#### **Federal GIS Conference**

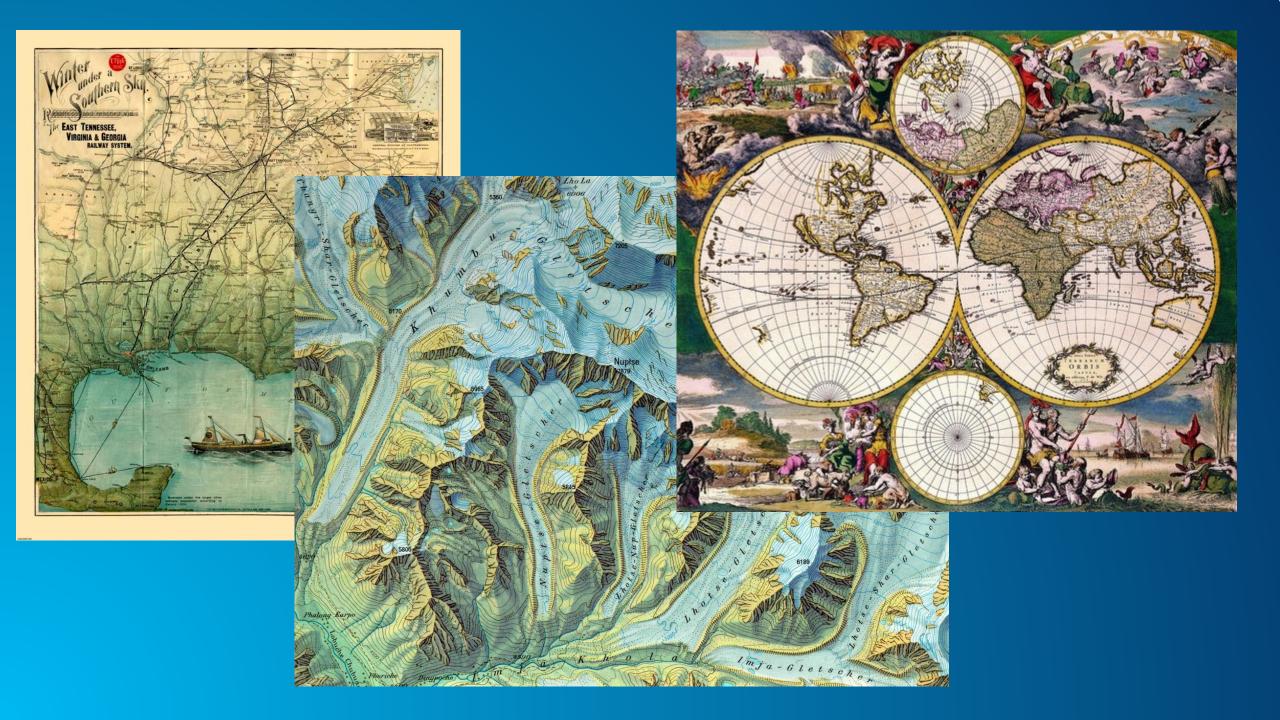
February 9–10, 2015 | Washington, DC

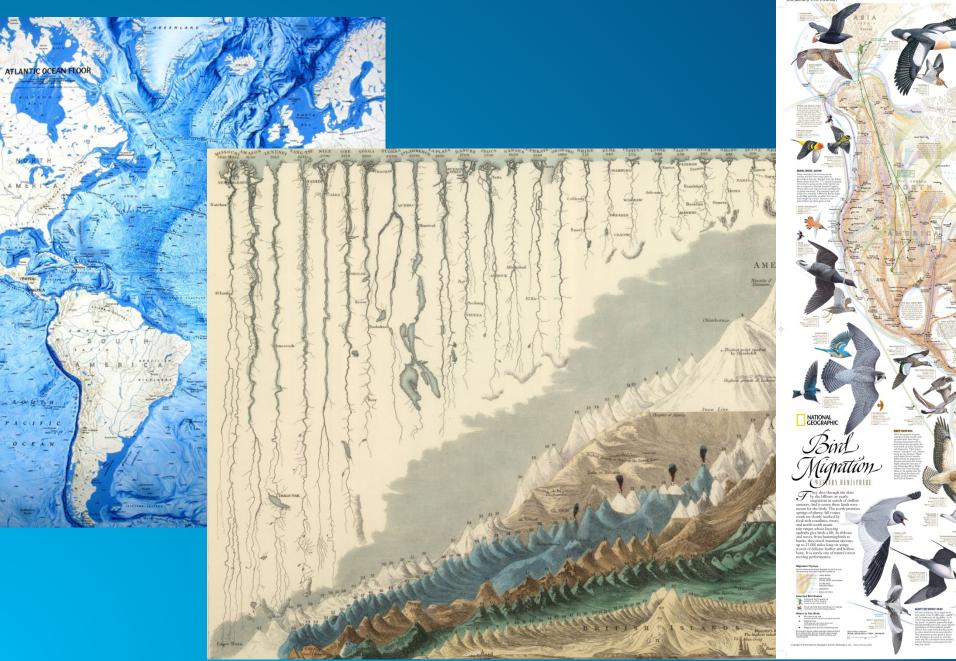


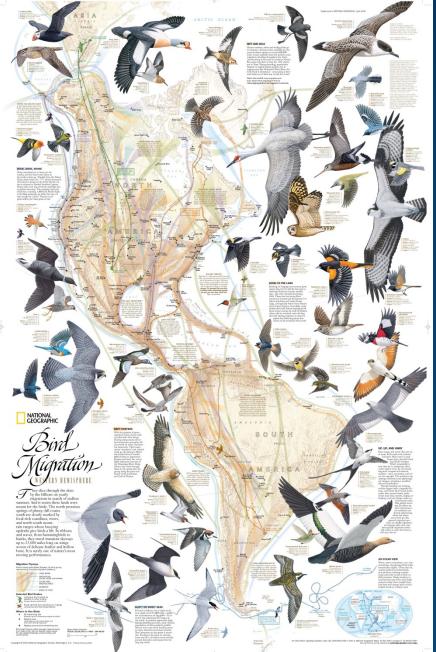
# **Making Beautiful Maps**

John Wolf (Chesapeake Bay Program)

Billie Leff (Esri)









What do Beautiful Maps Have in Common?

Attractive

Simple

Informative

ACCURATE

Crafted

Memorable

Clear

Balanced

Of higher standard

# What is cartography?

The art,

science,

and practice

of making



and using maps.

## **Myths about Beautiful Maps**

- 1. It is all about the data
- 2. Simple maps are fast and easy
- 3. I can use imagery for a basemap
- 4. All map elements need to be present
- 5. I have to manage all data, map services and basemaps

# 1. It is all about the data!

### What an audience wants/asks for

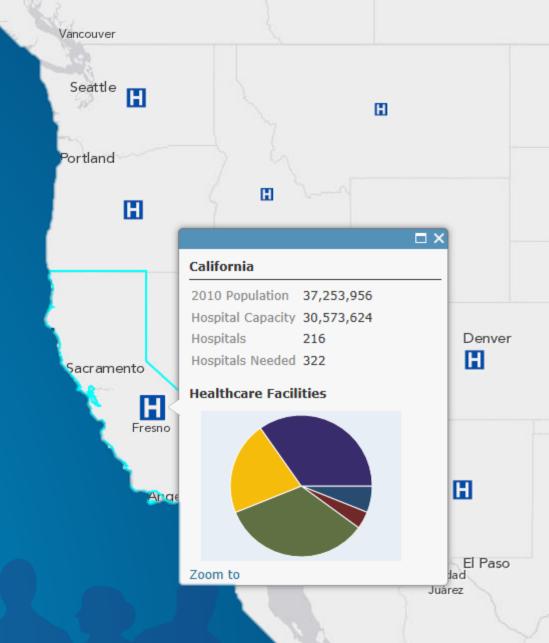
I want to see the healthcare facilities in the country.

