

UNIVERSITY OF TWENTE.

ΣΧΕΔΙΑΣΜΟΣ ΧΑΡΤΩΝ Ο.Υ. ΓΙΑ ΤΗ
ΧΡΗΣΗ ΤΟΥΣ ΣΤΗ ΔΙΑΔΙΚΑΣΙΑ ΛΗΨΗΣ
ΑΠΟΦΑΣΕΩΝ

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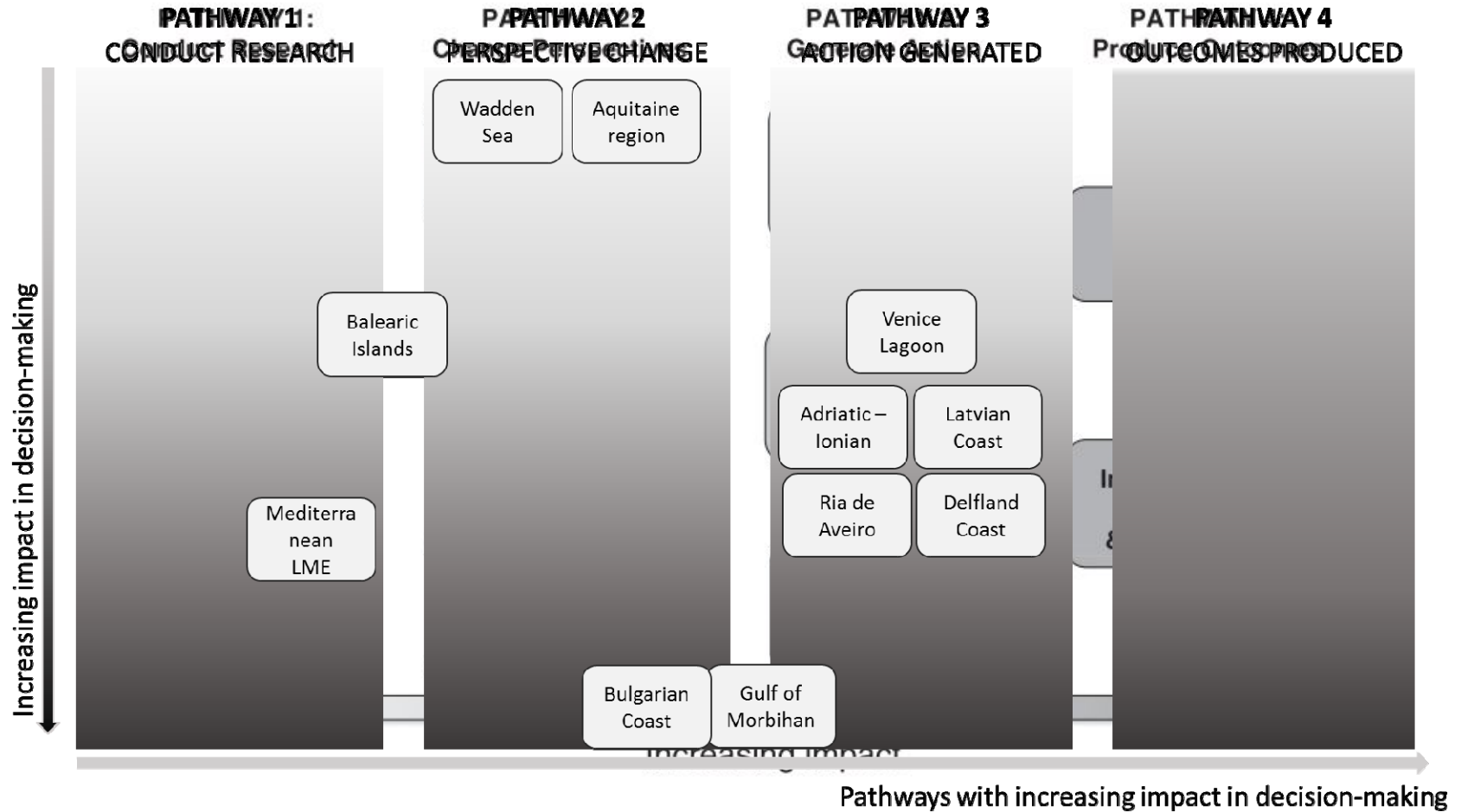
FACULTY OF GEO-INFORMATION SCIENCE AND EARTH OBSERVATION

ΧΑΡΤΕΣ Ο.Υ.

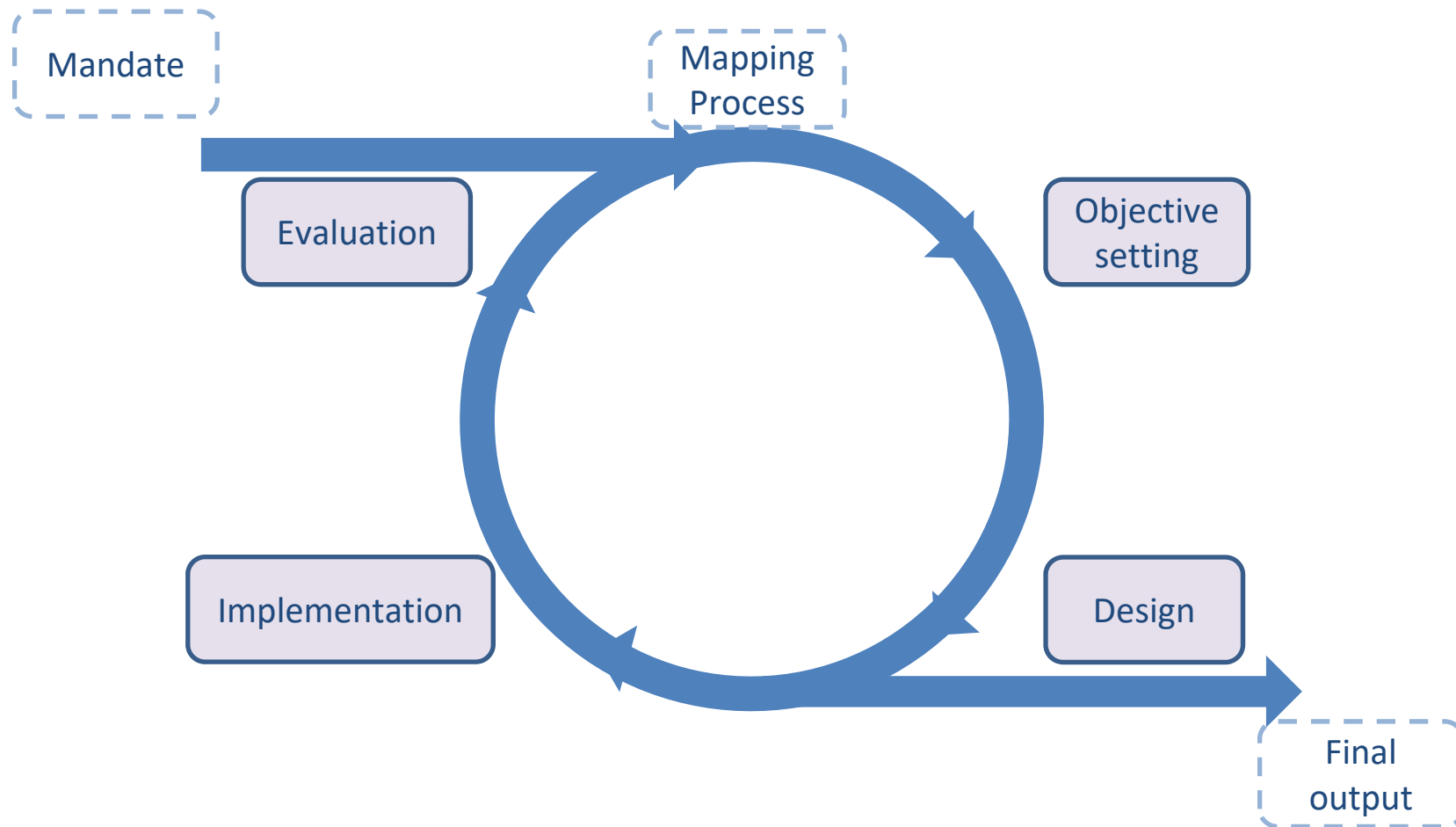
«Οι χάρτες Ο.Υ. είναι ένα εργαλείο το οποίο βοηθά στην καλύτερη επικοινωνία μεταξύ επιστημονικής κοινότητας – φορέων λήψης αποφάσεων – πολιτικών διαχείρισης – κοινωνίας πολιτών»



