

Using the *Zonae Cogito* Decision Support System

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Introduction

This software was written by Matthew Watts and Romola Stewart from The Ecology Centre, University of Queensland.

Zonae Cogito comes from the Latin 'Zonae', meaning zones, and 'Cogito', meaning to think or reflect on. In other words, the title means to think about zones. Within this manual we will refer to Zonae Cogito as ZC.

The purpose of the software is to act as a decision support system and database management system for the family of Marxan software. It incorporates open source GIS software components, and is a freely available software package.

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Introduction to *Zonae Cogito*

Decision Support System

ZC is a decision support system written in the object Pascal programming language. It features an interface to the Marxan family of software, and an integrated geographic information system.

It is designed as a simple and robust way to run Marxan analyses and view the results. Due to the integration of open source GIS software, it eliminates the need for an individual or organisation to purchase costly GIS software in order to use Marxan.

The Ecology Centre is continuing development on ZC, and new features will be incorporated into later versions of the software. We encourage you to assist with this development process by emailing your suggestions to the authors Matt Watts; m.watts@uq.edu.au or Romola Stewart Rom.Stewart@gmail.com

Free Software Tools

Marxan is the world leading systematic conservation planning software, and we present a methodology for performing state of the art conservation planning using entirely free software tools. The one proviso of this is that users must have a copy of a Microsoft Windows operating system or compatible software emulator (such as WINE that runs in the Linux operating system) to run the software. A future version of *Zonae Cogito* may have native compatibility with the Linux operating system to eliminate the need for an emulator.

What can you do with ZC?

- Edit Marxan parameters and input files
- Run Marxan analyses
- Interactively view the results of Marxan analyses
- Interactively make changes to Marxan solutions
- Calibrate Marxan parameters
- Use it as a GIS for the C-Plan Conservation Planning System
- Run the full range of Marxan software (including standard Marxan, Marxan with Zones, Threat Probability, and cluster analysis of Marxan solutions)

What does ZC look like?

The base ZC has two windows, a Marxan display for viewing and editing Marxan files and running the Marxan software, and another for the Geographic Information System (GIS) display. The size of each window can be customized by the user, by simply selecting the edge of the window with the mouse and dragging the mouse until the window reaches the desired size.

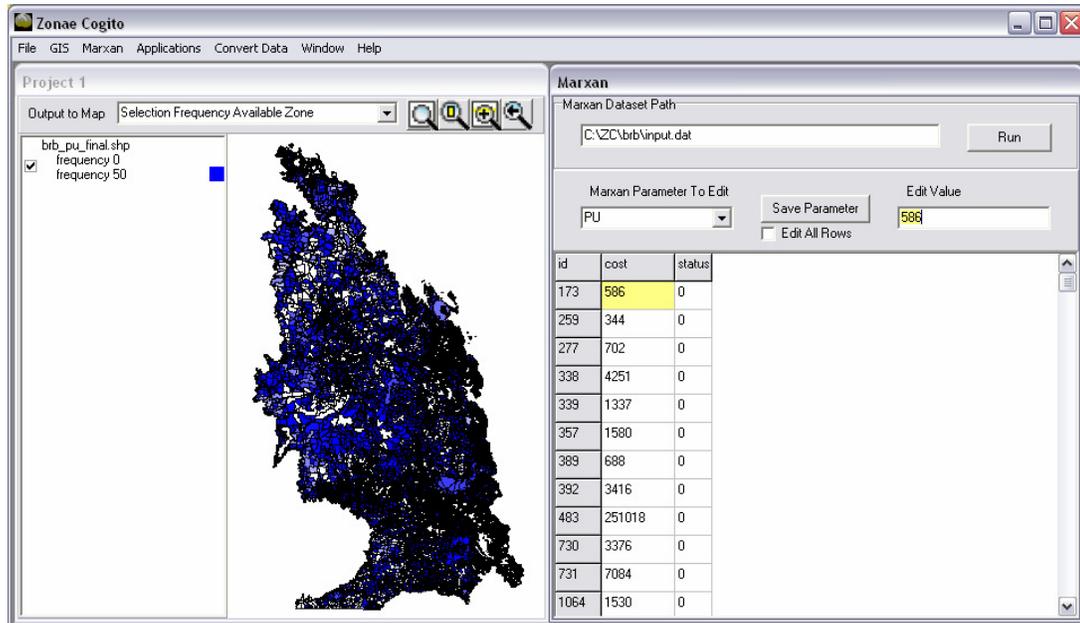


Figure 1: Screen shot of Zonae Cogito.

Downloading and setting up Zonae Cogito

You will need to complete these steps when preparing your computer to use Zonae Cogito. It is necessary to complete steps 1, 2, and 6. Steps 3-5 are optional and are for specific functionality within Zonae Cogito (3-4 for cluster analysis, and 5 for using C-Plan in Zonae Cogito).

**** Note: it is necessary to have Marxan version 2.1.1 or above and/or Marxan with Zones 1.0.1 or above to use Zonae Cogito.**

<http://www.uq.edu.au/marxan/index.html?page=77064> **

1. Install Map Window Active X control

- ❖ Ensure you are logged in as an administrative user,
- ❖ Download the Map Window Active X 4.5 control from the Zonae Cogito download page: <http://www.uq.edu.au/marxan/index.html?page=106746>
- ❖ ****You must use version 4.5****
- ❖ Run the Map Window Active X control executable (.exe),
- ❖ Use all default settings to complete the install.

- ❖ It may also be necessary to issue the following command in a startup script to register the Map Window active X component: `regsvr32 "C:\Program Files\Common Files\MapWindow\MapWinGIS.ocx"`
- ❖ If during the installation you get an Error message similar to "Unable to register OCX MapWinGIS.ocx", please select the "Ignore" option.

2. Install Zonae Cogito

- ❖ Ensure you are logged in as an administrative user,
- ❖ Download Zonae Cogito from the Zonae Cogito download page: <http://www.uq.edu.au/marxan/index.html?page=106746>
- ❖ Run the Zonae Cogito setup executable (.exe)
- ❖ Use all default settings to complete the install.

3. Install R if you do not already have it on your computer (to use cluster analysis function)

- ❖ Ensure you are logged in as an administrative user,
- ❖ Download R from: <http://www.r-project.org/>
- ❖ Run the R setup executable (.exe),
- ❖ Use all default settings to complete the install.

4. Install R packages (to use cluster analysis function)

- ❖ Ensure you are logged in as an administrative user,
- ❖ Download the correct packages (labdsv, rgl, tkrgl and vegan) from: <http://cran.ms.unimelb.edu.au/> (or, if you are not in Australia, from your closest CRAN page- find this by clicking on CRAN under Download, Packages on the main R website page)
- ❖ Save the packages locally as zip files,
- ❖ Launch the R application from the start menu,
- ❖ Within the R application, from the "Packages" menu, click "Install package(s) from local zip files...",
- ❖ Browse to the folder where you saved the zip files,
- ❖ Select the 4 zip files (you might have different versions), "labdsv_1.3-1.zip", "rgl_0.81.zip", "tkrgl_0.6.zip" and "vegan_1.15-0.zip"
- ❖ Click "Open",
- ❖ The 4 packages will now be installed

5. Install C-Plan (to use C-Plan within Zonae Cogito)

- ❖ It is not necessary to install C-Plan if you are only using Marxan,
- ❖ Ensure you are logged in as an administrative user,
- ❖ Download C-Plan version 4 from: <http://www.uq.edu.au/ecology/index.html?page=106842>

- ❖ Run the C-Plan setup executable (.exe),
- ❖ Use all default settings to complete the install.

6. Finalising the Install

- ❖ We perform the following steps in order to register the MapWindow ActiveX control.
- ❖ Reboot the computer so all the application installed are ready for use,
- ❖ Ensure you log in as an administrative user,
- ❖ Run Zonae Cogito with the administrative login (Start menu>All programs>Zonae Cogito),
- ❖ When running Zonae Cogito, ensure you load an existing project with a map (shapefile), or create a new project that displays a map (details in Creating a New ZC Project in the next section of this manual),
- ❖ This is so that the MapWindow ActiveX component will load and execute at least once with the administrative login. If this does not happen, when a non-admin user attempts to use the MapWindow ActiveX component, it will fail to initialise and Zonae Cogito will not function.

7. Windows 7 and Vista User Access Control

If you are using Windows7 or Vista, you may need to temporarily disable UAC (User Access Control) in to register the Map Window ActiveX control. This will be necessary if step 6 above does not register the map control on your system. This may be apparent as very slow performance of the map control, or as a runtime error when attempting to use the map control.

- ❖ Ensure you log in as an administrative user,
- ❖ Disable UAC with the registry editor;
 1. Run the registry editor (RegEdit) by typing regedit at command prompt or at startmenu->run
 2. Locate following registry key:
HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Policies\System
 3. Locate the following REG_DWORD value:
EnableLUA
 4. Set the value of EnableLUA to 0.
 5. Reboot the computer
- ❖ Register the active X control;
 - On a 64 bit OS;
regsvr32.exe "c:\Program Files (x86)\Common Files\MapWindow\MapWinGIS.ocx"
 - On a 32 bit OS;
regsvr32.exe "c:\Program Files\Common Files\MapWindow\MapWinGIS.ocx"

- ❖ Enable UAC by setting EnableLUA to 1 with the registry editor,
- ❖ Reboot the computer.

