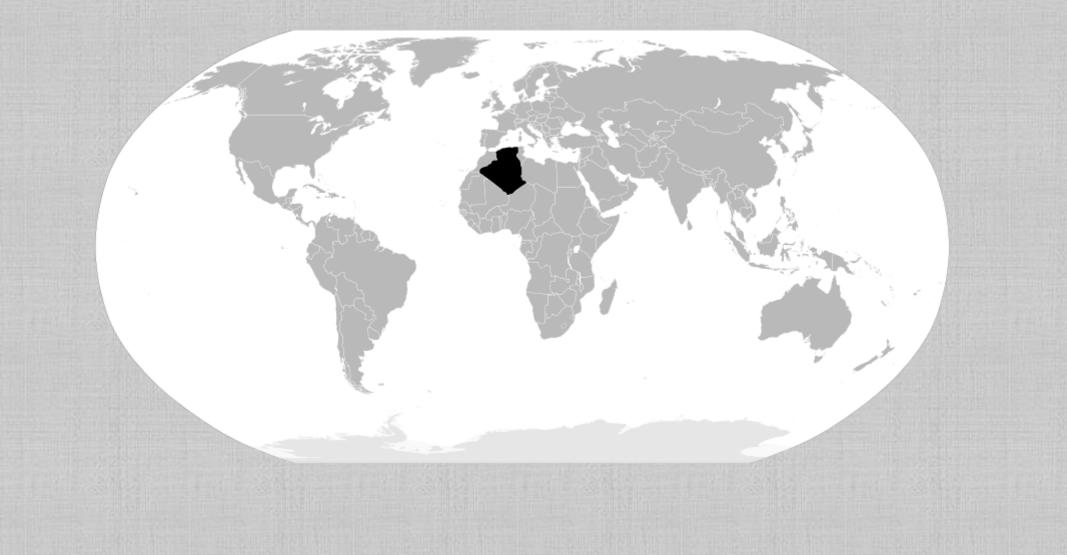
Map Types

Locator Reference Thematic

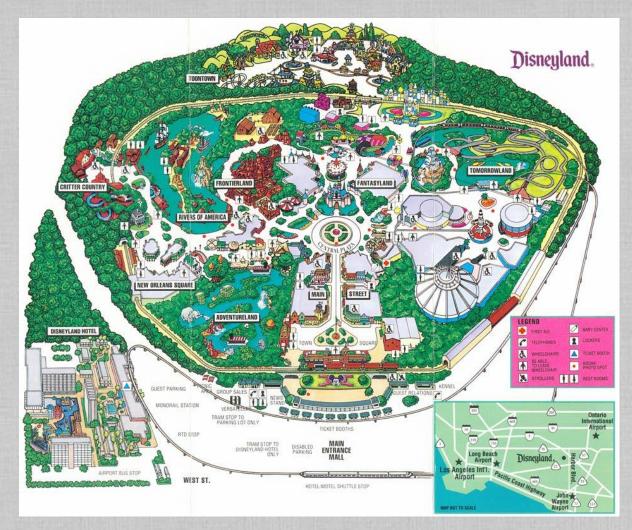
Locator Map

Shows the location of something



Reference Maps

Special Purpose (not as important)



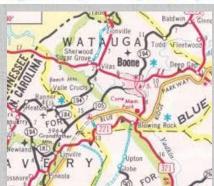
Reference Maps

Political-shows countries, counties, boundaries, etc.

Physical Maps-shows mountains, rivers, plains, etc.

Road Maps-shows interstates, roads, etc.





Thematic Maps

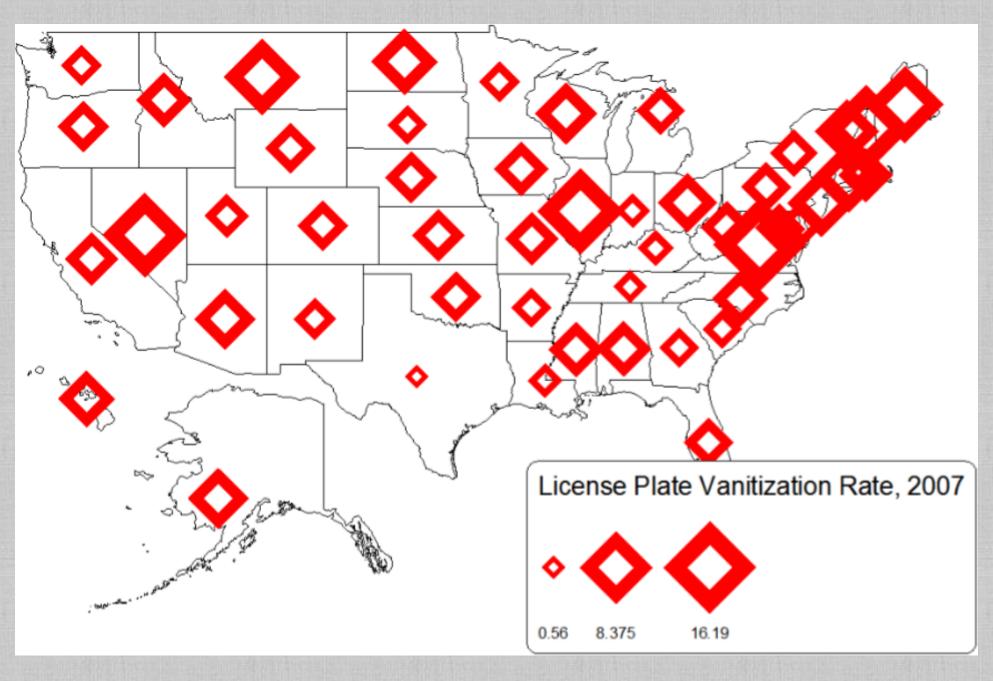
Graduated or Proportional Symbol Dot Distribution Choropleth Isoline *Cartogram*

