

COLORS

in scientific communication

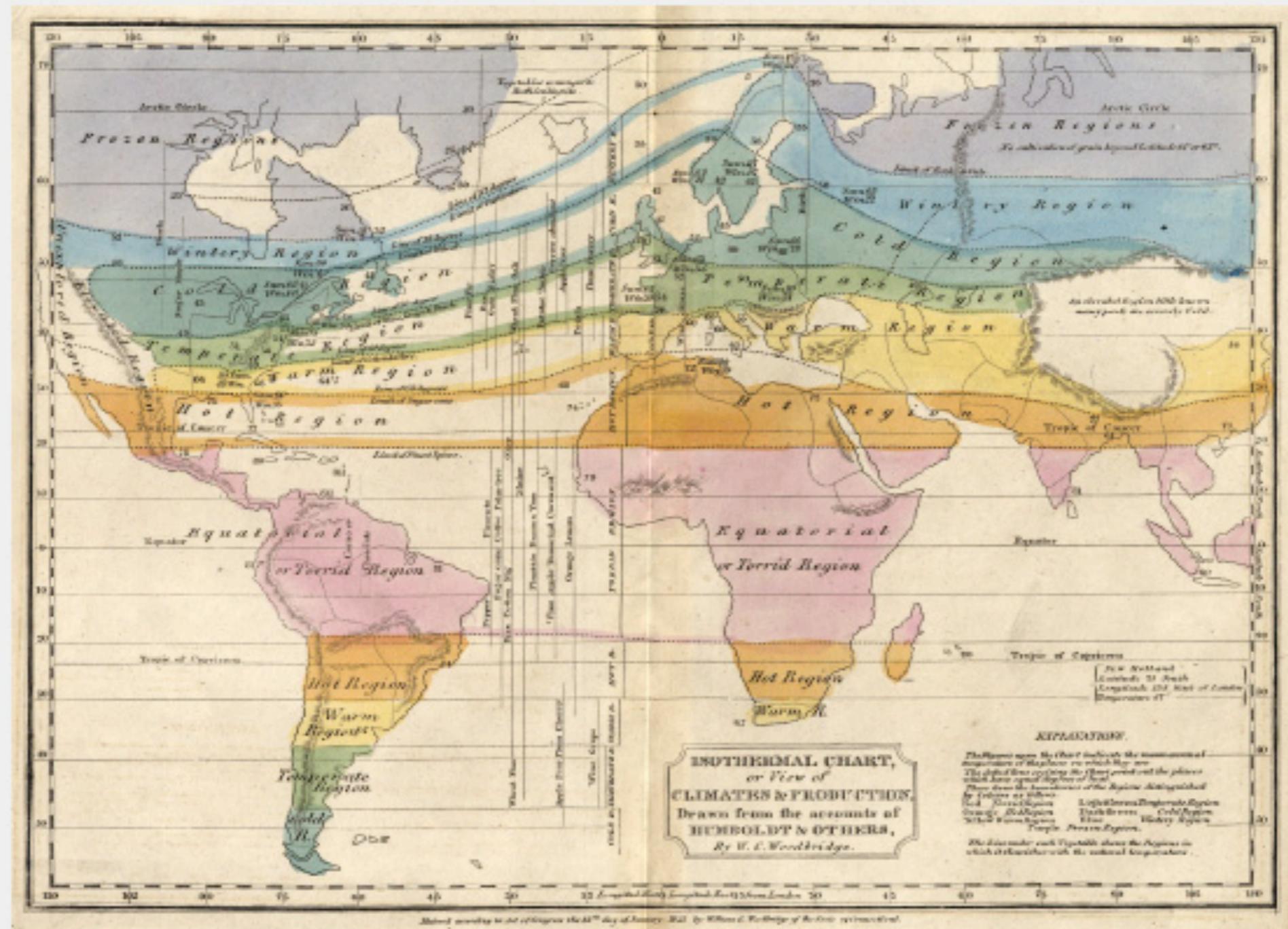
Baptiste Lafoux — May 2022

Vassily Kandinsky, 1913 - Color Study, Squares with Concentric Circles

Why are color(maps) useful ?



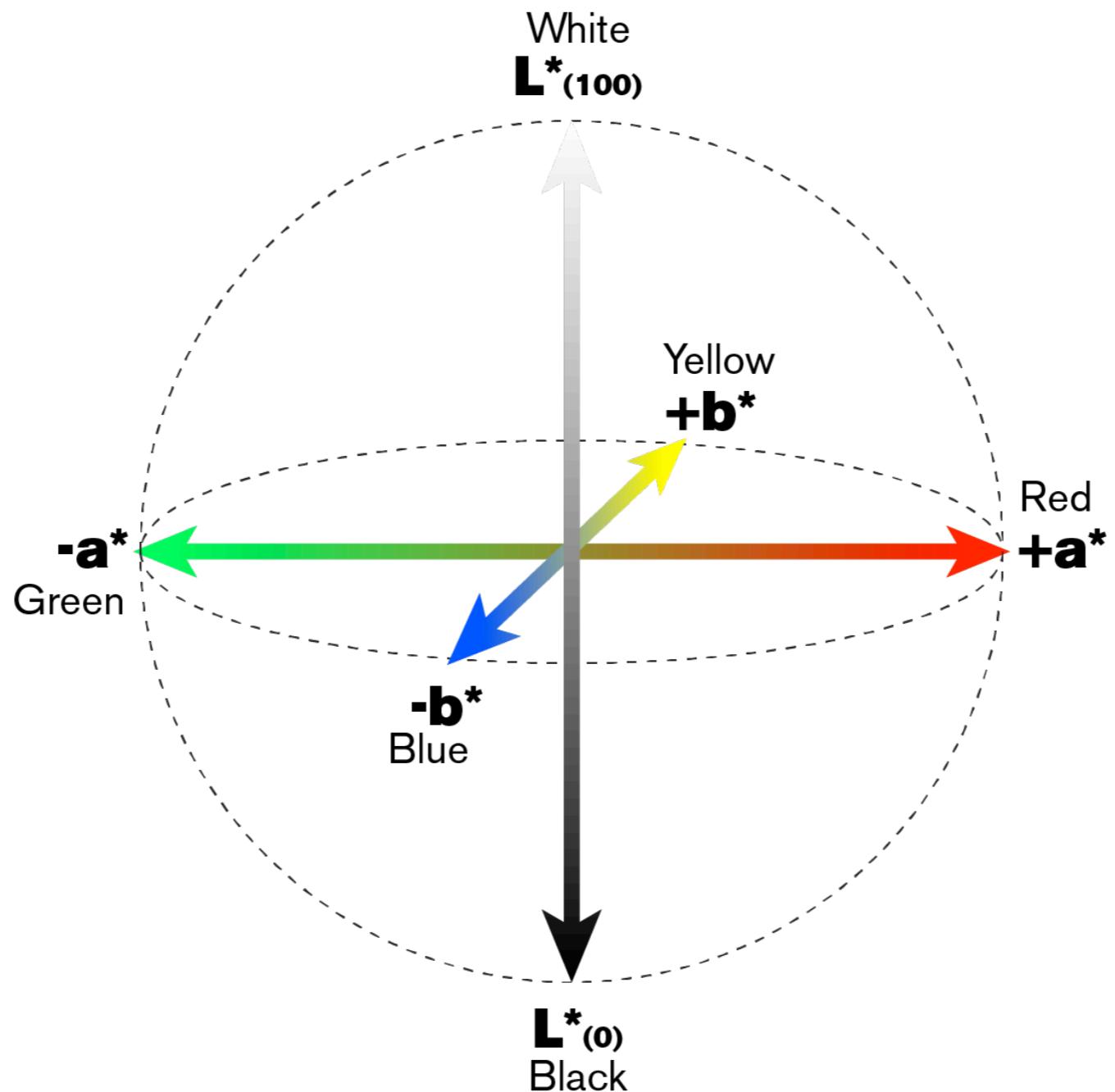
We've been using colormaps for a long time Sometimes poorly



1823 map [W. C. Woodbridge] → early example of a (bad) use of colors to represent numbers