You have now completed the install of Zonae Cogito and support software, and it is ready to use.

Launching ZC

ZC can be launched either by clicking directly on the executable file (ZonaeCogito.exe) or by navigating to ZC through the start menu.

Creating a new ZC project

After you have created a Marxan database, you will need to make a new Zonae Cogito project file (*.zcp) to load the database into ZC. This file loads the appropriate planning unit GIS file and the input.dat file from the Marxan database, along with any other GIS layers that you want to be able to view with the Marxan solutions.

From the ZC main menu, choose File > New Project and the following window will appear:

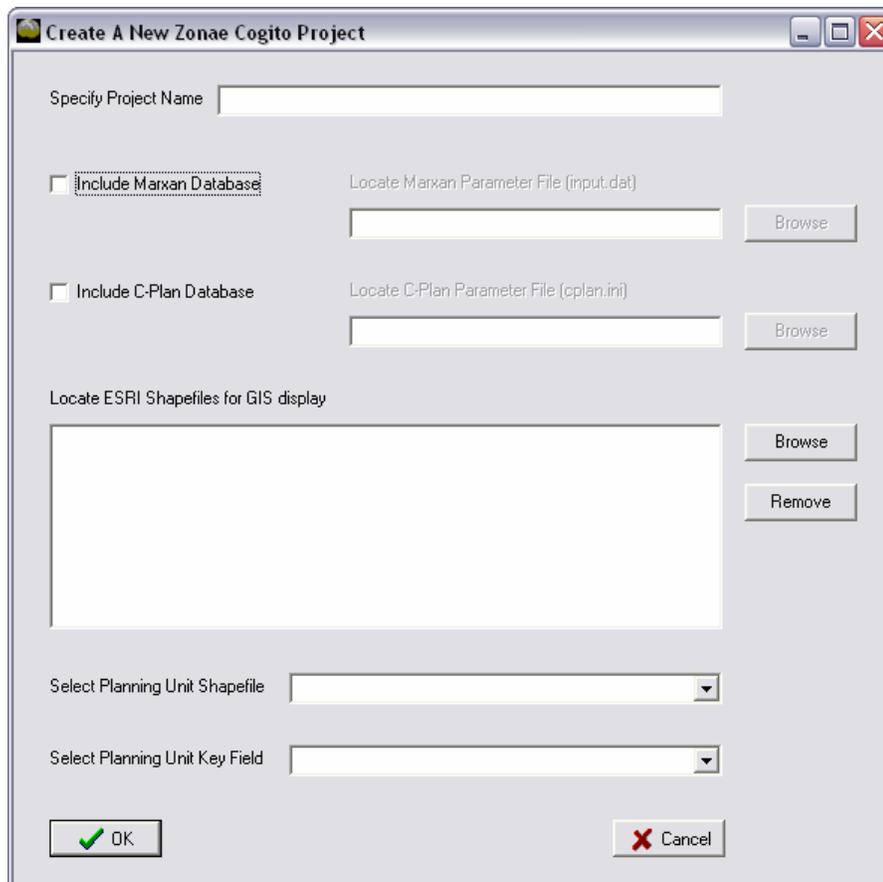


Figure 2: Screen shot of create a new ZC project window.

In the box at the top of this window, you can specify a project name. It is best to use a name that describes the scenario you are building.

Next, tick the **Include Marxan Database** box and browse to the appropriate input.dat file. Next, select the GIS Planning Unit shapefile for the project. ZC will use this layer to display planning unit status in the maps of the Marxan solutions. Click on the Browse button to the right of the “Locate ESRI Shapefiles for GIS display”, and then browse to the appropriate planning unit shapefile.

You can also add additional contextual GIS layers that you might want to view with the solutions, for example a layer that shows the location of existing protected areas. Any layers that are inadvertently added can be removed by highlighting the offending layer and clicking remove. Please note that all layers added to the project must be in the same projection.

If you add multiple layers to the project, you will also need to identify which layer is your planning unit layer by selecting it in the **Select Planning Unit Shapefile** dropdown box.

Last, in the **Planning unit key field** drop down box, you will choose the field that indicates the unique identifier for each planning unit (puid).

When you are done, press ok and the project will be loaded into ZC. A new “project1.zcp” file will be created in the same folder as the input.dat for the file. The new file contains the configuration settings for the ZC project. At this point, you can save the project (main menu File > Save) in an appropriate place with a descriptive name before moving on to edit files and parameters, and to run Marxan.

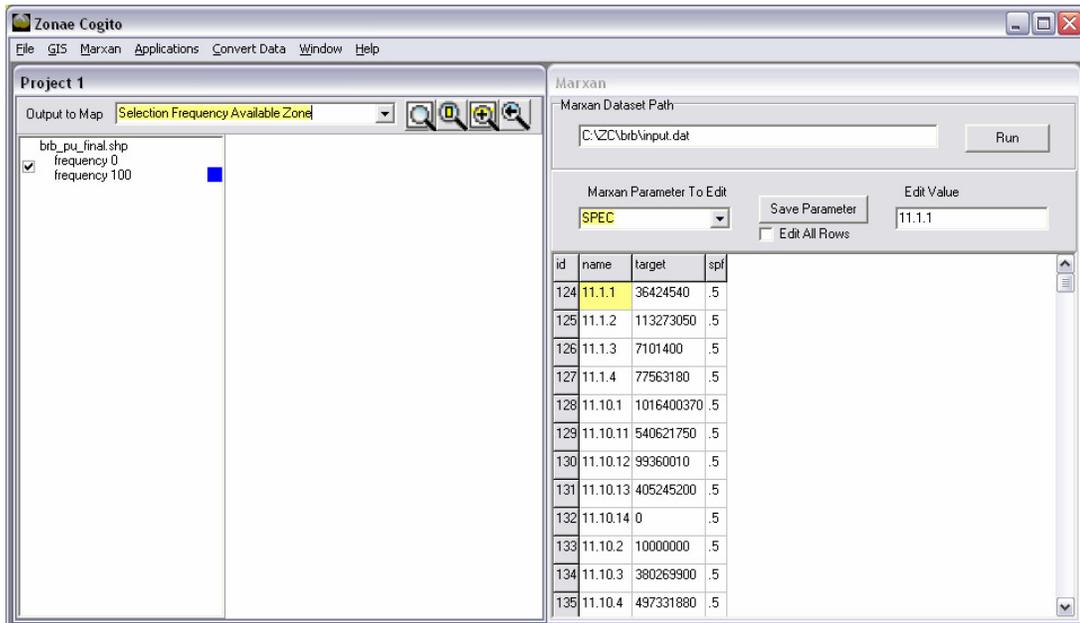


Figure 3: New ZC project prior to running Marxan

If you are opening a creating a new project that has not been run in ZC before, the GIS display will initially appear blank (See figure 3). After running Marxan for the first time, the GIS display will be populated with the planning units and the results from the Marxan runs (see Figure 4).

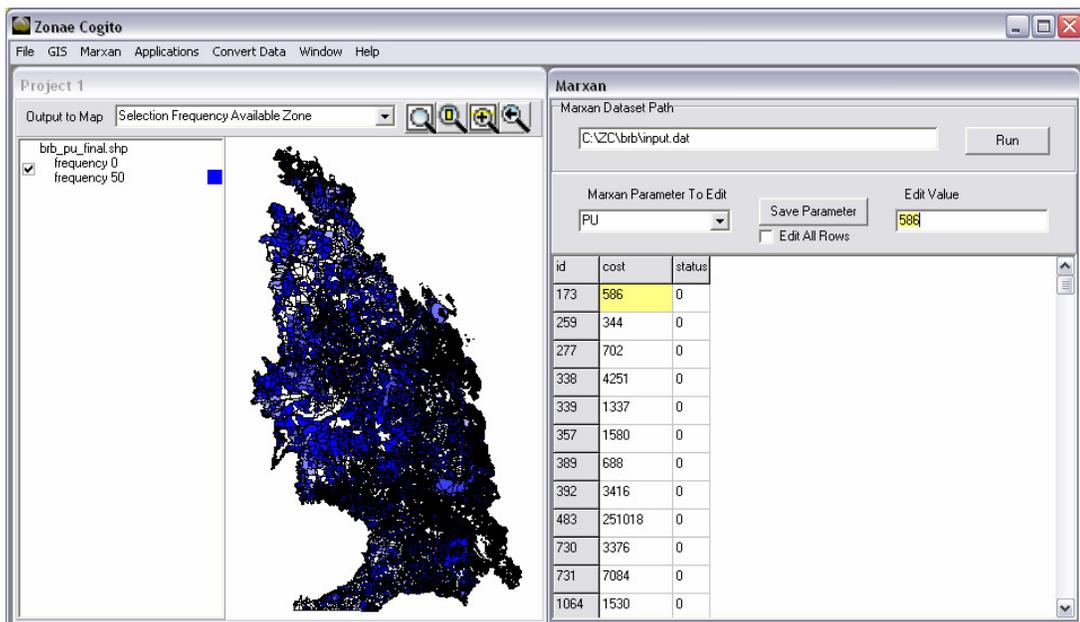


Figure 4: New ZC project after running Marxan

Opening an existing ZC project file

To open a previously created ZC project file (.zcp), select File > Open from the ZC main menu. Both the GIS and the Marxan windows will automatically open. If you cannot see the map in the GIS window, go to the main menu and choose GIS > Zoom > Layer.

