

Workflows and tips for creating nice cartography with QGIS

by Karsten Vennemann



TERRA GIS
TERRESTRIAL ENVIRONMENT REGIONAL ANALYSIS

In this talk I will wrap 3 things together

- **A cool travel adventure**
- **Notes on the initial process of starting/making a poster map**
- **Examples and tricks with QGIS cartography**

It starts with an adventure...

Bicycle trip

Copabana, Bolivia to Mendoza Argentina

➡ **Geospatial Data**



Nice cartography with QGIS

De Copacabana, Bolivia a Mendoza, Argentina en Bicicleta

The story

Our travel adventure that lead to this poster map

2021 I asked my son Kai if he wanted to go on a bicycle trip in South America

Lake Titicaca, Bolivia to northern Argentina ?

**Due to Corona / Covid restrictions
our plans for the Fall of 2021 fell apart**

**...then in Spring 2022 the land borders
Bolivia – Argentina re-opened !**

Start in Copacabana

middle of May 2022



Nice cartography with QGIS
De Copacabana, Bolivia a Mendoza, Argentina en Bicicleta

Lake Titicaca

elevation above 3800m



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De Copacabana, Bolivia a Mendoza, Argentina en Bicicleta

Tiahuanaco



Saved by Argentinian Angels when my bike pedal fell off on the Bolivian Altiplano



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De Copacabana, Bolivia a Mendoza, Argentina en Bicicleta



Altiplano

Lama Land

Potosí
3894m
View of Cerro Rico



Minero Kai



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Salar de Uyuni





Tilcara Argentina



Mountain pass



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The magical number 3000 km



Nice cartography with QGIS
De Copacabana, Bolivia a Mendoza, Argentina en Bicicleta



Nice cartography with QGIS
De Copacabana, Bolivia a Mendoza, Argentina en Bicicleta

The Map with QGIS

Print size 36 * 67 inches

300 dpi PDF or PNG ~ 250 MB

Scale 1 : 750,000

UTM Zone 20 S / WGS 72

Project directory on hard disk: 102 GB

Tour statistics

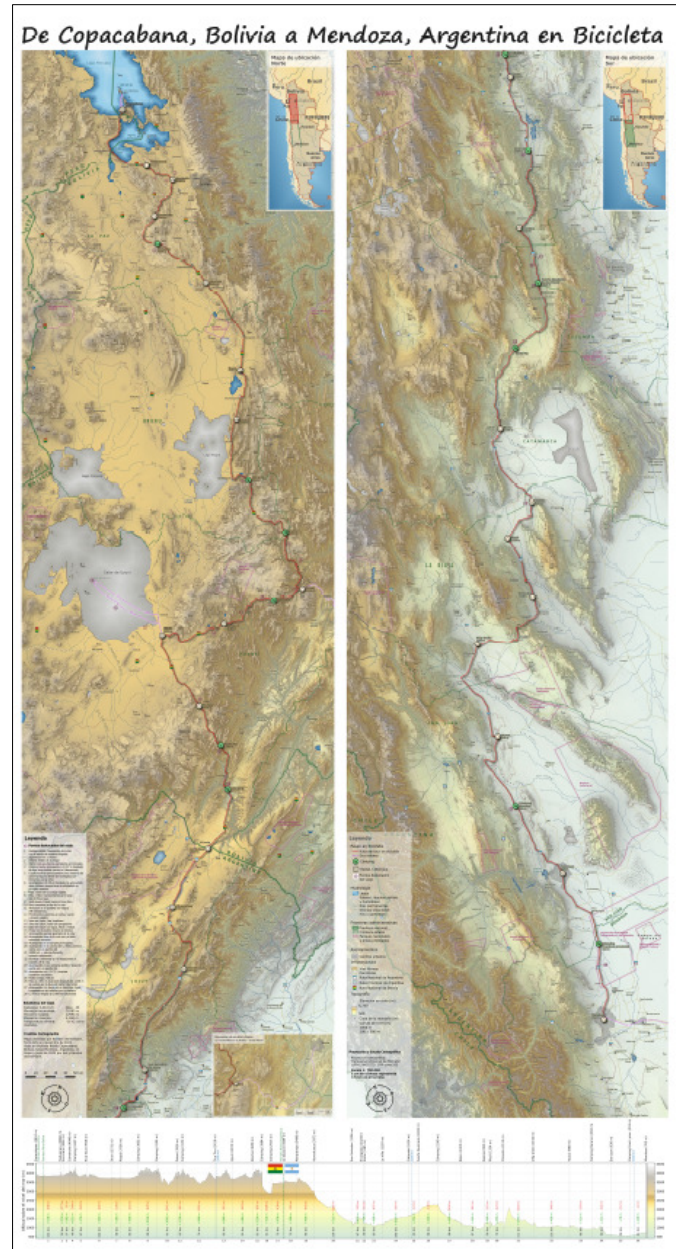
Cycling days	36
Coldest morning	-11 °C
Route length	3,061 km
Max. Elevation	4,630 m
Down accum.	22,993 m
Up accum.	20,383 m

Map Project & Cartography work stats

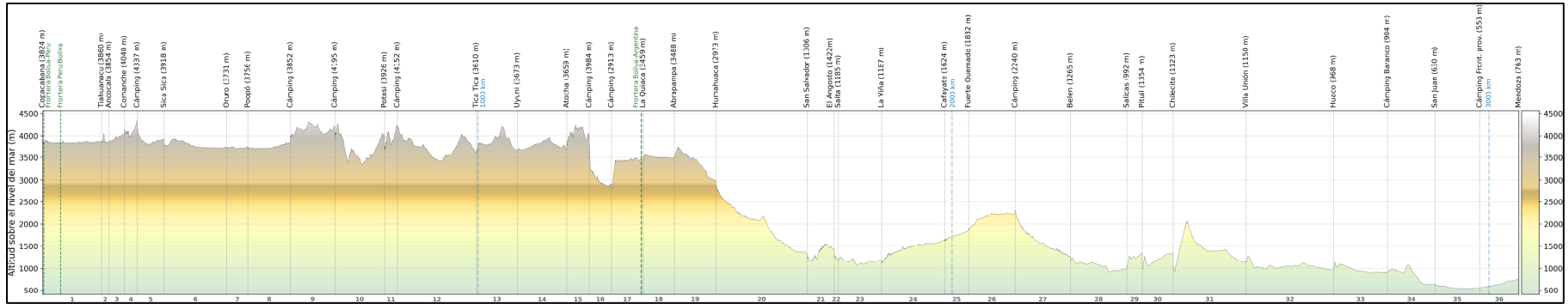
Start October 2022

End Nov 6 2025

Estimated work hours 350



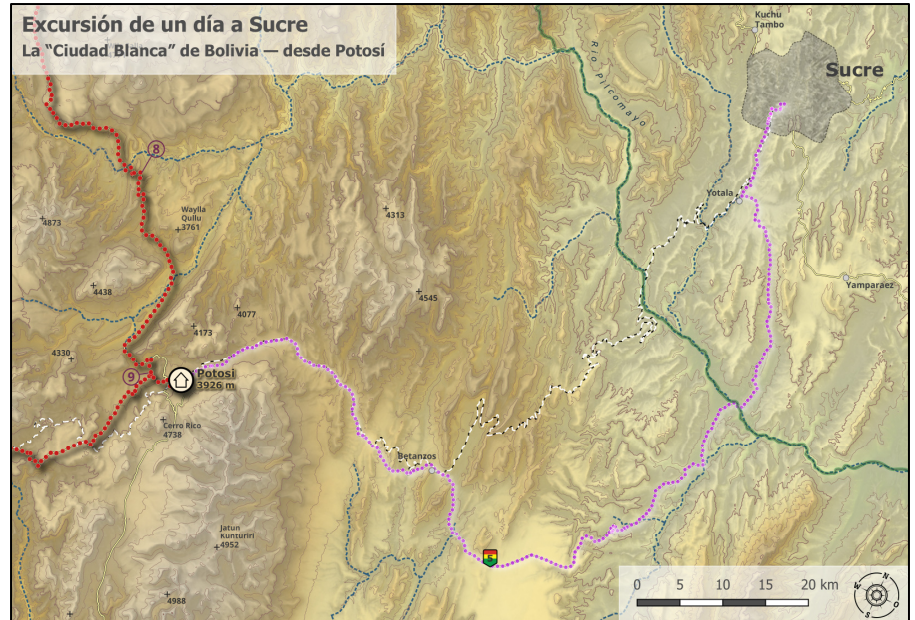
Route elevation Profile



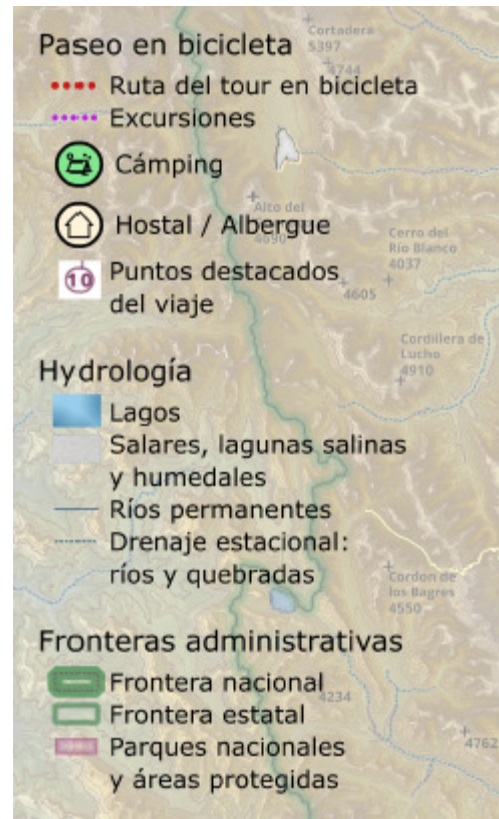
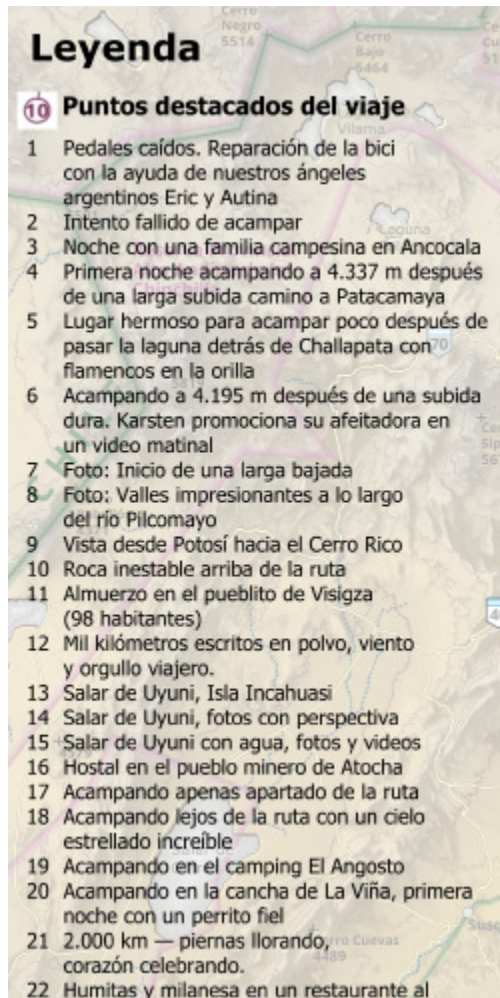
Locator maps



