

Dynamic and interactive vector maps for the new web

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Dynamic and interactive ~~vector~~ maps for the new web

I'm Founder and Lead Designer at **vizzuality**

Lead Designer means “avoid really hard questions please” :P

We work on **stories that matter**



# The world through 3054 lenses.

An online collaborative effort to protect global linguistic diversity.

Start exploring



[endangeredlanguages.com](http://endangeredlanguages.com)

Google



## Koro

threatened

Koro is a language previously unknown to science that was documented in the mountains of northeast India. It is spoken by no more than 4000 people.

Photograph of Abamu Degio singing in Koro. Provided by Living Tongues Institute for Endangered Languages, filmed by Jeremy Fahringer.

Saudi  
Arabia



US  
▲

## USRC Bear

US Revenue Cutter BEAR - steam sailing ship, built in 1874 and afloat for 89 years, served in two World Wars, and spent 40 years sailing in Bering Sea and Alaskan waters on a variety of duties.

[oldweather.org](http://oldweather.org)

# Old Weather: Our Weather's Past, the Climate's Future

## Introduction

Help scientists recover Arctic and worldwide weather observations made by United States' ships since the mid-19th century. These transcriptions will contribute to climate model projections and will improve our knowledge of past environmental conditions. Historians will use your work to track past ship movements and tell the

## Project Statistics

Old Weather transcriptions so far



# Zürich-Obersee: Guntliweid bis Bätzimatt (SZ) Reserves for Waterbirds and Migrants of International and National Importance

Zürich-Obersee: Guntliweid bis Bätzimatt (SZ), [Switzerland](#)



All Photos are provided by [Panoramio](#). Photos are under the copyright of their owners.

