



Introduction to Data Visualization

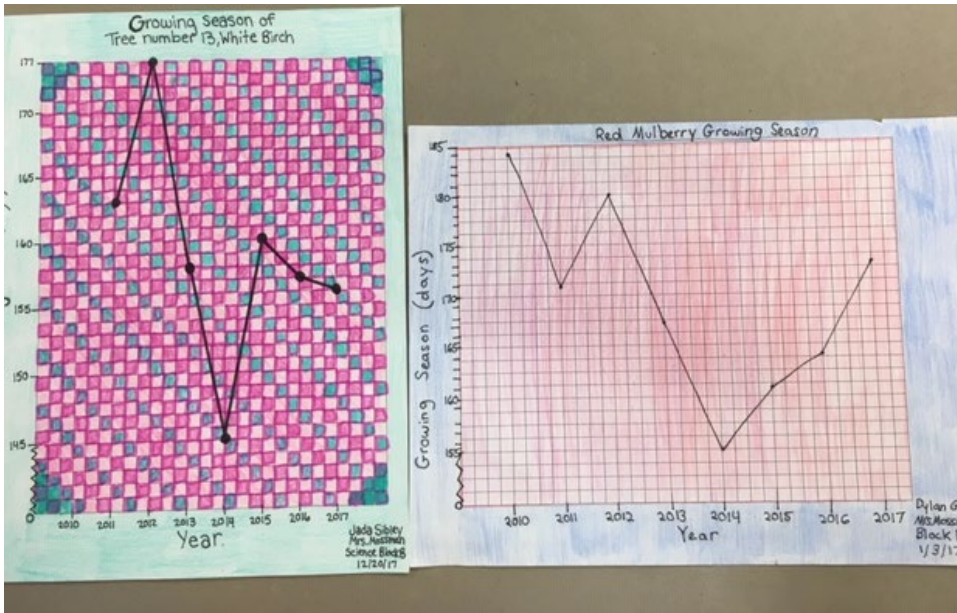
Schoolyard Ecology Looking at Data Workshop for
Teachers

Betsy A. Colburn

Harvard Forest

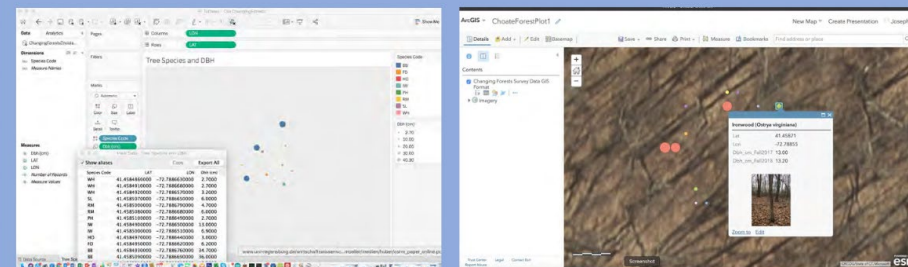
January 9, 2020

We use graphs of our data to tell a story and identify questions



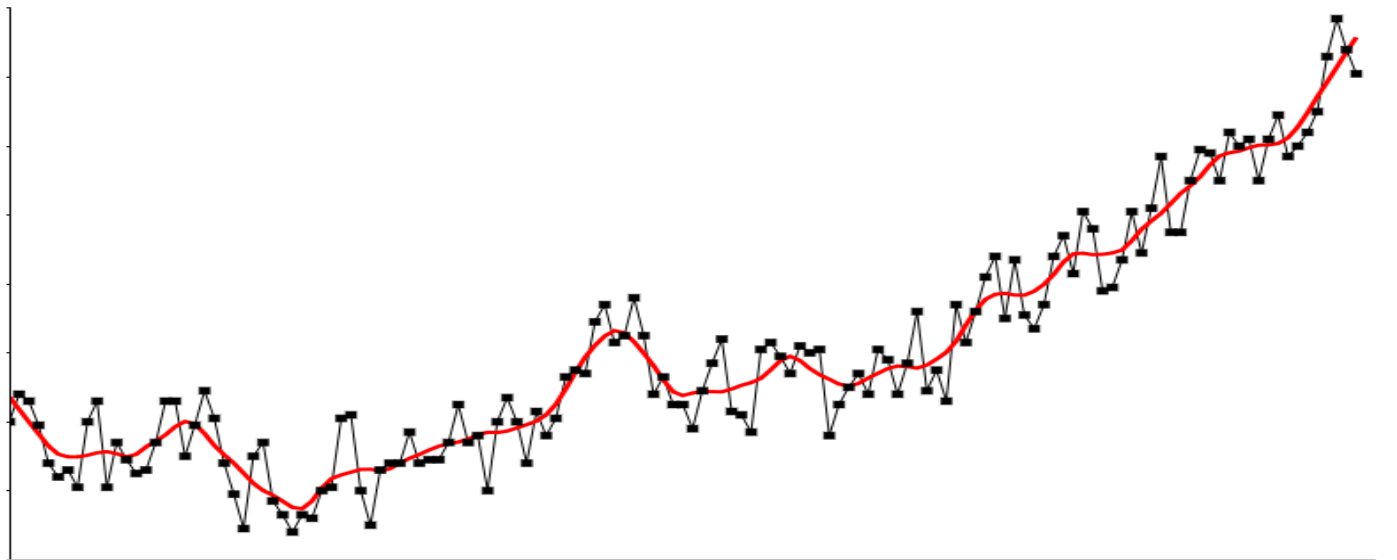
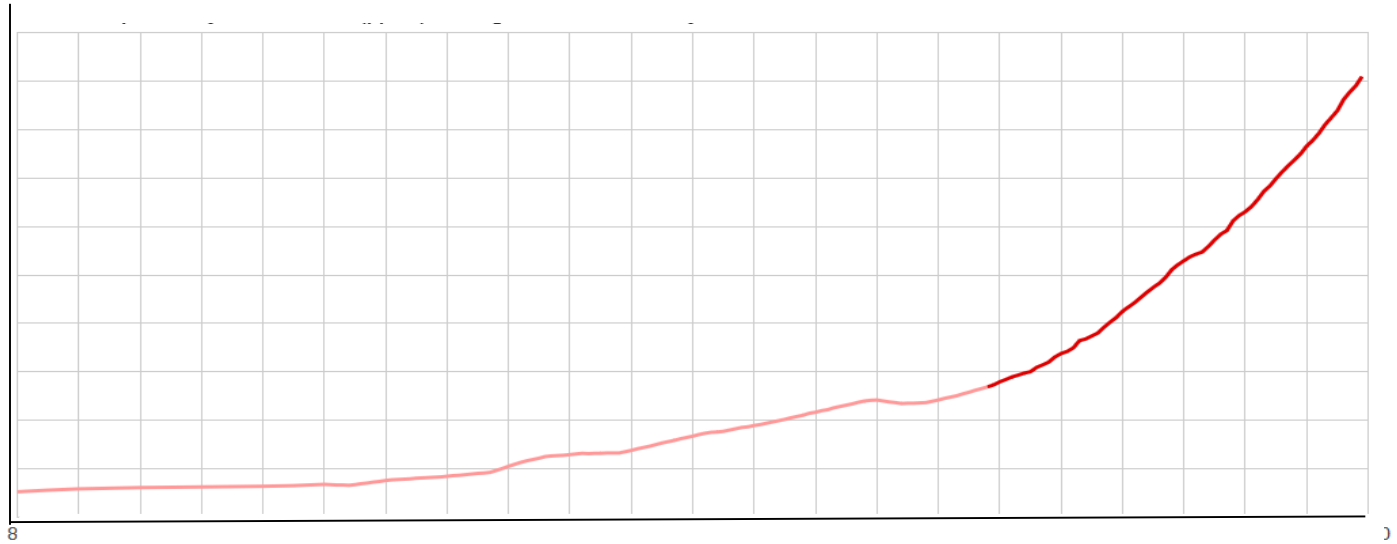
J. Mossman