Excursion to Sucre inset map



Legends



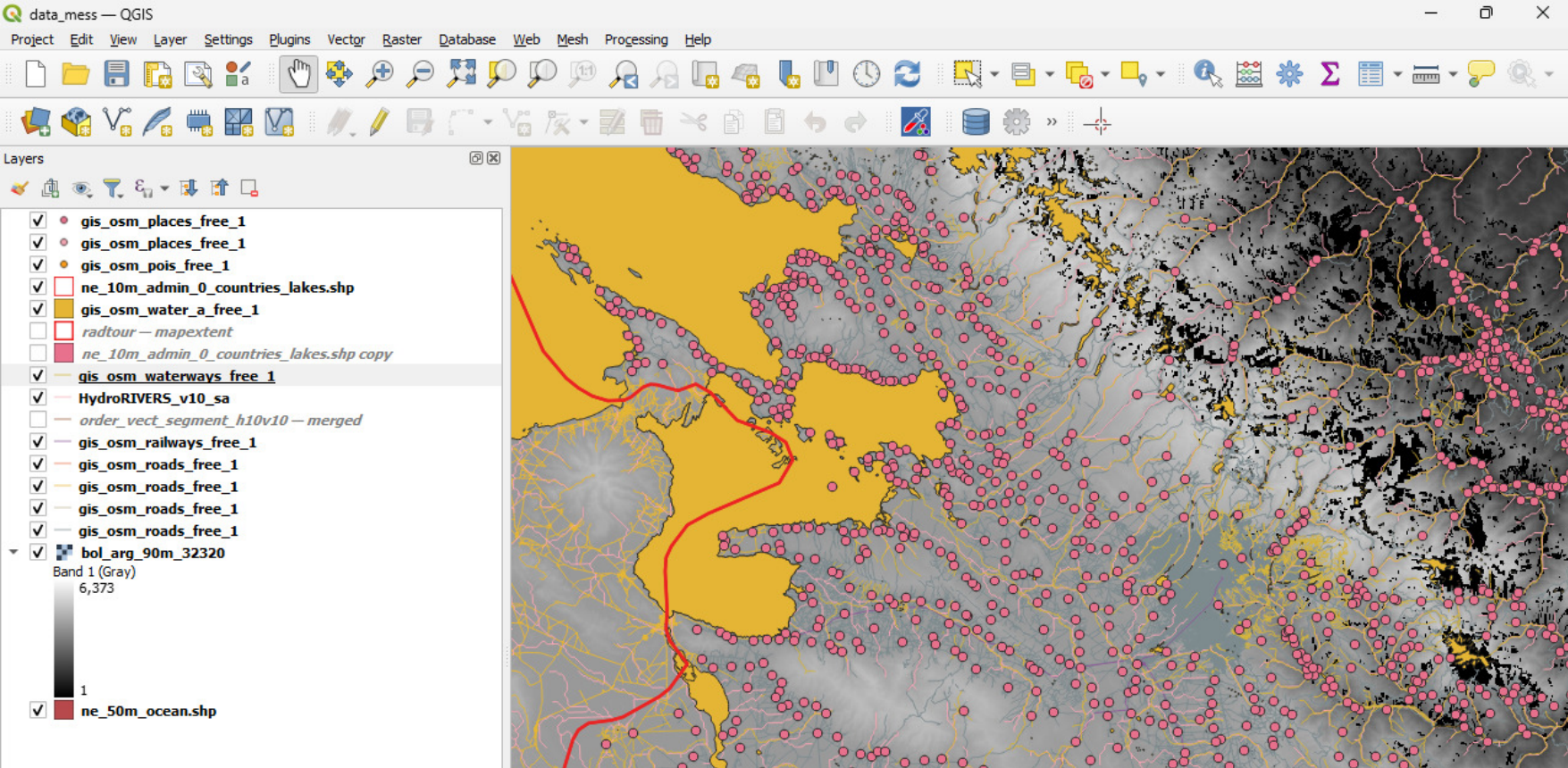
Project Planning

From idea to map

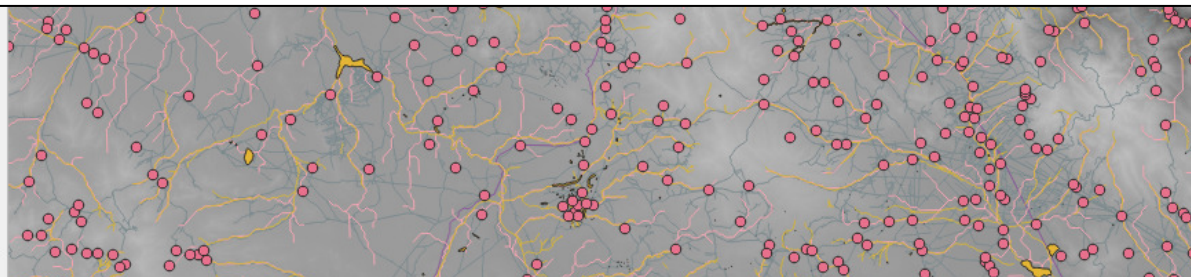
- Size, detail -> scale and extent ?
- Data selection, acquisition/collection and processing
- Data suitability / issues
e.g. gaps in DEM, detail of rivers, missing river order,
different attribute data among countries (road order)...

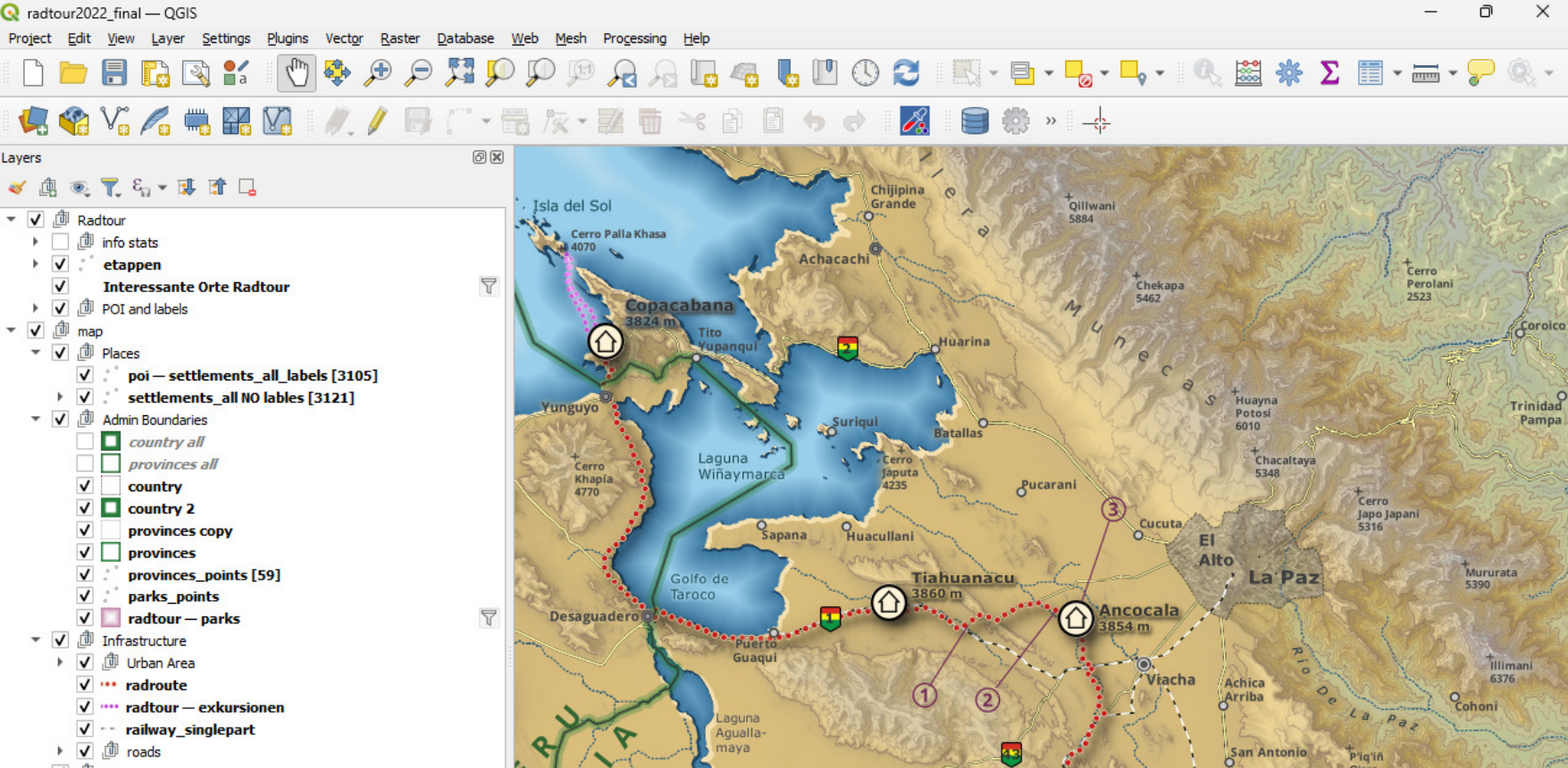
How to decide - thoughts

- Settle on scale - detailed enough to show detail of topography
- Still printable poster size (max. width 36 inch)
- After digitizing route, decision to use 2 „column layout“ N and S parts (due to route length N-S orientation)
Still rotation from N needed to fit the route

