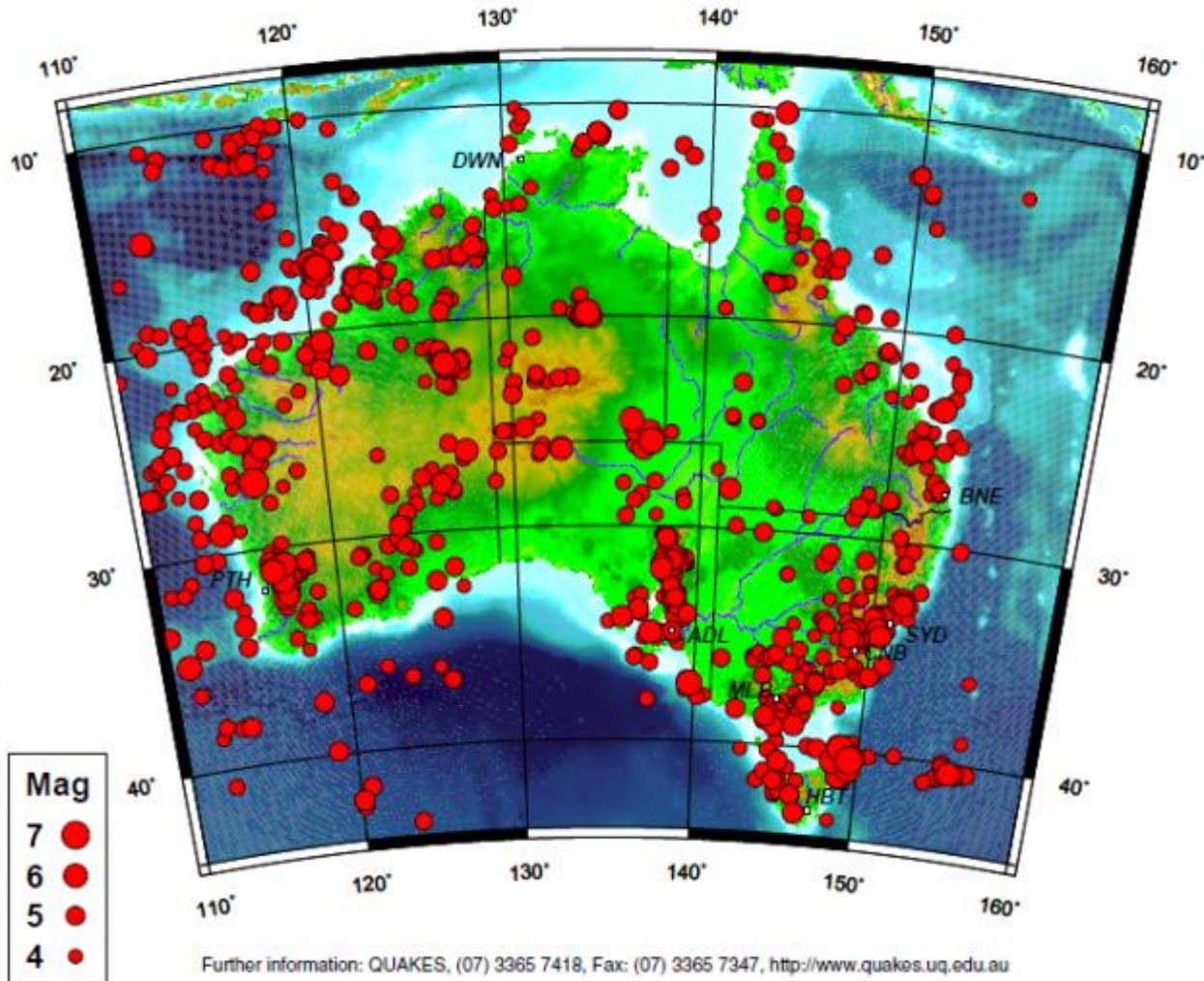


# Review: Proportional point symbols - example

## Australia earthquake map (M > 4.0)

Queensland University Advanced Centre for Earthquake Studies  
(QUAKES)



<https://mappingignorance.org/2013/12/16/the-complexity-of-drawing-good-proportional-symbol-maps/>

“Both the actual size and the ratio between symbol sizes are crucial in order to communicate the message. Therefore, a huge effort has been made aiming for the most effective communication ...”

Richter Magnitude	TNT for Seismic Energy Yield
-------------------	------------------------------

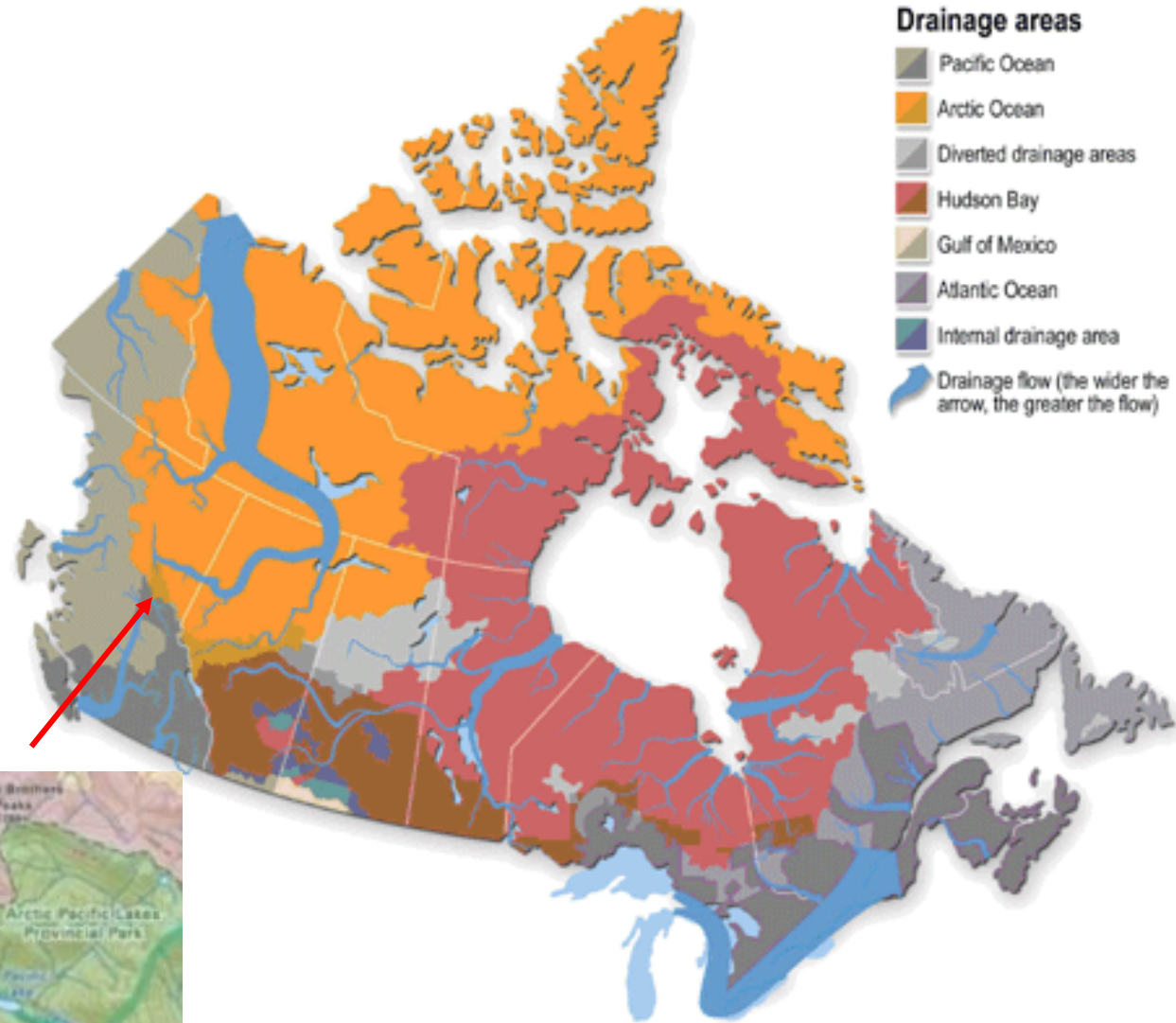
1.0	30 pounds
2.0	1 ton
3.0	29 tons
4.0	1,000 tons
5.0	32,000 tons
6.0	1 million tons
7.0	32 million tons
8.0	1 billion tons
8.5	5 billion tons
9.0	32 billion tons
10.0	1 trillion tons

+1 = 32 x energy release

# Line techniques: 1. Graduated line symbols:

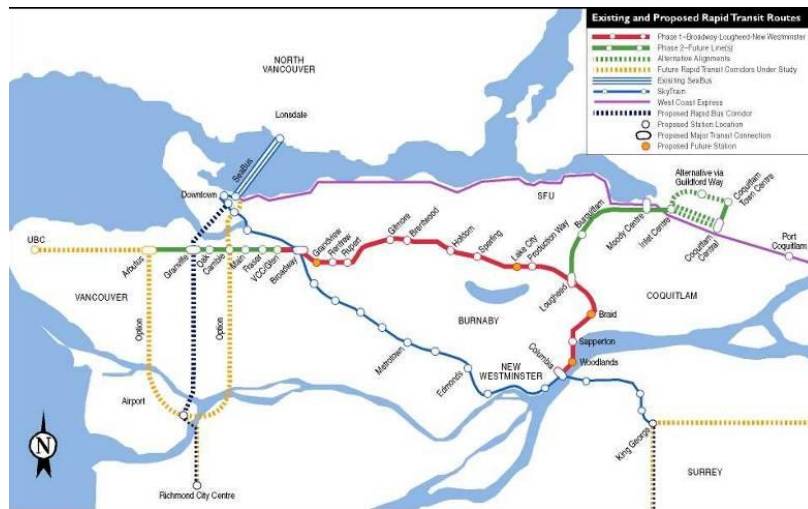
(width=amount) show movement

## Canada's continental watersheds

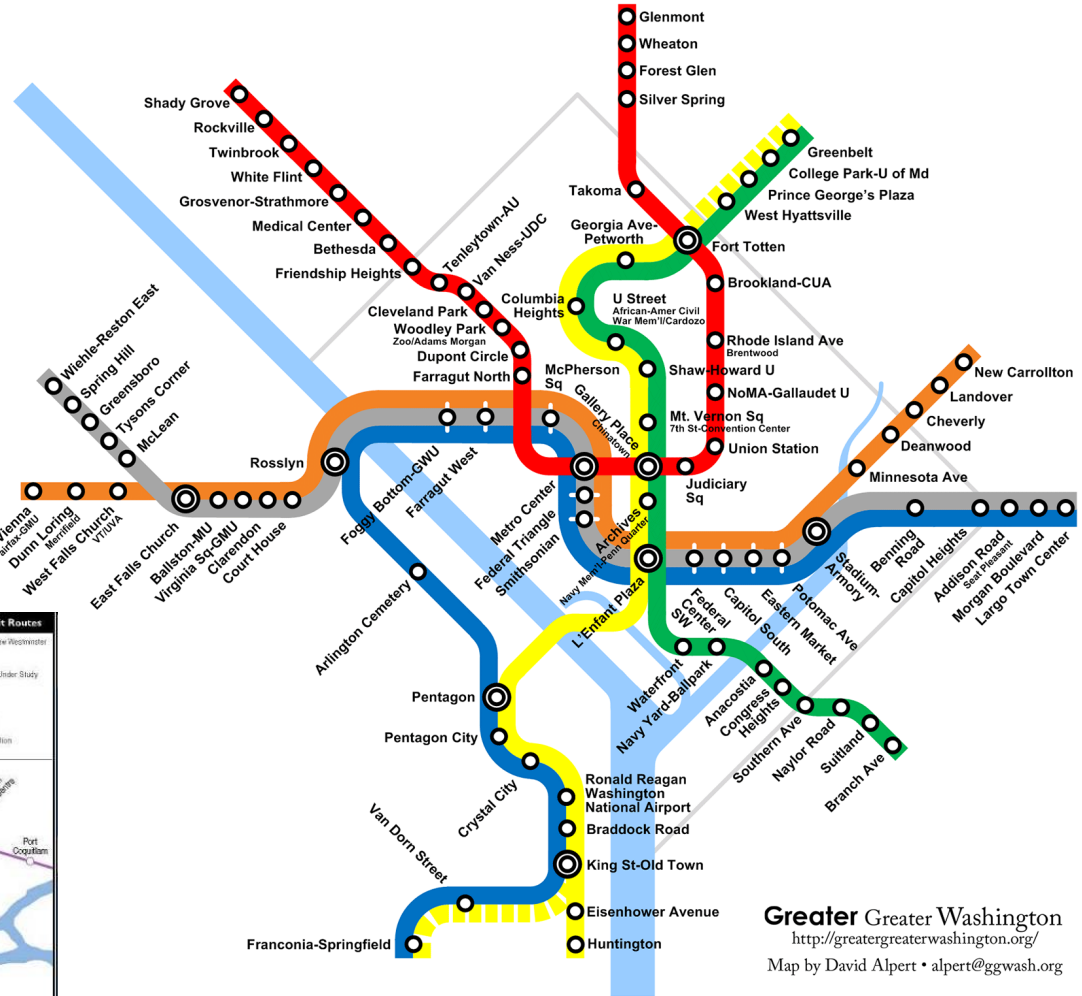


## 2. Topological Cartograms

These are based on shape (geometry) and **connectivity** e.g. route networks; distance is relatively unimportant; the classic examples are city underground and train maps,



