CREATION OF DATABASE AND CATALOGUES SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR EURASLIC AND IAMSILIC NETWORK

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ABSTRACT: The Institute of Limnological Research (IOZ in Russian) was founded in 1944 and remains one of the oldest and the most important institutions of Russia in the area of fresh water investigations. Its library was created in 1946. The structure of the IOZ Library - a branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences Library (RASL) - having its own branch at the Institute’s limnological station on a Karelian Isthmus lake, the principles of relations between IOZ-Library-RASL and structure of library catalogues will be presented. Particular attention will be given to the systematical one, elaborated exclusively for this library by the Institute’s scientists and proving its viability for 50 years. The mutual use of catalogues and potential cooperation with EURASLIC and IAMSILIC members will be considered.

The Institute of Limnology of Russian Academy of Sciences (ILRAS) of was founded in 1944 on G. Yu. Vereschagin’s initiative. It was the time of the Second World War and many institutes were evacuated over the Urals. Because the research works of the Institute started on the Baikal, the Baikal Limnological Station was founded there. Later the Institute was located permanently in Leningrad. The Institute’s library was founded at that time. It has one of the oldest limnological book collections in the world, with all classical works on limnology both domestic and foreign, beginning with the Forel’s monograph [Forel, F.A. Le Leman. Monographie limnologique.- Lausanne, 1895].

The Russian scientists contributed considerably to developments in limnology both in investigations of unique natural objects on the territories of former Soviet Union and in development of methods of investigations and theoretical researches. Russian science is noted in the world. Formerly the state willingly financed fundamental research with huge sums invested. It allowed the creation of an extensive network of monitoring and investigation of natural features. The monitoring was carried out regularly for many years including long-term monitoring of some lakes.

The library of the ILRAS is a branch of the Library of Russian Academy of Sciences (RASL) (see Fig. 1). Each academic Institute has such a library, 38 in all. Their age, holdings, and size differ

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considerably. They are subordinate to the RASL administratively and practically and are part of a centralised library system, with a common catalogue and acquisitions.

Some words about RASL. This library was founded by Peter the Great in 1714 and is the first state library in Russia. According to the edict of Catherine the Great in 1783, the Library is a legal depository and therefore is one of the most complete Russian book collections. The RASL has more than 19 million items. RASL has an active book exchange with libraries in 101 countries of the world.

The Library of the Institute Limnology as all other libraries of research institutes, profits by being involved in the RASL system in having easy access to funds of RASL and other libraries of the Academic libraries network and by having the opportunity of acquisition of foreign literature thanks to the current financing by the Presidium of Academy of Sciences and to the foreign book exchange (made by RASL). The scientists of the Institute determine the library’s acquisitions. The Library of the Institute Limnology includes in its collection gifts of scientists and even whole private collections, offered to the library. This library requires experience past initial training for special librarians before one is ready to work in it. The collection of the Library of Institute of Limnology includes books and journals on biology, hydrology, hydrochemistry and geology. All that is subordinated to the idea of studying lakes. The system of fund compiling, cataloging and acquisition principles of the library of the Institute of Limnology forms a special information environment necessary for the scientific work in the Institute. Years of work with funds and catalogues, and years of contact with the scientists are necessary, to become a genuine
librarian-limnologist these days. Nowadays the staff of our library is suited to its tasks, and naturally we try to do our best to extend the range of activity. Figure 2 shows connection of the Institute of Limnology home and as one can see we have no direct contacts. Formerly all these were carried out only through RASL. This is a reliable but bulky and insufficiently mobile system.

![Diagram](image)

Fig.2. Scheme of the Library of ILRAS connections. — legal deposit entrusting, —— acquisition, —— common catalogue, ——— books exchange, ——— propagating of fund indexes, — Inter Libraries Subscription

The Institute of Limnology library was assigned responsibilities from the moment of its creation. These had their effect on the principles of systematic cataloging. The Universal Decimal Classification does not correspond to the scheme designed by our scientists. I would like you to compare the structure of the section Limnology of the systematic catalogue of the Institute of Limnology library and a standard one (see Fig.3). None of the most important aspects of lake research are found there. There are not even references to them. The headings of the library systematic catalogue were elaborated by of Institute scientists. For example, the academician S.V. Kalesnic created the pattern of the section Limnology, which is used up to now. For many years it served our institute’s scientists needs. It would probably interest the librarians of other establishments. Such a pattern aids the entry of young scientists into thinking about problems of the Institute. Selection of headings of the systematic catalogue reveals the philosophy of cognition of the investigated subject, especially important at the beginning. Later on such a systematic catalogue scheme lets scientists to be well informed not only in their own sections but also in adjacent ones. Thus we approach the decision of one of the most important problems of a of scientific library: the creation of an information environment, necessary for an efficient scientific search. I recommend the scheme of some sections of the systematic catalogue of the Institute of Limnology library be used in other special libraries of a similar profile. Besides the
section Limnology, the sections Rivers Hydrology, Hydrochemistry, Ecology, Soil Science and some others are of considerable interest. Probably, one of the problems of an International Librarian Association like ours could become a problem of an exchange because of the pattern of the systematic catalogues of libraries, as the existing classifications cannot satisfy all special scientific libraries such as the Institute of Limnology library. For an exchange of headings standardisation on classification attributes is necessary, but the problem can be simplified, if we accept a standard thesaurus as necessary. Unification of language attributes is necessary.
IX. Limnology
1. Common questions
   1. The science history
2. Personnel
3. Legislation, congresses, conference, meetings, rates, symposiums
4. Establishments, expeditions, reports
5. Textbooks, manual, instructions, directories
   1. Bibliography
6. Research procedure, devices IX.II. General limnology
   1. General theoretical questions, typology, classification
   2. General limnological description of lakes
   3. Morphology and morphometry of lakes
   4. Hydrophysics and hydrology of lakes
      1. General physical properties of lake water
      2. Colour and transparency
      3. Thermic, thermal mode, thermal balance. Radiation balance
      4. Ice behaviour
      5. Water behaviour, water balance, evaporation
      6. Levels, coasts dynamics
      7. Water dynamics: Currents, surging, wavering, roughing, seiches, wind phenomena.
   Hydrodynamics
5. Hydrochemistry of lakes
   1. Large lakes
   2. Small lakes
   3. Hydrochloric lakes
      (VII.2.7. Chemistry of atmospheric precipitation. Acid precipitation. XVL 11.2 Lake, influenced by acid atmospheric precipitation)
6. Hydrobiology of lakes
   1. General hydrobiological description of lakes and methods
   2. Macrophytes
   3. Plankton
      1. Phytoplankton, periphyton
      2. Zooplankton
      3. Water micro-organisms (Bacterioplankton)
      4. Benthos
      5. Fishes
      6. Birds and water mammalia
      7. Biological productivity of lakes
      7. Bottom sediments of lakes
      8. Evolution of lakes. Paleolimnology
      9. Lake utilization management. Economics of lakes. Lake Sanitation
      10. Sanitary state of lakes and protection of lake
      11. Anthropogenic influence on lakes
      12. Nuclear power station discharge

Fig.3. Fragment of Systematic Catalogue of the Library of ILRAS