

SAFARIS Tutorial

Southern African Friends and Researchers Indexing Specimens



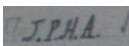

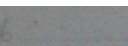
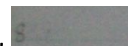
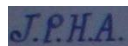



Symbols used by Acocks in his field records

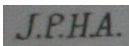

Note – this is still *'work in progress'*



Acocks used several symbols in order to indicate the habitat, the abundance (frequency of occurrence), or prominence of the species in the landscape, and other descriptive attributes for each observation. Keyboard shortcuts are given below for representing the symbols used by Acocks.

The computer cannot easily differentiate between upper and lower case such as **f** and **F**, so we represent the lower case as **f** or **F** and the upper case by **>f** or **>F**. The same applies to **O**, **>O**, **C**, **>C**, **T**, **>T** and other letters. **Note: this applies only to symbols under the Frequency column.**

Check column (typically following immediately after the Collector code)












We do not actually know what Acocks intended by recording check marks , crosses , , , ,  and dots . Do the best you can to represent his symbol with a regular letter between a and z, e.g. v for , x for  and o for .

 - transcribe as J.P.H.A. |v|. The  often comes out as an odd character such as **ü** or **âœ“** and so we use a standard character in its place.

 - transcribe as J.P.H.A. |o|. The  often comes out as an odd character such as **â€œ** and so we use a standard character in its place.

 - transcribe as |Xv|.

Habitat

Symbol	Keyboard	Description	Example	Button
↑	/	Single-headed up-arrow indicating upper slopes	 ,  ,  >O/, lff/, f/^>S	
↑↑	//	Two-headed up-arrow indicating upper -upper slopes	 v//	
↑↑↑	///	Three-headed up-arrow indicating upper-upper-upper slopes		
↓	\$	Single-headed down-arrow indicating lower slopes	 ,  ff\$, f\$^>N	
↓↓	\$\$	Two-headed down-arrow indicating lower -lower slopes		
↓↓↓	\$\$\$	Three-headed down-arrow indicating lower-lower-lower slopes		
			 ,  ,  fm, labm, ffm	
			 ,  o>W, f>W	

	lcp
	om&>W
	lfw
lff ^e	lff ^e
	ot
	lfh, oh
	f>Tm
	r ^a b ^c
	o>V
	ftk, ok
	l>C ^h , l>F ^h
	r>P, l>F>P
	r.o+ ^a >S, r ^a e ^a >S
	r/ ^a >N
	r ^a >W
	lc>H
	r ^a e ^a >N
	r ^a d ^a e
	lctd/
	lllc>Tw
	o>T/
	fft ^a e

Frequency/Abundance

ab	ab	Abundant
c	c	Common
f	f	frequent
ff	ff	Fairly frequent
o	o	Occasional
r	r	Rare
		Very rare
l	l	Localized
ll	ll	Very localized
lll	lll	Very very localized
+	+	Upper range (e.g. r+, more than rare)
-	-	Lower range (e.g. r-, less than rare)

F+, F- >F+, >F-

Prominence

	>F>F (Fairly frequent and prominent)
	l>F (Locally frequent and prominent)
	l>C
	>R

VAb >V>Ab

Stunted

The frequency is overlined indicating that the plants are stunted

r, f [r, f] rare and stunted, frequent and stunted

			<u>C</u> [>C] Capital C indicates common and prominent, but the overline indicates stunted, common and prominent	
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Combinations

r.o r.o+\$

. (full stop) . (full stop) Used to combine details for the species in more than one habitat

o.lf, o.lc o.lf, o.lc (occasional and locally frequent or locally common)

lab lab>t (locally abundant under trees)

r r>t (rare under trees)

f f.cp (frequent, but common by the roadside)

o.f ot.f (occasional under bushes, otherwise frequent)

ff fft/ (fairly frequent under bushes on upper slopes)

Other useful characters

♀	Alt-12	Female
♂	Alt-11	Male