

designing effective visualizations in the biological sciences 13.00 - 14.00

MARTIN KRZYWINSKI

Genome Sciences Center BC Cancer Agency Vancouver, Canada

PSA ANNUAL MEETING 2011 GENOMICS WORKSHOP University of Washington 12 July 2011





design : effective visual communication

OBJECTIVE

FOLLOWING GUIDELINES

SUBJECTIVE

BREAKING GUIDELINES PURPOSEFULLY





OBJECTIVE ASPECTS OF CLEAR COMMUNICATION





Excellent organization and consistency. Clear use of color. Vertical lines cue continuity.

Samollow, P.B., The opossum genome: insights and opportunities from an alternative mammal. Genome Res, 2008. 18(8): p. 1199-215.

Overly ornamental. Illegible and inconsistently formatted text. Redundant elements.

Gentles, A.J., et al., Evolutionary dynamics of transposable elements in the short-tailed opossum Monodelphis domestica. Genome Res, 2007. 17(7): p. 992-1004.





OBJECTIVE ASPECTS OF ATTRACTION



Healthy coat. Pleasant colour scheme. Vigorously adorable proportions. Attentive gaze. Sympathetic eyes.



Where do I start?







WHAT IS AN EFFECTIVE VISUALIZATION?







INFORMATION-RICH, NOT INFORMATIVE



The breakspoint graph G(M,R,D,Q,H,C) (obverse edges are not shown) of six mammalian genomes. Alekseyev, M.A. and P.A. Pevzner, Breakpoint graphs and ancestral genome reconstructions. Genome Res, 2009. 19(5): p. 943-57.





INFORMATIVE, NOT INFORMATION-RICH



Mean and 95% confidence interval of average Gst based on direct sequencing of fragments within high (N = 8) and low (N = 6) differentiation regions in natural population of house mice. Harr, B., Genomic islands of differentiation between house mouse subspecies. Genome Res, 2006. 16(6): p. 730-7.



INFORMATION-RICH AND INFORMATIVE



Evolutionary history of the centromeric WFDC sublocus. Hurle, B., W. Swanson, and E.D. Green, Comparative sequence analyses reveal rapid and divergent evolutionary changes of the WFDC locus in the primate lineage. Genome Res, 2007. 17(3): p. 276-86.



requirements for effective visual communication LEGIBILITY CLARITY AND OPTIONALLY, ATTRACTIVENESS











are all elements discernable?

does text contrast well with background?

is there simultaneous contrast?

RESOLUTION PARSABILITY COLOR







are all elements discernable?

does text contrast well with background?

is there simultaneous contrast?

RESOLUTION PARSABILITY COLOR

CLEAR

does the reader see the noise or trends?

message delivered?

are there redundant or ornamental elements?

STRONG MESSAGE EXCESS INK REDUNDANCY GLYPHS OUTLIER HIJACK







are all elements discernable?

does text contrast well with background?

is there simultaneous contrast?

RESOLUTION PARSABILITY COLOR

CLEAR

does the reader see the noise or trends?

message delivered?

are there redundant or ornamental elements?

STRONG MESSAGE EXCESS INK REDUNDANCY GLYPHS OUTLIER HIJACK

ATTRACTIVE

are spacing and orientation of visual cues consistent?

GRID LAYOUT





are all elements discernable?

does text contrast well with background?

is there simultaneous contrast?

CLEAR

does the reader see the **noise** or **trends**?

message delivered?

are there redundant or ornamental elements?

ATTRACTIVE

are spacing and orientation of visual cues consistent?

DO I HAVE A MESSAGE ? HAVE I COMMUNICATED IT ?

RESOLUTION PARSABILITY COLOR STRONG MESSAGE EXCESS INK REDUNDANCY GLYPHS OUTLIER HIJACK

GRID LAYOUT





legibilityclarityattractiveness RESOLUTION PARSABILITY COLOR

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RESOLUTION & ACUITY LIMITS



Mouse segmental duplications. J. A. Bailey, D. M. Church, M. Ventura, M. Rocchi, E. E. Eichler, Genome Res 14, 789 (May, 2004).