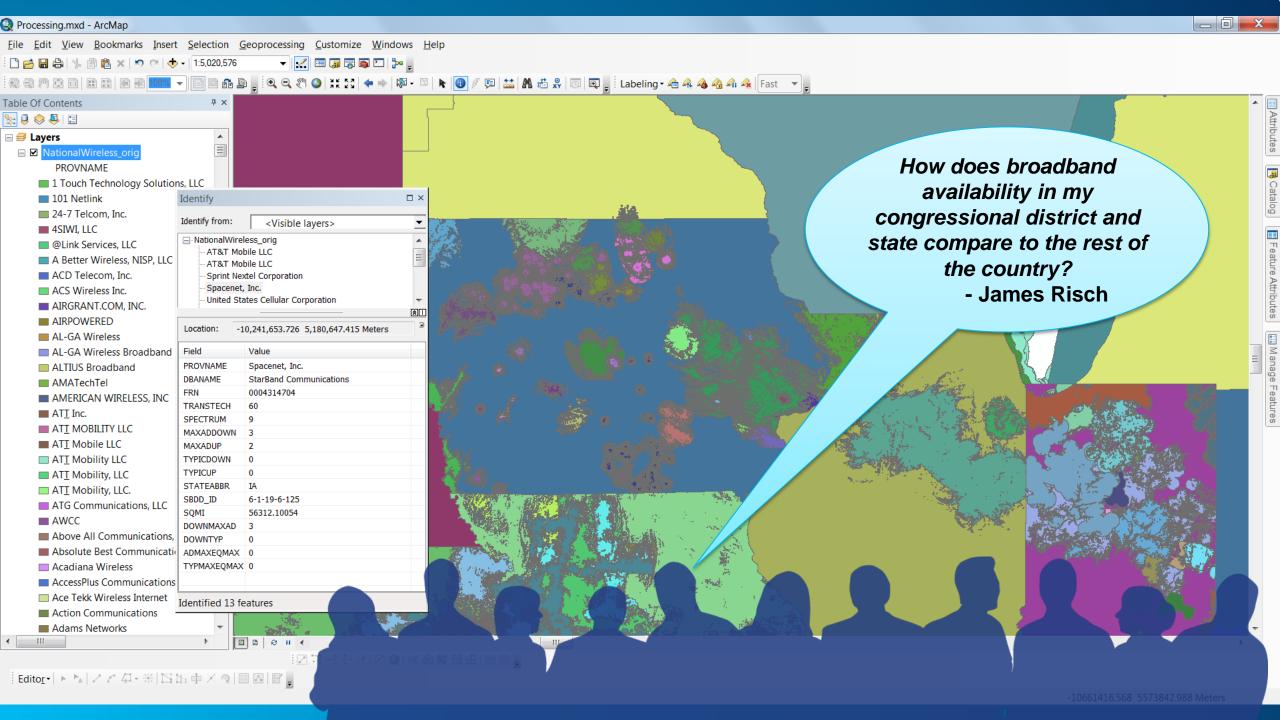


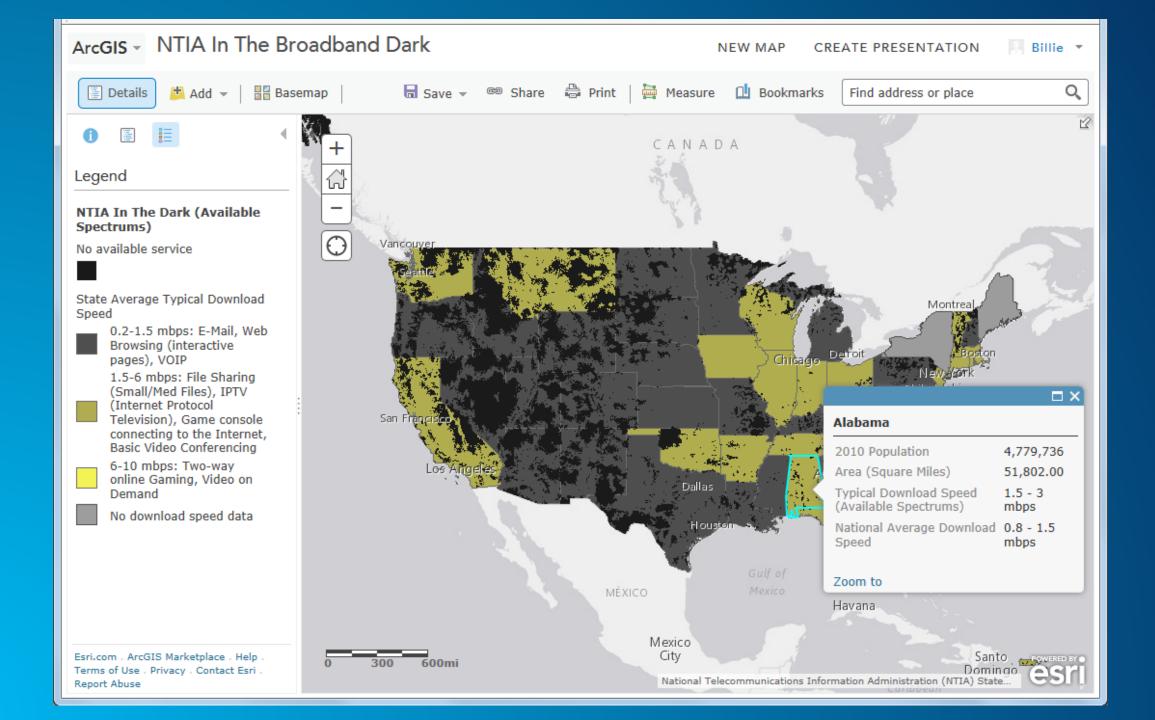
## What an audience actually needs

How are healthcare facilities distributed at the state level?

I want to see the healthcare facilities in the country.







# **Map Effectiveness**

What is the map purpose and message?

Is there **content** and **context**ual data to support the established map purpose?

Who is the target audience?

What are the overarching **design** considerations?

1. It is all about the data!

Instead consider the...