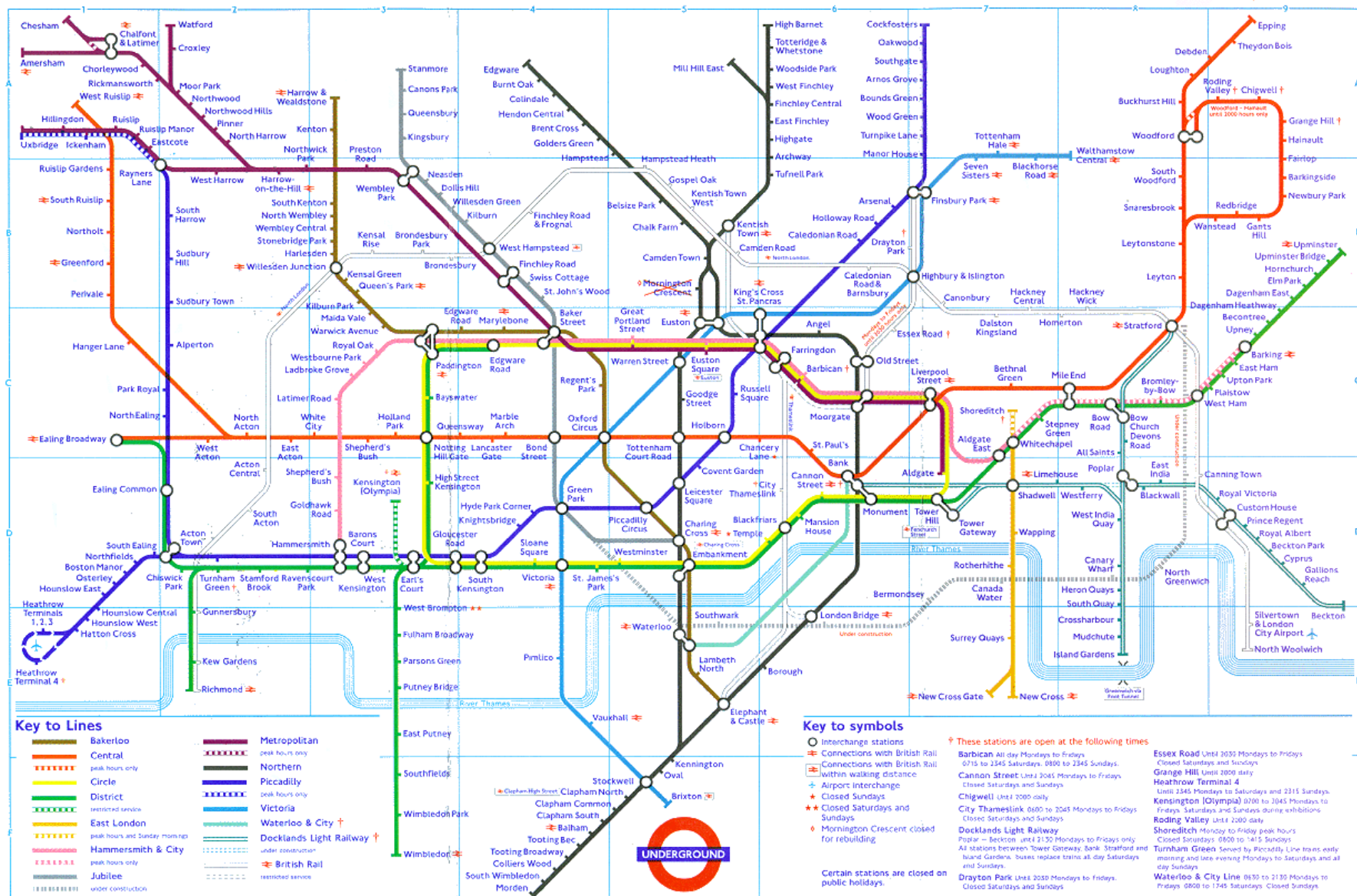
See Proposed alignment and station locations subject to change



Greater Greater Washington  
<http://greatergreaterwashington.org/>  
Map by David Alpert • [alperts@ggwash.org](mailto:alperts@ggwash.org)

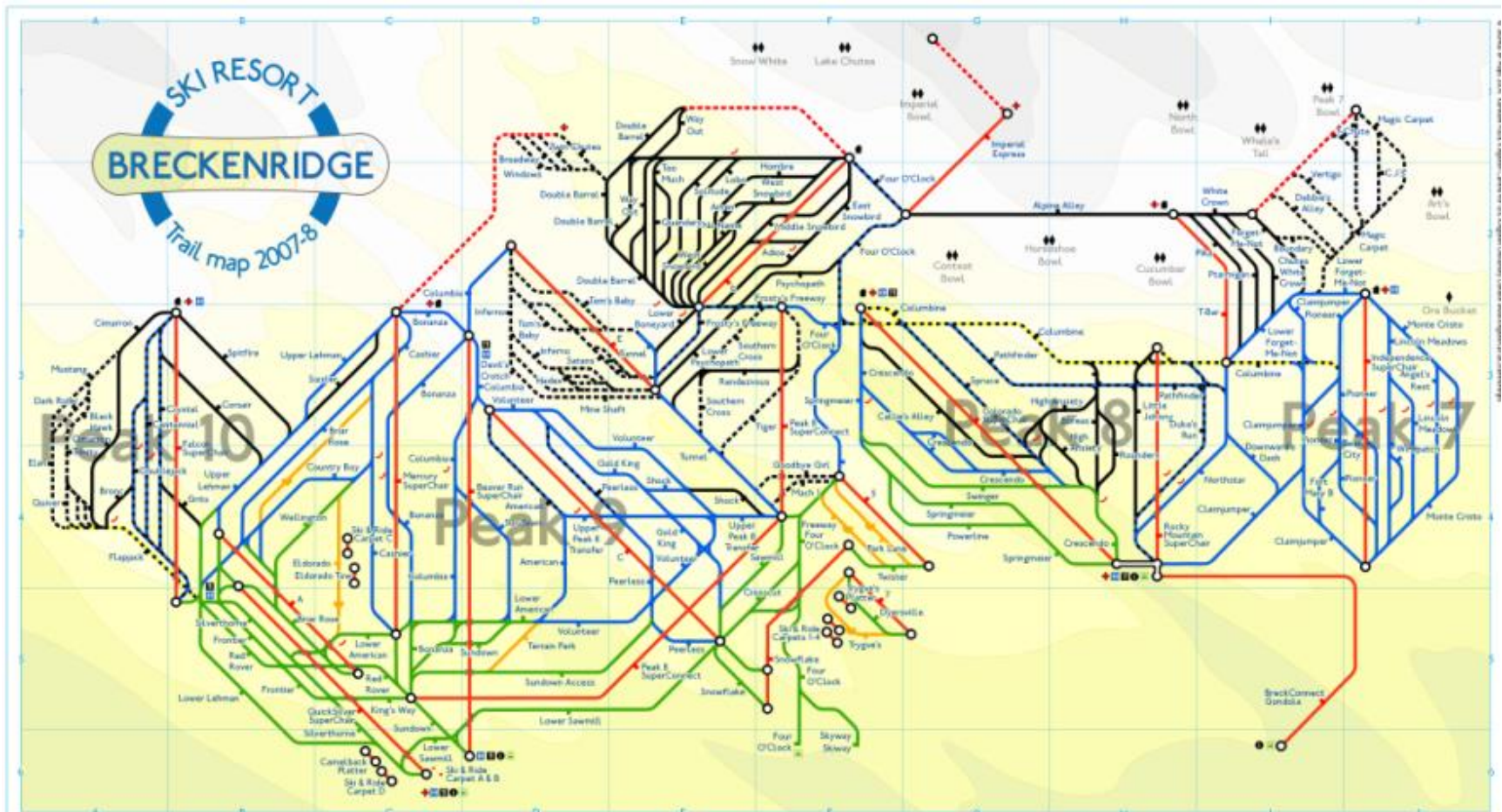
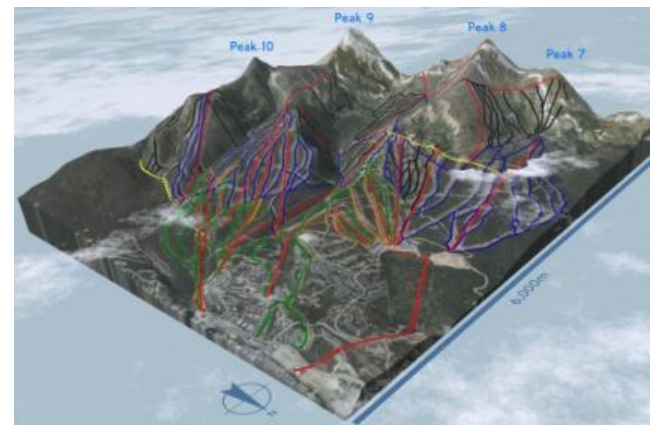


London: <http://www.afn.org/~alplatt/tube.html>



Ski map prototype example:

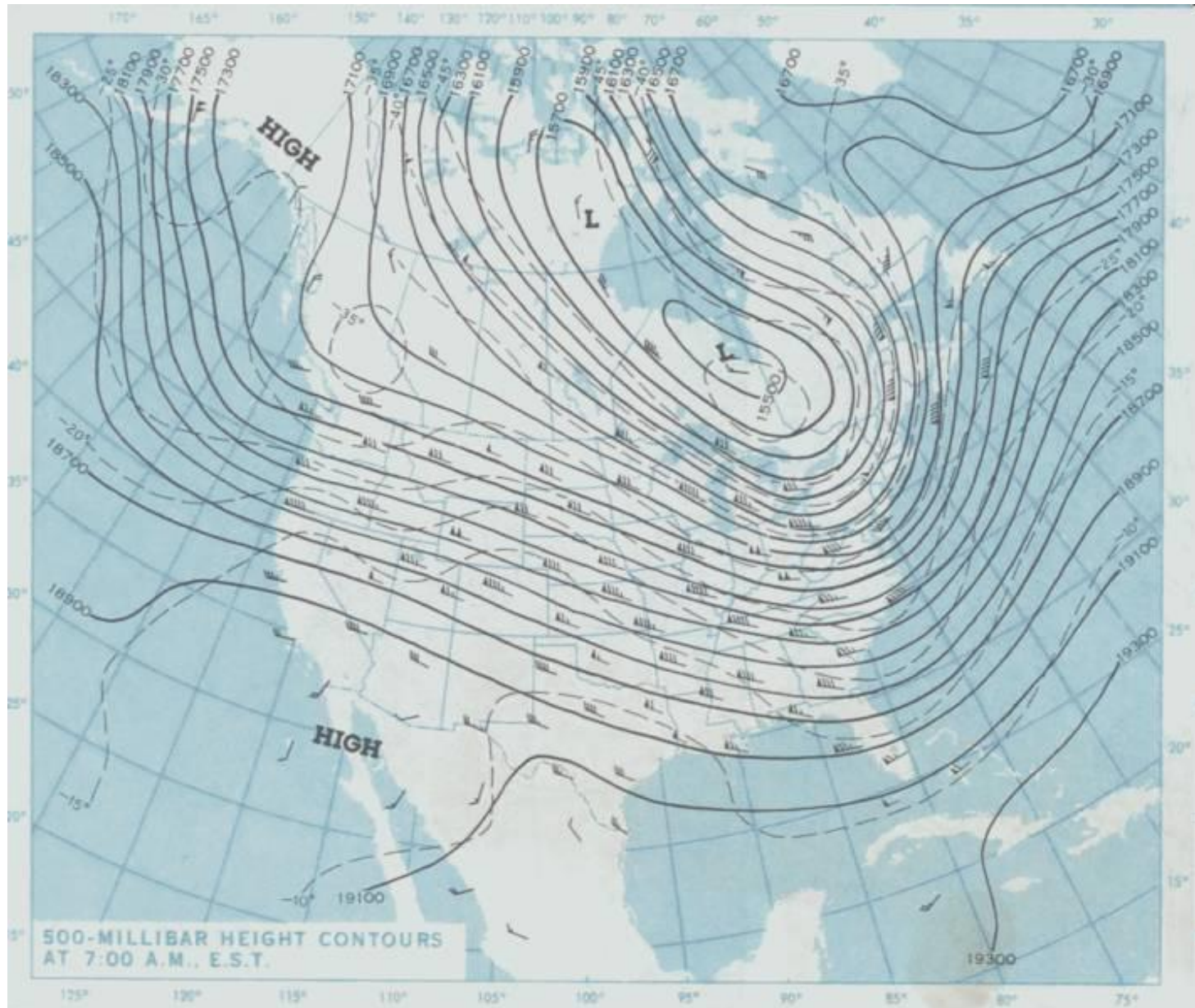
Ken Field (Esri)