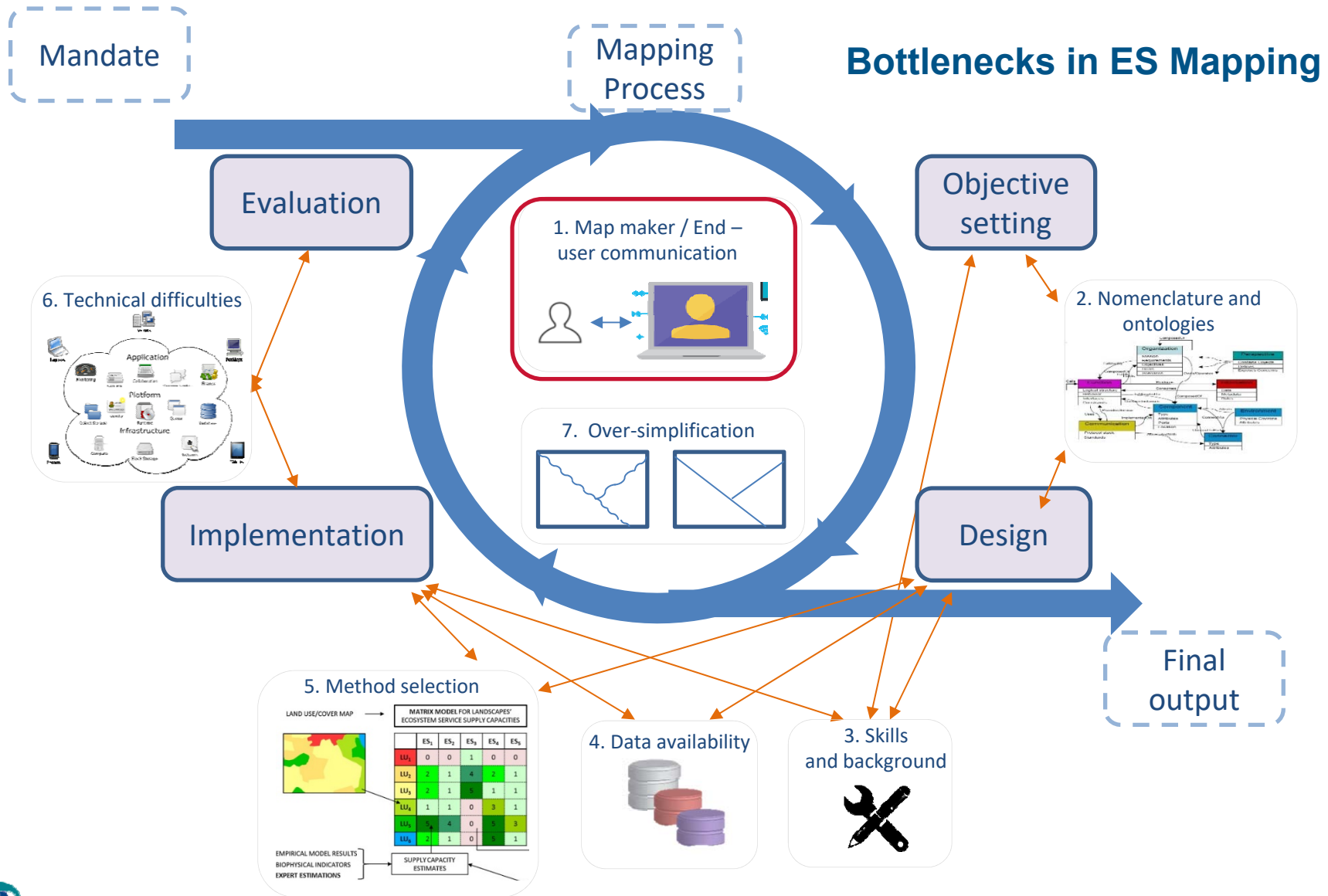
Ο.Υ. ΣΤΗ ΔΙΑΔΙΚΑΣΙΑ ΛΗΨΗΣ ΑΠΟΦΑΣΕΩΝ



ΧΡΗΣΗ ΧΑΡΤΩΝ Ο.Υ. ΣΤΗ ΛΗΨΗ ΑΠΟΦΑΣΕΩΝ



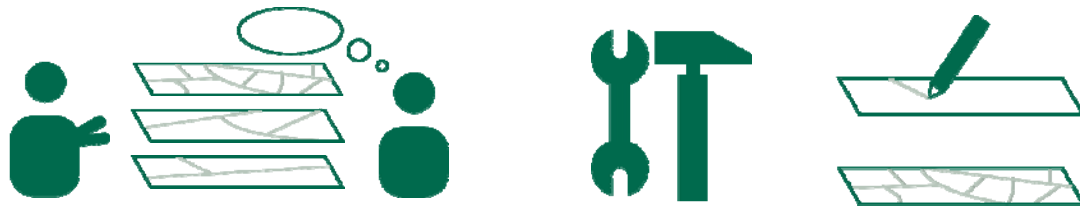
ΧΡΗΣΗ ΧΑΡΤΩΝ Ο.Υ. ΣΤΗ ΛΗΨΗ ΑΠΟΦΑΣΕΩΝ



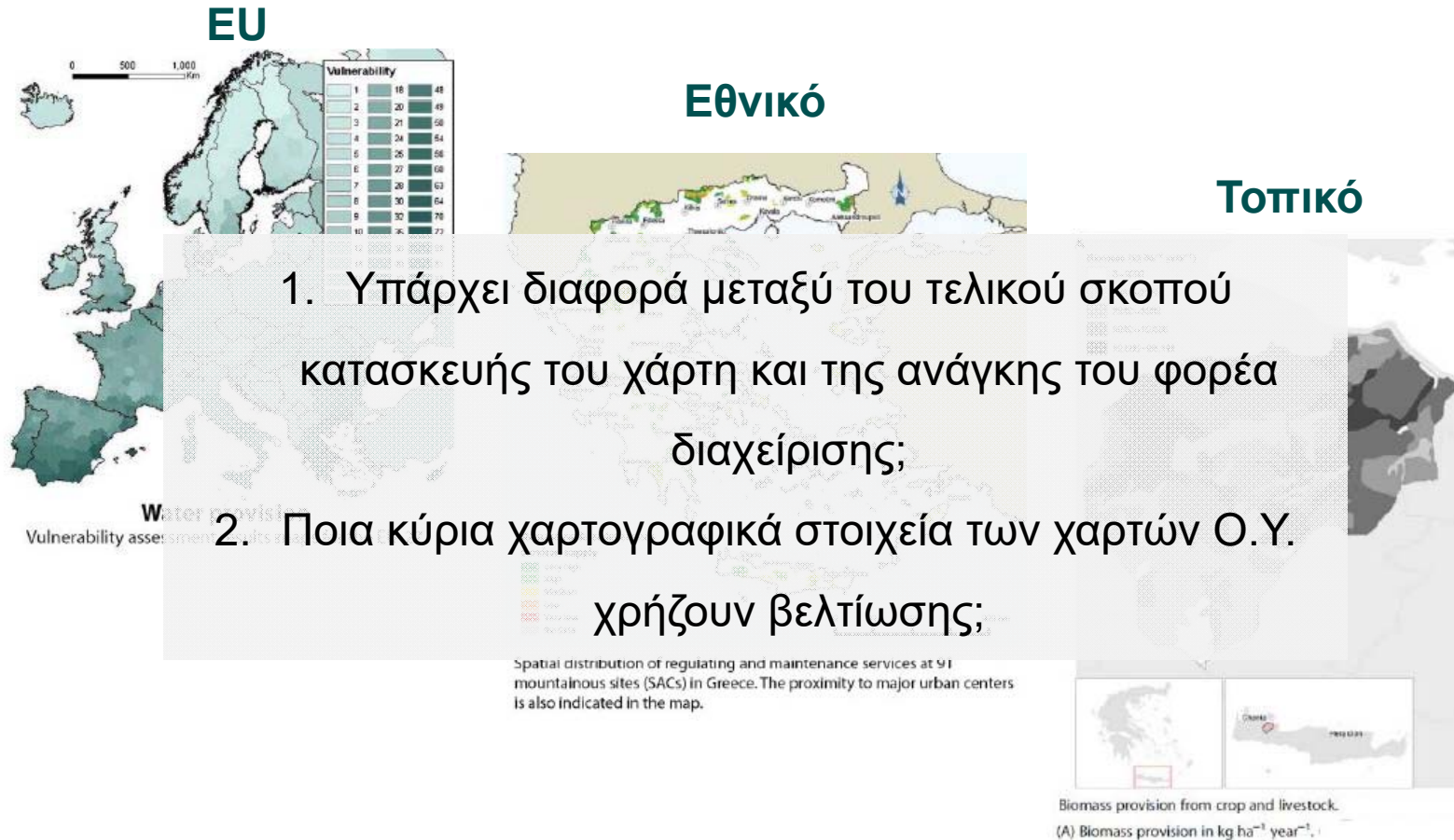
USER-CENTERED DESIGN (UCD) ΣΕ ΧΑΡΤΕΣ Ο.Υ.

- User-Centered Design
 - puts “*the **user at the center** of the map development process*”
- User requirement analysis
 - **tasks, characteristics, preferences** and use **context** of the user and the **purpose** of the map^[6]
