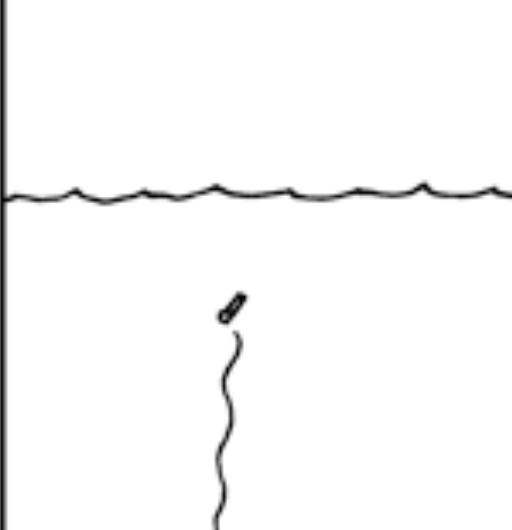


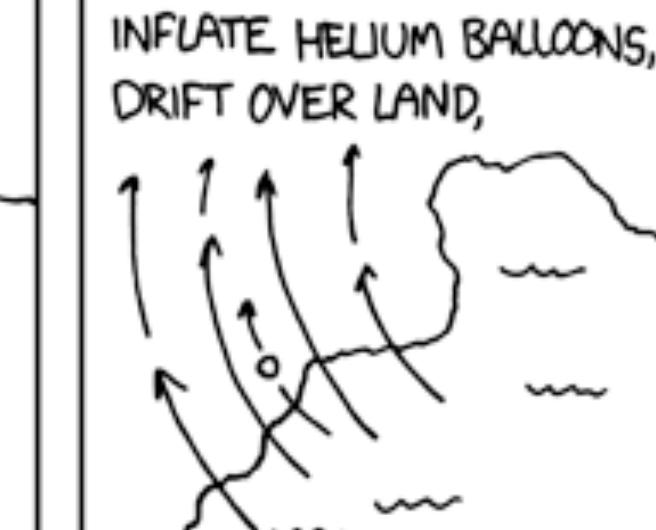
THE TRACKING TAG WILL RECORD THE SHARK'S MOVEMENT AND HABITS.



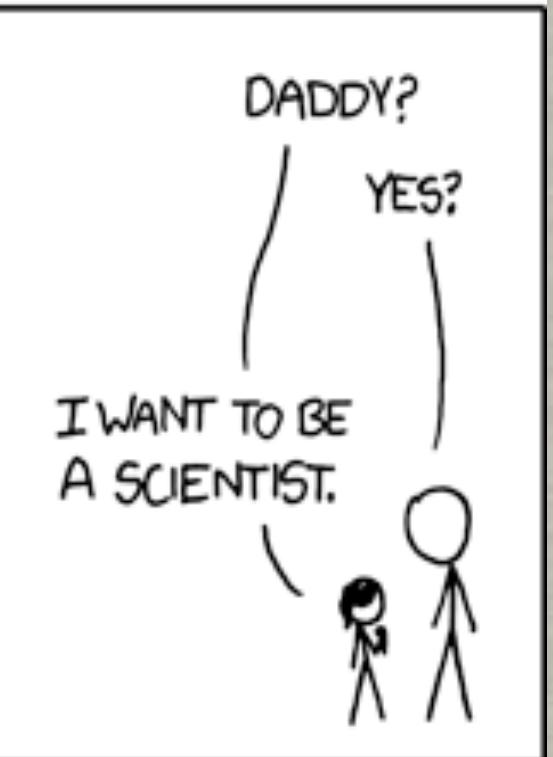
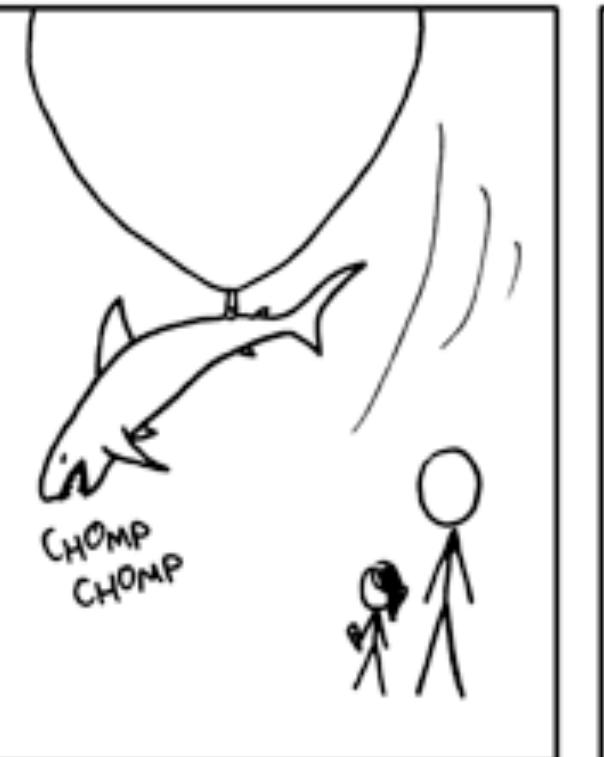
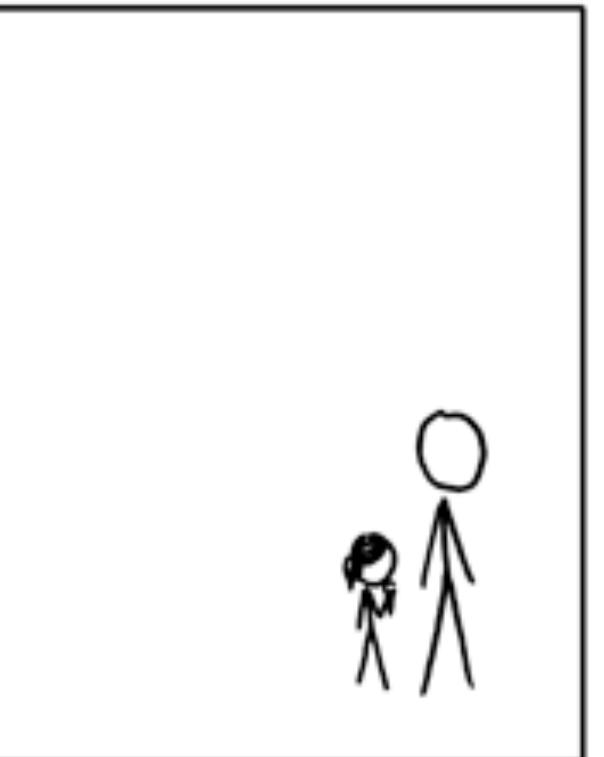
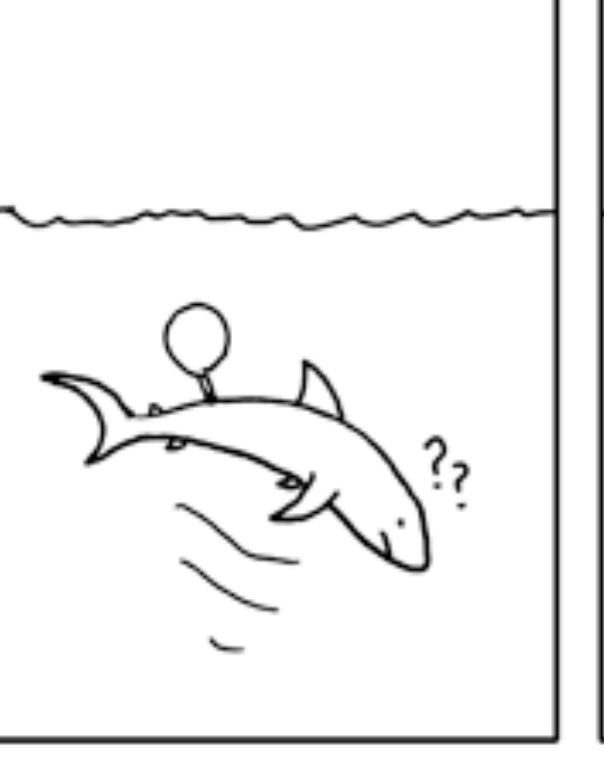
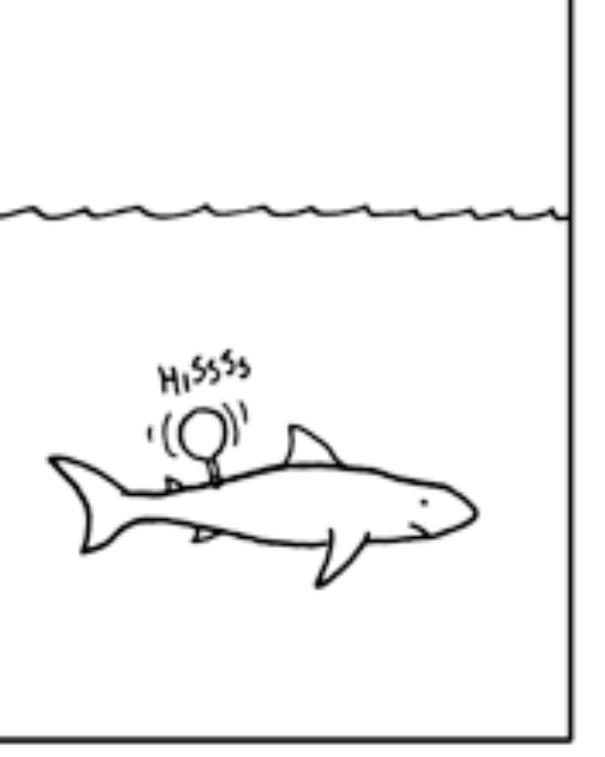
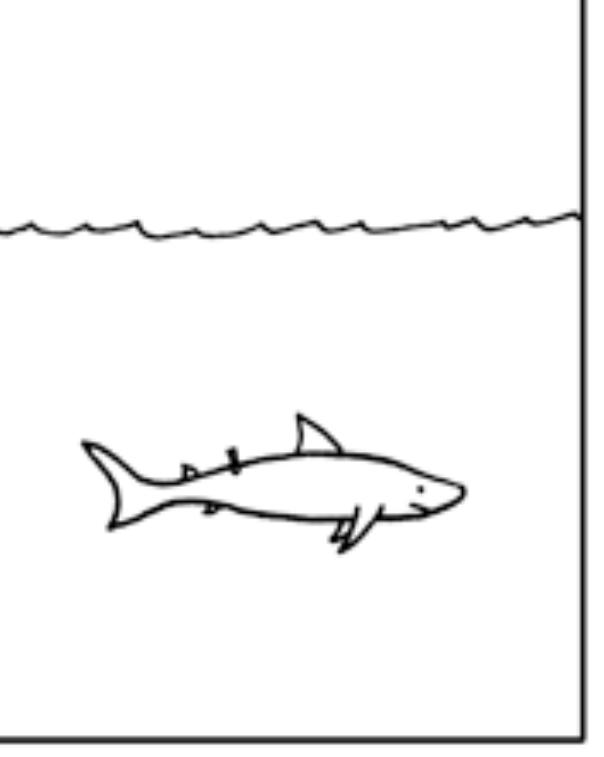
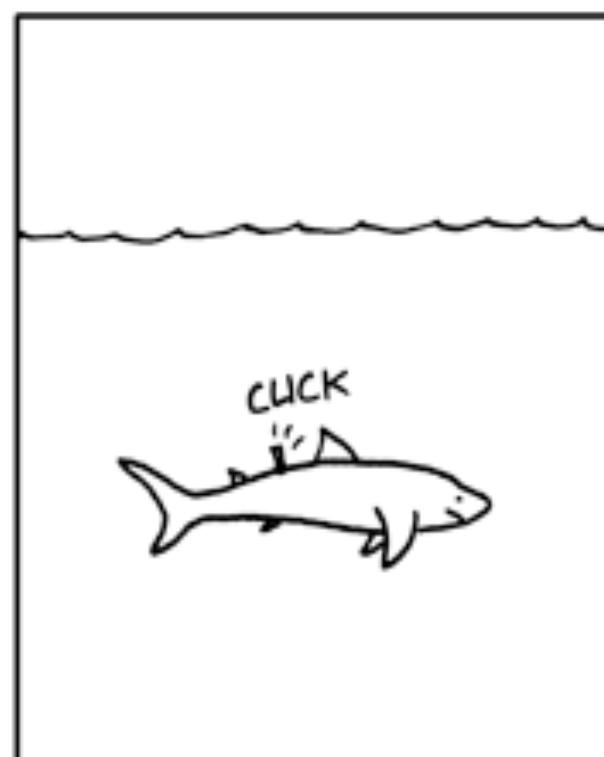
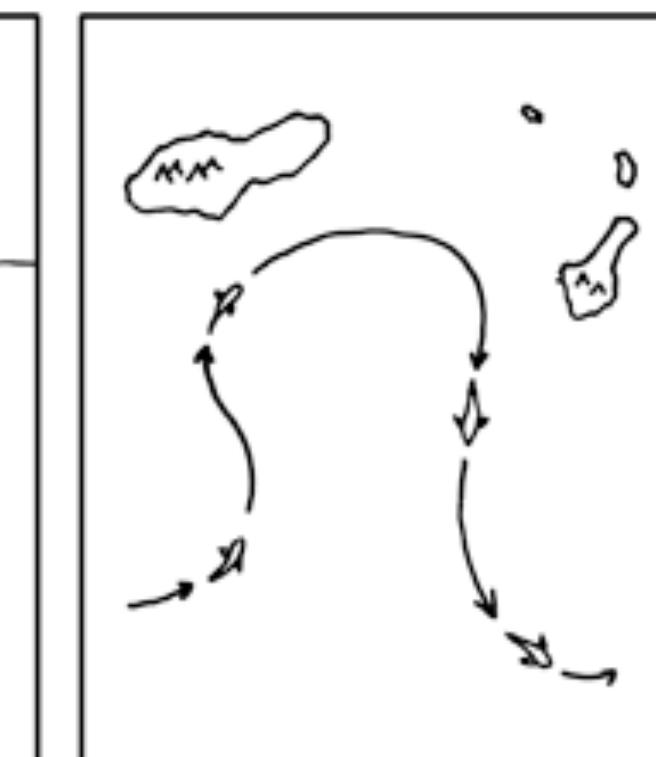
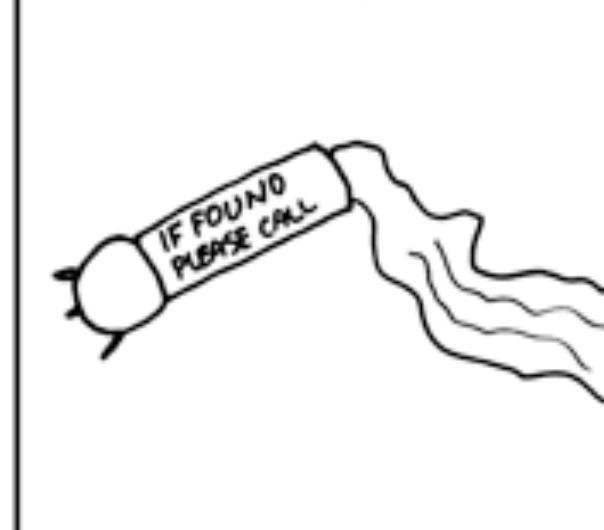
THEN, IT WILL POP FREE AND FLOAT TO THE SURFACE.



WE CAN'T AFFORD A RECOVERY PROGRAM, SO THE CAPSULES WILL INFLATE HELIUM BALLOONS, DRIFT OVER LAND,



AND HOPEFULLY BE FOUND AND MAILED TO US. ANY QUESTIONS?



Ecological Forecasts: An Emerging Imperative

James S. Clark,^{1*} Steven R. Carpenter,² Mary Barber,³ Scott Collins,⁴ Andy Dobson,⁵ Jonathan A. Foley,⁶ David M. Lodge,⁷ Mercedes Pascual,⁸ Roger Pielke Jr.,⁹ William Pizer,¹⁰ Cathy Pringle,¹¹ Walter V. Reid,¹² Kenneth A. Rose,¹³ Osvaldo Sala,¹⁴ William H. Schlesinger,¹⁵ Diana H. Wall,¹⁶ David Wear¹⁷

Science 2001

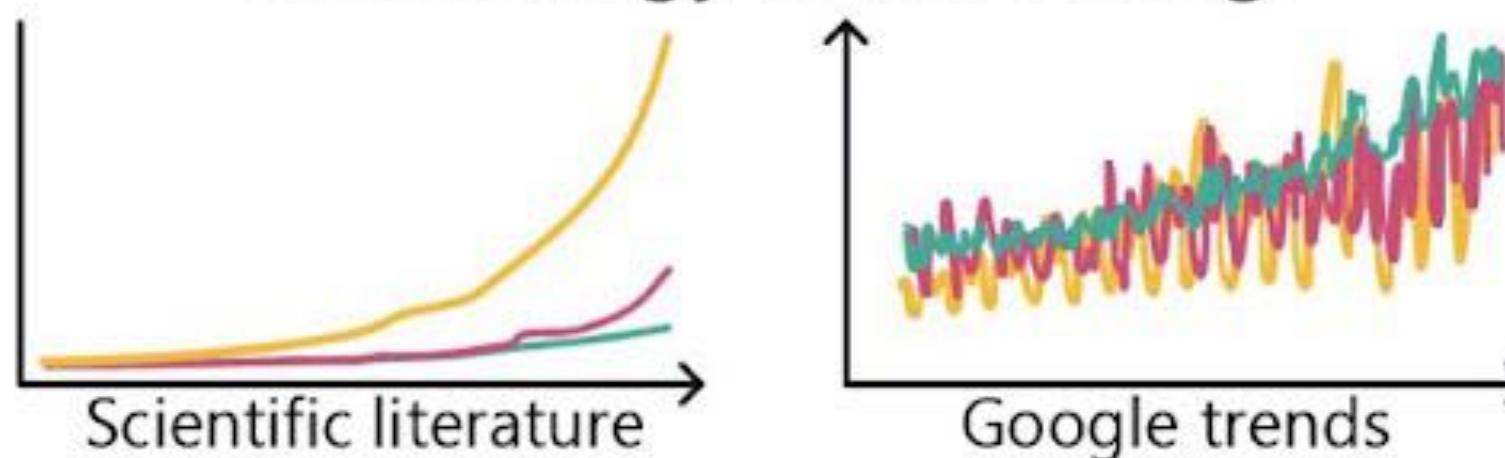
"THE PROCESS OF PREDICTING THE STATE OF ECOSYSTEMS, ECOSYSTEM SERVICES, AND NATURAL CAPITAL, WITH FULLY SPECIFIED UNCERTAINTIES, AND IS CONTINGENT ON EXPLICIT SCENARIOS FOR CLIMATE, LAND USE, HUMAN POPULATION, TECHNOLOGIES, AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITY"



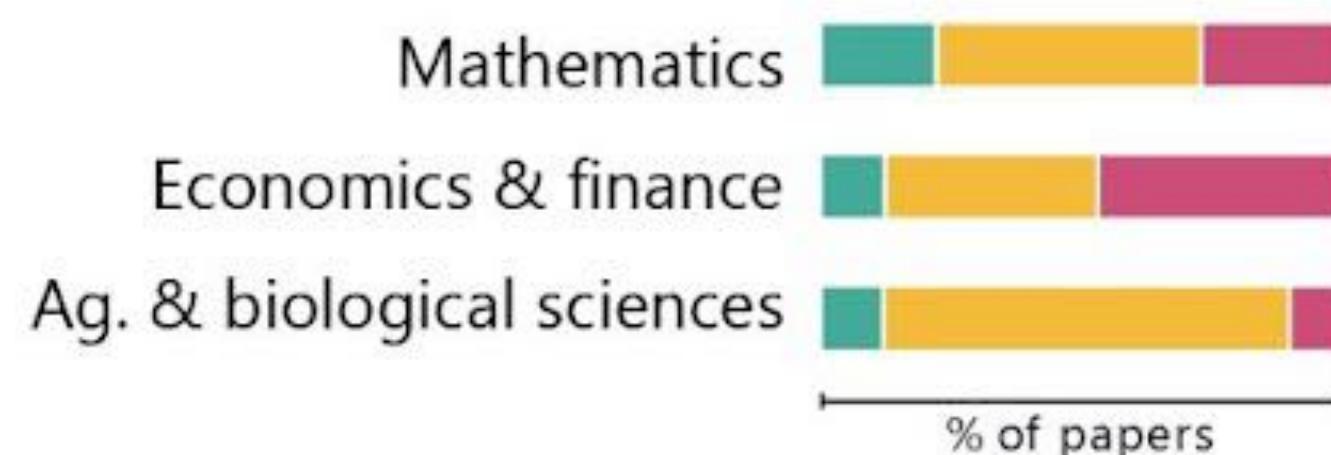
Syntax is field-dependent
& terms are used interchangeably.

