



WORDS ON A MAP | LABELS

Cartographic Design & Principles | Winter 2018



Label Placement

Points, lines & polygons



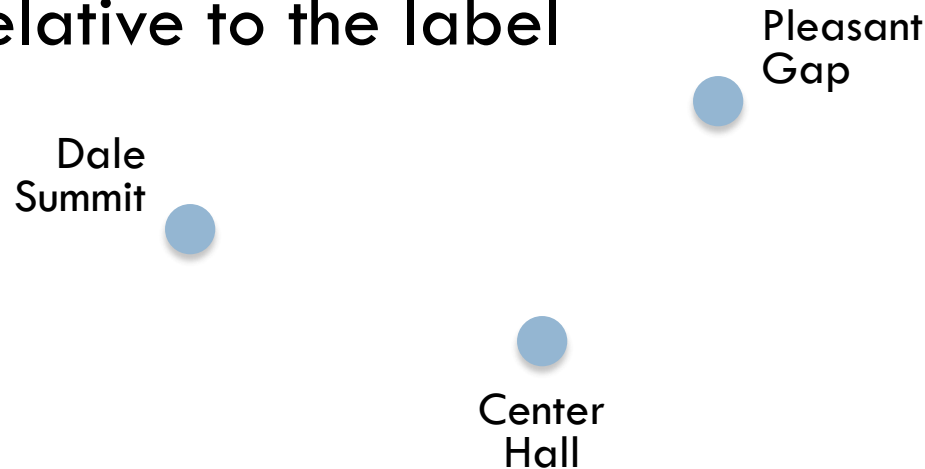
Placing labels is harder than you think! It is one of the most time-intensive aspects of cartography





Labels as Symbols

- Alignment gives clues to where the point can be found relative to the label



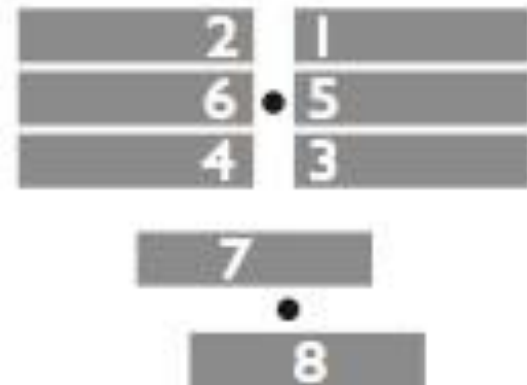
- Text alignment based on the label position requires map editing
 - ▣ Right-align all labels positioned to the left of their point
 - ▣ Left-align all labels positioned to the right of their point

Labels as Indicators of features

- Use various label styles to categorize the features themselves
- Example:
 - ▣ you have 1,200 labels on a map. If only 20 of those are rivers, you can direct the map readers attention to those labels by using a distinct font, style or color

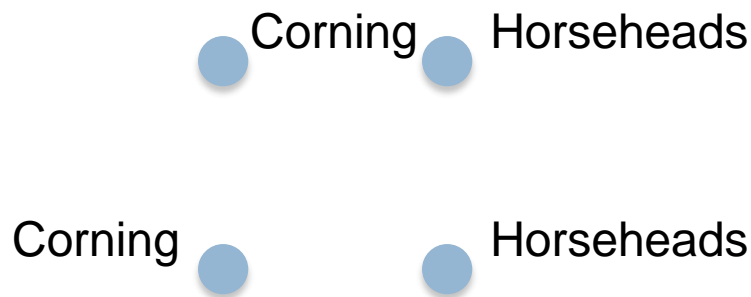
Point data – best practices

- Next to the point
 - ▣ Better to shift up or down from the point (rather than aligning it with the point)
- Horizontally aligned
- Default character spacing
- Consistent spacing between label & symbol