1 2 3

## Description

## Official Record

81% COMPLETE

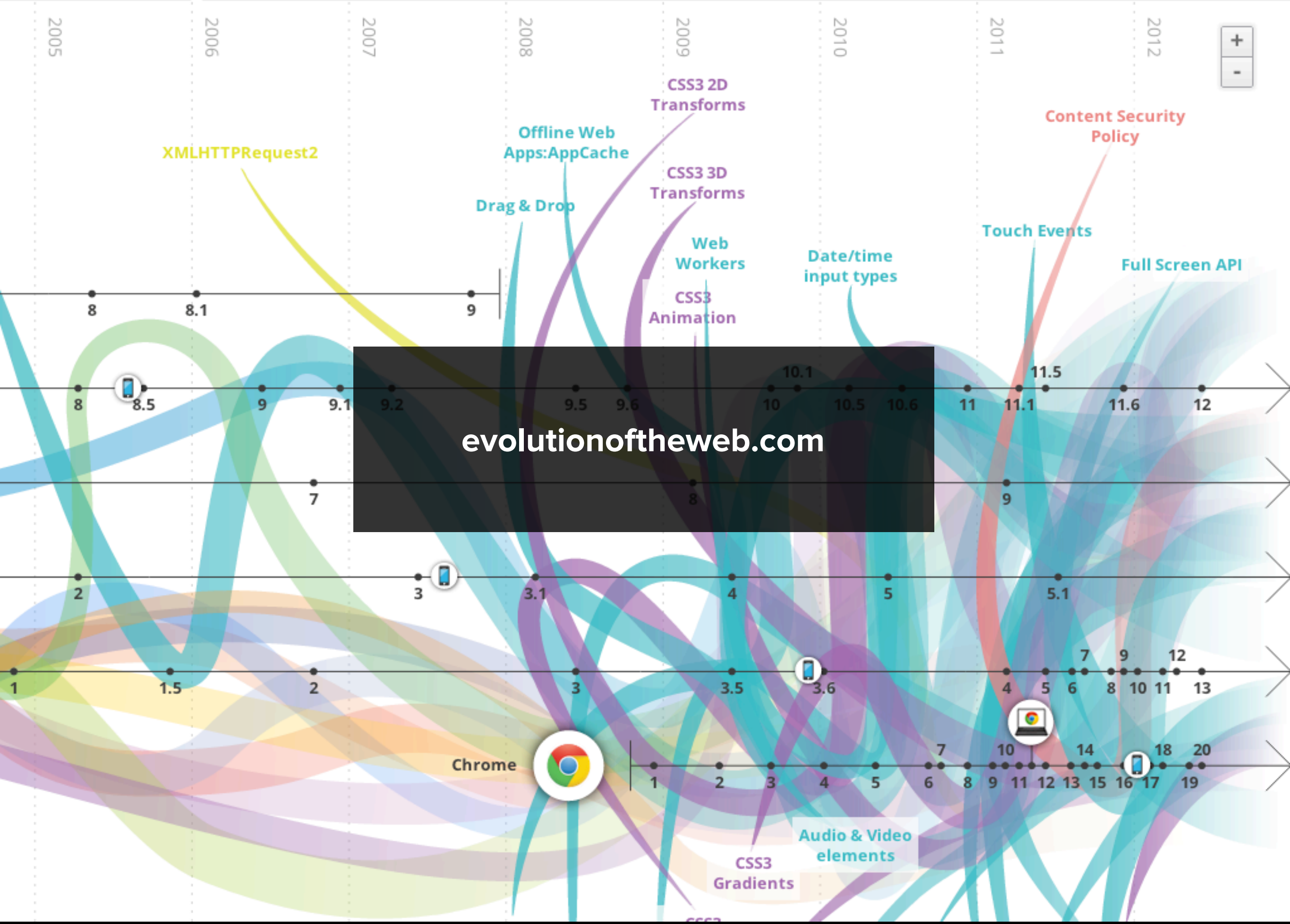
WDPA ID  
178706

NAME  
Zürich-Obersee: Guntliweid bis Bätzimatt (SZ)

ORIGINAL NAME  
Zürich-Obersee: Guntliweid bis Bätzimatt (SZ)

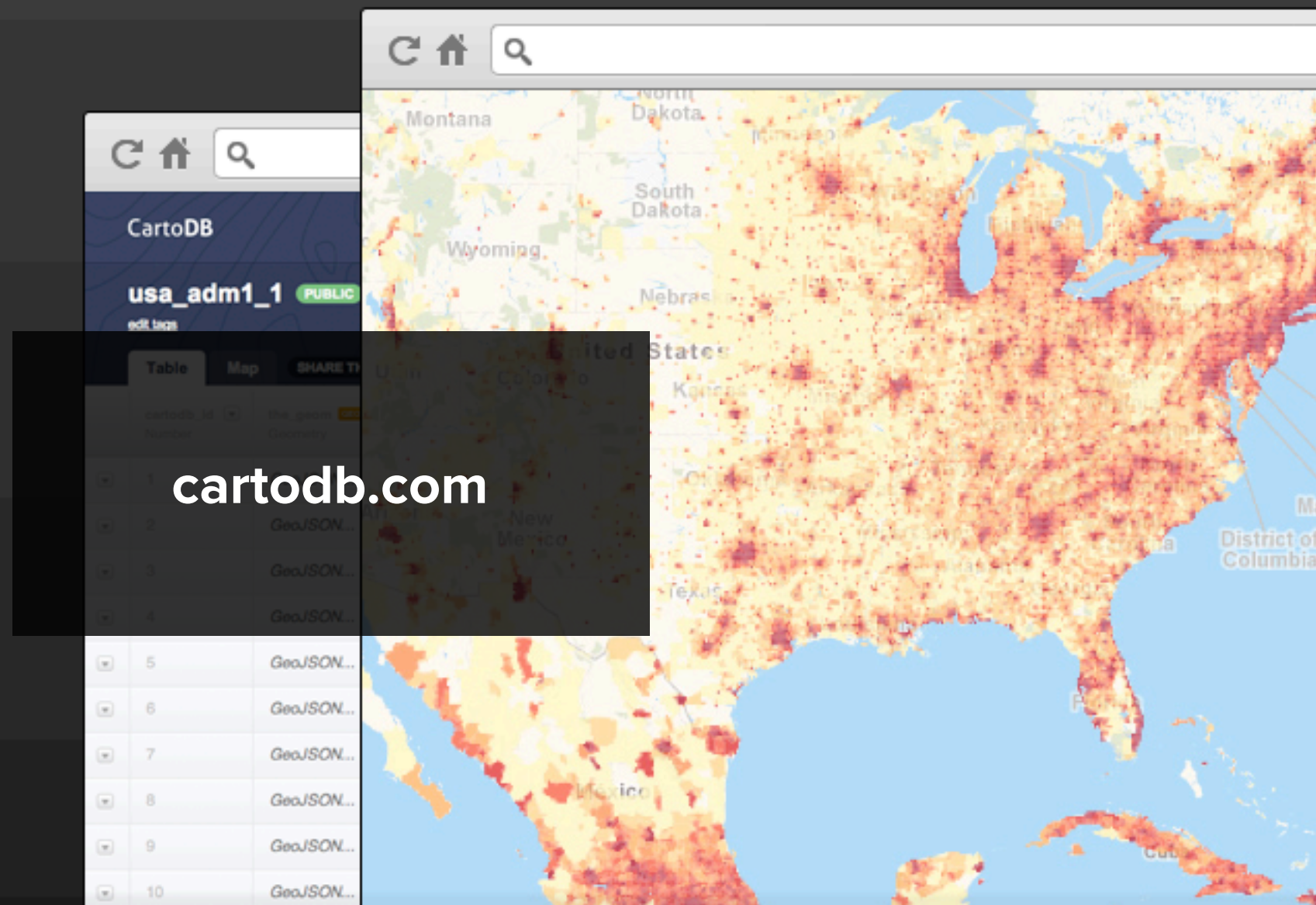
COUNTRY / TERRITORY  
CHE





# Map, analyze and build applications with your data.

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- it's free! -



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Upload and visualize your data within minutes, and share your stories on the internet.

