



Vizumap: An R Package for Visualizing Uncertainty in Spatial Data

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Introduction

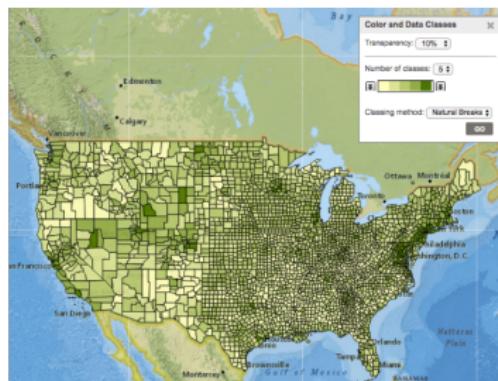
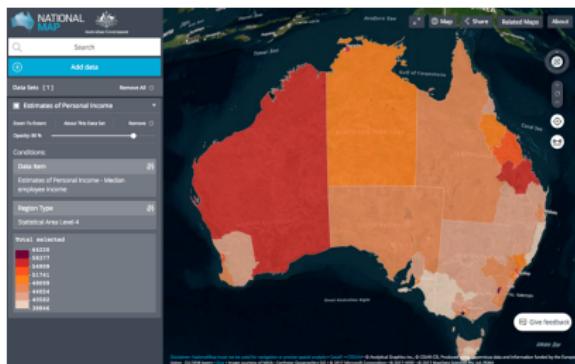


1. Background to Vizumap
2. Remote Sensing case study
3. Visualisation methods
4. How you can access Vizumap and try it out!

Research Problem



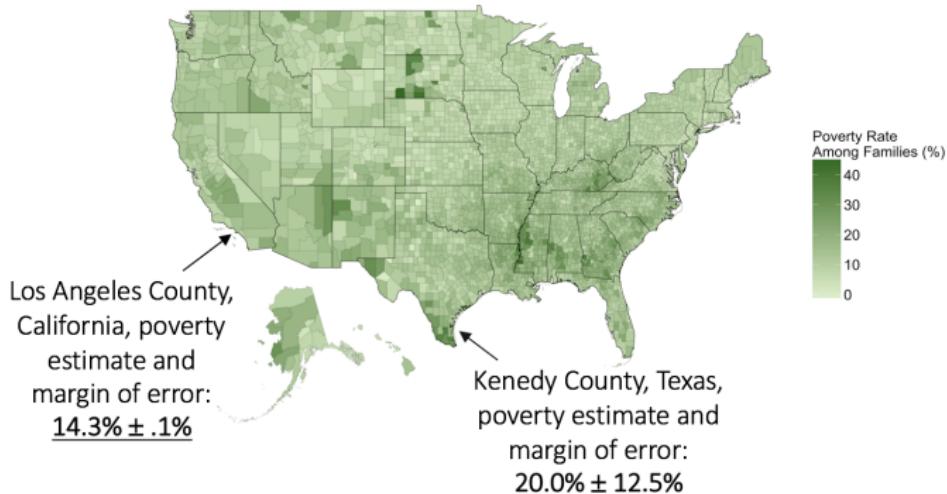
- Missing information on maps



Research problem



- The importance of including uncertainty



Why map uncertainty?



Why is uncertainty important for decision making?

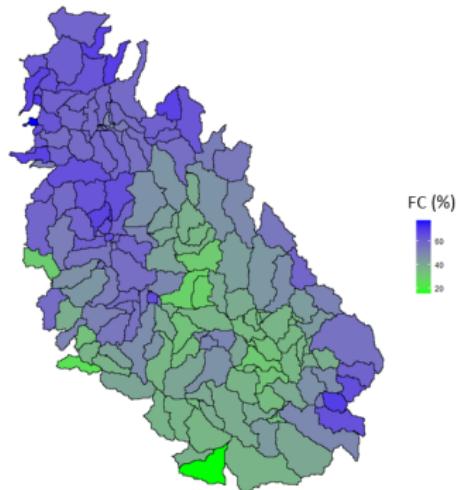
- Decision makers need some assurance about estimates
- Uncertainty can highlight where data are lacking and where the model performs poorly
- Uncertainty can assist with prioritising actions, spending resources, and informing monitoring regimes

