

GF-TADs Foot and Mouth Disease Risk Assessment Training Workshop

19 - 21 September 2023 Johannesburg, South Africa



Hotspot determination - Interpolation

Practical – Heatmap (Kernel density estimation)

Software

QGIS

 python

Interpolation – Basics (points)

- Heatmap – kernel density estimation
 - The density is calculated based on the number of points in a location, with larger numbers of clustered points resulting in larger values
 - Heatmaps allow easy identification of hotspots and clustering of points
- IDW (Inverse Distance Weighted) interpolation
 - Sample points are weighted during interpolation such that the influence of one point relative to another declines with distance from the unknown point you want to create.
- TIN (Triangulated Irregular Network) interpolation
 - create a surface formed by triangles of nearest neighbour points

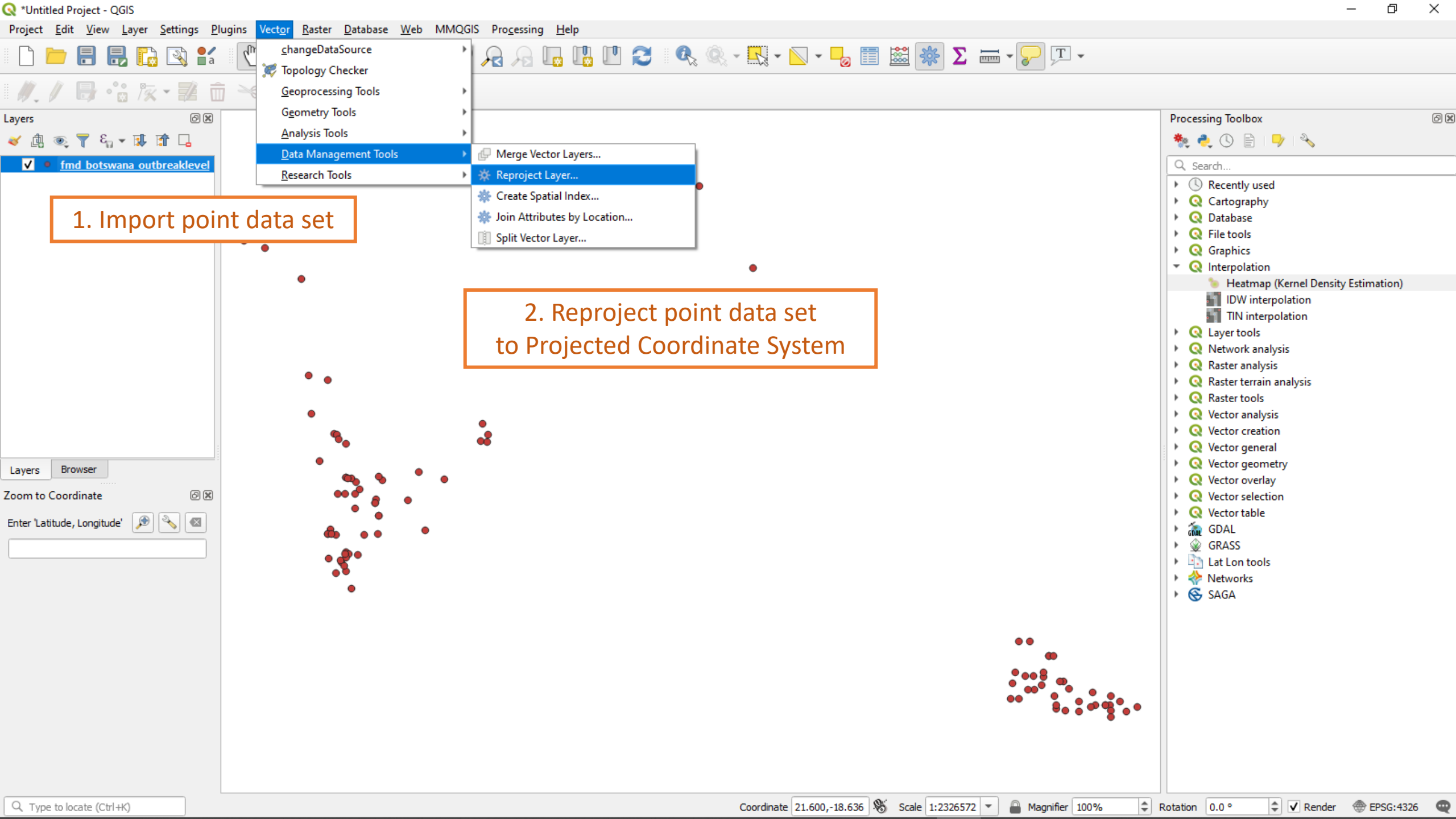
Heatmap – kernel density estimation

For

- Visual clarity
- Flexible
- Non-parametric
- Useful for preliminary analysis

Against

- Choice of bandwidth
- Computational intensity
- Edge effects



1. Import point data set

2. Reproject point data set
to Projected Coordinate System



Coordinate Reference System Selector

Filter: Africa

Recently used coordinate reference systems


Coordinate Reference System	Authority ID
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Coordinate reference systems of the world Hide deprecated CRSs

Coordinate Reference System	Authority ID
Projected Coordinate Systems	
Albers Equal Area	
Africa_Albers_Equal_Area_Conic	EPSG:102022
Equidistant Conic	
Africa_Equidistant_Conic	EPSG:102023
Lambert Conformal Conic	

Selected CRS: Africa_Albers_Equal_Area_Conic

Extent: Extent not known
Proj4: +proj=aea +lat_1=20 +lat_2=-23 +lat_0=0 +lon_0=25 +x_0=0 +y_0=0 +datum=WGS84 +units=m +no_defs



OK Cancel Help

Reproject Layer

Parameters Log

Input layer: fmd_botswana_outbreaklevel [EPSG:4326]

Selected features only

Target CRS: EPSG:102022 - Africa_Albers_Equal_Area_Conic

Reprojected: [Create temporary layer] ...

