Designing for Scientists

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github.com/cmrRose/talks

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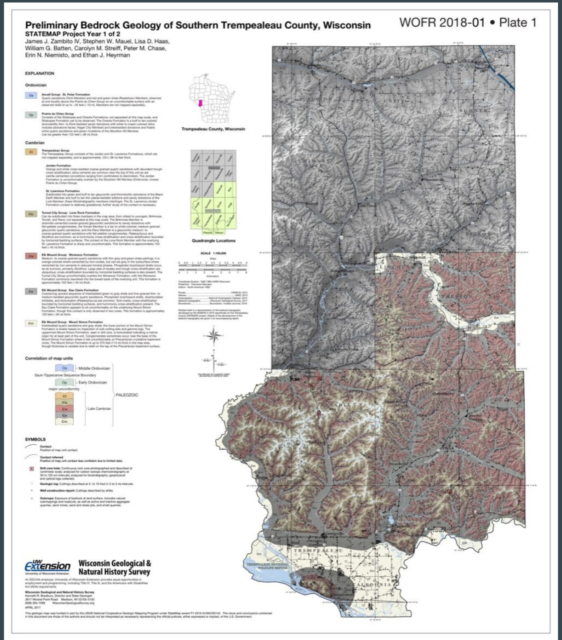
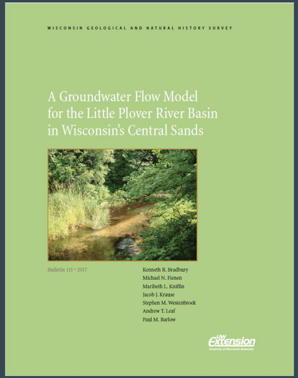
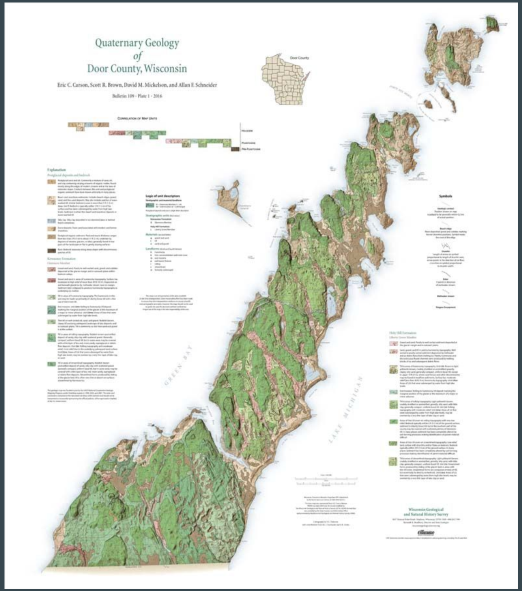
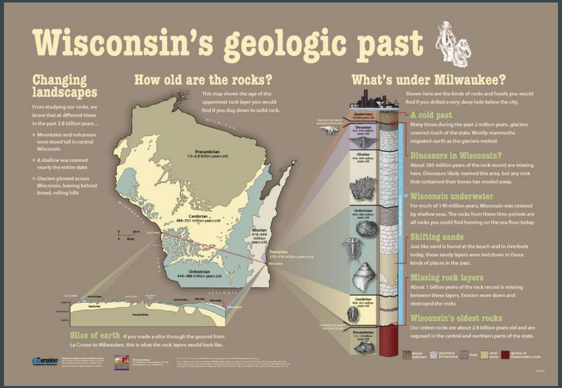
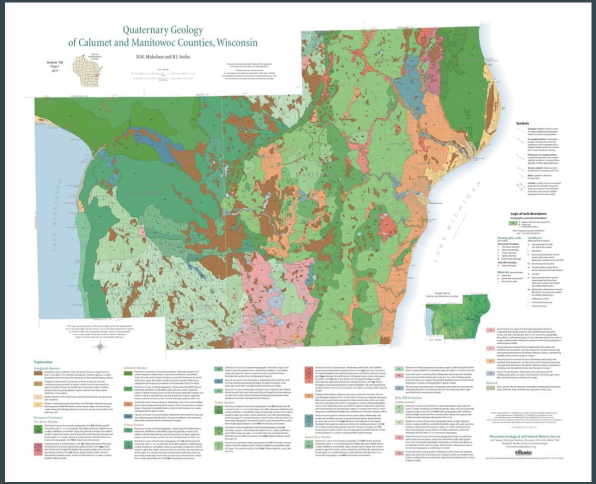
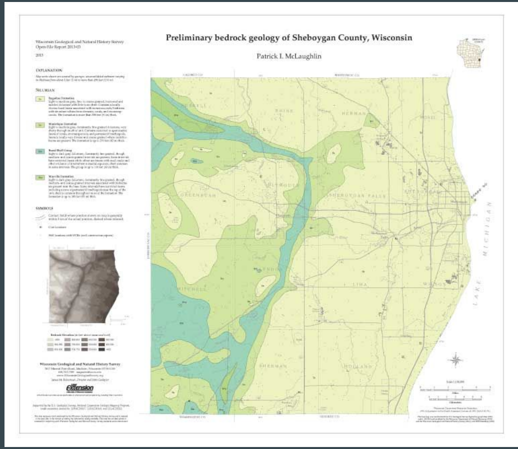












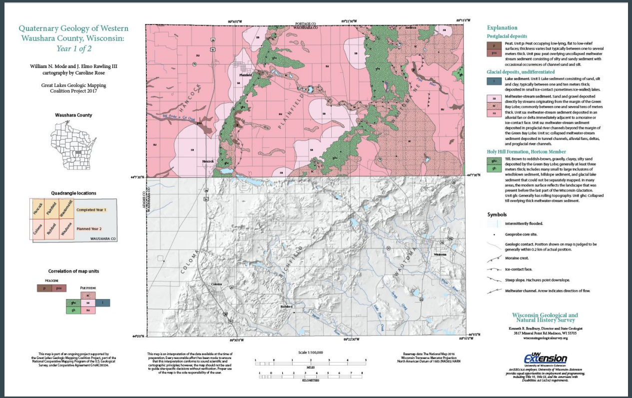


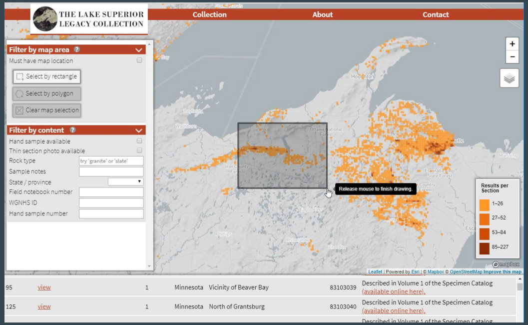

Mad River Canoe

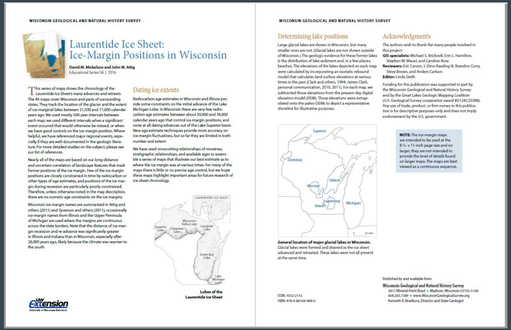


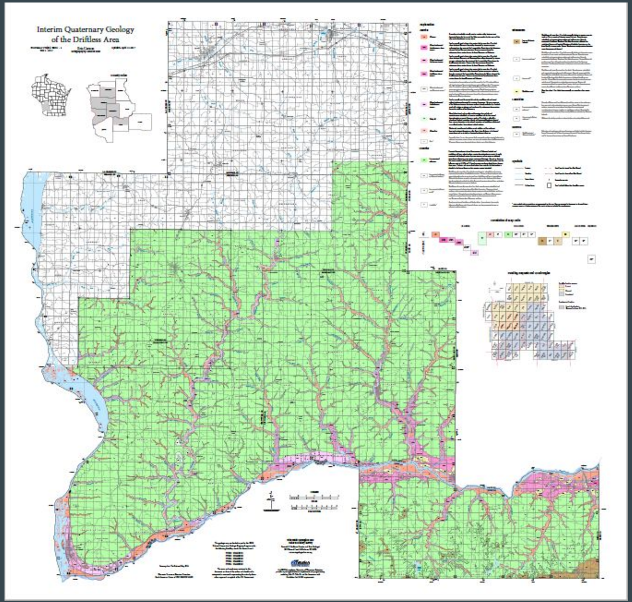


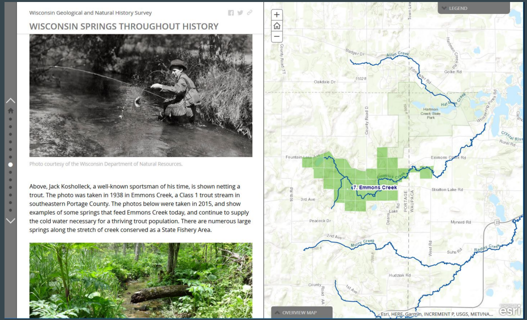

[booth photo]

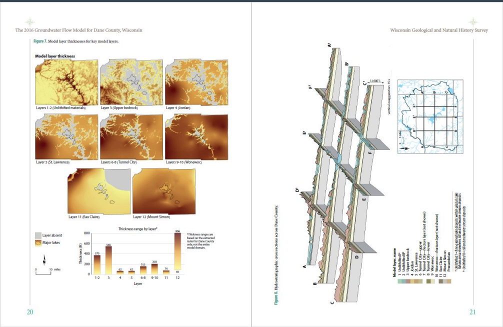

Quaternary Geology of Western Waushara County, Wisconsin:
Year 1 of 2
Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey

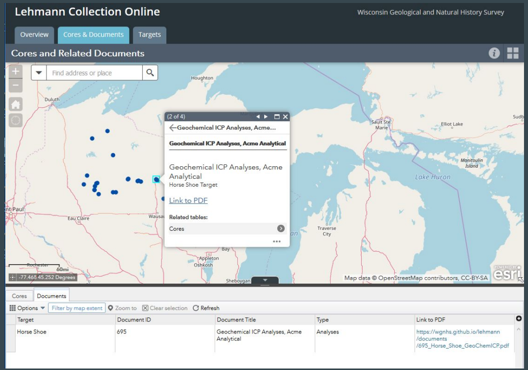

THE LAKE SUPERIOR LEGACY COLLECTION
Collection
About
Contact
Filter by map area
Filter by content

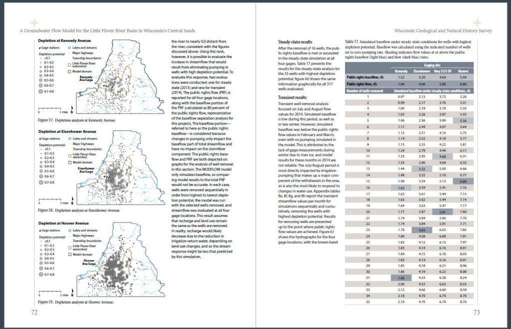

WISCONSIN GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY
Laurentide Ice Sheet:
Ice-Margin Positions in Wisconsin
Dating ice extents
Determining lake positions
Acknowledgments

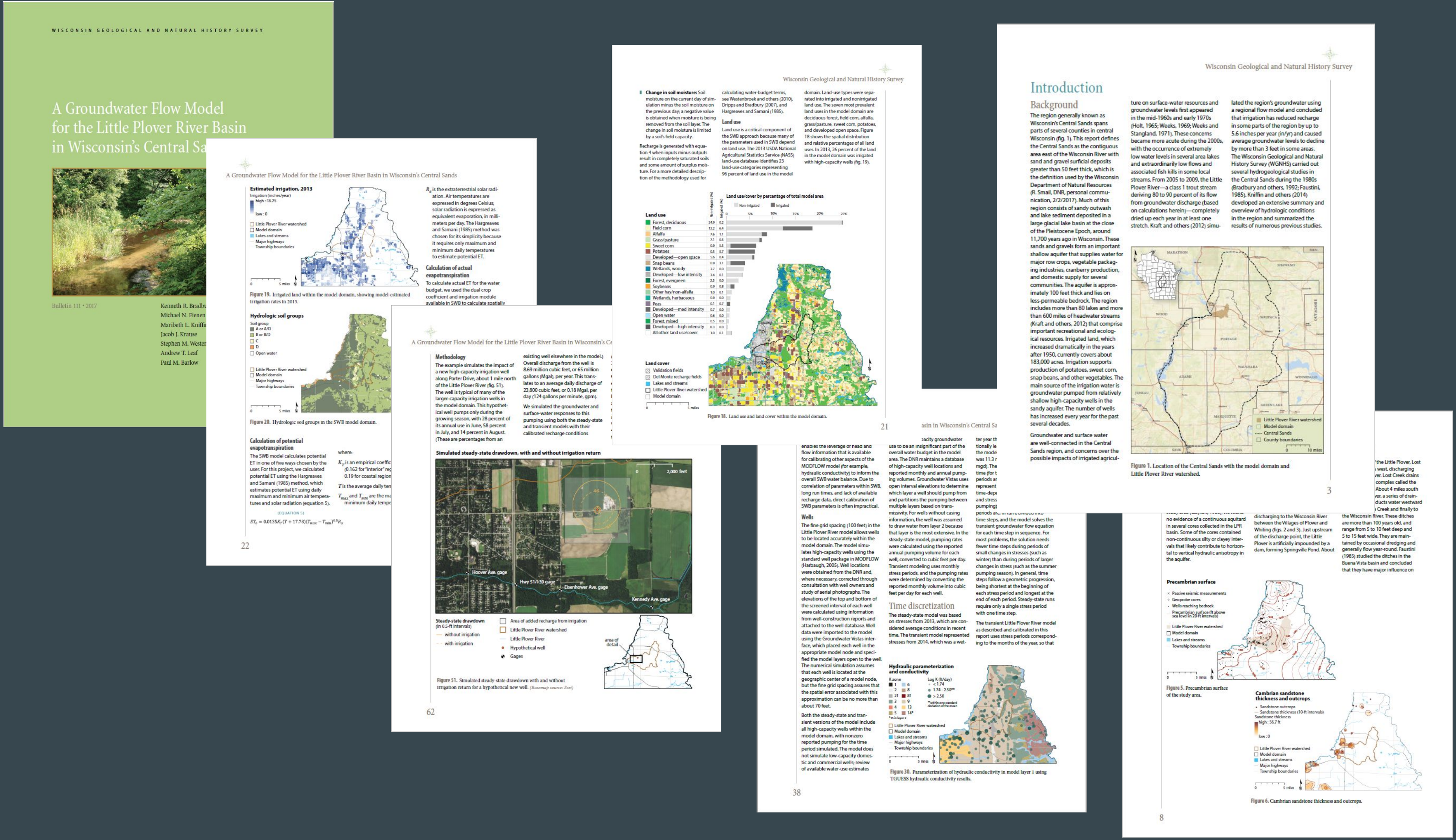

Interim Quaternary Geology
of the Driftless Area


Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey
WISCONSIN SPRINGS THROUGHOUT HISTORY


The 2016 Groundwater Flow Model for Dane County, Wisconsin
Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey


Lehmann Collection Online
Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey
Overview
Cores & Documents
Targets
Cores and Related Documents

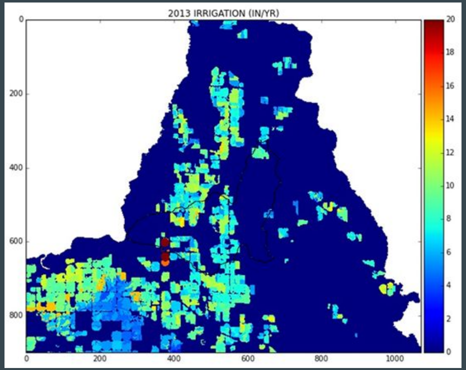

A Groundwater Flow Model for the Little Plover River Basin in Wisconsin's Central Sands
Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey

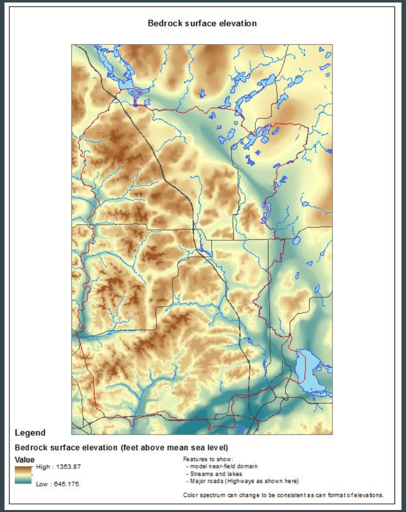


WISCONSIN GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY
A Groundwater Flow Model for the Little Plover River Basin in Wisconsin's Central Sa
Bulletin 111 • 2017
Kenneth R. Bradb
Michael N. Fienen
Maribeth L. Kniffi
Jacob J. Krause
Stephen M. Wester
Andrew T. Leaf
Paul M. Barlow
Introduction
Background
Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey
A Groundwater Flow Model for the Little Plover River Basin in Wisconsin's Central Sands
Figure 1. Location of the Central Sands with the model domain and Little Plover River watershed.
Figure 18. Land use and land cover within the model domain.
Figure 19. Irrigated land within the model domain, showing model-estimated irrigation rates in 2013.
Figure 20. Hydrologic soil groups in the SWB model domain.
Figure 51. Simulated steady-state drawdown with and without irrigation return for a hypothetical new well.
Figure 30. Parameterization of hydraulic conductivity in model layer 1 using TGUESS hydraulic conductivity results.
Figure 5. Precambrian surface of the study area.
Figure 6. Cambrian sandstone thickness and outcrops.

design

to do or plan something with a
specific purpose or intention in mind





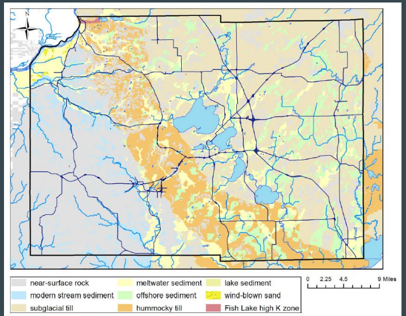
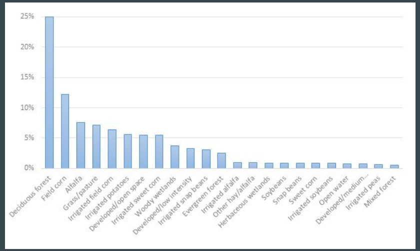


Figure 9. Distribution of unlithified materials and near-surface rock in model layers 1 and 2.