Traditional Visualisation Methods

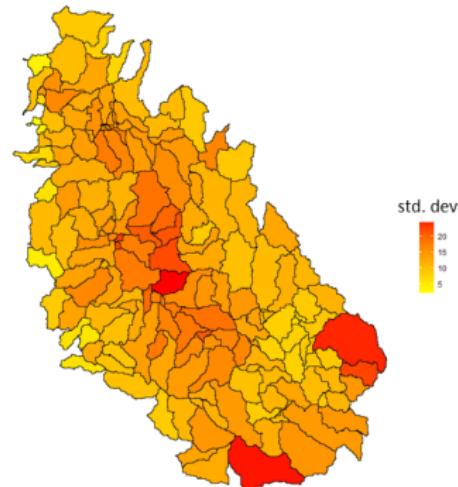


Fractional Cover of the Bowen Catchment in the Great Barrier Reef (2018/19 Wet Season)

2018/19 Fractional Cover (%)

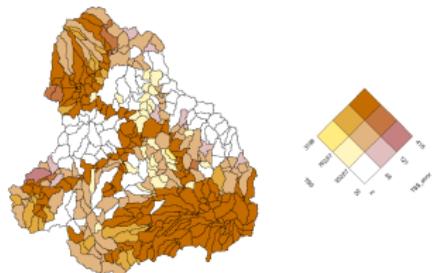


Variability in Fractional Cover

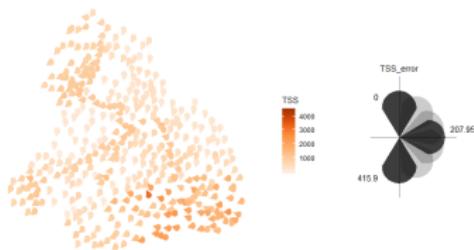


Example: GBR Sediment Runoff

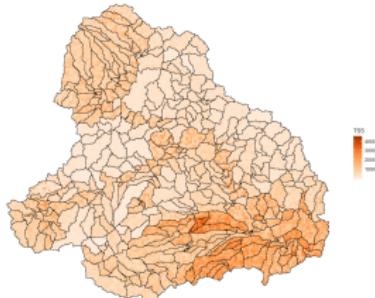
Bivariate Map



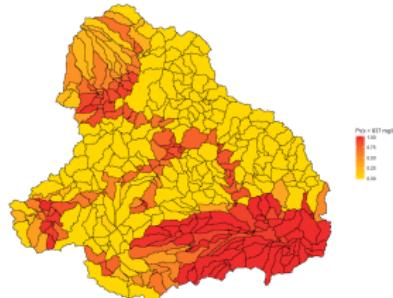
Glyph Rotation



Map Pixelation



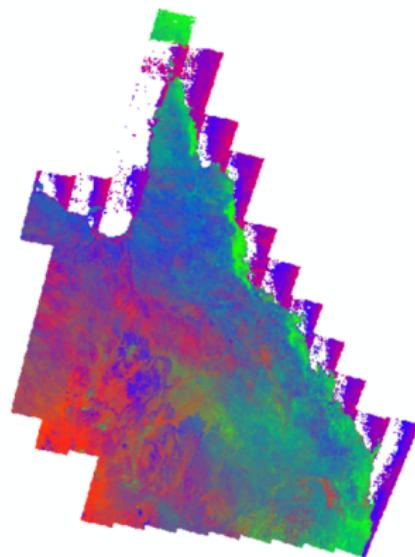
Exceedance Probability



Example: Fractional Cover



- Fractional green cover
 - ▶ proportion of exposed green cover within each pixel.
 - ▶ derived through spectral unmixing
- Split of Landsat pixels (30m) into bare ground, green cover, non photosynthetic cover
- Seasonal time scales (3 month calendar season)
- Explore two wet seasons 18/19 and 19/20