Open output file after running algorithm

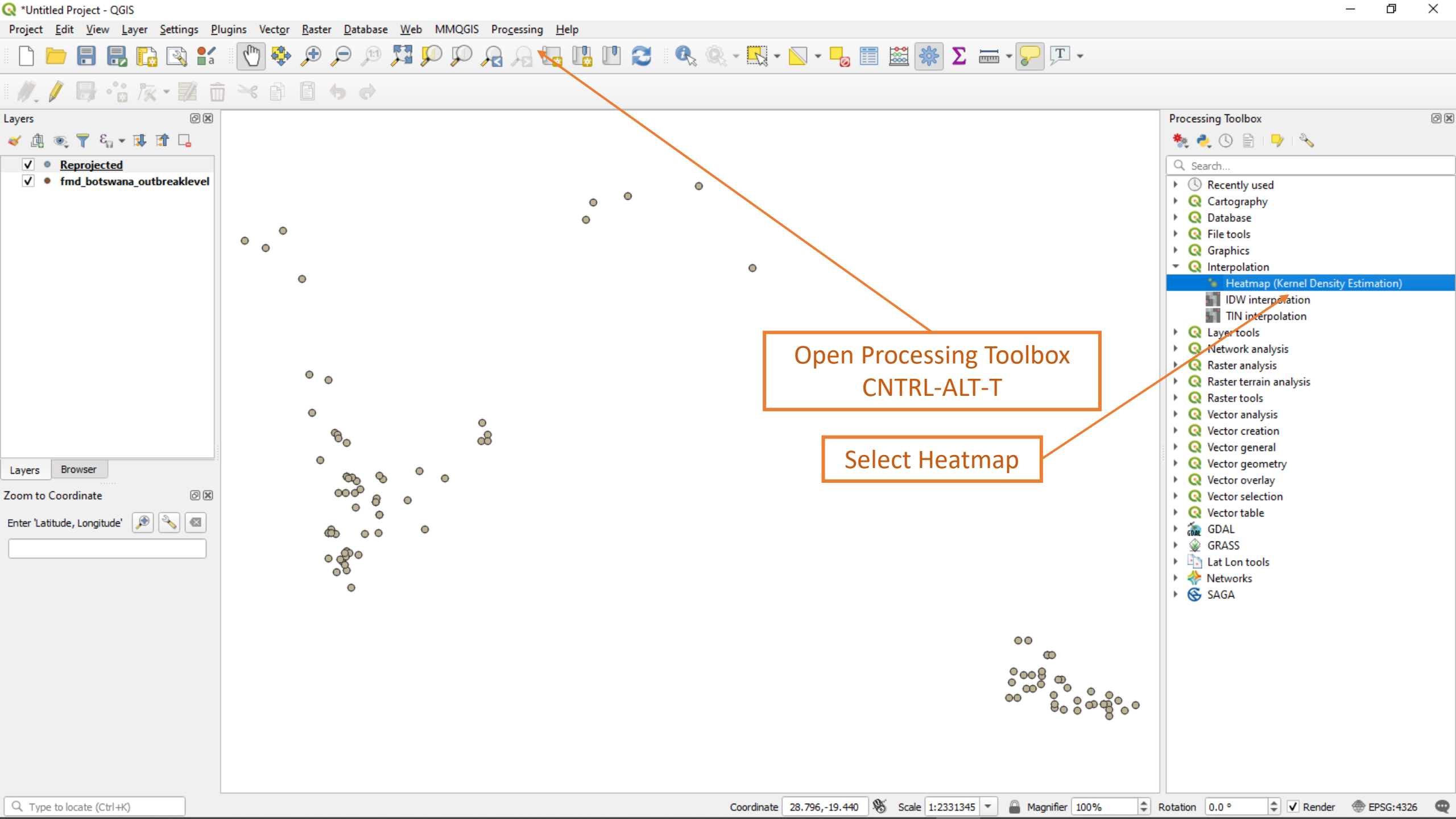
Reproject layer

This algorithm reprojects a vector layer. It creates a new layer with the same features as the input one, but with geometries reprojected to a new CRS.

Attributes are not modified by this algorithm.

0%

Run as Batch Process... Run Close Help



Open Processing Toolbox
CNTRL-ALT-T

Select Heatmap



Heatmap (Kernel Density Estimation)

Parameters Log

Point layer
° Reprojected [EPSG:102022]

Selected features only

Radius
100.000000 kilometers

Output raster size
Rows 471 Columns 721
Pixel size X 1000.000000 Pixel size Y 1000.000000

▼ **Advanced parameters**

Radius from field [optional]