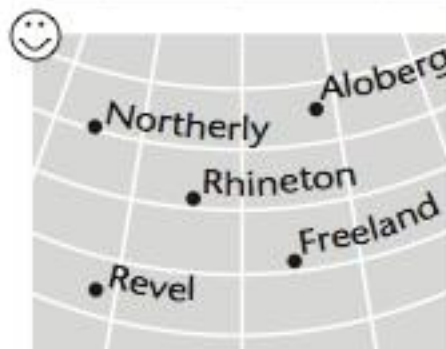
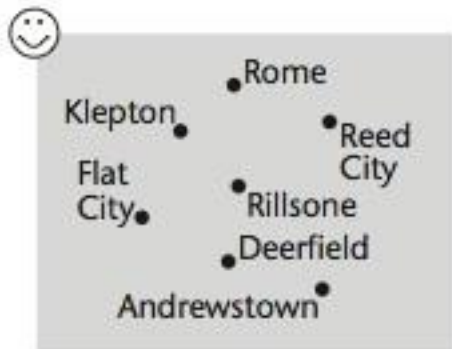
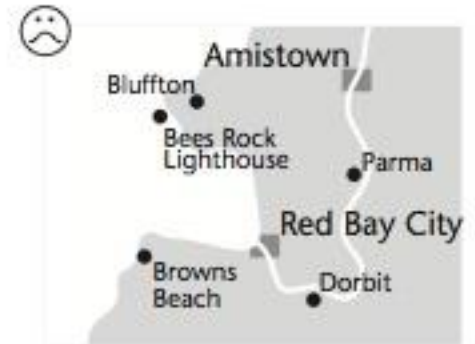
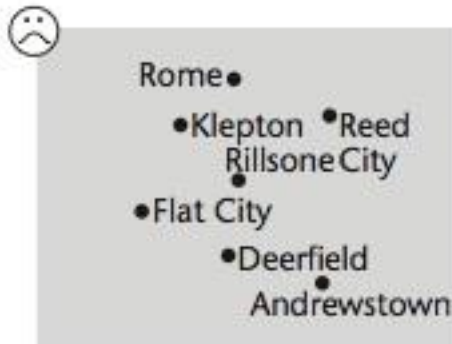
Point data – best practices

- Best placement is based on the assumption there is no other information around the point
- Becomes a process of trade-offs between guidelines & realities
- Unambiguous association is more important than preferred positioning



Point data – best practices

- Label land features on land
- Label water features in water
- Label towns on the side of the river on which they are located
- Align type to grid, if grid is included



Point data – best practices

- Break a line to make a label more readable
 - ▣ Ideally, it breaks a vertical line to minimize the loss of information

