Parts I to III of this series explained how to contour data. This page, on contrast, presents some things that should not happen in contouring.

To review, A contour line should serve two functions: 1) It should represent the best estimate of where field values equal the value of the contour. 2) It should divide data *greater* than the contour's value from data *less* than the contour's value. It thereby predicts where unknown/unsampled/unmeasured values should be values between the values of the contours.

The examples left below are left unresolved as an exercise for the reader. Part lvb of this series provides solutions.

