

Research on agriculture, hunger, poverty, and
the environment from a single gateway,
CG *Vlibrary*

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“integration of information from different sources should be the target by all nations or organizations working with agricultural information systems” (Fertile Ground. IICD: 2003)

“We recognize that access to information and sharing and creation of knowledge contributes significantly to strengthening economic, social and cultural development, thus helping all countries to reach the internationally agreed development goals and objectives, including the Millennium Development goals.” (World Summit on the information Society, Tunis 2005)

- **The Need**

- Researchers and Information specialists expressed frustration on how scattered the information is
- Improve access to Global Public Goods to support research and dissemination
- Facilitate the CGIAR's evolution from a center-based to a center and program-based operation (decentralize service)
- Provide current, relevant and complete information
- Efficient use of staff and resources; reduce the costs
- Use of standards across the CGIAR

<http://vlibrary.cgiar.org>

- **CGVlibrary services**

- From one search, tap into leading agricultural information databases, including the CGIAR libraries
- Discover resources, go directly to the full text of thousands of publications
- Stay current on CGIAR research
- Custom-select databases or use the topic-based QuickSets preselected by CGIAR information specialists.

- **CGVlibrary results**
 - +160 resources available for federated searching
 - +4,000 full text available (Open Access literature)
 - CGIAR Catalogs + CG Core collection
 - Dynamic linking protocols facilitates access to resources held in CG Libraries (open URL)
 - Immediate electronic access from anywhere in the world to consortium services 24/7
 - Efficient access to CG research outputs
- <http://vlibrary.cgiar.org>

- **Lessons Learned**

- A mature community of practice
- IM's Knowledge (speed the process)
- Economies through system-wide contracts -
Acquisition of software and services
- Generated interest in the Agricultural community to
comply with international XML standards (AGRIS,
CAB)
- To achieve impact on Centers research results
requires partnering, working together in a
multidisciplinary team: Researchers+IT+IM

- **Lessons Learned (cont.)**
 - Web-based training tools effective for decentralized communities
 - Integrated and unified access to CGIAR publicly – available information increased the resources for all
 - Effective information management contributes in development, dissemination and application of agricultural research