Table 1: Summary of the functions accessible through the File menu and sub-menus.

Menu	Sub Menu	Purpose
New Project		Create new ZC projects
New Window		Launches a second instance of ZC
Open		Open an existing ZC project
Recent Files		Allows you to browse to recently used ZC projects
Save		Saves the current project
Exit		Closes ZC

Arranging the GIS and Marxan windows

To arrange the GIS and Marxan windows in ZC, select Windows > Arrange from the Main Menu. Choose vertical, horizontal, or cascade as the arrangement type, and press ok to apply the change. The window functions can help you to locate a window that may have been inadvertently 'lost' when viewing another window.

The Marxan Interface

Editing Marxan files and parameters

In the Marxan window (pictured below), you can review and edit your input files and the most commonly used Marxan Parameters. To edit a file or parameter, choose the appropriate selection from the 'Marxan Parameter to Edit' drop down menu.

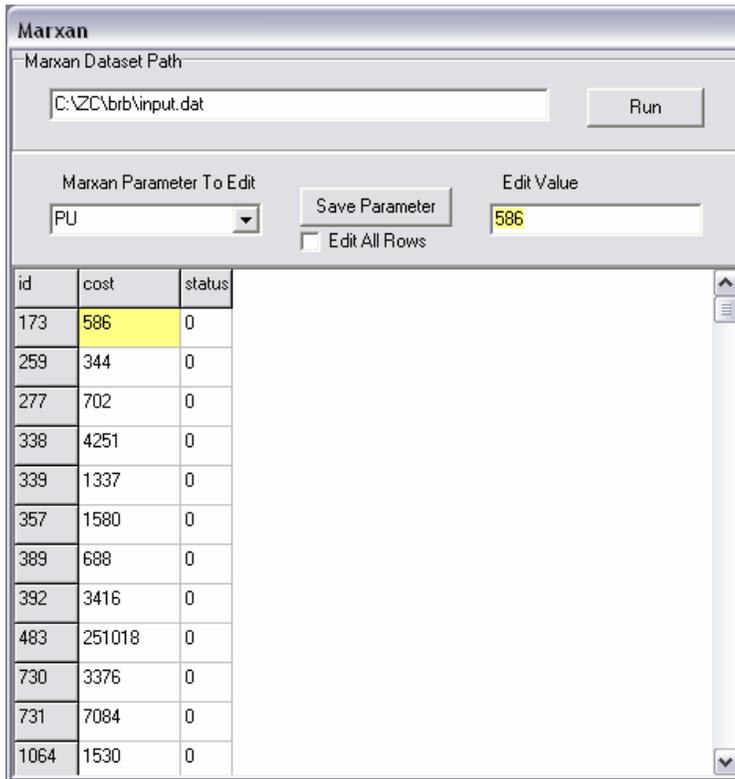


Figure 5: MarxaN window in ZC

To edit one value, click on it, and then change the value in the Edit value box. If you would like to edit an entire field, click on one of the values in that field, then tick the 'Edit All Rows' box, and change the value in the Edit Value box (but remember to un-tick this box when you are finished to avoid accidentally changing entire columns of other data). If you would like to edit several values at a time, highlight the cells (using the 'shift' key, or clicking and dragging with the mouse) and change the cell value in the Edit Value box.

When you finish editing a file or parameter, press the 'Save Parameter' button. If you forget to save your edits, ZC will prompt you to save them when you attempt change to a different MarxaN parameter or run MarxaN.

To run MarxaN, press the 'Run' button, and MarxaN will start. After the MarxaN run is complete, the GIS display will be refreshed with the results of the new MarxaN run.

MarxaN Menu

The MarxaN menu in ZC provides access to additional functionality that is not available through the MarxaN window of ZC.

Table 2: A summary of functions accessible through the MarxaN menu and sub-menus.

Menu	Sub Menu	Purpose
Run Marxan		Method for starting Marxan
Save Run		Saves a copy of the Marxan database
Load Run		Restore a copy of the Marxan database that has been saved
Calibration		Allows you to use an assisted calibration tool for key Marxan parameters
Adaptive Calibration FPF		Allows you to use an assisted calibration tool for the Marxan FPF parameter
View Output	Calibration Report	If you have run an assisted calibration, this opens the report for viewing
	Summary Report	After a Marxan run, you can view the summary report (sum.txt file)
	Best solution features	After a Marxan run, you can view the best solution features report (mvbest.txt file)
Input Editor		Allows you to edit the input parameter file using the classic Marxan InEdit interface
Hide Marxan console		Allows you to view the progress of classic Marxan interface as it runs or to hide it.
Do Cluster Analysis		Turns on and off the cluster analysis feature for solutions (requires R and R packages to be installed)
Browse Annealing Output		Allows you to view the annealing process spatially and the impact on the score, cost, connectivity and penalty.

Save Run

Makes a copy of the existing Marxan database, including all output files and any changes you have made to the input files. Files are saved into a scenarios folder inside the existing Marxan database. If this is the first scenario you have saved, the scenarios folder will be generated for you.

Input Editor

It is important to recognize that not all parameters in Marxan can be edited through the Marxan window of ZC. The additional parameters that are not editable through the main Marxan window of ZC can be accessed through the classic Marxan InEdit interface window or can be directly edited in the input.dat. To launch the input editor window, select Input editor from the Marxan menu (see below). Additional documentation for parameters in the input editor is available in the Marxan manuals on the Marxan website (www.uq.edu.au/marxan).

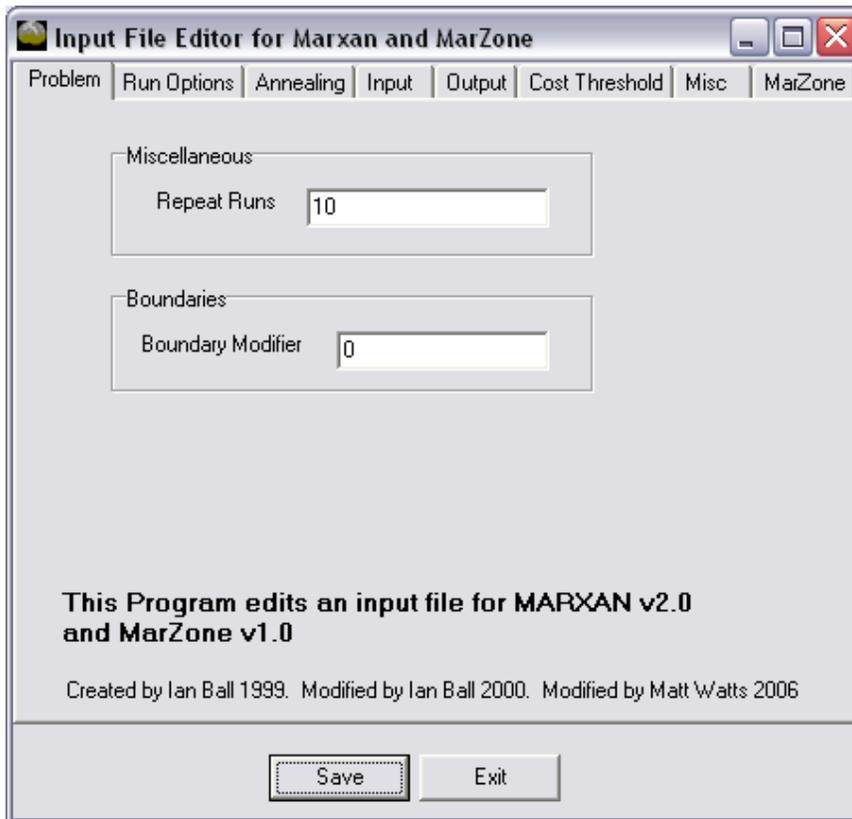


Figure 6: Screen shot of the input editor window.

Table 3: Functions accessible through the Input editor window.

