

Biblioteca del Centro de Investigaciones Biologicas - CSIC

1995
Science
Citation Index®

JCR®

JOURNAL
CITATION
REPORTS®

A Bibliometric Analysis of Science Journals in the ISI Database.

Printed Guide to the
Microfiche Edition



Institute for Scientific Information®

1995 Journal Citation Reports® (JCR®)

An Essential Journal Guide: Current, Comprehensive, Quantitative

The *JCR* is an essential, comprehensive, and unique guide to scientific and technical publishing. Essential because it reports current information on nearly 6,000 of the world's leading journals. Comprehensive because the *JCR*'s coverage is both multidisciplinary and international. It includes virtually all specialties in science, technology, and the social sciences as well as over 3,000 publishers from 60 nations.

Most important, the *JCR* is unique because it is the only source of *citation* data on journals. This provides a new set of quantitative tools for ranking, evaluating, categorizing, and comparing journals.

New Perspectives on Science Publishing

Citation data provide a unique view of primary research journals, one that is unobtrusive, quantitative, and objective. A citation is the formal acknowledgment of 'intellectual debt' to previously published research, publicly recorded in the references listed by contemporary authors. That is, citations are an important indicator of how frequently current researchers are *using* the journal literature. By tabulating and aggregating citations, the *JCR* offers a unique perspective for journal evaluation and comparison.

What the JCR Tells You

The *JCR* permits you to answer many important and fundamental questions about journals.

- **What are the largest journals?** The *JCR* conveniently ranks journals by the number of articles published in the current year. This lets you compare journals in terms of size and identify the small set of publications that typically accounts for the majority of articles in particular specialties or science overall.
- **What journals are most frequently used?** The *JCR* also ranks journals by the number of times they are cited in the current year. This tells you how often a journal was used—that is, formally referenced—by currently publishing researchers. Again, a small set typically accounts for the majority of citations.
- **What are the 'hottest' journals?** The *JCR* reports the average number of times a journal's current articles are cited in the same year they are published. This 'immediacy index' can indicate journals that are publishing the latest research in fast-moving specialties.
- **What journals have the highest impact?** The *JCR* also reports the average number of current citations to articles a journal published in the previous two years. This lets you compare a journal's 'impact factor' to the av-

erage impact for an appropriate set of peer publications or to the baseline for all JCR®-indexed journals.

- **What publications does a journal cite—and which cite it?** The JCR specifically identifies those publications most frequently cited by a particular journal. Conversely, it also shows which publications most often cited that journal. These citation links can reveal a journal's subject orientation, point to its closest peer or competitor publications, and describe specialty-specific networks of journals.

Diverse Users, Multiple Uses

The information reported exclusively in the JCR permits seemingly endless applications for comparing journals, publishers, research specialties and fields, and nations. JCR information is used daily by a broad range of professionals for many different purposes, including:

- **Librarians**, to help manage journal collections, make journal acquisition and deselection decisions, and plan subscription budgets;
- **Editors**, to assess how well they are meeting editorial objectives, evaluate their current and long-term performance, and compare their standing with peers;
- **Publishers**, to monitor strategic data on competitors, identify opportunities for new journal launches, and decide whether to expand, merge or discontinue existing titles;
- **Authors**, to choose where to publish, discover new or foreign publications in their specialty, and select a 'shortlist' of journals to be scanned regularly for current awareness; and
- **Information Analysts**, to track major bibliometric trends in the research literature, develop new quantitative indicators of journal performance, and develop various models of scientific communications processes.

How to Use the JCR

While the JCR is an essential and unique guide to scientific and technical journals, it should not be relied on as the sole source of information when comparing and evaluating publications. The quantitative citation data it reports are intended to complement, not replace, traditional qualitative and subjective inputs, such as peer surveys and specialist opinions.

Users should be aware of general citation patterns when applying the information in the JCR. For example, citation frequency, impact, immediacy, and other indicators may vary widely between different research specialties. In some fields, five-year impact factors may be more appropriate than the two-year impact data presented in the JCR. Also, review articles (and review journals) tend to be cited more frequently than other types of research communications. On the other hand, letters and other shorter communications may be cited less. In addition, journals publishing in non-English languages or using non-Roman alphabets may be less accessible to researchers worldwide, which can influence their citation.

We encourage JCR users to become fully aware of the information provided here, especially the definition of terms and description of how the JCR is compiled. We also invite you contact the Institute for Scientific Information, Inc.® if you have any questions about the JCR.

