

# Updates to the EuroMab Literature Database 2021-2022

Mark Gledhill\*

Mount Arrowsmith Biosphere Region Research Institute, Vancouver Island University, Building 305-442, 900 Fifth Street, Nanaimo, British Columbia, V9R 5S5, Canada (Mark.Gledhill@viu.ca)

---

**ABSTRACT:** The EuroMab Literature Database starting in 2021 has had significant updates to the overall database. This article details the significant updates and changes that has occurred to the database during 2021 to March 2022 period.

*Keywords:* UNESCO, Biosphere Reserves, Update

---

## Introduction

The EuroMab Literature Database maintained by the Mount Arrowsmith Biosphere Region Research Institute offers a collection of Academic and Grey Literature on Biosphere Reserves from around the world. Before the update to the database occurred, it had been allowed to sit without updates for some years before as part of my student research project, I was assigned the database in the summer of 2021. Below is the result of the updates to the database that has occurred from May 2021 to March 2022.

## Status of the Database

Currently, the EuroMab Literature Database consists of 3,472 entries across 139 pages of viewable material. Additionally, 68 countries are now represented within the database from nearly every continent in the world. As a result, the database now holds information for 341 Biosphere Reserves with the addition of information for 17 withdrawn biospheres reserves.

## Updates to the Database

Outside the current status of the database as part of work the database has had significant changes occur since its last update. First, as mentioned the database now has a significant number of entries of academic and grey literature. Of this number 593 are new entries that were not part of the database before and are new information broadening what can be found within the database.

## New Countries

As part of the process the database has been expanded by 33 new countries that previously went not part of the database. In the Latin

American and Caribbean Region these are Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay are all now represented.

From the African Region these include Benin, Cameroon, Ethiopia Ivory Coast and Tanzania are also all represented. Additionally, from the Asia and the Pacific region Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Iran, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam are also now part of the database and represented within it. Lastly, from the Arab states region Jordan and Lebanon are also now part of the biospheres within the database.

### **Biosphere Reserves Withdrawn**

Outside of the countries added another important update to the Database that has occurred during this period is to go through the various countries that have had Biospheres Reserves withdrawn and for that biosphere that this has occurred to update their information. This will allow the existing information to kept in the database but not updated unless the Biosphere reserve is readmitted. Currently, there are 17 such biosphere reserves that have been withdrawn that were in the database and they are the following. In Austria two reserves that of Lobau and Neusiedler both withdrawn in 2016. In Bulgaria Bistrichko Branichte, Douпки-Djindjirtza and Parangalitza were withdrawn in 2021 and 2020

respectably. Three countries each had one withdrawn Denmark with the Nor-East Greenland reserve in 2019 while in the Netherlands Waddensea Area was removed in 2018 and the Russian Federation in 2021 withdrew Chernyje Zemli and Romania with Retezat also in 2021.

The country with the largest number of Withdrawn biosphere reserves was the United States which in 2017 took out eight of the following Coram, H.J Andews, Three Sisters, California/Coast ranges, Bever Creek, Konza Praire, Carolinian South Atlantic and Aleutians Islands.

### **Renamed Biosphere Reserves**

Since the last update to the database a number of Biosphere reserves have changed or updated their names. As part of the process the Biospheres carry both their new and old names matching the information from UNESCO. In Ireland North Bull Island has become Dublin Bay when it was extended and renamed in 2015 and Killarney become Kerry when it was renamed and extended in 2017. In the United Kingdom Beinn Eighe become Wester Ross when it was extended and renamed in 2016. Lastly, the United States saw several of its biosphere has name changes. Glacier become Crown of the Continent when it was renamed in 2017. Yellowstone become Yellowstone-Grand Teton when it was remained in 2018 and South Atlantic Coastal Plain became Congaree when it was renamed in 2017.

## **Missing Information**

Outside of adding to the biosphere reserves and updating their information part of the 2021-2022 update has been to fill in missing information within the database. Missing information like keywords and if the information is academic or grey has been carried out. As of the writing 125.5 of the 139 have been reviewed and any missing information added which currently equals 3,137 entries within the database. This process should help to make the database easier to understand and navigate when searching for information.

## **Changes to the Database**

One of the final projects that has been done as part of the 2021-2022 update to the EuroMab Literature Database is to add additional column called Notes. This column is designed to add additional information for use of the database to see if the entries is a report, Journal Article, Book or Chapter and much more. This column was added given the limitations of the database where if the citation was too long it could cut key information out. To help users out the column has been added between the Citation and Academic/Grey section allowing the user to know all three and easier take that information to look for the material they wish to use.

## **Conclusion**

As shown in this piece the EuroMab Literature Database has a significant update in 2021 and into 2022 that has added new content and information. This includes many new entries, countries and biosphere reserves that further strengthen the database as an important place for research and information sharing.

## **AUTHOR INFORMATION**

### **Corresponding Author**

Mark Gledhill

### **Present Addresses**

Mount Arrowsmith Biosphere Region Research Institute, Vancouver Island University, Building 305-442, 900 Fifth Street, Nanaimo, British Columbia, V9R, 5S5, Canada  
(Mark.Gledhill@viu.ca)

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

I would like to thank Dr Pamela Shaw for asking me to take on this project and for the wealth of information it has bought.

## **REFERENCES**

Database. International Journal of UNESCO Biosphere Reserves. (n.d.). Retrieved March 6, 2022, from <https://biospherejournal.org/database/>