Choate Rosemary Hall
Our Changing Forests
Joseph Scanio



J. Scanio

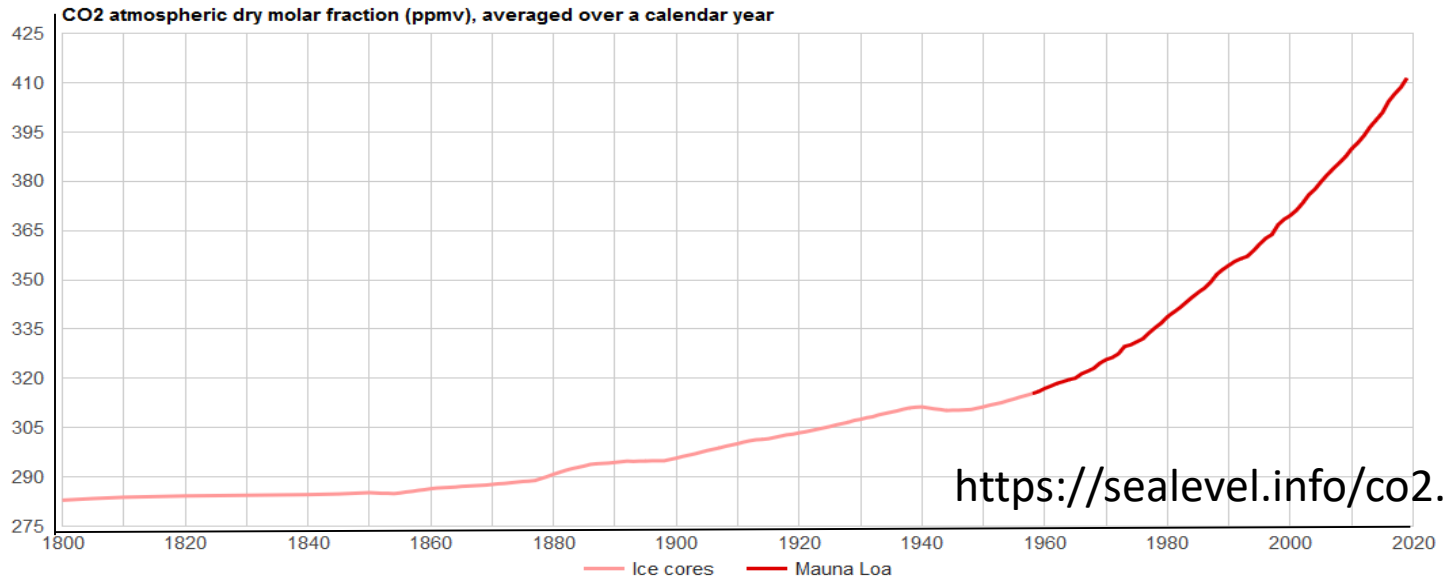
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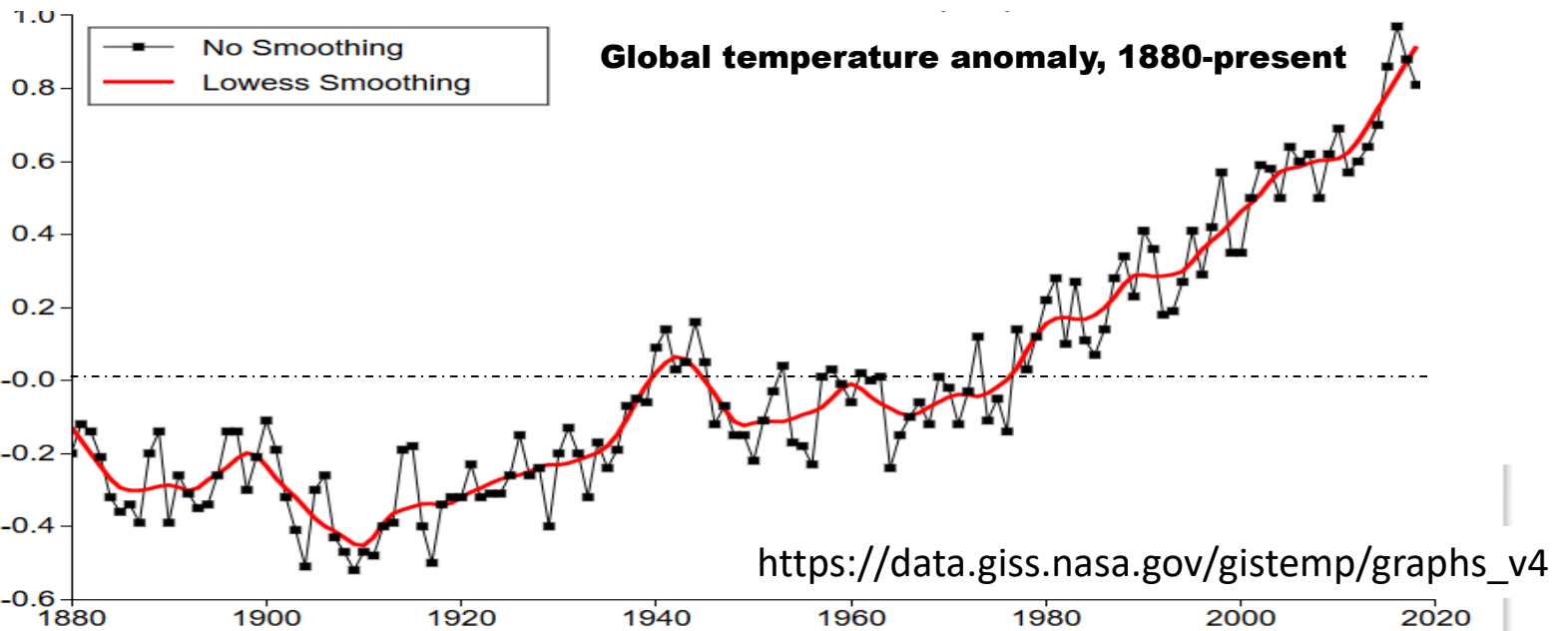
Carbon dioxide (ppmv)

Atmospheric Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) levels, 1800–present



