User's Guide

Biosphere Reserves Site Description Database

Man and the Biosphere Programme

UNESCO

MaB

Database compiled and produced
by the
World Conservation Monitoring Centre

WORLD CONSERVATION
MONITORING CENTRE

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Acknowledgements

The production of the Folio infobase and the accompanying manual has only been possible through a committed team effort. In particular, the following are to be thanked for their outstanding effort and support: *UNESCO* Division of Ecological Sciences for providing financial support and advice for this initiative; *WCMC* Jerry Harrison, John Easy, Donald Gordon, and a special thanks to Esther Byford for her tremendous effort in developing the biosphere reserve infobase; *Affiliates* A special thanks to John McComb for his work in writing this manual and in providing technical advice on the development of the infobase.

Contents

About this Database

This database contains the full complement of more than 300 site sheets (text descriptions) describing all of the international biosphere reserves currently in existence. Also included are supporting materials, graphics, and maps showing the general location of the reserves. It was developed primarily for the MAB national committees and people working on biosphere reserves. It should also be of value to research institutions, students, and others. This database is a first attempt to provide information about biosphere reserves in an electronic format to a wide user audience. Therefore comments, suggestions, and corrections are especially appropriate.

Additional Information

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Any suggestions on how to improve this Folio infobase are most welcome.

About *Folio Views*

The database was created with *Folio Views* software, a run-time version of which is included with each copy of the database. It provides for very rapid retrieval of one or more site sheets based on any word(s) in the sheet. This run-time version does not allow the user to reorganize or update the database. Databases created by and using the *Folio Views* software are called **infobases**. The terms infobase and database are used interchangeably in this documentation and in the help and manual files that are part of the program.

Folio Views is a product of the Folio Corporation, 2155 North Freedom Boulevard, Provo, Utah 84604, United States; Tel: +1 801 344 3700. *Folio Views* is available for DOS, Windows and the Macintosh. The graphics viewer, VCGM.EXE, is freeware written by Robert M. Crawford.

Introduction

The Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme, launched in 1971, is a global programme of international scientific cooperation dealing with people-environment interactions over the entire realm of bioclimatic and geographic situations of the biosphere from polar to tropical zones, from islands and coastal areas to high mountain regions, and from sparsely populated regions to dense human settlements. Research under the MAB Programme is designed to solve practical problems of resource management, and aims to fill significant gaps in the understanding of the structure and function of ecosystems, and of the impact of different types of human interaction. Key ingredients in the MAB Programme are the involvement of decision-makers and local people in research projects, training and demonstration at the field level, and the bringing together of disciplines from the social, biological and physical sciences in addressing complex environmental problems.

A key component of the MAB Programme is the establishment of a global network of biosphere reserves. These reserves play three basic roles:

> ***Conservation*** Biosphere reserves provide protection of indigenous genetic resources, plant and animal species, ecosystems, and landscapes of value for the conservation of the world's biological diversity;
>
> ***Development*** Biosphere reserves are established to promote the goals of conservation *and* sustainable use of ecosystem resources. These goals are achieved through close cooperation with local communities, taking advantage of traditional knowledge, indigenous products and appropriate land management;
>
> ***Logistic*** Biosphere reserves are linked through a global network; they provide facilities for research, monitoring, education and training for local purposes as well as for regional or international initiatives.

In order to fulfil their ***conservation***, ***development***, and ***logistic*** roles, biosphere reserves are typically comprised of three distinct zones. The ***core area*** (or areas) are devoted to strict protection in accordance with pre-established conservation objectives. The core area is surrounded, or is contiguous with, a delineated ***buffer zone*** (or zones) where the only activities permitted are those which are compatible with identified conservation objectives. The buffer zone, in turn, is surrounded by a ***transition area*** where co-operation with local populations and sustainable resource management practices is developed.

As of October 1993, there were a total of 311 biosphere reserves, covering a total area of around 176.6 million hectares (ha) in over 80 countries. These sites range in size from those such as Parc national du Tassili, Algeria, covering 7.2 million ha, to the Waddensea of Hamburg, Germany, with an approved area of 11,700ha. Many biosphere reserves include a number of nationally-designated conservation units, ranging from national parks to indigenous reserves.

Following the inception of the MAB Programme in the early 1970s, two main trends have emerged in the global biosphere reserve network: (1) it is a network that is expanding, both in terms of total number of sites and countries with approved biosphere reserves; and (2), it is a network that is constantly evolving to meet the dual needs of conservation and sustainable development for local communities. It is the latter, especially, which is the key distinguishing feature of biosphere reserves.

Information Management

In order to summarise information about individual biosphere reserves, the World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC), in consultation with the Division of Ecological Sciences, UNESCO, has prepared text descriptions (site sheets), based on a standardised format. This format and its presentation has been developed to yield concise, comprehensive information about biosphere reserves in the context of their basic roles.

The text descriptions follow a standardised format to allow comparison between sites in the global network of biosphere reserves. Information in each site description includes materials on major ecological features; descriptions of research, conservation and monitoring initiatives; local human activities and interaction in and around biosphere reserves; and management issues associated with such sites. Over the years, this "format" has changed in response to the types of information UNESCO, MAB national committees and the user community have desired, and continues to evolve in response to this demand.

WCMC first worked with UNESCO on a compilation of biosphere reserve lists and analyses in 1983, for the First International Biosphere Reserve Congress, Minsk, Byelorussia. Subsequently, WCMC, the World Conservation Union (IUCN) and UNESCO have worked together on the preparation of directories of biosphere reserves, published in 1986 and 1990. In 1992, WCMC presented the MAB Secretariat with text descriptions for all biosphere reserves in *Folio Views*. This database for broader distribution is built on that first attempt. WCMC has also worked with the UNESCO Secretariat in the preparation of publications and discussion papers on information management, and in revising the nomination form for biosphere reserves.

Besides the database of text descriptions that exists for all sites, a series of other databases for biosphere reserves are currently being planned by the UNESCO Secretariat, in collaboration with WCMC. These include databases on species, habitats and ecosystems covered by biosphere reserves; on-going research and development projects; bibliography of research reports and publications; directory of scientists and institutions; digital (Geographic Information System) atlas of biosphere reserves; and a database of biosphere reserve background documents.

The presentation of biosphere reserve information in "hard-copy" format is enhanced through the use of text-retrieval systems. Consequently, the *Folio Views* infobase that is subsequently described has been chosen to enable a relatively straight-forward search and retrieval of relevant materials. This is particularly useful given the volume of information on biosphere reserves in the form of text descriptions, graphics and maps.