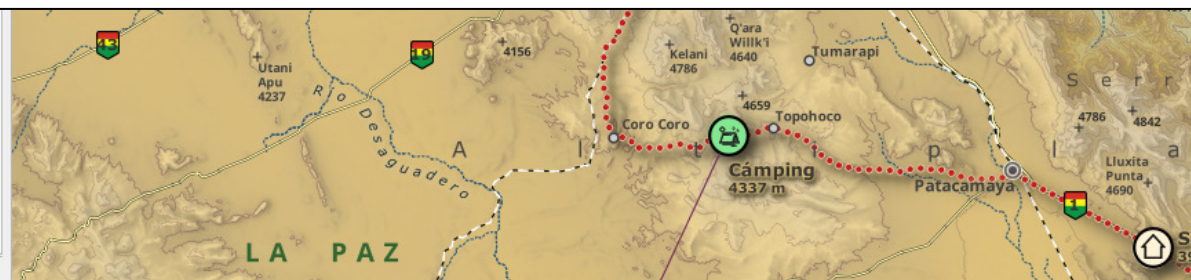


How to get from this raw data mess





to a nice cartography design



Data selection / collection

- OpenStreetMap data: rivers, lakes, streets, places (mountain peaks, settlements, urban areas, poi)
- Hydrology (OSM) but later used other sources for rivers
- GADM admin. borders
- DEM Aster satellite 30m -> 90 m
- World protected areas database
- Self-collected data – digitized route and stage lengths
Converted route to points, every 90 m sampled elevation (generated statistics and route profile)

The Good, the Bad and the Ugly

The Bad

Initially collected enormous heaps of data that I later deemed useless

e.g. huge downloads of Bathymetry data (later outside map extent)

Several river network data with missing river order levels or wrong resolution - too detailed or too rough

Roads with inconsistent road order between countries
(Peru, Bolivia, Argentina)

The Ugly – Fails

Needed to place all labels 3 times due to software issues
(related to rotation of map and rendering in layout view)

Using data driven label placement in QGIS fixed the labeling issue

Cartography - Labels

Extensive use of data driven label placement
Combined with rule based symbolization

Mountain peaks

added 2 integer fields **show** and **showname**

added 1/0 values to show/not show for each

show = 1 draws elevation in m

showname = 1 draws mountain name

Cartography

Settlements

Label placement based on quadrant
from column



Filter

"fclass" = 'city' and "quadrant" = 2

Placement

General Settings

The Placement Mode option controls the overall placement of labels relative to their corresponding features.

Mode Offset from Point

Arranges label candidates directly over the feature or at a preset offset from the feature.

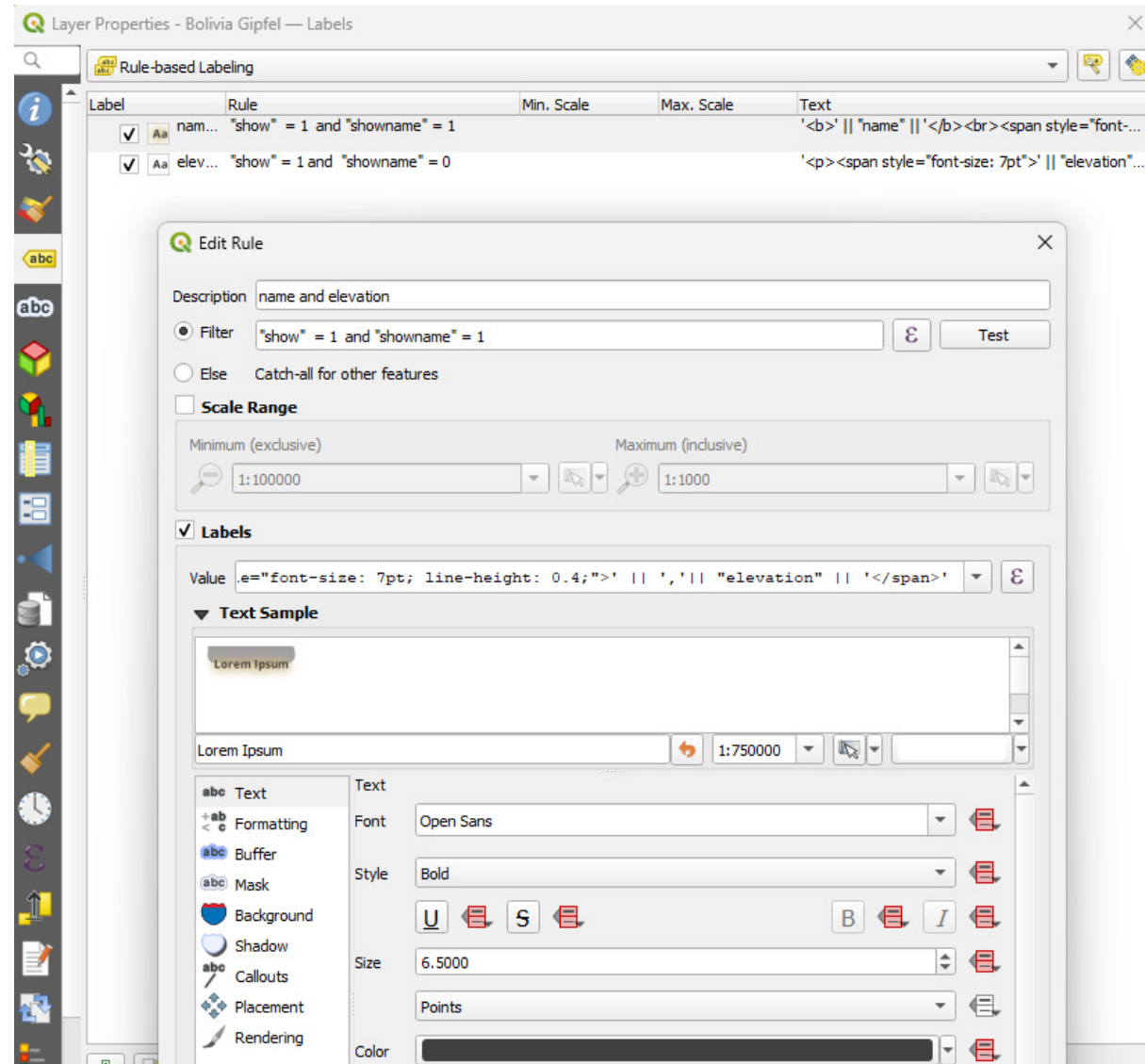
Quadrant

0	1	2
3	4	5
6	7	8

Offset X,Y 0.0000 0.0000

Cartography - Settlements

Rule based,
data driven labels



Cartography – Custom Icons



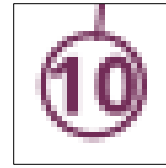
Argentinan Highways,
like the famous Ruta 40



Argentinan Provincial
Roads



Created Bolivian one
using Bolivian Flag



Our very on special
Points of Interests on
our travel route,
like *1000 km*
point layer
with callout label