How the JCR® is Compiled

Although the *Science Citation Index*® (SCI®) JCR provides citation data on science journals, it is compiled from the complete ISI® database, including cites processed for the *Social Sciences Citation Index*® (SSCI®) and *Arts & Humanities Citation Index*® (A&HCI®) as well as the SCI database. Citations to journals listed in the JCR are compiled annually from the current year's combined database, regardless of what kind of article was cited or when the cited article was published. Each unique article-to-article link is counted as a citation. For example, a single article may give 40 references, but if only 35 different articles are cited in those 40 references, it is the 35 unique citations that are distributed among the cited journals.

The number of publications, or source items, given for journals listed in the JCR include only original research articles, review articles, and technical notes. Editorials, letters, news items, and meeting abstracts are not counted as source items because they are not generally cited. Two notable exceptions are *FASEB Journal* and *Clinical Research*. These journals publish meeting abstracts in quantities large enough to account for a sizable percentage of the citations they receive each year.

We have, in compiling the JCR, refrained from combining journal counts on the basis of 'lineage', except where a title change has been so minor that it does not affect the title's position alphabetically. Nor does the JCR combine counts for 'sections' of the 'same' journal. It is up to the user to decide whether or not one's purpose recommends that counts be combined. Listings of journal title changes for the past two years are given on page 19. Citations are unified in the case of journals that publish both an original language edition and a cover-to-cover translation. These journals are marked with a plus sign (+).

A reasonable effort is made to include a full year's issues for journals covered in the SCI/SSCI/A&HCI database. However, it is necessary for material to be processed by mid-February each year for inclusion in the JCR.

Using the JCR Wisely

ISI does not recommend that JCR users depend solely on citation data in their journal evaluation. Citation data are not meant to replace informed peer review. Additionally, careful attention should be paid to the many conditions that can influence citation rates, such as language, journal history and format, publication schedule, and subject specialty. Users should also be aware of conditions that can affect the JCR journal rankings and impact factors. Four such conditions are discussed below.

Impact factor by article type. ISI manually codes each published source item, but it is not feasible to individually code the 12 million references processed each year. Therefore, citation counts in the JCR do not distinguish between letters, reviews, or original research articles even though article counts in the JCR include only original research articles, review articles, and technical notes or short articles. If a journal publishes a large number of letters one year there may be a temporary increase in the number of citations received. This increase will not be proportionately reflected in the JCR article count given. To identify and evaluate any such phenomena detailed article-by-article analyses can be conducted.

Changes in journal format. Sudden changes in a journal's size can affect the impact factor. The average number of cites per article is lowered when there are more one-year old articles than two-year old articles because article citation rates tend to peak in the second year after publication. Likewise, when an article count drops the impact factor may rise temporarily. In the *Journal Rankings*, article counts for the current year and the two previous years are given so that any sudden changes can be noted.

Title changes and impact factor. In the first year after a title change, the new title is listed without an impact factor because the article count for the two preceding years used in impact factor calculation is zero. The superseded title is listed with a normal impact factor. One year later, the *JCR*® lists separate impact factors for the new title and for the superseded title. In this second year, the impact factor for a new title may be lower than expected because the article count includes only younger articles. Similarly, the impact factor for the superseded title may be higher than expected because it is based on only older articles. The user can total the cites to the two previous years and divide that by the sum of the article counts for the two titles to calculate a unified impact factor. Listings of titles changes, where both the new title and the superseded title appear in the *JCR*, are provided on page 19. In the third year after a title change, the superseded title is no longer listed.

Cited-only journals in the JCR. Some of the journals listed in the *JCR* are not citing journals, but are cited-only journals. This is significant when comparing journals because self-citations from cited-only journals are not included in the *JCR* data. Self-citations often represent a significant portion of the citations that a journal receives. The cited-only journals may be ceased or suspended journals, superseded titles, or journals that are covered only in a science edition of *Current Contents*®. Users can identify cited-only journals by checking the *Citing Journal Listing*. Any journal that appears elsewhere in the *JCR*, but not in the *Citing Journal Listing* is a cited-only journal.

Statistical Summary

The following 'quick reference', extracted from the *Journal Rankings*, is provided for the user's convenience.

