



Jablanov škrlup: bibliometrična analiza - prekrivanje zbirk in osrednje revije

Karmen STOPAR

Biotehniška fakulteta, Oddelek za agronomijo, INDOK služba za agronomijo, Jamnikarjeva 101, SI-1111 Ljubljana

Jablanov škrlup, ki ga povzroča gliva *Venturia inaequalis*, velja za najpomembnejšo bolezen jablan, varstvo pa zahteva intenzivno rabo fungicidov. V prispevku je analizirana literatura s tega področja, ki je bibliometrično ovrednotena na podlagi obsega, rasti in vključevanja relevantnih podatkov v revije, bibliografske podatkovne zbirke, in nekatere zbirke s polnimi besedili. V analizo prekrivanja je vključenih pet bibliografskih podatkovnih zbirk: AGRIS, AGRICOLA, CAB, SCISEARCH in Biological Abstracts (BIOSIS), ki so bile izbrane glede na vključenost relevantnih dokumentov. Rezultati kažejo, da se zbirke med seboj precej prekrivajo, večino relevantnih dokumentov pa najdemo že v zbirkah AGRIS in CAB. S pomočjo Jaccardovega in ekvivalenčnega koeficienta smo ugotavljali tudi trend prekrivanja med zbirkama. Članki so po revijah razporejeni v skladu z Bradfordovim zakonom, po katerem je glavnino relevantnih informacij mogoče najti že v nekaj virih. Tretjino vseh relevantnih člankov vključuje že 5% analiziranih revij.

ABSTRACT

Apple scab: a bibliometric analysis - database overlap and core journals

Apple scab, caused by the fungal pathogen *Venturia inaequalis*, is considered to be the most important disease of apple worldwide. Its control requires intensive use of fungicides. In the paper apple scab-related publishing was bibliometrically evaluated with the view of growth, quantity and coverage of relevant information in periodicals, bibliographic databases, and some full-text databases. Five bibliographic databases (AGRIS, AGRICOLA, CAB, SCISEARCH and Biological Abstracts (BIOSIS)) were examined with regard to inclusion of scab-relevant documents. The results show high overlapping, however, the majority of scab-related documents can be found in two databases: AGRIS and CAB. Trend of overlapping was analyzed with Jaccard's and Equivalence index. Scatter of journal-articles is in accordance with Bradford's bibliometric law, and shows that 5% of all journals account for a third of all relevant articles.