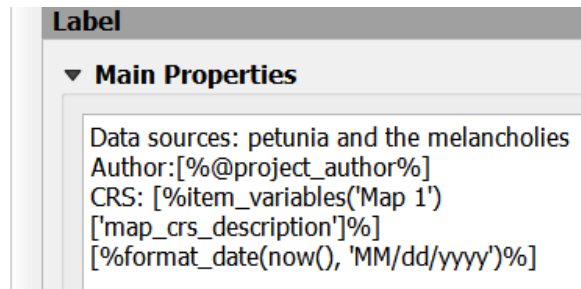
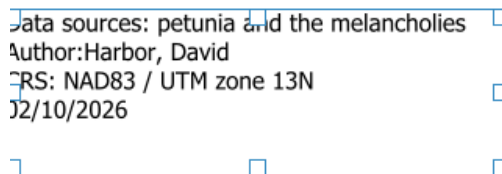
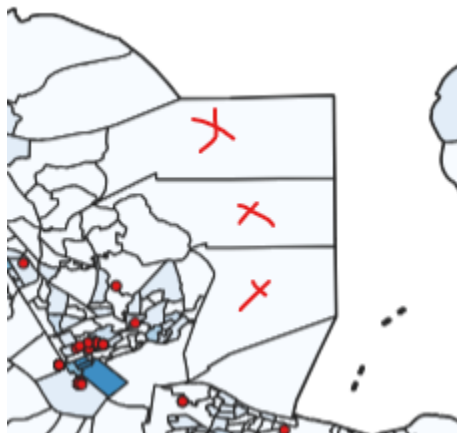


Layouts

1. Gonna repeat here what I said in the “general comments on exercise two” document
“Maps should always include information about the projection; Add the projection and datum of the map display. Use dynamic text, so you can simply copy and paste from project to project (from your breadcrumbs, altering as needed); the *projection* and *datum* are together in this version of dynamic text (‘map_crs_description’); both are important;
- NOTE: **NAD83** is NOT a projection, it is a DATUM. Neither is WGS84. When you’re in NAD83 or WG84 alone, that’s a Geogrphic map that is “unprojected,” really.
- Don’t just use the CRS number, make it descriptive “geographic WGS84” or “NAD83 UTM zone 17”



2. Maps should be as big as possible within the space you have. Fit the “marginalia” in the spaces around the map. Titles don’t need to yell loud to be informative.
3. Do you need the census tracts without people? Or were some not used in your analysis? Use the “filter” option for displaying only those you want to analyze.



versus

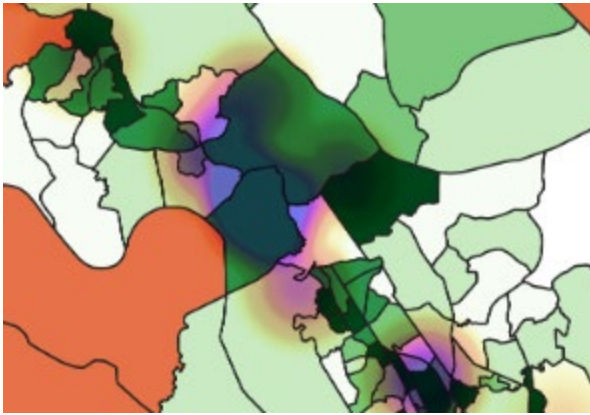


zero population tracts included

zero population tracts removed

How? We did this a while back in class, but right click on the layer and choose “filter” to provide an expression (here total pop > 0 would work).

4. If you’re trying to overlay more than one map, make sure that you’re not mixing too many colors because they’ll start to confuse the viewer. Greyscale polygons work well under colored symbols; and some primary colors don’t confuse each other. Want to map three things at once! Choose carefully; one should be hatching or shading, another could be greyscale and a last a color ramp. This one gets that, but perhaps with too many different colors.

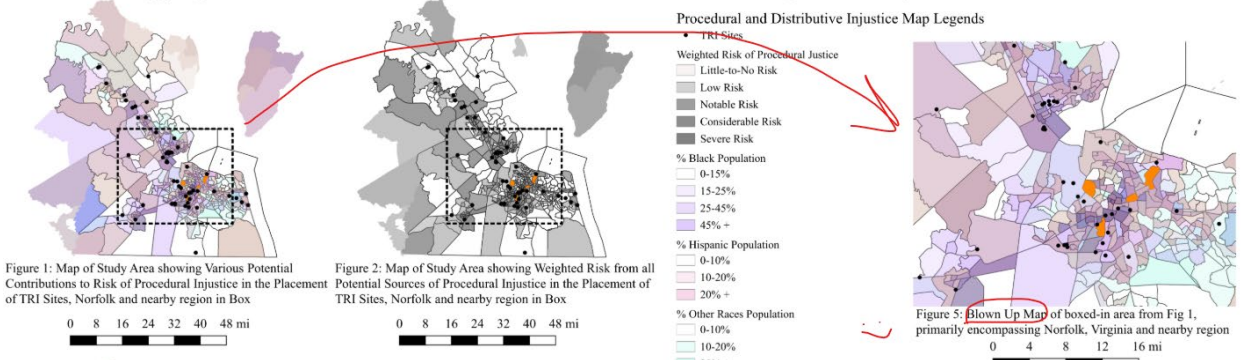


and this use of the “random dot” pattern goes a long way to displaying three things successfully in terms of different kinds of minorities.