Forecast Predict Projection

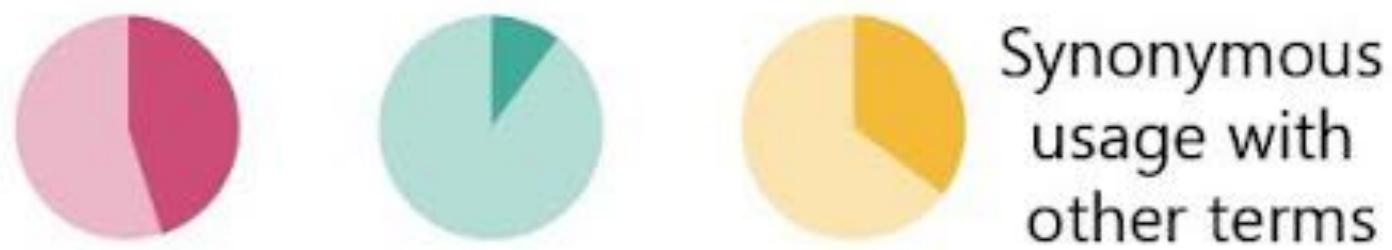
The use of common forecasting terminology is increasing.



The frequency of terms varies by field.



Terms are often used interchangeably,
which creates confusion.

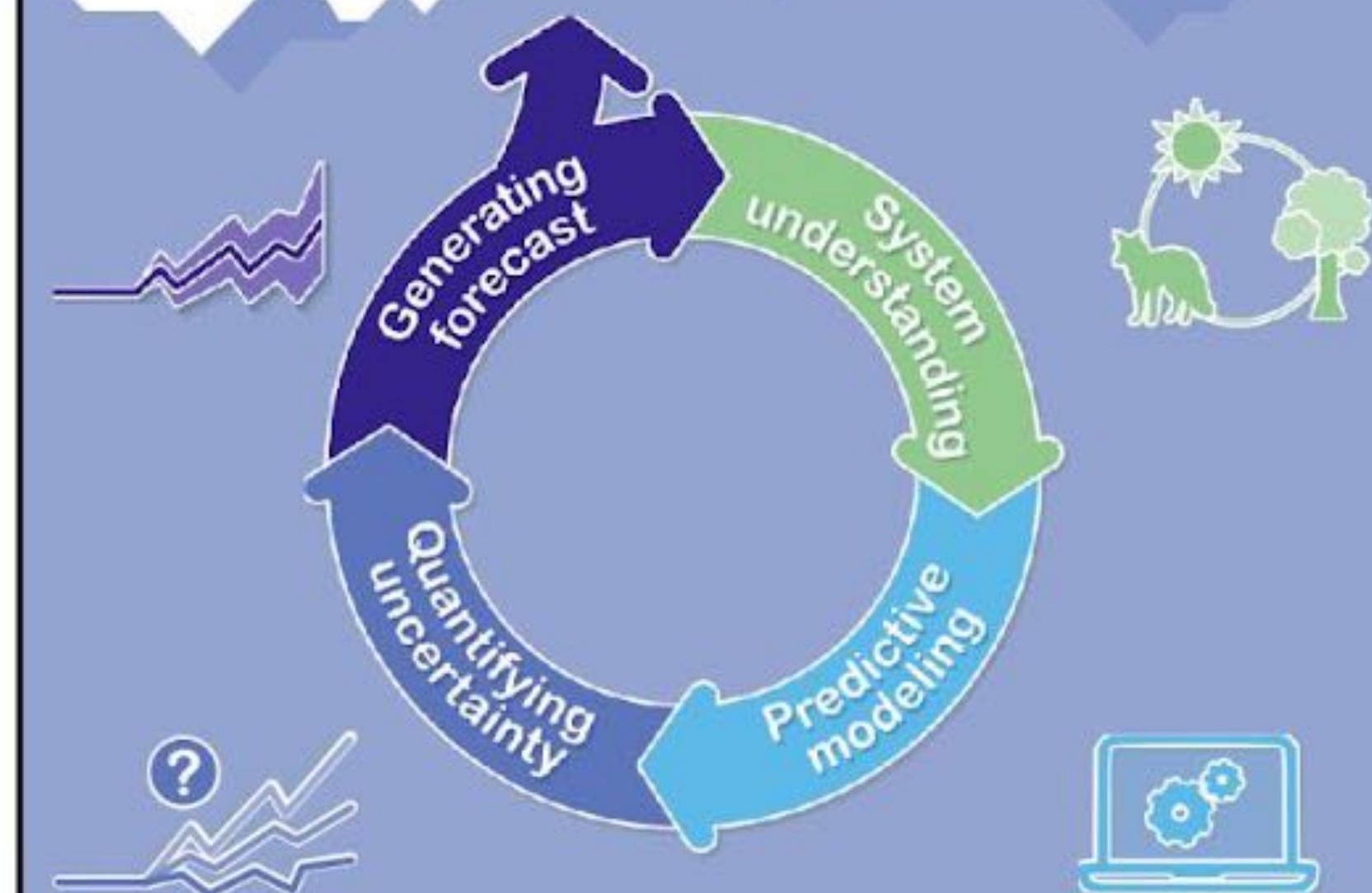


Forecasting end goals and products are highly variable.

Decision support

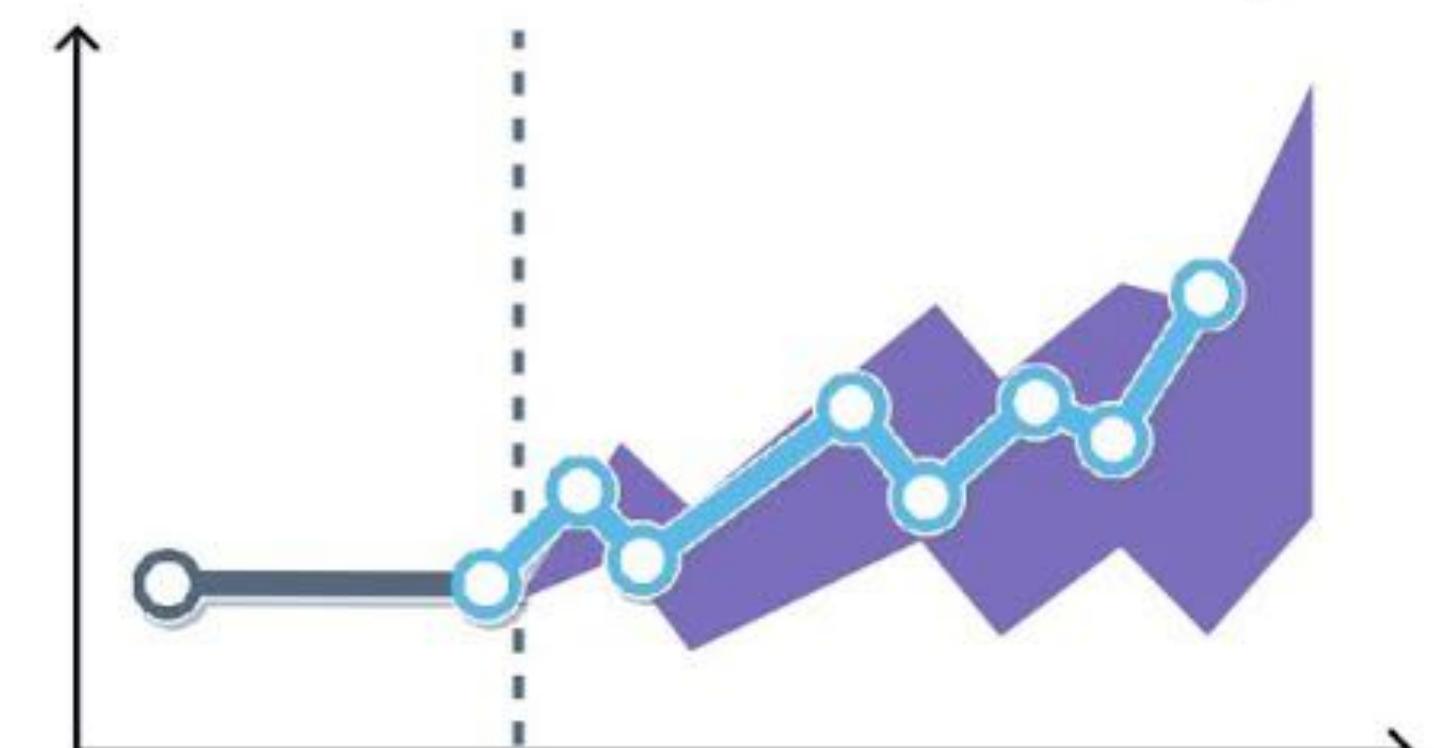
Theory advancement

System understanding
Methods development



So, what is a forecast?

A **prediction** and its associated uncertainty...



... about an **out-of-sample** state of a system...



Time

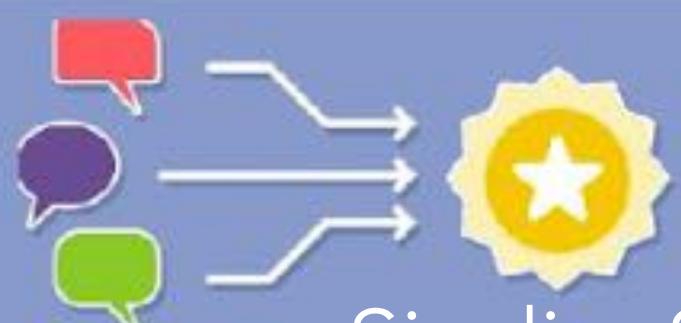


Space



Context

... made by combining models and data.

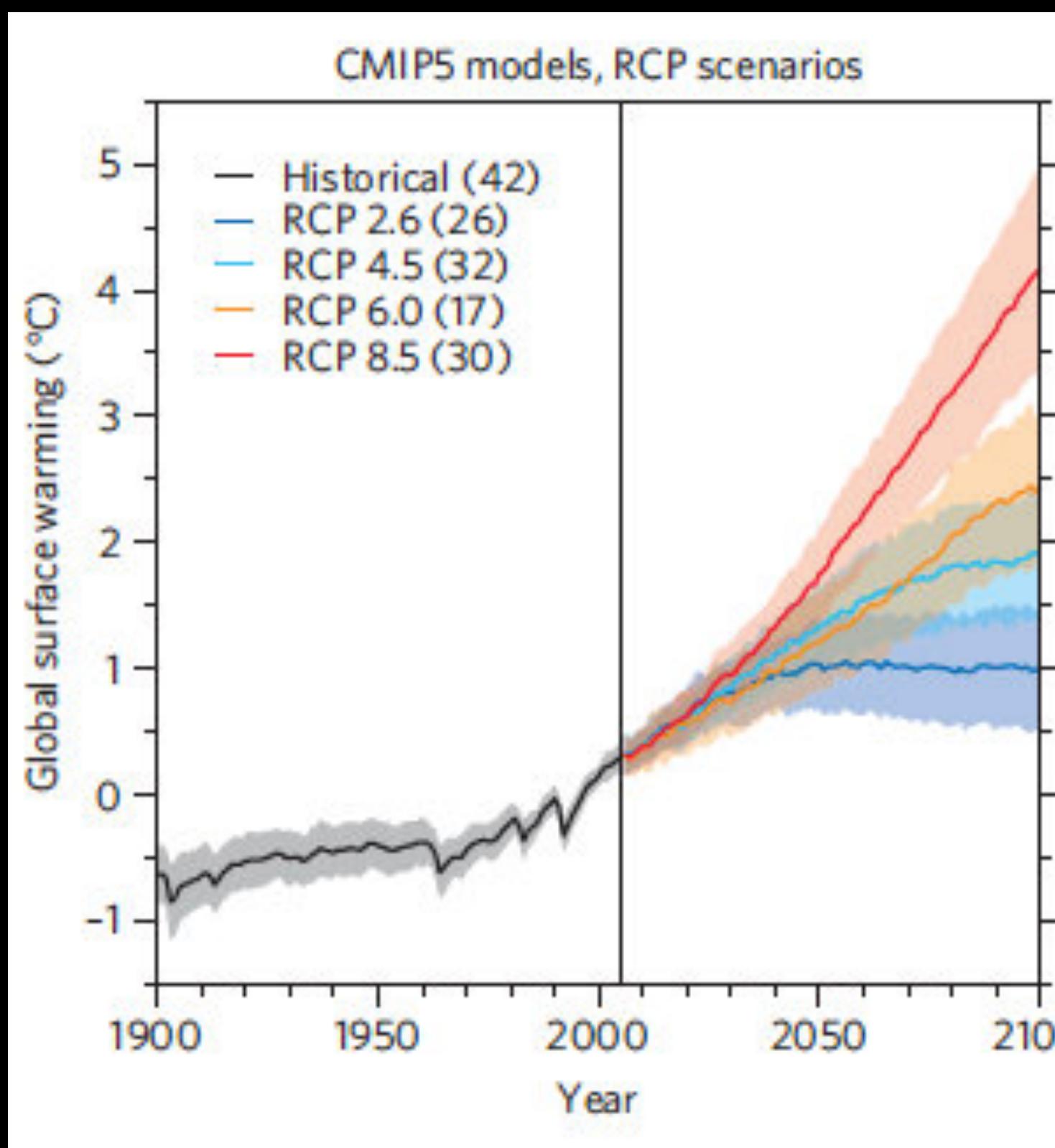


Unified terminology in ecoforecasting is crucial for improving communication, collaboration, and application across scientific, social, and policy-making domains amidst rapid environmental change.

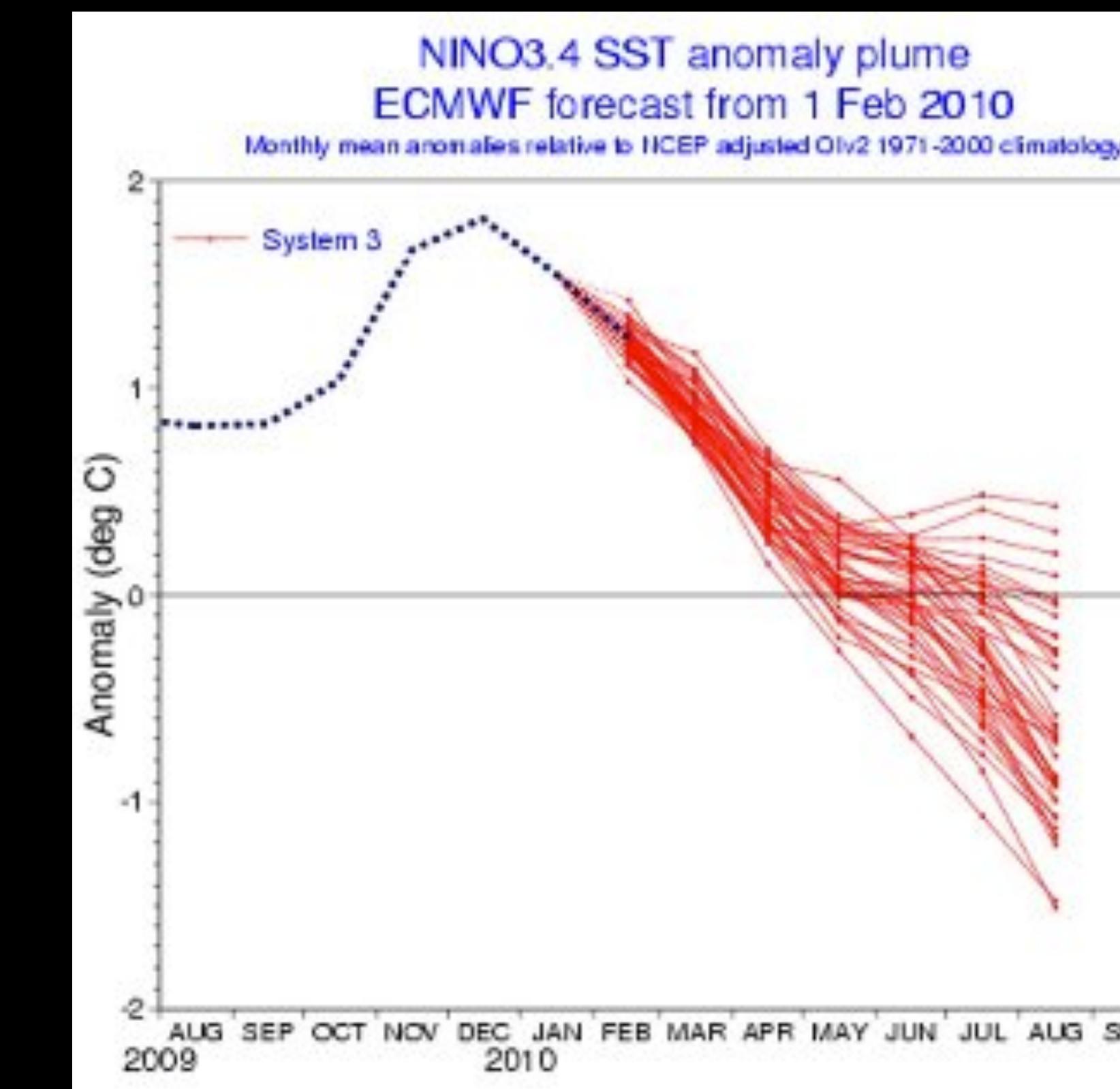
PROJECTION

PREDICTION

"PROBABILISTIC STATEMENT THAT IT IS POSSIBLE THAT SOMETHING WILL HAPPEN IN THE FUTURE" GIVEN BOUNDARY CONDITION SCENARIOS



"PROBABILISTIC STATEMENT THAT SOMETHING WILL HAPPEN IN THE FUTURE BASED ON WHAT IS KNOWN TODAY"



WHY
FORECAST?

Stationarity Is Dead: Whither Water Management?