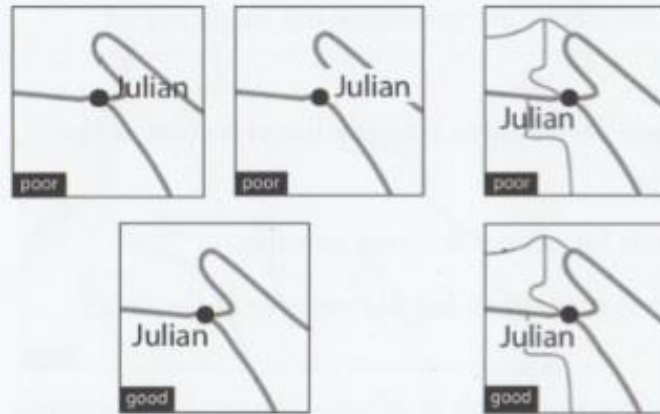
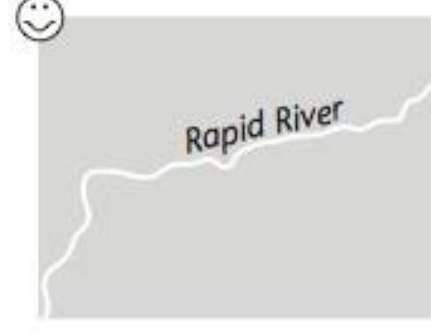
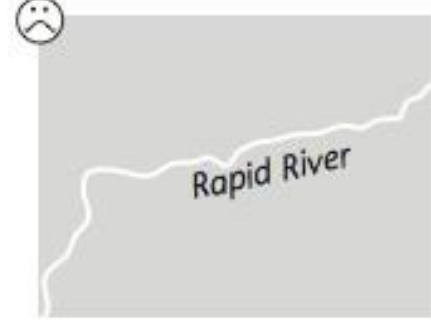
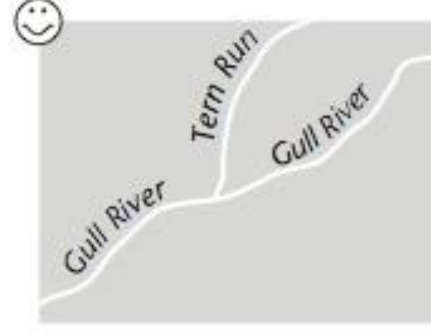
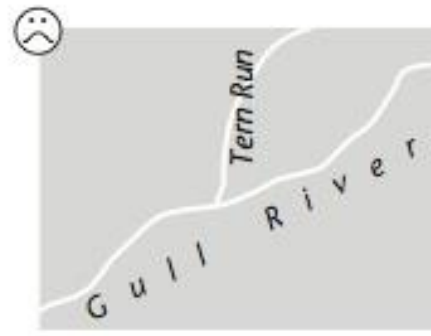
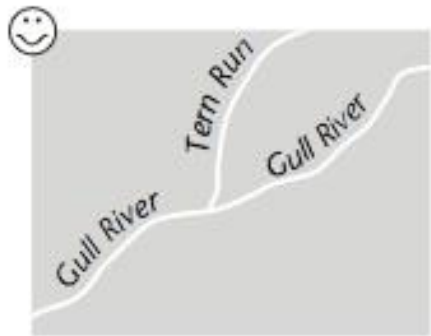
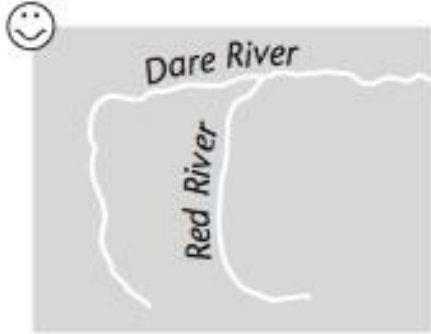
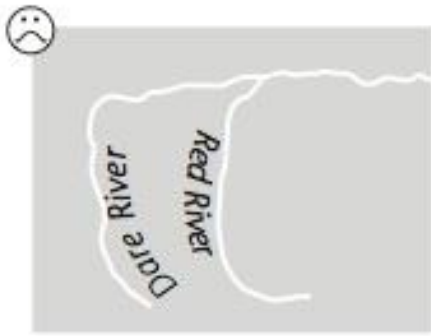


Figure 3.38 Reposition labels to reduce interference with nearby features.

Figure 3.39 Breaking lines for labels makes a map more readable.