Tab	Item	Purpose
Problem	Repeat runs	Number of repetitions, runs or solutions generated.
	Boundary Modifier	Boundary Length Modifier
Run Options		Allows selection of different algorithms
Annealing	Number of iterations	Number of iterations in each run
	Temperature Decreases	Number of temperature decreases
	Adaptive annealing	When check the annealing schedule will be set adaptively, when unchecked the schedule will follow the user specified values below.
	Initial Temperature	Initial temperature
	Cooling Factor	Cooling factor to be used at the temperature decreases.
	Set cooling from final Temp	Allows the user to specify final temperature
Input	Species File name	Name of the species file
	Planning unit file name	Name of the planning unit file
	Planning unit versus species file	Name of the planning unit versus species file
	Boundary Length	Name of the boundary length file
	Input directory	Specifies the location of the input files
Output	Save each Run	If checked, will save each run

	Save overall Best	If checked, will save the overall best run
	Save Summary	If checked, will save summary information for all runs
	Save Scenario Details	If checked, will save save scenario details
	Save Missing values info	If checked, will save the missing values information for each conservation feature
	ArcView format	ArcView format
	ArcView format (.csv type)	ArcView format (.csv type)
	Save Summed Solution	If checked, will save the summed solution file
	Species missing if proportion of target lower than	Species the percentage of target achievement at which the feature will be considered to have missed its target in the summary reports. A value of 1 means that a feature has to achieve 100% of the target.
	Save file name	Name to be appended to the beginning of each output file for the scenario
	Output directory	Folder in which the output will be placed
Cost Threshold	Threshold enabled	Checked specifies use of the threshold, unchecked the threshold will not be used
	Threshold	Actual threshold value
	Penalty Factor A	Multiplier for cost threshold penalty A
	Penalty Factor B	Multiplier for cost threshold penalty B
Misc	Starting Prop	Proportion of planning units to start in the protected zone
MarZone	Enable MarZone	Checked turns on Marxan with Zones, unchecked runs Marxan.
	Zones	Input file for zones
	Zone target	Input file for zone targets
	Costs	Input file for costs
	Zone cost	Input file for zone costs
	Planning unit Zone	Input file for planning unit zones (not required)
	Zone Cost Boundary	Input file for zone boundary costs (not required)

Advanced parameter editing

Advanced users of Marxan will recognize that not all parameters are editable through the ZC user interface. We have tried to make ZC user friendly to all levels of user, and have thus chosen not to reveal functionality that is only utilized by a small subset of advanced users. Please note that no functionality has been removed, and all parameters are still editable by directly editing the input files.

Calibrating Marxan parameters

Calibration is the process of achieving the desired output (e.g. minimum cost) by varying the input parameters. In Marxan the BLM is often varied to explore different levels of compactness. Too little compactness and reserves are highly fragmented (and unmanageable). Too much compactness and the reserves may become large and costly to other uses. You can use the ZC Calibration tool to find an efficient range of BLM values- and the tool automates the calibration process for a variety of other Marxan parameters as well.

Using the ZC Calibration Tools

Note that before you open the calibration tool, the number of repetitions (runs) that you have set in the input.dat file or through the Marxan Parameter to edit NUMREPS file will be the number of repetitions that are run within your calibration. Make sure this number is sufficiently high to run a meaningful calibration.

To start calibration, select calibration from the Marxan menu. A new window called Parameter calibration will appear (see below).

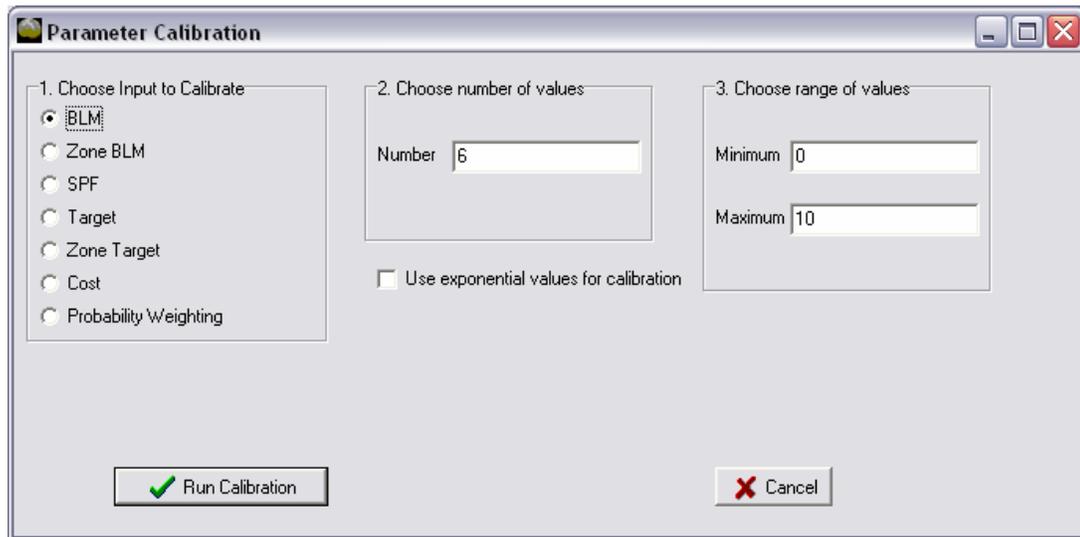


Figure 7: Screen shot of the parameter calibration window.

Steps in using parameter calibration

Set 1. Choose input parameter to calibrate (i.e. BLM)

Set 2. Choose number of values to test (i.e. 9)

Set 3. Choose range of values (i.e. a Minimum of 0 and a Maximum of 0.1)

Next enter Run Calibration

The “Choose number of Values” field allows the user to specify the number of intervals to be used in the calibration. The “Choose range of values” allows the user to specify the range of values to be used in the calibration. For example, if you specify 4 in the number of values field, and a range from 1 -10, the parameter will be calculated at 4 intervals between 1 & 10 (1, 4, 7, 10). The parameter will always be calculated for both the minimum and maximum value specified in the range.

Running this calibration may take a few minutes, but the GIS display will be updated with the different configurations as the runs progress. Once calibration is complete, the Calibration Summary Report will automatically appear. The calibration report can also be viewed by going to the main menu and choosing Marxan> View Output > Calibration Report.

The calibration report is also saved as “calibrate.csv” in the output folder, for retrieval at a later date.

Exponential Calibration

Exponential calibration allows testing within an exponential range, rather than within the equal interval range of base calibration functionality. Building on the above example where we specified 4 intervals between the 1-10 range, instead of using the values (1, 4, 7, 10) directly in the calibration, the exponent (e^x) of that value is calculated and used for the calibration. So the final range of values used in the calibration is (2.7, 54, 1096, 22026). After clicking exponential calibration, a box will appear that specifies the range of values and their exponents prior to calibration. This allows the user to ensure that the exponential values used for calibration have an appropriate range.

Adaptive Calibration FPF

The adaptive Calibration FPF function is a tool for calibration of the Feature Penalty Factor (FPF), previously called the Species Penalty Factor (SPF). Instead of requiring the user to specify a range in which the penalty factor should fall, the user specifies a minimum percentage of target achievement. After specifying this level of minimum achievement, ZC incrementally increases or decreases the FPF for all features until converging on an efficient FPF that meets the desired target level.

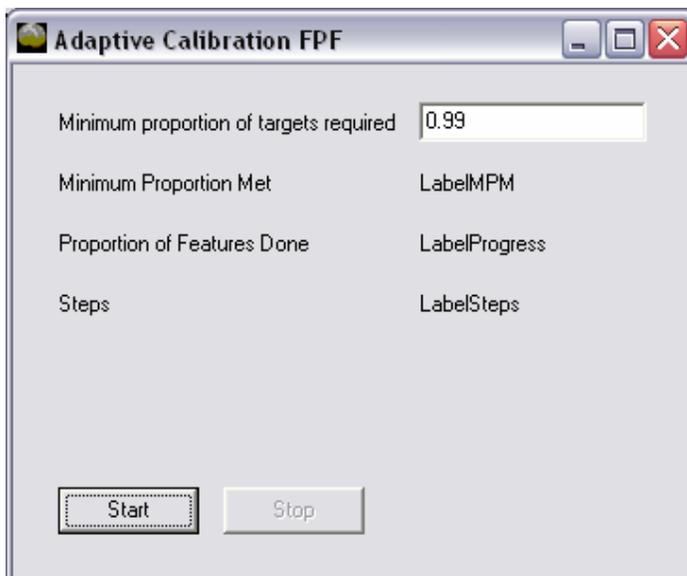


Figure 8: Screen shot of the adaptive feature penalty factor calibration window.

The pseudo code for adaptive calibration of the FPF is as follows:

- 1) Start with a very small FPF (0.00001).
- 2) Run the system and view the minimum proportion of targets met (MPM) for all solutions.
- 3) If the MPM is less than the desired amount, increase the FPF by an order of magnitude.

- 4) Run the system and view the MPM for all solutions.
- 5) Repeat steps 3 and 4 until MPM exceeds the desired amount.
- 6) Reduce the FPF value to that used in the previous run of the system.
- 7) Increase the FPF by a very small number (0.00001).
- 8) Run the system and view the MPM for all solutions.
- 9) If the MPM is less than the desired amount, increase the FPF by an amount one order of magnitude greater than the increase used in previous run of the system, then go to step 10. If the MPM is greater than the target amount, go to step 6.
- 10) Run the system and view the MPM for all solutions.
- 11) Go to step 9.

