

Cartographic Symbology

	POINT	LINE	AREA
NOMINAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town ✗ Mine ✚ Church BM X Bench Mark 		
ORDINAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Large □ Medium ● Small 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Roads) Interstate U.S. numbered State County 	
INTERVAL - RATIO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> REPETITION: Each dot represents 75 persons GRADUATED: One-dimensional (bars), Two-dimensional (circles, squares, triangles, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> REPETITION: Isarithms GRADUATED: Hachures Flowlines 	

FIGURE 5.6 Some examples of the three classes of representation (point, line, area) and how they might be used to portray nominal, ordinal and interval-ratio data.

Table 25.2
Appropriate Uses of the Visual Variables for Symbolization

Feature Dimension	Level of Measurement	
	Nominal	Ordinal/Interval/Ratio
Point	Qualitative	Quantitative
Line	hue (color) <i>shape</i> <i>orientation</i>	size value (color) <i>chroma (color)</i> size value (color) <i>chroma (color)</i> size
Area	hue (color) <i>shape</i> <i>pattern</i> <i>orientation</i>	value (color) chroma (color) size
Volume	hue (color) <i>shape</i> <i>pattern</i> <i>orientation</i>	value (color) chroma (color) size

The visual variable in *italics* are of secondary importance.

Volumetric Map Symbols

516 Mapping Volumetric Symbols

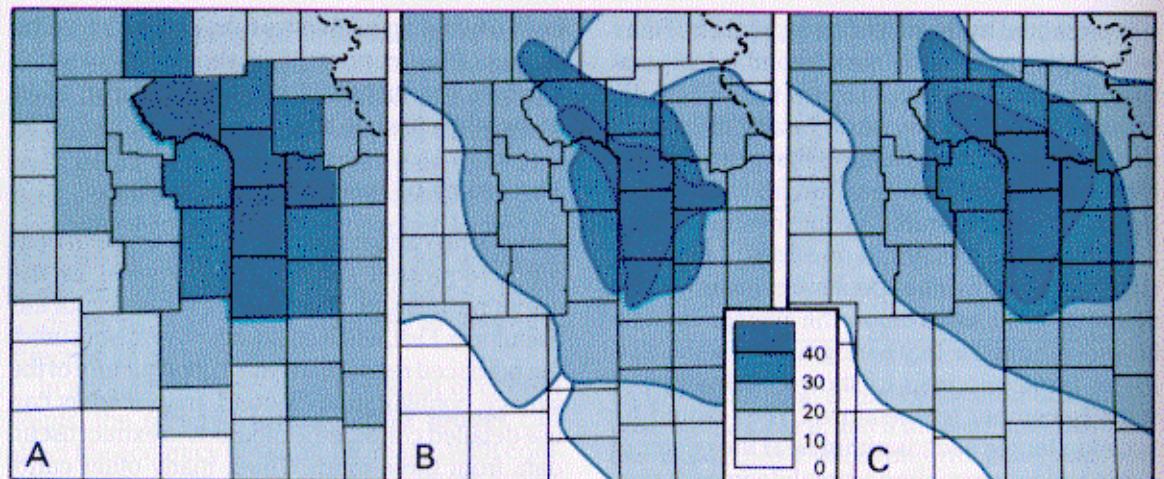


Figure 26.32 Examples of three ways we can map a set of z values that refer to enumeration districts or unit areas: (A) a simple choropleth map, (B) a dasymetric map, (C) an isoplethic map.