

Index

A

Access policy recommendations, 204
Accuracy, 97
Adverse environmental impact (AEI),
46–47, 61–62
Afghanistan, 304, 306
African Sahel, 298
Agent-based models, 140–141
Aggregation, 96
Air pollution, 72
Alternative futures, exploring, 317–318
Aquatic-impact-assessment measures,
tree of, 49, 58
Artificial intelligence (AI), 150–151
Assessment endpoints, 49
Assumptions, 154, 314
Atelier courses, 277–278
ATLSS (Across Trophic Level System
Simulation) project, 158
Autocorrelation, 197–198

B

Barriers
addressing, 89
communication, 110–111
institutional, 111–112
overcoming, in resource
management, 89–105
solutions for overcoming, 117–119
to specific players in decision-making
process, 115–116
types of, 110–115
to use of ecological modeling for
resource management, 109–120

Bayesian belief networks, 137
Benchmarks, 50, 92–93
Best technology available (BTA),
46–47
Biodiversity, 125
Bioregional assessments, 83

C

Calibration, 175–176, 177
Case-specific models, developing new,
256
Case studies
endangered-species recovery, 27–39
library of, 103
using new ecological modeling for
resource management, 154–158
Chestnut blight, 72
Clean Water Act of 1972, 46
Climate, regional impacts of enhanced
greenhouse effects on, 294–295
Climate change, global, 292–296
Collaboration tools, 228
Collaborative decision making, 117
Communicating model assumptions,
154
Communicating model structure and
output, 150–154
Communication
establishing good, 315–316
interpretation of models and, 276
model, 98–99
Communication barriers, 110–111
Communication modes, global, 310–
311

Communications theory, 172
 Community of interest, 79–80
 Competing models, 102
 Computational fluid dynamics model
 for fish movement, 154–157
 Computational methods, toolkits and,
 280–281
 Computational technologies, new,
 148–150
 Computational toolkits, *see* Toolkits
 Computers, 11
 Conceptual models, 94, 181–182
 success criteria for, 104
 translating, into logic-based model
 specifications, 138–139
 utility of, 94–95
 Conceptual toolkit, 223–224, 231–233
 Conceptualization, 175, 228
 Confidence, issues related to, 95–102
 Consensus building, modeling and,
 279–280
 Consensus-building process, 118
 Control theory models, 146–147
 Coupled Eulerian-Lagrangian hybrid
 models, 142–144, 155

D

Data

extrapolation and, 99–100
 flow of, 168
 information and, 172
 missing, 196–197
 misuse of, 171, 173–174
 modeling issues and, 169–170
 presentation of, 203
 remotely sensed, 190–191
 sources of error in, 194–196
 spatial, 190
 used in models, 180–183
 warehousing, 201
 visualization of, 137, 153–154, 235
 Data access, 202, 204
 Data access concerns, 202–204
 Data appropriateness concerns,
 184–187
 Data attribute definitions, 186
 Data availability, 114
 Data backup, 201
 Data collection, field, 191–193

Data collection/acquisition concerns,
 187–194
 Data collection efforts, previous,
 188–190
 Data input, 200
 Data issues, 16, 180–205
 Data limitations, 186–187
 Data management, 218
 Data mining, 234–235
 Data quality concerns, 194–199
 Data sharing
 limiting, 203
 voluntary, 203–204
 Data simulation, 193–194
 Data standards, 200
 Data stewardship, 201
 Data storage and management,
 199–202
 Data visualization, 137
 Data warehousing, 201
 Database design, 199–200
 Decision context, 103
 Decision criteria, 50
 Decision makers, educating, 264–271
 methods for, 270–271
 Decision maker's toolkit, 224, 235–237
 Decision making
 collaborative, 117
 ecological models in, *see* Ecological
 modeling for resource
 management
 environmental, 49, 167–178
 integration of improved science into,
 228–229
 models in, enhancing use of, 249–256
 value-laden, 47–49
 Decision model, elements of, 236–237
 Decision support, linked
 multihierarchical models for,
 157–158
 Declarative modules, 145–146
 Deforestation, 296–297, 305
 Demographic models, 23–24
 Desertification, 297–298
 Development costs, model, 100–101
 Difference models, 10
 Dispersal function, 130
 Distributed computing, 148–149
 Disturbance, 111