Users should note that adaptive calibration FPF can be quite slow for large datasets. With Marxan, it only works for scenarios where all target objectives are achievable, whereas for Marxan with Zones, it only works for scenarios where all target objectives are simultaneously achievable. The graph below illustrates how the adaptive calibration algorithm systematically searches from low values of FPF to higher ones, then progressively narrows its search until converging to the most efficient FPF value that ensures that the user specified % of targets for all our features are met.

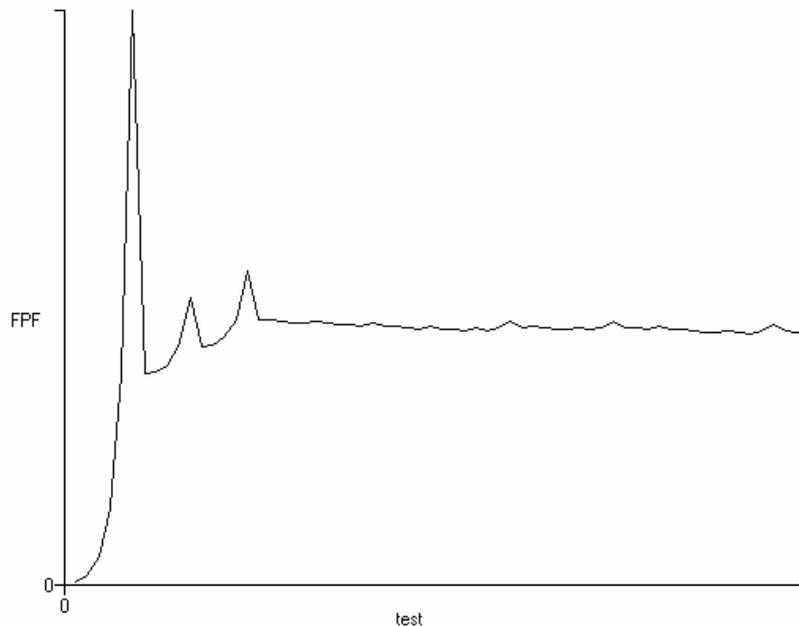


Figure 9: Fluctuations of FPF during the course of adaptive calibration.

Detailed Calibration Information

Each calibration run is saved individually in the scenarios folder inside the project. In the above example, 9 different intervals are used for BLM calibration; the result will be 9 folders inside the scenarios folder, titled Scenario1, Scenario2 etc. Within each folder will be the input.dat and Input/Output folders used for that calibration. These files can be used to more closely inspect results from each calibration run, or to restore a specific scenario on request with the Marxan > Load Run function.

View Calibration Summary Report

The Calibration Summary Report reports on the performance of the reserve system at different parameter values.

Do Cluster Analysis

How to use the cluster analysis function

The cluster analysis function is located in the main menu under Marxan > Do Cluster Analysis. This feature is automatic if Do Cluster Analysis is ticked and you have installed R and the appropriate R packages (details in the Downloading and setting up *Zonae Cogito* section at the beginning of this manual).

What is the cluster analysis function used for?

The purpose of including the cluster analysis function is to make it easy to identify dissimilar solutions from your Marxan runs in order to compare the full range of spatial configuration in your solutions. Some Marxan users in the past have performed cluster analysis of Marxan solutions by manually creating the solutions matrix and using it with statistical analysis software (Airamé 2005), and ZC automates this process making the ability to perform a cluster analysis on Marxan solutions available to more Marxan users.

Outputs from cluster analysis

The outputs include a 3-dimensional plot of the solution space (this appears in a pop-up), a 2 dimensional plot of the solution space, and a dendrogram showing the dissimilarity of the Marxan solutions (these are automatically placed in the output folder after a Marxan run finishes).

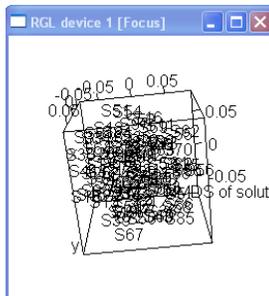


Figure 10: Example 3-D plot

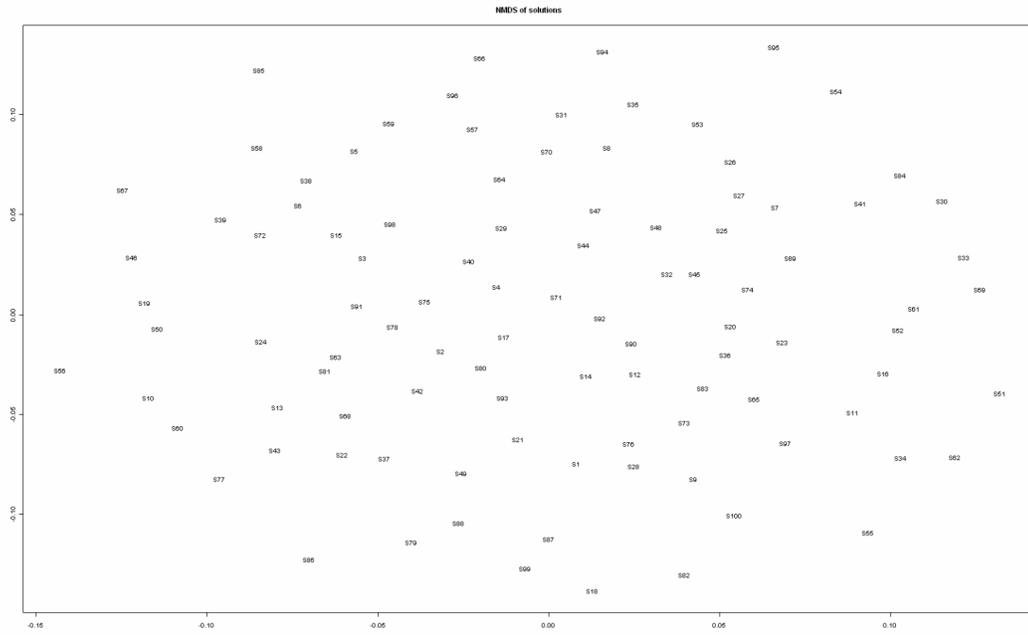


Figure 11: Example 2-D plot

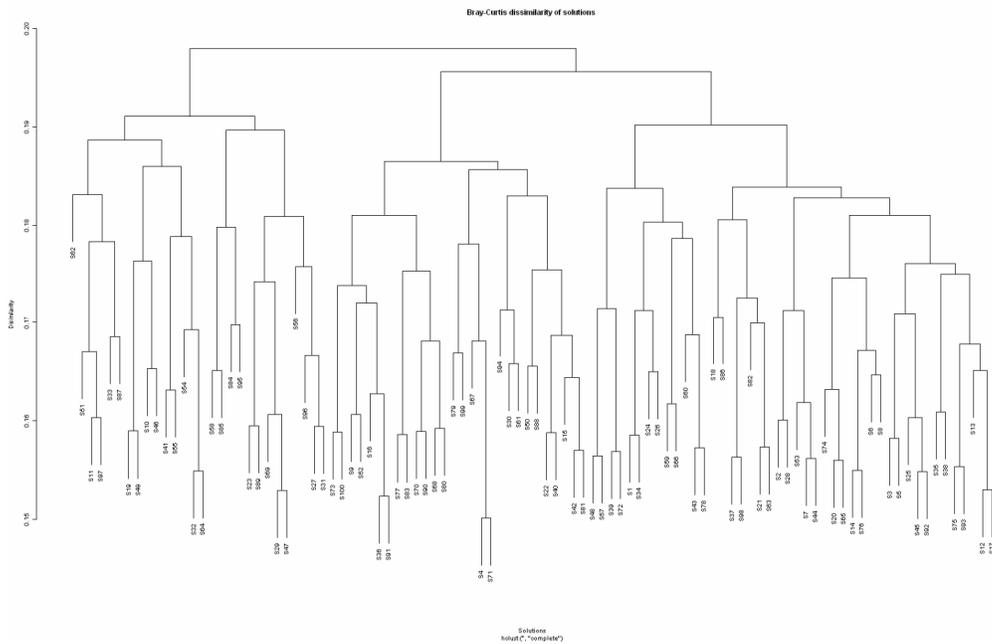


Figure 12: Example dendrogram

The Marxan Dashboard

The Marxan Dashboard is located at Marxan>Browse Annealing Output. This feature allows you to view the annealing process for one solution along with the impact of the changes in the process on the score, cost, connectivity, and penalty. If you set the NUMITNS to 1000 and NUMREPS to 1, you can view each individual step in the annealing process- the planning unit being considered for a change in status is highlighted in yellow. You can speed up or slow down the process by using the slide bar.

The GIS Interface

ZC uses the MapWinGIS ActiveX component, which is an application programming interface for MapWindow GIS. It allows developers to embed the MapWindow software within their own application, and directly access the GIS objects in an efficient way from their choice of programming languages (Ames 2007).

The MapWindow ActiveX component is directly embedded into ZC, allowing direct access to some GIS capabilities, facilitating custom high performance GIS processing and display.