Color representation

The CIELAB or HSL color spaces

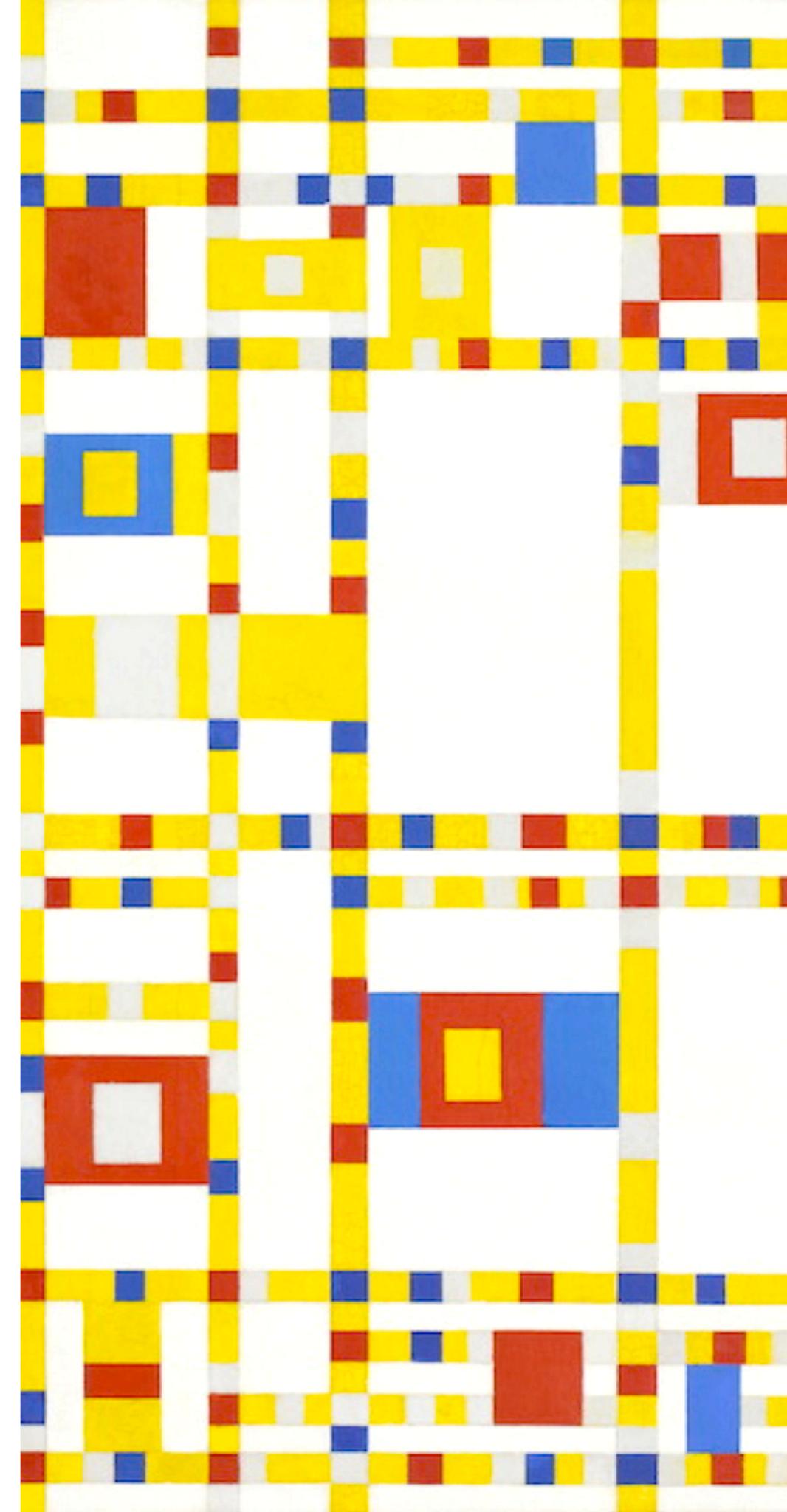


Overview

- The terrible **jet** colormap
- How to chose wisely a better colormap
- Ressources

To be continued

- Be colorblind friendly
- Maybe grey is a good option ?

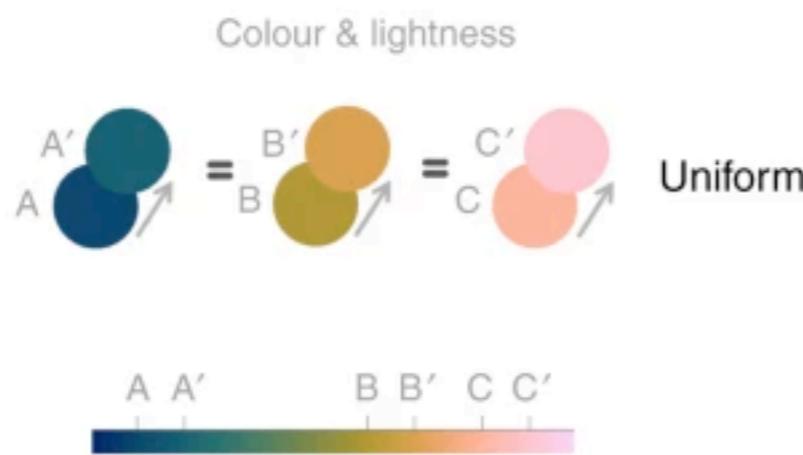
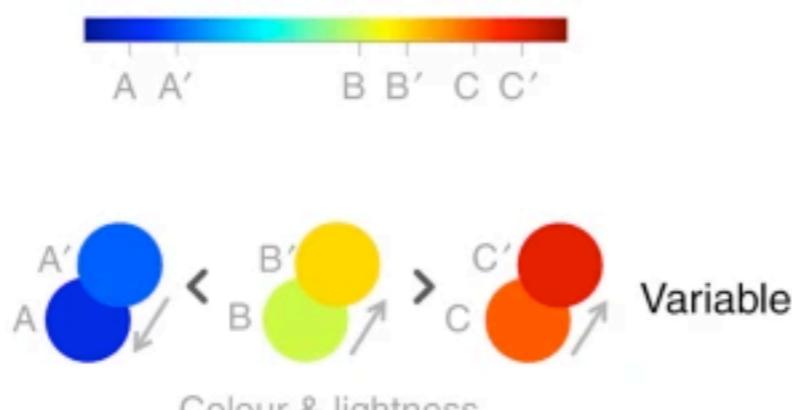


Why you should not use jet

Never

Ever. Stop that.