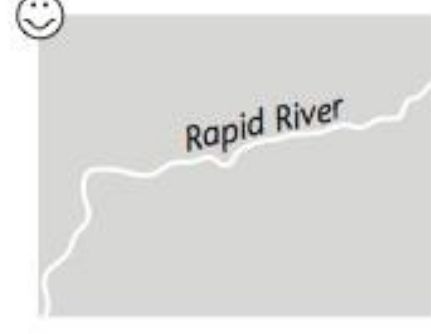
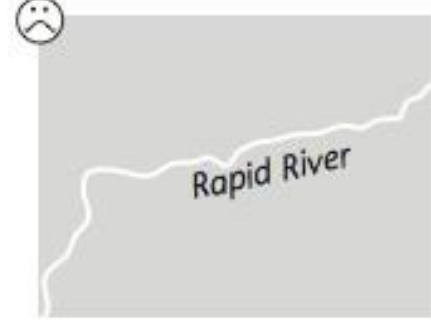
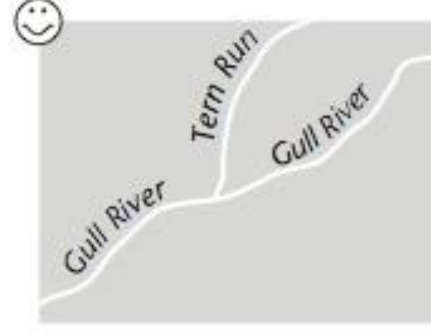
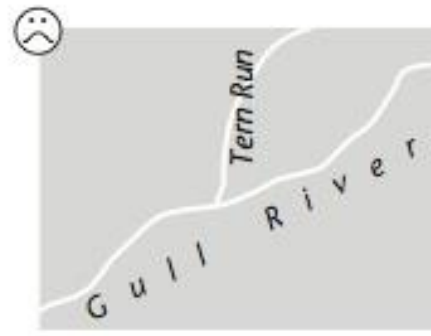
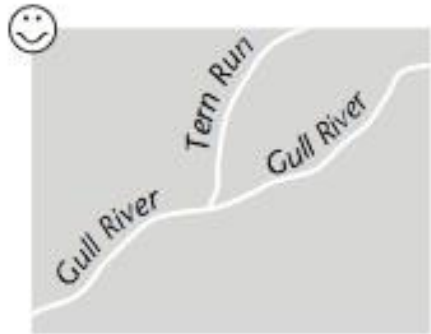
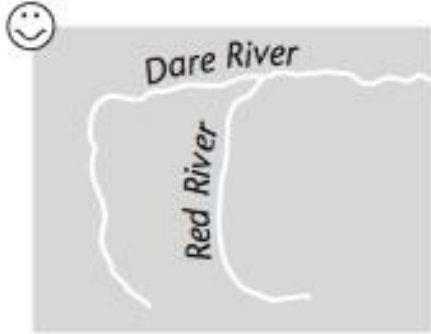
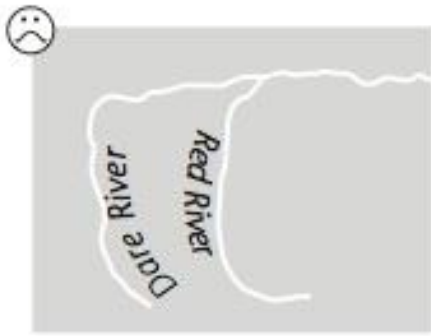
Line data – best practices

- Curve or slant type, following the symbol (spline)
- Keep type above symbol if possible
- Keep type as horizontal as possible for ease of reading
- Labels should follow the linear feature
- No noticeable character spacing
- Moderate word spacing can be useful



Line data – best practices

- Never place type upside-down
- When using vertical labels, place the first letter at the bottom
- Repeat rather than stretch



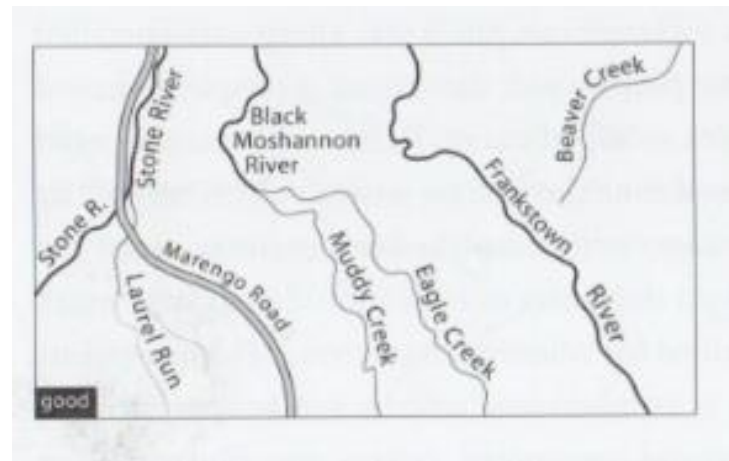
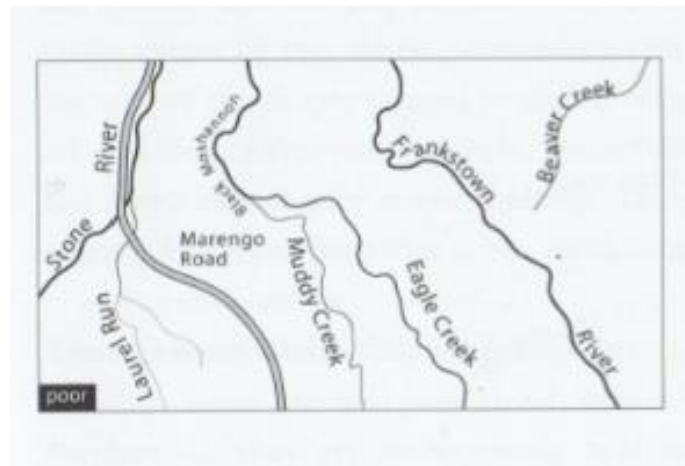