- Provide a detailed **description** of and **recommendations** for the **use and user requirements** of ecosystem service maps.

Action 5
Biodiversity
Strategy 2020

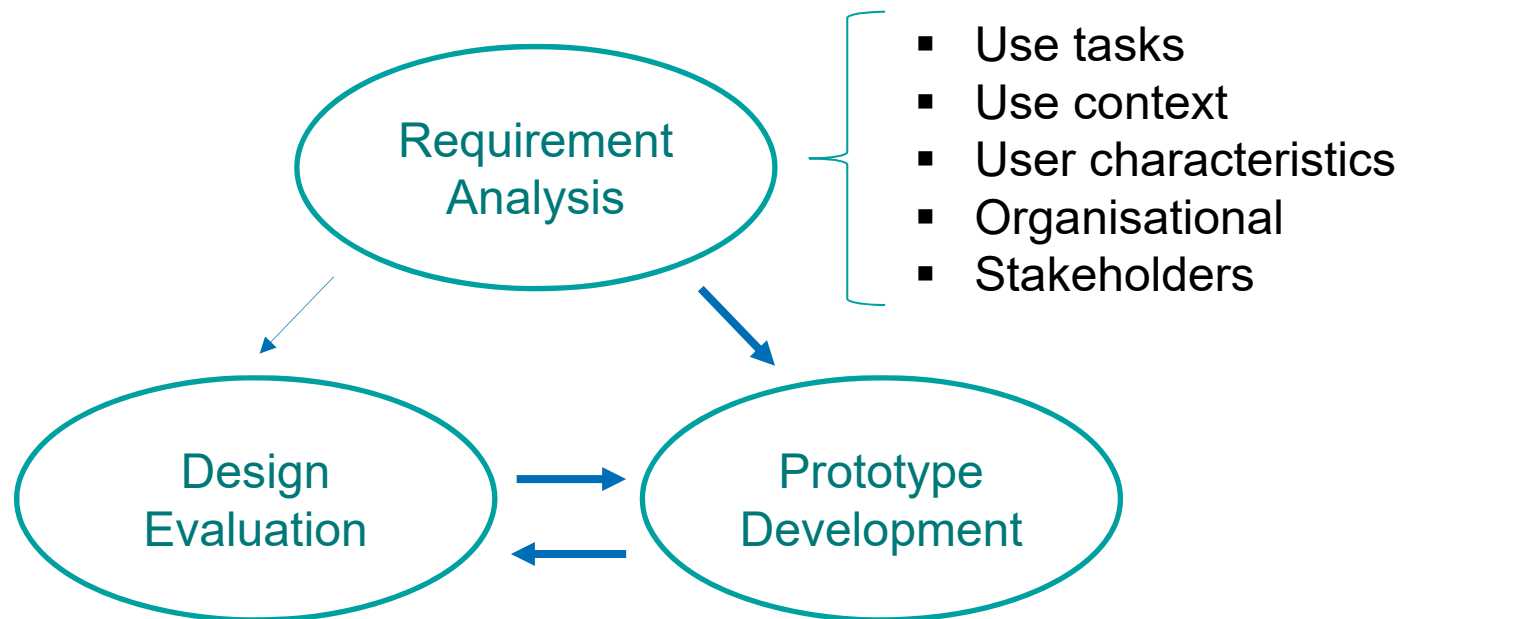


USER-CENTERED DESIGN ΣΕ ΧΑΡΤΕΣ Ο.Υ.

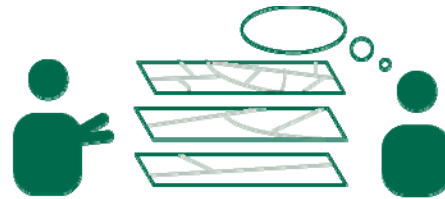


USER-CENTERED DESIGN ΣΕ ΧΑΡΤΕΣ Ο.Υ.

User-Centered Design: Ο τελικός χρήστης του χάρτη ως βασικός συντελεστής της διαδικασίας χαρτογράφησης Ο.Υ.