Weight from field [optional]
1.2 SumOfCases

Kernel shape
Quartic

Decay ratio (Triangular kernels only) [optional]
0.000000

Output value scaling
Raw

Heatmap
C:/Users/User/Desktop/fmd_100km_1000px_sumCases.tif

Open output file after running algorithm

0% Cancel

Run as Batch Process... Run Close Help

1. Make sure to choose the correct input layer

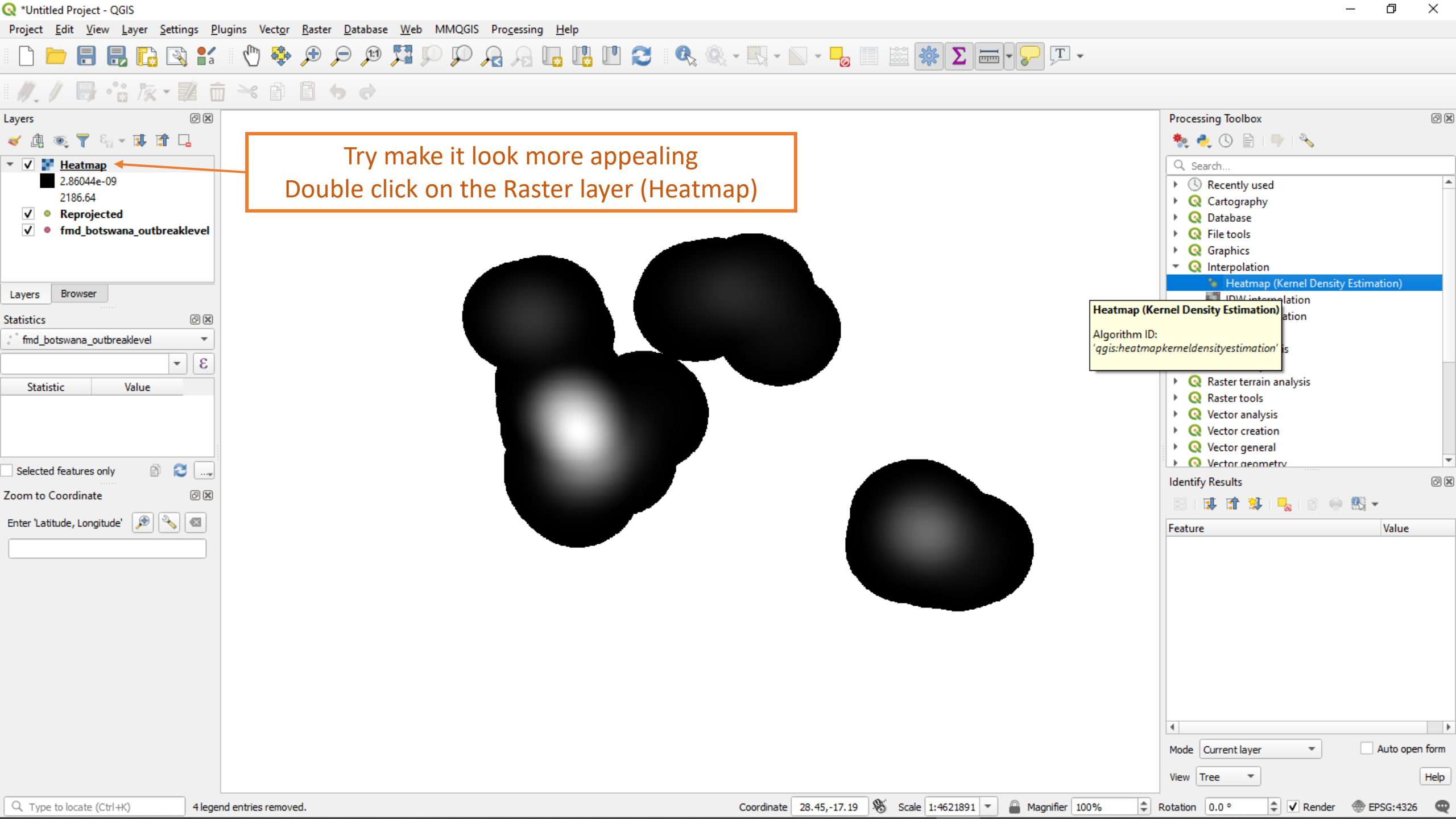
2. Set the search radius to 100km

3. Set the pixel size to 1000 (m)

4. Select a weighting variable if applicable

5. Create a raster output file on desktop or folder of your choice

6. RUN



Try make it look more appealing
Double click on the Raster layer (Heatmap)

Heatmap (Kernel Density Estimation)
Algorithm ID:
'qgis:heatmapkerneldensityestimation'

Processing Toolbox

Search...

- Recently used
- Cartography
- Database
- File tools
- Graphics
- Interpolation
- Heatmap (Kernel Density Estimation)**
- IDW interpolation
- Raster terrain analysis
- Raster tools
- Vector analysis
- Vector creation
- Vector general
- Vector geometry

Identify Results

Feature	Value
---------	-------

Mode: Current layer Auto open form

View: Tree Help

Layers

- Heatmap**
2.86044e-09
2186.64
- Reprojected**
- fmd_botswana_outbreaklevel**

Layers Browser

Statistics

fmd_botswana_outbreaklevel

Statistic	Value
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Selected features only

Zoom to Coordinate

Enter 'Latitude, Longitude'

Layer Properties - Heatmap | Symbology

Band Rendering

Render type: Singleband pseudocolor

Band: Band 1 (Gray)

Min: 0 Max: 2186.64

Min / Max Value Settings

Interpolation: Linear

Color ramp: [Red to White gradient]

Label unit suffix:

Value	Color	Label
0	[Lightest red]	0
284.2632	[Light red]	284.2632
568.5264	[Light orange-red]	568.5264
852.7896	[Orange-red]	852.7896
1137.0528	[Dark orange-red]	1137.0528

Mode: Continuous Classes: 5

Buttons: Classify, Add, Remove, Refresh, Save, Load

Clip out of range values

Color Rendering

Blending mode: Normal [Reset]

