

Table 1: Visualizations and descriptions

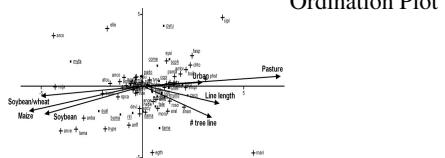
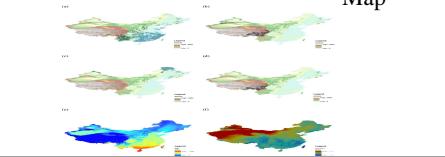
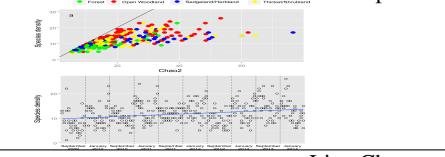
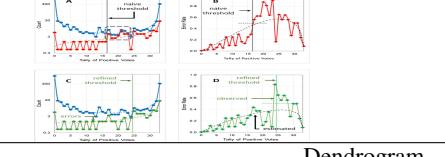
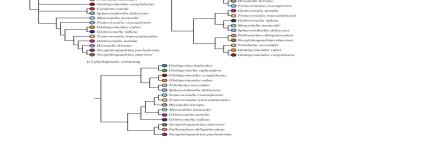
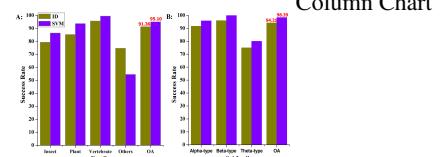
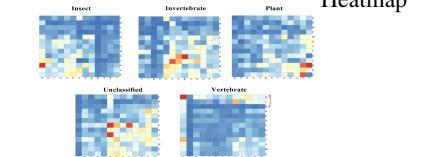
Visualizations	Descriptions
	Ordination plots are the particular types of scatterplots which represent the result from ordination techniques like PCA, CCA, DCA. Ordination is a collective term for multivariate techniques that summarize a multi-dimensional dataset in such a way that when it is projected onto a low dimensional space, any intrinsic pattern the data may possess becomes apparent upon visual inspection (Pielou, 1984).
	Maps or geographical maps provide the unique ability to display information visually in relationship to its spatial location. Maps show the geographical distribution of the data.
	Scatterplots represent the relationship between two quantitative scales. A tick mark or a point is usually used to represent the intersection between the two or more axis. They are used extensively for exploring relationships, particularly correlations between two or more datasets.
	Line charts display quantitative information through lines. A simple line chart displays a single data series. It typically has a quantitative scale on the vertical axis and a categorical, quantitative, or sequence scale on the horizontal axis. Line charts also connect the data points over scatterplots.
	A dendrogram is a type of tree diagram which organizes information to establish grouping or categorizing individual elements (referred to as clusters). In constructing a dendrogram, first calculations are done to establish similarities between the objects or groups of objects. The resultant values from the calculations are used to determine the level at which the various objects and sub clusters will be connected in the dendrogram. The complete diagram is sometimes referred to as a hierarchy of clusters.
	A column or bar chart is the one wherein the size of the bar/column is proportional to the value it represents. Each rectangle represents a data element in a data series, and a complete set of bars represents a data series. It is well suited to for representing discrete data. The primary purpose of these charts is to compare multiple entities at a given point in time.
	A heatmap is a graphical representation of data that uses a system of color-coding to represent different values. A variation in color intensity shows a pattern within a dataset. It also represents the results of hierarchical clustering.

Table 2: Table 1 continued

	Boxplot	<p>In a boxplot, an individual box summarizes the distribution of data within one data series of a dataset. A box symbol consists of a rectangle (box) that generally has a line extending from both ends (whiskers). The purpose of the rectangle designates the 25th and 75th percentiles of the data set. The end of the lines projecting from the box generally designates the 5th and 95th or the 10th and 90th percentiles. A line across the rectangle indicates the average and the median values. Data points above and below the high and low percentiles represented by the end of the whiskers are shown as individual data points.</p>
	Area Chart	<p>A simple area chart is a line graph with a single data series and with the area filled between the data curve and the horizontal axis. It has one quantitative scale on the vertical axis and a category, quantitative or sequence scale on the horizontal axis. These charts do not convey specific values; instead, they are most frequently used to show trends and relationships.</p>
	Network	<p>Network diagrams or node-link diagrams are the ones that show the inter-connectivity or interrelation between different data entities. Nodes are the junction of two or more lines, arrows, and links. Lines show the direct or indirect relationship between the nodes. Lines with arrows shows the flow or direction of the network towards other node.</p>
	Histogram	<p>Histograms show the frequency within which specific values or values within ranges occur in a set of data. The count of the distribution is quantified over the horizontal axis into 5, 10, or more equal intervals. A histogram displays both the count/frequency or relative frequency.</p>
	Timeseries	<p>The timeseries graph is a variation of a line chart that has a time series scale on the horizontal axis and a quantitative scale on the vertical axis. Time progresses from left to right.</p>
	Pie Chart	<p>A pie chart consists of a circle divided into wedge or pie-shaped segments. The area of each segment is the same percent of the total circle as the data element it represents is of the sum of all the data elements in its data set. Its purpose is to show the relative sizes of components to one another and to the whole.</p>
	Stack Area Chart	<p>Stack Area Chart is the most popular variation of the area chart. In these charts, a stack of multiple data series is added on top of each other. They are used to represent parts-of-the-whole relationships among data series. Also, they identify and add emphasis to specific information by the boldness of the shading or color.</p>