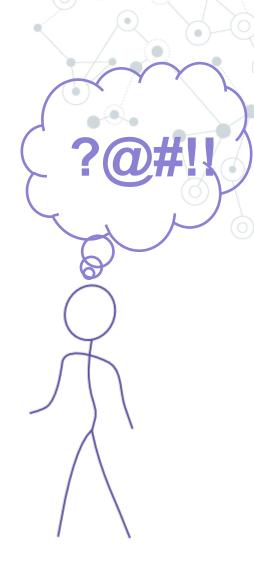
Communicating Models

Explaining complex systems to diverse audience

This model is a Black Box

All models are wrong, but some are useful



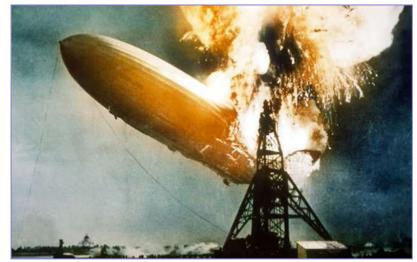
Communicating Models

Two levels required

- Technical documentation
 - Each stage of model development should be thoroughly documented, including equations and assumptions

- Communicating to non-technical audiences
 - How do we communicate to non-modelers, stakeholders, general public, etc...

Model Communication ... a Disaster!



- Most ignored aspect of modeling
- Confusionover the meaning ofmodel"
- Preexisting notionsprevent audience from understanding objective
- Very rarely do we
 Analyze audience
 Anticipate potential obstacles

Three Common Obstacles in Communicating Models



- 1. Audience fails to understand meaning & use of a key concept or term
- 2. Audience struggles to represent mentally some phenomenon, structure, or process
- 3. Audience may have a preexisting understanding preventing them from believing (therefore understanding) the model

1. Audience fails to understand meaning of a key concept

Elucidating Explanation:

- Lists a concept's critical features
- Provide an array of varied examplesnonexamples
- Provides opportunities to practice distinguishing examples fromnonexamples by looking for critical features

2. Audience struggles to represent mentally some phenomenon, structure, or process

AGeneral Impression of the System

- Develop a summary image identifying critical components
- Structure-suggestingtitles & organizing analogies
- Strong main points & connections
- Easily discernible pointswith clear connections between them that create a narrative form
- Clear conceptual models can really help with this

3. Audience's preexisting notions prevent understanding

Transformative Explanation

- States existing'lay" or "implicit" description of the system
- Acknowledge the apparent plausibility
- Usingexamples familiar to the audiençepoint out where existing description falls short
- Present amalternative explanation
- Demonstratehow alternative more effectively represents the system

Model Communication 2.0

Case study: Oyster modeling in Chesapeake Bay

Oyster abundance at all time low

- Federal and state agencies disagree on how to besent manage species (fishery vs. environmental benefits)
- Developed an integrated hydrodynamiecological model to address management questions
 - Multi-disciplinary team developed hydrodynamic, particle tracking, and agentbased models

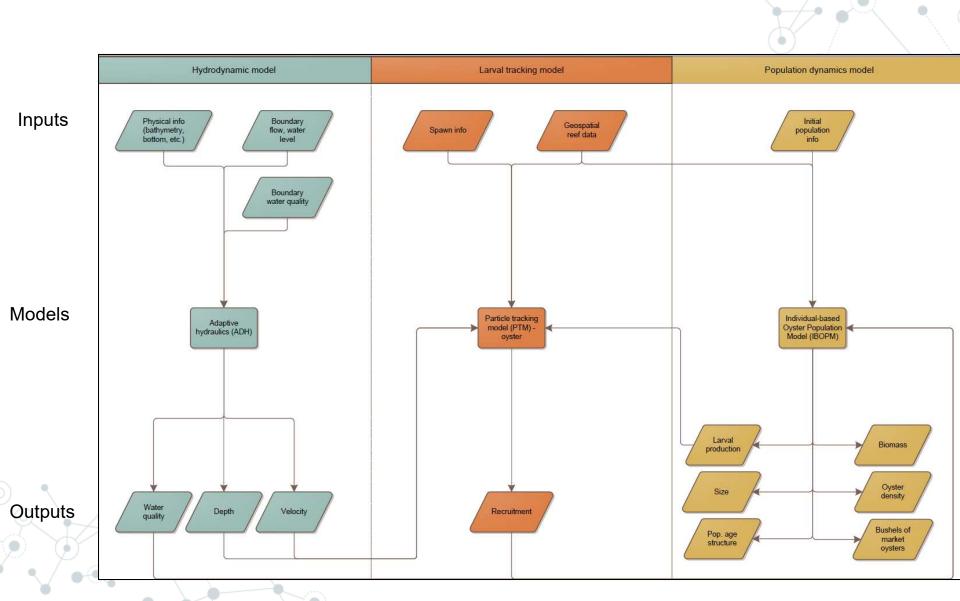
Communication challenge How to make this understandable & meaninaful?