Joint Remote Sensing Research Program (2021): Seasonal fractional cover - Landsat, JRSRP algorithm, Australia coverage. Version 1.0.0. Terrestrial Ecosystem Research Network (TERN). Dataset. <https://portal.tern.org.au/seasonal-fractional-cover-australia-coverage/22026>

Vizumap Methods



Key visualisations:

- Bivariate choropleth map
- Map pixelation
- Glyph rotation
- Exceedance probability map

Bivariate choropleth map



- Average two single hue colour palettes to get a bivariate colour scheme
- Fill each region with a colour that represents two values instead of one value



Bivariate choropleth map



- Introduced in the 1970s by the U.S. Census Bureau
- Criticised by statisticians and geographers
- Used to visualise two variables

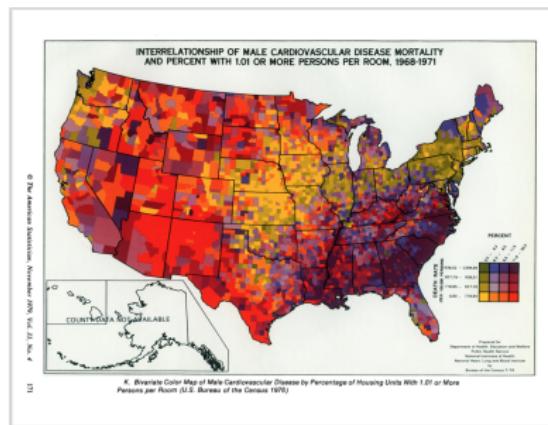
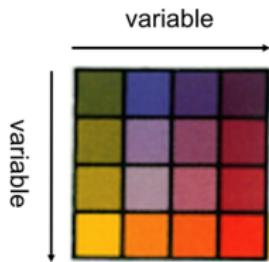


Figure: Fienberg, 1979

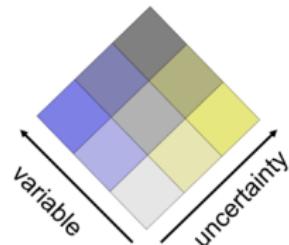
Bivariate choropleth map



- The 1970s colour grid
 - Too many colours.
 - Difficult to remember.
 - Not intuitive.



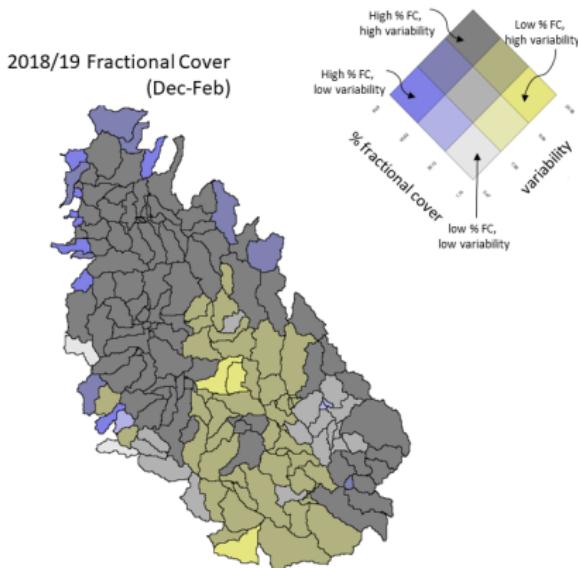
- Our changes
 - Average RGB colour codes.
 $(0, 0, 255)$ $(255, 255, 0)$ $(128, 128, 128)$
A diagram showing three color swatches: blue, yellow, and grey. Above the blue swatch is the text "(0, 0, 255)". Above the yellow swatch is the text "(255, 255, 0)". Above the grey swatch is the text "(128, 128, 128)". Below the swatches is a plus sign followed by an equals sign, indicating that the average of blue and yellow is grey.
 - Limit to two colours, 3 x 3 grid
 - Rotate 45 degrees