- The audience, map purpose and message
- Content in context
- Overarching design considerations



# 2. It's just a simple map.... Shouldn't be hard, right?







#### Cleaner Air - Cleaner Bay

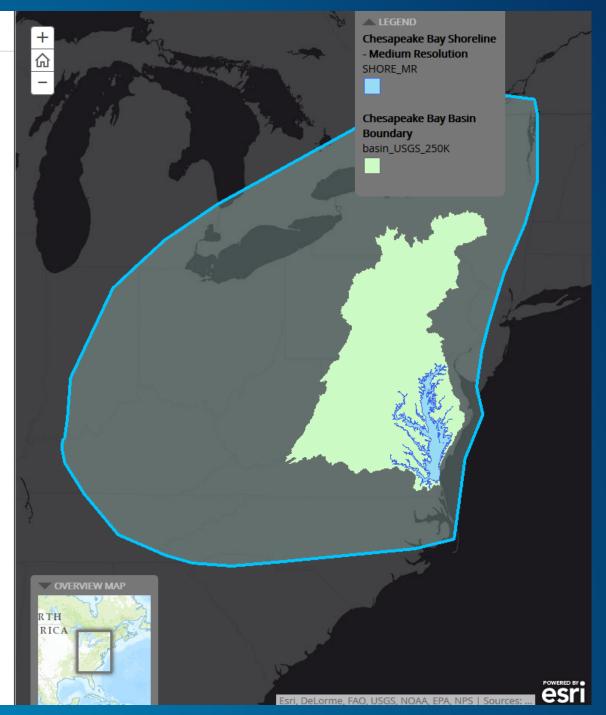
Air sources contribute about one-third of the total nitrogen loads delivered to the Chesapeake Bay by depositing directly onto the tidal surface waters of Chesapeake Bay and onto the surrounding Bay watershed. Direct deposition to the Bay's tidal surface waters is estimated to be 6 to 8 percent of the total (air and non-air) nitrogen load delivered to the Bay. The nitrogen deposited onto the land surface of the Bay's watershed and subsequently transported to the Bay is estimated to account for 25 to 28 percent of the total nitrogen loadings delivered to the Bay.

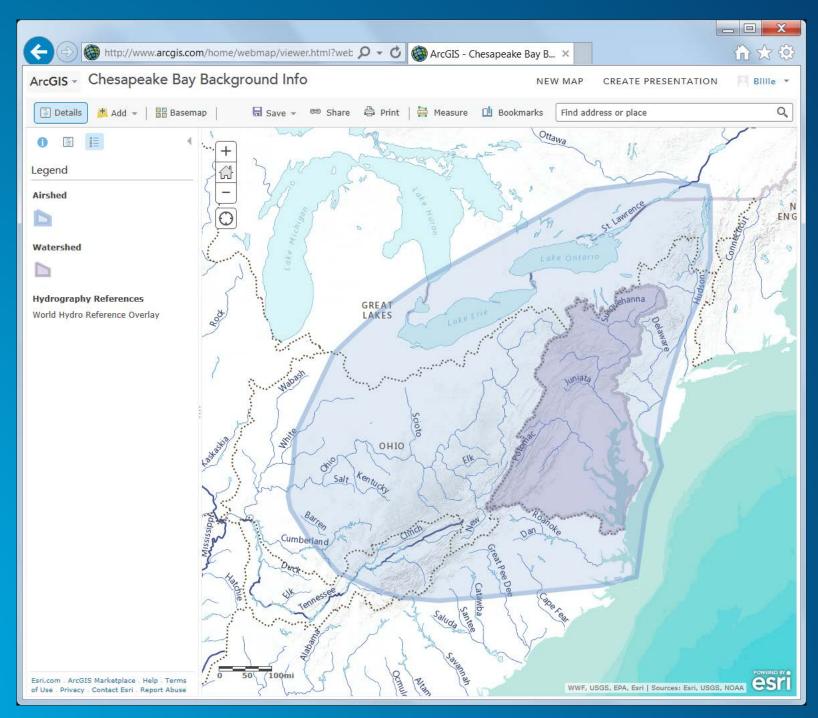
Atmospheric loads of nitrogen are from chemical species of oxidized nitrogen, also called NOx, and from reduced forms of nitrogen deposition, also called ammonia (NH4+). Oxidized forms of nitrogen deposition originate from conditions of high heat and pressure and are formed from inert diatomic atmospheric nitrogen (N2). The principle sources of NOx are industrial-sized boilers such as electric power plants and the internal combustion engines in cars, trucks, locomotives, airplanes, and the like.

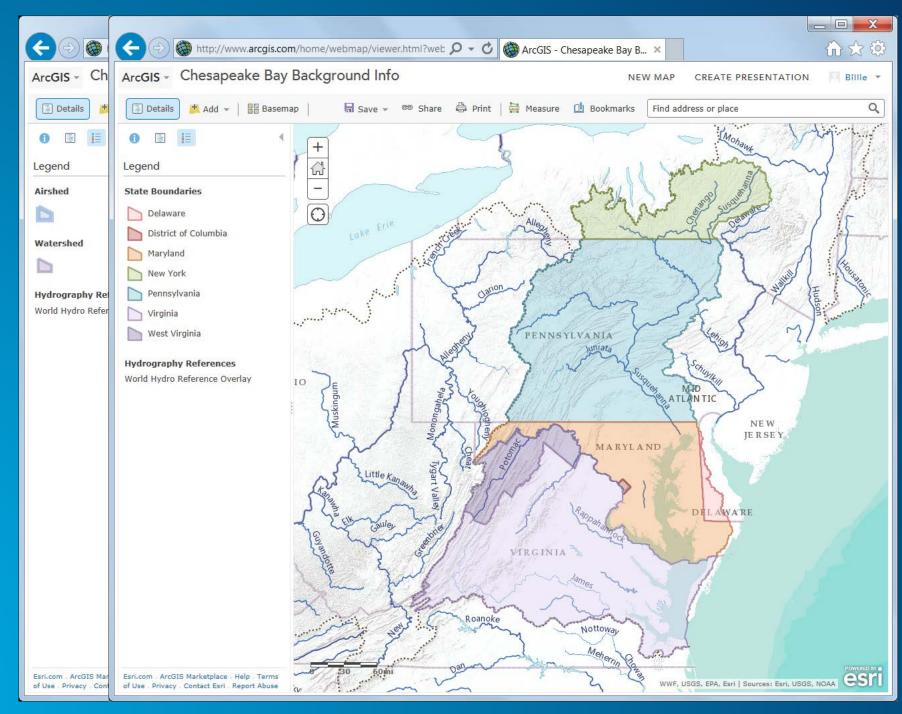
Reduced nitrogen, or ammonia, is responsible for approximately one-third of the total nitrogen atmospheric emissions that eventually end up as loads to the Bay. Ammonia sources are predominately agricultural, and ammonia is released into the air by volatilization of ammonia from manures and emissions from ammonia based fertilizers. Minor sources include mobile sources, slip ammonia released as a by-product of emission controls on NOx at power plants, and industrial processes.

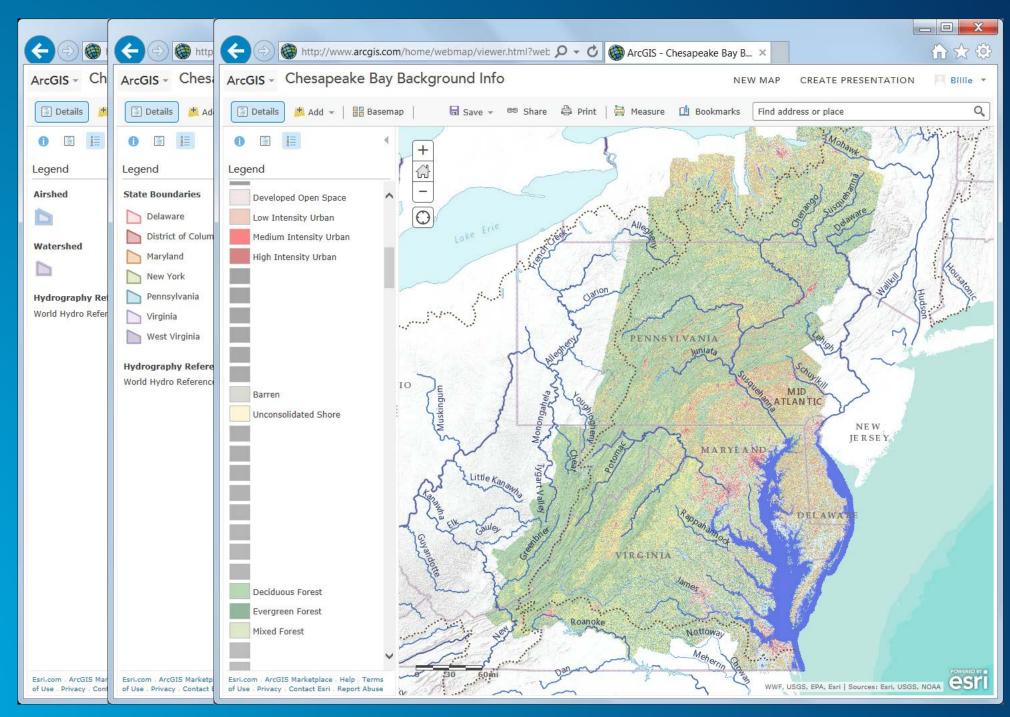
Two types of atmospheric deposition—wet and dry—are input to the Bay Watershed and Bay Water Quality Models











