



# PAD-US 1.1 CBI Edition User Guide

◆ Comprehensive ◆ Scalable ◆ Accessible ◆ Informative ◆ Essential ◆

PAD-US 1.1 (CBI Edition) provides a comprehensive picture of United States protected area coverage at a variety of scales. To build this database, we standardized all pertinent land ownership and conservation information that CBI maintains from over 30 original data sources. In anticipation of the many ways protected areas data can be integrated into your daily work, we present protected area attributes in formats that allow the general public and professional managers alike to know exactly what lands are protected anywhere in the U.S., at the detail they prefer. While we strive to build a user-friendly resource, we recognize the amount and variety of content it contains can make finding what you're looking for difficult. We'd like to share dataset organization and search tips that make conservation, land management, planning, recreation and other PAD-US 1.1 (CBI Edition) analyses even easier.

## Database Organization

In order to maintain all relevant information from the original data sources, we have included **three field types**. Please see the attribute metadata for full descriptions of each field.

**Summary Fields.** These fields generalize designation information. They allow for easier searches across political boundaries. Please see the standard designation domain list for our complete list of domains.

<i>Owner Type</i>	<i>Primary Designation Type</i>
<i>Owner Name</i>	<i>Secondary Designation Type</i>
	<i>Tertiary Designation Type</i>

**Standardized Fields.** These fields contain specific information that may be lost in the generalized fields, particularly, sub-federal level owner, manager and common protected area names. These fields have been standardized in terms of spelling, proper capitalization, written out abbreviations and entity descriptions.

<i>Owner Name Detailed</i>	<i>Primary Designation Name</i>
<i>Manager Name Detailed</i>	<i>Secondary Designation Name</i>
	<i>Tertiary Designation Name</i>

**Local Fields.** These fields retain data from the original source, without changes, edits or standardization. Thus, regional quirks unknown to national-level aggregators remain in the dataset.

<i>Primary Local Designation</i>	<i>Primary Local Name</i>
<i>Secondary Local Designation</i>	<i>Secondary Local Name</i>
<i>Tertiary Local Designation</i>	<i>Tertiary Local Name</i>

**Levels.** Because many protected areas have overlapping protected designations (e.g., a Wilderness Area within a National Forest), we provide three levels of designation name and type:

<i>Primary Designation Type</i>	<i>Primary Designation Name</i>
<i>Primary Local Designation</i>	<i>Primary Local Name</i>
<i>Secondary Designation Type</i>	<i>Secondary Designation Name</i>
<i>Secondary Local Designation</i>	<i>Secondary Local Name</i>
<i>Tertiary Designation Type</i>	<i>Tertiary Designation Name</i>
<i>Tertiary Local Designation</i>	<i>Tertiary Local Name</i>

For example, in the Willamette National Forest, the MacKenzie Pass Research Natural Area is located within the Three Sisters Wilderness. MacKenzie Pass Research Natural Area is the primary name, Three Sisters Wilderness is the secondary name, and Willamette National Forest is the Tertiary Name.

When looking for a particular name or designation, be sure to search each relevant field.

To download PAD-US 1.1 (CBI Edition) and receive more information, please visit The Protected Areas Center on Data Basin at:  
<http://databasin.org/protected-center/features/PAD-US-CBI>



## Tips and Tricks

**Familiarize yourself with the dataset.** Before you begin, read through the attribute metadata to understand what each field does and does not describe. Zoom into a familiar protected area and explore its attributes. Try searching for a particular protected area or owner type. Understanding that several fields in the dataset represent the same attributes in different ways, and that multiple fields may contain the information you are searching for, is key to understanding how to best use PAD-US 1.1 (CBI Edition).

The **Select by Attributes Tool**, in ArcMap, is highly recommended when using this dataset. This tool enables you to search for and select specific information quickly and easily.

**Search within attribute field:** After selecting an attribute field, use the “Get Unique Values” button in the search dialogue box to search for the term you are looking for by the letters it starts with.

**Select by Attribute:** You can select by searching for a specific attribute or full or partial words that could be included in the feature that you are looking for information on.

**To search for an exact match**, select the field you wish to search, the = sign, and then type in or select the value you’re searching for. For example, if you are only searching for protected areas within North Carolina, you could use this query: "state\_nm" = 'NC'

To search for any field entry containing a **partial string search**, use the LIKE operator (instead of the = operator) to build a partial string search. For example, this expression would select any state beginning with N: "state\_nm" LIKE 'N%'

You can use greater than (>), less than (<), greater than or equal (>=), less than or equal (<=) and BETWEEN operators to **select string values based on sorting order**. For example, this expression will select all the states from North Carolina to Wyoming: "state\_nm" > 'N'

**To exclude exact matches**, the not equal (<>) operator can also be used when querying strings. This expression will select all states except for North Carolina: "state\_nm" <> 'NC'

**A wildcard character** is a special symbol that stands for one or more characters. For any file-based data, '%' means that anything is acceptable in its place: one character, a hundred characters, or no character. Alternatively, if you want to search with a wildcard that represents one character, use '\_'. The wildcards you use to query personal geodatabases are '\*' for any number of characters and '?' for one character. Wildcard characters appear as buttons on the query dialog. You can click the button to enter the wildcard into the expression you’re building. Only the wildcard characters that are appropriate to the data source of the layer or table you are querying are displayed. If you use a wildcard character in a string with the = operator, the character is treated as part of the string, not as a wildcard.

For example, this expression would select any protected area starting with the letters Camas, such as Camas Valley and Camas Lily Park: "p\_des\_nm" LIKE 'Camas%'

But this expression would find Kamas Lake and Kamas Wildlife Management Area as well: "p\_des\_nm" LIKE '\_amas%'

This information is based on ArcGIS Dialog Help. For more information, click the “help” button at the bottom of the Select by Attributes window.

**Additional Resources**, including metadata, policies and procedures, and the standard designation domain list, are available at the Protected Areas Center on Data Basin (<http://databasin.org/protected-center/features/PAD-US-CBI>).