Bivariate Map: FC 2018/19



`build_bmap()`

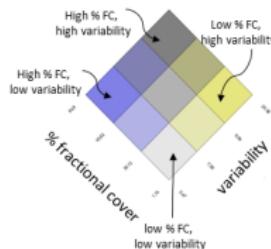
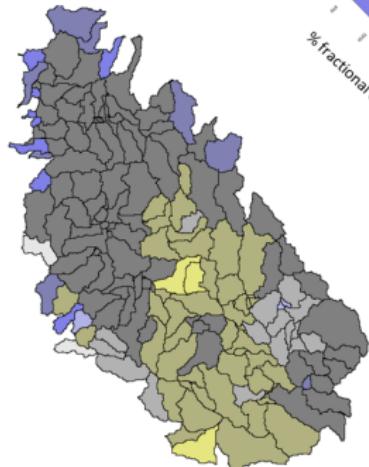


Bivariate Map: FC 2018/19

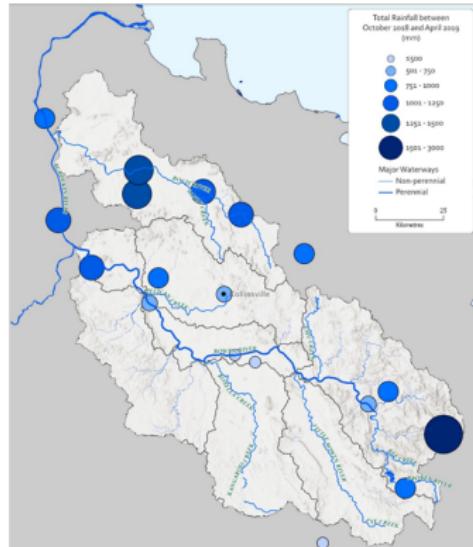


`build_bmap()`

2018/19 Fractional Cover
(Dec-Feb)



2018/19 Total Rainfall

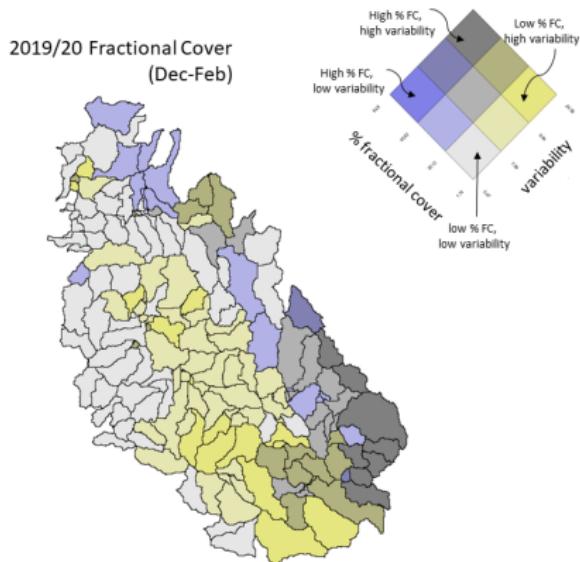


Ack: NQ Dry Tropics

Bivariate Map: FC 2019/20



`build_bmap()`

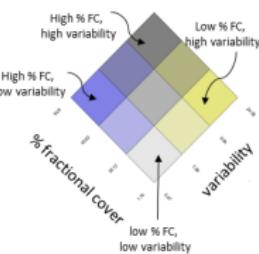
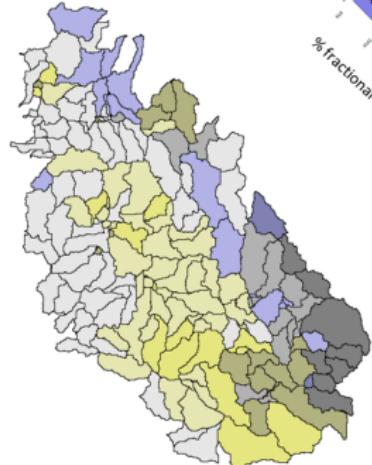