STATE PLATE VANITIZATION RATE

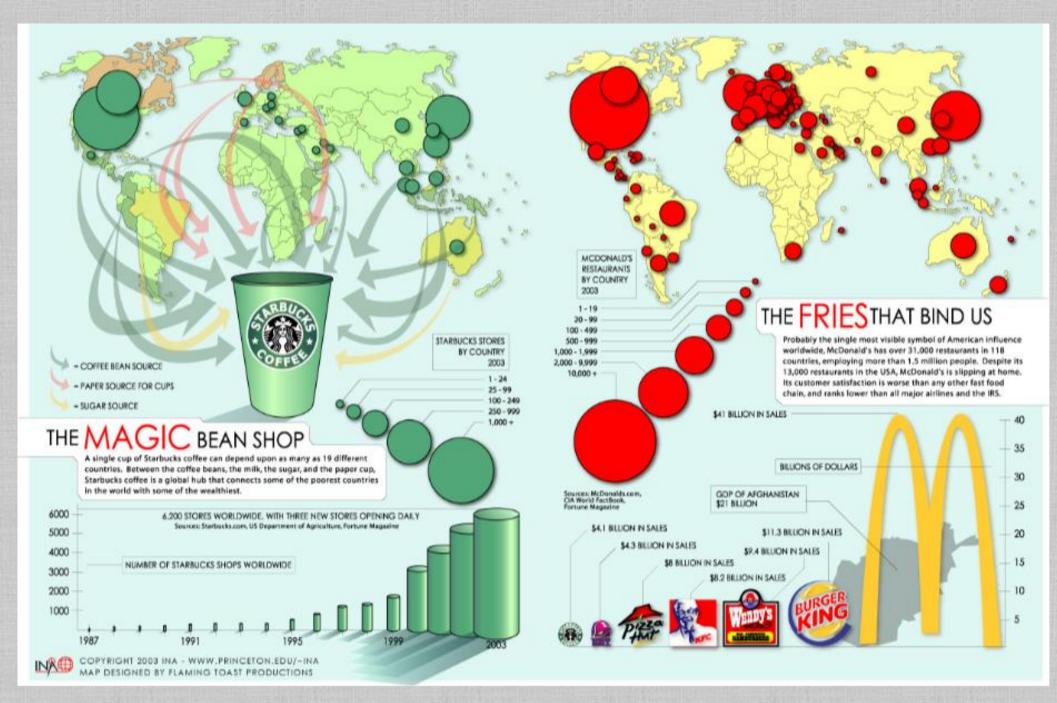




Graduated Symbol or Proportional Symbol



Graduated symbol



Graduated or Proportional Symbol Map • A thematic map in which the size of the symbol varies in proportion to the frequency or intensity of the mapped variable. What could be strengths of this type of map? What could be weaknesses of this type of

map?

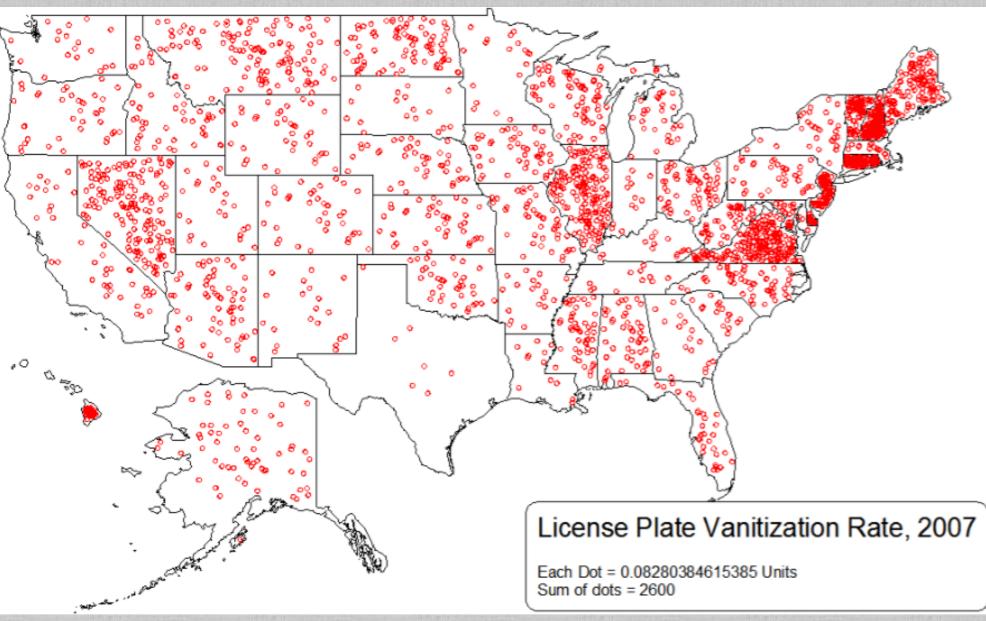
Pros

- Very easy to read and understand
- Flexible because you can use all different types of data

Cons

- Congestion/overlap (can't see what's below the symbol)
- Map readers generally don't estimate the areas of symbols very well

Dot distribution



Dot Distribution – "Political Donations in Greenwich Village, New York, NY"



Dot Map

*A thematic in which a dot is used to represent some frequency of the mapped variable. *What could be strengths of this type of map? *What could be weaknesses of this type of map?