RESOLUTION & ACUITY LIMITS

RESOLVING DETAIL



The resolving power of the eye is approximately 50 cycles per degree. This limits us from distinguishing features smaller than 0.1 mm at a reading distance of 30 cm. Larger features must be used to maintain legibility and comprehension. 1 point = 1/72 inch = 0.0353 cm





RESOLUTION & ACUITY LIMITS

DO NOT DIVIDE YOUR SCALE INTO MORE THAN 500 INTERVALS



S. cerevisiae chrIV, 1,531 kb scale length 183 mm, 7.2 in, 519 pt scale resolution 8.4 kb/mm, 213 kb/in, 2.9 kb/pt

As a rule of thumb, you should not divide your scale into more than 500 intervals per 8.5 inch (216mm, US letter size). This corresponds to 1 pt on a 183 mm figure, 4 pixels on a 1920 horizontal resolution display, or 2 pixels on a typical LCD projector.





The specific domains and combinations in the domain graph. Ye, Y. and A. Godzik, Comparative analysis of protein domain organization. Genome Res, 2004. 14(3): p. 343-53.



PARSABILITY LIMITS



Comparison of mutation enrichment in cellular pathways using complementary statistical approaches. Lin, J., et al., A multidimensional analysis of genes mutated in breast and colorectal cancers. Genome Res, 2007. 17(9): p. 1304-18.



REFACTORING COMPLEXITY Breast Cancer



Colorectal Cancer





Comparison of mutation enrichment in cellular pathways using complementary statistical approaches. Lin, J., et al., A multidimensional analysis of genes mutated in breast and colorectal cancers. Genome Res, 2007. 17(9): p. 1304-18.





REFACTORING COMPLEXITY Breast Cancer

sigPathway





COLORECTAL

Comparison of mutation enrichment in cellular pathways using complementary statistical approaches. Lin, J., et al., A multidimensional analysis of genes mutated in breast and colorectal cancers. Genome Res, 2007. 17(9): p. 1304-18.





REFACTORING COMPLEXITY



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COLORECTAL

Comparison of mutation enrichment in cellular pathways using complementary statistical approaches. Lin, J., et al., A multidimensional analysis of genes mutated in breast and colorectal cancers. Genome Res, 2007. 17(9): p. 1304-18.





REFACTORING COMPLEXITY Breast Cancer





iPath BioCarta



Comparison of mutation enrichment in cellular pathways using complementary statistical approaches. Lin, J., et al., A multidimensional analysis of genes mutated in breast and colorectal cancers. Genome Res, 2007. 17(9): p. 1304-18.



COLOR PERCEPTION



HSB COLOR SPACE

HUE	240	60
SATURATION	1	1
BRIGHTNESS	1	1

LCH COLOR SPACE

HUE	266	86
CHROMA	130	107
LIGHTNESS	0.32	0.97





COLOR PERCEPTION



Transcription factor domains

The 10 most common transcription factor Pfam domains in SAS proteins. Vettore, A.L., et al., Analysis and functional annotation of an expressed sequence tag collection for tropical crop sugarcane. Genome Res, 2003. 13(12): p. 2725-35.



COLOR PERCEPTION



In a qualitative palette, colors have no perceived order or importance.





PERCEPTUAL UNIFORMITY



HSB COLOR SPACE	∆ H = 60	
HUE	83	143
SATURATION	1	1
BRIGHTNESS	1	1

171	231
1	1
1	1

 $\Delta H = 60$

Lab COLOR SPACE		$\Delta E_{ab} = 35$		$\Delta E_{ab} = 176$
L	91	88	90	35
a	-59	-81	-58	70
b	87	60	4	-102



DIVERGING BREWER PALETTES







CONTRAST

AVOID ADJACENT PURE COLORS



AVOID ADJACENT COLORS WITH SIMILAR LUMINANCE

 $\Delta L = 0$



Simultaneous contrast occurs when two pure colors are adjacent. Poor contrast occurs when two colors have similar luminance (perceived brightness).