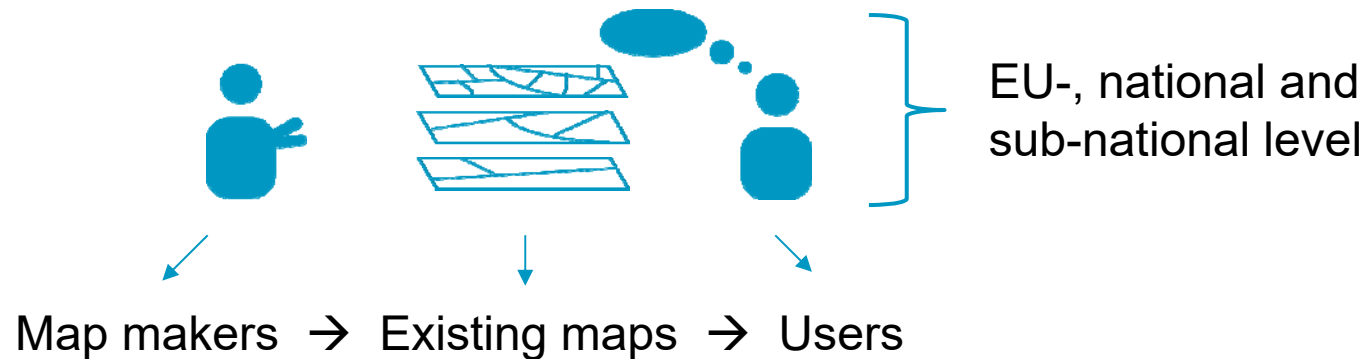
Action 5
Biodiversity
Strategy 2020



USER-CENTERED DESIGN IN ES MAPS

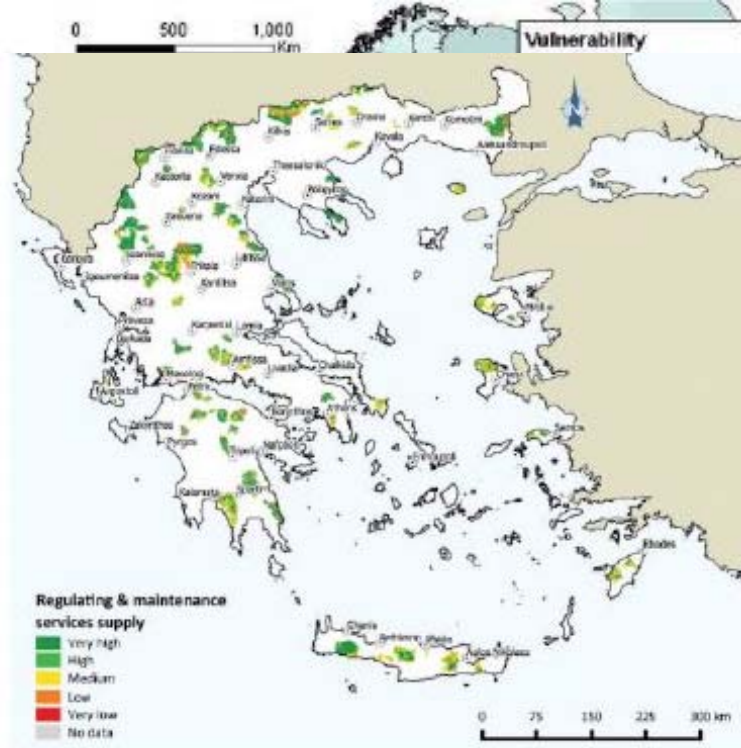
1. REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS

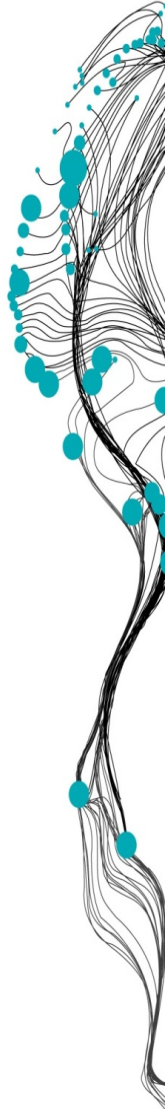
Με την ανάλυση προτεραιοτήτων μπορεί να δοθεί μια εκτενής περιγραφή των αναγκών της τελικής **χρήσης** και των τελικών **χρηστών** χαρτών Ο.Υ.



USER-CENTERED DESIGN IN ES MAPS

1. REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS

Users' perspective	Map makers' perspective	Usability evaluation of existing maps
 <p data-bbox="448 1181 1187 1260">Spatial distribution of regulating and maintenance services at 91 mountainous sites (SACs) in Greece. The proximity to major urban centers is also indicated in the map.</p>	<p data-bbox="929 510 1467 742">red</p>	<p data-bbox="1467 510 2016 742">Task execution exercise:</p> <ul data-bbox="1467 638 2016 742" style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ think-aloud ▪ observation
<p data-bbox="380 742 1467 1292">Recommendations</p>		<p data-bbox="1467 742 2016 1292">Π.χ. ποια είναι η έκθεση του πληθυσμού σε πλημμύρες στην Τσεχία; παροχή Ο.Υ. ;</p>



