATABASE
DECISION ANALYSIS
DELAYED MATING
DELTA METHOD
DELURY
DEMERSAL
DEMERSAL SHELF ROCKFISH
DEMERSAL SPECIES
DEMOGRAPHICS
DENDOGRAM
DENMARK
DENSITY
DENSITY DEPENDENCE
DENSITY DEPENDENT GROWTH
DEPTH ZONE
DERELICT
DERELICT GEAR
DERISO
DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY
DIET
DIGITAL IMAGING
DISCARD
DISCRIMINANT ANALYSIS
DISEASE

DISPLACEMENT
DISTANCE SAMPLING
DISTRIBUTION
DISTRIBUTION PATTERNS
DIVE FISHERY
DNA
DOGFISH
DOMESTIC FISHING
DOMOIC ACID
DOVER SOLE
DREDGE
DREDGING
DRIFTNET
DRILLING
DUNGENESS CRAB
DUROMETER
DUTCH HARBOR
DYNAMIC POOL
EARLY EXPLORATIONS
EARTH HISTORY
EAST COAST
ECDYSIS
ECOLOGY
ECONOMIC STATISTICS
ECONOMICS
ECOSYSTEM
ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT
ECOSYSTEM MODELLING
EDGEWORTH EXPANSION
EDIBLE CRAB
EFFECTIVE FISHING AREA
EFFORT
EFFORT STANDARIZATION
EGG
EGG DEPOSITION SURVEYS
EGG DEVELOPMENT
EGG LENGTH
EGG LOSS
EGG MORTALITY
EGG PRODUCTION
EGG RETENTION
EGG SEPARATION
EGG SURVIVAL
EL NINO
EL NI¥O (Duplicate of El Nino)
ELECTROPHORESIS
ELEFAN
EMIGRATION
ENDANGERED
ENERGETICS
ENGLAND

ENGLISH SOLE
ENHANCEMENT
ENTRAINMENT
ENVIRONMENT
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT
ENVIRONMENTAL VARIATION
EPIFAUNA
ERROR
ERRORS-IN-VARIABLES
ESCAPE MECHANISM
ESCAPEMENT
ESSENTIAL FISH HABITAT
ESTUARY
EUROPEAN LOBSTER
EVOLUTION
EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE
EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN
EXPLOITATION
EXPLOITATION RATE
EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS
EXPOSURE
EXVESSEL PRICE
F0.1
FECUNDITY
FEEDING
FEEDING BELITTLENECK (Feeding Bottleneck)
FEEDING ECOLOGY
FERTILIZATION
FIDDLER CRAB
FIELD EVALUATION
FIELD EXPERIMENT
FINFISH
FISH
FISH BYCATCH
FISHERIES ECOLOGY
FISHERIES MANAGEMENT
FISHERIES THRESHOLD
FISHERMAN BEHAVIOR
FISHERMEN
FISHERY
FISHERY DESCRIPTION
FISHERY ECONOMICS
FISHERY HISTORY
FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN
FISHING EFFECTS
FISHING EFFORT
FISHING GEAR
FISHING METHODS
FISHING MORTALITY
FISHING POWER

FISHING SEASON
FLATFISH
FLEET CAPACITY
FLORIDA
FLOY ANCHOR
FLOY TAG
FOOD
FOOD COMPOSITION
FOOD PREFERENCE
FORAGE RATIO
FORAGING ACTIVITY
FORECASTS
FOREIGN FISHING
FORMER SOVIET UNION
FOSSIL
FOWLKES-MALLOWS
FRANCE
FRESHWATER CRAB
FRONT
GASTROPODA
GAUSS-SEIDEL
GEAR
GEAR EFFECTS
GEAR EFFICIENCY
GEAR RESTRICTION
GEAR SATURATION
GEAR SELECTIVITY
GEAR TECHNOLOGY
GENERAL LINEARIZED MODEL
GENERAL LOGIT MODEL
GENETIC
GENETIC IDENTIFICATION
GENETIC MARKING
GENETIC SELECTION
GENETIC VARIATION
GEODUCK
GEOGRAPHIC AREA
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION
GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM
GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION
GEOLOGY
GEOMETRIC MEAN REGRESSION
GEORGES BANK
GERMANY
GHOST FISHING
GILLNET
GIS
GLACIER BAY
GMR
GOLDEN CRAB
GOLDEN KING CRAB

