

ISO and full journal names in Endnote with 2016, 2017, 2019 or 2021 impact factors

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The journals can be cited differently in a bibliography. The complete name of journal, an abbreviated form with or without period or its ISSN number (International Standard Serial Number) can be used. Note that I have never seen a bibliographic format using the ISSN. Depending on the journal in which the bibliography is cited, complete name or ISO abbreviated one with or without period must be used (examples are shown next page).

Abbreviation rules are defined by ISO or International Organization for Standardization based on 1997 standard rules¹. These rules permit to define list of terms abbreviated or not. This list can be acquired for 74 Francs Suisse².

It can be quite painful to generate a list of homogeneous bibliography (either full or abbreviated) and Endnote simplifies this management by offering a matching tool but Thomson Endnote does not provide the list of journal names and their abbreviation. I therefore propose that list. I collect and maintain updated list for more than 20 years, drawing on many sources. It includes correspondence between different forms of a title.

There is no risk in handling this for your bibliography but make a copy first! It was tested on MacOS 10.x and Windows with EndNote X1 to X9 and 20.



¹ International Organization for Standardization. *Information and documentation - rules for the abbreviation of title words and titles of publications*. Geneva (Switzerland): The Organization; 1997. (ISO 4: 1997).

² http://www.iso.org/iso/fr/iso_catalogue/catalogue_tc/catalogue_detail.htm?csnumber=3569

Example of bibliographic format using the full title:

References

- Alami-Durante H. & Rescan P.Y. (2003) Typologie et ontogénèse des fibres musculaires chez les poissons. *INRA Production Animalière* **16**, 145–155.
- Arratia G., Schultze H.-P. & Casciotta J. (2001) Vertebral column and associated elements in dipnoans and comparison with other fishes: development and homology. *Journal of Morphology* **250**, 101–172.
- Austreng E., Storebakken T. & Åsgård T. (1987) Growth rate estimates for cultured Atlantic salmon and rainbow trout. *Aquaculture* **60**, 157–160.
- Barton B.A. (1996) General biology of salmonids. In: *Principles of Aquaculture* (Ed. by W. R. Boye), pp. 115–145. Academic Press, San Diego.
- Fylstra D., Lasdon L., Watson J. & Waren A. (1998) Design and use of the microsoft excel solver. *Interfaces* **28**, 29–55.
- Gil Martens L., Witten P.E., Fivelstad S., Huysseune A., Szvareid B., Vikeså V. & Obach A. (2006) Impact of high water carbon dioxide levels on Atlantic salmon smolts (*Salmo salar* L.): effects on fish performance, vertebrae composition and structure. *Aquaculture* **61**, 80–88.
- Girondot M. & Laurin M. (2003) Bone Profiler: a tool to quantify, model and statistically compare bone section compactness profile. *Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology* **23**, 458–461.
- Helland S., Refstie S., Espmark A., Hjelde K. & Bæverfjord G. (2005) Mineral balance and bone formation in fast-growing

Example of bibliographic format using the short title without point

Literature Cited

- Ackerman R.A., R.C. Seagrave, R. Dmi'el, and A. Ar. 1985. Water and heat exchange between parchment-shelled reptile eggs and their surroundings. *Copeia* 1985:703–711.
- Andrews R.M., T. Mathies, and D.A. Warner. 2000. Effect of incubation temperature on morphology, growth, and survival of juvenile *Sceloporus undulatus*. *Herpetol Monogr* 14: 420–431.
- Aubret F., X. Bonnet, R. Shine, and S. Maumelat. 2005. Why do female ball pythons (*Python regius*) coil so tightly around their eggs? *Evol Ecol Res* 7:743–758.
- Booth D.T. 1998. Nest temperature and respiratory gases during temperature on growth and development of embryos of *Alligator mississippiensis*. *J Comp Physiol B* 159:183–193.
- Ewert M.A. and J.M. Legler. 1978. Hormonal induction of oviposition in turtles. *Herpetologica* 34:314–318.
- Feder M.E., S.L. Statel, and A.G. Gibbs. 1982. Resistance of the shell membrane and mineral layer to diffusion of oxygen and water in flexible-shelled eggs of the snapping turtle (*Chelydra serpentina*). *Respir Physiol* 49:279–291.
- Finkler M.S. 1999. Influence of water availability during incubation on hatchling size, body composition, desiccation tolerance, and terrestrial locomotor performance in the snapping turtle *Chelydra serpentina*. *Physiol Biochem Zool* 72: 714–722.