E

- Ecological effects characterization, 90
- Ecological endpoints, 91–92
- Ecological modeling for resource management
 - areas for improvements in use of, 315–318
 - barriers to use of, 109–120
 - beginnings of, 9–11
 - development of computers for, 11
 - effective, 180–205
 - effective use of, 211–219
 - for endangered-species recovery, 23–43
 - enhancing role of, 135–160
 - examples of using, 21–85
 - exploration of, 6
 - fish entrainment and impingement impacts, 46–65
 - future use of, 16
 - issues related to confidence in, 95–102
 - key issues in, 87–285
 - new, case studies using, 154–158
 - new directions in, 310–319
 - opportunities for using, 3–17
 - overcoming barriers to use of, 89–105
 - roles for, in 316(b) assessments, 50–53
 - roots of, 9–12
 - science and management
 - investments needed to enhance use of, 249–259
 - using projections from, 12–14
 - general characteristics of, 8–9
 - temporal scales of, 9
 - types of, 7–8
- Ecological point of view, 3
- Ecological-risk-assessment process, EPA, 60–62
- Ecological risk assessments, framework for, 89–94
- Ecological sustainability, 4
- Economic perspective, 3
- Ecosystem and receptor characteristics, measures of, 49–50
- Ecosystem management, 81
- Ecosystem sustainability, forest, 138–139
- Educating managers and decision makers, 264–271
 - methods for, 270–271
- Educating stakeholders, 278–281
- Education, training and, 250
- Educational investments in
 - environmental science and management, 263–282
- Effective Use of Ecological Modeling in Management workshop, vii
- Empirical modeling, 48
- Endangered-species recovery
 - case studies, 27–39
 - ecological modeling for resource management for, 23–43
 - lessons learned, 39–42
 - wolf biology and recovery status, 24–26
- Endpoints, assessment, 49
 - ecological, 91–92
- Entrainment, fish, 46
- Environment Protection Agency, *see* EPA *entries*
- Environmental impact, adverse (AEI), 46–47, 61–62
- Environmental managers, 6
- Environmental perspective, 3–7
- Environmental pressures, 311
- Environmental science and management, educational
 - investments in, 263–282
- Environmental security, 289
 - concept of, 289
 - global issues of, 290–298
 - strategic view of role of models in, 301–307
 - using models for, 289–307
- EPA (U.S. Environment Protection Agency), regulations, 47
- EPA ecological-risk-assessment process, 60–62
- Errors
 - model, 102–103
 - nonsampling, 195
 - sampling, 194, 195
 - sources of, in data, 194–196

Eulerian-reference framework,
142–144, 155
Exotic diseases, emerging, 72
Exploratory models, 152
Exposure, measures of, 49
Exposure characterization, 90
Extrapolation, 96–97, 198–199
data and, 99–100

F

Factorial analysis, 33
Federal Endangered Species Act, 23
Federal land, 5
Feedback loops, 10
Field data collection, 191–193
Fish entrainment and impingement
Impacts in, 46–65
Fish movement, computational fluid
dynamics model for, 154–157
Fish population modeling, 55
Forest ecosystem sustainability,
138–139
Forest fragmentation, 127
Forest Service planning system, 73
FORPLAN linear-programming (LP)
model, 158–159
Fractal approaches, 144–145
Fragmentation of habitat, 126
Futures, exploring alternative, 317–318
Fuzzy network models, 136–137

G

Game theory, 151
Global climate change, 292–296
Global communication modes, 310–311
Global environmental security issues,
290–298
Global warming, 292, 306
Goals, 97–98
Graphical user interface (GUI), 148
Gray wolves, 23–43, *see also* Wolf
Greenhouse effects, enhanced, regional
impacts of, 294–295
Grid computing, 149
Groundwater Modeling System
(GMS), 238–240

H

Habitat connectivity, 126–128
Habitat loss and fragmentation, 125

Habitat occupancy approaches, 126
Habitat Suitability Index (HSI)
modeling, 159–160
Hardware concerns, 200
Heuristic models, 7

I

Impingement, fish, 46
Information, data and, 172
Information content, 172
Institutional barriers, 111–112
Interoperability protocols and
standards, 227–228

J

Jargon, 111
Jurisdictions, overlapping, 81–82

K

Knowledge repositories and
management, 229–230

L

Lagrangian-reference framework,
142–144, 155
Land management, public, 71–72
Land-use change, 296–298
Landscape conservation, evolving
approach to, 125–133
Landscape networks, 129–131
Large-scale regional assessments,
70–84
Library of case studies, 103
Linked multihierarchical models for
decision support, 157–158
Logic-based model specifications,
136–137
translating conceptual models into,
138–139
Logistic equation, 10