GOMPERTZ
GOODNESS OF FIT
GRAVITY (ATMOSPHERE)
GRAYS HARBOR
GREAT LAKES
GREECE
GREEN CRAB
GREENLAND
GROUNDFISH
GROWTH
GROWTH CURVE COMPARISONS
GROWTH CURVES
GROWTH INCREMENT
GROWTH MODELS
GROWTH PARAMETERS
GROWTH RATE
GTR
GUIDELINE HARVEST LEVEL
GUIDELINE HARVEST RANGE
GUIDELINE HARVEST RATE
GULF OF ALASKA
GULF OF CALIFORNIA
GULF OF MAINE
GULF OF MEXICO
GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE
HABITAT
HADDOCK
HALIBUT
HANDLING EFFECTS
HANDLING MORTALITY
HANDLING STRESS
HARDY-WEINBERG
HARVEST
HARVEST POLICY
HARVEST QUOTAS
HARVEST RATE
HARVEST STRATEGY
HARVEST TRENDS
HASSELBLAD
HATCHERY
HAWAII
HERMIT CRAB
HERRING
HOMER
HOOK AND LINE
HUMPY SHRIMP
HYBRID CRAB
HYBRIDIZATION
HYDROACOUSTIC MAPPING
HYDROACOUSTIC SURVEY
HYPOTHESIS TESTING

HYPOXIA
ICELAND
ICELAND SCALLOP
IDENTIFICATION
ILLUMINATION
IMAGE PROCESSOR
IMAGING SPECTROMETERS
FISHERIES MANAGEMENT
INDIA
INDIVIDUAL FISHING QUOTAS
INDIVIDUAL TRANSFERABLE QUOTAS
INDUSTRY
INFAUNA
INFLUENCE FUNCTION
INJURY
INSHORE
INTERANNUAL VARIABILITY
INTERTIDAL HABITAT
INTERTIDAL ZONE
INTERVIEW
INVERTEBRATES
IRELAND
IRISH SEA
ITALY
JACKKNIFE
JAPAN
JAPANESE FISHERY
JAPANESE MOTHERSHIP
JELLYFISH
JOINT VENTURE
JOLLY-SEBER MODEL
JONAH CRAB
JOURNAL PUBLICATION GUIDELINES
JUVENILE
KACHEMAK BAY
KAMCHATKA
KAMISHAK
KELP
KERNEL ESTIMATES
KERNEL SMOOTHING
KING CRAB
KING SALMON
KODIAK
KOREAN FISHERY
KRIGING
KUWAIT
LA NI¥A (La Nina)
LABORATORY CONDITIONS
LABORATORY EVALUATION
LABORATORY EXPERIMENT
LABRADOR

LAKE MICHIGAN
LANDINGS
LARVAE
LARVAL ABUNDANCE
LARVAL ADVECTION
LARVAL DEVELOPMENT
LARVAL IDENTIFICATION
LARVAL MORTALITY
LARVAL RECRUITMENT
LARVAL SETTLEMENT
LARVAL TRANSPORT
LASER
LATITUDINAL VARIATION
LENGTH BASED METHODS
LENGTH BASED MODEL
LENGTH COMPOSITION ANALYSIS
LENGTH FREQUENCY ANALYSIS
LENGTH-AT-AGE
LESLIE
LESLIE DELURY
LIFE HISTORY
LIFE HISTORY STRATEGY
LIFE STAGES
LIGHT
LIGHT (ATMOSPHERE)
LIKELIHOOD ESTIMATION
LIKELIHOOD RATIO TESTS
LIMB LOSS
LIMITED ENTRY
LIMNOLOGY
LINE TRANSECT SAMPLING
LINEAR RANK TESTS
LITERATURE REVIEW
LITERATURE SEARCH
LITTLENECK
LITTORAL ZONE
LOBSTER
LOG LINEAR MODEL
LOGARITHMIC SERIES MODEL
LOGGING
LOGISTIC
LOGISTIC REGRESSION
LOGNORMAL DISTRIBUTION
LONGLINE
LONGLINE GEAR
LOST GEAR
LOWER COOK INLET
MACKEREL
MACROINVERTEBRATES
MAGNUSON ACT (Magnuson-Stevens Act)
MAINE