Example of bibliographic format using the short title with point

LITERATURE CITED

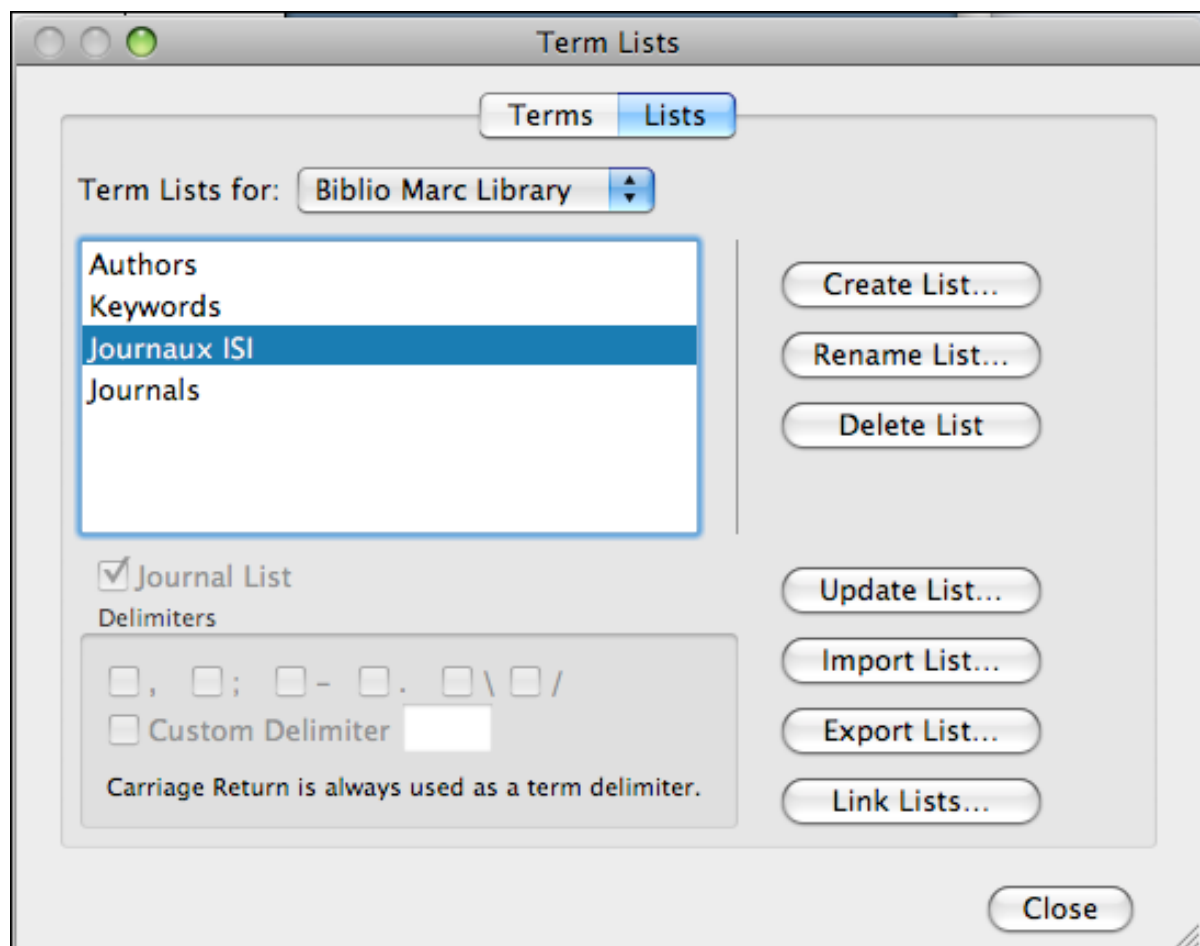
- AKAIKE, H. 1974. A new look at the statistical model identification. *IEEE Trans. Automatic Control* **19**:716–723.
- ALDRIDGE, R. J., and P. C. J. DONOGHUE. 1998. Conodonts: a sister group to hagfishes? Pp. 15–31 in J. M. Jørgensen, J. P. Lomholt, R. E. Weber, and H. Malte, eds. *The biology of hagfishes*. Chapman and Hall, London.
- AOBA, T. 1996. Recent observations on enamel crystal formation during mammalian amelogenesis. *Anat. Rec.* **245**: 208–218.
- AYALA, F. J., and A. RZHETSKY. 1998. Origin of the metazoan phyla: molecular clocks confirm paleontological estimates.
- HUYSEUNE, A., and J.-Y. SIRE. 1998. Evolution of patterns and processes in teeth and tooth-related tissues in non-mammalian vertebrates. *Eur. J. Oral Sci.* **106**(Suppl. 1):437–481.
- ISHIYAMA, M., M. MIKAMI, H. SHIMOKAWA, and S. OIDA. 1998. Amelogenin protein in tooth germs of the snake *Elaphe quadrivirgata*, immunohistochemistry, cloning and cDNA sequence. *Arch. Histol. Cytol.* **61**:467–474.
- JANVIER, P. 1996a. The dawn of the vertebrates: characters versus common ascent in the rise of current vertebrate phylogenies. *Paleontology* **39**:259–287.
- . 1996b. *Early vertebrates*. Clarendon Press, Oxford, England.

