USING SPATIAL INFORMATION TO SUPPORT DECISIONS ON SAFEGUARDS AND MULTIPLE BENEFITS FOR REDD+



STEP-BY-STEP TUTORIAL: VERSION 2.1 INTRODUCTION TO QGIS – THE BASICS GETTING STARTED WITH OPEN SOURCE USING QGIS 2.18



The UN-REDD Programme is the United Nations Collaborative initiative on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD) in developing countries. The Programme was launched in September 2008 to assist developing countries prepare and implement national REDD+ strategies, and builds on the convening power and expertise of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and UN Environment.

The UN Environment World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) is the specialist biodiversity assessment centre of UN Environment, the world's foremost intergovernmental environmental organisation. The Centre has been in operation for over 35 years, combining scientific research with practical policy advice.

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Contents

1.	Introduction1
2.	QGIS – an open-source desktop GIS
	2.1. QGIS: Brief introduction to QGIS open-source desktop GIS
	2.2. Understanding Coordinate Reference Systems (CRS) in QGIS 4
	2.2.1. Changing the default CRS (projection) settings4
	2.2.2. Changing the CRS of the current project
	2.2.3. Adding and projecting vector and raster data7
	2.2.4. Adding a vector layer
	2.2.5. Adding a raster layer
	2.2.6. Adding a delimited text layer9
	2.2.7. Creating a custom CRS
	2.2.8. Projecting data / saving data to a new CRS12
	2.3. Saving a QGIS project
	2.4. Symbology
	2.4.1 Vector Symbology
	2.4.2 Raster Symbology
	2.5. Installing plugins
	2.5.1. Useful plugins for spatial analysis to inform REDD+ planning and safeguards policies 19
	2.5.1.1. qNote
	2.5.1.2. Group stats
	2.6. Querying data
	2.7. Joining Tables
	2.8. The Processing Toolbox
	2.8.1. Example 1 – Running a vector clip in batch mode27
	2.8.2. Example 2 – Dissolve
	2.8.3. Example 2 – Zonal statistics for Raster data
	2.9. Map Layouts

1. Introduction

REDD+ is a voluntary climate change mitigation approach that has been developed by Parties to the UNFCCC. It aims to incentivize developing countries to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, conserve forest carbon stocks, sustainably manage forests and enhance forest carbon stocks. This will involve changing the ways in which forests are used and managed, and may require many different actions, such as protecting forests from fire or illegal logging, or rehabilitating degraded forest areas.

REDD+ has the potential to deliver multiple benefits beyond carbon. For example, it can promote biodiversity conservation and secure ecosystem services from forests such as water regulation, erosion control and non-timber forest products (NTFPs). Some of the potential benefits from REDD+, such as biodiversity conservation, can be enhanced through identifying areas where REDD+ actions might have the greatest impact using spatial analysis and other approaches.

Open-source GIS software can be used to undertake spatial analysis of datasets of relevance to multiple benefits and environmental safeguards for REDD+. Open-source software is released under a license that allows software to be freely used, modified, and shared (<u>http://opensource.org/licenses</u>). Therefore, using open-source software has great potential in building sustainable capacity and critical mass of experts with limited financial resources.

The purpose of this tutorial series is to help participants in technical working sessions, who are already skilled in GIS, to undertake analyses that are relevant to REDD+. The tutorials have been used to build capacity in a number of countries to produce datasets and maps relevant to their spatial planning for REDD+, and to develop such map products. Maps developed using these approaches appear in a number of publications whose aim is to support planning of strategy options that enhance biodiversity and ecosystem services as well as delivering climate change mitigation (see http://bit.ly/mbs-redd for country materials). There is of course no requirement for countries to use the approaches described in these tutorials.

Where countries have identified biodiversity conservation as a goal for REDD+, and to be consistent with the Cancun safeguards for REDD+ on protecting biodiversity, it is useful to identify areas where specific REDD+ actions are feasible and can protect threatened species. It may also be useful to identify areas outside forest where threatened species may be vulnerable to the displacement of land-use change pressures or to afforestation.

This tutorial provides a brief introduction to QGIS, a desktop GIS software, and will help users get started with using QGIS (see <u>http://www.opendevelopmentcambodia.net/</u> for the example datasets used in this tutorial). The purpose of the tutorial is to help bring participants in technical working sessions, who are already skilled in GIS, quickly up to speed on the core functionality of the QGIS software to enable them navigate the system, use the basic functions and provide the essential basics that will enable them to quickly move on to more advanced analyses that are relevant to REDD+.

This tutorial has been used in a number of working sessions with countries to support countries in the transition to open-source software for use in spatial planning for REDD+. A few examples are listed below:

- Training and joint working session on REDD+ economic and spatial GIS tool development. Cambodia, 2015. <u>http://bit.ly/2fWNtO5</u>
- Ist joint working session on spatial planning for REDD+. Mongolia, 2015. Spatial analysis to support REDD+ planning in Mongolia: Joint working sessions report. <u>http://bit.ly/2fWMRIa</u>
- Nigeria's REDD+ Readiness Programme Beyond Carbon: Consultation & joint working session on spatial planning for REDD+ in Cross River State, November 2014. <u>http://bit.ly/2ffPYY4</u>

2. QGIS - an open-source desktop GIS

2.1. QGIS: Brief introduction to QGIS open-source desktop GIS

QGIS is a free and open-source desktop GIS comparable to proprietary GIS software such as ArcGIS. It has the advantage of being able to run on multiple platforms (Linux, Unix, Mac OSX, Windows and Android operating systems). It supports vector and raster processing and can access and utilize tools available in other open-source GIS packages.

QGIS can:

- View geographic information
- Edit geographic information
- > Present geographic information (create maps and figures)
- Analyse geographic information
- Be extended in its functionality (through plugins and scripts)

One of the advantages of QGIS is that it provides access to other open-source GIS and remote sensing software through its processing framework. It integrates methods and tools from other open-source software into the QGIS interface, e.g. GRASS, SAGA and GDAL tools and R scripts. It provides a wealth of analysis tools that can be accessed from a single location. Tools can be run individually or through a graphical user interface (GUI) for processing work flows, which is comparable to the ESRI ArcGIS Toolbox. It also has a Graphical Modeller which is similar to the SRI ArcGIS Model builder environment.

When installing QGIS, some packages are automatically installed as part of the QGIS installer e.g. GRASS and SAGA, others you have to install independently and then require configuring in QGIS.

- a. Click on the Start Icon >> All Programs >> 'QGIS Essen' and click on QGIS Desktop
 2.18 with GRASS 7.4 to open QGIS.
- **b.** Click **OK** to dismiss the QGIS tips.





- c. From the main menu click on Processing>>Options
- **d.** Expand the **providers.** This is where the additional software is configured. E.g. Expand **SAGA** to see that there is a path to the SAGA installation folder.



e. Check that **SAGA** is **activated** by checking the black cross as below. This is necessary to be able to use the SAGA tools within QGIS.

🥂 Processing options					
Search					
Setting Value					
🗄 🏶 General					
🚊 🕰 Models					
Providers					
GDAL/OGR					
🕀 🕸 GRASS GIS 7 commands					
GRASS commands					
🗄 🥰 Modeler-only tools					
🕀 🔞 Orfeo Toolbox (Image analysis)					
🕀 🕺 QGIS geoalgorithms					
🕀 🐨 🔞 R scripts					
🖻 🏶 SAGA					
Enable SAGA Import/Export optimizations					
Log console output					
Log execution commands					
	GISWI~1/apps\saga				
E SAGA (2.1.2)					
Activate					
TauDEM (hydrologic analysis)					
🕀 🔆 Tools for LiDAR data					
🗄 🔌 Workflows (Step by step guidance)					
⊞ 🖻 Scripts					
L					
	OK Cancel				

f. Click to close. **OK** the processing options window.