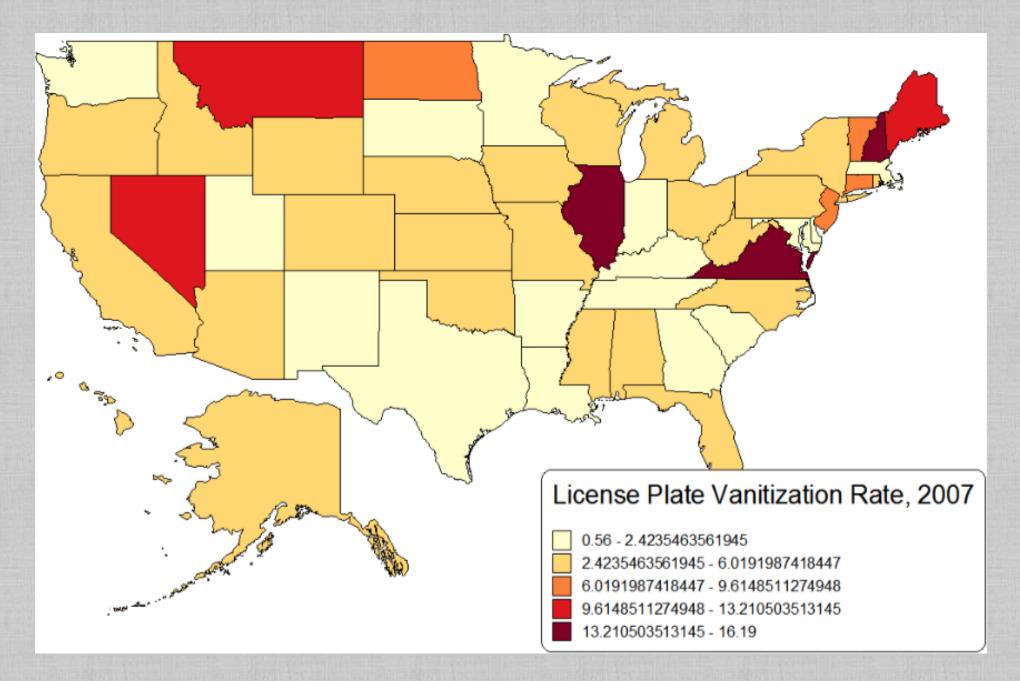
Pros

- Shows actual, precise locations of phenomena
- The "dot" can be a symbol or shape making it easier to see

Cons

- Anything less than the minimum "dot" amount will not be shown on the map
- Can be difficult to read, have to count up the dots

Choropleth



Choropleth Maps

A thematic map in which areas are shaded or patterned in proportion to the measurement of the statistical variable being displayed on the map, such as population density or per-capita income. What could be strengths of this type of map? What could be the weaknesses of this type of map?

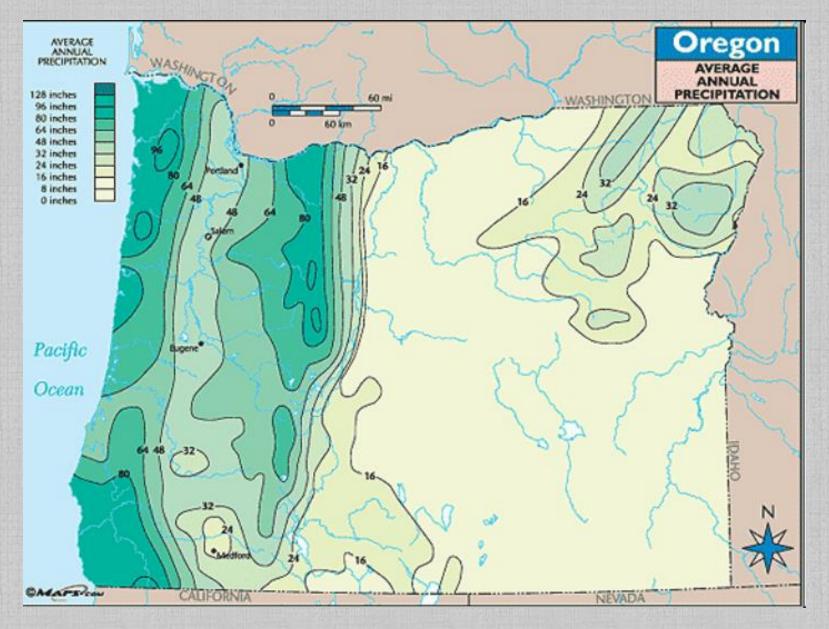
Pros

Easy to readEasy to make

Cons

• Dangerous because of induction, classification, etc.

Isoline



Isoline

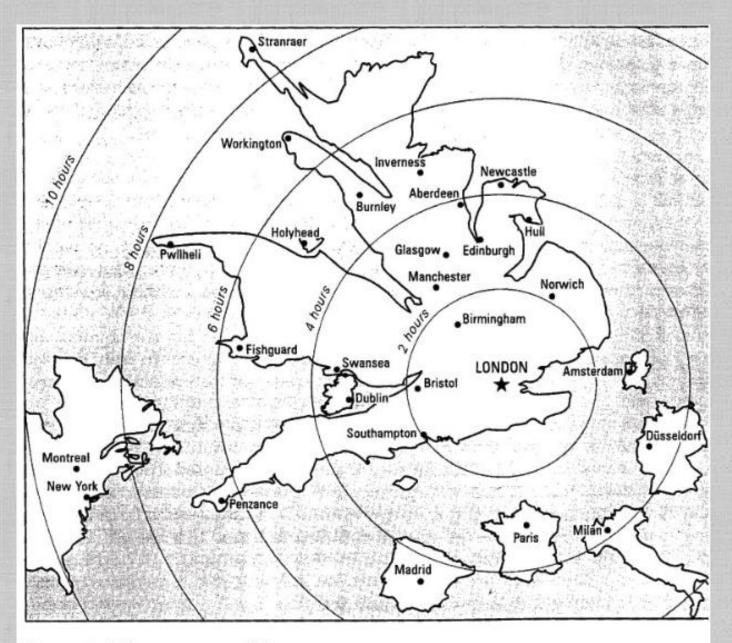


Figure 5.5 The unevenness of time-space convergence Source: Based on Dicken and Lloyd (1981, Figure 2.7)

