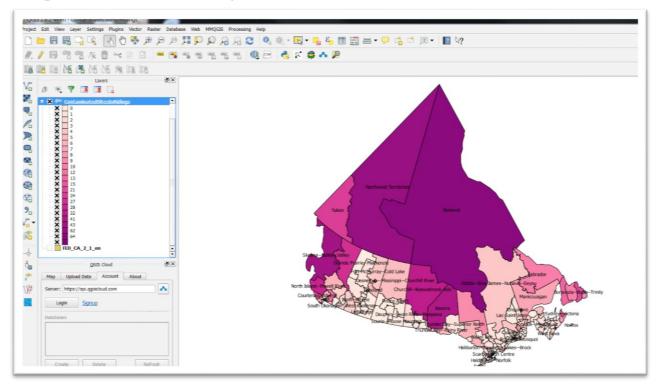
## **Tutorial for mapping federal contaminated sites**

The federal government maintains an inventory of <u>contaminated sites</u> at different stages of clean up. In this exercise, we will determine which federal ridings have the highest number of contaminated sites, producing a map that looks something like this:



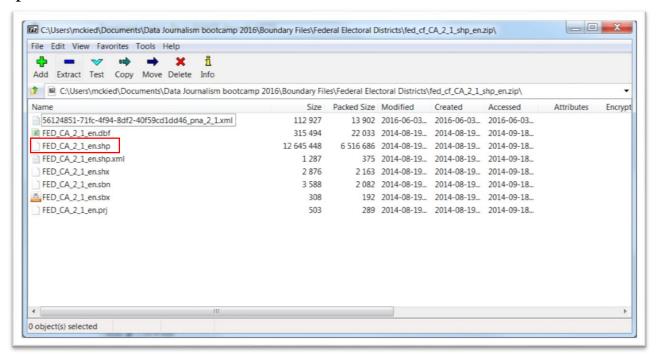
So let's get started.

1) Go to the <u>Natural Resources Canada site</u> that contains the new federal districts and download the "SHP" file, which is the first one

#### in the list.



2) Download the shape file, which will be in a zipped folder. When opened, it looks like this:

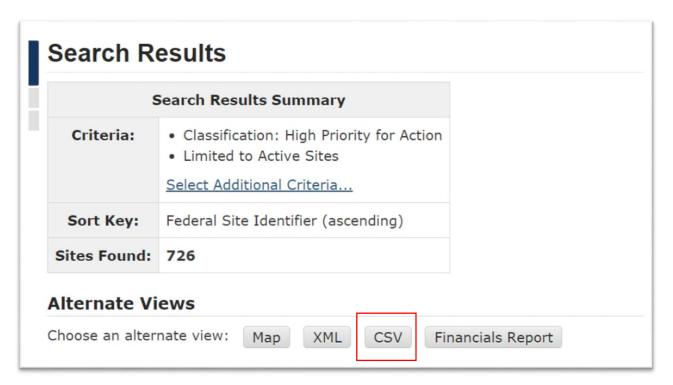


- 3) As we explained in the voter turnout tutorial, a shape file comes with a number of "helper" files. Mapping programs like Qgis or ArcGIS use this information to place the file's boundaries on a map. It is one of reasons that all the files must be in the same folder. So when extracting the files, make sure they're all in one place.
- 4) Now let's download the contaminated sites file at the Treasury Board website.
- 5) Choose the first classification type "High Priority for Action". We want the "Active" files. So click on the number below the "Active" title.

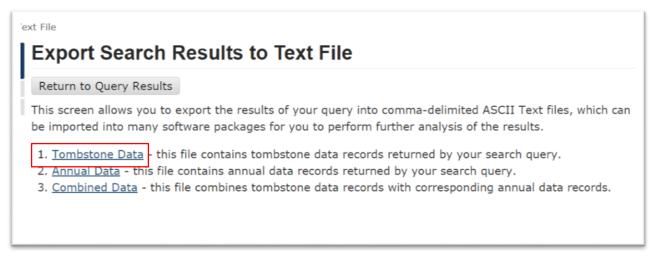
# **Find Sites by Classification**

The table below summarizes the number of sites in the inventory by the the National Classification System of the Canadian Council of Ministers

Classification Type	Suspected Active		Closed	Total	
High Priority for Action	<u>3</u>	<u>726</u>	912	1,641	
Medium Priority for Action	<u>3</u>	1,764	1,351	3,118	
Low Priority for Action	<u>1</u>	1,407	921	2,329	
Insufficient Information	2	106	<u>369</u>	477	
Not a Priority for Action	2	<u>395</u>	2,352	2,749	
Site(s) not yet classified	2,357	<u>957</u>	9,448	12,762	
Total	2,368	5,355	15,353	23,076	

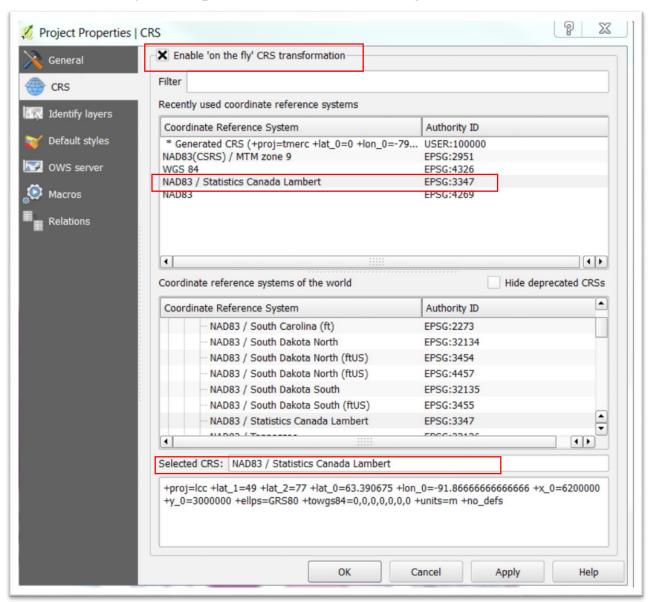


6) Select the "CSV" tab.



- 7) Select "Tombstone Data", making sure to save the csv file in the same folder as your federal electoral boundaries shape file.
- 8) Open a new Qgis file.
- 9) To ensure that these two files have the same geographic coordinates, we are click on the "Project" section in the menu

above, and "Project Properties" to obtain a dialog box.

