

Academy of Research Methodologies

Geourbanistica

Planning and Management of Tourism Systems

Text Sciences and Culture Enhancement in the Digital Age

Dott. Umberto Fede

Dott. Edmondo Pietrangeli

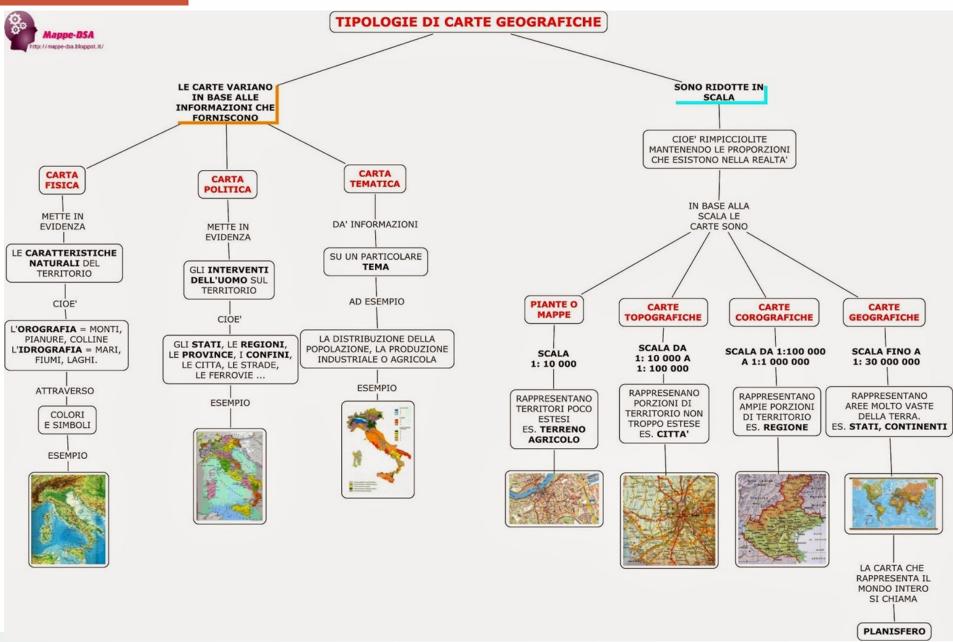
Università degli Studi di Bergamo, sede di Via Salvecchio. 19

Modulo Mapping and Drone

Lesson 3: How to design a map: goal, target and criteria

What is a MAP?

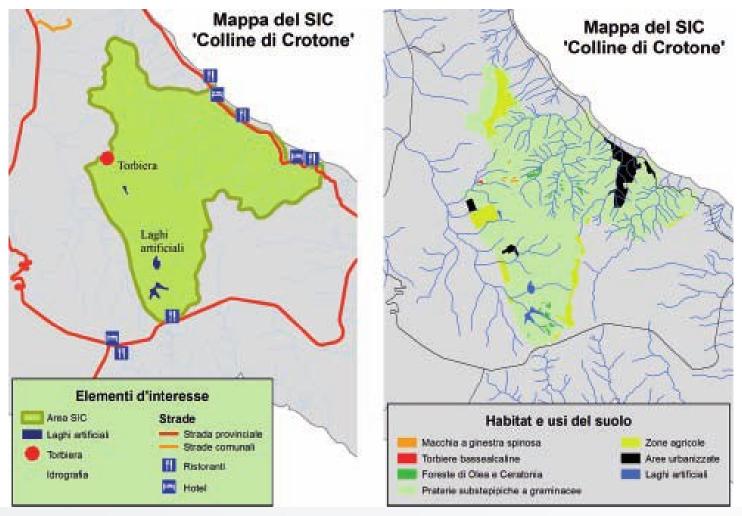
How to design it?



- What information should you enter?
- What is the target of the cartography?
- Is the content of the map consistent with the written text (if it accompanies a text)?
- What size should the printed output have?
- What media will be used for distribution of the map?
 (pc, print: book, article, GPS....)
- What are the timeframes and budget constraints?