2.2. Understanding Coordinate Reference Systems (CRS) in QGIS

Before adding any data to QGIS it is important to understand how projection systems (coordinate reference systems) work in the software. This is a VERY IMPORTANT section as there are a number of places where projections can be set or altered in QGIS. Knowledge of how projections work in QGIS is needed to avoid errors being introduced.

2.2.1. Changing the default CRS (projection) settings

a. Click on Settings >>Options



- **b.** In the options window Click on the **CRS** tab to see the Coordinate Reference System options.
- c. Click to tick **Enable 'on-the-fly' reprojection by default** so that data layers with different CRSs can be displayed together automatically when added to the QGIS project.

🧭 Options CRS		? ×				
General	▼ Default CRS for new projects					
System	O Don't enable 'on the fly' reprojection					
Data Sources	Automatically enable 'on the fly' reprojection if layers have different CRS					
Image: Colors Enable 'on the fly' reprojection by default Image: Colors Image: Colors						
Map Tools	When a new layer is created, or when a layer is loaded that has no CRS Prompt for CRS					
Composer	Use project CRS					
Digitizing	C Use a default CRS Selected CRS (EPSG; 4326, WGS 84)					
GDAL GDAL	Default datum transformations					
CRS	Ask for datum transformation when no default is defined					
Cocale	Source CRS Destination CRS Source datum trans Destination datum transform	_				
Network	Source CKS Descination CKS Source datain trains Descination datain dansform					
	OK Cancel	Help				

d. Leave the default projection as **EPSG: 4326-WGS84** (this geographic CRS will be the default for new projects).

If you always work in another projection e.g. UTM you may choose to set the default project projection this as the default rather than EPSG: 4326-WGS84.

- e. Click to select **Prompt for CRS** so that QGIS will ask for the user for the CRS (projection) of the data when loading layers with no CRS defined.
- f. Click **OK** to close the window.

These options will be applied to all new QGIS projects but will not take effect until QGIS is closed and a new project is created. However, **IF** it is inconvenient to exit QGIS the settings for the current project can be set manually (which is illustrated in section 2.2.2).

2.2.2. Changing the CRS of the current project

If needed, you can set the current project to a particular CRS without setting it as the default for all other projects.

a. To set the CRS for the current project click on the **CRS icon** next to EPSG in the bottom right hand corner of the QGIS canvas.



The CRS window appears but this time it applies to the CRS of the current QGIS project ONLY.

🧭 Project Properties CRS	PPHERMAN C.C.	
General	Enable 'on the fly' CRS transformation	
	Filter UTM zone How	a)
CRS CRS	Recently used coordinate reference systems	
Identify layers		
is the toenury layers	Coordinate Reference System	Authority ID
🐳 Default styles		
WS server		
😥 Macros		
Relations		
	•	
	Coordinate reference systems of the world	Hide deprecated CRSs
	Coordinate Reference System	Authority ID
	Indian 1954 / UTM zone 48N	EPSG:23948
	Indian 1960 / UTM zone 48N	EPSG:3148
	Indian 1975 / UTM zone 48N	EPSG:24048
	Kertau 1968 / UTM zone 48N	EPSG:24548
	VN-2000 / UTM zone 48N	EPSG:3405
	WGS 72 / UTM zone 48N	EPSG:32248
		EPSG:32448
	WGS 84 / UTM zone 48N	EPSG:32648
	Selected CRS: WGS 84 / UTM zone 48N	
	+proj=utm +zone=48 +datum=WGS84 +units=m +no_defs	
		OK Cancel Apply Help
C		

- b. Click to tick Enable 'on-the-fly' CRS transformation so that any data added to the QGIS project will be transformed on-the-fly from their current projection to the projection selected be ow.
- c. The CRS was set to EPSG: 4326. Changing the CRS here sets the QGIS canvas to the chosen projection, in this case UTM Zone 48N. Select the appropriate CRS from the list below.
- d. Click OK

Note: 'on-the-fly transformation' does not physically change the projection of the data; it takes the data in its original projection and makes a temporary transformation as it is drawing it. (Physically projecting the data is illustrated in section 2.2.3).

0 00

2.2.3. Adding and projecting vector and raster data

If you are undertaking area analysis, data will need to be projected to an equal-area projection (e.g. UTM or Lambert Azimuthal Equal Area) and not just projected on-the-fly. Using an equal-area projection allows the true area to be calculated. Unlike some other GIS software, all the datasets being used in any one analysis must be in exactly the same projection.

2.2.4. Adding a vector layer

a.	Click either Layer>>	• Add Layer>> Add Vector Layer or the icon Vo add ve	ector layer to
	the current project.		? ×
b.	Click Browse	Add vector layer Source type File Directory Database Protocol Encoding System	
		Source	
		Dataset	Browse
		Open Cancel	Help
c.	Change the File type to ESRI shapefile	Corners an OCR Supported Vector Layer Corners Lastries + Documents + My Documents + Using Open-source OS for RED+ planning + Datasets + Corners Corners	4.9 Seren Datavez: P IIII + IIII IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII

- **d.** Browse to the folder containing the shapefile to add, i.e. in this example a boundary file called **Provinces.shp. Click on the file** to select it.
- e. Click Open
- f. Then Click Open again

The dataset is added to the table of contents **<u>BUT</u>** if **the map projection information of the vector dataset is missing**, QGIS will ask the user to specify the CRS of the data.

- g. Choose the projection that you want to project the data to (i.e. NOT necessarily as shown here).
- h. If the projection is unknown make a guess. If the dat display correctly on top o other datasets for which th CRS is known then it is likel to be OK.

	12 Coordinate Reference System Selector	?
Choose the projection	Define this layer's coordinate reference system: This layer appears to have no projection specification. By defaut, this layer will now have its projection set to that of the project different projection below.	, but you may override this by selecting a
that you want to		
project the data to	Filter	
	Recently used coordinate reference systems	
(i.e. NOT necessarily as	Concelinate Reference System	Authority ID
	* Generated CRS (+proj=sinu +lon_0=0 +x_0=0 +y_0=0 +a=6371007.181 +b=6371007.181 +units=m +no_defs) * Generated CRS (+proj=laea +lat_0=-6 +lon_0=34.5 +x_0=0 +y_0=0 +ellps=WGS84 +towgs84=0,0,0,0,0,0,0 +units=m	USER: 100002 USER: 100001
shown here).	* Generated CRS (*Apro)=aeqd +lat_0=0 +lon_0=20 +x_0=0 +y_0=0 +ellps=WGS84 +towgs84=0,0,0,0,0,0,0 +units=m + WGS 84	USER: 100000 EPSG: 4326
	WGS 72 / UTM zone 37S North_Pole_Lambert_Azimuthal_Etpaal_Area	EPSG:32337 EPSG:102017
If the projection is unknown,	•	
make a guess. If the data	Coordinate reference systems of the world	Hide deprecated CRSs
J. J	Coordinate Reference System WGS 72 / UTM zone 46N	Authority ID FPSG:32246
display correctly on top of		EPSG:32246
	WGS 72 / UTM zone 47N WGS 72 / UTM zone 47S	EPSG:32247 EPSG:32347
other datasets for which the	WGS 72 / UTM zone 48N	EPSG:32248
		EPSG:32348 EPSG:32249
CRS is known then it is likely	WGS 72 / UTM zone 49S	EPSG:32349
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	WGS 72 / ITM zone 4N	EPSG-32204
to be OK.	Selected CRS: WGS 72 / UTM zone 48N	
	+proj=utm +zone=48 +elips=WG572 +towgs84+0,0,4,5,0,0,0.554,0.2263 +units=m +no_defs	
Otherwise right-click on the		OK Cancel Help

dataset and Set Layer CRS and try again.