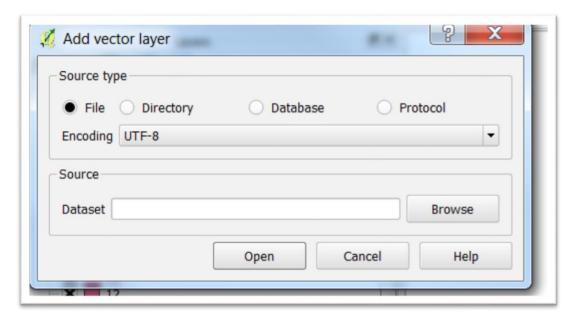


transformation" prompt. Selecting this option temporarily reprojects the shapefiles so that both can be viewed in the same space. When doing any form of geoprocessing (joins, clip), both shapefiles MUST be in the same coordinate system. Enabling 'on the fly' ensures that the shape file and the csv file have the same projection, which allows the mapping software to display a polygon, point, or line on a flat surface. Or put another way,

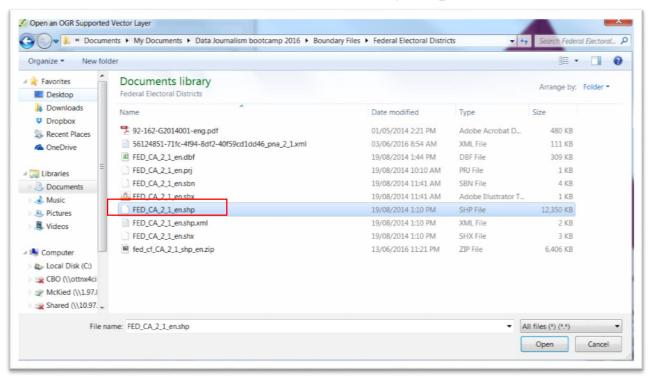
projections use geometry and mathematical calculations to take what is really a sphere and lay it flat out. Having the same projection allows these features to be joined spatially. Features on open data websites like the city of Toronto or Ottawa of the federal government usually have the same coordinate systems. However, as journalists, we are frequently combining features that were not necessarily meant to be joined, which is why we must take the time to understand the concept of projections.

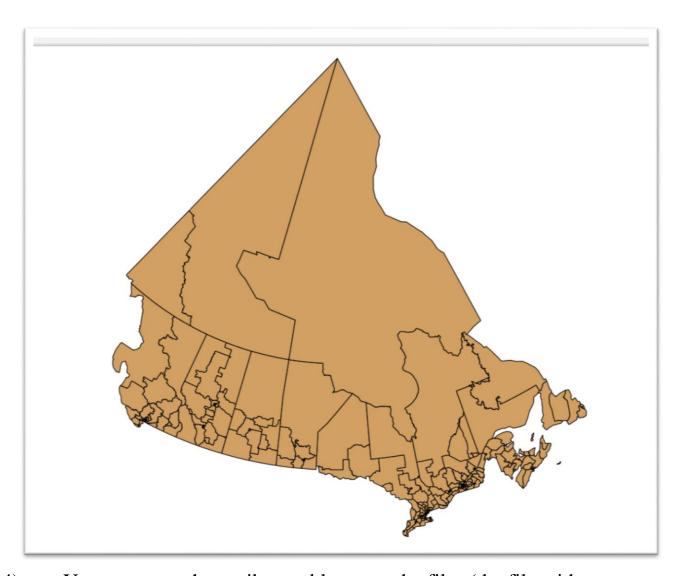
- 11) Enough about projections. Onward!
- 12) Select the "Add vector layer" tab to browse for the shape file, just like we did in the voter-turnout tutorial."





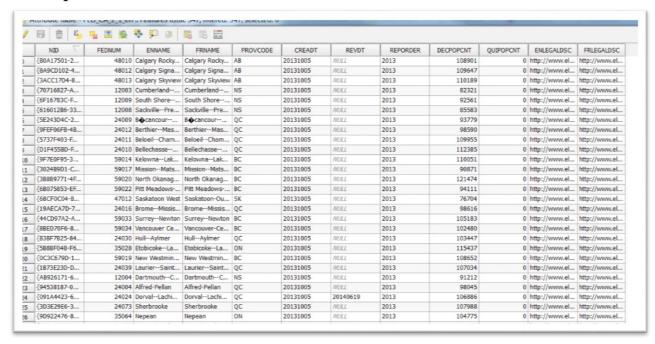
## 13) Browse for the federal electoral boundary shape file.





14) You can open the attribute table to see the files (the file with the "dbf" extension) that contain information Qgis needs to display

#### the map.



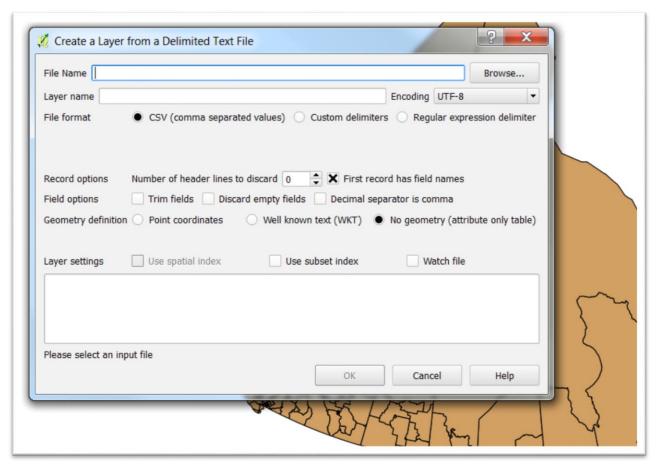
Now we'll import the federal contaminated sites file using