Isoline maps

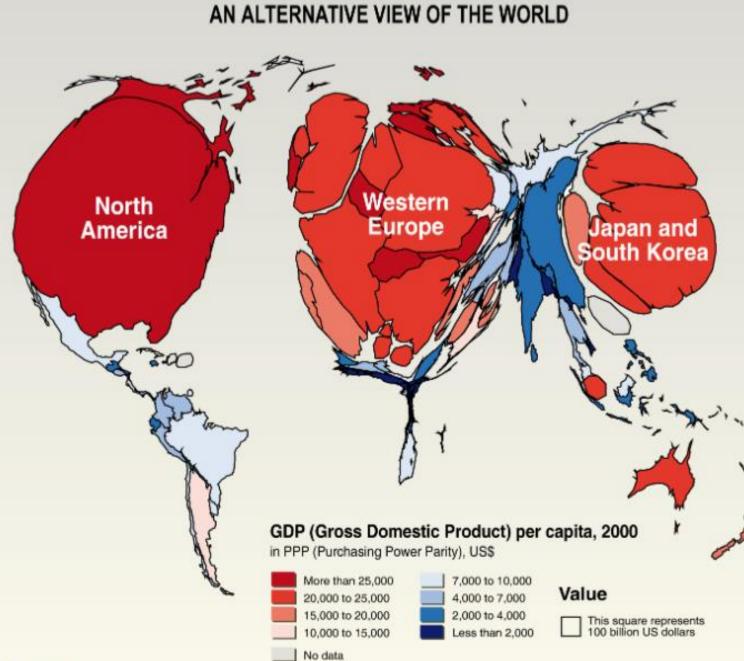
- A Thematic map with lines that connect points of equal value
- What could be strengths of this type of map?
- What could be the weaknesses of this type of map?

Pros

 Where lines are close together, shows zone of rapidly changing value
Cons

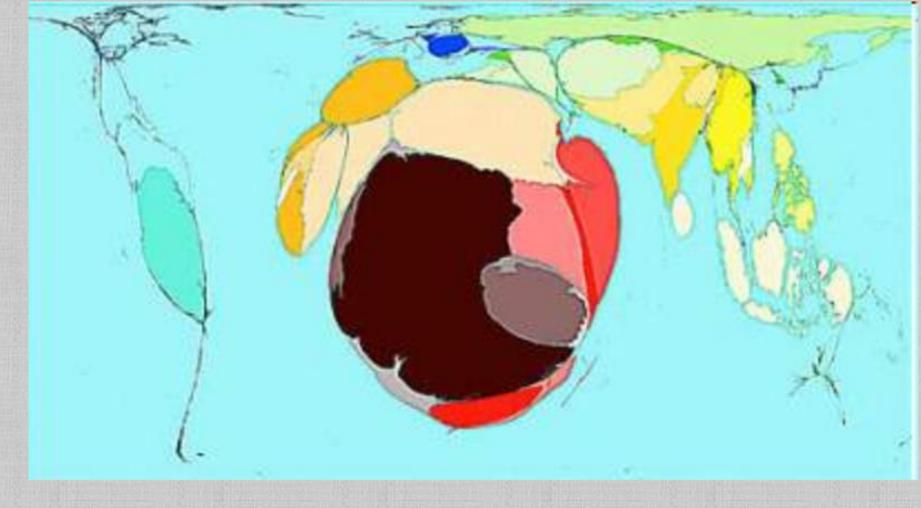
 Not as common in human geography because of what we show

Cartogram





Cartogram



Cartogram

A Thematic map in which some thematic mapping variable is substituted for land area (e.g., GDP)

- What could be strengths of this type of map?
- What could be the weaknesses of this type of map?