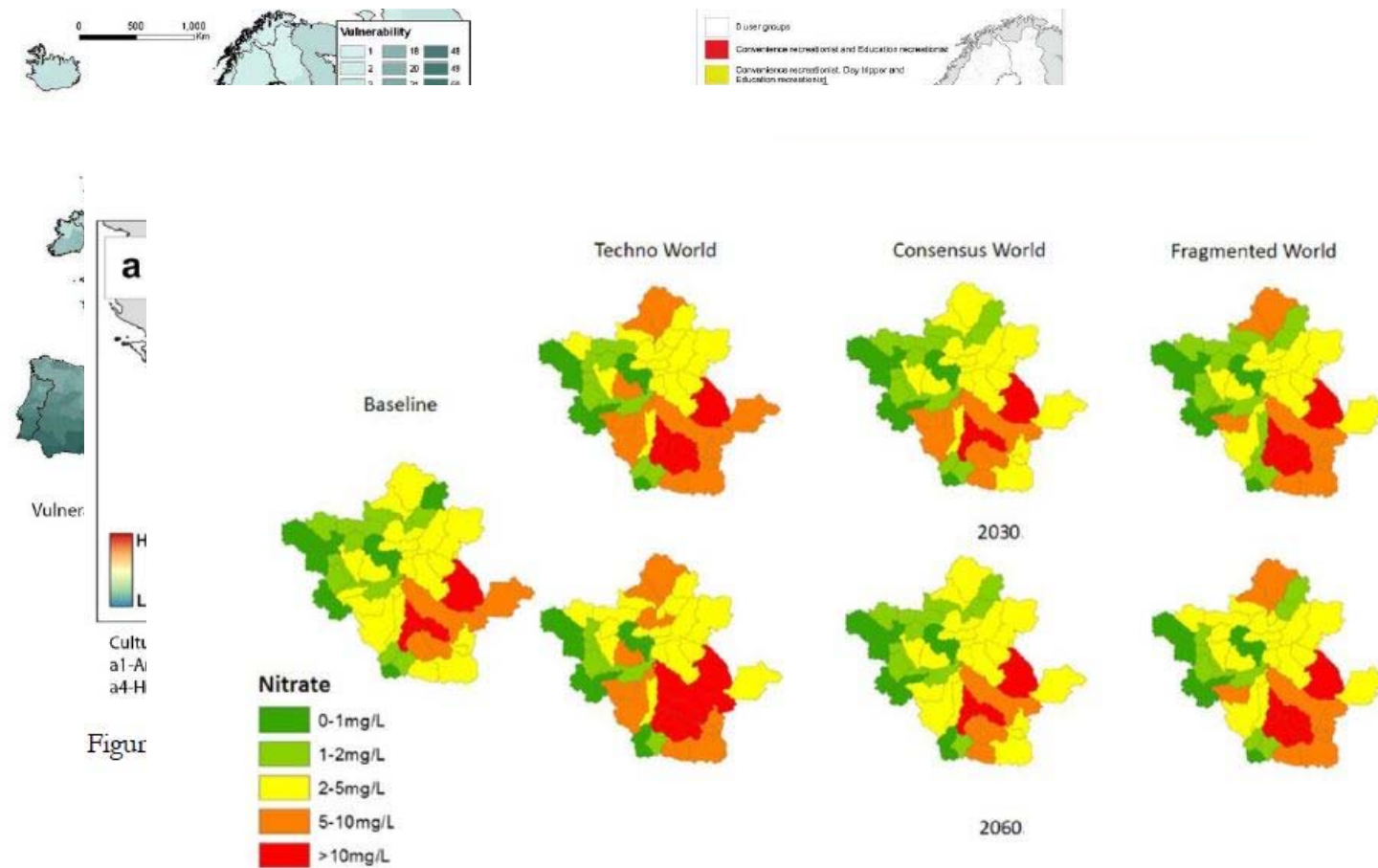
USER-CENTERED DESIGN IN ES MAPS

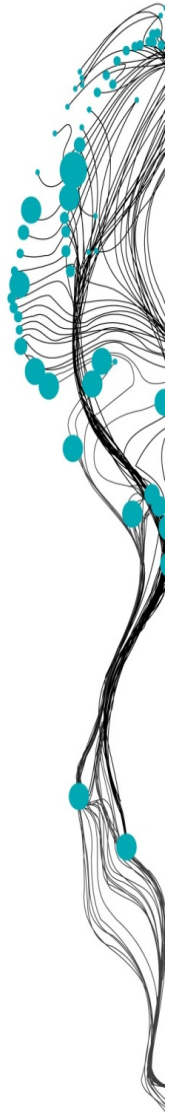
1. REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS – παραδείγματα

<i>Title</i>	<i>ES Category</i>	<i>Location and Scale</i>	<i>Citation</i>	<i>ES Attribute</i>	<i>Type of map</i>	<i>Example</i>
Mapping water quality-related ecosystem services: concepts and applications for nitrogen retention and pesticide risk reduction	Provisioning	The Elbe, Germany <i>National scale</i>	(Lautenbach et al., 2012)	Supply	Choropleth map	
How to calculate the spatial distribution of ecosystem services Natural attenuation as example from The Netherlands	Provisioning	Netherlands <i>National scale</i>	(Van Wijnen et al., 2012)	Potential	Choropleth map	
National Parks, buffer zones and surrounding lands: Mapping ecosystem service flow	Provisioning	Spain <i>Sub-national scale</i>	(Palomo, Martín-López, Potschin, Haines-Young, & Montes, 2013)	Benefit	Dot map	

USER-CENTERED DESIGN IN ES MAPS

1. REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS – παραδείγματα





USERS' PERSPECTIVE

	EU	National	Sub-national
Use purposes	Policy Communication and raising awareness	Policy Management decisions Risk assessment Information	(Policy) Management decisions Monitoring purposes Public communication and raising awareness Educational purposes
Decision influence	No	No	Not used yet
Decision process	During, with other types of evidence		

*“Only **data** for example that can contribute to designated better policy is important”*

“I sometimes say to myself, ok, people made this map, what the hell is it going to be used for... in practice”



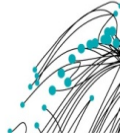
MAP-MAKERS' PERSPECTIVE

- **Use purposes** do not strongly differ
- **Tools:** Data processing and modelling
 - *“The representation of that it has not been kind of the focus [...] we [are] using the simplest that we can to actually show spatially the results”*
- **User involvement** only once, no feedback from final product
 - *“maps help us make our job better”*
- **Science-policy gap**



USERS' AND MAP-MAKERS' PERSPECTIVE

- **Business context**
 - Users mostly willing to use ESM
 - Willingness to produce for user
- **Use purpose**
 - Not strongly different
 - Vague



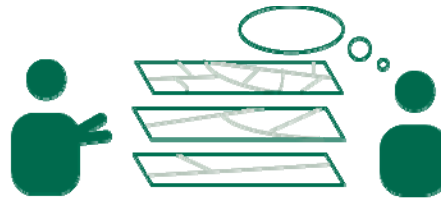
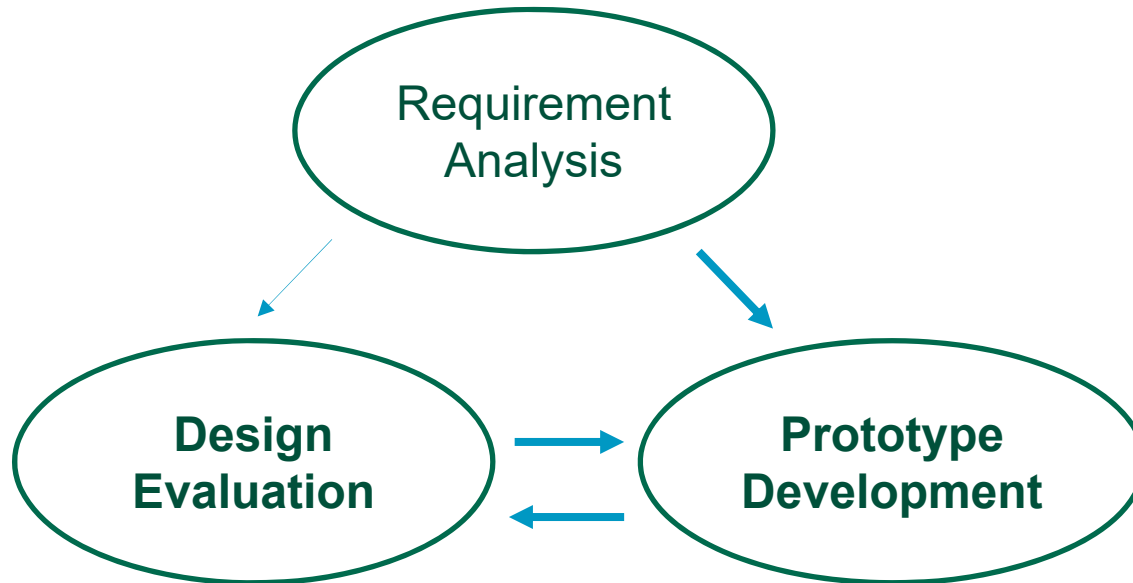
USABILITY ISSUES AND SUPPORTIVE ATTRIBUTES