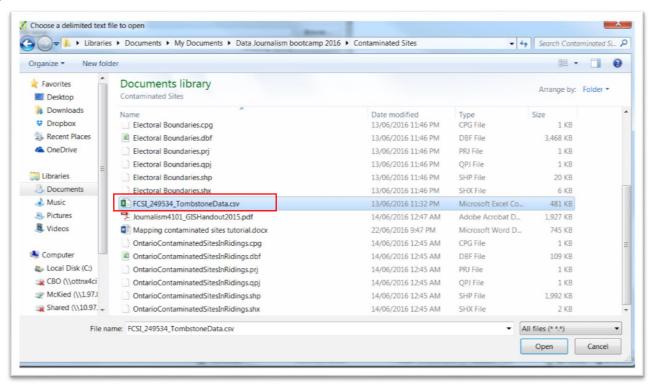
the "Add Delimited Text Layer" icon

that should be in

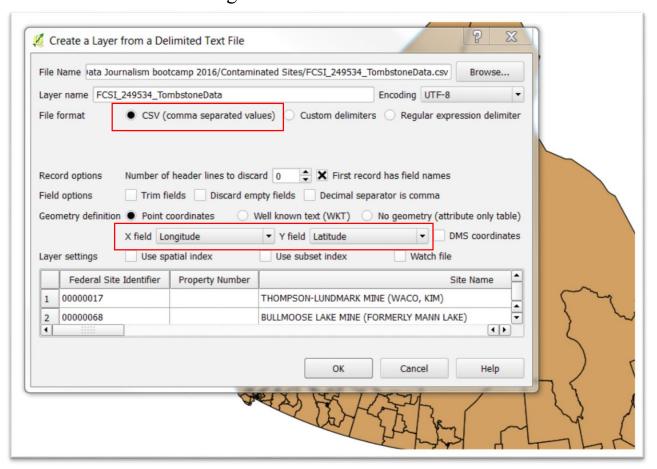
the menu on the left-hand side.



### 16) Browse for the csv file.

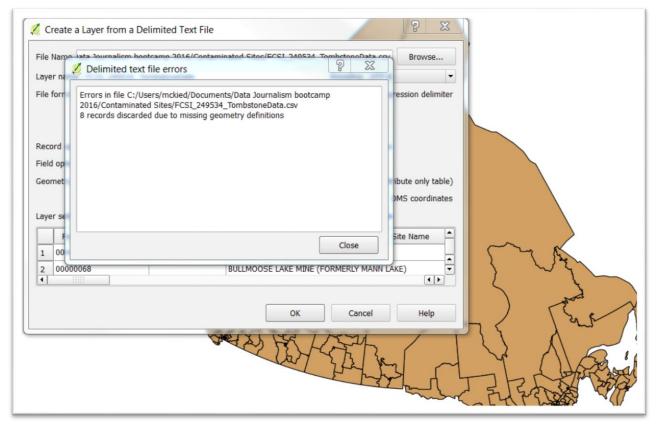


17) Select the Okay tab to obtain a "Create a Layer from Delimited Text File" dialog box.



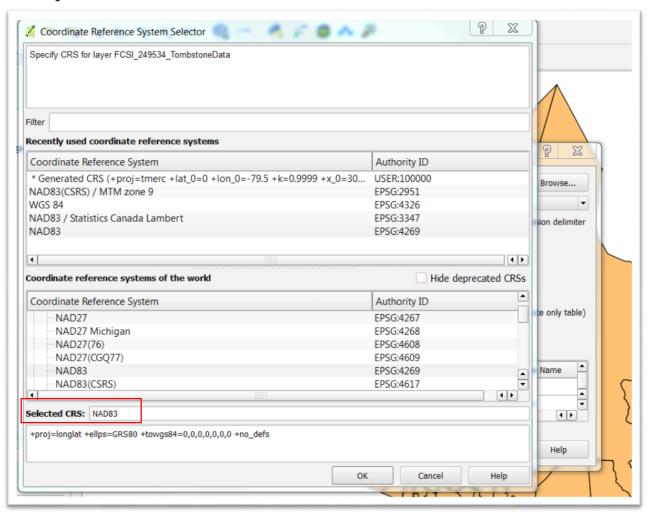
- 18) Qgis has recognized it as a "csv" file, as well as the longitude and latitude coordinates. Using the vertical scroll bar at the bottom of the table, allows you to ensure that all the information is present.
- 19) Select the OK tab. You may see an error message telling us that eight records are problematic. (NOTE: If you have trouble saving the file, it's because of the Null values for longitude and latitude. To fix the problem, simply return the csv file, remove the records with null values for longitude and latitude, and repeat the

#### process of importing and saving the point contaminated sites file.)



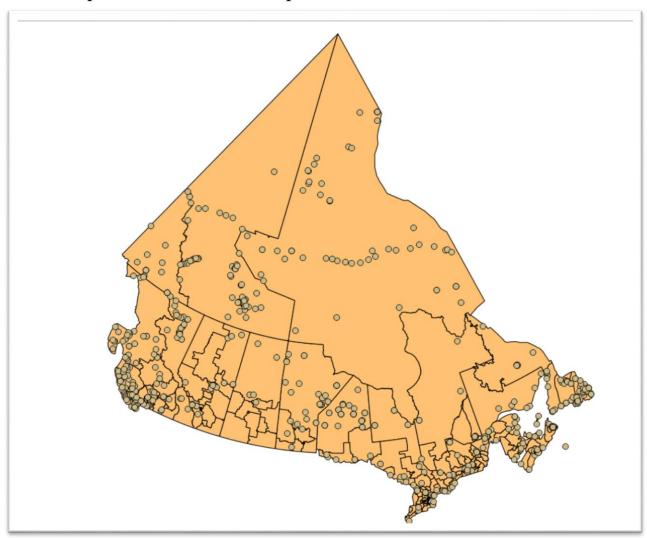
- 20) We could also identify which ones and fix the problem, but for the purposes of this tutorial, select the "Close" tab and continue. (NOTE: Downloading files from open data websites, always presents challenging in that the datasets can be quite dirty and in need of clean-up.).
- 21) Selecting the OK tab produces a dialog box that specifies the coordinate reference system Qgis will use to project the sites on to

the map.

