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with an education system in Cabo Verde. The underlying theoretical framework for the design of the participatory Biodiversity Information System (BIS) is set by the critical GIS-debate. The project is based on educational approaches of environmental citizenship and spatial citizenship, which explicitly take into account aspects of participation, empowerment, and capacity building. The result of this paper aims at implementing a cooperation between citizens and scientists in the area of biodiversity in Cabo Verde.</dcterms:abstract>

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The technique investigation has been based on an operational typology of spatio-temporal data and analytical tasks we specially devised for this purpose. The result of the study is a structured inventory of existing exploratory techniques related to the types of data and tasks they are appropriate for. This result is potentially helpful for data analysts—users of geovisualization tools: it provides guidelines for selection of proper exploratory techniques depending on the characteristics of data to analyze and the goals of analysis. At the same time the inventory as well as the suggested typology of tasks could be useful for tool designers and developers of various domain-specific geovisualization applications. The designers can, on the one hand, see what task types are insufficiently supported by the existing tools and direct their creative activities towards filling the gaps, on the other hand, use the techniques described as basic elements for building new, more sophisticated ones. The application developers can, on the one hand, use the task and data typology in the analysis of potential user needs, on the other hand, appropriately select and combine existing tools in order to satisfy these needs.</dcterms:abstract>

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technique for analyzing large amounts of data, reducing many objects to a
limited number of clusters. Cluster visualization techniques aim at
supporting the user in better understanding the characteristics and
relationships among the found clusters. While promising approaches to visual
cluster analysis already exist, these usually fall short of incorporating
the quality of the obtained clustering results. However, due to the nature
of the clustering process, quality plays an important aspect, as for most
practical data sets, typically many different clusterings are possible. Being
aware of clustering quality is important to judge the expressiveness of a
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given cluster visualization, or to adjust the clustering process with re ned parameters, among others. In this work, we present an encompassing suite of visual tools for quality assessment of an important visual

cluster algorithm, namely, the Self-Organizing Map (SOM) technique. We de ne, measure, and visualize the notion of SOM cluster quality along a hierarchy of cluster abstractions. The quality abstractions range from simple scalar-valued quality scores up to the structural comparison of a given SOM clustering with output of additional supportive clustering methods. The suite of methods allows the user to assess the SOM quality on the appropriate abstraction level, and arrive at improved clustering results. We implement our tools in an integrated system, apply it on experimental data sets, and show its applicability.</dcterms:abstract>

