



Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency

## **Visualising uncertainty in maps**

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Once a map is drawn,  
people tend to accept it as reality

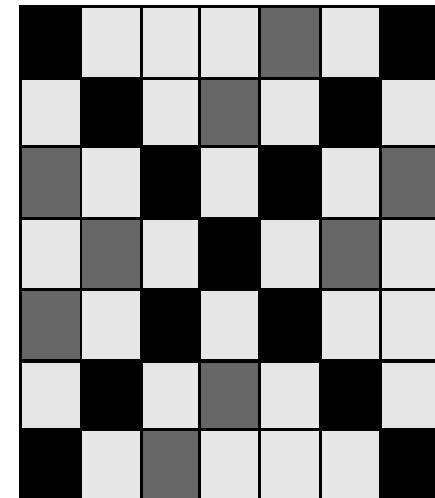
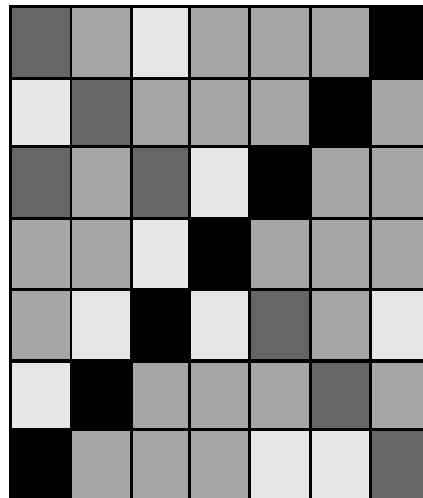
2



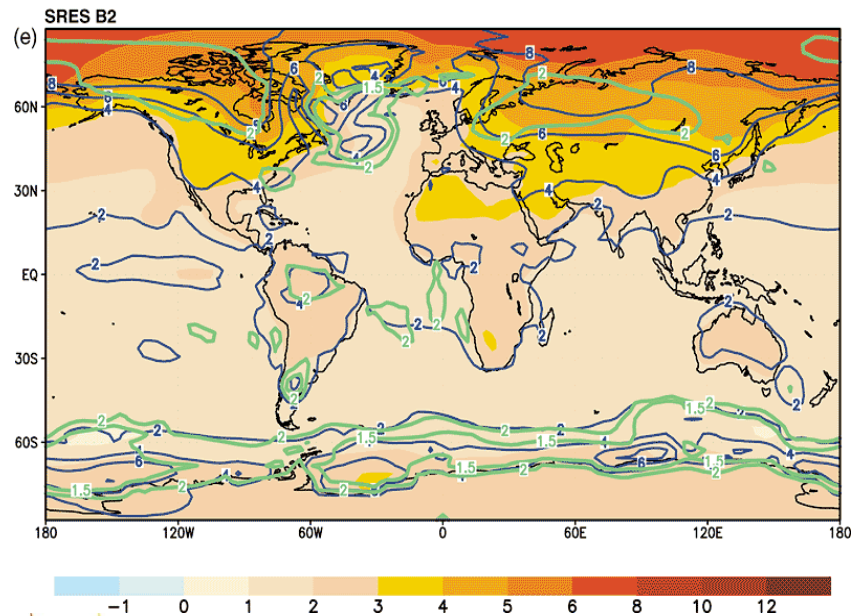
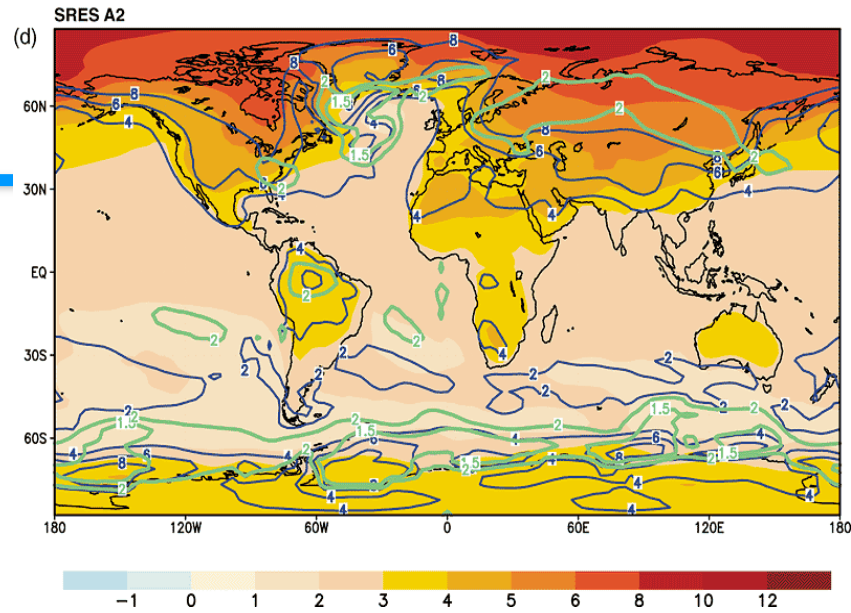
# Division into classes can be misleading