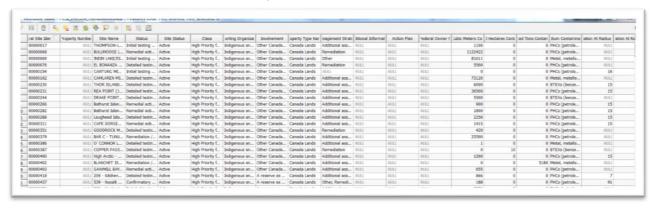


22) In this case, the coordinate system – NAD83– is slightly different from federal electoral boundaries. But remember, because we enabled Qgis' "on the fly option" in the earlier step, both files

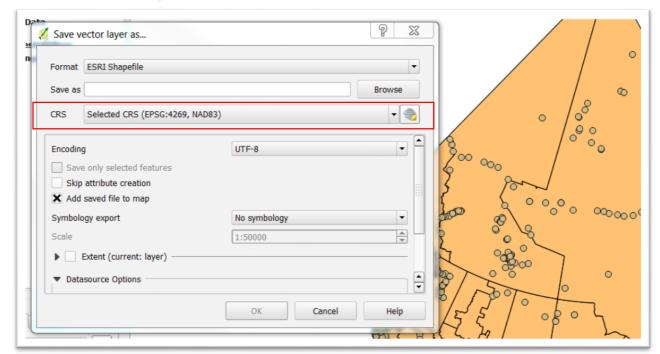
will line-up for now in the same space. Select the OK tab.



Open the new layer's attribute table and use the horizontal scroll bar at the bottom to navigate the contents.

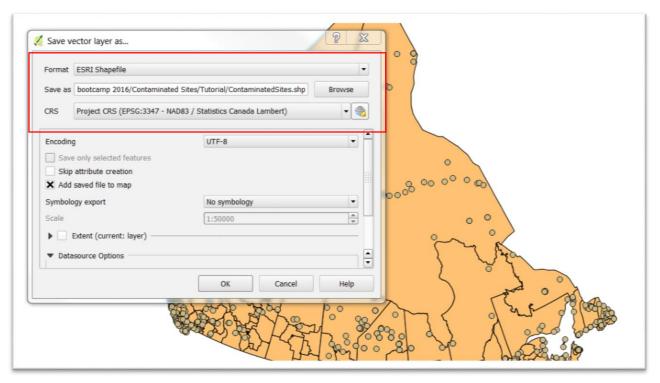


- As we did in the voter turnout tutorial, we want to find out which riding, or polygon, contains the highest number of the thing we care about the most, in this case, contaminated sites.
- 25) Before doing so, we must save the contaminated sites file as a shape file.
- 26) To do so, right click on the "Browse" icon.



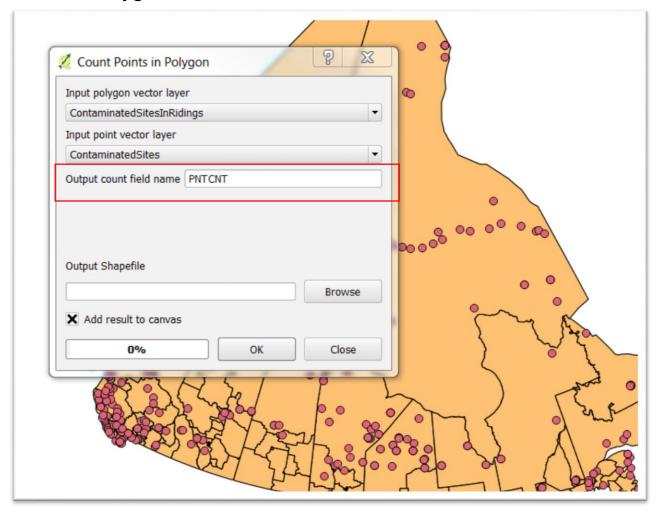
- 27) Browse to the location where you want to save the file, calling it something like "ContaminatedSites". (NOTE: Naming conventions when dealing with databases dictate that you avoid using spaces in titles. You can connect words using underscores.).
- Next, make sure that the CRS (spatial reference system) corresponds to that of the electoral boundaries file, which is "EPSG:3347 NAD/ Statistics Canada Lambert). If you inadvertently leave the original CRS, the geoprocessing tools won't work. Shapefiles MUST BE IN THE SAME coordinate system in order for geoprocessing operations to work. Before selecting the OK tab to create your layer, be sure that your dialog

#### box looks like this:



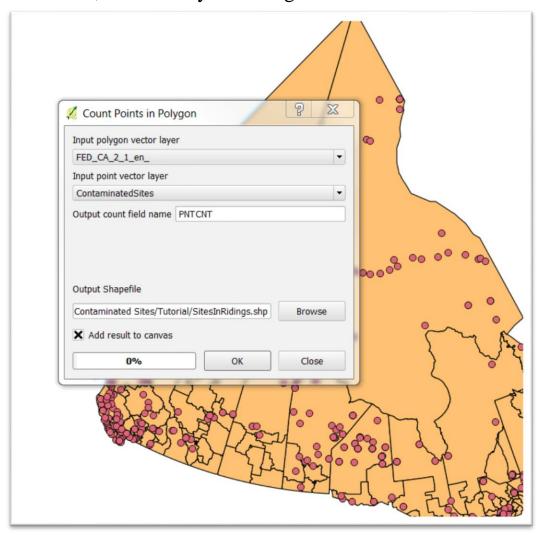
- 29) Select the OK tab to add the new layer to your map.
- 30) You can either delete the csv file from your menu to the left, or turn it off by de-selecting it.
- 31) We will now create yet another layer that groups and then counts the number of contaminated sites in each federal riding.
- 32) Click on the federal electoral boundary icon, then the "Vector" section from the menu at the top, "Analysis Tools", and

"Points in Polygon".

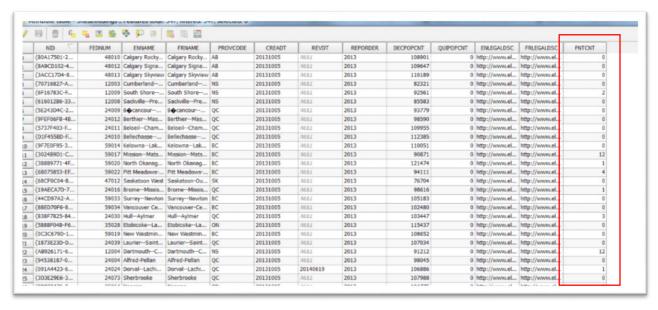


33) Your "Input polygon vector layer" is the electoral boundaries file. The "Input point vector layer" is the shape file we created, "ContaminatedSites". The "Output count field name" can be renamed as "Count", but in this case, we can leave it as is, "PNTCNT." Browse to the location where you want to deposit the new layer, which you can call "SitesInRidings". Before selecting

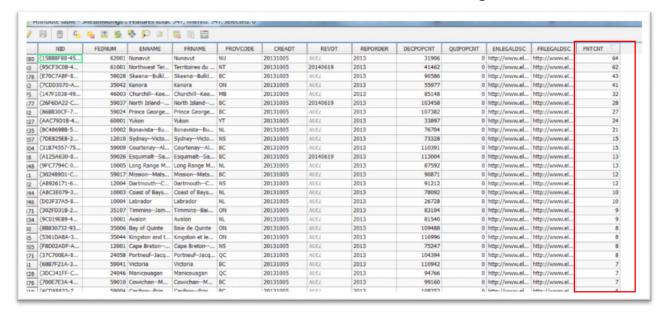
# the OK tab, make sure your dialog box looks like this:



34) Select the OK tab, then the CLOSE tab, once the counting is finished.

