



weADAPT wireframe

# Question I

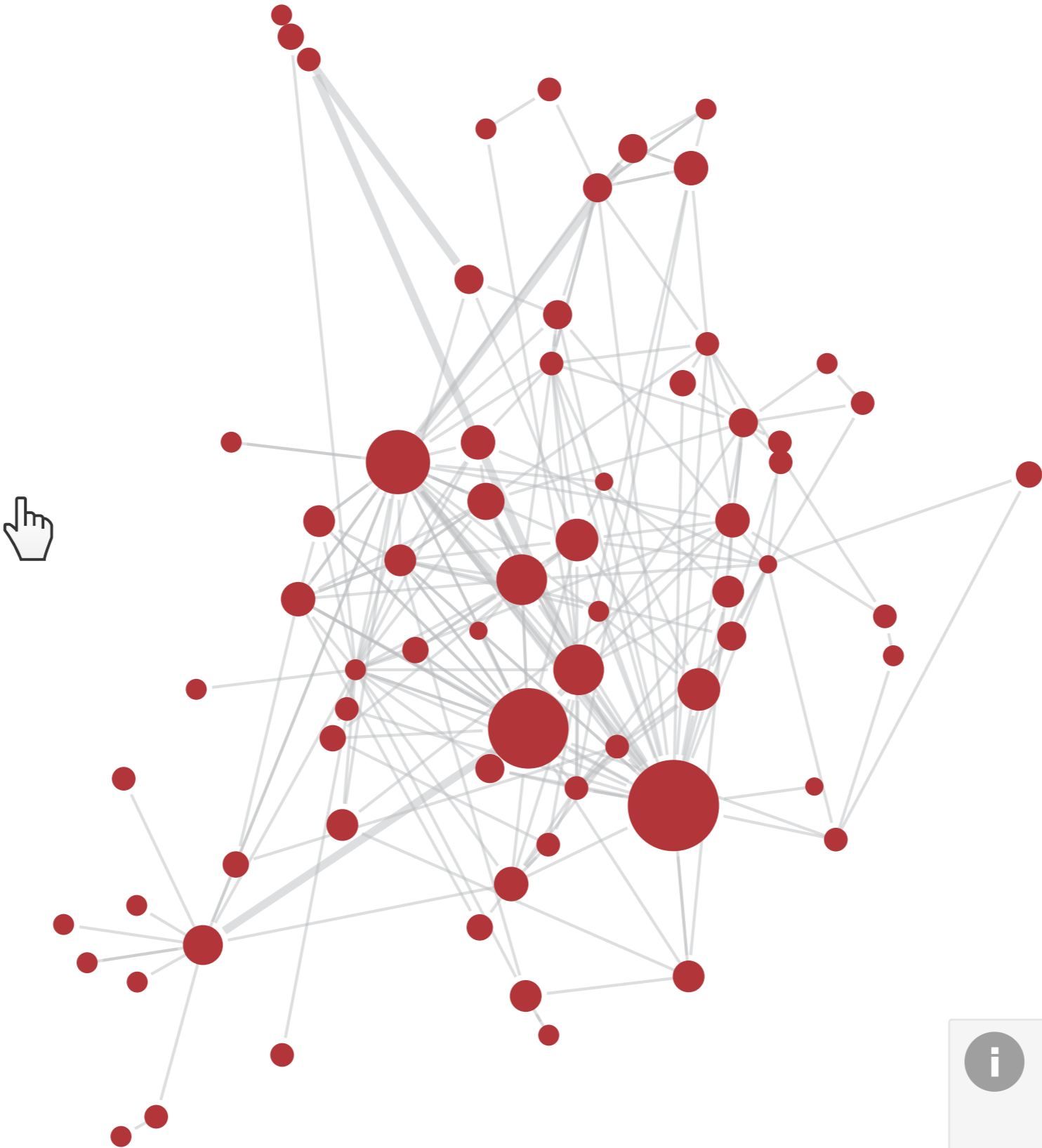
*Which organizations collaborate on weADAPT?*

**Operationalisation.** Which organisations have members co-signing articles on the weADAPT platform?

**Map.** Weighted network of organisations connected by co-authorship (two organisations are connected if their members co-sign one or more articles). The size of organisations is proportional to the number of their members.

**Interaction.** Rolling the cursor over an organisation highlights the organisations directly connected to it.

Clicking on an organisation rearrange the other organizations in concentric circles showing the network distance from the selected node.





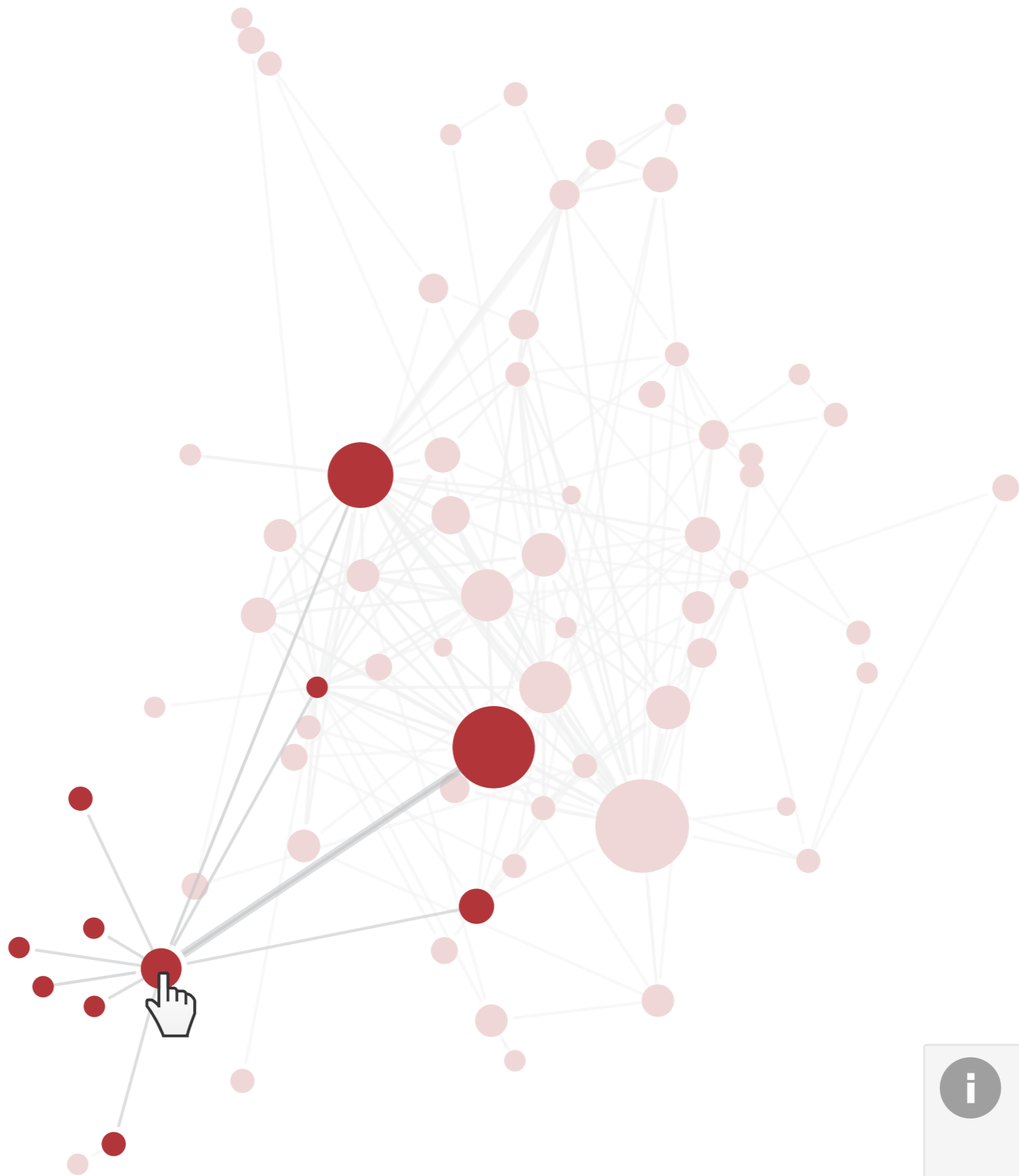
**Organizations** size shows degree  
(number of other lined websites).





