

Color in Visualization

Laura Garrison, Associate Professor in Visualization

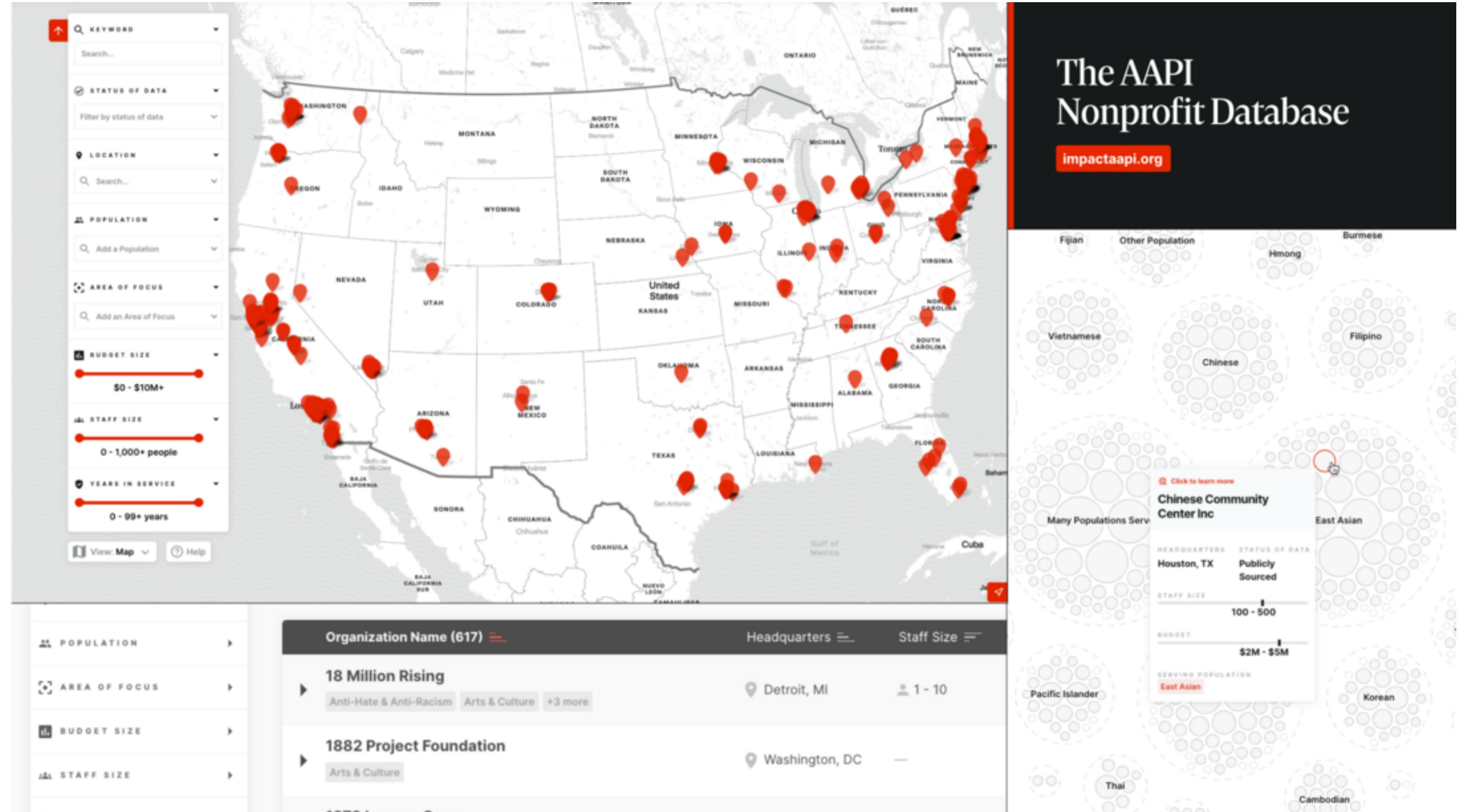
Dept of Informatics, UiB

laura.garrison@uib.no

Bjerknes Data Visualization Workshop, 4-6 Dec 2023

**Why use color in
visualization?**

To label something



The AAPI Nonprofit Database

To measure something



[The Blue Paradox](#)

To represent something

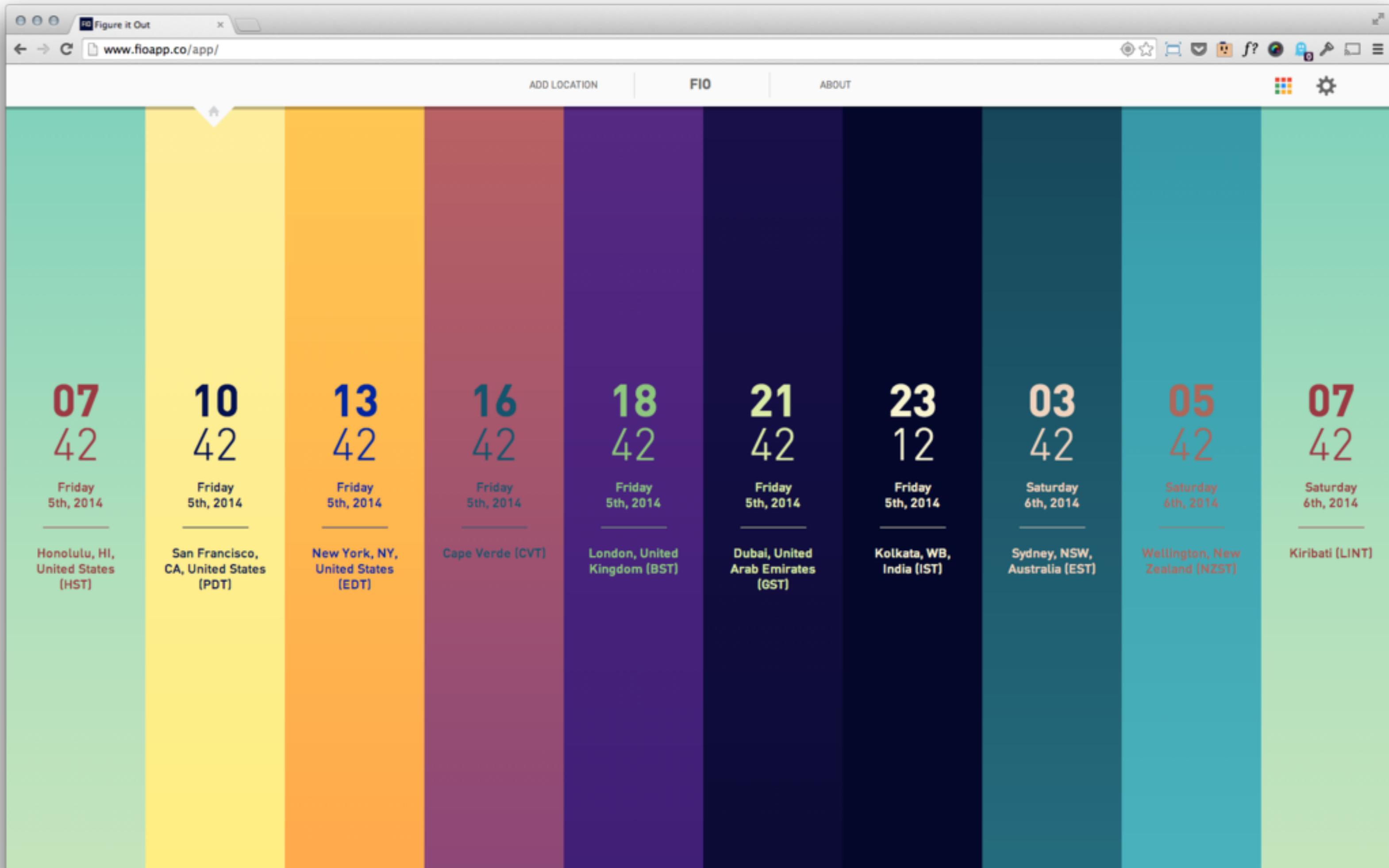


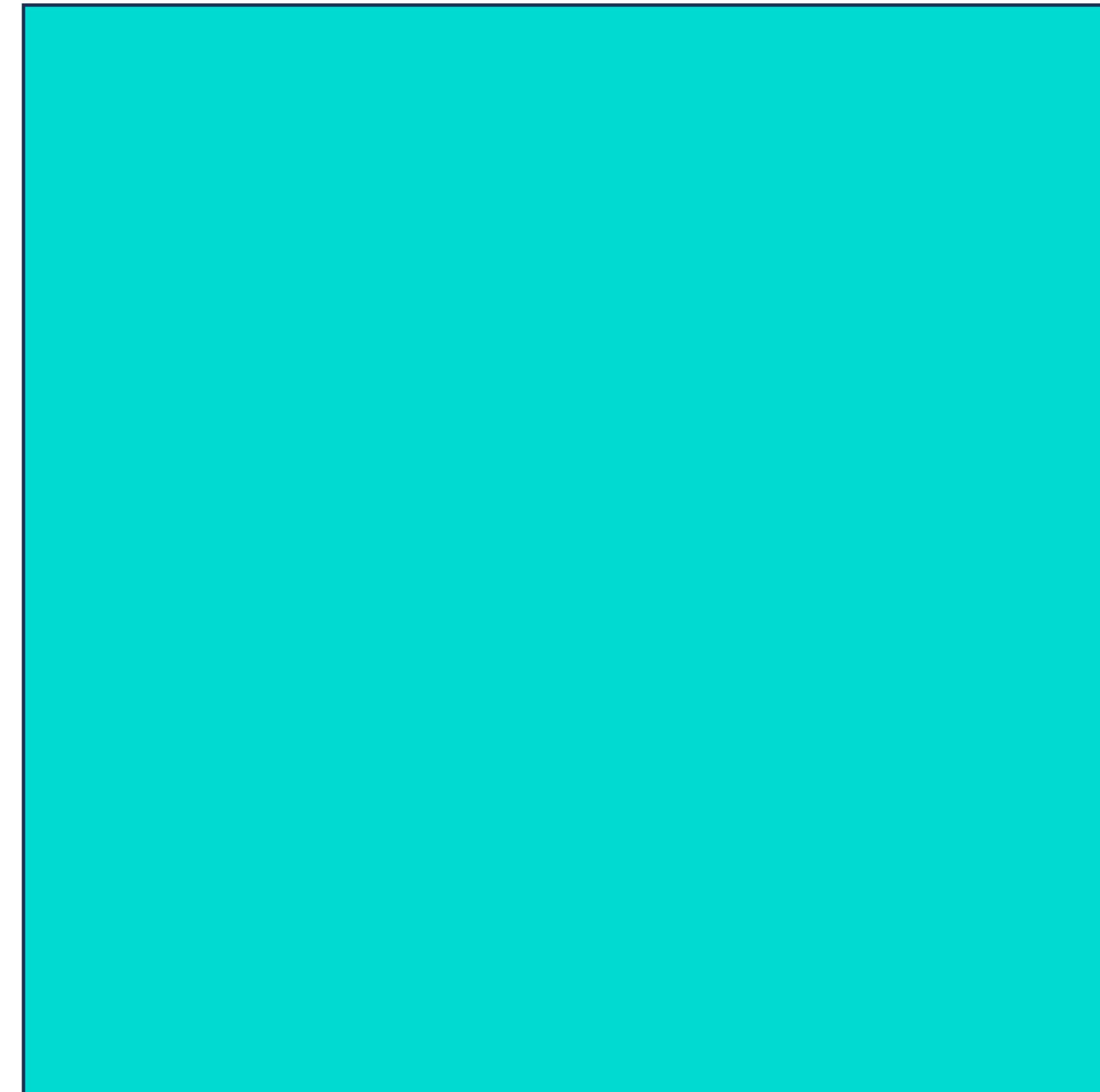
Figure it out

To decorate something

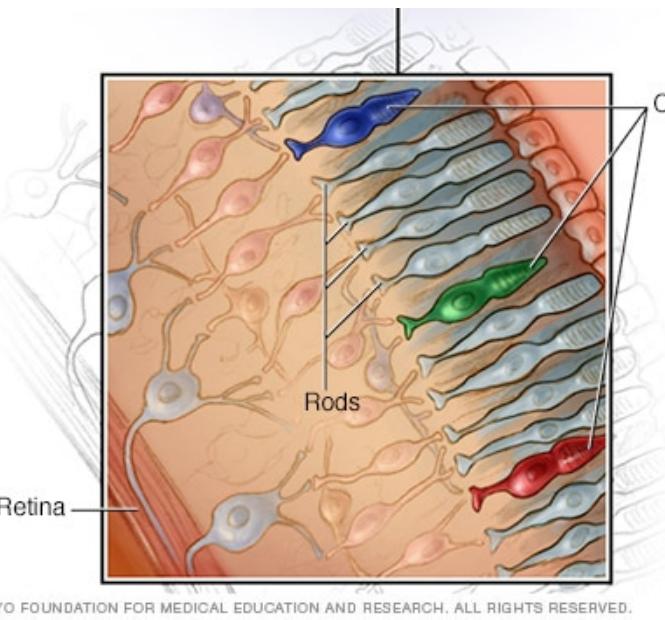
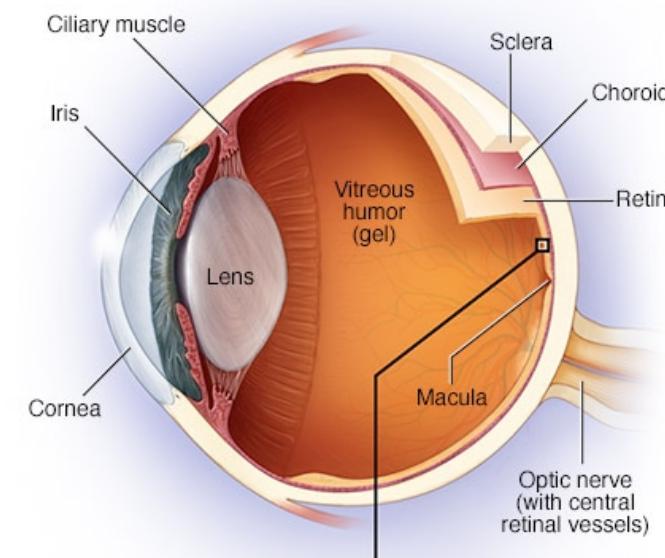
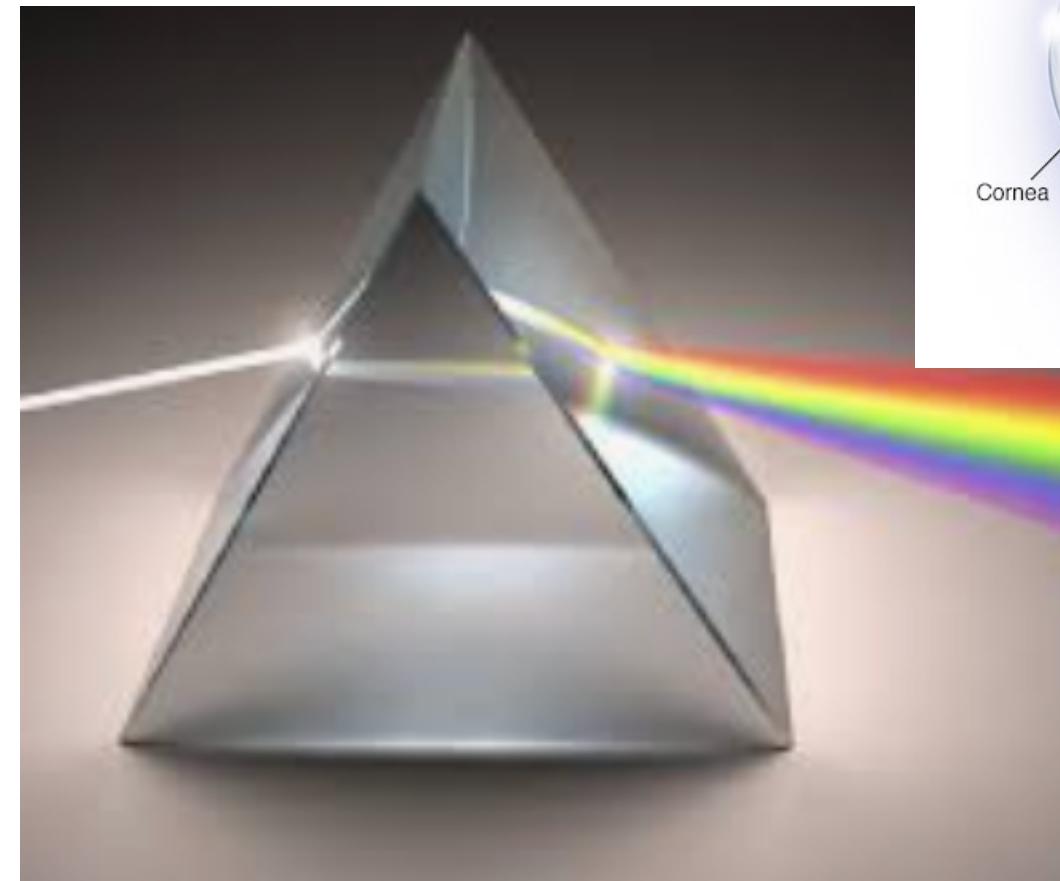


[Vote.org 2022 impact report](#)

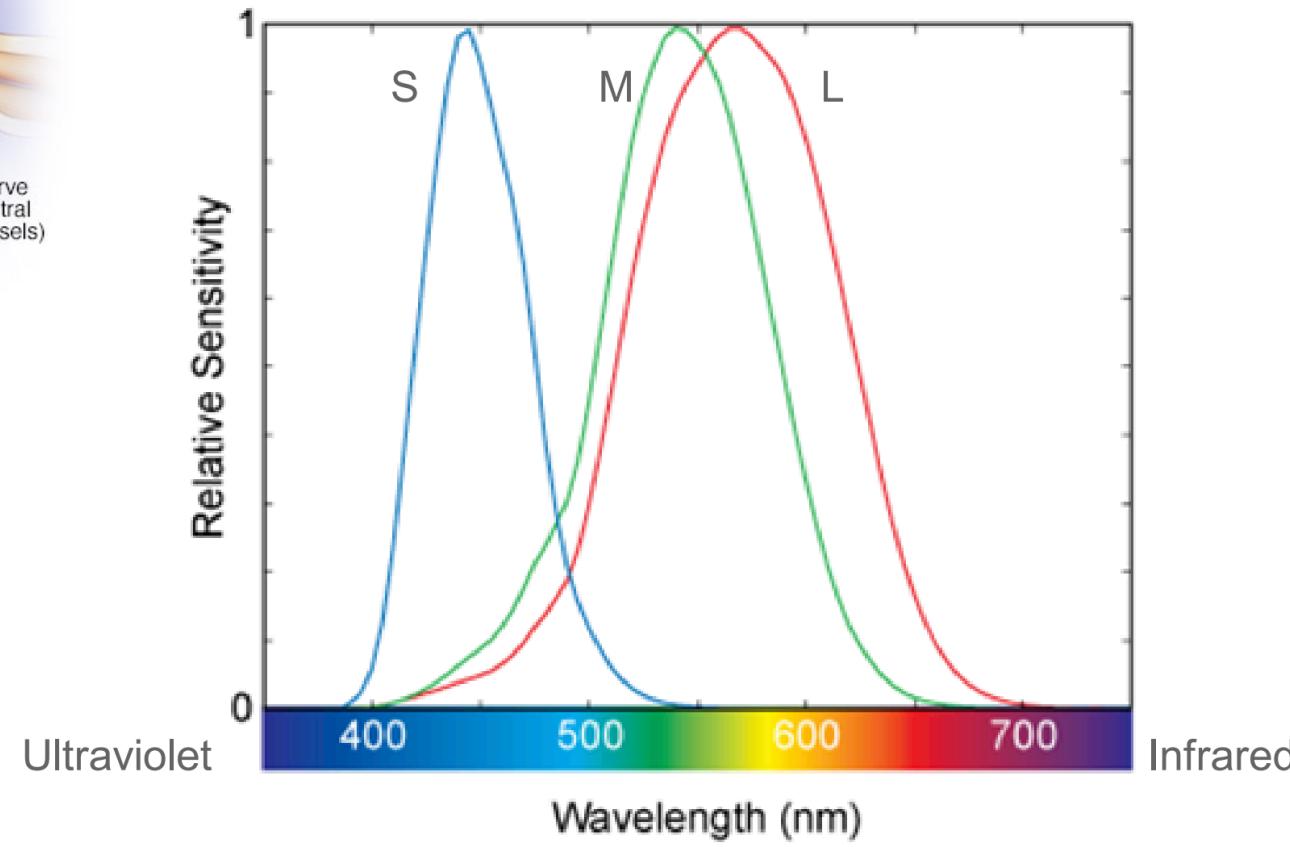
What color is this?