If QGIS is told by the user that the data are in the wrong projection, then the data may appear in the map canvas but in the wrong place. When other datasets are added with correct CRS defined these data will not display in the same location. Remember, make sure 'the on-the-fly' projecting is ticked' or data in different CRSs will not display on top of each other.

i. Layers can be **re-ordered** by clicking the layer in the table of contents (TOC) and dragging to a new position up or down the list.

> 2.2.5. Adding a raster layer

a. Click either Layer>> Add Layer >> Add Raster Layer or the **R** icon to add a raster layer to the current project.



View	Layer Settings Plugins Vector Raster	Database Web Processing Help	
Ħ	Create Layer		
	Add Layer	V _D Add Vector Layer	Ctrl+Shift+V
3	Embed Layers and Groups	Add Raster Layer	Ctrl+Shift+R
	Add from Layer Definition File	Add PostGIS Layers	Ctrl+Shift+D
	Copy style	Add SpatiaLite Layer	Ctrl+Shift+L
UKE	Paste style	Add MSSOL Spatial Laver	Ctrl+Shift+M

- **b.** Leave file type as **All files**, rasters of all different types can then be added.
- c. For data in ESRI native Grid format, this file format contains a folder with a number of standard files. The file to add is within the dataset name folder, and will always be called w001001.adf. It will always be the largest file in the folder.



2.2.6. Adding a delimited text layer

Tabular data can be added to QGIS using the Add Vector Layer button (and mapped as points if location information is included).

To add a delimited text file to be uploaded as a layer in QGIS:

- The text file must be formatted so that the first line of the text file is a delimited header row of field names;
- The data must contain an X and Y field (formatted as numeric but in any CRS);
- > The CRS of the XY coordinates must be known.

IMPORTANT NOTE 'delimited text' data in CSV format means that the data fields are separated by commas. If any of the actual data include commas, this will cause a problem with the import. Spreadsheet software such as Excel can distinguish between the field delimiters and the commas within the text strings as the text strings are enclosed by " ". QGIS however does not see the " " and will read the data incorrectly. This can be resolved by opening the data in Excel and saving the CSV file as tab-delimited rather than comma-delimited.

- a. Open the text file in Microsoft Excel (in this example we use GBIFOccurence_slim.csv).
- b. Scroll along the column headings, some may have headings that are too long. These need to be changed as GIS software such as QGIS will not accept them, and spaces should be removed.

4	Α	В	С	D	E	
1	gbifID	decimalLatitude	decimalLongitude	species	vernacularName	
2	818549986	12.1143	106.867	Abroscopus superciliaris	Yellow-bellied Warbler	
3	938046291	12.1172	106.856	Abroscopus superciliaris	Yellow-bellied Warbler	
4	938008343	12.1172	106.856	Abroscopus superciliaris	Yellow-bellied Warbler	
5	936528724	12.1276	106.916	Abroscopus superciliaris	Yellow-bellied Warbler	
6	934021426	12.1276	106.916	Abroscopus superciliaris	Yellow-bellied Warbler	
7	935349114	12.1276	106.916	Abroscopus superciliaris	Yellow-bellied Warbler	
8	936530447	12.1276	106.916	Abroscopus superciliaris	Yellow-bellied Warbler	
9	934600726	12.1276	106.916	Abroscopus superciliaris	Yellow-bellied Warbler	
In	02/1507016	10 1076	106 916	Abroscopus suporciliaris	Vollow bolliod Warblor	

- c. Click File>>Save to save the file (keeping the file format as csv). If it asks if you want to keep the file in this format click yes.
- **d.** Open a **text editor** and **create a new file** and **add** the following text to correspond to the data types of each of the columns in the .csv file, e.g. for a file containing 3 numeric columns and two text columns this file should contain:

"integer","integer","integer","string","string".

TextPad - C:\Workspace\Cambodi	a\Cambodia_Data_150323\Biodiversity\gbif\gbif\occurrence_slim.csvt
<u>File E</u> dit <u>S</u> earch <u>V</u> iew <u>T</u> oo	ls <u>M</u> acros <u>C</u> onfigure <u>W</u> indow <u>H</u> elp
D 🛩 🖬 🛛 🖨 🖪 🖉 👗	🗈 🛍 🗠 으 🚝 🚍 🖷 🥥 ザ 🏭 🐼 🕸 🖓 📭 📭 🧊 Find incrementally 🙄
Document Selector 🛛 📮 🗙	occurrence_slim.csvt ×
occurrence_slim.csvt	"integer", "integer", "string", "string"

e. Save the file with the same name and in the same folder as the csv file but with the .csvt ending.

This will ensure that when the file is opened later in QGIS that the numeric (Integer) fields are read with the correct data type, otherwise QGIS will default to making all the fields text (string).

In QGIS click the add delimited text button 2 QGIS will try to guess which fields to use for the X field and Y field (i.e. which of the data file's fields contain location information)

🌾 Cr	🔏 Create a Layer from a Delimited Text File						
File N	File Name kspace/Cambodia/Cambodia_Data_150323/Biodiversity/gbif/gbif/occurrence_slim.csv Browse						
Layer name occurrence_slim Encoding UTF-8						-	
File f	File format OCSV (comma separated values) OCustom delimiters ORegular expression delimiter						
		Expression				ו	
Record options Number of header lines to discard 0 Image: Second discard Image: Second discard discard Image: Second discard)		
	r settings abifID	Use spatial ind	decimalLongitude	subset index	Watch file	a	
1	818549986		106.867		s Yellow-bellied Warbler	11	
2	938046291		106.856		s Yellow-bellied Warbler		
3 938008343 12.1172 106.856 Abroscopus superciliaris Yellow-bell					s Yellow-bellied Warbler		
	OK Cancel Help						

- **g.** Ensure the correct columns containing the longitude (X field) and latitude (Y field) have been selected.
- h. Click OK.

2.2.7. Creating a custom CRS

Sometimes it may be useful to create a **custom projection**, for example if your area of interest/country/region crosses more than one UTM Zone, UTM may not be the best CRS option - it would require analysis to be done by splitting the data and carrying out the analysis separately for each zone. The Lambert Azimuthal Equal Area projection is one option for creating a custom projection.

- a. From the main menu click Settings >> Custom CRS.
- b. Click Add new CRS, and give your projection a name (change it from newCRS).
 Next, we will choose the parameters for a Lambert Azimuthal Equal Area projection, click on Copy existing CRS





IMPORTANT/ USEFUL Projection tips:

- ***IMPORTANT*** DO NOT Right-click>>Set Layer CRS on a dataset. This will NOT project the data to another projection. It will RE-DEFINE the projection only i.e. it will incorrectly tell QGIS that the dataset is in a different projection without making the change. So ONLY use this to fix a dataset that has the WRONG projection defined.
- Unlike ArcGIS, on-the-fly (i.e. not permanent) area calculations CANNOT be done in QGIS, the data have to be actually saved in the projected coordinate system.
- If the required CRS cannot be found in the list, a custom CRS can be defined manually under setting>>custom CRS.
- Right-click on a map layer>>Set Project CRS from Layer to set the Project CRS (Map Canvas projection) to be the same as a particular layer.
- If the Map View is in a projected coordinate system (i.e. not EPSG: 4326) the scale of the canvas can be set at the bottom of the screen.
- Some of the projections in QGIS 2.8 appear to be faulty, so if a layer does not display, check the projection details to check whether this is the source of the problem. Bugs can be reported here http://hub.ggis.org/projects/quantum-gis

Note: There is a bug in version 2.8 – when a new dataset is created by running some analysis, the projection information is not maintained. The new dataset is added to the QGIS project with the default projection (see section 2.2.1). You then have to re-define the projection manually (or change your default projection as appropriate before running the analysis).