Table 1:
The 25 largest journals

RANK	JOURNAL	SOURCE ITEMS
1	P SOC PHOTO-OPT INST	10670
2	PHYS REV B	4792
3	J BIOL CHEM	4635
4	PHYS REV LETT	2651
5	P NATL ACAD SCI USA	2526
6	APPL PHYS LETT	2391
7	AM J PHYSIOL	2378
8	TETRAHEDRON LETT	2366
9	J PHYS CHEM-US	2334
10	J APPL PHYS	2223
11	J CHEM PHYS	2173
12	J AM CHEM SOC	2137
13	ASTROPHYS J	2095
14	J GEOPHYS RES	1957
15	BIOCHEMISTRY-US	1945
16	BIOCHEM BIOPH RES CO	1863
17	JEN J APPL PHYS	1776
18	BIOCHIM BIOPHYS ACTA	1713
19	J MAGN MAGN MATER	1606
20	PHYS REV E	1581
21	PHYS LETT B	1571
22	FEBS LETT	1524
23	ELECTRON LETT	1513
24	TRANSPLANT P	1485
25	PHYS REV D	1469

Table 2:
The 25 most-cited journals

RANK	JOURNAL	CITATIONS
1	J BIOL CHEM	278026
2	P NATL ACAD SCI USA	268077
3	NATURE	257287
4	SCIENCE	203375
5	J AM CHEM SOC	160293
6	CELL	139106
7	PHYS REV LETT	117946
8	PHYS REV B	115854
9	J CHEM PHYS	111871
10	NEW ENGL J MED	103033
11	LANCET	89957
12	BIOCHEMISTRY-US	88290
13	J IMMUNOL	85042
14	AM J PHYSIOL	82253
15	CANCER RES	73902
16	BIOCHIM BIOPHYS ACTA	70496
17	ASTROPHYS J	67479
18	J CLIN INVEST	66718
19	J CELL BIOL	65782
20	BRAIN RES	64623
21	J PHYS CHEM-US	64535
22	J GEOPHYS RES	61455
23	EMBO J	59817
24	BIOCHEM BIOPH RES CO	57686
25	BLOOD	56738

Table 3:
The 25 highest-impact journals

RANK	JOURNAL	IMPACT FACTOR
1	CLIN RES	58.286
2	ANNU REV IMMUNOL	49.509
3	ANNU REV BIOCHEM	44.414
4	CELL	40.481
5	ABSTR PAP AM CHEM S	31.000
6	ANNU REV CELL BIOL	30.548
7	PHARMACOL REV	30.387
8	ANNU REV NEUROSCI	29.083
9	NAT GENET	28.543
10	NATURE	27.074
11	IMMUNOL TODAY	25.228
12	NEW ENGL J MED	22.412
13	MICROBIOL REV	22.098
14	SCIENCE	21.911
15	PHYSIOL REV	20.545
16	TRENDS NEUROSCI	19.972
17	ENDOCR REV	19.921
18	REV MOD PHYS	19.407
19	ADV IMMUNOL	19.000
20	GENE DEV	18.793
21	TRENDS PHARMACOL SCI	17.556
22	LANCET	17.490
23	TRENDS BIOCHEM SCI	17.217
24	NEURON	16.619
25	BRAIN BEHAV SCI	15.625

Components of the *SCI® JCR®*

The microfiche edition of the *SCI JCR* is made up of six data listings and an abbreviated to full journal title listing. The six data listings are: I. *Journal Rankings*; II. *Source Data Listing*; III. *Journal Half-Life Listing*; IV. *Subject Category Listing*; V. *Citing Journal Listing*; and VI. *Cited Journal Listing*. Key figures from the *Journal Rankings* as well as the complete *Journal Title Abbreviations* and the *Subject Category Listing* are printed at the end of this Guide. See the **Sample Displays and Descriptions** for more information on each data listing.

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|---|
| ORANGE | Card 1 | The <i>Journal Title Abbreviations</i> provides full titles for the abbreviated titles of journals that are covered in the <i>JCR</i> . |
| | Cards 2-4 | The <i>Journal Rankings</i> lists the science journals that are covered in the <i>SCI</i> and <i>Current Contents®</i> in six sections. The first section gives journals in alphabetic order. The next five sections rank the journals by five different indicators.

Purpose: to provide citation data for individual journals and to determine overall rank. |
| | Card 5 | The <i>Source Data Listing</i> gives both the number of articles published by each <i>SCI</i> source journal and the total number of references that those articles contained.

Purpose: to show the citation activity generated by individual journals. |
| | Card 6 | The <i>Journal Half-Life Listing</i> shows the chronological distribution of journal usage in three sections.

Purpose: to provide information on the currency or longevity of journals. |
| | Card 7 | The <i>Subject Category Listing</i> groups journal titles by subject categories. Within each category the journals are ranked by impact factor.

Purpose: to show a journal's standing within its field. |
| WHITE | Cards 1-19 | The <i>Citing Journal Listing</i> links each <i>SCI</i> and <i>CMCI®</i> journal with the journals it cited and the chronological distribution of items cited.

Purpose: to provide detail on the activity of citing journals. |
| YELLOW | Cards 1-16 | The <i>Cited Journal Listing</i> links the science journals cited in the <i>ISI®</i> database with the journals that cite them and the chronological distribution of cited items. Main entries are limited to covered journals.