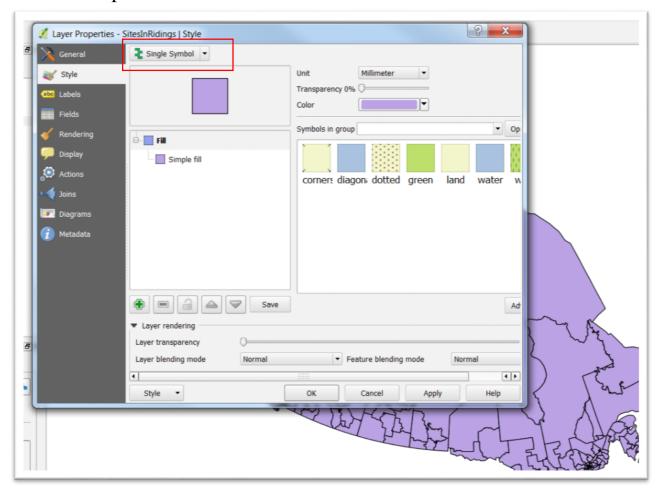


35) You can see the new count field to the far right. Double click on the "PNTCNT" label to sort the values in descending order.



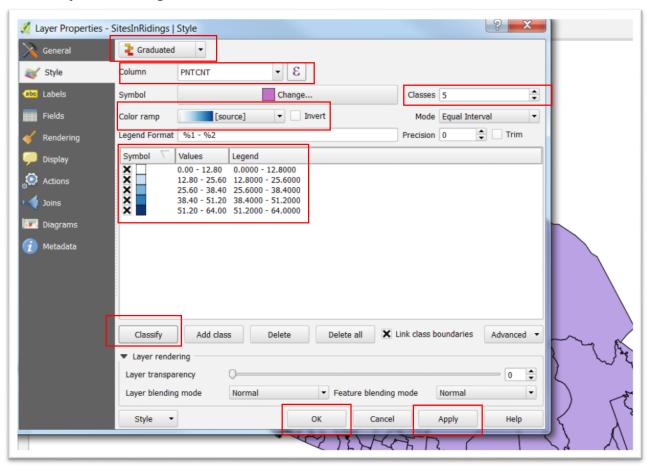
- 36) Nunavut has the highest number.
- Now we want to visualize this using the same kind of thematic map in the voter turnout tutorial. So close the attribute table to return to the map of the new layer, which will be the same uniform colour.

- 38) We want to create a thematic map, with the darkest colours representing the ridings with the highest number of contaminated sites.
- 39) Right click the "SitesInRidings" layer and select "Properties" from the drop-down menu.

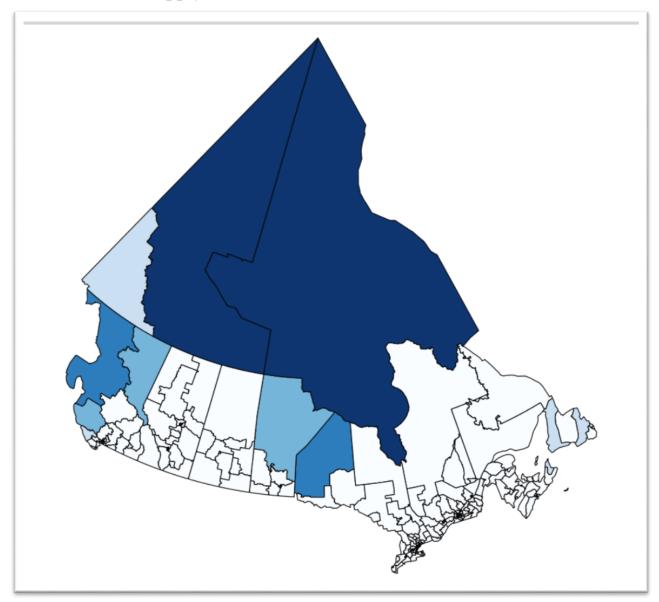


- 40) Qgis defaults to "Single Symbol". However, we want a visualization option that reflects that we've just done. Click on the arrow to the right of "Single Symbol" and select "Graduated." In the "Column", select "PNTCNT".
- As we saw in the voter turnout tutorial, Qgis defaults to five classes which divvies up the classes into equal intervals. You can always change the categories to better reflect your data, but let's just leave things as is for this tutorial. Chose your "Color ramp", and then click on the "Classify" tab towards the bottom on the left-

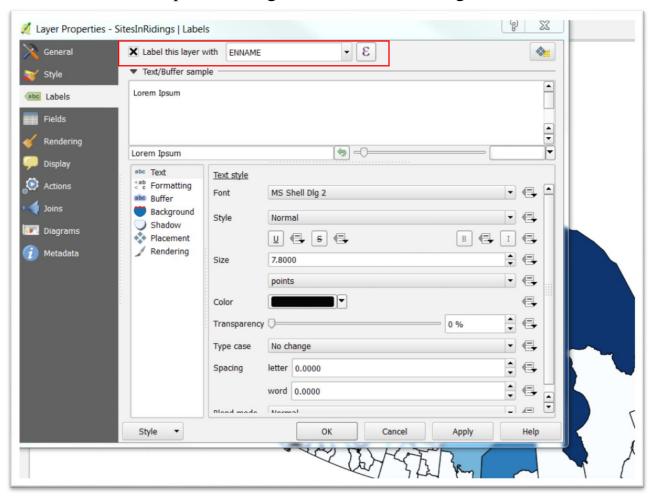
hand side. Before selecting the "Apply" and "OK" tabs, check to see that your dialog box looks like this:

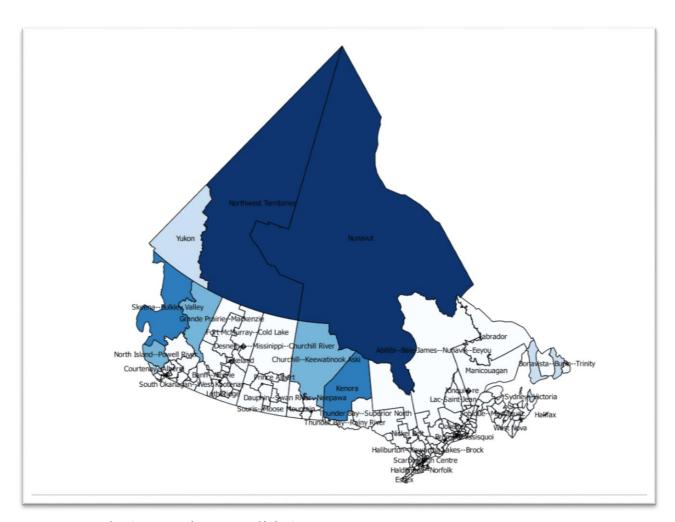


# 42) Select the "Apply" and "OK" tabs.

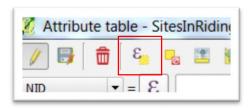


43) Return to "Properties" to get the labels for ridings.



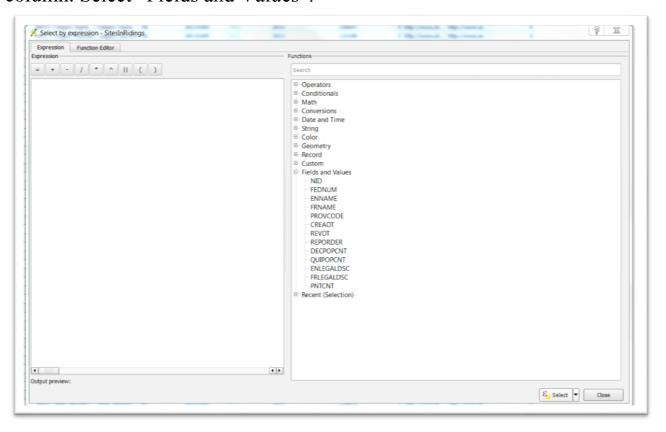


- Now let's say that we didn't want all the provinces, but only Ontario.
- 45) Open the attribute table.
- Click on the "Select features using an expression" icon at the top left. (NOTE: this will make more sense when we get to MySQL)

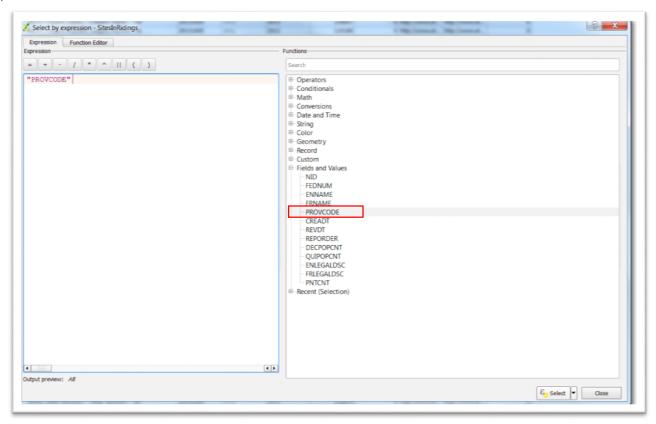


47) For this operation, we will specify that we only want the Ontario records, which are defined by "ON" in the "PROVCODE"

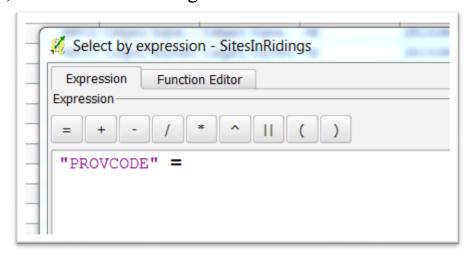
## column. Select "Fields and Values".



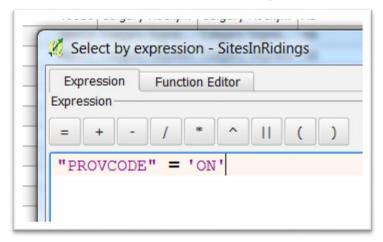
48) Double click on "PROVCODE".



49) Then the "=" sign.

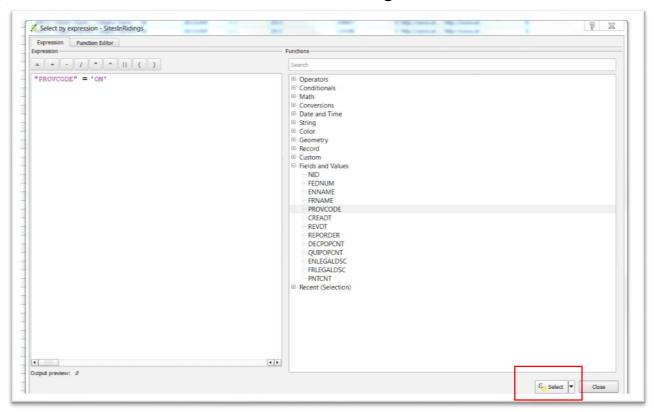


50) Type 'ON' (NOTE: Make sure that the acronym for Ontario



is in single quotes.)

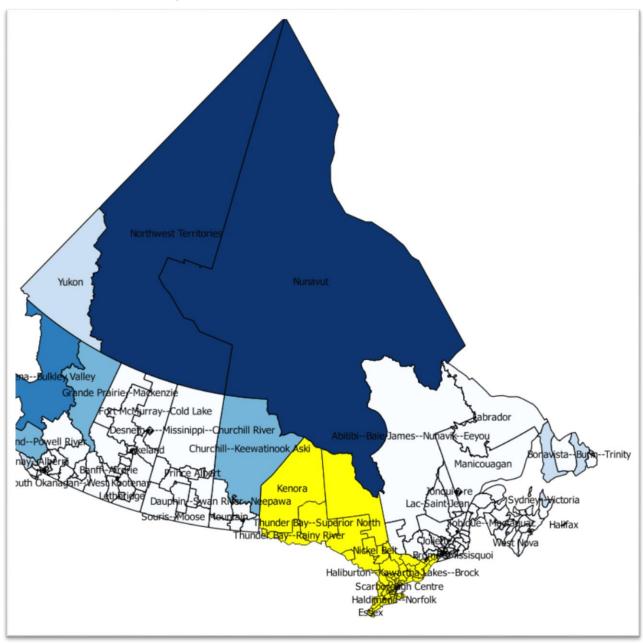
51) Click the "Select" icon to the bottom right.