Temperature Anomaly w.r.l. 1800-2018

Global temperature anomaly, 1880-present

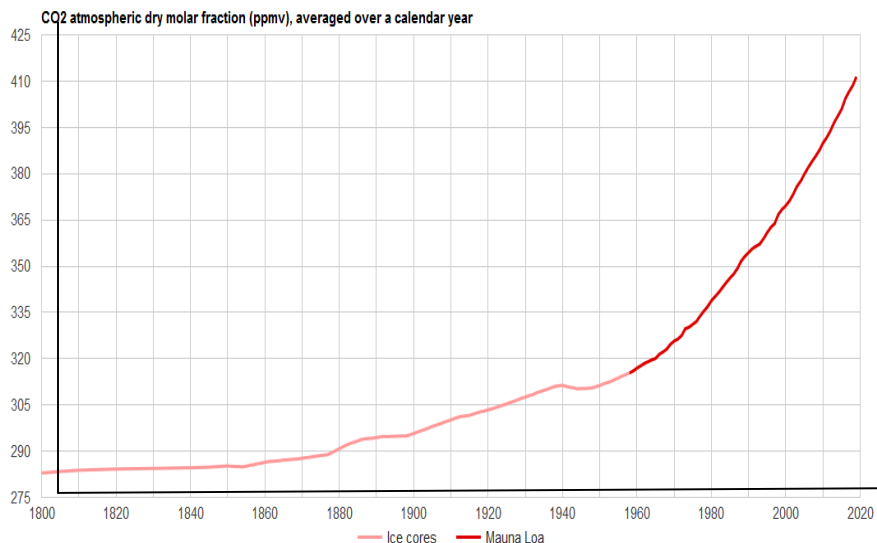




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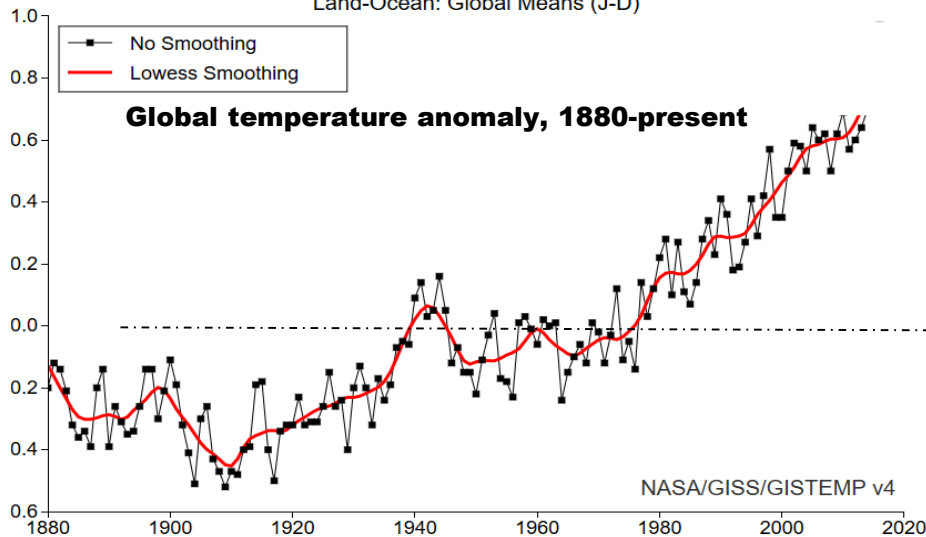


Data from Greenland ice cores through 1958, and subsequently from Mauna Loa Observatory, HI. Annual means of monthly measurements. 2019 data are from July, 2019 as estimate of annual average.

<https://sealevel.info/co2.html>

Temperature Anomaly w.r.t. 1800-2018

Land-Ocean: Global Means (J-D)



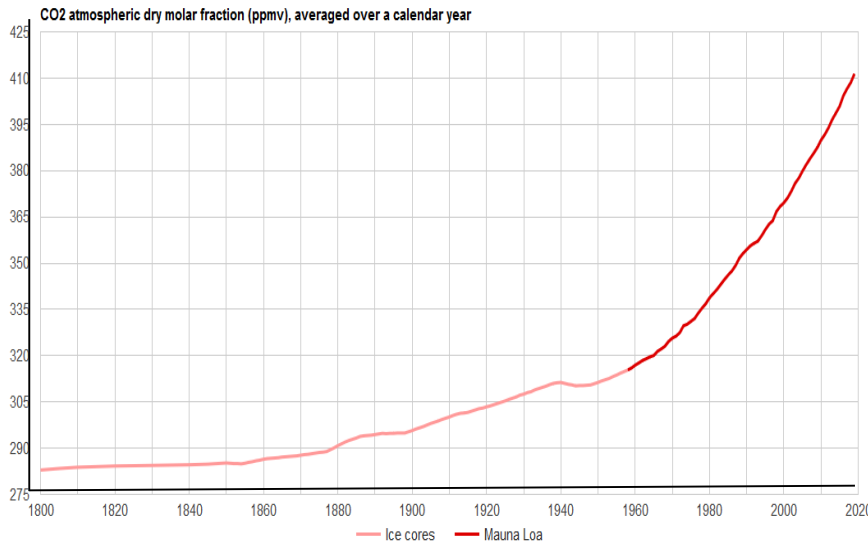
Temperature graph from weather stations and buoys worldwide; shows yearly average differences between measured land and ocean temperatures in a given year and a baseline average annual temperature (the temperature anomaly shown on the Y axis). Also shown is five-year running average, which is the average of the temperature anomalies for the current year and the four preceding years. The base period (0 point on Y axis) is 1951-1980

https://data.giss.nasa.gov/gistemp/graphs_v4

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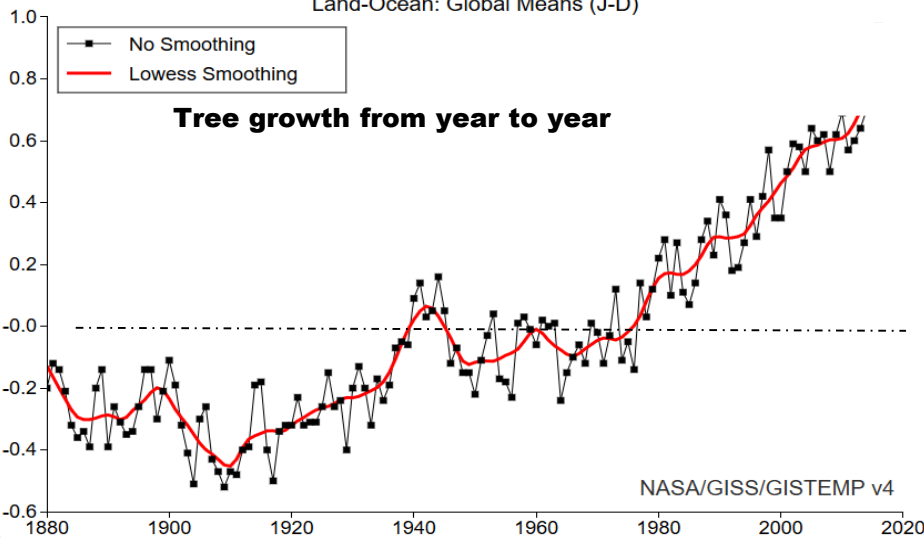
Atmospheric Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) levels, 1800–present

Carbon dioxide (ppmv)