Installation

Quick Start

1. To install the program insert disk 1 in drive, and type **A:load**. Follow the instructions on the screen.

2. To run the program type **biores**.

3. Extensive on-line help and tutorials are available by pressing **F1**.

System Requirements

In order for you to install and use this text database (infobase) successfully, your system should contain:

1. An IBM PC/XT or compatible. Faster processors, 80386 or 80486, will provide better performance, but the infobase will run successfully on an IBM PC/XT.

2. MS-DOS 3.1 or higher.

3. A minimum of 512 kilobytes of Random Access Memory (RAM).

4. A 3.5" high density floppy disk drive.

5. A hard disk drive with at least 6 megabytes of free space.

6. A monitor capable of displaying graphics. The program will run on a text-only monitor, but you will not be able to view the maps and charts.

7. A mouse is recommended but not required.

Installing on a Stand-alone Computer

1. Insert the disk labelled *Disk 1/3, Biosphere Reserves...* into your floppy drive.

2. At the DOS prompt, type **A:load** and press **Enter**. If the floppy drive you are using is not A:, substitute the correct letter for the drive.

   Load displays an introductory screen

3. Select **Automatic** from the menu and press **Enter**.

4. On the next screen you will probably want to edit the **Destination Drive/Directory**. We suggest that you create a separate directory, named **\biores.**

5. If the directory does not already exist, you will be asked if you want to create it.

6. The next screen will ask you to **Insert Disk 1**, which should already be in the drive. Press **Enter.**

   The loading process will begin, with the screen displaying the progress in installing the individual files.

7. You will be prompted to **Insert Disk 2** (and then **Disk 3**).

8. When done, the screen will display **Load Completed.** Pressing any key will return you to the DOS prompt.

The load process should have installed the following files on your hard drive:

BIORES.NFO	The database itself including the complete text of all biosphere reserve site sheets plus all indexes
***.CGM**	Graphics (maps and charts)
BIORES.COM & BIORES.EXE	The searching and viewing programs
RTMANUAL.NFO	The help file and manual
VIEWS.PTR	The printer definitions
VCGM.EXE	Computer Graphics Metafile (CGM) viewer program
LOAD.EXE	The installation program

Starting the Database

1. At the DOS prompt, type **cd \biores** and press **Enter.** (If you installed the program in another directory, type the name of the directory instead of **biores**).

2. Type **biores**, then press **Enter.**

Installing on a Network

You may install the database on a local area network. The loading process is identical to that for a stand-alone computer. The following suggestions will help maintain the integrity of the database and provide users with access to it:

1. The users need only 'read' privileges to the directory containing the database and program files.

2. To use a network printer, you should use a capture (or its equivalent) command to redirect output from one of your terminal ports to a network printer.

3. When saving text to a file, you must have 'write' privileges for the directory to which the output will be sent. The default directory to which the files are saved is the directory in which the program was started.

4. Any temporary files that the program creates will be placed in the temporary file path. Network users should be careful to specify a directory in which they have 'write' privileges. If this field is empty, the program will place temporary files in the current directory.

5. Set the **Infobase search path** pointing to the directory containing the database and program files as shown in **Setting Defaults** starting on page 10. Once the path to the infobase has been saved in a configuration file, **VIEWS.CFG**, you may start the database from directory containing the configuration file by typing **[Infobase search path]\biores** and pressing **Enter**.

Structure and Contents of Database

The database is organised as follows:

- Title Page (your first view of the database).
- Table of Contents (with links to listed sections)
- Introduction
- Overview and Summary (including graphics)
- List of Biosphere Reserves
- Individual Site Sheets (grouped alphabetically by country)
- This manual

In addition there are links to maps and graphics stored as separate DOS files.

The List of Biosphere Reserves contains links to the country groups. In the example below the inverted triangle ▼ to the left of **Canada** is a link to all site sheets for Canada. The token to the right of **Canada, ↔ Press <Enter> to view location map,** is a link to a map showing the general location of the reserves.

List of Biosphere Reserves

	Area(ha)	Date
▼ **CANADA** ↔ Press <Enter> to view location map		
Long Point Biosphere Reserve	27,000	1986
Mont St Hilaire	5,550	1978
Niagara Escarpment Biosphere Reserve	207,240	1990
Réserve de la biosphère de Charlevoix	460,000	1988
Riding Mountain Biosphere Reserve	297,591	1986
Waterton Lakes National Park	52,597	1979

Using the Biosphere Reserve Database

Basic Concepts

Familiarity with these terms will help you to use the infobase:

Folio This is the basic unit of information. Here it is the site sheet for a single biosphere reserve. This is the same as a record in other databases.

View One or more **folios** retrieved for viewing or printing. You can have one or more views present in different windows at any one time. By default, one of the views will be the complete database. Subsets can be created by using the query tools.

Reference The information used to identify a single folio. In this database it is a combination of the country and biosphere reserve names. For example **CANADA - Riding Mountain Biosphere Reserve.**

Link A link between one part of the database and another related section. Examples are the links between the list of sites and groups of all sites in a country and those used to display the appropriate maps. Text links are displayed by an inverted triangle ▼, and links to maps or graphics are shown by a double-headed arrow ⇔.

Moving Around

You may use any feature by pressing keys on the keyboard or by using a mouse. It is a matter of personal preference and/or availability of a mouse. From the keyboard you can use the menus or keystroke combinations.

Select pull down menus by holding down the **Alt** key and pressing the first letter of the menu item. For example **Alt+F** will display the **File** menu, **Alt+S** for the **Search** menu, and **Alt+O** for the **Options** menu. Once the menu is displayed, you can select options by pressing the highlighted letter or by using the cursor and **Enter** keys.

Here are the basic keys.

Key	Function
Enter	• Selects highlighted commands from menus • Opens a full view at the cursor • Follows links
Esc	• Discards the active window • Cancels a menu, command, or process • Cancels a search request • **Caution!** Exits program, if only a single window is on the screen.

Space	• Accesses search windows • Performs a quick search (with text blocked)
Tab/ Shift+Tab	• Moves the cursor to the next/prior link token or the next/prior folio
+ / - (Numeric keypad)	• Cycles between open windows
Ctrl+T	• Toggles between full text and reference line display
Ctrl+Z	• Toggles between full screen and windowed display

When viewing the maps or charts, either the **Esc, Enter,** or **Space bar** keys will return you to the previous screen.

Getting Help

Besides this manual, extensive on-line help is available.

Quick Help

One line of quick, context-sensitive help will appear at the bottom of the screen, unless you have zoomed so that the text occupies the entire screen. This option can be switched on or off in the **User Defaults** screen under the **Options** menu.