Issue	Solution
Visual impairment	<p>Use colour combinations, which are distinguishable for the most common variations of colour-blindness:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>red and blue</i> ▪ <i>red and purple</i> ▪ <i>orange and blue</i> ▪ <i>orange and purple</i> ▪ <i>brown and blue</i> ▪ <i>brown and purple</i>
	<p>Description and map content</p> <p>Add explanatory description explaining the map content e.g. displayed ecosystem service or type.</p> <p>Adjust the description and map content to the background knowledge of the audience.</p>
Colour scheme structure	<p>Spatial resolution</p> <p>Ensure the spatial resolution matches the map scale, and generalize data e.g. through aggregation, if required (Brewer, 2016).</p>
Number of categories and colours in legend	<p>Diverging/sequential colour scheme: Use maximum five hues of the same colour (Peterson, 2009).</p> <p>Qualitative colour scheme: Use maximum 10-12 different colours (Peterson, 2009).</p>
Legend units	<p>Include the units (if available) in the legend.</p>
Font size	<p>Legible font size of map description, map labels, legend labels and title.</p>
Image resolution	<p>Export raster format (e.g. jpg) with resolution of 300-400 dpi (Brewer, 2016; Peterson, 2009).</p>
Title	<p>Have a title, which describes the intent of the map either on top or bottom of the layout (Peterson, 2009).</p>



USER-CENTERED DESIGN IN ES MAPS

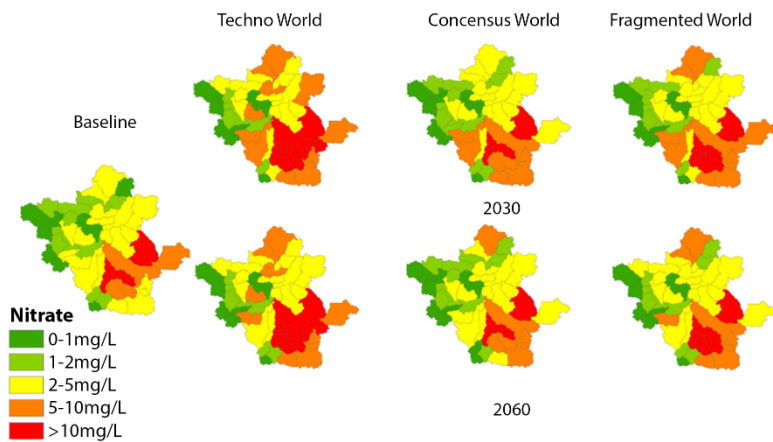
User-Centred Design: Ο τελικός χρήστης στο κέντρο της διαδικασίας χαρτογράφησης Ο.Υ.





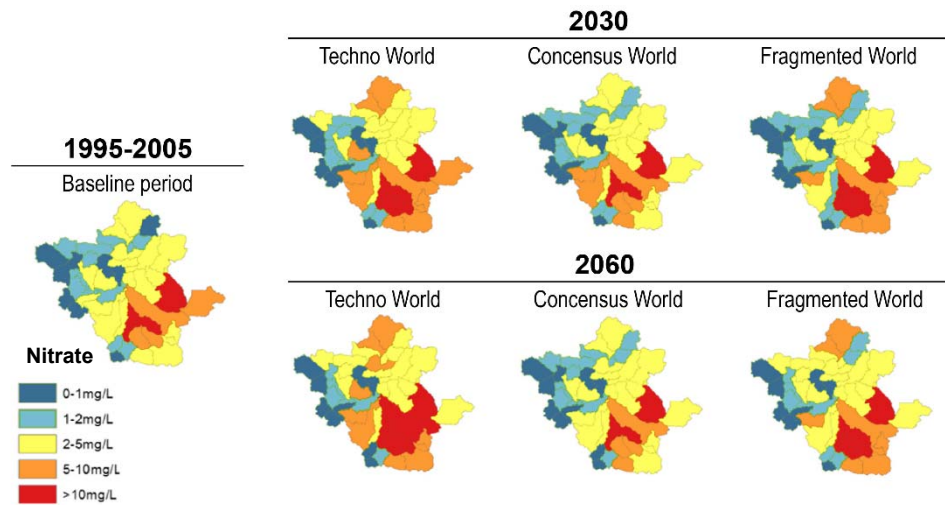
ΠΡΟΤΑΣΗ ΒΕΛΤΙΩΣΗΣ ΧΑΡΤΩΝ

Original



Average nitrate concentration in water for the baseline period (1995–2005) and the three future scenarios (2030 and 2060) in the Pinos basin

Proposed suggestion



Average nitrate concentration in water for baseline period (1995-2005) and the three future scenarios (2030 and 2060) for the pinos basin

- Techno World: Explanation
- Concensus World: Explanation
- Fragmented World: Explanation

Βασικές αλλαγές

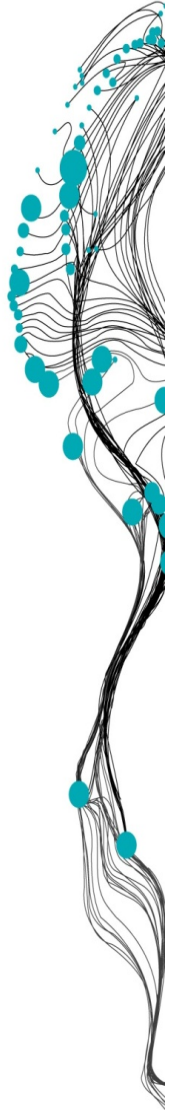
Χρήση χρωμάτων

Τοποθέτηση τίτλων

Επεξήγηση



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ΠΡΟΤΑΣΗ ΒΕΛΤΙΩΣΗΣ ΧΑΡΤΩΝ

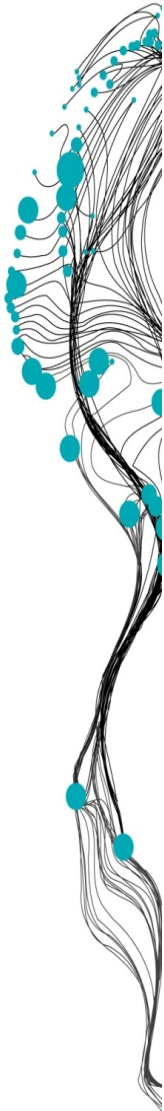
- **Training** on cartographic map design principles
- **Application of User-centred design** and **inclusion of the users** in the mapping by actively consulting them e.g. by asking about specific geographic questions they need to answer or participatory approaches
- **Iterative, repeated communication** between the **map-maker and user** throughout all stages of the map creation
- **Training on map use** and development of **guidelines** for ES maps and the ES concept for prospective users
- **Capacity building** between researchers and stakeholders

ΣΧΕΔΙΑΣΜΟΣ & ΑΞΙΟΛΟΓΗΣΗ ΠΡΟΤΥΠΟΥ

<https://app.maptionnaire.com/en/5178/>



The screenshot shows the maptionnaire app interface. On the left, a white panel displays the questionnaire progress: "3/3 Questions Ex 1" and "SECOND STEP". Below this, it asks the user to relate their previous choice to the map by answering geographic questions. The first question is "Where was the study carried out?" with radio button options for Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, and Turkey. The second question is "What ecosystem service appear on the map?" with radio button options for Regulation and maintenance ES, Provisioning ES, and Cultural ES. The third question is "What are the hotspots determined for the study?" with checkbox options for Mt. Taigetos, Mt. Olympus, Mt. Parnitha, Mt. Parmon, Prespes lakes areas, Mt. Antichasia, and Mt. Belles and lake kerkini. On the right, a satellite map of Greece and surrounding regions (Albania, North Macedonia) is shown, with various cities and geographical features labeled in Greek and English.