# 52) Close the dialog box to see that all the Ontario rows have been selected.

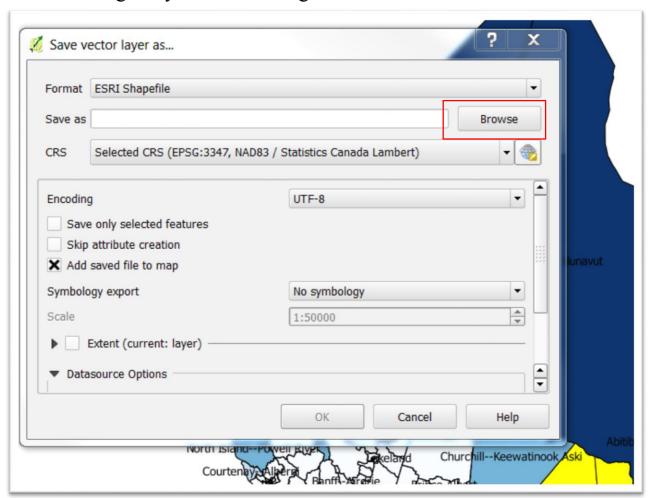
ID	FEDNUM	ENNAME	FRNAME	PROVCODE	CREADT	REVOT	REPORDER	DECPOPONT	QUIPOPCNT	ENLEGALDSC	FRLEGALDSC	PNTCNT
	59009	CourtenayAl	CourtenayAl	BC	20131005	NULL	2013	110391	0	http://www.el	http://www.el	15
	12010	SydneyVicto	SydneyVicto	NS	20131005	NULL	2013	73328	0	http://www.el	http://www.el	15
	59026	EsquimaltSa	EsquimaltSa	BC	20131005	20140619	2013	113004	0	http://www.el	http://www.el	13
	10005	Long Range M	Long Range M	14L	20131005	NULL	2013	87592	0	http://www.el	http://www.el	13
	59017	MissionMats	MissionMats	BC	20131005	NULL	2013	90871	0	http://www.el	http://www.el	12
	12004	DartmouthC	DartmouthC	NS	20131005	NULL	2013	91212	0	http://www.el	http://www.el	12
	10003	Coast of Bays	Coast of Bays	NL	20131005	NULL	2013	78092	0	http://www.el	http://www.el	10
	10004	Labrador	Labrador	NL	20131005	NULL	2013	26728	0	http://www.el	http://www.el	10
	10001	Avalon	Avalon	NL	20131005	NULL	2013	81540	0	http://www.el	http://www.el	9
	35107	Timmins-Jam	Timmins-Bai	ON	20131005	NULL	2013	83104	0	http://www.el	http://www.el	1
	12001	Cape Breton	Cape Breton	NS	20131005	NULL	2013	75247	0	http://www.el	http://www.el	1
	35006	Bay of Quinte	Baie de Quinte			NULL		109488		http://www.el	http://www.el	
		Kingston and t	Kingston et le								http://www.el	
	24058	Portneuf-Jacq	PortneufJacq	QC	20131005	NULL	2013	104394	0	http://www.el	http://www.el	1
	59041	Victoria	Victoria	BC	20131005	NULL	2013	110942	0	http://www.el	http://www.el	7
	59010	CowichanM	CowichanM	BC	20131005	NULL	2013	99160	0	http://www.el	http://www.el	
	24046	Manicouagan	Manicouagan	QC	20131005	NULL	2013	94766	0	http://www.el	http://www.el	
	59004	CaribooPrin	CaribooPrin	BC	20131005	NULL	2013	108252	0	http://www.el	http://www.el	-
		AlgomaMani	AlgomaMani							http://www.el	http://www.el	
	24077	Ville-MarieL	Ville-MarieL	QC	20131005	20140619	2013	103070	0	http://www.el	http://www.el	
	48001	BanffAirdrie	BanffAirdrie	AB	20131005	NULL	2013	105442	0	http://www.el	http://www.el	
	48025	Lakeland	Lakeland	A8	20131005	NULL	2013	104616	0	http://www.el	http://www.el	
	59018	NanaimoLad	NanaimoLad	BC	20131005	NULL	2013	114998	0	http://www.el	http://www.el	
		Thunder Bay	Thunder Bay							http://www.el	http://www.el	
	24026	Gasp∳sieLe	Gasp⊕sieLe	QC	20131005	NULL	2013	78833	0	http://www.el	http://www.el	
	24034	La Prairie	La Prairie	QC	20131005	NULL	2013	99811	0	http://www.el	http://www.el	
	47003	Desneth • M	Desneth M	SK	20131005	NULL	2013	69471	0	http://www.el	http://www.el	
	48023	Fort McMurra	Fort McMurra	AB	20131005	NULL	2013	101538	0	http://www.el	http://www.el	
	59022	Pitt Meadows	Pitt Meadows	BC	20131005	NULL	2013	94111	0	http://www.el	http://www.el	4
	59042	West Vancouv	West Vancouv	BC	20131005	NULL	2013	112875	0	http://www.el	http://www.el	4
	7.7.7.7	St. John's East		NL	20131005	NULL	2013	81936		http://www.el		
	10007	St. John's Sou	St. John's-Su	NL.	20131005	NULL	2013	81944		http://www.el		
			Ottawa-Centre		20131005	NULL	2013	113619		http://www.el		
	24001	Abitibi-Baie-J	AbitibiBaie-J	QC	20131005	NULL	2013	85475	0	http://www.el	http://www.el	