MALES
MANAGEMENT HISTORY
MANAGEMENT MEASURES
MANAGEMENT PLAN
MANAGEMENT POLICY
MANAGEMENT RISK
MANAGEMENT STRATEGY
MANAGEMENT TOOLS
MANUSCRIPT
MAP
MARICULTURE
MARINE DEBRIS
MARINE MAMMAL
MARK RECAPTURE
MARKET
MARLIN
MARQUARDT
MASSACHUSETTS
MATING
MATING BEHAVIOR
MATING SUCCESS
MATURATION
MATURITY
MAXIMUM LIKELIHOOD
MAXIMUM SUSTAINED YIELD
MDNA (mtDNA)
MEAT QUALITY
MEAT YIELD
MEDITERANEAN SEA
MESH SIZE
METABOLISM
METAMORPHIS (Metamorphosis)
METAMORPHIS CHEMICAL CUES
(Metamorphosis Chemical Cues)
METEOROLOGY
MEXICO
MICROBIAL DISEASES
MICROCOMPUTER
MICROSATELLITE MARKERS LOCI
MICROSPORIDIAN
MICROZOOPLANKTON
MIGRATION
MIGRATION PATTERNS
MIGRATORY TIMING
MISRA EQUATION
MIXTURE MODEL
MODEL
MOLLUSC (Mollusk)
MOLT
MOLT CYCLE
MOLT FREQUENCY

MOLT INCREMENT

MOLT PREDICTION

MOLTING PROBABILITY

MONTE CARLO

MONTE CARLO SIMULATION MODEL

MORPHOLOGY

MORPHOMETRICS

MORTALITY

MORTALITY RATES

MUD CRAB

MULTI-COHORT

MULTI-STAGE SAMPLING

MULTIDIMENSIONAL SCALING

MULTIFAN

MULTIPLE COMPARISON PROCEDURES

MULTIPLE REGRESSION ANALYSIS

MULTISPECIES

MULTISPECIES FISHERY

MULTISPECIES MANAGEMENT

MULTISPECIES MODEL

MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS

MUSSEL

NATURAL MORTALITY

NEARSHORE

NEARSHORE ROCKFISH

NEMATODE WORMS

NEMERTEAN WORM

NET

NET EFFICIENCY

NEW ENGLAND

NEW ZEALAND

NEWFOUNDLAND

NICARAGUA

NICHE OVERLAP

NON AGE STRUCTURED MODEL

NONLINEAR GROWTH

NONLINEAR GROWTH MODEL

NONLINEAR MODELS

NONPARAMETRIC

NORMAL DISTRIBUTION

NORTH AMERICA

NORTH ATLANTIC

NORTH PACIFIC

NORTH SEA

NORTHEAST

NORTHERN ABALONE

NORTHERN ANCHOVY

NORTHERN SHRIMP

NORTON SOUND

NORWAY

NORWEGIAN LOBSTER

NOVA SCOTIA

NUTRIENT

OBSERVER

OBSERVER DATA

OBSERVER MANUAL

OBSERVER PROGRAM

OBSERVER REPORT

OCEAN ENVIRONMENT

OCEANOGRAPHY

OCTOPUS

OFFSHORE

OIL EFFECTS

OIL SPILL

OIL SPILL IMPACT

ONTOGENETIC

OPTIMAL HARVEST

OPTIMUM YIELD

OREGON

OSCILLATION

OTHER FINFISH

OTHER GROUNDFISH

OTOLITH

OVERFISHING

OXYGEN DEFICIENCY

OYSTER

PACIFIC COAST

PACIFIC COD

PACIFIC HAKE

PACIFIC HALIBUT

PACIFIC HERRING

PACIFIC LYRE CRAB

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

PACIFIC OCEAN

PACIFIC OCEAN PERCH

PACIFIC SALMON

PACIFIC SARDINE

PACIFIC SHORE CRAB

PACIFIC WHITING

PALEONTOLOGY

PANAEID SHRIMP

PANAMA

PANDALID SHRIMP

PARASITE

PARASITIC BARNACLES

PCR

PELAGIC

PELAGIC SPECIES

PELLA TOMLINSON

PENAEID SHRIMP

PETERSEN

PETERSEN DISK TAG

PHENOTYPIC
PHILIPPINES
PHOTO PERIOD (Photoperiod)
PHOTOGRAPHY
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT
PHYSIOLOGY
PHYTOPLANKTON
PINK ABALONE
PINK SALMON
PINK SCALLOP
PINK SHRIMP
PINKNECK CLAM
PIT
PIT TAGS
PLACER MINING
PLANKTON
PLANKTON ABUNDANCE
POISSON
POLITICS
POLLOCK
POLLUTION
POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION
POMFRET
POPAN
POPULATION BIOLOGY
POPULATION DENSITY
POPULATION DEVELOPMENT
POPULATION DYNAMICS
POPULATION PARAMETERS
POPULATION PROJECTION
POPULATION STATISTICS
POPULATION STRUCTURE
POPULATION TRENDS
PORT SAMPLING
PORTUGAL
POT
POT DEFINITION
POT GEAR
POT LIMIT
POT SAMPLING
POT SETUP
POT SHRIMP
POT SURVEY
POWER
POWER ANALYSIS
POWER TRANSFORMATIONS
PRAWNS
PREDATION
PREDATOR PREY
PRESERVATION
PRESSURE (ATMOSPHERE)