Brightness: 0 Contrast: 0

Saturation: 0 Grayscale: Off

Hue: Colorize [Hue] Strength: 100%

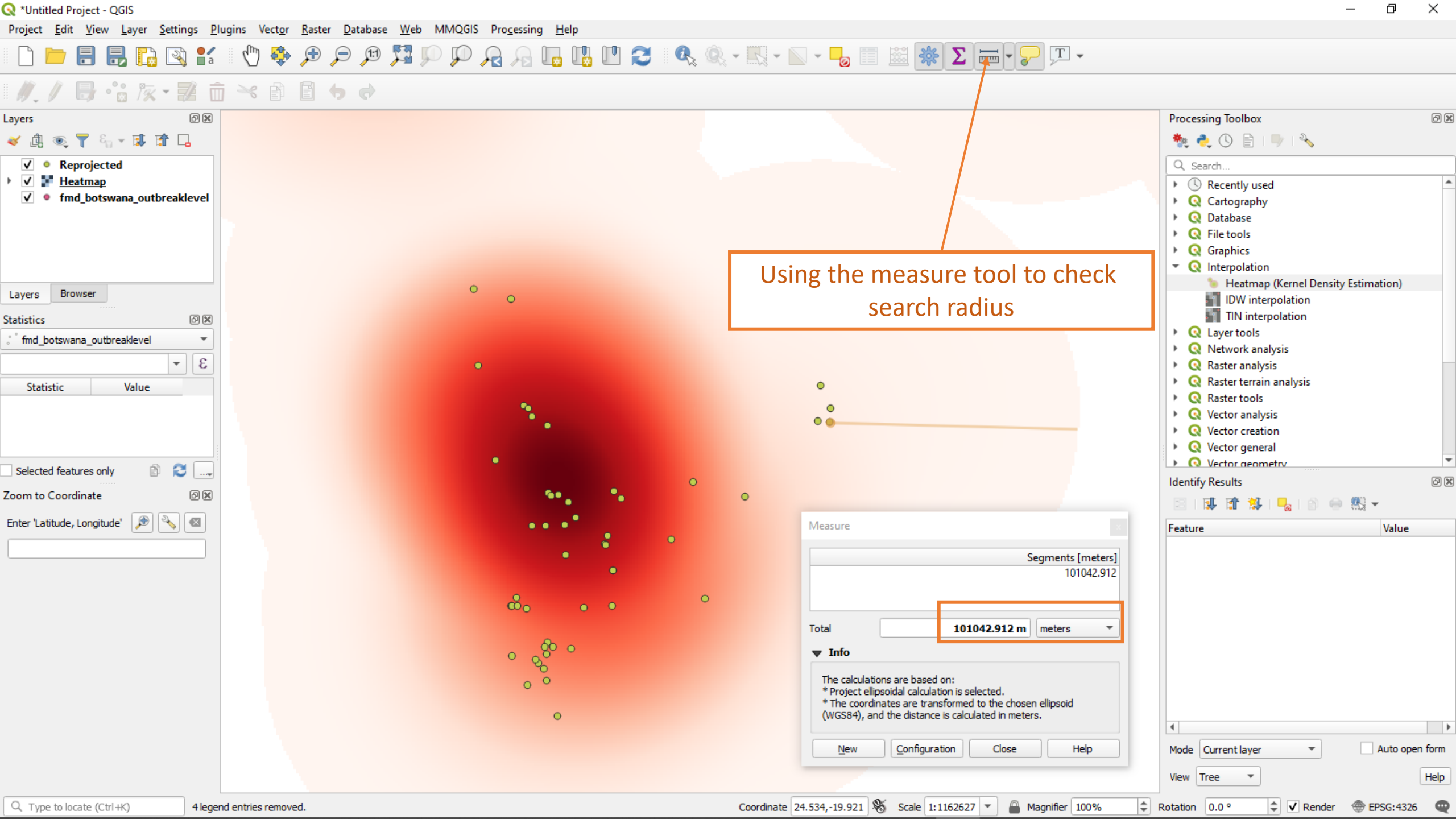
Style: [Dropdown] [OK] [Cancel] [Apply] [Help]

1. Change render type to Singleband pseudocolor

2. Set minimum to Zero

3. Reds (or Blues) is a commonly used gradient

4. OK



Using the measure tool to check search radius

Measure

Segments [meters]
101042.912

Total: **101042.912 m** meters

Info

The calculations are based on:
* Project ellipsoidal calculation is selected.
* The coordinates are transformed to the chosen ellipsoid (WGS84), and the distance is calculated in meters.

New Configuration Close Help

Processing Toolbox

Search...

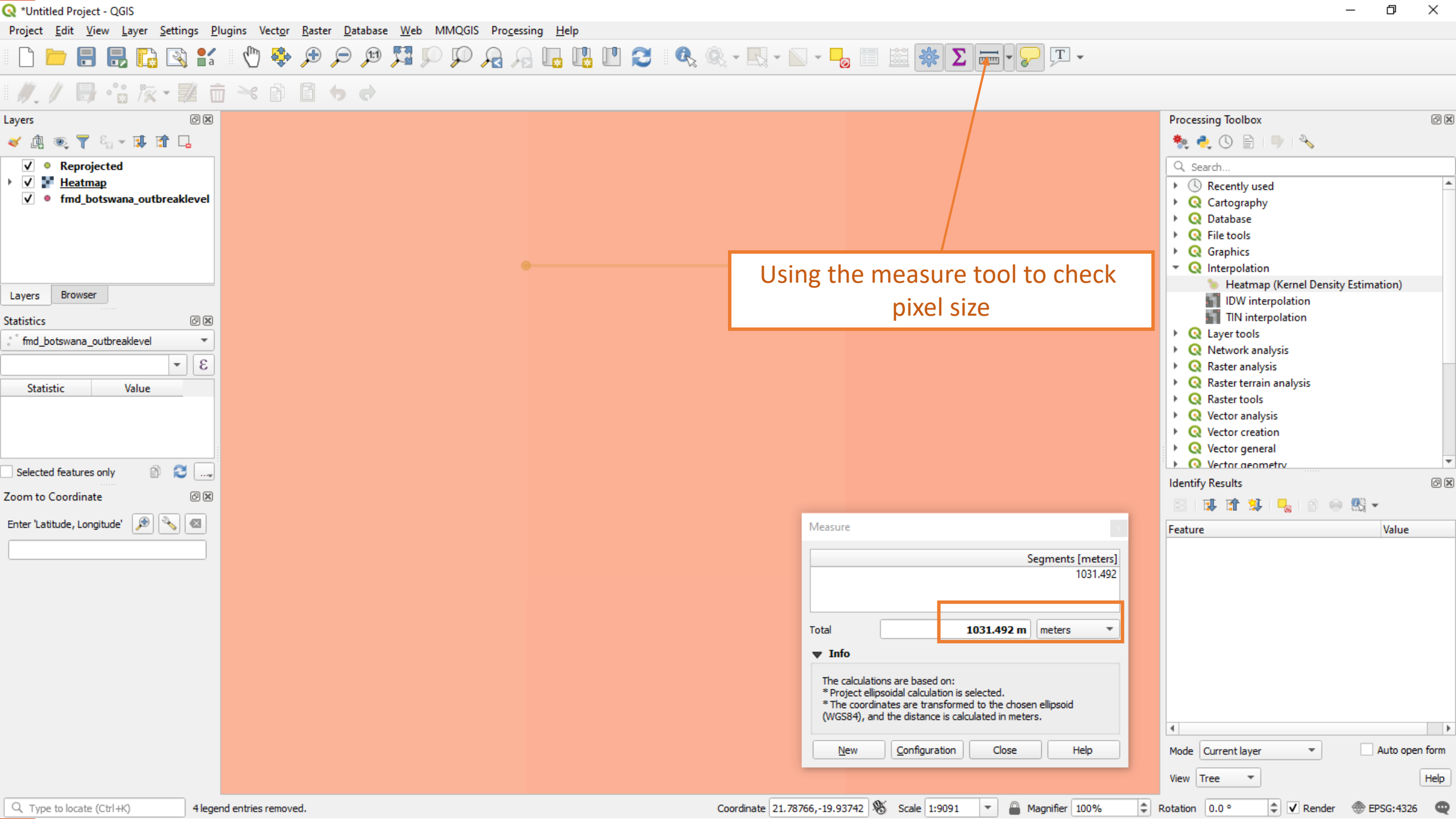
- Recently used
- Cartography
- Database
- File tools
- Graphics
- Interpolation
 - Heatmap (Kernel Density Estimation)
 - IDW interpolation
 - TIN interpolation
- Layer tools
- Network analysis
- Raster analysis
- Raster terrain analysis
- Raster tools
- Vector analysis
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- Vector general
- Vector geometry

