

DOI (DIGITAL OBJECT IDENTIFIER)



O QUE É O DOI?

O DOI é um código alfanumérico que identifica um conteúdo digital e fornece um endereço persistente para a sua localização na internet.

duas funções do DOI

associa a cada documento eletrónico um identificador único, que atua como um mapeador que redireciona os utilizadores para um conteúdo, independentemente de onde este esteja alojado

funciona como um mecanismo de hiperligação embutido nas listas de referências de outros documentos eletrónicos, permitindo o acesso integrado entre as referências

O DOI E O CROSSREF

O DOI foi desenvolvido pela **International DOI Foundation** (<http://www.doi.org>) e é executado através de agências de registo como o **CrossRef** (<http://www.crossref.org>), um serviço colaborativo de ligação entre referências.

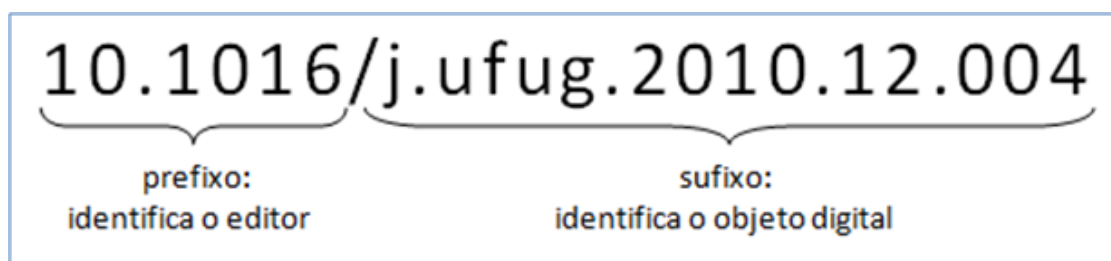
Quando um utilizador clica numa referência, por exemplo de um artigo científico, e acede ao documento citado, isso acontece devido ao sistema DOI e ao serviço CrossRef: o DOI fornece a localização do documento na internet, o CrossRef redireciona o utilizador para essa localização.

O DOI de um determinado conteúdo é permanente, mesmo que se altere a sua localização ou outros metadados. Deste modo, indicar um documento pelo seu DOI permite uma localização mais fiável do que pelo seu endereço (URL), já que este último é mutável.

COMO SE COMPÕE O DOI?

Os números DOI começam por um "10" e contêm um prefixo e um sufixo separados por uma barra (/).

O prefixo é um número de quatro ou mais dígitos associado a uma organização editora; o sufixo é determinado por essa editora e foi concebido para ser flexível e adaptar-se às normas de identificação particulares dessa editora.



LOCALIZAR DOCUMENTOS A PARTIR DO DOI

No site da DOI Foundation (<http://www.doi.org>) ou do CrossRef (<http://www.crossref.org>), encontra-se o "DOI Resolver", onde podemos localizar um documento a partir do seu DOI.

The screenshot shows the CrossRef website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for 'ABOUT CROSSREF', 'FOR PUBLISHERS', 'FOR LIBRARIES', 'FOR AFFILIATES', and 'FOR RESEARCHERS'. Below this, the 'DOI Resolver' section is visible, featuring a search box with the DOI '10.1016/j.ufug.2010.12.004' entered. A red box highlights the DOI, and a red arrow points from it to the article page below. To the right of the search box, there is a 'submit' button and a 'registered CrossRef DOI links' badge with the number '53802261' and the text 'millions of links'.

The screenshot shows the article page for 'Green structure and planning evolution in Porto' in the journal 'Urban Forestry & Urban Greening'. The page includes the Elsevier logo, the journal title, the article title, authors (Helena Madureira^{a,*}, Teresa Andresen^b, Ana Monteiro^c), and the abstract. A red arrow from the DOI Resolver points to the article title.

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Green structure and planning evolution in Porto

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ABSTRACT

The 20th century produced completely distinct contexts for the implementation of green structures at the Municipality of Porto. This paper examines the transformations that occurred to the green structure of the city of Porto during the 20th century, based on spatial analysis and comparison of four planning instruments produced between 1954 and 2006. This period was marked both by intense urban growth, which diminished the city's green areas. Successive master plans for the city were an opportunity for the definition of Porto's green structure. However, the opportunity was not taken hence fragmentation and discontinuity of green structures occurred. Overall, the planning process through the century can be seen as a lost opportunity in maintaining a continuous and multifunctional green structure. This situation calls for green infrastructure as a large-scale planning framework adapted to the reality of today's metropolitan territories.

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Introduction

The contribution of urban green areas to sustainable development has been highlighted by various international publications and organisations (e.g., European Environment Agency, 2003, 2010; World Health Organization-Regional Office for Europe, 2003; UN-Habitat, 2007, 2009). With the emergence and consolidation of environmental concerns during the 20th century's last decades, which was enhanced by the success of the sustainable development concept, connectivity and multi-functionality have been estab-

biophysical and social infrastructure. According to this definition, two key conditions need to be met: spatial continuity, or connectivity, and multi-functionality.

The benefits associated with the spatial continuity of green areas have often been mistaken with the evolution of ideas and concepts about the relationship between the green structures and the city. In fact, at the end of the 19th century, when Frederick Law Olmsted and Ebenezer Howard delineated two of the most important concepts in the history of green structures in urban areas – green belts and parkways – the idea of continuity was already included.

FAZER LIGAÇÕES PARA UM DOCUMENTO USANDO O DOI

Para criar uma hiperligação para um documento deve-se colocar <http://dx.doi.org/> antes do DOI do documento pretendido.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10453-008-9091-5>



Aerobiologia (2008) 24:173–177
DOI 10.1007/s10453-008-9091-5

BRIEF COMMUNICATION

Intradiurnal variation of allergenic pollen in the city of Porto (Portugal)

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Abstract This study reports the hourly distribution of the allergenic airborne pollen types more abundant in the atmosphere of Porto (Portugal) during the studied period. This knowledge will allow an adequacy daily routine for allergic patients during the hours of higher airborne concentrations. The airborne pollen concentration was continuously performed from January 2003 to December 2007 in the city of Porto using a Hirst-type volumetric sampler. Urticaceae, Cupressaceae, *Acer* spp., and *Plantago* spp. airborne pollen presented higher concentrations in the morning, while *Alnus* spp. and *Betula* spp. pollen were mainly present during the afternoon. *Olea europaea* and *Platanus* spp. pollen were regularly distributed along the day, while Poaceae and *Pinus* spp. pollen presented two diurnal maxima.

Keywords Aerobiology · Pollens · Hourly distribution · Allergy · Portugal

1 Introduction

In several industrialised countries, the prevalence of respiratory allergic diseases related with atmospheric pollen content is increasing in both number and severity (D'Amato et al. 2007). Pollen grains, released into the atmosphere in high amounts, are the principal inducers of pollinosis and other allergic reactions.

In recent years, various aerobiological studies have been performed around the world for the elaboration of pollen calendars that are indicative of the allergenic potential present in the atmosphere (D'Amato et al. 1998, 2007; Abreu and Ribeiro 2005; Docampo et al. 2007; Garcia-Mozo et al. 2007).

DOI HANDBOOK

Pode obter informação com maior detalhe, incluindo questões de índole técnica ou administrativa, no "DOI Handbook", disponível...

neste URL: <http://www.doi.org/hb.html>

OU

neste DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1000/182>