PRESSURE CHANGE
PREY
PRIBILOF ISLANDS
PRIMARY PRODUCTION
PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND
PRINCIPLE COMPONENT ANALYSIS
PROCESSING
PROFILE ANALYSIS
PROHIBITED SPECIES
PRUDHOE BAY
PSP
PSP MONITORING
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
PUBLICATION GUIDELINES
PUBLICATIONS
PUGET SOUND
PULSE FISHING
PURSE SEINE
QUAHOG
QUOTA
RAKE
RANDOM DISTRIBUTIONS
RANDOMIZATION
RANDOMNESS
RATIO STATISTICS
RAZOR CLAM
RECORDING TECHNOLOGY
RECRUITMENT
RECRUITMENT MODEL
RECRUITMENT SUCCESS
RECRUITMENT VARIATION
RED ABALONE
RED CRAB
RED GIANT SHRIMP
RED KING CRAB
RED ROCK CRAB
RED SEA
RED SEA CUCUMBER
REDFISH
REGENERATION
REGION 4
REGRESSION
REGRESSION CALIBRATION
REGULATION
REGULATIONS
REHABILITATION
REMOTE SENSING
REPEATED MEASURES ANALYSIS
REPORTING POLICIES
REPRODUCTION
REPRODUCTIVE CAPACITY

REPRODUCTIVE CYCLE
REPRODUCTIVE SEASON
RESEARCH
RESOURCES
RHIZOCEPHALAN
RHODE ISLAND
RICKER
RICKER SPAWNER RECRUIT
RICKETTSIA-LIKE MICROORGANISM
RISK ANALYSIS
RK SELECTION
RNA/DNA
ROBUST DESIGN
ROBUST METHODS
ROCK CRAB
ROCK LOBSTER
ROCK SCALLOP
ROCKFISH
ROV
RUSSIA
SABLEFISH
SALINITY
SALMON
SAMPLE SIZE
SAMPLERS
SAMPLING
SAMPLING DESIGN
SAMPLING THEORY
SAMPLING WINDOW
SAND CRAB
SANDLANCE
SATELLITE
SAUCER SCALLOP
SCALLOP
SCHAEFER
SCHNABEL
SCHNUTE
SCIENCE
SCOTLAND
SCUBA
SCUBA SURVEY
SCULPIN
SEA CUCUMBER
SEA FLOOR
SEA LEVEL
SEA LEVEL PRESSURE
SEA OTTERS
SEA SCALLOP
SEA SURFACE TEMPERATURE
SEA URCHINS
SEABIRD

SEAFOOD QUALITY
SEAGRASS
SEASON
SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION
SEASONAL MANAGEMENT
SEASONAL VARIATION
SEAWEED
SECONDARY PRODUCTION
SEDIMENT
SEINE
SELECT
SEX CHANGE
SEX RATIO
SEX/SIZE EFFECT
SEXUAL DEVELOPMENT
SEXUAL MATURATION
SHELL CONDITION
SHELLFISH
SHELTER/COVER
SHORE CRAB
SHORTS
SHRIMP
SHRIMP POT
SHRINKAGE
SIDESTRIPE SHRIMP (Sidestriped shrimp)
SIGNIFICANCE
SILVER SALMON
SIMEX
SIMULATION MODEL
SITKA
SIZE AT MATURITY
SIZE COMPOSITION
SIZE DISTRIBUTION
SIZE LIMITS
SIZE STRUCTURED MODEL
SIZE-FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION
SKATE
SLIPPER LOBSTER
SLOPE ROCKFISH
SNAIL
SNOW CRAB
SOAK TIME
SOCKEYE SALMON
SOFT-SHELLED CLAM
SOFT-SHELLED CRAB
SOFTWARE
SOFTWARE EVALUATION
SOLE
SONAR
SONIC TAG
SORTING TECHNIQUES