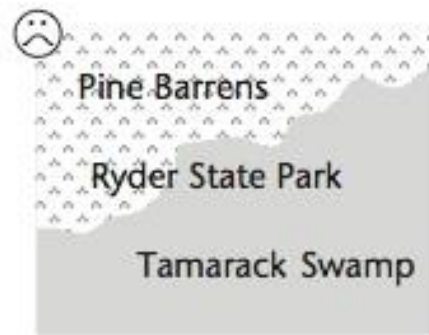
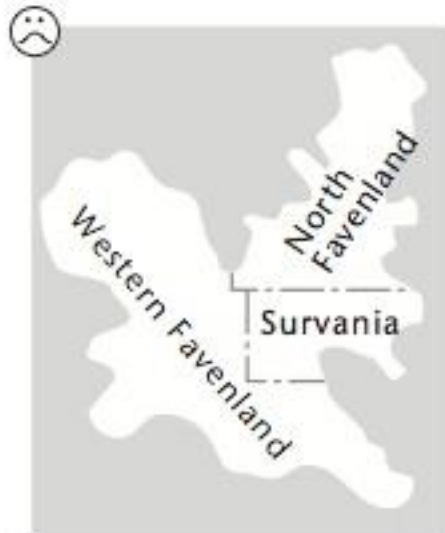
Figure 3.50 Line labels placed automatically by ArcMap. Source: Digital Chart of the World, ESRI.



Figure 3.51 Manually repositioned line labels with improved positions. Source: Digital Chart of the World, ESRI.

Area data – best practices

- Curve and use character spacing to fit the area
- Make sure the area and label are clearly connected
- Entire label should follow a gentle & smooth curve
- Keep area labels as horizontal as possible
- Avoid vertical & upside-down labels
- Keep labels away from area edges
- Avoid hyphenating or breaking up area labels

