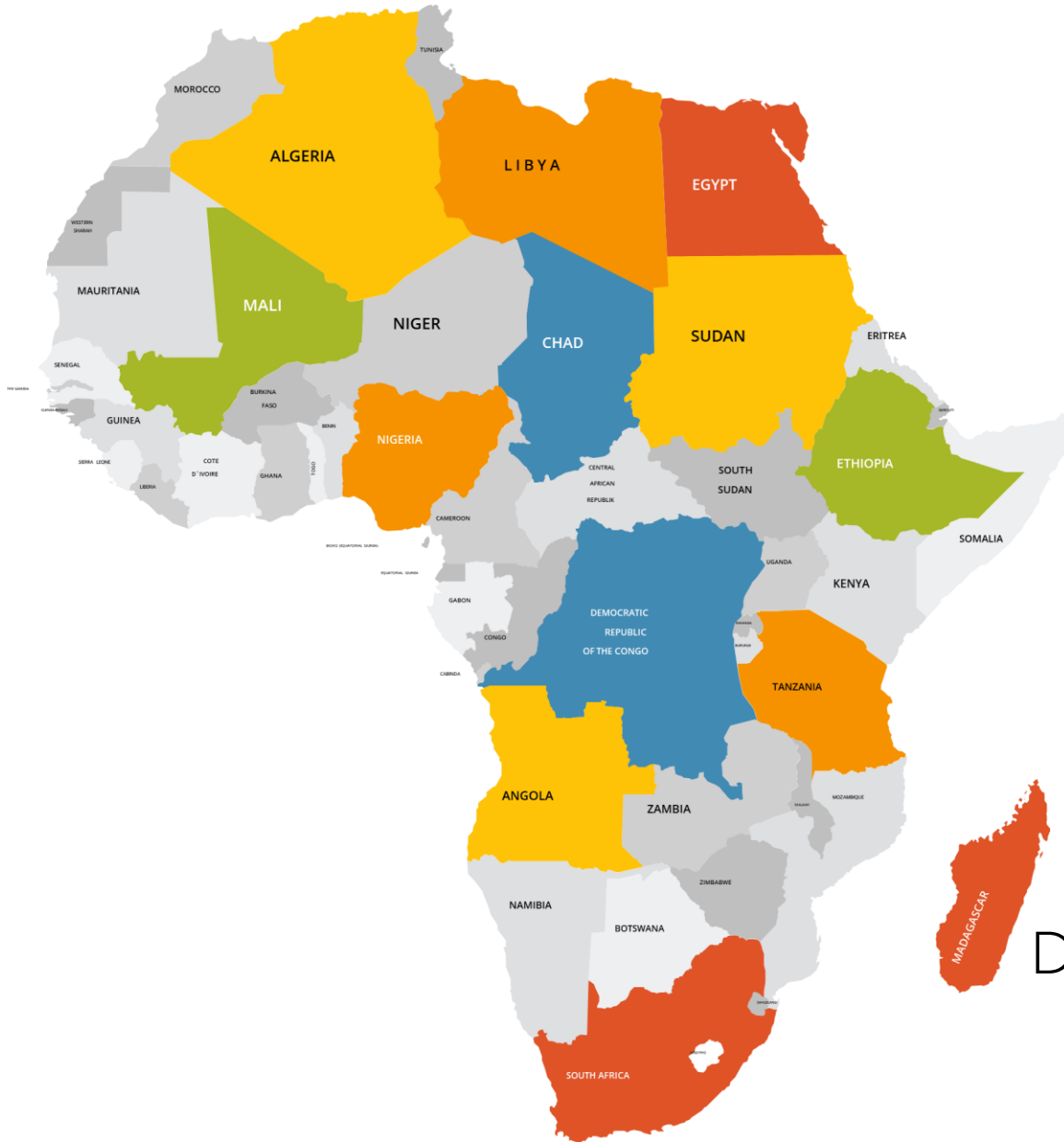


B.Sc. Honours in Geography
Sem-II, Paper - C4P



CHOROCHROMATIC MAP

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LEARNING OUTCOME



- MEANING
- CONCEPT
- DEFINITION

1



- TYPES
- CHARACTERISTICS

2



- USES

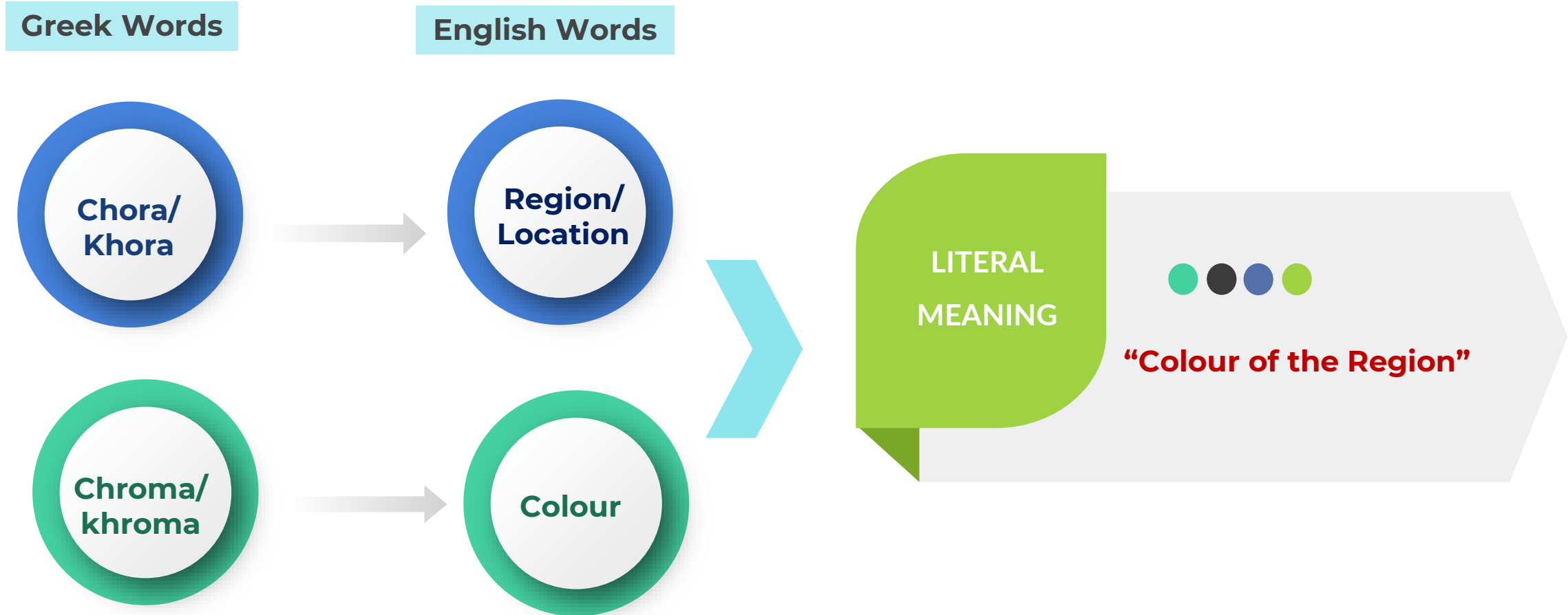
3



CHOROPLETH
VS
CHOROCROMATIC

4

MEANING & CONCEPT



MEANING & CONCEPT



Gottfried Hensel

1741

Wrote a book about world languages that included a set of maps of language regions, each with boundaries and colors for broad language families

Jean-Etienne Guettard

1746

Showing matching formations crossing the English Channel in bands of gray.

Heinrich Berghaus

1837

Physikalischer Atlas**
Watersheds, Geology, Agriculture, Biogeography, and Ethnicity.
Much of the data was apparently obtained from Alexander von Humboldt.