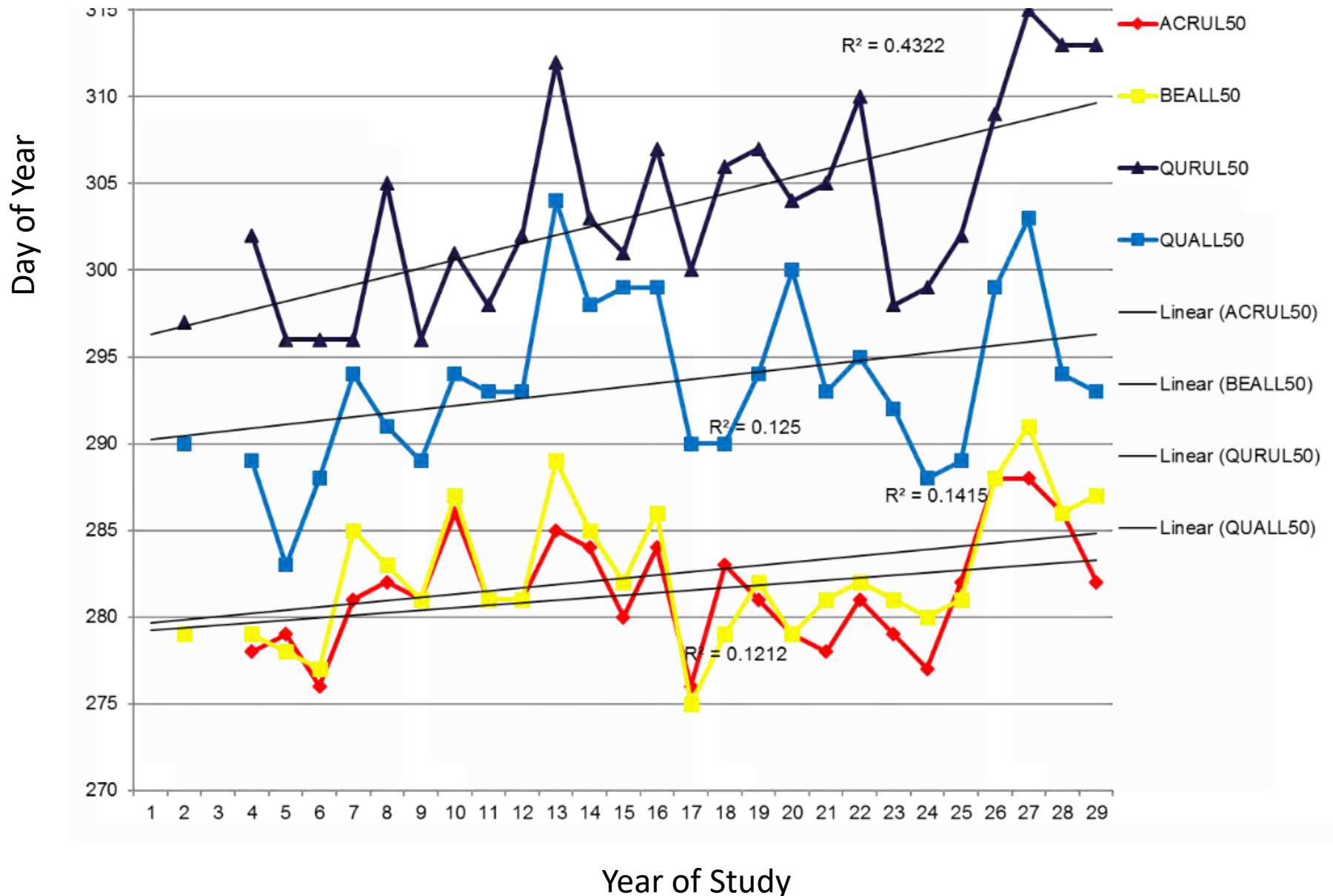
Would this graph help you interpret year-to-year changes in tree growth, if that was the subject of the graph below

Land-Ocean: Global Means (J-D)



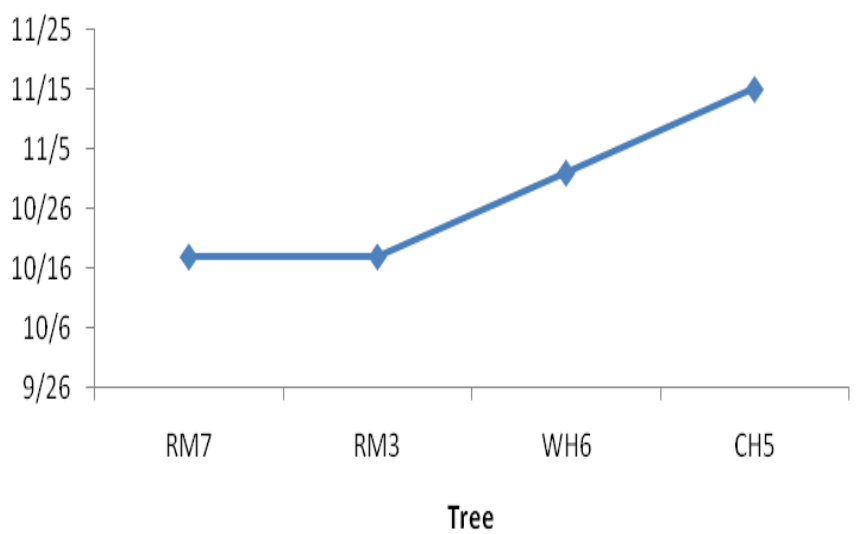
What if this graph were showing changes in annual growth of trees relative to the previous year (biomass or diameter) what might you conclude?

Mean Date of 50% Leaf-fall in Four Species of Trees at the Harvard Forest, 1990-2018 (John O'Keefe Data)