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offer a potentially powerful venue for improving student understanding. How
can we use words and pictures to help people understand how scientific
systems work, such as how a lightning storm develops, how the human
respiratory system operates, or how a bicycle tire pump works? This paper
presents a cognitive theory of multimedia learning which draws on dual
coding theory, cognitive load theory, and constructivist learning theory.
Based on the theory, principles of instructional design for fostering
multimedia learning are derived and tested. The multiple representation
principle states that it is better to present an explanation in words and
pictures than solely in words. The contiguity principle is that it is better
to present corresponding words and pictures simultaneously rather than
separately when giving a multimedia explanation. The coherence principle is
that multimedia explanations are better understood when they include few
rather than many extraneous words and sounds. The modality principle is that
it is better to present words as auditory narration than as visual on-screen
text. The redundancy principle is that it is better to present animation and
narration than to present animation, narration, and on-screen text. By
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prediction model within each partition. As a result, the partitioning can be
represented graphically as a decision tree. Classification trees are
designed for dependent variables that take a finite number of unordered
values, with prediction error measured in terms of misclassification cost.
Regression trees are for dependent variables that take continuous or ordered
discrete values, with prediction error typically measured by the squared
difference between the observed and predicted values. This article gives an
introduction to the subject by reviewing some widely available algorithms
and comparing their capabilities, strengths, and weakness in two examples. ©
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will respond in the future. In order to circumvent this problem, and until
more information on species accumulates, we reduce the diversity of species
to a diversity of functions and structures. The structures may be trees,
shrubs, herbs and grasses. The functions may be types of photosynthetic
processes, the capacity to minimize water loss and varying the timing of
growth. This book describes approaches and methods for defining these
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toward data-mining techniques to filter out relevant subsets of very large
data repositories as well as visualization tools to effectively display the
results. In this paper we propose a data-mining system to deal with very
large spatio-temporal data sets. Within this system, new techniques have
been developed to efficiently support the data-mining process, address the
spatial and temporal dimensions of the data set, and visualize and interpret
results. In particular, two complementary 3D visualization environments have
been implemented. One exploits Google Earth to display the mining outcomes
combined with a map and other geographical layers, while the other is a
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offer a potentially powerful venue for improving student understanding. How
can we use words and pictures to help people understand how scientific
systems work, such as how a lightning storm develops, how the human
respiratory system operates, or how a bicycle tire pump works? This paper
presents a cognitive theory of multimedia learning which draws on dual
coding theory, cognitive load theory, and constructivist learning theory.
Based on the theory, principles of instructional design for fostering
multimedia learning are derived and tested. The multiple representation
principle states that it is better to present an explanation in words and
pictures than solely in words. The contiguity principle is that it is better
to present corresponding words and pictures simultaneously rather than
separately when giving a multimedia explanation. The coherence principle is
that multimedia explanations are better understood when they include few
rather than many extraneous words and sounds. The modality principle is that
it is better to present words as auditory narration than as visual on-screen
text. The redundancy principle is that it is better to present animation and
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der Implementationsbedingungen. Ausgehend von bisherigen theoretischen und empirischen Erkenntnissen sowie einer Evaluationsstudie an einer Institution des tertiären Bildungsbereichs, werden Gestaltungsempfehlungen zur Implementation von PBL formuliert und in einem praxisorientierten PBL-Implementations-Modell zusammengefasst.</dcterms:abstract>

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library of books and papers on system dynamics. This course site includes a
collection of papers and computer exercises entitled &ldquo;Road
Maps,&rdquo; as well as a collection of assignments and solutions that
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visualization, data mining, and statistics that turns visual analytics into a promising field of research. This paper aims at providing an overview of visual analytics, its scope and concepts, addresses the most important research challenges and presents use cases from a wide variety of application scenarios.</dcterms:abstract>

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hemeroby. Until now Germany's national land use monitoring systems have
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lacked an indicator to capture the naturalness respectively hemeroby of the landscape. Based on digital spatial data on land use (DLM-DE) and the mapping of potential natural vegetation, these indicators have now been estimated for the whole of Germany and illustrated cartographically. The indicators have been integrated into a land use monitoring system (IOER-Monitor). A hemeroby index that considers all hemeroby classes of a reference area (e.g. administrative unit and regular grid cell) is presented as well as an indicator named "Proportion of certain natural areas". The results on hemeroby of several time-cuts can be used to estimate the cumulative impact of land use changes on the environmental status.

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on contemporary ecosystems has become apparent. Development of pattern
metrics has largely stabilized, and they are widely used to relate landscape
pattern to ecological responses. Analyses conducted at multiple scales have
demonstrated the importance of landscape pattern for many taxa, and
spatially mediated interspecific interactions are receiving increased
attention. Disturbance remains prominent in landscape studies, and current
research is addressing disturbance interactions. Integration of ecosystem
and landscape ecology remains challenging but should enhance understanding
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creatively about ways to best meet the needs of learners in all kinds of learning contexts. Readers are invited to use Dr. Charles Reigeluth's Web site to comment and to view others' comments about the instructional design theories in this book, as well as other theories. Point your browser to: www.indiana.edu/~idtheory