P. C. D. Milly,^{1*} Julio Betancourt,² Malin Falkenmark,³ Robert M. Hirsch,⁴ Zbigniew W. Kundzewicz,⁵ Dennis P. Lettenmaier,⁶ Ronald J. Stouffer⁷

Environmental

Climate change undermines a basic assumption that historically has facilitated management of water supplies, demands, and risks.

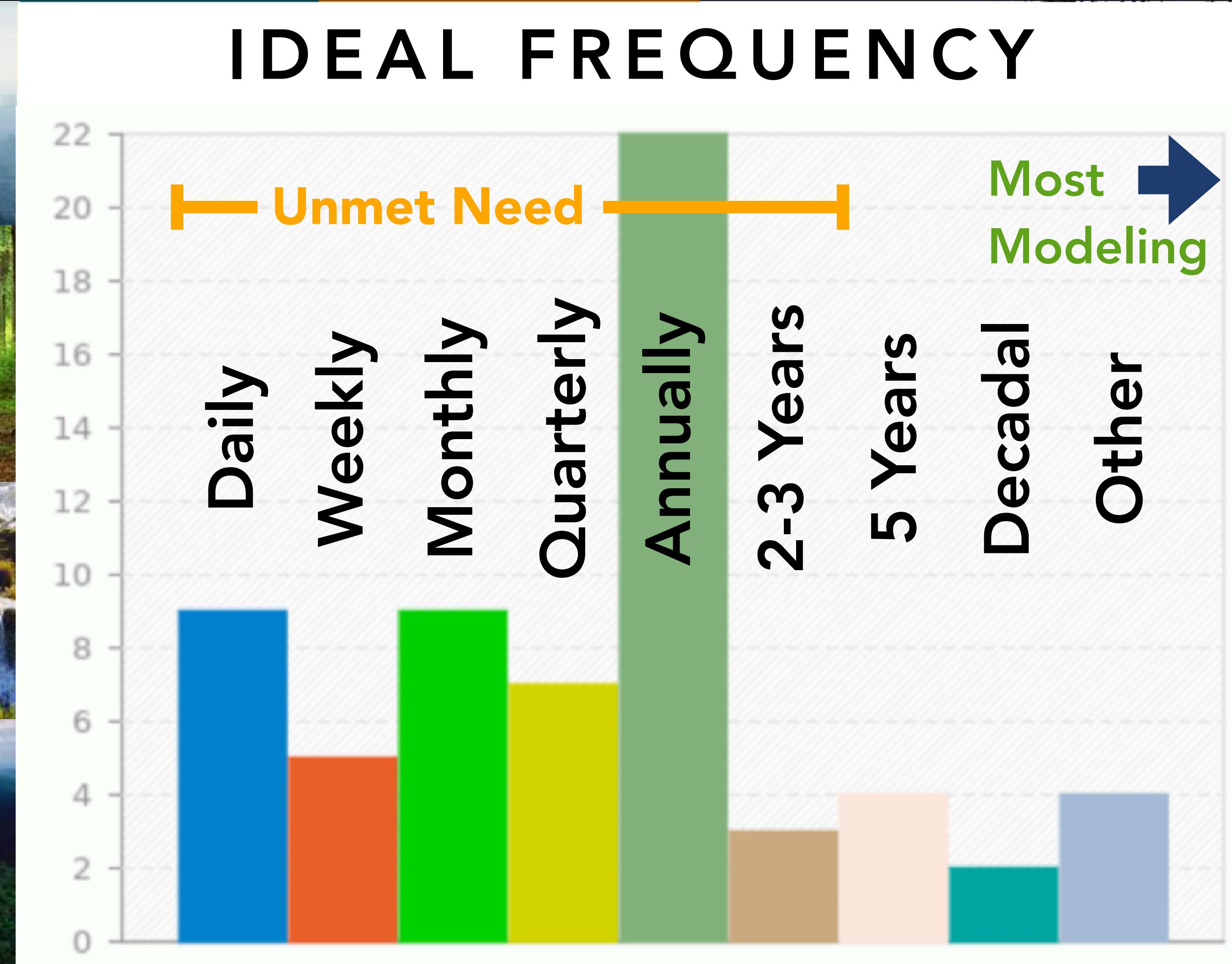
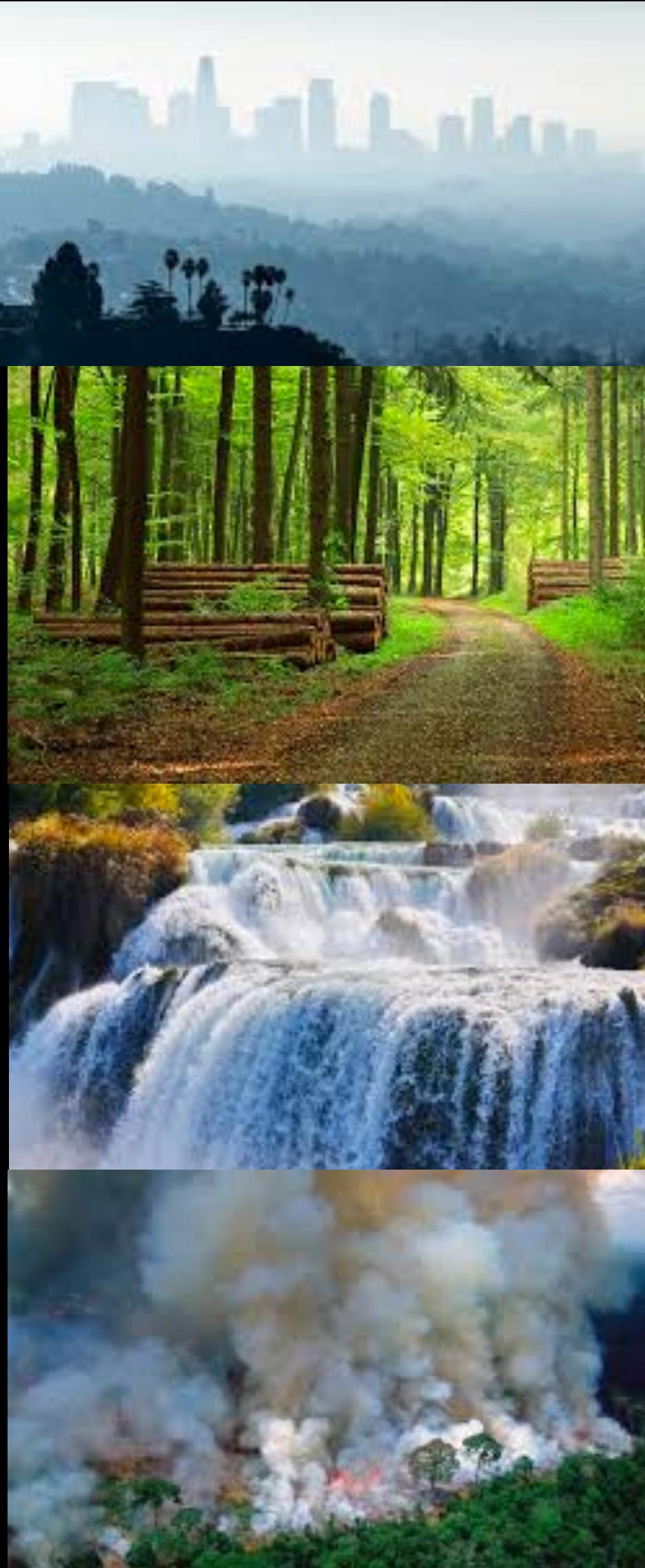
Science 2008



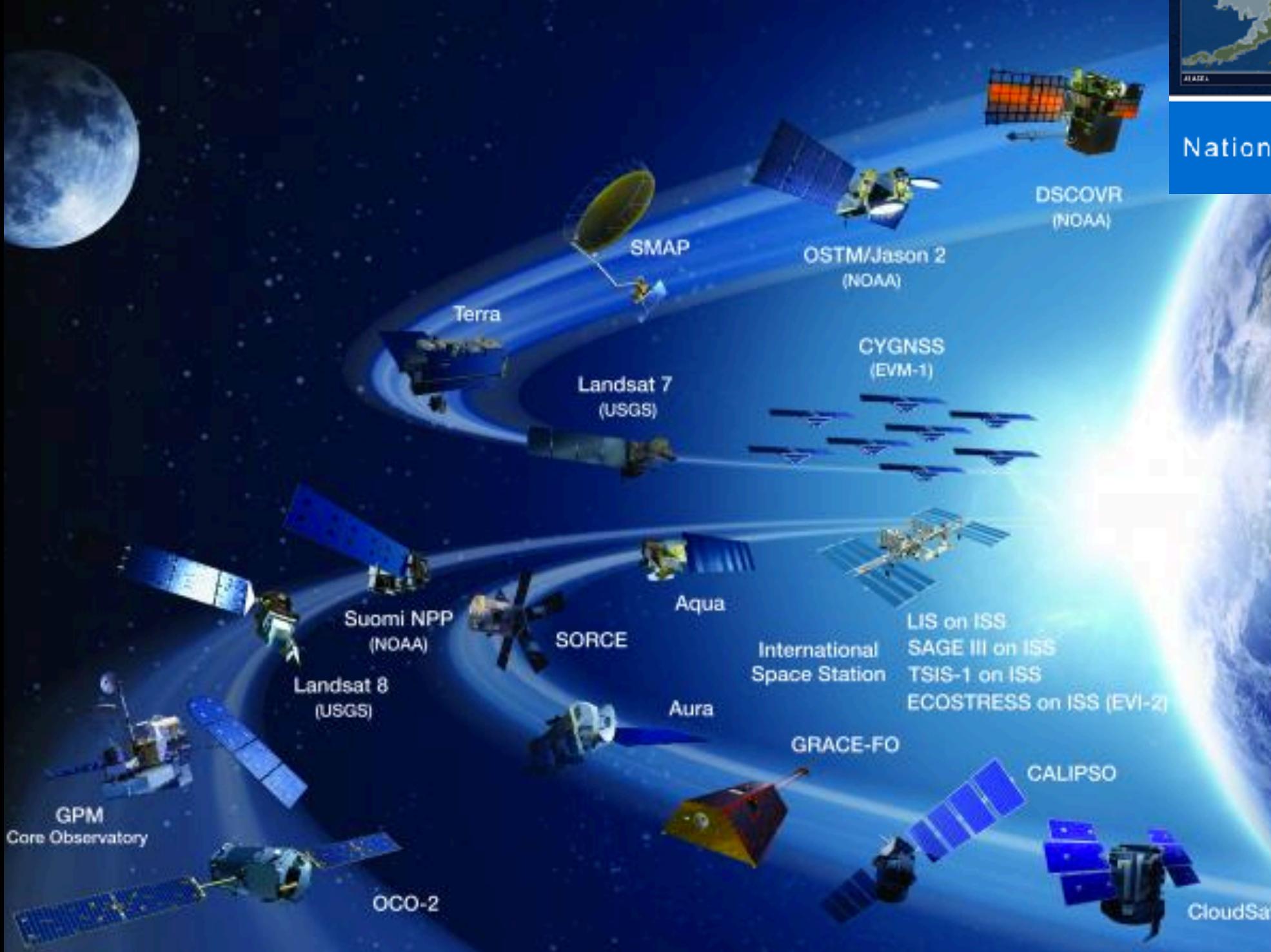
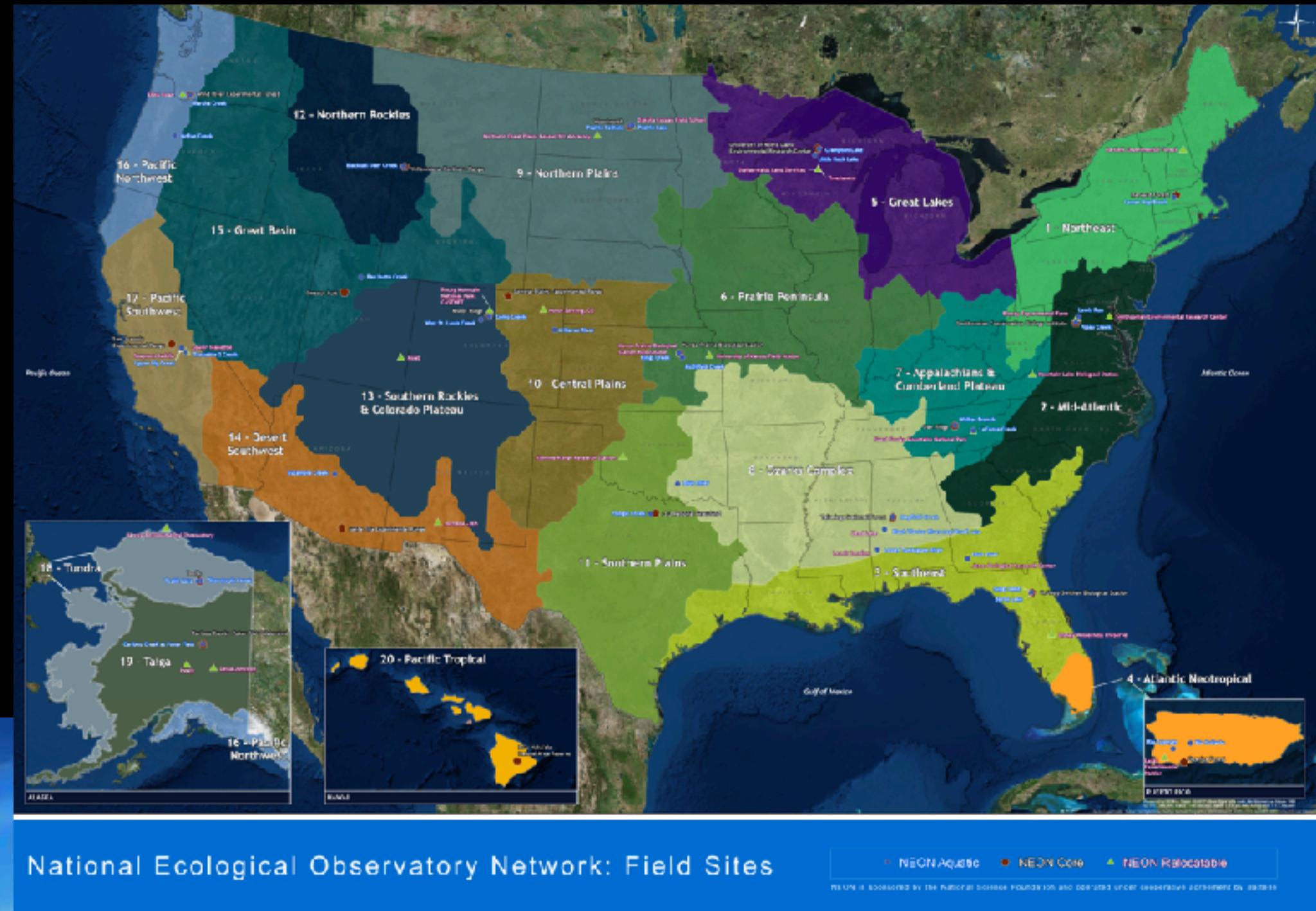
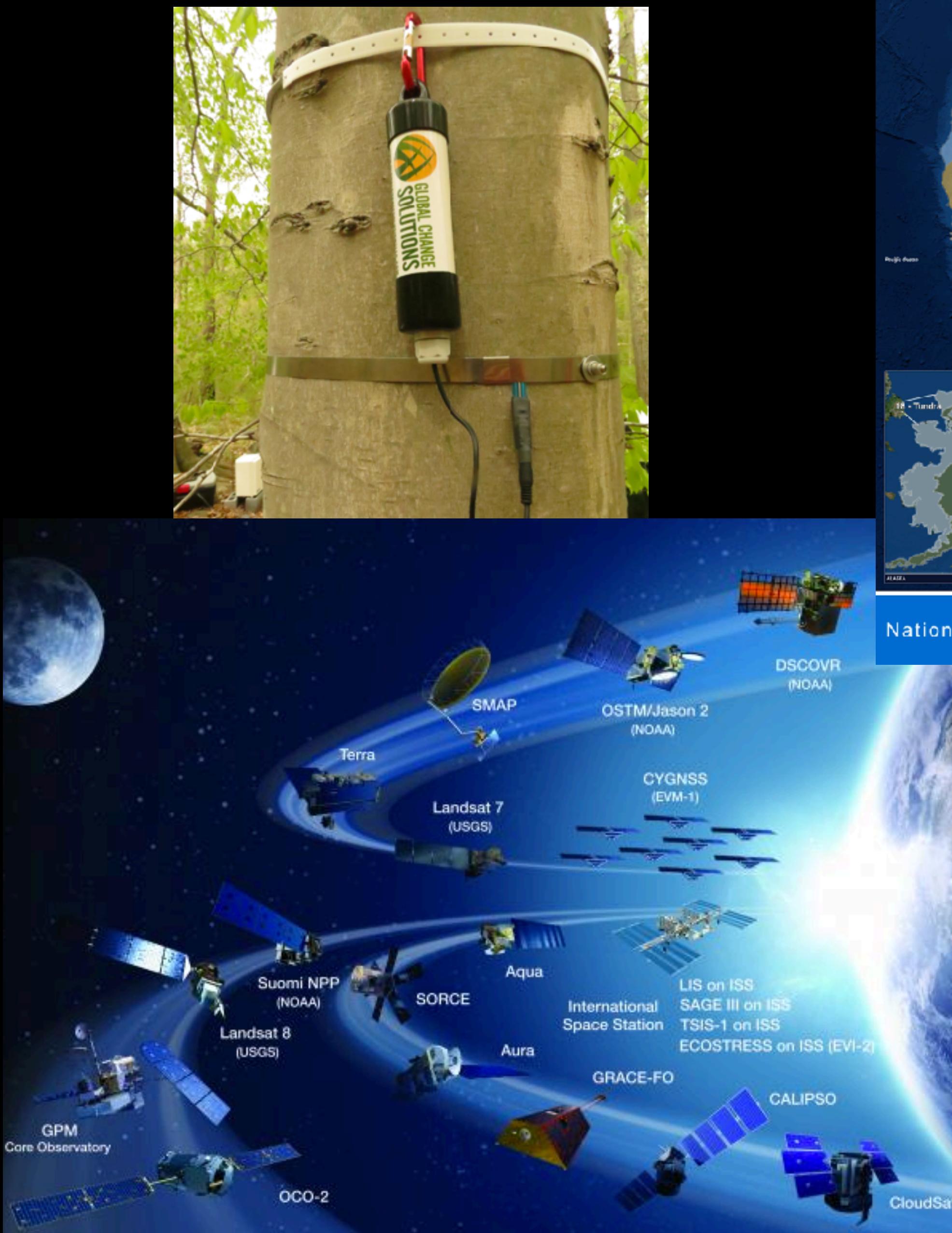
DECISIONS ARE ABOUT
THE FUTURE