Seeing color



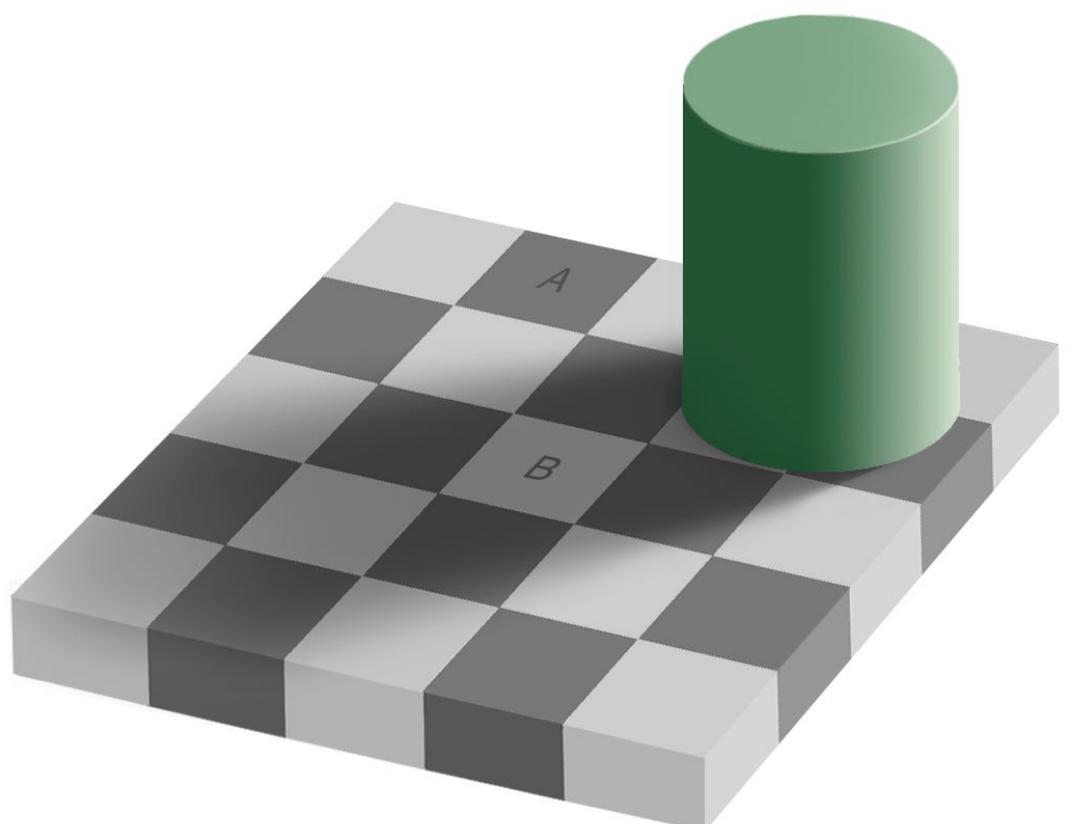
Three cones (S, M, L)



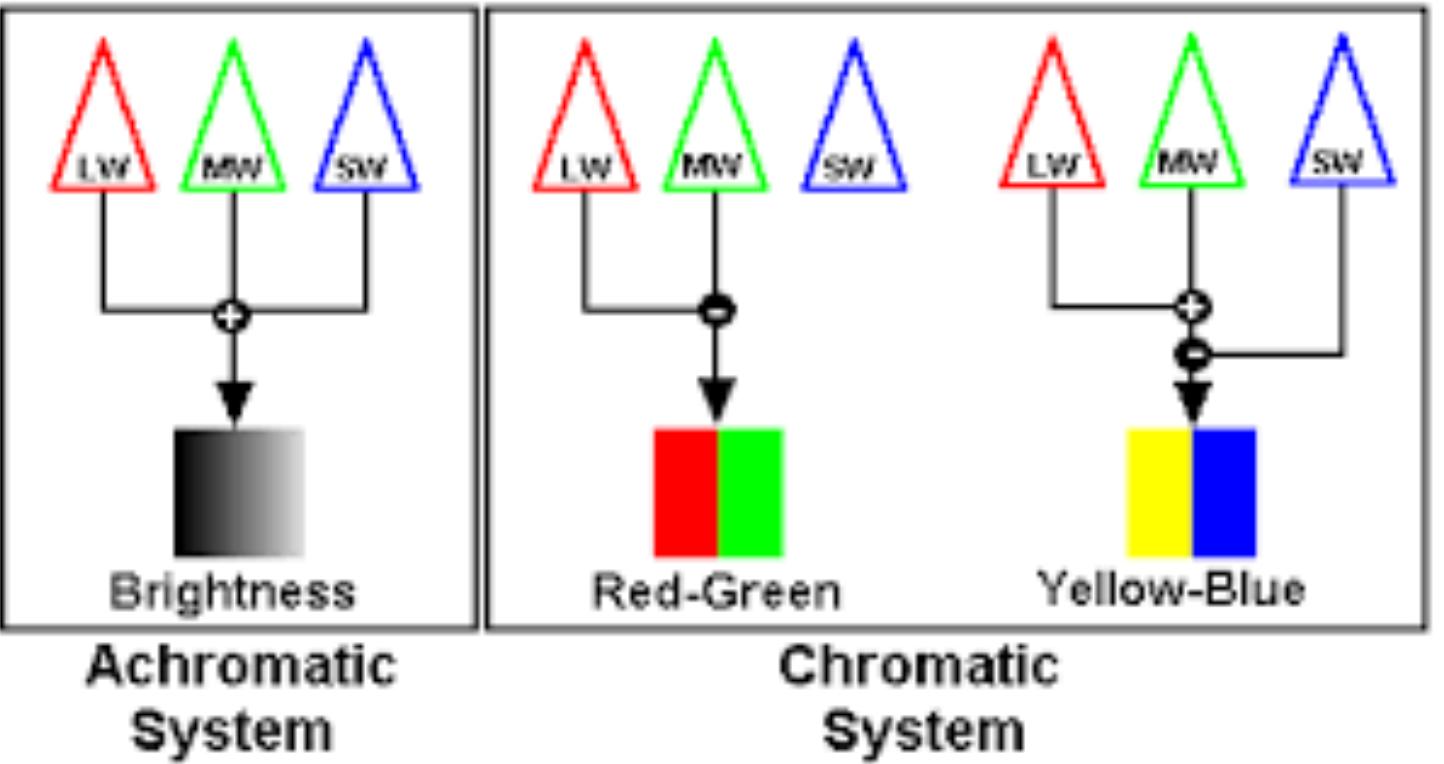
Light

Teal!