ΣΧΕΔΙΑΣΜΟΣ & ΑΞΙΟΛΟΓΗΣΗ ΠΡΟΤΥΠΟΥ

Ecosystem service map for Doñana National Park, Spain - 2013

The purpose of the study

To provide information about the diversity of ecosystem services supplied by the protected areas and the benefits they offer to the surrounding lands. The ultimate goal of the map is to support management plans for these areas based on the supplied ecosystem services.

Ecosystem Services mapping

The ecosystem services were mapped, considering the expert knowledge by Doñana protected area board members and managers as well as the community of scientists working in the area.

Ecosystem Services Provision Hotspots (SPHs)

These were defined as the locations with the highest capacity to provide ecosystem services. Through a participatory mapping process, experts identified the ecosystem services and the SPHs distribution in the protected area was mapped.

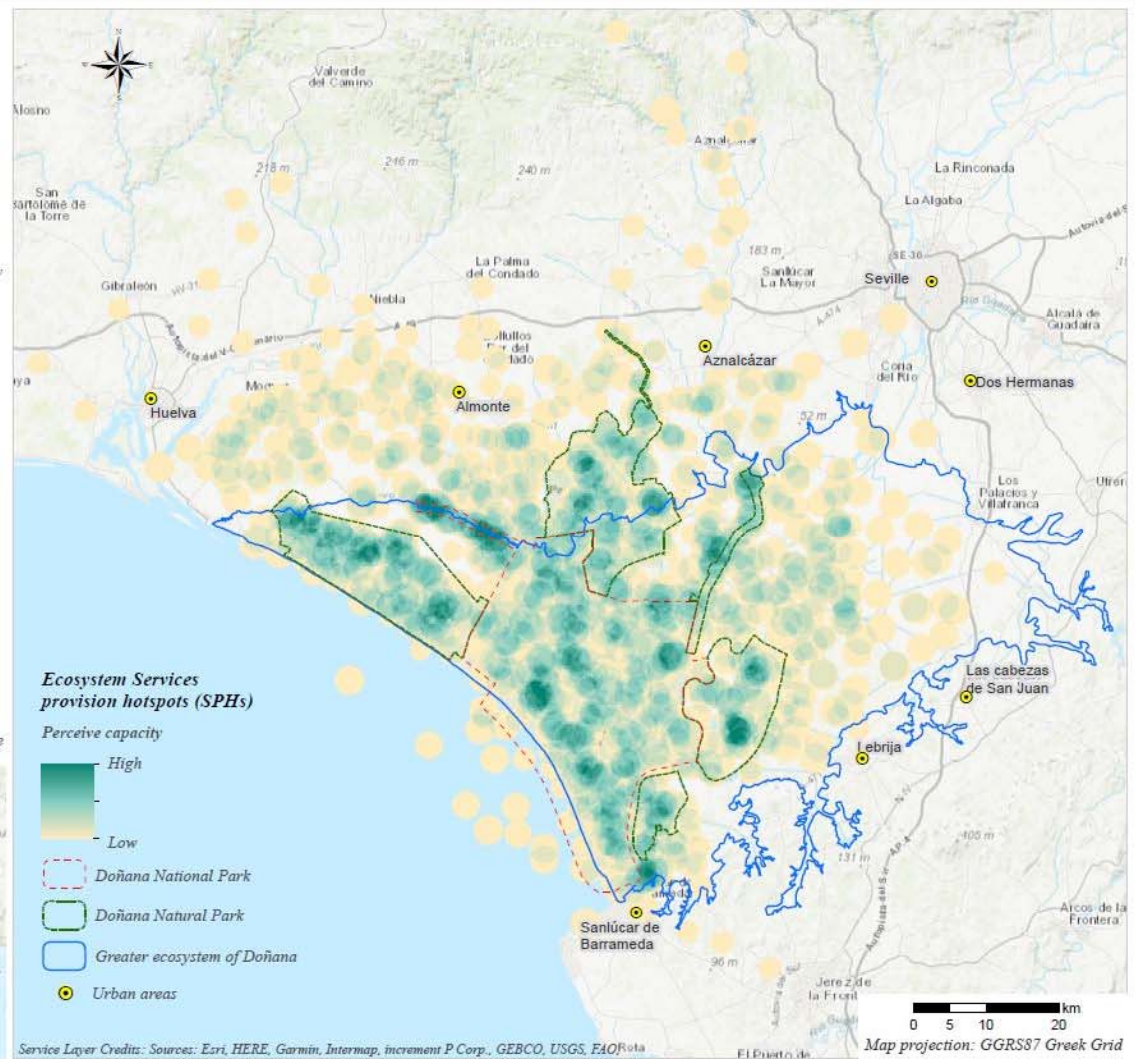
Important ecosystem services

The SPHs identified on Doñana protected area, have the capacity to provide the following services; Water provision, food provided by agriculture and by cattle, habitat for species, scientific knowledge, recreational activities, spiritual and aesthetic values, environmental education, eco-tourism, and tourism.