It depends on the target



experts



tourists

The elements of a map

- main map
- location map
- detail map (zoom)
- title
- subtitle
- legend
- stairs
- North arrow (orientation arrow)
- grid (coordinates)
- explanatory text notes
- source (data, processing)
- frames
- photo
- graphs



Title of the map









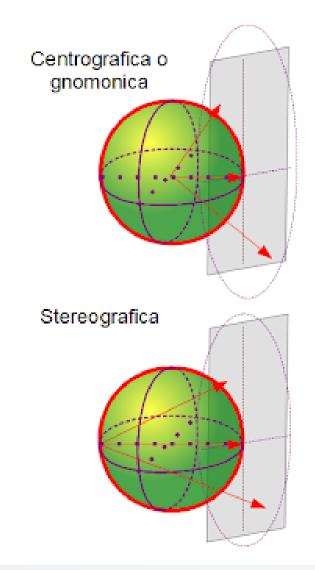
Graphic aspects

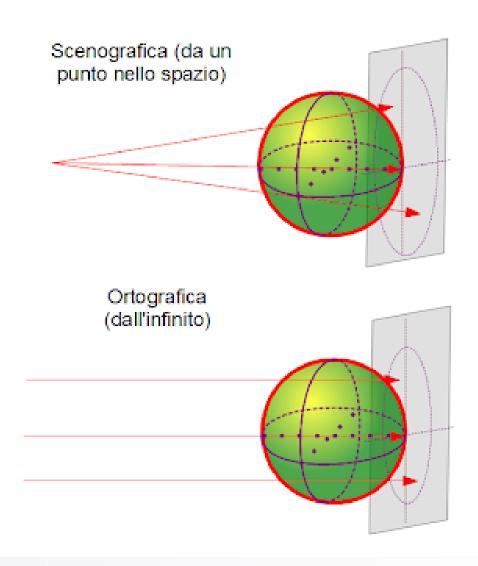
- Projection
- Visual hierarchy
- Balancing white spaces (empty)
- Alignment of elements
- Character
- Color





Projection





Projection



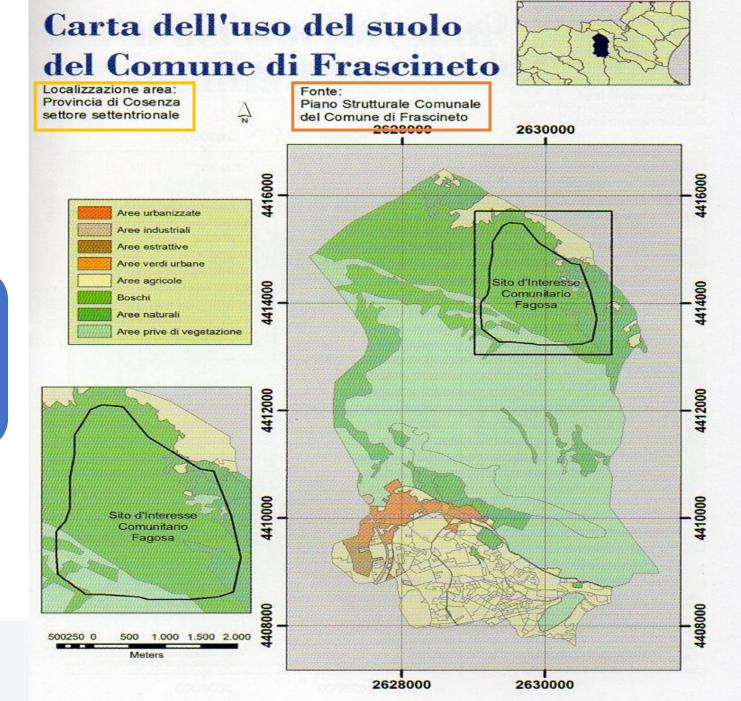


System of projected coordinates



Visual hierarchy

The hierarchy is established by the layout of the table, the position on the page (or on the screen) and the size of the elements