Bivariate Map: FC 2019/20

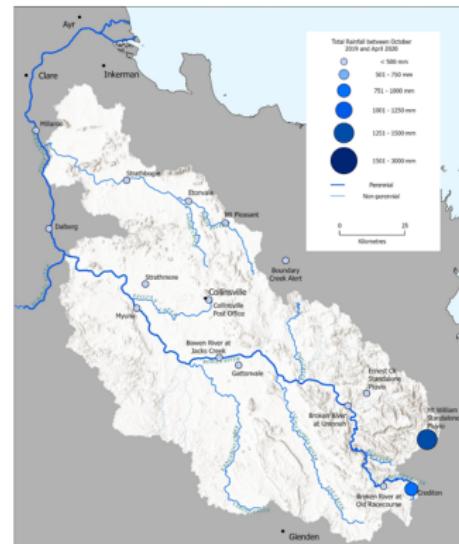


`build_bmap()`

2019/20 Fractional Cover
(Dec-Feb)



2019/20 Total Rainfall



Ack: NQ Dry Tropics

Map pixelation

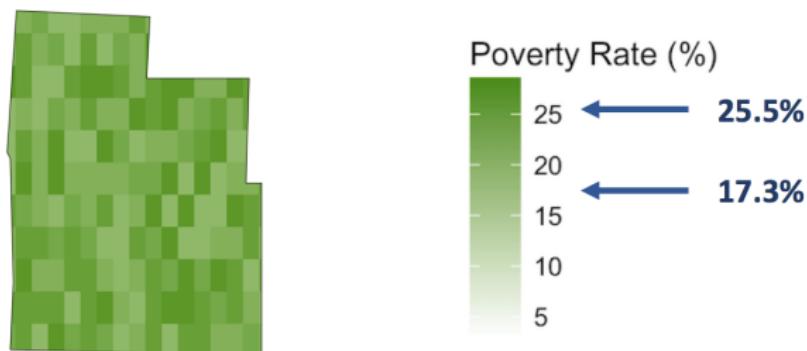


- Pixelate regions and randomly assign each pixel a value within the estimate's margin of error
- This method builds on two concepts
 - ▶ Areas of high uncertainty can be represented by texture and noise (MacEachren et al., 2005)
 - ▶ “Masking approach may be the best choice in applications where the goal is to actively prevent map users from making erroneous inferences” (Retchless and Brewer, 2016, p. 1146)
- Static and dynamic maps

Map pixelation



- Cedar County, MO
 - ▶ Estimate is 21.4% and margin of error is 4.1%
 - ▶ Lightest green represents 17.3% ($21.4 - 4.1$)
 - ▶ Darkest green represents 25.5% ($21.4 + 4.1$)

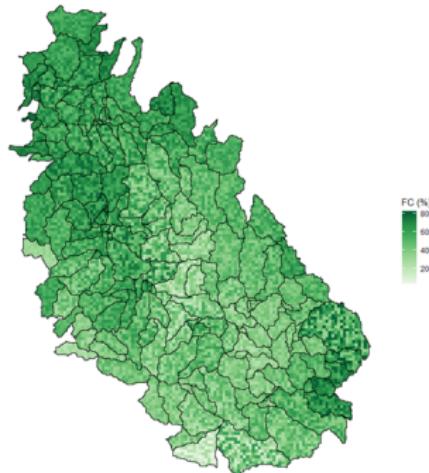


Map Pixelation: FC 2018/19

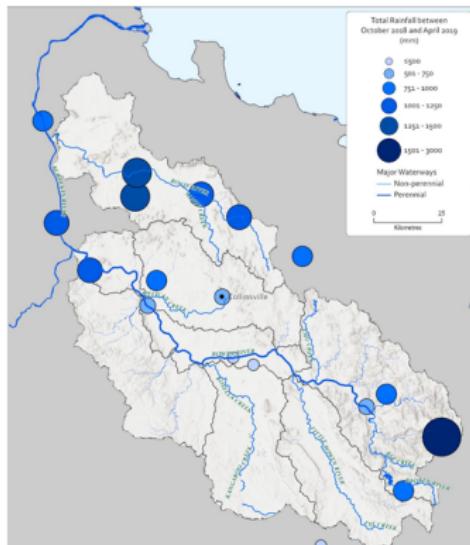


`build_pmap()`

2018/19 Fractional Cover (Dec-Feb)



