



Database Guide: ProQuest Agriculture Journals

Search Tips

- Use quotation marks (“”) to search for exact phrases.
- Two word queries such as **greenhouse effect** are searched as an exact phrase by default.
- Three word queries such as **greenhouse gas emissions** are searched as words that need to appear in proximity to each other by default.
- Use special characters and operators to focus queries.

Truncation and Wildcard Characters

- * The asterisk (*) is used as a right-handed truncation. It will find all forms of a word.
Example: Searching for **agricultur*** will find agriculture, agricultural, *etc.*
- ? The question mark symbol (?) is used to replace any single character, either inside or the right end of the word.
The question mark **cannot** be used to begin a word.
Example: Searching for **wom?n** will find woman and women.

Operators

Boolean, proximity and adjacency operators are used to broaden and narrow your search.

- AND** Finds **all** the words. When searching for keywords in Citation and Document Text **AND** finds documents in which the words occur in the same paragraph (within approximately 1,000 characters) or the words appear in any citation field. Use **W/DOC** in place of **AND** when searching for keywords within **Citation and Document Text** or **Document Text** to retrieve comprehensive results.
Example: agriculture AND genetics
- AND NOT** Finds articles which have the first word, but **not** the second word.
Example: crops AND NOT wheat
- OR** Finds **any** of the words.
Example: genetic OR transgenic
- W/#** Finds documents where these words are **within** some number of words apart (either before or after). Use when searching for keywords within **Citation and Document Text** or **Document Text**.
Example: agriculture W/3 genetics
- W/PARA** Finds documents where words are **within the same paragraph** (within approximately 1,000 characters). Use when searching for keywords within **Document Text**.
Example: forest management W/PARA fires
- W/DOC** Finds documents where all the words appear **within the document text**. Use **W/DOC** in place of **AND** when searching for keywords within **Citation and Document Text** or **Document Text** to retrieve comprehensive results.
Example: conservation W/DOC extinct species



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NOT W/# Finds documents where words appear but are **not within** some number of words apart (either before or after). Use when searching for keywords within **Citation and Document Text** or **Document Text**.

Example: agriculture NOT W/2 genetics

PRE/# Finds documents where the **first word appears some number of words before the second word**. Use when searching for keywords within **Citation and Document Text** or **Document Text**.

Example: biological pre/3 diversity

Search Field Syntax

Abstract	Date (Numeric)	Geographical Name / Location	Product Name
Appendix	Document Feature	Headnote	Publication Title / Journal Name
Author	Document ID	Image Caption	Section
Author Affiliation	Document Language	Index	Subject Terms
Citation and Abstract	Document Text	ISSN	Volume
Company Name / Organization	Document Title	Issue	Word Count
Corporate/Institutional Author	Document Type	NAICS / SIC Codes	Year
Date (Alpha)	DUNS	Pagination / Start Page	
	Footnote	Person	

Abstract

Search article abstracts for your terms.

Valid Forms:

ABS
AB
ABSTRACT

Example:

ABS(biochemistry)

Examples:

APX(Michigan)

Appendix

Use to search the Appendix of a document. The appendix usually comes at the end of the document, identified by a header - [Appendix].

Use **Keywords** to search this field.

Valid Forms:

APX

Author

Use to find documents written by a particular author.

Valid Forms:

AUTHOR
AU

Examples:

AUTHOR(Gertrude Huntington)
AU(Kinsley, Michael)

Author Affiliation

The author affiliation field contains institutional affiliation and address of the first author, and grant



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numbers. All three pieces of the ID field (actual number/grant acronym/ institute mnemonic) are individually searchable. There are more precise retrieval results from searching on the grant acronym, except in cases where the grant acronym is also state postal code abbreviation.

Use **keyword(s)** to search this field.

Valid Forms:

AUA
CS
AFF
AA

Examples:

AUA("Michigan State University")
AUA(Writers Guild)

- Governmental organizations
- Political parties
- Other organizations, such as professional sport teams, churches, Native American tribes, or music groups

Valid Forms:

CO
Company
ORG

Examples:

CO(Nestle)
CO(United Nations Food & Agricultural Organization)

Note: When you search using Company/Org, ProQuest finds articles containing your search terms in the index field. For example, a search for CO(United Nations), will find articles indexed on United Nations and United Nations Federal Credit Union. To find articles indexed with the exact term United Nations, use the literal search field: LCO({United Nations}). The literal search field uses curly braces inside of parentheses.