Using the Folio Manual Infobase to Get Help

There are several ways to use this manual to get help.

- For specific information about any menu command, highlight the command on the menu and press **F1.**
- For an alphabetical list of commands, press **F1, C.**
- For a list of tasks and instructions for accomplishing each task, press **F1, T.**
- For access to all sections of the user manual infobase, press **F1, M.** You may then use the links to go to relevant section or search the manual just as you would search the Biosphere Reserve Database by pressing **Space** and entering the words you are looking for and then pressing **Enter.**

To exit Help, or any other command, press **Esc.** Depending on how many windows you have opened while in help you may have to press **Esc** several times.

Caution! Pressing **Esc** when there is only one window open, i.e., no search, menu, or command in progress, will exit the program entirely.

Command Quick Reference

This section contains an alphabetical list of commands with their corresponding keystrokes, and should be helpful as a quick reference guide.

COMMAND	MENU	QUICK KEY
File menu	...	Alt+F
Help=F1 menu	...	F1
Options menu	...	Alt+O
Search menu	...	Alt+S
Block	File	Ctrl+B
Exit	File	Shift+F10
Go to DOS	File	Ctrl+F1
Print...	File	Ctrl+Print Screen
Save as...	File	Ctrl+S
Switch application...	File	Ctrl+Shift+F1
Focus	Options	Ctrl+F
Highlight	Options	Ctrl+H
Infobase defaults...	Options	Alt+O, I
Markers	Options	F9
Position/size window	Options	F8
References	Options	Ctrl+R
Table viewer	Options	Ctrl+V
Text	Options	Ctrl+T
User defaults	Options	Alt+O, U
Zoom window	Options	Ctrl+Z
And	Search	Ctrl+A
Exclusive Or	Search	Ctrl+E
Go to folio/view...	Search	Ctrl+G
Group Membership	Search	Alt+S, M
Group name	Search	Ctrl+G
Not	Search	Ctrl+N
Or	Search	Ctrl+O
Place highlighted item in query	Search	Ctrl+Enter
Search infobase...	Search	Space

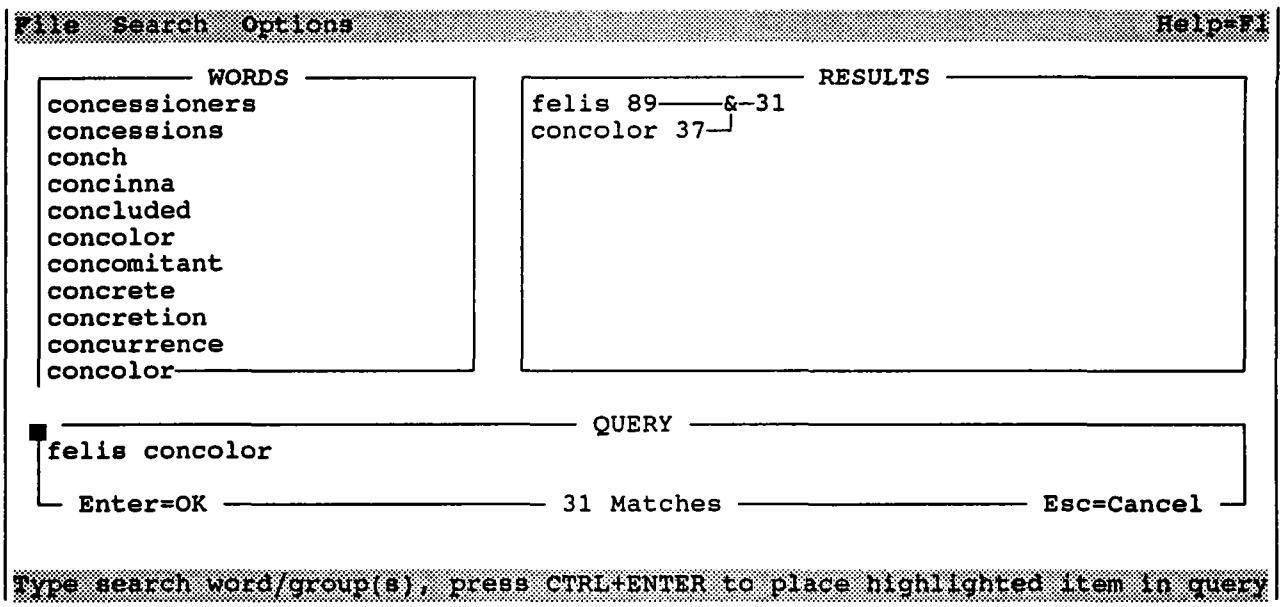
Mouse Usage

Mouse usage is optional but fully supported. The mouse may be used for the following tasks:

- Pulling down menus and selecting commands
- Scrolling/navigating through text
- Searching

Search Screen Layout

To start a new search press **Space**. The database supports full boolean, proximity searches, and nesting. Searching is not case-sensitive. See **Tutorial** section for examples of each of these types of searches, or press **F1** at this screen to view or search the manual.