Cycle Route



Camping / Tent



Hostal/ Albergue

Cartography



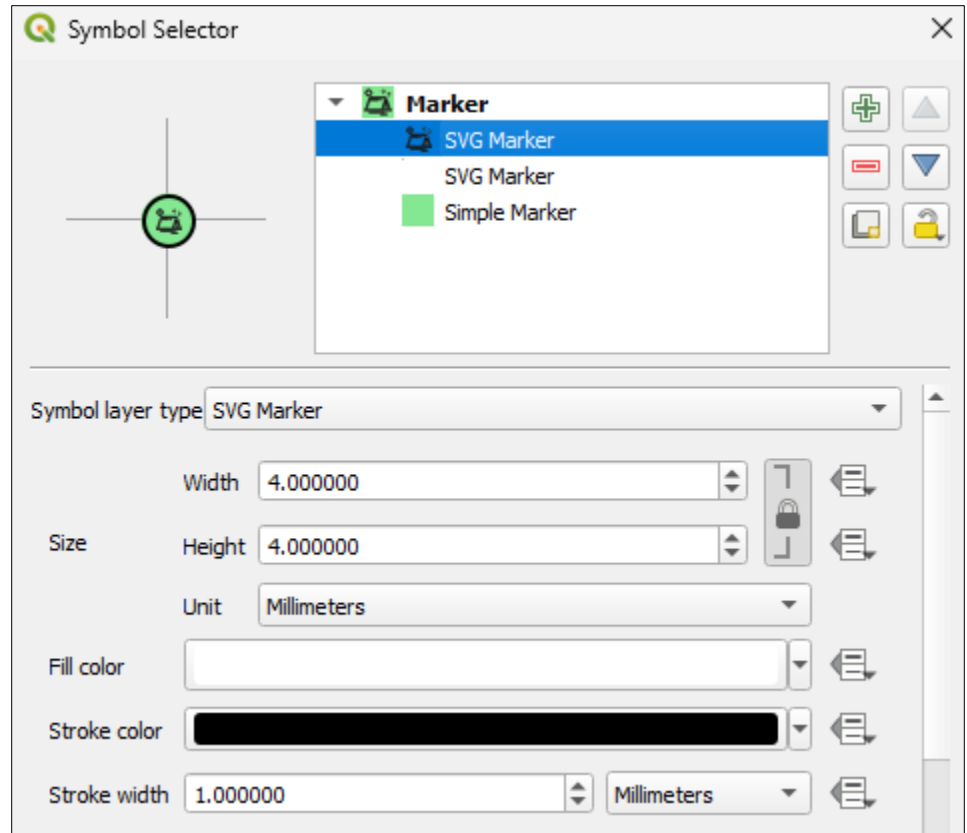
Camping / Tent



Hostal/ Alotamiento

3 icons stacked

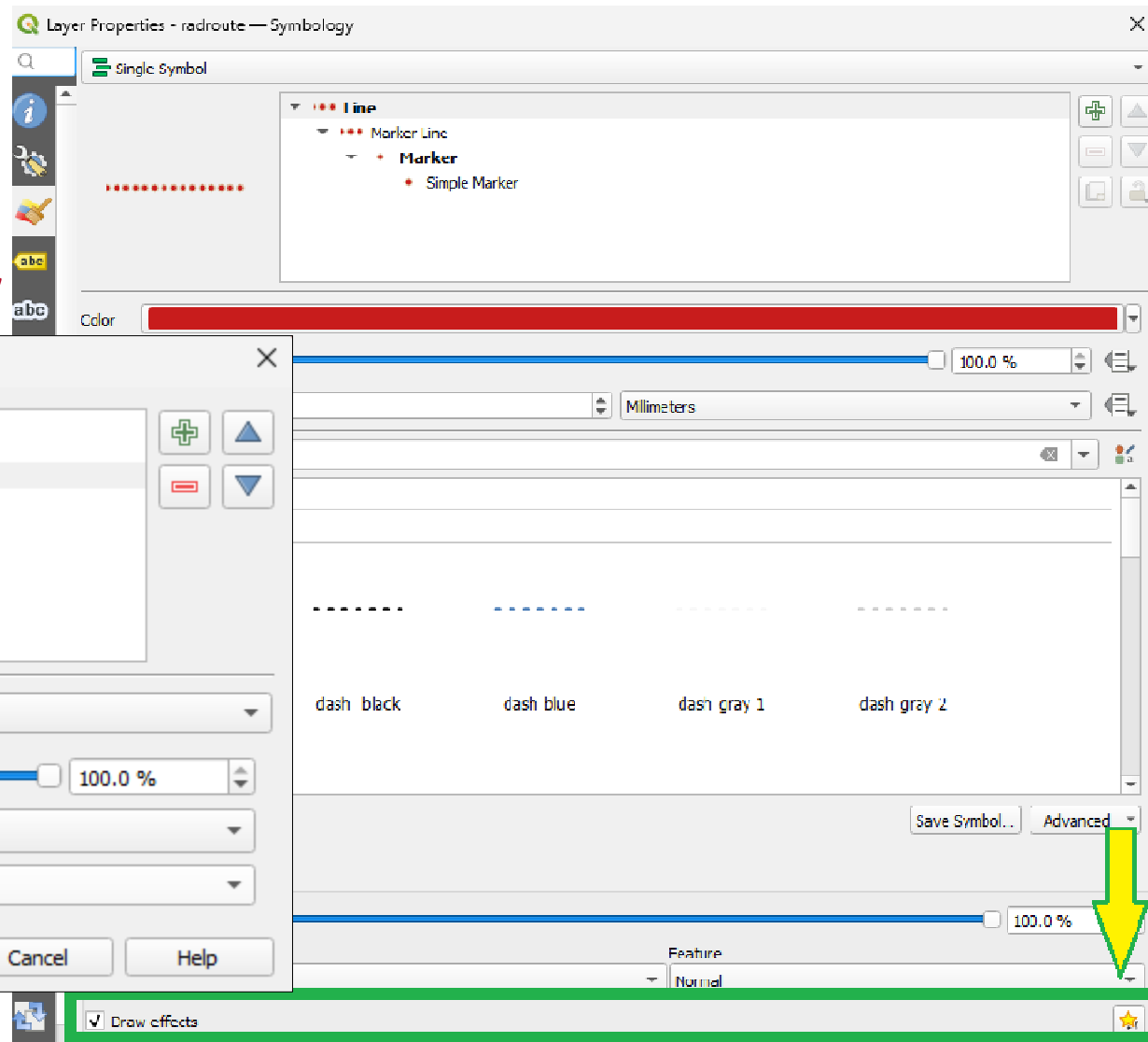
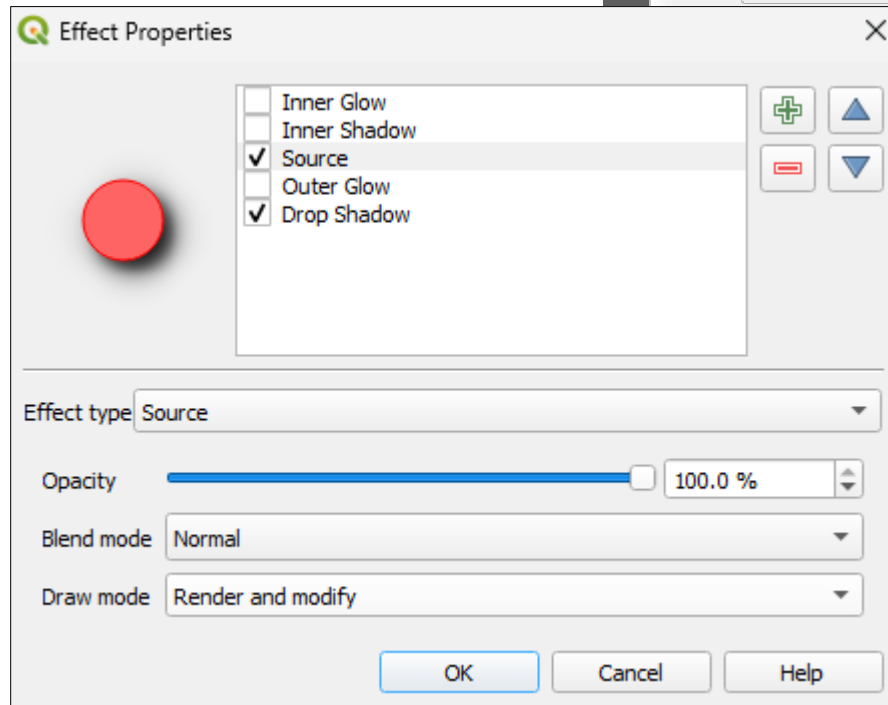
- svg tent image
- svg circle image
- green fill



Cartography



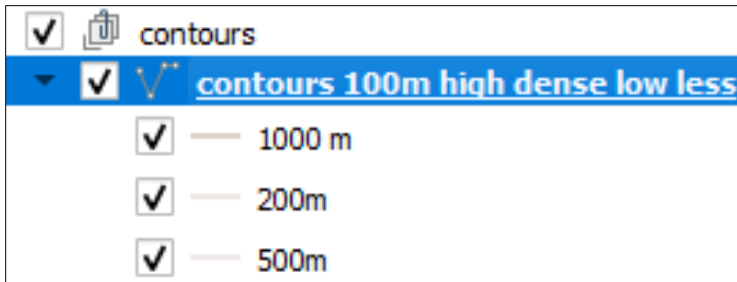
Cycle Route with drop shadow



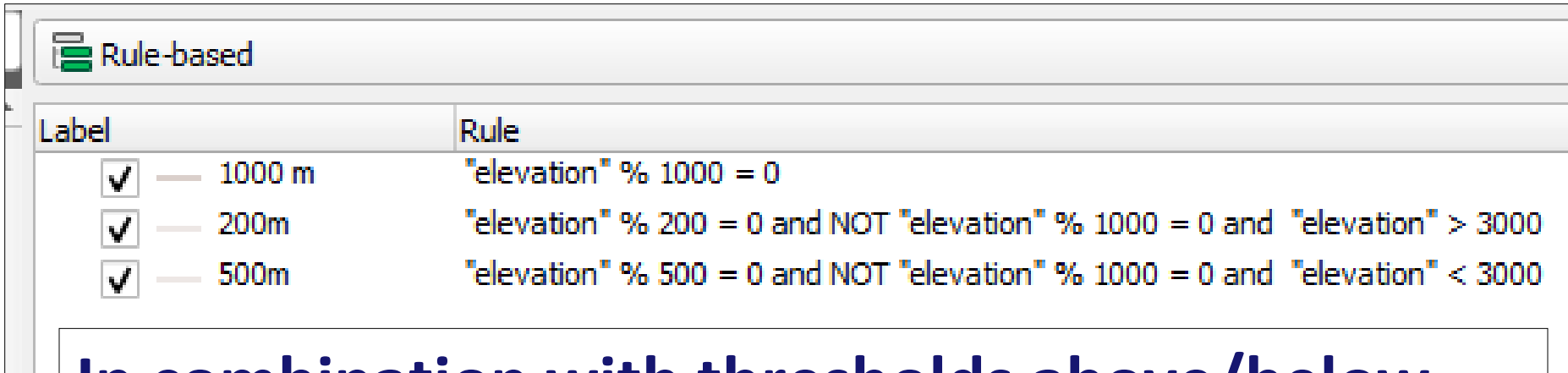
Cartography

Using **attributes** to show only desired features

Contour lines (elevation) – **control line density**

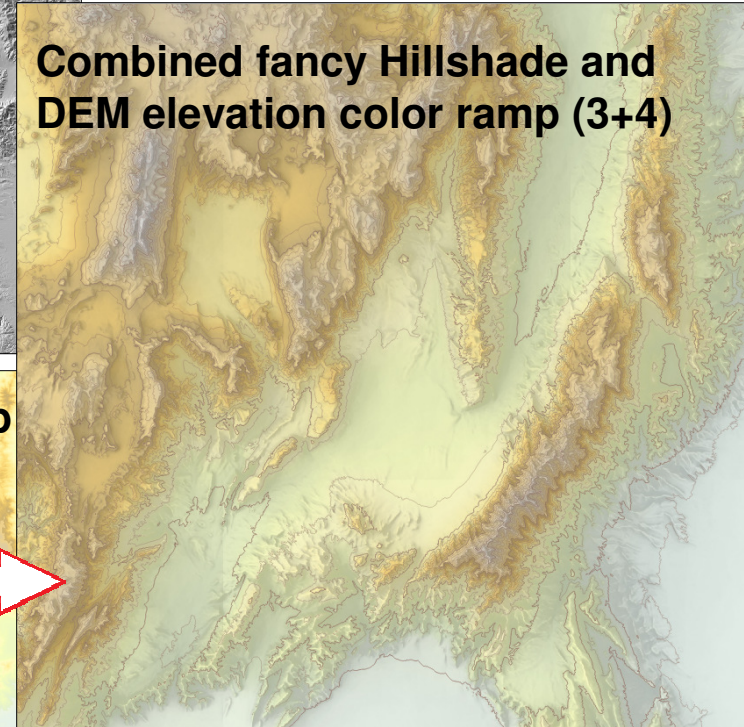
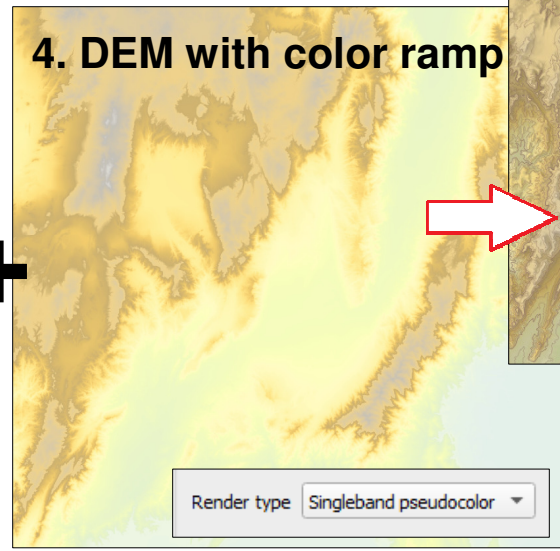
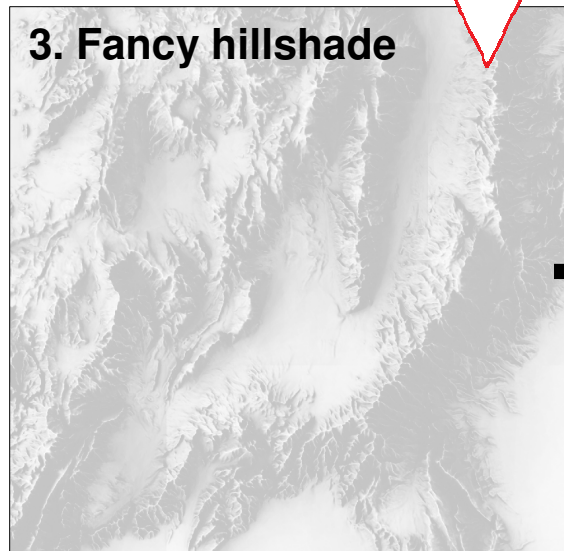
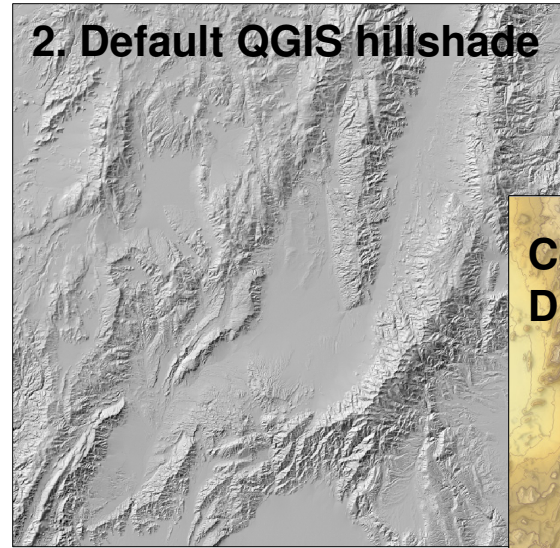
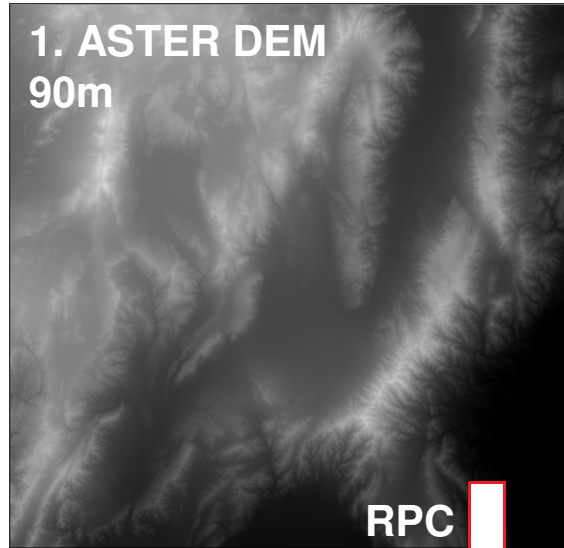