CONTRAST

•MIG6 •PTP10 +TNC BRK +NS5A PTP1D +SAP kinase +DNAPK SRCASM CASP1 *NCKbela SKAP55 +IRS4 AREG DCN DYSTROGLYCAN beta +RHOGAP CIN85 +NCK+ITK +EAK +NF1 -UPAR AJAK1 +RAC1 +VE-CADHERIN +APS +HCK +CCND1 +PXN +EREG +EPHB2 +CDG25A +RIN1 RUK1 ·PKC-mu*IRS2 +PLSCR1 +CEACAM +L-SELECTIN ·RALGDS ·JAB ·PYK2 SHB +PIP2 +CNTNAP1 SNT •NPM-ALK kinase •ZAP70 +FAKb +SNX1 +TUBA1 +DNM1 LCP2 · RS1 •FYN +PRKABIA BLNK BCL2 -SHIP +ITGA28 •38P2 +KPNA1 +alpha ACTININ +AIRK1 ADAPTIN alpha +DAG1 -WISH +ASKt •RPA32*\$300 IFI27 +beta MET +FES +SEVC PROFILIN *p62 PRKCD JSAP1 -PP1C +GRB10 +MTA1 +DRD4 PP2A +EPS8 +BRCA1 •STAT2 +CAV3 KDR PK3CA +DG PTPRE +NM +CRK V-ATPase E +BCR/ABL L-2R STAM2 +FLIP •PKG1-alpha PHE3 •p150 +PTPN11 +SRC TUBG1 LAT *Hspso *RAPIA + ABL ·MOREER 48 Gas GRAP2 RACK1 +REPS1 GRP58 +RAFTK +CDC42 +ADAM15 TNFR1 +SYN1+HS1 +PLCG1 PKR +DIP ANXA0 INTERSECTIN +FAK2 +Filamin A • 14-3-3 gamma •CBP/p300 AK: CRK-II SQS2 +APP #HNE3 *p56LCK +CIP1 +WASL MEKK2 SHIP2 +PAL +AR +GRB4 +E3B1 +4PS +FRIP A-RAF H4-ret AIRS3 +PTP-SL +FMS +AFK2 ADRB1 +SP1 MTA3 Tvl-1 +FAK1 +p115 .VAV .SHP2 +CBLB +JunB BTC +PIAS1 VAV3 +SLM-1 *14-3-3 zela +TC21 AKT1 +LYN +PTPNT +Hsp90N -R-RAS SETA +CALD1 +VAV2 +G38P +C3G +SNTA1 +p53 +JNKBP1 +alpha-Actinin +14-3-3 eta ERK5 PIK3R1 NFKB +NIK +14-3-3 epsilon +ORF3 OMPK PSMD10 +MEKK •JP2 •TRAF2 S1P1 +JNKK2 alpha +MAP3K12 BNTRE AXL +WASP .SYK +DNM2 AND(A2 +TRADD +MAPK IKAP ·RKIP ·HPK1 PKG. +RPDE-6 +LAX -C-ETST +SH2-B MPI ecl/yc +GCCR PAX2 +SIRM +CRK-I +GLZ +ETS2 SMAD1 +PAK2 +MUC1 +ADAM12 PRPC GTEKH +GAB1 MADE +SPRY1 +RPL18A +ERK2 +NIBRIN +ICP10 +p135 +SIP-110 +RASP21 +MKP1 GHF1 hhPPM PTPN22 +[kappaB alpha] VDR +HVH2 +CRKI +hUBC9 ·SAM68 NFATP DOK1 +DAB2 SRC1a SIT +MT +JIP1 •JP3 STEP PKC opsilon +DF3 LTK BAG1 MKK4 MKK7 +BRAMP2 +CASP7 TC-PTP ATF2 +JunD GPB7 +SPRY2 CAV1 PIK3C2B TAX •TH DOK2 +SHIPbota ·GCK GRP94 +GAB2 +MEK2 +SYNAPTOJANINS2 +p140 +MAP2C RXRA CKII EKLF P70S kinase PAK3 +KSR FRS2 alpha +MKK1 +UNC-53 +MAP2B +14-3-3 bola +PU1 MAP4K1 +HB16 NF-YA HNRPC LC-PTP T antigen HUNTINGTIN +BARX1b RalGPS1 NFKB3 < MyoD JAK2 CSN1 +GATA4 CBL .RAC +p46SAPK +c-ETS-1 CBFA2 SHP1 SMAD3 SB1 RAP74 +SMAD4 CSNK2B +JOP2A ATF1/)HD SOCS3 ATF6. +C/EBPbeta CORTACT IN +FRA1 POB1 NDHII +HSP90 *TGIF *E1A 52R +FRA2 +RIP +FLI1 +NAP2 LNK MRTF-A +BCL6 P3F B-RAF +p62TCF ZYXIN +5-Lipoxygenase TF2B +FF3 CAPER **+RB** SMBT +TEF-1 +FZA-B CREBP1 VP16 .MYOCARDIN +HMGI-Y +SAP1 +MRTE-B SYNAPTOJANINS1 DELTEX -MEQ TBP HEX +SF-1 BARX2b **GR** •p35-C/EBPbeta +EWS-FLI-1 4E7 PEA3BF +HF-1 IkappaB beta SSRP1 ERG ·SAP2 +SRC1 TFIIF PTPRA CBP ASC1 +B-ATF +p20C/EBPbeta +IE2 86 +CBFA1 CREB MYOGENIN +ASC2 •RXRG HOP*E12 SPIN ERalpha TAFII250 +ATF4 +UBC9 USF2 +NKX3.1 NEY PKC-zeta PHOX1