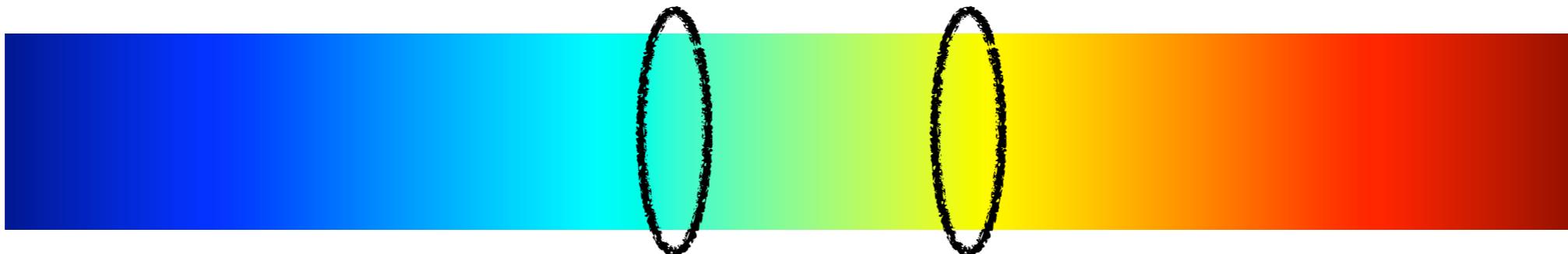
Perceptually uniform colormaps



Cramer et al. (2020). Nature communications

equal steps in data are perceived as equal steps in the color space

jet (aka the rainbow) is deeply *flawed*

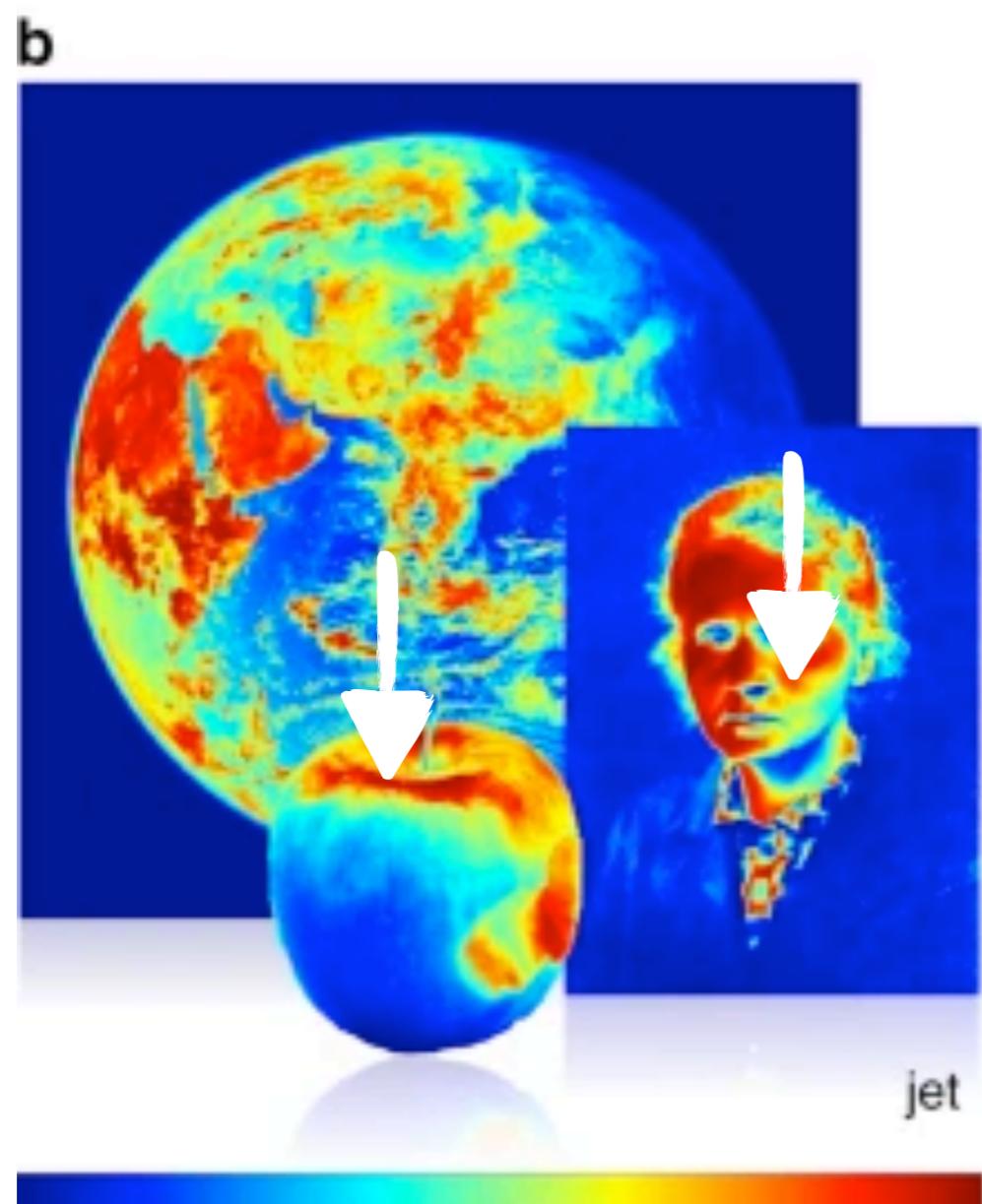


- Jet is **not** perceptually uniform



Why is that an issue ?

jet creates crazy gradients where there should be none



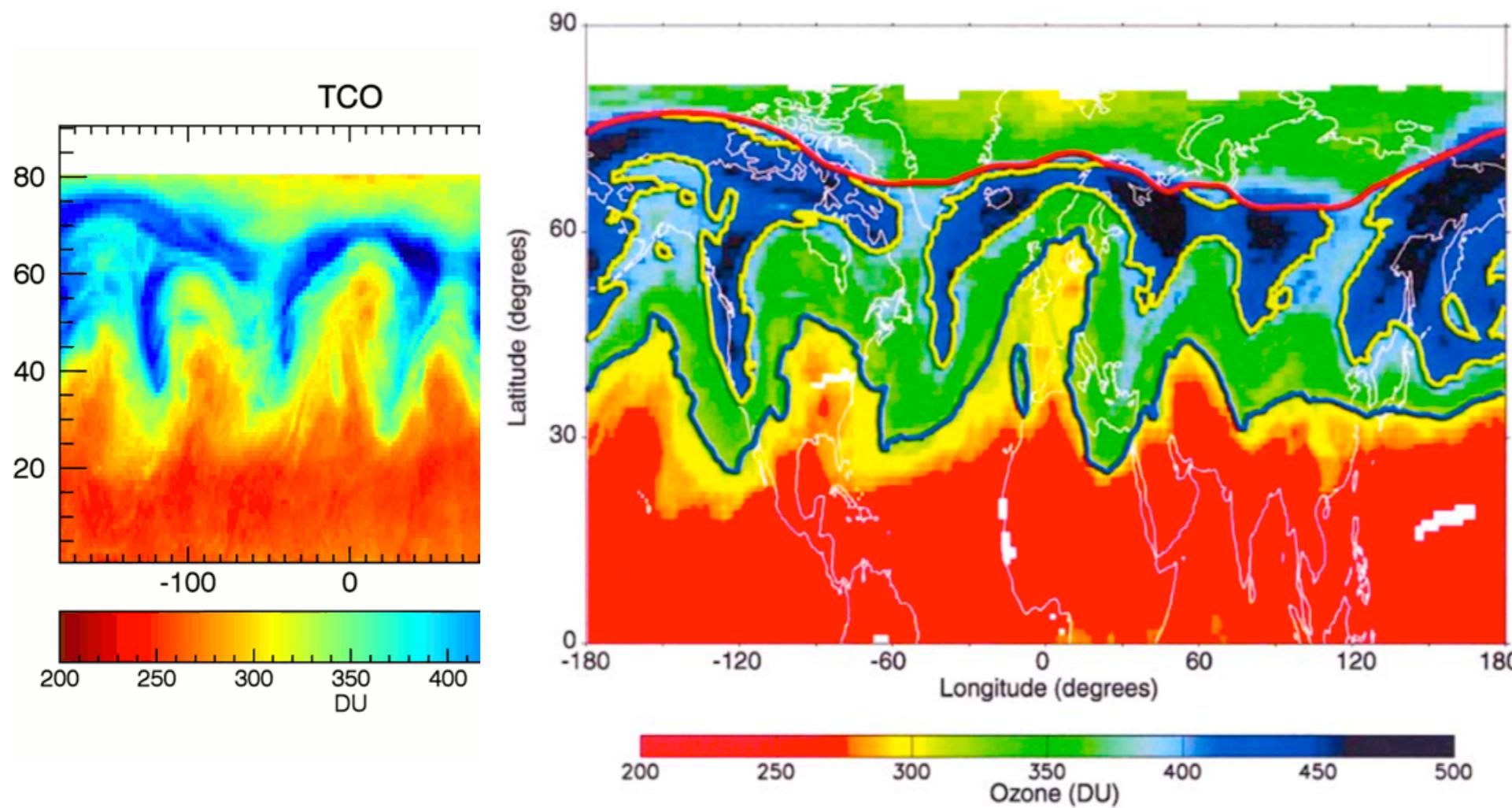
(also it's ugly)