NASA Carbon Monitoring Stakeholder Survey

data courtesy Edil Sepulveda Carlo



REAL TIME SCIENCE



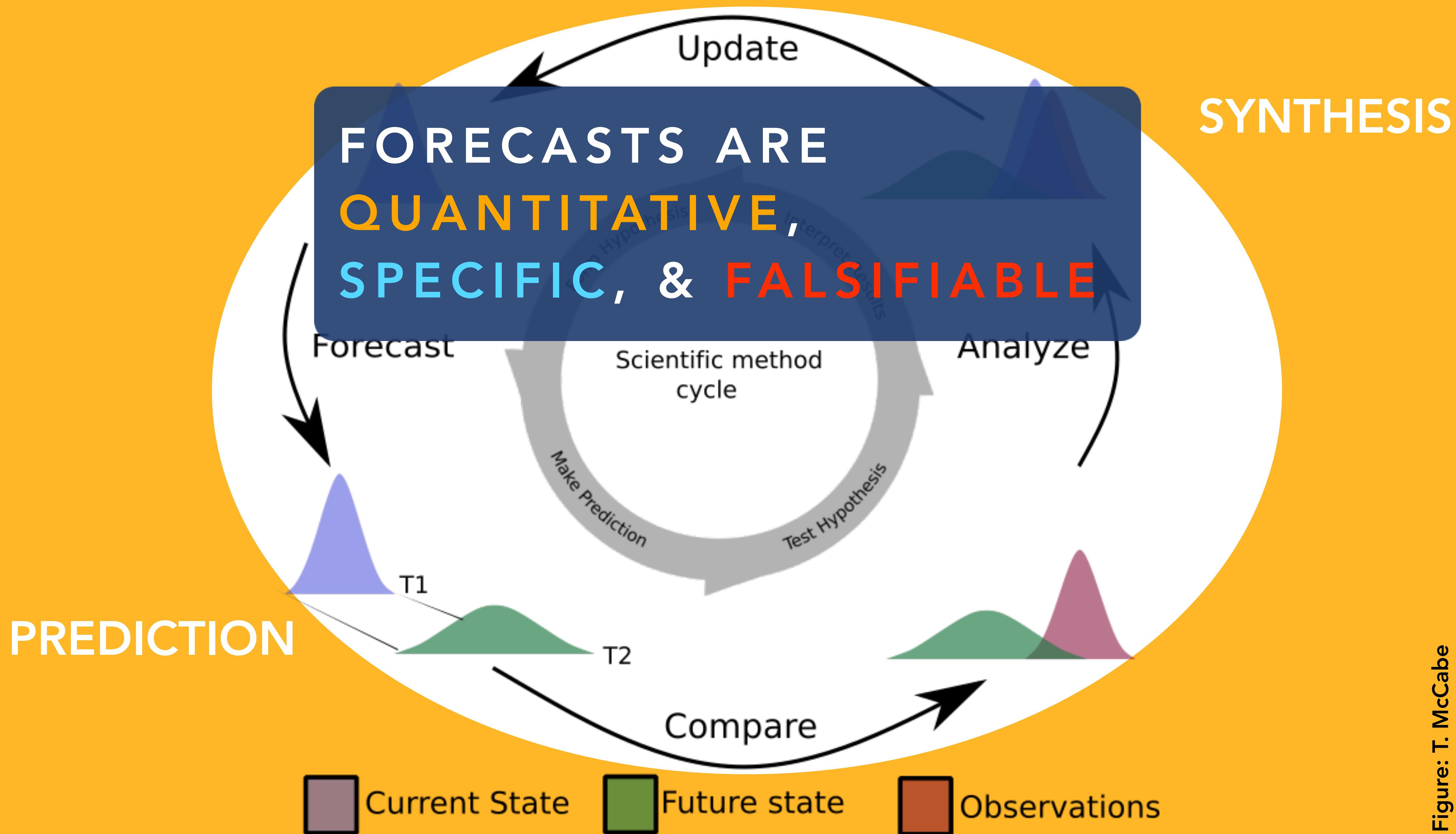
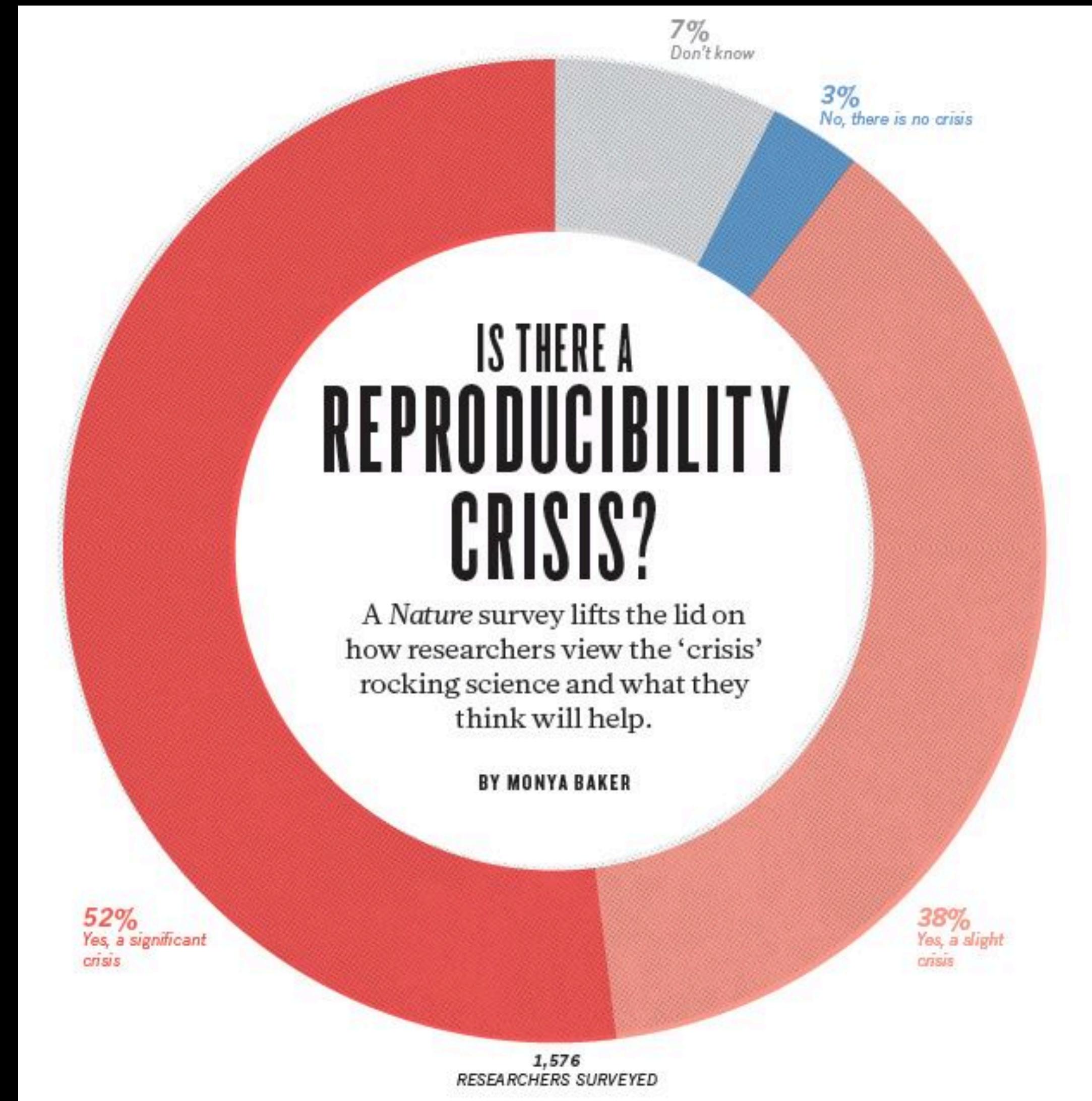


Figure: T. McCabe
Dietze et al 2018 PNAS

Forecasts are a priori

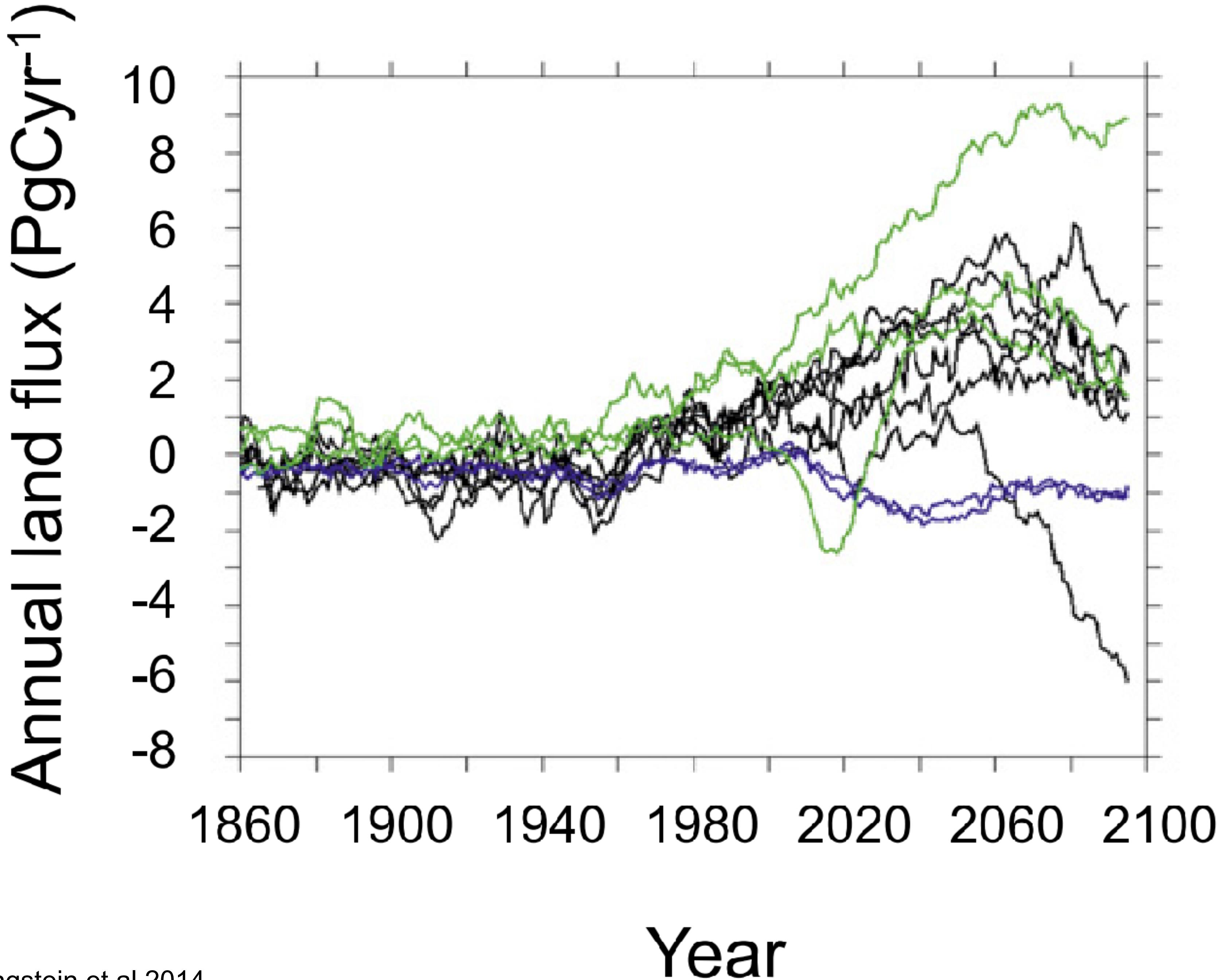


and out-of-sample

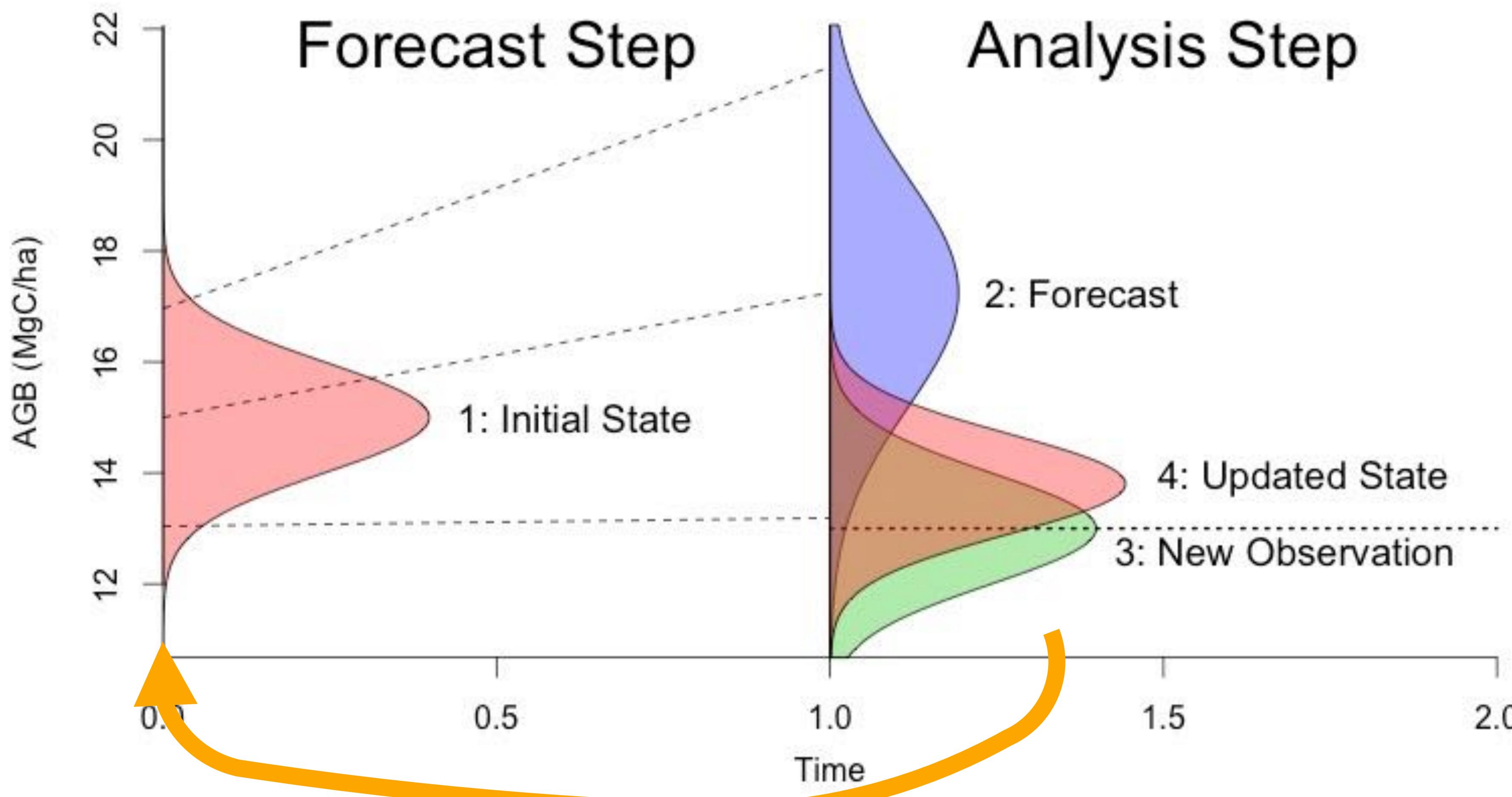
FORECASTS SYNTHESIZE

N FERTILIZATION

- Previous knowledge: +25% +/- 5%
- +50% vs +25% indistinguishable under NULL
- 0% “non-significant”