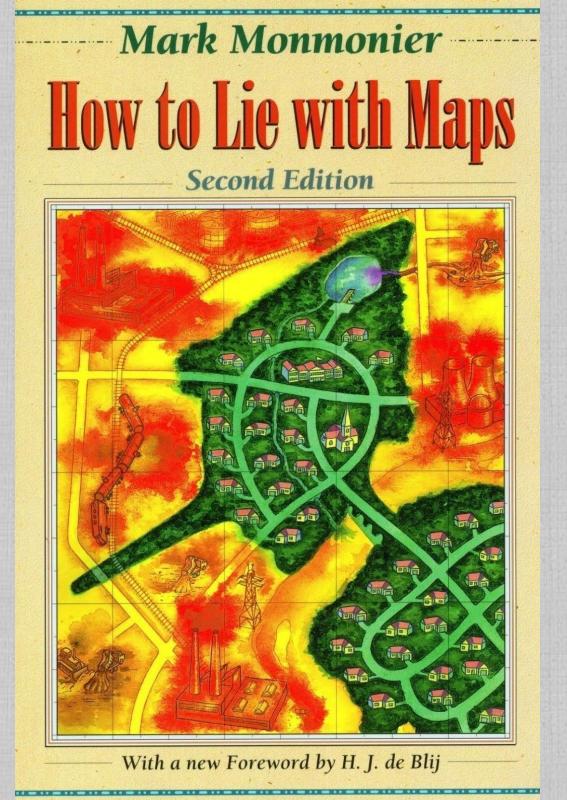
Pros

Visually impactful

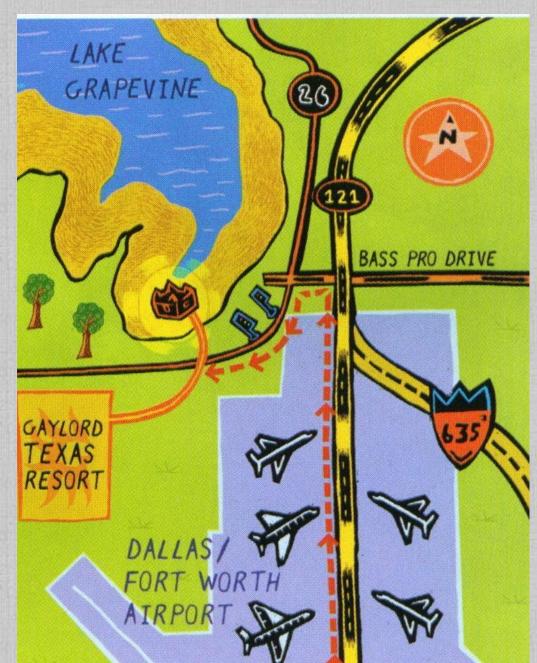
Cons

• True size and direction is distortion

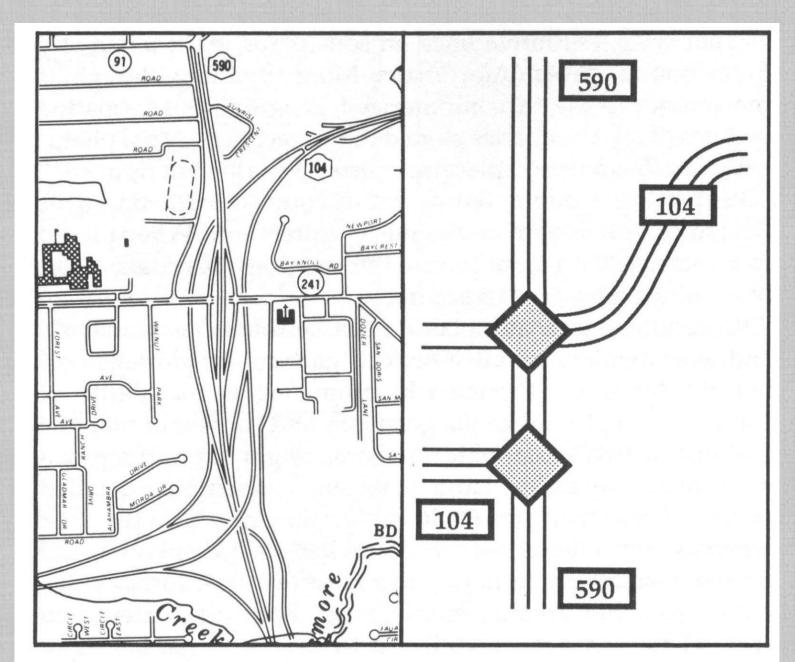
Are maps FACT or OPINION?

