Plate 1 GIDB Interface

Plate 1 from R Ladner et al. 'Fuzzy Set Approaches to Spatial Data Mining of Association Rules', pages 123–138

Plate 2 The image in (a) shows a forested vegetation classification for a 12.8 km²-forested landscape in northern Wisconsin. The images in (b) are simulated canopy transpiration derived using low and high maximum stomatal conductance end-member models for the respective species in (a). Image (c) shows the difference between the two predictions and percent change in canopy transpiration between low and high stomatal conductance. Non-linear color scales are used for (b) and (c) to increase the contrast between areas representing different species composition. Other than contrast, no other information should be inferred from the non-linearity of the color scales

Plate 2 from D S Mackay et al. 'Automated Parameterization of Land Surface Process Models Using Fuzzy Logic', pages 139–153

(a)

Red pine / Conifer
Maple / Hardwood
Aspen
Alder/Cedar Wetland
Non-forested

(b)

Low g_{Smax}　　　High g_{Smax}

E_c (mm day^{-1})

3.0
2.0
1.0
0.0

(c)

0.0　0.21　0.42　0.63
Residual E_c
(mm day^{-1})

0　18　37　55
Percent change in E_c

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