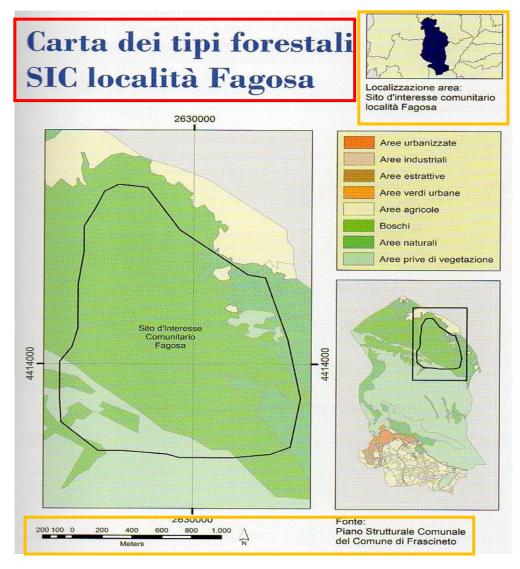






land use detected in the municipal territory

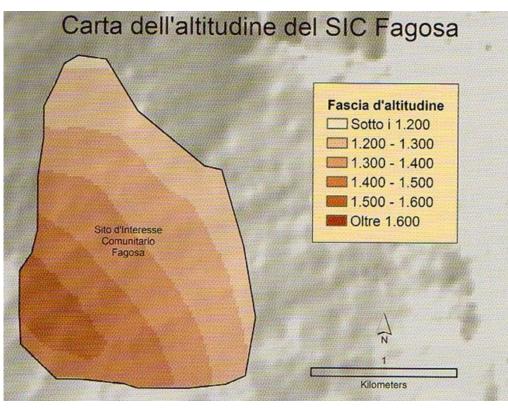




land use in the SCI in the Fagosa area

Visual hierarchy



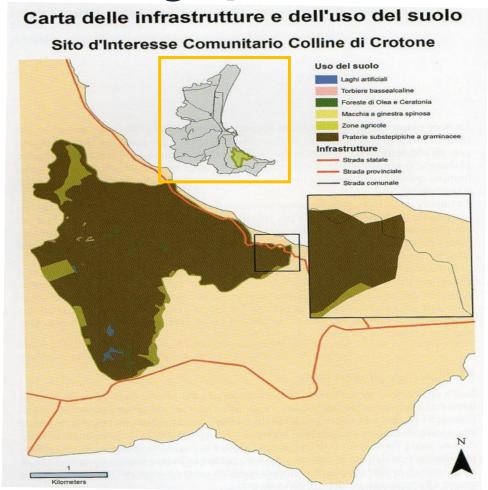


Pay attention to the decorative elements

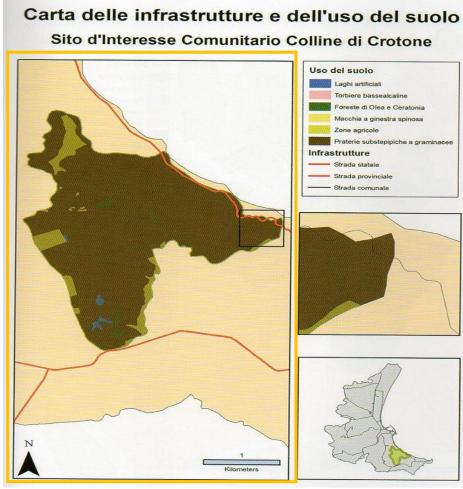
Simplify the elements



Balancing spaces



Pay attention to the density of information



Balancing of white spaces



Carta delle infrastrutture (Times New Roman)

Carta delle infrastrutture (Verdana)

Carta delle infrastrutture (Haettenschweiler)