MapWindow is a powerful and user friendly open source GIS package. It can be downloaded from the MapWindow web site (MapWindow.org).

There are a number of GIS functions accessible through the "GIS" menu item on the main window. These functions represent a subset of the MapWindow functions that are useful for working with Marxan. See Table 4 for a list of these functions.

Table 4: Functions accessible through the GIS menu and sub-menus.

Menu	Sub Menu	Purpose
Zoom	Extent	Zooms to full extent of all shapefiles
	Layer	Zooms to full extent of selected shapefile
	Previous	Zooms to previous extent
	Set Zoom Percentage	Set the percentage for zoom in and out cursor modes
	Zoom to Layer on Resize	Zoom to planning unit layer when the window is resized
Cursor Mode	Zoom In	Click and drag on map will zoom in
	Zoom Out	Click and drag on map will zoom out
Select Mode	Pan	Click and drag on map will pan map in the direction of the drag
	Select	Click and drag on map will select shapes
Select Mode	Intersection	For select mode, all shapes intersecting with selected area will be selected
	Inclusion	For select mode, all shapes included within selected area will be selected
Select With	Mouse	Click and drag on map will select shapes
	Query	Formulate SQL query on shape table to select shapes
Selection	Use Selected Planning Units	Database lookup of selection, Mark selection as "Not Selected", or Place selected planning units into nominated zone, (for use only when dynamically linked to C-plan)
	Clear Selection	Clears the current map selection
	Invert Selection	Inverts the current map selection
	Post DDE	Post to C-plan when dynamically linked.
	Export Selection	Exports the selected planning units into a new ESRI compatible shapefile.
Colour		Select colours for map display and selection
Add Shape		Add a shape to the map
Remove All Shapes		Remove all shapes from the map
Export Map		Allows you to save the current map as a bitmap file
Shape Outlines Edit configurations		Adds or removes the outlines of your planning units Opens the configuration editor
Report Configurations		Opens the configuration reporting editor

Viewing Marxan results in the GIS display

The GIS display allows you to view maps of your Marxan solutions. After running Marxan through the Marxan display window, review the solutions using the drop down menu in the GIS display. The outputs that you can view are:

- Selection frequency (when using standard Marxan, reserve zone refers to planning units included in Marxan solutions, while available zone refers to planning units that are **not** included in Marxan solutions)
- Best Solution
- Each individual solution



Figure 13: Screen shot of the GIS toolbar.

Table 5: Guide to functionality of map tools

Menu	Purpose
	Zoom to full extent
	Zoom to layer extent
	Zoom to extent of selected features
	Return view to previous extent
	Zoom in
	Zoom out
	Pan
	Select tool
Post DDE Selection	Post selection to C-plan

Query Engine

The query engine can be launched from the GIS menu, by choosing select with query. From the query window you can build queries that will select planning units based on any attribute in the planning unit shapefile. This includes selection based on selection frequency in Marxan.

After highlighting the field you would like to base the selection on, the unique values from that field can be populated in the values field by clicking the check box next to load values (this can take some time if you are using a large number of planning units). After you have highlighted a “field,” and operator (eg. “=”, “>”) and a “value” the query can be generated by clicking “add.” After a query is added it will appear in the query box. To execute the query, and replace the currently selected planning units, click “New Selection.” If you would like to add the query results to the existing selection set, click “Add to Selection.”

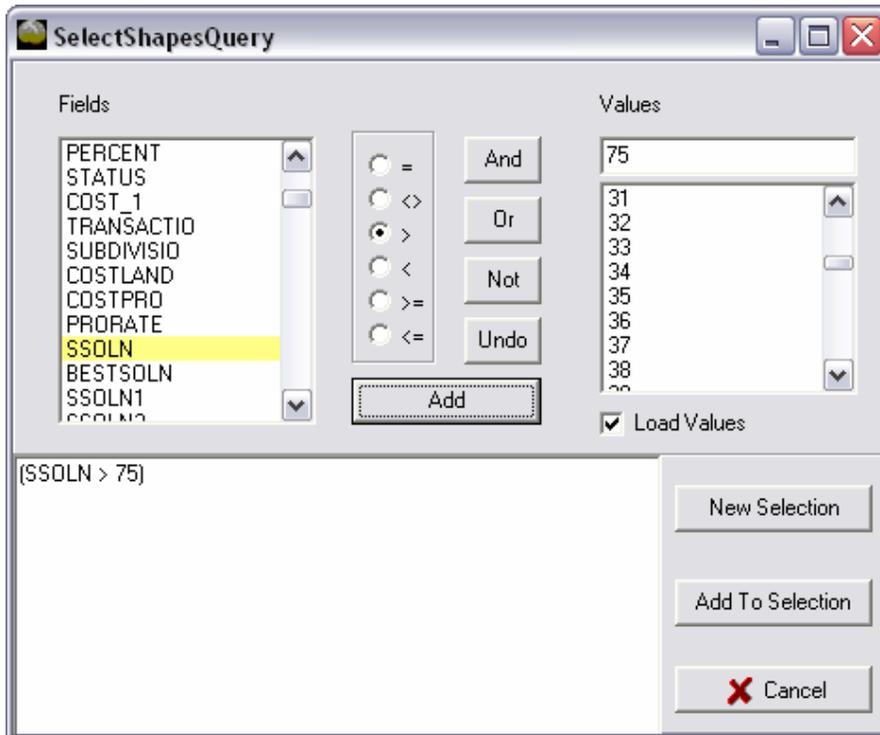


Figure 14: Example query that selects all planning units with a selection frequency greater than 75

User note:

When making selections from a single solution within Marxan, the user will note that planning unit status used by ZC are slightly different to those of the raw Marxan output files. To be compliant with Marxan with Zones, ZC uses a status of 2 to specify a selected planning unit, and a status of 1 for a non-selected planning unit. Thus if you are using Marxan and want to create a selection based on solution 8, the appropriate query would be: "(SOLN8 = 2)"

Generating new shapefiles

ZC offers two options for generating shapefiles. The first option is in the GIS menu under "Export Selection," and the second is in the configuration editor and is detailed later. Export selection will export the selected planning units to a new shapefile, with only the planning unit id in the attribute table. The option can be used to generate new shapefiles from individual Marxan runs by using the "select by query" option. It can also be used to interactively create a new shapefile using the interactive GIS selection tool.

Map colour specification

You can change the colours associated with the solutions in the GIS by clicking on the colours in the left-hand menu or through the Main Menu (GIS > Colour) and the window shown below will open:

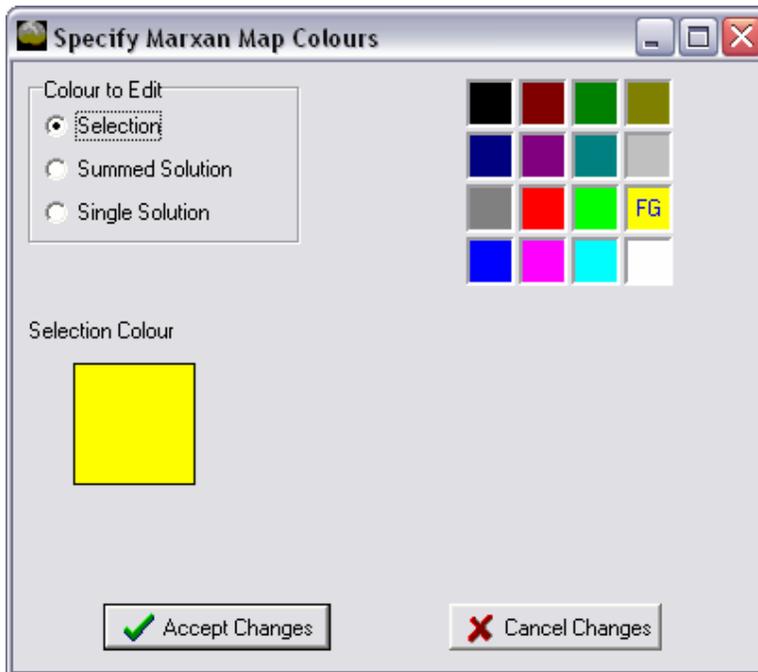


Figure 15: Screen shot of the Specify Marxan Map Colours window.

Select the type of display you would like to edit, from the “Colour to edit” section and then select the colour you would like to use in the display. When you are finished making changes, click Accept Changes, or click cancel changes to abandon all changes.

You can add contextual GIS layers to the window at anytime by using the GIS >Add Shape option from the main menu.

Application menu

Table 6: Functions accessible through the Applications menu and sub-menus.

Menu	Purpose
Validate Marxan	Validation of Marxan family of software and input files
R	Starts preferred R GUI
Run R scripts	Runs the R scripts that perform cluster analysis.

The Configuration Editor Interface

Reviewing and editing Marxan results

From the GIS menu, select “Edit configuration” to open the configuration editor. The configuration editor allows you to make planning unit level changes to individual solutions. You can save and edit these user defined configurations, and then

generate reports based on target achievement in them. It can also be used to interactively design new starting points for Marxan analysis.