2018/19 Total Rainfall



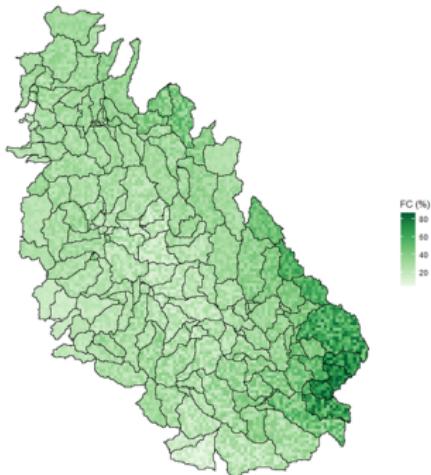
Ack: NQ Dry Tropics

Map Pixelation: FC 2019/20

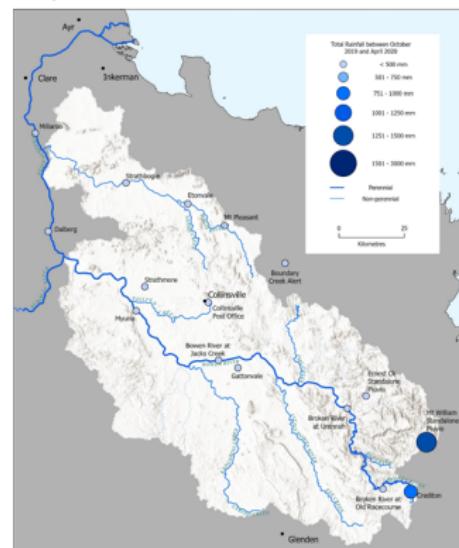


`build_pmap()`

2019/20 Fractional Cover (Dec-Feb)



2019/20 Total Rainfall



Ack: NQ Dry Tropics

Fractional Cover Animation



```
build_pmap()  
animate()
```

Glyph rotation



- Inspired by the issue of varying region sizes on a choropleth map
- Glyphs of equal size represent each region
 - ▶ Color represents the estimate
 - ▶ Rotation represents the error
- Equal area cartogram (tile grid map)



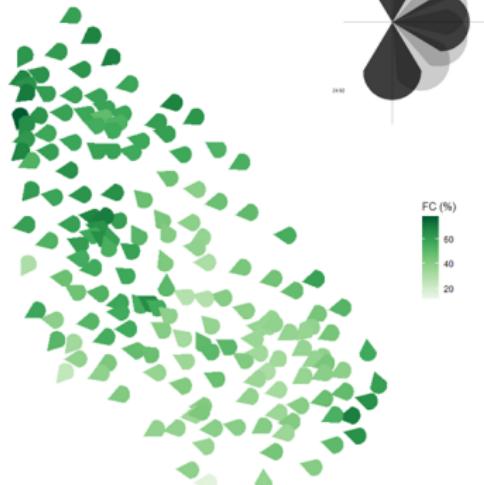
$$\begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) & -\sin(\theta) \\ \sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) \end{bmatrix}$$