[Learn more](#)

&

## Analyze your data with the power of PostGIS.

Use SQL based spatial operations to tell stories and generate new insights and powerful analysis.

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&

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[Learn more](#)

Advanced mapping techniques we've used **real projects**

Some hacks we've done in **real projects**



Visualizing deforestation alerts **over time**

# Global Forest Watch 2.0

A project by WRI

South America ▾

Search for a country 🔍

Stop

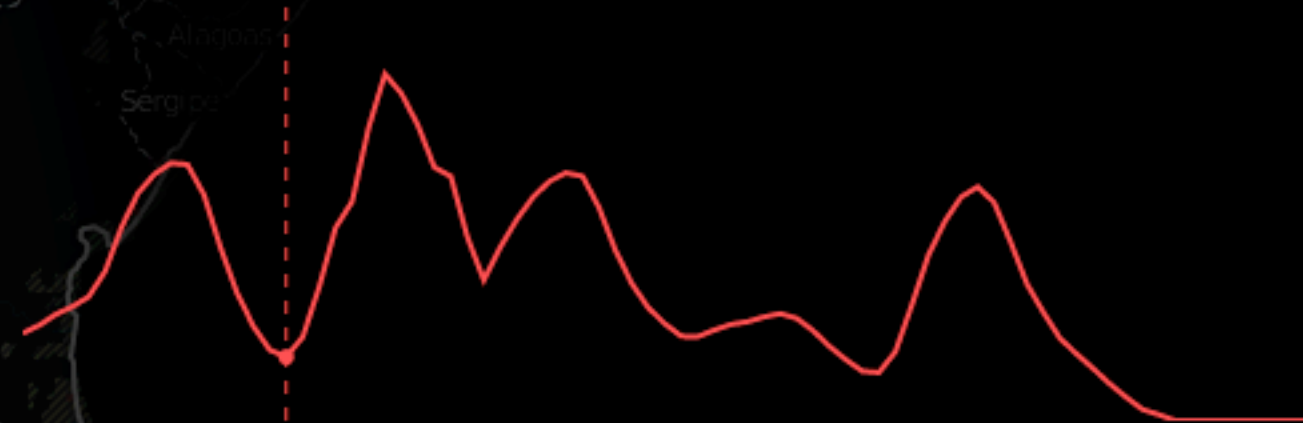
Maranhão

35704 hotspots this month

## Brazil

0% increase in May 2007

4% increase in the last six months



### BRAZIL'S SITUATION

Due to the vastness of the Amazon rainforest, Brazil's average loss of 1 square kilometers of primary forest per year between 2000 and 2005 represents only about 0.8 percent of its forest cover. Nevertheless, deforestation in Brazil is one of the most important global environmental issues today. Brazil holds about one-third of the world's remaining rainforests, including a majority of the Amazon rainforest. It is also overwhelmingly the most biodiverse country on Earth, with more than 56,000 described species of plants, 1,700 species of birds, 695 amphibians, and 228 species of mammals.

MAY 2007



2006

2007

2008

2009

2010

2011

## **The challenges**

Process and visualize millions of rows.

Show changes in data over time.

Visualize up to 5 layers of information.

## How we did it

We host and process the data with CartoDB.

We generate a JSON file per tile containing the deforestation data codified in cells (each cell has a value for each time period - 15days).

```
{
  time: 0.00576543211,
  rows: [
    {
      upper_left_x: 16742472,
      upper_left_y: -2589569,
      time_series: [
        0,
        8,
        8,
        8,
        8,
        12,
        12,
        12,
        16,
        ...
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```



## How we did it

Load all the information of the JSON files in memory using TypedArrays.

Render the tiles in the client using the codified information -now in memory-. Each time the user moves the timeline, the tiles are rendered again.

```
{
  time: 0.00576543211,
  rows: [
    {
      upper_left_x: 16742472,
      upper_left_y: -2589569,
      time_series: [
        0,
        8,
        8,
        8,
        8,
        12,
        12,
        12,
        16,
        ...
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

## How we did it

Load all the information of the JSON files in memory using TypedArrays for better performance.