Chromolithography – More Uses

Post Mid 19th century

RS & GIS Revolution

Post 1990

Historical Evolution of Chorochromatic Map



DEFINITION(S)

A Chorochromatic map is a type of thematic map that portrays regions of categorical or nominal data using variations in colour symbols. (Spatialpost.com/Chorochromatic-map)

A Chorochromatic map, also known as an area-class, qualitative area, or mosaic map, is a type of thematic map that portray regions of categorical or nominal data using variations in colour symbols. Chorochromatic maps are typically used to represent discrete fields, also known as categorical coverages. Chorochromatic maps differ from choropleth maps in that chorochromatic maps are mapped according to data-driven boundaries instead of trying to make the data fit within existing, sometimes arbitrary units such as political boundaries (Kraak, Menno-Jan; Ormeling, Ferjan (2003). *Cartography: Visualization of Geospatial Data* (2nd ed.). Harlow, England: Prentice Hall. p. 129).

A Chorochromatic map is a type of thematic map where – without considering any form of numerical or statistical information within the boundaries of the respective administrative unit first outlined single and multiple spatial patterns of the ground surface and then displayed with colour symbols such as tints or colours.

The origin of the term **Chorochromatic is unclear, as none of these early works mentioned it; **Erwin Raisz** uses the term in the 1938 textbook **General Cartography**.

TYPES OF CHOROCROMATIC MAP

SIMPLE

In general Chorochromatic maps, only single categories of specific single regions (e.g., vegetation, mineral deposits in a country) and selected single features are represented by single-colour symbols or patterns without further subdivision.

COMPOUND

When a Chorochromatic map is published with a set of regions in different sections, it is called a composite Chorochromatic map. Such a map represents a completely separate field. For example, to show a complete soil map of a region with different types of soil using different symbols or patterns of shading or Colour.

CHARACTERISTICS OF CHROOCROMATIC MAP

1

This map is typically used to represent discrete fields, also known as categorical coverage.

2

In the case of taxonomy on this form map, the intelligent choice of map symbols can help to depict hierarchies (same values = same colour).

3

This map is used to depict a wide variety of nominal/discrete fields, such as like a quantitative field, a discrete field, etc.

4

This map used only Nominal or Qualitative data.

5

It is a large-scale map.

SOME OF THE CATEGORIES WHERE CHOROCHROMATIC MAPS ARE USED

Chorochromatic maps are used in a variety of fields, such as Physical & Human Geography. They can be used to provide insight for solving problems within these fields.

- ✓ Land Use components or landuse patterns
- ✓ City Wise Zoning.
- ✓ Soil Type.
- ✓ Climate
- ✓ Religion and Cultural Trait
- ✓ Vegetation Cover
- ✓ Lithological Units or Rock Groups
- ✓ Crop Regions
- ✓ Biomes
- ✓ Dominant Vegetation Species or Ecozones
- ✓ Human Landscape
- ✓ Predominant Language
- ✓ Ethnicity
- ✓ Surface Geologic Strata

CRITICISMS (ADVANTAGES AND LIMITATIONS)

ADVANTAGES

- ✓ This map used nominal data, for example various colors, shades of black and white or even patterns.
- ✓ This diagram is visually simpler and easily understood.

LIMITATIONS

- ✓ The reader can easily misinterpret this map.
- ✓ An image showing actual numbers may confuse the map user because this form is not attached to the map.
- ✓ In this map, the data decides the boundaries.

CHOROCHROMATIC VS. CHOROPLETH MAPS

Because both are representations of fields, it is possible to construct both chorochromatic and choropleth maps from the same variable. The difference is in the nature of the data. In a choropleth map, **the variable is summarized over predetermined districts**; for example, census data could be aggregated to determine the predominant language of each state in India. Conversely, in a chorochromatic map, **the regions are drawn based on detailed locational data**. Thus a map of the **Bengali language** would have irregular boundaries based on where the language regions are actually located.