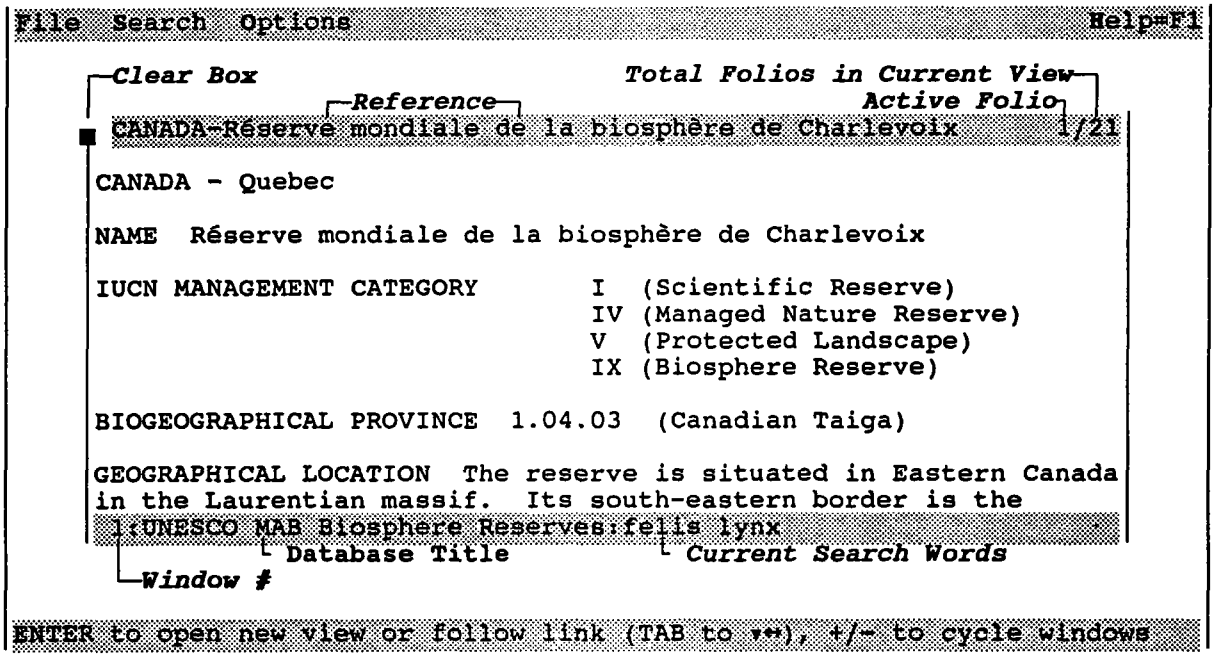


In the above sample search for **felis** and **concolor** the number of hits is immediately displayed in the **Results** box as soon as the search word(s) have been entered. Note that the operator **and** is not included in the search. By default **and** is assumed to connect search words unless otherwise specified. The **Words** box displays a complete list of all unique words in the database, and scrolls to the entry closest to the word currently being entered. **Ctrl+Enter** will place the highlighted word from this list into the query.

Text Screen Layout

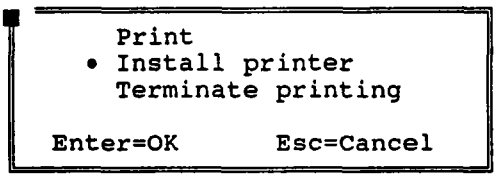
When viewing the entire database or the results of queries, they will be presented in the following screen. This view may be toggled between a window view and a full screen view by pressing **Ctrl+Z.**

The numbers in the upper right-hand corner are particularly significant as they show your location while viewing the results.

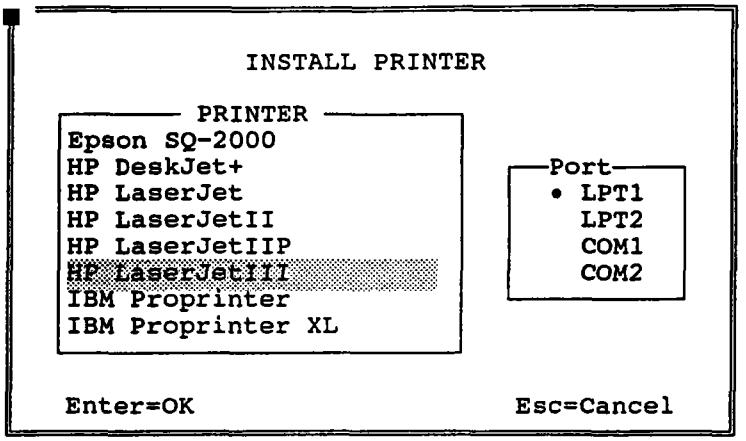


Printer Installation

1. Select **Print** from the **File** menu or press **Ctrl+PrintScreen** at the main screen. Select **Install printer** from the menu shown below by using the cursor keys and pressing **Space** to select the install option. [Note: On this and other configuration screens the selected options are marked with a small dot • or an **x**.]



2. Then select the printer definition and port from the following screen.



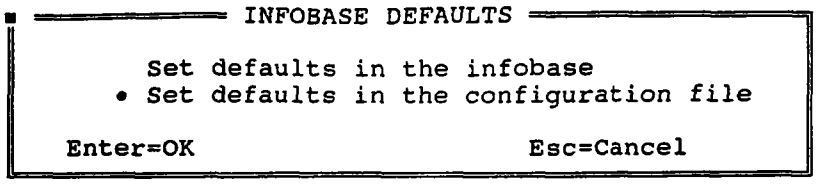
Setting Defaults

The default settings that come with the program should be satisfactory for most users. However, for users with other preferences, or those running the database on a network, two screens, **User Defaults** and **Infobase Defaults**, allow the user to change these settings. The **User Defaults** screen affects the appearance (colours, positions and size of windows, menus, etc.) of the program. The **Infobase Defaults** screen contains choices about what information is displayed before and after searches and the colours or attributes used to indicate bold, underline, etc. text within windows.

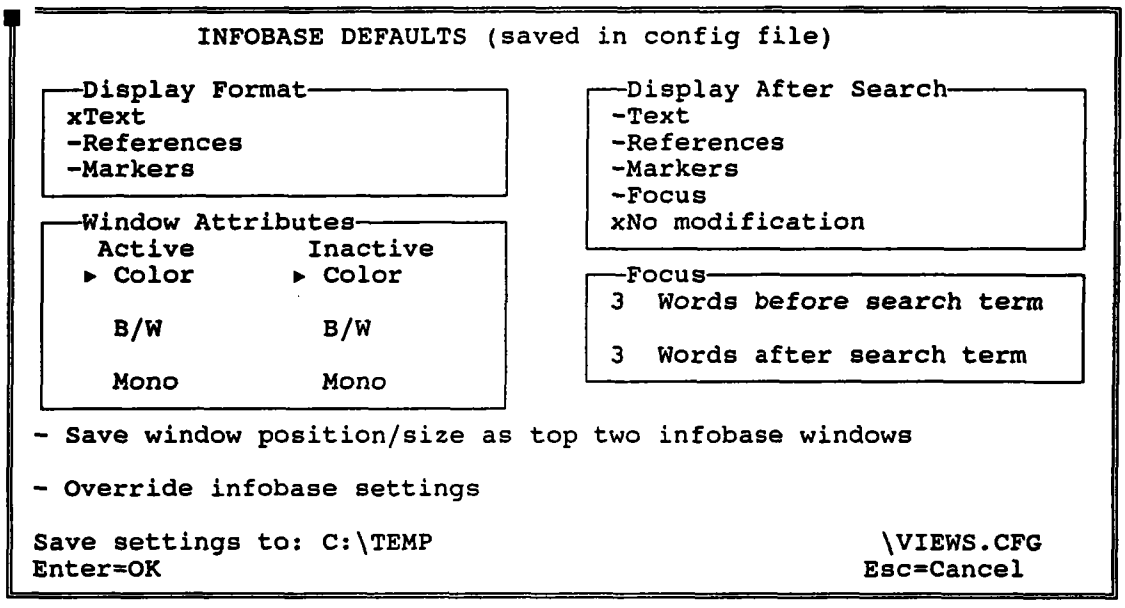
To change either **User** or **Infobase** defaults select it from the **Options** menu. Use the tab key to move around the screen, and the cursor keys and space bar to select the desired options. If you want to change the default colours, an additional dialogue box will appear along with a window to allow you to view the results. Use the grey +/- keys on the numeric keypad to cycle through the available colours. Mouse users can simply point and click.