Purpose: to provide detail on the usage of cited journals. |

Definitions

- Citation** When one document (A) mentions or refers to another document (B), the latter has been cited by the former as a source of information, as support for a point of view, as authority for a statement of fact, etc. The term 'citation' is used to indicate not only the fact that document B has been cited in a reference of document A, but also the description of document B contained in the reference. In this sense, citation and reference are frequently used interchangeably.
- Citation Index** The *Citation Index* is an alphabetic list, by first author, of items cited in references from footnotes or bibliographies of a source article. Each such citation is followed by a short bibliographic description of the source article which contained the cited reference.
- Cited Half-Life** The number of journal publication years going back from the current year which account for 50% of the total citations received by the cited journal in the current year.
- Cited Journal** A science journal cited by any journal in the ISI® database. A cited journal is not necessarily a source journal covered by *SCI*®, *SSCI*® or *A&HCI*®. The *Cited Journal Listing* may also include as cited 'journals' non-journal serial publications. The main entries are limited to covered journals.
- Citing Half-Life** The number of journal publication years going back from the current year which account for 50% of the total citations given by the citing journal in the current year.
- Citing Journal** A citing journal is any source journal covered in the combined ISI database. The *Citing Journal Listing* is limited to journals covered in the *SCI* and *CMCI*®.
- Immediacy Index** A measure of how quickly the 'average article' in a specific journal is cited. A journal's immediacy index considers citations made during the year in which the cited items were published. Thus, the immediacy index of Journal X would be calculated by dividing the number of all current citations of current source items published in Journal X by the total number of articles Journal X published that year. An article published early in the year has a better chance of being cited than one published later in the year.
- Impact Factor** A measure of the frequency with which the 'average article' in a journal has been cited in a particular year. The *JCR*® impact factor is basically a ratio between citations and recent citable items published. Thus, the impact factor of Journal X would be calculated by dividing the number of all current citations of source items published in Journal X during the previous two years by the number of articles Journal X published in those two years. There are other ways of calculating journal impact (see Garfield E. Citation analysis as a tool in journal evaluation. *Science* 178:471-79, 1972).

The impact factor is useful in understanding the significance of absolute citation frequencies. It tends to discount the advantage of large journals over small ones, of frequently issued journals over less frequently issued ones, and of older journals over newer ones. In each such case the first is likely to produce or have produced a larger citable body of literature than the second. All things being equal, the larger that body, the more often a journal will be cited. By providing some qualification of the quantitative data in the *JCR*®, the impact factor is an important tool for journal evaluation.

Journal Title	In the <i>JCR</i> , periodical titles are usually abbreviated. The <i>JCR</i> abbreviations exclude subtitles and title run-ons. In alphabetic listing of journals, abbreviations are alphabetized letter by letter, with a space regarded as a 'letter' preceding A and a hyphen as a 'letter' preceding A but following a space. For example, J ZOOL will precede JPN HEART J and MED SCI LAW will precede MED-RIV ENC MED ITAL, while X-RAY SPECTROM will precede XENOBIOTICA.
Reference	The mention or description of one document (A) in another document (B), to indicate a source of information, to provide support for a point of view, to lend authority to some statement of fact, etc. Document B is said to make reference to document A; document A is said to be cited by document B. Reference is also used for the document description or bibliographic data given in making the reference. References are given in footnotes and in bibliographic listings at the end of an article. From such references are extracted the citations which become main-entries in the <i>Citation Index</i> .
Self-Citation	Self-citation of journals occurs when an article in a journal cites another article previously or simultaneously published in the same journal.
Self-Citation Rate	Self-citations expressed as a percentage of all citations. There are two self-citation rates, the self-citing and the self-cited rates. The self-citing rate relates a journal's self-citations to the total references it makes. For example, journal X made references to 10,000 items, including 2,000 of its own articles. Its self-citing rate is 2/10 or 20%. The self-cited rate relates a journal's self-citations to the number of times it is cited by all journals including itself. For example, journal X was cited 15,000 times by all journals, including 2,000 times it cited itself. Its self-cited rate is 2/15 or 13.3%. A journal's self-citation rate may indicate several things about its field: a high self-citation rate may mean that the field is small or isolated. Multidisciplinary journals tend to have low self-citation rates.
Source Index	The <i>Source Index</i> of the <i>SCI</i> ®, <i>SSCI</i> ® or <i>A&HCI</i> ® gives a complete bibliographic description of all source items processed for the <i>SCI</i> , <i>SSCI</i> or <i>A&HCI</i> during a year. Items are arranged alphabetically by name of first author; co-authors are cross-referenced to first authors.
Source Item	Source item generally refers to an item published in any journals processed for coverage in a citation index. In the <i>JCR</i> , however, only original research articles and review articles are counted for all listed journals.
Source Journal	This is a journal that is covered in the <i>SCI</i> , <i>SSCI</i> or <i>A&HCI</i> , so called because it is the source of published items processed for compilation of the four sections of the citation indexes. In the <i>JCR</i> a source journal is a citing journal.