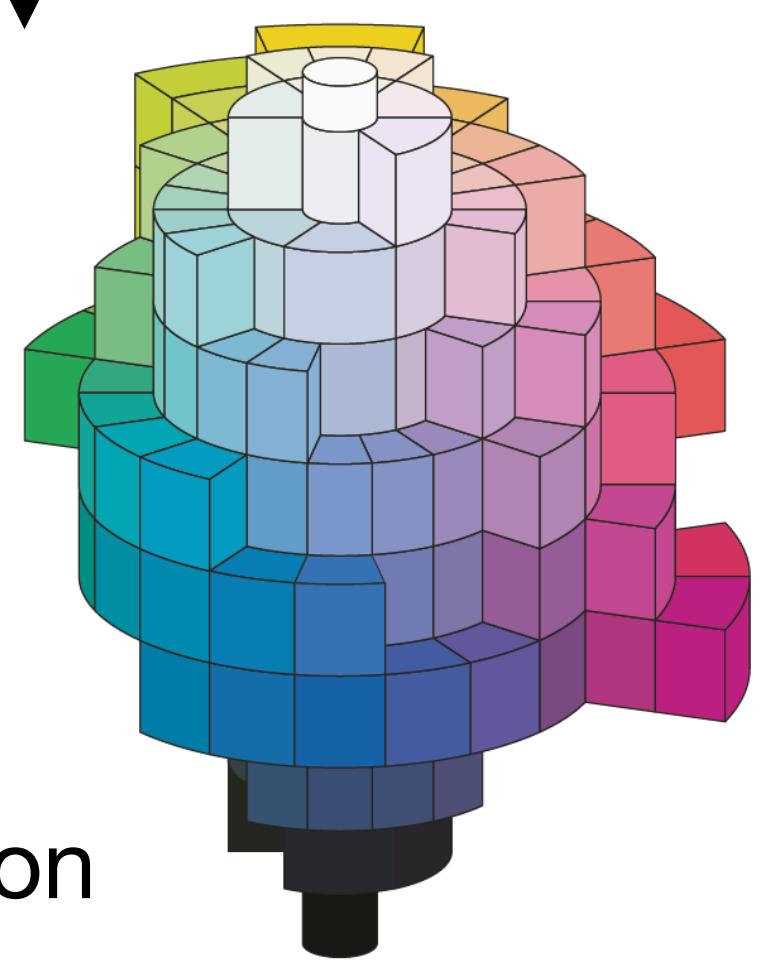
Color cognition



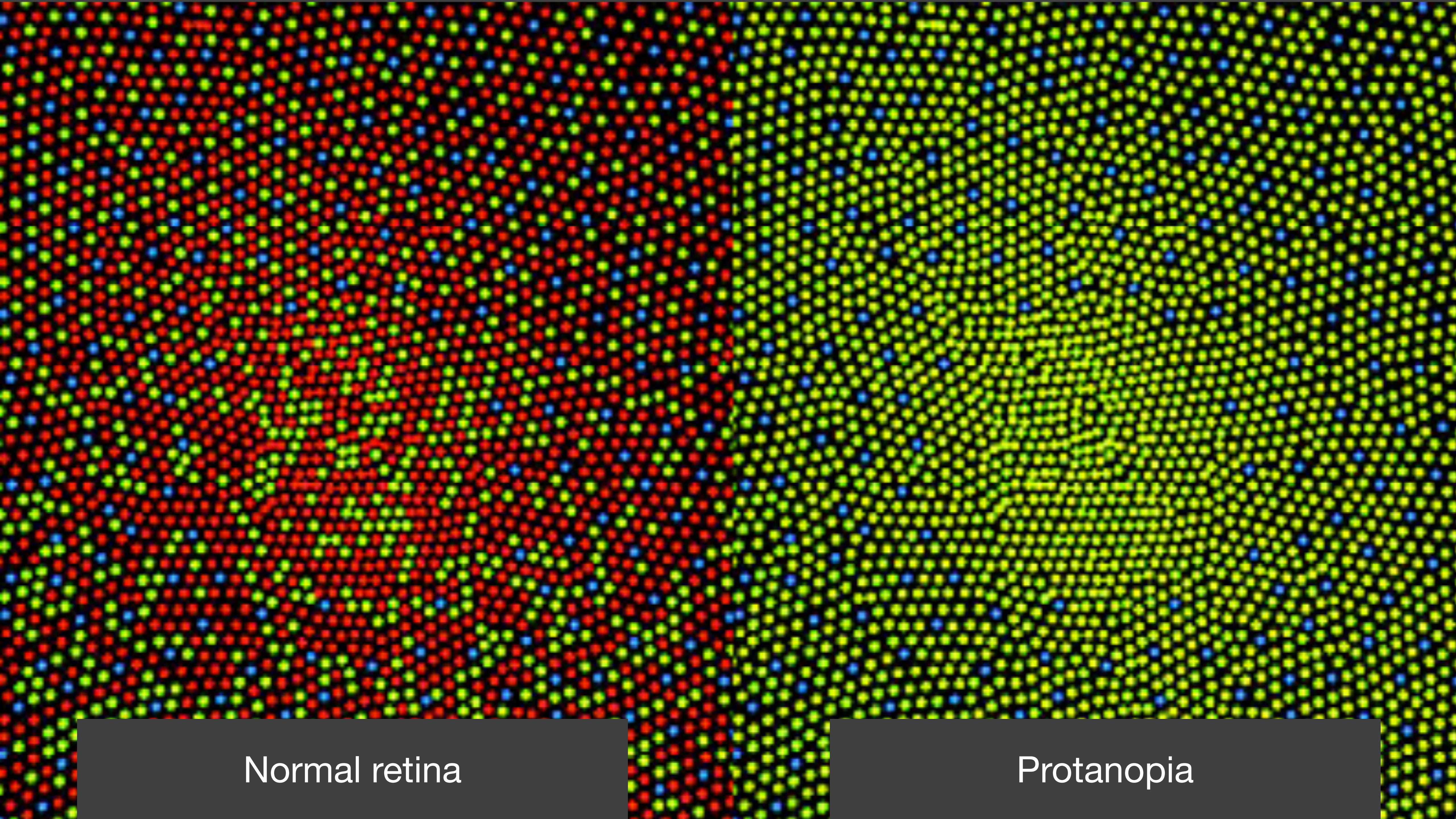
Color appearance



Opponent Signals

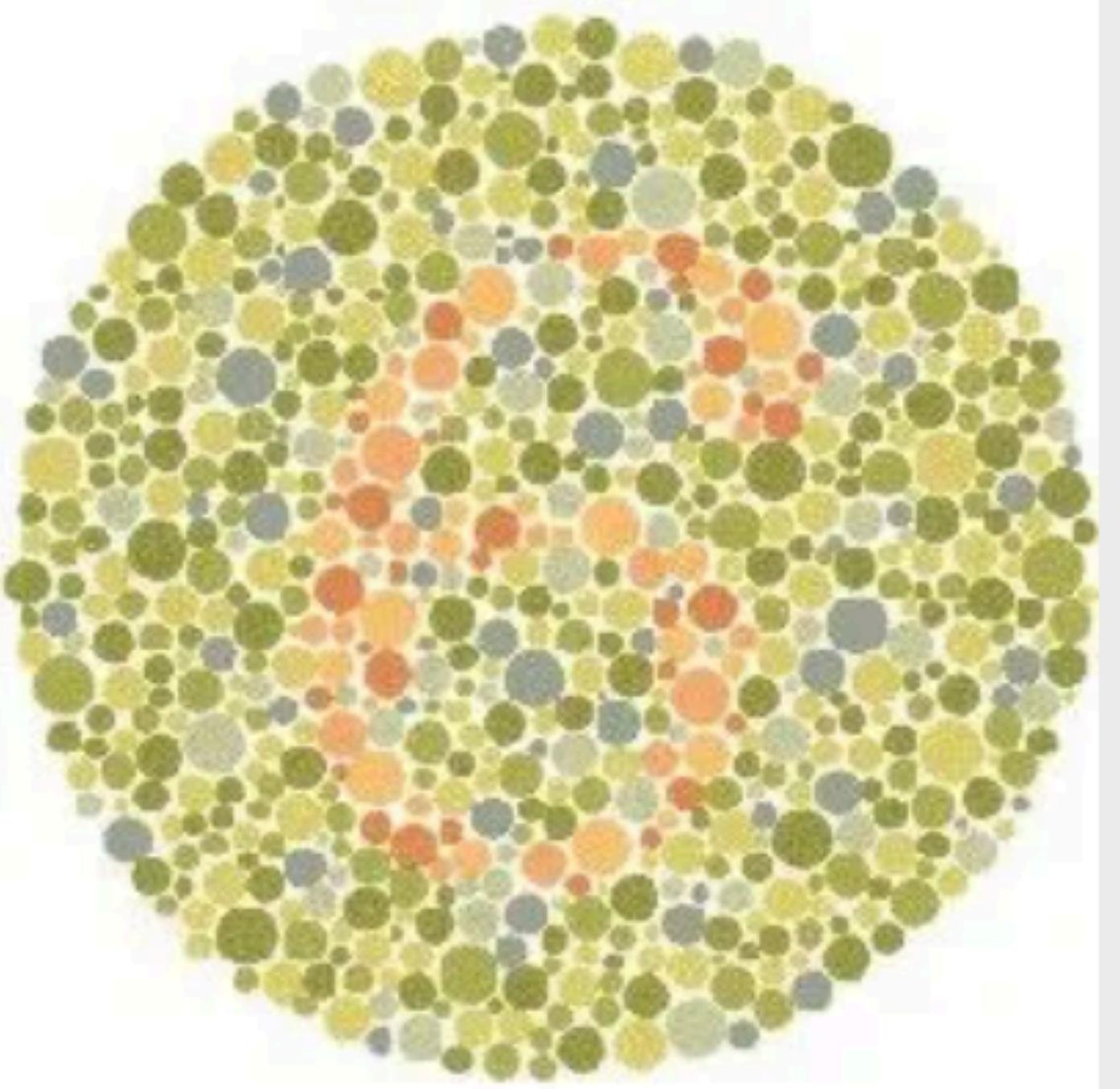


Color perception

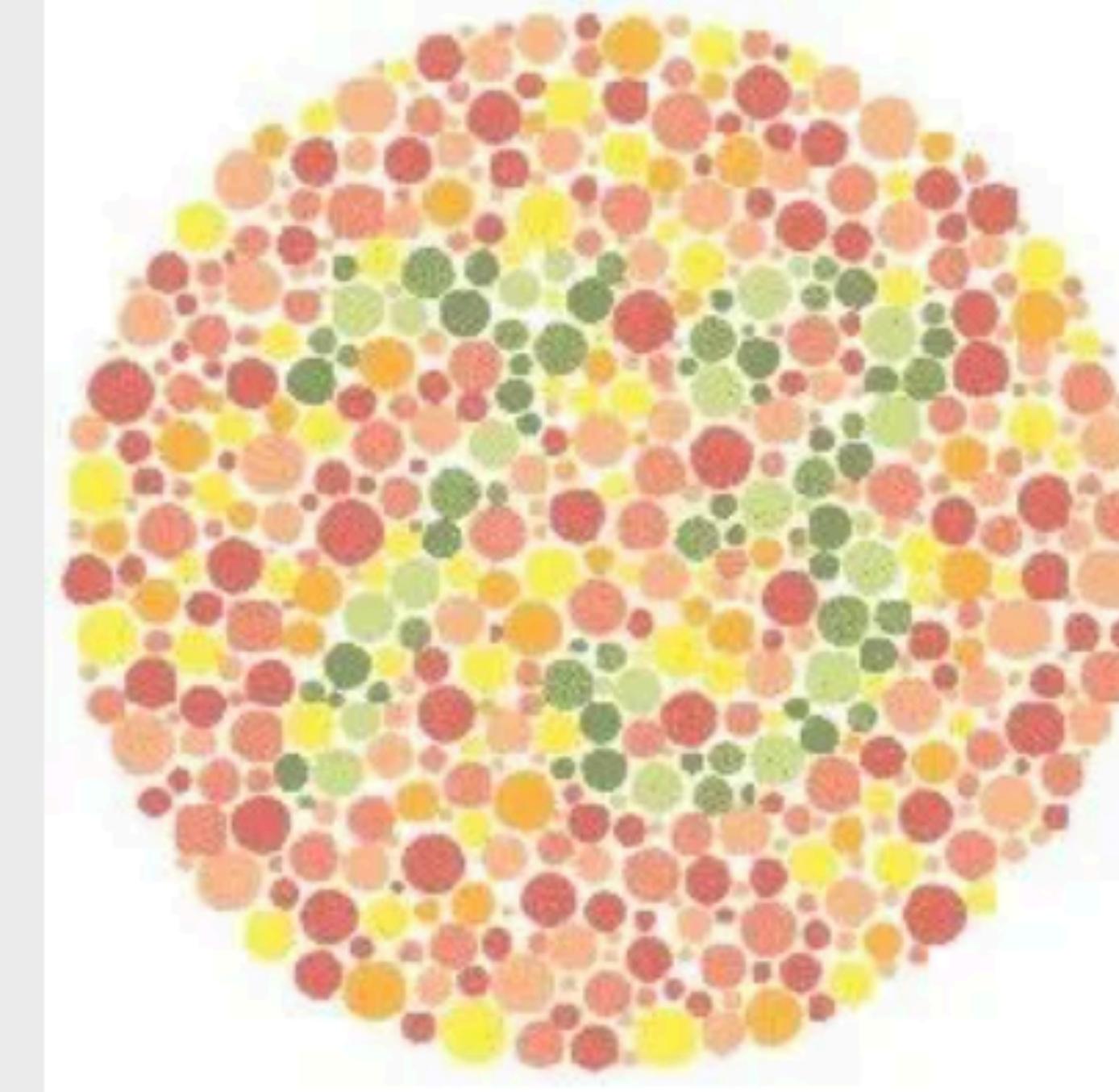


Normal retina

Protanopia



Enter The Number



Enter The Number

Color in Practice

Color systems

Reflective
Materials, e.g.
paper

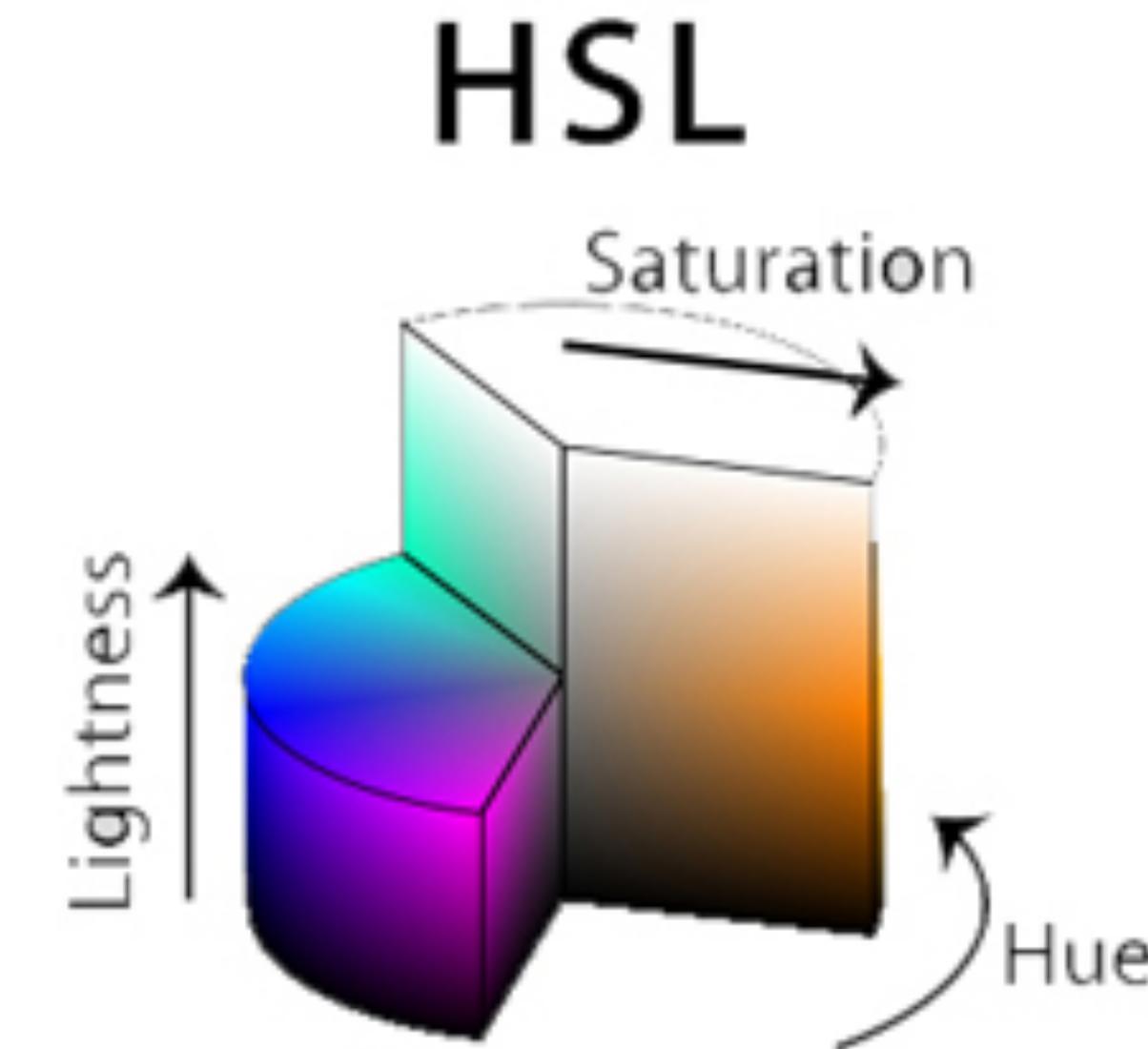


CMYK - Subtractive Color

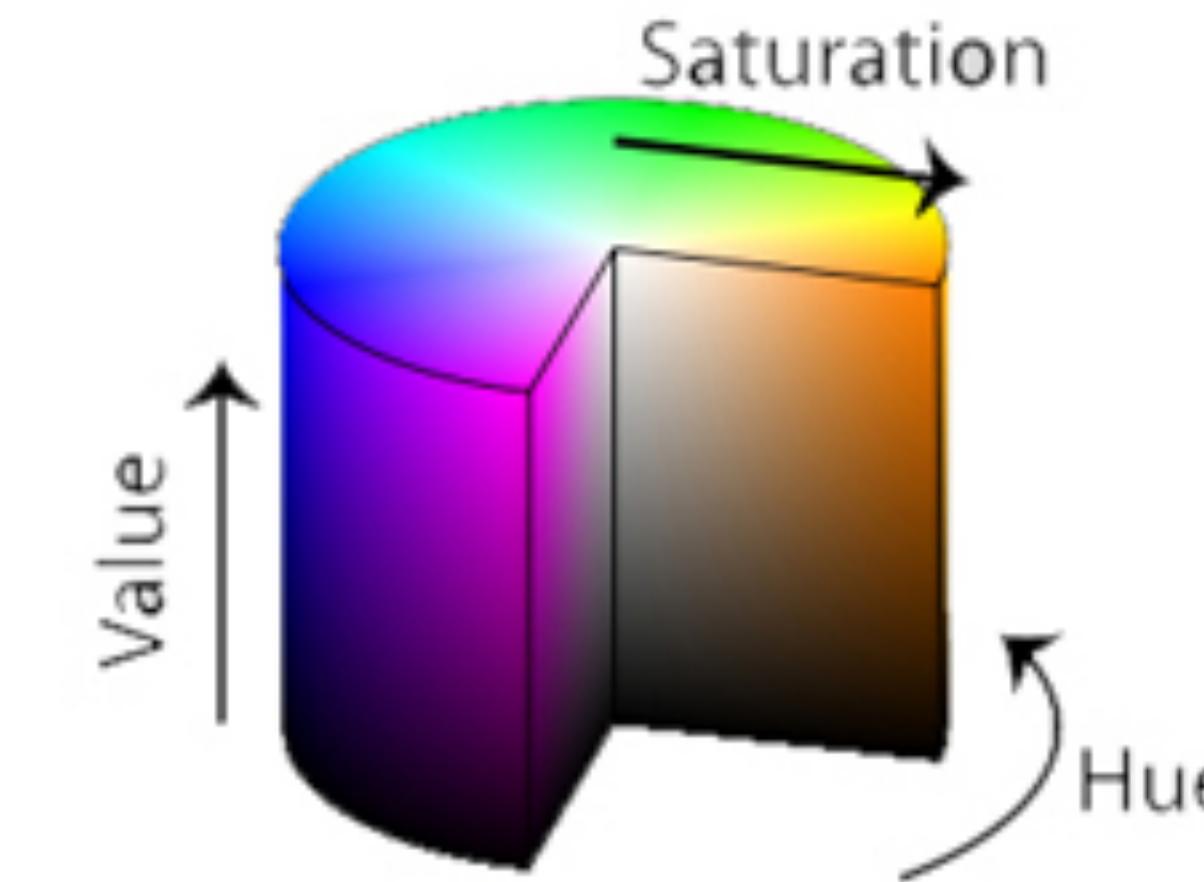


RGB - Additive Color

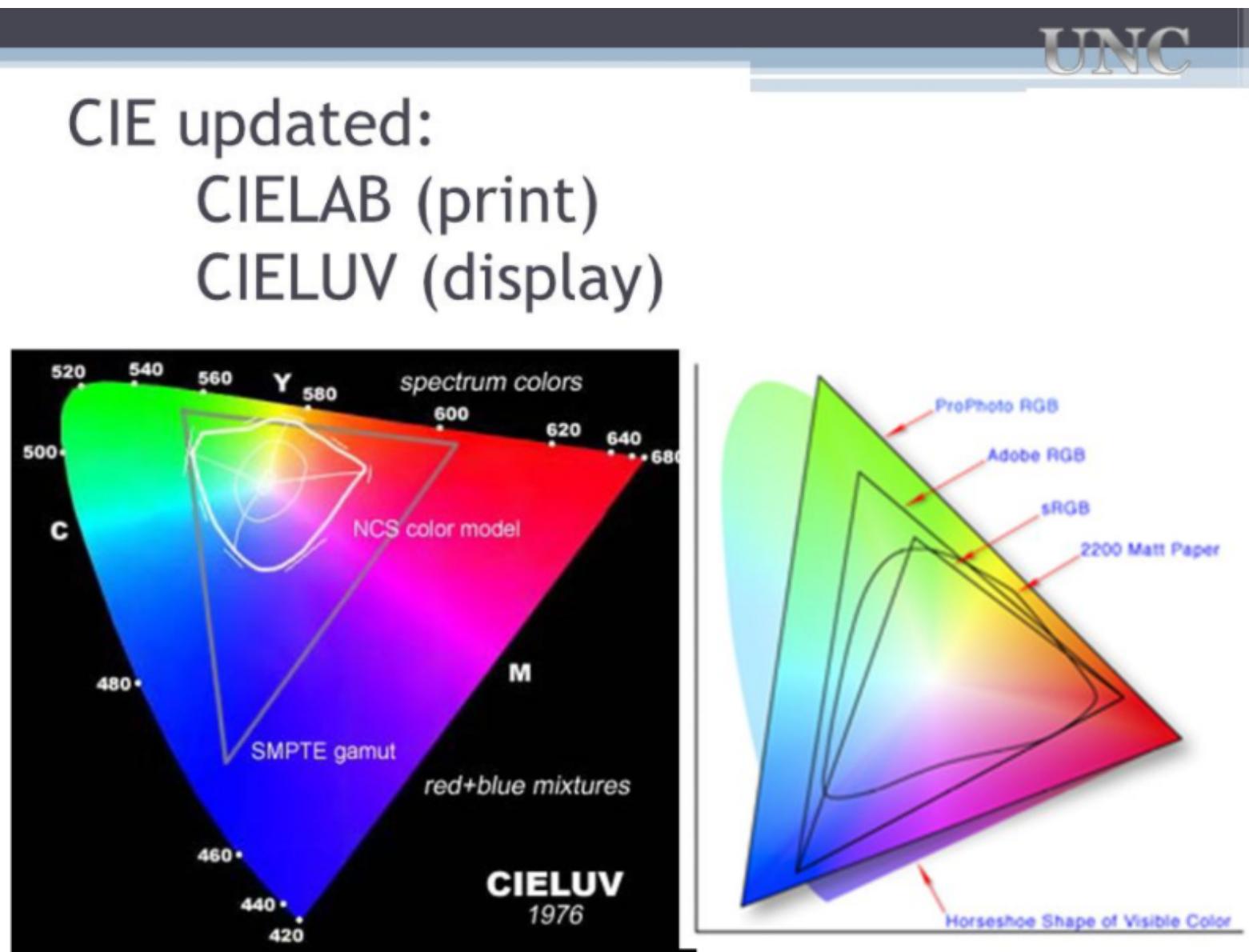
Emissive
Materials, e.g.,
screens



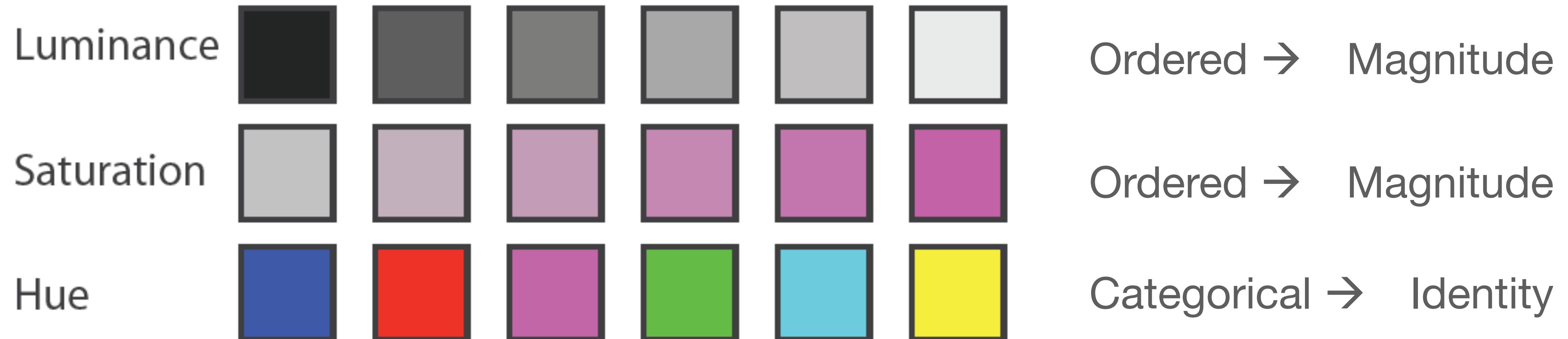
HSV



CIE updated:
CIELAB (print)
CIELUV (display)



Three color channels

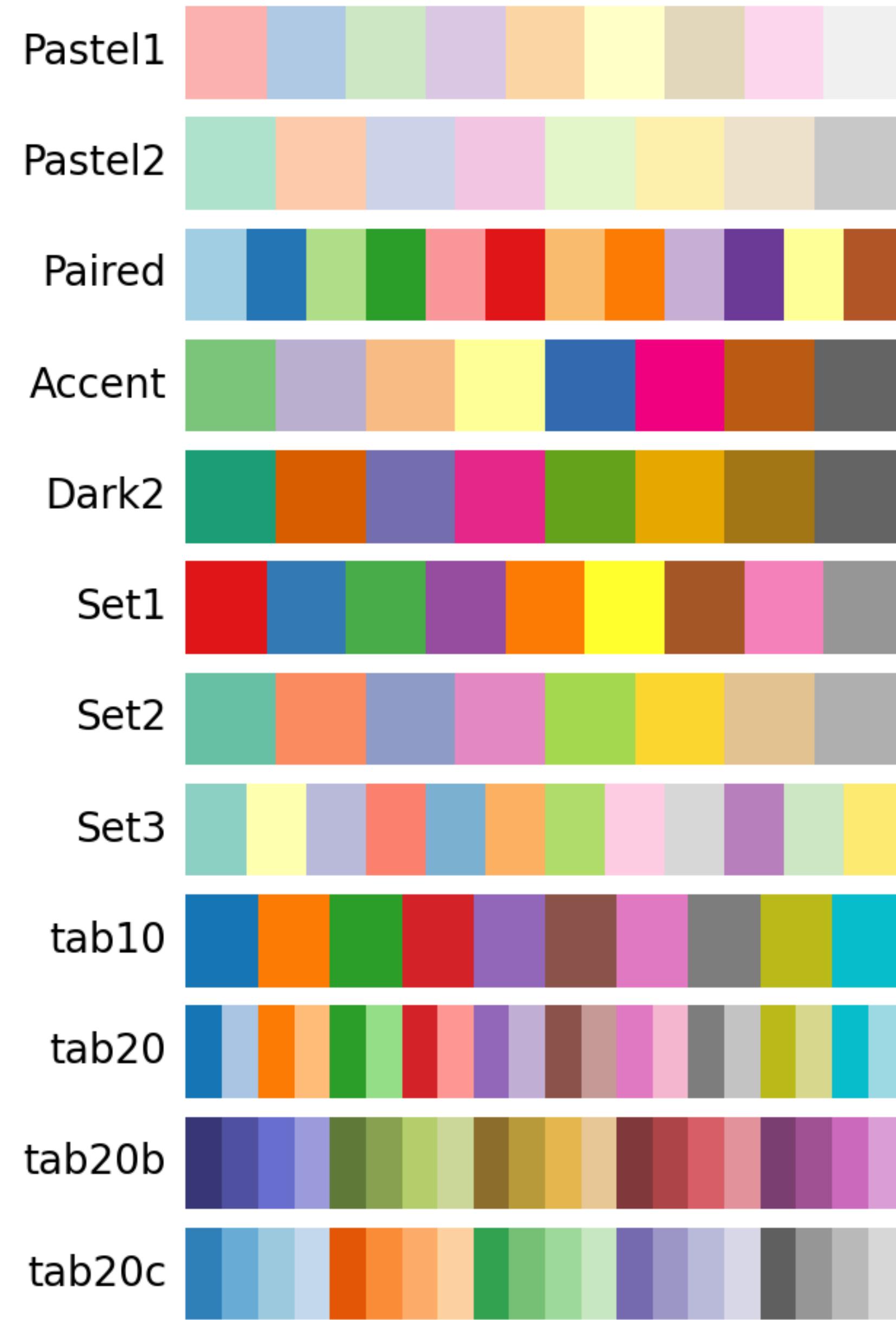


Categorical Encoding

- Ordered or unordered?
- Ordered => magnitude -> S or L
- Unordered => identity -> H
- Color separation with even spacing across color space

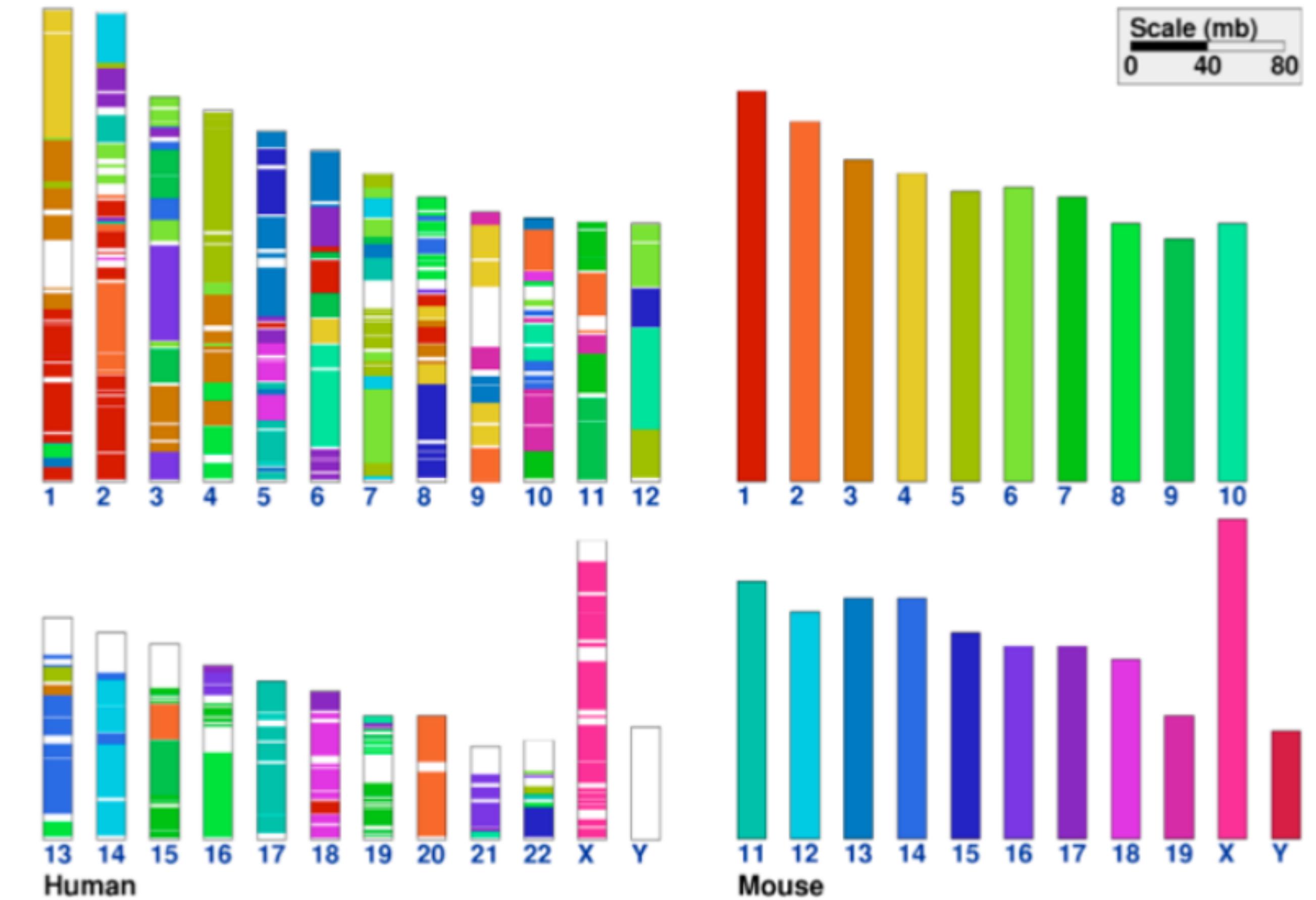


This is a discrete gradient – good for binned quant data, or ordered



How many colors?

