

Chapter 1 : AIX Localization Package

Users BG-BASE users. Due to its modular design, BG-BASE can be used by a wide variety of institutions of varying size. Currently it is being used by institutions ranging in size from fewer than 8 staff members to over staff members, and from less than 5 acres (2 ha) to over 3, acres (1, ha).

Here is a summary. It contains these components: Automatically print maps and plant lists in PDF format. The authorization remains in effect as long as the user remains logged into BG-Map. You can view, rotate or delete each image. Convert any closed polyline to a Defined View with one click. Or, use the right click menu. Then, click on the symbol of a plant on the map. Or use Garden Notepad to enter tree risk assessments. Then enter or edit the dedication text. Search for plants with Hort. Tasks and Special Treatments. Option to include or not include solid canopy fills in View on the Fly How to Access Select this option when generating a View on the Fly. New command to turn off solid canopy fills in generated maps. Or, use the right-click menu. When you restart the application, your previously recorded data and images will still be there. This will allow you to use another application and then return to Garden Notepad Plus. Before doing so, make certain to turn on the screen location lock switch, located on the side of the iPad next to the volume controls. When you upload the image into BG-Map you will be able to correct any rotation so that all images appear right side up. Facilities Management Module – New Features and Improvements New web interface allows using your web browser to search for and display Objects, Contacts and Work Orders, including maps and images. How to Access Add this link to your home page or navigation bar: Each Garden Feature can now have multiple images and multiple locations. The same Garden Feature can now be both a memorial feature and a regular garden feature. Individual taxa can be excluded from non-staff phenology searches. New option allows finding plant names that have no associated living plants. Instead, a message appears briefly and then disappears.

Download the Users Manual. Requires BG-BASE or later and a Windows mobile device running Pocket PC/Windows Mobile or later. PropNoter requires the BG-BASE Propagations Module.

No part of this publication may be reproduced, transcribed, or stored in any form without the prior written consent of Glicksman Associates, Inc. The Total Station Interface allows the Windows Mobile device to control an electronic total station, a device that can precisely measure both angles and distances. The computer initiates the measurements by the total station. The result is a totally automated, accurate surveying process. Before using the interface, become familiar with the operation of the total station, and perform several practice measurements using the total station alone. Establishing an Occupied Station In order to map the location of a plant, you must measure from a known control point. The control point can be any permanent marker placed at a location whose X and Y coordinates are known. This point will be referred to in this manual as the occupied station, i. In addition to a known control point, a reference direction, or azimuth, must be established for the occupied station. Azimuths are oriented using the following convention: In addition, each control point must be within sight of at least one other control point. Sometimes, you may need to set up a new control point, either temporary or permanent in order to map plants that are not within sight of existing control points. To do so, place a marker in the ground at the desired location. Then determine its coordinates by measuring it as a Non Plant Object see below. Finally record the coordinates on the map and in your control points stations file stations. For more on how to install control points, see [http:](http://) For more about the control point stations file, see [http:](http://) To use this option, you must first set the Station X and Y coordinates. Your occupied station must be within a line of site to a second control point whose X and Y coordinates are also known. For example, you may wish to record the locations of points along a road, irrigation valves or new control points. For more on mapping Non Plant Objects, see [http:](http://) Simply enter the Facilities Management Object Code in place of the plant accession number. Offsets Horizontal Offsets The coordinates of a plant should represent, as closely as possible, the location of the center of the plant or its main stem. In most cases, it is not possible to measure from the occupied station to the actual center of the plant. The Total Station Interface permits you to specify a horizontal offset between the point you are measuring to and the actual center of the plant. The offset may be estimated or measured with a small tape measure. Entering an offset helps to make your survey data as accurate as possible. There are 3 types of horizontal offsets that may be entered: Straight Offset A straight offset is the distance from the prism to the center of the plant when the prism is on a straight line between the total station and the plant as shown in Fig. Measure from the prism to the center of the plant. This distance is your left or right offset. Remember that the direction is determined from the vantage point of the total station. As shown in Fig. If it is to the left of the plant, it is a left offset. Units of Measurement and Offsets If your BG-Map basemap is in feet, record all offsets in feet and decimal fractions of feet, i. If your basemap is metric, record all offsets in meters and decimal fractions of meters, e. You do not have to type in the units. They are assumed by the computer. Make certain that both the total station and the computer are set for the appropriate units feet or meters. If you specify a Station Z coordinate during setup, Z coordinate measurement and recording will be enabled. If you do record Z coordinates, you can enter a vertical offset to compensate for a difference in elevation between the plant location and the prism location, as shown in Fig. If the plant is higher than the prism, enter a positive offset. If the plan is lower than the prism, enter a negative offset. If you need to raise the prism from its normal height in order to clear an obstruction, enter as a negative offset the distance you raised the prism. For purposes of plant mapping, normally set the prism height to the same height as the total station lens. You may measure up to 12 tick marks. Tick marks help you to accurately transfer the size and shape of a mass to the map. If it is in the database, it will automatically display the name of the plant and indicate when and if the plant has been previously mapped. Procedural Errors in Mapping If you believe you made a procedural error in mapping, remap the plant. The most recent measurements will be used when the data is uploaded. Previous measurements for the same plant will be discarded. Using the Total Station Interface Total Station Setup Before using the Total Station Interface, make certain that the setup parameters