**Times Cited:
Articles**

As elsewhere in these definitions, the term 'articles' is used broadly for journal items, and includes technical communications, letters to the editor, editorials, etc. An article cited three times in the references of the same *SCI*® source item is counted as having been cited by that source item once. Thus, 'times cited' in the case of articles is the cumulative number of times the article has been cited once or more by all source items.

**Times Cited:
Authors**

In the case of authors, 'times cited' is the sum of the citations of their cited items, as described above, including journal articles, books, etc.

**Times Cited:
Journals**

In the case of journals, 'times cited' is a cumulation of the number of times a specific journal has been named in the different articles referenced by the source items processed for the *SCI/SSCI*®/*A&HCI*® database.

+ (plus sign):

A plus sign appears following some journal titles to indicate that citation counts for cover-to-cover translations and original language versions of the journal have been combined.

• (small bullet):

A small bullet appears only in the *Journal Rankings*. It indicates that complete source data were not available for a particular journal before the final *JCR*® processing deadline.

KEY FIGURES FROM THE JOURNAL RANKINGS

This listing gives journal titles in alphabetic order with total citations, impact factor, immediacy index, and source items.

SCI JOURNAL CITATION REPORTS
JOURNALS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER WITH KEY FIGURES
EXCERPTED FROM SECTION 1 OF THE JOURNAL RANKINGS

	TOTAL CITATIONS IN 1995	IMPACT FACTOR	IMMEDIACY INDEX	SOURCE ITEMS IN 1995		TOTAL CITATIONS IN 1995	IMPACT FACTOR	IMMEDIACY INDEX	SOURCE ITEMS IN 1995
ZEM-KALK-GIPS	151	0.099	0.000	64					
ZEOLITES	2509	1.989	0.969	103					
ZH EKSP TEOR FIZ+	10499	0.934	0.195	262					
ZH FIZ KHIM+	2584	0.355	0.150	468					
ZH NAUCH PRIKL FOTOG	209	0.254	0.130	69					
ZH NEORG KHIM+	2590	0.344	0.161	318					
ZH NEVROPATOL PSIKH	164	0.019	0.000	87					
ZH OBSHCH BIOL	239	0.289	0.063	48					
ZH OBSHCH KHIM+	2360	0.224	0.087	150					
ZH ORG KHIM+	1812	0.142	0.060	100					
ZH TEK H FIZ+	1151	0.145	0.009	214					
ZH VYSSH NERV DEYAT+	404	0.272	0.070	128					
ZIVOCISNA VYROBA	64	0.063	0.000	95					
ZOO BIOL	231	0.436	0.034	59					
ZOO ANZ	558	0.262	0.167	12					
ZOO J LINN SOC-LOND	579	0.477	0.325	40					
ZOO JAHRB ALLG ZOO	158	0.414		0					
ZOO SCI	785	0.728	0.069	87					
ZOO SCR	291	0.714	0.000	20					
ZOO STUD	13	0.282	0.014	145					
ZOO ZH	643	0.118	0.057	174					
ZOO-ANAL COMPLEX SY	9	0.333	0.125	8					
ZOOMORPHOLOGY	365	0.932	0.000	19					
ZUCHTUNGSKUNDE	123	0.333	0.300	30					
ZUCKERINDUSTRIE	173	0.278	0.093	86					
RUN TOTALS:									
4625 JOURNALS	12098356			607409					

SUBJECT CATEGORY LISTING

This listing gives journals ranked by impact factor within subject categories in Section 1 and a journal to category cross-reference in Section 2.