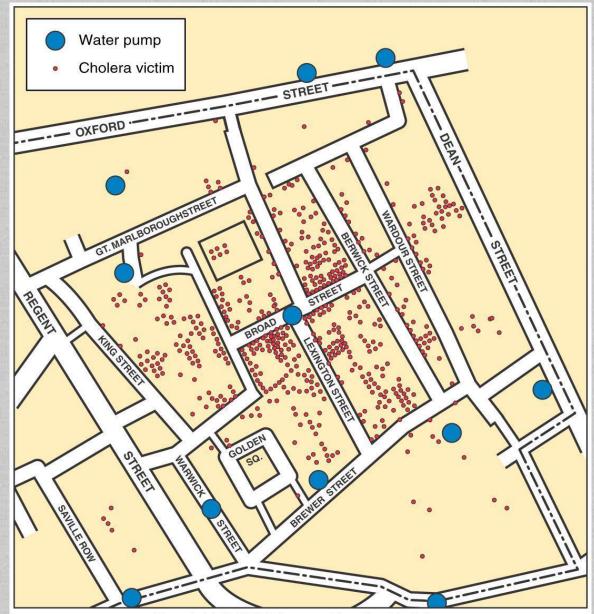


Simplification



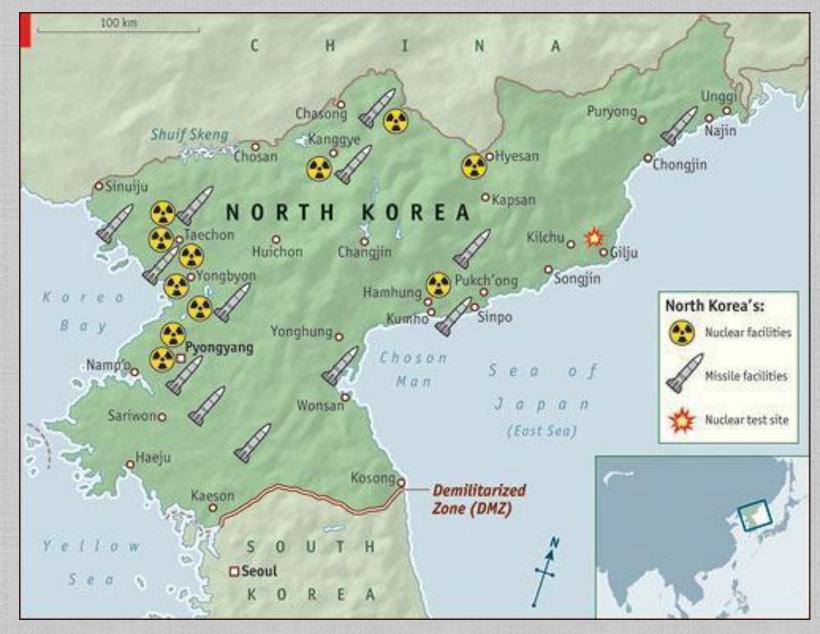
Simplification





Copyright © 2005 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

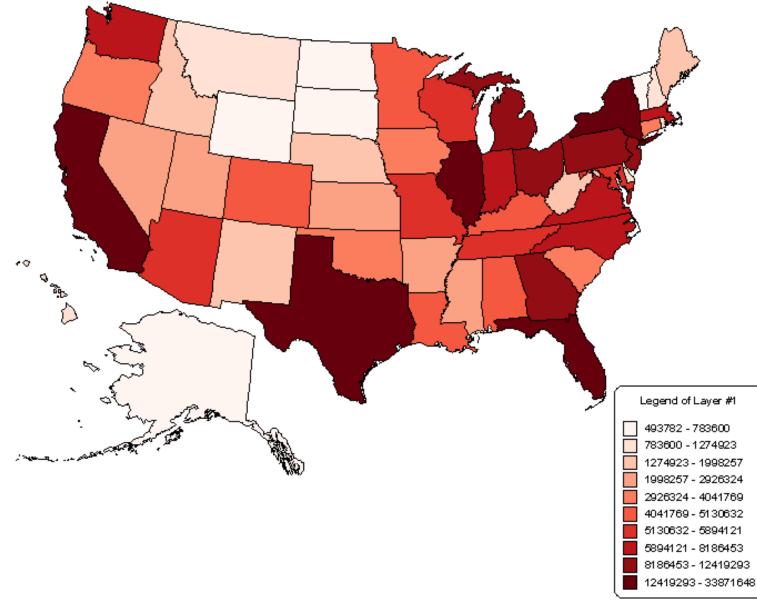




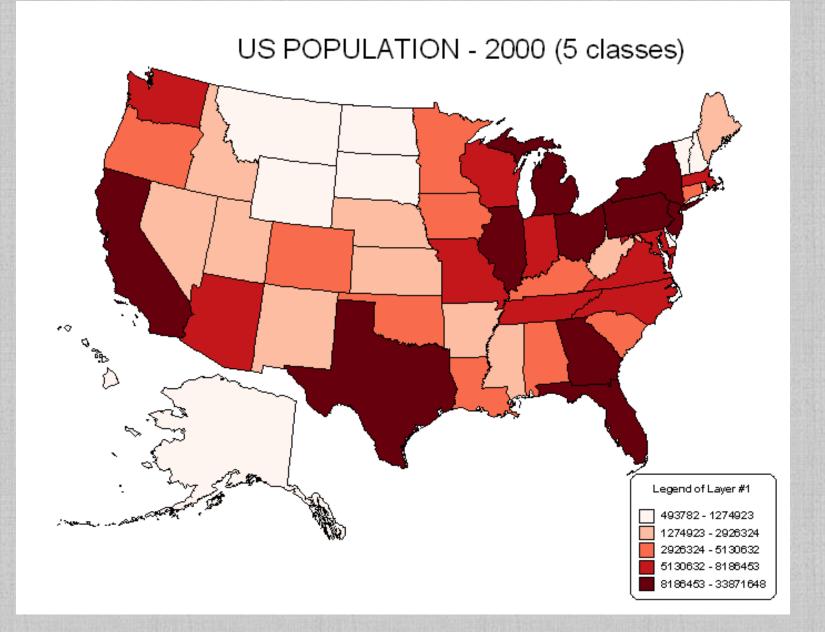


Classification

US POPULATION - 2000 (10 classes)

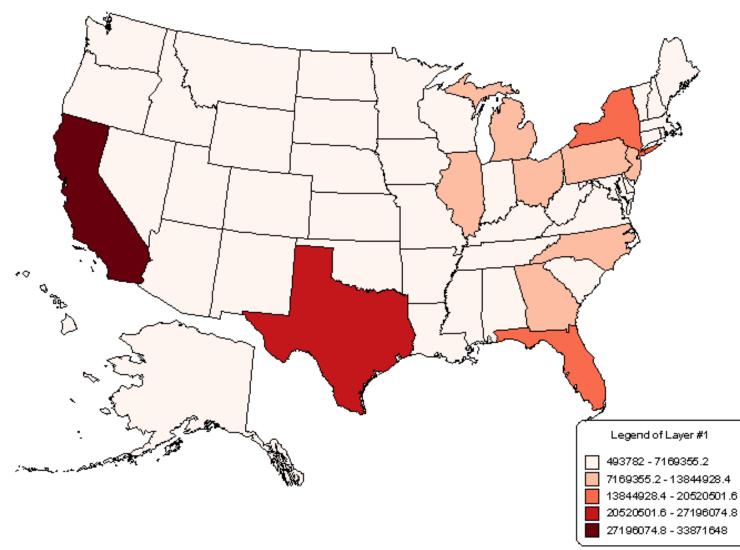


Classification

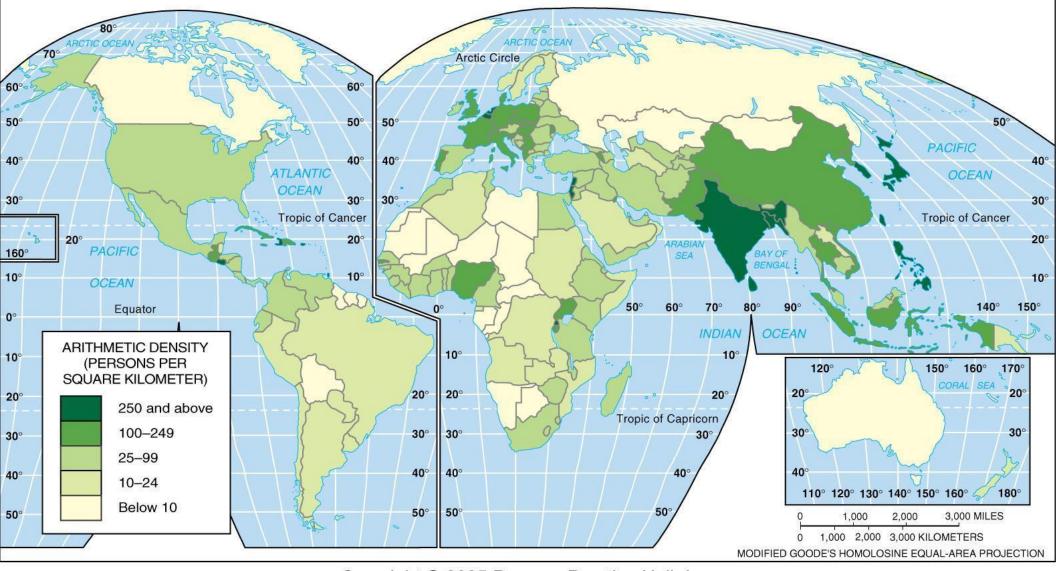


Classification

US POPULATION - 2000 (5 classes, equal interval)



