

Format and Structure of the database

CATEGORIES OF MYCORRHIZA

Each reference in the database is assigned with one of the five categories of mycorrhiza, viz.,

1. **Ecto mycorrhiza**
2. **Vesicular arbuscular mycorrhiza**
3. **Orchid mycorrhiza**
4. **Ericoid mycorrhiza, and**
5. **Ectendo mycorrhiza**

SUBJECTS

Each reference in the database has been assigned with one or more of the 15 broad subjects, such as

1. **Anatomy**
2. **Biochemistry**
3. **Biocides**
4. **Biological interaction**
5. **Ecology**
6. **Genetics**
7. **Mass production**
8. **Methodology**
9. **Physiology**
10. **Pollution**
11. **Soil plant relations**
12. **Systematics**
13. **Ultrastructure**
14. **Reviews, and**
15. **General**

Each of these broad subject is further divided into relevant subsubjects to make the data retrieval as much specific as possible. The aim of the database is, therefore, that information can be retrieved at macro level on broad subjects and at micro level, i.e. on a specific subject. In addition, each record will include the name of the **country**, **organisms**¹ and **hosts**² relevant to mycorrhiza (with which the work has been done), and the **year**.

To name a few, an alphabetical listing of ¹organisms and ²hosts assigned for references in the database is as under:

Host	Organism
Basil	Acaulospora laevis
Basilicum	Amanita
Datura innoxia	Amanita bisporiger
Garden sage	Amanita phalloides
Grapevines	Amanita phalloides
Lotus glaber	Boletaceae
Medicinal plants	Cantharellus
Medicinal plants	Cortinariaceae Russulaceae
Mentha X piperita	Glomeromycota
Ocimum	Glomus aggregatum
Pea (Pisum sativum)	Glomus etunicatum
Pepper ment	Glomus intraradices
Pinus	Glomus mosseae
Pinus resinosa	Hymenoscyphus ericae
Plantago lanceolata	Laccaria
Salvia officinalis	Laccaria bicolor
Thorn apple	Rhizopogonaceae
	Scutellospora calospora
	Thelephorales and Tricholoma
	Uillus

Retrieval of information can, therefore, be made using **two to five** different combinations of search by two categories of groups:

1. **Scientists** who are actively engaged in mycorrhiza research will be able to retrieve specific information on any aspect of mycorrhiza research. This will keep them not only abreast with latest research being done in that particular field but will also keep them to avoid duplication and formulate projects for conducting original research.
2. **Information professionals** who are engaged in gathering information would be able to retrieve information on the status of mycorrhiza research on a particular host with a particular fungus in a country or worldwide in a particular year.

The following example will elucidate on the above point:

Example 1. If a scientist intends to retrieve *information on effect of soil moisture on the development of VA mycorrhiza*. The following entries will be combined to retrieve the above information:

CATEGORY 2 (VA mycorrhiza) [**AND**] **SUBJECT** (Soil plant relations) [**AND**] **SUB-SUBJECT** (Soil moisture)

Thus the combination would be

VA mycorrhiza AND Soil plant relations AND Soil moisture = search result

Example 2: If an information professional intends to know the VA mycorrhizal work done on wheat in India with Glomus. His combination would be

CATEGORY 2 (VA mycorrhiza) [**AND**] **COUNTRY** (India) [**AND**] **HOST** (Wheat) [**AND**] **ORGANISM** (Glomus)

Thus, his combination would be

VA mycorrhiza AND India AND Wheat AND Glomus AND Country AND Year = search result