*Q1 / Rollover: first neighbours highlighted.*

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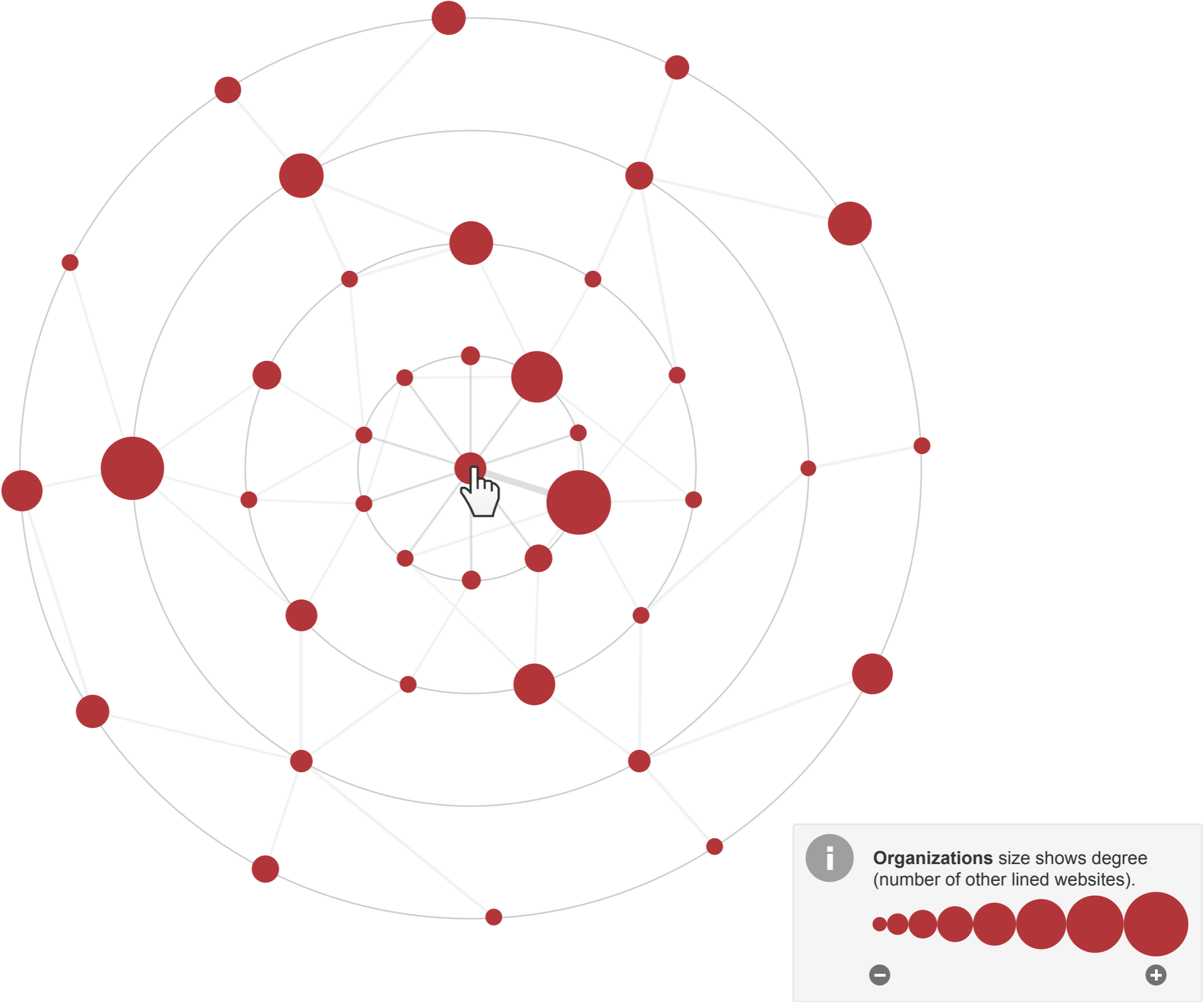
**Organizations** size shows degree  
(number of other lined websites).





*Q<sub>I</sub> / Node selected: separation degrees (egonet).*

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# Question 2

*How are different organisation positioned in weADAPT.org?  
Which initiative are more popular?*

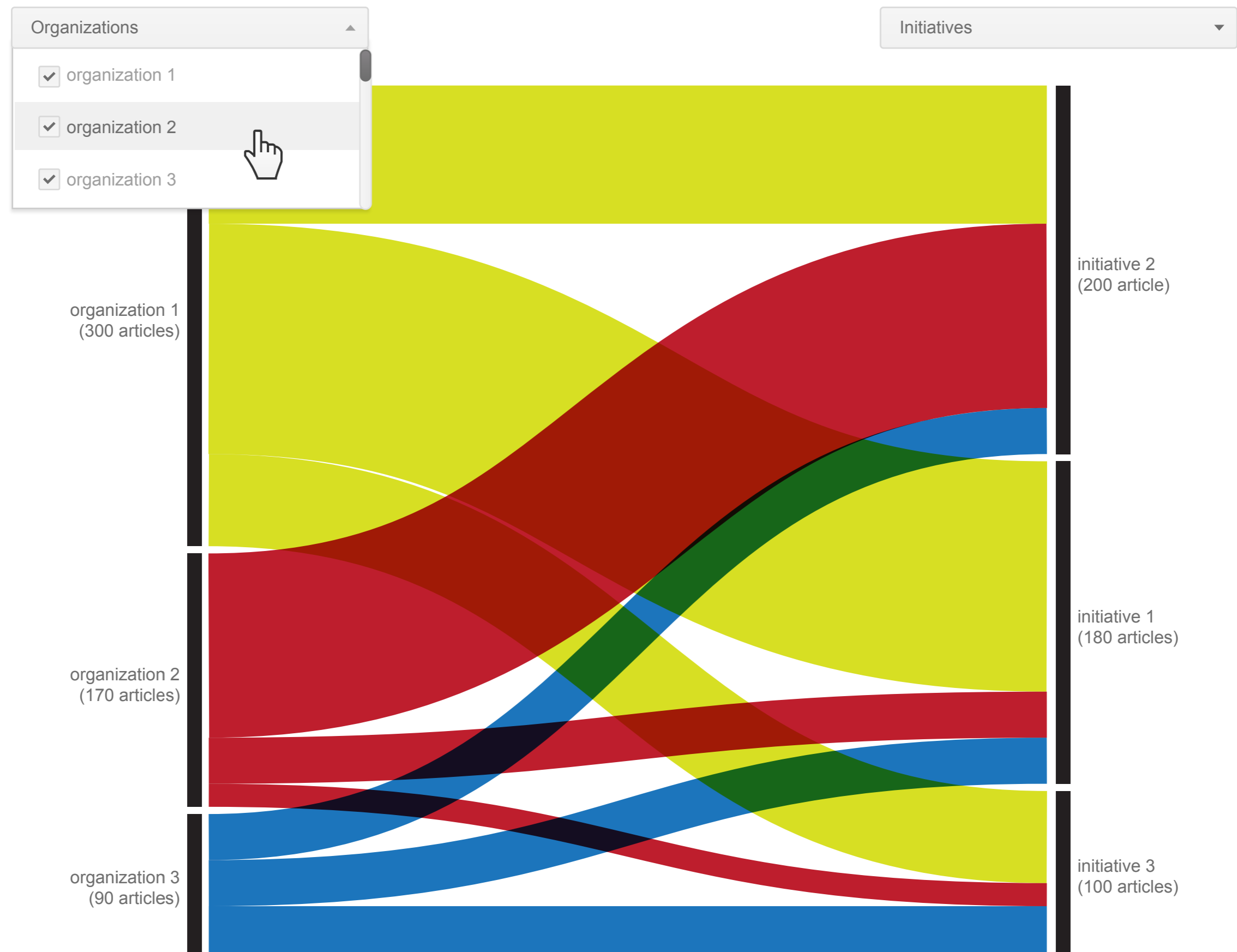
Operationalisation. Which organisations are members of which initiatives?