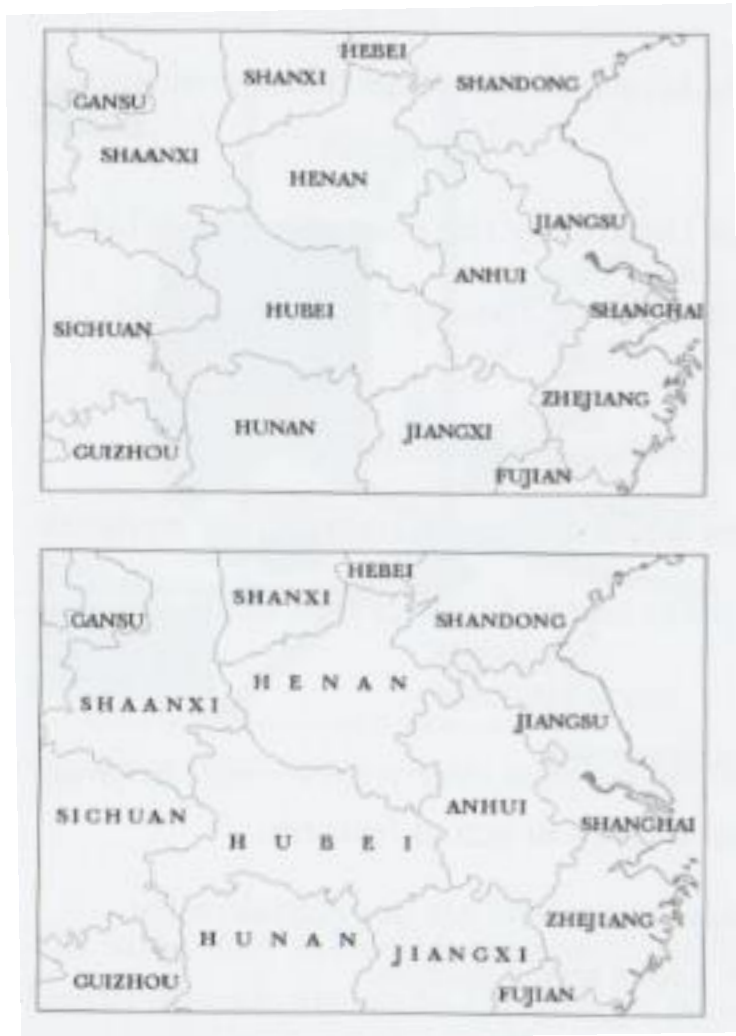


Area data – best practices



- Distinguish overlapping areas by varying type size, weight, form
- Label linear area like line symbols

Automatic placement

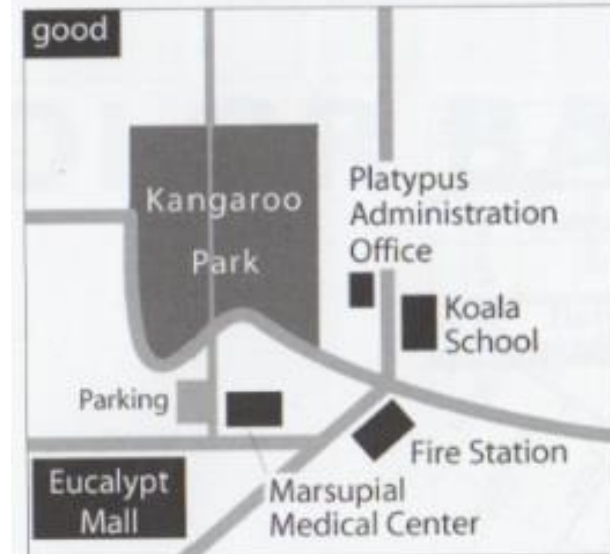
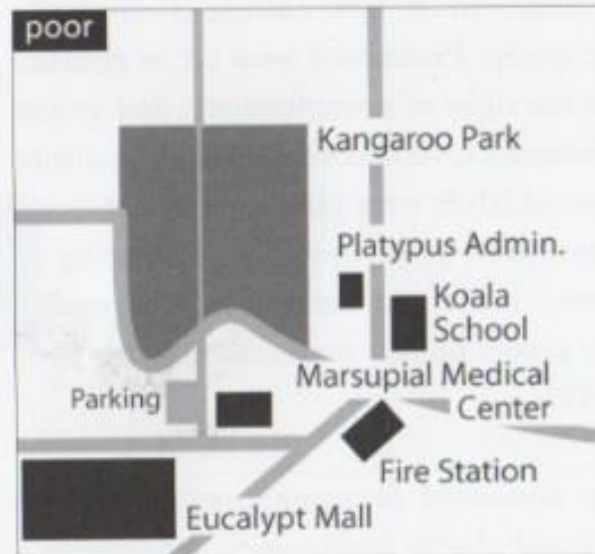
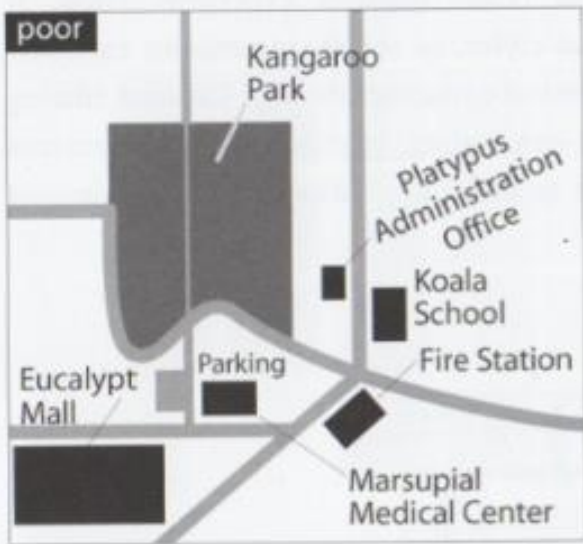