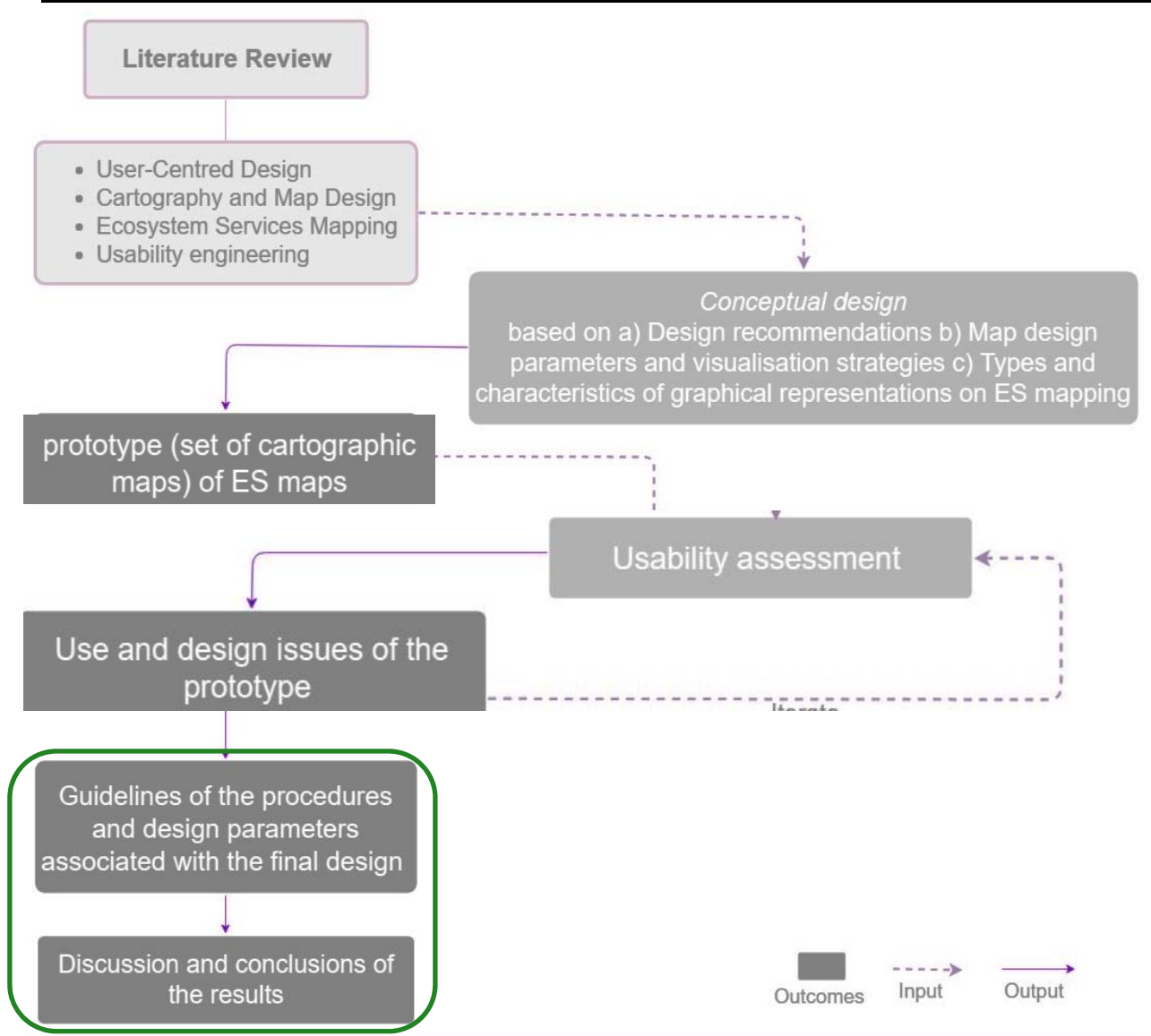
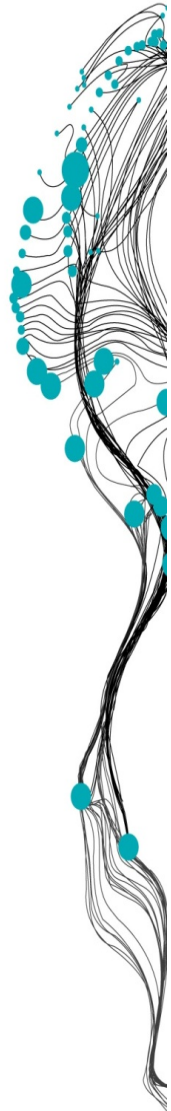
To link article

Palomo et al.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ecoser.2012.09.001>

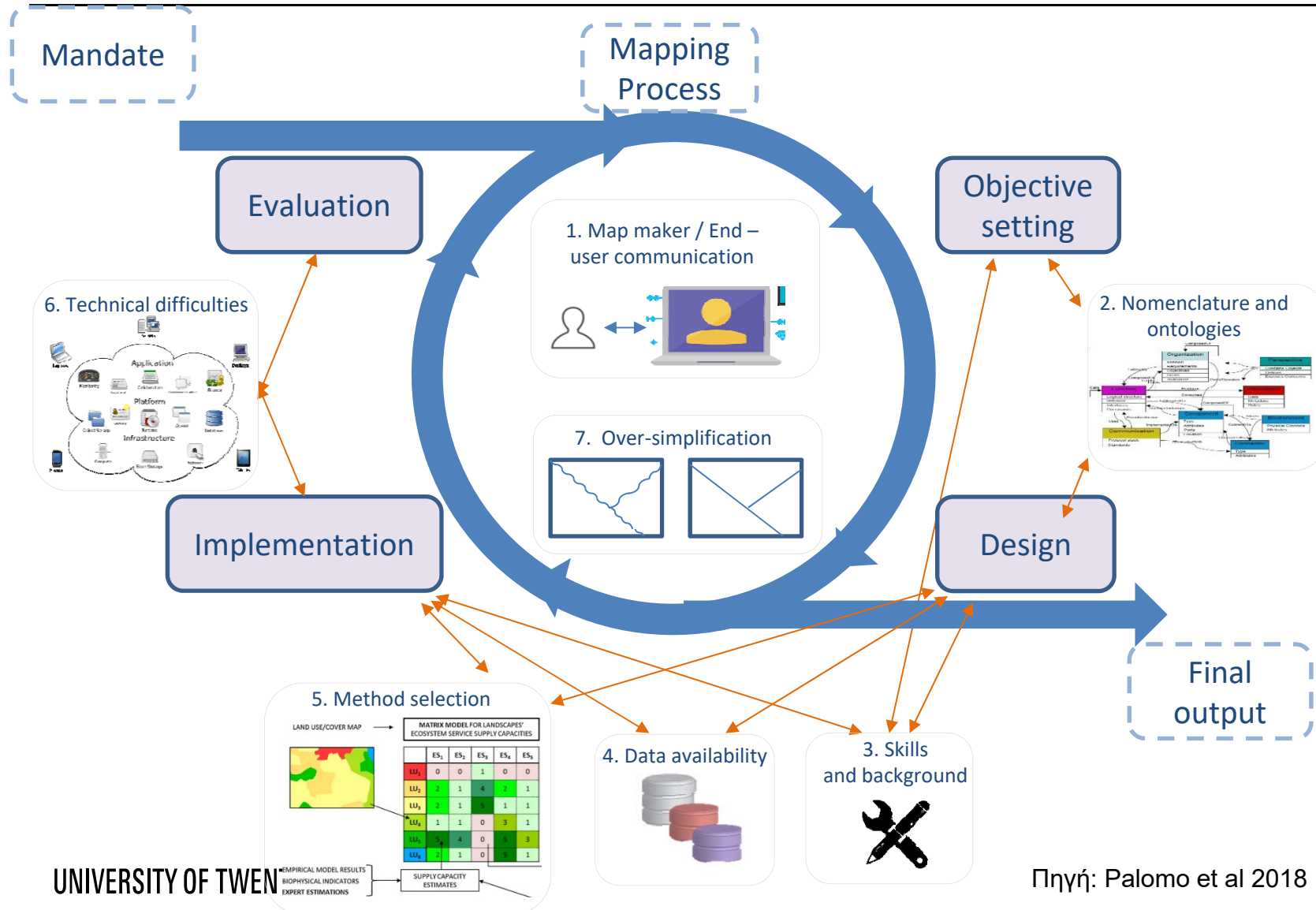
Map creation: Ing. Venus Rocha MSc candidate in Geoinformatics, U Twente



ΤΕΛΙΚΑ ΣΤΑΔΙΑ



ΧΡΗΣΗ ΧΑΡΤΩΝ Ο.Υ. ΣΤΗ ΛΗΨΗ ΑΠΟΦΑΣΕΩΝ



ΧΡΗΣΗ ΧΑΡΤΩΝ Ο.Υ. ΣΤΗ ΛΗΨΗ ΑΠΟΦΑΣΕΩΝ





ΕΥΧΑΡΙΣΤΩ
ΓΙΑ ΤΗΝ
ΠΡΟΣΟΧΗ ΣΑΣ