Map. Alluvional graph showing how many articles have been published by each organisation (left) in each initiative (right).

The size of elements and connections is proportional to the number of articles.

Interaction. Drop down lists allows to filter the visualized organisation and initiatives.

Q2 / Base view: Alluvional graph.



# Question 3

*Which organizations share the same thematic focus?  
Which themes are more visible in weADAPT?*

Operationalisation. Which tags are used by different organisation to categorise their articles?

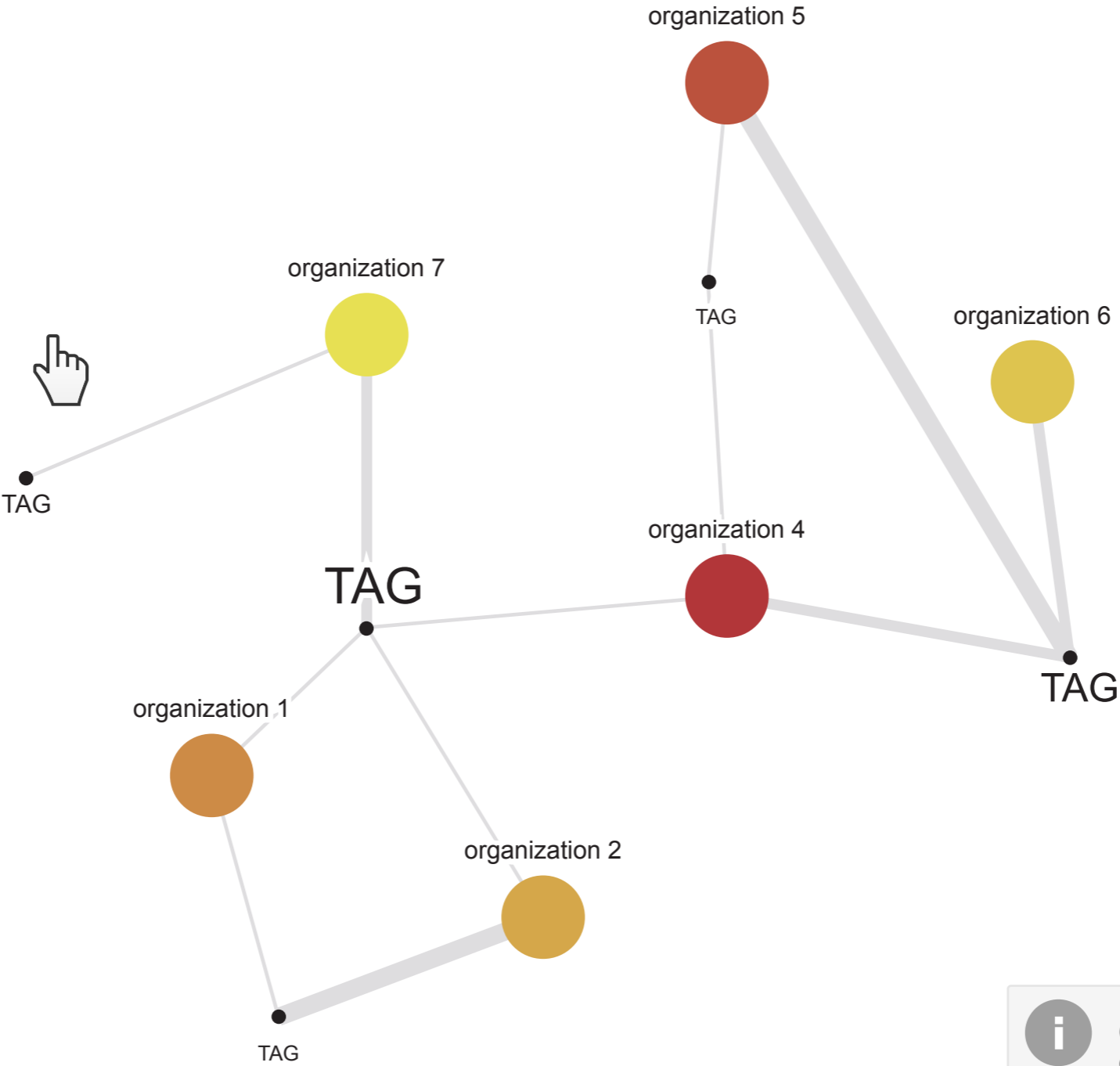
Map. Weighted bi-partite network of organizations and tags (tags are linked to organisations if they are used in one or more articles published by them).


The colour of organizations is proportional to the number of their members.

The size of the tags is proportional to the number of articles in which they are used.

Interaction. none.

Q3 / Base view: network graph.