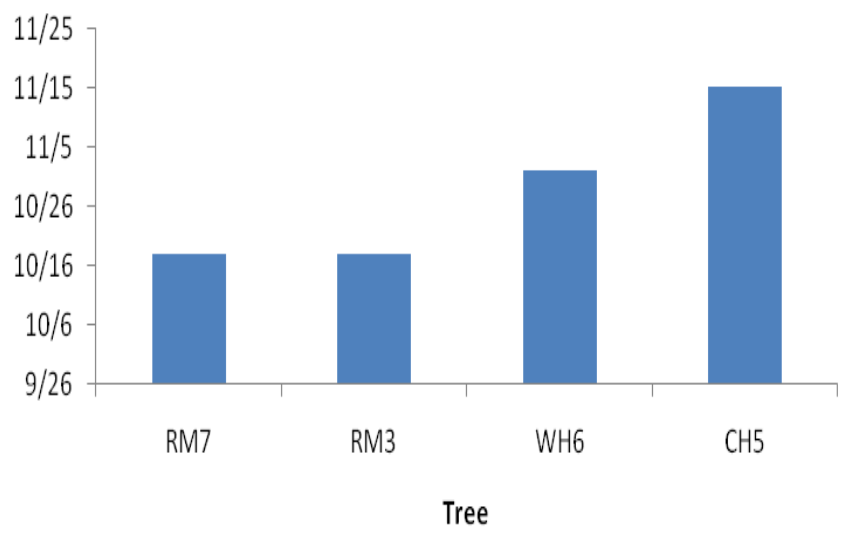




Date of last leaf fall in four trees, 2005

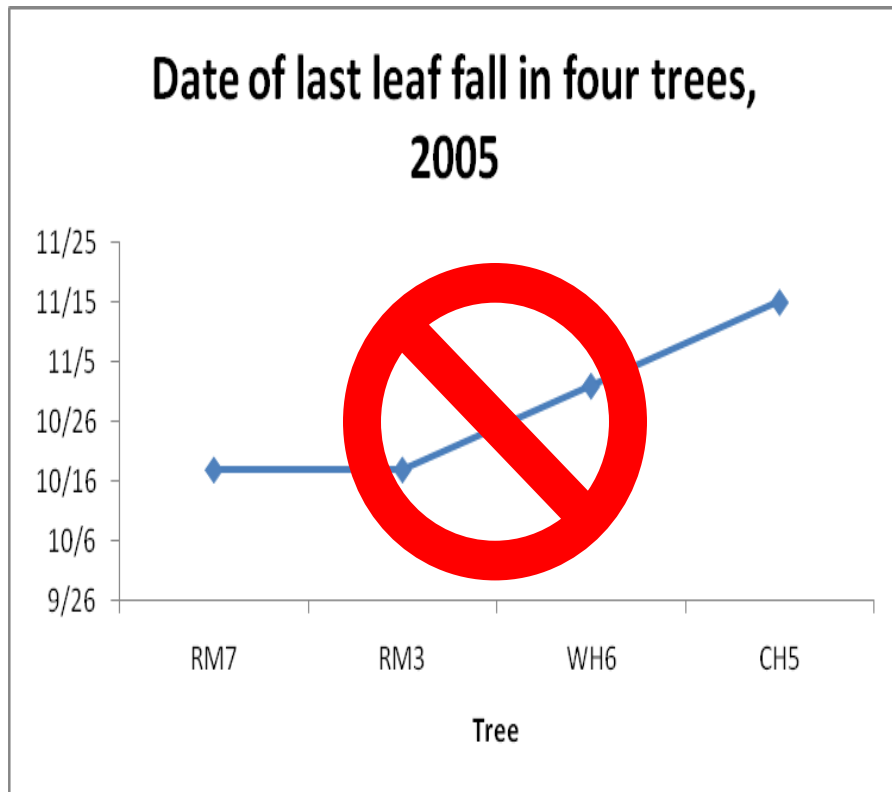


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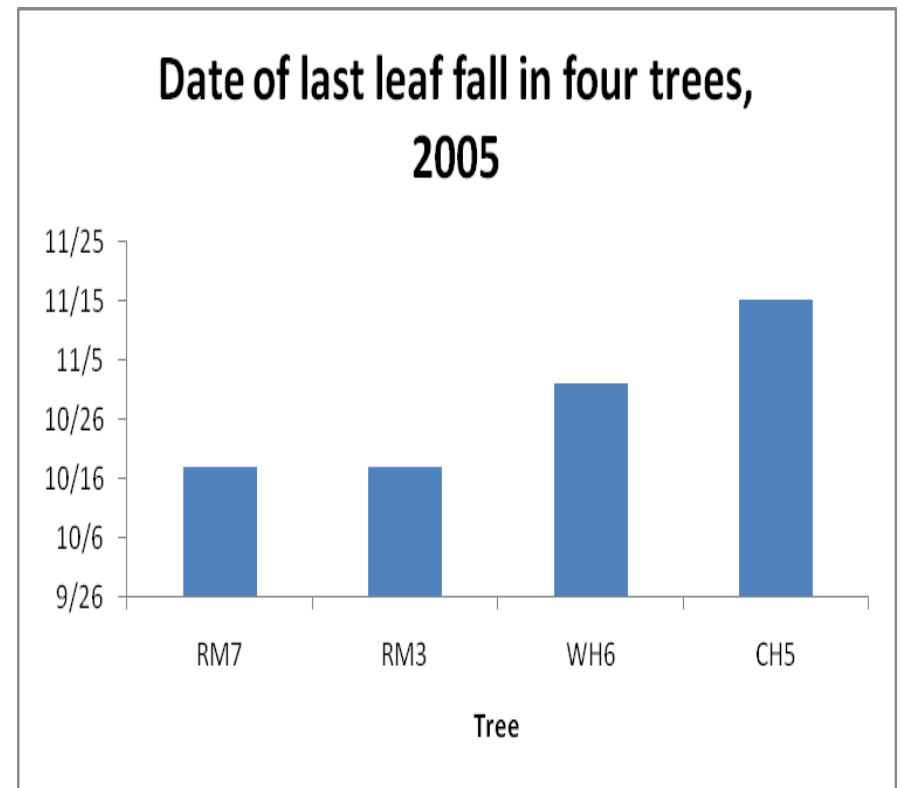




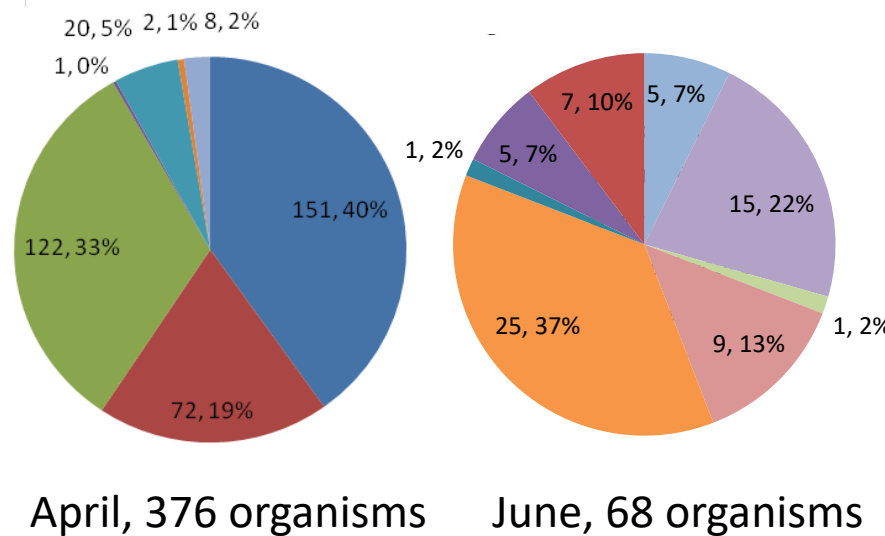
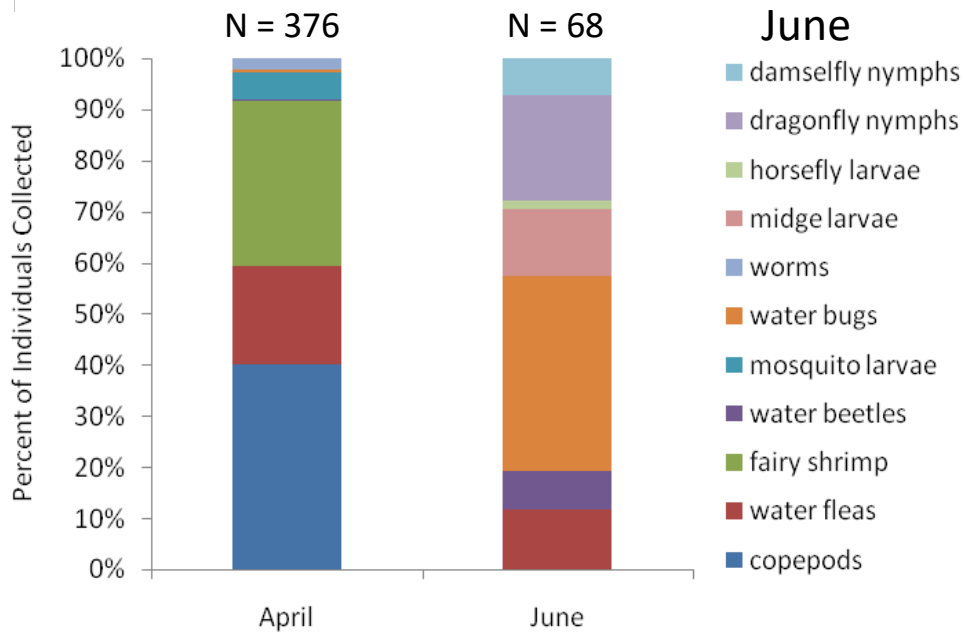
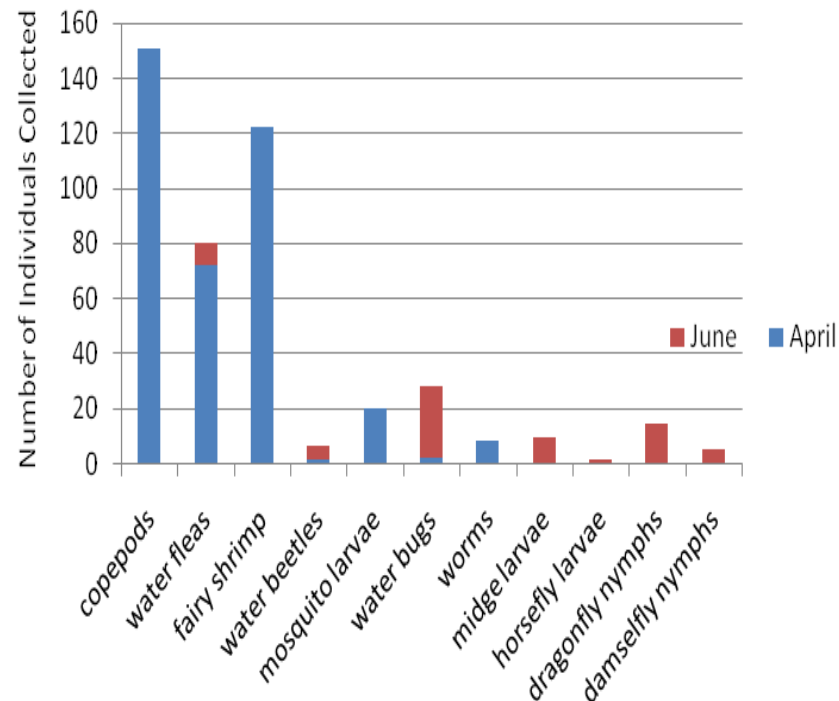
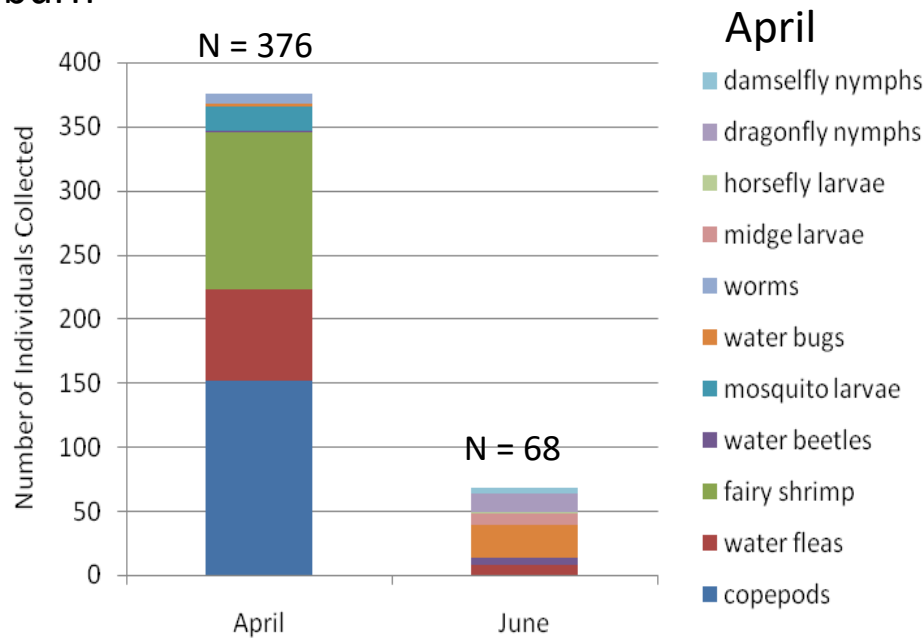
a. Line graph – not appropriate