- Limit to number of colors that are easily discriminable
- Ideally – 3-9 steps
 - Limit mappings to hold in memory (cognition)
 - Simultaneous contrast (perceptual overload)

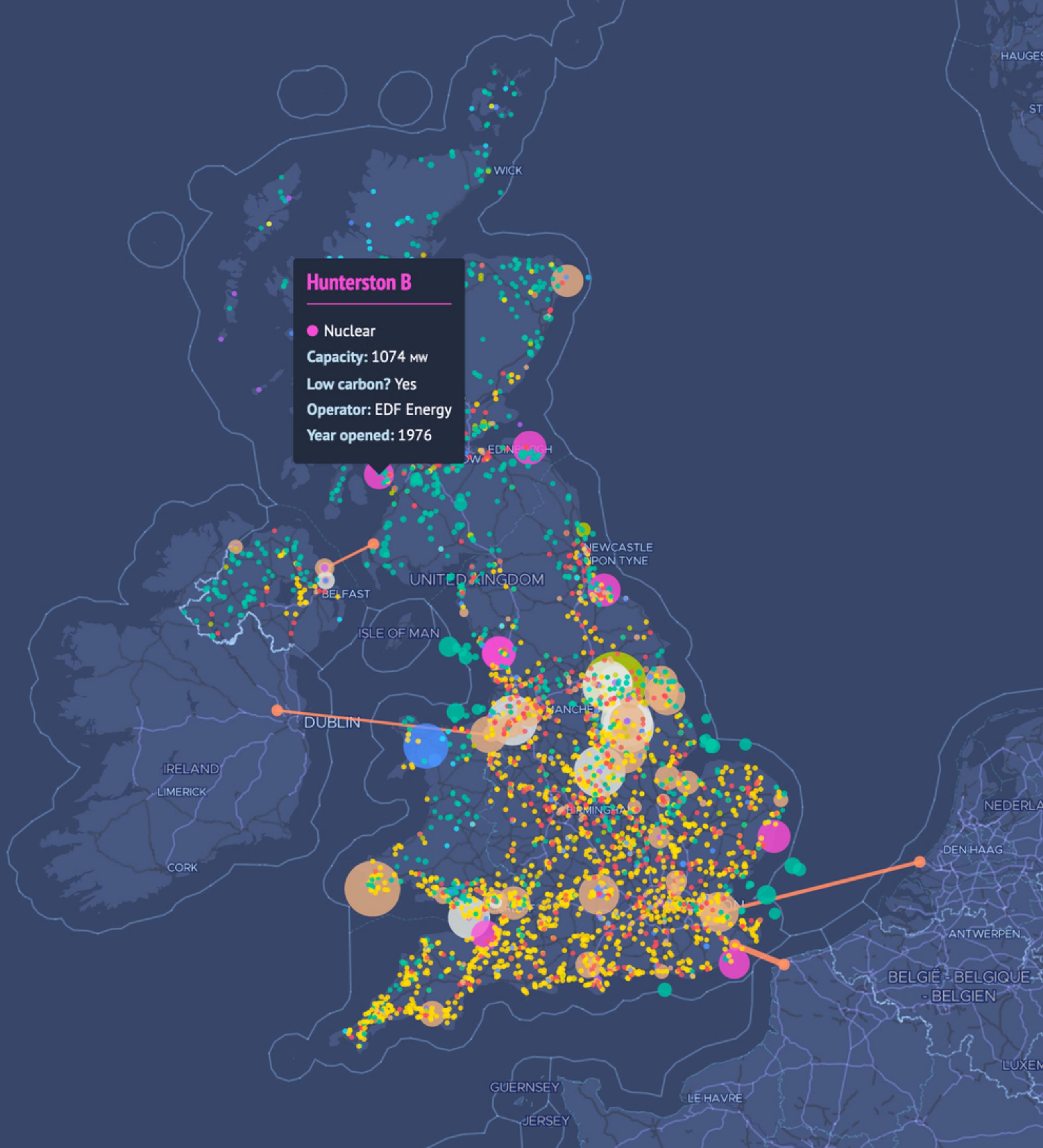


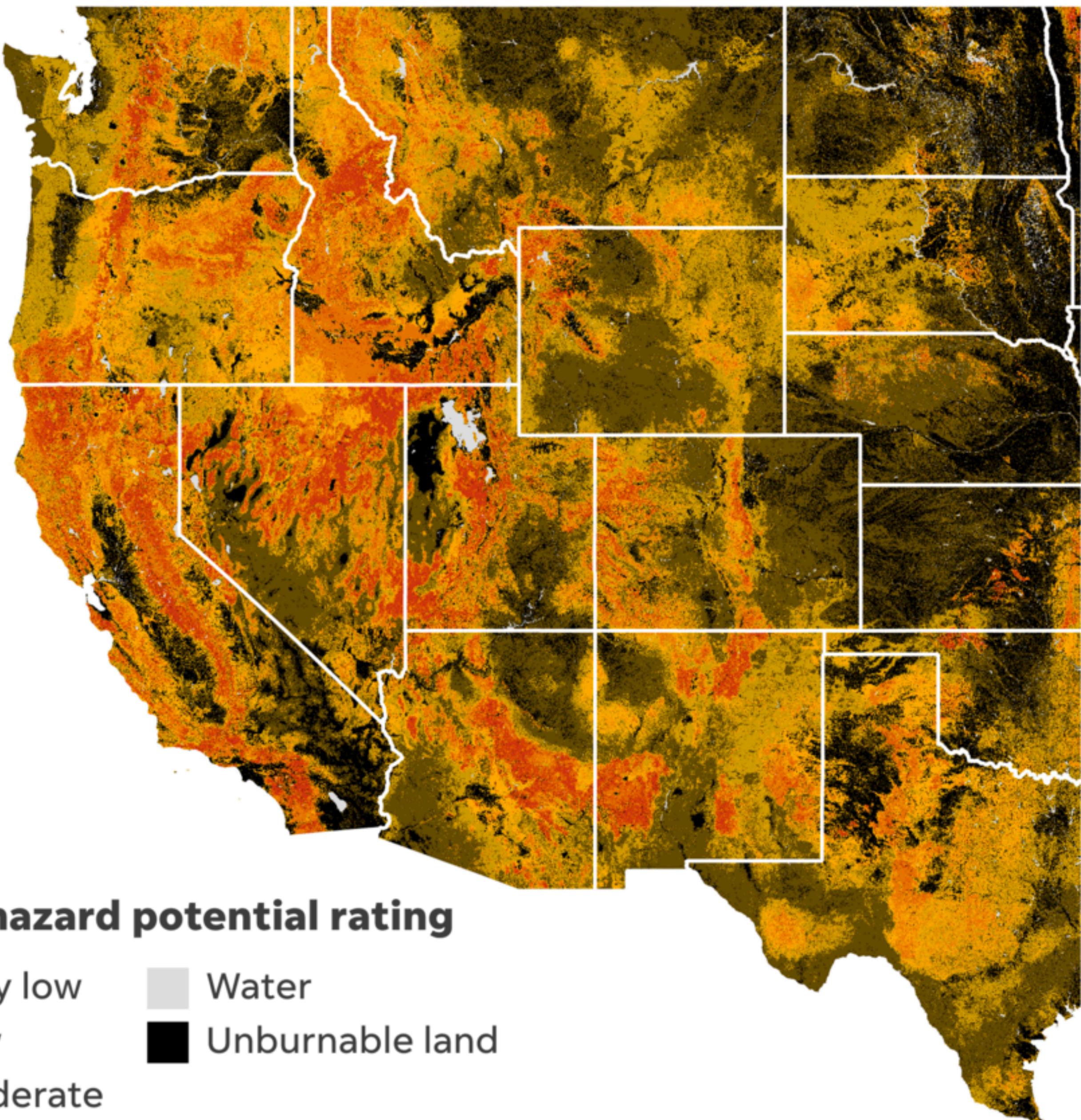
How The UK Transformed Its Electricity Supply In Just A Decade

by Carbon Brief

Information is Beautiful
2023
Award Short list

[link](#)

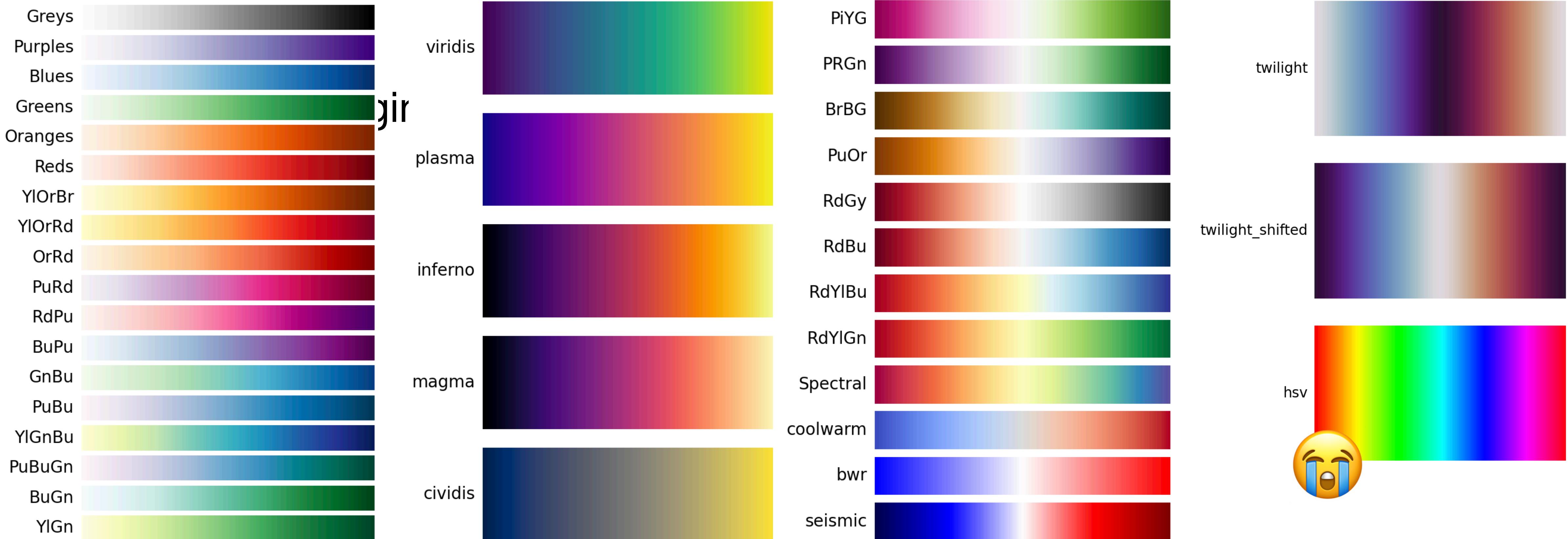




Ahead Of The Fire
By USA today

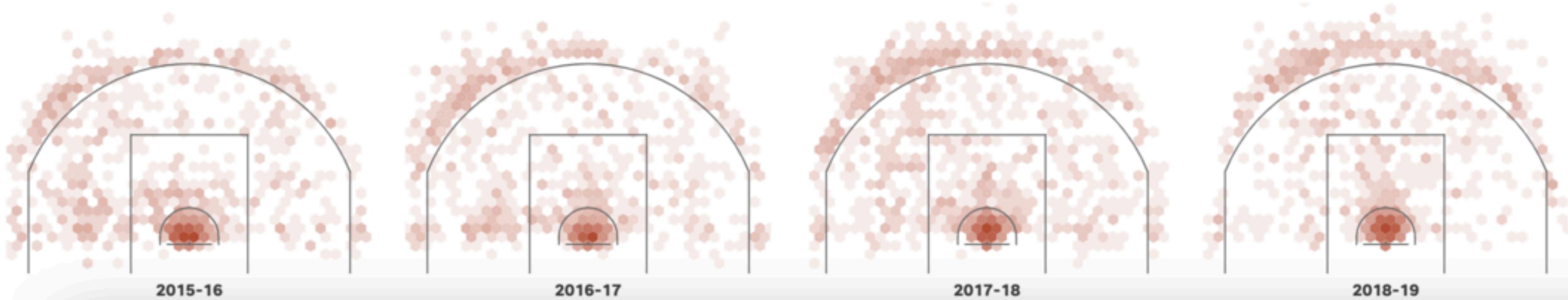
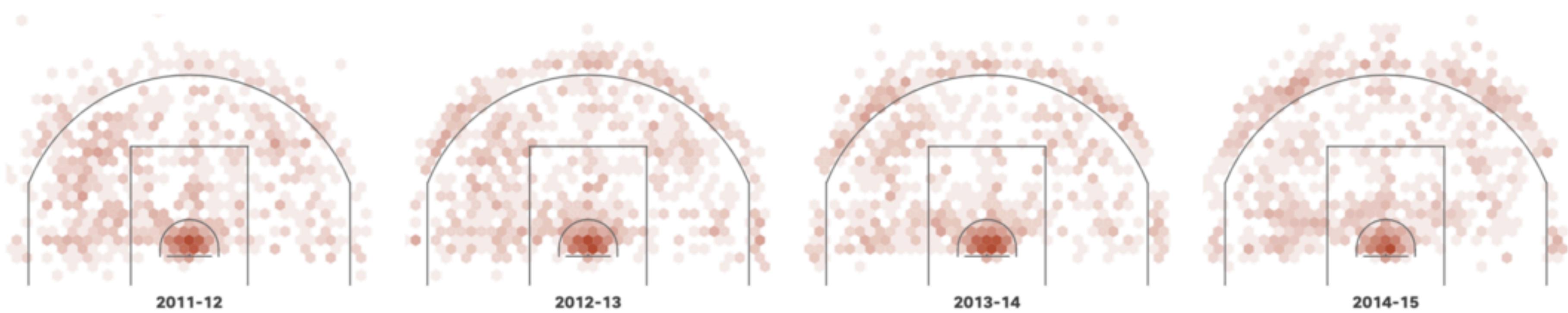
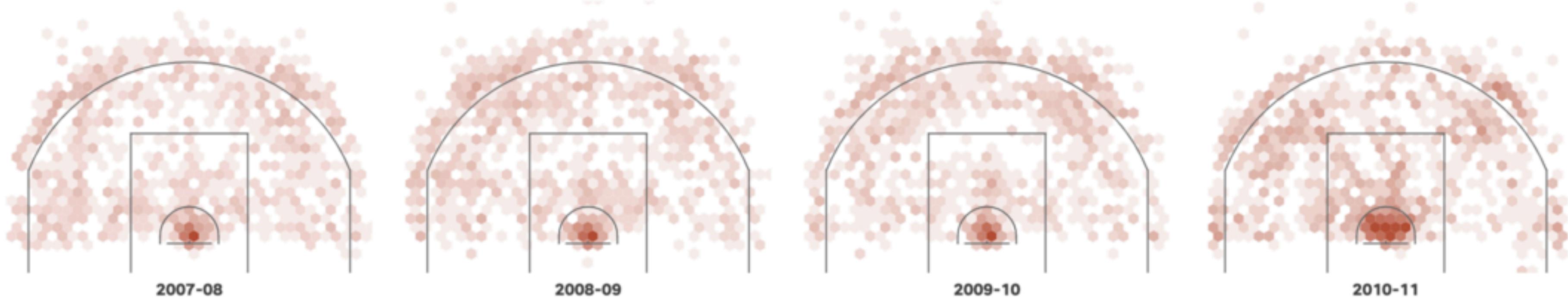
[link](#)

Quantitative Encoding



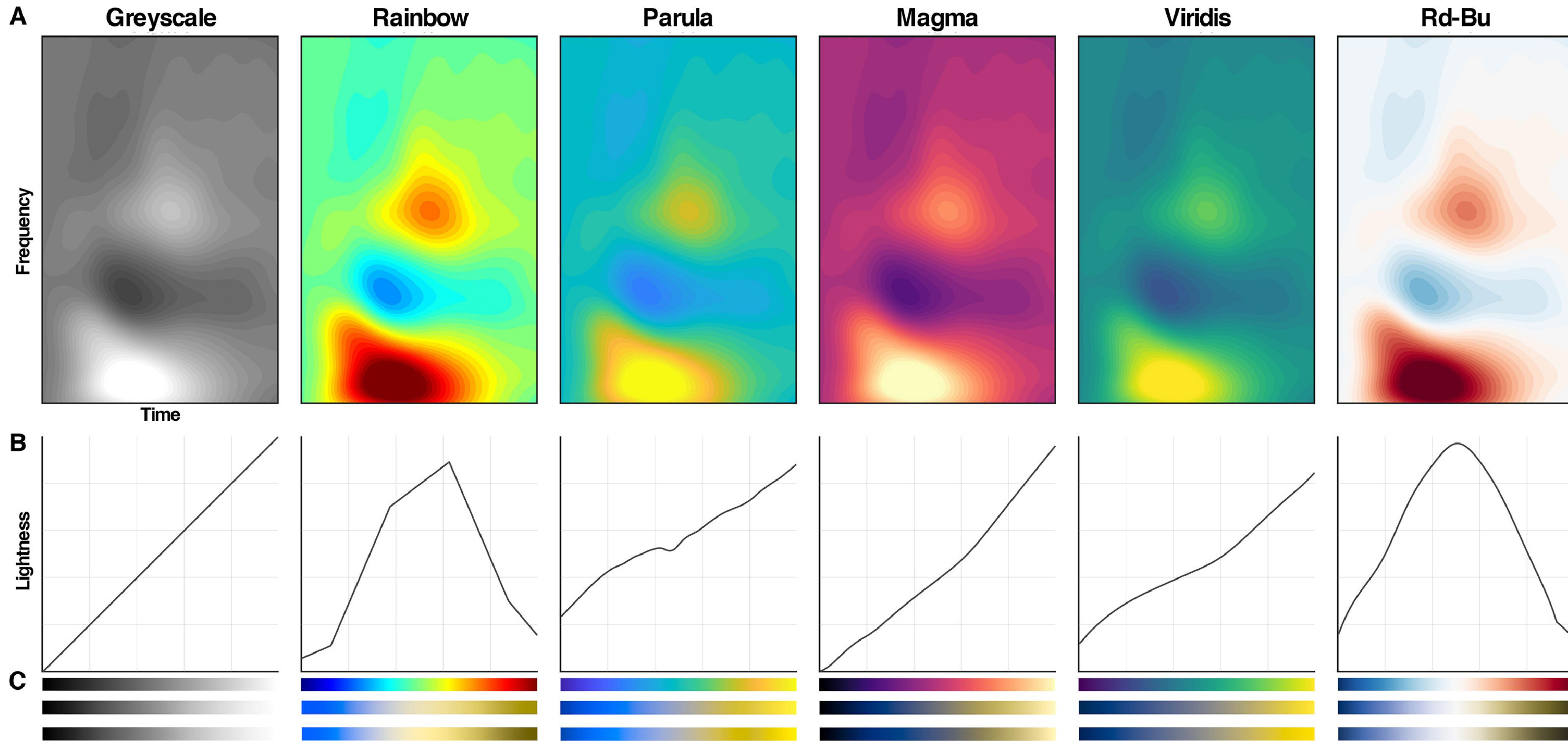
**LeBron James
has captured
the scoring
title. We
visualized
every shot.
by USA Today**

[link](#)

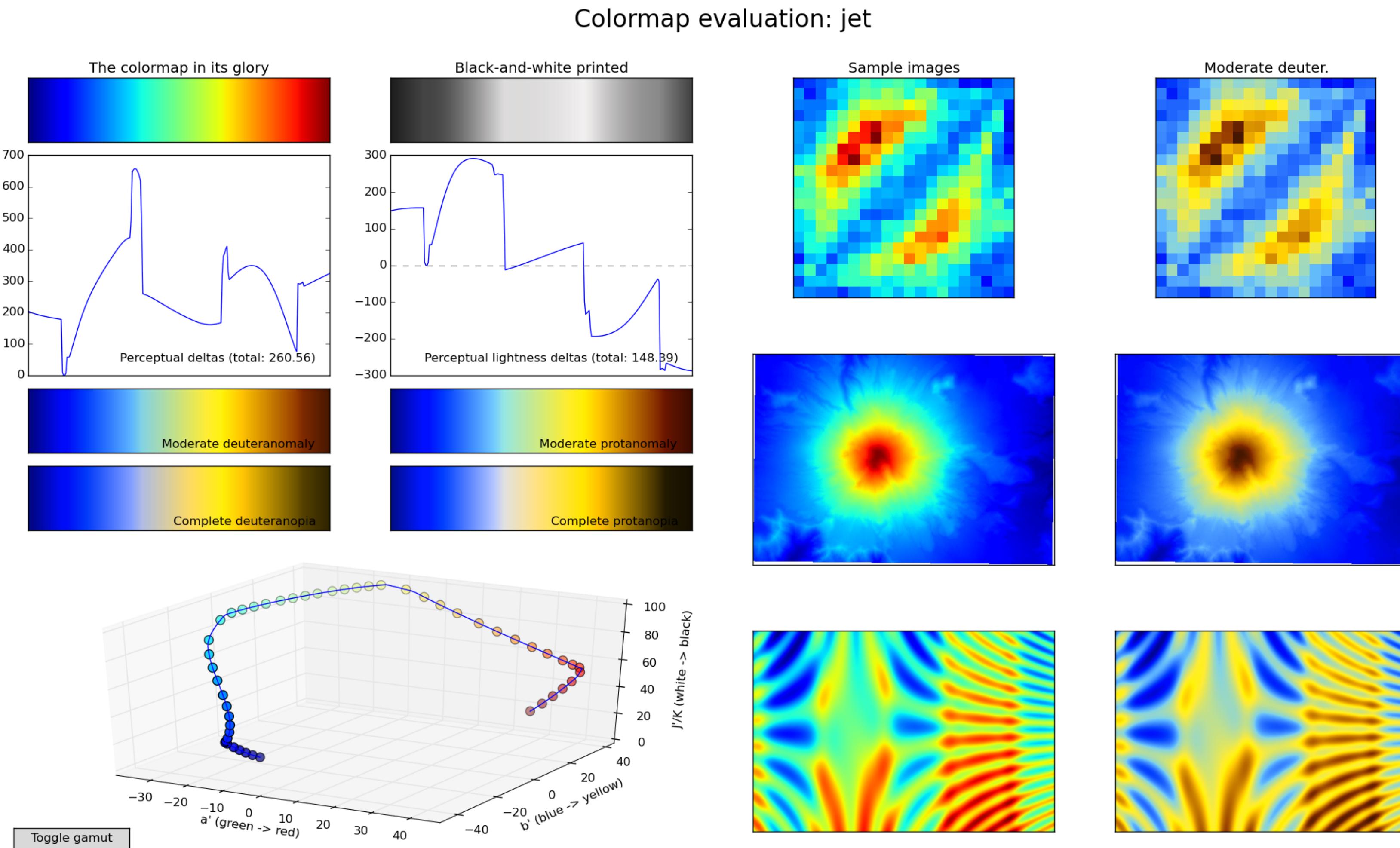


What makes a color map good?