**Organizations** color shading shows quantity of members

-

+

**Tags** size shows the number of papers in which is used

# Question 4

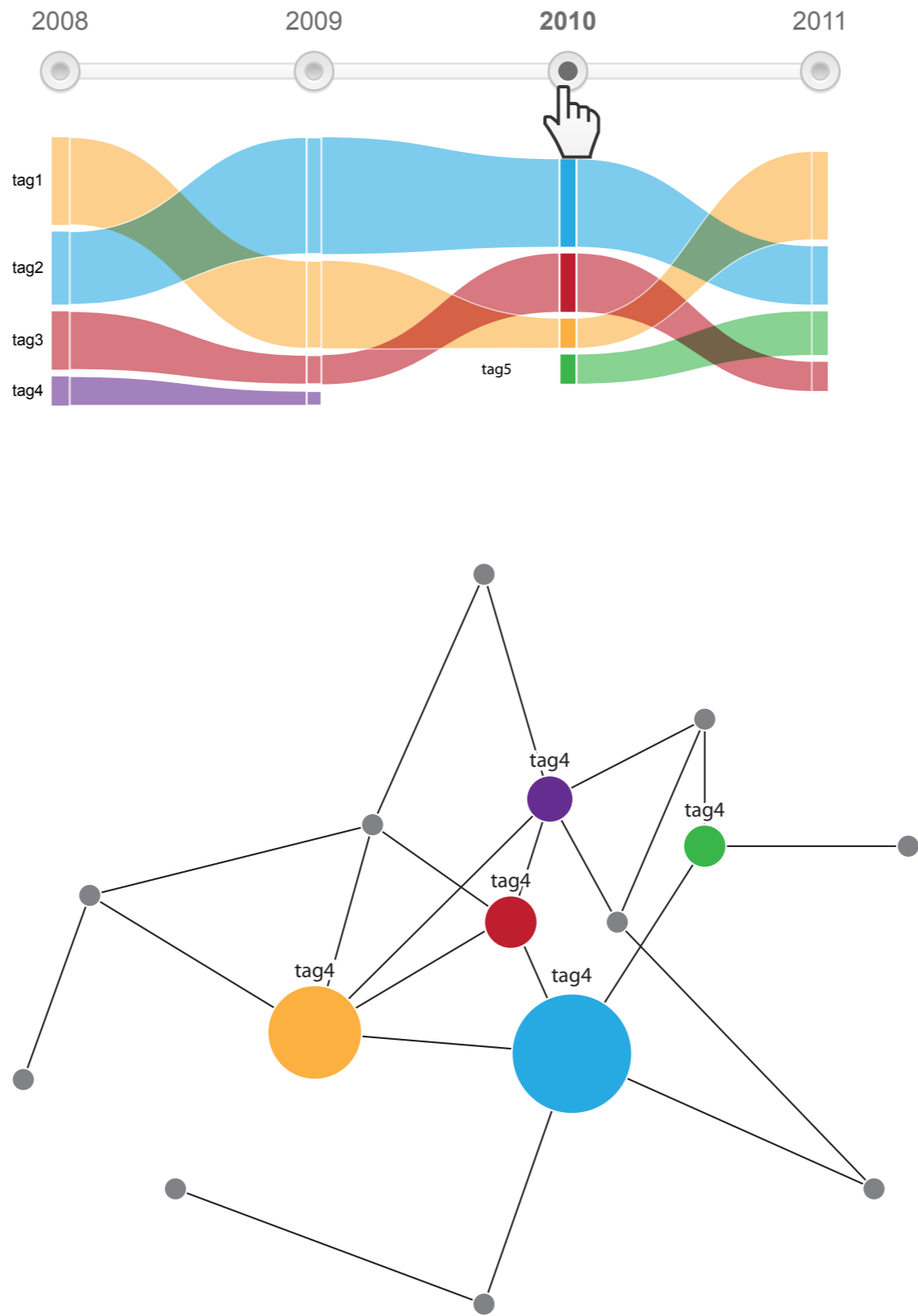
*Which themes are discussed together on weADAPT?  
Which are the most visible themes over time?*

**Operationalisation.** Which tags are most used on the weADAPT platform? And which tags are used together?

**Map.** Stream graph of the N most used tags in the weADAPT platform. Each tag is represented by a stream whose size changes according to how number of article that use the tag in each period.

**Interaction.** Selecting a period in the stream graph visualises the network of tags in that period. Two tags are connected if they are used together in one or more article in the selected period.

*Q4 / Base view: stream graph, network graph.*



# Question 5

*Who is doing what in which part of the world, according to weADAPT?*

**Operationalisation.** Which organisations have posted case studies in different parts of the world?

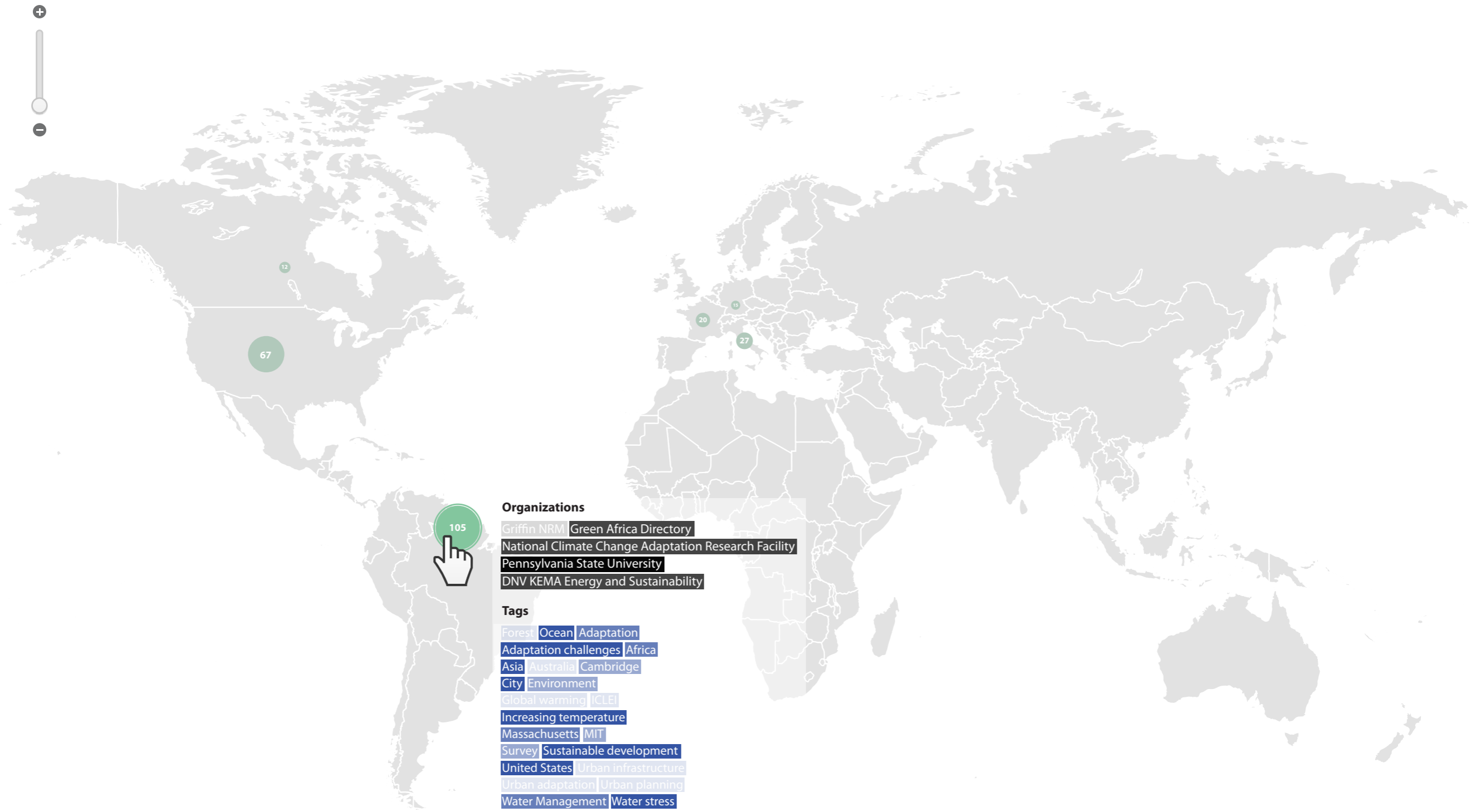
**Map.** Zoomable geographical map showing the density of projects in different zones and word-clouds revealing the organisation and tags connected.

**Interaction.** On zooming on the placeholders of case studies are aggregated in larger geographical areas. On zooming in the placeholders of case studies are distinguished to show the exact location of projects.

Clicking on a placeholder, reveals the N more important organisations and tags for the selected zone.



Q5 / Rollover: tag cloud of organizations and tags. Color brightness shows quantity.



Q5 / Click: zoom and disaggregation.



# Question 6

*Which is the part of adaptation on the overall discussion about climate change in Wikipedia?*

**Operationalisation.** How are different Wikipedia pages on climate change connected one another? And which pages are more frequently edited, discussed and reverted?