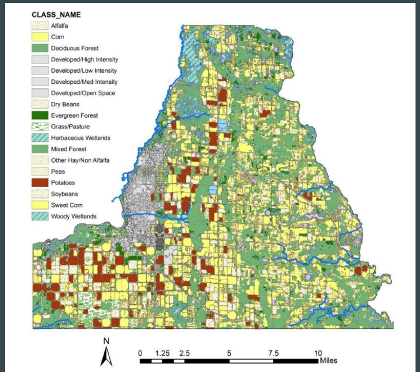
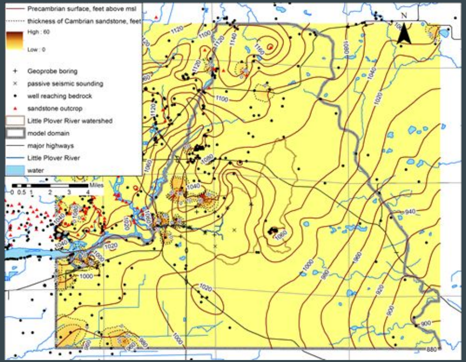
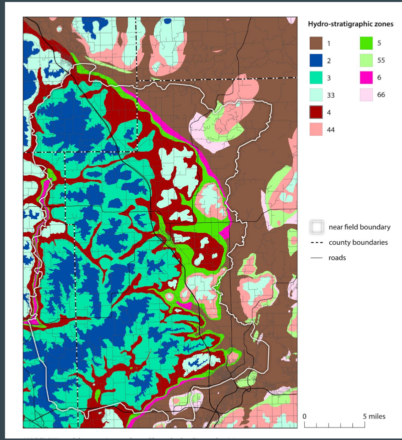


Figure 19. 2013 NASS CDL land use classification over the model domain. Validation fields are in blue. Del Monte recharge fields are in grey.





what should the reader understand about this data?

a sense of the highs and lows?

areas of clustering or dispersion?

identify specific data values?

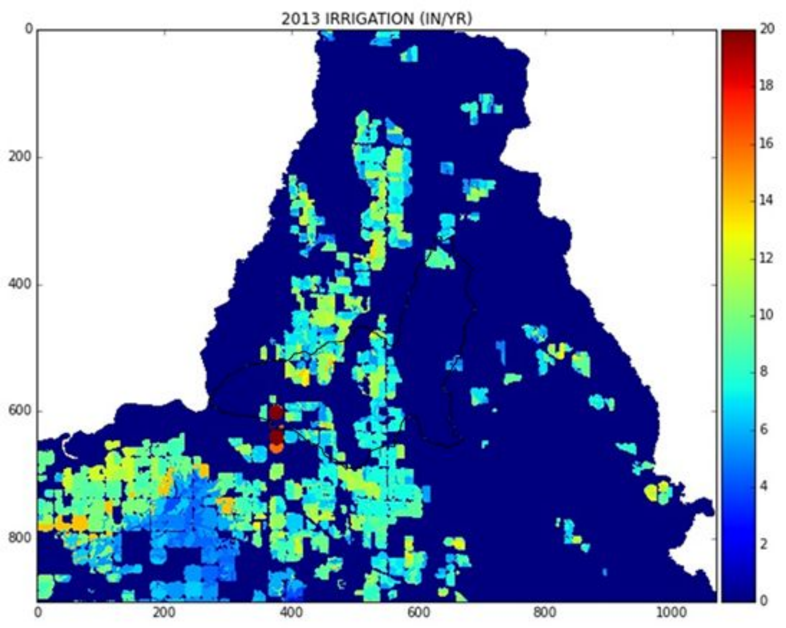
how?

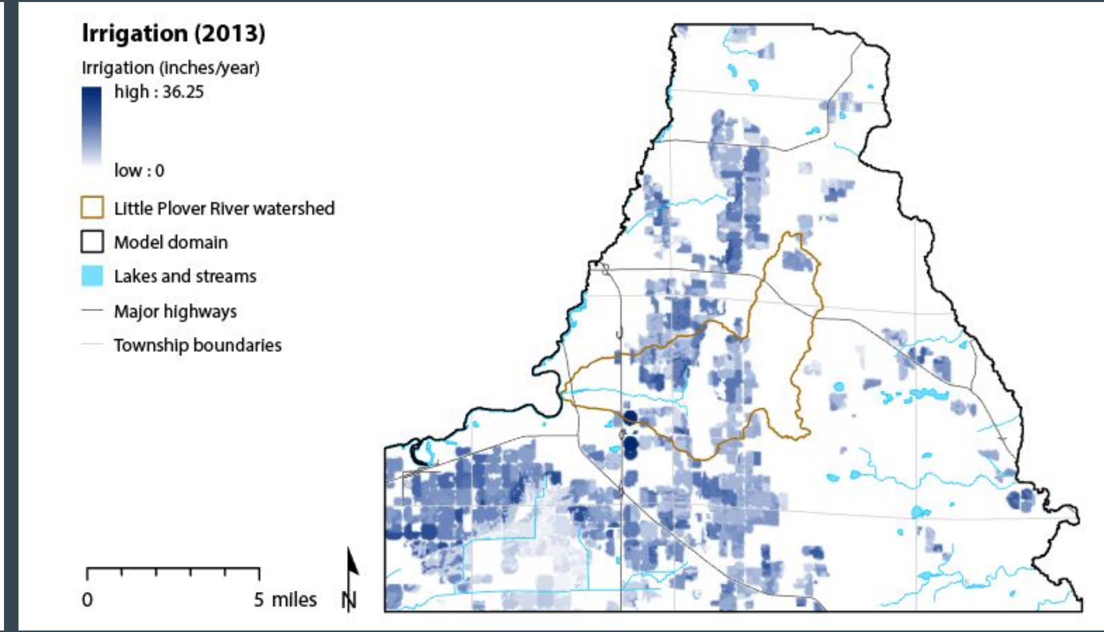
1. focus attention
2. illustrate data structure
3. facilitate comparison

1 focus attention

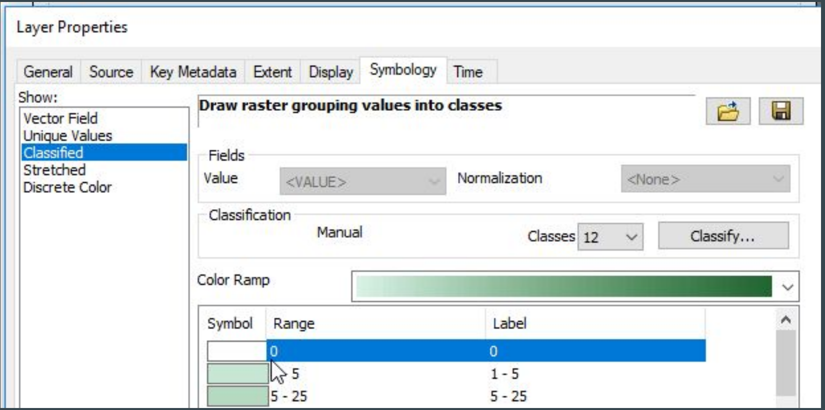
focus attention:

represent nothing with nothing

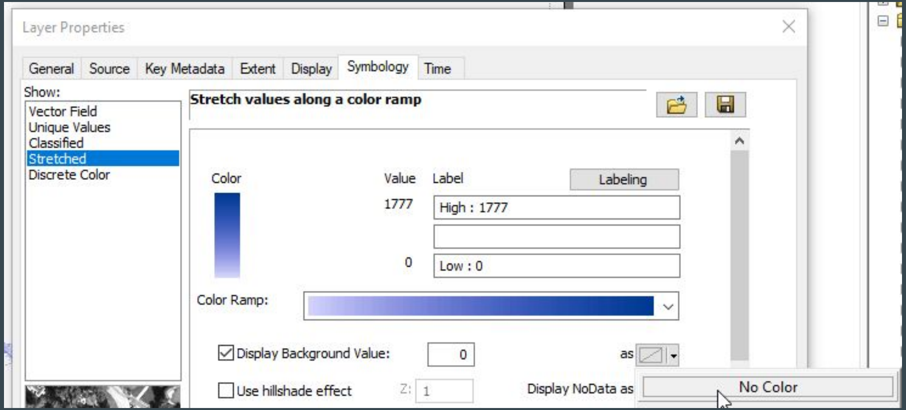

2013 IRRIGATION (IN/YR)
0
200
400
600
800
1000
2
4
6
8
10
12
14
16
18
20


Irrigation (2013)
Irrigation (inches/year)
high : 36.25
low : 0
Little Plover River watershed
Model domain
Lakes and streams
Major highways
Township boundaries
0
5 miles
N

Arcmap symbology



class set to background color

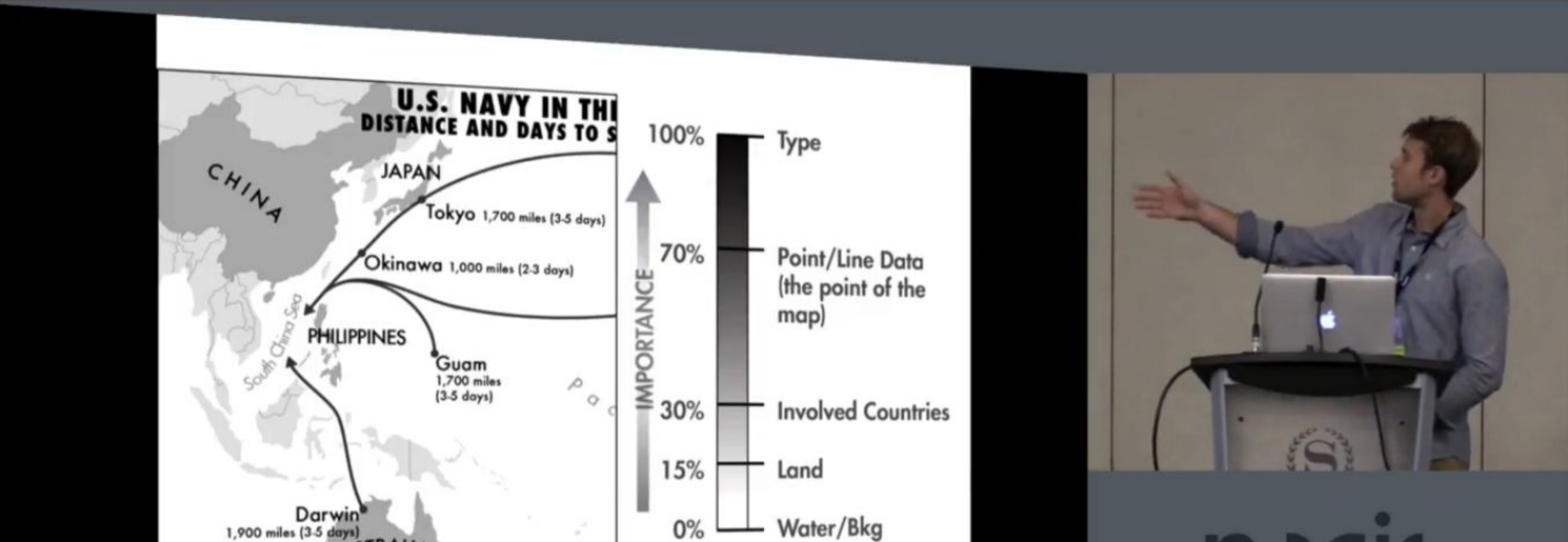


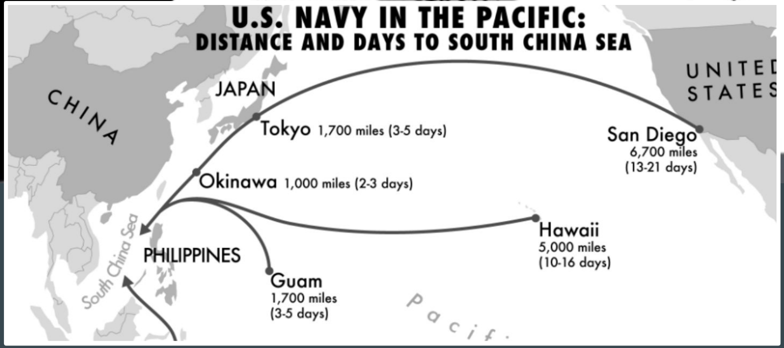
background value as no color

focus attention:

visual hierarchy

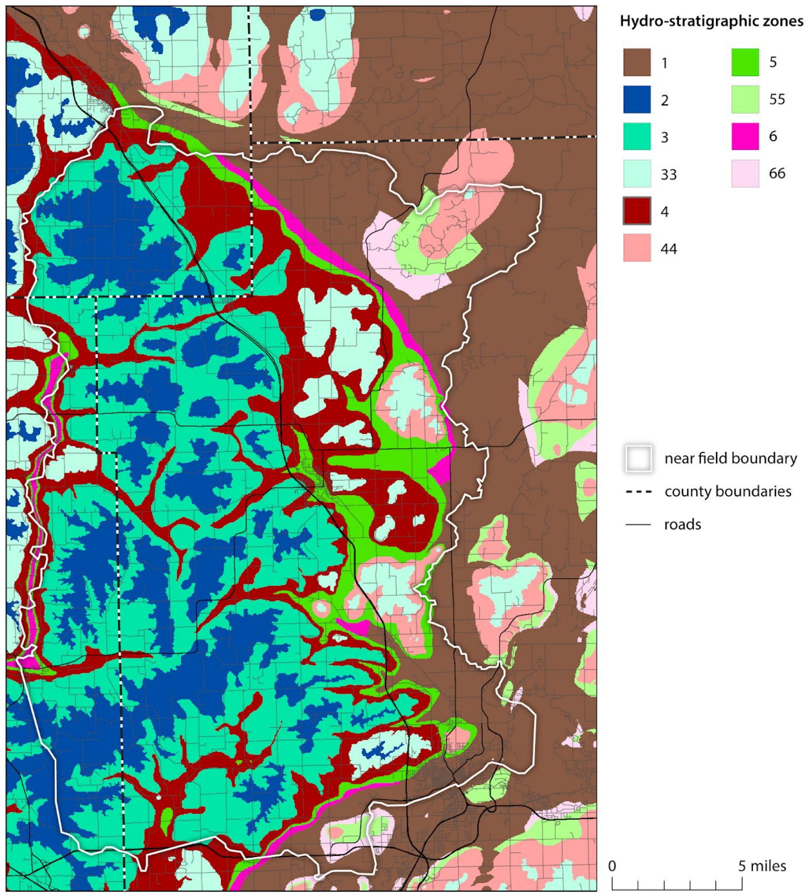
the arrangement or presentation of elements
in a way that implies importance