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along with a growing demand for feasible environmental indicators to measure, evaluate and communicate anthropogenic influence on biodiversity. Those indicators can be useful tools for national and regional management and support decision making processes. We propose degree of naturalness (Nd), distance to natural habitat (Dn) and the composite index distance to nature (D2N) as a highly comprehensible environmental indicator set that can be used as surrogate for land use related anthropogenic influence on biodiversity. A high resolution naturalness map for Austria based on the best nationwide available land use data was produced and used to test and demonstrate the applicability of the indicator set. Spatially inclusive and comprehensive indicator maps were calculated for the entire country (83,872 km²). Exemplary indicator values for all 2359 municipalities and six altitudinal zones were calculated and evaluated. Indicator maps of Austria clearly delimitate regions with elevated anthropogenic pressure on biodiversity due to land use characteristics. A sensitivity analysis conducted to evaluate the effect of land use data with different spatial and thematic resolution on the indicators showed that Dn reacts sensitive to spatially more detailed information about natural and near natural habitats. By contrast Nd and D2N were robust regarding the spatial and thematic resolution of input data. The proposed indicators do not measure biodiversity or a part of it directly, but the degree of habitat changes caused by anthropogenic land use, therefore they can be used for analysis over wide geographic ranges including different bio-geographic or climatic zones, and different spatial scales.</dcterms:abstract>

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includes information selection and information organisation, parsing of
symbol structures, mapping of analog structures as well as model
construction and model inspection. Based on this theoretical view an
experiment was conducted to analyse the effects of different kinds of
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multiple external representations on the structure of mental models. Sixty university students were randomly assigned to one of the three experimental conditions. The text-only group learned the subject matter with a hypertext, whereas the other two groups learned the subject matter with a hypermedium including this hypertext and different kinds of graphics. The findings indicate that the structure of graphics affects the structure of the mental model. They also indicate that presenting graphics is not always beneficial for the acquisition of knowledge. Whereas task-appropriate graphics may support learning, task-inappropriate graphics may interfere with mental model construction.</dcterms:abstract>

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schaftlichen Kennzahlen und Formeln lässt sich bestimmen, wie bedeutsam ein Gipfel ist. Aber nicht nur Zahlen machen einen Berg berühmt – der Mensch bestimmt, was ihm gefällt. Christian Rauch begibt sich auf die Suche nach den Maßstäben in der Gebirgswelt.</dcterms:abstract>

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Chi's data state reference model. The analytical, visual and interaction
components of the systematic view will be instantiated with specific
examples that demonstrate how their tight interconnection facilitates
exploration and analysis of geo-spatial data. In particular, we address the
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ships, cars and pedestrians. The aim was to share expertise, methodologies, data and common questions between different fields, and to work towards making significant advances in movement research. A data challenge based on GPS tracking of lesser black-backed gulls (*Larus fuscus*) was used to stimulate initial discussions, cross-fertilization between research groups and to serve as an initial focus for activities during the workshop.</dcterms:abstract>

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scales. These include the global public good of carbon sequestration and
local and national level contributions to livelihoods for more than half a
billion users. Forest commons are a particularly important class of forests
generating these multiple benefits. Institutional arrangements to govern
forest commons are believed to substantially influence carbon storage and
livelihood contributions, especially when they incorporate local knowledge
and decentralized decision making. However, hypothesized relationships
between institutional factors and multiple benefits have never been tested
on data from multiple countries. By using original data on 80 forest commons
in 10 countries across Asia, Africa, and Latin America, we show that larger
forest size and greater rule-making autonomy at the local level are
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associated with high carbon storage and livelihood benefits; differences in ownership of forest commons are associated with trade-offs between livelihood benefits and carbon storage. We argue that local communities restrict their consumption of forest products when they own forest commons, thereby increasing carbon storage. In showing rule-making autonomy and ownership as distinct and important institutional influences on forest outcomes, our results are directly relevant to international climate change mitigation initiatives such as Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) and avoided deforestation. Transfer of ownership over larger forest commons patches to local communities, coupled with payments for improved carbon storage can contribute to climate change mitigation without adversely affecting local livelihoods.</dcterms:abstract>