14.0

Federal & State stakeholders

- Planners, project managers, fisheries managers, oyster biologists
- No engineers or modelers in stakeholder group, but they had general understanding of models
- We decided on a mediated-modeling approach
- Audience Analysis: Series of meetings prior to, during, and after model development
 - Preliminary meeting: discussion of modeling approach
 - identified background knowledge and experience of stakeholders
 - Second meeting: we convened with stakeholders to evaluate model and develop scenarios

Obstacle 2: Understanding big picture



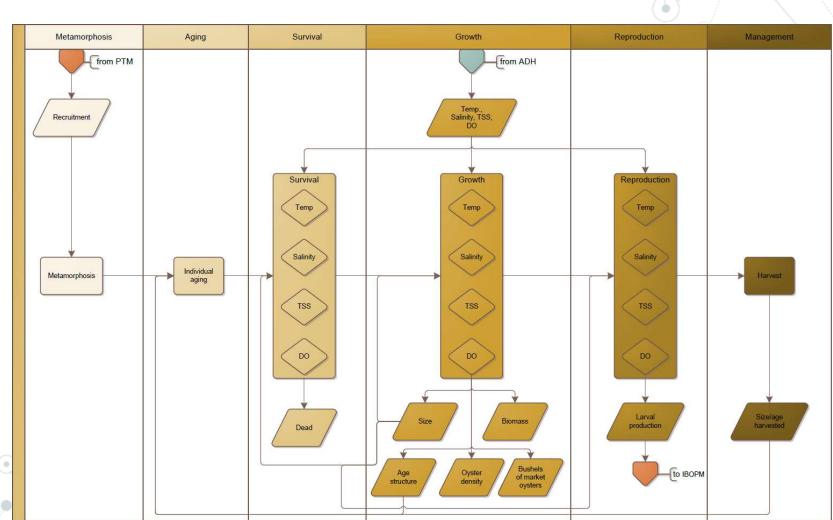
Drilling down to points of interest

Population Dynamics Submodel



Processes

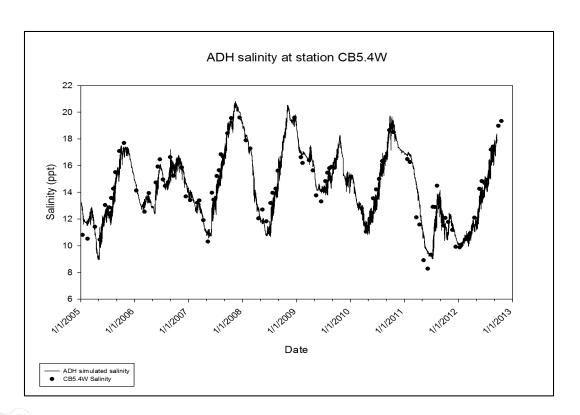
Outputs



Obstacle 2 confirmed

Audience was interested in bipicture of oyster dynamicsand not underlyinghydrodynamic & particle tracking models