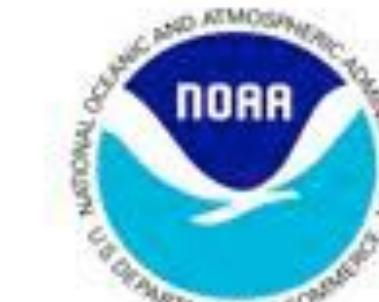
Improvement requires feedback



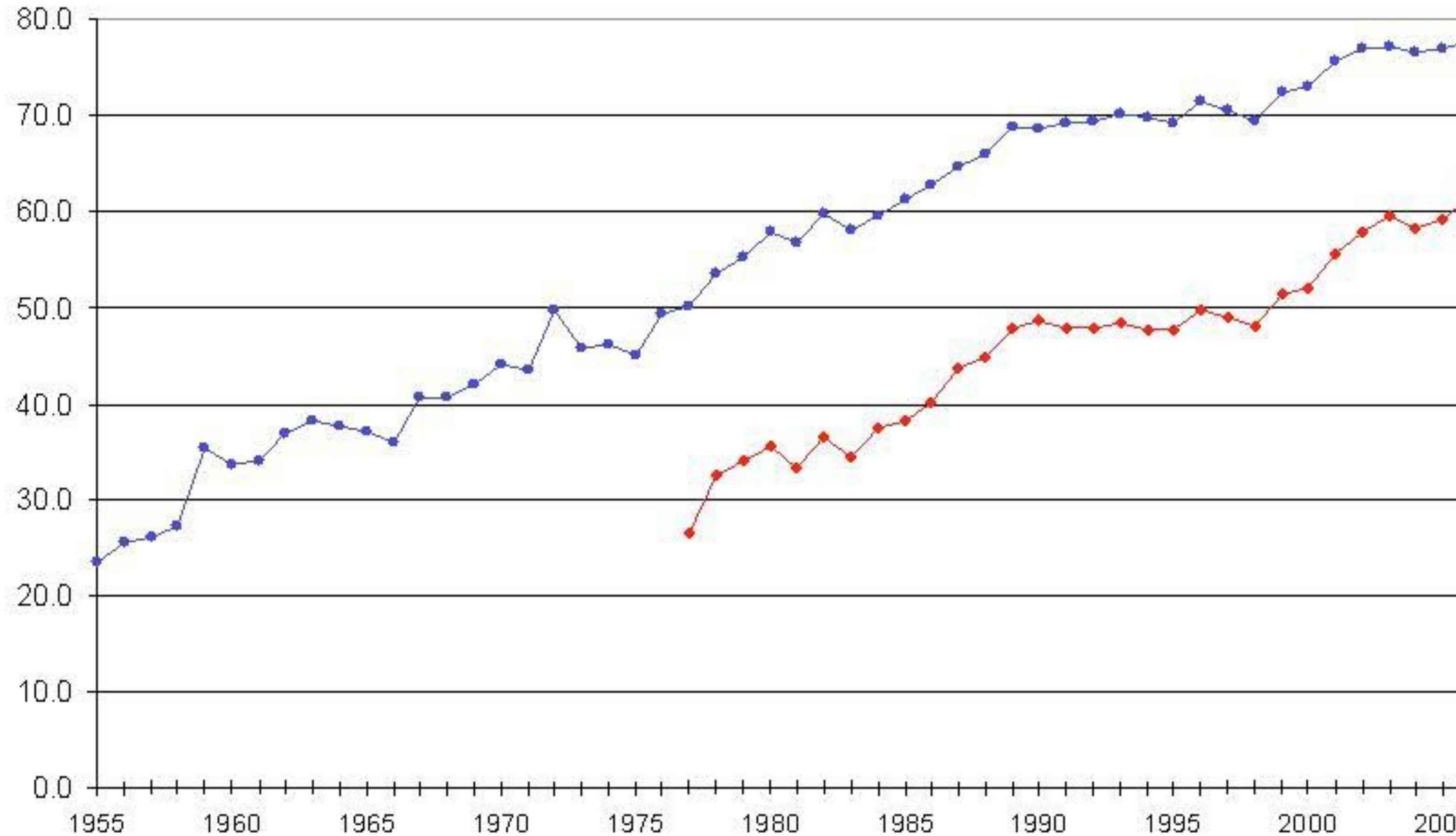


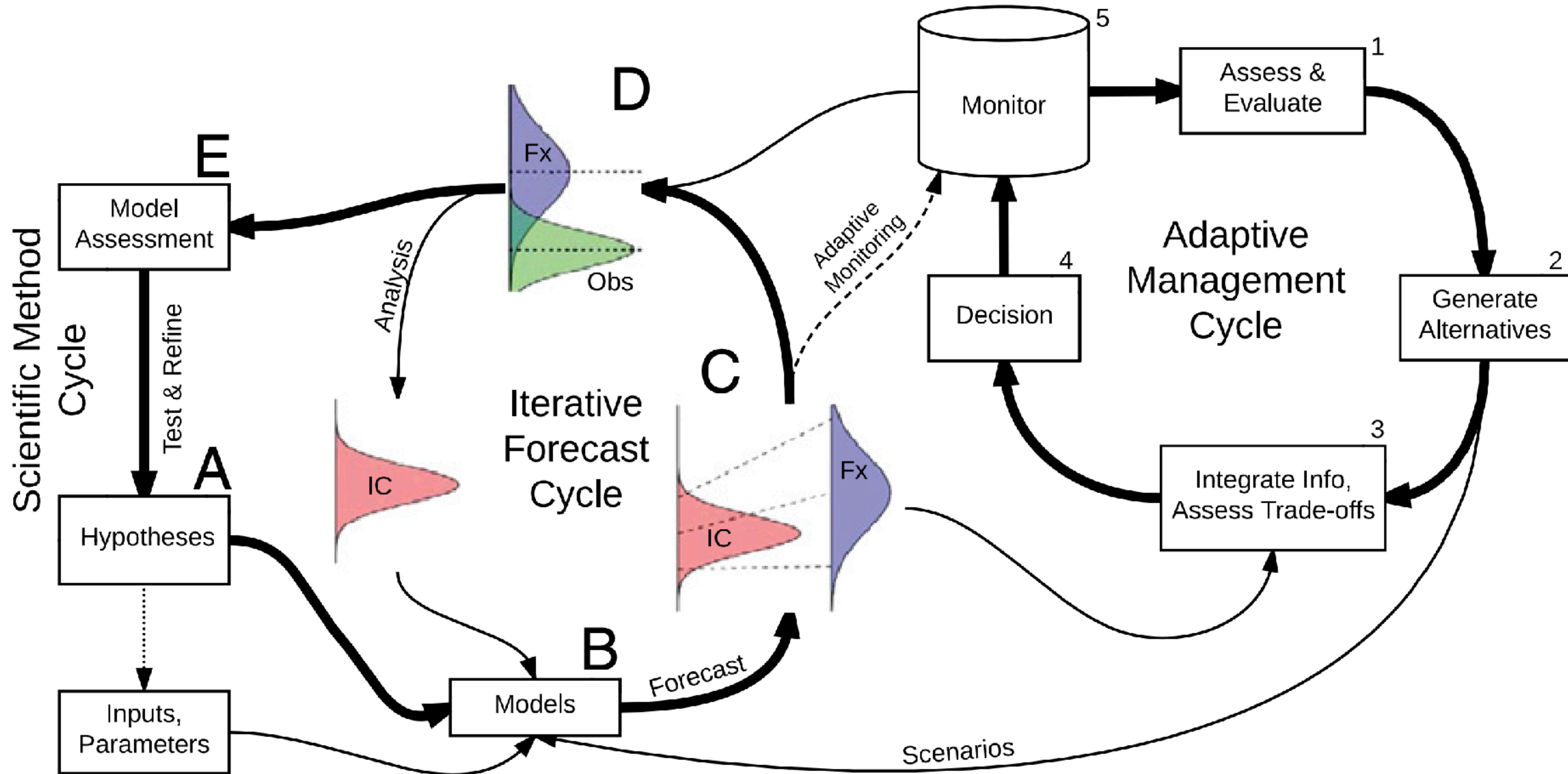
NCEP Operational Forecast Skill

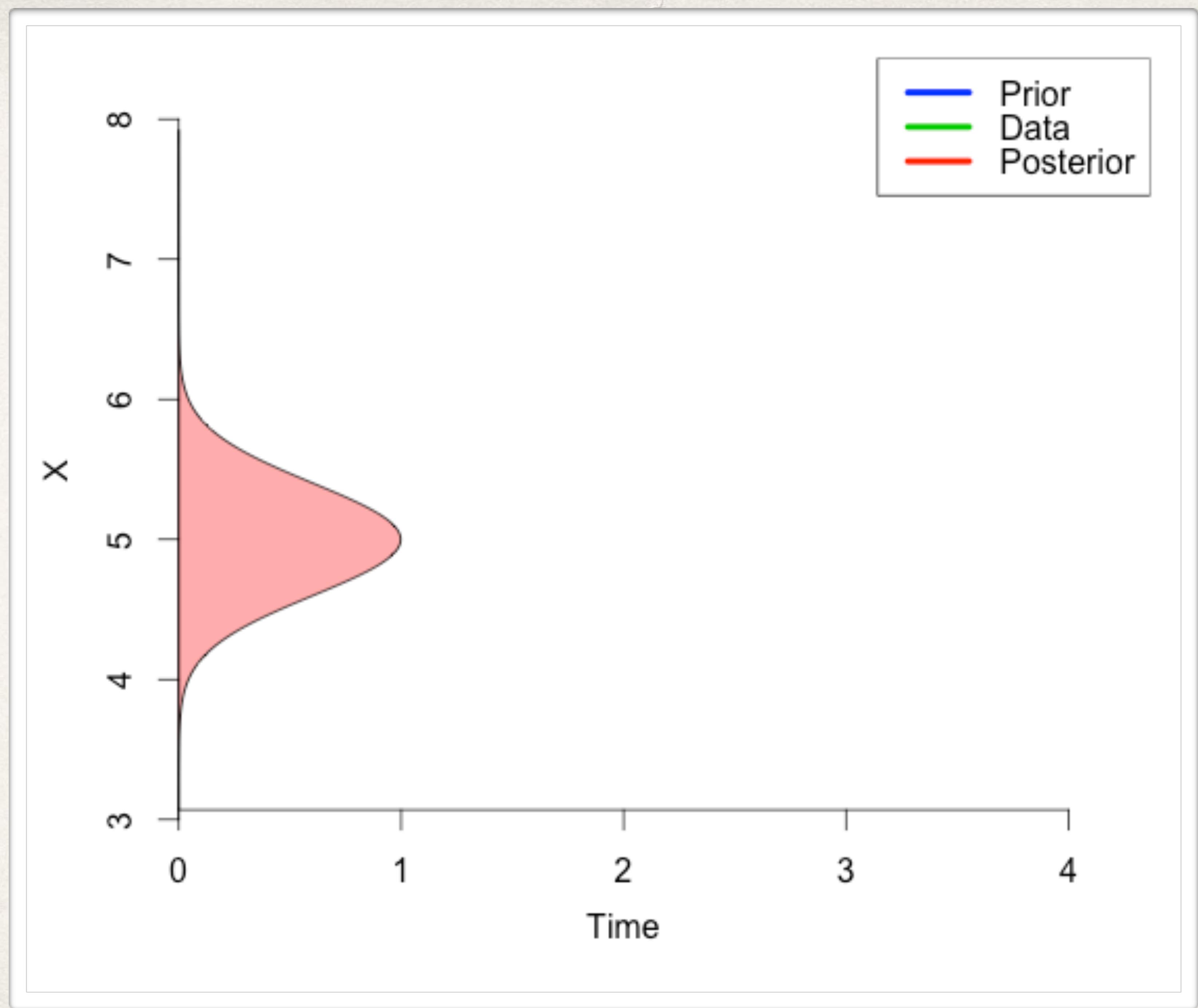
36 and 72 Hour Forecasts @ 500 MB over North America
[$100 * (1 - S1/70)$ Method]