Induction-more info is given than from the original data



Copyright © 2005 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

Centering



Centering



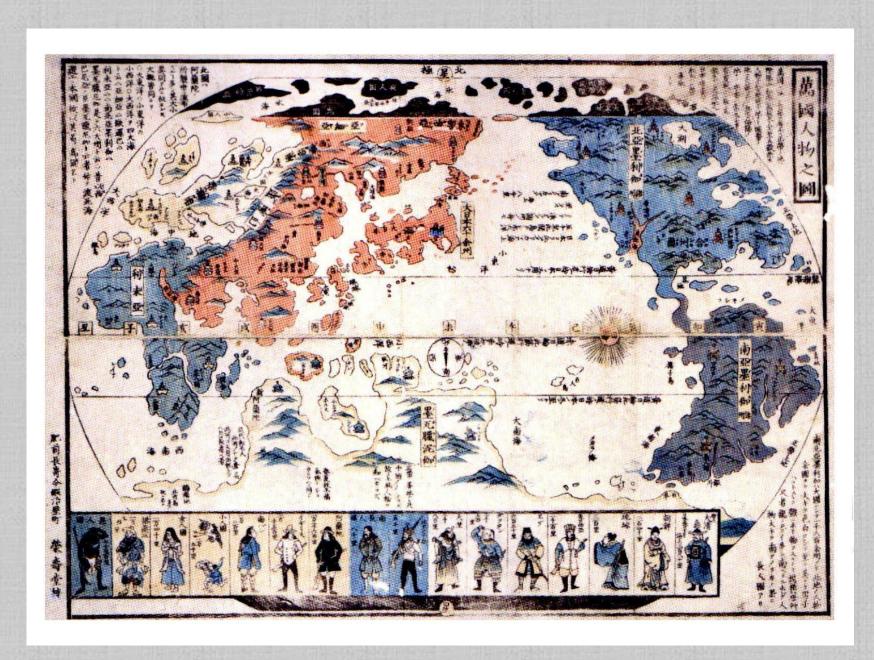
Spain: Science Business Class

Spain ranks 9th in world scientific output. Between 2003 and 2007, the government budget allocated to R&D grew at the second highest rate. Spain: a country of cultural and scientific talent.