on the total station instrument are set as follows: For setup procedures, consult your total station manual. The icon looks like this: Exiting and Switching Programs: Instead, it hides the program, which continues to run in the background. It is a good idea to do this before transferring a field data file to your desktop PC. If you are running Windows Mobile 5. Entering the Occupied Station Coordinates Manually, enter the X, Y and optionally Z coordinates of the occupied station, or select the station from the dropdown list. For information on how to use a control points CSV file instead of the stations file, see the section at the end of this manual. Selecting the Communications Protocol and Units Select the communications protocol that corresponds to your brand of total station. The normal settings for delays are listed at the end of this manual. Focus the instrument on this second point. The display on the instrument should now indicate the same azimuth as is displayed on the Windows Mobile Device. There are 4 ways to enter the accession number for a new record: If no accession number has been associated with this code, you will be prompted to enter an accession number instead. A list of plants in that location will be displayed. This will create a new record for the selected plant. Picking a Plant from an Inventory List You can select a plant from an inventory list that you created using a text editor. The list of plants will appear in the drop-down list below. On the desktop PC, create a text file containing a list of the accession numbers of the plants you wish to inventory. Notes about any plant can be typed into the list by following the accession number with a comma, space, and the desired notes. An example of a possible inventory list is given below: This allows you to keep track of which plants have been mapped and checked. Place the prism in front of or to the side of the plant and focus the total station on it. Enter the horizontal offset and optional vertical offset. The measurement will be initiated. Error Messages If data transmission between the computer and the total station was not successful, one of these error messages may be displayed: The computer will try again several times to establish proper communications. Make certain that the cable is properly connected and that the total station is focused on the prism. Indicates that the total station is not in the measurement mode. Correct this and try again. Indicates that the total station has not been set for degrees, minutes, and seconds, as required. Invalid data retry no.

To Review and Edit the Data Before Inserting it into BG-BASE In BG-Map, tap Field Data/Edit/Print Garden Notepad Data, and select the data file in the folder listed above.

Setting Up a Plant Record System: Volume 3 - June E. In recent years our horticultural focus has widened from ornamental displays to include more conservation and education work and help achieve our mission: We grow a variety of plants for amenity, conservation and education purposes and hold the National Collections of *Hedychium* and *Caryopteris* under the auspices of the UK National Council for the Conservation of Plants and Gardens. In our Gardens Department Strategy we highlighted the need for an effective plant record system. This was vital if we were to develop our botanical collections to the existing high standards of our amenity displays. At that time many of our Garden staff had limited formal horticultural training or understanding of plant nomenclature and we lacked the necessary PC facilities and skills to operate a computer-based system. Since then we have made good progress in addressing these problems. As with any system the setting of standards and continual monitoring are important. The DOS system was not easy to use but we learned a great deal during that time which helped later with the Windows version. We know now that new users of plant record databases seem to struggle and commonly encounter some problems. Several speakers including myself talked about various software packages and their associated merits. It was interesting that in all the packages the same problems kept emerging: The only two institutions in the UK which were satisfied with their databases had independently designed systems, while those using standard software packages complained that they were not easy to use. This is probably because the database packages were designed for a range of users with differing needs, which is bound to make them more complex than a dedicated system. For instance, they use the International Transfer Format for Plant Records which ensures compatibility with other organisations or systems. Refining the System My conclusions were: On the strength of these conclusions we made the following changes. Software Changes Development of BG-Recorder is something that BGCI encourages so we decided to create a new interface to filter out and include information as required. By using BG-Recorder we saved valuable development time and kept the international standards and adaptability. We analysed our information needs and therefore what we wanted to record. Our needs are fairly simple so we arranged all the input information on one form on one screen ; we then did the same with the output. By doing this we have saved operator time, as previously we had to input information on several different forms which proved very time-consuming. We were ruthless about what to include and only added information specific to the Zoo, such as poisonous plant information and a camera icon with a unique number which shows if pictures of the plant are available. Finishing touches involved writing manuals describing how to input and retrieve basic information and personalising the look of the system that we re-named Bristol Zoo Gardens Plant Register. Organisation Changes We obtained basics such as a dedicated PC, office space and allocated time to operate and develop our Plant Record Keeping activity. In addition some staff visited BGCI for a day to gain more information on the system. We selected a suitable mapping system and developed a method of plant name checking. Then ensured everyone involved with the Plant Record System knew their responsibilities within the system. We changed staff job descriptions to reflect this and began the never-ending process of Plant Record System refinement and staff education. So Far So Good Continued commitment to the system and maintaining a focus for its intended use has been vital during the development process. The process of refining the plant record software is problematic and can be extremely frustrating. There is nothing worse than spending a great deal of time on something and then finding you must back track as happened on a number of occasions during software development. At the time this seems like wasted effort but on reflection it is a necessary part of the development process. The results are encouraging, as we are now happy that the system works well for us and we still have the reassurance that BG-Recorder is intact behind our new user interface. In our case it was worth the effort as there is no other practical alternative available to achieve what we wanted.