Glyph Rotation: FC 2018/19

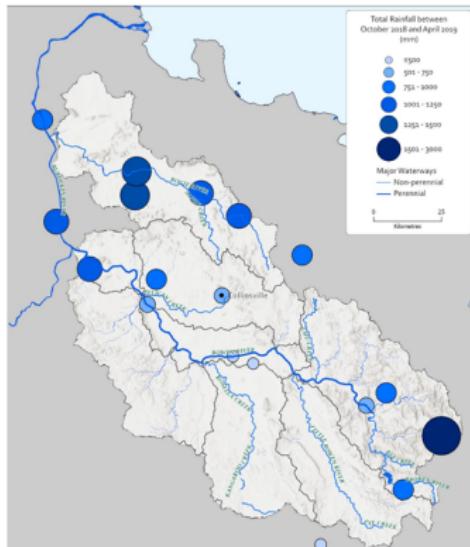


`build_gmap()`

2018/19 Fractional Cover (Dec-Feb)



2018/19 Total Rainfall



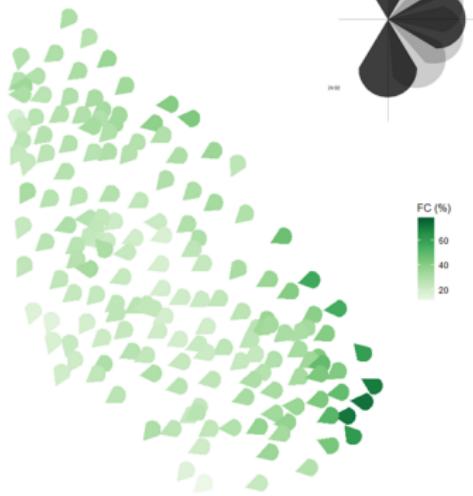
Ack: NQ Dry Tropics

Glyph Rotation: FC 2019/20

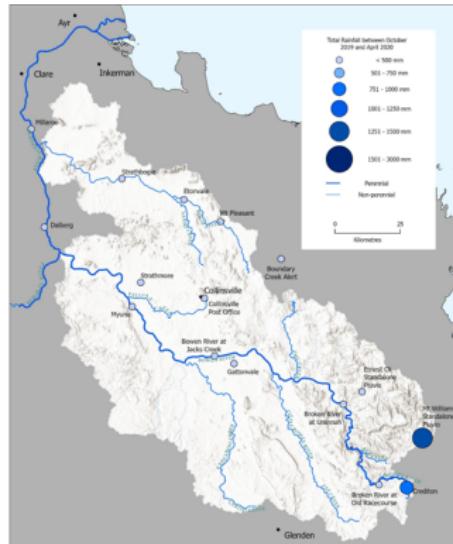


`build_gmap()`

2019/20 Fractional Cover (Dec-Feb)