### 3. Isarithms (Isolines) - lines of equal value e.g. barometric pressure (isobars)

\* Created from point data



Early thematic map:  
Halley, Isogonic map 1701

**Isogones:**

Lines of equal  
magnetic declination  
= difference between  
true north and  
magnetic north





## Some selected types of isarithms – mostly climatic

Isobath	depth below a datum (e.g. mean sea level)
Isogonic line	magnetic declination
Isocline	magnetic dip (inclination) or angle of slope
Isohypse (contour)	elevation above a datum (e.g., mean sea level)
Isodynamic line	value of intensity or a component of the intensity of the magnetic field
Isotherm	temperature (usually average)
Isobar	atmospheric pressure (usually average)
Isohyet	precipitation
Isobront	occurrence of thunderstorms
Isanther	time of flowering of plants
Isopag	duration of ice cover
Isodem	population
Isoamplitude	amplitude of variation (often of annual temperature)
Isoseismal line	number (or intensity) of earthquake tremors
Isochasm	annual frequency of aurorae

Isodynam                      equal traffic tension

Isonoet                        average degree of intelligence



# Canadian wins world Scrabble title: **Isogriv**

CBC News Posted: Nov 08, 1999 7:50 AM ET Last Updated: Nov 08, 1999

A Montreal (McGill) music professor, Joel Wapnick, has won the World Scrabble Championship

Observers described Wapnick's opening move as "brilliant" ....because he used **all seven tiles to form the word "isogriv"**

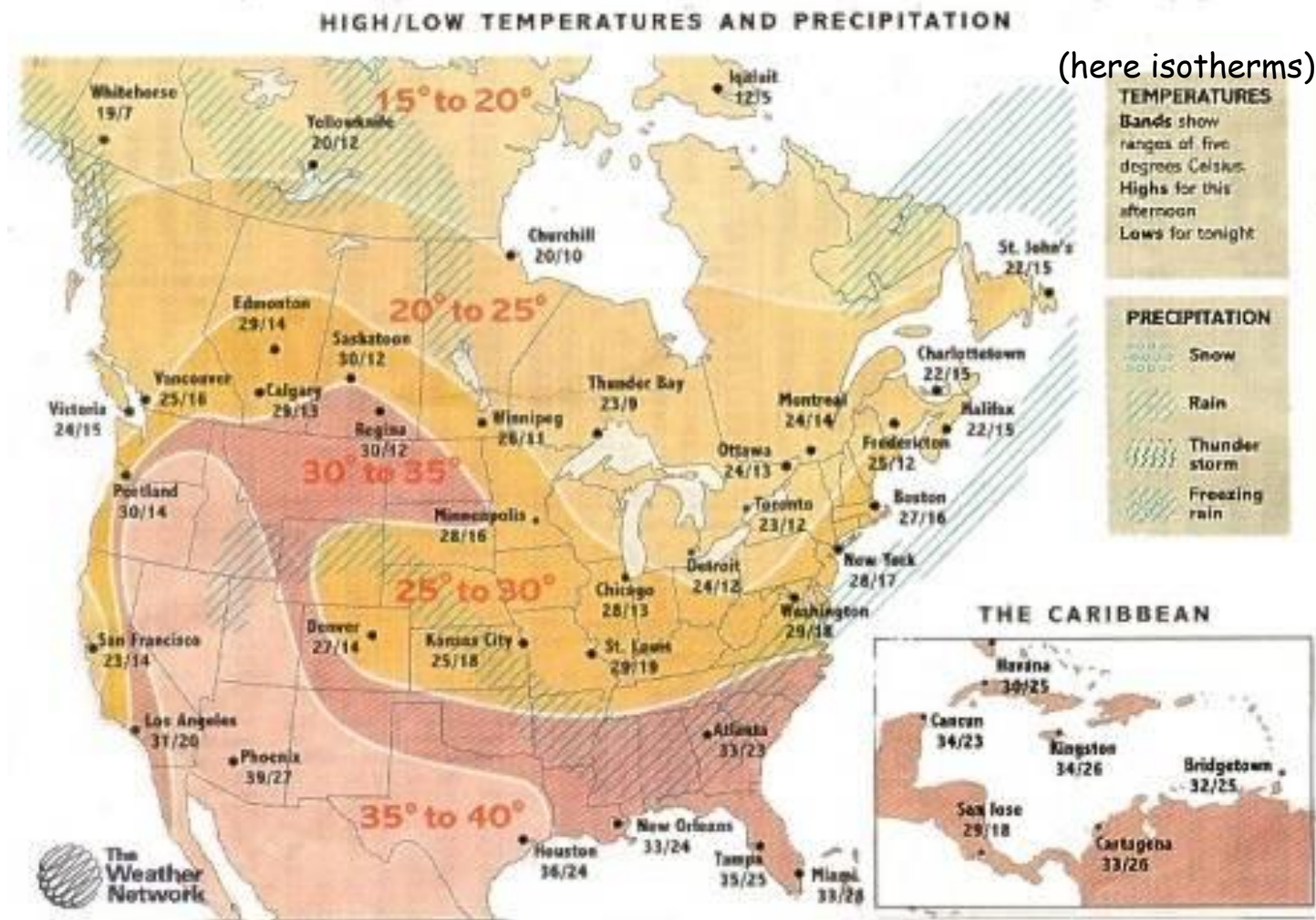
**= a line of equal declination between magnetic and grid north**

More than 100 players from 35 countries took part. Wapnick, won \$22,500.



	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o		
-----																	
1	=	Q						R						P	E	A	1
2		I	D		"			I		T	A	L	A	-			2
3		E						'	V	'		M		P	E	A	3
4	'	T	O	-			1	A	I	C	I	Z	E	D	'		4
5		A	X	-				G			C						5
6		B	Y		"			E		H	E			"			6
7	J	O	'						'		O			I			7
8	O	R							E	N	N	U		S	=		8
9	E	M	B	O	G	U	E	'	E					O			9
10	T				"				F	Y				g	"		10
11	S		-						O	-				R			11
12	'		-						N	U				G	I	R	12
13	W	A	I	D	E				D	U	R	A	L	V			13
14	S	T	I	F	L	E	R	S	"					-			14
15	K	H	A	N				L						'			15
-----																	
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o		

# C. Thematic area maps: 1. Isopleths (Isarithms)

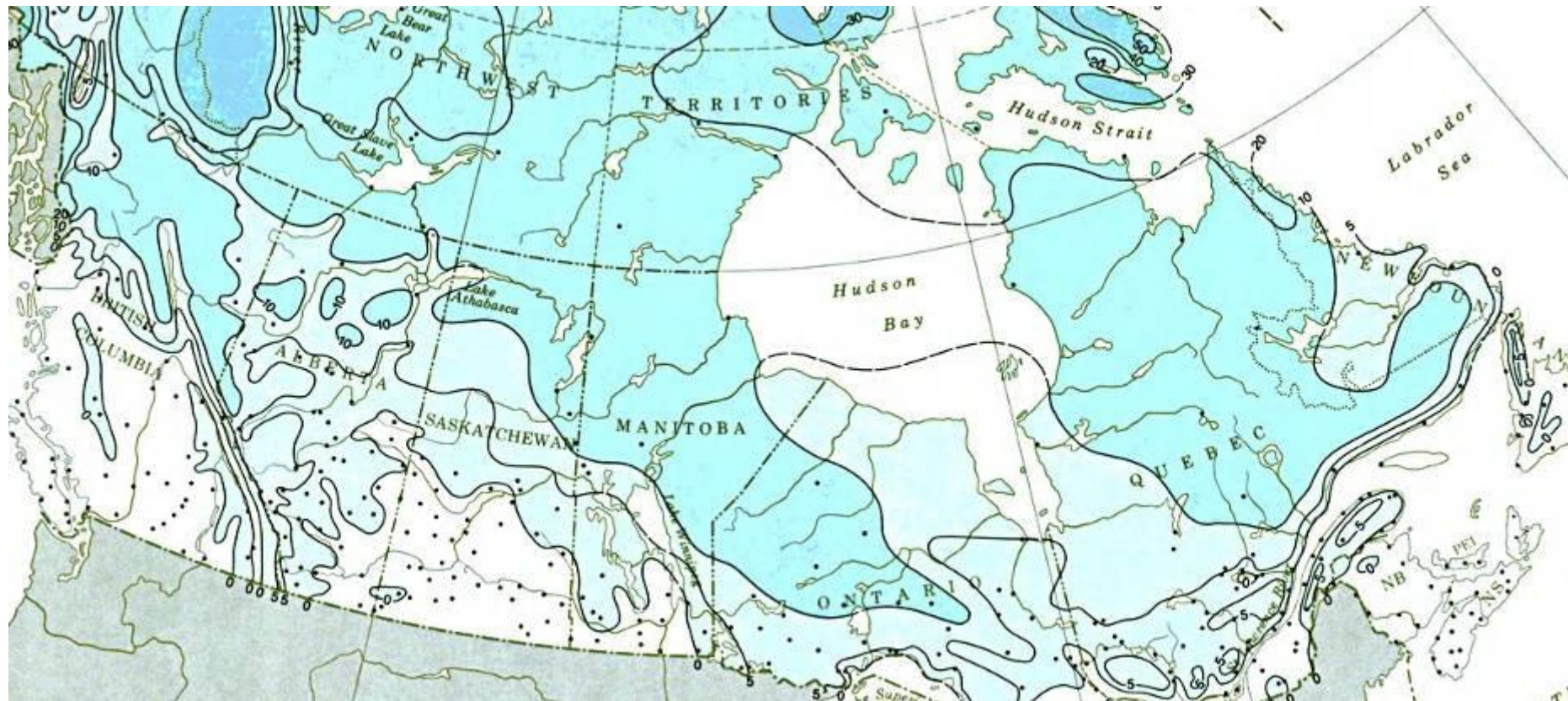


colours selected according to the feature being mapped, e.g. blue & red for temperature, yellow for sunshine. Increased chroma are used for higher values