Using the modulo operator
(%) returns the remainder
after division



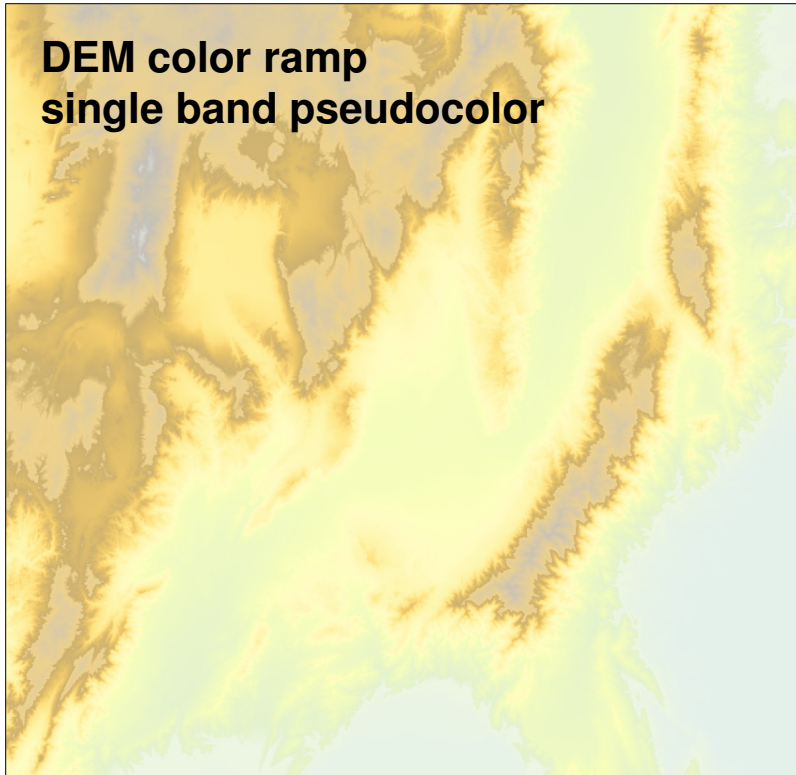
In combination with thresholds above/below
shows 200m contours only above 3000 m elev.

Map – Elevation based Background



DEM color with color ramp use sliding transparencies

e.g. high transparency
in low elevations



Layer Properties - dem_radtour — Symbology

▼ Band Rendering

Render type: Singleband pseudocolor

Band: Band 1: elevation (Gray)

Min: 500 Max: 6700

► Min / Max Value Settings

Interpolation: Linear

Color ramp: 

Label unit suffix:

Label precision: 0

Value	Color	Label
500		500
629		629
759		759
888		888
1016		1016
1146		1146
1275		1275
1404		1404
1534		1534
1663		1663
1791		1791
1921		1921
2050		2050
2179		2179

opacity 60%

opacity 100%

Mode: Continuous

Classes: 49

Legend Settings...

Clip out of range values

Nice cartography with QGIS

De Copacabana, Bolivia a Mendoza, Argentina en Bicicleta

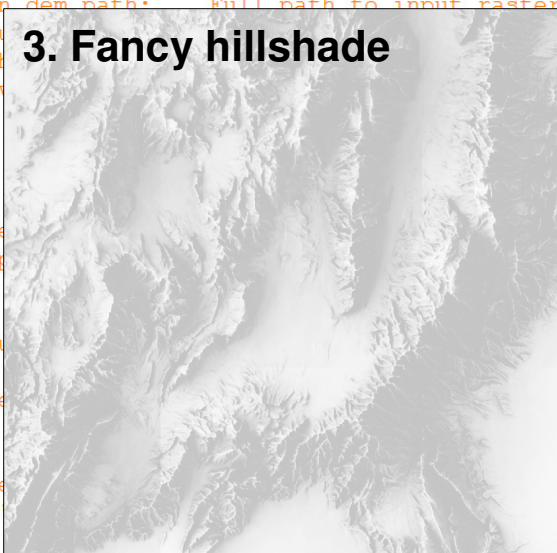
Map Background: Fancy Hillshades

Raster Chunk processing (Linux/Mac) + Skylum (windows)

Python script

```
raster_chunk_processing.py
321
322 def ParallelRPC(in_dem_path, out_dem_path, chunk
323                options, num_threads=1, verbose=1
324                '''
325     Breaks a raster into smaller chunks for easier processing.
326     determines the file parameters, prepares the start/end indices for each chunk, and stores them in a
327     a Chunk() object. This object is then passed to ProcessSuperArray() to perform the actual processing.
328     call to ProcessSuperArray() to perform the actual processing.
329
330
331     in_dem_path: Full path to input raster.
332     out_dem_path: Full path to output raster.
333     chunk_size: Size of each chunk in rows and columns.
334     options: Options for the processing.
335     num_threads: Number of threads to use for processing.
336     verbose: Whether to print verbose output.
337
338     Returns:
339     A tuple containing the output raster path and the processing time.
340
341     """
342
343     # Check if the input raster exists
344     if not os.path.exists(in_dem_path):
345         raise ValueError(f"Input raster {in_dem_path} does not exist.")
346
347     # Check if the output directory exists
348     if not os.path.exists(os.path.dirname(out_dem_path)):
349         os.makedirs(os.path.dirname(out_dem_path))
350
351     # Get the raster metadata
```

3. Fancy hillshade



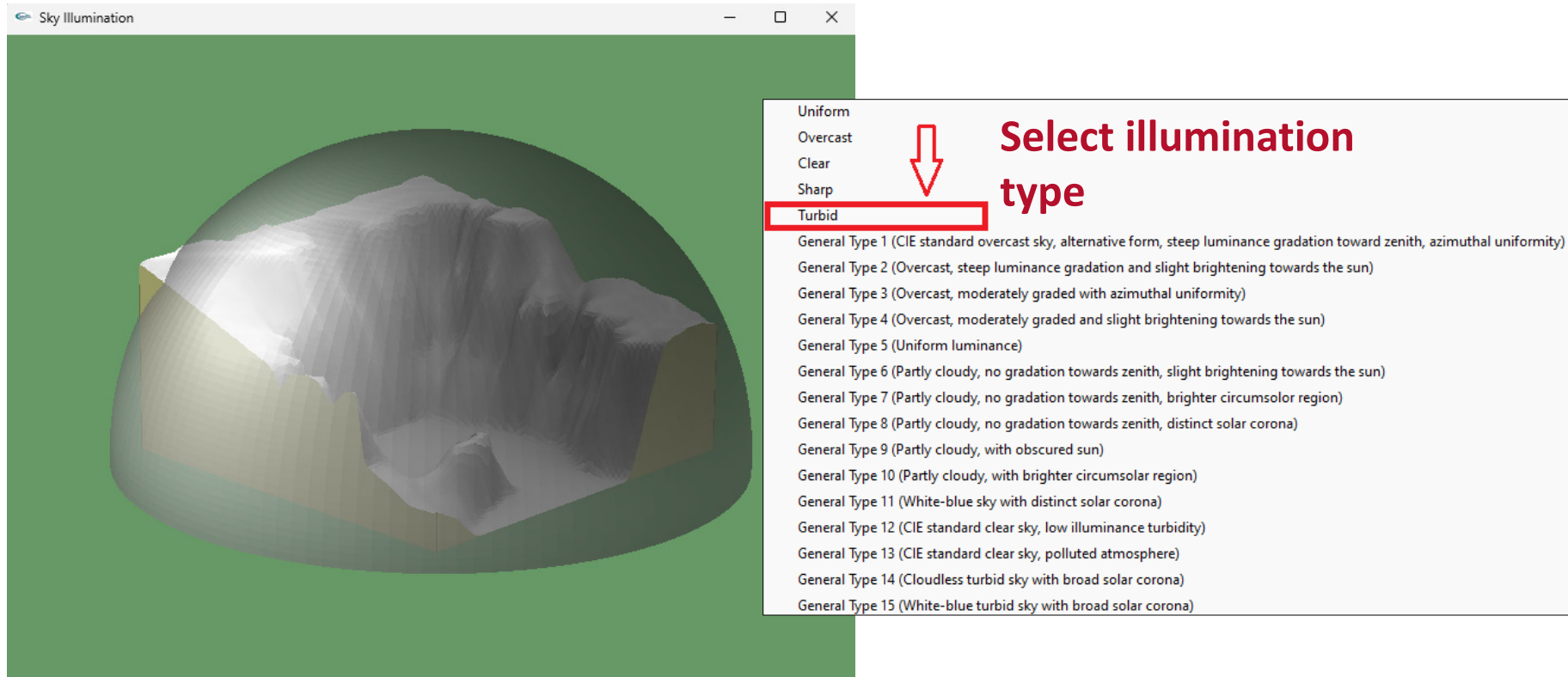
Raster Chunk Processing (RPC)