M

Management
ecological modeling in, *see*
Ecological modeling for
resource management
ecosystem, 81
public land, 71–72
Management decisions, resource, 52
Management goals, 49, 62

- Management investments needed to enhance use of ecological modeling for resource management, 249–259
- Management objectives, 49, 62–63
- Management planning, heuristics of pragmatic modeling to support, 40
- Management questions, wolf, 27
- Managers and decision makers,
 - educating, 264–271
 - methods for, 270–271
- Markov-decision approach, 147
- Markov models, 140
- Mathematical models, 7–8
- Matrix algebra, 10
- Matrix models, 254
- Measurements, 49
- Measurement error, 189–190
- Measures, classes of, 49
- Metadata, 173, 184
- Metadata requirements, 231
- Metapopulation model, 253, 254
- Mexican spotted owl habitat, 131–132
- Minimum spanning tree, 130
- Models
 - application of, 251–254
 - examples of, 251
 - examples of applications of, 252
 - integration of, 254–256
- Model assumptions, communicating, 154
- Model communication, 98–99
- Model conception, systems thinking and, 274
- Model conceptualization, 170, 171 and design, 135–139
- Model development and implementation, teaching, 277
- Model development costs, 100–101
- Model errors, 102–103
- Model formulation and construction, 182
- Model implementation, 140–150
- Model limitations, 183
- Model makers, 213
- Model standards, 152–153
- Model structure and output, communicating, 150–154
- Model testing, 183
- Model use, investment for enhancing, 256–258
- Model users, 217
- Model verification and calibration, 182–183
- Modelers, training, 271–273
- Modeler's toolkit, 224, 237–242
 - example use of, 238–240
- Modeling, 263
 - consensus building and, 279–280
 - empirical, 48
 - philosophy of, 314–315
 - pragmatic, heuristics of, to support management planning, 40
 - process of, 275–276
 - quantitative, 274–275
 - relevance and importance of, 264–265
 - understanding and, 316–317
- Modeling issues, data and, 169–170
- Models
 - abuse of, 114
 - available, 269–270
 - case-specific, developing new, 256
 - competing, 102
 - computational fluid dynamics, 154–157
 - conceptual, 94–95, 104, 138–139, 181–182
 - control-theory, 146–147
 - data used in, 180–183
 - in decision making, enhancing use of, 249–256
 - demographic, 23–24
 - development costs of, 100–101
 - difference, 10
 - fuzzy network, 136–137
 - groundwater 239–240
 - heuristic, 7
 - ecological, *see* Ecological models
 - Eulerian-Lagrangian, 142–144, 155
 - interpretation of, communication and, 276
 - linked multihierarchical, for decision support, 157–158
 - matrix, 254
 - multiregional, 254
 - physical population, 27–31
 - problems with, 114–115

quantitative, 274–275
 statistical, 147–148
 sensitivities and uncertainties of, 265–269
 spatial optimization, 146–147
 strategic view of role of, in
 environmental security, 301–307
 Structures of, 150–154
 Monte Carlo simulation, 152
 Multihierarchical models, linked, for
 decision support, 157–158
 Multiple criteria, 319
 Multiregional models, 254
 Multiscale analysis, 145
 Multiuser interactions, tools for, 235
 Multivariate adaptive-regression
 splines (MARS), 147–148

N

NetWeaver, 136
 Network access, 202
 Network theory, 125–133
 Nonsampling errors, 195
 Not in my back yard (NIMBY)
 attitude, 112

O

Occupancy approaches, 126
 Outliers, 196

P

Parallelization methods, 149–150
 Percolation theory, 126, 127, 129
 Physical models, 7
 Population growth, 9–10, 291–292
 water scarcity and, 305
 Population model, wolf, 27–31
 Population trends, 291
 Population viability analysis (PVA), 23, 125
 Pragmatic modeling to support
 management planning, heuristics
 of, 40
 Precision, 97
 Predictions, 176, 177
 projections versus, 13
 Predictive methods, 58–59

Predictive models, success criteria for, 104
 Private property, 5
 Problem definition, 316
 Problem formulation stage, 91
 Problem solving, creative, synthesis
 and, 273–274
 Projections, 186
 predictions versus, 13
 using, from ecological modeling for
 resource management, 12–14
 Protection, mitigation, and
 enhancement (PM&E)
 measures, 50
 Public land management, 71–72