Black text on dark colors is illegible due to insufficient luminosity contrast.



•p54SAPK



GOOD CONTRAST

RUK1

+TUBA1

EGF

EGFR

TNC +PTPIC +MiG6 BRK +NS5A PTP1D +SAP kinase +DNAPK SRCASM

SHC SKAP55 NCKbeta CASP1 +IRS4 PI3K AREG PLC gamma DYSTROGLYCAN beta +RHOGAP CIN85 +EAK +NF1 *LPAR +NCK+ITK ALA GRB2 +RAC1 +VE-CADHERIN +APS +HCK +CCND1 +PXN +EREG +EPHB2 ·PKC-mu*IRS2 +CDC25A +RIN1 SOS1 +PLSCR1 +CEACAM +L-SELECTIN PYK2 .RALGDS .JAB +SHB +PIP2 SNT +CNTNAP1 +FAKb +SNX1 +DNM1 STAT1 LCP2 .FYN RS1 +PRKABIA BCL2 BLNK +SHIP •38P2 +ITGA28 STAT3 +KPNA1 +alpha ACTININ +AIRK1 +DAG1

-WISH +ASKt +RPA32*\$300 IFI27 +FES +beta MET +SEVC PROFILIN *p62 JSAP1 -PP1C +GRB10 +MTA1 +DRD4 +BRCA1 GAP •STAT2 +CAV3 KDR PK3CA +DG PTPRE +NMI RAS L-2R STAM2 +FLIP •PKG1-alpha PHE3 •p150 +PTPN11 ·SRC TUBG1 + ABL ·MOREER 48 LAT *Hsp90 .RAPIA RACK1 +REPS1 GRP58 RAFTK +CDC42 +ADAM15 TNFR1 +DIP

·SYN1*HS1 PKR +FAK2 +Filamin A CBP/p300 AK: #HNE3 *p56LCK +CIP1 MEKK2 +AR +FRIP +A-RAF +PTP-SL +FMS +SP1 RAF MTA3 Tvl-1 +JunB BTC +PIAS1 +SLM-1 +TC21 AKT1 +Hsp90t SETA

PKC JNKK1 ·VAV2 MEKK1 +CC +p53 +JNKBP1 +14-3-3-0(... ERK5 NFKB OMPK MEKK •JP2 TRAF2 StP1 ·MAP3K12 JNKK2 alpha SYK IKAP *RKIP*HPK1 PKG. -C-ETST ecMyc +GCCR PAX2 +GLZ +ETS2 SMAD1 +PAK2 MEK1 +MAD +RPL18A JNK1 +ERK2 +RASP21 +MKP1 rurF1 +hnRPM +[kappaB alpha] VDR +NFATP SRC1a SIT +MT +JIP1 •JP3 ERK1 LTK

MKK4 MKK7 TC-PTP +ATF2 +JunD CAV1 +TAX GRP94 RXRA ELK1 CKII +EKLF c-Fos c-Jun ·MAP2B

+PU1 +HB16 T antigen HUNTINGTIN NFKB3 < MyoD CSN1 +c-ETS-1 CBFA2 SMAD3 +SMAD4 CSNK2B +JOP2A ATF1/ ATF6. +FRA1 NDHII *E1A 52R +FRA2 TGIF +NAP2 MRTF-A +HSP90 +BCL6 •p62TCE TF2B CAPER **+RB** CREBP1 VP16 MEQ +HMGI-Y +SAP1 TBP HEX +SF-1 **GR** 4E7 +HIF-1 ERG +SRC1 +CBP ASC1 +B-ATF +IE2 86 +CBFA1 CREB