**Map.** Network of Wikipedia pages related to climate change connected by hyperlink (two pages are connected if they link to each other).

The colour of the articles depends on which climate debate they are related (attribution, mitigation, adaptation). The size of the articles is proportional to different controversiality metrics.

**Interaction.** Drop down lists allows changing the size of the articles according to the different measures of controversiality.

Size by: ▲

Chains


**Comments**

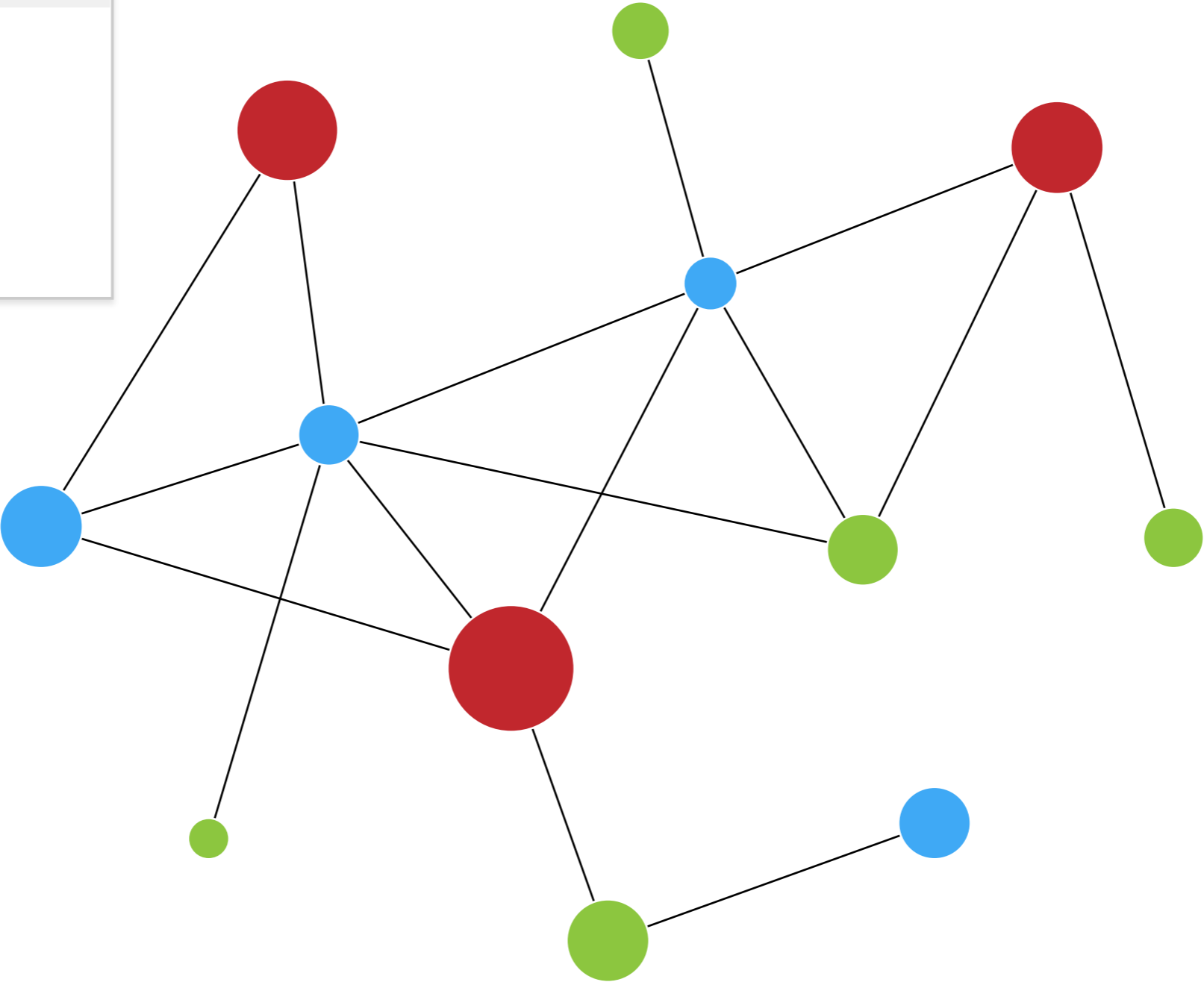
Users

H-Index

Max. Depth

Edits

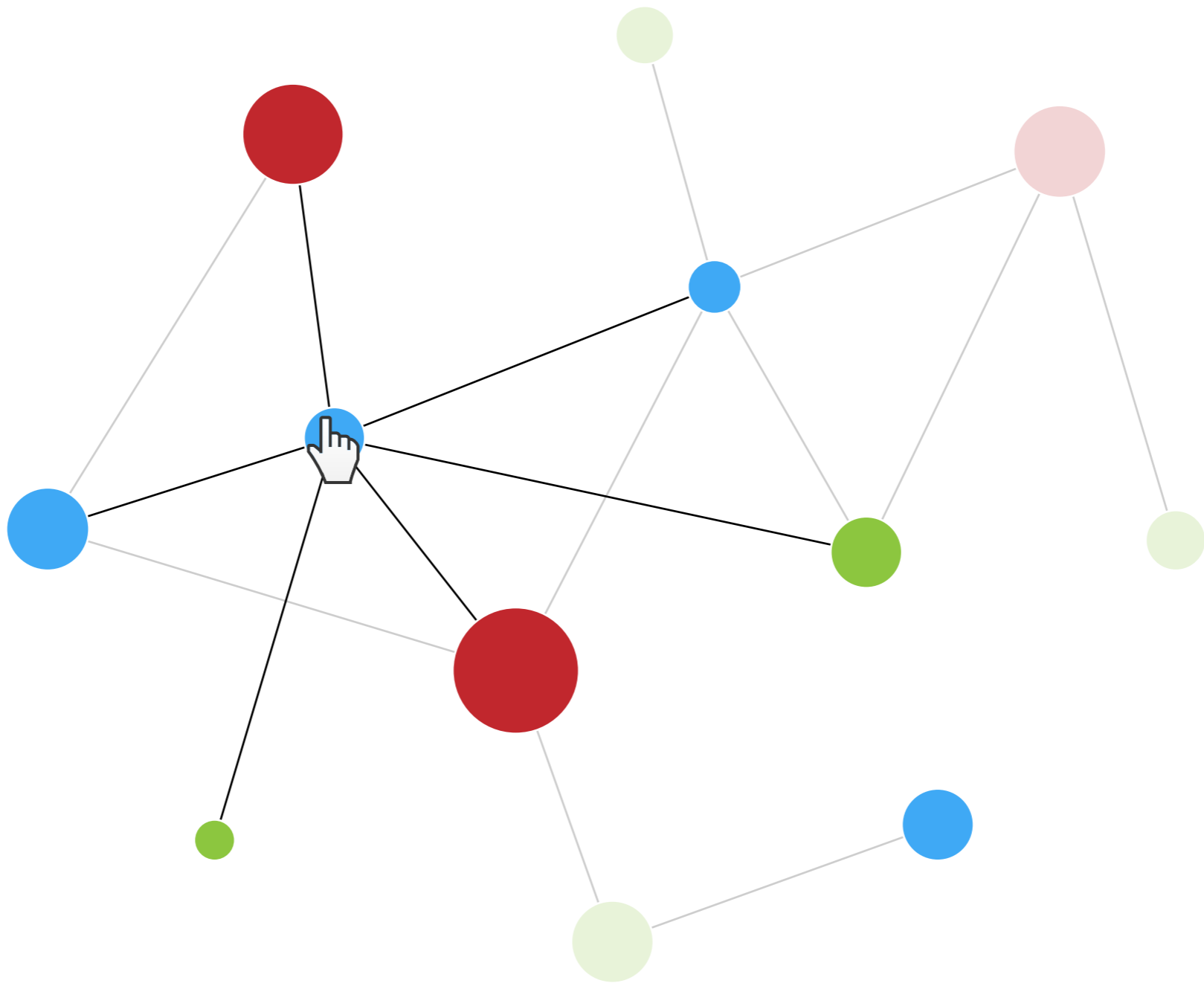




Q6 / Rollover: first neighbours highlighted.