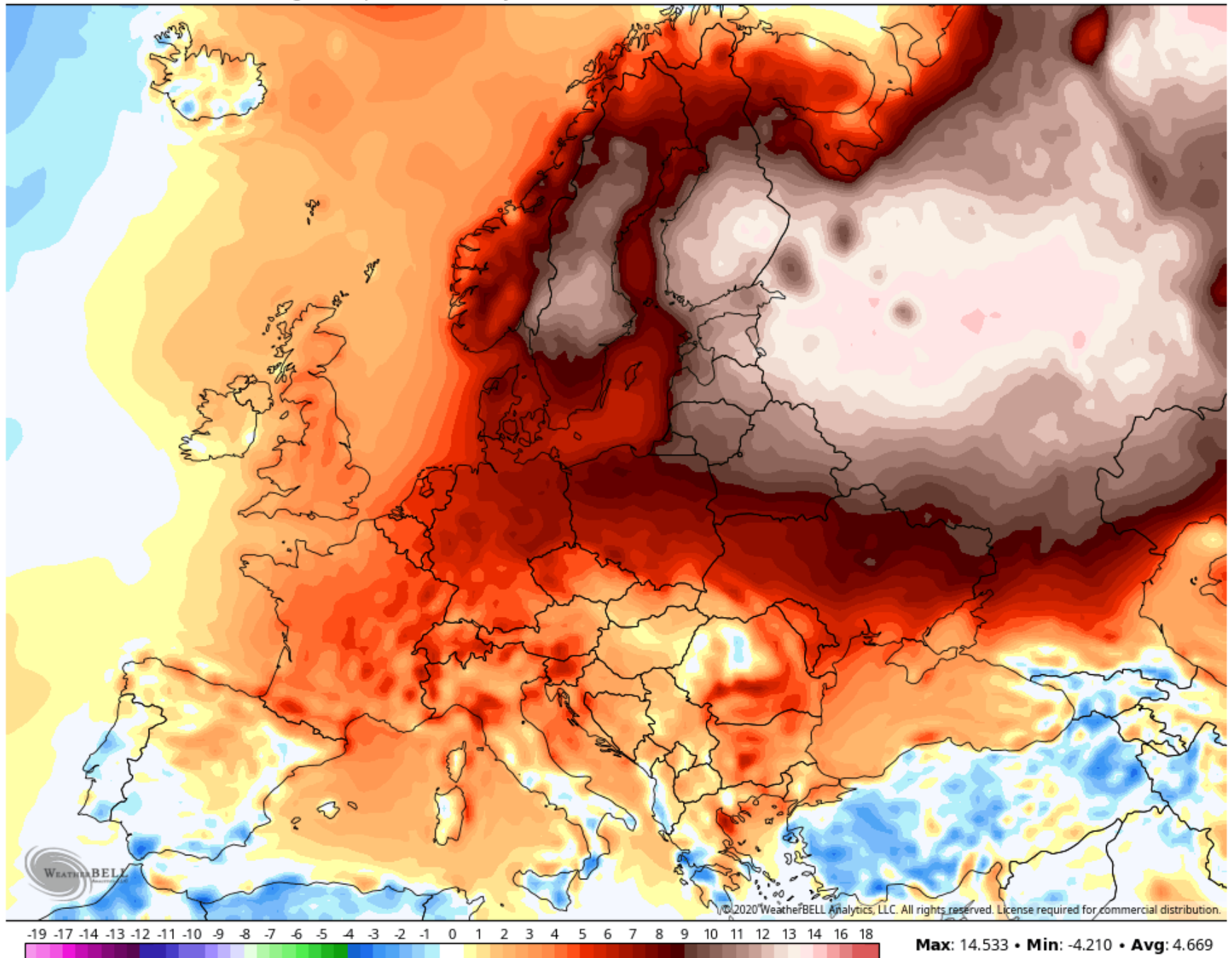


# Isopleths

- Data are gathered by points and interpolated to make lines/areas
- This adapts a line technique - with ranges filled with colour tints

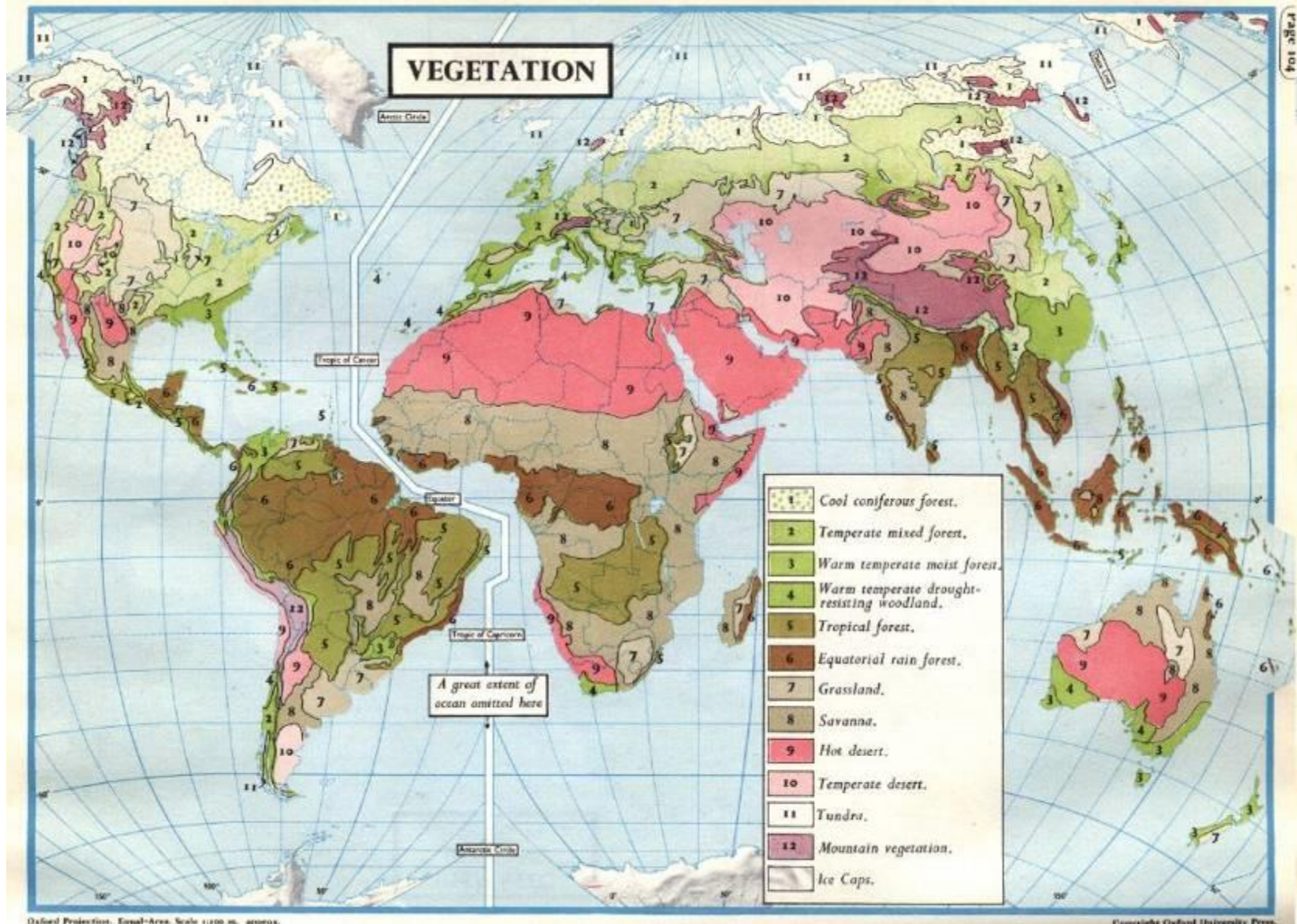


**Average snow depth, Nov 15 ... use of blue to suggest snow/cold**





## 2. Qualitative (categorical) thematic area maps



The boundaries can be subjective and should not be interpreted as 'hard lines'.



## Terrestrial ecozones

- |                   |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| Arctic Cordillera | Prairies           |
| Northern Arctic   | Taiga Cordillera   |
| Southern Arctic   | Boreal Cordillera  |
| Taiga Plains      | Pacific Maritime   |
| Taiga Shield      | Montane Cordillera |
| Boreal Shield     | Hudson Plains      |
| Atlantic Maritime | Tundra Cordillera  |
| Mixedwood Plains  | Semi-Arid Plateaux |
| Boreal Plains     | Atlantic Highlands |