Creating a new configuration

If this is the first time you have accessed the configuration editor in the project, you will be prompted to create a new configuration (see window below). To create a new configuration, first enter a name, and then select a seed configuration. The seed configuration specifies the status of planning units to be used in the configuration. The status can be loaded from any previously generated Marxan solution or any previously generated configuration. You can also start with a blank slate by selecting “Blank configuration” as seed.

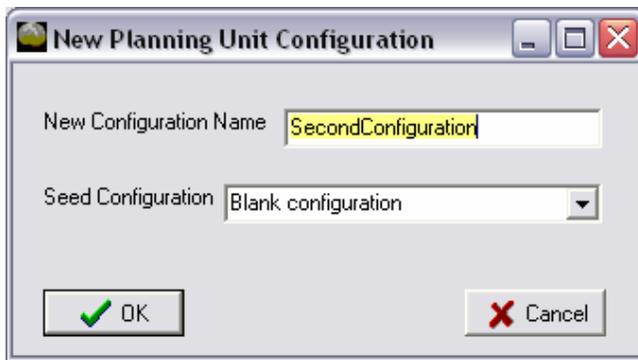


Figure 16: New configuration window

Making changes to a configuration

Once a configuration is open, changes to the configuration can be made either through the clicking on the interactive GIS display, or by a query of specific attributes. If you have created multiple configurations, ensure you highlight the correct configuration when you wish to edit that configuration.

Table 7: Functions accessible through the configuration editor window.

Button	Action
New	Creates a new configuration
Report	Starts the reporting editor
Send to Marxan	Sends the current user defined configuration to Marxan, so you can run Marxan with these planning units locked in or out
Stop Editing	Closes the configuration editor window
Save	Saves the specified changes to the current user defined configuration

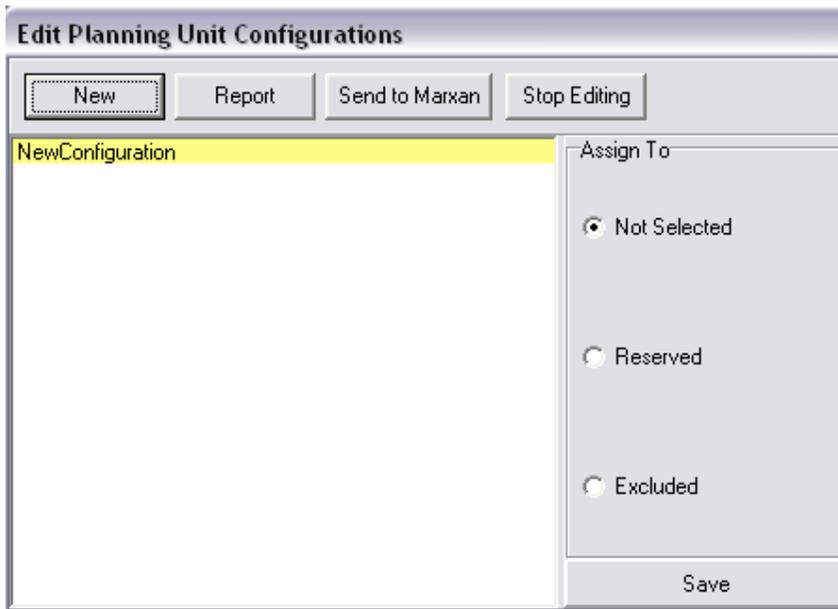


Figure 17: Configuration editor window

From the configuration editor window, you can select an existing configuration to edit, or create a new configuration. To edit an existing configuration, simply highlight the configuration from the list. To create a new configuration, simply click new, and the new configuration window will be opened (above). When going through the new configuration window with a previously existing scenario, you will notice that you have the option to seed the new configuration with any of the previously generated configurations. This feature is particularly useful when multiple different branches of changes are being considered.

Once you have selected the configuration to edit from the configuration list, changes can be made either through the GIS or through the query engine.

Making changes using the interactive GIS

From the GIS menu select Cursor Mode > Select. The map is now in select mode, clicking holding down while dragging the cursor over the map will highlight the selected planning units. Multiple non-contiguous sets of planning units can be selected by holding down the shift key between selections. If the shift key is not held down each new selection will replace the previous.

Making changes using queries

From the Planning unit configuration window click, “select by query” to launch the query engine. The query engine allows you to make changes to a configuration by specifically targeting Marxan results or another attribute of the shapefile.

User suggestion:

Prior to editing any configurations we suggest that you make a back-up copy of your Marxan database so you don't lose information. To do so, simply select Marxan > Save Run from the main menu, and then name the current run. Save Run will copy the current Input/Output files and input parameter file into the scenarios folder for the project. Then if you decide that you would like to abandon all changes you've made during configuration editing, you can still copy a clean version of the input files back into the project folder.

Generating Reports from configurations

Clicking "Report" from the configuration window will open the reporting window.



Figure 18: Reporting window

To generate a report, highlight the configuration you wish to report on, and select the reports you would like to generate. Note here that multiple reports for the same configuration can be generated at the same time. After selecting the appropriate configuration and reports, click "OK" to generate the reports.

After a report is generated it will appear in ZC, and will also be saved as a .csv file in the main project folder.

Table 8: Three different types of reports are available from within the reporting tool.

Report	Explanation
Summary detail	Summary statistics about the configuration
Planning unit detail	Individual status of each planning unit in the configuration
Target achievement	Detailed information on the representation of each

	conservation feature
--	----------------------

Planning unit detail report:

Table 9: Fields in the Planning unit detail report.

Field	Explanation
Planning unit	Planning unit ID
“Configuration Name”*	Displays the status of each planning unit in the configuration

*Note the name of this field is dynamic. The name will be the name you have given the configuration.

Summary detail report:

Table 10: Fields in the Summary detail report.

Field	Explanation
Summary	Configuration name
Cost	Total cost of the configuration
Connectivity Shortfall	Boundary Length Summed representation shortfall for all conservation features

Target achievement report:

Table 11: Fields in the Target achievement report.

Field	Explanation
Feature Name	Feature name
Feature Key	Feature Id as entered in “spec” file
Initial Reserve	Amount of feature locked into the reserved zone at the beginning of the scenario.
Total in region	Total amount of the feature in the region (same units as puvsp file).
Target %	Percent of feature targeted for protection.
Target amount	Feature target amount (same units as puvsp file).
% Target in MPA	(Target Amount / Amount in MPA)
Amount in MPA	Amount of feature in MPA (same units as puvsp)
Missed Target %	(Target Amount – Amount in MPA) / Target Amount
Missed Target Amount	Target Amount – Amount in MPA (same units as puvsp)

Sharing results:

In addition to generating reports the configuration tool can also be used to generate ESRI compatible shapefiles to share results or perform additional processing. To generate a shapefile from a configuration, click on the check box next to “planning unit shapefile” in the reporting window. When this option is selected, shapefile of the configuration will be exported to the main project folder when the reports are generated. The shapefile name will be given the same name as the configuration.

Table Processing

Convert data menu

The convert data menu provides a couple of tools for the manipulation of data tables that can be useful when preparing input files or reviewing Marxan output.

Table 12: Functions accessible through the Convert data menu and submenus.

Menu	Sub Menu	Purpose
Tables	Transpose CSV	Transposes the active table
Tables	Transpose “anneal zones” table	Transposes the anneal zones output table. Anneal zones is an optional output of Marxan with zones.
Tables	Join DBF tables puvspr	Join dbf tables to generate a puvspr file for Marxan.

Join DBF tables puvspr:

The join table function can assist with the creation of new Marxan databases. The function allows the user to specify a folder which contains a set of .dbf tables that contain species information summarized by planning units. These files can be generated by running the zonal statistics or tabulate area function in ArcGIS.

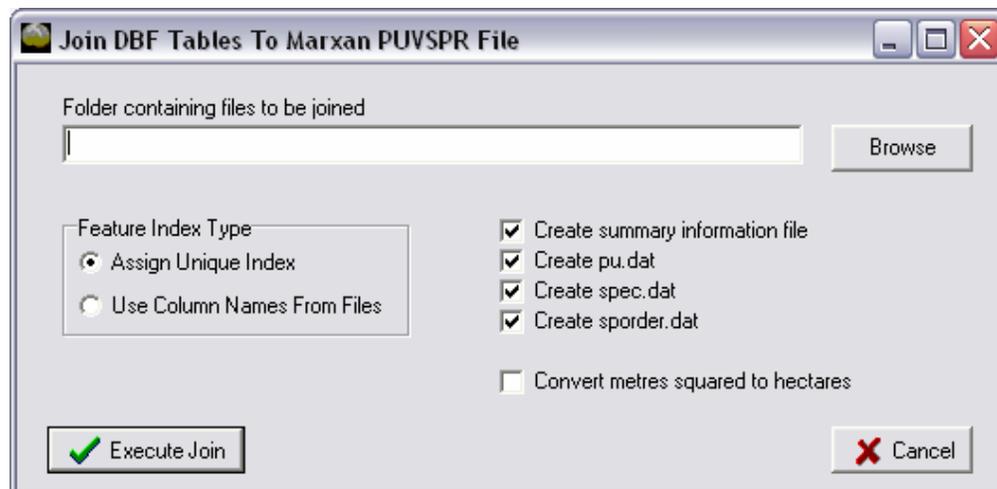


Figure 19: Table joining tool.