- indeling middelste kaart: [1] [2 3] [4 5] [6]
- indeling rechtse kaart: [1 2] [3 4] [5 6]

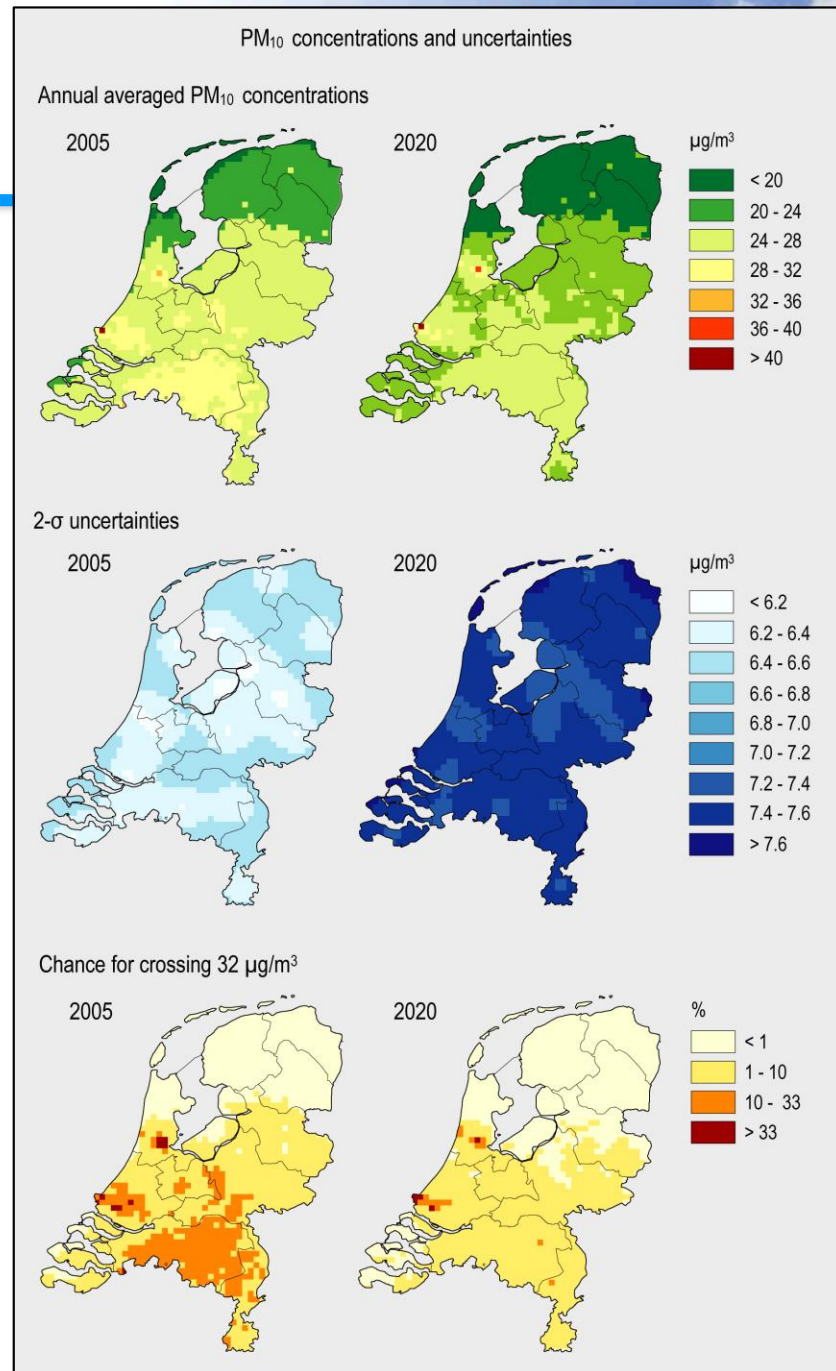
5	2	1	2	3	2	6
1	5	2	3	2	6	2
4	2	5	1	6	2	3
2	3	1	6	2	3	2
3	1	6	1	5	2	1
1	6	2	3	2	5	2
6	2	3	2	1	1	5



**Don't try to  
communicate  
everything in  
one figure**



# One good practice example



# Some guiding conclusions

- Uncertainty in maps is just as important as uncertainty in numbers or time series
- Metadata is of essential importance
- There are several fundamental ways to represent uncertainty in maps. Choice depends on the application
- Preferably **don't** plot uncertainty in the map showing the mean