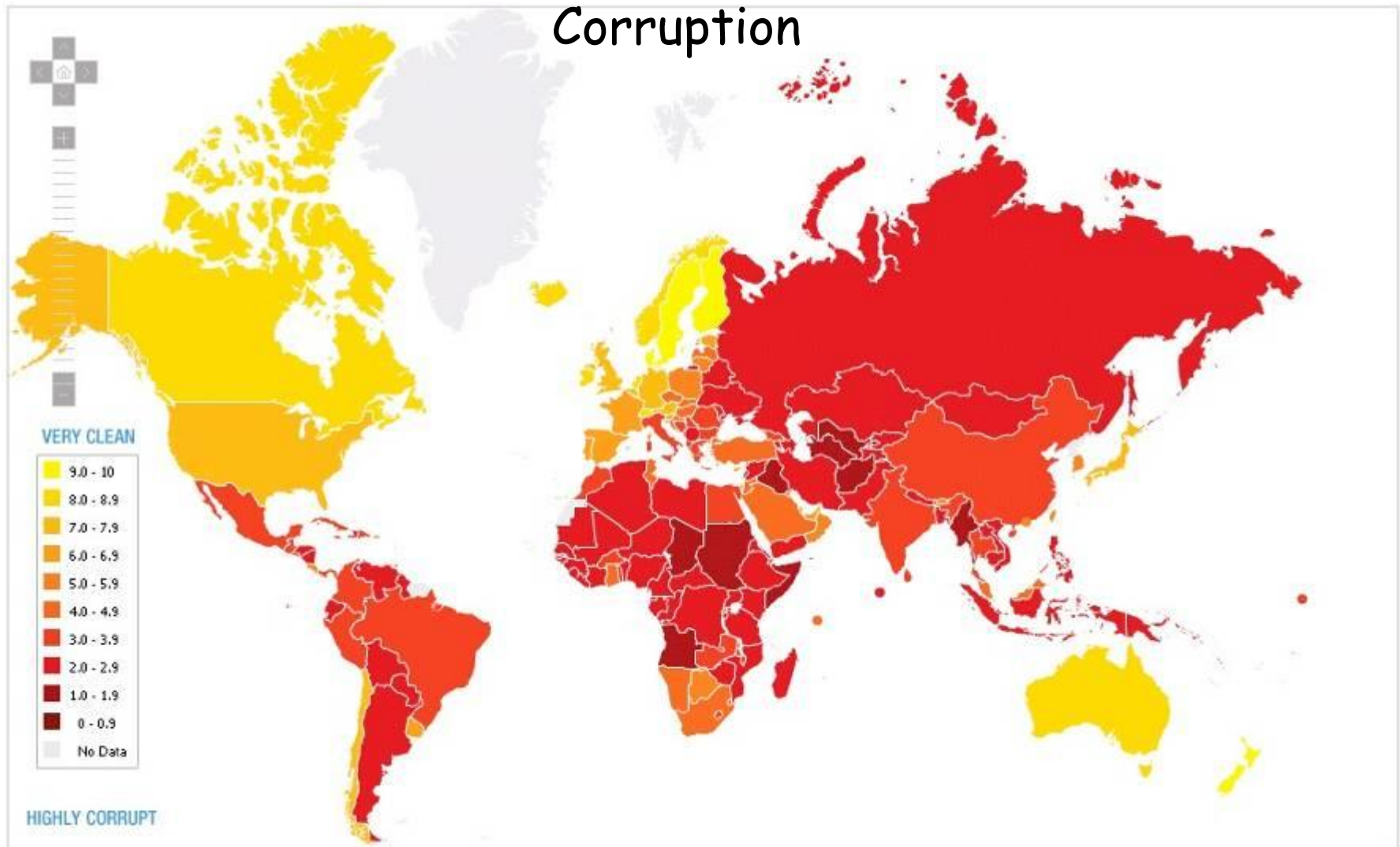
Canada

0 250 500 1,000 Kilometers



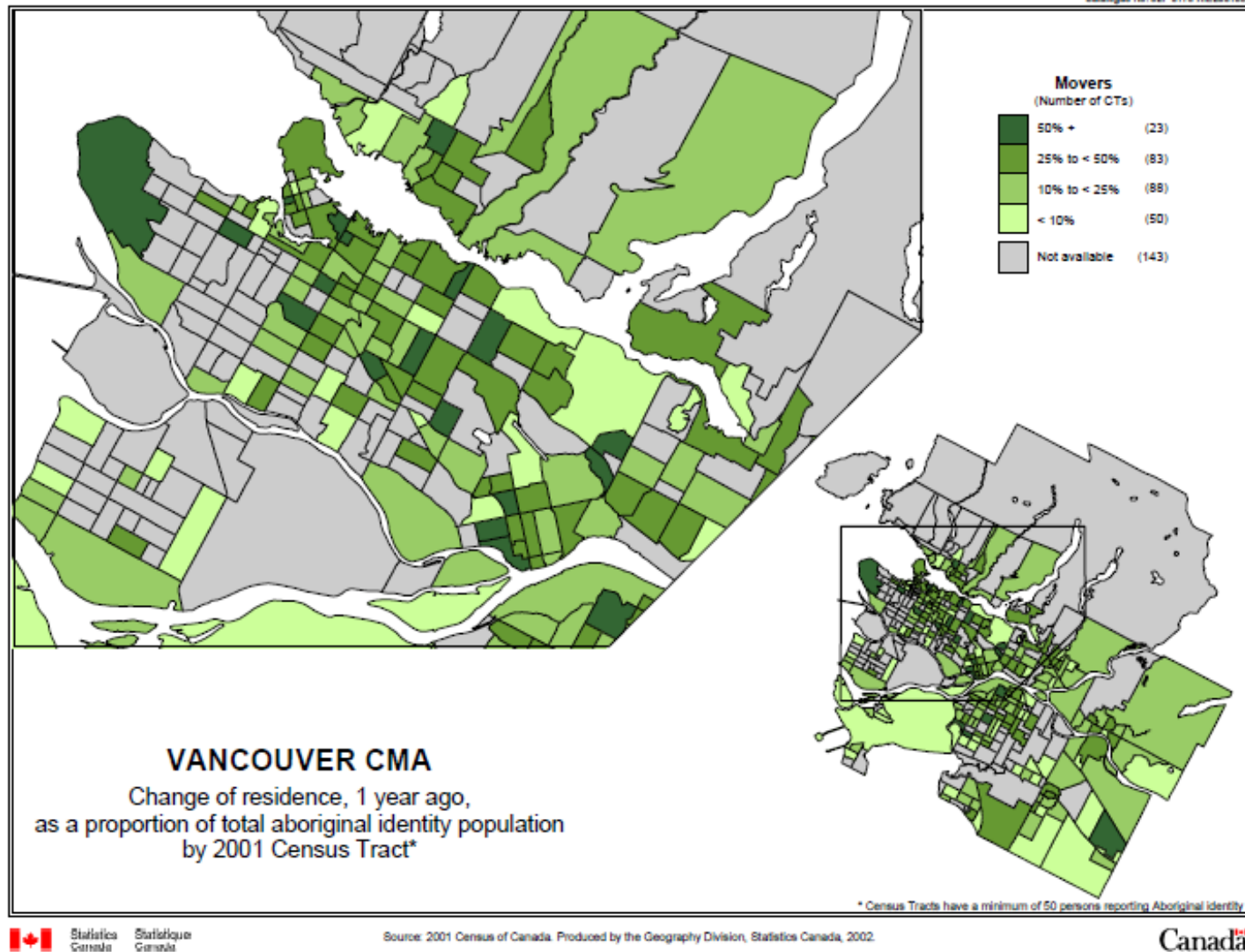
### 3. Thematic mapping - choropleth = 'magnitude at place'

One value per 'collection unit' (here each country)



[http://transparency.org/policy\\_research/surveys\\_indices/cpi/2010/results](http://transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/cpi/2010/results)

# Choropleth maps = 'magnitude at place'



Choropleth maps show data from collection units such as census districts or larger areas. They map intensity, % more than numbers.



# Design of Choropleth Classes

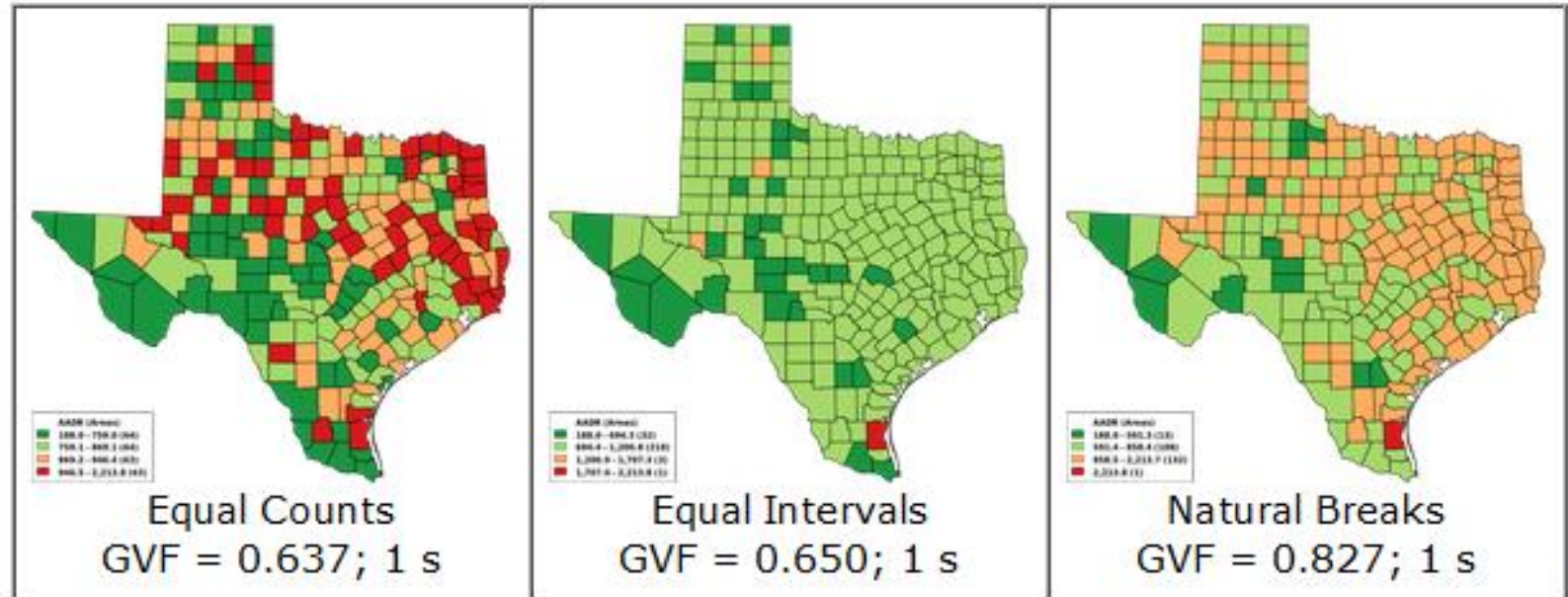
On Isarithmic maps, the intervals are even ('equal-steps');

But for choropleth maps:

the class ranges may be changed to match the data distribution

Often 'equal intervals' give too many values in one class (see below)

## TX 2005 Age Adjusted Death Rate, 4 Ranges



## General class design goals:

- maximize difference between classes and minimize contrast within classes
- minimize or eliminate empty classes and avoid too many values in one class

Schemes include these options:  
e.g. 4 classes

➤ **Equal steps** 0 -10 -20 -30 -40

➤ **Geometric** 2- 4 - 8 - 16 - 32

➤ **Quantiles** (equal counts)  
2 - 4 - 7.5 - 10.4 - 40

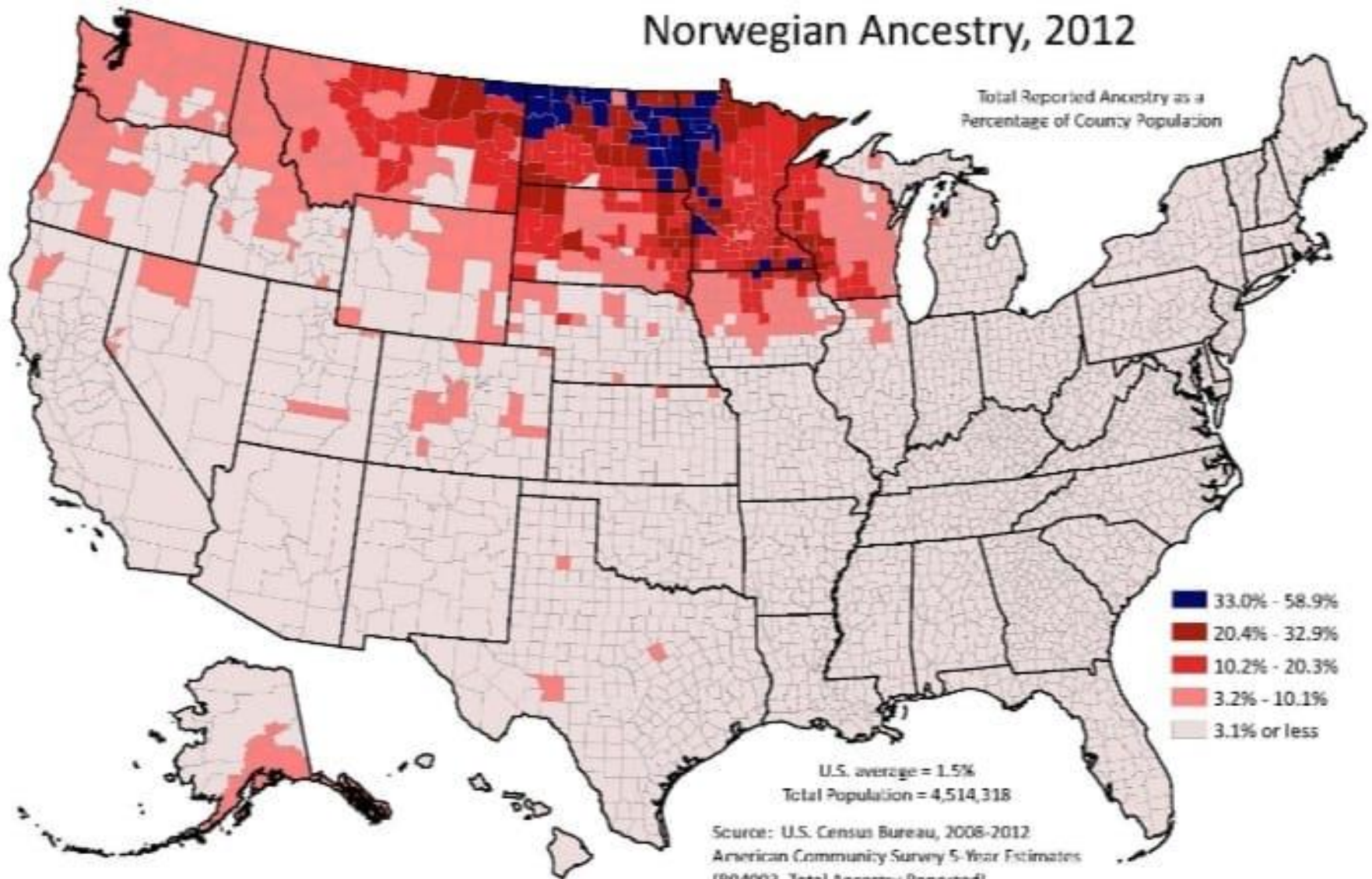
➤ **Natural breaks**

2 - 4 - 6 - 15 - 40

2.0	4.4	7.6	10.5
2.7	4.8	7.7	14.1
3.3	4.9	7.9	19.1
3.4	5.3	9.0	22.6
3.5	7.2	10.4	39.8