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(limited-capacity assumption), and meaningful learning involves cognitive
processing including building connections between pictorial and verbal
representations (active-processing assumption). Second, based on the
cognitive theory of multimedia learning, we examine the concept of cognitive
overload in which the learner's intended cognitive processing exceeds the
learner's available cognitive capacity. Third, we examine five overload
scenarios. For each overload scenario, we offer one or two theory-based
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application of strategies and tools for geographic information seeking and
knowledge building that leverages unstructured text resources found on the
web. Geographic knowledge building from unstructured web sources starts with
web document foraging during which the quantity, scope and diversity of web-
based information create incredible cognitive burdens on an analyst's or
researcher's ability to judge information relevancy. Determining information
relevancy is ultimately a process of sensemaking. In this paper, we present
our research on visually supporting web document foraging and sensemaking.
In particular, we present the Sense-of-Place (SensePlace) analytic
environment. The scientific goal of SensePlace is to visually and
computationally support analyst sensemaking with text artifacts that have
potential place, time, and thematic relevance to an analytical problem
through identification and visual highlighting of named entities (people,
places, times, and organizations) in documents, automated inference to
determine document relevance using stored knowledge, and a visual interface
with coupled geographic map, timeline, and concept graph displays that are
used to contextualize the contexts of potentially relevant documents. We
present the results of a case study analysis using SensePlace to uncover
potential population migration, geopolitical, and other infectious disease
dynamics drivers for measles and other epidemics in Niger. Our analysis
allowed us to demonstrate how our approach can support analysis of complex
situations along (a) multi-scale geographic dimensions (i.e., vaccine
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This paper highlights recent theoretical and applied research in spatial data mining and knowledge discovery. We first briefly review the literature on several common spatial data-mining tasks, including spatial classification and prediction; spatial association rule mining; spatial cluster analysis; and geovisualization. The articles included in this special issue contribute to spatial data mining research by developing new techniques for point pattern analysis, prediction in space-time data, and analysis of moving object data, as well as by demonstrating applications of genetic algorithms for optimization in the context of image classification and spatial interpolation. The paper concludes with some thoughts on the contribution of spatial data mining and geographic knowledge discovery to geographic information sciences.</dcterms:abstract>

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events and processes occurring in space and time. We present a conceptual
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framework that describes in a systematic and comprehensive way the possible types of information that can be extracted from movement data and on this basis defines the respective types of analytical tasks. Tasks are distinguished according to the type of information they target and according to the level of analysis, which may be elementary (i.e. addressing specific elements of a set) or synoptic (i.e. addressing a set or subsets). We also present a taxonomy of generic analytic techniques, in which the types of tasks are linked to the corresponding classes of techniques that can support fulfilling them. We include techniques from several research fields: visualization and visual analytics, geographic information science, database technology, and data mining.

We expect the taxonomy to be valuable for analysts and researchers. Analysts will receive guidance in choosing suitable analytic techniques for their data and tasks. Researchers will learn what approaches exist in different fields and compare or relate them to the approaches they are going to undertake.</dcterms:abstract>

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incorporation of the Michaelis-Menten-Holling functional response into the
predator and prey equations, and the recent development of ratio-dependent
functional responses and per-capita rate of change functions. Some of the
problems of classical predator-prey theory, including the paradoxes of
enrichment and biological control, seem to have been caused by the
application of the principle of mass action to predator-prey interactions.
Predator-prey models that evolved from logistic theory or that incorporate
ratio-dependent functional responses do not have these problems and also
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The teaching of learning strategies also depends on the teacher's conception  
of learners as response strengtheners, information processors, or sense  
makers. Three cognitive processes involved in meaningful learning are  
selecting relevant information from what is presented, organizing selected  
information into a coherent representation, and integrating presented  
information with existing knowledge. Finally, exemplary programs for  
teaching of learning strategies are presented. The most effective method for  
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to participate in selecting, organizing, and integrating information within  
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In this article, we develop and discuss a systematic view on the diversity of methods for visualizing time-oriented data. With the proposed categorization we try to untangle the visualization of time-oriented data, which is such an important concern in Visual Analytics. The categorization is not only helpful for users, but also for researchers to identify future tasks in Visual Analytics.</dcterms:abstract>