To run the tool, select the folder that contains the .dbf files detailing conservation feature abundance in planning units. The folder should only contain .dbf tables for conservation features to be included in the analysis, as all .dbfs in the folder will be

added. The tool automatically generates the puvspr.dat file, and provides the user with the option to select other input files that should also be generated. If all files are selected, the tool will create the Marxan data structure with input and output folders. The input files generating will include placeholder values for target, spf, planning unit cost, and other key parameters. After generating the input files, these values should be updated manually. The tool also provides the user with the option of converting from m² to hectares (dividing by 10,000).

Feature index type

Two options are available in the join .dbf tool for how conservation features should be named in the spec.dat and puvspr.dat files.

1. Assign Unique Index- will assign a unique id to each of the column header.
2. Use Column names from files- will use the unique id in each of the column headers. For example, if the column name is "Value_243" the conservation feature id will be 243.

Text Table menu

When a table is highlighted in ZC (for example after a report is generated) the text table menu will appear in the main ZC menu.

Table 13: Functions accessible through the Text Table menu and submenus.

Menu	Sub Menu	Purpose
Auto fit	Entire Table	Adjusts the column size of the entire table
	Selection	Adjusts the column size for the selected columns of the table
Save non zero rows and columns		Saves only those rows and columns that contain some non-zero values (rows or columns populated only with zeros will not be saved.)
Graph Table		Opens up the graphing editor
Compact Marxan Matrix		Removes zero value column

Graphing in ZC

ZC provides the user with a simple graphical interface for creating graphs that can be useful with assisted parameter calibration. Navigate to the Text Table in the Marxan main menu (this option appears after a table is open, such as when assisted calibration is run). Select Graph table to automatically graph the calibration results. Two fields are shown, the X axis field and the Y axis field. Choose the X axis and Y axis fields you would like to graph from the drop down boxes. See Figure 15 below for an example of a BLM calibration.

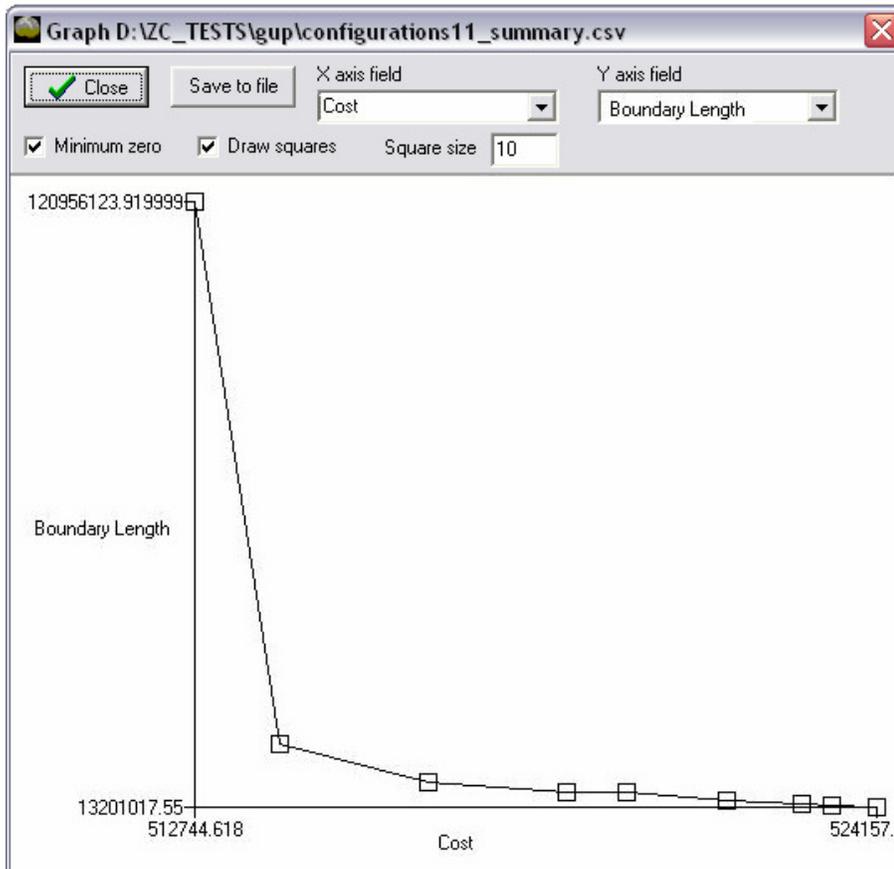


Figure 20: Example graph of BLM calibration.

Graphing functionality use notes:

The size of the squares plotted on the graph can be adjusted using the “square size” field, or removed altogether by un-ticking the “Draw squares” box. “Save to file” function allows you to save the graph to an image file (.bmp format). “Close” will close the graphing tool.

Using the C-Plan software

In addition to using Marxan with ZC, you can also use C-Plan. This is a prototype version of ZC for use with C-Plan and changes may be made to update the interface.

Downloading and installing C-Plan

You will need to obtain the install set for C-Plan version 4:

- Email Matt Watts m.watts@uq.edu.au to obtain this software OR
- <http://www.uq.edu.au/ecology/index.html?page=101951> OR
- <http://www.uq.edu.au/~uqmwatts/cplan.html>

Unzip the file CPlan4.zip. To install C-Plan, run the SETUP.EXE program from the CPlan4 folder that was created when unzipping the zip file.

Starting the C-Plan dataset with Zonae Cogito

- 1) Launch Zonae Cogito, but don't open any files or projects.
 - Click on the "Start" menu, click "Programs", click "Zonae Cogito", then "Zonae Cogito".
- 2) Launch C-Plan with the required dataset.
 - Click on the "Start" menu, click "Programs", then "C-Plan".
 - Click "Locate Database", then browse to your cplan.ini file and click "Open".
 - Click on your cplan.ini to select and highlight the database, then click "Start C-Plan".

The GIS window will open in ZC and the systems will be dynamically linked. If you experience problems, shut down both systems and restart them.

Selecting and posting sites

When the systems are launched and dynamically linked;

- 1) Click on the "Select Cursor Mode" button , or select "GIS>Cursor Mode>Select" from the menu system.
- 2) Select the required sites by clicking and dragging on the GIS.
- 3) Post the selected sites to C-Plan by clicking on the "Post DDE Selection" button, or selecting "GIS>Selection>Post Select DDE" from the menu system.

The selected planning units will be posted to C-Plan, and the selected "Click Action" will be executed with those planning units.

Key C-Plan Functionality

Selecting Areas to be Reserved

To select areas to be reserved, switch to the C-Plan interface and in the "Click Action" box, click on "Negotiated".

After setting the click action in C-Plan, we need to select some areas in ZC, and post them to C-Plan to have their status updated to reserved.

Switch to the ZC interface, select some sites, and post them to C-Plan using the instructions above for "Selecting and posting sites".

Selecting Areas to be not Reserved

To select areas to be available (or not reserved), switch to the C-Plan interface and in the "Click Action" box, click on "Excluded".

After setting the click action in C-Plan, we need to select some areas in ZC, and post them to C-Plan to have their status updated to not reserved. We do this in the same way as for "Selecting Areas to be Reserved" above.

Querying Site Data

To select areas (or sites) to query fishing and conservation indices, switch to the C-Plan interface and in the "Click Action" box, click on "Lookup".

After setting the click action in C-Plan, we need to select some areas in ZC, and post them to C-Plan to query their indices. We do this in the same way as for "Selecting Areas to be Reserved" above.

Querying Feature Data

To select areas to query feature irreplaceability, switch to the C-Plan interface and in the "Click Action" box, click on "Features".

After setting the click action in C-Plan, we need to select some areas in ZC, and post them to C-Plan to have their status updated to reserved or not reserved. We do this in the same way as for "Selecting Areas to be Reserved" above.

To see the proportion of each feature target that has been met, switch to the C-Plan interface and click on the "Show" menu, then click the "Features To Target" menu item. A form is displayed that lists features in the dataset, the proportion of each feature target that has been met. You can use the "Sort Order" and "Sort Field" controls to change the way this information is displayed.

Saving and Loading Scenarios

To save a scenario, switch to the C-Plan interface and click on the "File" menu, then click on the "Save Selections" menu item. Enter a name for your scenario and click "Save".

To load a previously saved scenario, switch to the C-Plan interface and click on the "File" menu, then click on the "Open Selections" menu item. Click on a scenario you want to load and click "Open".

Troubleshooting

If you experience problems running ZC functions;

- Notify the author so that a bug fix may be provided in a future version,
- Ensure you are using the default names for your Marxan and Marxan with Zones input files, such as spec.dat and pu.dat. This may help to alleviate any difficulties.
- Ensure the Marxan dataset runs correctly using the Marxan.exe program.

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