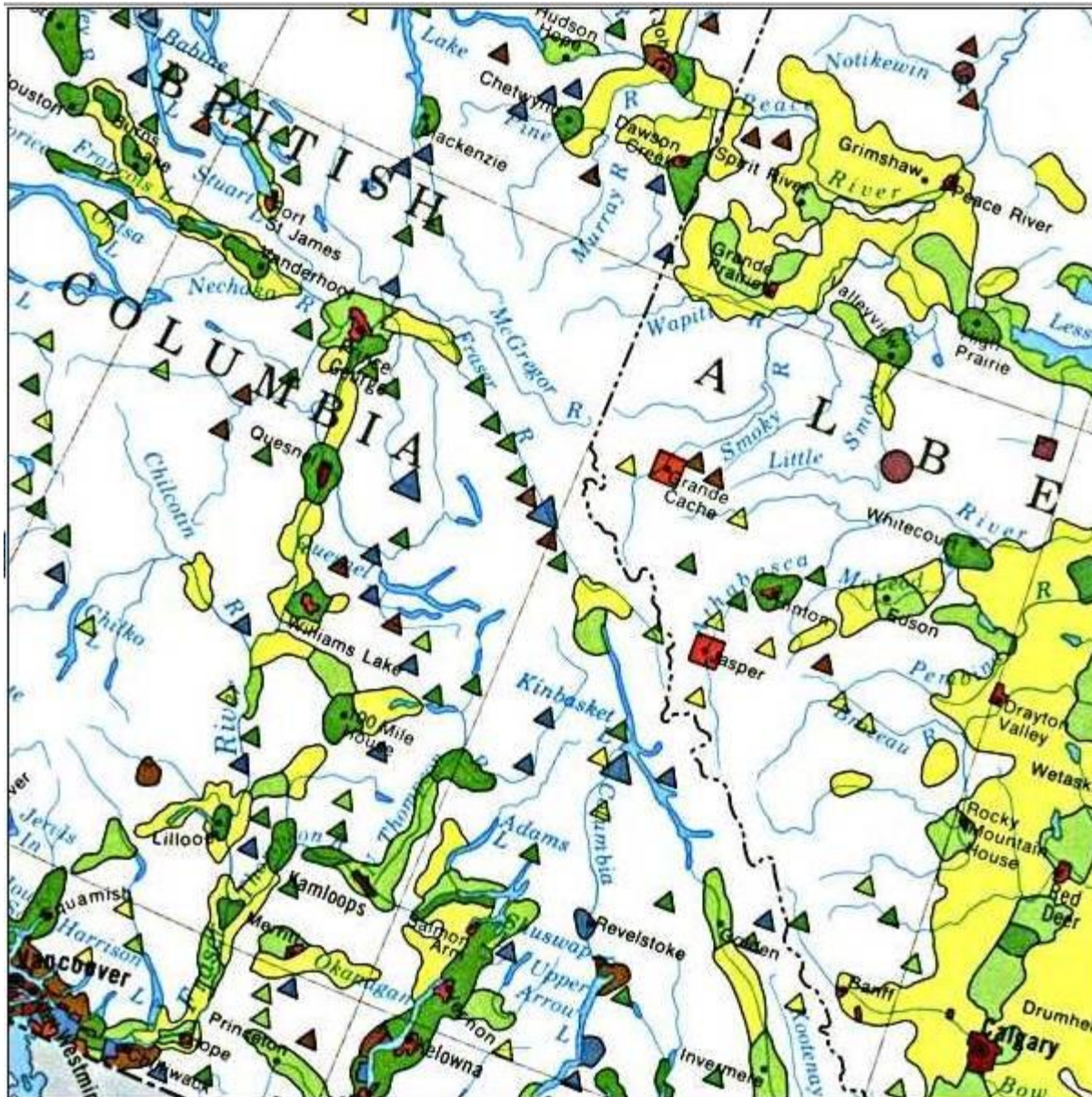


# Norwegian Ancestry, 2012





## 4. Dasymetric = 'measure of density'



Dasymetric maps depict intensities

e.g. %, ratios, densities.

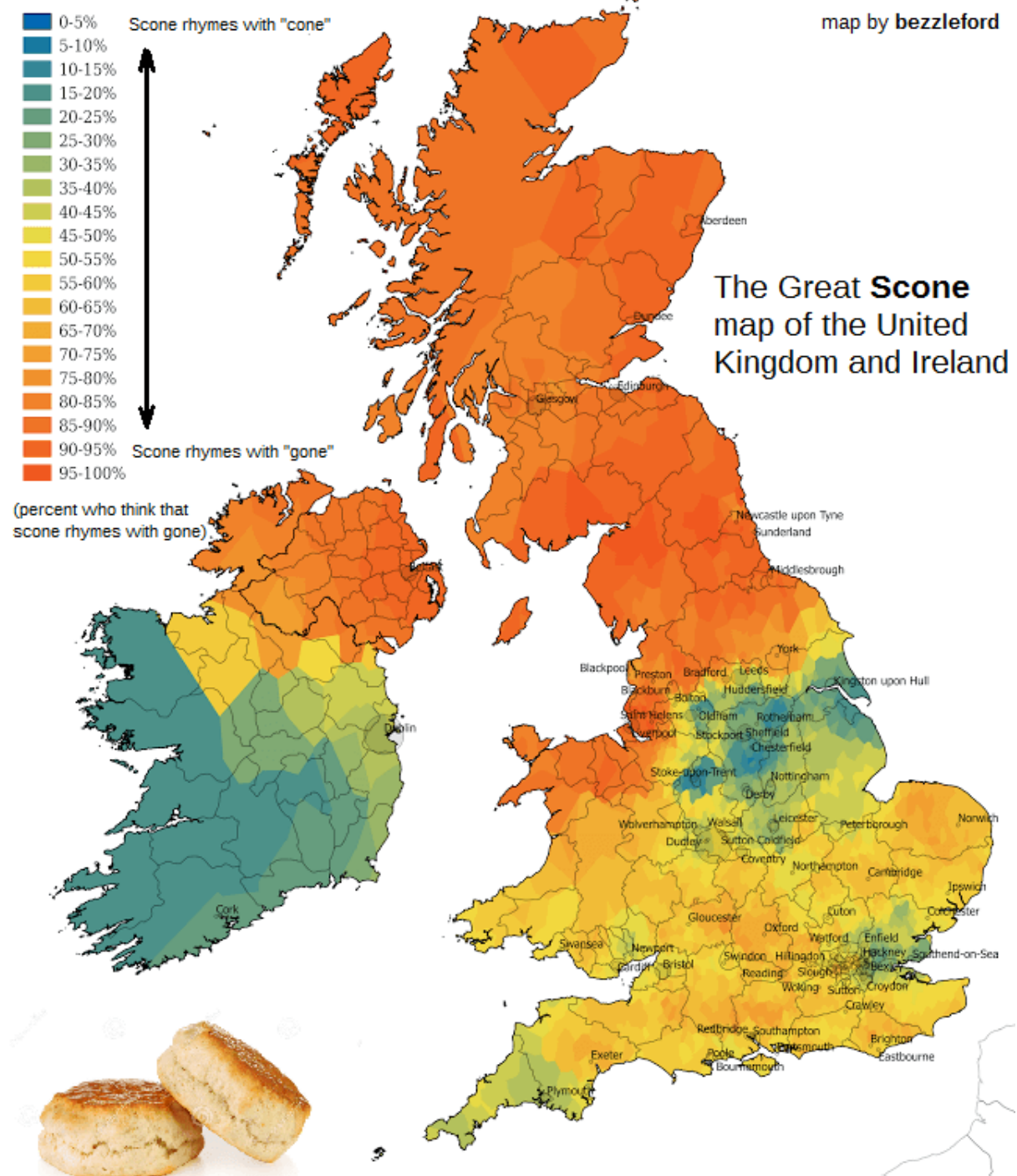
They involve analysis beyond admin. districts;

i.e. they do not assume homogeneity within districts.

Most commonly applied to population density maps

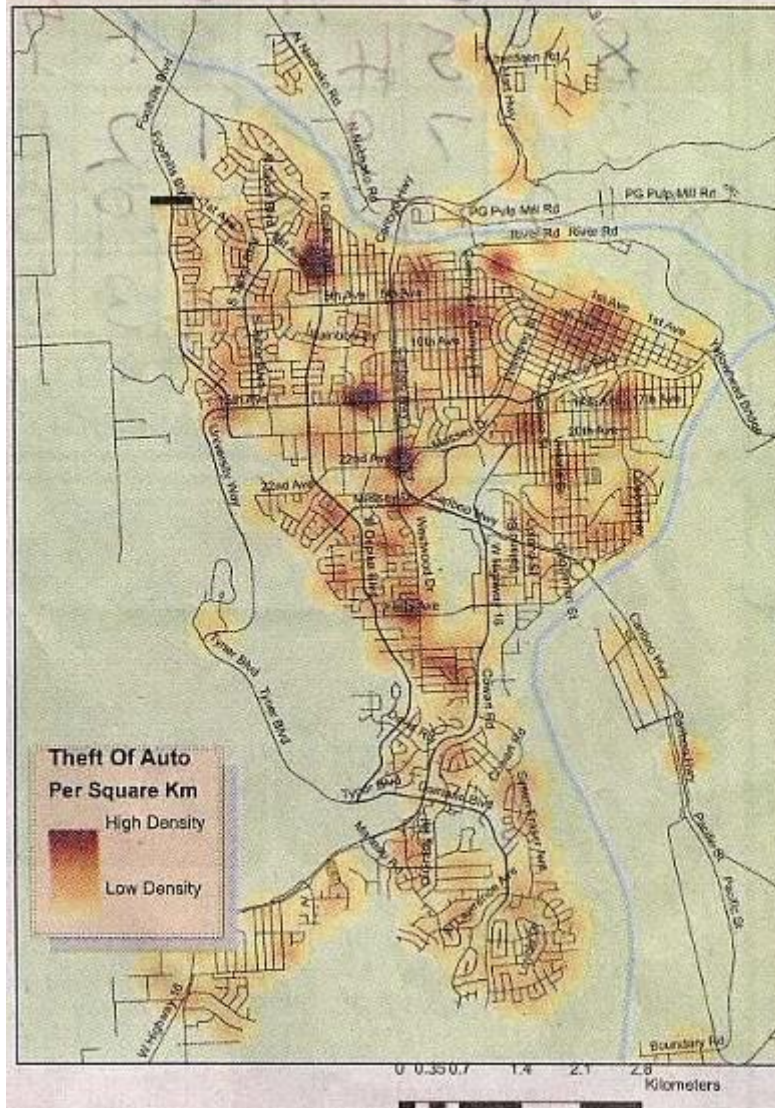


How should  
you say  
'scone' ?

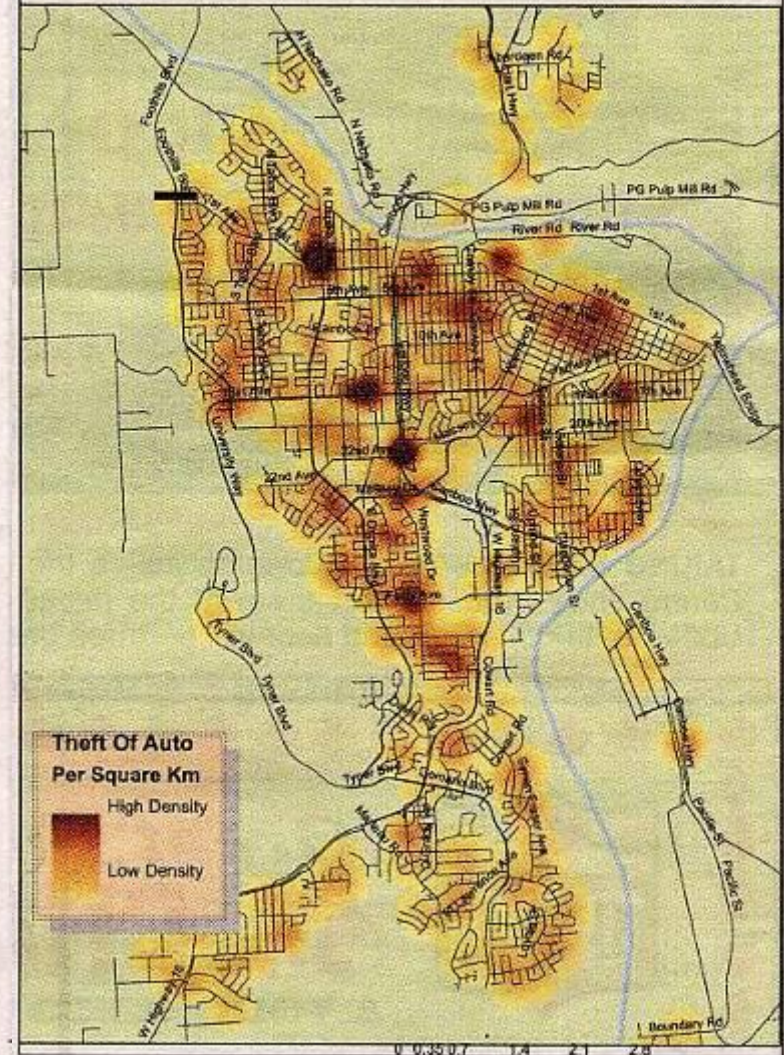




Density map showing auto thefts in Prince George  
Jan. 1, 2005 to Sept. 30, 2006



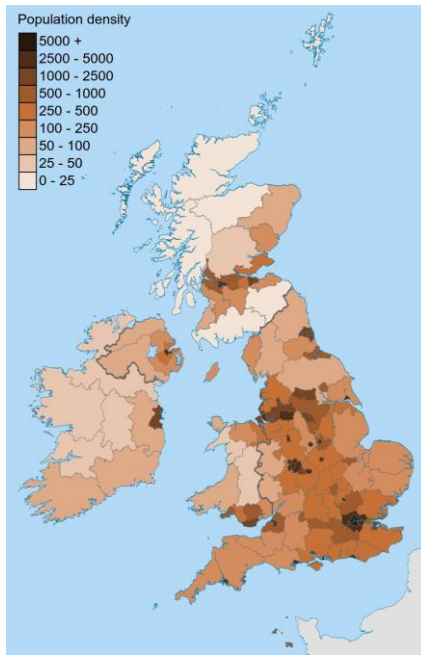
Density map showing auto thefts  
in Prince George  
Jan. 1, 2005 to Sept. 30, 2006



