



Thomson Reuters databases: Saving a Search as an Alert (Email or RSS)



The Library

UBC Library subscribes to **Web of Science** and **BIOSIS Previews** from the vendor Thomson Reuters. These two databases allow you to save searches as email alerts or RSS feeds. Both require that you set up an account.

Creating/Editing Saved Searches and Citation Alerts

Creating Email Alerts

To create an alert, do a search first. Once you are satisfied with the results, click on **Search History**, and then the **Save History / Create Alert** button.

You will be prompted to login to your account. If you don't have an account yet, click on **Register** to create one.

Next you can give your search a name and check the box to **Send Me E-Mail Alerts**. Select the alert type, email format and email frequency, and then click the **Save** button.

Save on Web of Knowledge Server

Use this box to save your history to your private account.

1. Edit the fields you wish to change.
2. Click "Save" below when done.

In this example, citations and abstracts will be emailed on a weekly basis.

RSS Feeds

Alerts can be saved, and delivered as an RSS feed.

To create an RSS feed, follow the same process as setting up an email alert but do not check the **Send Me E-Mail Alerts** button. Instead save the search, and then click on the RSS icon on the following screen, and add it to your RSS reader.

Your search has been successfully saved.

Product: Web of Science
History Name: orca
Description:
Number of Search Queries: 1
Send Me E-mail Alerts: No

RSS Feed: [XML](#)

[Done](#)

Saved Searches

If you do not want email alerts or RSS feeds, you can simply save the search and re-run it periodically to look for new citations. Login to your account, and click on **My Saved Searches** to **Open and Run Search**.

Editing Saved Searches & Alerts

Click on **My Saved Searches** to edit or delete a saved search or alert. You can modify the settings of a saved search and change the delivery method.

Creating Citation Alerts

If you are interested in a specific article and want to be notified any time it is cited, click on Citation Alert from the abstract display. The default is to send you the alert via email but RSS is also an option.

UBC eLink+ (0) | | Save to: [EndNote Web](#) [EndNote](#) [RefWorks](#) [ResearcherID](#) [more options](#)

Biodegradable materials - Present situation and future perspectives

Author(s): Bastioli, C (Bastioli, C)
Source: MACROMOLECULAR SYMPOSIA Volume: 135 Pages: 193-204 DOI: 10.1002/masy.19981350122 Published: DEC 1998
Times Cited: 71 (from Web of Science)
Cited References: 22 [[view related records](#)] [[Citation Map](#)]

Abstract: Biodegradable polymers constitute a loosely defined family of polymers that are designed to degrade through the action of living organisms. They offer a possible alternative to traditional non-biodegradable polymers if recycling is impractical or not economical. The main driving force behind this technology is the solid waste problem, particularly with regard to the decreasing availability of landfills, the litter problem and the **pollution** of marine environment by non-biodegradable plastics. Technologies like composting used for the disposal of food and yard waste are the most suitable for the disposal of biodegradable materials.

European Standardisation Committee (CEN), Organic Reclamation and Composting Association ([ORCA](#)) and German Institute for Standardisation (DIN) have already defined, at a draft level, the basic requirements for a product to be declared compostable. They are based on: complete biodegradability of the product in a time period compatible with composting, measured through respirometric tests (ASTM D5338-9, ISO/CD14855, etc); disintegration of the material during the fermentation phase, no negative effects on compost quality, checking of laboratory-scale results on pilot/full-scale composting plants. These requirements set forth a common base for a universal marking system to readily identify products to be composted.

Thermoplastic starch-based polymers and aliphatic polyesters are the two classes of biodegradable materials with the greatest near-term potential. This paper reviews a great variety of properties, structures and biodegradation behaviour of thermoplastic starch in combination with poly(vinyl alcohol) or some aliphatic polyesters like poly(hydroxybutyrate-co-hydroxyvalerate), poly(lactic acid), poly(epsilon-caprolactone) and poly(butanediyl succinate).

Times Cited: 72
This article has been cited 72 times in Web of Knowledge.

Abd El-Rehim, Hassan A. [Synergistic effect of combining ionizing radiation and oxidizing agents on controlling degradation of Na-alginate for enhancing growth performance and increasing productivity of zea maize plants.](#) CARBOHYDRATE POLYMERS, OCT 15 2011.

Luckachan, Gisha E. [Biodegradable Polymers- A Review on Recent Trends and Emerging Perspectives.](#) JOURNAL OF POLYMERS AND THE ENVIRONMENT, SEP 2011.

Sokmen, Munewer. [A new nano-TiO\(2\) immobilized biodegradable polymer with self-cleaning properties.](#) JOURNAL OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS, MAR 15 2011.

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