**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
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| **Line graph** | Shows changes over time or distance | * Can compare multiple continuous data sets
* Interim data can be inferred from graph line
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| **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
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| **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
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| **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
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