Ordinal  
data

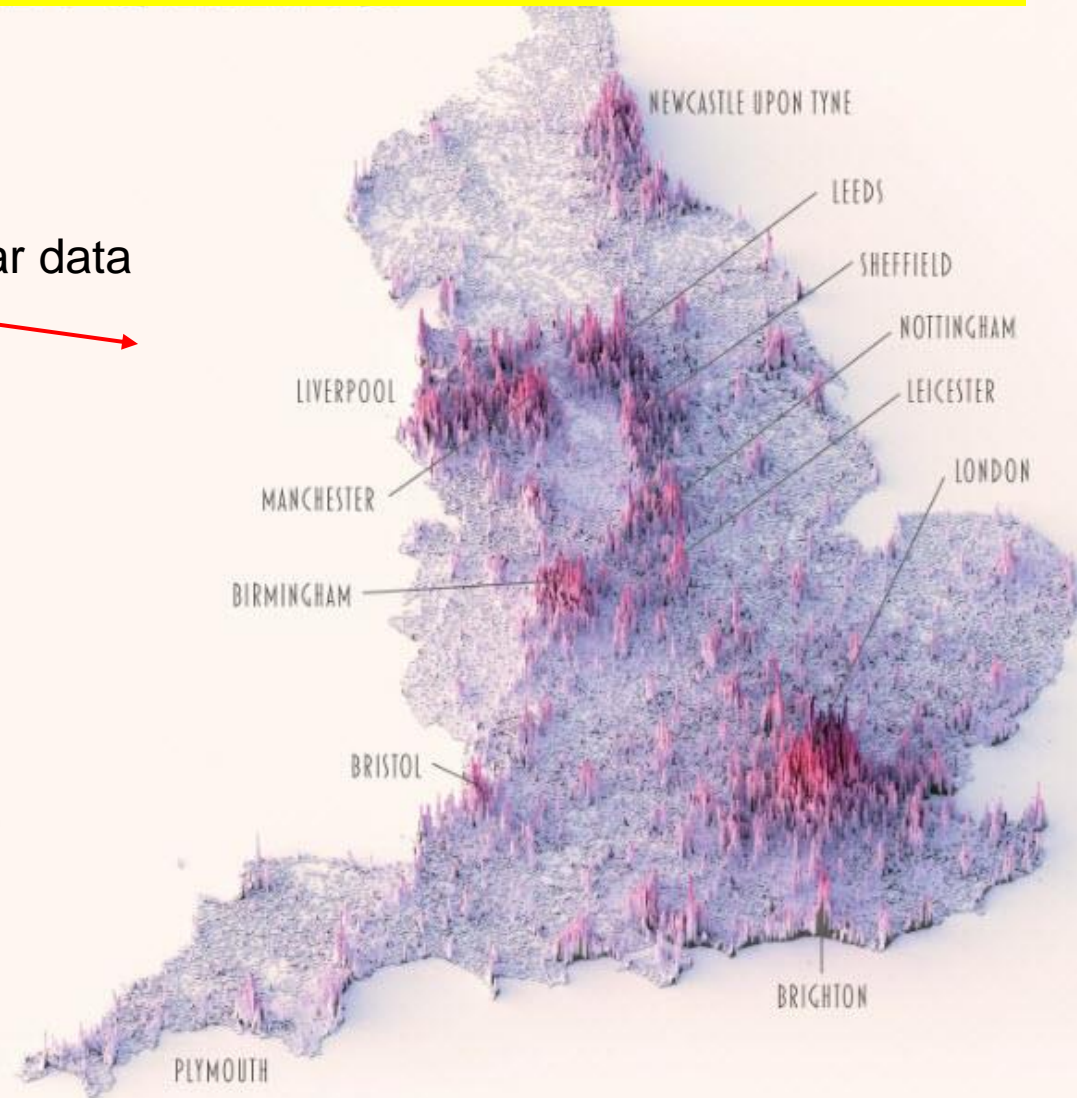


# 5. Topograms can avoid the need to create classes, using height



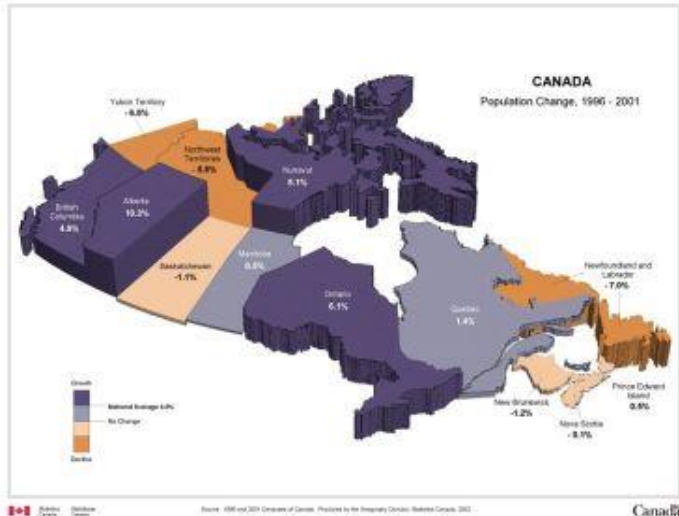
2022

Similar data

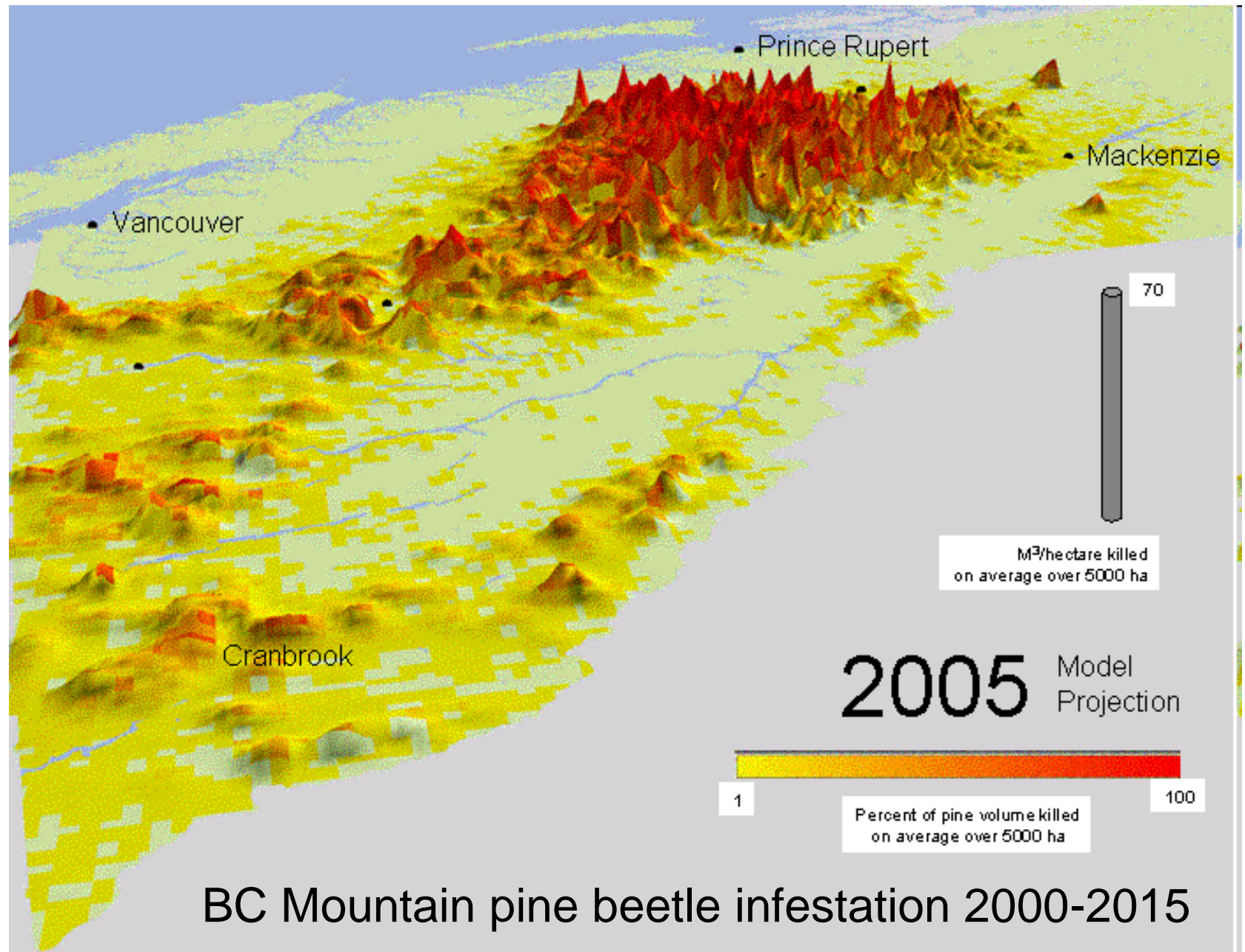


VISUALISED BY @TERENCE=FOSSTODON.ORG IN RSTATS  
WITH RAPTREADER (@TYLERMORGANWALL)

KOHNEN POPULATION 2022



# Topogram technique applied to isarithmic data (bivariate – 2 variables)





## 6. Value-by-area cartograms

a cartogram has no 'cartesian' scale - but here, area is based on **another geographic variable**

World population

More examples: <http://www.worldmapper.org/>

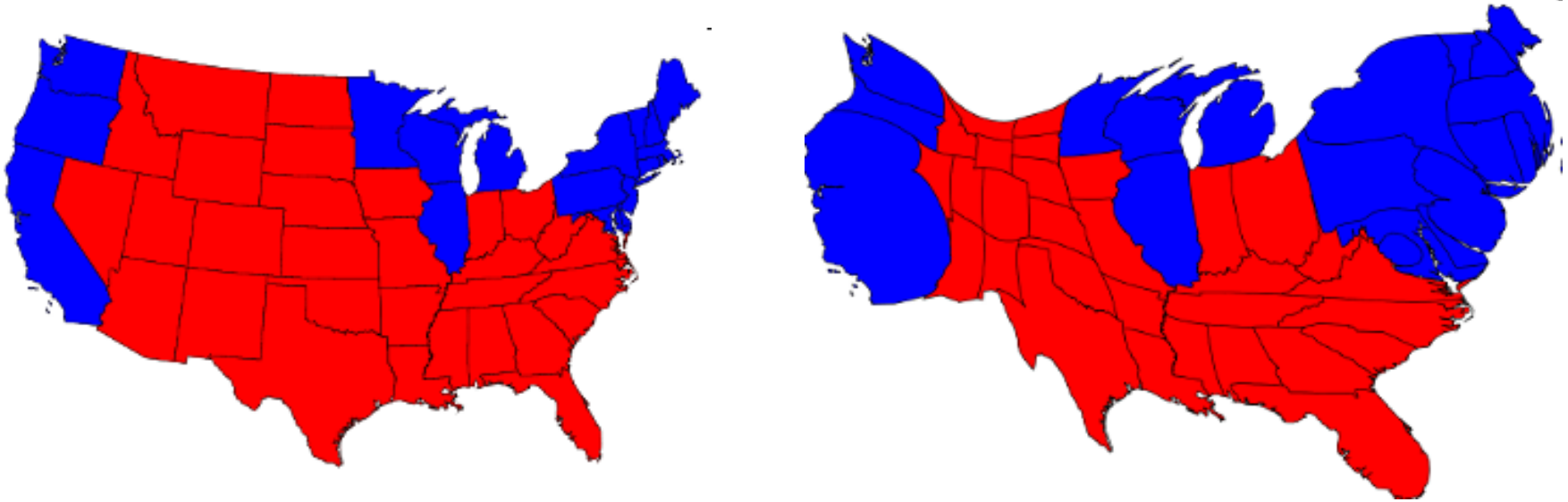


### Design principles:

- Area scale accurately represents a selected variable
- Regional Contiguity is maintained
- Shapes should remain recognisable (if possible)

## USA examples

US election results: [2012](#) [2008](#)



US population cartograms and animation

<http://www.ravi.io/us-population-trends-cartogram>

Cartogram software: [Scape Toad](#)

<https://www.arcgis.com/home/item.html?id=d348614c97264ae19b0311019a5f2276>



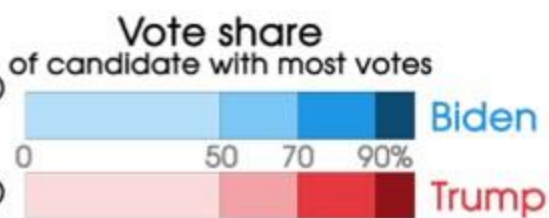
# US Presidential Election 2020

Results mapped at county level showing the candidate with the largest vote share in each area