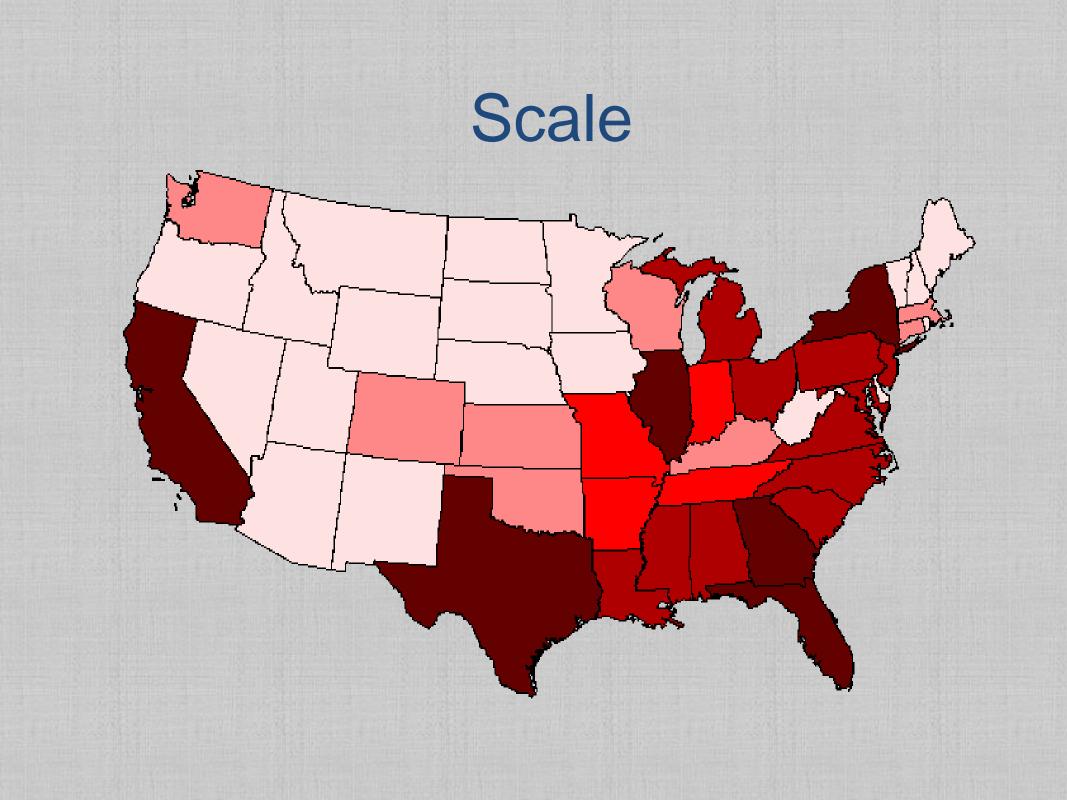
MINISTERIO DE CIENCIA E INNOVACIÓN

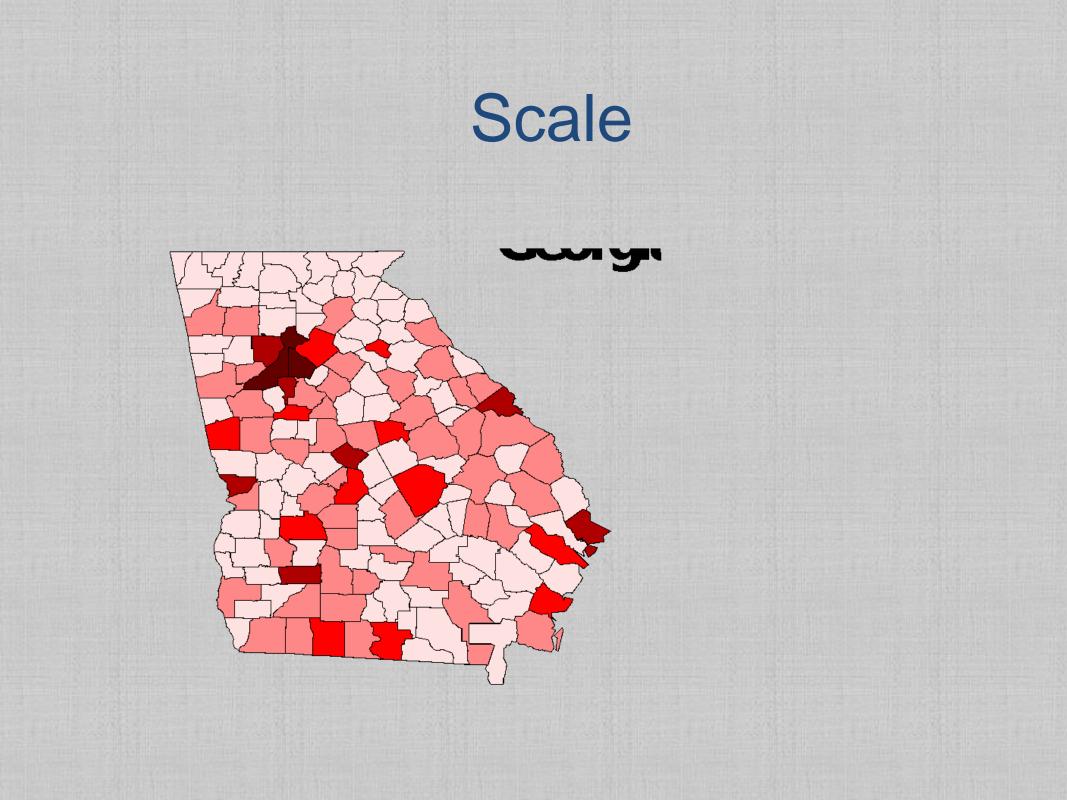
NCIA DVACIÓN

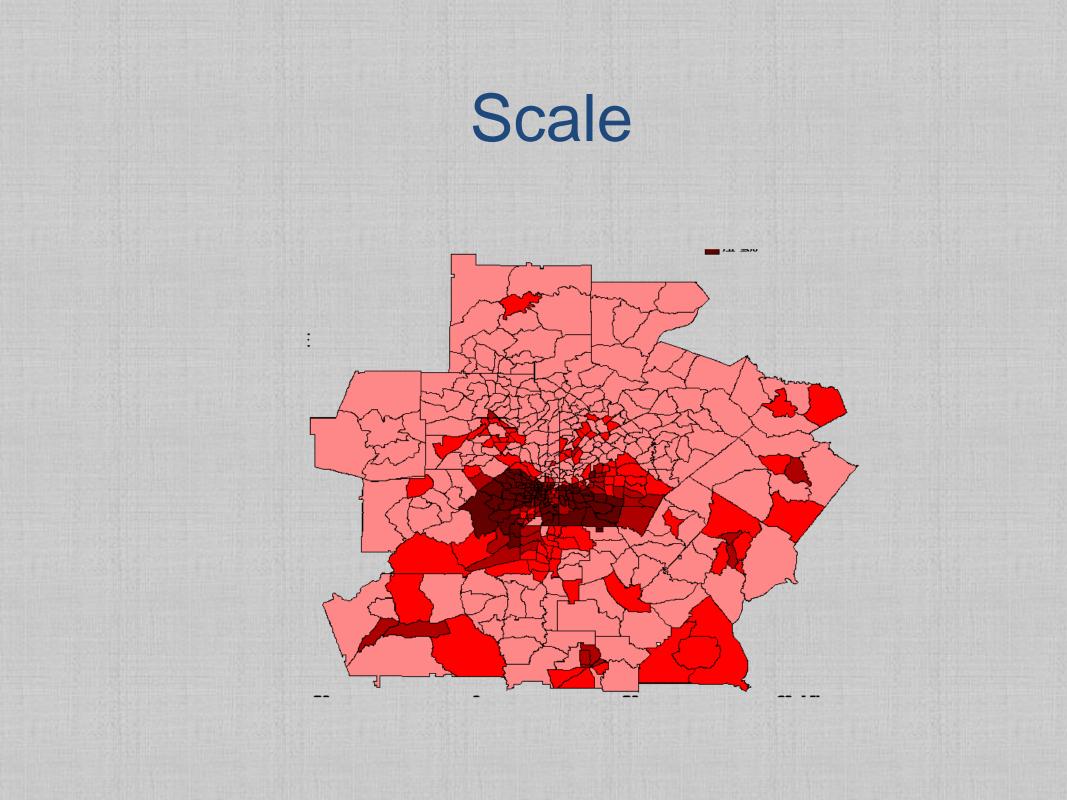


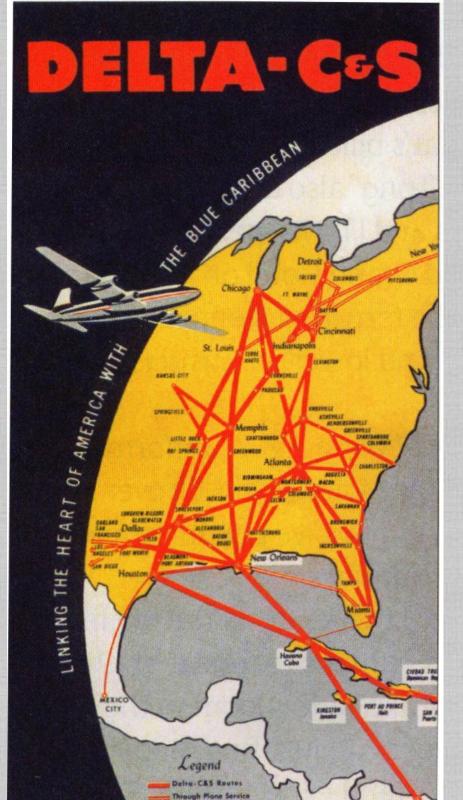












Message/Art