jet can thus be misleading

An example

Hudson et al. *Atmos. Chem. Phys.*, 2006 → 152 citations

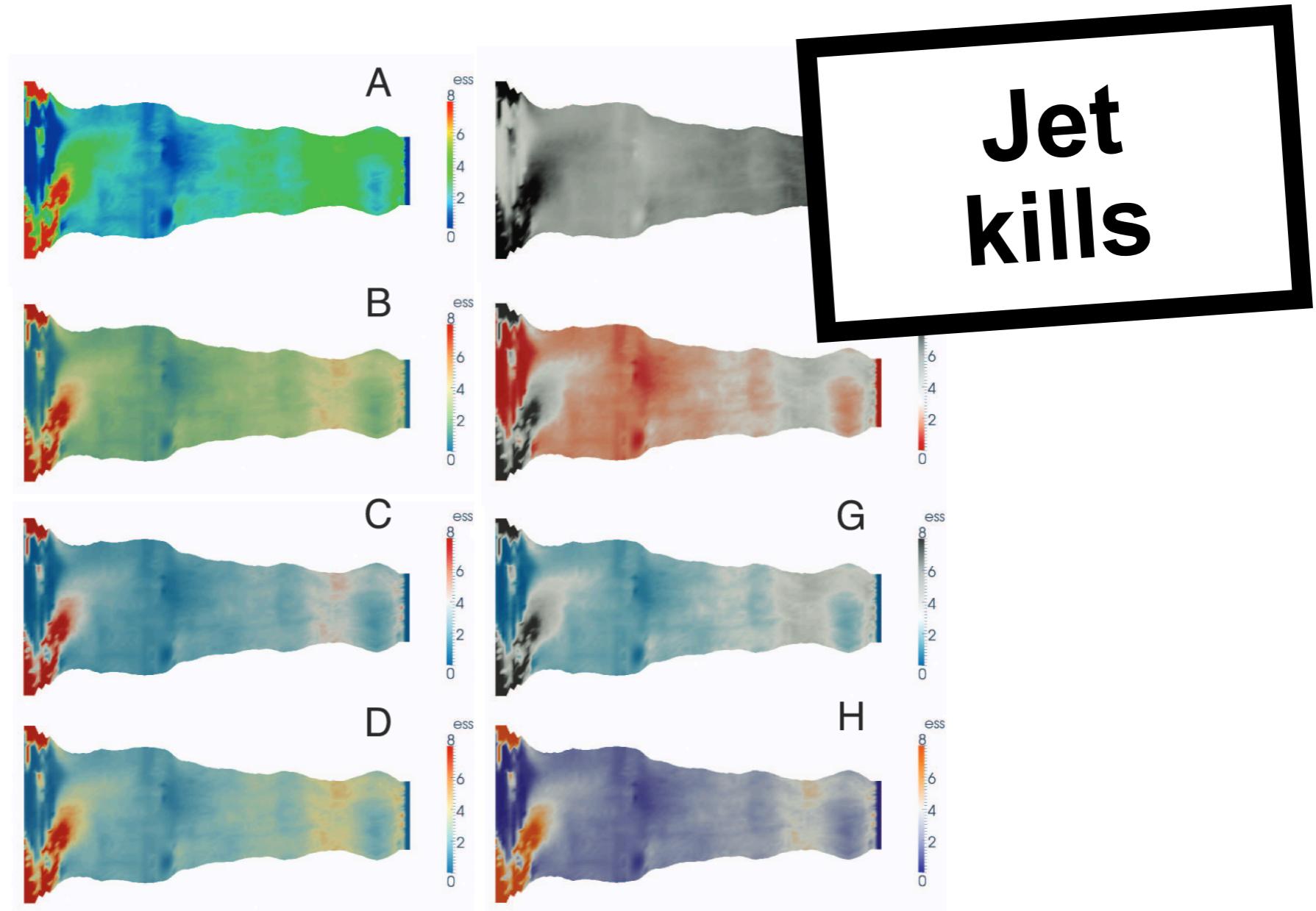
They identified a « front in the spatial ozone field »



TCO : Total Column Ozone — DU : Dobson unit

jet is even bad for your health !

M. Borkin et al., IEEE Visualization and Computer Graphics, 2011

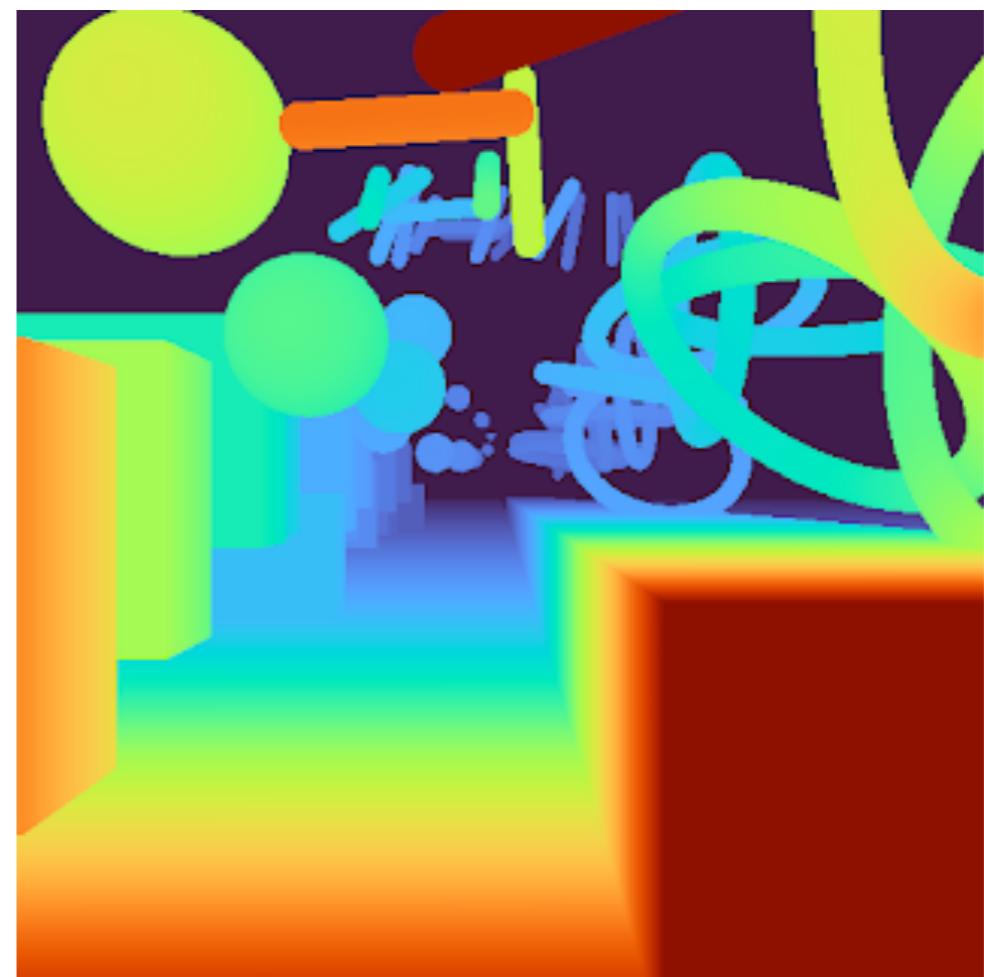
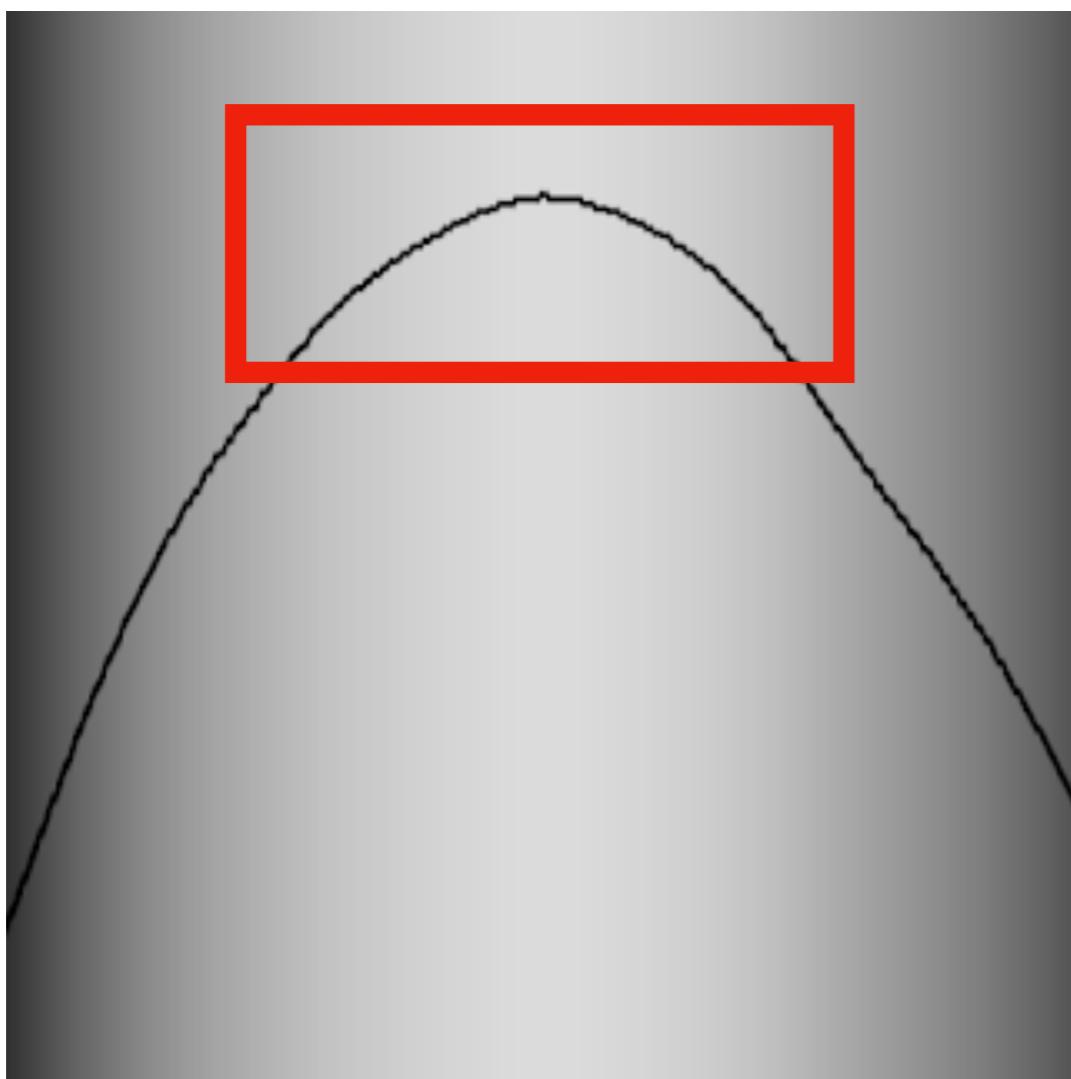