+MKK1 +14-3-3 bola NF-YA HNRPC LC-PTP +BARX1b +GATA4 CBL .RAC +p46SAPK RAP74 +C/EBPbeta POB1 +RIP SRF +FLI1 P3F ZYXIN +FF3 ·SMBT +TEF-1 +FZA-B MYOCARDIN +MRTE-B SYNAPTOJANINS1 BARX2b •p35-C/EBPbeta +EWS-FLI-1 PEA3BF IkappaB beta SSRP1 ·SAP2 TFIIF +p20C/EBPbeta MYOGENIN +ASC2 •RXRG HOP*E12 SPIN ERalpha

ANXA0

+AFK2

MPI

+BAG1

PAK3

-R-RAS

14-3-3 gamma

*14-3-3 zela

+TRADD +MAPK

+MUC1

PTPN22

PKC opsilon

+GAB2

+G38P +C3G

ADRB1

H4-ret

+APP

+alpha-Actinin

+GAB1

+hUBC9

GCK

+CASP7

P70S kinase

SHIP2

+NK +14-3-3 epsilon

+HVH2

STEP

•TH

+KSR

+MEK2

·VAV ·SHP2

+RPDE-6 +LAX

GTEKH

TAFII250 UBC9 +NKX3.1 USF2 NEY PKC-zeta PHOX1 •p54SAPK

Decreasing the saturation of the background colors improves contrast.

+ATF4



•NPM-ALK kinase

+CRK

CRK-II

VAV3

+SNTA1

AND(A2

+ADAM12

+DAB2

+SHIPbota

FRS2 alpha

+SOCS3

B-RAF

DELTEX

PTPRA

SHP1

+SIP-110

PRKCD

+Gas

+PAL

+CBLB

+ORF3

V-ATPase E

+PLCG1

SQS2

AIRS3

LYN PTPNT

BNTRE

PRPC

+p135

·SAM68

+SH2-B

+CRKI

+DF3

PIK3C2B

JAK2

HD.

LNK

+SYNAPTOJANINS2

MAP4K1

+WASL

PIK3R1

AXL +WASP

+SPRY1

GPB7 +SPRY2

+p140 +MAP2C

+ICP10

DOK1

+DOK2

+FAK1 +p115

ADAPTIN alpha

•ZAP70

PP2A +EPS8

INTERSECTIN

+CALD1

+DNM2

BRAMP2

PSMD10

+SIRM +CRK-I

+UNC-53

RalGPS1

SB1

CORTACTIN

+5-Lipoxygenase

+NIBRIN

+BCR/ABL

GRAP2

+GRB4 +E3B1 +4PS



USING COLOR PICKERS



Photoshop shows a color's coordinates in several color spaces. Decrease saturation to make a color appear lighter. Use the "L" channel of the Lab space to determine a color's perceived brightness (luminance).





legibility clarity attractiveness

STRONG MESSAGE REDUNDANCY EXCESS INK GLYPHS OUTLIER HIJACK

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IMPORTANCE OF CLARITY



This is fairly clear. Either

(a) do not poop near the tiny trees, or

(b) no pooping for giants



This is less clear. Perhaps

(a) no talking

(b) did you remember your black glove?

(c) stop and wait




IS YOUR MESSAGE NECESSARY?









ACADEMIC FIGURE OR MENSA TEST?



A mix-and-match model for prokaryotic genome evolution. Charlebois, R.L. and W.F. Doolittle, Computing prokaryotic gene ubiquity: rescuing the core from extinction. Genome Res, 2004. 14(12): p. 2469-77.



























Concept of the "DNA Book." Kawai, J. and Y. Hayashizaki, DNA book. Genome Res, 2003. 13(6B): p. 1488-95.





Concept of the "DNA Book." Kawai, J. and Y. Hayashizaki, DNA book. Genome Res, 2003. 13(6B): p. 1488-95.





Concept of the "DNA Book." Kawai, J. and Y. Hayashizaki, DNA book. Genome Res, 2003. 13(6B): p. 1488-95.





Concept of the "DNA Book." Kawai, J. and Y. Hayashizaki, DNA book. Genome Res, 2003. 13(6B): p. 1488-95.



EXTRACTING THE CORE MESSAGE









AMBIGUOUS PROPORTIONS



Nadeau, J.H., et al., Pleiotropy, homeostasis, and functional networks based on assays of cardiovascular traits in genetically randomized populations. Genome Res, 2003. 13(9): p. 2082-91.