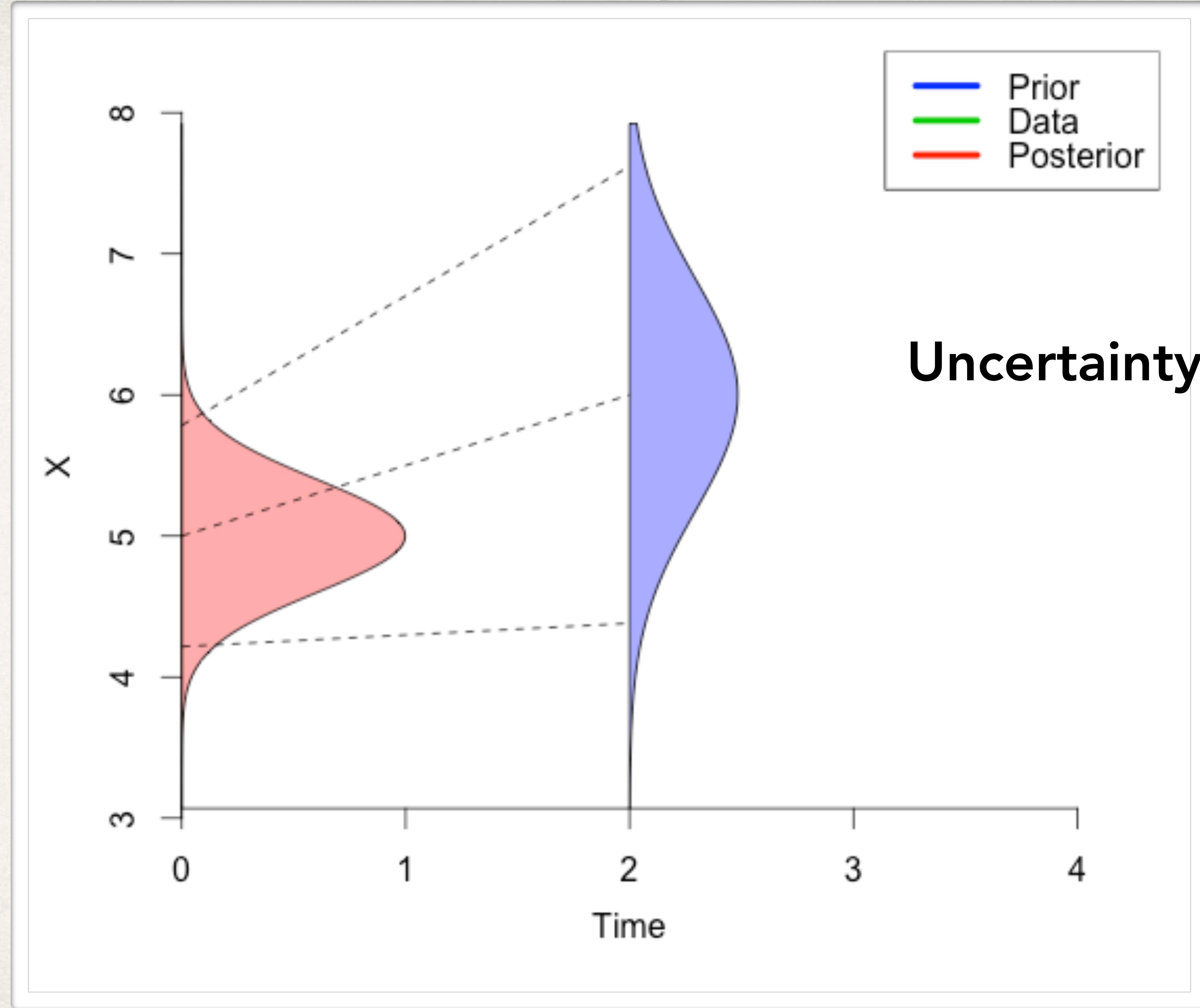
● 36 Hour Forecast ● 72 Hour Forecast

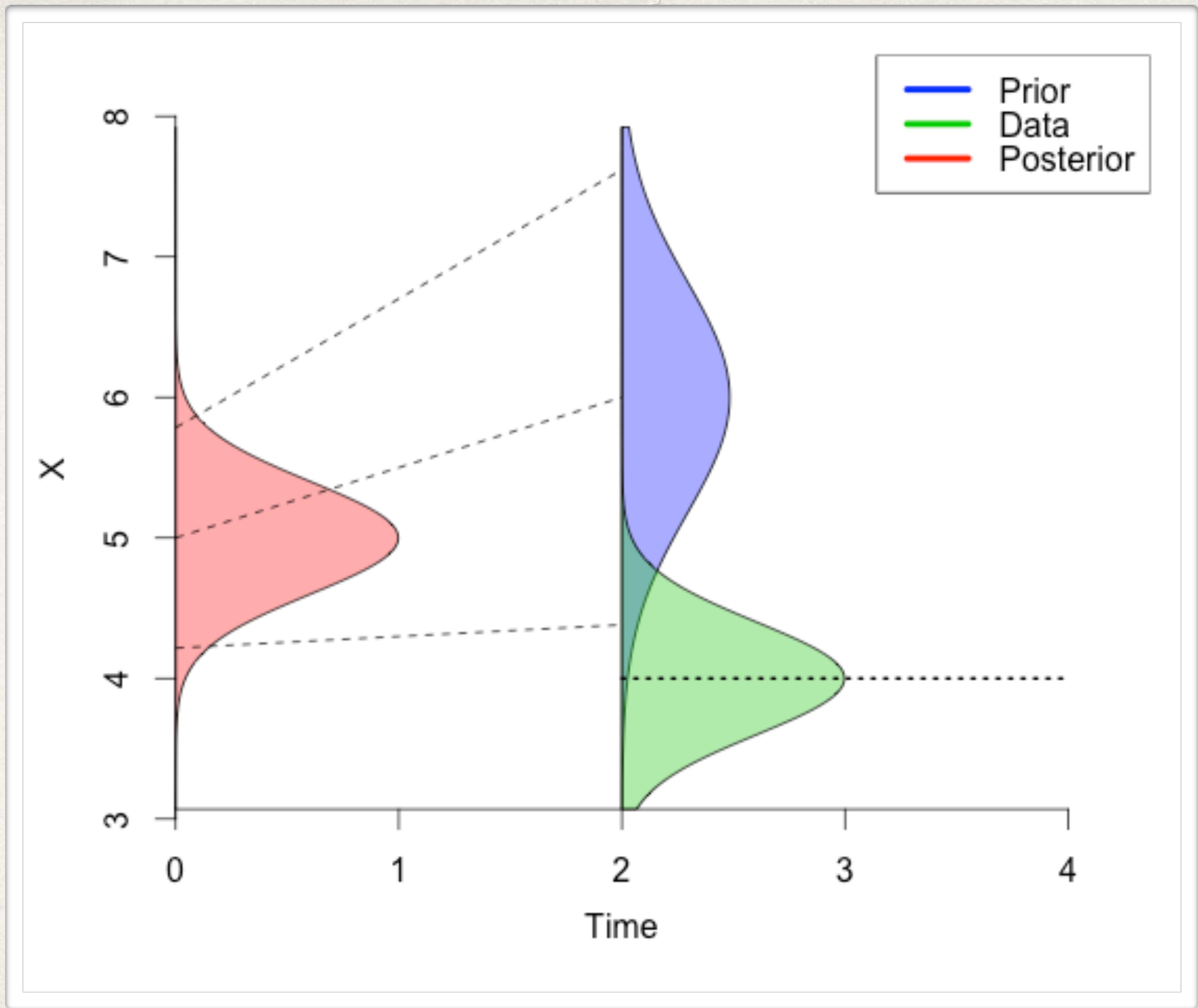




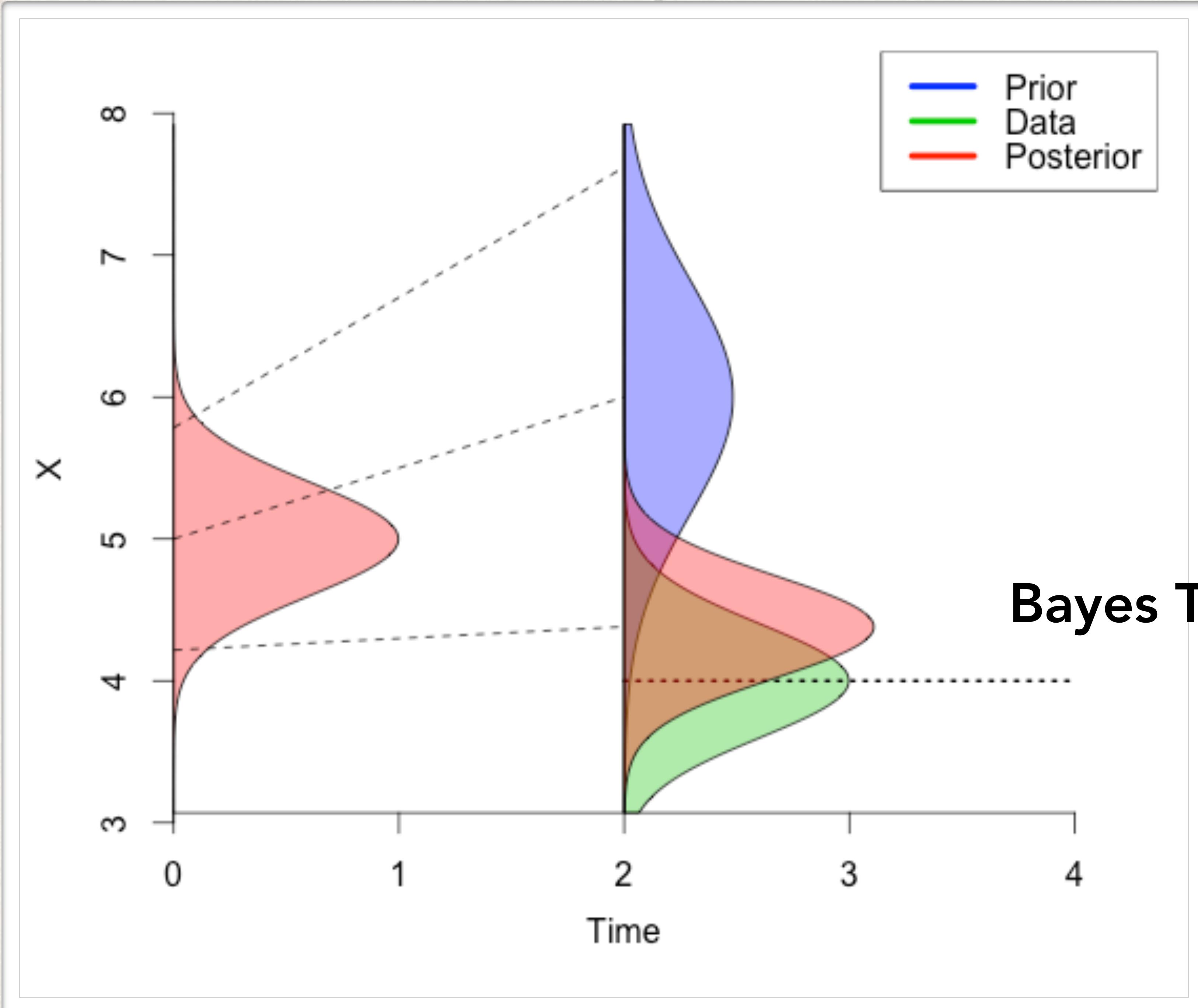


Uncertainty Propagation

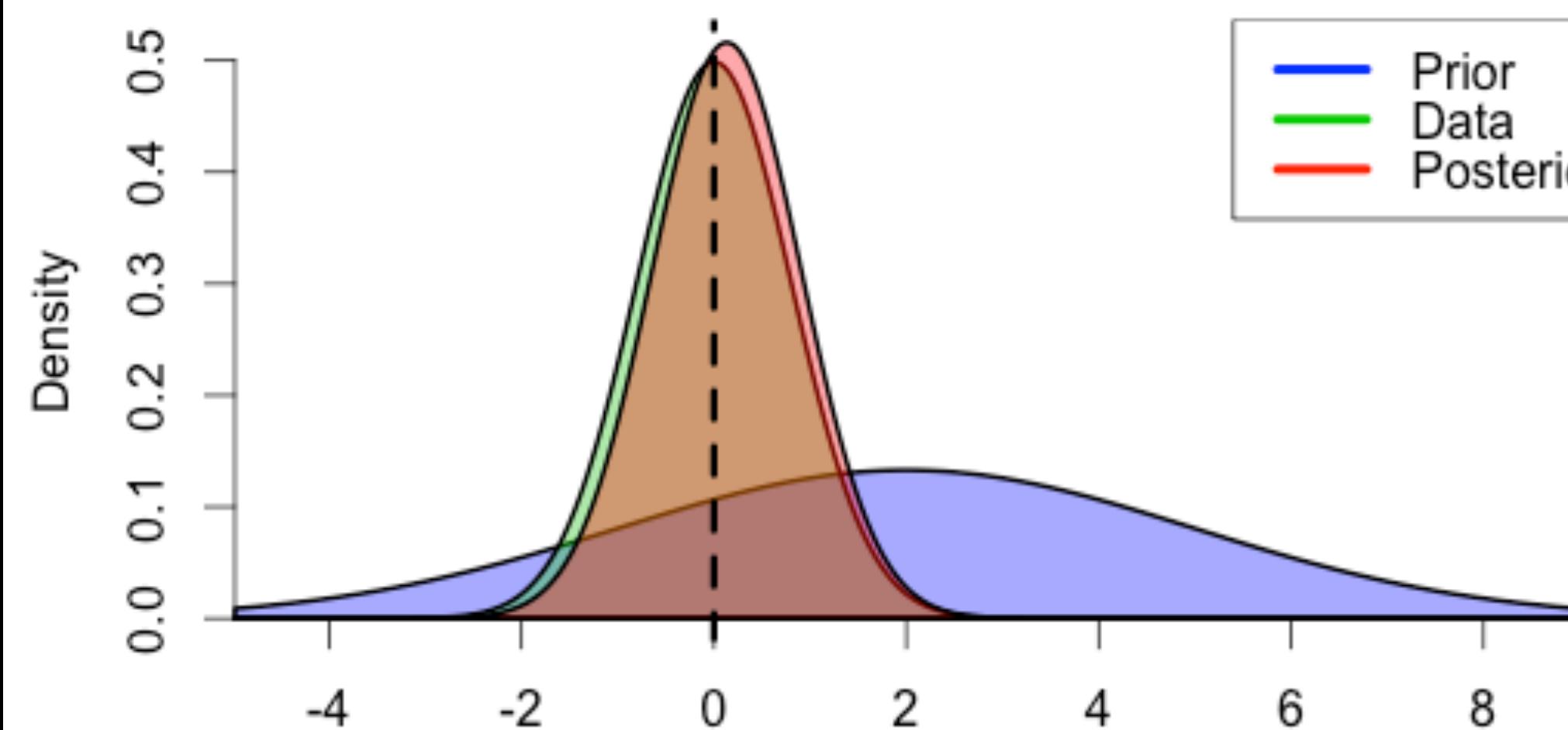
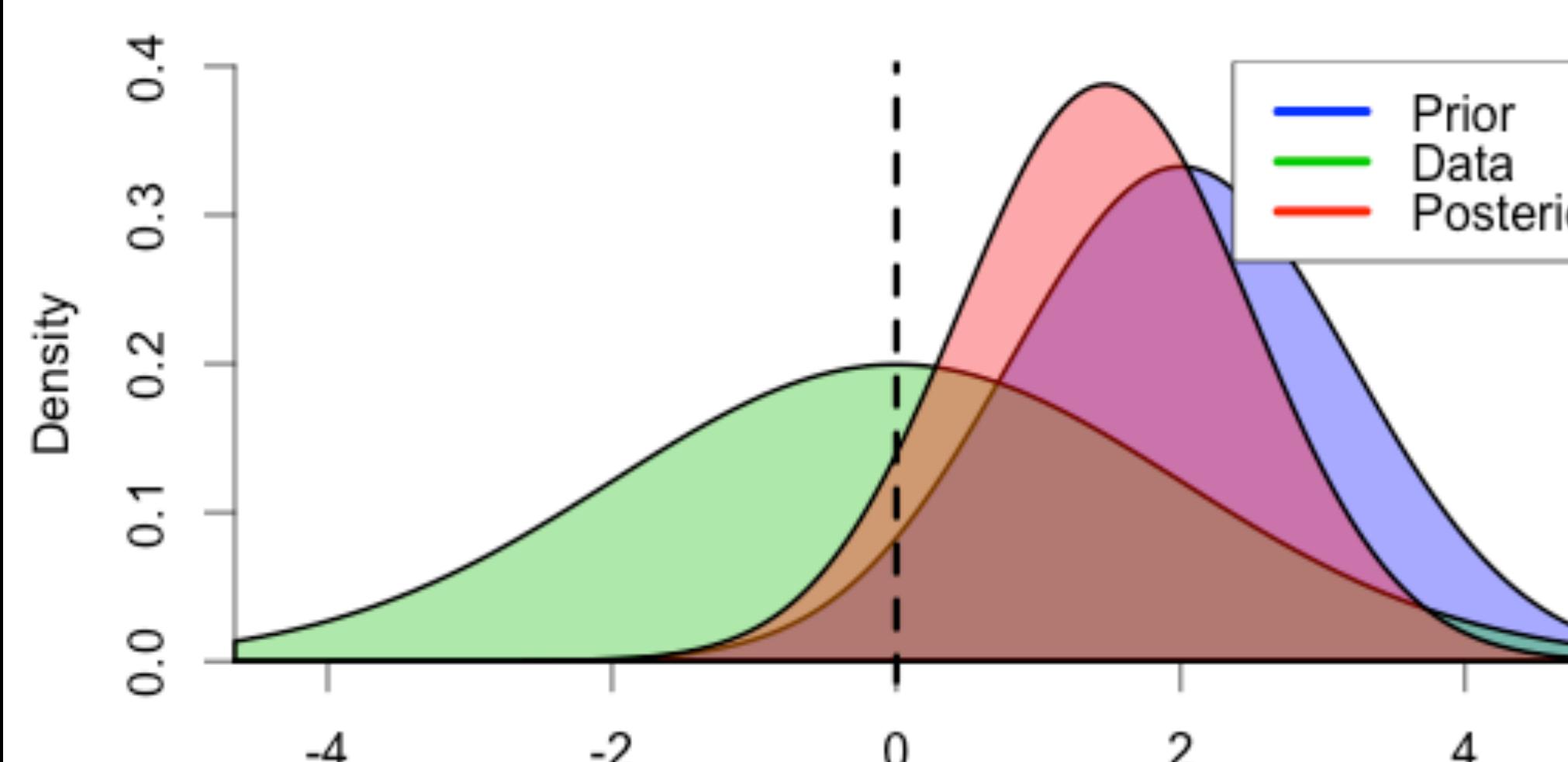




Bayes Theorem

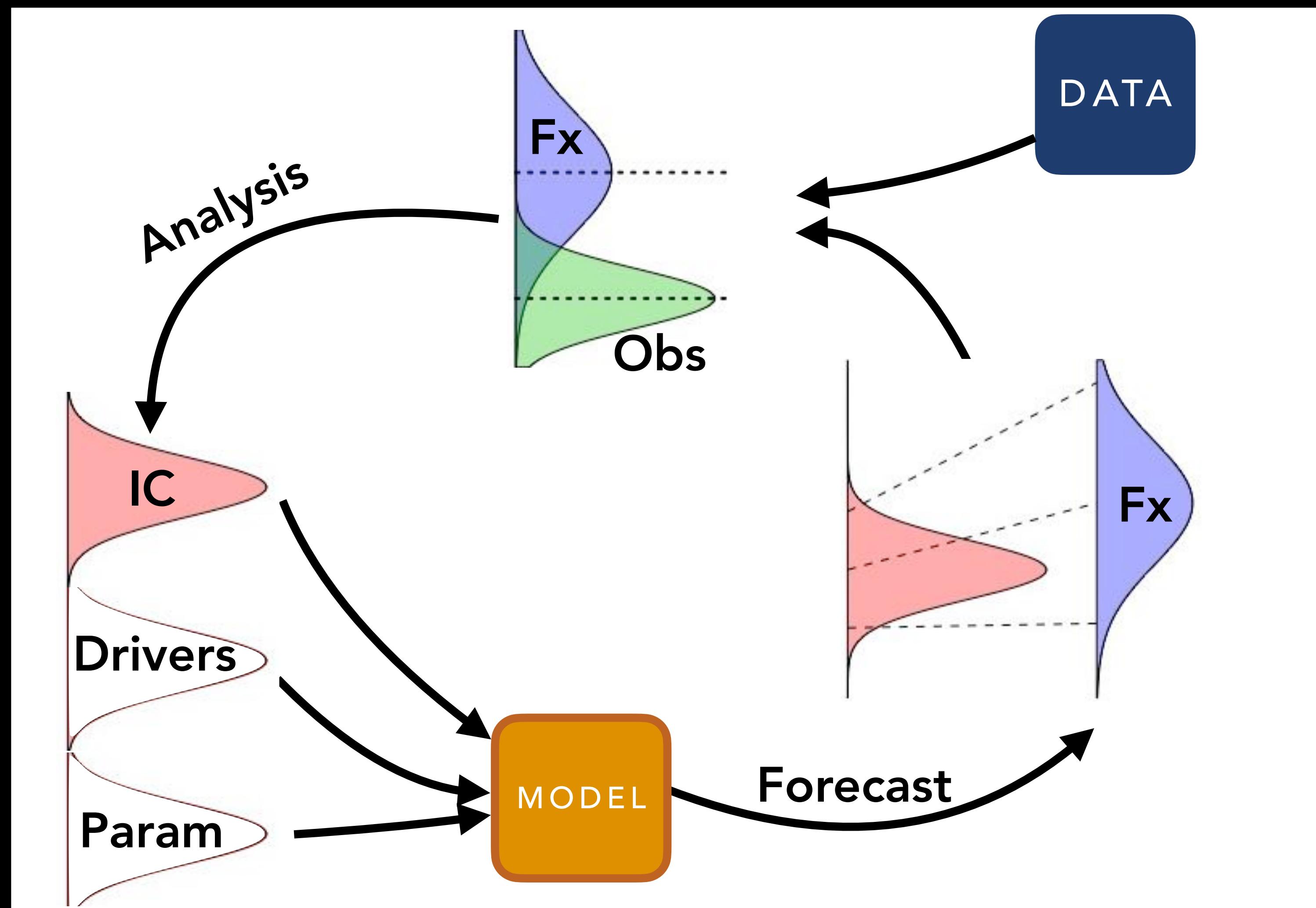


BAYES THEOREM



$$P(\theta|y) = \frac{P(y|\theta)P(\theta)}{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} P(y|\theta)P(\theta)d\theta}$$

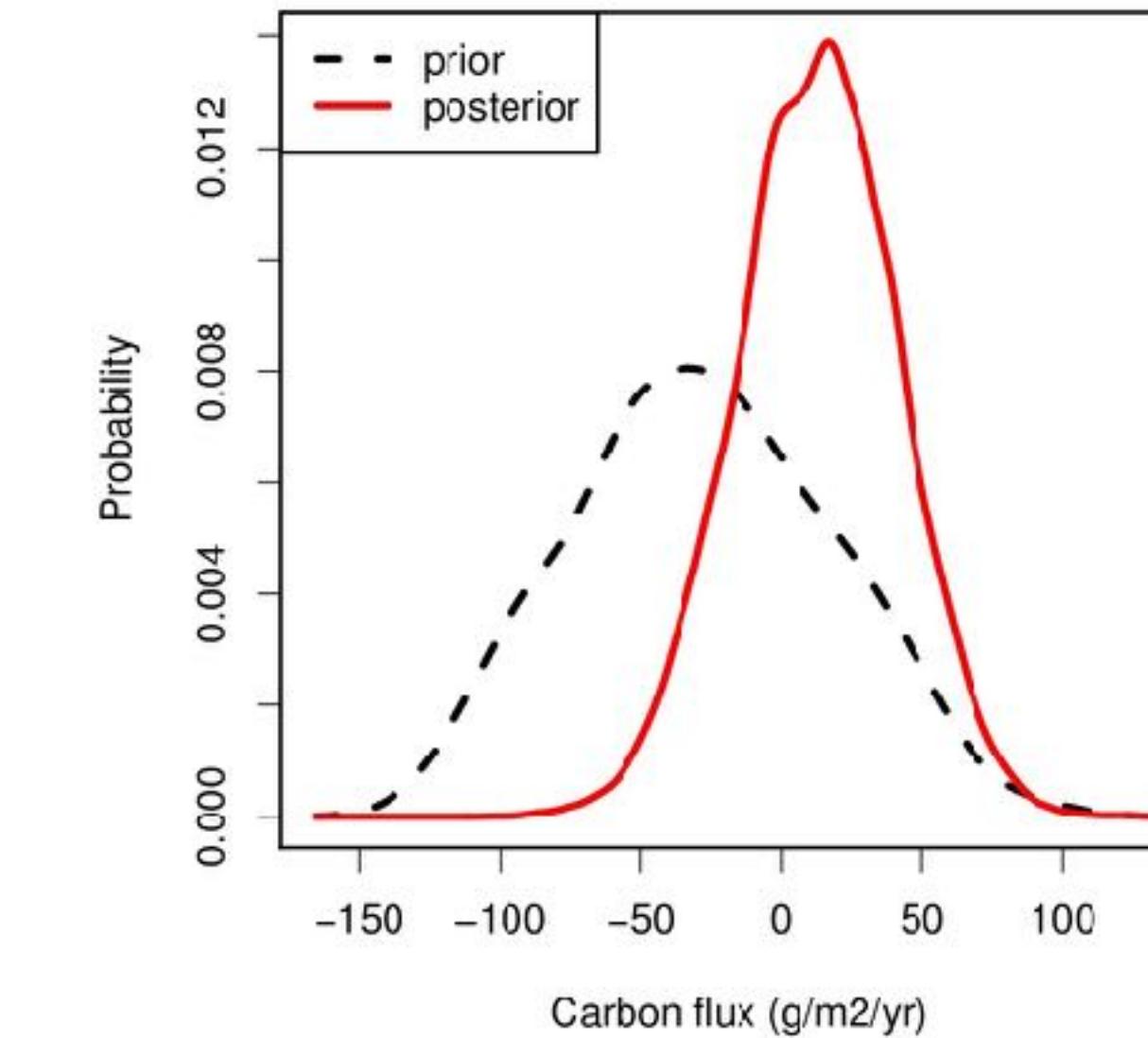
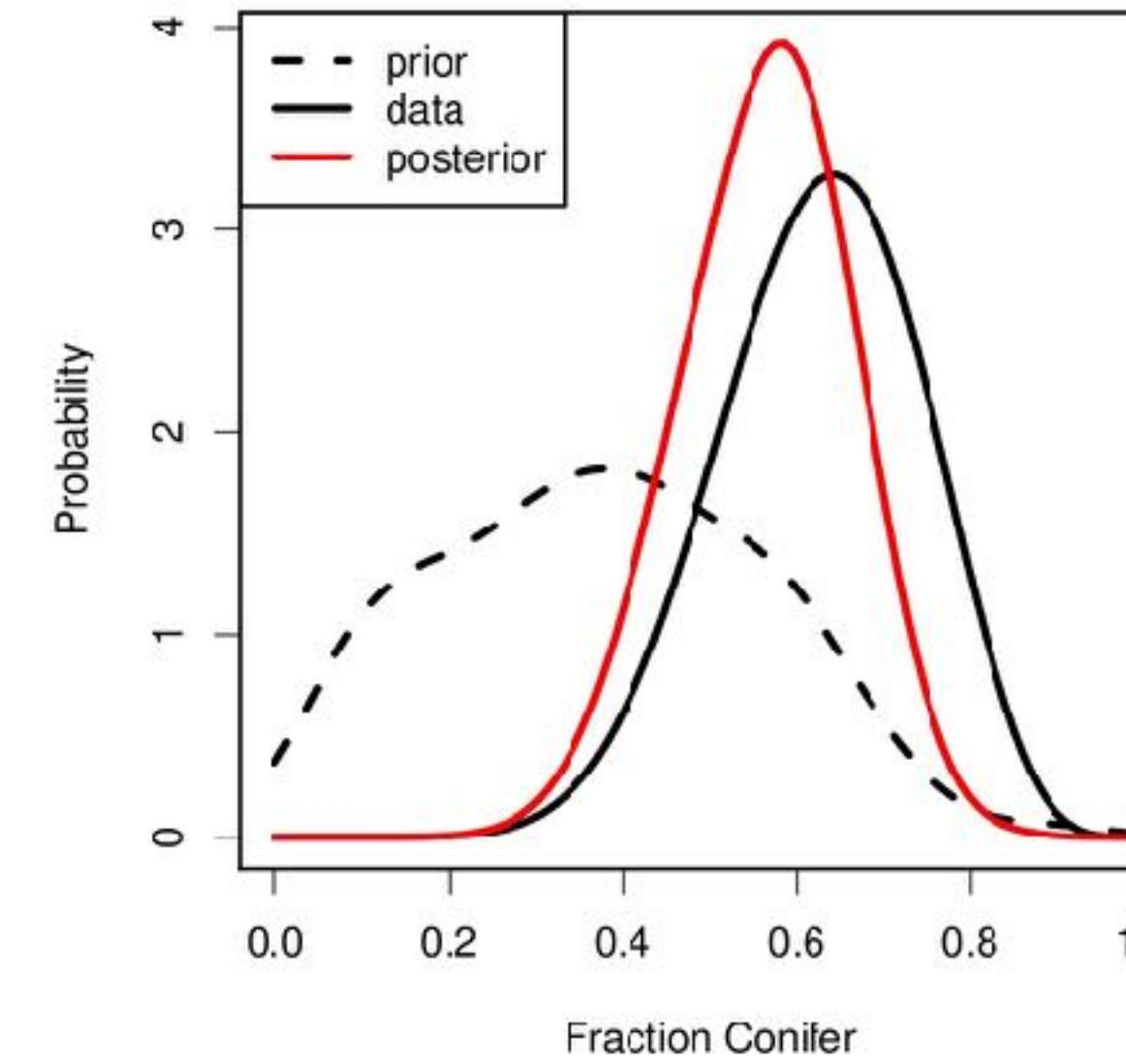
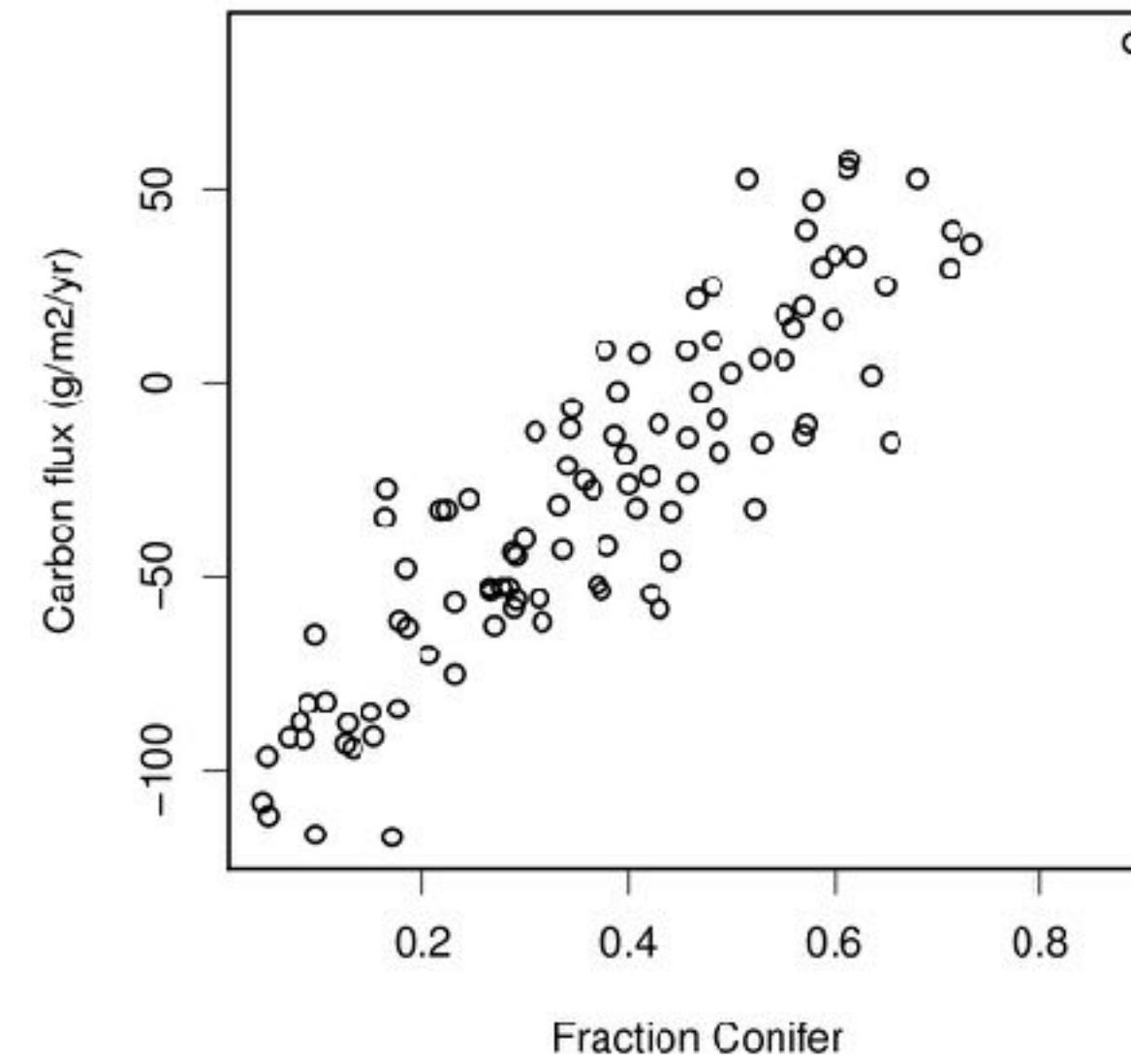
- Returns full probability distribution (uncertainty)
- Inherently iterative
- Handles complexity of the real world
- Captures prior knowledge