Caronoray arteries imagery

Significantly slower diagnosis + more errors with jet

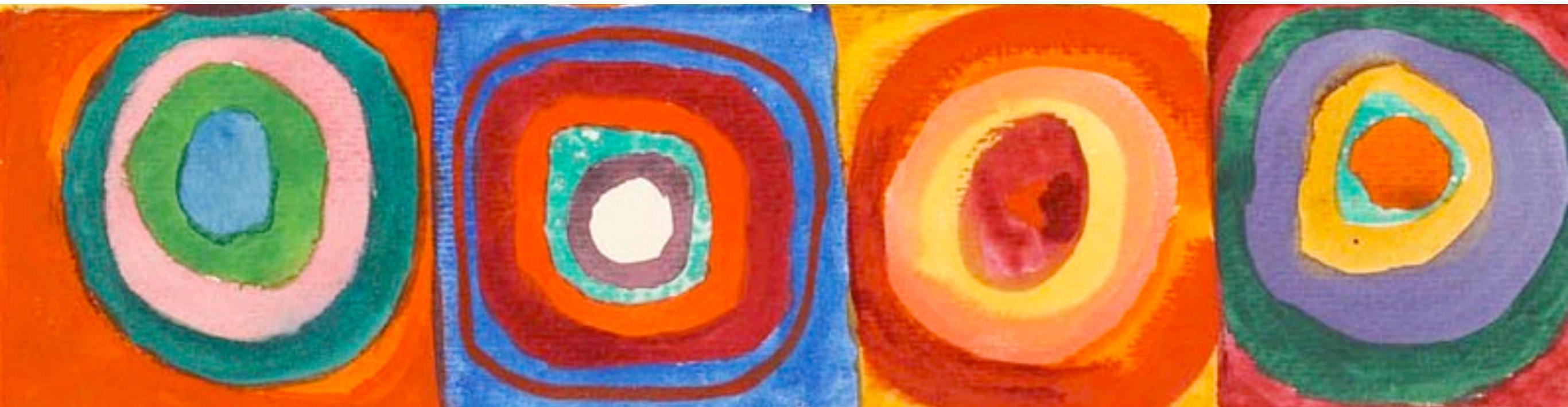
A (partial) solution

turbo colormap – if you *really* want to use the rainbow



(still ugly and problematic)

How to chose a colormap ?



Disclaimer

Reference/inspiration article

Crameri, F., Shephard, G. E., & Heron, P. J. (2020). The misuse of colour in science communication. *Nature communications*

STEP 1 – categorize your dataset

A dataset can be

- **Sequential** [energy, norm of anything] 
- **Multisequential** [terrain elevation (water + ground)] 
- **Diverging** [curl, velocity, temperature, elevation] 
- **Cyclic** [angle, phase] 
- **Categorical** [votes, anything unordered] 

STEP 2 – Variations/noise ?

If there is a lot of small variations – **continuous**

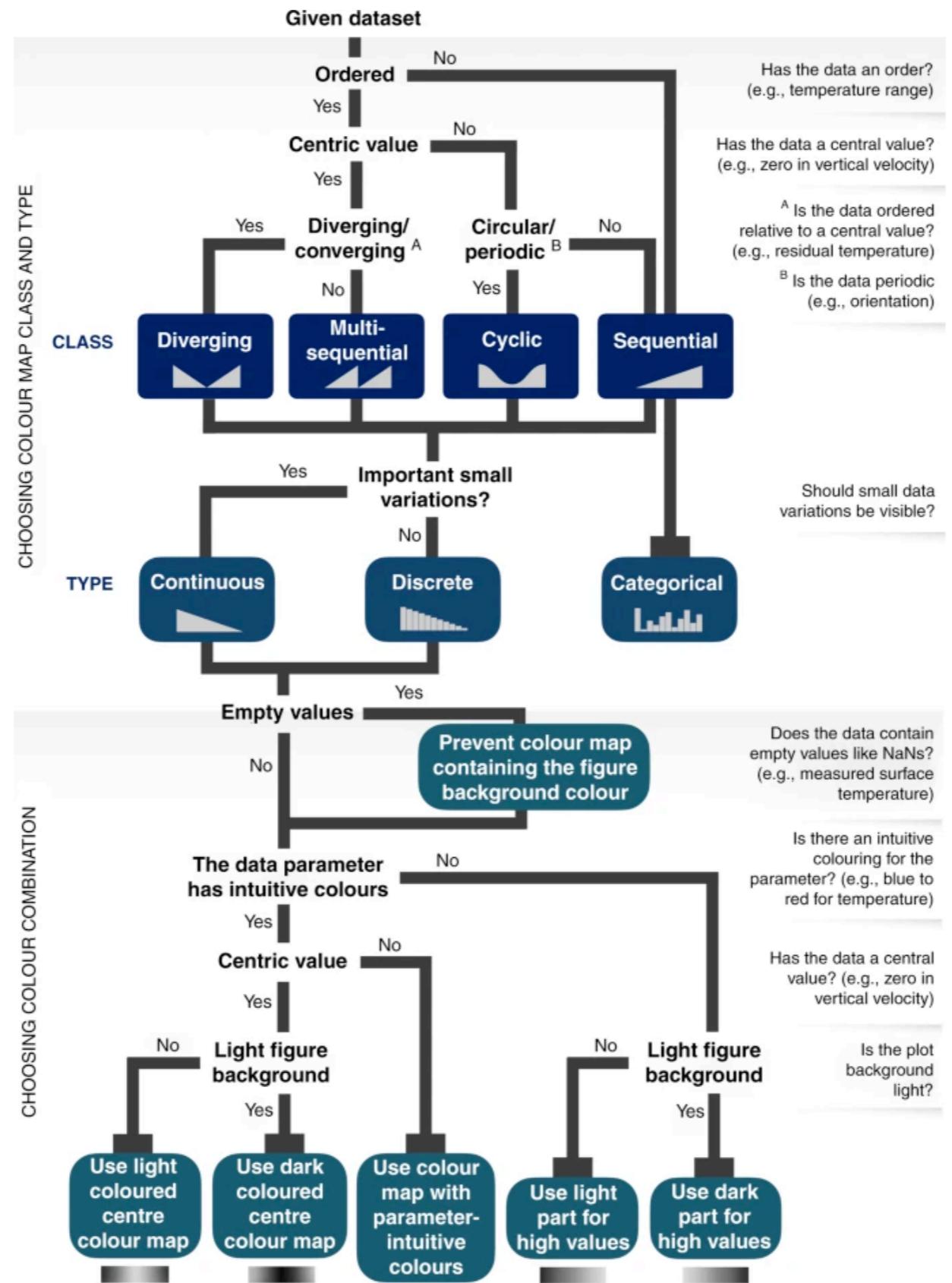


otherwise – **discrete** A series of vertical bars of increasing height, representing a discrete distribution.