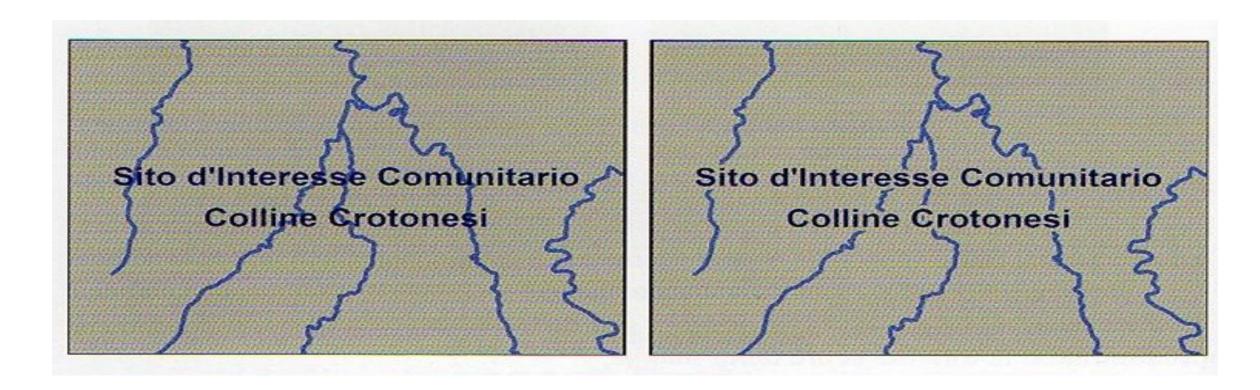
Carta delle infrastrutture (Rage Italic)