5. Zooming in on busy or complicated areas can be a good idea!

Mapping Potential Environmental Injustices in the Tidewater Region of Virginia, USA, circa 2024

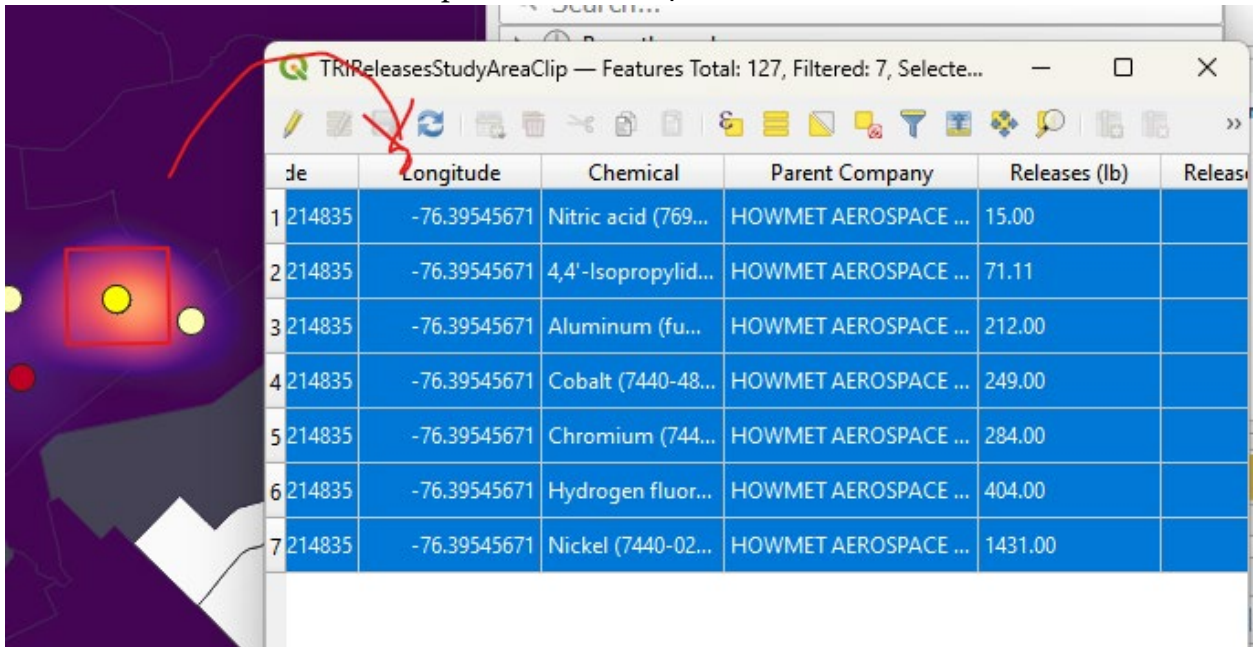


but I’m not sure its “blown up” (sorry to bust on ya Keegen—“enlarged” or “zoomed” perhaps)

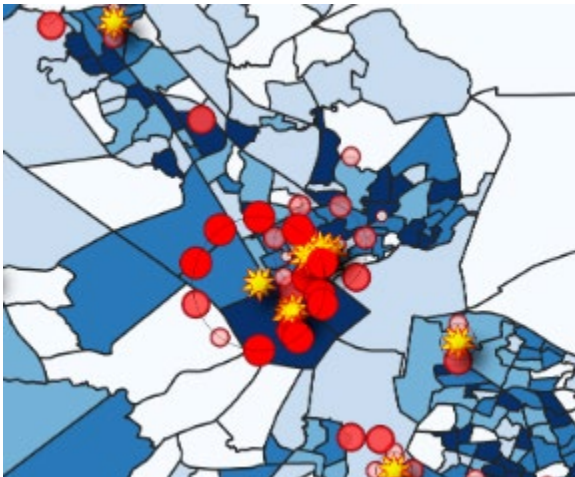
6. Learn to use “themes” so you can make a simple location map. See several submissions.

Geoprocessing

1. Multiple points at one location; these are the 2023 data. depending on they are plotted, you may only see the value of the top one. One approach would be to use the aggregate function to get the sum of the overlapping points, or you could spatial join them to the census tract and sum them in the process. The 2024 data are the same.



Actually.....if you didn't download the chemical name with the .csv file, you'd only have one point per facility, and it was the total release. Some of you may have done that. One submission used a technique that mapped overlapping points as clusters, which was successful, I think.



that cluster had 10 separate chemical releases, mostly all large (with both color and size varying with amount of release

2. **keep your attribute tables "clean"** – if you make a calculation and you don't think it is correct, fix it and then delete the one that is incorrect.

S1701_C03_021E	64.1
BIPOC	NULL
BIPOC_%	128.4
Percentage_White...	64
White_%	64.1
B/AA_%	28.4
BAA_%	28.4
%_BAA_correct	28.4

for example, here, where there are several columns, each trying to say the same thing but only two are really “keepers”

File Management

1. Nearly every folder that I poked into had only ONE QGIS PROJECT file. It is always a good idea to make sequential “project” files. You’re not adding much drive space, but if you “break” a project, you won’t have to start all over again. Save with a new “version” or something every hour or two your work on it! That happened to me in week 6 building a demo project. It quit, and then stopped working :? couldn’t open it and had to start from scratch (although the layers are there).
Harbor_project1_v1.qgz,
Harbor_project1_v2.qgz,
Harbor_project1_v3.qgz, etc
2. If you make mistakes and have data (tables, layers, etc) that are “no good” then go ahead and delete them so they aren’t confused for the correct version