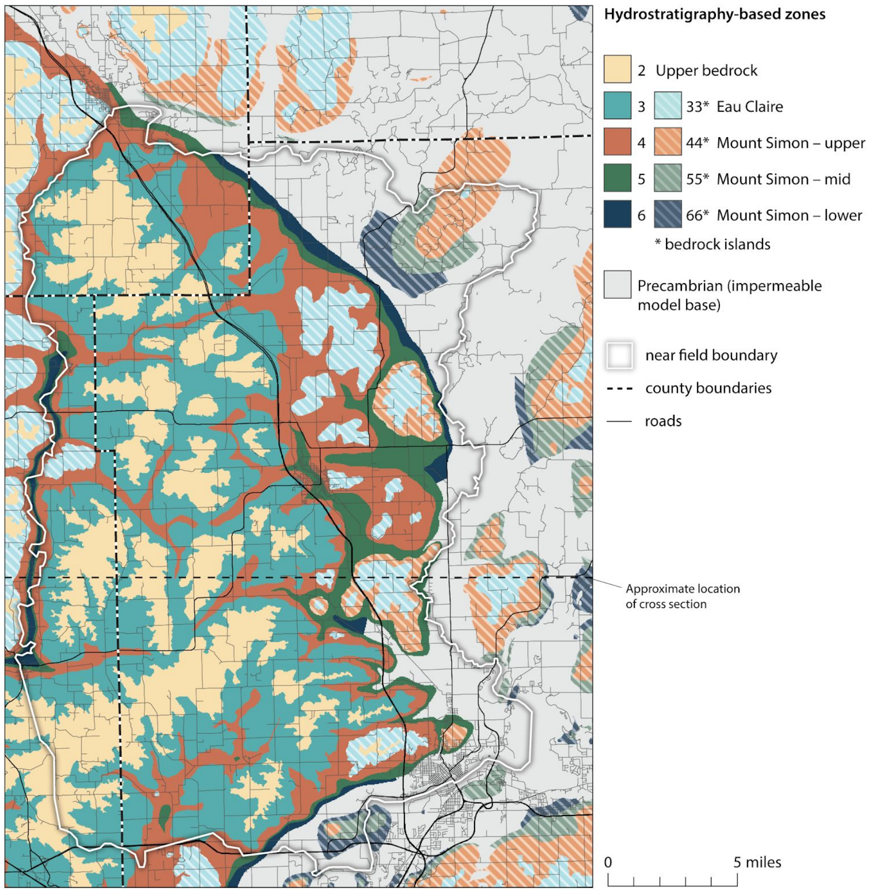




Soren Walljasper

NACIS 2017 (on youtube)


Hydro-stratigraphic zones
1
2
3
33
4
44
5
55
6
66
near field boundary
county boundaries
roads
0
5 miles


Hydrostratigraphy-based zones
2 Upper bedrock
3 33* Eau Claire
4 44* Mount Simon – upper
5 55* Mount Simon – mid
6 66* Mount Simon – lower
* bedrock islands
Precambrian (impermeable model base)
near field boundary
county boundaries
roads
Approximate location of cross section
0
5 miles

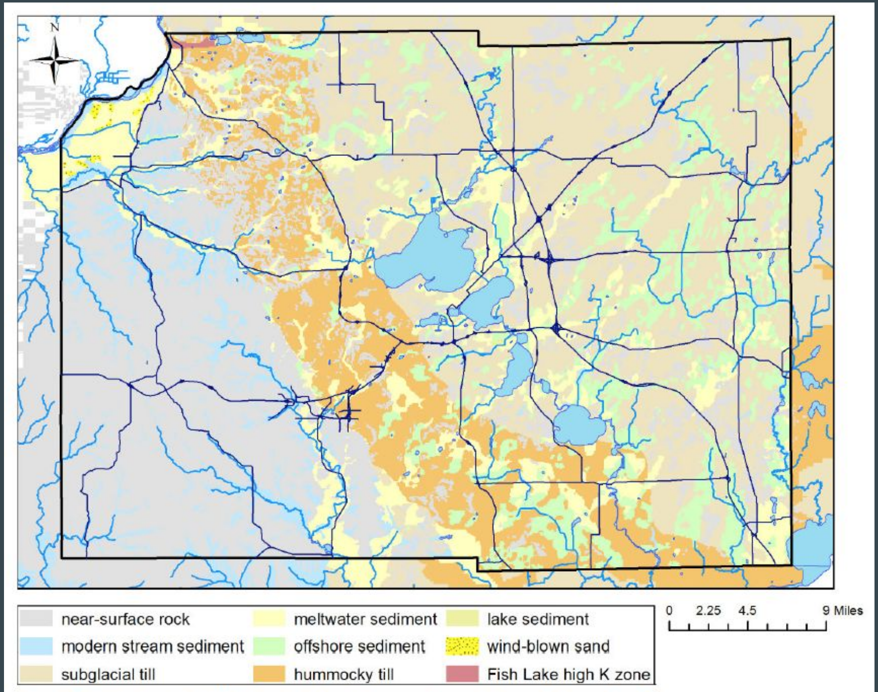


Figure 9. Distribution of unlithified materials and near-surface rock in model layers 1 and 2.

small features -
bold colors

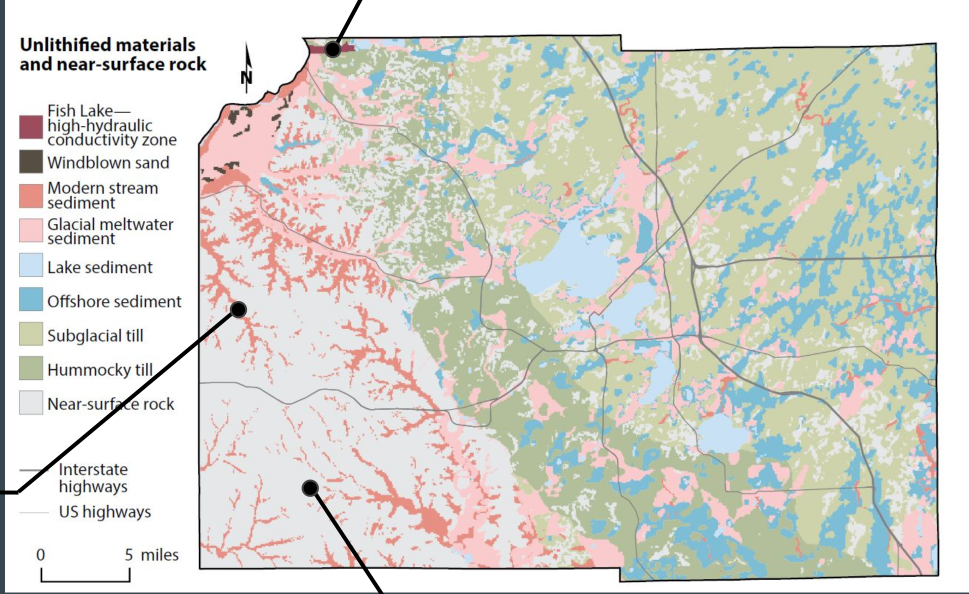
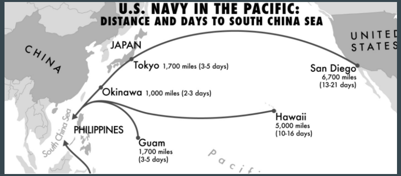
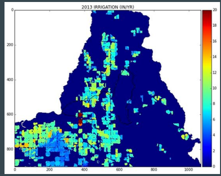


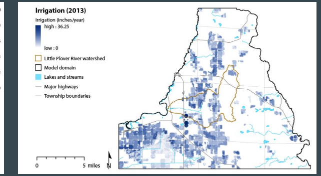
Figure 9. Distribution of unlithified materials and near-surface rock in model layers 1 and 2.

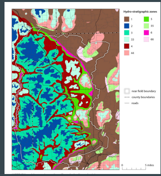
important
contrast

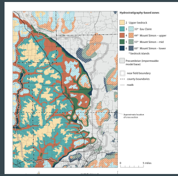
large features -
dull, neutral colors

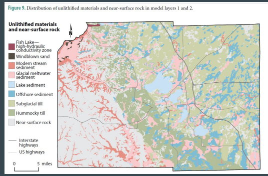












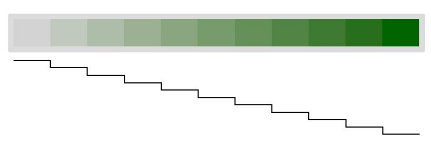
zoom way out, or look at it from across the room

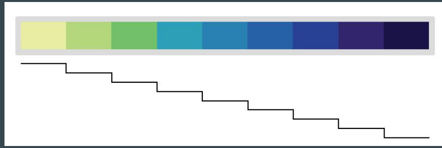
② illustrate data structure

illustrate data structure:

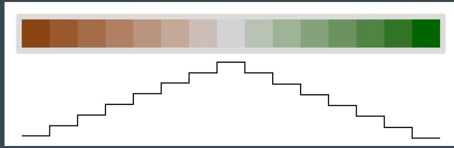
color schemes

sequential

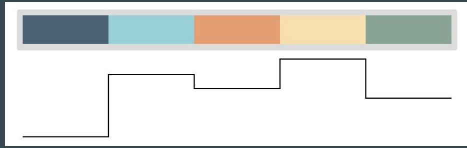




diverging

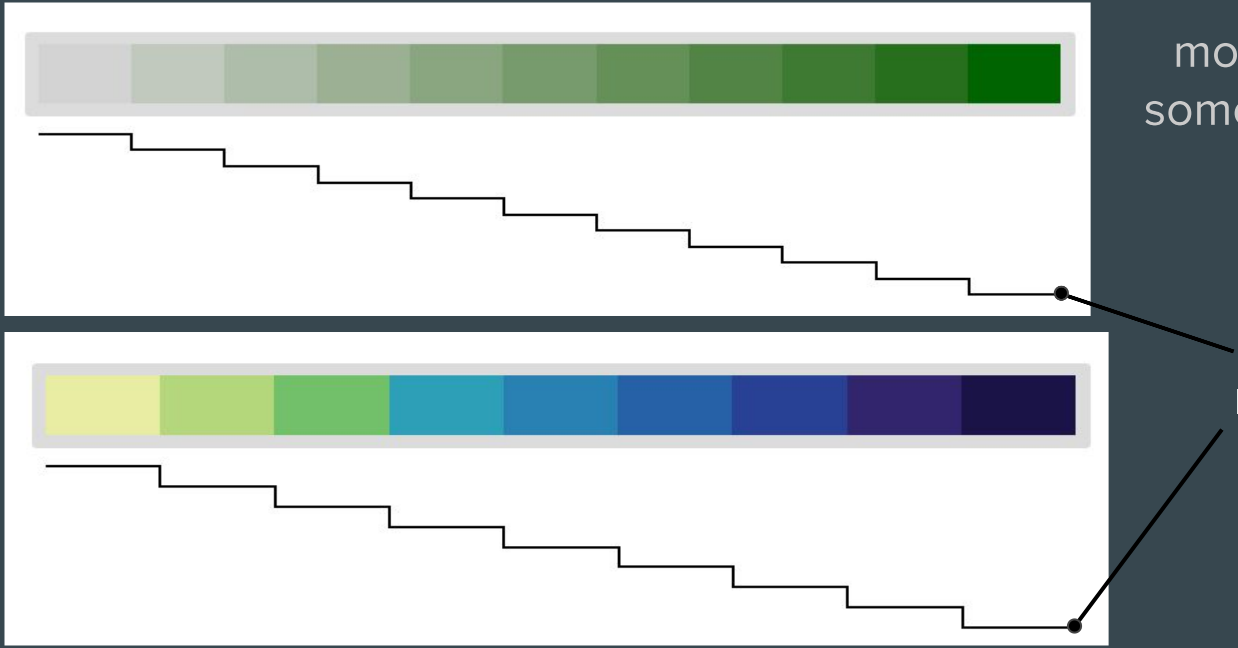


qualitative



sequential

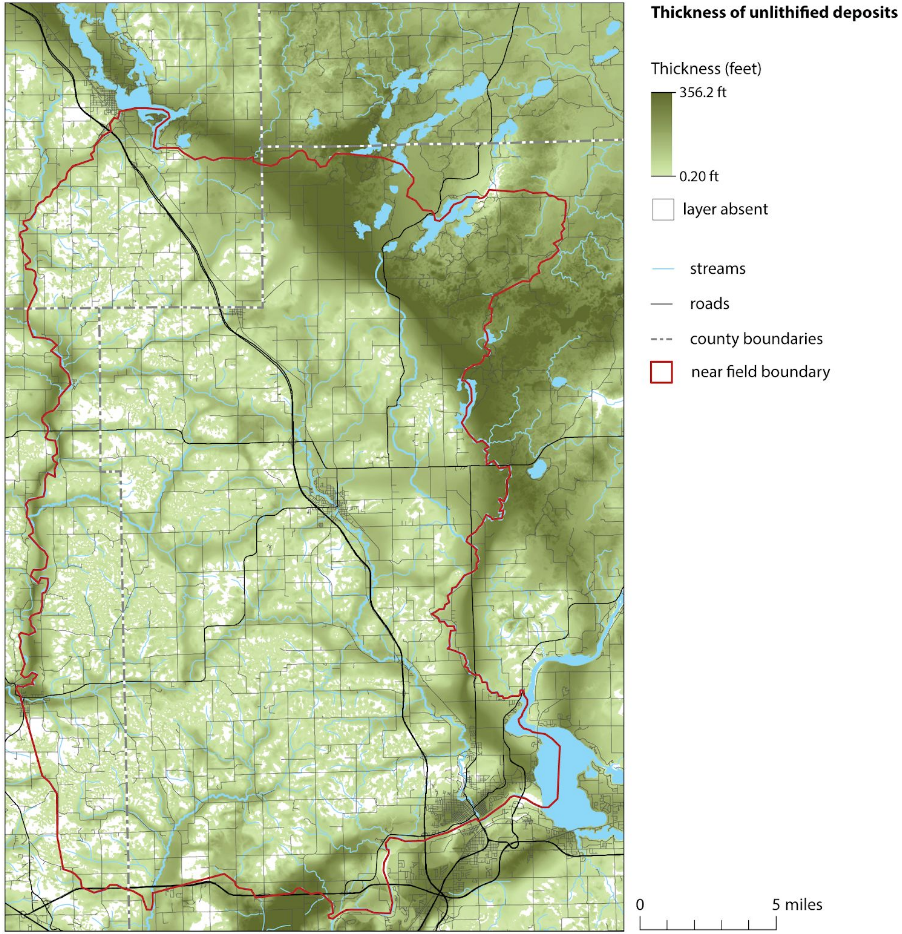
less of something



more of something

relative lightness*

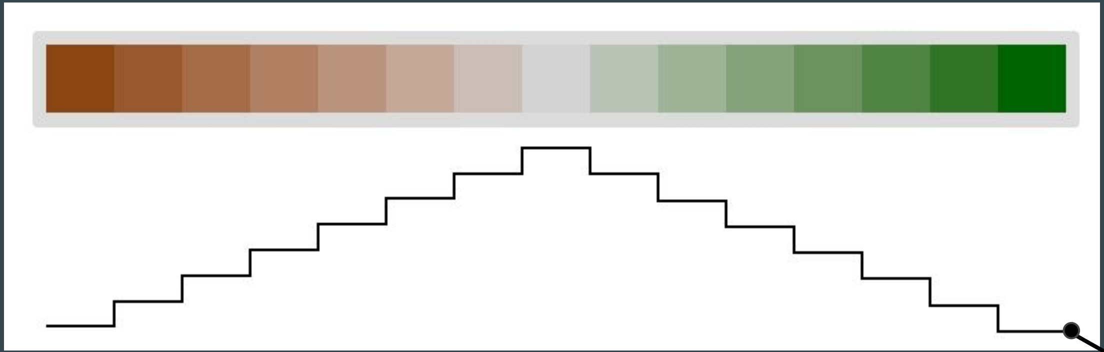
* see further reading at the end of this presentation for a comparison of lightness, brightness/value, and luminance



Thickness of unlithified deposits (feet).