b. Bar graph – appropriate

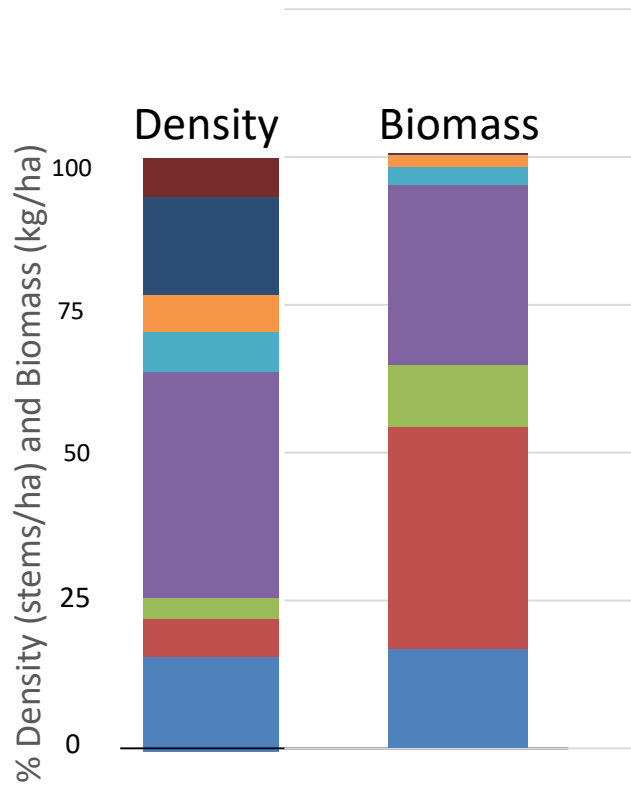


Macroinvertebrate communities in a Cape Cod Vernal Pool, April and June, 1996. Data from EA Colburn