Load the new list with the official abbreviations of ISO

Go in the menu *Tools -> Define term list*

Choose *Create List* and name the new list “*Journaux ISI*”.

Check the box “*Journal list*” at the bottom of this window (very important !).

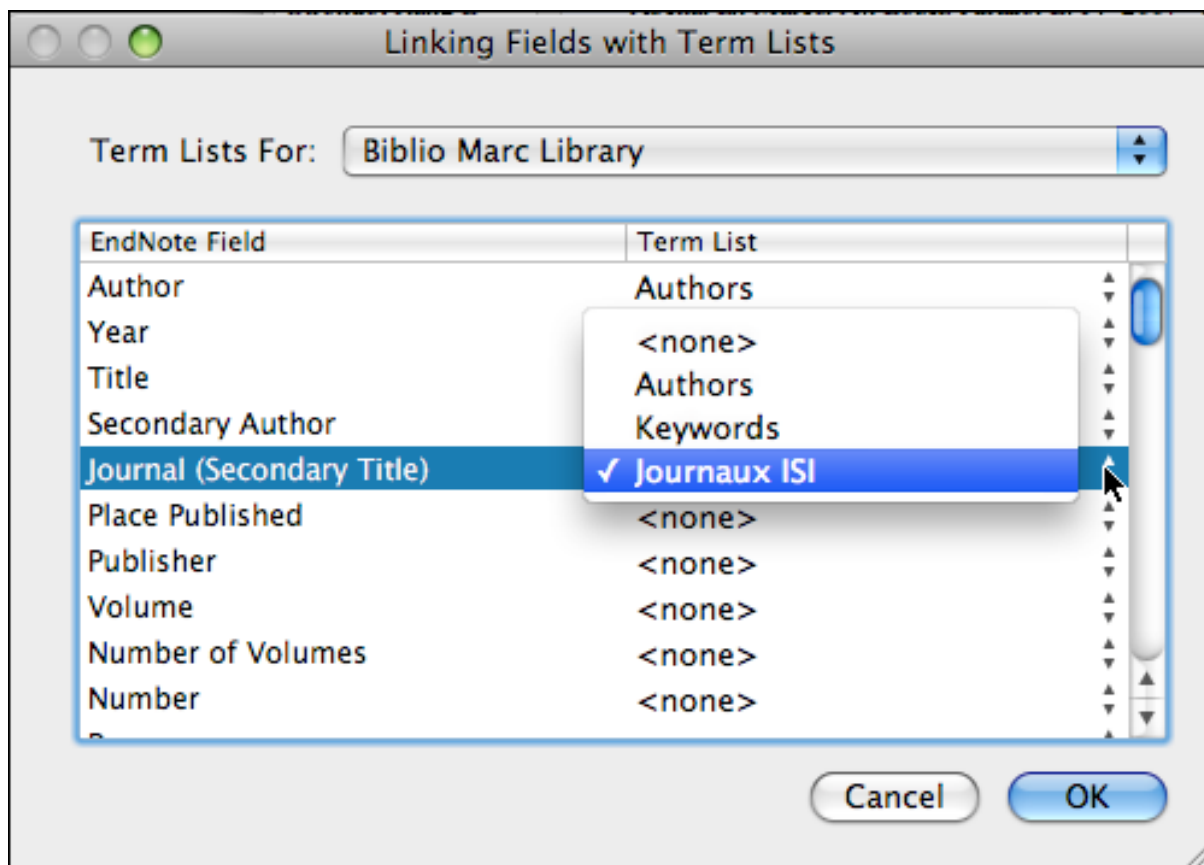


Select the list *Journaux ISI*, click *Import List* and browse the file *Endnote_Journals_2021.txt* that you just load (or *Endnote_Journals_2019.txt* or *Endnote_Journals_2017.txt* or *Endnote_Journals_2016.txt* to have the 2019, 2017 or 2016 impact factors).