diverging

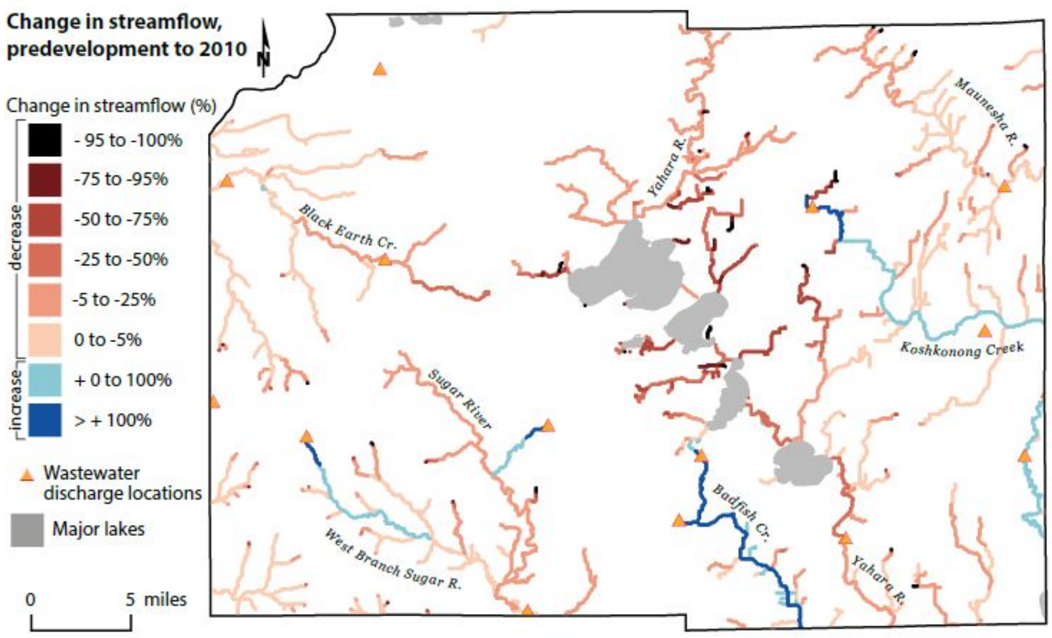
below a critical midpoint

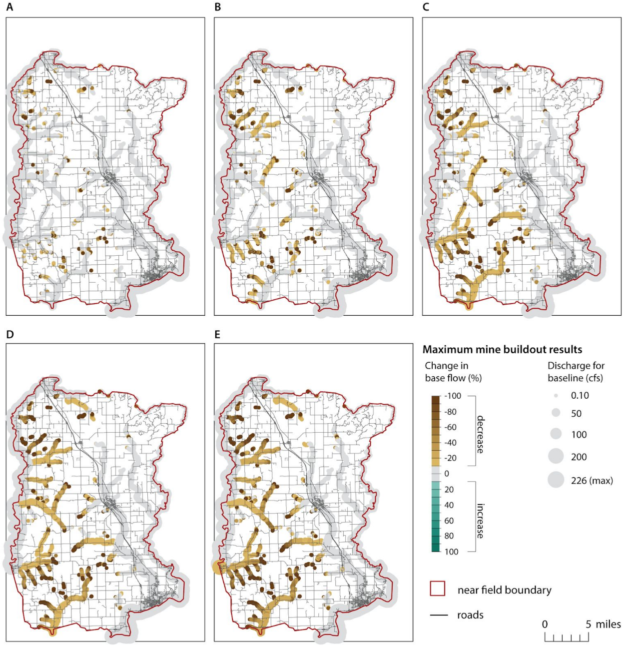


above a critical midpoint

relative lightness

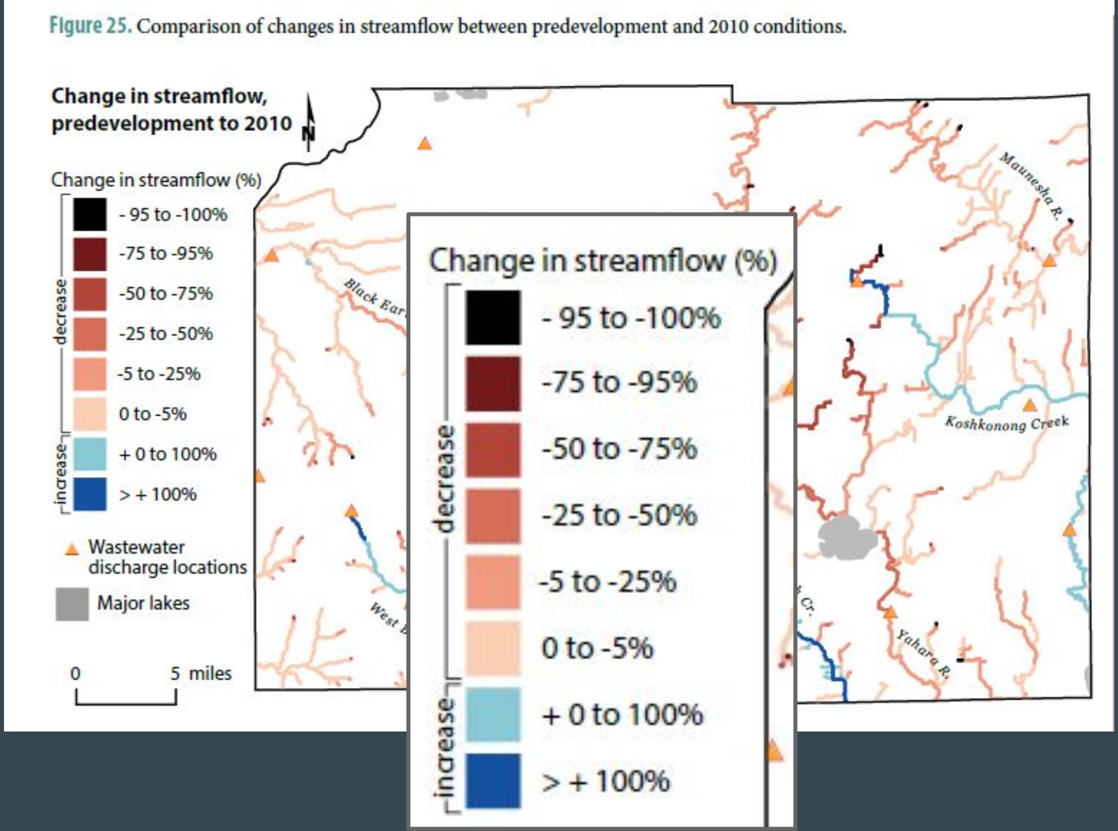
Figure 25. Comparison of changes in streamflow between predevelopment and 2010 conditions.

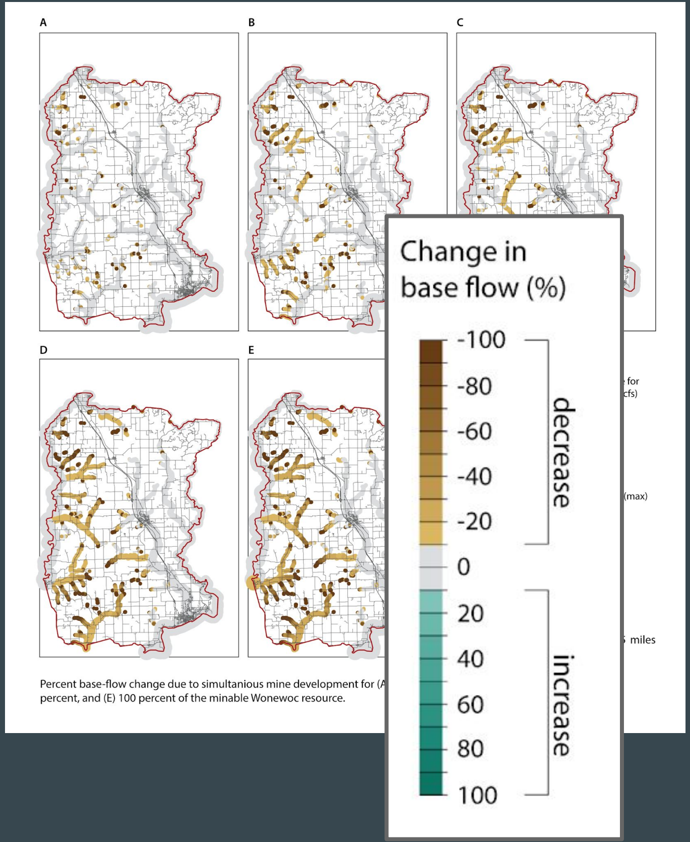




Percent base-flow change due to simultanious mine development for (A) 10 percent, (B) 25 percent, (C) 50 percent, (D) 75 percent, and (E) 100 percent of the minable Wonewoc resource.

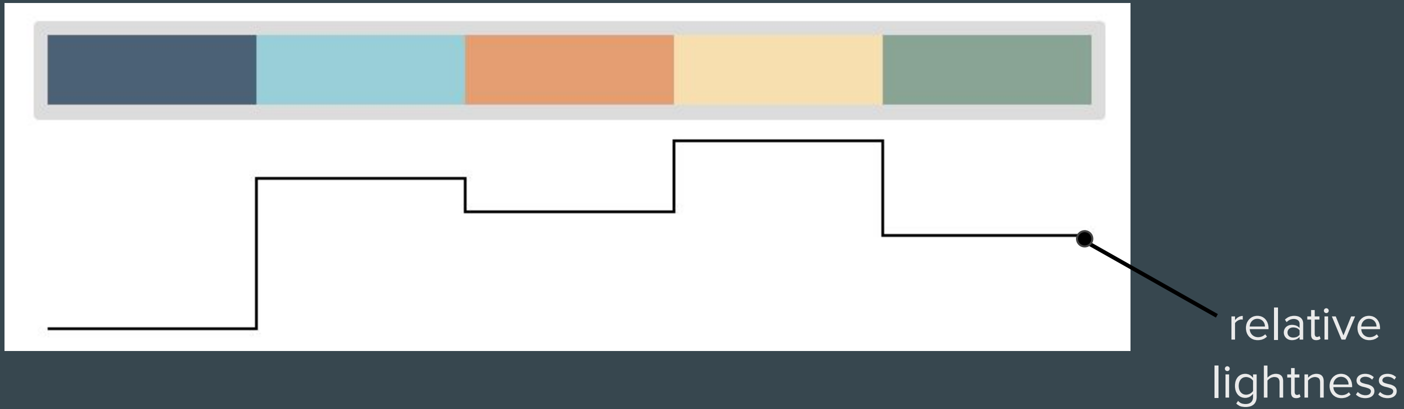
Figure 25. Comparison of changes in streamflow between predevelopment and 2010 conditions.



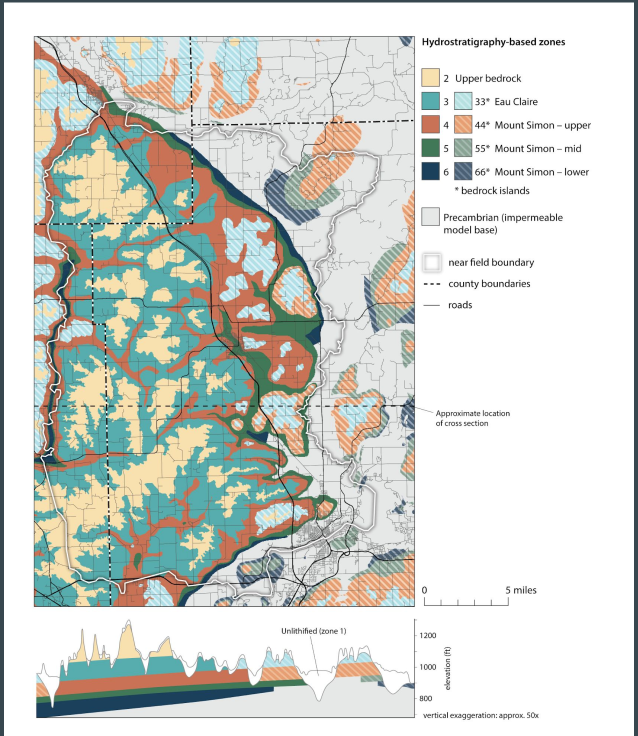


Percent base-flow change due to simultanious mine development for (A
percent, and (E) 100 percent of the minable Wonewoc resource.

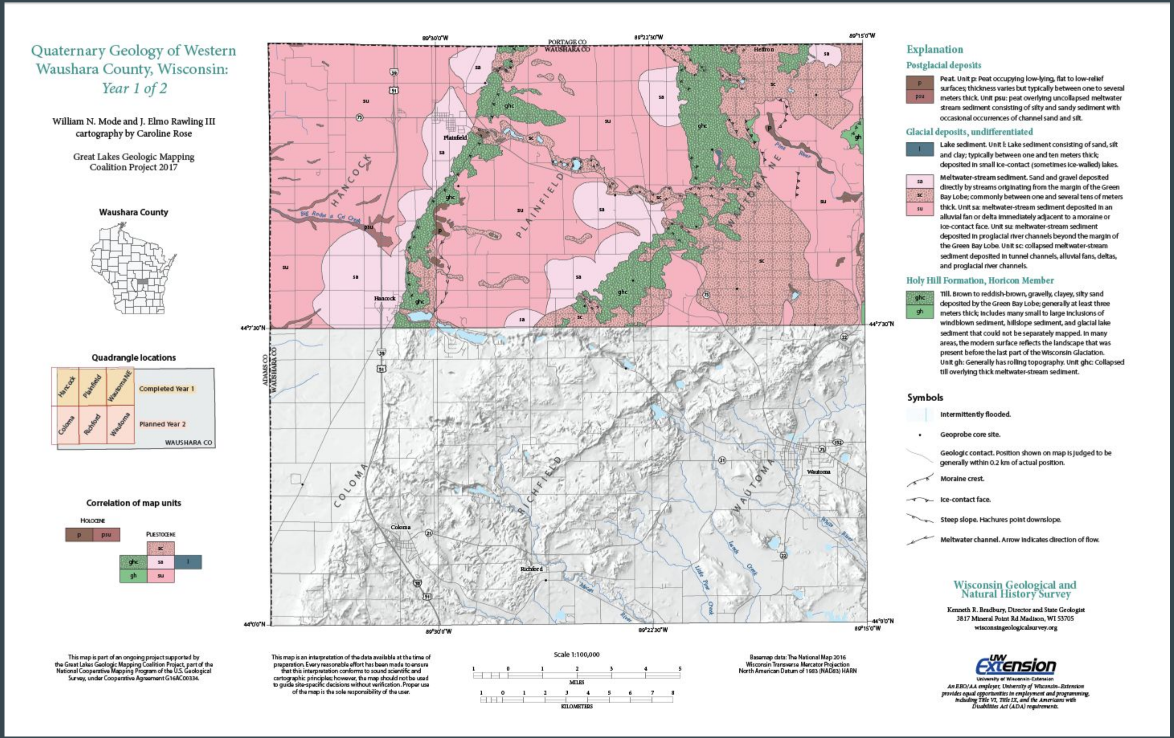
qualitative



different, but no implied order

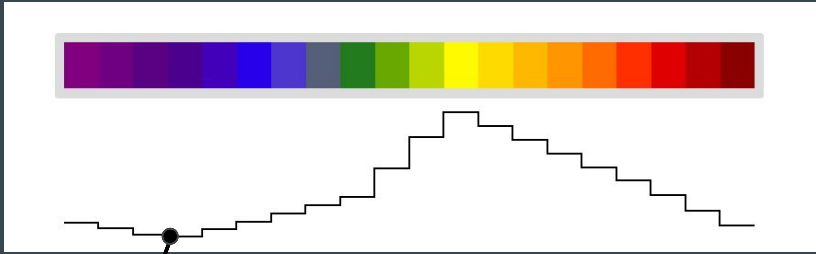


Hydrostratigraphy-based zones
2 Upper bedrock
3 33* Eau Claire
4 44* Mount Simon – upper
5 55* Mount Simon – mid
6 66* Mount Simon – lower
* bedrock islands
Precambrian (impermeable model base)
near field boundary
county boundaries
roads
Approximate location of cross section
0 5 miles
Unlithified (zone 1)
1200
1000
800
elevation (ft)
vertical exaggeration: approx. 50x



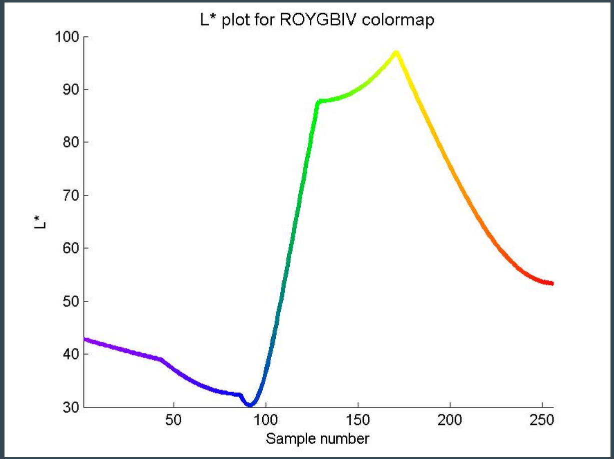
Quaternary Geology of Western Waushara County, Wisconsin: *Year 1 of 2*
William N. Mode and J. Elmo Rawling III
cartography by Caroline Rose
Great Lakes Geologic Mapping Coalition Project 2017
Waushara County
Quadrangle locations
Hancock
Plainfield
Wautoma NE
Coloma
Richford
Wautoma
Completed Year 1
Planned Year 2
WAUSHARA CO
Correlation of map units
Holocene
p
psu
Pleistocene
sc
ghc
sa
l
gh
su
PORTAGE CO
WAUSHARA CO
ADAMS CO
WAUSHARA CO
89°30'0"W
89°22'30"W
89°15'0"W
44°7'30"N
44°0'0"N
HANCOCK
PLAINFIELD
WAUTOMA NE
COLOMA
RICHFORD
WAUTOMA
Plainfield
Hancock
Coloma
Richford
Wautoma
Hetfron
Explanation
Postglacial deposits
Peat. Unit p: Peat occupying low-lying, flat to low-relief surfaces; thickness varies but typically between one to several meters thick. Unit psu: peat overlying uncollapsed meltwater stream sediment consisting of silty and sandy sediment with occasional occurrences of channel sand and silt.
Glacial deposits, undifferentiated
Lake sediment. Unit l: Lake sediment consisting of sand, silt and clay; typically between one and ten meters thick; deposited in small ice-contact (sometimes ice-walled) lakes.
Meltwater-stream sediment. Sand and gravel deposited directly by streams originating from the margin of the Green Bay Lobe; commonly between one and several tens of meters thick. Unit sa: meltwater-stream sediment deposited in an alluvial fan or delta immediately adjacent to a moraine or ice-contact face. Unit su: meltwater-stream sediment deposited in proglacial river channels beyond the margin of the Green Bay Lobe. Unit sc: collapsed meltwater-stream sediment deposited in tunnel channels, alluvial fans, deltas, and proglacial river channels.
Holy Hill Formation, Horicon Member
Till. Brown to reddish-brown, gravelly, clayey, silty sand deposited by the Green Bay Lobe; generally at least three meters thick; includes many small to large inclusions of windblown sediment, hillslope sediment, and glacial lake sediment that could not be separately mapped. In many areas, the modern surface reflects the landscape that was present before the last part of the Wisconsin Glaciation. Unit gh: Generally has rolling topography. Unit ghc: Collapsed till overlying thick meltwater-stream sediment.
Symbols
Intermittently flooded.
Geoprobe core site.
Geologic contact. Position shown on map is judged to be generally within 0.2 km of actual position.
Moraine crest.
Ice-contact face.
Steep slope. Hachures point downslope.
Meltwater channel. Arrow indicates direction of flow.
Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey
Kenneth R. Bradbury, Director and State Geologist
3817 Mineral Point Rd Madison, WI 53705
wisconsingeologicalsurvey.org
This map is part of an ongoing project supported by the Great Lakes Geologic Mapping Coalition Project, part of the National Cooperative Mapping Program of the U.S. Geological Survey, under Cooperative Agreement G16AC00334.
This map is an interpretation of the data available at the time of preparation. Every reasonable effort has been made to ensure that this interpretation conforms to sound scientific and cartographic principles; however, the map should not be used to guide site-specific decisions without verification. Proper use of the map is the sole responsibility of the user.
Scale 1:100,000
MILES
KILOMETERS
Basemap data: The National Map 2016
Wisconsin Transverse Mercator Projection
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83) HARN
UW Extension
University of Wisconsin-Extension
An EEO/AA employer, University of Wisconsin–Extension provides equal opportunities in employment and programming, including Title VI, Title IX, and the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements.