2019/20 Total Rainfall

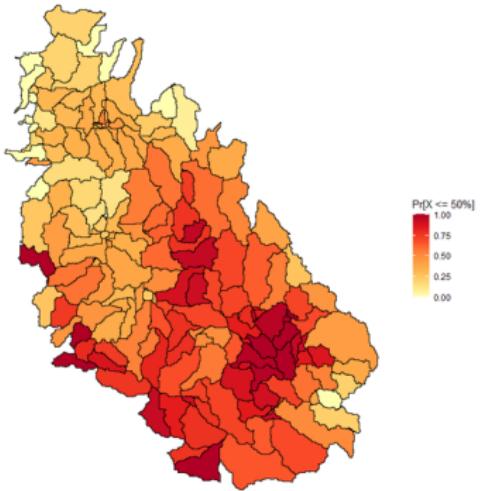


Exceedance Maps: FC 2018/19

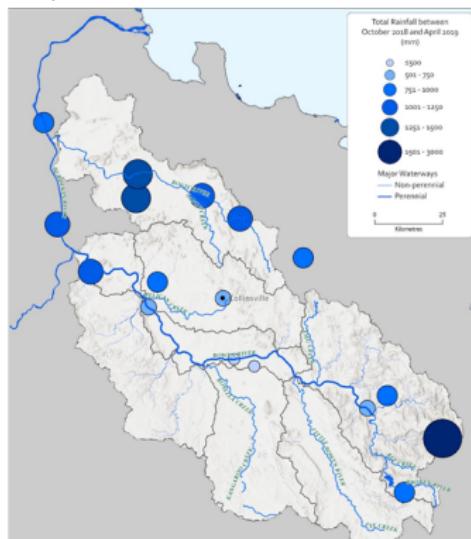


`build_emap()`

2018/19 Fractional Cover (Dec-Feb)
Probability of FC < 50%



2018/19 Total Rainfall



Ack: NQ Dry Tropics

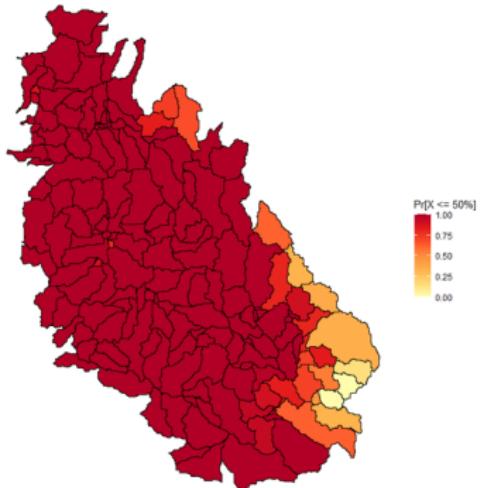
Exceedance Maps: FC 2019/20



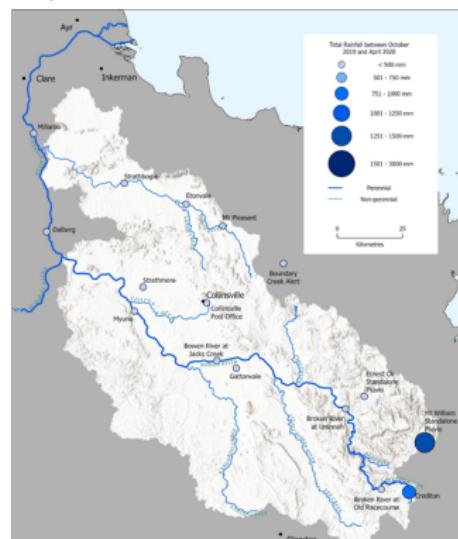
`build_emap()`

2019/20 Fractional Cover (Dec-Feb)

Probability of FC < 50%



2019/20 Total Rainfall



Ack: NQ Dry Tropics

Vizumap R functions



R functions/code (S3 Methods):

- Building Map
 - ▶ `build_bmap` Build a bivariate map
 - ▶ `build_pmap` Build a pixelated map
 - ▶ `build_gmap` Build a map with glyph rotation
 - ▶ `build_emap` Build an exceedance probability map
- Viewing and Attaching
 - ▶ `view` View the colour key
 - ▶ `attach_key` Attach a key to a map

Vizumap R functions



R functions/code (S3 Methods):

- Formatting
 - ▶ `read.uv` Formats data for Vizumap plots
 - ▶ `pixelate` Pixelates a polygon in preparation for `build_pmap`
- Colour Keys
 - ▶ `build_bkey` Builds the colour key for a bivariate map
 - ▶ `build_gkey` Builds the colour key for glyph rotation
- Palettes
 - ▶ `build_palette` Builds palette based on defined colour key (bivariate map)

Collaborators



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Darwin Australia



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JCU
Brisbane Australia



Where to get Vizumap



- Vizumap: an R package for visualising uncertainty in spatial data, Lucchesi, L.R., Kuhnert, P.M. and Wikle, C.K. (2021), JOSS, DOI: 10.21105/joss.02409
- Visualizing uncertainty in areal data with bivariate choropleth maps, map pixelation and glyph rotation,' Lucchesi, L.R. and Wikle, C.K. (2017), <https://doi.org/10.1002/sta4.150>
- Code for producing these maps: <https://github.com/pkuhnert>



lydialucchesi/Vizumap



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Send us your maps to add to our Vizumap gallery!