Infobase Defaults

You will be presented with the following screen before seeing the main **Infobase Defaults** screen. The distinction between the two choices is only of significance to network users; the "set defaults in the infobase" option will affect all users initially. Individual users can then change them by choosing the "Set defaults in the configuration file" option. Single users will get the same results with either choice.

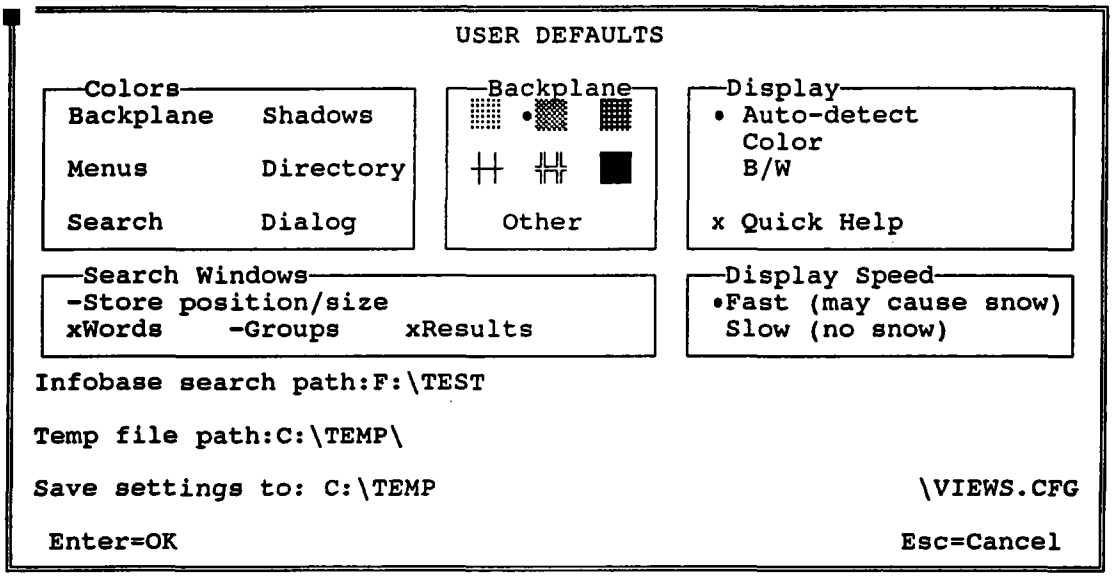


See the **Tutorial** section beginning on page 15 for examples of how the "Text," "References," "Markers," and "Focus" choices affect the display of information.



User Defaults

In addition to the appearance options, the "Temp file path;" is important to the proper functioning of the database. It should point to a disk with a minimum of 1mb of free space. Any temporary files that the program creates will be placed in the temporary file path. Network users should be careful to specify a directory in which they have 'write' privileges. If this field is empty, the database will place temporary files in the active directory.



Tutorial

Retrieving by Country

There are two options when retrieving site sheets by country.

1. In the **List of Biosphere Reserves** put the cursor on the link token ▼ to the left of the country name and press **Enter**. You will immediately select all site sheets for that country and the text window will display the top of the first site sheet.

2. Press the **Space** bar to begin a search. Then press **Ctrl+G** to select by group. The **Words** section of the query screen will change to **Groups** and will contain a list of all countries. You may select a country by either typing in the country name and pressing **Enter**, or using the cursor keys to highlight the country name and pressing **Ctrl+Enter**. Either way the results will be identical to option 1.

   NOTE: The main use of groups in this database is to identify all site sheets in a given country. You can specify a group in a search by use of the vertical bars **|phrase|** that can be entered either from the keyboard or by pressing **Ctrl+G**. Combine groups with other operators described below to construct more complicated queries.

Retrieving by Reserve Name

Again there are two options.

1. To retrieve site sheets by reserve name begin a search by pressing **Space** and then enter a double quotation mark " followed by words from the reserve name. The double quotation mark specifies an exact string search. This process will usually select both the individual site sheet and the List of Biosphere Reserves. The site sheet will be the second folio in the selected view. To move rapidly to the second folio use the **Ctrl+G** or **Go To** from the **Search** menu to get the **Go To** dialogue box. Then under **Folio #** enter "2" and press **Enter**. For reserves with long names it will often not be necessary to enter the entire name. Enter words until the **Results** window shows that you have narrowed the search sufficiently.

   NOTE: Accented and other special foreign language characters are indexed as unique characters and must be entered in order to search for words that contain them. These may be entered by holding down the **Alt** key and typing in the decimal equivalent on the numeric keypad. A list of these characters is included under **Foreign Language Characters** at the end of this manual.

Retrieving by any Word in Text

To search for any word or words in the text simply press **Space** and enter the words. You may use a group of words in the text for a search by blocking them, then pressing **Space.**

Wildcards

In any search you may use the standard DOS ? and * wildcards.

The **?** wildcard will match any single character. For example, **analys?s** would match both **analysis** and **analyses.**

The * wildcard will match any number of characters, including none. For example, **analy*** will match **analyse, analyses, analysing, analysis**, and **analytic.**

Exact String Searches

If you want to search for an exact string enclose the string with double quotation marks **"**. A good example would be **"felis concolor"** which will find all sheets that contain that exact string.

Using 'And', 'Or', and 'Not'

AND: If more than one search word is entered, *Folio Views* assumes that both/all the words appear somewhere in the site sheet. Thus the entry **felis concolor** will find all site sheets that contain both **felis** AND **concolor** somewhere in the sheet. The two words could be in entirely different sections of the site sheet. If you want, you can explicitly enter the '&' operator, but it is not necessary. You will see the '&' appear in the results window whether or not you enter it as a part of the query.