Identify Results

Feature	Value
---------	-------

Mode: Current layer Auto open form

View: Tree Help



Using the measure tool to check pixel size

Measure

	Segments [meters]
	1031.492

Total: **1031.492 m** meters

Info

The calculations are based on:
* Project ellipsoidal calculation is selected.
* The coordinates are transformed to the chosen ellipsoid (WGS84), and the distance is calculated in meters.

New Configuration Close Help

Layers

- Reprojected
- Heatmap
- fmd_botswana_outbreaklevel

Statistics

fmd_botswana_outbreaklevel

Statistic	Value
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Processing Toolbox

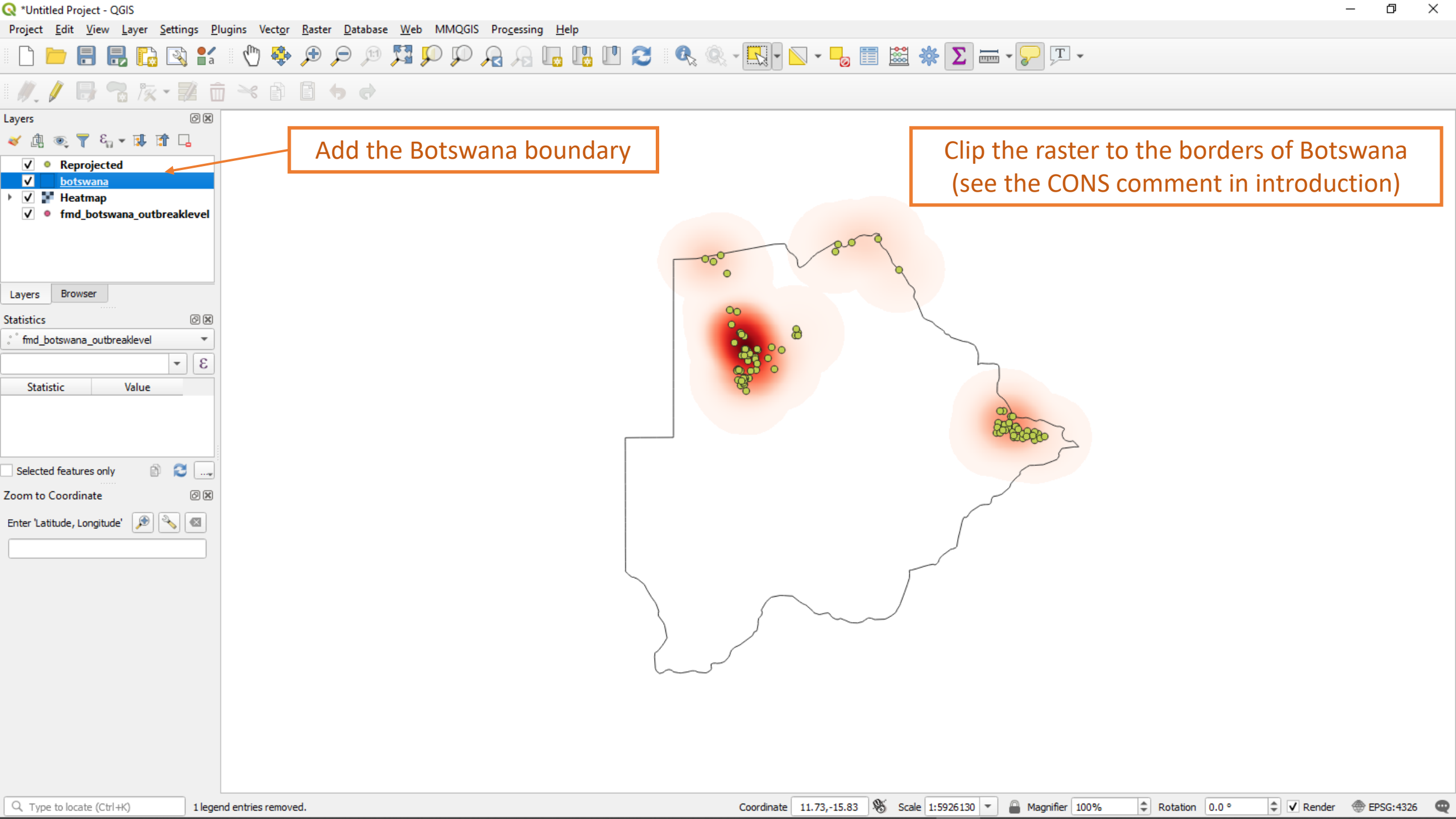
- Recently used
- Cartography
- Database
- File tools
- Graphics
- Interpolation
 - Heatmap (Kernel Density Estimation)
 - IDW interpolation
 - TIN interpolation
- Layer tools
- Network analysis
- Raster analysis
- Raster terrain analysis
- Raster tools
- Vector analysis
- Vector creation
- Vector general
- Vector geometry