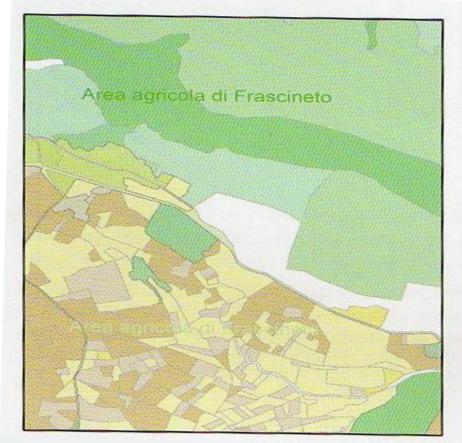








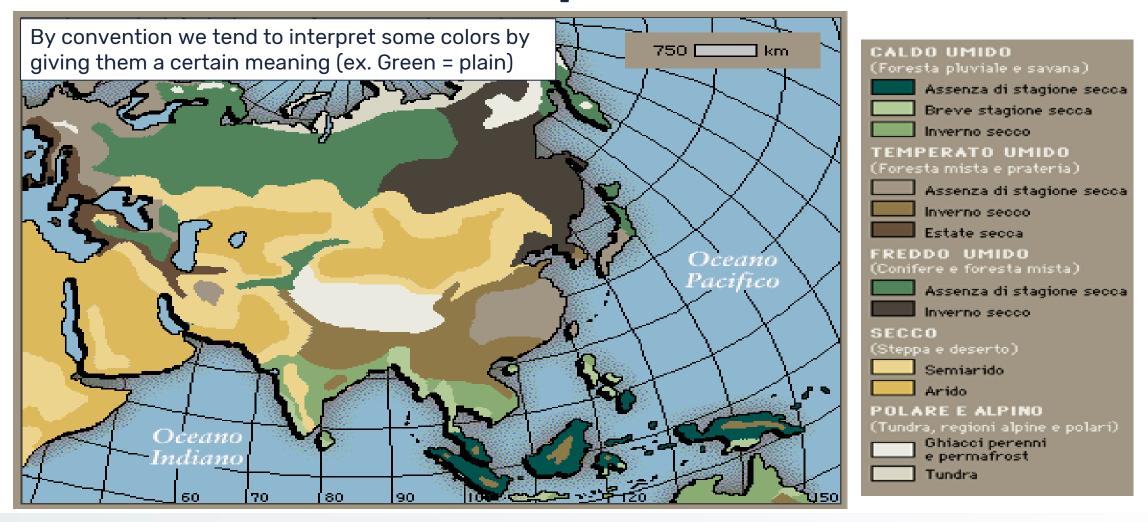
Use of buffers and shades





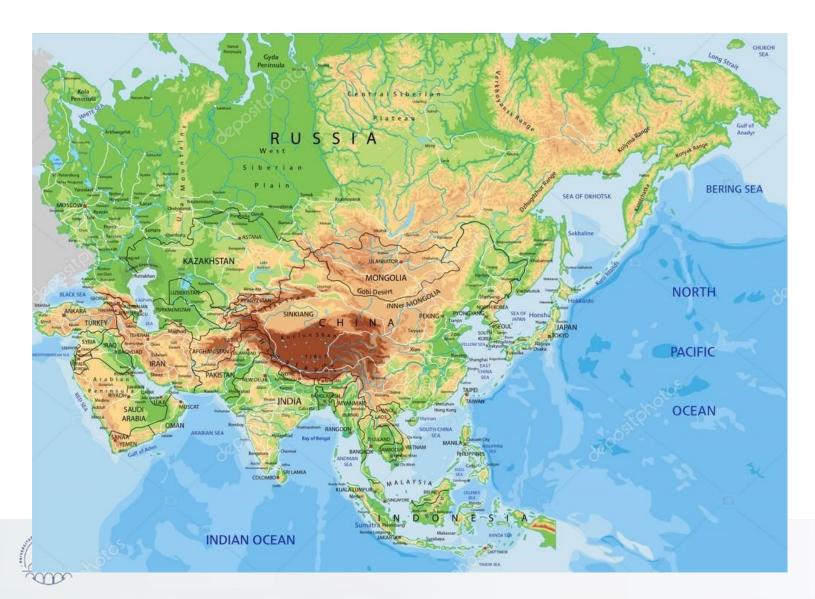
The colors

The colors: climate map

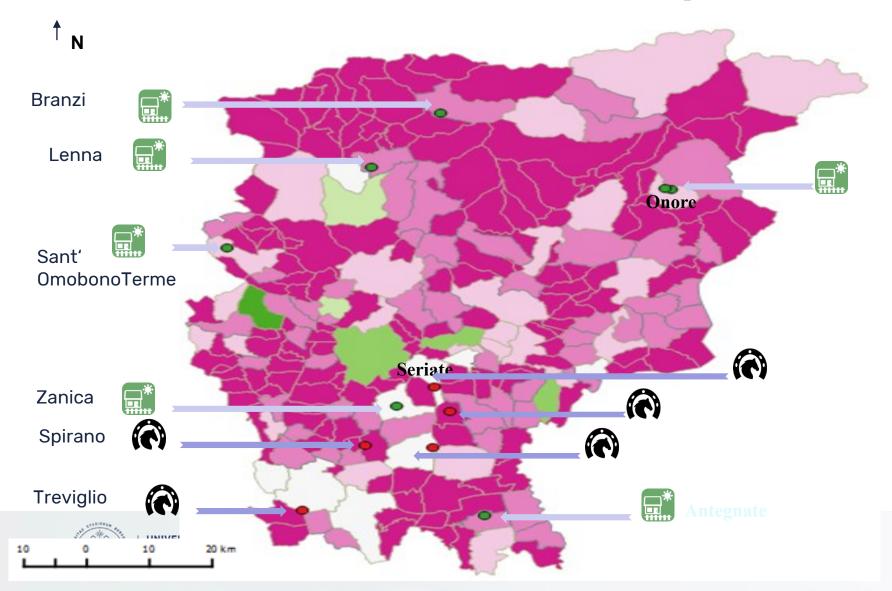




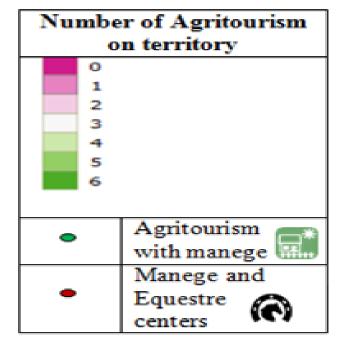
The colors



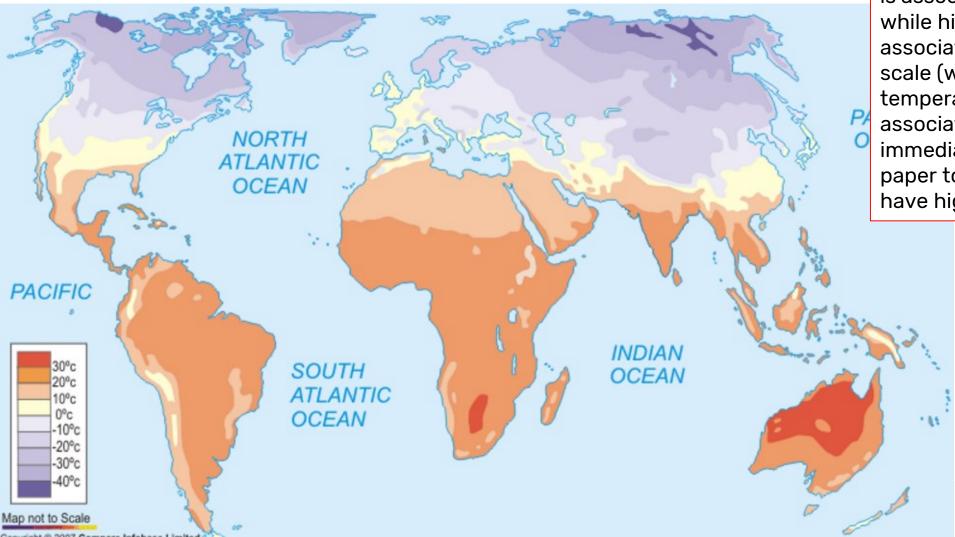
The colors: farmhouse map



Usually, a more intense color is used to indicate a more intense phenomenon (a higher value). Associating dark pink with the value of zero and white with the value of 3 is misleading for those reading the map