# 53) Close the dialog box.

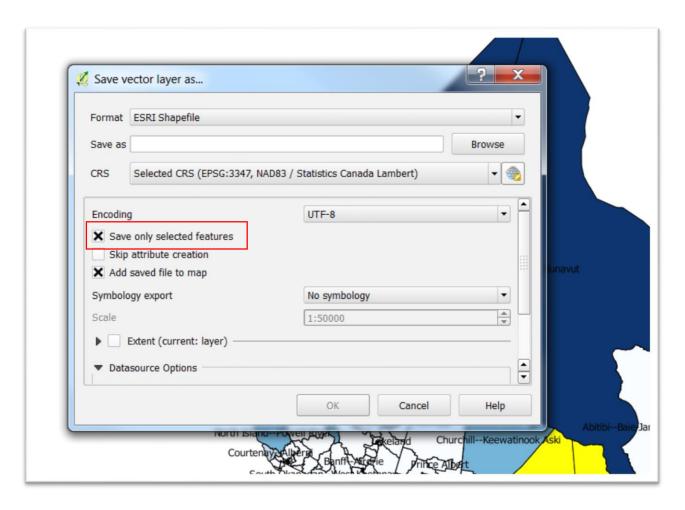


You can see that Ontario is highlighted.

55) We can now save Ontario, by right-clicking on the "SitesInRidings" layer and selecting "Save As".

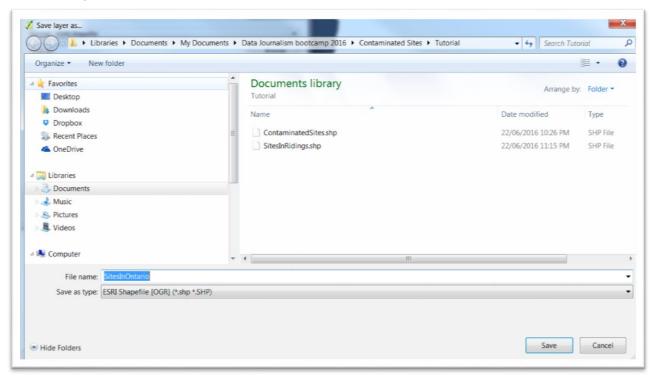


56) Click the box to the left of the "Save only selected features" option.



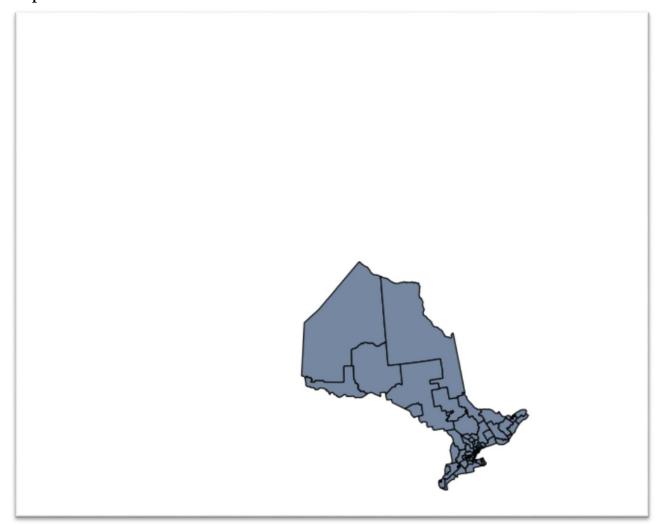
57) We are going to create a new layer for Ontario. (NOTE: We must turn each layer we create into a shape file) So browse to the location where you want to place the Ontario file, and call it

something like "SitesInOntario".

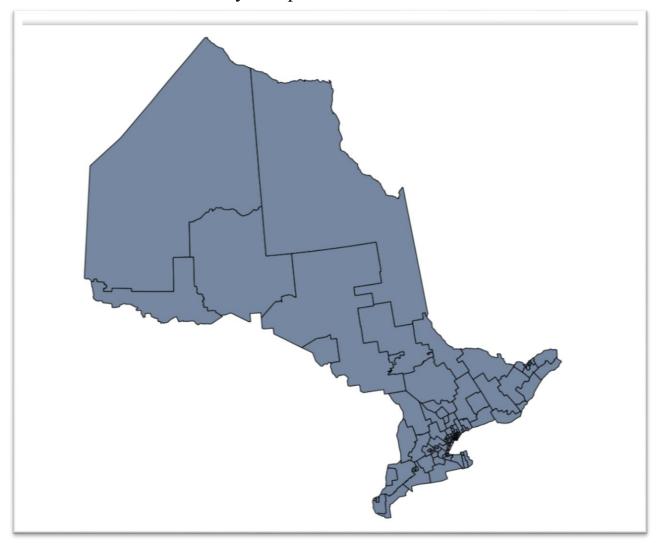


58) Select the "Save", and then "OK".

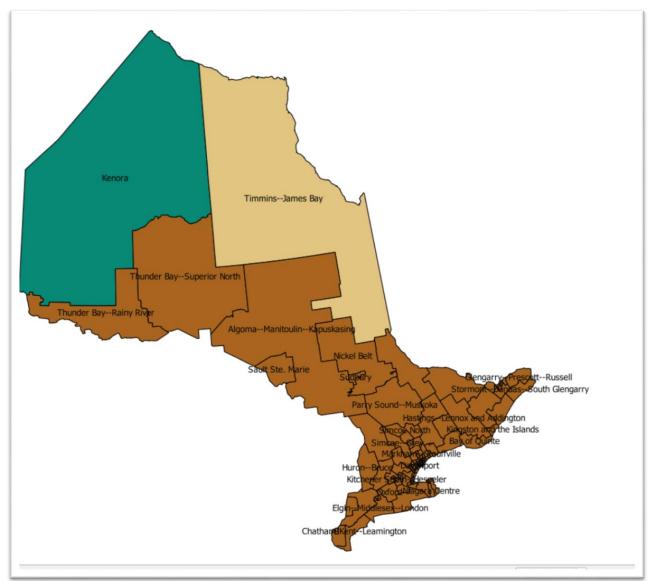
59) Deselect the "SitesInRidings" layer to see the new Ontario map.



60) To make it bigger, right-click on the "SitesInOntario" layer, and select the "Zoom to Layer" option.



That's better. Now repeat the steps from 37 to 40 to create your thematic map.



- 62) The Ontario riding with the highest number of active federal contaminated sites is Kenora.
- 63) To display this map in ArcGIS or Fusion Tables, please refer to the steps towards the end of the voter turnout tutorial.