STEP 3 – other attention points

- **If NaNs** : avoid a colormap containing same color as the background
- Use **intuitive colors** (e.g red → blue for T° , blue for water and brown for ground, etc...)
- Consider the **background color** :
 - if bg is **dark** : high values are light
 - if bg is light : high values are **dark**

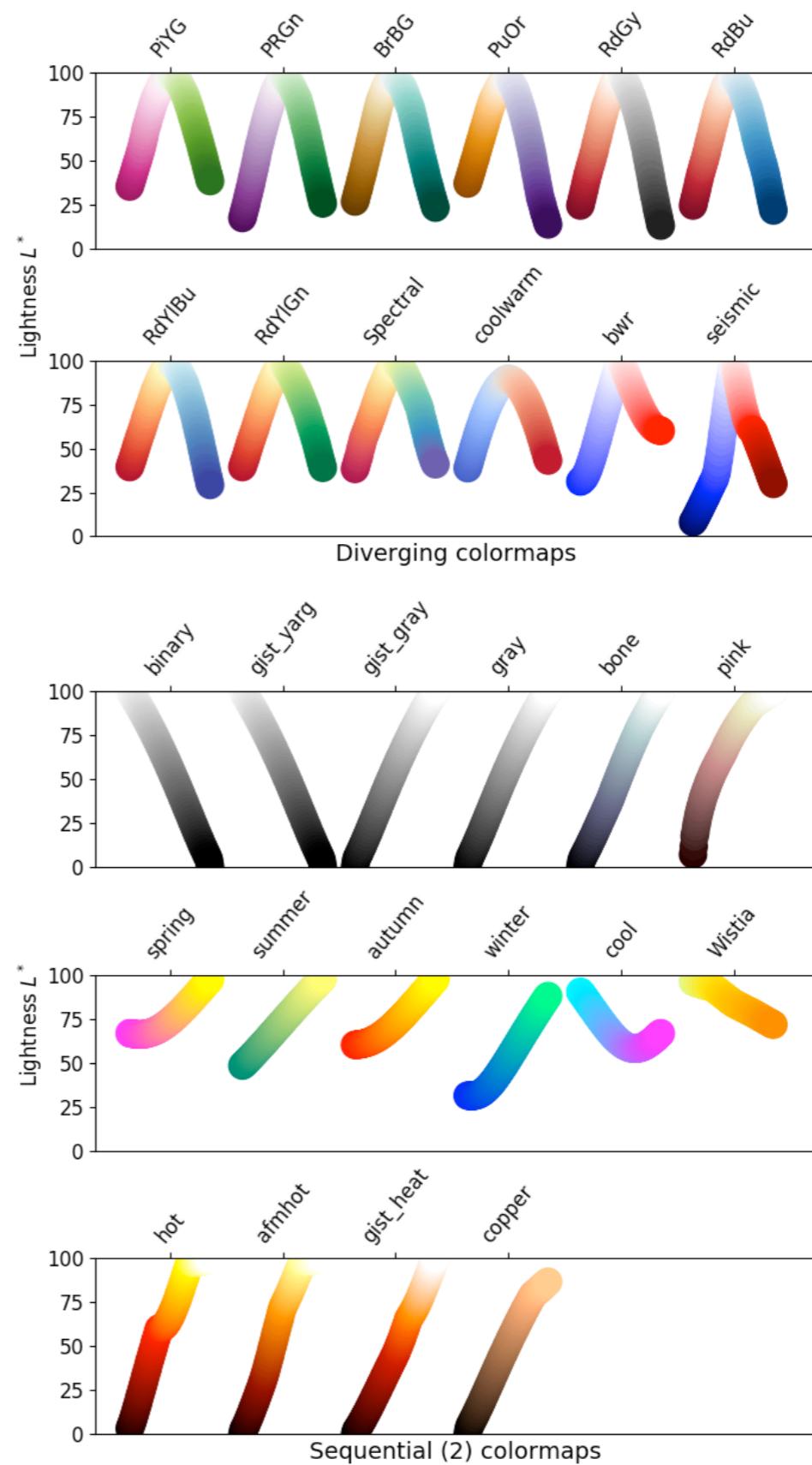
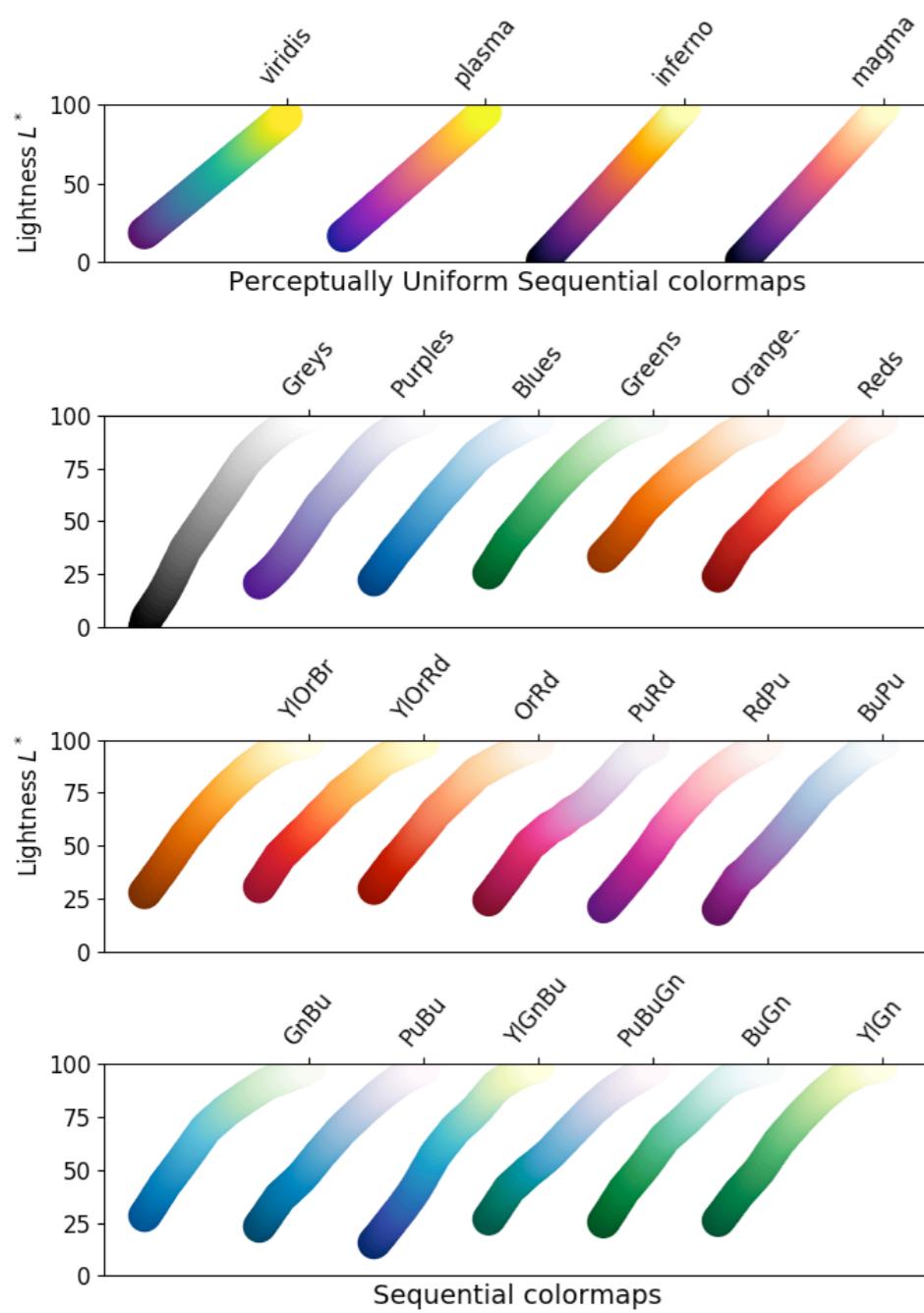
A summary



