

# Boreal - Arctic

- How can tools be made more useable?
  1. Sessions like this meeting that have a diversity of attendees. The structure of meeting was good with combination of presentations and discussion groups. These grow awareness and conversation. And trust, which cannot be understated.
  2. Improved government websites with new release notes with higher profiles
  3. Need information on tool specifics for technical people but the broader relevance for managers.
  4. Interactive dissemination tools; but these need buy-in from numerous parties.
  5. Recognition and adoption of standard protocols (BMP's?) as best as possible for data collection. This would help reduce uncertainty during the tool evaluation process.
  6. Effective data and information management.
  7. Sustainable linkages between academia and government and practitioners and the public.

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8. In this region, in particular, government has a role in ensuring the creation of data and information for the public good. As hydrologists there is a responsibility to ensure the value of the best available data and information.
  - How can tools be made more useable?
    1. Transfer what information is available.
    2. Understand the question. Will a general answer do where uncertainty could be more acceptable. With more demands, move up/down the decision trees?
    3. Find out the critical parameters that must be known at the given scale for the question as posed. Some we might know but research is still needed (e.g., Jeff's example of not knowing but thinking we did)
    4. Go back to data rich situations and identify the data gaps. Use similar areas and find out the impact of being wrong in previous predictions.

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5. Find out what were the most important parameters needed in order to get the estimate correct.
6. What is it that makes this place a data-poor site? What prevents the site from becoming at least a data-sparse site? Answering these questions could help with finding solutions.
7. Be aware of the where your secondary information came from.
8. Look at other situations in other hydroclimatic zones where data has been transferred from rich to poor areas; look at lessons learned to identify efficient and effective methods.
9. Be sure of the representativeness of the data rich sites (i.e. the research catchments). Encourage research sites and activities that enhance transferability. State what region for which the data rich site is applicable.
10. Commentary from researchers on the applicability of their solutions. Be explicit with messages to practitioners.