Q

Quantitative modeling, 274–275

R

RAMAS GIS, 255
 RAMAS Red List, 269
 propagating uncertainty with,
 266–268
 Recreational resources, 3
 Reference conditions, 92–93
 Regional assessments, large-scale,
 70–84
 Regional impacts of enhanced
 greenhouse effects on climate,
 294–295
 Regression tree analysis, 147
 Results, absolute versus relative,
 101–102
 Religious values, 4
 Remotely sensed data, 190–191
 Representation approaches, 126
 Resolution, 185
 Resource concerns, 113–114
 ecological modeling for, *see*
 Ecological modeling for
 resource management
 Resource management decisions, 52
 Resource management needs, 312–314
 Resources, available, 55
 Retrospective methods, 58–59
 Risk assessments, ecological,
 framework for, 89–94
 Risk aversion, 112–113

Risk characterization, 93
 Risk criteria, 50

S

Sahel, African, 298
 Salinity in water, 301
 Sample sites, 192–193
 Sample size, 192–193
 Sampling, consistency in, 185
 Sampling errors, 194–195
 Scale, 185
 variability and, 174
 Scale considerations, 141–145
 Scenarios, 101
 Science investments, 16
 needed to enhance use of ecological
 modeling for resource
 management, 249–259
 Scientists, training of, 271–273
 Sea-level rise, 293
 Security, environmental, *see*
 Environmental security
 Sensitivity, 268
 Sensitivity analyses, 101
 Shannon-Weaver (SW) index, 172
 Site specificity, 59
 Software concerns, 200
 Southern Appalachia, 71–72
 Southern Appalachian Assessment
 (SAA), 70–84
 Southern Appalachian Man and the
 Biosphere Cooperative
 (SAMAB), 74
 Spatial data, 190
 Spatial optimization models, 146–147
 Spotted owl habitat, Mexican, 131–
 132
 Stakeholders, 311
 educating, 278–281
 Stakeholder's toolkit, 224–225, 233–235
 Standards, role of, 242
 Statistical models, developing, 147–
 148
 Stopping-time problem, 57
 STORET database, 173
 Stress regime characterization, 90
 Students, training of, 273–278
 Success criteria for conceptual and
 predictive models, 104

Sustainability, 4
 criteria for, 312
 forest ecosystem, 138–139
 Synthesis, creative problem solving
 and, 273–274
 Systems ecology, 12
 Systems thinking, model conception
 and, 274

T

Teaching model development and
 implementation, 277
 Temporal scales of ecological models, 9
 Time constraints, 113
 Toolkit concept, 16, 211–212, 221–222
 Toolkit design, general issues of,
 225–231
 Toolkit functionality, 222–225
 general issues of, 225–231
 requirements for, 230–231
 Toolkit implementations, 212–216
 Toolkit requirements, issues associated
 with, 236
 Toolkit types, 222–225
 Toolkits, 209–245
 computational methods and, 280–281
 conceptual, 223–224, 231–233
 decision maker's 224, 235–237
 environmental management and,
 216–218
 examples of, 226, 227
 interoperability protocols and
 standards with, 227–228
 role of, in environmental
 management, 221–243
 uses of, 222
 Total Maximum Daily Loads
 (TMDLs), 174
 Training, 250, 271–273, 273–278
 Training students, 273–278

U

Uncertainty, 99, 111
 dealing with, 151–152
 propagating, with RAMAS Red List,
 266–268
 Uncertainty analysis, 111, 268
 Understanding, modeling and, 316–
 317

U.S. Environment Protection Agency,
see EPA *entries*
Universal modeling language (UML),
136

V

Validation, 176, 177
Value-laden decision making, 47–49
Variability, scale and, 174
Vasectomy for wolf control, 36–37
Verification, 176, 177
Visualization, 153–154
 data, 137
 web-based, 235
Voluntary data sharing, 203–204
Voyageurs National Park, 32–36

W

Warehousing data, 201
Water
 salinity in, 301

 as scarce resource, 298–301
Water quality, 300–301
Water scarcity, 290, 299
 population growth and, 305
Weather forecasts, 117–118
Web-based visualization, 235
Web empowerment and
 implementation, 225, 227
Weight-of-evidence approach,
 54
Wildlife background, 3
Wolf biology and recovery status,
 24–26
Wolf control, vasectomy for, 36–
 37
Wolf decline, 25
Wolf life history, 28
Wolf management questions,
 27
Wolf population model, 27–31
Wolf removal strategies, 37–39