Applies any one of several raster processing methods to arbitrarily-large rasters by automatically breaking up The raster into smaller chunks

- DEM smoothers (blur_mean, blur_gauss, blur_toews, and **mdenoise**)
- **Skymodel Hillshade**
- Topographic Position Index (TPI)

Fancy Hillshades with

Raster Chunk processing (Linux/Mac) + **Skylum** (windows)

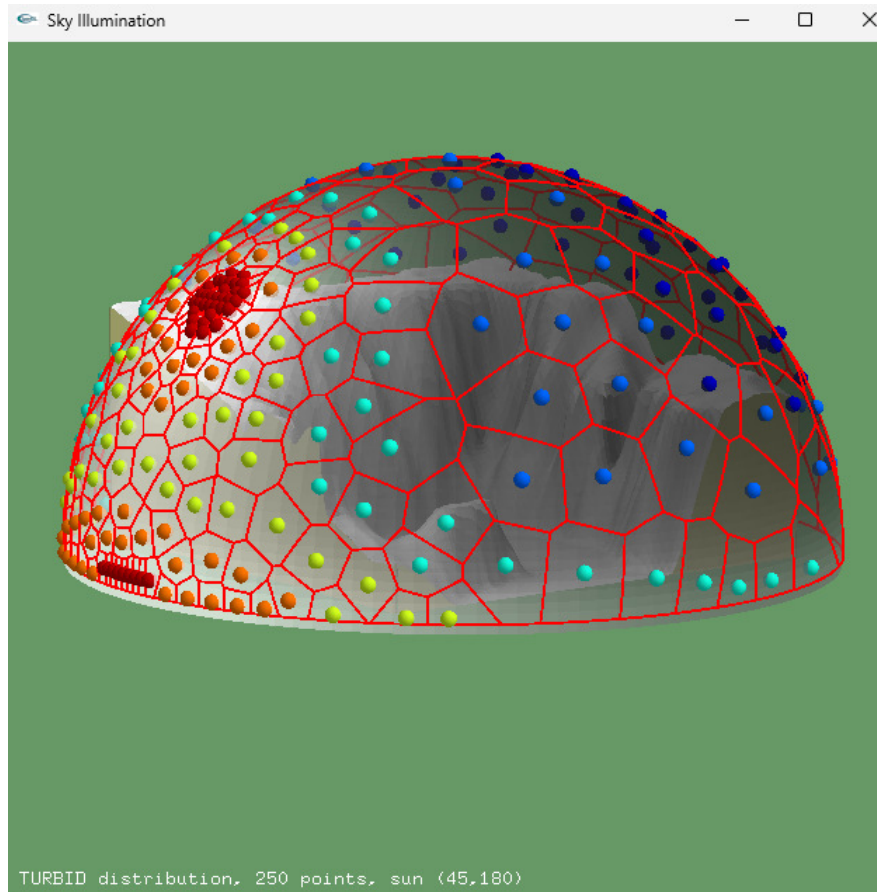


Nice cartography with QGIS

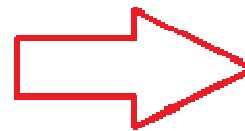
De Copacabana, Bolivia a Mendoza, Argentina en Bicicleta

Raster Chunk processing + Skylum

Visualize illumination sources
and strength for each



export csv file
for use in the
python script



```
256,45,0.000521674
257,40,0.000605504
251,41,0.000691218
260,44,0.000952494
252,47,0.00103446
250,44,0.00097316
255,42,0.00049443
254,40,0.000741369
258,47,0.000989942
259,42,0.000670189
254,44,0.000515116
257,41,0.000464016
260,45,0.000717986
251,45,0.000667106
257,42,0.000484959
253,42,0.000486651
256,47,0.000715902
254,47,0.000786995
252,44,0.000490698
256,44,0.000509415
258,44,0.000481719
251,42,0.000676398
```

Creating the Hillshade

in RCP using the illumination csv file exported from Skylum

DEM Raster processing & creating hillshade

1. Reproject and deflate with gdalwarp

```
Potosi -- Sucre  
gdalwarp -srcnodata -32767 -dstnodata -99 -of GTiff -t_srs EPSG:32320 -co COMPRESS=DEFLATE -co PREDICTOR=2 -  
/home/karsten/data/radtour/dem/s20_w066_larc_v3.tif /home/karsten/data/radtour/dem/s20_w066_32320.tif
```

2. Denoise

```
python3 raster_chunk_processing.py -m mdenoise -s 1500 -o 20 -p 12 -n 10 -t 0.6 -v 20 --verbose -  
/home/karsten/data/radtour/dem/s20_w066_32320_sml.tif /home/karsten/data/radtour/dem/s20_w066_32320_sml_dn.tif
```

3. Run Skymodel

```
python3 raster_chunk_processing.py -m skymodel -s 1000 -o 200 -p 12 -l lum turbid.csv --verbose -  
/home/karsten/data/radtour/dem/s20_w066_32320.tif /home/karsten/data/radtour/dem/s20_w066_32320_sm3.tif
```




Nice cartography with QGIS
De Copacabana, Bolivia a Mendoza, Argentina en Bicicleta

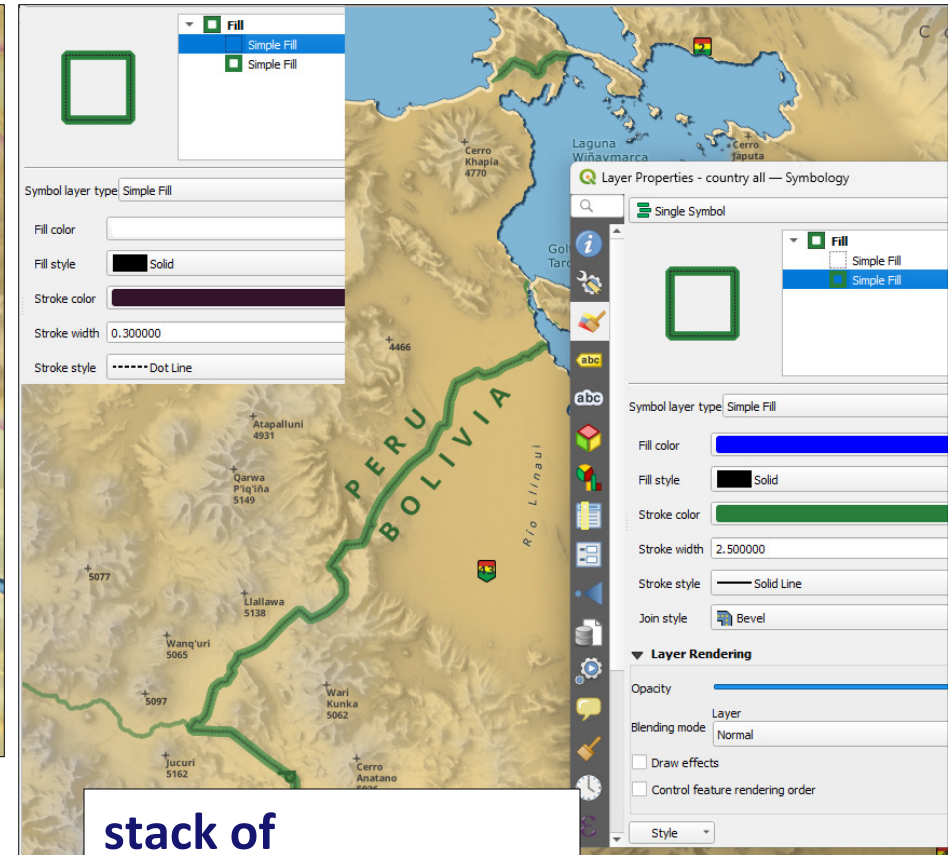
Outlines/Fills: Protected areas and Borders