OR (/): This operator requires that either of the words must appear somewhere in the site sheet. Enter the 'or' operator by pressing **Ctrl+O** or by simply typing a forward slash '/' between the words. An 'or' query of **France / Spain** will find all sheets that contain either **France** OR **Spain.** An important use of the 'or' operator is to specify a list of synonyms, i.e., **lake* / river* / water** will find sheets containing **lake(s), river(s), or water.**

Exclusive OR (~): This is a variation of an 'or' query that requires that either word, but not both must be in the sheet. Enter the 'exclusive or' operator by pressing **Ctrl+E** or by typing a '~'. The sample query of **desert ~ grassland** will find all sheets that contain either **desert** OR **grassland** but not both **desert** AND **grassland.**

NOT (^): This operator provides for queries when you want all sheets containing the first word but not the second. Enter it by pressing **Ctrl+N** or by typing '^'. The example **felis ^ "felis concolor"** will find all sheets containing **felis** but not **felis concolor.**

Nesting

In complicated searches, especially those using the 'or' operator, it is often important to specify the precedence of the various operators. Round brackets (parentheses) are used to specify which phrases are to be evaluated first. In this example, **|australia| & (desert / grassland)** will find all sheets in the **australia** group which contain either **desert** or **grassland.** Without nesting, the program will evaluate **|australia| & desert / grassland** as all sheets containing **australia** and **desert** plus any sheet containing just the word **grassland.** This may not be desired result. If in doubt use nesting as it never does any harm.

Proximity Searches

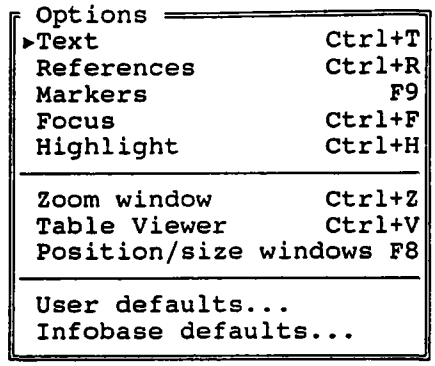
To find two words, a specified number of words apart from each other, type the words beginning with double quotes ". Then type the @ character followed by a number showing the proximity in words that the two may be separated. For example the search **"desert grasslands @3** will find all sheets where the word **grasslands** occurs within 3 words of **desert.**

Displaying Results of Search

The top five choices on the **Options** (**Alt+O**) menu control what is displayed as the result of a search. The selected options will have a ▸ in the left margin of the menu. Each choice can be toggled on or off. It is not possible to have no choices selected since this would imply that nothing would be displayed.

The choices are:

Text: When selected, the full text of the site sheet will be displayed.
References: References are the one-line identifiers that combine the country and site names. They can be displayed either alone or with other options.
Markers: When selected, a ▸ will appear in the left margin of the display indicating the beginning of each folio (site sheet).
Focus: When selected, only the search terms plus the adjacent words will be displayed. You can specify how many words will be displayed before and after the search word(s). This number is set in the **Focus** section of the **Infobase Defaults** screen found under the **Options** menu (see page 10).
Highlight: When selected, the search terms will be highlighted.



Usually you will want to see the full text, which will appear like the **Sample Site Sheet** beginning on page 20. Here are examples of other options. The results are from a search for **felis concolor**, but **not** in the **United States**. Twenty records are retrieved from the search.

If you display only the **references** the display will be of the following form.

```
CANADA-Waterton Lakes National Park
ARGENTINA-Reserva Natural de Vida Silvestre Laguna Blanca
ARGENTINA-Reserva de la Biosfera Laguna de Pozuelos
ARGENTINA-Reserva de la Biosfera "San Guillermo"
CHILE-Reserva de la Biosfera 'Araucarias'
CHILE-Parque Nacional Fray Jorge/Reserva Nacional Las Chinchillas
CHILE-Laguna San Rafael National Park
CHILE-Parque Nacional Torres del Paine
COLOMBIA-Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
COLOMBIA-El Tuparro Nature Reserve
COSTA RICA-Reserva de la Biosfera de la Amistad
COSTA RICA-Cordillera Volcanica Central
ECUADOR-Yasuni National Park and Biosphere Reserve
GUATEMALA-Reserva de la Biósfera Maya
HONDURAS-Rio Platano Biosphere Reserve
MEXICO-Reserva de la Biosfera de Mapimi
MEXICO-Reserva de la Biosfera La Michilia
Mexico-Reserva de la Biosfera de Sian Ka'an
PERU-Reserva de Huascaran
PERU-Reserva del Noroeste
```

If you both display the **Reference (Ctrl+R)** and turn on **Focus (Ctrl+F)** then the display will also contain the search terms with the adjacent words in context as illustrated below.

```
CANADA-Waterton Lakes National Park
...  latrans, cougar Felis concolor, grizzly bear Ursus ...
ARGENTINA-Reserva Natural de Vida Silvestre Laguna Blanca
... , mountain lion Felis concolor and Andean cat ...
ARGENTINA-Reserva de la Biosfera Laguna de Pozuelos
...  and puma Felis concolor (Merino, 1987; Tecchi ...
ARGENTINA-Reserva de la Biosfera "San Guillermo"
... mountain lion Felis concolor.  Birds include Andean ...
CHILE-Reserva de la Biosfera 'Araucarias'
... pudu, kodkod Felis guigna, puma F. concolor, guanaco Lama
guanicoe...
```

Here is the same search but with the number of words increased (in **Infobase Defaults**) to 10 both before and after.

```
CANADA-Waterton Lakes National Park
... Canis lupus (V) (very rare), coyote C. latrans, cougar Felis
concolor, grizzly bear Ursus arctos horribilis, American black bear
U. americanus...
ARGENTINA-Reserva Natural de Vida Silvestre Laguna Blanca
... including short-tailed chinchilla Chinchilla brevicaudata
boliviana, mountain lion Felis concolor and Andean cat F. jacobita.
Birds include lesser rhea Pterocnemia ...
ARGENTINA-Reserva de la Biosfera Laguna de Pozuelos
... Lagidium viscaccia, leaf-eared mouse Phyllotis darwini and puma
Felis concolor (Merino, 1987; Tecchi et al., 1989)....
ARGENTINA-Reserva de la Biosfera "San Guillermo"
... Lagidium viscacia and chinchilla Chinchilla brevicaudata, and
mountain lion Felis concolor.  Birds include Andean Condor Vultur
gryphus, lesser rhea Pteroicnemia pennata...
```