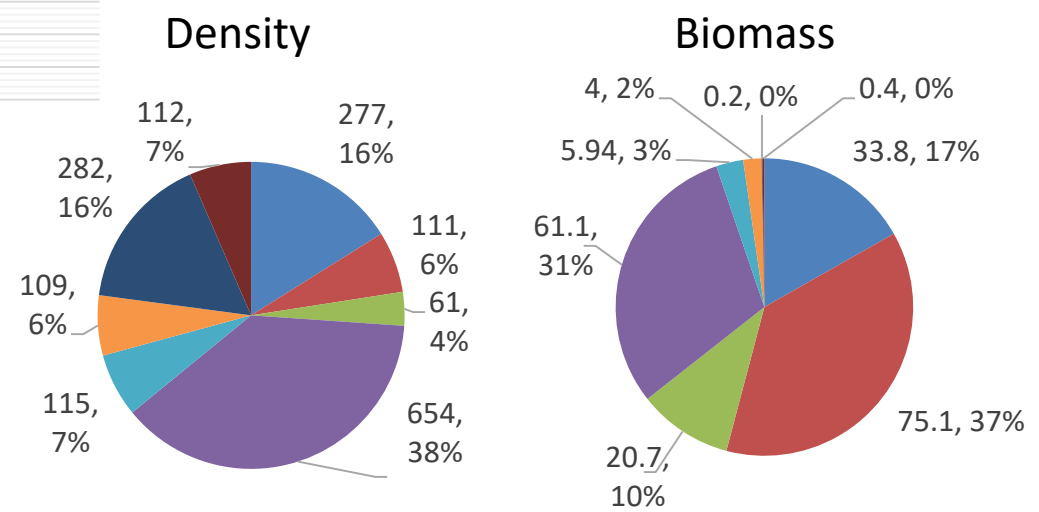
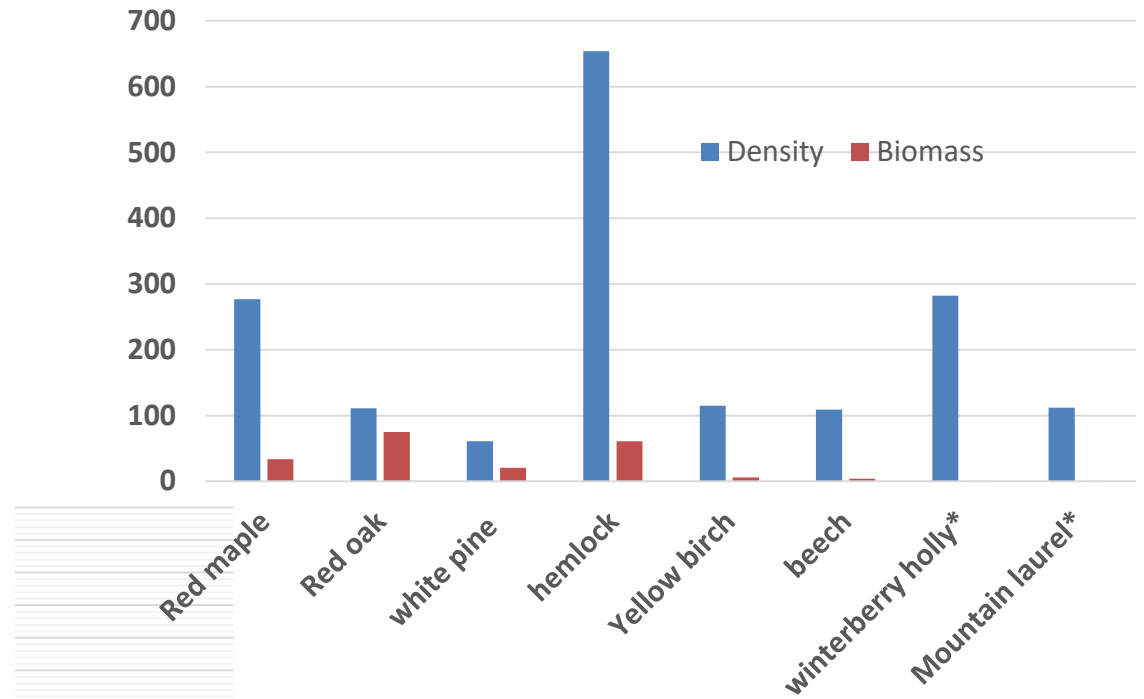


Density and Biomass of Trees and Shrubs in the Harvard Forest Megaplot

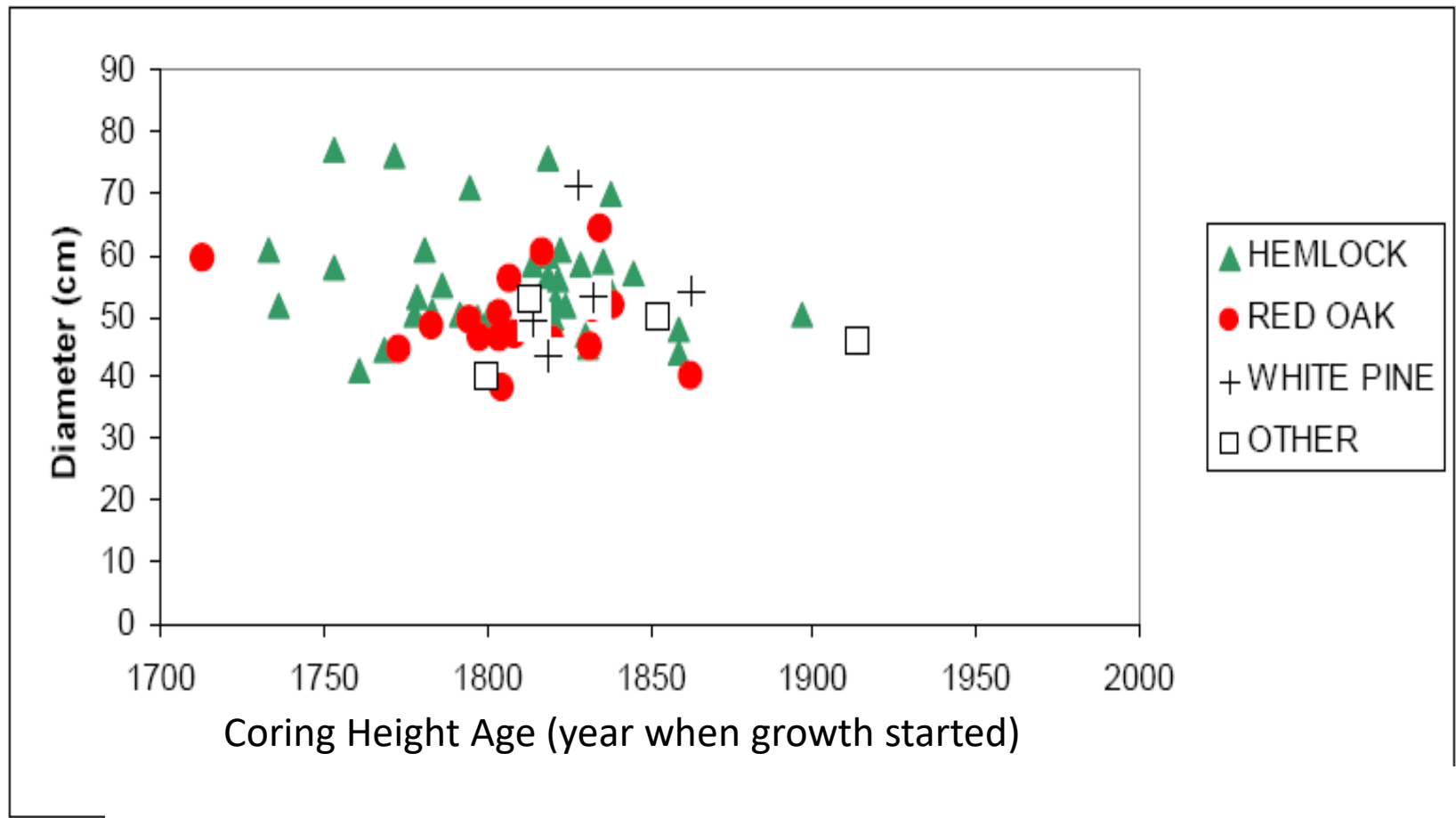
(Data from D. A. Orwig)



- Red maple
- white pine
- Yellow birch
- winterberry holly*
- Red oak
- hemlock
- beech
- Mountain laurel*