Protected Areas



shape burst
fill

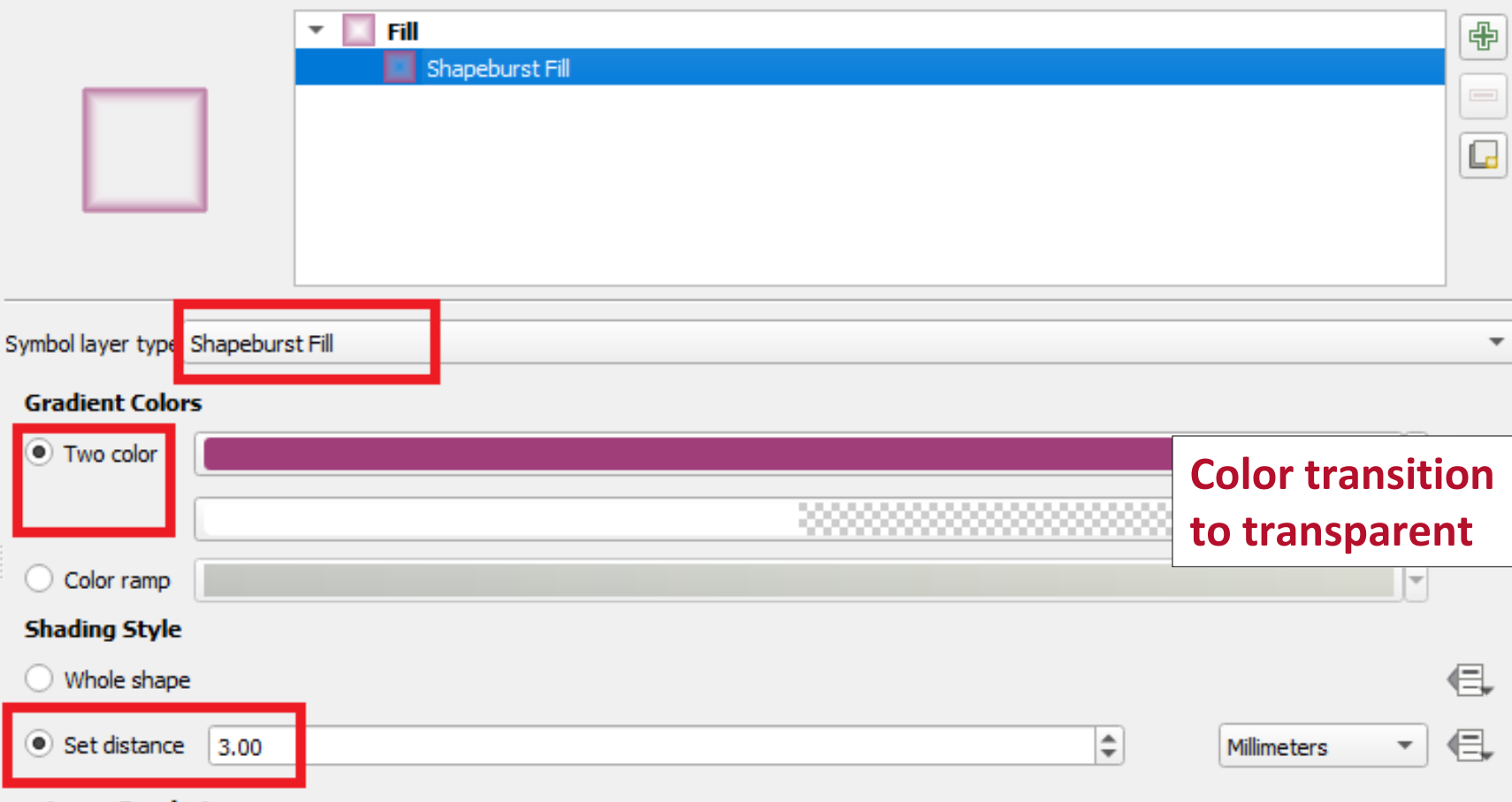
Country and Provincial Borders



stack of
2 simple fills
+ transparency 15%

Shape burst Fills - Borders

Protected Areas



The screenshot shows the QGIS Symbol Properties dialog for a 'Shapeburst Fill' symbol. The 'Symbol layer type' is set to 'Shapeburst Fill'. Under 'Gradient Colors', the 'Two color' option is selected, showing a color transition from purple to transparent. Under 'Shading Style', the 'Set distance' option is selected with a value of 3.00. A red box highlights the 'Two color' option, and another red box highlights the 'Set distance' option. A text box on the right indicates 'Color transition to transparent'.

Symbol layer type: Shapeburst Fill

Gradient Colors

☒ Two color

☐ Color ramp

Shading Style

☒ Set distance 3.00

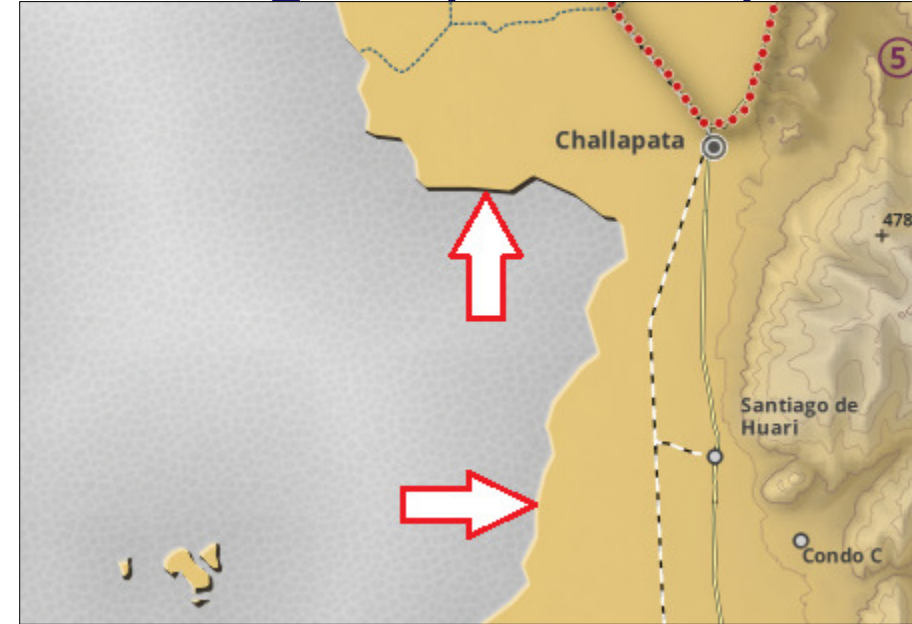
Color transition to transparent

Lakes and Salar/Lagunas

Lake



Salar/Laguna (Salt Lake)



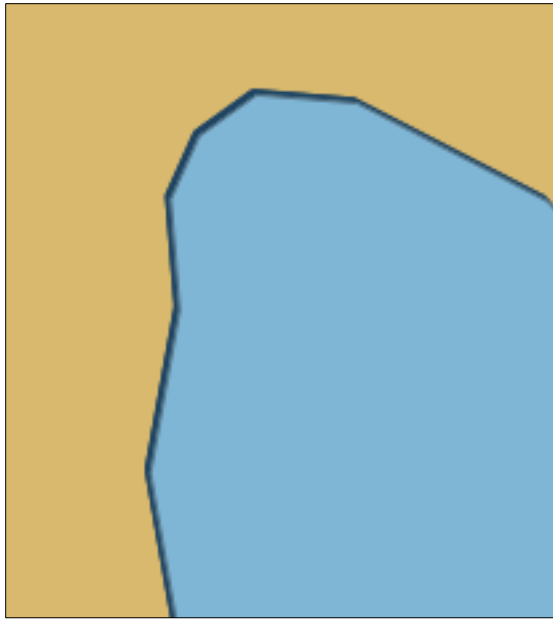
- Optimized area fills (shapeburst fill or raster fill)
- Raised / beveled land edges (x/y offset lines)

Lake example

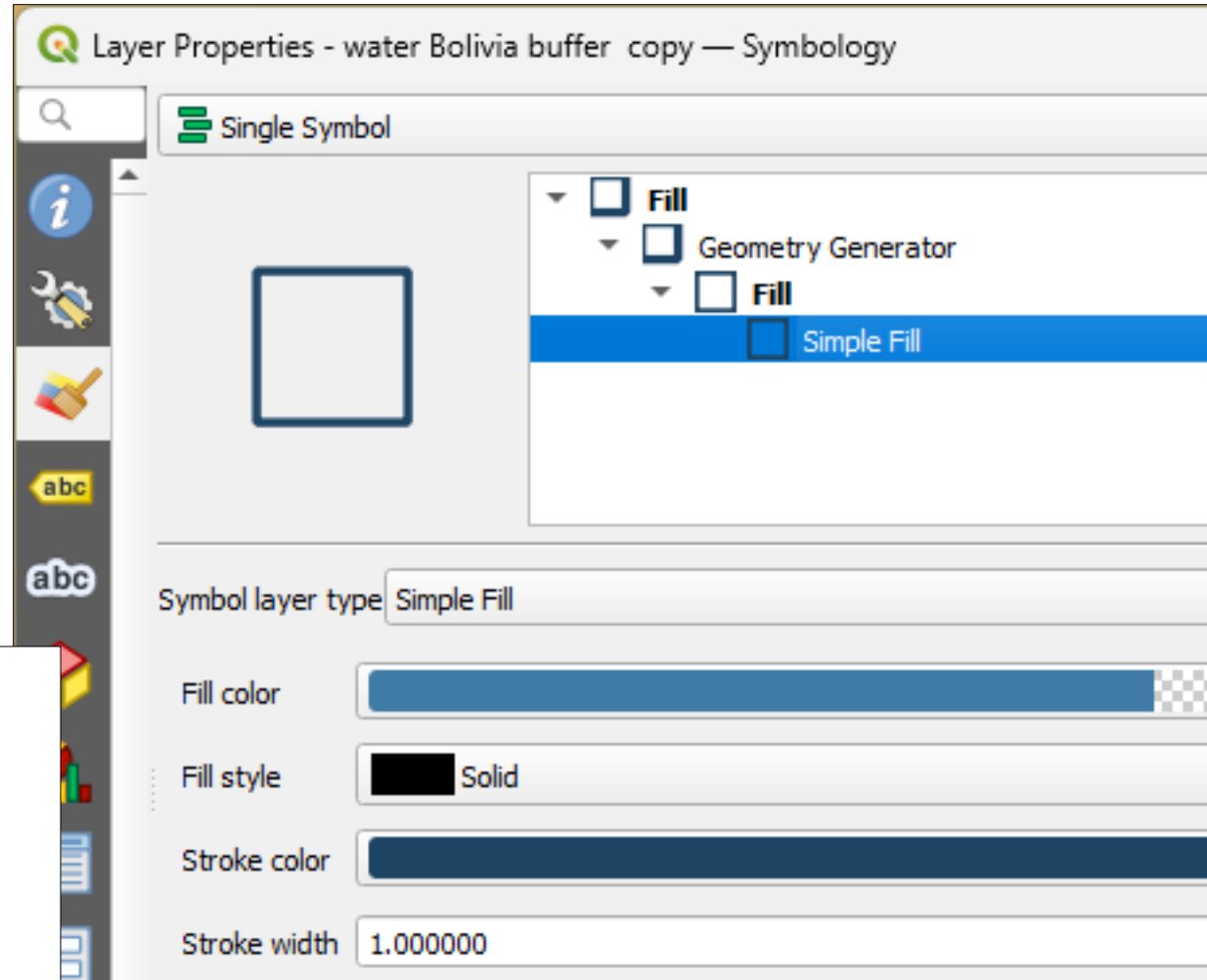


Raised / beveled land edges for display

Lake example

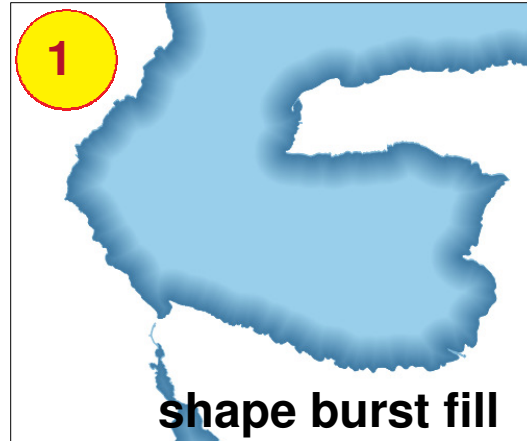
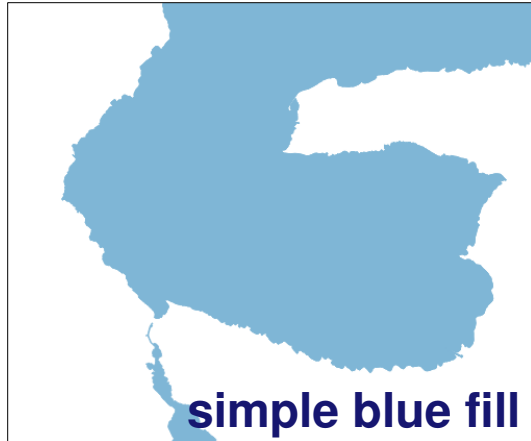