2.2.8. Projecting data / saving data to a new CRS

- a. Right-click on the dataset to project (in this example PF.shp). Click Save as.
- **b.** Select the **format** to be saved to and give the file an appropriate name. It helps to include the projection in the filename in the example, we append _UTM_Zone48N
- c. Leave the encoding system as default.
- **d.** Tick **Add saved file to map** to add the projected data to the current project.
- e. Change the CRS method. Either to **Project CRS** to save the data in the same CRS as the Map Canvas (or **Selected CRS**), and then

select the 💿 to pick the output CRS	🌠 Save vector layer as	C	? 🗙
select the light to pick the output CRS		*	
from the CRS Selector window.	Format ESRI Shapefile	•	•
from the CRS Selector window.	Say as Datasets/protected forest_UTM_	Zone48N. op	Browse
Save vector layer as	CRS Project CRS (EPSG:4326 - WGS 8	4)	-
Format ESRI Shapefile	Encoding	System	
	Save only selected features		
Save as Datasets/protected forgst_UTM_Zone48N.shp	Skip attribute creas.		
	Add saved file to map		
CR Selected CRS (EPSG: 2648, WGS 84 / UTM zone 48N)	Symbology export	No symbology	•
i i	Scale	1:50000	
		1.0000	
	er)		
Coordinate reference systems of the world			
Coordinate Reference System	Authority ID		
WGS 84 /UTM zone 44S	EPSG: 32744		
WGS 84 / UTM zone 45N WGS 84 / 0/TM zone 45S	EPSG:32645 EPSG:32745		
	EPSG:32646		
WGS 84 / UTM zone 46S	EPSG:32746		
WGS 84 / UTM zone 47N	EPSG: 32647		
WGS 84 / UTM zone 47S	EPSG:32747		
WGS 84 / UTM zone 48N	EPSG: 32648		
WGS 84 / I ITM pope 485	EPSG: 32748		
Selecter CRS: WGS 84 / UTM zone 48N			
+proj=utm +zone=-re-reasen=-rres84 +units=m +no_defs			
	ОК	OK	Cancel Help

f. Click OK then OK again

2.3. Saving a QGIS project

- a. Click Project >> Save As or Save Project from the main menu
- **b.** Navigate to a folder to save the project and give it a name
- c. Click Save

Note: The QGIS project is saved as a .qgs file. This is a text file containing all the information QGIS needs and is great for expert users who may wish to make edits in the text document. It also means that broken QGIS files have a good chance of being repaired as they can be opened in a text editor.



2.4. Symbology

2.4.1 Vector Symbology

a. When a dataset is added to QGIS it is added with a simple solid fill, random coloured symbology. **Double-click** on the data layer in the Table of Contents to change this.



The layer properties window opens

- b. Click the Simple fill box to change both the fill and outline symbology
- d. The fields change to those of the Symbol layer type on the right hand side
- e. Change the symbology as required:

Z Layer Properties	- LBR_SpeciesCR_EN_id_no_58092.0 Style	2 -×	🔏 Layer Properties -	LBR_SpeciesCR_EN_id_no_58092.0 Style	P 📂
X General	🚍 Single symbol		General	E Single symbol	
Style	Simple M		🨻 Style	Simple fill	
Rendering	E Symbol layer type Simple fill		V Rendering		
Actions	Symbol layer type Simple til Fill Outline		Clisplay Oisplay	Unit Millimeter Transparency 0% Color	•
Diagrams	Fill style Sold Outline style Solid Line	• 6	• 🚽 Joins		
🗧 Variables 듣 Legend		• 🕞	 Metadata Variables 	Symbols in group	Open Library
	Layer motions Layer transparency Layer tra	0	- Legend	Layer rendering Layer transparency Layer blending mode Hormal Feature blending mode Normal Normal	0
	Presure bencing more Tornw effects Control feature rendering order	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)		Draw effects Control feature rendering order	
	Style OK Cancel Apply	Help		Style •	OK Cancel Apply Help

- g. Click OK to close the Layer properties window.
- **h.** For categorical data e.g. to shade a layer based on a set of thematic values in the attribute table of a layer, Click the **Single Symbol** to drop down the options.

Click	categorized			
		🌠 Layer Properties	s - LBR_SpeciesCR_EN Style	? ×
🥖 Layer Properties - Pro	tected Forest Style	General	E Categorized	•
Ceneral Ceneral Style Cons Fields Rendering Display Actions Cons Disgrams	Single Symbol Single Symbol Graduated Point displacement Inverted polygons Heatmap Fill Simple fill	Vertical al Vertical al <t< th=""><th>Column the binomial Symbol Control regime Recognition Recognition</th><th>Advanced •</th></t<>	Column the binomial Symbol Control regime Recognition	Advanced •

- i. Choose the attribute of the layer upon which to base the shading. E.g. in this example 'category'
- j. Click the **Classify** button to add the unique combinations to the symbol window.
- **k.** To remove any symbols (e.g. the empty one that is always added at the end), click the symbol row, then Click **Delete**
- I. Double-click on each symbol to bring up the Symbol Selector Window and change the symbology for each individual symbol, in the same way as for the Single Symbol
- **m.** In the bottom left-hand corner of the box, click **Style >> Save Style >> QGIS Layer Style File** once a set of symbols have been created. This will save the styles to a **QML** style file.

Classify	Add	lete	Delete all
 Layer rendering 			
Layer transparency	1	0	
Layer blending mode		Normal	
Load Style	(
 Save Style 🔹 🔸	QGIS Layer St	yle File	
Save As Default	SLD File		
Restore Default			
Add			
Rename Current			
🗶 (default)			

The next time this layer is added to a QGIS project these styles can be loaded clicking the **Load Style** button. Some data are best presented using a graduated symbology, e.g. for population density data.

- n. Select the attribute from which to shade the data
- **o.** Choose the number of class breaks
- p. Select how the classes should be defined. E.g. Equal Interval
- q. Click Classify
- **r.** Chose a colour ramp to shade the data



s. Click OK



Example map below

2.4.2 Raster Symbology

Raster symbology can seem a little more complicated than vector symbology. The notes below should help users understand raster symbology a little better.



When a raster dataset is added to a QGIS project it often appears all in one colour or the values displaying on the colour ramp are incorrect. There may not be a problem with the data. It is more likely that the method of shading this dataset, or the default QGIS settings, need changing.