Identify Results

Feature	Value
---------	-------

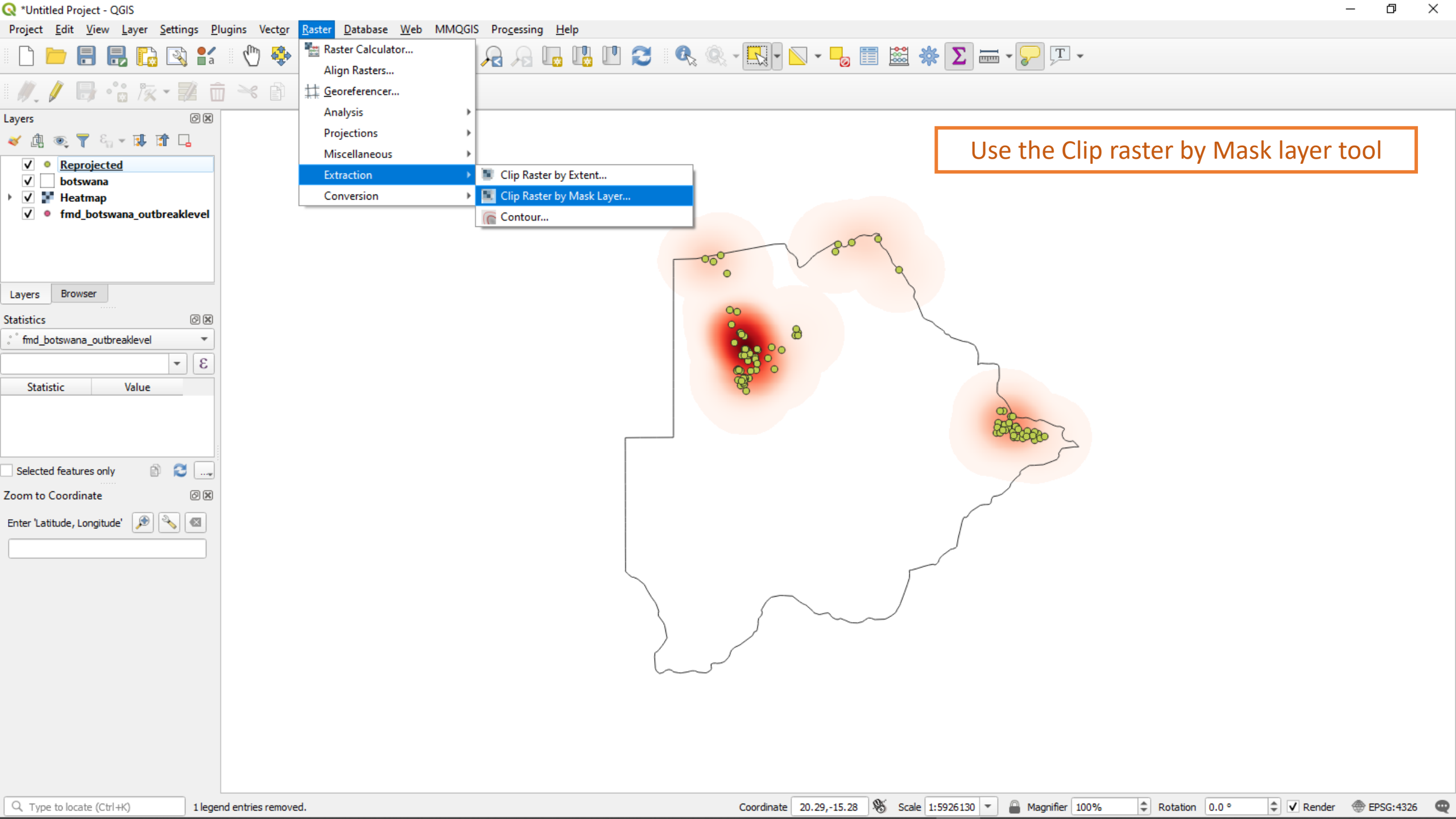
Mode: Current layer Auto open form

View: Tree Help



Add the Botswana boundary

Clip the raster to the borders of Botswana
(see the CONS comment in introduction)



Use the Clip raster by Mask layer tool

- Raster Calculator...
- Align Rasters...
- Georeferencer...
- Analysis
- Projections
- Miscellaneous
- Extraction
 - Clip Raster by Extent...
 - Clip Raster by Mask Layer...
 - Contour...
- Conversion

- Layers
- Reprojected
 - botswana
 - Heatmap
 - fmd_botswana_outbreaklevel

Layers Browser

Statistics

fmd_botswana_outbreaklevel

Statistic	Value
-----------	-------

Selected features only

Zoom to Coordinate

Enter 'Latitude, Longitude'



Parameters Log

Input layer
Heatmap [EPSG:102022]

Mask layer
botswana [EPSG:4326]

Selected features only

Assign a specified nodata value to output bands [optional]
Not set

Create an output alpha band

Match the extent of the clipped raster to the extent of the mask layer

Keep resolution of output raster

▼ **Advanced parameters**

Additional creation options [optional]

Profile Default

Name	Value
------	-------

Output data type
Use Input Layer Data Type

Clipped (mask)
C:/Users/User/Desktop/fmd_100km_1000px_sumCases_Clippped.tif

Open output file after running algorithm

GDAL/OGR console call

```
gdalwarp -of GTiff -cutline D:\OneDrive\j\DATA\git\epiCourse_jdata_GIS_Introduction\data\gis\botswana.shp -cl botswana -crop_to_cutline C:/Users/User/Desktop/fmd_100km_1000px_sumCases.tif C:/Users/User/Desktop/fmd_100km_1000px_sumCases_Clippped.tif
```

0%

Run as Batch Process...