### **DC Metro**

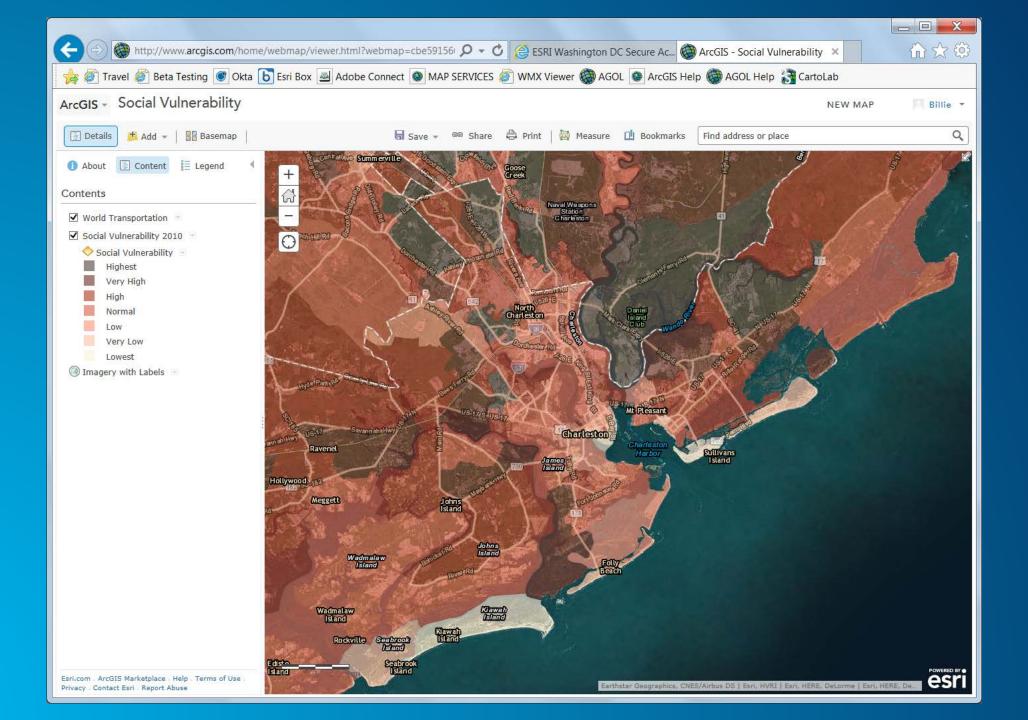


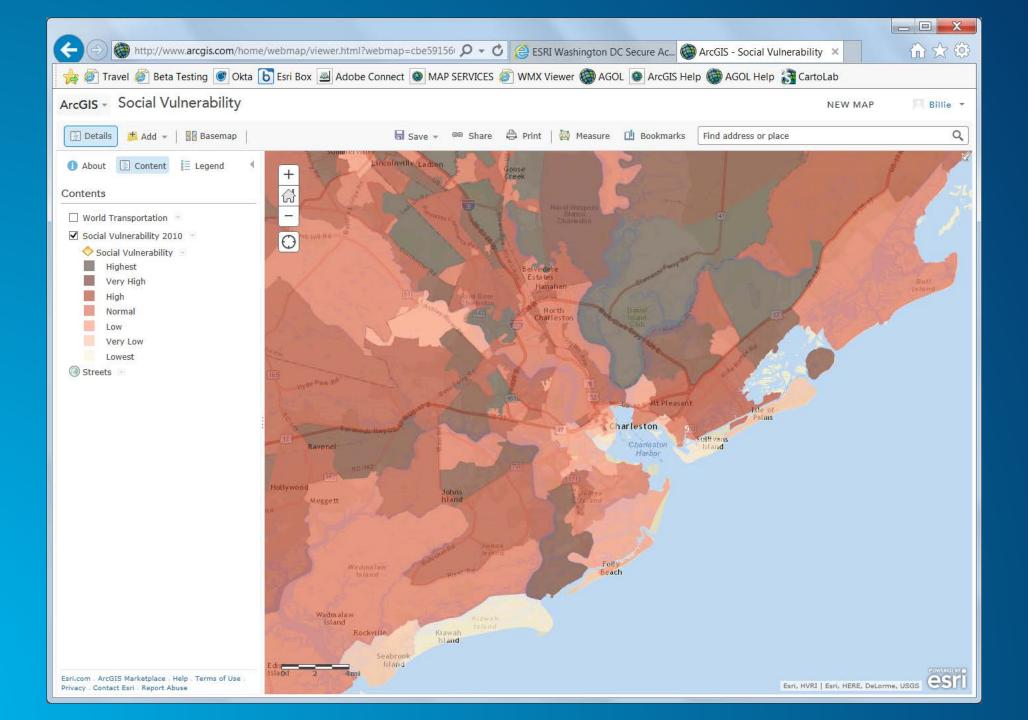
2. Its just a simple map, not hard...

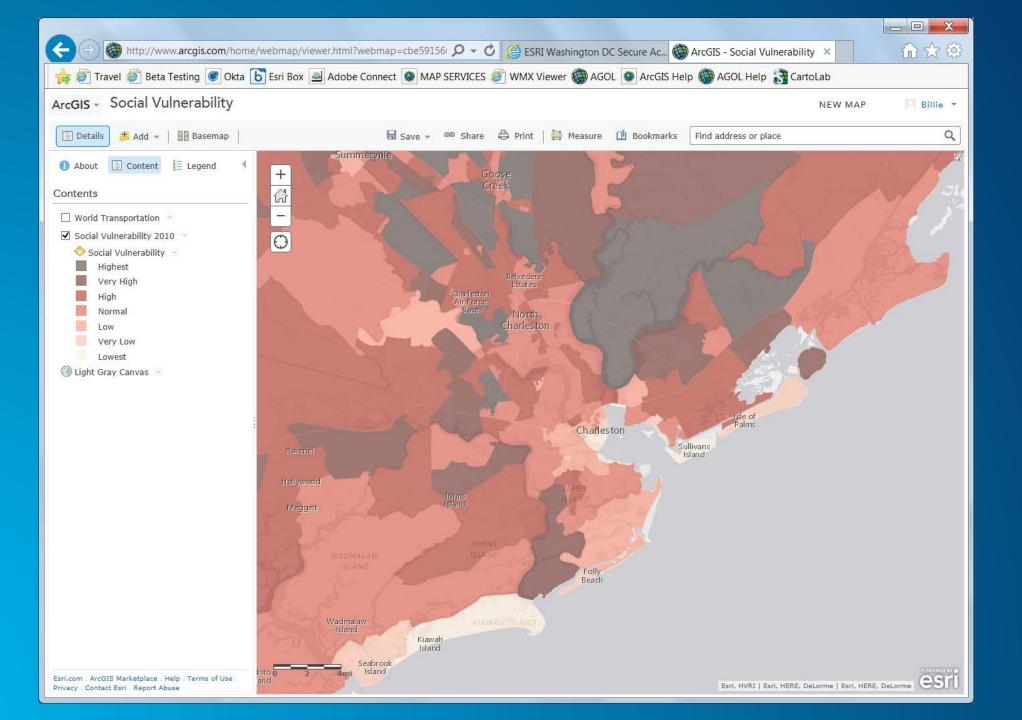
#### Consider the...