First, check to ensure rasters are displaying the full range of values by default:

- a. From the main menu, click Settings>>options
- b. Click on the Rendering Tab
- c. Scroll down to Rasters
- d. Change Single band grey to Stretch to MinMax
- e. Change Limits (Minimum Maximum) to Minimum Maximum

🧭 Options Rendering	
General	▼ Rasters
System	RGB band selection Red band 1 Green band 2 Blue band 3 - Contrast enhancement
Rendering	Single band gray Stretch To MinMax Multi band color (byte / band) No Stretch
Vert Colors	Multi band color (> byte / band) Stretch To MinMax
Canvas & Legend	Limits (minimum/maximum) Minimum / maximum Cumulative pixel count cut limits 2.0
Composer	Standard deviation multiplier 2.00
Digitizing	OK Cancel Help

f. Click OK

To change the same settings on a single raster layer:

- a. Double-click on the raster dataset to bring up the Layer Properties window
- b. Click on the Style tab
- c. Click to Use Min/Max
- Click on the Actual -- (slower) option in Load min/max values from band

ayer Properties - Li	iberia_Landcover_Forest_map_30m_CI Style	? <mark>- </mark>	
General	Band rendering		^
Style	Render type Singleband gray 🔹		
Transparency	Gray band Band 1 (Gray)	•	
Pyramids	Color gradient Black to white	•	=
Histogram Metadata	Contrast enhancement Stretch to MinMax	Max 25	
	▼ Load min/max values		
Legend	Culmutetive 2+9 - 98.0 ♀ %		-
	Min / max		
	© Mean +/- standard deviation × 2.00 €		
	Load	Accuracy Actual (slower)	
	Clip extent to canvas		
	▼ Color rendering		-
	Style 🔻	OK Cancel Apply Help	

- e. Click Contrast enhancement to Stretch to MinMax
- f. Click OK

The variation in the data can now be seen



Note: that in the Table of Contents the data are stretched from a low to a high value, using the above method of shading it is not possible to see class breaks.

Alternatively you can choose to display the raster dataset in class breaks:

- a. Double-click on the raster dataset to bring up the Layer Properties window
- **b.** Click on the **Style** tab
- c. Change the Render Type to Singleband pseudocolor
- d. Change the colour ramp
- e. Change the Mode to Equal interval
- f. Click Min/max
- g. Click Actual (slower)
- h. Click Load
- Change the number of classes in this example we will leave it at 5

1														2
	Q Layer Properties - For General		-		1						11			
	💉 Style			d pseudocolor 💌										
V		1	Band 1 (Gr	ау)					-	 				-
	Transparency	-	Min			0			Max		333.002			
	🟥 Pyramids	 Load mir 												
	Histogram	Cumula count c	tive 2.0 ut	98.0	96									
	🕧 Metadata	Min / m												
1	E Legend	Mean + standar	/- d deviation	× 2.00 🗘										
		Load										Accuracy	Actual (slov	ver) 🔹
	1	Clip ext	ent to canva	s										
	1	Interpolation	Linear											-
1	ΎΓ	Color		lorbr		•		(Edit	Invert				
		Label unit												
		suffix Min / max	Exact min /	max of full extent										
		origin: Value												
		0	Color	Label										
		83.3		83.3										
		167 250		167 250										
		333		333										
1														
1	* ~ _													
	1													
		Mode Equal	interval 🝷										Class	ses 5 🗘
		Classify	#	= 2 [•	
		Style 💌	_				_			ОК	Can	cel	Apply	Hel
_														

- j. Click Classify
- **k.** Change the **Color interpolation** to **Discrete** (choosing discrete means that the colour is discrete for each class rather than Linear which ramps the colour within the classes)

- Manually change the labels, e.g. in this example the first class represents values <= 0, class 2 represents 0 5271, class 3 = 5271 10542 etc.). You can also manually change the class breaks if you are not happy with the equal interval classes
- m. Click OK

2.5. Installing plugins

QGIS comes with an additional functionality in the form of 'plugins'. They are very easy to install, provided there is an internet connection to initially install them. Once installed, they remain in the QGIS installation and an internet connection is not required. Some plugins are part of the core QGIS system and are written in C++ or python. These are part of the QGIS installation and are maintained by the QGIS development team, others are external and maintained by individuals and can be very easily installed manually. This plugin architecture allows many new features and functions to be easily added to the application as they are developed, rather relying on the core development team to add the functionality.

- a. From the main menu click Plugins>>Manage and Install Plugins
- **b.** Click on the **Settings tab** and tick **Show also experimental plugins** (as there are some useful plugins or updates to plugins that are still experimental)
- c. Check in the field below that the **Official Plugin Repository** is showing in your list of plugins

🌠 Plugins Settings	
찵 All	Check for updates on startup
Installed	every time QGIS starts
Not installed	Note: If this function is enabled, QGIS will form you whenever a new plugin or plugin update is available. Otherwise, fetching repositories will be performed during opening of the Plugin Manager window.
💓 Upgradeable	Show also experimental plugins
Settings	Note: Experimental plugins are generally unsuitable for production use. These plugins are in early stages of development, and should be considered 'incomplete' or 'proof of concept' tools. QGIS does not recommend installing these plugins unless you intend to use them for testing purposes.
	 Show also deprecated plugins Note: Deprecated plugins are generally upsuitable for production use. These plugins are unmaintained, and should be considered 'obsolete' tools. QZIS does not recommend installing these plugins unless you still need it and there are no other alternatives available.
	Plugin repositories
1	Status Name VRL
	Image: Connected QGIS Official Plugin Repository http://plugins.qgis.org/plugins/plugins.xml?qgis=2.8
	Close Help

- d. Click on the 'All' tab
- e. Select the desired plugin from the list and click Install
- f. The plugin repository can also be explored from a web browser (see the url above)

2.5.1. Useful plugins for spatial analysis to inform REDD+ planning and safeguards policies

Here are a few plugins that have been particularly useful so far in carrying out spatial analysis work for REDD+ planning:

2.5.1.1. qNote

"qNote" is a great way of storing documentation about a QGIS project. The plugin adds an additional free-text window to the project in which notes can be typed. This provides a method to attach metadata within the project so that it does not get lost. Information on the following could be stored:

- Content of the project
- Purpose
- Analytical methodologies
- Area of interest
- Where the data came from
- Who created the project
- > What the project was created for e.g. a report or publication
- Version of the project / date last edited
- Restrictions on sharing the project

This information stored within a project is extremely valuable when sharing projects as well as providing an aide-memoire when revisiting a project at a later date.

- a. Click on Plugins>>Manage and Install Plugins
- **b.** Scroll down and **tick qNote**
- c. The qNote window appears at the bottom of the QGIS project. The window can be turned on and off by clicking View>>Panels and selecting qNote on or off.

2.5.1.2. Group stats

Simple statistics can be calculated from vector layers using the standard QGIS tools from the **Vector>>Analysis Tools>>Basic statistics** or **Vector>>Analysis Tools>>List Unique Values** menus. However, these are not sophisticated enough for summarizing the results of overlay analyses.

The Group Stats plugin is useful for creating summary statistics about a dataset based on groups of features. It is similar to a pivot table in Excel.

- a. Click on Plugins>>Manage and install plugins
- **b.** In the **All** section, search for Group Stats and install the plugin.
- One installed, Group Stats can be accessed from the Vector>>Group Stats menu
- d. Drag a summary field into Rows
- e. Drag a function into Value
- f. Drag the value to summarise into Value
- g. Click Filter to filter the data before summarizing
- h. Click Calculate to calculate the summary statistics

2.6. Querying data

Data can be simply queried in the following 3 steps:

- a. First click on the data layer in the Layer Panel to select the layer to query.
- **b.** Click the **lidentify button**.
- **c.** Then click on any **feature of interest** in the **map canvas** to identify the feature within the selected layer.
- **d.** Select **Actions** from the **Identify Results** menu that appears, and then double-click on the attribute table icon is to view the available attribute data in the area of interest.
- e. Alternatively a feature can be selected by clicking on the map canvas with the select features by area or single click tool and the feature(s) is highlighted.