Chapter 4 : SHARP 20A1-RU SERVICE MANUAL Pdf Download.

To Insert the Data into BG-BASE without Editing In BG-Map, tap Field Data/Upload, and select the data file in the folder listed above. To Review and Edit the Data Before Inserting it into BG-BASE In BG-Map, tap Field Data/Edit/Print Garden Notepad Data, and select the data file in the folder listed above.

It happened just two days ago. Thank you again my Dear Friends! John Lundquist's Belaria log book. I believe that the Christmas cake pictured was made by my father, although there is no written text to support that. However, later, at Moosburg, he and others did make an Easter cake which won a contest. I submitted this to Marek, who speaks and actually can teach Russian. However, I know all these Russian words. On the day his plane went down, he was the most seriously injured, yet he was the last surviving man on that crew. Bramwell was a B pilot shot down over Belgium on Nov. He was quickly picked up by the Germans and fortunately sent for fairly extensive medical treatment, first in Brussels, then in Frankfurt, and other nearby rehabilitation hospitals. He was scheduled to come home on a troop exchange because of his injuries but was delayed multiple times and eventually was sent to Zagan, arriving August 15, He stayed until November 28, , living in North Compound according to his journal. When he left for repatriation for injured flyers, he went to Annaburg, a gathering point for British and American flyers, where he departed for Switzerland on Jan. He was featured in this newsletter to mark his th birthday last year: Bramwell front row, first man on the left Lt. Bramwell and his wife Virginia, who passed in , moved to Claremont, California after World War II where they built their home in They raised three children, Bill Jr. They were also blessed with six grandchildren and eight great grandchildren. He served from until being repatriated in a prisoner exchange for wounded flyers in January He is a recipient of the Purple Heart. He retired as a manager at Insurance Services Organization in Los Angeles in and was recently honored as their oldest living retiree. Bill and Virginia celebrated many years of a happy marriage. Bill, of course, was renowned among family and friends for his sweet navel orange juice grown from his own trees, his juicy home grown tomatoes, and his many wonderful home cooked meals. He could fix anything, build anything, and grow anything. A good husband, father, and grandfather always ready to offer help and advice and always interested in what all his kids and grandkids were up to. During the past several years, Bill resided at the Veterans Hospital in Long Beach where he became one of their oldest and most venerated residents. From janitorial and food service staff, to nurses who lovingly called him Papa, to doctors, he was revered for his military service and continued sense of patriotism and, despite his lifelong injuries incurred during the war, for never complaining. It is a tribute to him to be remembered as such. Condolences to the Carter-Edwards family. I can tell it got wet at one time, and this entry on the last page was smeared. But I recognized the last signature as Tom Wilson, affectionately known a Ma in the camp. I scanned it to him as a surprise. It was taken to Camp Lucky Strike and would have been taken aboard the troop ship home! We had dug down about 5 feet or so when we found several items. One of these was a piece of Tuffnol board. This board is made up of a composite material and was used in the repair of electrical equipment, radios, and used as an insulator. The board came back to my home with all the other finds. I washed the caked on mud off it and then started to polish it. I suddenly noticed something on the board when the light flashed on it. If I had not looked as closely as I did I could have very easily missed it perhaps never to have noticed it at all! It is in the centre of the white oblong box in the photo. I tried to copy the style of the writing to decipher the name. So Theodore Luke Rykiel it turns out was a Tech. Armourer in the th BG. His son posted the this photo of his father in uniform on the Imperial War Museum, Duxford, American Museum section website a while back. Archives in London's Dr. Her husband, Tom, has made a flag holder and display case for Lt. He also sent a picture of this plate:

Manuals Most calculations are linear and can be implemented using a basic mathematical expression in an ini file. However, in cases where the transformation is not easily fit to a basic mathematical expression, look up tables can be defined in an "inc" file.

