**Data presentation**

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| **Method** | **Use** | **Advantages** | **Disadvantages** |
| **Field sketches and photographs** |  | * Good memory tool, especially if accompanied by detailed annotations | * One view of one point in time * May not be an accurate representation of the area |
| **Line graph** | Shows changes over time or distance | * Can compare multiple continuous data sets * Interim data can be inferred from graph line |  |
| **Bar graph** | Useful for obsolete values and contrasts between areas and places | * Good visual representation of statistical data * Simple to construct * Easy to understand | * Graph categories can be reordered to emphasize certain effects * Use only with discrete data * Limited space for labelling with vertical bar graphs |
| **Scattergraph** | Used to compare two sets of data | * It will show you a correlation between two data sets * Relatively easy to construct * Shows data spread clearly and any anomalies stand out | * Too few data points can produced skewed results, producing incorrect graph analysis * Impossible to label points, hard to ascertain exact values * Too many data points can quickly make the graph unreadable * Cannot show relationship between more than two variables at once |
| **Pie charts** | Useful for percentages and statistical data | * Shows % of each segment * Easy to draw * Can be used to represent a wide range of statistical data and are visually effective as the contribution of each segment is easy to see | * Too many segments make the graph cumbersome * Calculation of the amount is more difficult than the bar chart * If there are a lot of small segments then they are difficult to analyse * No exact numerical data * Hard to compare two data sets * ‘Other’ category can be a problem * Total unknown unless specified * Best for 3 to 7 categories |