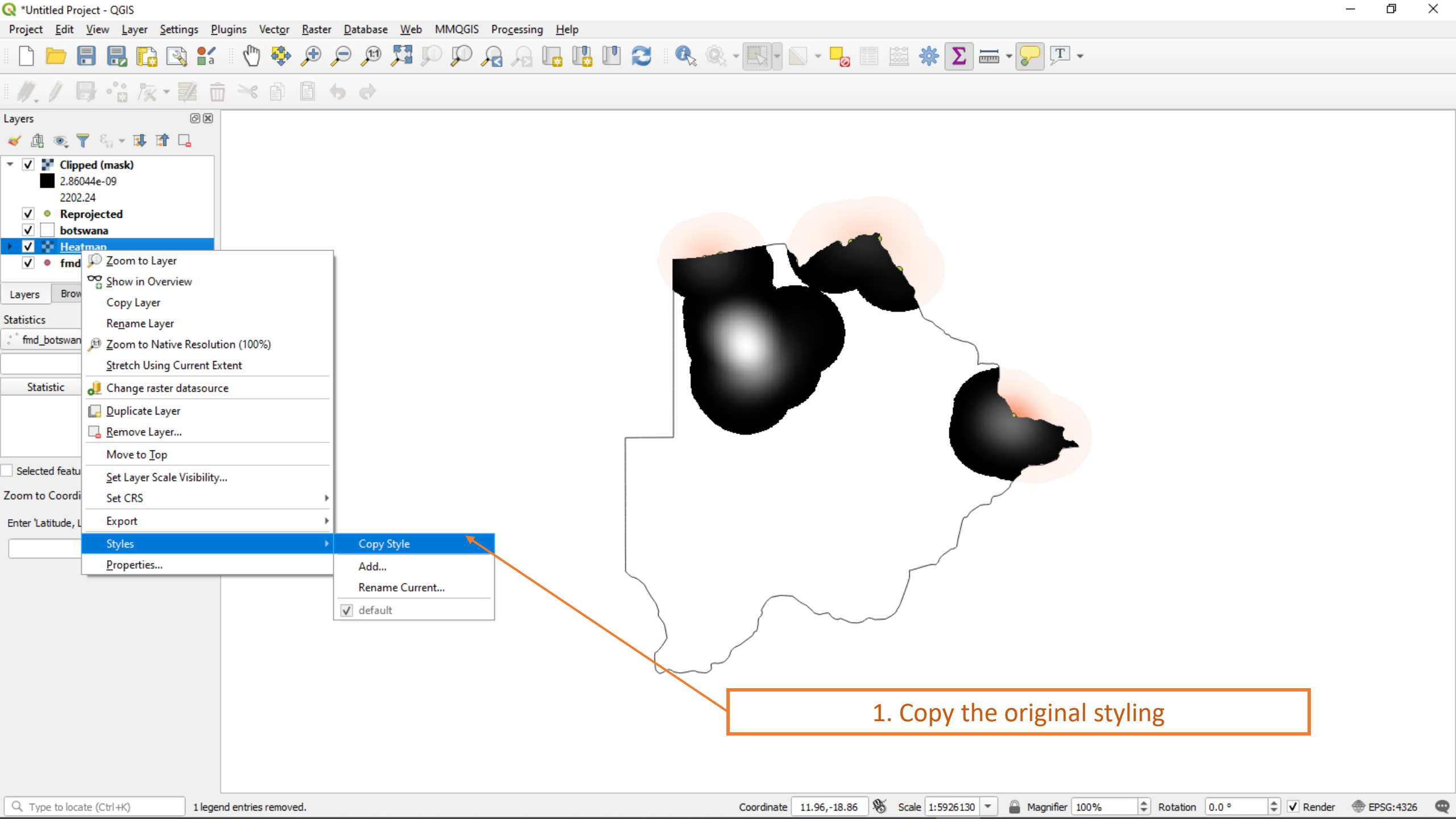
1. Make sure to choose the correct input layer