No part of this publication may be reproduced, transcribed, or stored in any form without the prior written consent of Glicksman Associates, Inc. And, you do not have to record data for all the plants on the inventory list before uploading the recorded data. Selecting an Inventory Tap the down arrow, and select an inventory from the choices listed. Selecting a Camera Image Resolution Select either normal or high image resolution. This will change the size of the images recorded from the normal x to x Once you select a resolution, you cannot change it until you start a new inventory. This loads the inventory and takes you to the Inventory List Screen. If the inventory list is quite long, it may take some time to load. Uploading the Recorded Data After you have recorded data for as many plants as you wish, you may upload it to the server by tapping Upload Internet Connection Required. A new file in this folder is created each time data is uploaded. The file names consist of the initials entered plus numbers representing that date and time the data was uploaded. Edit the data as required, following the instructions in the help screen. Images can be recorded only after you have saved the record for the plant. You can then add an image description or leave it blank. You may take additional pictures up to a maximum of 6. These are replaced by new data when you enter it. Selecting a Plant to Inventory Touch any plant on the list to select it. Navigating the List To scroll up or down the list, swipe the screen or use the scroll bar at the side of the list. To move to the top or bottom of the list, touch the double arrow buttons. To see other columns in the list, swipe from right to left. To find a plant accession number or name in the list, touch a Find button, and all or enter part of the accession number or plant name. Deleting Data for a Plant As data for each plant is saved, check marks are added to the list. To delete all the data for any plant that has a check mark, select the plant, and touch Clear Record. Data Entry Screen â€” Page 1 This screen allows you to enter data on plant condition and phenology plus a check note. The last previously recorded condition is displayed in the box below. Note, codes J Juvenile or V Vegetative cannot be combined with other codes. Double-tap the items to select them. Cancel â€” Returns to the Inventory List Screen without saving. Page 12 of 18 Before you enter the number of trunks for the first time, you must first set up BG-Map to assign a data field for this purpose. A popup message will appear that allows you to change the recorded condition to Dead or Removed. You can also enter additional notes in the space labeled Reason for Death. New Location If the plant is in a new location that differs from the previous location shown in the box below, select the new location from the list. If you change the unit type after entering values, the values will be converted to the selected units. If you selected a number of trunks greater than 1, for DBH, enter multiple values in the spaces provided. You can record the height at which you measured the DBH. If you leave this blank, a standard height of 4. Or, click this icon: You can export multi-trunk sized in a report by adding the multi-trunk data fields to a Plant List Format in BG-Map Using the Tree Height Calculator The height of a tree can be determined with the tree height calculator. To calculate the height, you must enter the angle to the base of the tree, angle to the top of the tree, and distance from the tree. These measurements are explained in the illustration. The clinometer can determine the angles, the electronic range finder or tape measure can determine the distance. Enter the angle to the base of the tree in the box labeled "angle to base". If it is a downward angle, make sure it is negative. Enter the angle to the top of the in the box labeled "angle to top. Overall Rating This determined by 3 items described above. This rating should serve as a guide only. Accurate determination of hazard should be based on the full evaluation of the tree and its surroundings by a certified arborist qualified in tree risk assessment. Fill in all the required data, and save. For details on the iTree data entry fields, refer to the iTree website:

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Chapter 7 : BG-BASE :: Users

Laptop computer - Remote desktop and broadband access technologies allow BG-BASE users an opportunity to review and edit records in the field. Grid and quadrant maps - Single sheet (11 x 17") maps depicting living plants.

Chapter 8 : Thin Lego Base boards & road bases

Readbag users suggest that Microsoft Word - Total Station Interface calendrierdelascience.com is worth reading. The file contains 13 page(s) and is free to view, download or print.

Chapter 9 : Setting Up a Plant Record System: the Bristol Zoo Gardens, U.K.

You can add your own customized dashboards to shadow dash, any TunerStudio Dashboard can be loaded by Shadow Dash and will look very much the same as in TunerStudio.