- make line thicker
- move layer below filled lake layer
- repeat for second layer for low edge



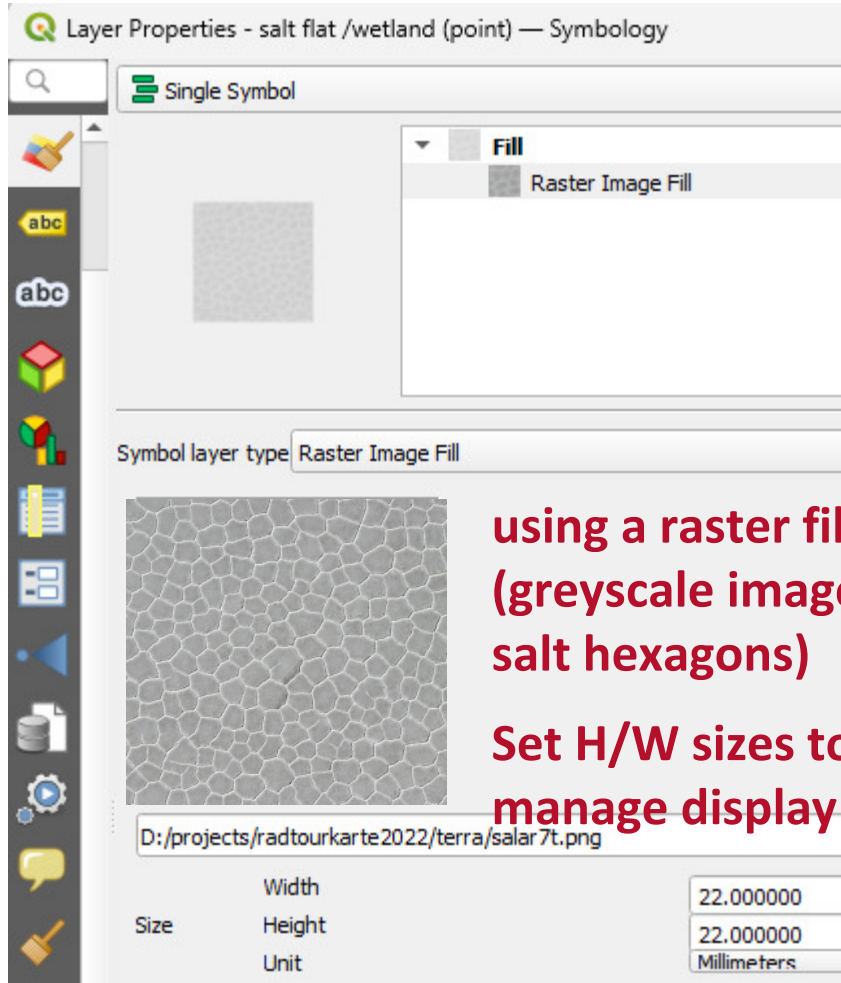
Lakes representation - 4 layers

Lake example

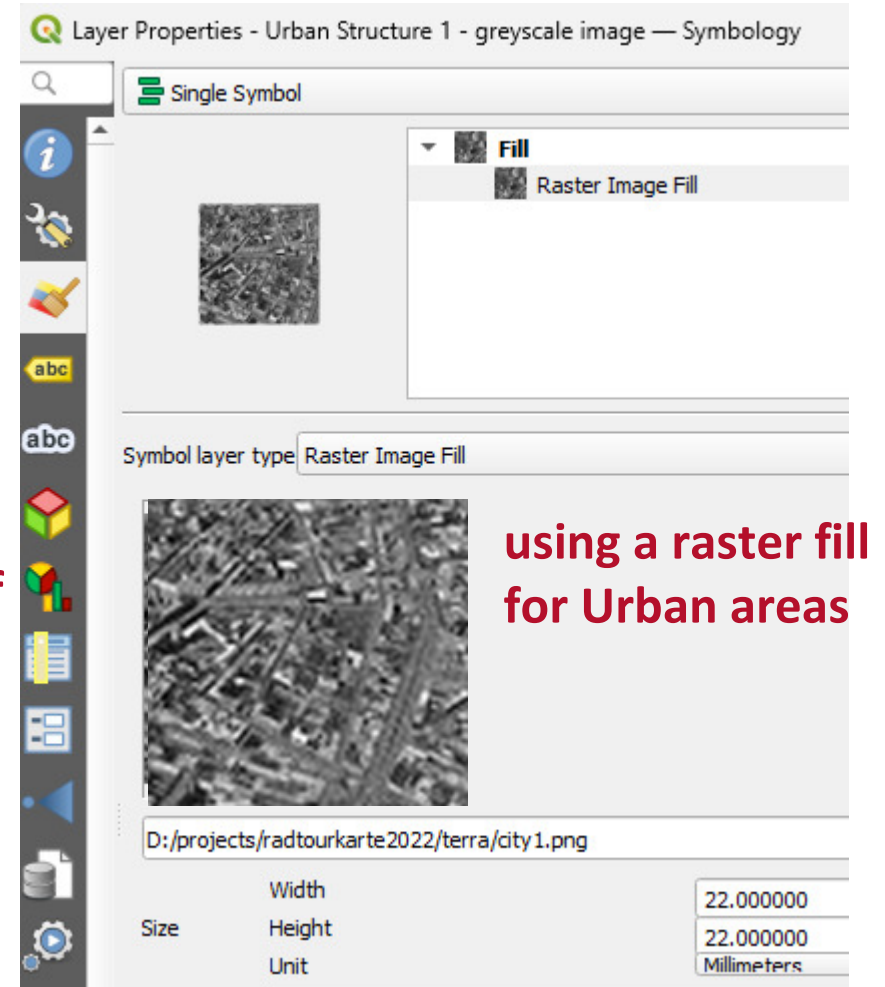


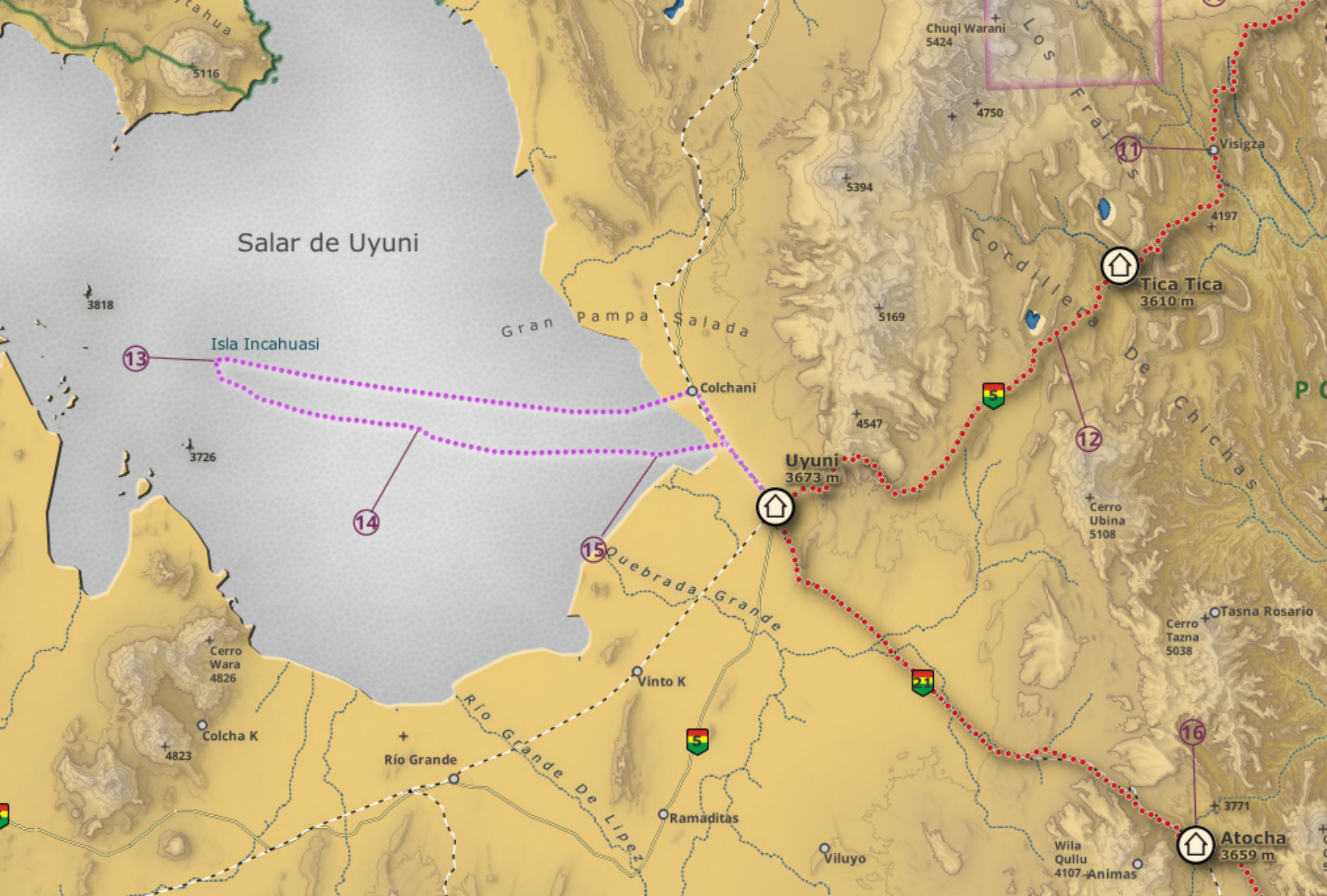
Raster fills: Salar/Laguna + Urban Area

Salar/Laguna (Salt Lake)



Urban Area





Nice cartography with QGIS
De Copacabana, Bolivia a Mendoza, Argentina en Bicicleta



Nice cartography with QGIS
De Copacabana, Bolivia a Mendoza, Argentina en Bicicleta



Nice cartography with QGIS
De Copacabana, Bolivia a Mendoza, Argentina en Bicicleta

Hillshade

GIS Jake- Cartography, programming, and a love Of the mountains

Introducing raster chunk processing

<https://gisjake.blogspot.com/2018/10/introducing-rasterchunkprocessingpy-aka.html>

The Wandering Cartographer Shaded Relief using Skymodels

Courtesy of Raster Chunk Processing

<https://wanderingcartographer.wordpress.com/2020/05/08/shaded-relief-using-skymodels-courtesy-of-raster-chunk-processing/>

General sky models for illuminating terrains

Patrick J. Kennelly & A. James Stewart

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/13658816.2013.848985>

Contact

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Bicycle trip blog

<https://lapaztobuenosaires.blogspot.com/>

[illegible]