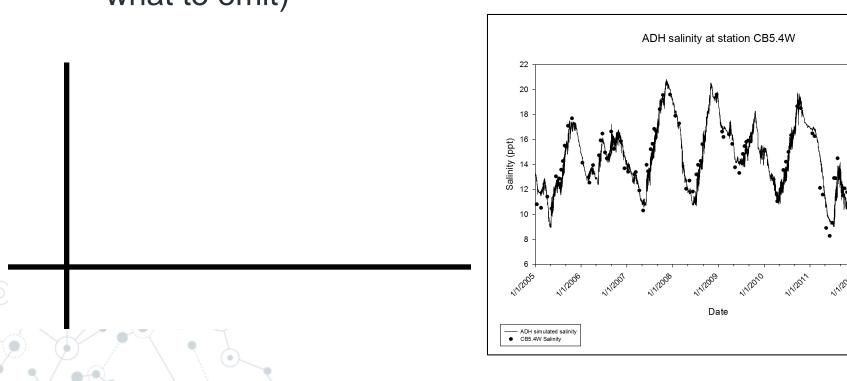
For example:



Additional Model Communication Pitfalls Observed

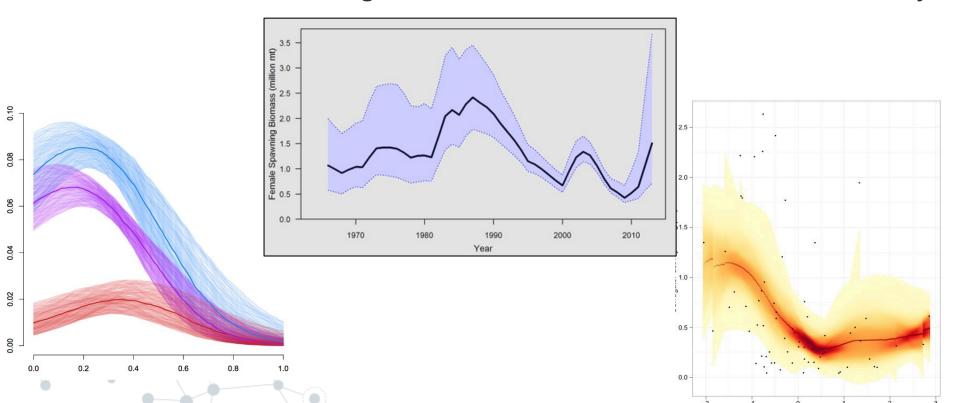
Eachteam memberwants to talk about how cool their stuff is

 Audienceanalysis defines interests (i.e., what to talk about, what to omit)



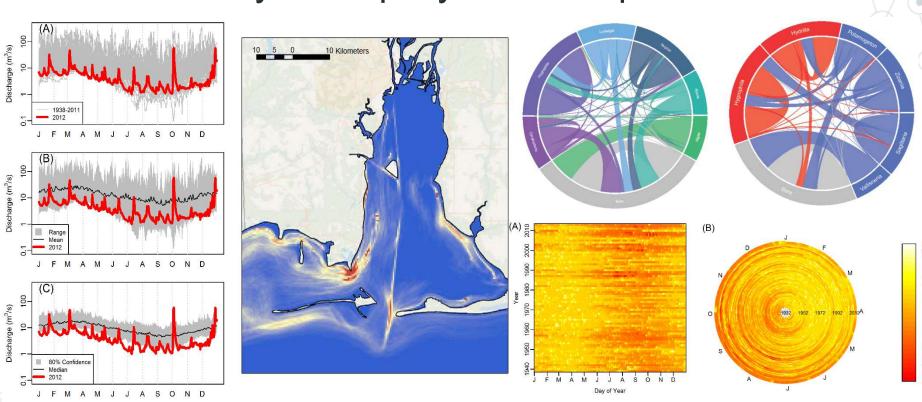
Potential Pitfalls

- Discussing, rather than just documenting, uncertainty is crucial
 - Without describing limitations, it hurts modeler's credibility



Novel Visualizations

 Visualexploration takes advantage of the capacity of the human eye to rapidly detect and atterns



Interesting to certain Colors draw eye and audience tends to pay attention