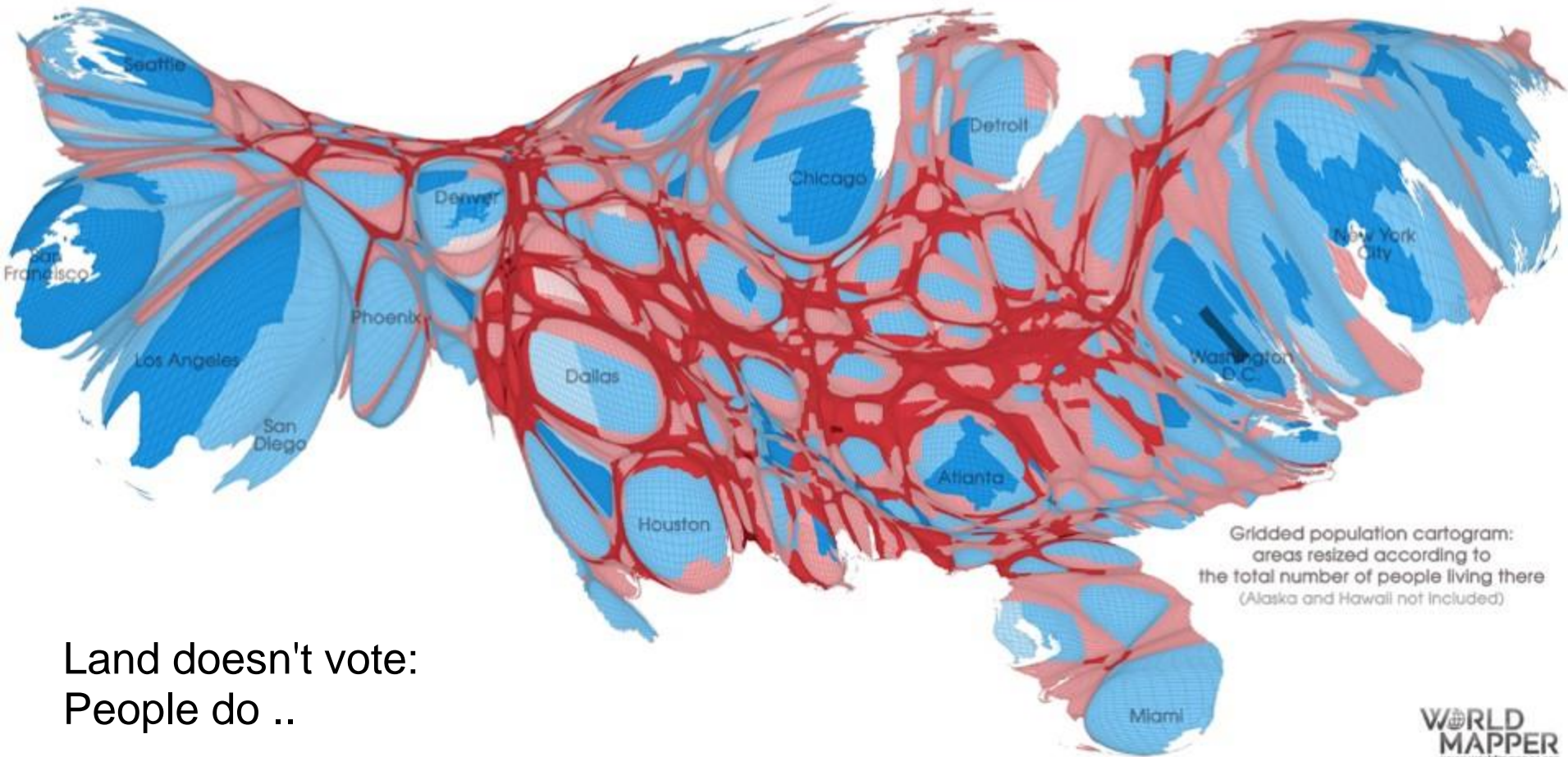
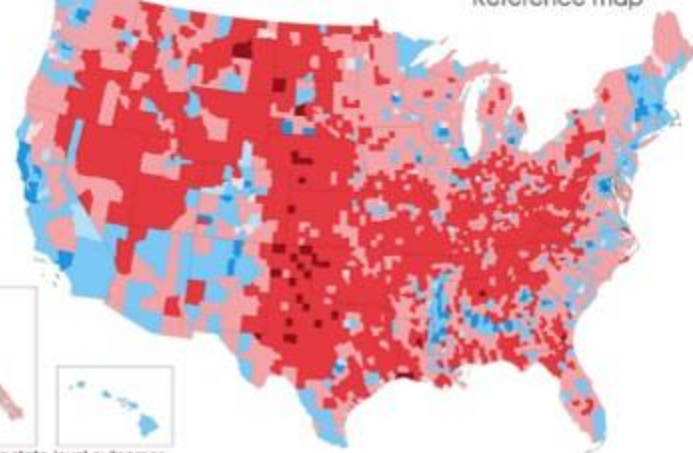
Preliminary results\*

Biden  
78,780,121 votes (50.9%)  
306 electoral votes

Trump  
73,163,140 votes (47.3%)  
232 electoral votes



\* not confirmed final result, last updated 16. Nov 2020  
Source <https://github.com/tavstats/USElection2020-NYT-Results/>

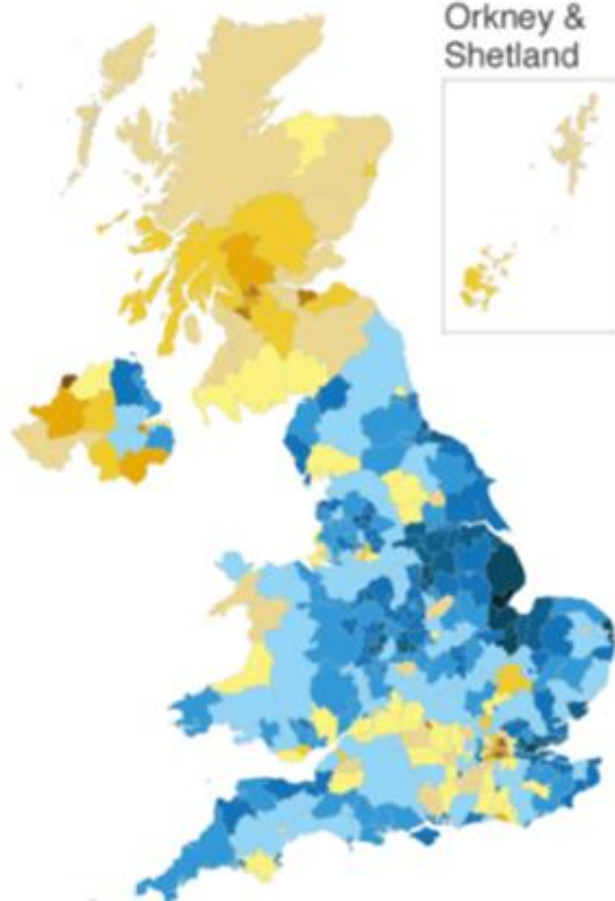
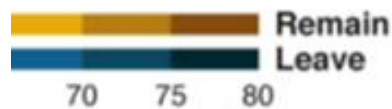


Land doesn't vote:  
People do ..

2016

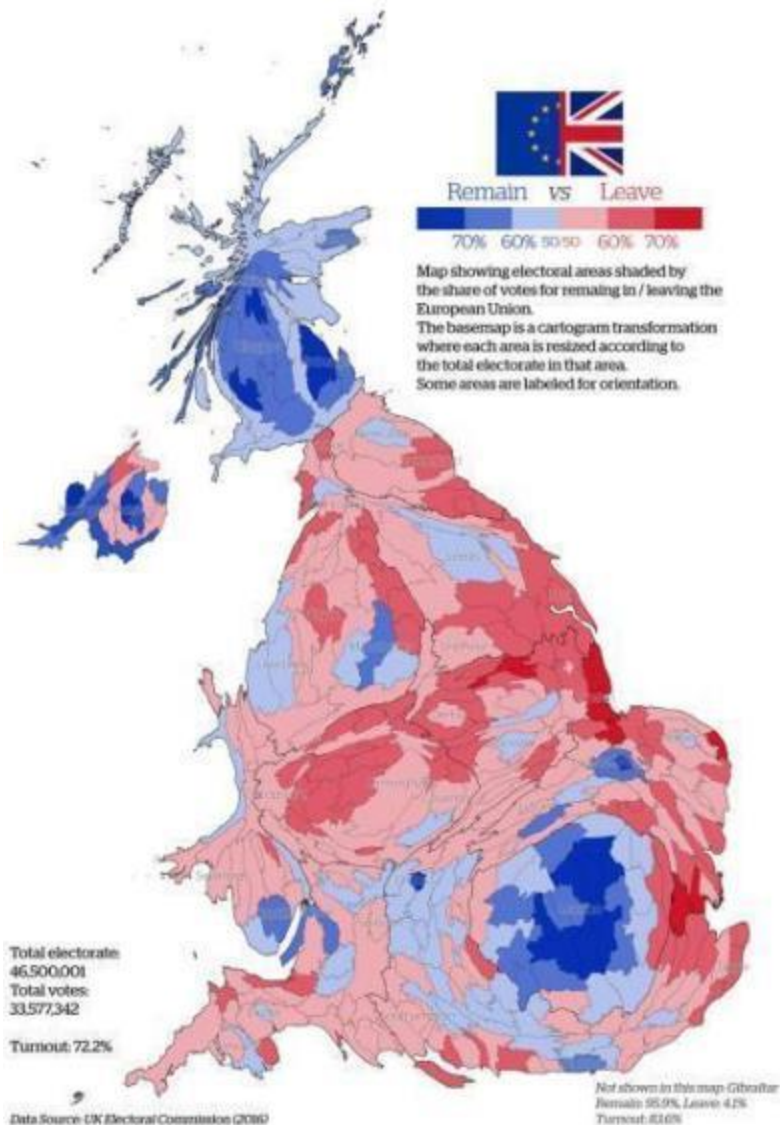
Question asked: "Should the UK remain a member of the European Union or leave the European Union?"

Area and vote share



## EU Referendum A Divided Kingdom

Map by RequestaBleeding  
www.viewsoftheworld.net





# Thematic techniques and data types

## Raw values / totals

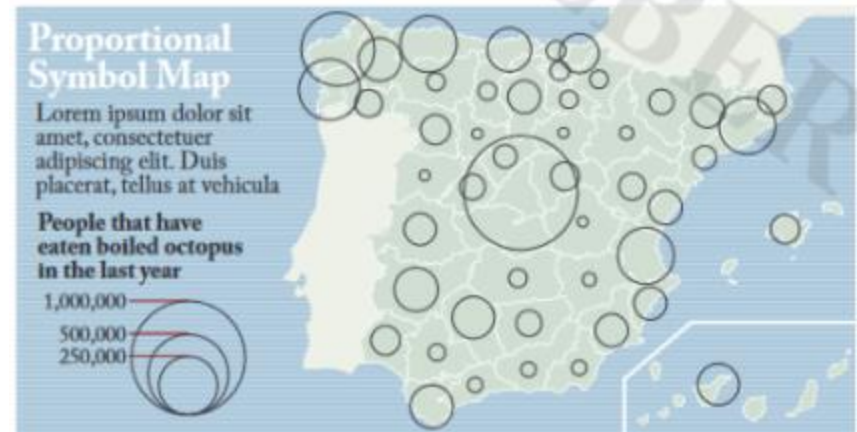
- Dot maps
- Graduated symbols
- Graduated lines
- Cartograms (value by area)

## Derived densities / % values

- Choropleth
- Topograms
- Isarithms (mostly)

Figure: Alberto Cairo, TKnightcenter ->

<https://geographyfieldwork.com/DataPresentationMappingTechniques.htm>



## 7. Cartograms - Mental maps

(based on perceived space)

A tool of psychological research:

People behave according to how they see their 'map'

They tend to:

exaggerate the size and importance of their home area  
recall unusual features,

- e.g. the Florida peninsula, 'boot' of Italy, shape of Hudson Bay, etc..









<https://www.wordclouds.com/>

[illegible]

5 -10 questions worth 5% total

**Submit via Moodle Wednesday 8<sup>th</sup> Feb (23.59)**