Forecasts should be updated when new data becomes available

$$P(\theta|y) \propto P(y|\theta) P(\theta)$$

State-Variable Data Assimilation

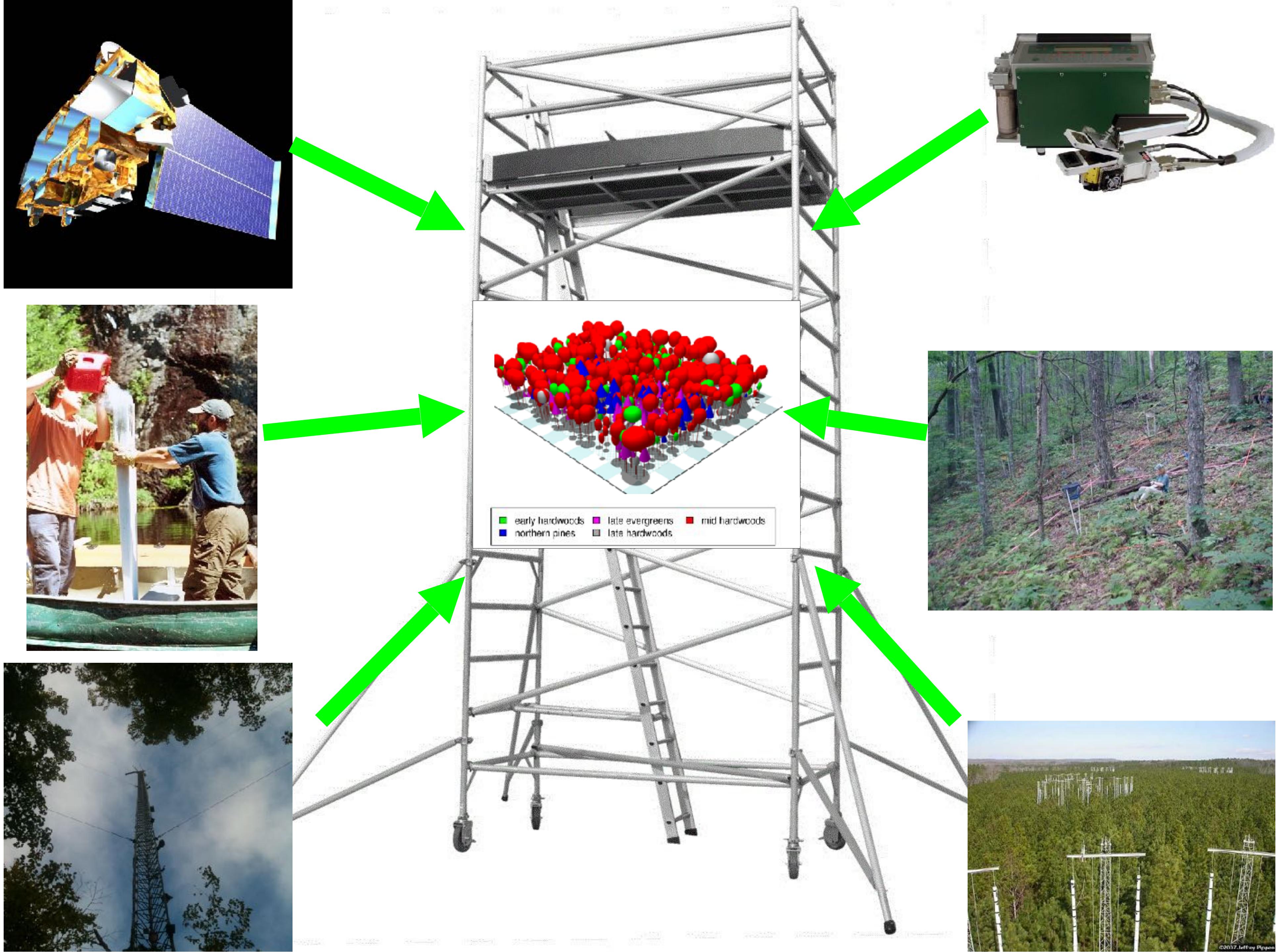


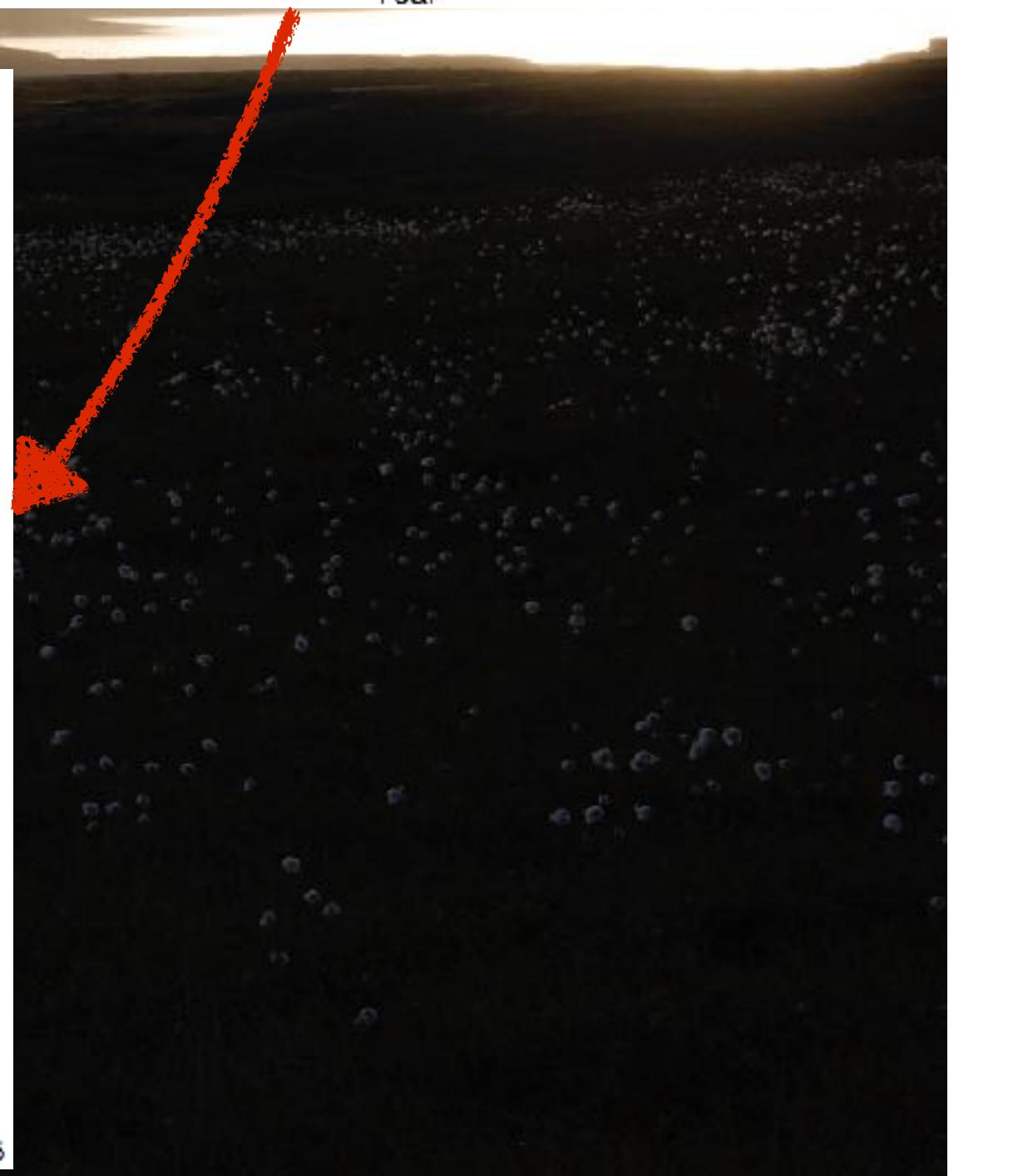
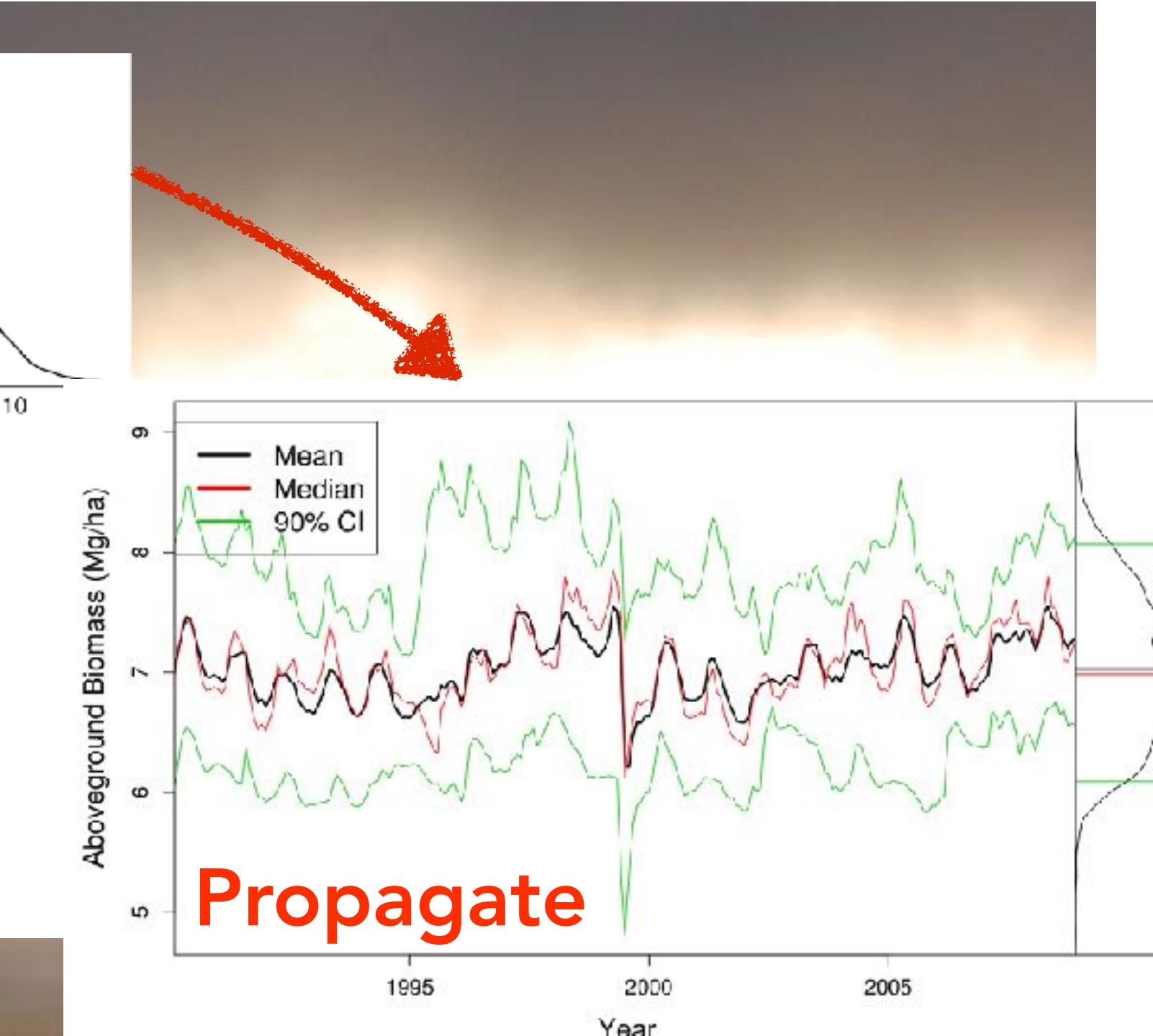
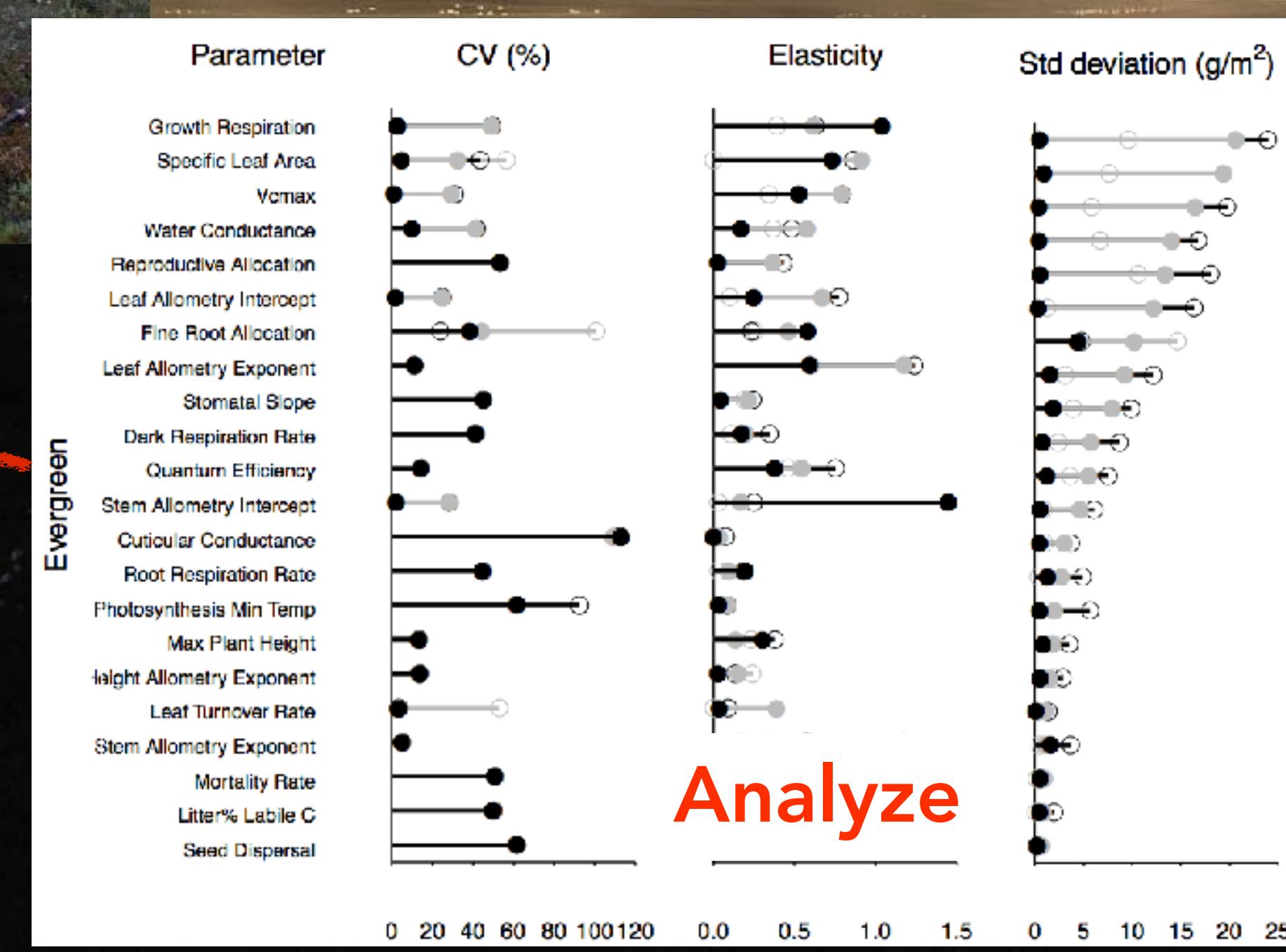
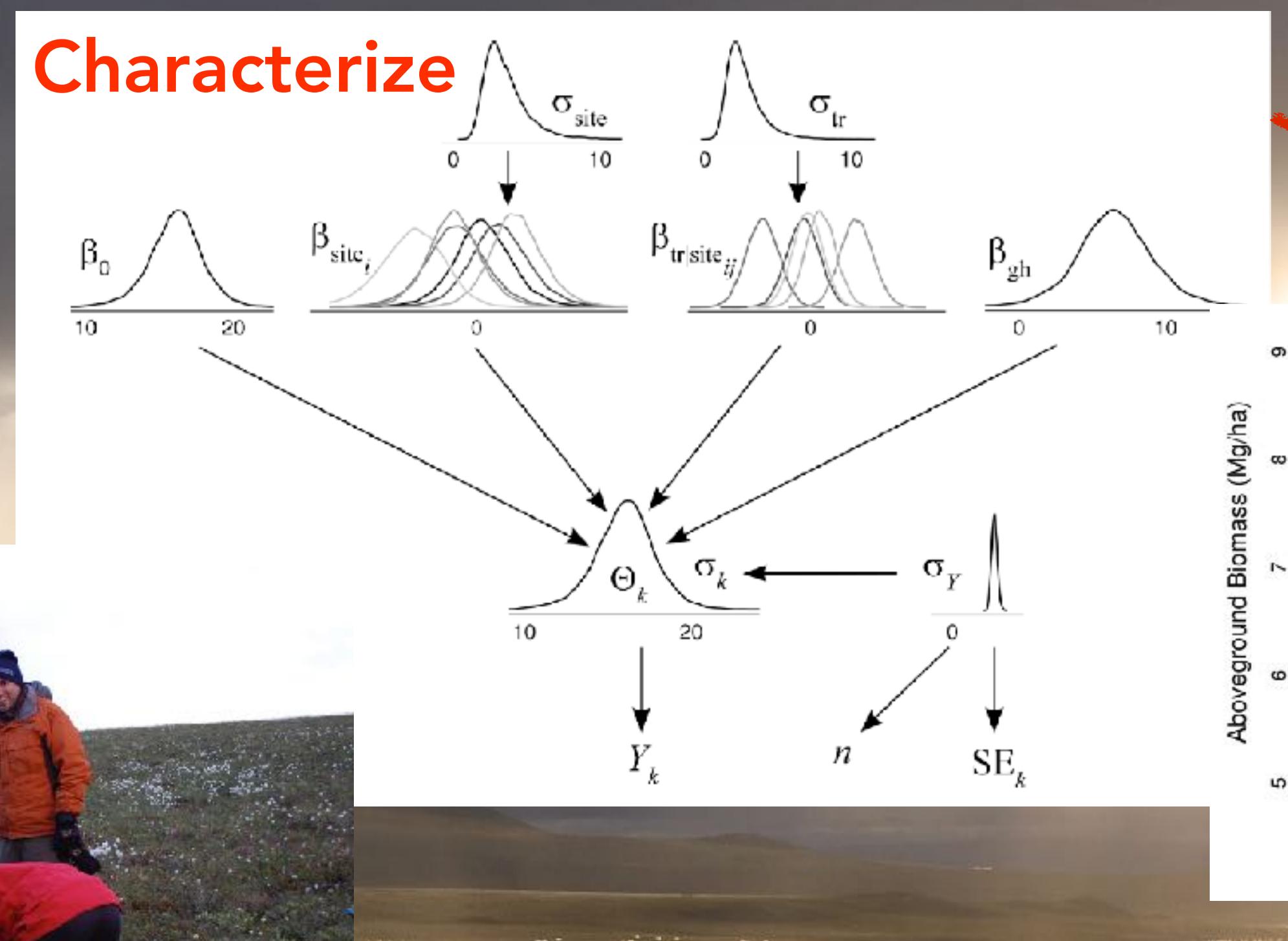
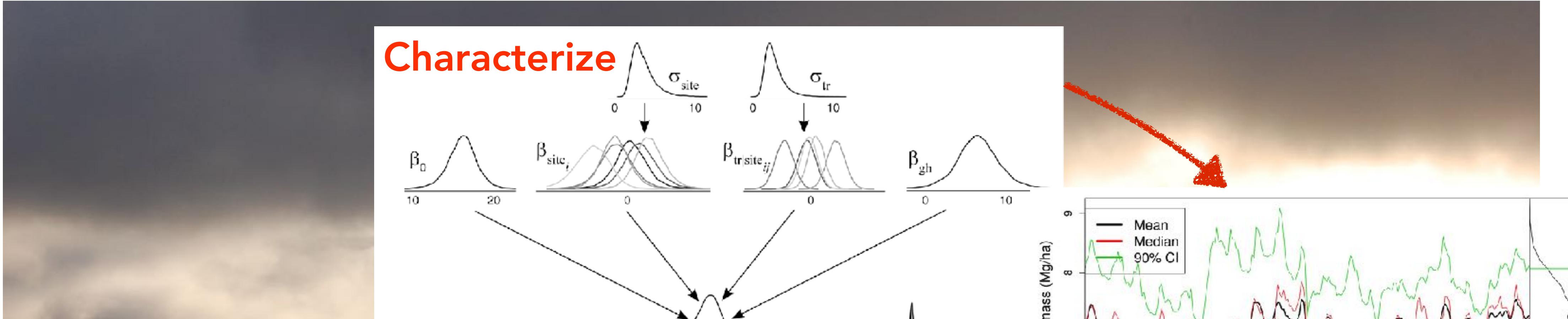
$$P(\theta|y) \propto P(y|\theta) P(\theta)$$