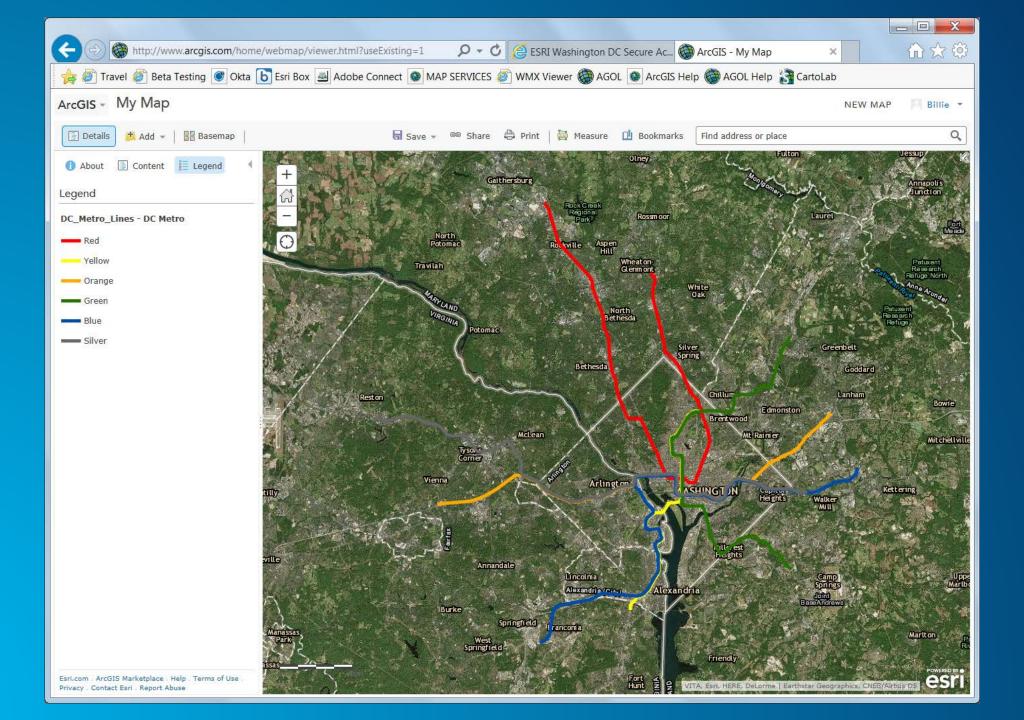
- Necessary context: basemap and reference overlay
- Overarching design considerations
- Feature simplification, aggregation and abstraction