Perceptual uniformity - luminance



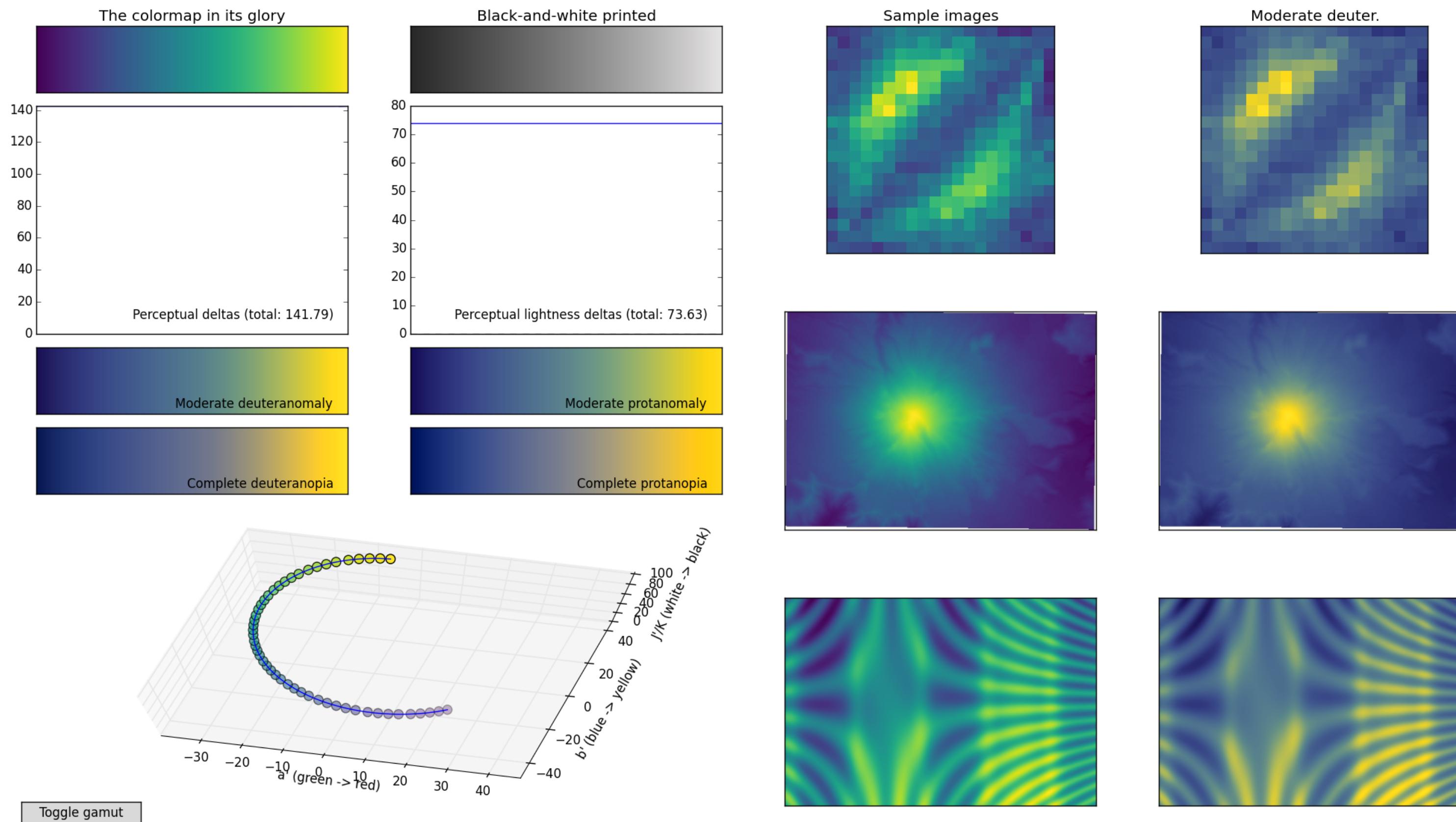
Perceptual uniformity – jet (rainbow map)



<https://bids.github.io/colormap/>, <https://gramaz.io/d3-cam02/#ciecam02>

Perceptual uniformity – viridis map

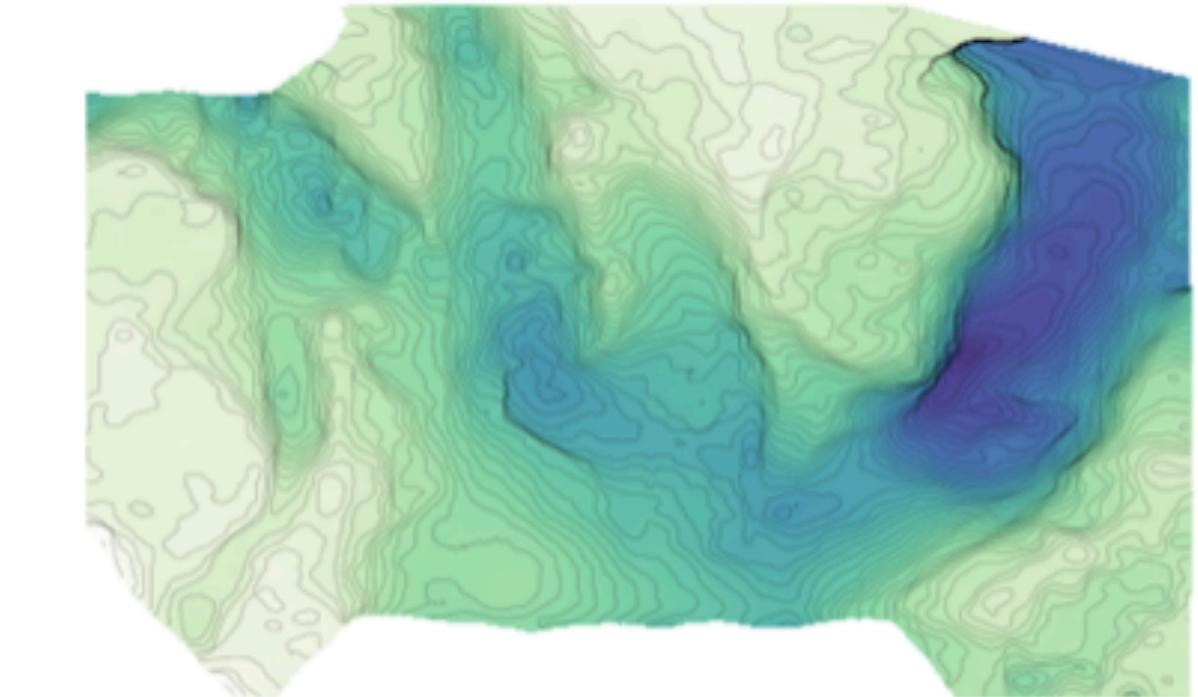
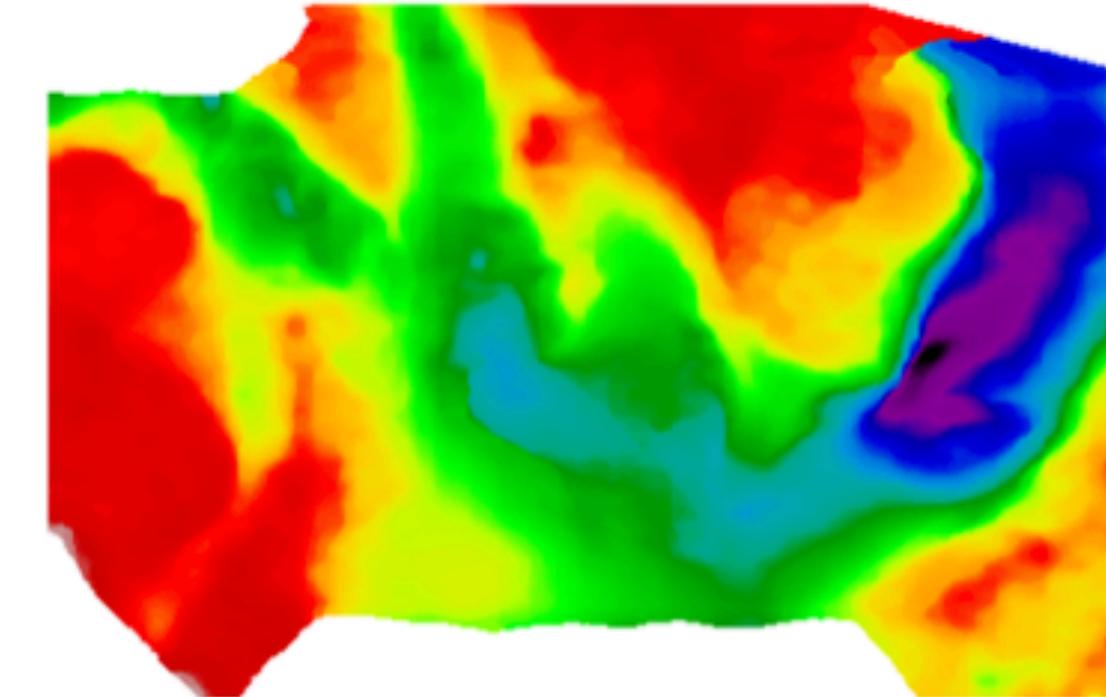
Colormap evaluation: option_d.py



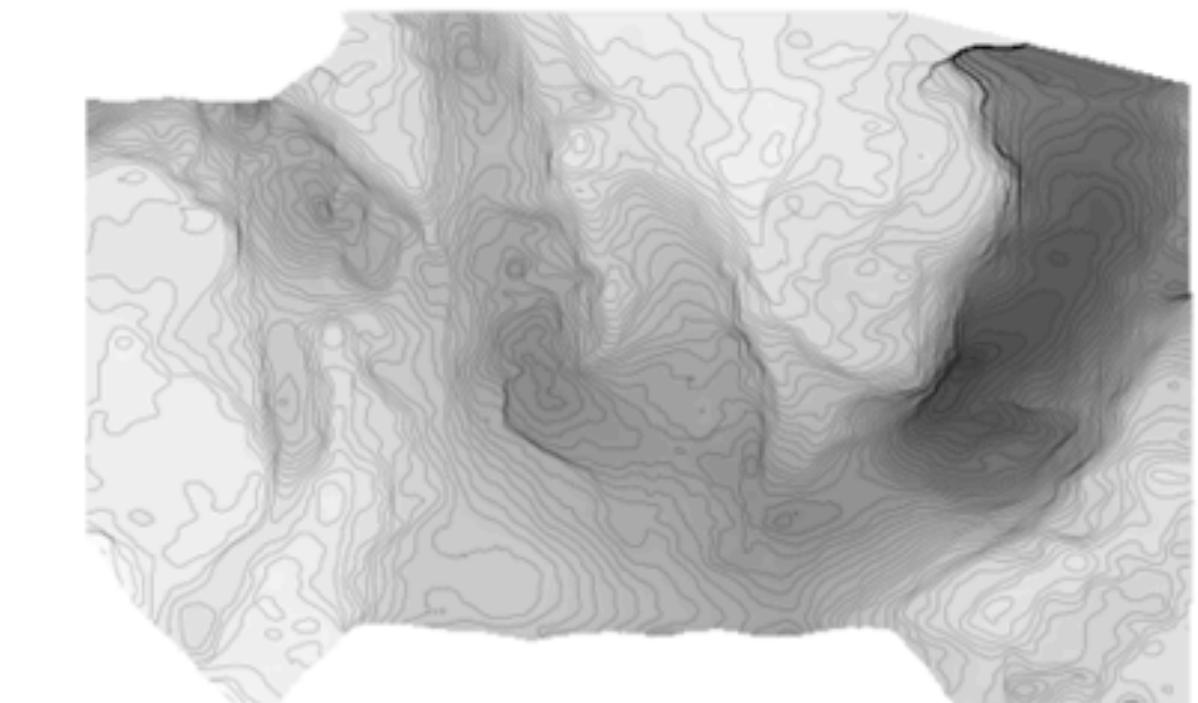
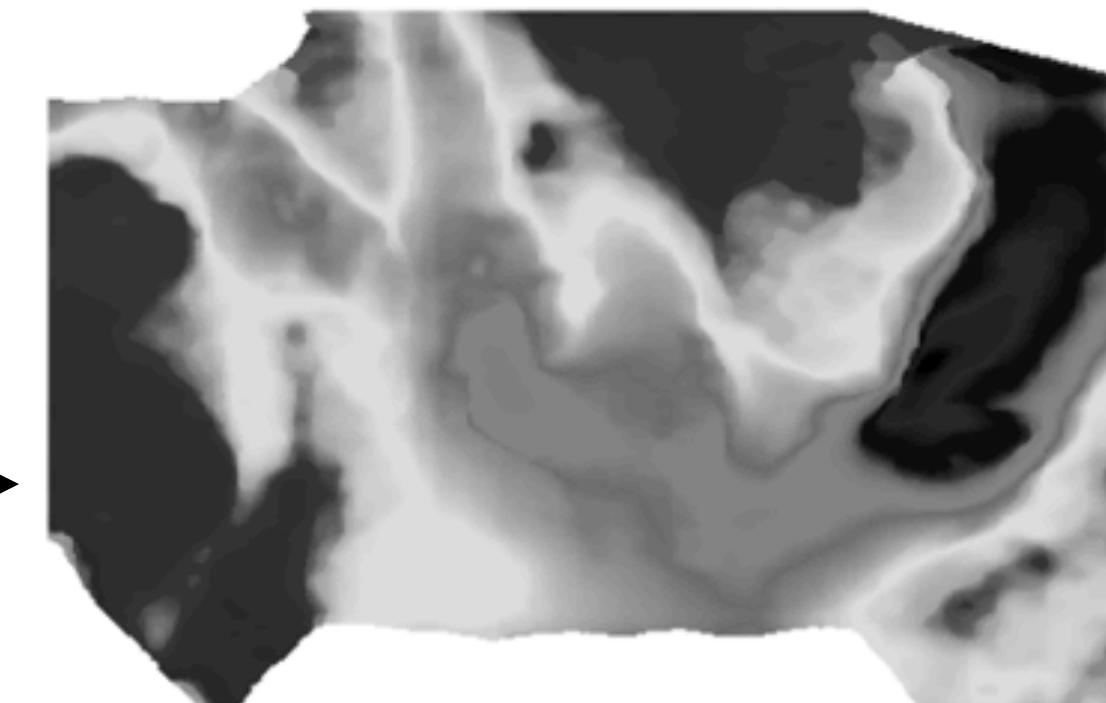
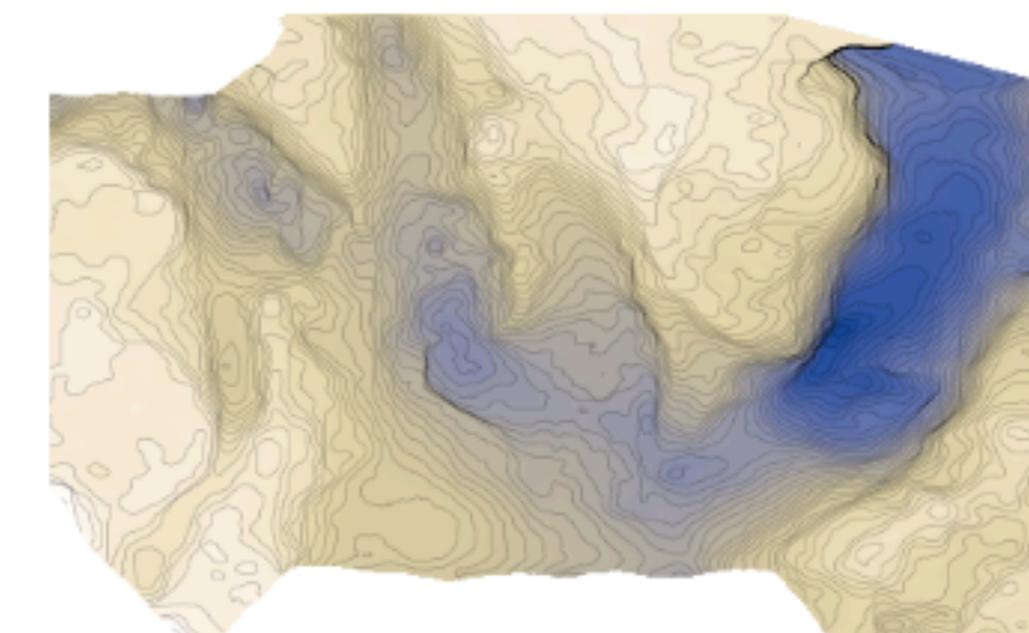
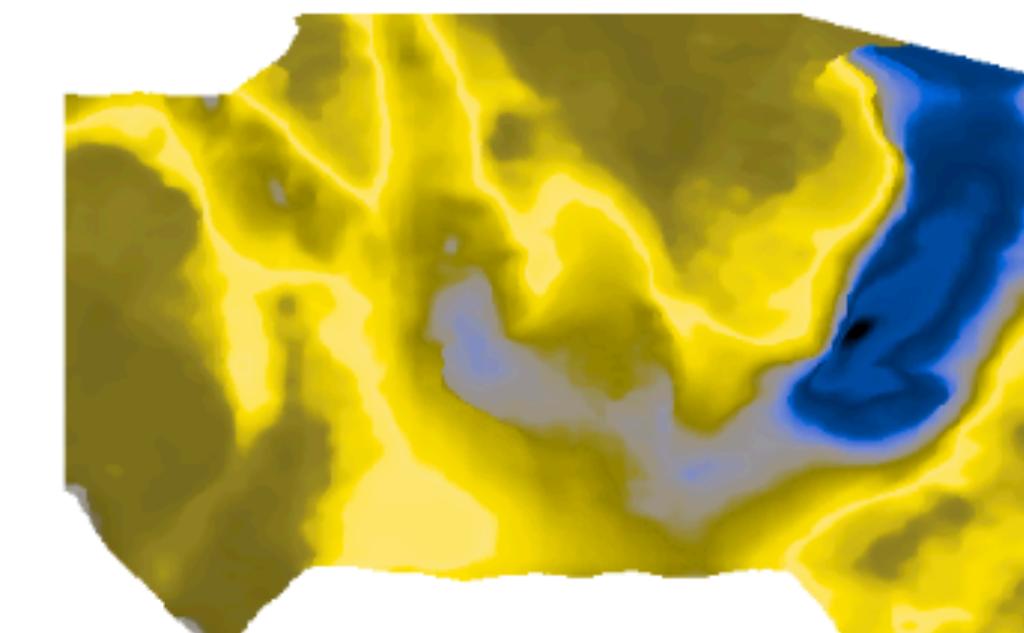
Semantics

Nova Scotia sea floor depth

Is this a
pit? What? →

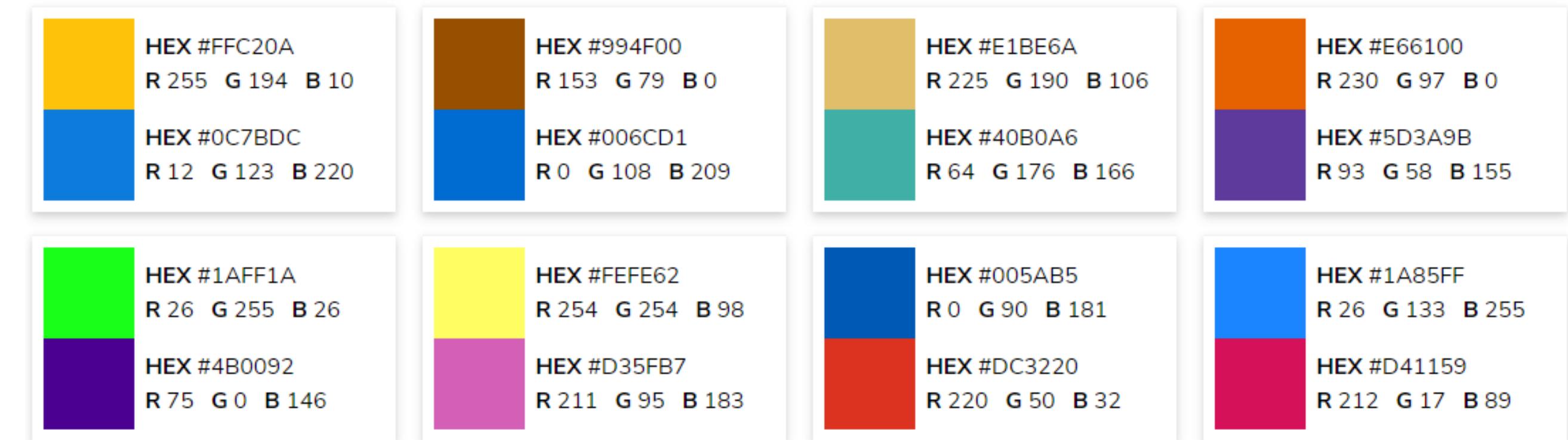


Let's check that it is indeed colourblind-safe and grey-safe:

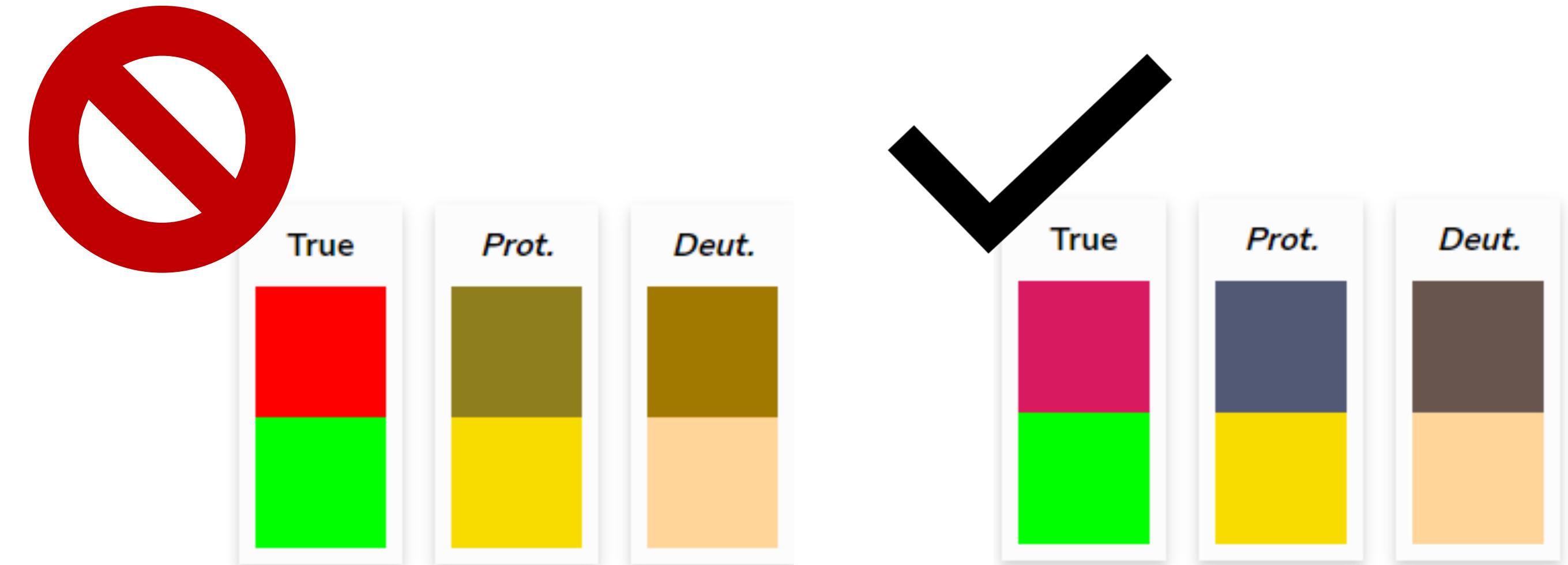


Accessible Colors

- Working color combinations
(for colorblindness)

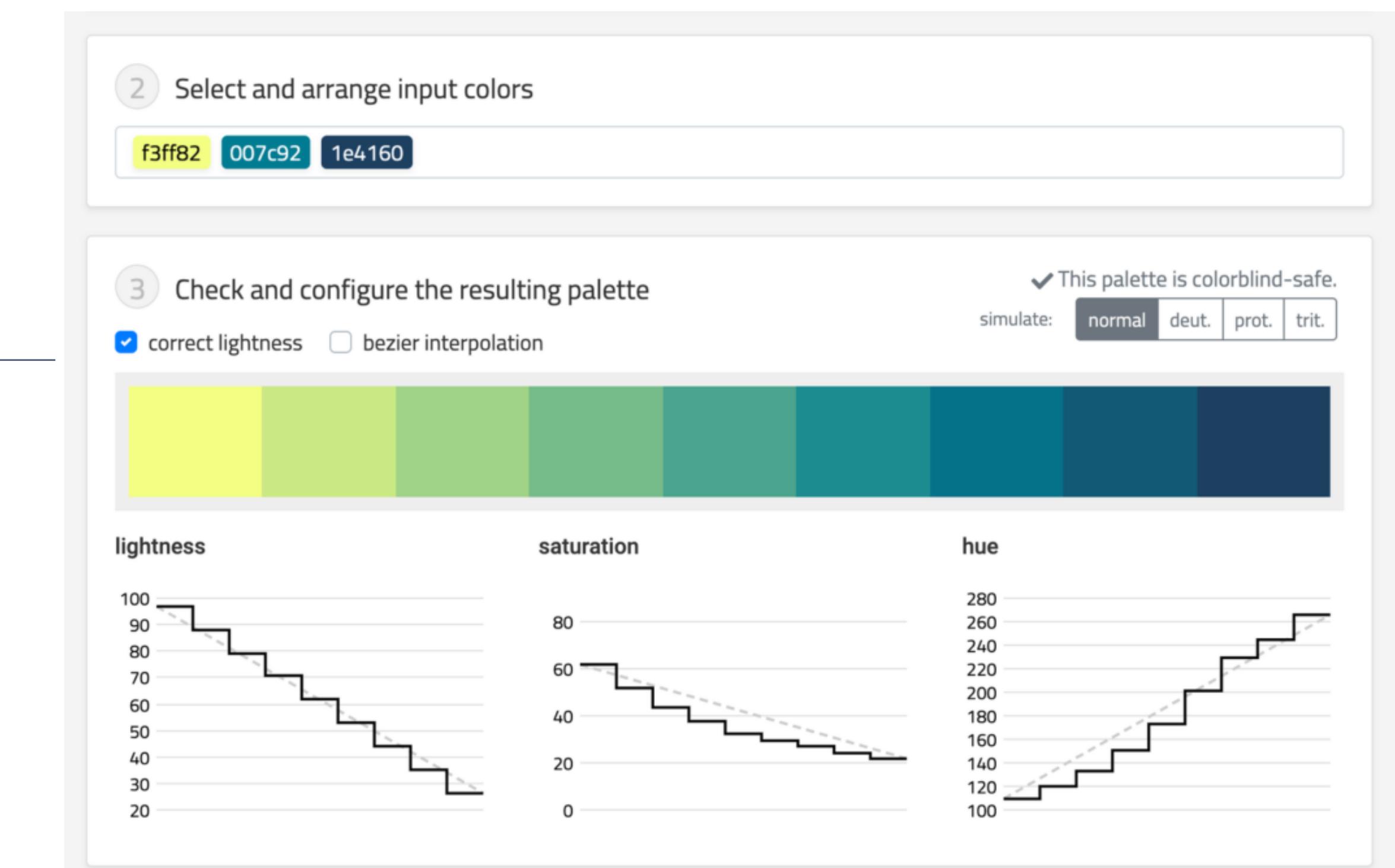
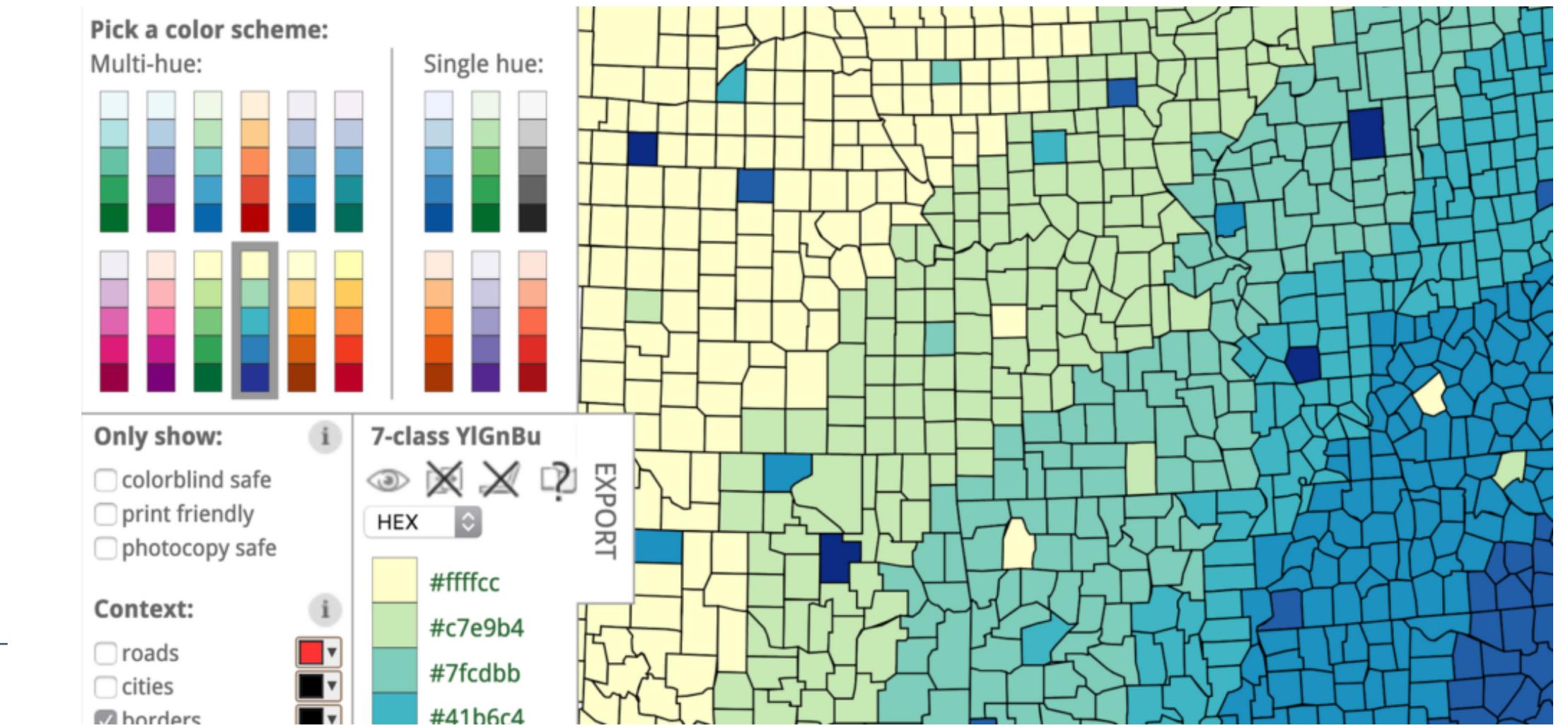


- Color combinations to avoid, e.g.:
 - Red-green
 - Purple-blue



🛠 Color tools

- Colorbrewer (classic) <https://colorbrewer2.org/#type=sequential&scheme=BuGn&n=3>





Sequential Color Scheme Generator

<http://eyetracking.upol.cz/color/>

SEQUENTIAL COLOR SCHEME GENERATOR 1.0

This tool was designed to create **sequential color schemes** for choropleth maps. You can manipulate **colors, number of classes** of your scheme and visual difference between them by applying **color distance** steps defined by [CIEDE2000 method](#). To get some more detailed instructions hover with your mouse over ⓘ or ⚠.

We believe it will be helpful to design better and more readable maps. Though the Sequential Color Scheme generator 1.0 seems to be a primitive tool, there is quiet lot of knowledge and research behind it, check out our papers (references below) and see ;-)

Enjoy!

Select the color # 1 gives the origin of the color scheme ⓘ

Select the color # 2 gives the direction of color scheme ⓘ

Switch colors

Set the number of color scheme classes

n = ⓘ

Set the color distance steps between classes ⓘ

ΔE_{00} A-B	4
ΔE_{00} B-C	8
ΔE_{00} C-D	10
ΔE_{00} D-E	8
ΔE_{00} E-F	4

Compute

Color selection details:

Color 1 (Left): H: 103, S: 71%, B: 82%	R: 103, G: 211, B: 61	#: 67D33D
Color 2 (Right): H: 0, S: 0%, B: 100%	R: 255, G: 255, B: 255	#: FFFFFF

Color tools

Colorgorical

<http://vrl.cs.brown.edu/color>

Generate

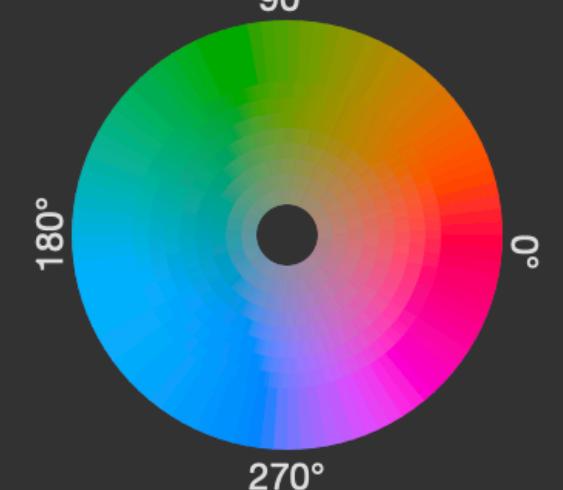


Number of colors: 6

Score importance:

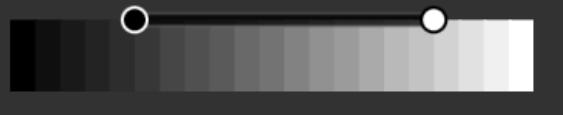
- Perceptual Distance (selected)
- Name Difference
- Pair Preference
- Name Uniqueness

Select hue filters:

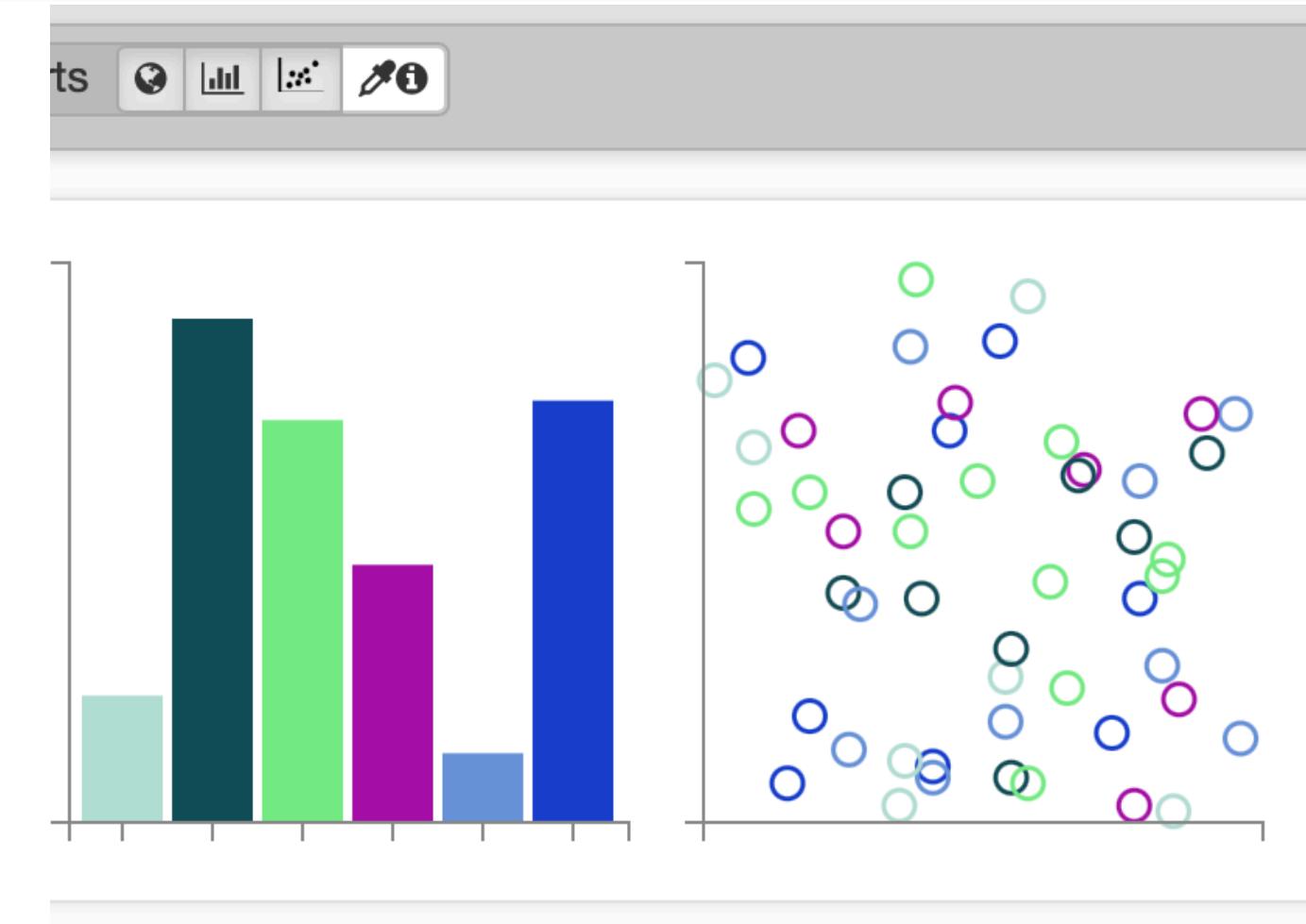
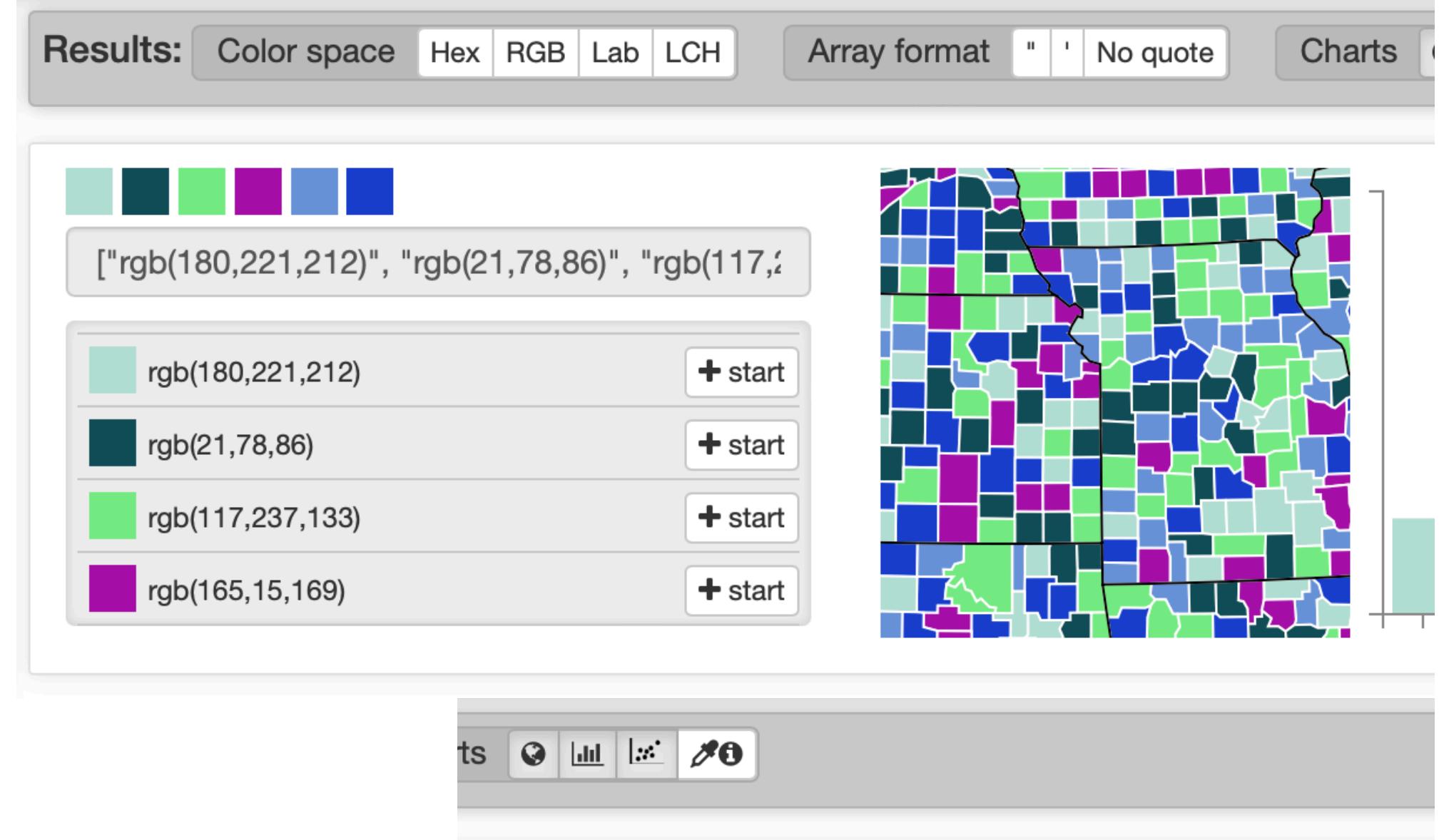


Drag wheel, or add angle:
to # +

Select lightness range:



25 to 85



🛠 Color tools

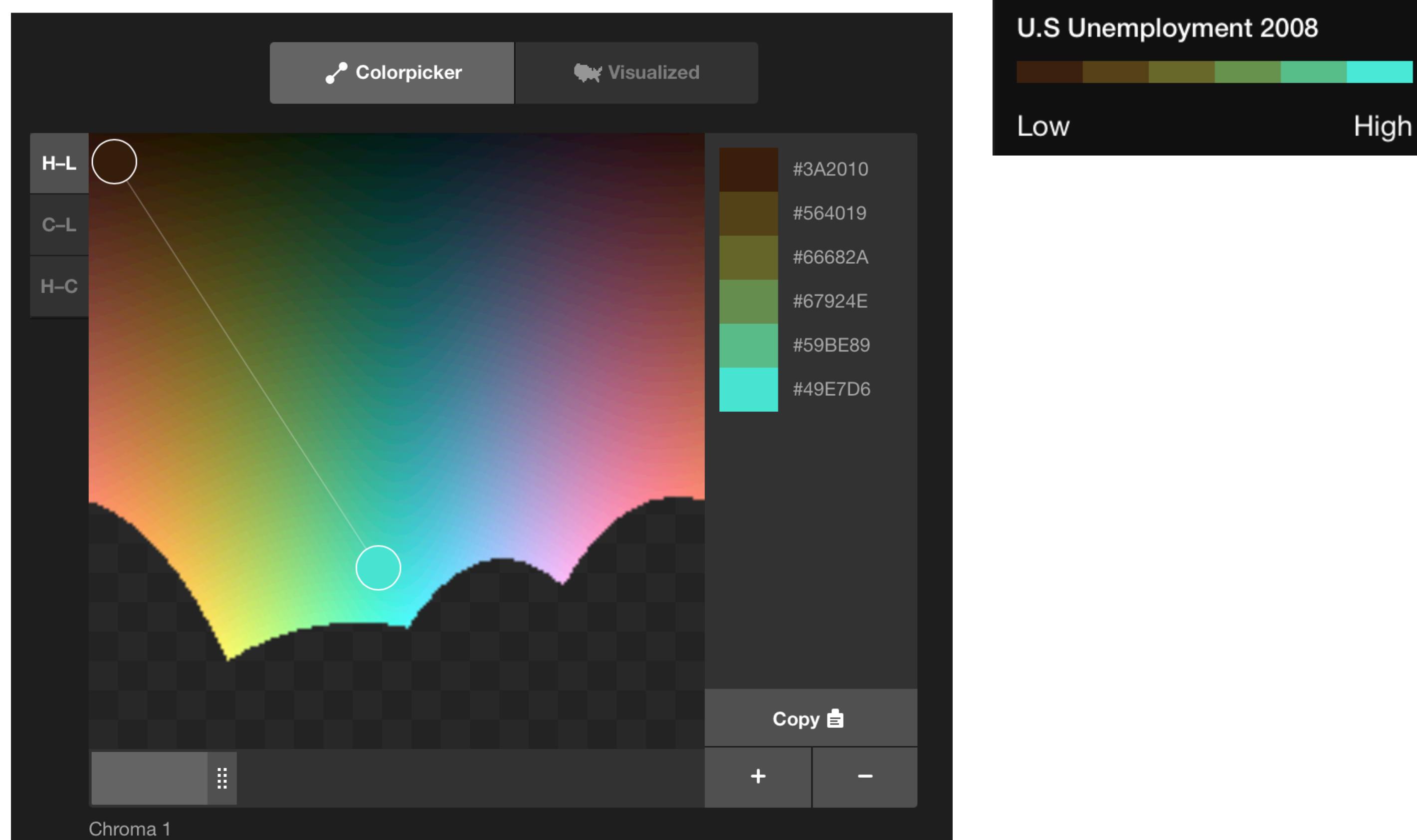
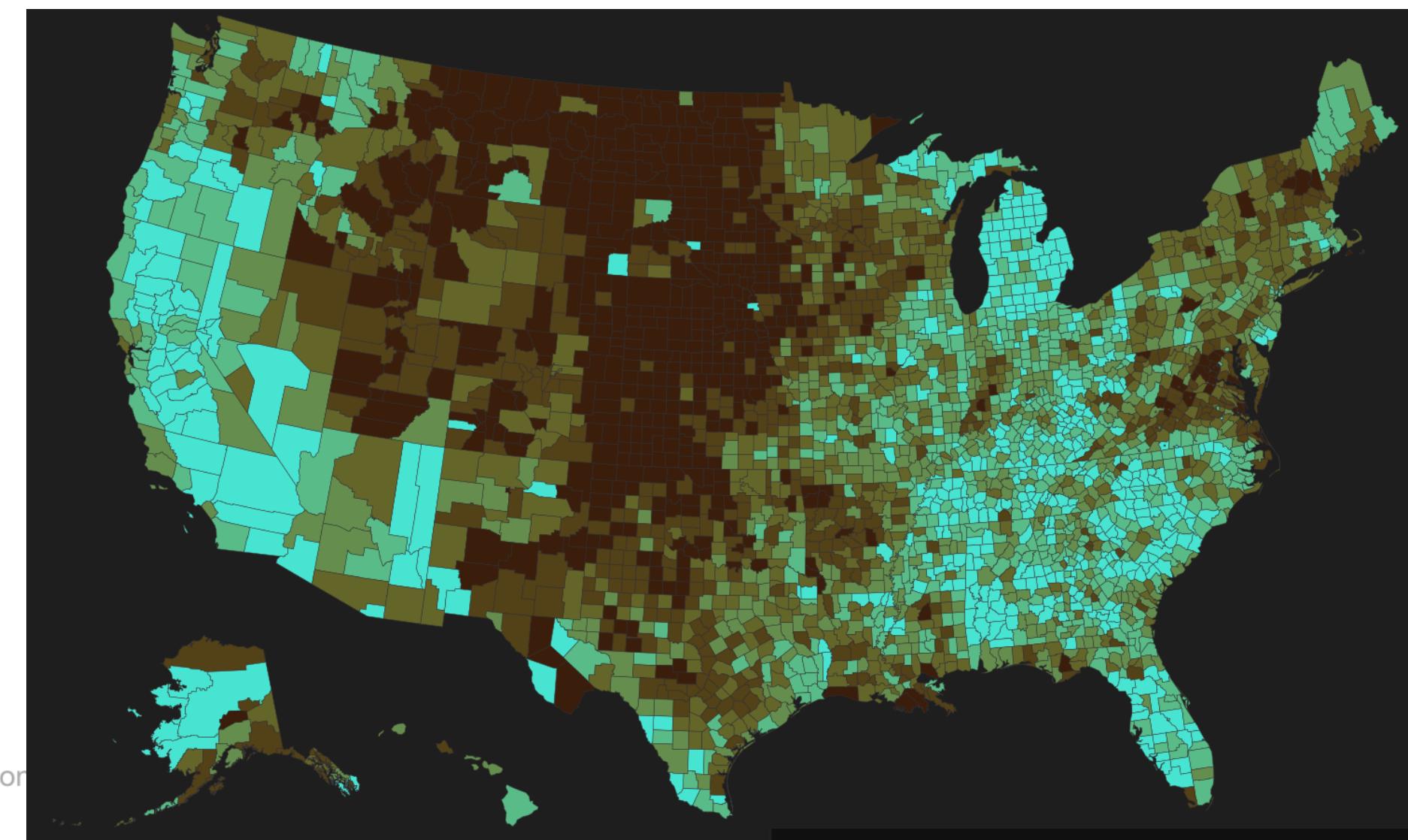
Colorpicker for Data

<http://tristen.ca/hcl-picker/>



Colorpicker for data

Built off Gregor Aisch's [article](#) and color co



🛠️ Color tools

Check if your colors actually work (accessibility)

Lots of other online tools available to check this

VIZ PALETTE

By: Elijah Meeks & Susie Lu

PICK

#1DABE6, #1C366A, #C3CED0, #E43034, #FC4E51, #AF060F

Add Replace

ColorBrewer is developed by Cynthia Brewer

Go to [this block](#) to find colors, then paste them above.

Arcs link colors difficult to tell apart as:

- Lines or small points
- Medium areas
- Large areas

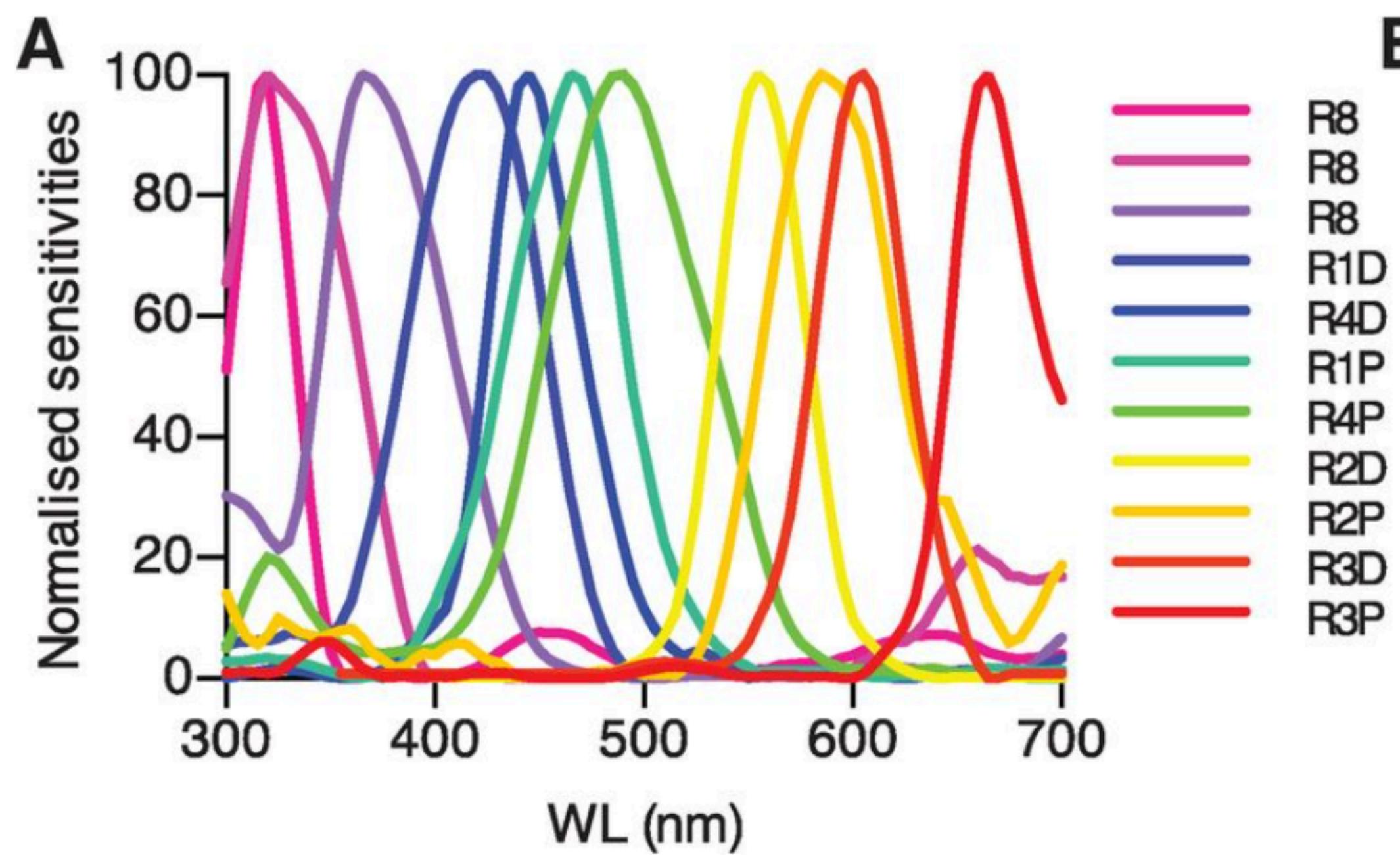
Color Hex	Color Name	Notes
#E43034	red	• Minimize name conflicts for categorical palettes
#FC4E51	dark red	•
#AF060F	dark red	•
#1DABE6	blue	•
#1C366A	blue	•

<https://projects.susielu.com/vizpalette>

Make good [color] choices

- Perceptually distinguishable colors
- Value distance matches perceptual distance
- Colors and concepts properly align
- Aesthetically pleasing, intriguing
- Respect color vision deficiencies
- Should survive printing to black & white
- Don't overwhelm people's capability!

**We have 3 cones...the
mantis shrimp has
16(!!!)**



<https://www.science.org/doi/10.1126/science.1245824>

The mantis shrimp is the harbinger of
blood-soaked rainbows.



It is bright.

It is dark.



And it is beautiful.

https://theoatmeal.com/comics/mantis_shrimp

More (serious) color resources

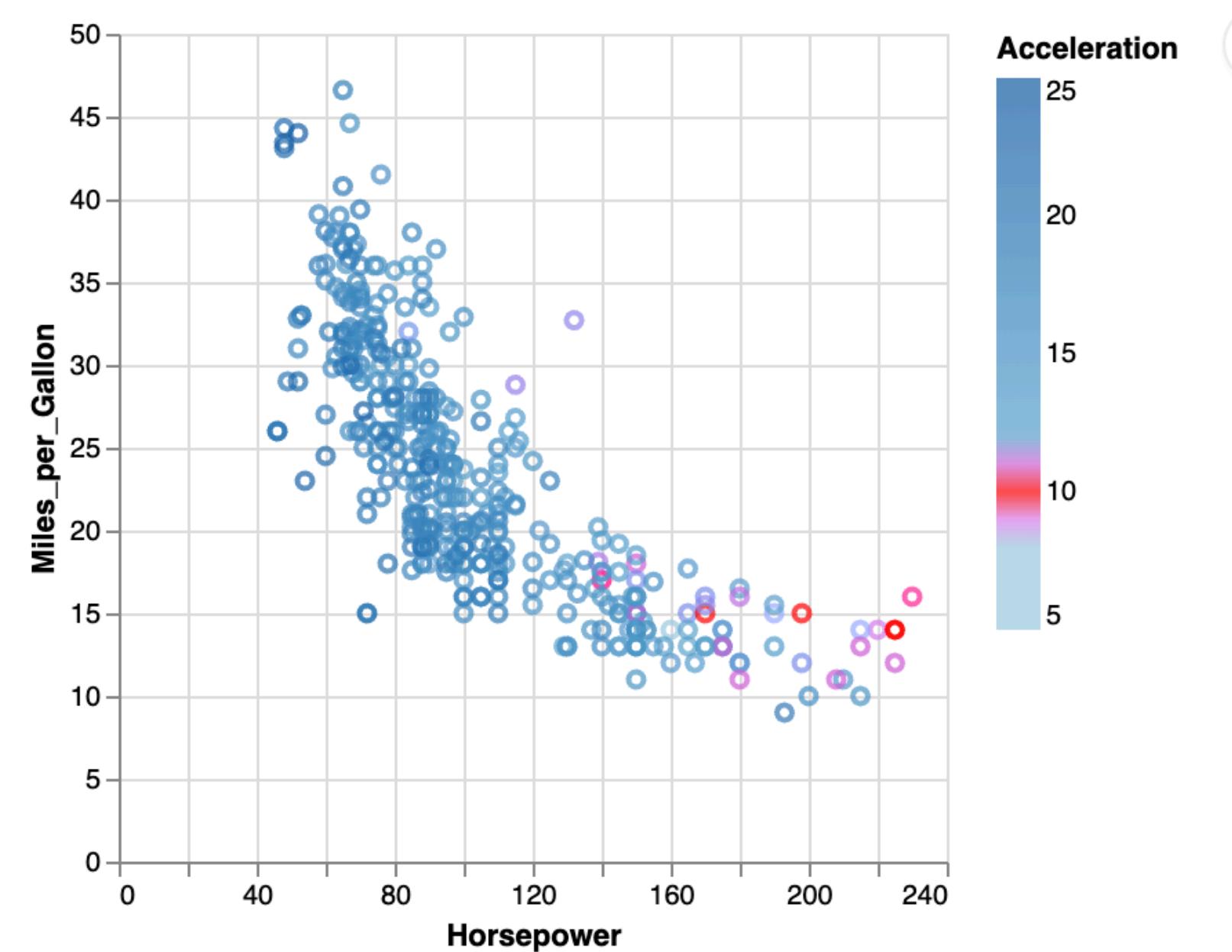
- [Mpl colormaps](#)
- [Color Use Guidelines for Data Representation. Cynthia Brewer. Proc. Section on Statistical Graphics, American Statistical Association, pp. 55-60, 1999.](#) [Color Scheme Explorer](#).
- [How to pick more beautiful colors for your data visualizations. Lisa Charlotte Rost.](#)
- [Somewhere Over the Rainbow: An Empirical Assessment of Quantitative Colormaps. Yang Liu, Jeffrey Heer. ACM CHI 2018.](#)
- Matplotlib color scales [Matplotlib color maps](#)
- [Colorgorical: Creating Discriminable and Preferable Color Palettes for Information Visualization. Connor Gramazio, David Laidlaw & Karen Schloss. IEEE Transactions on Visualization and Computer Graphics. 2017.](#)

Your turn!

- Explore some of these color tools that we have discussed
- Bring one of your custom color maps into an Altair visualization from this morning (or the cartopy/xarray snippet)

```
domain = [5, 8, 10, 12, 25]
range_ = ['#9cc8e2', '#9cc8e2', 'red', '#5ba3cf', '#125ca4']

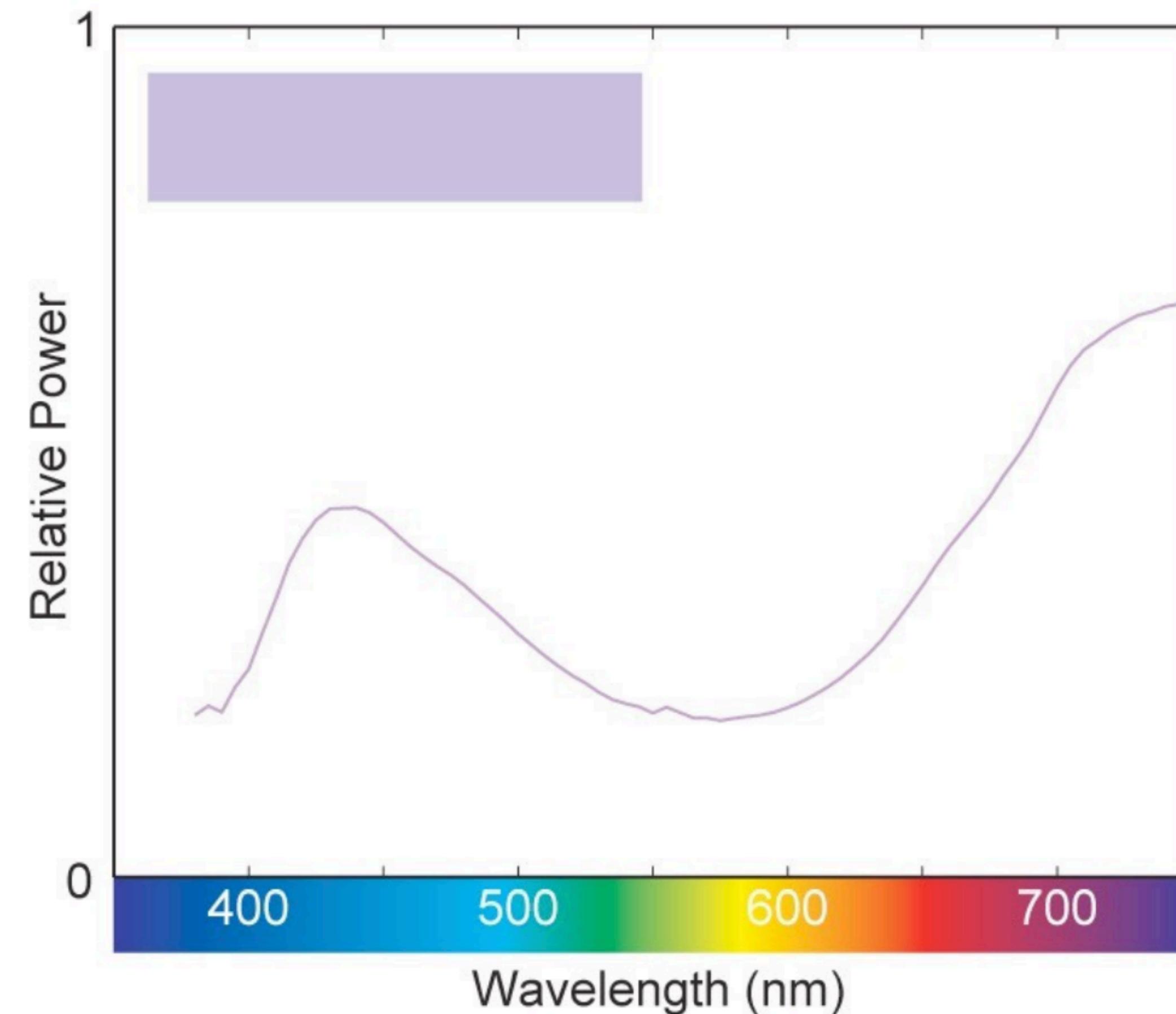
alt.Chart(cars).mark_point().encode(
    x='Horsepower',
    y='Miles_per_Gallon',
    color=alt.Color('Acceleration').scale(domain=domain, range=range_)
)
```