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taking place in complex systems. Simulation provides insights into the often surprising diversity of possible behaviors, and allows identifying possibilities for intervention and options for alternative development. About one hundred simulation models from all areas of life are fully documented in the three volumes of the 'System Zoo'. They can be quickly implemented and easily operated using freely available system dynamics software. Volume 1 of the System Zoo contains simulation models of elementary processes, and of complex systems from physics and engineering, among them: exponential and logistic growth, oscillations, delays, and storage; phenomena of infection, transition, and overload; complex systems with limit cycles, multiple equilibrium points and chaotic attractors; and applications from control engineering, flight dynamics, fluid flow and heat conduction. The System Zoo collection of simulation models is particularly well-suited for teaching, training, and research projects at all levels from high school to university, and for individual study. Volume 2 of the System Zoo contains simulation models related to climate, vegetation, ecosystems and resources. Volume 3 deals with systems and processes found in economy and society, and with long-term global development. About the author: Hartmut Bossel is Professor Emeritus of environmental systems analysis. He taught for many years at the University of California in Santa Barbara and the University of Kassel, Germany, where he was director of the Center for Environmental Systems Research until his retirement. He holds an engineering degree from the Technical University of Darmstadt, and a Ph.D. degree from the University of California at Berkeley. With a background in engineering, systems science, and mathematical modeling, he has led many research projects and future studies in different countries, developing computer simulation models and decision support systems in the areas of energy supply policy, global dynamics, orientation of behavior, agricultural policy, and forest dynamics and management. He has written numerous books on modeling and simulation of dynamic systems, social change and future paths, and has published widely in the scientific literature in several fields.

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management decisions are driven by variables such as forest composition,
forest structure (both vertical and horizontal), and other ancillary data
(i.e., topography, soils, slope, aspect, and disturbance regime dynamics).
Vertical forest structure is difficult to quantify and yet is an important
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component in the decision-making process. This study investigated the use of light detection and ranging (LiDAR) data for classifying this attribute at landscape scales for inclusion into decision-support systems. Analysis of field-derived tree height variance demonstrated that this metric could distinguish between two classes of vertical forest structure. Analysis of LiDAR-derived tree height variance demonstrated that differences between single-story and multistory vertical structural classes could be detected. Landscape-scale classification of the two structure classes was 97% accurate. This study suggested that within forest types of the Intermountain West region of the United States, LiDAR-derived tree heights could be useful in the detection of differences in the continuous, nonthematic nature of vertical structure forest with acceptable accuracies.</dcterms:abstract>

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and/or make inferences about processes shaping the landscape, no stochastic modelling framework has been developed for their proper statistical elucidation. Consequently, several (mis)uses of LPIS draw conclusions about landscapes which are suspect. We show that several reports about sensitivities of LPIS to measurements have common roots that can be made explicitly manageable by adopting stochastic models of spatial structure. The key parameters of these stochastic models are composition and configuration, which, in general, cannot be estimated independently from each other. We outline how to develop the stochastic framework to interpret observations and make some recommendations to practitioners about everyday usage. The conceptual linkages between patterns and processes are particularly important in light of recent efforts to bridge the static-structural and the dynamic-analytic traditions of ecology.</dcterms:abstract>

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achieved. Seamless and sophisticated synergies are required for analysing
spatio-temporal data and solving spatio-temporal problems. In modern
society, spatio-temporal analysis is not solely the business of professional
analysts. Many citizens need or would be interested in undertaking analysis
of information in time and space. Researchers should find approaches to deal
with the complexities of the current data and problems and find ways to make
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users to support spatio-temporal thinking and contribute to solving a large
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As the impairment of leaves and/or feeder roots due to chronic pollution increases, growth at first slows down, and the tree enters a ‘stagnation mode’. If the chronic pollution remains ‘subcritical’, the tree may survive ‘indefinitely’ in the stagnation mode. However, if the chronic pollution becomes ‘supercritical’, the tree enters a ‘breakdown mode’ and will collapse suddenly. This collapse may take place even after many years of constant pollution stress and despite a ‘healthy’ appearance until about 2 years before the tree dies.

Both models produce the three distinct behavioural modes: (1) growth, (2) stagnation, and (3) breakdown. The respective regions of dynamic behaviour are presented as a function of leaf and

feeder root damage, and of tree age. The analysis suggests that the currently observed dieback of forests in many countries may be the 'natural' response to long-term (supercritical) chronic pollution stress. The simulations also suggest that only a rapid and drastic reduction of air pollution will be able to save the affected forests.</dcterms:abstract>

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