SOUTH AFRICA
SOUTH AMERICA
SOUTH ATLANTIC
SOUTH KOREA
SOUTHCENTRAL
SOUTHEAST
SOUTHEAST ALASKA
SOUTHERN OCEAN
SOUTHERN ROCK LOBSTER
SPAIN
SPANNER CRAB
SPATIAL CORRELATION
SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION
SPATIAL PATTERNS
SPATIAL STATISTICS
SPATIAL TRENDS
SPAWNER RECRUIT MODEL
SPAWNER RECRUIT RELATIONSHIP
SPAWNING
SPAWNING PER RECRUIT
SPECIES DIVERSITY
SPIDER CRAB
SPINY LOBSTER
SPINY SCALLOP
SPLINE TRANSFORMATIONS
SPONGES
SPORT FISHING
SPOT SHRIMP
SQUID
SRI LANKA
ST. MATTHEW ISLAND
STAIN
STAINED PRAWN DISEASE
STANDARD ERROR
STARFISH
STARVATION
STATISTICAL MODELS
STATISTICAL THEORY
STATISTICS
STEELHEAD TROUT
STELLER SEA LION
STOCHASTIC MODEL
STOCHASTIC PROCESS
STOCK ABUNDANCE
STOCK ASSESSMENT
STOCK IDENTIFICATION
STOCK LEVELS
STOCK PRODUCTION MODEL
STOCK REBUILDING
STOCK REDUCTION ANALYSIS
STOCK SYNTHESIS

STOCK-RECRUITMENT RELATIONSHIP
STOMACH ANALYSIS
STONE CRAB
STORAGE/HOLDING
STRATIFIED SAMPLING
STREAMER TAG
STRESS
STRIPED PINK SHRIMP
SUBARCTIC
SUBMERSIBLE
SUBSISTENCE FISHERY
SUBTIDAL
SUBTIDAL HABITAT
SUBTROPICAL
SURF CLAM
SURFACE WATER
SURPLUS PRODUCTION MODEL
SURVEY DATA
SURVEY DESIGN
SURVEY REPORT
SURVIVAL
SUTURE TAG
SWEDEN
SYMPOSIUM PROCEEDINGS
SYSTEMS THEORY
TAC
TAG
TAG RETENTION
TAG-RECAPTURE
TAGGING
TAGGING EXPERIMENT
TAGGING SURVEY
TAGGING TRAUMA
TAIR MODEL
TANNER CRAB
TANNERI
TAXONOMY
TECHNOLOGY
TEMPERATURE
TERMINAL MOLT
TEST FISHERY
TEXAS
THAILAND
THERMAL TOLERANCE
THRESHOLD
TIGER PRAWNS
TIME SERIES MODEL
TOXIC BLOOM
TRANSFER FUNCTION MODELING
TRANSFORM-BOTH-SIDES
TRANSFORMATION

TRANSPLANTATION
TRANSPORT
TRAP
TRAP DESIGN
TRAP SAMPLING
TRAP SURVEY
TRAP VENTING
TRAWL
TRAWL SHRIMP
TRAWL SURVEY
TRAWLING
TRIVARIATE
TROLL
TROPHIC
TROPHIC INDICES
TROPHIC INTERACTION
TROPHIC RELATIONSHIPS
TROPICAL
TUNA
TURBIDITY
TWINE
TWINE ESCAPE MECHANISM
UNITED KINGDOM
UNITED STATES
UNIVARIATE ANALYSIS
UPWELLING
VARIANCE ESTIMATORS
VARIANCE FUNCTION
VESSEL EFFICIENCY
VIDEO IMAGING
VIDEO SAMPLING
VIETNAM
VIRTUAL POPULATION ANALYSIS
VIRUS
VOLCANIC
VON BERTALANFFY
WALES
WALLEYE POLLOCK
WASHINGTON
WATER
WATER CIRCULATION
WATER COLUMN
WATER DEPTH
WATER QUALITY
WATER TEMPERATURE
WAVE HEIGHT
WEATHER
WEATHERVANE SCALLOP
WEIGHT LENGTH RELATIONSHIP
WEIGHT-WIDTH RELATIONSHIPS
WEST COAST

WESTERN ALASKA
WESTERN ALEUTIAN ISLANDS
WESTERN ROCK LOBSTER
WESTWARD
WESTWARD REGION
WHITING
WIND
YAKUTAT
YEAR-CLASS ANALYSIS
YELLOWFIN SOLE
YIELD
YIELD PER RECRUIT MODEL
YUGOSLAVIA
YUKON RIVER
ZOOPLANKTON