SECTION-1

SCI® Journal Citation Reports®

SCI JOURNAL CITATION REPORTS

IV. SUBJECT CATEGORY LISTING 1995

SECTION-1

JOURNALS RANKED BY IMPACT FACTOR WITHIN CATEGORY

RANK	TITLE	IMPACT FACTOR	CITED HALF-LIFE	RANK	TITLE	IMPACT FACTOR	CITED HALF-LIFE
(CONTINUED)				(CONTINUED)			
WATER RESOURCES				ZOOLOGY			
28	IRRIGATION SCI	0.388	7.6	89	ZOOL ZH	0.118	> 10.0
29	AGR WATER MANAG	0.341	10.0	90	EXP ANIM TOKYO	0.116	9.8
30	J IRRIG DRAIN E-ASCE	0.319	7.3	90	S AFR J WILDL RES	0.116	7.5
31	OCEAN ENG	0.296	7.6	92	Z JAGDWISS	0.100	
32	SOIL TECHNOL	0.214		93	B SOC ZOOL FR	0.095	> 10.0
32	ENVIRON GEOL	0.214	6.3	94	STUD NEOTROP FAUNA E	0.093	
34	J INST WATER ENV MAN	0.190	4.1	95	RAFFLES B ZOOL	0.083	
35	DESALINATION	0.182	8.7	96	FOLIA BIOL-KRAKOW	0.079	
36	ENVIRON GEOCHEM HLTH	0.176		97	BRIMLEYANA	0.048	
37	P I CIVIL ENG-WATER	0.155		98	ANZ SCHADLINGSKD PFL	0.039	
38	INT HYDROGR REV	0.061		99	J ADV ZOOL	0.020	
39	WATER ENG MANAG	0.056		100	ACTA BIOL CRACOV ZOO	0.000	
WELDING TECHNOLOGY				100	SCI TECH ANIM LAB	0.000	
SEE METALLURGY & METALLURGICAL ENGINEERING				ZOOLOGY, ORNITHOLOGY			
ZOOLOGY				SEE ORNITHOLOGY			
1	WILDLIFE MONGR	5.400	> 10.0				
2	BEHAV ECOL	2.441	3.8				
3	OIKOS	1.942	7.6				
4	BEHAV ECOL SOCIOBIOL	1.866	7.7				
5	ANIM BEHAV	1.661	7.7				
6	ETHOL SOCIOBIOL	1.638	6.3				
7	AM ZOOL	1.512	> 10.0				
8	PHYSIOL ZOOL	1.368	9.3				
9	FRESHWATER BIOL	1.351	7.3				
10	J EXP ZOOL	1.209	> 10.0				
11	J EUKARYOT MICROBIOL	1.173	2.1				
12	AM J PRIMATOL	1.159	7.1				
13	BEHAVIOUR	1.110	> 10.0				
14	J FISH DIS	1.099	6.8				
15	J MED PRIMATOL	1.076	5.5				
16	DIS AQUAT ORGAN	1.071	4.5				
17	J COMP PHYSIOL B	1.048	5.7				
18	MALACOLOGIA	1.000	> 10.0				
19	J WILDLIFE MANAG	0.960	> 10.0				
20	ETHOLOGY	0.890	5.8				
21	J INVERTEBR PATHOL	0.882	9.7				
22	HERPETOLOGICA	0.847	> 10.0				
23	PRIMATES	0.829	> 10.0				
24	ACTA ZOOL-STOCKHOLM	0.812	> 10.0				
25	INT J PRIMATOL	0.798	7.5				
26	WILDLIFE RES	0.773	2.7				
27	ANN ZOOL FENN	0.743	> 10.0				
28	ZOOL SCI	0.728	5.3				
29	AUST J ZOOL	0.716	> 10.0				
30	ZOOL SCR	0.714	9.1				
31	MAMMAL REV	0.708	7.6				
32	CAN J ZOOL	0.680	9.5				
33	Z ZOOL SYST EVOL	0.667	> 10.0				
34	J ZOOL	0.646	> 10.0				
35	INVERTEBR REPROD DEV	0.637	4.4				
36	COPEIA	0.632	> 10.0				
36	MAR MAMMAL SCI	0.632	4.7				
38	J MAMMAL	0.622	> 10.0				
39	J NAT HIST	0.579	7.5				
40	J MOLLUS STUD	0.573	6.4				
41	ENVIRON BIOL FISH	0.557	7.8				
42	BEHAV PROCESS	0.555	7.1				
43	J NEMATOL	0.554	7.7				
44	ACTA PROTOZOOL	0.522	> 10.0				
45	FUND APPL NEMATOL	0.539	2.2				
46	WILDLIFE SOC B	0.503	6.9				
47	ACTA THERIOL	0.485	> 10.0				
48	NEMATOLOGICA	0.484	> 10.0				
49	NETH J ZOOL	0.479	> 10.0				
50	ZOOL J LINN SOC-LOND	0.477	9.9				
51	J HELMINTHOL SOC W	0.462	3.4				
52	J HERPETOL	0.456	8.3				
53	FOLIA PRIMATOL	0.453	> 10.0				
54	AFR J ECOL	0.444	7.1				
55	BJOR DIERKD	0.441	> 10.0				
56	ANN SCI NAT ZOOL	0.440	> 10.0				
57	ZOO BIOL	0.436	6.1				
58	BELG J ZOOL	0.424					
59	ETHOL ECOL EVOL	0.417	4.1				
60	VELIGER	0.414	> 10.0				
60	ZOOL JAHRB ALLG ZOOL	0.414	> 10.0				
62	J HELMINTHOL	0.404	> 10.0				
63	J ZOOL SYST EVOL RES	0.400					
64	INSECT SOC	0.388	> 10.0				
65	AM MALACOL BULL	0.367	8.2				
66	Z SAUGETIERKD	0.351	> 10.0				
67	ZOOL-ANAL COMPLEX SY	0.333					
68	HERPETOL J	0.321					
69	ISRAEL J ZOOL	0.297	5.1				
70	FOLIA ZOOL	0.291	7.5				
71	ZOOL STUD	0.282					
71	S AFR J ZOOL	0.282	8.1				
73	CRUSTACEANA	0.279	> 10.0				
74	ZOOL ANZ	0.262	> 10.0				
75	NEW ZEAL J ZOOL	0.260	> 10.0				
76	MAMMALIA	0.257	> 10.0				
77	B I ZOOL ACAD SINICA	0.250					
78	NEMATROPICA	0.231					
79	REV SUISSE ZOOL	0.225	> 10.0				
80	J ETHOL	0.200					
81	B ZOOL	0.198	8.6				
82	JPN J ICHTHYOL	0.186	9.2				
83	JPN J APPL ENTOMOL Z	0.173	> 10.0				
84	NAUTILUS	0.156	> 10.0				
85	CALIF FISH GAME	0.154	> 10.0				
86	J PROTOZOOL RES	0.132					
87	J CONCHOL	0.128					
88	ACTA ZOOL HUNG	0.119					