- Kit vor Love foring Ruge hot kann blake With Roman hot reaction with Roman hot reactin reaction reaction with Roman hot reactin reaction reaction r
- f. The attribute table can then be opened to see the highlighted selected feature(s)

g. If only certain polygons are required in the map display, a Right-click>>Filter on the layer will bring up the Query builder window to allow the user to select features for display. In this example, only Cambodian provinces with a population density of less than 85 are shown in the map display.





 For Raster data there is <u>NO</u> option to open an attribute table, as QGIS does not recognise them. The only option for rasters is to click on the raster data layer in the TOC to select the layer to query, and then click on the map with the identify button
 to bring up the Identify Results.

window and select View >> Table to view the values for the location of interest



💭 Zoom to Layer Show in a

Duplicate

2.7. Joining Tables

- a. Joining of Tables is simple in QGIS. First identify the datasets/tables to join. Check there is a common field that can be used to join the tables together. The names of the join fields do not have to be the same - just have the same content (for example here we join a table VulnIndex.dbf to Provinces.shp).
- **b.** Open the attribute tables of the dataset to be joined to explore the fields e.g. in this example a table containing census data by province will be joined to a shapefile of a vulnerability index.

🤣 Attribute table - Provinces :: Features total: 10, filtered: 10, selected: 0

c. Note the names of the field to be used in the join, in this example, the name of the province is called 'PROV_NAME'.

	PROV_CODE \	PROV_NAME	HH_TOT	HH_REG	TOTPOP	MALES	FEMALES	DENSITY	UR
0	06	Kampong Thom	134546	133878	631409	307724	323685	50.7	
1	09	Koh Kong	24311	24166	117481	59327	58154	10.6	
2	10	Kratie	65778	65323	319217	159146	160071	26.6	
3	11	Mondul Kiri	12407	12270	61107	31372	29735	4.5	
4	13	Preah Vihear	33402	33115	171139	85319	85820	12.2	
5	15	Pursat	83745	83412	397161	192954	204207	34.3	
5	16	Ratanak Kiri	27596	27485	150466	76115	74351	12.8	
7	19	Stung Treng	21204	20922	111671	55634	56037	9.3	
3	22	Otdar Meanchey	38853	38398	185819	93646	92173	28.0	
¢		.I					l	l	•

- **d.** Close the Attribute table.
- e. Right-click>>Properties on the data layer to join to (e.g in this example the vulnerability index).
- f. In the Layer Properties window click on the Join tab.
- g. To add a join, click on the '+' button.



- h. Select the table to join e.g. 2012_pop table
- **i**. Click OK.
- j. The table has been temporarily joined onto the shapefile. To make the join permanent, Rightclick on the shapefile and click Save As...

0 ~)

- **k.** Click **Browse** to save the shapefile with a new name
- I. Keep the CRS the same as the existing layer
- m. Tick to Add saved file to map
- n. Click OK
- The new dataset is added to the map



Save ve	ctor layer as	and the second se	
Format	ESRI Shapefile		-
Save as	Provinces Vuln.shp		Browse
CRS	Selected CRS (EPSG: 32248, WGS 72 / UTM 2	zone 48N)	•
Encoding	I	System	-
Save	only selected features		
Skip	attribute creation		
🗙 Add	saved file to map		
Symbolo	gy export	No symbology	•
Scale		1:50000	
	Extent (current: layer)		
	er Options		
Cus	om Options	OK Cancel	Help

p. Open the Attribute table

q. See the fields from the vulnerability index table at the end of the table:

/ 局 🛍 🍇 💁 🏶 🌮 🗊 1 🌆 🖷 🧱 🦻													
V	ITHIN	WL_NEAR	WL_AWAY	AREA	VulIn_OBJE	VulIn_Code	VulIn_ID	VulIn_PC_N	VulIn_VUL_				
)	51437	44294	38147	12445.77248200	0	6.0000000000	347.00000000000	6.0000000000	0.40854495800				
1	7230	7157	9779	11043.53219999	0	9.0000000000	350.00000000000	9.0000000000	0.43049261000				
2	14300	24157	26866	11980.74339999	0	10.00000000000	351.00000000000	10.00000000000	0.36465045800				
3	2248	3241	6781	13669.16729999	0	11.00000000000	352.00000000000	11.00000000000	0.74617266700				
1	4962	10763	17390	14031.82526999	0	13.00000000000	355.00000000000	13.00000000000	0.58705544500				
5	17412	30301	35699	11585.74933000	0	15.00000000000	354.00000000000	15.0000000000	0.50114649500				
5	5269	10701	11515	11785.63409999	0	16.00000000000	357.00000000000	16.00000000000	0.72094714600				
7	3225	10103	7594	12016.88090000	0	19.00000000000	359.0000000000	19.0000000000	0.41601920100				
3	5126	8989	24283	6631.4669999999	0	22.00000000000	358.00000000000	22.0000000000	0.40214738200				
(

- r. Double-click on the saved dataset to open the layer properties
- s. Click on the Joins tab to see that there are no longer any joins present and therefore the population fields have been made permanent.
- t. Click on the Fields tab

🕺 Layer Properties - Vull	In	Joins			
😽 Style	•	Join layer	Join field	Target field	Memory cache
(abc) Labels	1				
Fields					
🞸 Rendering					
🧭 Display					
Actions	1				
• Joins		٠			
Diagrams	•	Style •			OK Cancel Apply Help

Note: that all the fields joined from a CSV file will be of type 'string' unless a .csvt file is created (refer to section 2.2.3.3 Adding delimited text layer). Some may need to be numeric but unfortunately the field types cannot be changed. The solution is to add a new field and calculate the information across from the string field to the numeric field, as follows:



i. Right-click on the data layer and open the attribute table The new 'empty' field is located at the end of the table.

1	/ 😼 🖶	E <mark>. 1</mark> . 11 🛐	k 🏶 🎾 🗈	1. 1. 🗄					1
PR	OV_CODE 💌 =	3						Update All Upd	late Selecte
T	WL_AWAY	AREA	VulIn_OBJE	VulIn_Code	VulIn_ID	VulIn_PC_N	VulIn_VUL_	Vulnerabil 🔽	ĺ
9	5660	1077.273999999	0	24.00000000000	343.00000000000	24.00000000000	0.40686515000	NULL	
3	24283	6631,4669999999	0	22.00000000000	358.00000000000	22.00000000000	0.40214738200	NULL	
7	7594	12016.88090000	0	19.00000000000	359.00000000000	19.00000000000	0.41601920100	NULL	
5	11515	11785.63409999	0	16.00000000000	357.00000000000	16.00000000000	0.72094714600	NULL	
5	35699	11585.74933000	0	15.00000000000	354.00000000000	15.00000000000	0.50114649500	NULL	
Ŧ	17390	14031.82526999	0	13.00000000000	355.00000000000	13.0000000000	0.58705544500	NULL	
i.	6781	13669.16729999	0	11.00000000000	352.00000000000	11.00000000000	0.74617266700	NULL	ļ
	76866	11080 74330000	n	10.0000000000	351.0000000000	10.0000000000	0.36465045800	. N/I // /	: (•)•

j. Click the **toggle editing** button to start editing.



2.8. The Processing Toolbox

This part of the tutorial makes a brief introduction to the processing toolbox and explains how to access the various analysis tools. It does not go into detail about running the wealth of individual tools available, but provides a few examples.

There are four core elements of the processing environment that you should be aware of:

- 1. The toolbox the main element where you can access the algorithms and scripts (including ones you have generated yourself).
- 2. The graphical modeller where you can generate your own workflows by stringing together a series of algorithms.
- 3. The history manager which provides a record of the processes that you have run.
- 4. The batch processing interface which allows any of the algorithms to be run in batch mode to process multiple files.