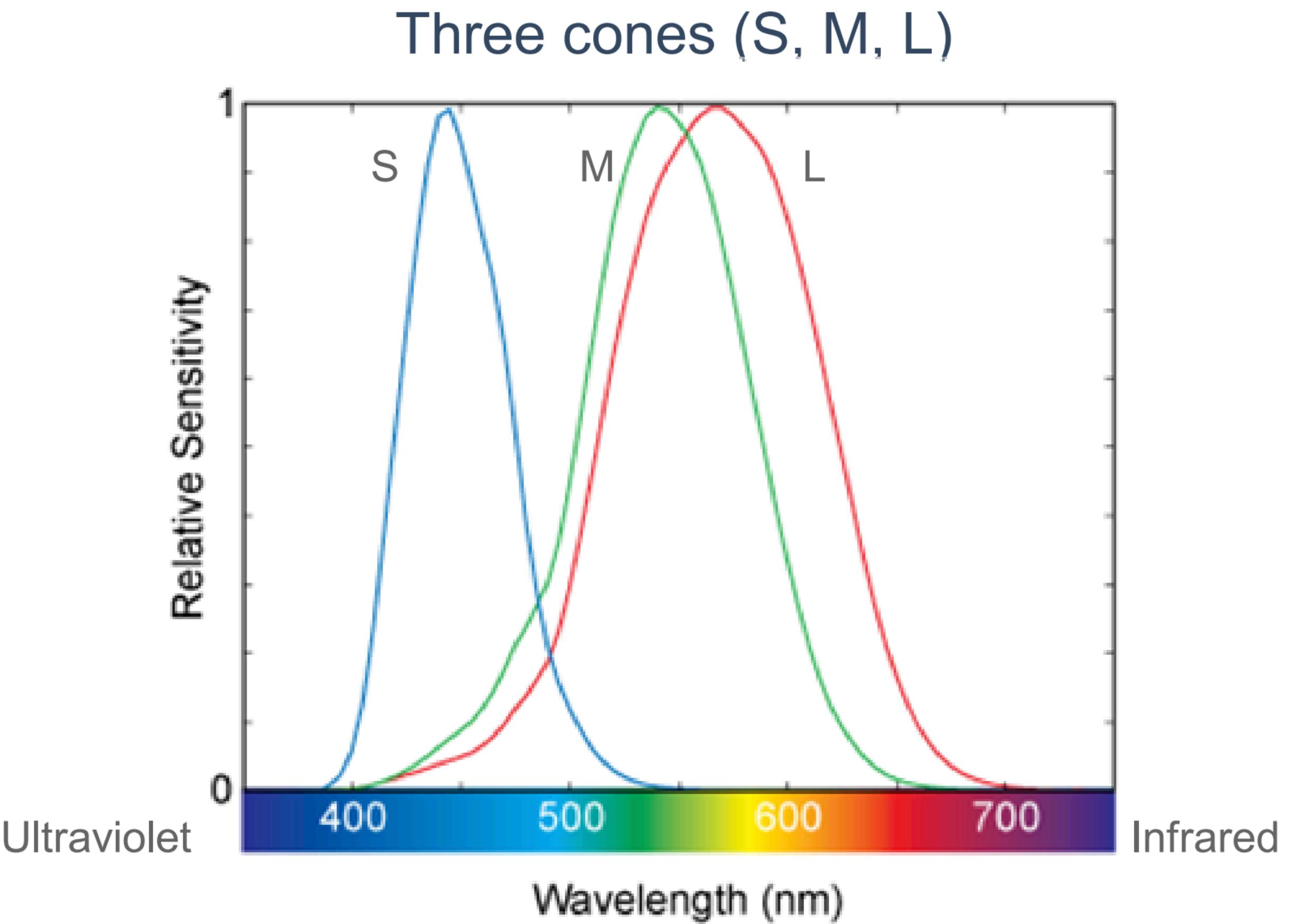
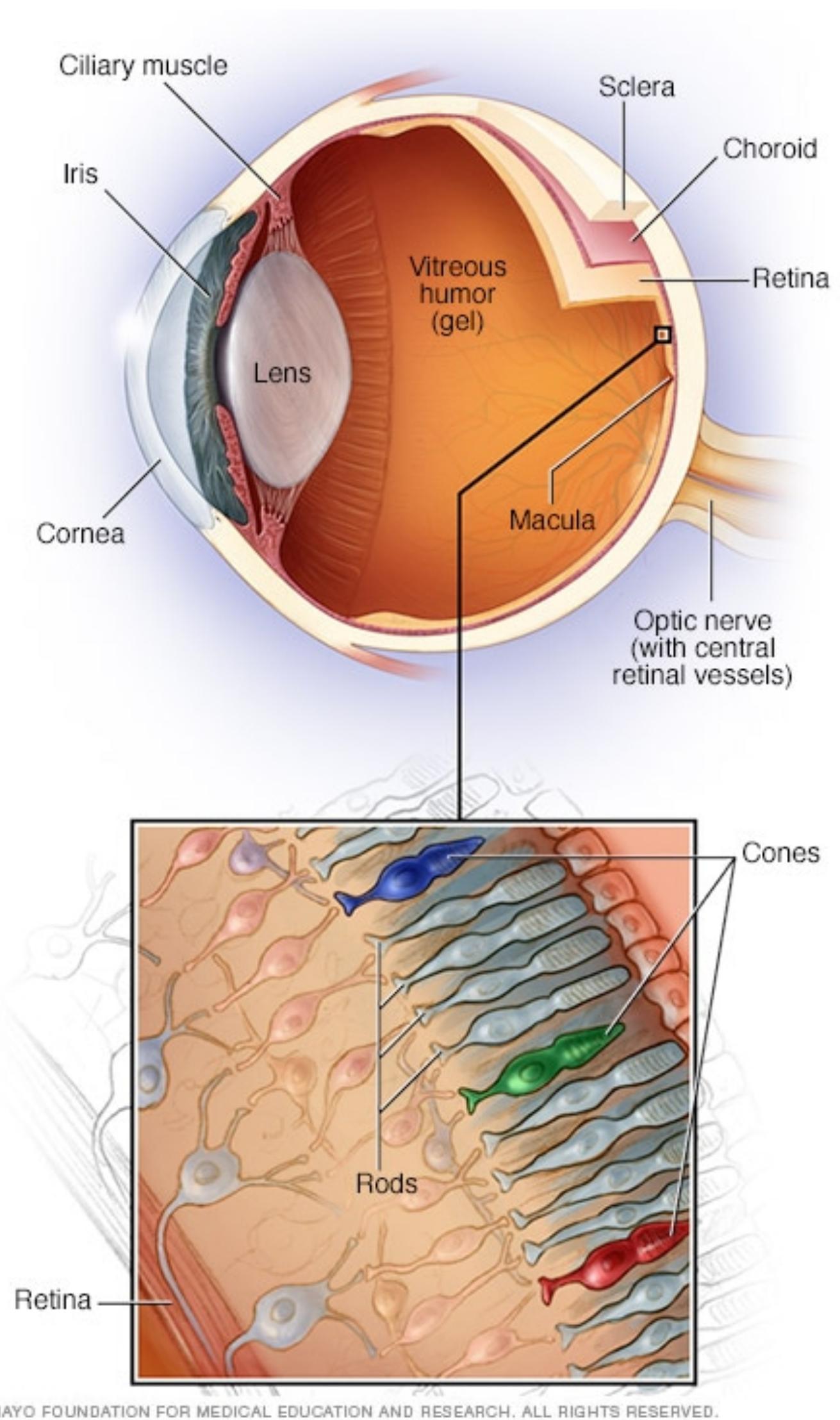
From Vega-Altair documentation:
https://altair-viz.github.io/user_guide/customization.html#color-domain-and-range

Continuous scale with red used to highlight a specific narrow range of values

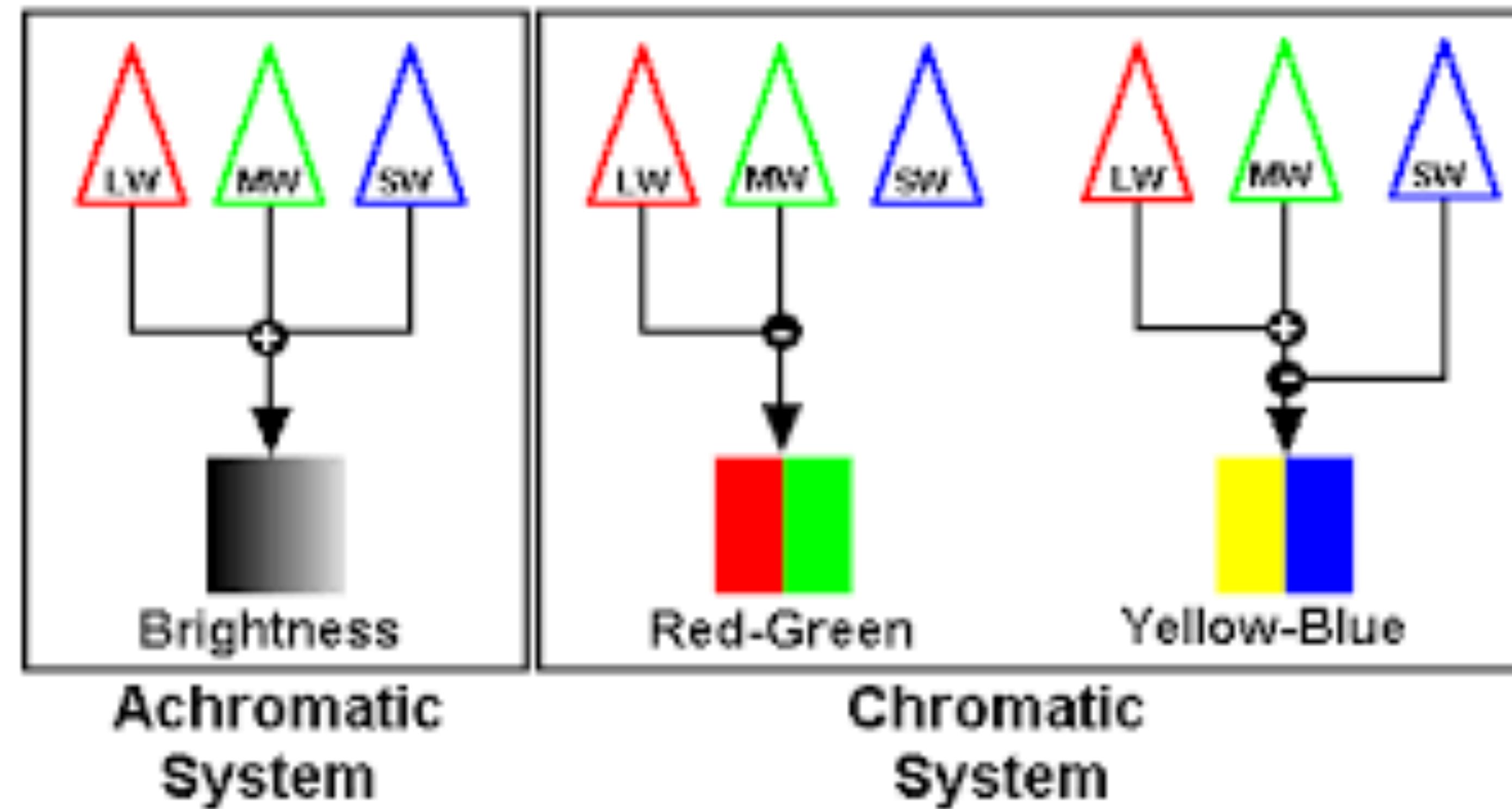
Light (e.g. Purple light)



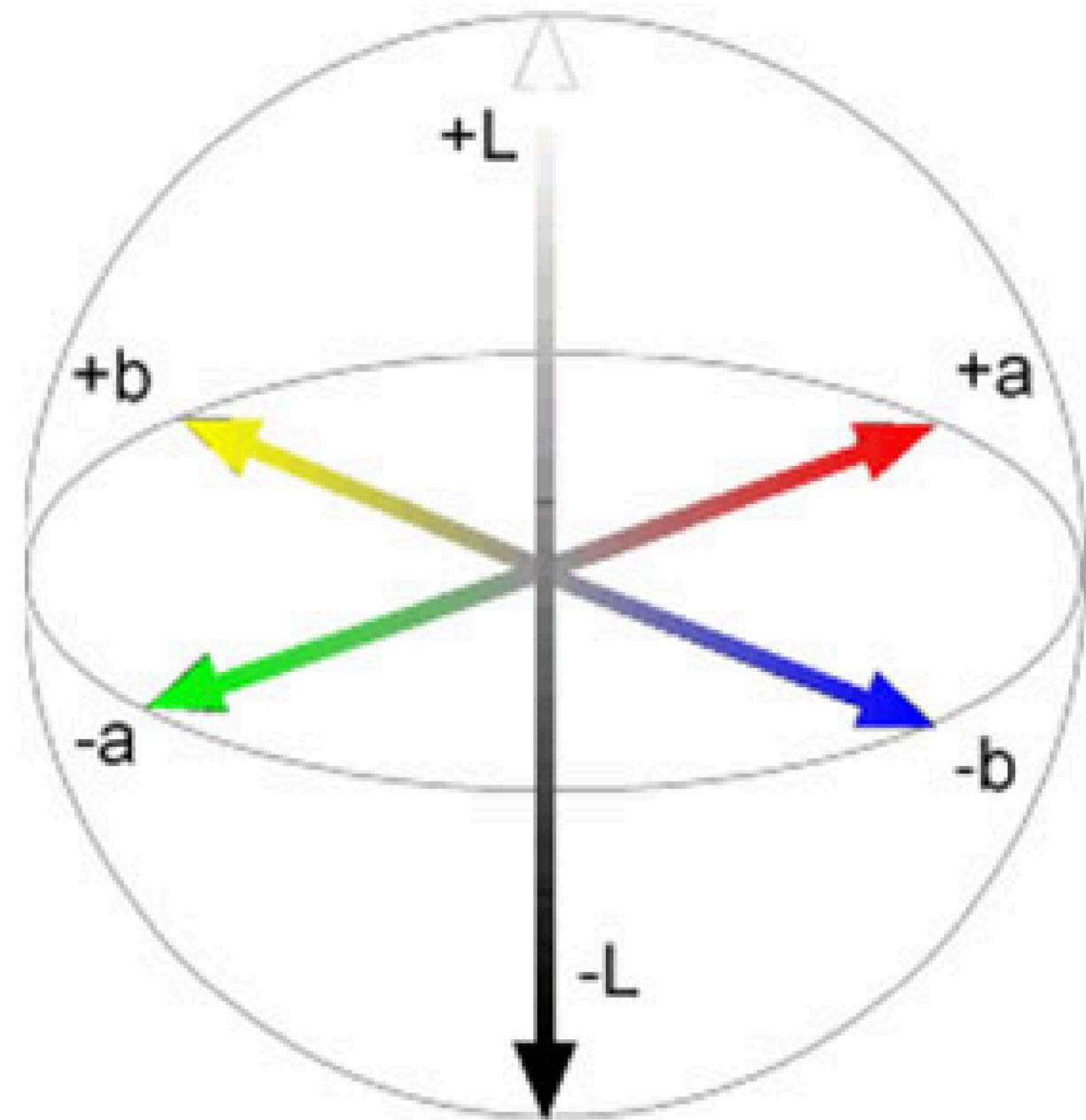
Cone response



Opponent Processing



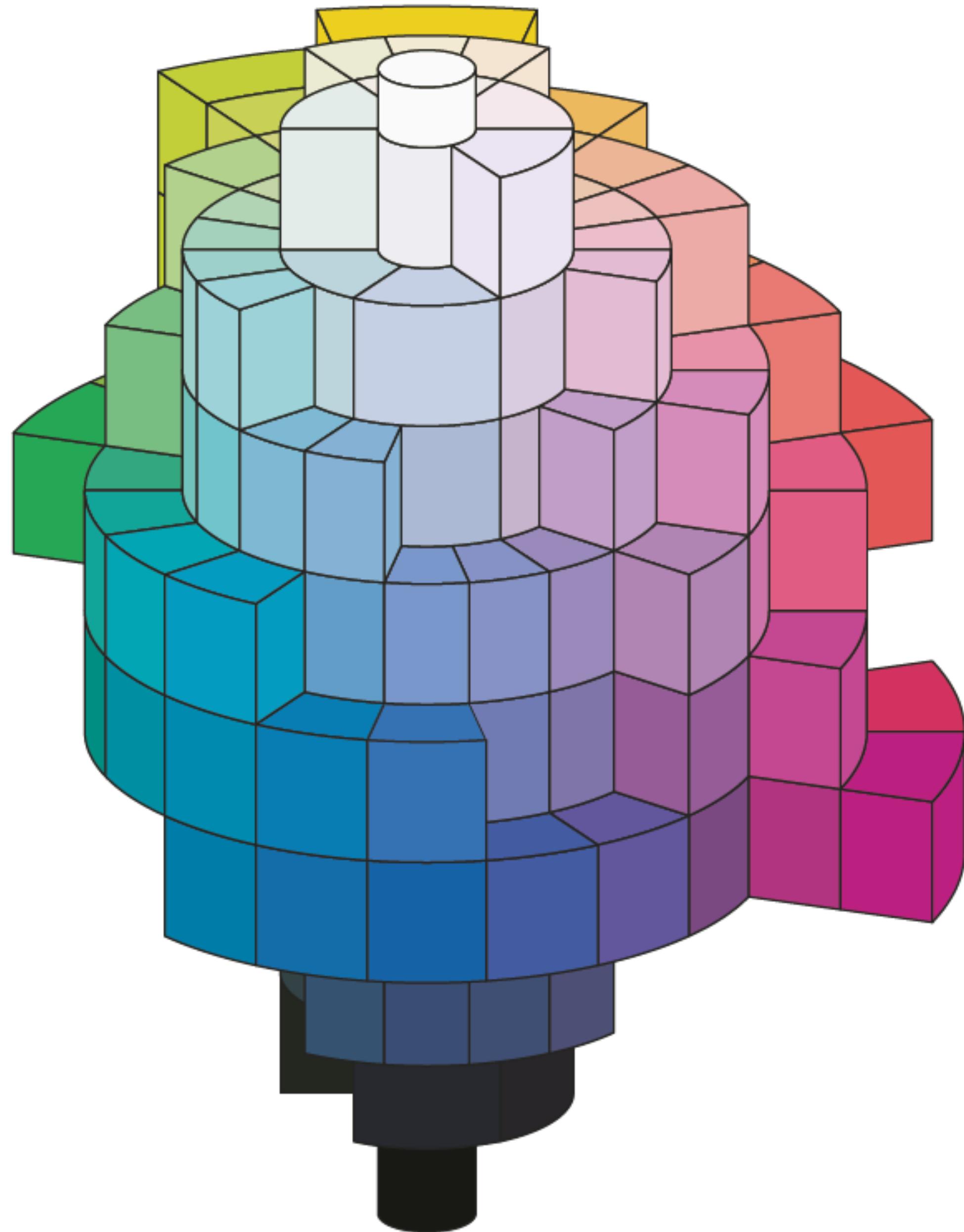
CIELAB



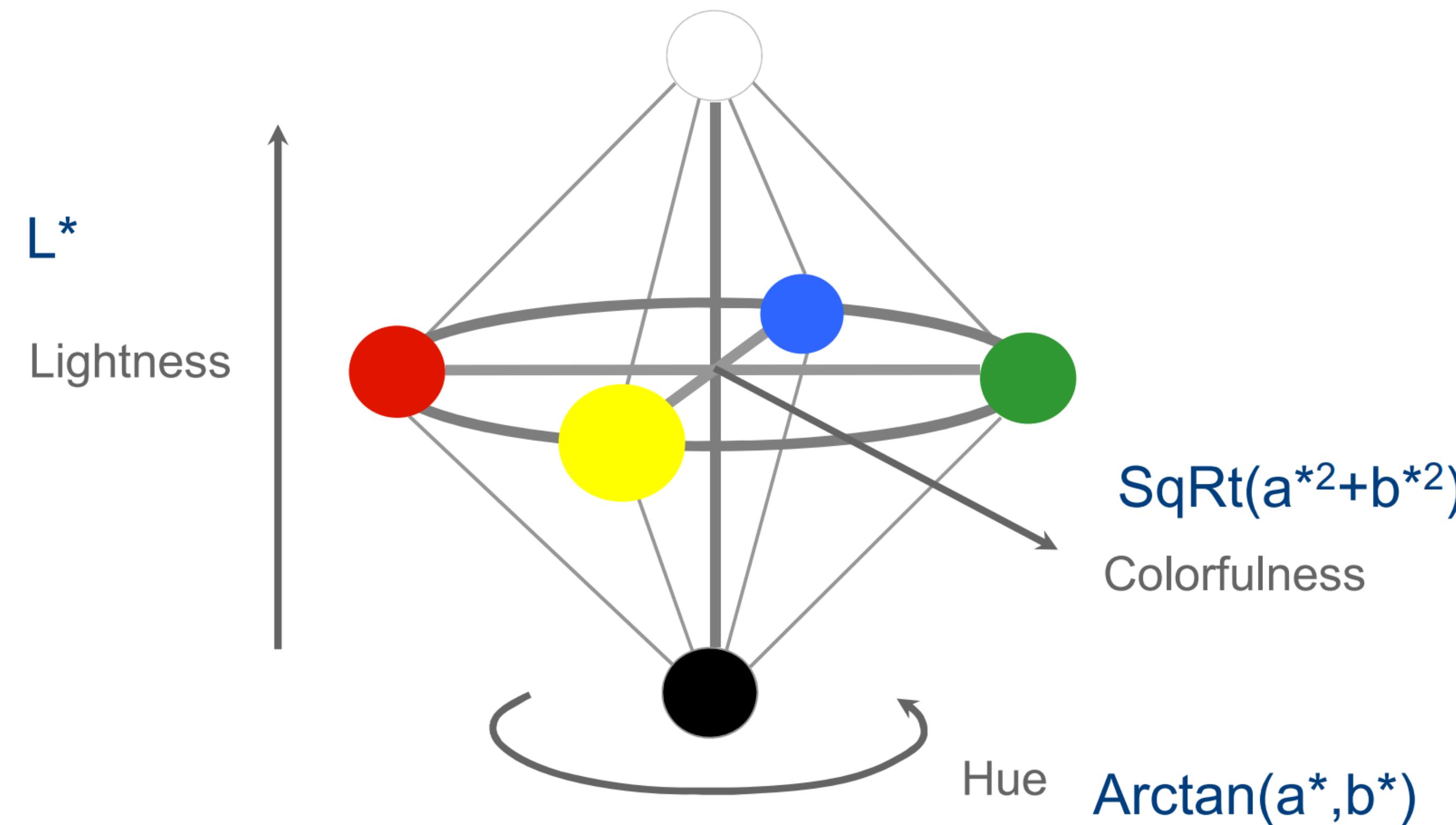
Computed from XYZ

- Calibrated RGB
- Reference white
- L^* , a^* , b^*

“Perceptually uniform”



CIELAB is a perceptual color space



Color appearance

- Eg how we perceive colors
 - Cornsweet illusion