spectral



relative
lightness

relative lightness



“The Rainbow is Dead… Long Live the Rainbow!” by Matteo Niccoli

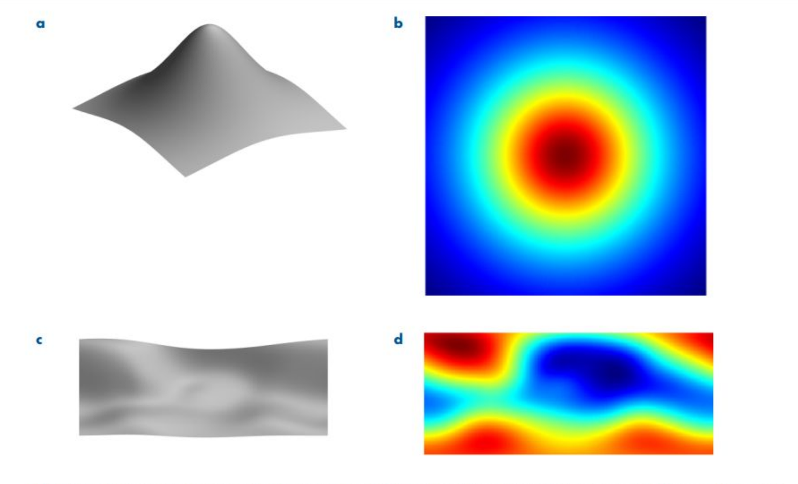


Figure 5. False bands caused by the rainbow color map for smooth data: a) Synthetic surface with a single peak; b) 2D visualization with rainbow color map; c) Earth's magnetic field intensity; d) 2D visualization with rainbow color map.

SANFORD AND SELNICK

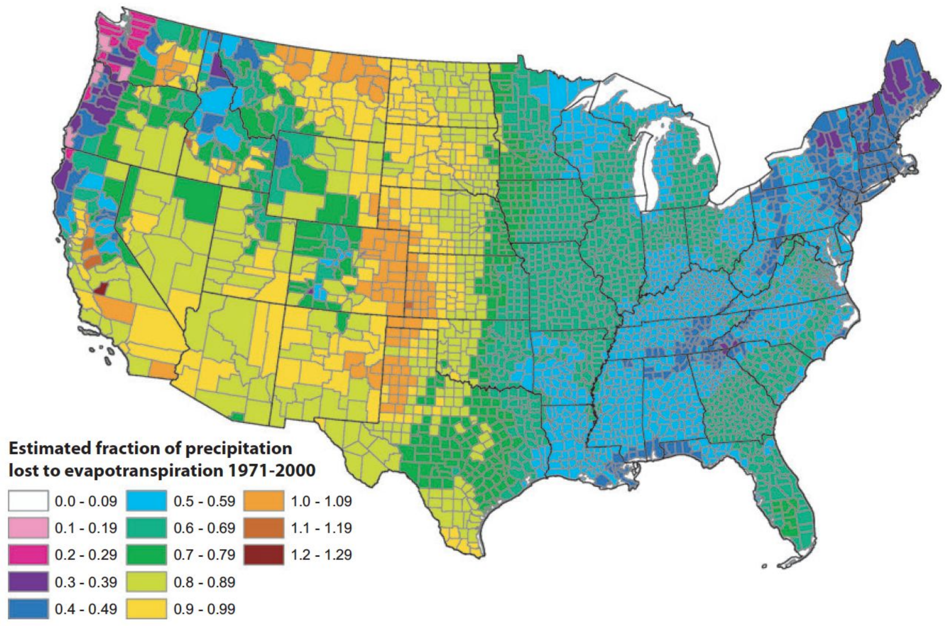
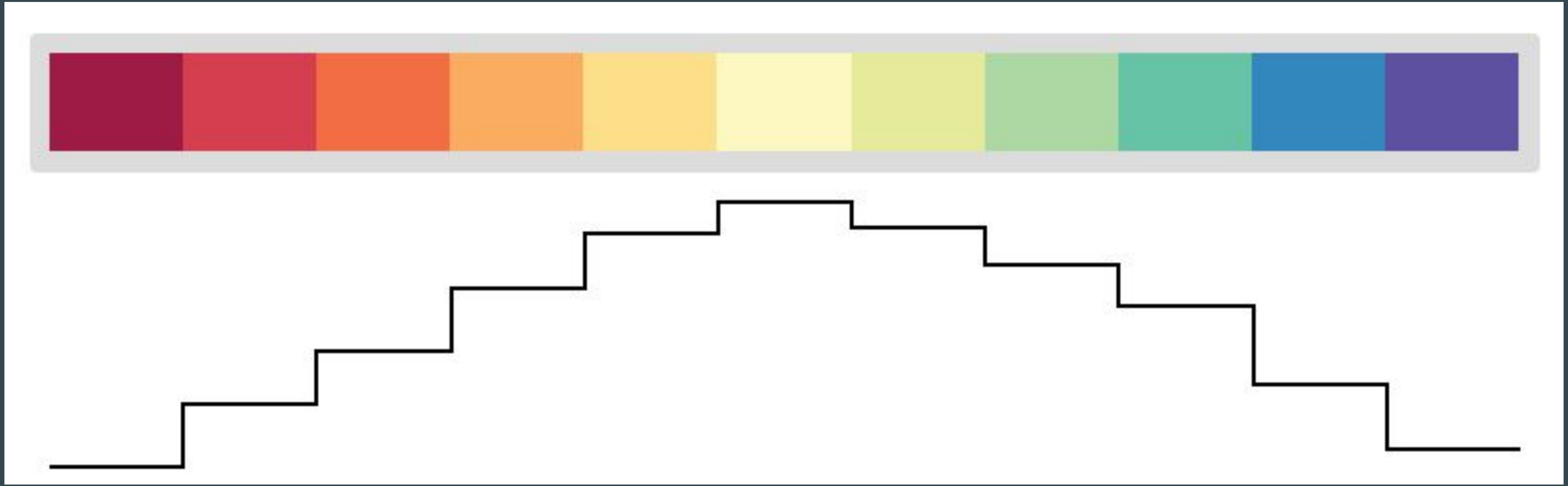
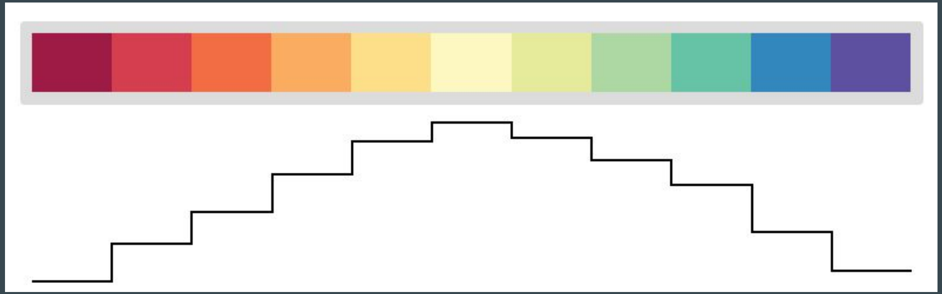


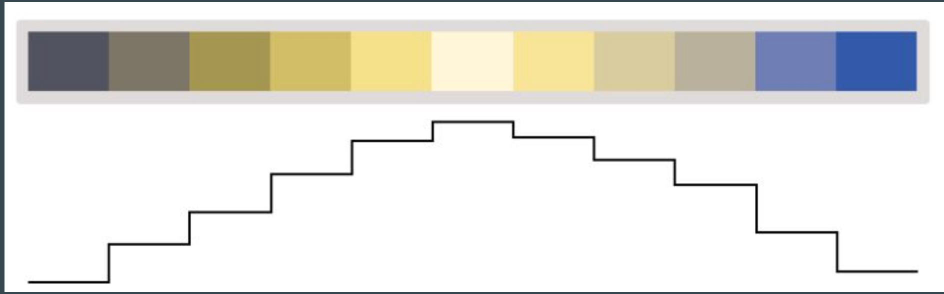
FIGURE 13. Estimated Mean Annual Ratio of Actual Evapotranspiration (ET) to Precipitation (P) for the Conterminous U.S. for the Period 1971-2000. Estimates are based on the regression equation in Table 1 that includes land cover. Calculations of ET/P were made first at the 800-m resolution of the PRISM climate data. The mean values for the counties (shown) were then calculated by averaging the 800-m values within each county. Areas with fractions >1 are agricultural counties that either import surface water or mine deep groundwater.

“Rainbow Color Map Critiques: An Overview and Annotated Bibliography” by Steve Eddins

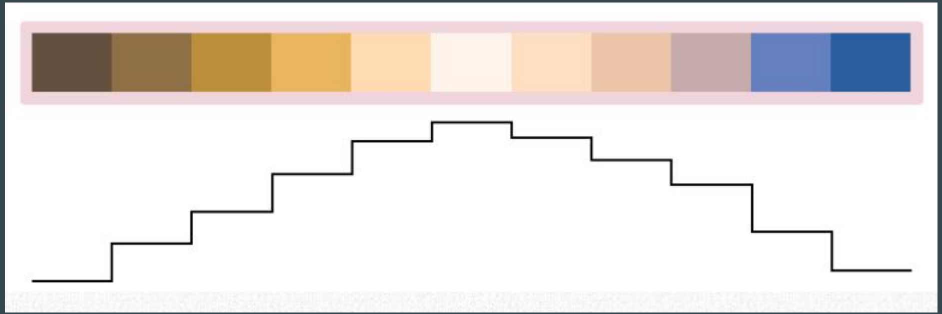
“How The Rainbow Color Map Misleads” by Robert Kosara





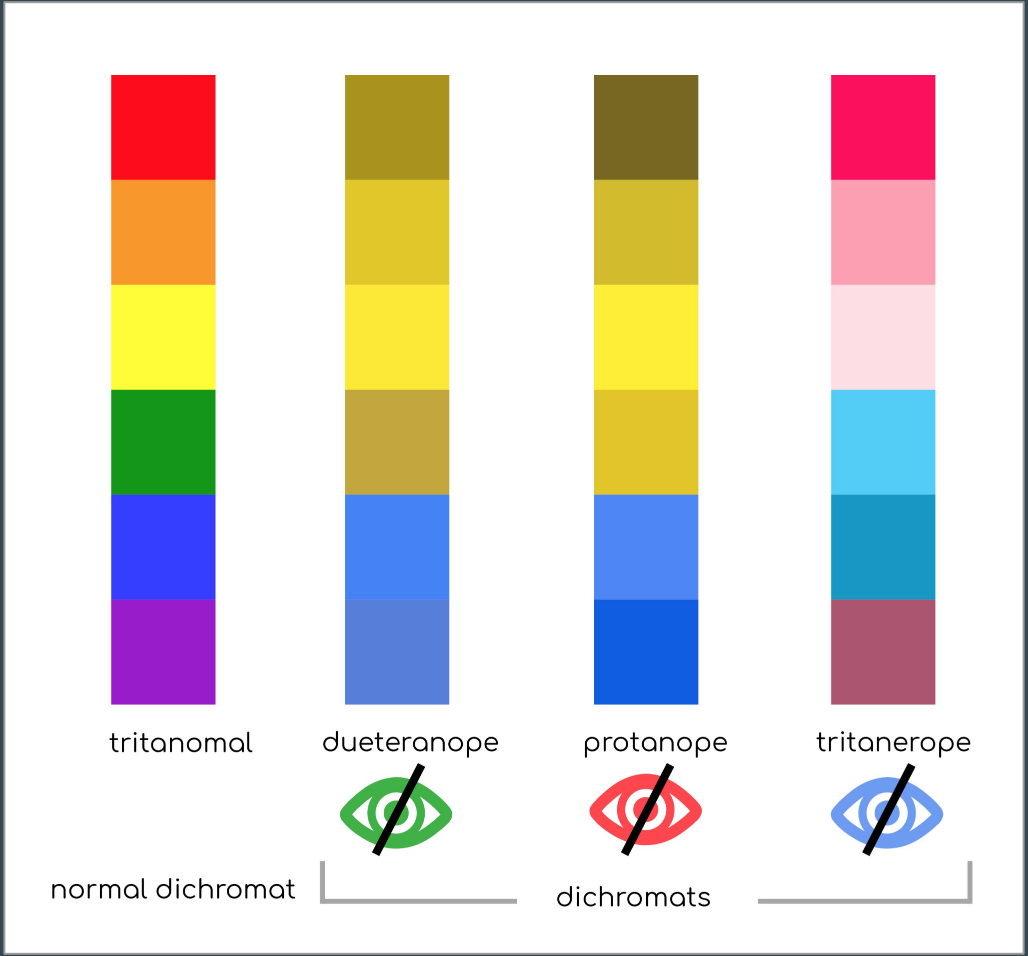


Protanopia



Deuteranopia

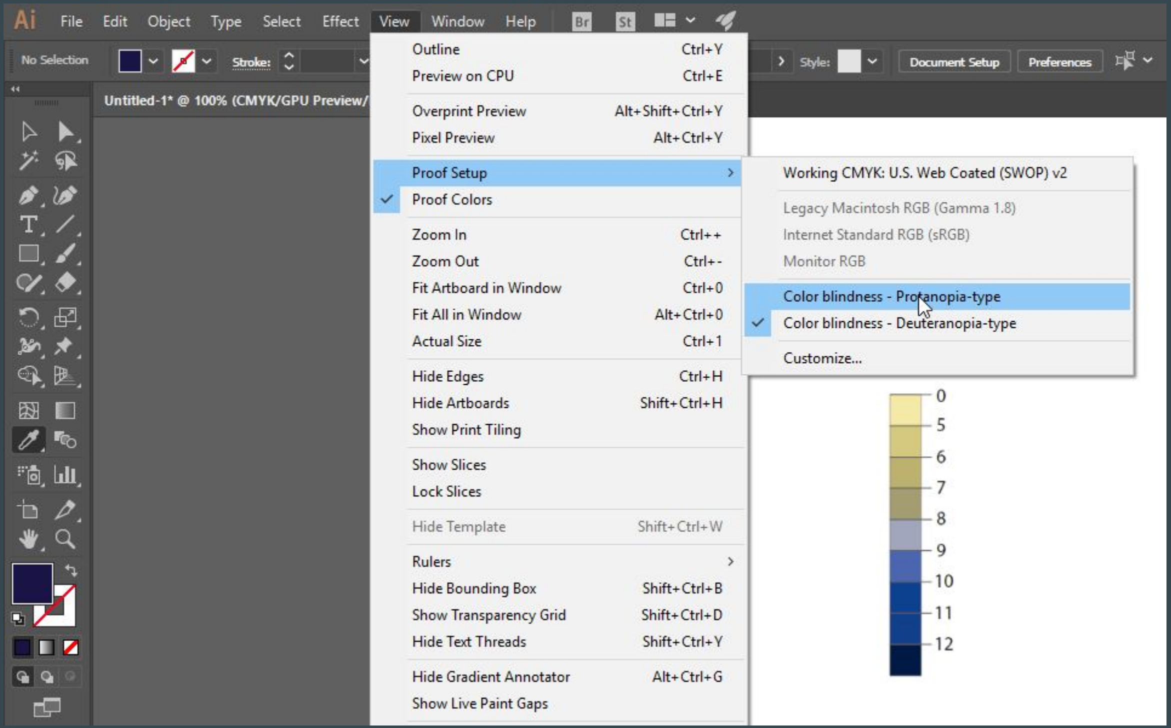

CAUTION

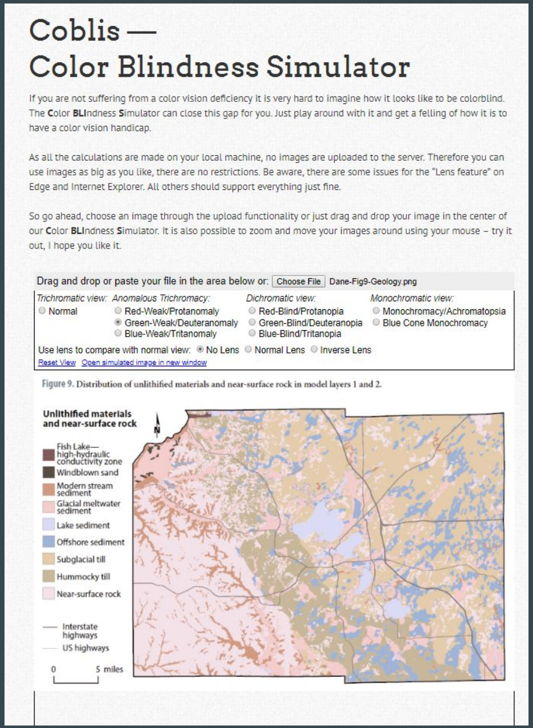


blog.usabilla.com

8% of men (1 in 12)