Some of the vector and raster analysis functions can be accessed from the main menu bar, by clicking on **Vector >> Geoprocessing Tools** or by clicking on **Vector >> Analysis Tools**.



NOTE: If the Processing Toolbox doesn't appear on the right hand side of the QGIS window, right-click on the grey bars at the top of the window to activate the Processing Toolbox and make it appear.

There are also further functions in the processing toolbox (access in the right hand panel in the QGIS window) which are **grouped by 'algorithm provider'**. You can search for functions in the **Search** box at the top of the toolbox.

The **Models and Scripts** section is where user-created algorithms and python scripts are stored.

There are two ways to execute an algorithm:

- 1) Double-click on its name in the toolbox.
- For batch processing right-click on its name and click Execute as batch process.

Processing Toolbox	х
Search	
Recently used algorithms	
a 🚠 GDAL/OGR [47 geoalgorithms]	
[GDAL] Analysis	
[GDAL] Conversion	
GDAL] Extraction	
GDAL] Miscellaneous	
[GDAL] Projections	
[OGR] Conversion	Ξ
[OGR] Geoprocessing	
[OGR] Miscellaneous	
GRASS GIS 7 commands [169 geoalgorithms]	
Eccos (Landscape ecology statistics) [16 geoalgorithms]	
Models [109 geoalgorithms]	
V V Processing Workflows (Step by step guidance) [0 geoalgorithms]	
Ø QGIS geoalgorithms [107 geoalgorithms]	
SAGA (2.3.2) [248 geoalgorithms]	
Scripts [106 geoalgorithms]	Ŧ
You can add more algorithms to the toolbox, <u>enable additional</u> providers. [close]	

2.8.1. Example 1 – Running a vector clip in batch mode

The **Vector Clip** tool allows you to cut datasets to a desired area of study. Running in batch mode allows you to clip multiple datasets at once.

- a. In the Processing Toolbox, expand QGIS geoalgorithms
- b. Expand Vector overlay tools
- Right-click on Clip and then select
 Execute as batch process.
- d. In the Input layer column, click on the '...' box and select all of the files that you want to clip (use the Shift key to select multiple files).

	cessing Toolbox	8 ×
Se	arch	
⊳	V Processing Workflows (Step by step gui	dance) [0 geoalgorithms]
4	🔏 QGIS geoalgorithms [107 geoalgorithms]	
	Database	
	Graphics	
	Raster general tools	
	Raster tools	
	Table	
	Vector analysis tools	
	Vector creation tools	
	Vector general tools	
	Vector geometry tools	
	 Vector overlay tools 	
	2 Clip	Execute
	Difference	Execute as batch process
	🔏 Intersection	Execute as batch process
	🚀 Line intersections	Edit rendering styles for outputs
	💋 Split lines with lines	call rendening styles for outputs
	X Symmetrical difference	
	Symmetrical difference	
	🚀 Union	
	 Union Vector selection tools 	

Input laye	er	C <mark>lip</mark> laye	r:	Clippe	d	Load in	QGIS
KBA		Gbarpolu		F:/Training/clip_KBA.shp		Yes	
NDPA		Gbarpolu		F:/Training/dip_WDPA.shp		Yes	,
andcover		Gbarpolu		F:/Training/clip_Landcover.shp		Yes	

- e. In the Clip layer column, click on the '...' box and select the vector boundary file containing a single province.
- f. Double-click the top of the Clip layer column, to fill every cell.
- g. In the Clipped column, click on the '...' box and select the location to store your clipped files and type a new name e.g. clip_.shp (this will be the name preceding the filename of the clipped files).

🦸 qgis-bin 🔋 🗙	h. In the pop-up box, under Autofill Mode select Fill with parameter values .
Autofill mode Fill with parameter values	i. These parameter values should be set from the input layer.
Parameter to use Input layer	j. Click OK k. Click Run
OK Cancel	

2.8.2. Example 2 – Dissolve

There are various tools that can be accessed from the Advanced Interface which allow you to conduct a 'dissolve' analysis. This provides a good example to show that there are often many tools in QGIS that can run the same or similar analysis. In this example we will run the dissolve 3 times using 3 different tools as there are some slight differences in the results which is worth noting.

⊡ ··· Vector geometry tools

Shapes - Lines

- Shapes - Polygons

Vector (v.*)

🖨 🔮 GRASS commands [168 geoalgorithms]

🖻 🚀 QGIS geoalgorithms [99 geoalgorithms]

🖻 😴 SAGA (2.1.2) [235 geoalgorithms]

🛄 🧼 v.dissolve - Dissolves boundaries between adjac...

- a. First run the **standard QGIS dissolve**. Double-Click on the QGIS dissolve tool.
- b. Select an **input** file e.g. **Protected Areas** vector layer
- c. Uncheck Dissolve all (no not use field)
- d. Chose a field to dissolve by e.g. **DESIG_TYPE**
- e. Navigate to an output folder and give the output file a name.
- f. Click Run



g. On the new dissolved dataset Right-click>>
 Open attribute table.
 Notice that there is only one row in the attribute table.

/ 🗟 💼	E 🛃 🛃	🛓 😽 🎾 🗈	1. 1. 🔛	?
SUB_LOC	DESIG	DESIG_ENG	DESIG_TYPE	
0 KH-16	National Park	National Park	National	Π

It has created a **multipart polygon** layer (one attribute to many polygons). Also notice that even though we did a dissolve it has not dropped the attributes fields beyond DESIG_TYPE therefore the rest of the attributes are incorrect, it has just randomly kept the attributes from one of the original polygons.

- h. Next try the SAGA tool Dissolve by attribute. Use the same files used for the QGIS dissolve tool. GRASS commands [168 geoalgorithms] Use the same files used for the QGIS geoalgorithms [99 geoalgorithms Dissolve tools Dissolve
 - Set the **Polygons** (to be dissolved) e.g.
 Protected Areas.
 - j. Set the **attribute** (to dissolve on) e.g. DESIG_TYPE.

Vector (v.*)
 v.dissolve - Dissolves boundaries between adjac...
 v.dissolve - Dissolves boundaries between adjac...
 v.dissolve [99 geoalgorithms]
 Vector geometry tools
 v.dissolve
 Dissolve
 SAGA (2.1.2) [235 geoalgorithms]
 Shapes - Lines
 Line dissolve
 Shapes - Polygons
 Shapes - Polygons
 Polygon dissolve (all polygons)
 Polygon dissolve (by attribute)

🤾 Polygon dissolve (by attribute)
Parameters Log Help
Polygons
Protected Areas [EPSG:3148]
1. Attribute [optional]
DESIG_TYPE 🔹
2. Attribute [optional]
[not set]
3. Attribute [optional]
[not set]
X Keep inner boundaries
Dissolved Polygons
C:/scratch3/pa_diss_SAGA.shp
Open output file after running algorithm
0%
Run Close

- k. Navigate to an output folder and give the output file a name.
- I. Click Run

m. On the new dissolved dataset **Right-click>> Open attribute table.** There is again only one row in the attribute table.

It has created a multipart polygon (one attribute to many polygons). Also notice that it has correctly dropped the other attributes fields beyond field that was used for the dissolve i.e. DESIG_TYPE.

- Next try the GRASS tool v.dissolve.
 Use the same files used for the QGIS and SAGA dissolves.
- o. Set the **Input Vector layer**, e.g. Protected Areas.
- p. Set the Name of column used to dissolve common boundaries e.g. DESIG_TYPE.
- q. For **Dissolved Polygons**, navigate to an output folder and give the output file a name.