Some ressources



Matplotlib colormaps



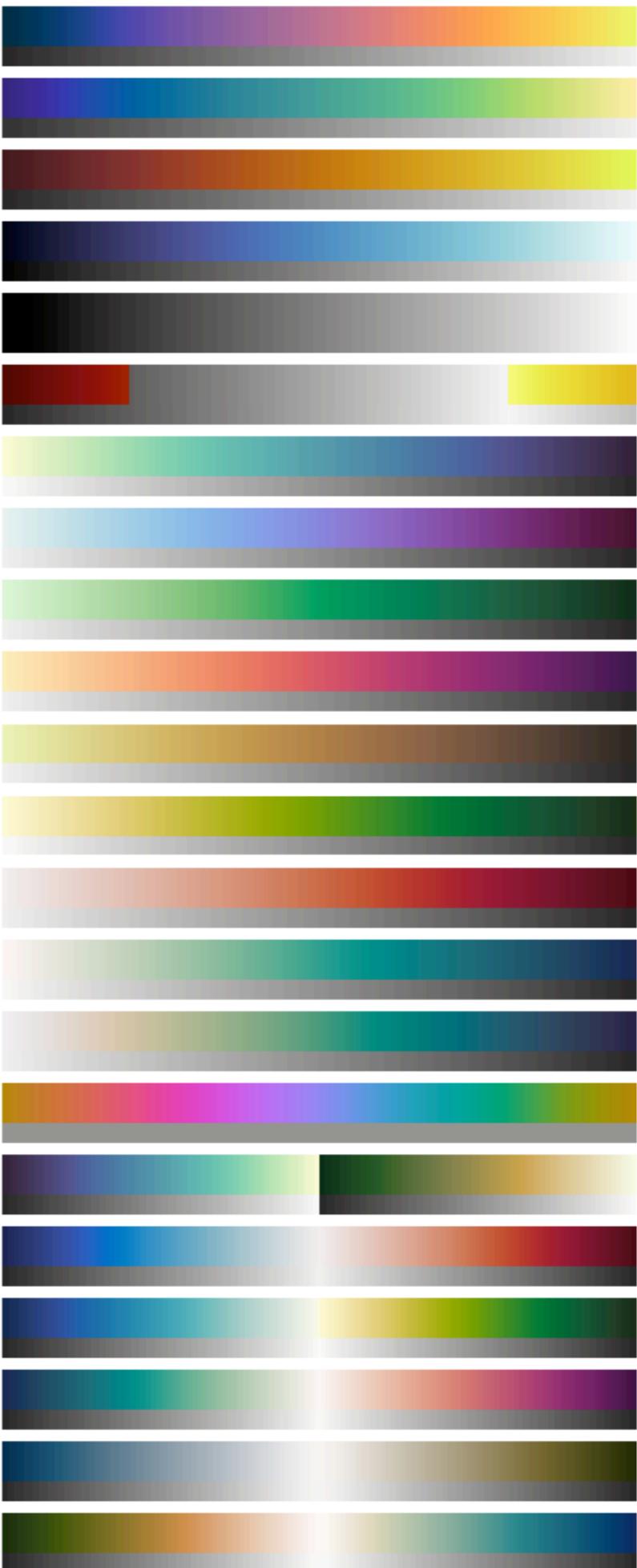
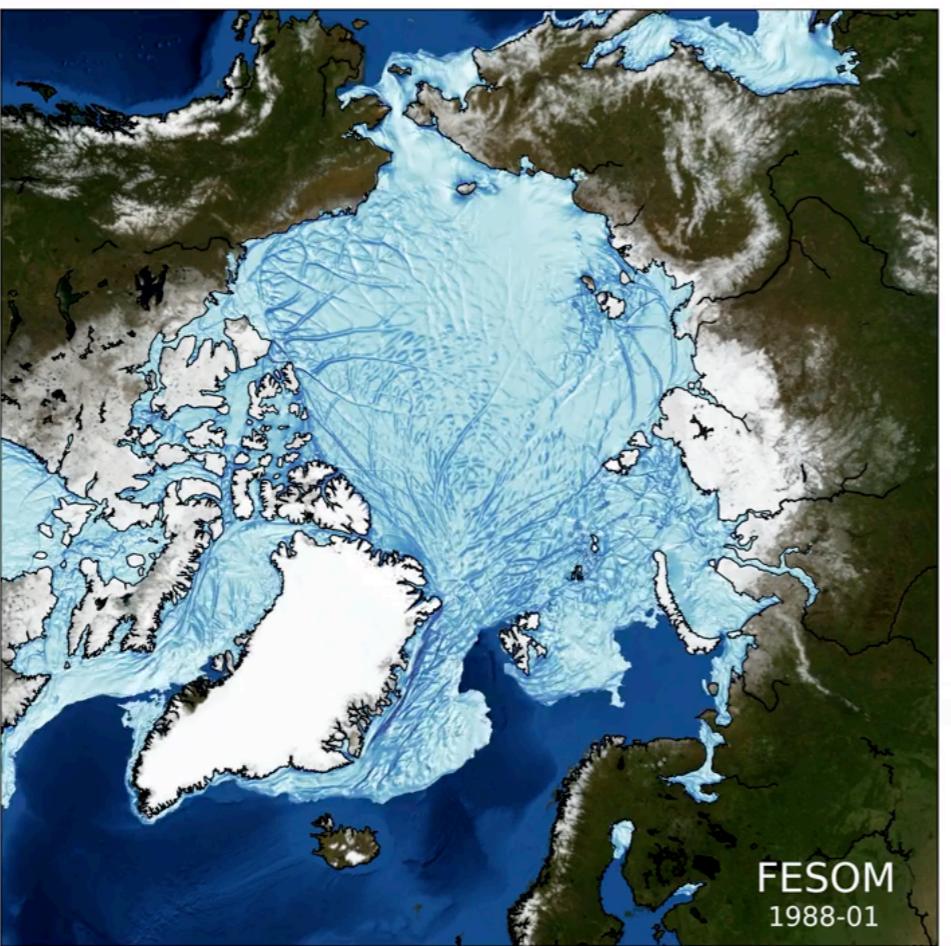
→ already quite good !

Ressources

cmocean 1/2

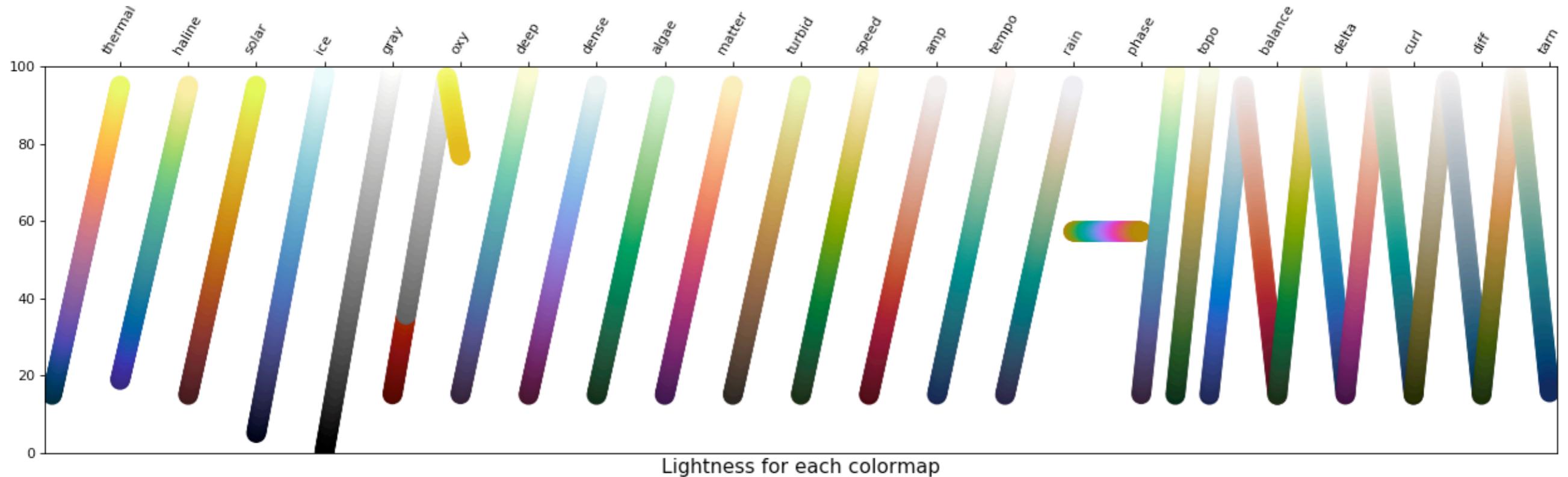
<https://matplotlib.org/cmocean/>

- Exists for Python, Matlab, R, etc...