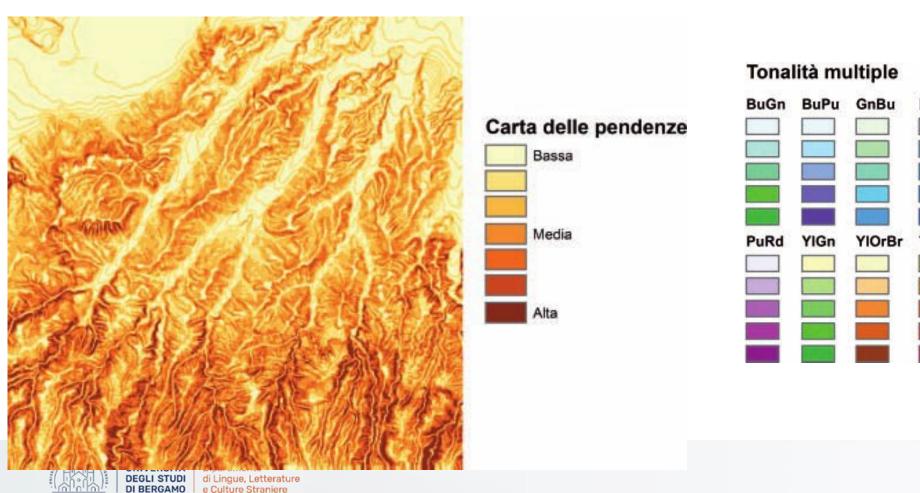
The colors: temperature

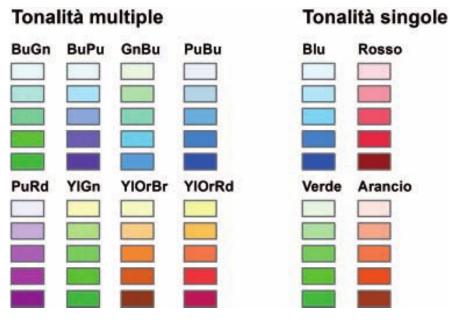


In this case the value zero (degrees) is associated with a neutral colour, while high temperatures are associated with colors in the red scale (warm colour) and temperatures below zero are associated with a purple color (cold), I immediately allow those who read the paper to understand which areas have higher temperatures

