Group 4
1. information content of data and models
   1.1. population data is not easily handled compared to meteorological or climatic data. where species are, what are they, etc. is more difficult
   1.2. model checking
       1.2.1. weaknesses and build a better one
       1.2.2. alan - when non-linearities play an important role in the system, transients (regime shifts).
       1.2.3. sensitivities of model components
   1.3. entire model explanation
   1.4. code standards and openness.
   1.5. changing the culture of what’s important
2. best strategies (i.e., search methods) to extract information
   2.1. how do you find information and transformed into format you need
   2.2. search engine and data processing hydrological information station (HIS)
   2.3. remote sensing for models - getting all data in the same projections.
       2.3.1. land use analysis package (stitch together remote sensing and socio-economic, etc.).
   2.4. centralized or registry
   2.5. database of models (parameters as well as model structure) models as data
   2.6. clear links between a search and types of data, variables, methods, purposes, publications.
   2.7. NCEAS has the data registry and more fluid searches
3. ill-conditioned inversion
   3.1. what group 2 said
4. selection of target variables.
   4.1. discussion yesterday (paul)
       4.1.1. ecosystem target is initial conditions vs. parameters
       4.1.2. relevant variable
       4.1.3. relevant parameters (other than mean for non-linear, etc.)
also: deal more carefully with error, all types encouraging explanation.