0.5% of women (1 in 200)





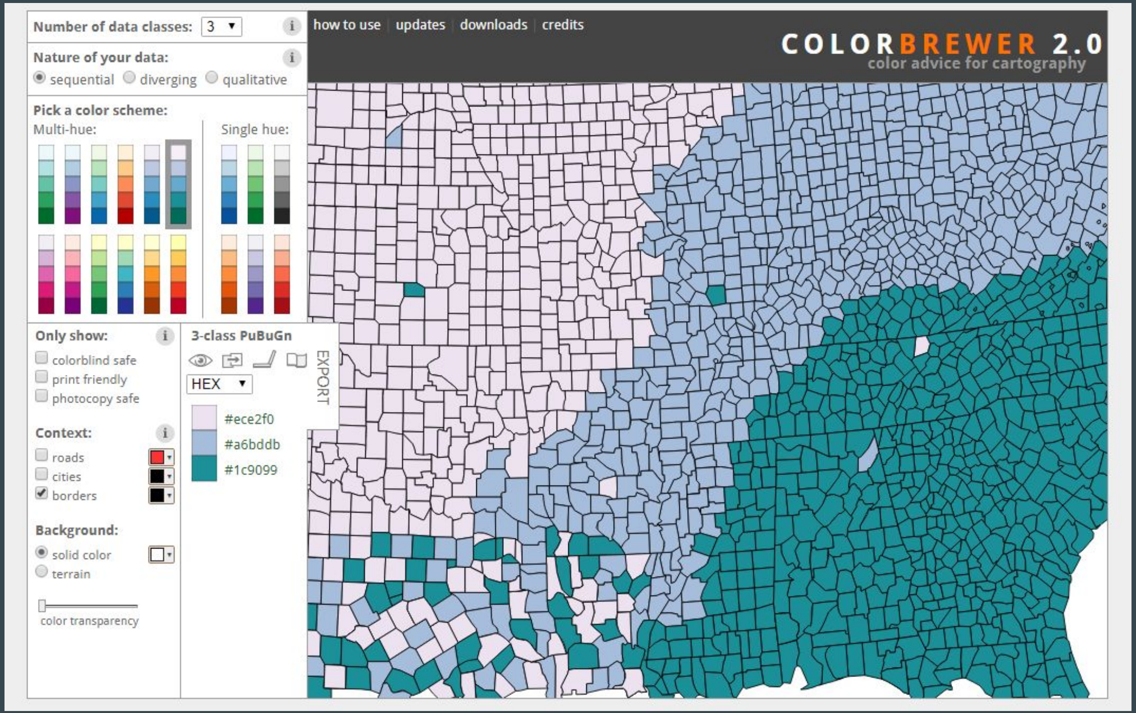
View > Proof Setup in Adobe Illustrator or Photoshop

color-blindness.com/coblis-color-blindness-simulator/

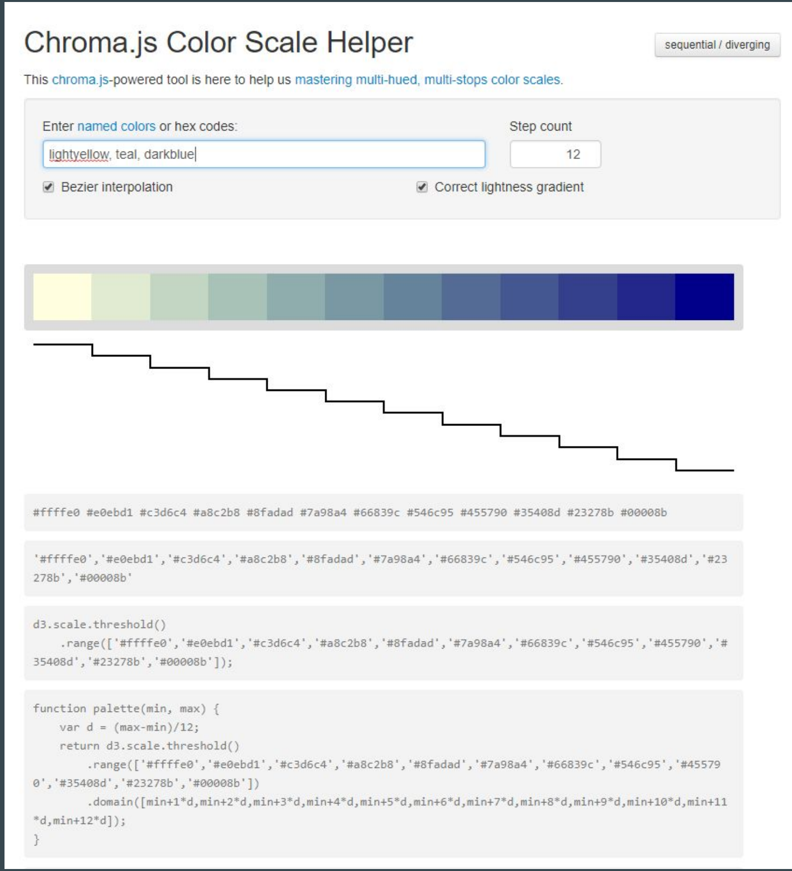
tools for color schemes

colorbrewer2.org

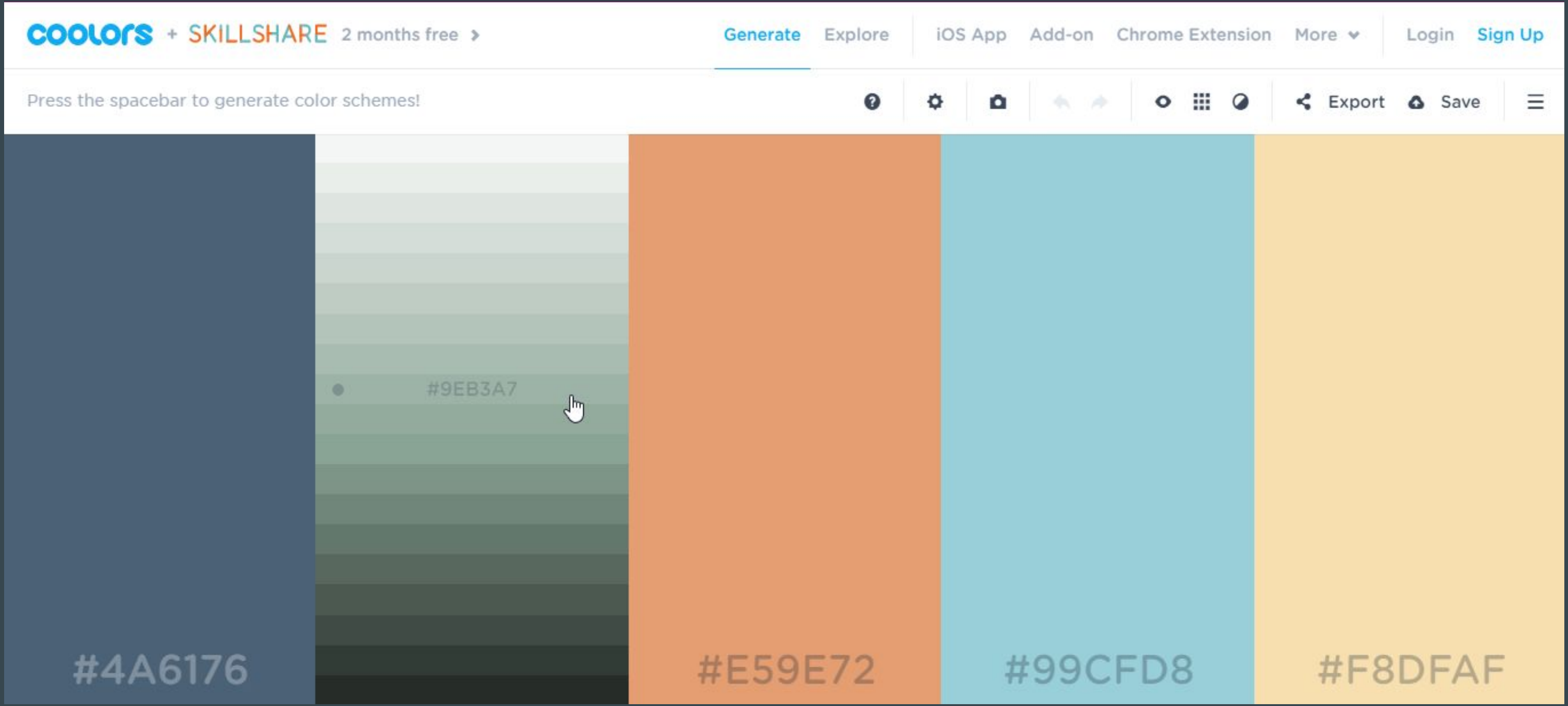
carto.com/carto-colors



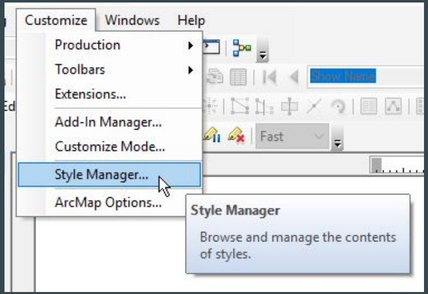
gka.github.io/palettes

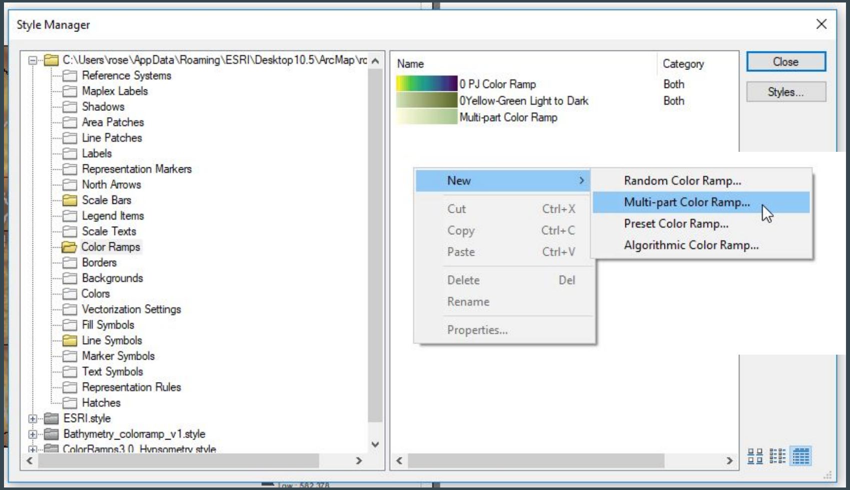


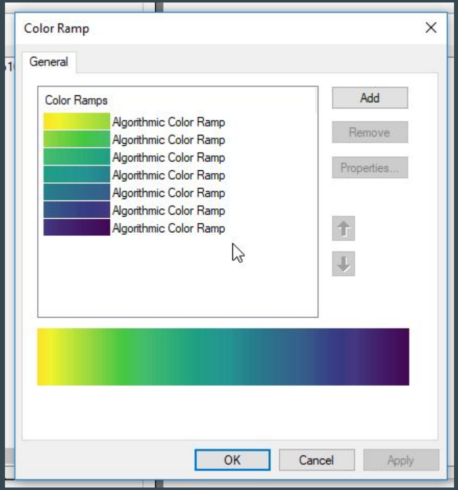
coolors.co/app



ArcMap: Style Manager

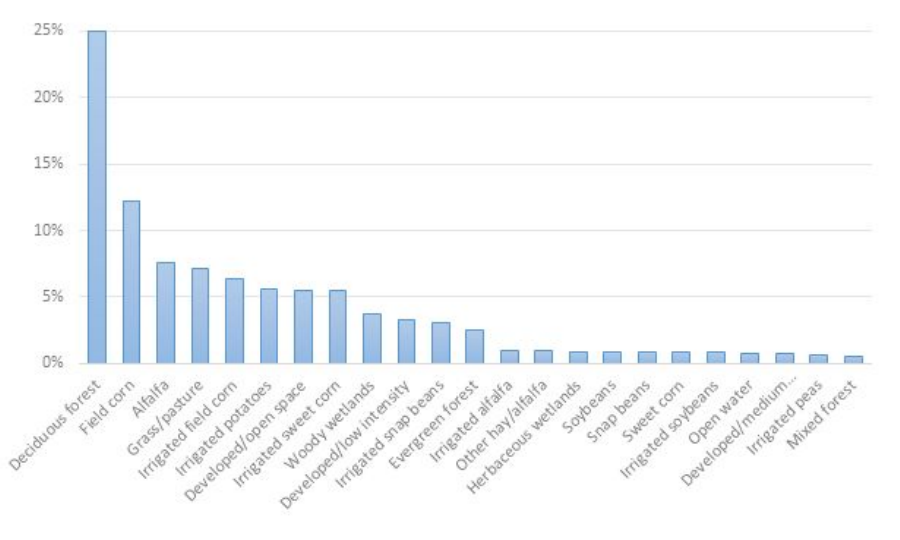






illustrate data structure:

use other visualizations



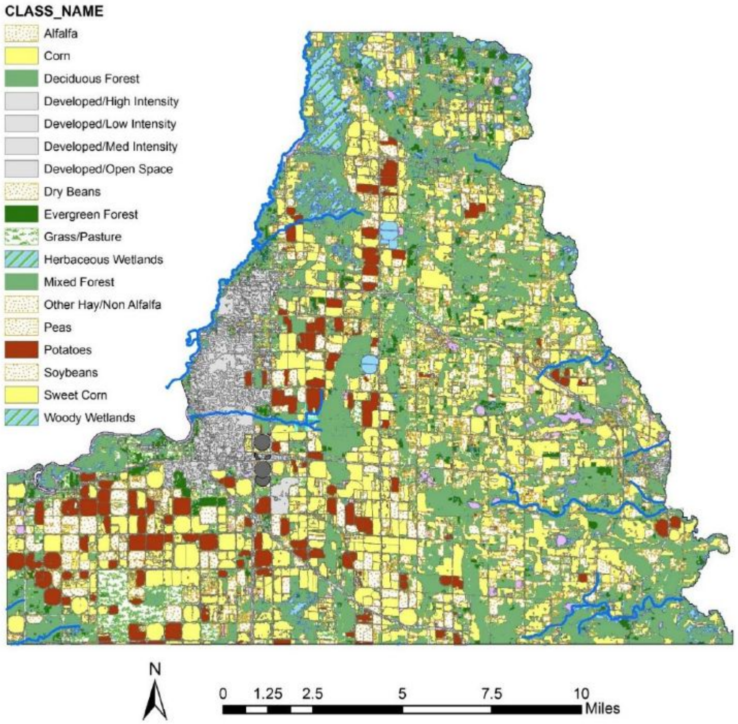
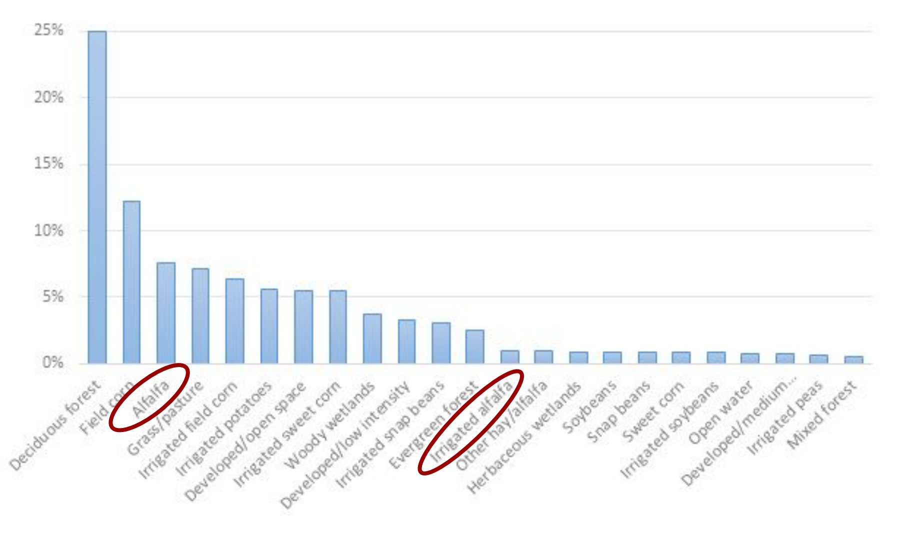


Figure 19. 2013 NASS CDL land use classification over the model domain. Validation fields are in blue. Del Monte recharge fields are in grey.