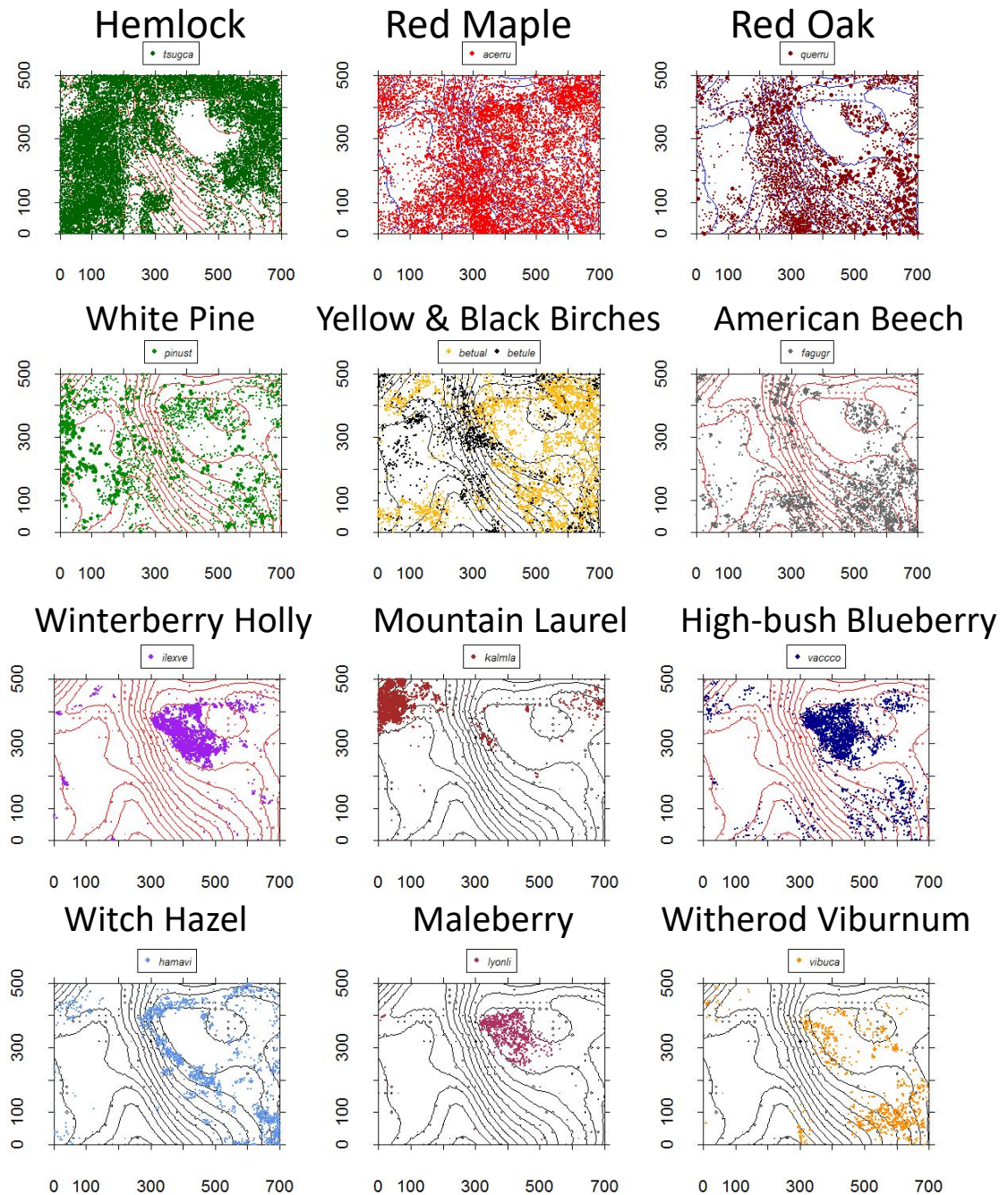


Age and diameter of trees on Mt Wachusett. Data from DA Orwig.



Distribution of Six Tree Species and Six Shrub Species in the Harvard Forest Megaplot.
(Data: D.A. Orwig)

Location Along Transect (m)



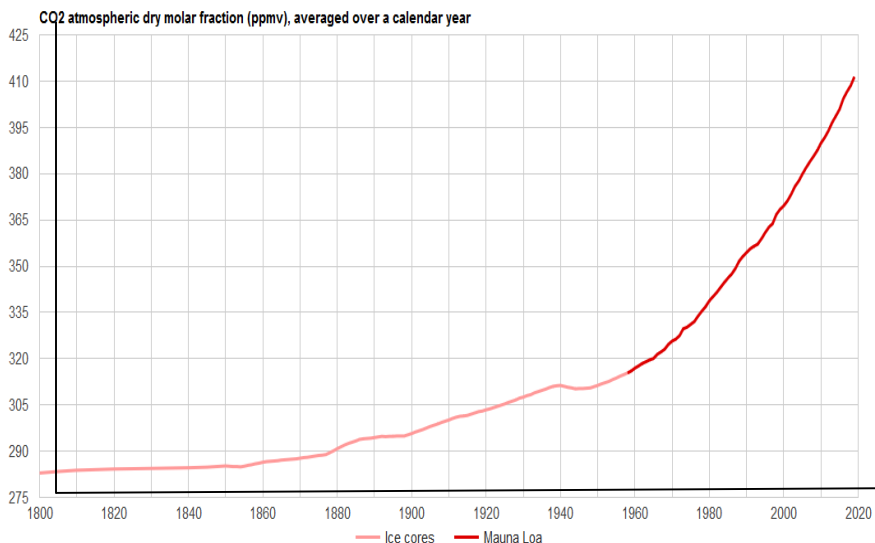
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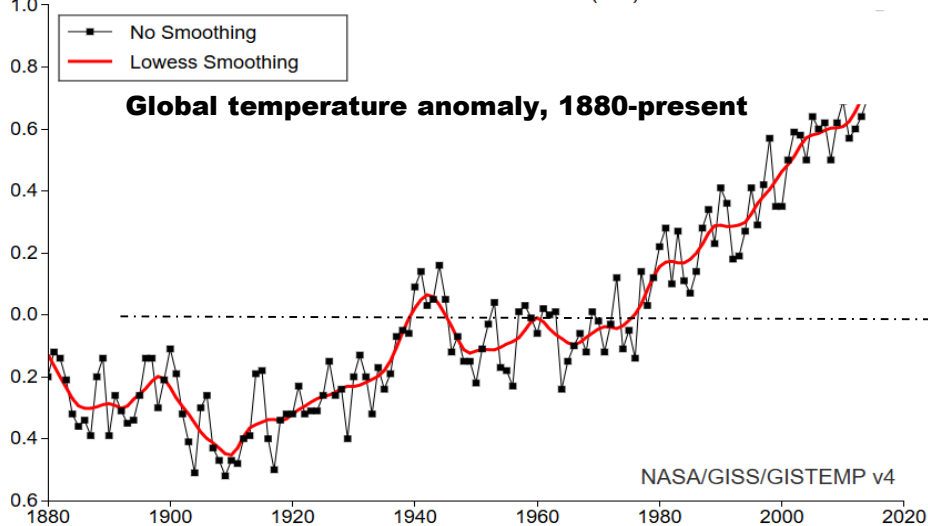


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Steps in Preparing Visual Presentations of (Schoolyard) Data

- Collecting the Data
- Organizing Data and Inputting data to a Data base
- Preparing data for analysis
 - Transformations (e.g., change numbers to percent, date to Julian Day, etc.)
 - Extracting additional information
 - (e.g., biomass accrual for the whole plot, length of growing season)
- Carrying out data analysis
- Data analysis through visual presentations of data
 - Looking at Data – Graphing considerations
 - Kinds of graphs – what is appropriate for your data and questions?

} Level 1 – STEP 1 IN DATA ANALYSIS
Levels 2 and 3 also need to do this

} Levels 2, 3

Level 2 teachers – Creating graphs by hand or by using graphics programs with structured exercises
Looking at graphs and answering questions about them.

Level 3 teachers – Organizing your students' data and creating **and interpreting** graphs of the data, or otherwise working with data to meet your individual goals for today. We hope graph INTERPRETATION will be part of your work!

Everyone – wrapping up

- Sharing graphs, ideas, questions
- **Workshop evaluation and feedback**