Citation and Abstract

When you select **Citations and abstracts** from the drop-down menu, ProQuest searches the following fields:

- Author
- Abstract
- Article Title
- Company Name
- Geographical Name
- Personal Name
- Product Name
- Source (publication title)
- Subject Terms

Corporate/Institutional Author

This field contains the Corporate names of the institution that authored the original document, sponsoring institution, conference, government agency, etc.

Valid Forms:

CA

Examples:

CA(health)
CA(Canadian Assn of University Business Officers)

Company Name / Organization

Search for a company or other organizations featured prominently in an article, including the following:

- Associations
- Companies
- Cooperatives
- Divisions of companies

Date (Alpha)

The publication date in alphanumeric format (month day year). For example December 12, 1999 appears as Dec 12 1999.

Do not use a comma.

Valid Forms:

PDA
DA
DATE

Example:

DA(Jul 4 2001)

- Illustrations
- Maps
- References
- Tables

Valid Forms:

SF

Examples:

SF(maps)
SF(tables OR illustrations)

Date (Numeric)

The publication date in numeric format (mm/dd/yyyy). For example December 12, 1999 appears as 12/12/1999.

You can use the less than (<) or greater than (>) signs to indicate dates before and after a date, or between specific dates.

For example, **PDN(>1/1/2002) AND PDN(<1/5/2002)** will find results from publications with numeric dates between January 1, 2002 and January 5, 2002.

Valid Forms:

PDN
DDT
ND
PD
PDN
XP

Example:

PDN(12/12/1999)

Document ID

Search the unique database ID for articles and documents in ProQuest.

Valid Form:

ID

Example:

ID(356894)

Document Language

Use to search **language** index. This field contains the language in which the document was published originally. You can select languages from the language field specific index.

Valid Forms:

LA
LN

Examples:

LA(french)
LN(french or english)

Document Feature

Use to search document features, such as an index or auxiliary materials, that may be included in or accompany a document.

The document features indexed are:

- Graphs

Document Text

Searches only the full text of articles for your search terms. Article abstracts are not included in this search. AND, OR, and other search operators are treated as such unless enclosed in quotes.

Valid Forms:

TEXT
TX



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Examples:
TEXT(Kofi Annan)
TEXT("North Sea oil")

Document Title

Locates the occurrence of search words in the title of the article.

Valid Forms:
TITLE
TI

Examples:
TITLE(Future)
TI(future AND career)
TI("Peering into the Future of Careers")

Document Type

Use this search field to look for search words or phrases in articles of a certain type.

Valid Forms:
AT
TY
DT

Examples:
DTYPE(commentary)
TY(statistics)
AT(review)
DT(arts/exhibits review)
DTYPE(television review-no opinion)

DUNS

The Dunn and Bradstreet trading partner identification number. These numbers provide a universal system for computer identification of companies.

Valid Forms:
DUNS
DUN
DU
DN

Examples:
DUNS(00 695 7856)
DUN(03 575 3920)

Footnote

Search article footnotes for your terms.

Valid Forms:
FOOT
FTN

Example:
FOOT(326 U.S. 465)

Geographical Name / Location

Use this search field to look for articles in which a geographical area or location figures prominently in the text.

Valid Forms:
GEO
GN
LO
LOC
LOCATION
GC

Examples:
GEO(Midwest)
GN(UK)
GEO(New South Wales)
GN(Black Forest)

Note: When you search using location, ProQuest finds articles containing your search terms in the index field. For example, a search for GEO(Paris), will find articles indexed on Paris and Paris City, Utah. To find articles indexed with the exact term Paris, use the literal search field: LGEO({Paris}). The literal search field uses curly braces inside of parentheses.

Headnote

This search field looks for search words that occur in the headnotes of an article. Headnotes are short introductions, explanations, or comments at the beginning of an article. They are different from abstracts in that they do not attempt to summarize the content of the article.

Valid Forms:

HEAD
HDN

Examples:

HDN(horticulture)
HEAD(Global Economy)

Image Caption

This search field looks for occurrences of search words in the caption text accompanying article illustrations, graphs, and photographs.

Valid Forms:

CAP
CP

Example:

CAP(Chart)

Index

Use to locate all occurrences of search words in any searchable index field. It does not find occurrences in the text of the articles.

