Cartographic Symbology

### Table 25.2
Appropriate Uses of the Visual Variables for Symbolization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Dimension</th>
<th>Nominal</th>
<th>Ordinal/Interval/Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Qualitative</td>
<td>Quantitative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Point</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Point</td>
<td>hue (color)</td>
<td>size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>shape</td>
<td>value (color)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>orientation</td>
<td>chroma (color)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Line</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line</td>
<td>hue (color)</td>
<td>size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>shape</td>
<td>value (color)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>orientation</td>
<td>chroma (color)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Area</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area</td>
<td>hue (color)</td>
<td>value (color)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>shape</td>
<td>chroma (color)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pattern</td>
<td>size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>orientation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Volume</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume</td>
<td>hue (color)</td>
<td>value (color)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>shape</td>
<td>chroma (color)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pattern</td>
<td>size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>orientation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The visual variable in italics are of secondary importance.

**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.

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.