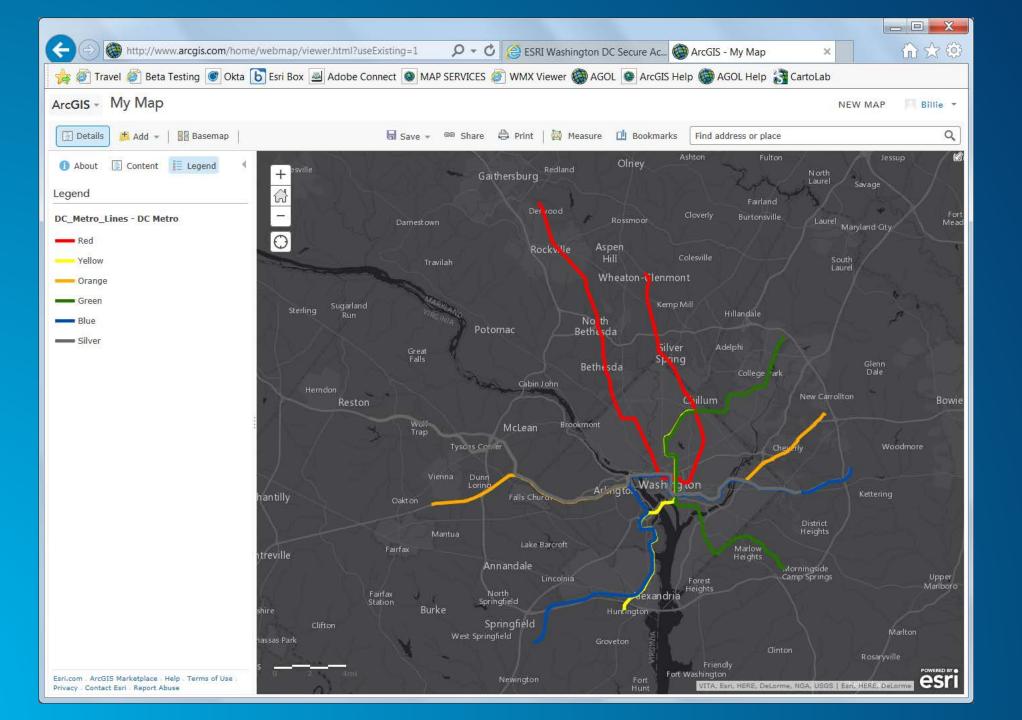
# 3. Imagery makes a great basemap

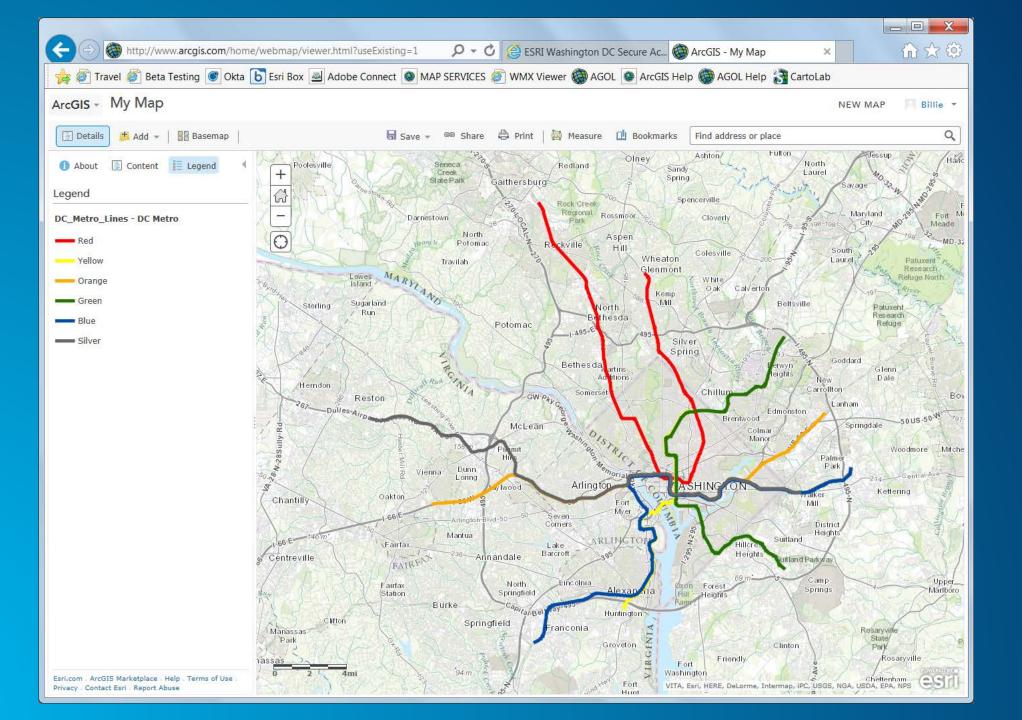


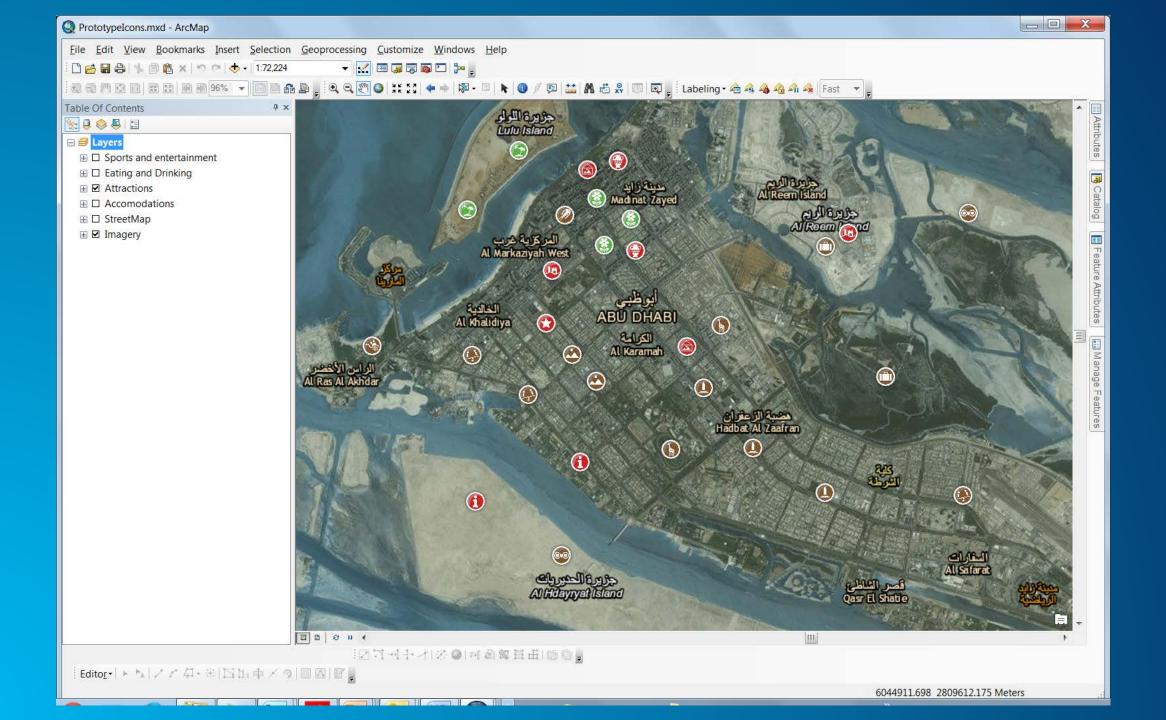


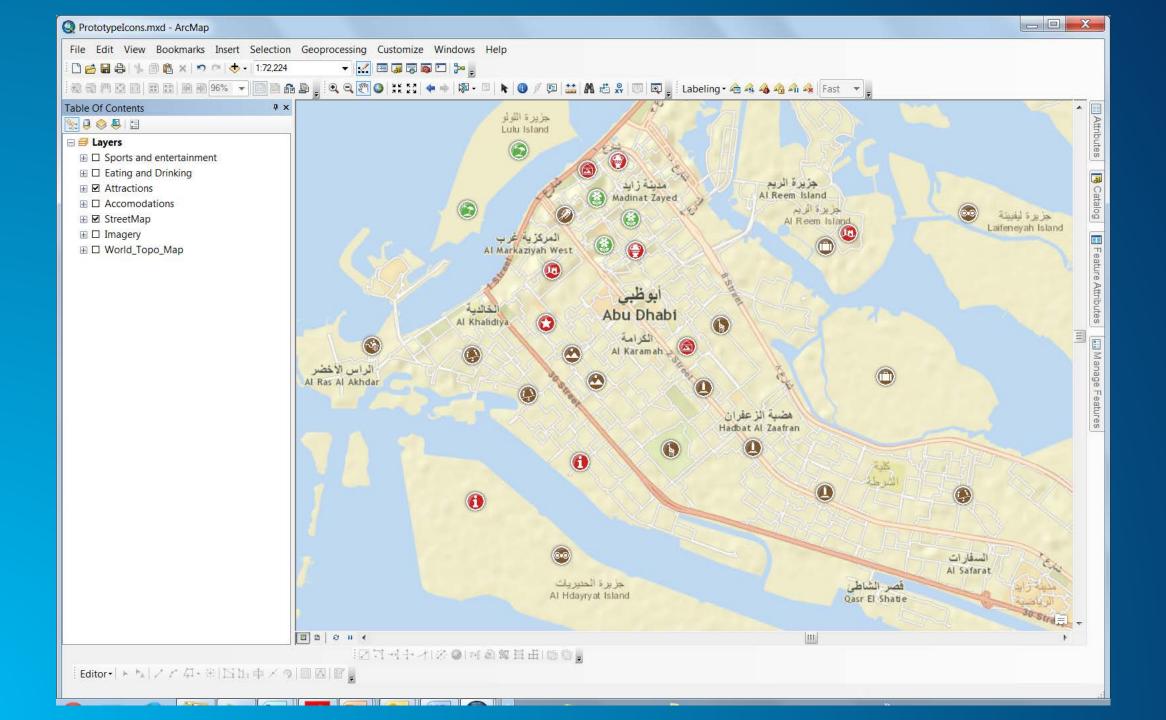


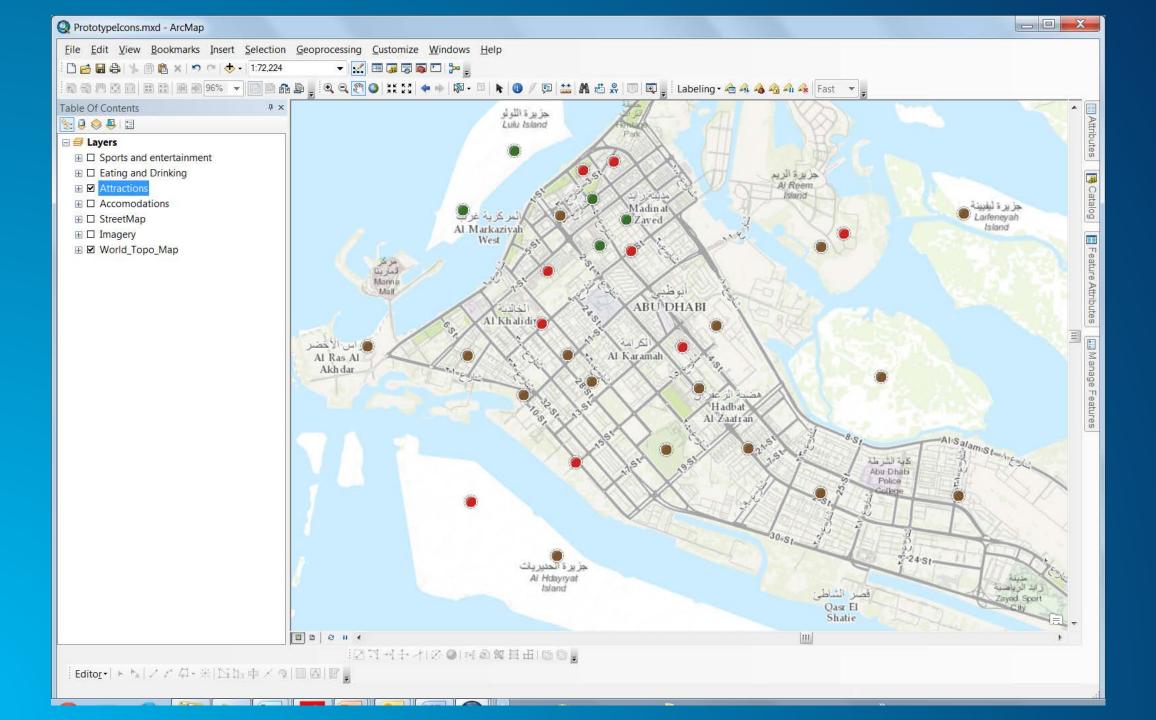










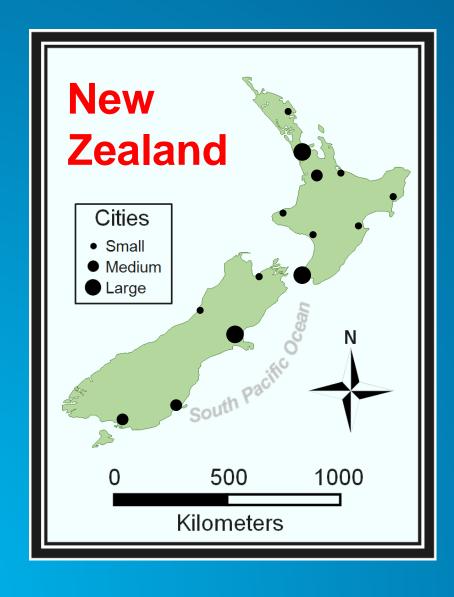


# 3. Imagery as a basemap

- Use for simple, point/marker symbology
- Use symbology and labels with halos and outlines
- Create separate overlays for labels (light text with dark halo)

# 4. All map elements need to be there!

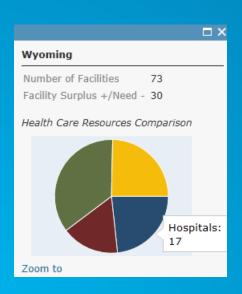
## **Map Elements**

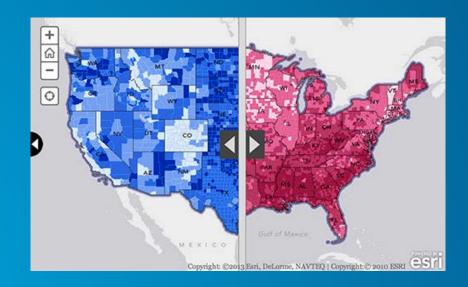




#### **Interactive Elements**

- Popups
- Widgets
- Application functionality





Bida' Al Mutawwa

Abu Dhabi