2. Set the masking vector

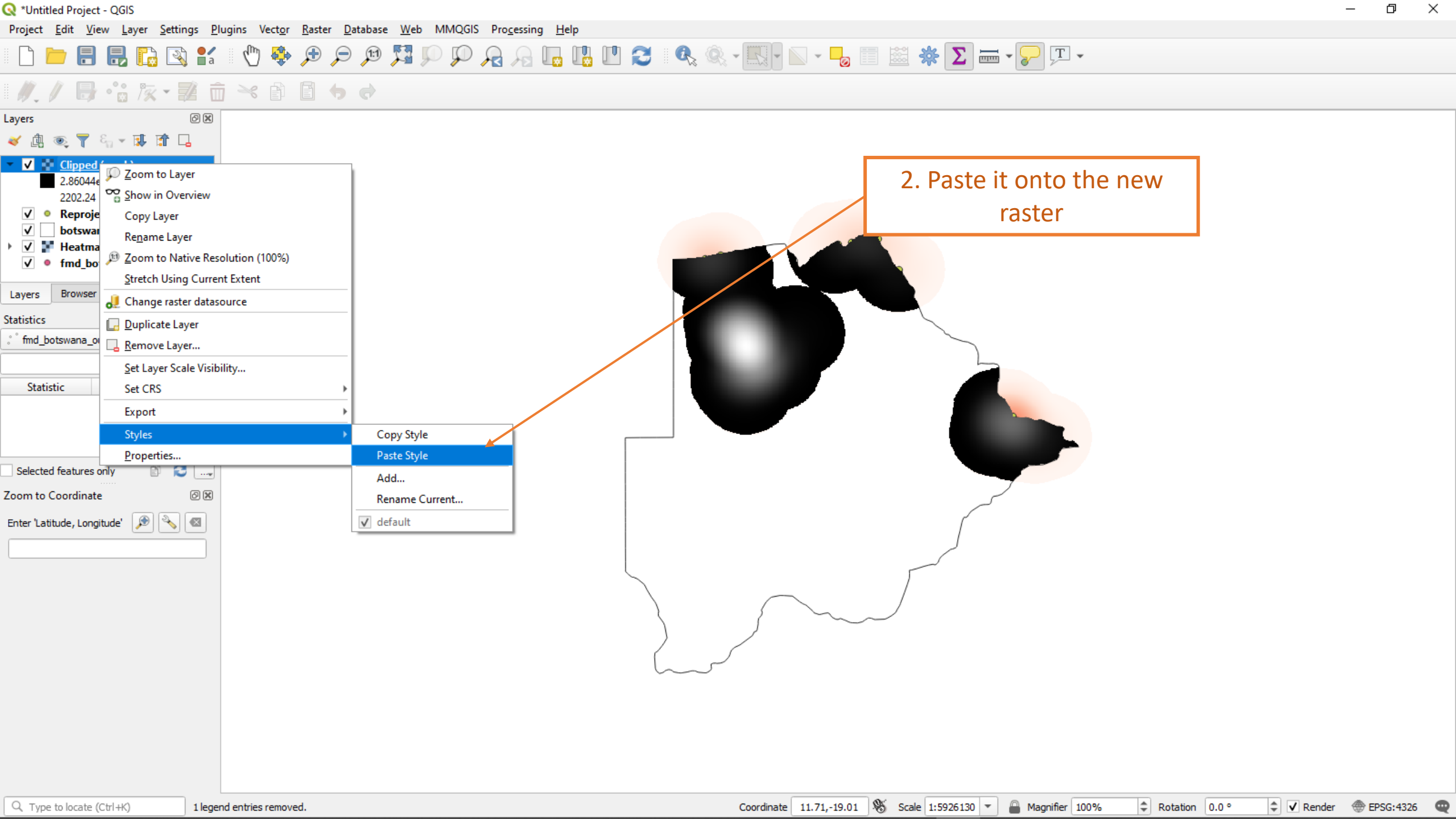
3. Set the extent of the raster

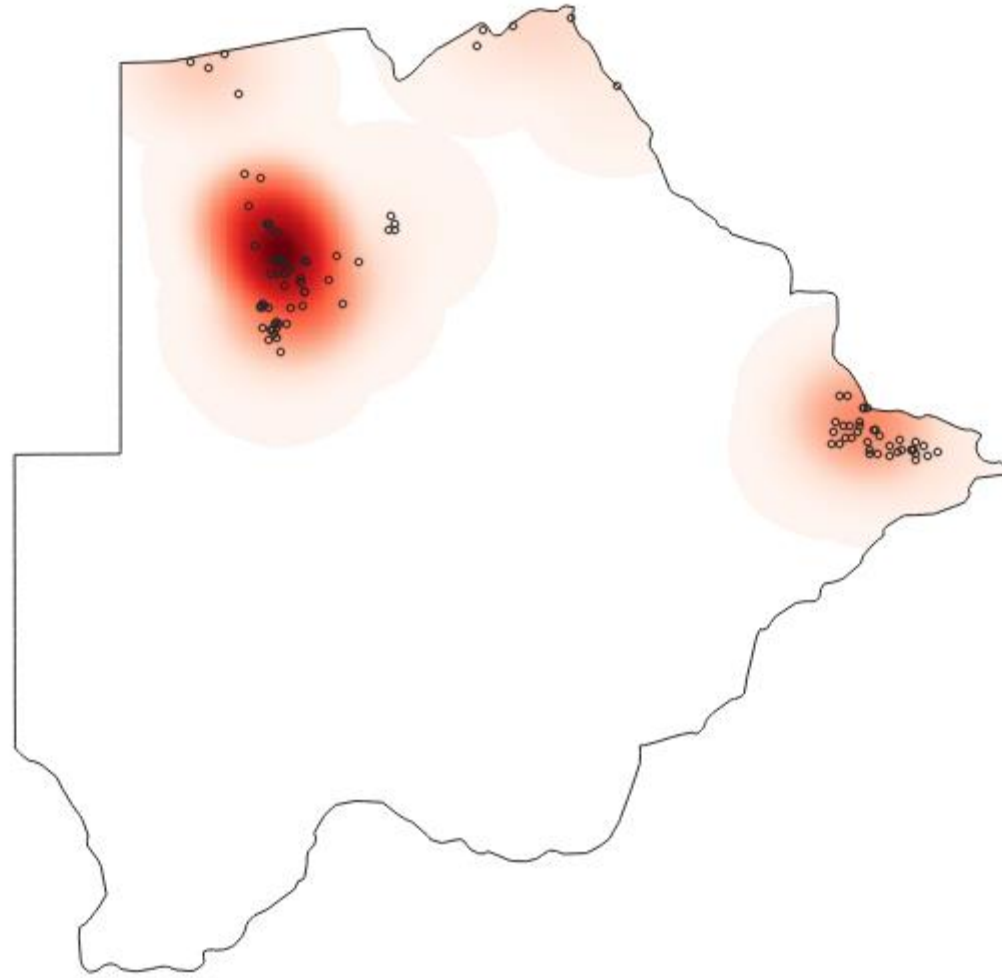
4. Create a raster output file on desktop or folder of your choice

5. RUN



1. Copy the original styling





Q&A and Practice