Updated State

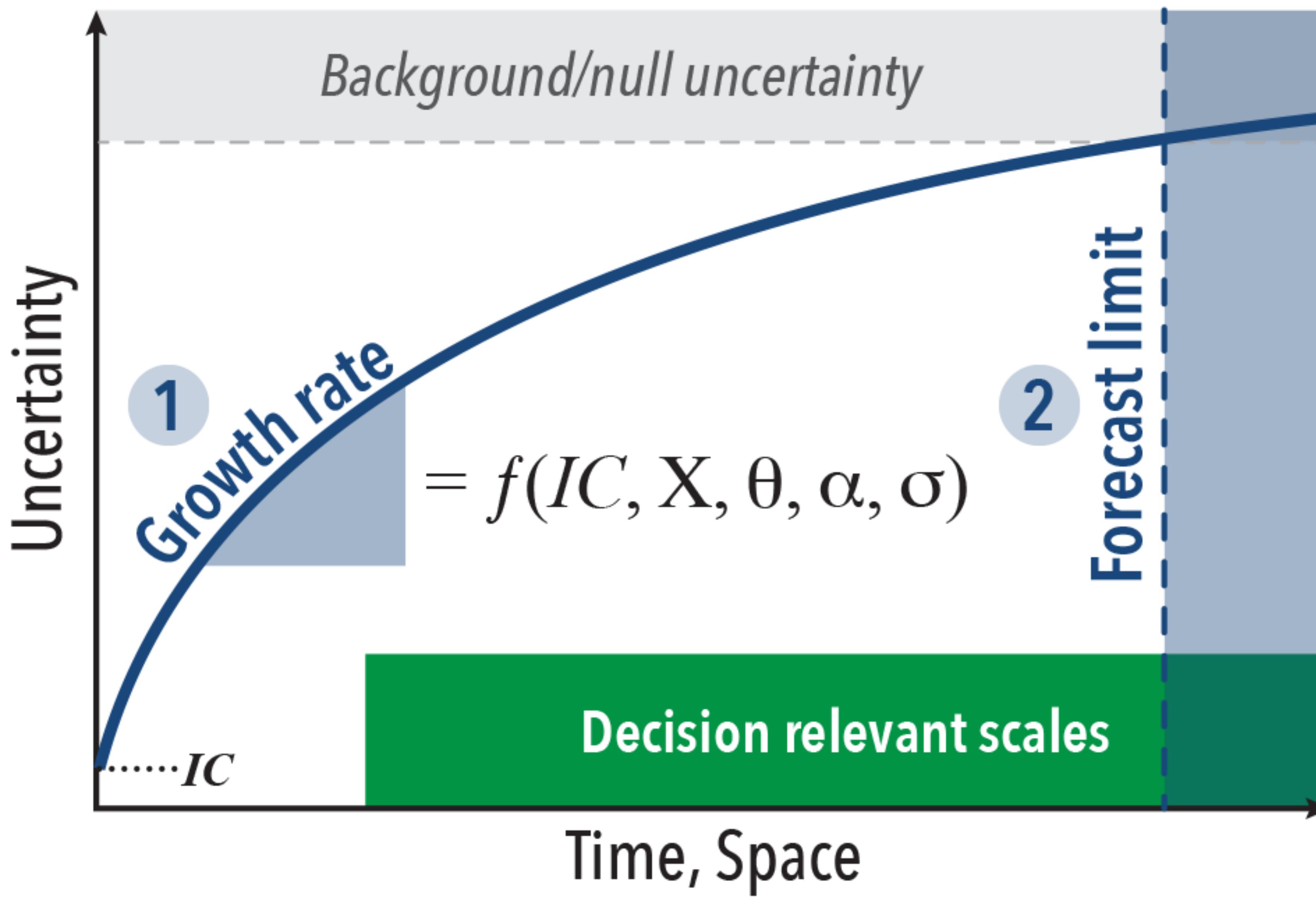
Data

Model





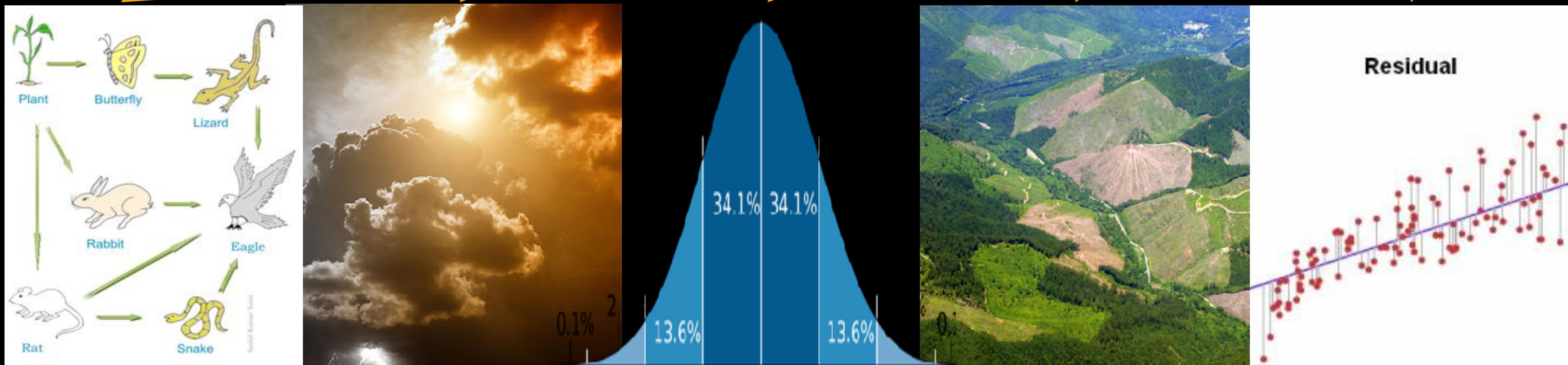
HOW DO WE MEASURE PREDICTABILITY?



WHAT CAUSES VAR TO INCREASE WITH TIME?

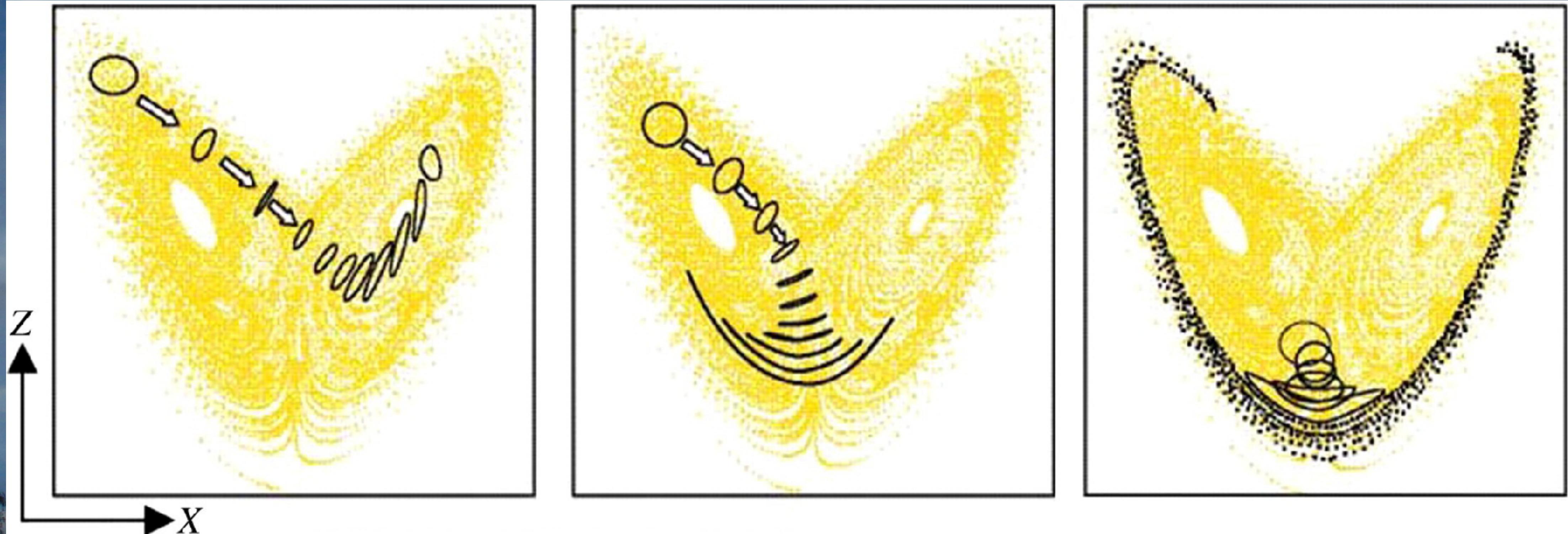
$$Var[Y_{t+1}] \approx \underbrace{\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial Y}\right)^2}_{\text{stability}} \underbrace{Var[Y_t]}_{\text{IC uncert}} + \underbrace{\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial X}\right)^2}_{\text{driver sens}} \underbrace{Var[X]}_{\text{driver uncert}} + \underbrace{\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta}\right)^2}_{\text{param sens}} \left(\underbrace{Var[\bar{\theta}]}_{\text{param uncert}} + \underbrace{Var[\alpha]}_{\text{param variability}} \right) + \underbrace{Var[\varepsilon]}_{\text{process error}}$$

= INTERNAL + EXTERNAL + PARAMETERS + RANDOM EFFECTS + PROCESS ERROR



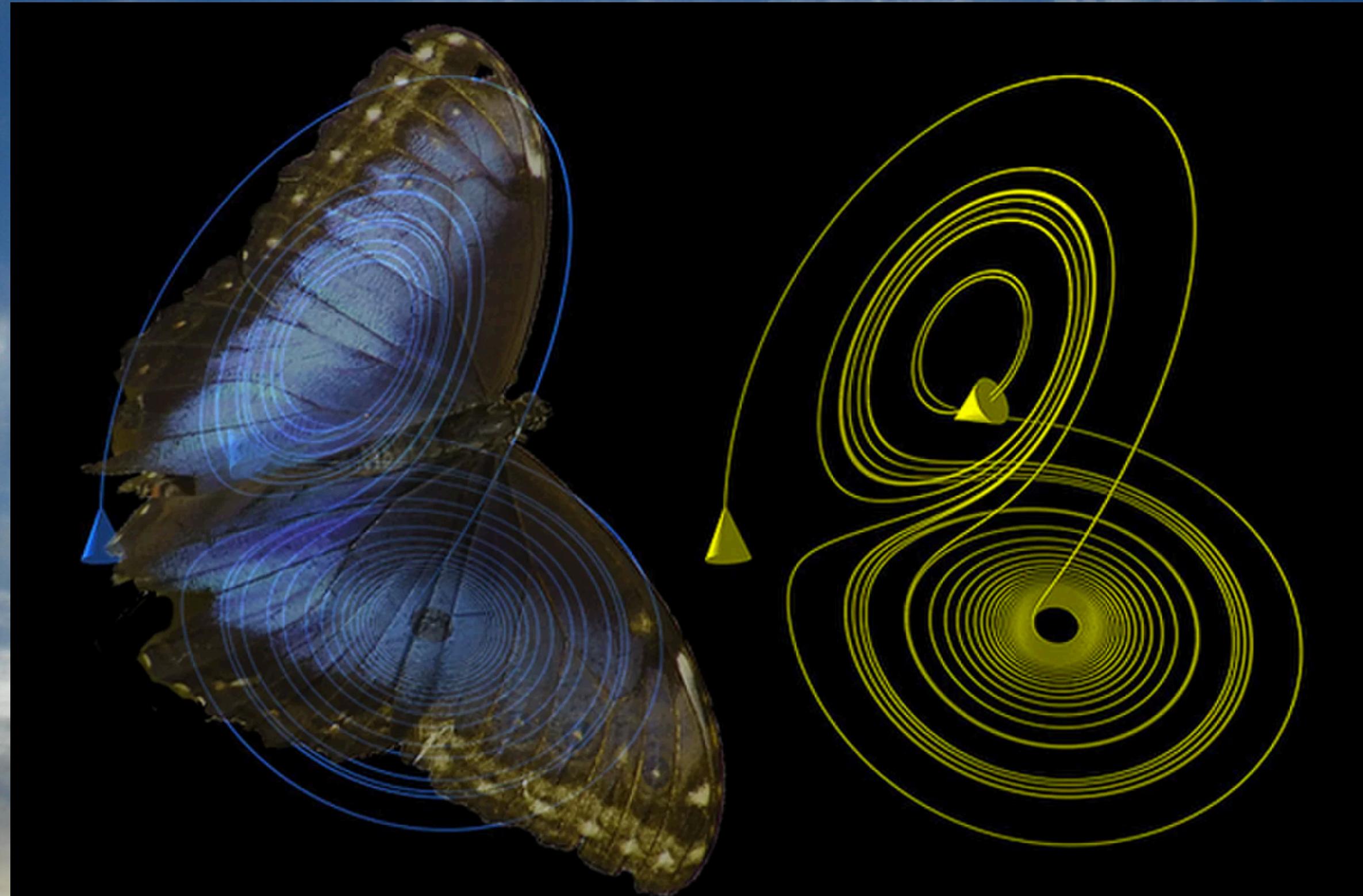
WEATHER FORECASTING: AN INITIAL CONDITIONS PROBLEM

$$Var[Y_{t+1}] \approx \underbrace{\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial Y}\right)^2}_{\text{stability}} \underbrace{Var[Y_t]}_{\text{uncert}} +$$



Slingo & Palmer. 2011. Phil. Trans. R. Soc. A

WEATHER FORECASTING: AN INITIAL CONDITIONS PROBLEM



State Space → Kalman Filter

DISCOVER WHETHER
NATURE IS PREDICTABLE

1

ECOLOGICAL FORECASTING

- Is more than forward simulation
- Requires a fusion of models and data
- Must address multiple sources of uncertainty and variability
- Think Probabilistically!!
- Needs advances in theory and methods