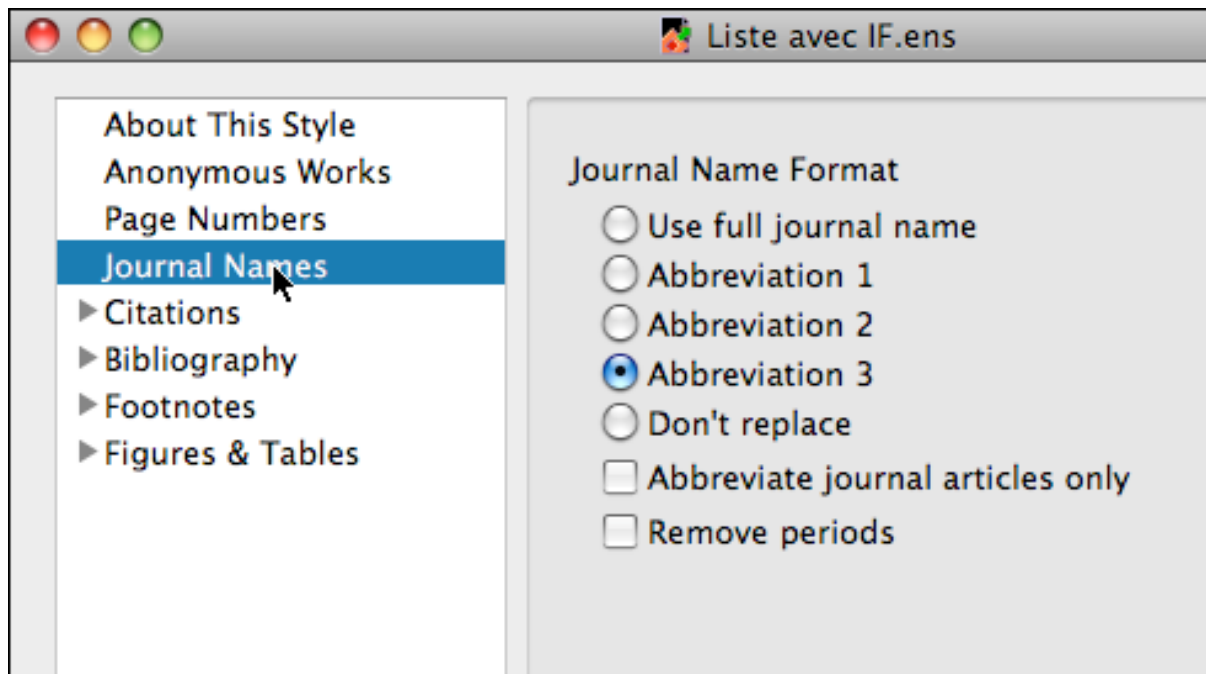
The import is done and you get 49 819 journal names with the full name in the Abbreviation field 1, their ISO abbreviation in the Abbreviation field 2 and the abbreviated name with the 2021 impact factor in brackets in the Abbreviation field 3. The first field shows the different ways to name this journal, in whole or in abbreviated with or without points.

At this point you can delete the original Journals list that is often polluted with wrong names.

We now show that this list should be used to provide shortcuts when securities are returned to the main (self-filling). Go to *Tools->Link term list*. For *Journal (Secondary title)*, choose the *Journaux ISI* menu item.



To choose what kind of abbreviation to use, edit the style (Menu **Edit** -> **Output styles** -> **Edit**...[name of the style here]) and in the dialog box, select the item « **Journal names** » and select the abbreviation you want.



The third will give you the impact factor by name, for example

Albers, P. H. & Szaro, R. C. 1978. Effects of No. 2 fuel oil on common eider eggs. *Marine Pollution Bulletin* (IF 2.334), 9, 138-139.

I have created a style with name **Style with IF.ens**. Put it in the folder **Styles** of Endnote and you will have a style that directly indicates the impact factor. (IF ni) indicates that this journal is no more indexed by ISI and (IF Not available) indicates that the journal is indexed by ISI but impact factor is not still available.