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IV. SUBJECT CATEGORY LISTING 1995

SECTION-2

JOURNAL TO CATEGORY CROSS-REFERENCE

JOURNAL TITLE & CATEGORY	JOURNAL TITLE & CATEGORY	JOURNAL TITLE & CATEGORY	JOURNAL TITLE & CATEGORY
AAPG BULL ENERGY & FUELS ENGINEERING, PETROLEUM GEOSCIENCES, INTERDISCIPLINARY	ACTA ALIMENT HUNG FOOD SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY NUTRITION & DIETETICS	ACTA DERM-VENEREOL DERMATOLOGY & VENEREAL DISEASES	ACTA ONCOL ONCOLOGY
ABDOM IMAGING GASTROENTEROLOGY AND HEPATOLOGY RADIOLOGY & NUCLEAR MEDICINE	ACTA ANAESTH SCAND ANESTHESIOLOGY	ACTA DIABETOL ENDOCRINOLOGY & METABOLISM	ACTA OPHTHALMOL SCAN OPHTHALMOLOGY
ABH MATH SEM HAMBURG MATHEMATICS	ACTA ANAT ANATOMY & MORPHOLOGY	ACTA ENDOCRINOL-COP ENDOCRINOLOGY & METABOLISM	ACTA ORTHOP SCAND ORTHOPEDICS
ABSTR PAP AM CHEM S CHEMISTRY	ACTA APPL MATH MATHEMATICS, APPLIED	ACTA GASTRO-ENT BELG GASTROENTEROLOGY AND HEPATOLOGY	ACTA OTO-LARYNGOL OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY
ACAD MED EDUCATION, SCIENTIFIC DISCIPLINES MEDICAL INFORMATICS MEDICINE, GENERAL & INTERNAL	ACTA ARITH MATHEMATICS	ACTA HAEMATOL-BASEL HEMATOLOGY	ACTA PAEDIATR PEDIATRICS
ACAROLOGIA ENTOMOLOGY	ACTA ASTRONAUT AEROSPACE ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY	ACTA HISTOCHEM CELL BIOLOGY	ACTA PATHOL JAPON PATHOLOGY
ACCOUNTS CHEM RES CHEMISTRY	ACTA ASTRONOM ASTRONOMY & ASTROPHYSICS	ACTA HISTOCHEM CYTOC CELL BIOLOGY	ACTA PHARM SINIC CHEMISTRY PHARMACOLOGY & PHARMACY
ACH-MODELS CHEM CHEMISTRY	ACTA BIOCHIM POL BIOCHEMISTRY & MOLECULAR BIOLOGY	ACTA HYDROCH HYDROB ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES MARINE & FRESHWATER BIOLOGY WATER RESOURCES	ACTA PHYS POL A PHYSICS
ACI MATER J CONSTRUCTION & BUILDING TECHNOLOGY MATERIALS SCIENCE	ACTA BIOL CRACOV BOT PLANT SCIENCES	ACTA INFORM COMPUTER SCIENCE, INFORMATION SYSTEMS	ACTA PHYS POL B PHYSICS
ACI STRUCT J CONSTRUCTION & BUILDING TECHNOLOGY MATERIALS SCIENCE	ACTA BIOL HUNG BIOLOGY	ACTA MATH HUNG MATHEMATICS	ACTA PHYSIOL PLANT PLANT SCIENCES
ACM COMPUT SURV COMPUTER SCIENCE, THEORY & METHODS	ACTA BIOTECHNOL BIOTECHNOLOGY & APPLIED MICROBIOLOGY	ACTA MATH SCI MATHEMATICS	ACTA PHYSIOL SCAND PHYSIOLOGY