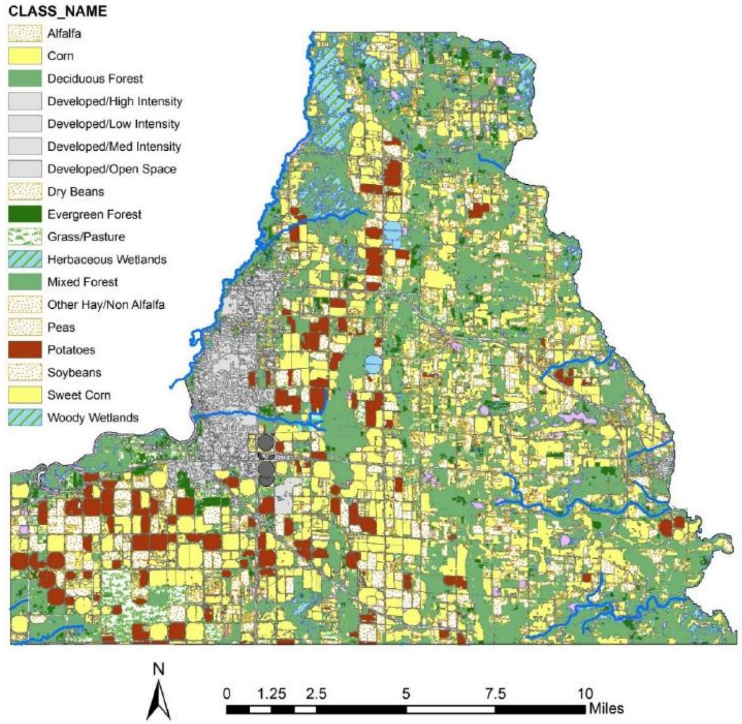
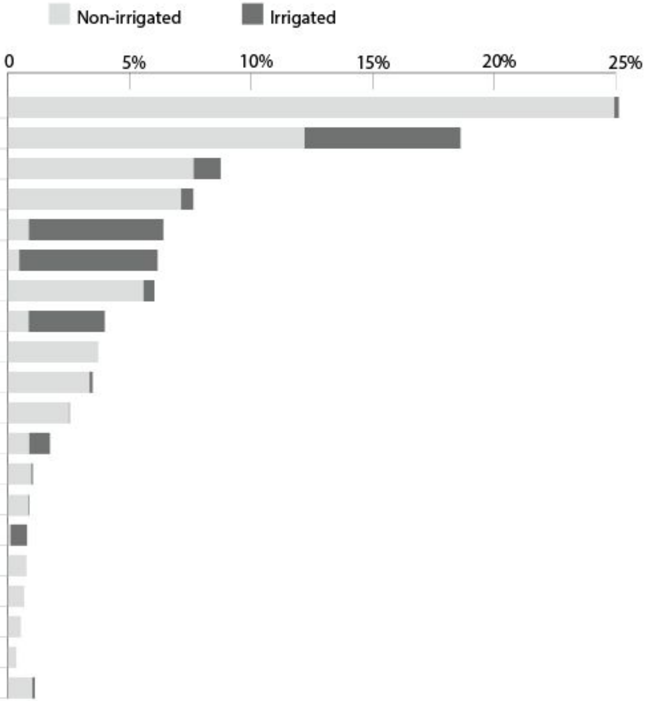
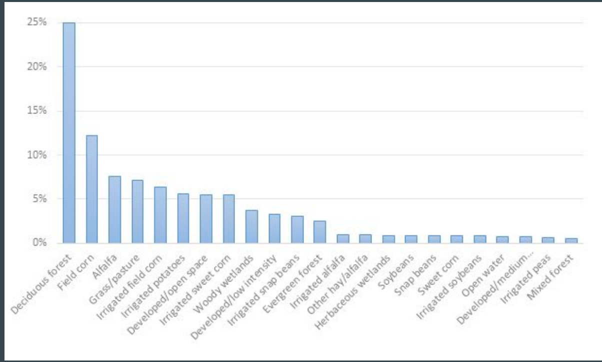


Figure 19. 2013 NASS CDL land use classification over the model domain. Validation fields are in blue. Del Monte recharge fields are in grey.

Land use/cover by percentage of total model area

Land use/cover	Non-irrigated (%)	Irrigated (%)
Forest, deciduous	24.9	0.2
Field corn	12.2	6.4
Alfalfa	7.6	1.1
Grass/pasture	7.1	0.5
Sweet corn	0.9	5.5
Potatoes	0.5	5.7
Developed—open space	5.6	0.4
Snap beans	0.9	3.1
Wetlands, woody	3.7	0.0
Developed—low intensity	3.4	0.1
Forest, evergreen	2.5	0.0
Soybeans	0.9	0.8
Other hay/non-alfalfa	1.0	0.1
Wetlands, herbaceous	0.9	0.0
Peas	0.1	0.7
Developed—med intensity	0.7	0.0
Open water	0.6	0.0
Forest, mixed	0.5	0.0
Developed—high intensity	0.3	0.0
All other land use/cover	1.0	0.1





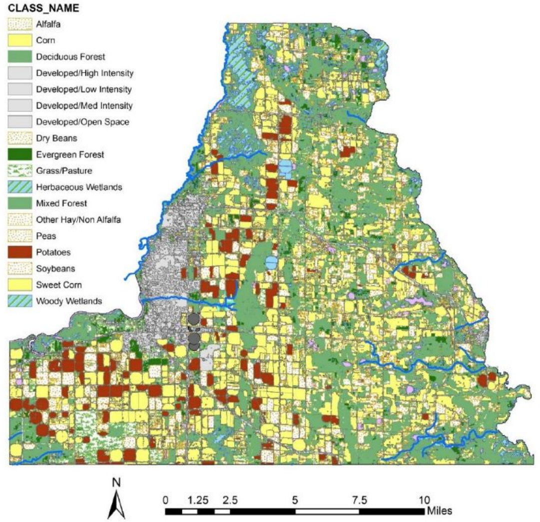
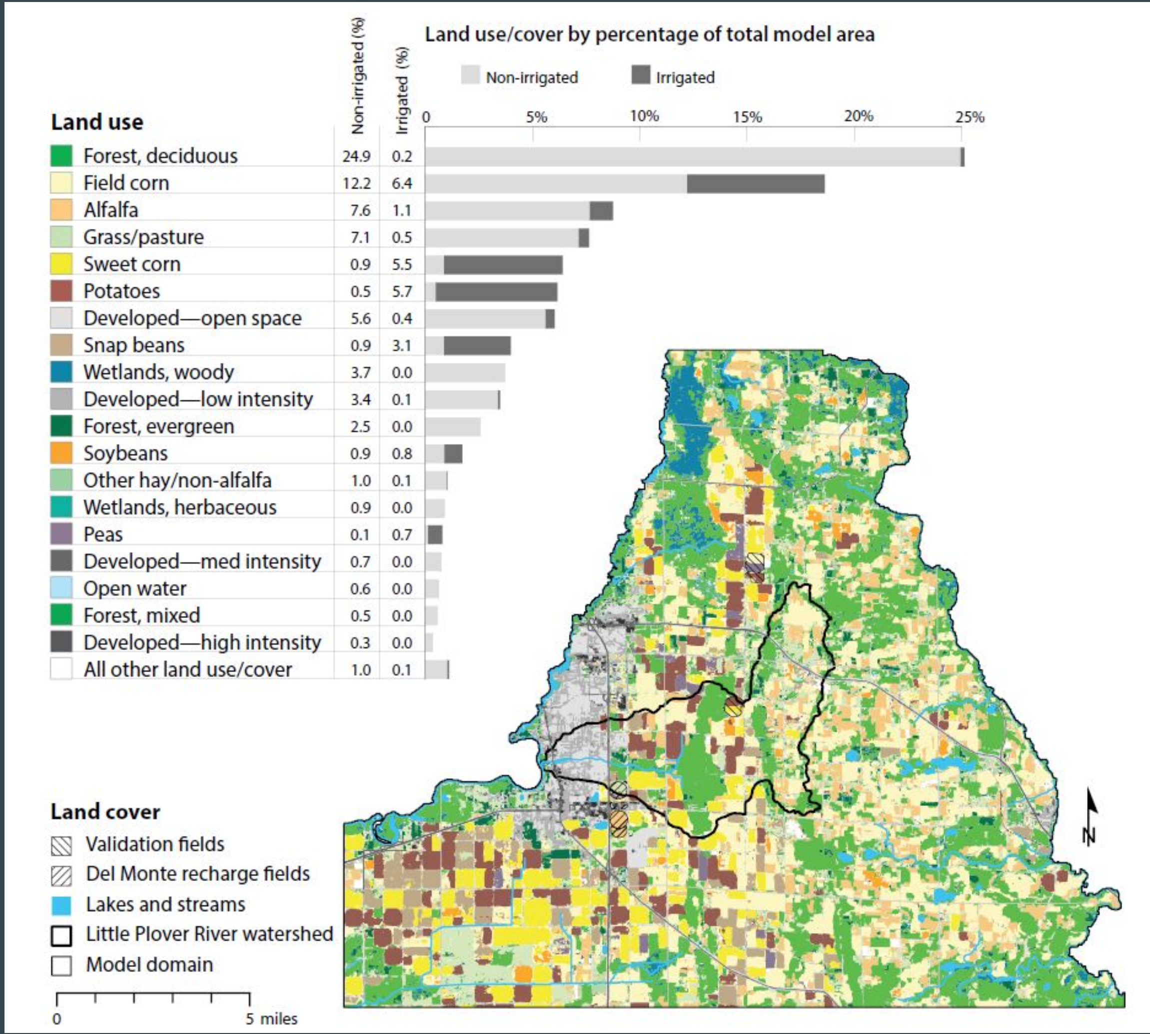
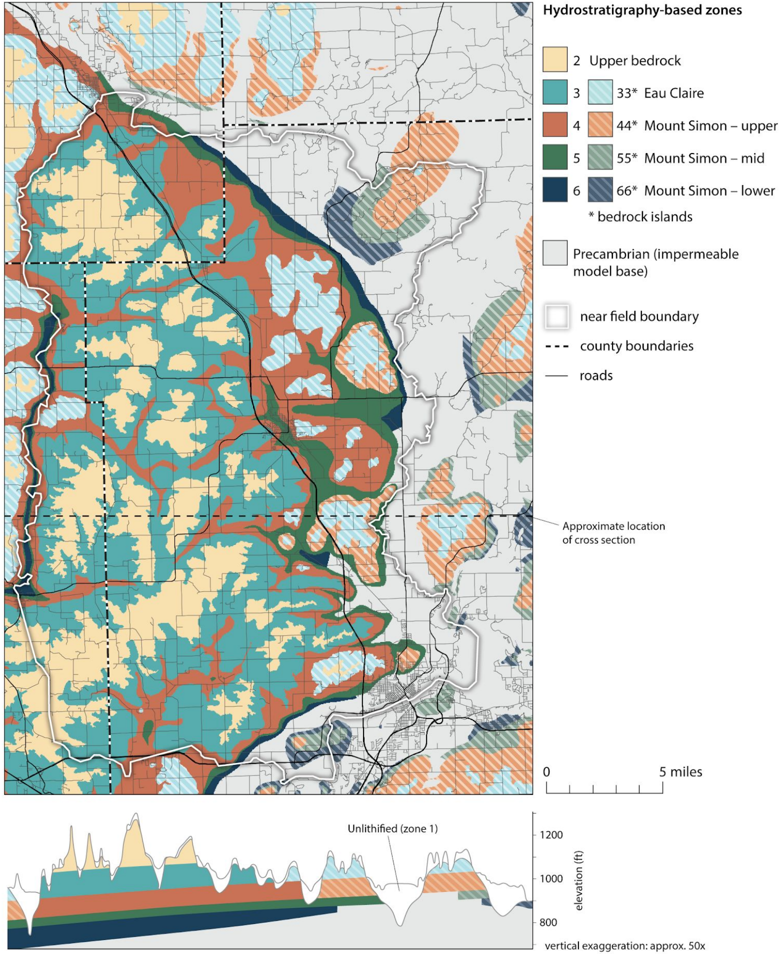


Figure 19. 2013 NASS CDL land use classification over the model domain. Validation fields are in blue. Del Monte recharge fields are in grey.




Hydrostratigraphy-based zones
2 Upper bedrock
3 33* Eau Claire
4 44* Mount Simon – upper
5 55* Mount Simon – mid
6 66* Mount Simon – lower
* bedrock islands
Precambrian (impermeable model base)
near field boundary
county boundaries
roads
Approximate location of cross section
0 5 miles
Unlithified (zone 1)
1200
1000
800
elevation (ft)
vertical exaggeration: approx. 50x

③ facilitate comparison

facilitate comparison:

consistent symbology

Simulated transient drawdown, with and without irrigation return

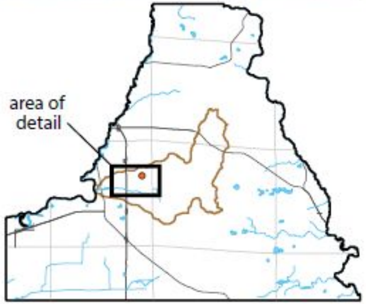


Figure 52. Simulated transient drawdown with and without irrigation return for a hypothetical new well. *(Basemap source: Esri)*

Cone of depression, with and without irrigation return

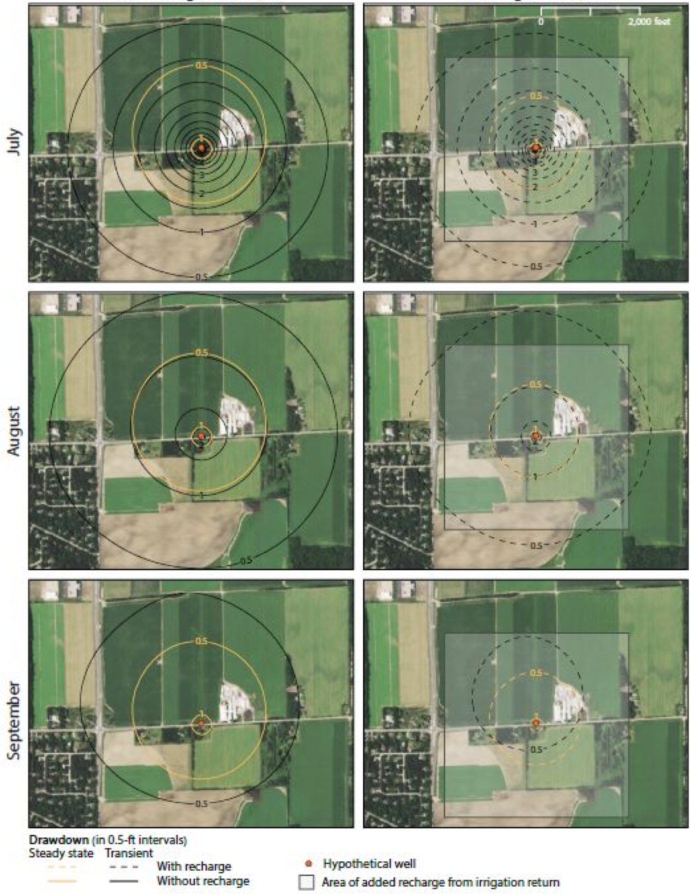


Figure 53. Expansion and contraction of cone of depression through time at the hypothetical new well, with (right) and without (left) irrigation return. *(Basemap source: Esri)*

facilitate comparison:

stretch to overall min/max

range of data
for this figure

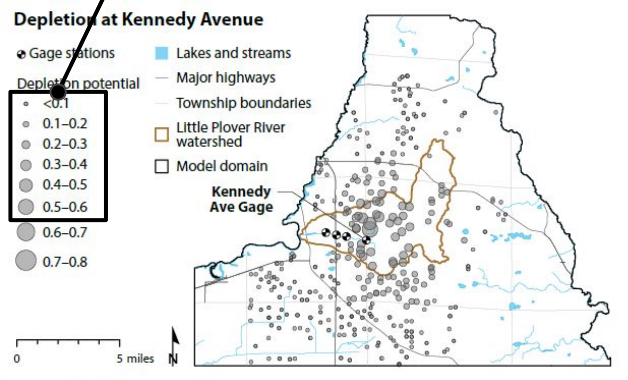


Figure 57. Depletion analysis at Kennedy Avenue.