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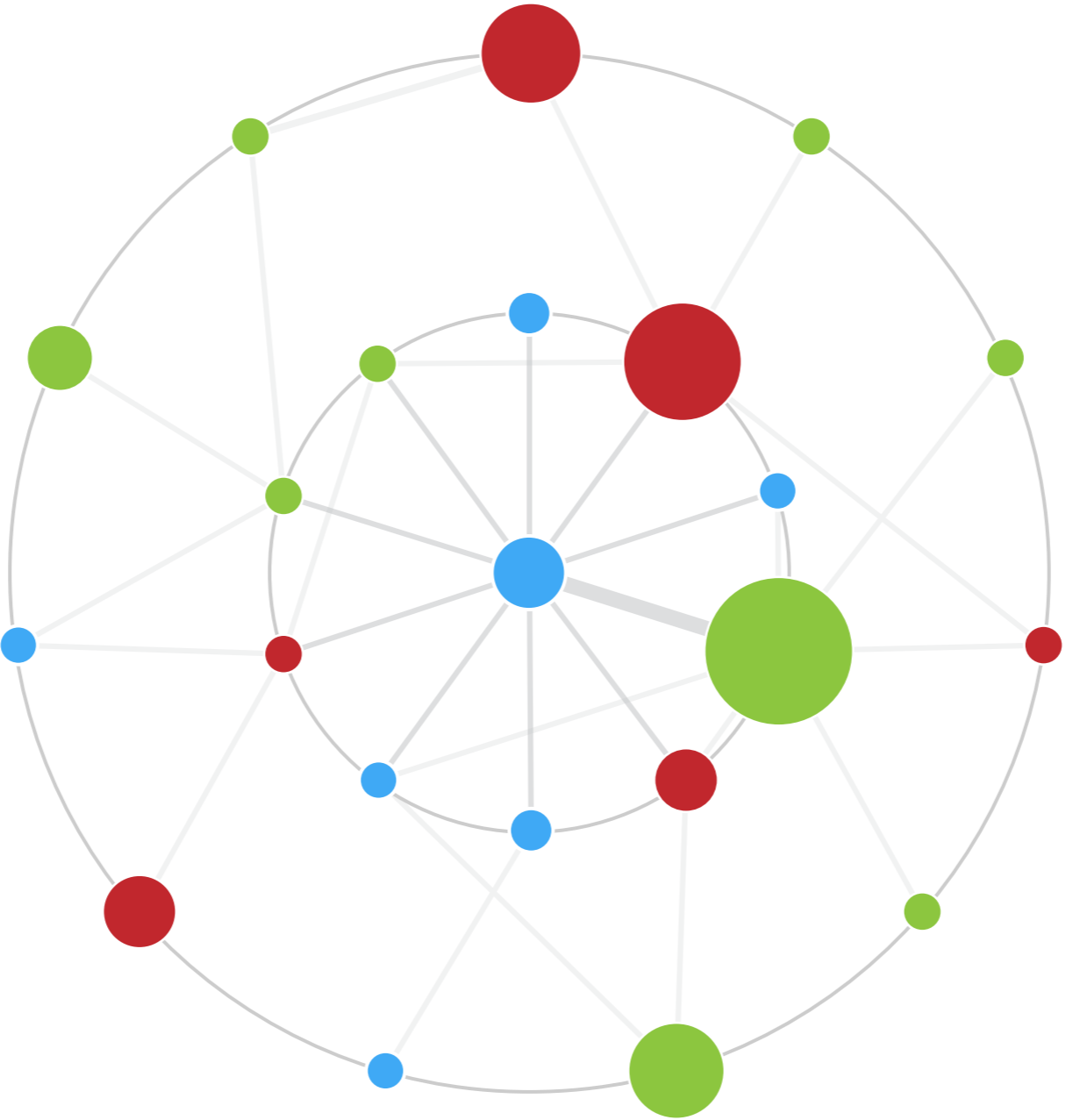
Size by: **Comments** ▼



Q6 / Node selected: separation degrees (egonet).

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Size by: **Comments** ▼



# Question 7

*What is exactly controversial about climate change adaptation in Wikipedia?*

Operationalisation. Which graphical and textual elements are more reverted (modified and then restored back to the previous version) in Wikipedia pages about climate adaptation.

Map. Heatmap of the most controversial elements on Wikipedia pages related to climate adaptation.

Interaction. None.



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## Scientific opinion on climate change

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

*This article is about scientific opinion on **climate change**. For public perception and controversy about the scientific consensus, see [Public perception of climate change](#) and [Global warming controversy](#). For opinions of individual dissenting scientists, see [List of scientists opposing the mainstream view on global warming](#).*

**Scientific opinion on climate change** is that the Earth's [climate system](#) is unequivocally **warming** and it is more than 90% certain that humans are causing it through activities that increase concentrations of **greenhouse gases** in the atmosphere, such as [deforestation](#) and burning [fossil fuels](#).<sup>[1][2][3][4]</sup> This [scientific consensus](#) is expressed in [synthesis reports](#), scientific bodies of national or international standing, and surveys of opinion among climate scientists. Individual scientists, universities, and laboratories contribute to the overall scientific opinion via their [peer-reviewed publications](#), and the areas of collective agreement and relative certainty are summarised in these high level reports and surveys.

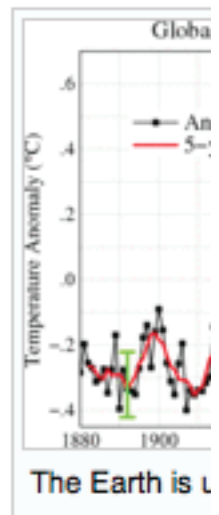
National and international [science academies](#) and [scientific societies](#) have assessed the current [scientific opinion](#), in particular on recent **global warming**. These assessments have largely followed or endorsed the [Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change](#) (IPCC) position of January 2001 which states:

An increasing body of observations gives a collective picture of a warming world and other changes in the climate system... There is new and stronger evidence that most of the warming observed over the last 50 years is attributable to **human activities**.<sup>[5]</sup>

The main conclusions of the IPCC on [global warming](#) were the following:

1. The global [average surface temperature](#) has risen  $0.6 \pm 0.2$  °C since the late 19th century, and 0.17 °C per decade in the last 30 y
2. "There is new and stronger evidence that most of the warming observed over the last 50 years is [attributable to human activities](#)", the **greenhouse gases** carbon dioxide and methane.<sup>[7]</sup>
3. If greenhouse gas emissions continue the warming will also continue, with temperatures projected to increase by 1.4 °C to 5.8 °C. Accompanying this temperature increase will be increases in some types of extreme weather and a projected [sea level rise](#).<sup>[8]</sup> On global warming will be significantly negative, especially for larger values of warming.<sup>[9]</sup>

No scientific body of national or international standing has maintained a [dissenting opinion](#); the last was the [American Association of Petroleum Geologists](#) in 2007 updated its 1999 statement rejecting the likelihood of **human influence** on recent climate with its current non-committal position.<sup>[10][11]</sup> Organizations, primarily those focusing on geology, also held [non-committal positions](#). There are also groups of individuals outside nations



# Question 8

*In the online debate on climate adaptation, who is talking about which issue?*

**Operationalisation.** Which issues are more discussed by the websites dedicated to adaptation?

**Map.** Word-clouds of issues by website (which issues are more discussed by a given website) and website by issues (which websites discuss a given issue).