CGIAR Libraries Statistics

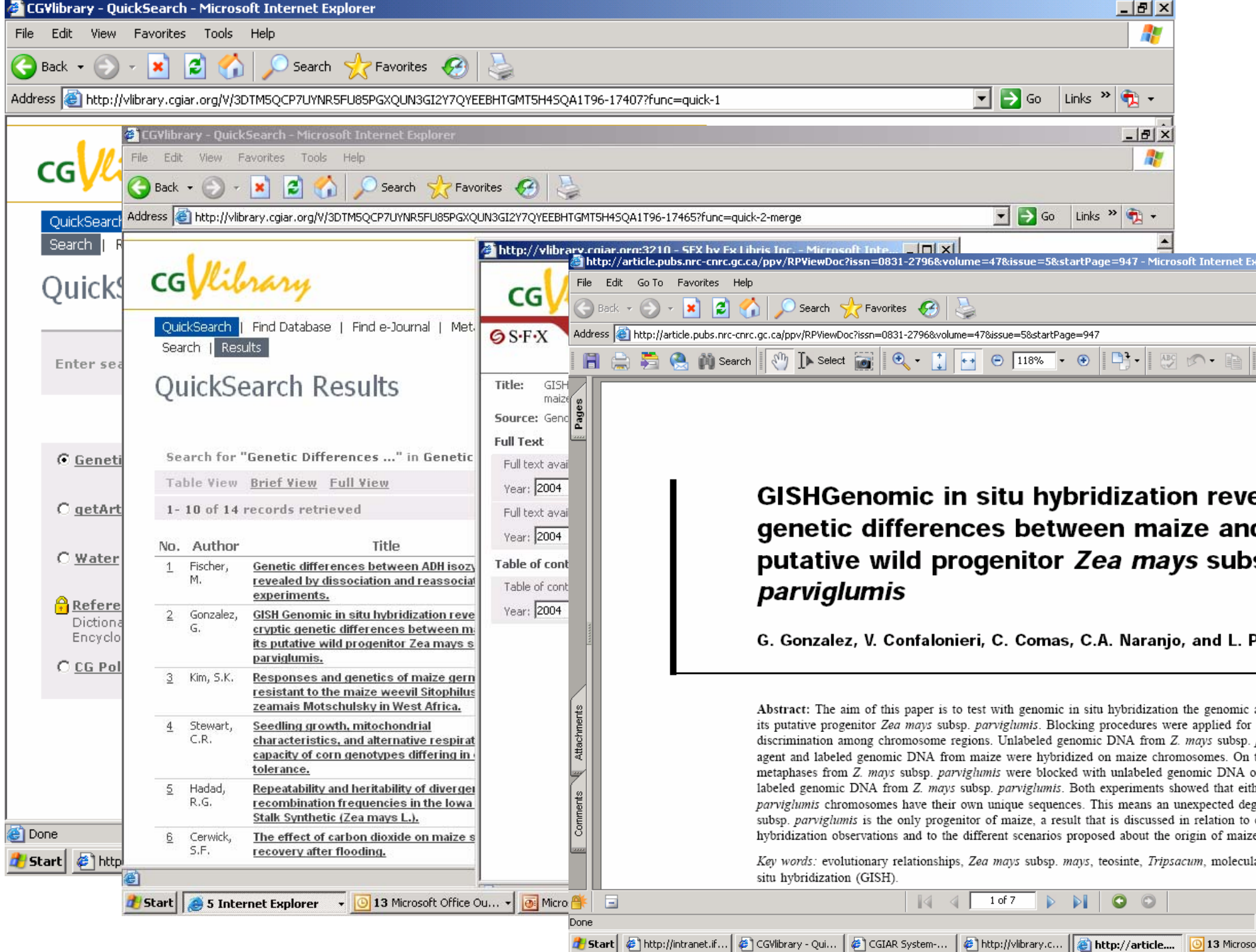
01-10/2006

Resource Short Name	Number of Searches
IWMI Library	2075
IFPRI Library	2066
IPGRI Library	2031
CIP Library	1995
CIAT Library	1954
IRRI Library	1916
WORLD FISH Library	1911
CIFOR Library	1907
World Agroforestry	1876
ICARDA Library	1771
ILRI Library	1747
IITA Library	1666
CGIAR Core Col.	1644
ICRISAT Library	1642
WARDA Library	1559
CIMMYT Library	863

Top 15 for Other Resources

1/10/2006

AGORA-CAB I	1038
AGRICOLA Articles (NAL)	914
CAB Direct	457
PubMed	451
Highwire Press	440
SCIRUS (Elsevier)	437
ingentaconnect.com (Ingenta)	437
AGRIS 1996-present (FAO)	436
AGRIS 1975-1996 (FAO)	432
Directory of Open Access Journ	430
findarticles.com	421
Scielo	409
AgNIC	318
AGRICOLA Books	282
British Library Public Catalog	274



CGVlibrary

QuickSearch | Find Database | Find e-Journal | Met. Search | Results

QuickSearch Results

Search for "Genetic Differences ..." in Genetic

Table View Brief View Full View

1- 10 of 14 records retrieved

No.	Author	Title
1	Fischer, M.	Genetic differences between ADH isozy revealed by dissociation and reassocial experiments.
2	Gonzalez, G.	GISH Genomic in situ hybridization reveals genetic differences between maize and its putative wild progenitor <i>Zea mays</i> subsp. <i>parviglumis</i>.
3	Kim, S.K.	Responses and genetics of maize germ resistant to the maize weevil <i>Sitophilus zeamais</i> Motschulsky in West Africa.
4	Stewart, C.R.	Seedling growth, mitochondrial characteristics, and alternative respiratory capacity of corn genotypes differing in tolerance.
5	Hadad, R.G.	Repeatability and heritability of divergent recombination frequencies in the lowa Stalk Synthetic (<i>Zea mays</i> L.).
6	Cerwick, S.F.	The effect of carbon dioxide on maize recovery after flooding.

GISH Genomic in situ hybridization reveals genetic differences between maize and its putative wild progenitor *Zea mays* subsp. *parviglumis*

G. Gonzalez, V. Confalonieri, C. Comas, C.A. Naranjo, and L. P.

Abstract: The aim of this paper is to test with genomic in situ hybridization the genomic of its putative progenitor *Zea mays* subsp. *parviglumis*. Blocking procedures were applied for the discrimination among chromosome regions. Unlabeled genomic DNA from *Z. mays* subsp. *parviglumis* and labeled genomic DNA from maize were hybridized on maize chromosomes. On the metaphases from *Z. mays* subsp. *parviglumis* were blocked with unlabeled genomic DNA of labeled genomic DNA from *Z. mays* subsp. *parviglumis*. Both experiments showed that either *parviglumis* chromosomes have their own unique sequences. This means an unexpected degree of divergence. *parviglumis* is the only progenitor of maize, a result that is discussed in relation to the hybridization observations and to the different scenarios proposed about the origin of maize.

Key words: evolutionary relationships, *Zea mays* subsp. *mays*, teosinte, *Tripsacum*, molecular in situ hybridization (GISH).