Ressources

cmocean 2/2



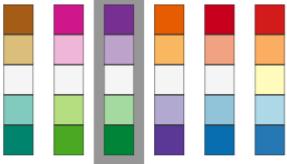
Beautiful (all perceptually uniform) colormaps

Ressource

Colorbrewer

Number of data classes: 10 [i](#) how to use | updates | downloads | credits

Nature of your data: [i](#)
 sequential diverging qualitative

Pick a color scheme:


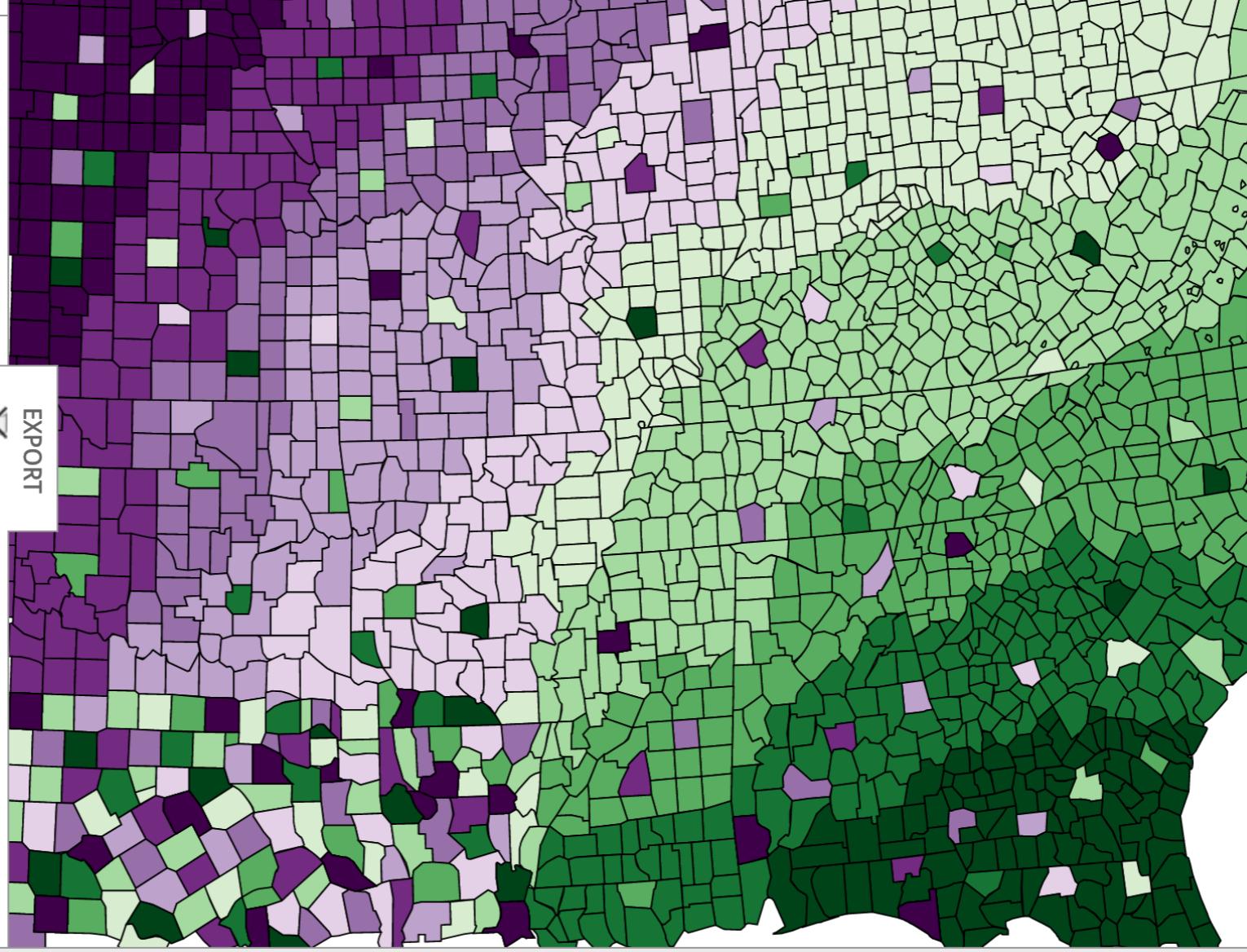
Only show: [i](#)
 colorblind safe print friendly photocopy safe

Context: [i](#)
 roads 
 cities 
 borders 

Background: [i](#)
 solid color 
 terrain 

color transparency 

COLORBREWER 2.0
color advice for cartography

10-class PRGn [i](#)     EXPORT [HEX](#) [#40004b](#) [#762a83](#) [#9970ab](#) [#c2a5cf](#) [#e7d4e8](#) [#d9f0d3](#) [#a6dba0](#) [#5aae61](#) [#1b7837](#) [#00441b](#) 

<http://colorbrewer2.org/>

Ressource

Palettable (*One to rule them all*)

<https://jiffyclub.github.io/palettable>

pip install palettable

One library for all of the above !

- palettable.cartocolors.diverging
- palettable.cartocolors.qualitative
- palettable.cartocolors.sequential
- palettable.cmocean.diverging
- palettable.cmocean.sequential
- palettable.colorbrewer.diverging
- palettable.colorbrewer.qualitative
- palettable.colorbrewer.sequential
- palettable.lightbartlein.diverging
- palettable.lightbartlein.sequential
- palettable.matplotlib
- palettable.mycarta
- palettable.scientific.diverging
- palettable.scientific.sequential
- palettable.tableau
- palettable.wesanderson

```
from palettable.cmocean.diverging import balance
ax.imshow(data, cmap=balancempl_colormap)
```

Wes Anderson palettes

- Also on Palettable (palettable.wesanderson)
- All Wes Anderson Palettes are **qualitatives** (for **categorical data**)

from **The French Dispatch**



from **The Darjeeling Limited**



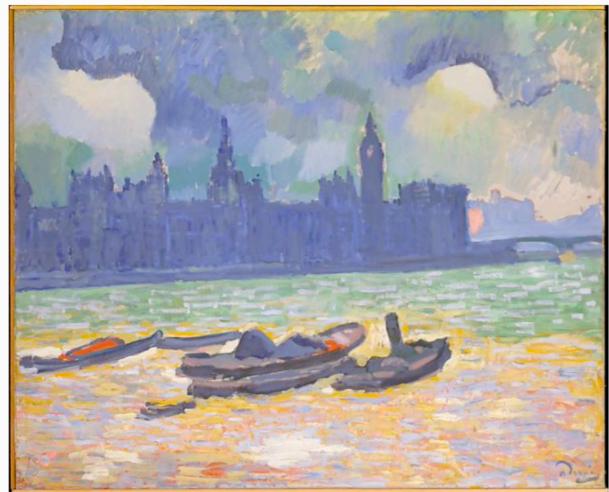
from **Moonrise Kingdom**



Metbrewer

METropolitain Museum collection

```
import met_palettes  
colors = met_brew(name="VanGogh1", n=123, brew_type="continuous")
```



Conclusion

Colors are *important*.

Color misuse can be :

- **misleading**
- **excluding** for certain people with illness (avoid cmaps with green AND red)
- **ugly**

Proper usage of color can :

- **improve your scientific message**
- **generate interest** for your work
- make you/others **feel good**

Care about it !

It is neither a loss of time, nor a neutral choice



Thanks!

Paul Klee, 1927 - *Flora on Sand*

Diverse links on the subject

Rob Simmon (NASA observatory) *Subtleties of Color* – <https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/blogs/elegantfigures/2013/08/05/subtleties-of-color-part-1-of-6/>

<https://matplotlib.org/cmocean/>

<http://figuredesign.blogspot.com/2012/04/meeting-recap-colors-in-figures.html>

<https://betterfigures.org/2015/06/23/picking-a-colour-scale-for-scientific-graphics/>