

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.