CLEAR PROPORTIONS

.







REDUNDANCY



Y. H. Loh, A. Christoffels, S. Brenner, W. Hunziker, B. Venkatesh, Genome Res 14, 1248 (Jul, 2004).





REFACTORED REDUNDANCY







REFACTORED REDUNDANCY







EXCESS INK



Zinc finger exon analysis for ZNF493 and ZNF738, two divergent genes from the ZNF431 clade. Hamilton, A.T., et al., Evolutionary expansion and divergence in the ZNF91 subfamily of primate-specific zinc finger genes. Genome Res, 2006. 16(5): p. 584-94.





EXCESS INK



Zinc finger exon analysis for ZNF493 and ZNF738, two divergent genes from the ZNF431 clade. Hamilton, A.T., et al., Evolutionary expansion and divergence in the ZNF91 subfamily of primate-specific zinc finger genes. Genome Res, 2006. 16(5): p. 584-94.





THE LEGEND IS THE MAP

- all genes
- specific in situ result
- △ selective in situ result
- v nonselective in situ result
- specific in litterature
- nonspecific in litterature

ISH results in relation to profile similarity to SM-MHC (Y-axis) and to expression level (X-axis). Nelander, S., P. Mostad, and P. Lindahl, Prediction of cell typespecific gene modules: identification and initial characterization of a core set of smooth muscle-specific genes. Genome Res, 2003. 13(8): p. 1838-54.





THE LEGEND IS THE MAP

all genes
specific in situ result
△ selective in situ result
∇ nonselective in situ result
specific in litterature
x nonspecific in litterature
NON-SELECTIVE
NON-SPECIFIC

ISH results in relation to profile similarity to SM-MHC (Y-axis) and to expression level (X-axis). Nelander, S., P. Mostad, and P. Lindahl, Prediction of cell typespecific gene modules: identification and initial characterization of a core set of smooth muscle-specific genes. Genome Res, 2003. 13(8): p. 1838-54.



GENE

IN SITU

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INIT

43 E N O M E

THE GLYPHS ARE CUES



Comparison of Ka/Ks ratio and SNP density for genes and pseudogenes. Zheng, D., et al., Pseudogenes in the ENCODE regions: consensus annotation, analysis of transcription, and evolution. Genome Res, 2007. 17(6): p. 839-51.



HIERARCHICAL GLYPHS





HIERARCHICAL GLYPHS



Comparison of Ka/Ks ratio and SNP density for genes and pseudogenes. Zheng, D., et al., Pseudogenes in the ENCODE regions: consensus annotation, analysis of transcription, and evolution. Genome Res, 2007. 17(6): p. 839-51.





EXCESS INK



Telomere sequence gaps. Riethman, H., et al., Mapping and initial analysis of human subtelomeric sequence assemblies. Genome Res, 2004. 14(1): p. 18-28.





REMOVING EXCESS INK







EXCESS INK COMPETES WITH MESSAGE

INDIVIDUALS





Resequencing with naïve and log pool designs. Prabhu, S. and I. Pe'er, Overlapping pools for high-throughput targeted resequencing. Genome Res, 2009. 19 (7): p. 1254-61.



REMOVING EXCESS INK









HIJACKED BY OUTLIERS



Carmel, L., et al., Three distinct modes of intron dynamics in the evolution of eukaryotes. Genome Res, 2007. 17(7): p. 1034-44.





HIJACKED BY OUTLIERS



Intron gain and loss rates of eukaryotic lineages.

Carmel, L., et al., Three distinct modes of intron dynamics in the evolution of eukaryotes. Genome Res, 2007. 17(7): p. 1034-44.



Iegibilityclarityattractiveness GRID LAYOUT

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Frequencies (%) of Y-chromosomal haplogroups among ethnic populations. Basu, A., et al., Ethnic India: a genomic view, with special reference to peopling and structure. Genome Res, 2003. 13(10): p. 2277-90.

















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Frequencies (%) of Y-chromosomal haplogroups among ethnic populations. Basu, A., et al., Ethnic India: a genomic view, with special reference to peopling and structure. Genome Res, 2003. 13(10): p. 2277-90.



REQUIRED READING



The Visual Display of Quantitative Information

EDWARD R. TUFTE