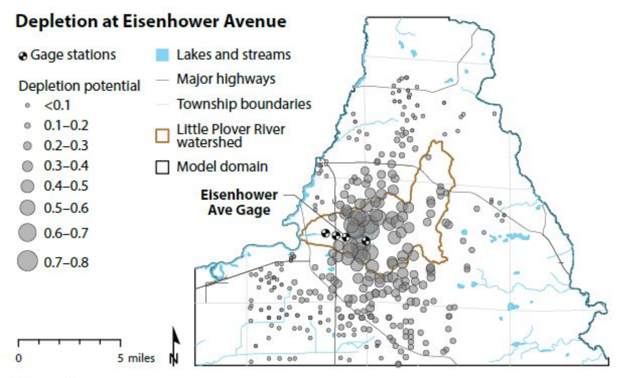


Figure 58. Depletion analysis at Eisenhower Avenue.

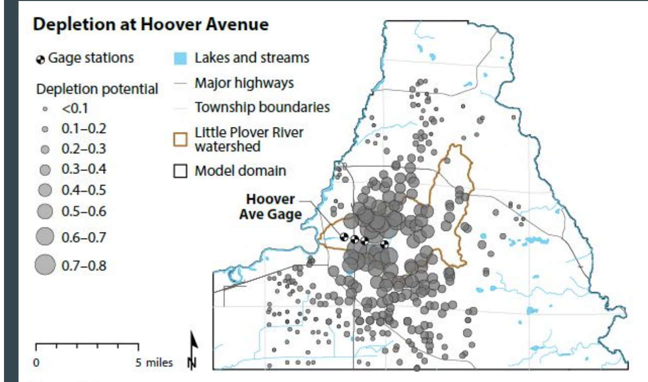
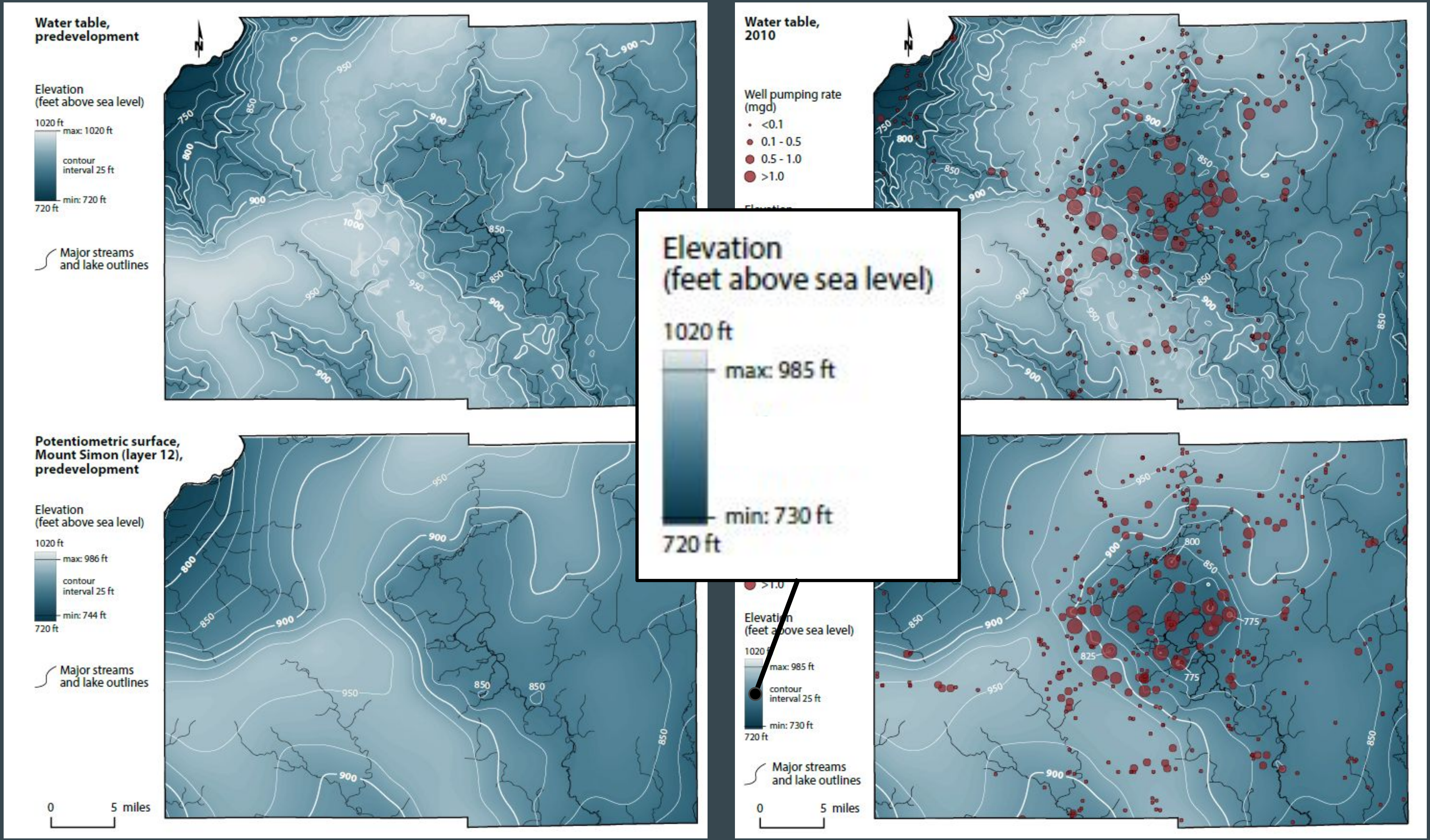


Figure 59. Depletion analysis at Hoover Avenue.


Water table, predevelopment
Elevation (feet above sea level)
1020 ft
max: 1020 ft
contour interval 25 ft
min: 720 ft
720 ft
Major streams and lake outlines
Water table, 2010
Well pumping rate (mgd)
<0.1
0.1 - 0.5
0.5 - 1.0
>1.0
Elevation (feet above sea level)
1020 ft
max: 985 ft
min: 730 ft
720 ft
Potentiometric surface, Mount Simon (layer 12), predevelopment
Elevation (feet above sea level)
1020 ft
max: 986 ft
contour interval 25 ft
min: 744 ft
720 ft
Major streams and lake outlines
0 5 miles
Elevation (feet above sea level)
max: 985 ft
contour interval 25 ft
min: 730 ft
720 ft
Major streams and lake outlines
0 5 miles

recap

what should the reader learn from this image?

⇩

design purpose

1 focus attention

represent nothing with nothing

create a visual hierarchy

② illustrate data structure

choose color schemes to match data

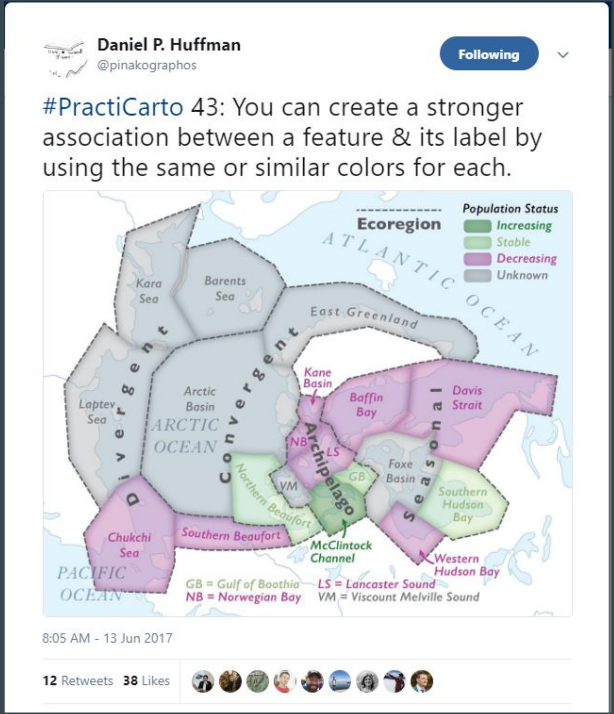
use other visualizations

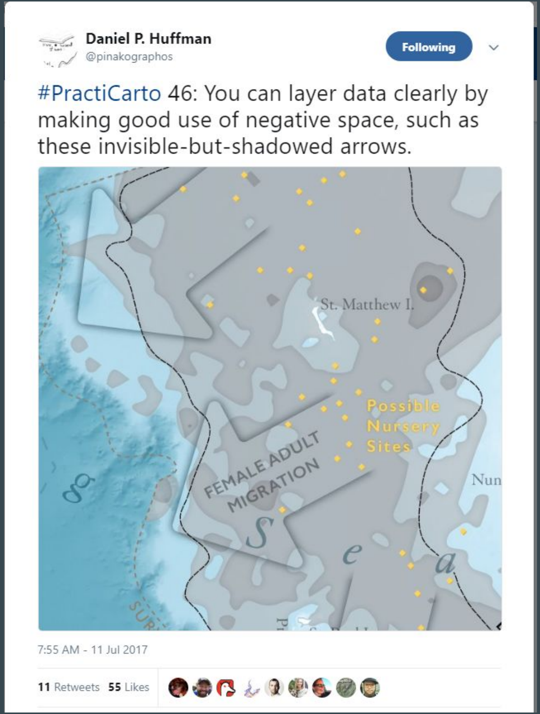
③ facilitate comparison

use consistent symbology for the same dataset

stretch different datasets to the same min/max

learn and share



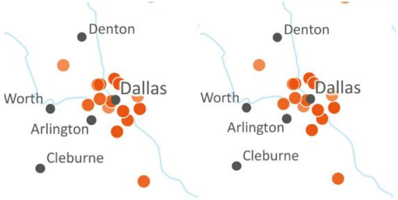


#practicarto

#practicarto

Vanessa KW @run_for_funner Following

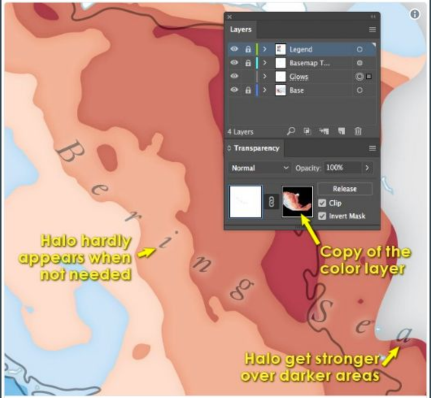
Making label halos slightly transparent often (not always) can really help with legibility - especially with data underneath. #practicarto



8:08 AM - 2 Nov 2017

5 Retweets 25 Likes

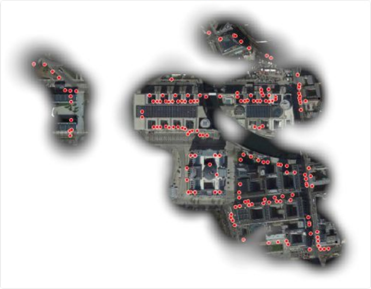
1 5 25



Daniel P. Huffman @pinakographos

cartocalypse @cartocalypse · 8 Nov 2017

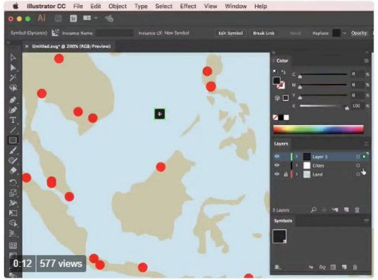
You can use a heatmap layer with "Lighten" blending to create a nice cloudy focus effect around your data on-the-fly in #QGIS #practicarto



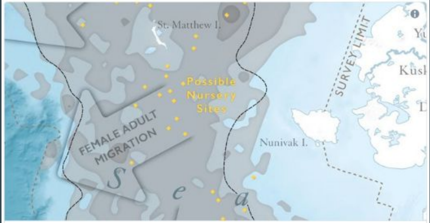
1 3 16

Daniel P. Huffman @pinakographos · 14 Feb 2017

#PractiCarto 26: @kelsosCorner's Find & Replace graphics script is a huge timesaver. Download + instructions: kelsocartography.com/blog/?p=325



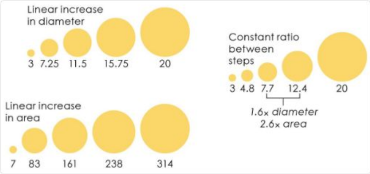
3 8 19



Daniel P. Huffman @pinakographos

#PractiCarto 42: The more you can describe things with labels, the

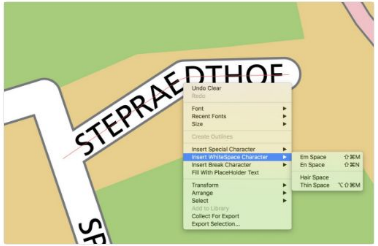
#PractiCarto 20: For graduated symbols, I find a constant ratio between steps to be more visually even than linearly scaling area/diameter.



4 7 38

Hans van der Maarel @redgeographics · 30 Jun 2017

Text alignment along a path causing you grief? Try adding a thin space #Practicarto



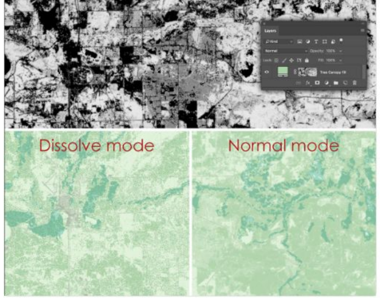
2 4 20

Daniel P. Huffman @pinakographos

#PractiCarto 44: By adjusting lightness and/or saturation, you can focus attention on subject areas while keeping their geographic context.

9:44 AM - Jun 20, 2017

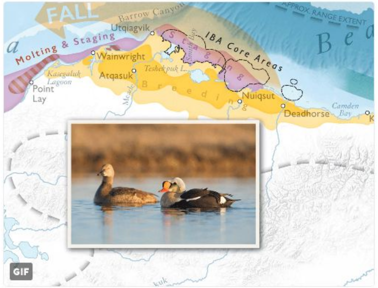
5 41



1 2 7

Daniel P. Huffman @pinakographos · 24 Jan 2017

#PractiCarto 23: A photo dropped onto a map can look unintegrated. Try a shadow, maybe with a frame, and even a jaunty angle if appropriate.



1 1 12

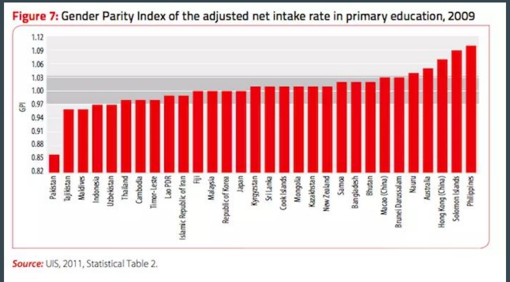
Daniel P. Huffman @pinakographos

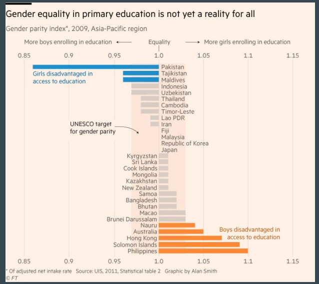
#PractiCarto 40: If your type isn't contrasting well with the

Further reading

“Design and Redesign in Data Visualization” by Fernanda Viégas & Martin Wattenberg
https://medium.com/@hint_fm/design-and-redesign-4ab77206cf9

“Data visualisation mistakes — and how to avoid them” by Alan Smith
https://www.ft.com/content/3b59f690-d129-11e7-b781-794ce08b24dc





Further reading

lisacharlotterost.github.io

“Why Do We Visualise Data?” by Lisa Charlotte Rost:
https://lisacharlotterost.github.io/2017/03/10/why-do-we-visualize-data/

“What to consider when creating stacked column charts” by Lisa Charlotte Rost:
https://blog.datawrapper.de/stacked-column-charts/

“How The Rainbow Color Map Misleads” by Robert Kosara
https://eagereyes.org/basics/rainbow-color-map

“Anscombe's quartet” https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anscombe%27s_quartet

Further reading

“Why Luminance Is The Key Component Of Color” by Stephen Bradley
http://vanseodesign.com/web-design/color-luminance/

“The Rainbow is Dead… Long Live the Rainbow!” by Matteo Niccoli
https://mycarta.wordpress.com/2012/05/29/the-rainbow-is-dead-long-live-the-rainbow-series-outline/

“Rainbow Color Map Critiques: An Overview and Annotated Bibliography” by Steve Eddins
https://www.mathworks.com/tagteam/81137_92238v00_RainbowColorMap_57312.pdf

“Perceptually Driven Visibility Optimization for Categorical Data Visualization” by Sungkil Lee, Mike Sips, and Hans-Peter Seidel
http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/6365630/figures

Thank you!

github.com/cmrRose/talks

caroline.rose@wgnhs.uwex.edu
@cmrRose