Viewing Maps and Charts

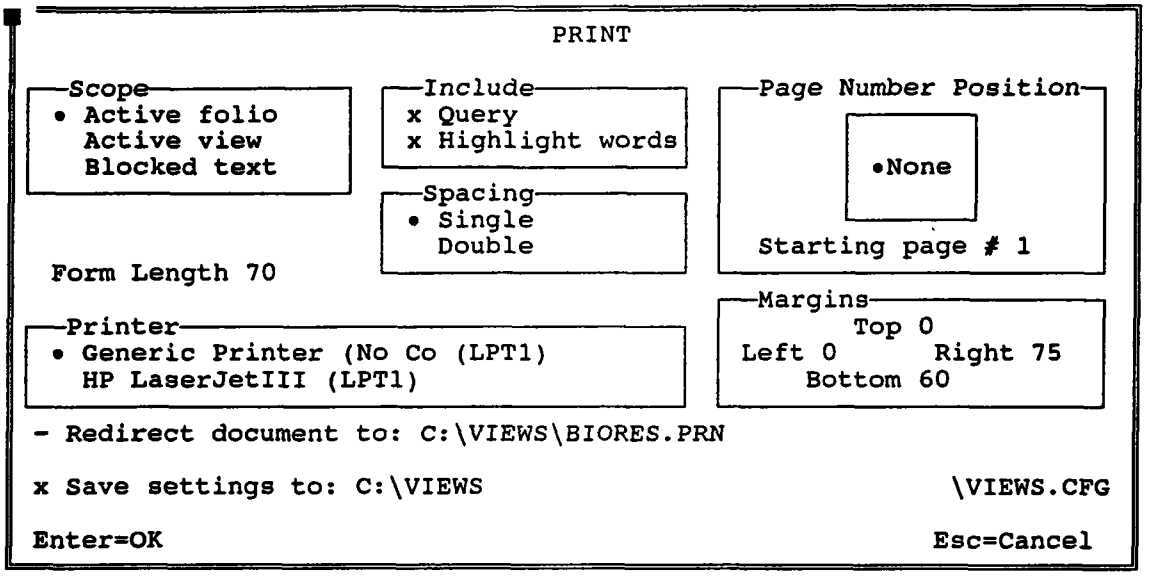
To view maps **Tab** to the link token that looks like ↔. The text here will indicate which map or chart will be displayed. Press **Enter** to display the map or chart. Press **Esc, Return,** or the **Space bar** to return to the infobase. You cannot print maps and charts from within the infobase. However, you may freely use the DOS computer graphics metafiles (CGM) which contain these graphics. They may be imported into many graphics and word processing programs.

While viewing the graphic, use the grey +/- keys on the numeric keypad to zoom in and out. Use the cursor keys to view different sections if you have zoomed in.

Printing

You print by selecting **Print** from the **File** menu, or by pressing **Ctrl+PrintScreen.** The following screen allows you to set what is included and the format of a print request. The choices illustrated starting on page 15 which are made from the **Options** menu affect both the display and the printed report. Thus if the screen shows only **References,** then only the references will be printed.

The **Scope** choices (see illustration on next page) have the greatest impact on the printed output. **Active folio** will include only the current site sheet. **Active view** will include all site sheets selected by the current query, which would be all site sheets if no search had been started. However, you can choose to print only selected text with the **Blocked text** option. Block text by using **Ctrl+B** to mark the beginning, then use the cursor keys to highlight the text to be printed, then press **Ctrl+PrintScreen.**



For A4 paper set page length to 70 lines. For 8½ x 11 inch paper set page length to 66 lines.

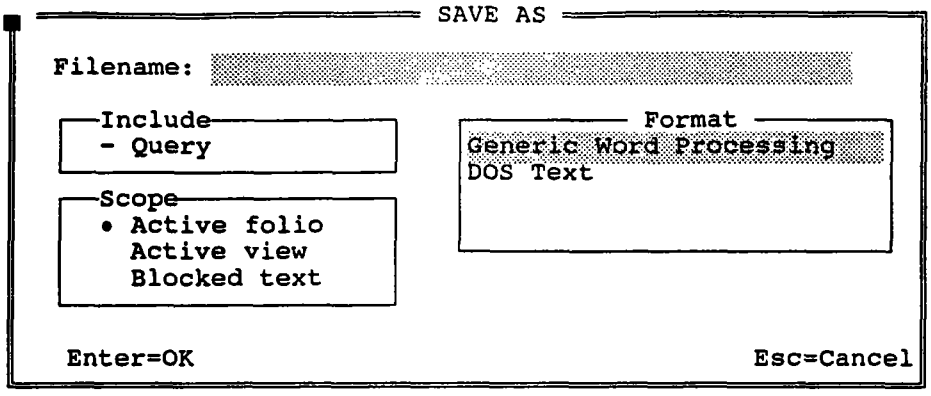
The example below illustrates printing the result of the search used in the examples on preceding pages. The active folio is the site sheet for CANADA - Waterton Lakes National Park. Since we have specified only the **active folio**, we get only the Waterton Lakes data. If instead we specified the **active view**, we would get all 20 records retrieved by the search. The query line includes the database name plus the query used to select the specific sheets; in this case all sheets containing **felis concolor** but not in the **United States of America** country group.

```
Query:  UNESCO MAB Biosphere Reserves:(felis concolor^|united states
of america|)

CANADA-Waterton Lakes National Park
... Canis lupus (V) (very rare), coyote C. latrans, cougar Felis
concolor, grizzly bear Ursus arctos horribilis, American black bear
U. americanus...
```

Saving Results to a File

To save the results to a file for use in other computer programs, chose **Save As** from the **File** menu. The screen below illustrates the choices. The **Generic Word Processing** option produces a file with tabs and soft returns preserved. This form is easier to edit after importing into nearly all word processing programs. The **DOS Text** option produces a file much like a printed report with hard returns at the end of each line.


SAVE AS
Filename:
Include
- Query
Format
Generic Word Processing
DOS Text
Scope
• Active folio
Active view
Blocked text
Enter=OK
Esc=Cancel

Sample Site Sheet

The main body of the database consists of 314 site sheets. Three biosphere reserves have two site sheets as they represent trans-frontier reserves. While there is some variation in the structure of the site sheets, they all contain the same basic information. Here is a sample site sheet for the Riding Mountain Biosphere Reserve in Canada.

NAME Riding Mountain Biosphere Reserve

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY II and IX (National Park and Biosphere Reserve)

BIOGEOGRAPHICAL PROVINCE 1.04.03 and 1.18.11 (Canadian Taiga and Grasslands)

LEGAL PROTECTION Total

DATE ESTABLISHED In 1895 an area of 247,000ha was set aside as a Forest Reserve and within it, in 1906, a game reserve was set up. The National Park was established in 1930 and the area accepted as a Biosphere Reserve in April 1986

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION South central Canada, on the Manitoba escarpment, 300km north-west of Winnipeg, 50°30'-51°01'N, 99°31'-101°05'W.