ACM T COMPUT SYST COMPUTER SCIENCE, THEORY & METHODS	ACTA BIOTHEOR BIOLOGY	ACTA MATH-DJURSHOLM MATHEMATICS	ACTA PHYTOPATHOL HUN AGRICULTURE ENTOMOLOGY PLANT SCIENCES
ACM T DATABASE SYST COMPUTER SCIENCE, INFORMATION SYSTEMS COMPUTER SCIENCE, SOFTWARE, GRAPHICS, PROGRAMMING	ACTA BOT GALLICA PLANT SCIENCES	ACTA MECH MECHANICS	ACTA POLYM POLYMER SCIENCE
ACM T GRAPHIC COMPUTER SCIENCE, SOFTWARE, GRAPHICS, PROGRAMMING	ACTA BOT NEERL PLANT SCIENCES	ACTA MED AUST MEDICINE, GENERAL & INTERNAL	ACTA POLYTECH SC AP PHYSICS, APPLIED
ACM T INFORM SYST COMPUTER SCIENCE, INFORMATION SYSTEMS	ACTA CARDIOL CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM	ACTA MED OKAYAMA MEDICINE, RESEARCH & EXPERIMENTAL	ACTA PROTOZOO ZOOLOGY
ACM T MATH SOFTWARE MATHEMATICS, APPLIED	ACTA CHEM SCAND BIOCHEMISTRY & MOLECULAR BIOLOGY CHEMISTRY	ACTA METALL MATER MATERIALS SCIENCE METALLURGY & METALLURGICAL ENGINEERING METALLURGY & MINING	ACTA PSYCHIAT SCAND PSYCHIATRY
ACM T PROGR LANG SYS COMPUTER SCIENCE, SOFTWARE, GRAPHICS, PROGRAMMING	ACTA CHIM HUNG CHEMISTRY	ACTA NEUROBIOL EXP NEUROSCIENCES	ACTA RADIOL RADIOLOGY & NUCLEAR MEDICINE
ACoust PHYS+ ACOUSTICS	ACTA CHIM SINICA CHEMISTRY	ACTA NEUROCHIR CLINICAL NEUROLOGY SURGERY	ACTA SOC BOT POL PLANT SCIENCES
ACP-APPL CARDIOPUL P CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM	ACTA CHIR BELG SURGERY	ACTA NEUROL BELG CLINICAL NEUROLOGY NEUROSCIENCES	ACTA THERAP PHARMACOLOGY & PHARMACY
ACS SYM SER CHEMISTRY	ACTA CLIN BELG MEDICINE, GENERAL & INTERNAL	ACTA NEUROL SCAND CLINICAL NEUROLOGY	ACTA THERIOL ZOOLOGY
ACTA AGR SCAND A-AN AGRICULTURE, DAIRY & ANIMAL SCIENCE	ACTA CRYSTALLOGR A CRYSTALLOGRAPHY	ACTA NEUROPATHOL CLINICAL NEUROLOGY NEUROSCIENCES PATHOLOGY	ACTA TROP PARASITOLOGY TROPICAL MEDICINE
ACTA AGR SCAND B-S P AGRICULTURE AGRICULTURE, SOIL SCIENCE	ACTA CRYSTALLOGR B CRYSTALLOGRAPHY	ACTA OBSTET GYN SCAN OBSTETRICS & GYNECOLOGY	ACTA VET BRNO VETERINARY SCIENCES
	ACTA CRYSTALLOGR C CRYSTALLOGRAPHY	ACTA ODONTOL SCAND DENTISTRY/ORAL SURGERY & MEDICINE	ACTA VET HUNG VETERINARY SCIENCES
	ACTA CRYSTALLOGR D BIOCHEMISTRY & MOLECULAR BIOLOGY BIOMETHODS CRYSTALLOGRAPHY	ACTA OECOL ECOLOGY	ACTA VET SCAND VETERINARY SCIENCES
	ACTA CYTOL CELL BIOLOGY		ACTA VET-BEOGRAD VETERINARY SCIENCES
			ACTA VIROL VIROLOGY
			ACTA ZOOL HUNG ZOOLOGY