Manual placement w/
character spacing



Avoid horizontal placement – it
suggests a ‘sentence’

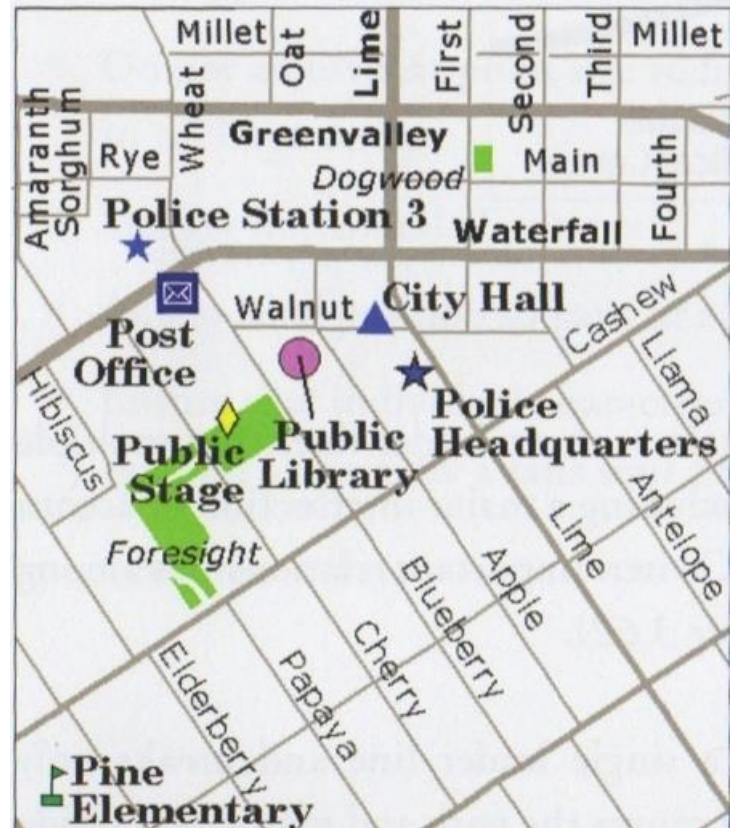
Dense labels



Dense labels



Automatic placement



Manual placement



Type Placement

Around the map

Placing text around the map

- Titles, text boxes, disclaimers, etc. A few general rules:
 - ▣ Ensure all text is aligned with surrounding elements including other text, maps, and lines
 - ▣ Do not use justified text in poster layouts (spacing out text to a given area) – too difficult to read quickly
 - ▣ Use Left-justified text
 - ▣ Double-space body text on larger layout to prevent ‘squinting’

Placing text around the map

- Group text elements together
 - Use Law of Three – odd numbers of items in a group than even numbers of items in a group
 - Do not separate all over the page, but also do not group it all into one single text area
 - Example: Create three paragraphs of text separated by a headline or extra white space and place the 3 paragraphs together on the same side of the page



Labels in ArcGIS

Graphic, dynamic, annotation

Label tools

Graphic Text

How to access

- Draw toolbar

Disadvantages

- Not geographically anchored

Best used

- When there are only a couple labels
- Around the map

Dynamic Text

How to access

- Layer Properties
- Label Manager
- Maplex

Disadvantages

- Cannot individually move labels

Advantages

- Can define classes of labels
- Set weights & buffers
- Allow overlapping labels
- Control duplication
- Constrain placement conventions
- Set scale at which labels are shown
- Set type characteristics

Label Tools