ALTITUDE 318-755m

AREA The Biosphere Reserve covers an area of 297,591ha

LAND TENURE Government of Canada

PHYSICAL FEATURES The park is situated in the Manitoba Escarpment region. This 300-350m high escarpment was part of the shoreline of the glacial Lake Agassiz and separates the Manitoba and Saskatchewan plains. Much of the park is a rolling plateau where the bedrock is covered with thick glacial deposits of sand, clay, gravel and boulders. Glacial features include kettle holes, meltwater channels, morainal ridges and incised gorges and there are many shallow lakes. The headwaters of 13 watersheds are contained in the park. The climate is cool summer humid continental, with mean January temperatures of -2°C and July temperatures of 16°C. Annual precipitation is about 480mm.

VEGETATION The reserve is at the junction of three major ecosystems, grasslands and two components of the boreal forest biome, the aspen-oak and aspen-spruce ecosystems. Forests cover about 78% of the park and about two-thirds of their area is dominated by aspen Populus tremuloides, either in pure or mixed stands, reflecting earlier disturbance by logging and fires. Other trees in the coniferous ecosystem include white spruce Picea glauca, black spruce P. mariana, jack pine Pinus banksiana and balsam fir Abies balsamea. The aspen-oak ecosystem includes bur oak Quercus macrocarpa, Manitoba maple Acer negundo, mountain maple A. spicatum, green ash Fraxinus pennsylvanica, plum Prunus nigra, chokecherry P. virginiana and white elm Ulmus americana. Grasslands are dominated by rough fescue Festuca scabrella with porcupine grass Stipa spartea and dwarf sedges Carex spp.. Although grasslands occupy less than 1% of the reserve, they exist as discrete units and the climax rough fescue community represents the eastern extent of its range and its presence is of national importance due to the relative rarity of climax examples elsewhere. Over 400 species of vascular plant have been recorded in the park, 17 being rare in Manitoba.

FAUNA The reserve is a near complete natural food web and is a refuge, surrounded by agricultural land. The beaver Castor canadensis, is abundant, and some interesting small rodents such as the water shrew Sorex

palustris, vagrant shrew S. vagrans and northern lemming mouse Synaptamus borealis. There are several carnivores, including the wolf Canis lupus, coyote C. latrans, black bear Ursus americanus and Canadian lynx Lynx lynx canadensis, and ungulates such as moose Alces alces, bison Bison bison, mule deer Odocoileus hemionus and white-tailed deer O. virginianus. Two hundred and thirty-three species of birds have been recorded, among them the bald eagle Haliaeetus leucocephalus and osprey Pandion haliaetus which both nest in the park. The fish species found in the park include pike Esox lucius, lake whitefish Coregonus clupeaformis, walleye Strizostedion vitreum vitreum, lake trout Cristivomer namaycush, rainbow trout Salmo gairdnerii and speckled trout Salvelinus fontinalis. The area is internationally known for its diversity of Lepidoptera, with 69 species of butterflies including 13 skippers recorded.

CULTURAL HERITAGE Artifacts up to 4,000 years old have been found and indicate that native peoples visited the park to hunt and fish. Some fur traders exploited the area in the 18th century.

CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT The area has been zoned to accommodate different land uses, and managed accordingly. Since 1980, additional baseline data has been collected and management objectives made more explicit. In 1980 the Riding Mountain Regional Liaison Committee was formed which includes representatives from the surrounding 18 municipalities.

ZONING This is in accordance with the National Parks Zoning System. Twelve core areas, or Special Preservation Zones, have been designated. Most of the reserve is a Wilderness Area. One site is set aside for Intensive Use and some sites have been set aside for roads and campsites. The surrounding Rural Municipalities are designated a Zone of Cooperation to act as an additional buffer.

STAFF There are 105 full-time employees

BUDGET US$6,522,00 for operation and maintenance in 1982-83

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION Superintendent, Riding Mountain National Park, Wasagaming, Manitoba ROJ 2HO.

VISITOR FACILITIES There are 657 campsites, 240 group tenting sites 158, trailer sites and some cottages; services and supplies or alternative accommodation are available in the town of Wasagaming. Power boating on some lakes and fishing are permitted and skiing is being developed. There are 32 trails which can be used on foot, cycle or horseback. In 1981-82 there were 842,436 visitors. There is an interpretive centre and a variety of educational programmes are available.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND FACILITIES There have been studies of the ecology of elk, moose, wolf, coyote, beaver and snowshoe hare and grassland ecology. Wilson Creek Watershed is a major long term research program and investigates possible remedies for headwater flooding. There is no special facilities, apart from a meteorological station.

LOCAL POPULATION The surrounding area has a largely rural population but agricultural development is intensive.

DISTURBANCES, DEFICIENCIES AND MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS A public highway traverses the eastern end of the park and the seasonal resort facilities are highly urbanized; power boats are permitted on certain lakes and skiing facilities have been developed. There are some cottage developments inside the park. Sport fishing is permitted. The vegetation has been altered by past grazing and logging, now discontinued. Intensive agricultural development of surrounding lands causes pressure on the wildlife populations of the park.

PRINCIPAL REFERENCE MATERIAL

Briscoe, B.W., Lee, B.S., Allan, C. and Tempany, I. (1979). Riding Mountain National Park Resource Description and Analysis. Unpublished report, Parks Canada, Winnipeg. 264pp.

Lombard North Group Ltd. (1976). Riding Mountain National Park, Biophysical Land Inventory.

Oleson, R. and Wilmot, L. (1971). Bibliography of Riding Mountain National Park.

Parks Canada (1977). A Master Plan for Riding Mountain National Park.

Parks Canada (1980). Riding Mountain National Park Conservation Plan.

Parks Canada (1984). Riding Mountain National Park Resource Description and Analysis.

DATE Revised August 1986

Foreign Language Characters

The following table lists foreign language characters that may be found in the database. You may enter these characters when doing a search by holding down the **Alt** key and entering the **decimal code** on the numeric keypad.

Char	Code	Char	Code	Char	Code
Ç	128	ï	139	û	150
ü	129	î	140	ù	151
é	130	ì	141	ÿ	152
â	131	Ä	142	Ö	153
ã	132	Å	143	Ü	154
à	133	É	144	á	160
å	134	æ	145	í	161
ç	135	Æ	146	ó	162
ê	136	ô	147	ú	163
ë	137	ö	148	ñ	164
è	138	ò	149	Ñ	165