Valid Forms:

INDEX
IND
IX

Example:

INDEX(greenhouse effect)

ISSN

This search field looks for the eight-digit International Standard Serials Number (ISSN), where available. Hyphens are optional.

Valid Forms:

ISSN
SN
ISN

Examples:

ISSN(0013-9157)
SN(00139157)

Issue

Use to search **issue number**. Use **keyword(s)** to search this field.

Valid Forms:

ISSUE
IS

Example:

IS(10)

NAICS / SIC Codes (Industry Code)

The NAICS / SIC code defines the economic activity of a business as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Valid Forms:

SIC
NAIC
NAICS

Examples:

SIC(4911)
SIC(514210)

Pagination / Start Page

Use to search for specific pages of a publication. Useful for finding front page articles.

Valid Forms:

STARTPAGE
PAG
PAGE

Example:

PAG(A.1) AND PUB(horticulture week) AND PDN(10/09/2008)

Person

Use to find articles about a person. When the personal name field is displayed in an article citation, the life spans of historical figures follow their names.

You can enter the name in any format. Searching for **NA(John A Smith)** will return the same results as **NA(Smith, John A)**.



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Valid Forms:

NAME
NA
PNM
NM
PER

Examples:

NAME(Toni Morrison)
NA(Vladimir Putin)
NM(Cesar Chavez)

Note: When you search using person, ProQuest finds articles containing your search terms in the index field. For example, a search for PER(Cher), will find articles indexed on Cher and Cher Pere Noel. To find articles indexed with the exact term Cher, use the literal search field: LPER({Cher}). The literal search field uses curly braces inside of parentheses.

JN(agricultural research)
JO(agriculture) — retrieves all periodicals with "computing" in their titles

Section

Search for articles that appear in a specific section of a publication. Use the SOURCE search field to specify a publication. You must specify the section name exactly as it appears in the publication.

Valid Forms:

SECTION
SE
SEC

Examples:

SOURCE(Agricultural Research) AND
SECTION(science update)

Product Name

Use to find articles about a specific product.

Valid Forms:

PROD
PR
PRO
TN

Examples:

PROD(grain dryer)

Subject Terms

Use the subject search field to look for articles about a specific subject.

Valid Forms:

SUB
TERMS
SB
SU

Examples:

SU(greenhouse effect)
TERMS(global warming)
SB(climate change)

Note: When you search using subject, ProQuest finds articles containing your search terms in the index field. For example, a search for SUB(Models), will find articles indexed on Models and Models (Architecture). To find articles indexed with the exact term Models, use the literal search field: LSU({models}). The literal search field uses curly braces inside of parentheses.

Publication Title / Journal Name

Use to search by a specific publication or publication.

Valid Forms:

SOURCE
SO
JR
JN
JO
SR
PTI
PUB

Examples:

SO(journal of climate)



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Volume

Use to search **Volume**. Use **keyword(s)** to search this field.

Valid Forms:

VOLUME
VO
VOL

Examples:

VO(100)

Examples:

WORDS(<1000) finds articles containing 1000 words or less
WRD(>500) finds articles containing 500 words or more
WC(>750 AND <1000) finds articles between 750 and 1000 words

Word Count

The number of words in the article text. Use this search field to locate articles under (<) or over (>) a certain length.

Valid Forms:

WORDS
WRD
WD
WC

Year

Use to search **publication year** index.

Valid Forms:

YR
PY

Examples:

YR(1986)
YR(1986-1987)
YR(>1998)
YR(<1998)

Stop Words

ProQuest ignores the following frequently used words. To use them as part of a search phrase, enclose them with quotation marks (""). *Example:* "the sound and the fury".

about	after	also	an	and
any	are	as	at	be
because	been	between	both	but
by	can	could	do	each
for	from	had	has	have
how	if	into	is	it
its	just	like	make	many
more	most	much	no	not
now	of	only	or	other
our	out	said	should	so
some	such	than	that	the



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their	them	there	these	they
this	those	through	to	use
was	we	were	what	when
which	while	who	will	with
would				

Where to find help

Search our Support Center:

<http://www.proquest.com/support>

To access product help and training documentation:

<http://www.proquest.com/go/training>

<http://www.proquest.co.uk/go/training>

By phone

In North America: 800-889-3358

Outside North America: 0880 220 710 (UK only)
+44 1223 271 496 (Outside of UK)