**Interaction.** Clicking on an issue switch the visualisation to the clouds of website by issues. Clicking on a website switch the visualisation to the clouds of issues by website.

# ADAPTATION

aei.org brookings.edu carnegieendowment.org cfr.org cato.org csis.org hudson.org usip.org



# FOREST

aei.org brookings.edu carnegieendowment.org cfr.org csis.org hudson.org usip.org

# OCEAN

aei.org brookings.edu carnegieendowment.org cfr.org cato.org csis.org usip.org



**Organizations** color shading shows quantity of related tags.



**Tags** size shows the number of organizations using it.



## AEIORG

Adaptation Adaptation challenges Africa Asia Australia Cambridge City Environment Forest  
Global warming ICLEI Increasing temperature Massachusetts MIT Ocean Survey Sustainable development  
United States Urban infrastructure Urban adaptation Urban planning Water Management Water stress

## BROOKINGS.EDU

Adaptation Adaptation challenges Africa Asia Australia Cambridge City Environment Forest  
Global warming ICLEI Increasing temperature Massachusetts MIT Ocean Survey Sustainable development  
United States Urban infrastructure Urban adaptation Urban planning Water Management Water stress

## CARNEGIEENDOWNMENT.ORG

Adaptation Adaptation challenges Africa Asia Australia Cambridge City Environment Fo  
Global warming ICLEI Increasing temperature Massachusetts MIT Ocean Survey Sustaina  
United States Urban infrastructure Urban adaptation Urban planning Water Management

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**Organizations** color shading shows quantity of related tags.

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+

**Tags** size shows the number of organizations using it.

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+

# Question 9

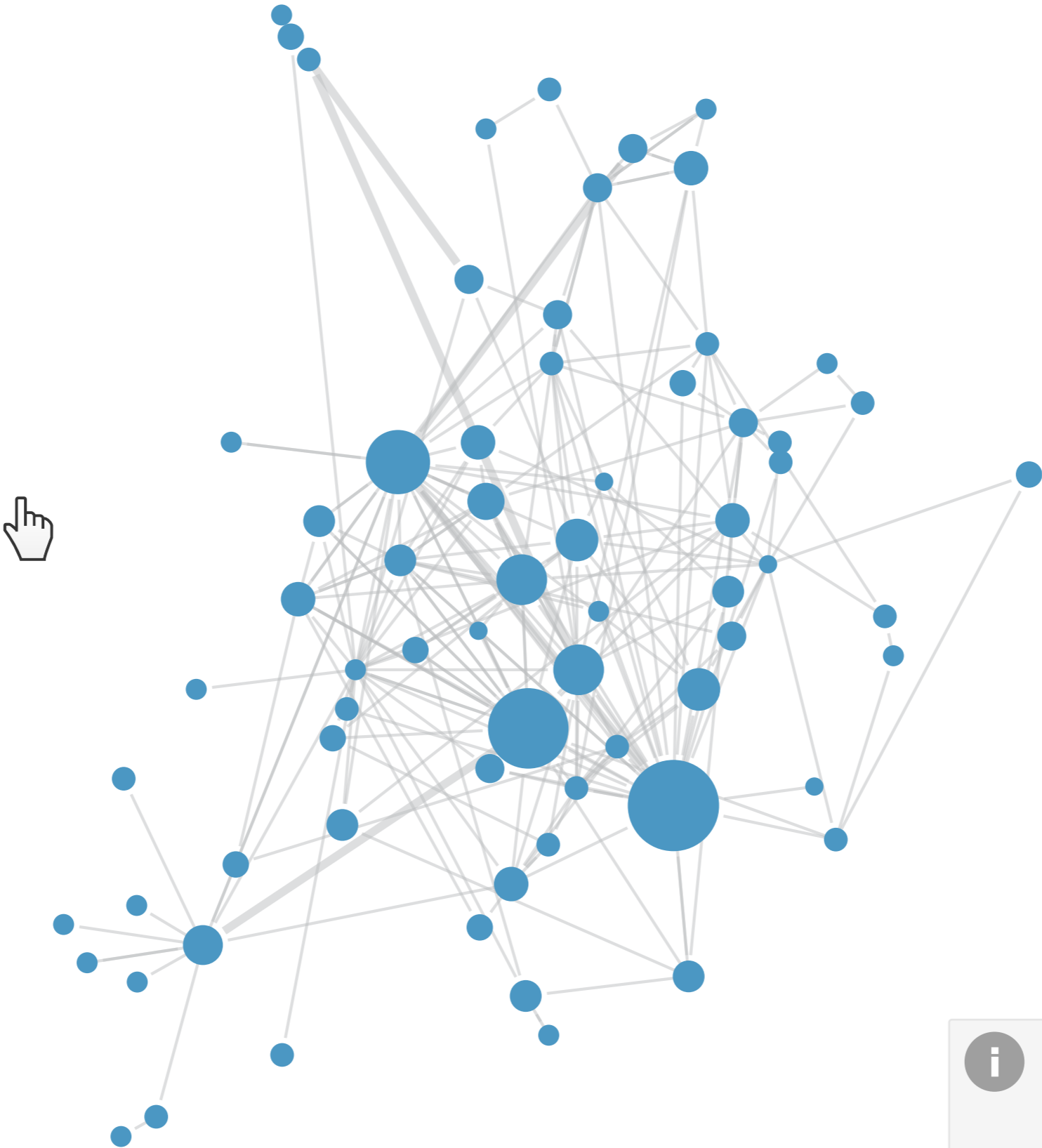
*How is online debate on adaptation organized? Are there debate-clusters?  
Who are the authorities?*


**Operationalisation.** Which websites cites each other in the online debate on climate adaptation?


**Map.** Network of websites concerning climate adaptation connected by hyperlinks (two websites are connected if they link to each other).



**Interaction.** Rolling the cursor over a website highlights the websites directly connected to it.

Clicking on a website rearrange the other websites in concentric circles showing the network distance from the selected node.

