Evan Krause
ECO 602
Prof. Michael Nelson
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1.
   a. Extent of late-successional forest, Continuous numeric from 0 to 100%
   b. Total basal area, Continuous numeric from 0 to ~200

2.
   a. Brown creeper abundance, continuous numeric from 0.0 to 1.0
   b. Brown creeper occurrence, discrete binary numeric either 0 or 1

3. The first set of data was best suited to the linear model due to the variation within the data whereas the second *model* was constrained by the type of the data (discrete binary)

4.
Ricker model: the pros and cons of the ricker model are the same; its usefulness for variables of a specific character (zero-including, right-tailed, concave down) such as that of population growth but less utility outside of variables characterized that way.

Quadratic model: the pros of a quadratic model is how easily understandable it can be and the ease with which they can be simplified. The con of a quadratic model is how disparate the function parameters can be when compared to actual environmental data. Higher-order (x^3+) polynomial functions are poor for modeling realized mechanistic data.