**Geospatial Portal** 

## Twister Dashboard: Exploring Three Decades of Violent Storms

Although tornadoes can occur throughout the year, prime time for twisters in the U.S. is spring and early summer. Larger symbols show more violent tornadoes. Zoom into the map to see approximate tornado tracks.

- Pan and zoom map to explore; graphs show totals for current map view
- · Click on graph to see annual totals

WESTERN REGION

Abu Dhabi

Click on a tornado for stats about individual twisters

A story map 🧗 🔽 <

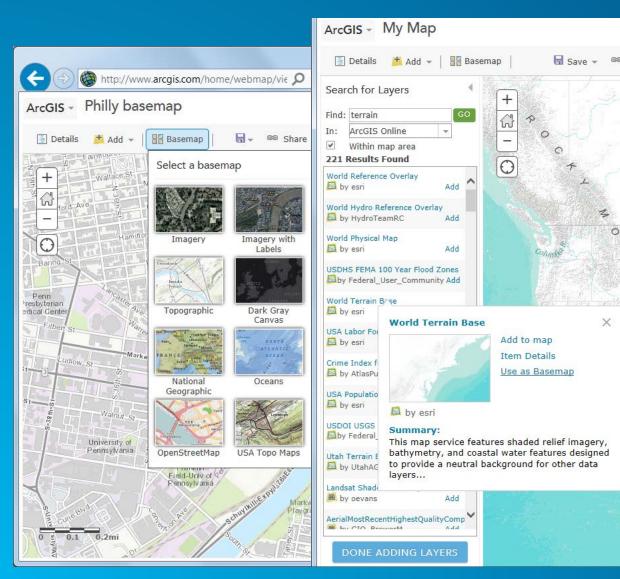


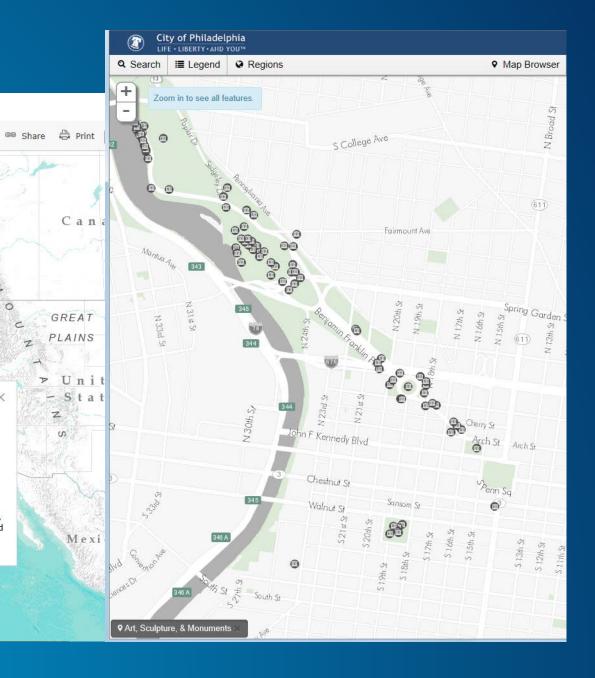
4. All map elements, always!

- Consider if the map element is needed or not
- If it is required, design the map without it
- Consider visual hierarchy and map element balance

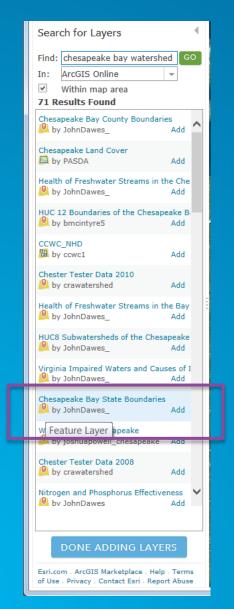
# 5. I have to manage everything!