🕺 At	ttribute	table -	pa_di	ss_SA	GA ::	Featur	res tot	al: 1, f	iltered	: 🕒		×
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v.dissolve - Dissolves boundaries between adjacent areas sharing a co	mmon category n
Parameters Log Help	
Input vector layer	
Protected Areas [EPSG:3148]	
Name of column used to dissolve common boundaries	
DESIG_TYPE	-
GRASS region extent (xmin, xmax, ymin, ymax)	
[Leave blank to use min covering extent]	
Advanced parameters Dissolved layer C:/scratch3/PA_diss_GRASS.shp	
 Open output file after running algorithm 	
0%	
	Run Close

- r. Click Run
- s. On the new dissolved dataset Right-click>> Open attribute table.

Notice it has many rows. It has create a **singlepart polygon** (one attribute to one polygon). Also notice that it has correctly dropped the other attributes fields beyond DESIG_TYPE.



This highlights that the SAGA and GRASS dissolve tools work better than the core QGIS one. Both are correct but just use different ways of storing the attributes. There is a tool in the QGIS toolbox to convert from multipart to singlepart and vice versa.

Note: If you are running a spatial analysis where one or more of the datasets have multipart features it can sometimes slow down the processing and sometimes cause the process to fail if the multipart features are complex.

2.8.3. Example 2 – Zonal statistics for Raster data

The Zonal statistics algorithm produces statistics for raster layers based on a zonal polygon layer. For example, you can generate statistics of forest cover (raster layer) within protected areas (vector polygon zones layer).

 Search for and double-click on the Zonal Statistics tool in the processing Toolbox.



- Choose a raster layer for which to generate statistics e.g. Forest cover
- c. Choose a vector polygon layer to use as the zones to generate the statistics by. E.g. protected areas
- d. Chose an output folder and name for the **new output dataset**
- e. Click Run
- f. Right-click on the new vector layer and open the attribute table

🕻 Zonal Statistics	? ×
Parameters Log Help	
Raster layer	_
fc2103_epsg3148 [EPSG:3148]	▼
Raster band	
1	÷
Vector layer containing zones	
Protected Areas [EPSG:3148]	· · · · ②
Output column prefix	
_	
X Load whole raster in memory	
Output layer	
[Save to temporary file]	
X Open output file after running algorithm	
0%	
	Run Close

4	61	Attribute table - Ou	utput layer :: Featur	es total: 37, filtered	d: 37, selected: 0				
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		NAME 🗸	DESIG_ENG	DESIG_TYPE	_min	_max	_sum	_count	
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	1	Banteay Chhmar	Protected Landsc	National	1.000000	1.000000	85885.000000	85885.000000	
	2	Tonle Sap Biosph	Multiple Use Man	National	1.000000	1.000000	2353143.000000	2353143.000000	

The new layer is a copy of the protected areas layer with additional fields (_min, _max, _sum, _count, _mean, _std, _unique, _range, _var) containing statistical summaries relating to the raster layer within each protected area polygon .e.g. count = the number of forest pixels in the protected area.

2.9. Map Layouts

Once all the layers have been symbolised, a map composition can be created. The layers will appear in the map layout as they do in the map view, so this is where we choose effective colours and symbols. The Layers can either be renamed in the Table of Contents or later when adding the legend to the map composition.



An empty composer window opens with a white canvas.

a. Click on the Composition tab.

🤣 Composition 1		
Composer Edit View Layout Atlas Settings		
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b. Choose a **page size** and **orientation** for the map layout. The page is now set for the map layout to be prepared.



Next add a map to the canvas a. Click the Add new map button on the left of the screen. b. Draw a box onto the map canvas using the mouse. The map will appear in this box.



(A higher number will zoom out and a lower number will zoom in)

d. Click the **Move item content** button to pan the map to the desired extent.



0

Next add a Scalebar to the map.

Main p	roperties					
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- a. Click the Scalebar button
- **b.** Click on the map layout to position the scalebar
- c. Change the scalebar segment size (the data units are in meters so the size is set in meters)
- change the map units
 per bar to be 1000 (to convert from metres to kilometres)
- Change segments to 3 or 5 (so the scalebar starts and ends with a black segment)
- f. Change Height to 2 and Line width to 0.2
- g. Add a label to show the units of the scalebar in km



 h. Scroll down to the Fonts and colors section. Set the font and size of the scalebar text. (For an A4

map an appropriate font size would be 6 or 7)

i. Untick Show Frame

The scalebar should look small and neat, change the size if you want to make a shorter scalebar.

You can also use the Scalebar Main properties to change the format of the scalebar, for example, to Line Ticks Up:

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Next **add a graticule** to the map.

- a. Click on the Select/Move map items button
- b. Click on the map that was dragged into the layout
- c. Click on the **Grid arrow** to expand the options
- d. Click the green '+' sign to create a new grid _____
- e. Set the CRS to the same projection as the map in question, in this case UTM zone 48N
- **f.** Choose the **interval for the grid lines** (this will be a grid in the same units as the map projection)
- g. Set the Interval X and Interval Y
- h. Tick Draw annotation
- i. Choose Annotation position (inside or outside depending on preference

Format	Decimal	•
Left	Show all	•
	Inside frame	•
	Horizontal	•
Right	Show all	•
	Inside frame	•
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- f. Ensure that Frame is unticked.
- g. Repeat the above to add a subtitle / map caption with a smaller font size.
- **h.** Add smaller text for **data sources used** on the map and **map projection, creator date** etc.

Remember to choose appropriate fonts and sizes.



- i. Click on one of the text boxes and hold down Shift whilst selecting the second one.
- j. From the menu the text boxes can then be aligned.



Next Add a North Arrow to the map:

- a. A North Arrow is added as an image. Click on the Add image button.
- **b. Drag a box** onto the map canvas using the mouse of roughly the size and shape desired.

- c. Click on Search Directories in the Picture window and scroll down to find the arrow options. Click to add a North Arrow of your choice.
- **d.** The symbol will appear in the box that you created. **Adjust the box size** to change the dimensions of the arrow.



▼ Image rotation • 0.00 ° e. Scroll down to Frame and Rendering. Sync with map Map 0 f. Ensure Transparency is set to 0 (i.e. far left) . Position and size g. Ensure Frame is un-ticked------Rotati Frame Back Item ID - 4 The North arrow should look small and neat as on the Transparency 🔘 ₽ 🗣 €, example below.

Next add a Legend to the map.



a. Click on the **legend** button and click on the **grey area** to the right of the map composition. The legend will appear.

The initial legend includes every item present in the table of contents in the data view.



f. For each legend, highlight values to remove.

The legend should now look smaller and with fewer layers, showing only the legend for layers that appear on the map (depending on what you have removed).

g. Click on the Select/Move button to select the legend

 h. Click on the layer name and click the pencil button to edit or remove the layer name text.



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	Position and size

- j. Position the legend into the map canvas
- k. Next add some text below the map to acknowledge data sources, etc., using the add text



I. Finally, from the main menu click **Composer>>export as image** to a common image format such as jpeg or tif file. Alternatively, use the **export map as an image button**

This tutorial has only provided a very quick introduction to the map composer and there are many other features which are worth spending the time to explore.

Example maps:





Biomass Carbon in relation to Protected Areas and areas of medium high population vulnerability **2.10. Further resources**

http://www.ggis.org/en/site/forusers/trainingmaterial/index.html

http://docs.qgis.org/2.14/en/docs/training manual/index.html

http://www.qgis.org/en/site/forusers/support.html

http://www.qgisforum.org/

https://anitagraser.com/category/gis/qgis/