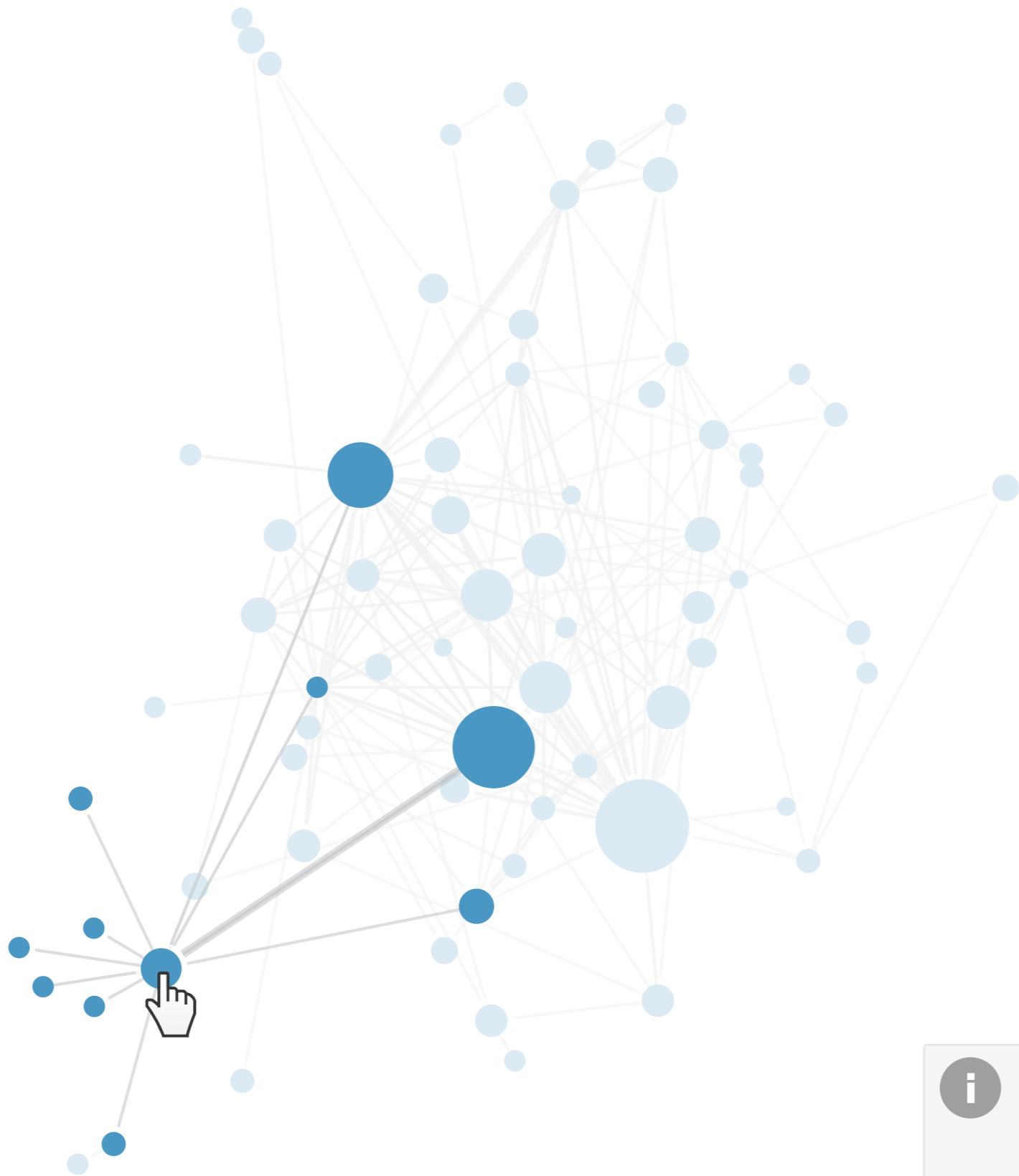



**Websites** size shows degree (number of other lined websites).








Q9 / Rollover: first neighbours highlighted.

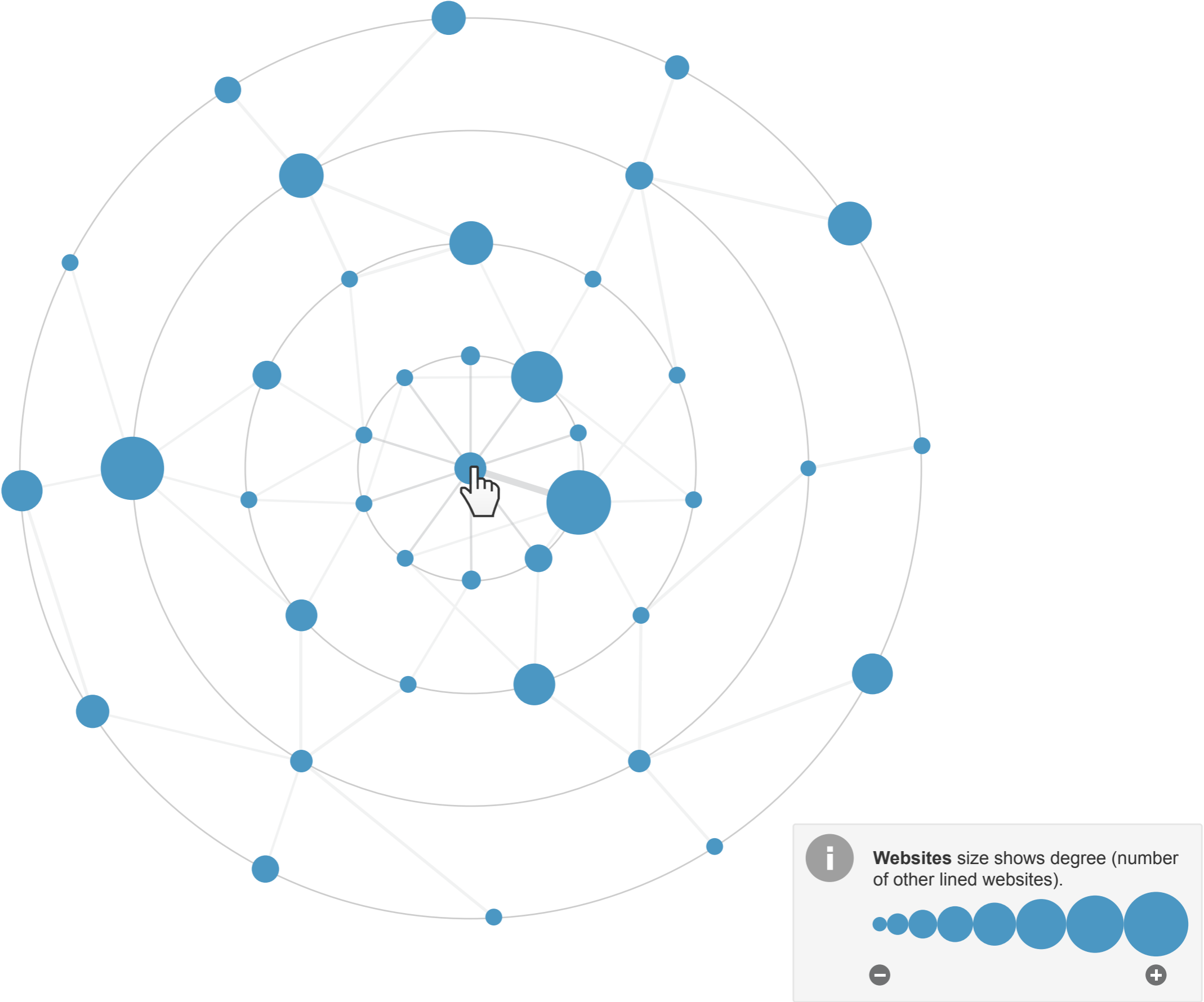


**Websites** size shows degree (number of other lined websites).









# Question 10

*Which issues are more visible in the debate on climate change adaptation over time?*

Operationalisation. Which expression (n-grams) are most used in different discourse spheres?

Map. Spark-lines of the evolution of the occurrence of specific terms in newspapers, international negotiations, scientific papers, blogosphere and Google Insight for Search.

Interaction. Rolling the cursor over the curves shows the value for exact value for the selected week/month.

Q12 / Base view: sparklines small multiplies. On rollover, it is shown a detailed description of data point.