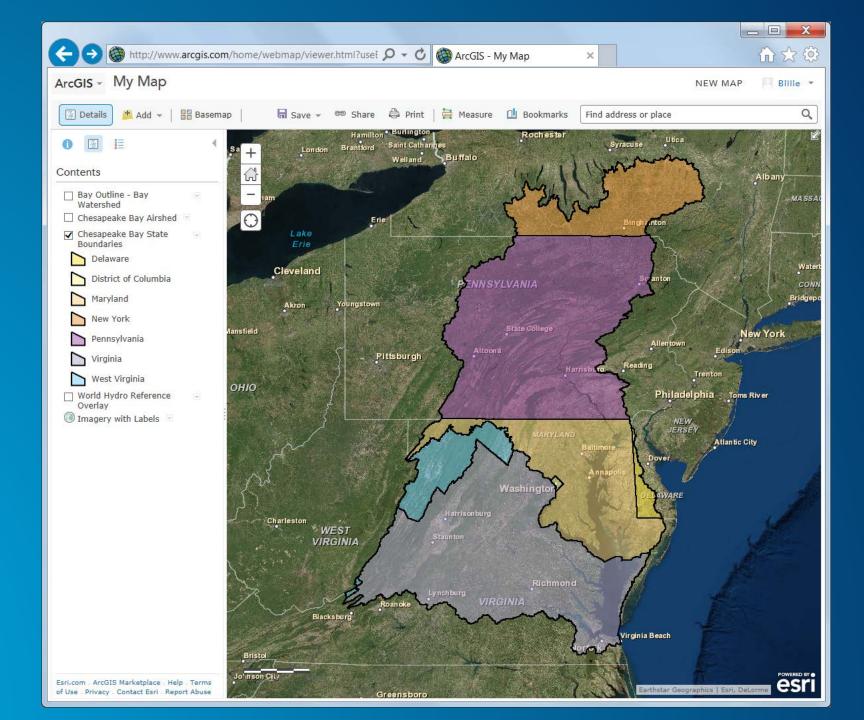
## For Data Managers and GIS Analysts



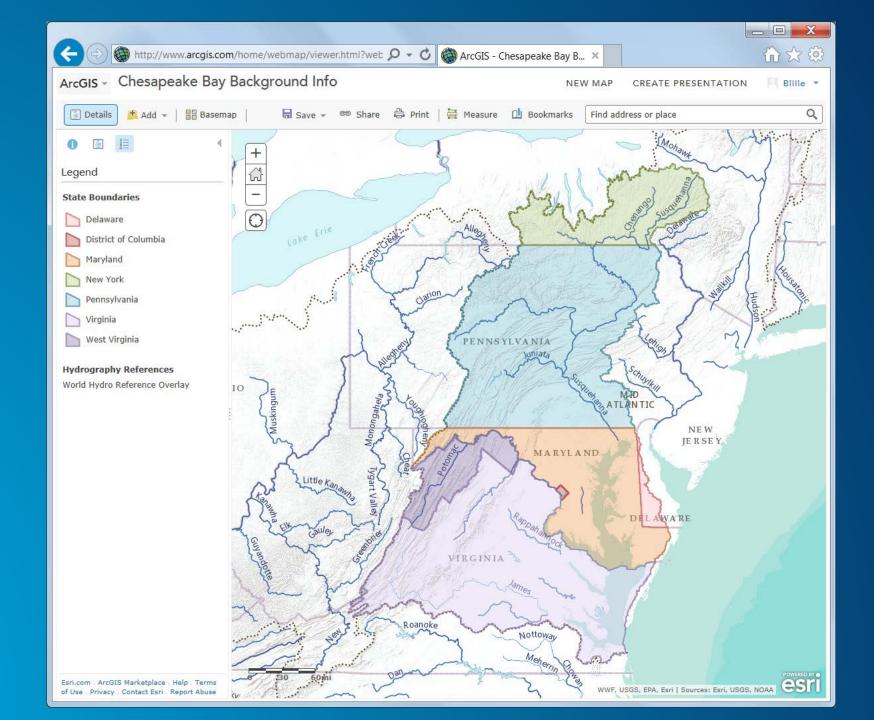


### **For Cartographers**

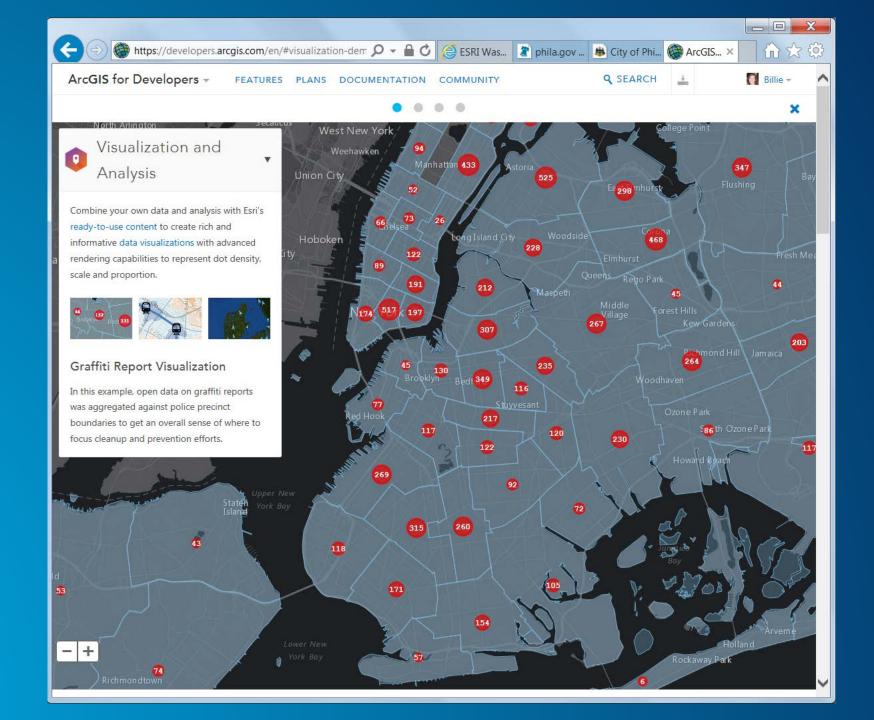




## **For Cartographers**



## **For Developers**



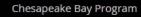
# 5. I have to manage everything!

- Consider using existing basemap and layers
- Consider the layers created within your organization
- Consider samples and examples from others

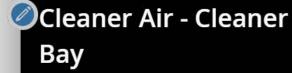
John Wolf (Chesapeake Bay Program)

/ LIVE ③ HELP 🛠

Application is shared public



Bay Waters, Watershed, and Airshed



Actions by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and its state partners have led to significant reductions in one of the major sources of pollution impacting the Chesapeake Bay watershed and tidal Bay: the atmospheric deposition of nitrogen oxides, or NOx.

The steady decline in nitrogen pollution that is carried by winds and falls to the Bay's waters and lands has been a key factor in the overall progress to date in meeting water quality goals of the historic Chesapeake Bay Total Maximum Daily Load (Bay TMDL).

EPA and partners reduced atmospheric nitrogen that fell directly on the Bay and its surrounding waters by an estimated 2.5 million pounds between 2009 and 2013, largely through actions under the Clean Air Act. During the same period, nitrogen that was washed to the Bay after falling to watershed lands and upstream waters dropped by more than 1 million pounds.

Through new and existing Clean Air Act regulations, as well



ADD SECTION



ORGANIZE



### **Myths about Beautiful Maps**

- It is all about the data
   Consider the map purpose, message, context and design.
- 2. Simple maps are fast and easy
  Consider feature simplification, aggregation and abstraction.
- 3. I can use imagery for a basemap

  Use imagery only when appropriate and with simple point symbols.
- 4. All map elements need to be present

  Consider what map elements are needed. Design maps without them.
- 5. I have to manage all data, map services and basemaps

  Consider content created by others in your organization and Esri.



Understanding our world.