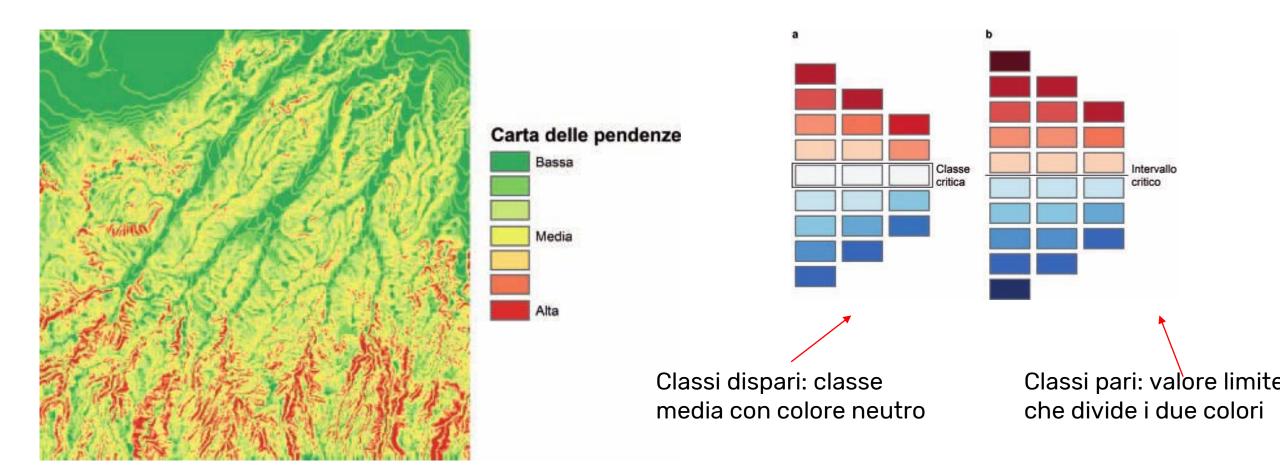


The colors: gradient tones

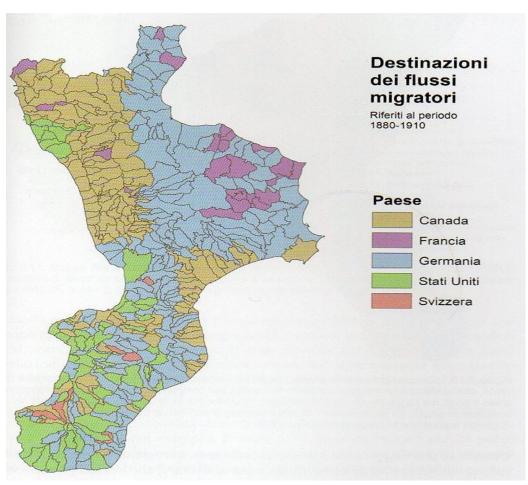




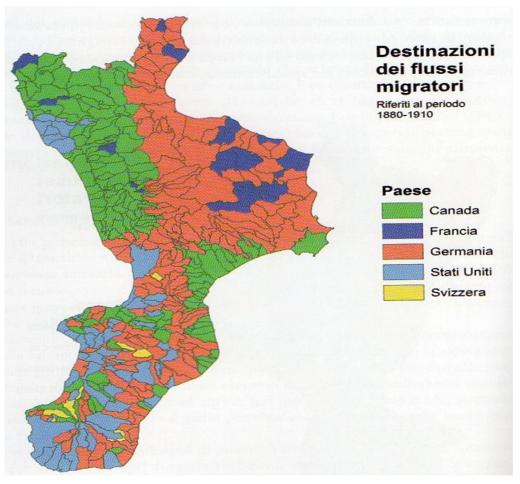
Colore: divergent tones



The colors: qualitative tones



constant brightness and saturation with hue variation



increase in brightness and saturation = greater contrast



Cartographic examples

- Evaluation of some cartographic examples together with the students
- Individual work by students to draft some maps







Questions?

Second part: Lab activity

Geourbanistica

Planning and Management of Tourism Systems

Text Sciences and Culture Enhancement in the Digital Age

Dott. Umberto Fede Dott. Edmondo Pietrangeli

> Università degli Studi di Bergamo, sede di Via Salvecchio, 19