Render the tiles in the client using the codified information. Each time the timeline is moved, the tiles are rendered again.

```
{
  time: 0.00576543211,
  rows: [
    {
      upper_left_x: 16742472,
      upper_left_y: -2589569,
      time_series: [
        0,
        8,
        8,
        8,
        8,
        8,
        12,
        12,
        12,
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        ...
      ]
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        12,
        12,
        12,
        16,
        ...
      ]
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}
```

## How we did it

We process the boundary data in CartoDB and merged different tables in the same layer for improving the performance of the map when panning and zooming.

We don't use UTFGrids for the interactivity layer on the boundaries. We render the region polygons with different colors in an invisible canvas and map those colors to the region\_id. Getting pixel information with JS is really fast.





This is pretty sweet stuff



<http://goo.gl/KXIF1>

**Detect new deforested areas** on the client using satellite imagery

# Deforestation Validation Tool

powered by Google Earth Engine



Compare view



NDFI settings



Ranges value

72

72

NDFI visibility

☒ Degradation

☒ Deforestation

☒ Forest

☐ Past deforestation

Andrew Hill

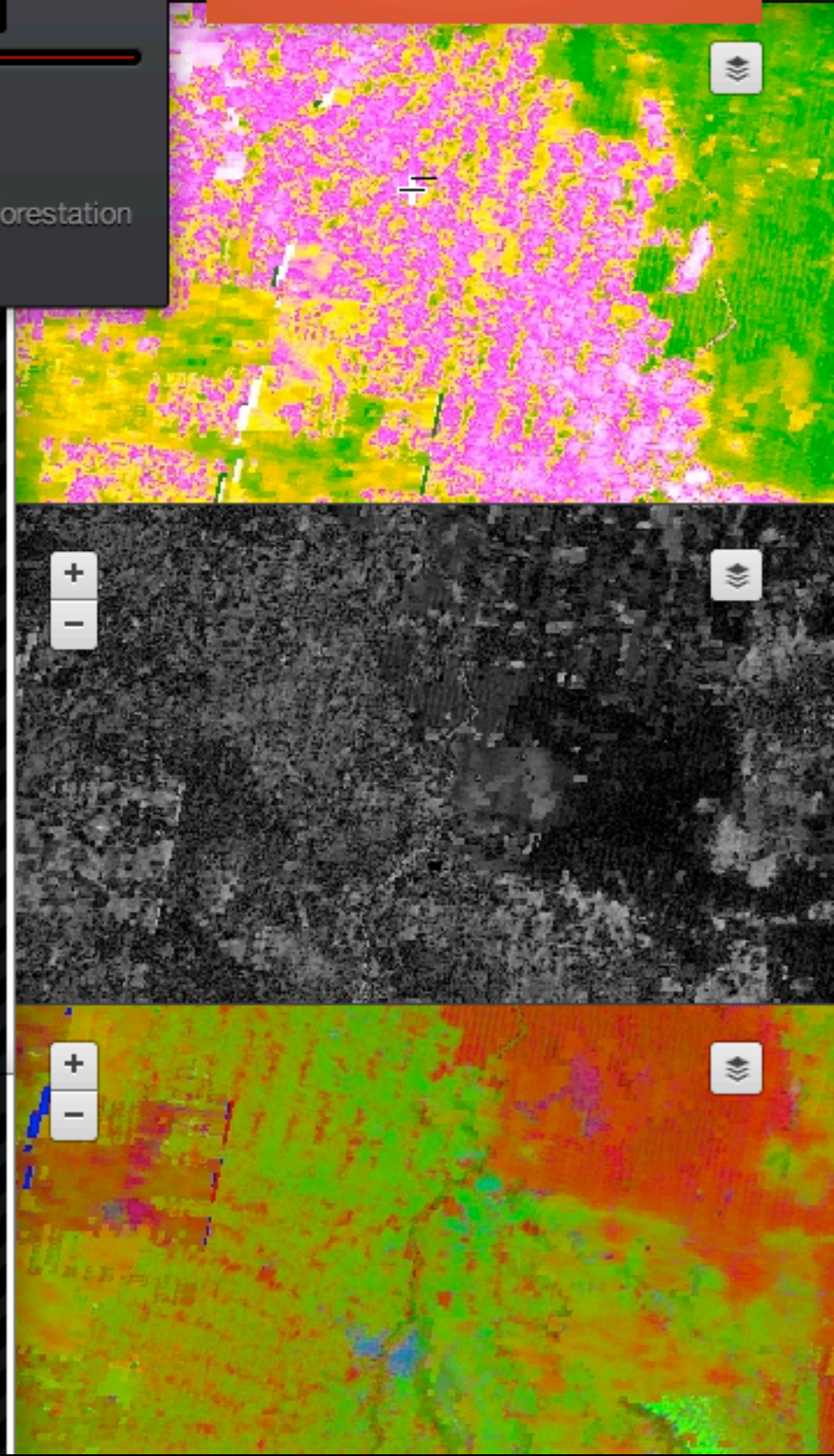
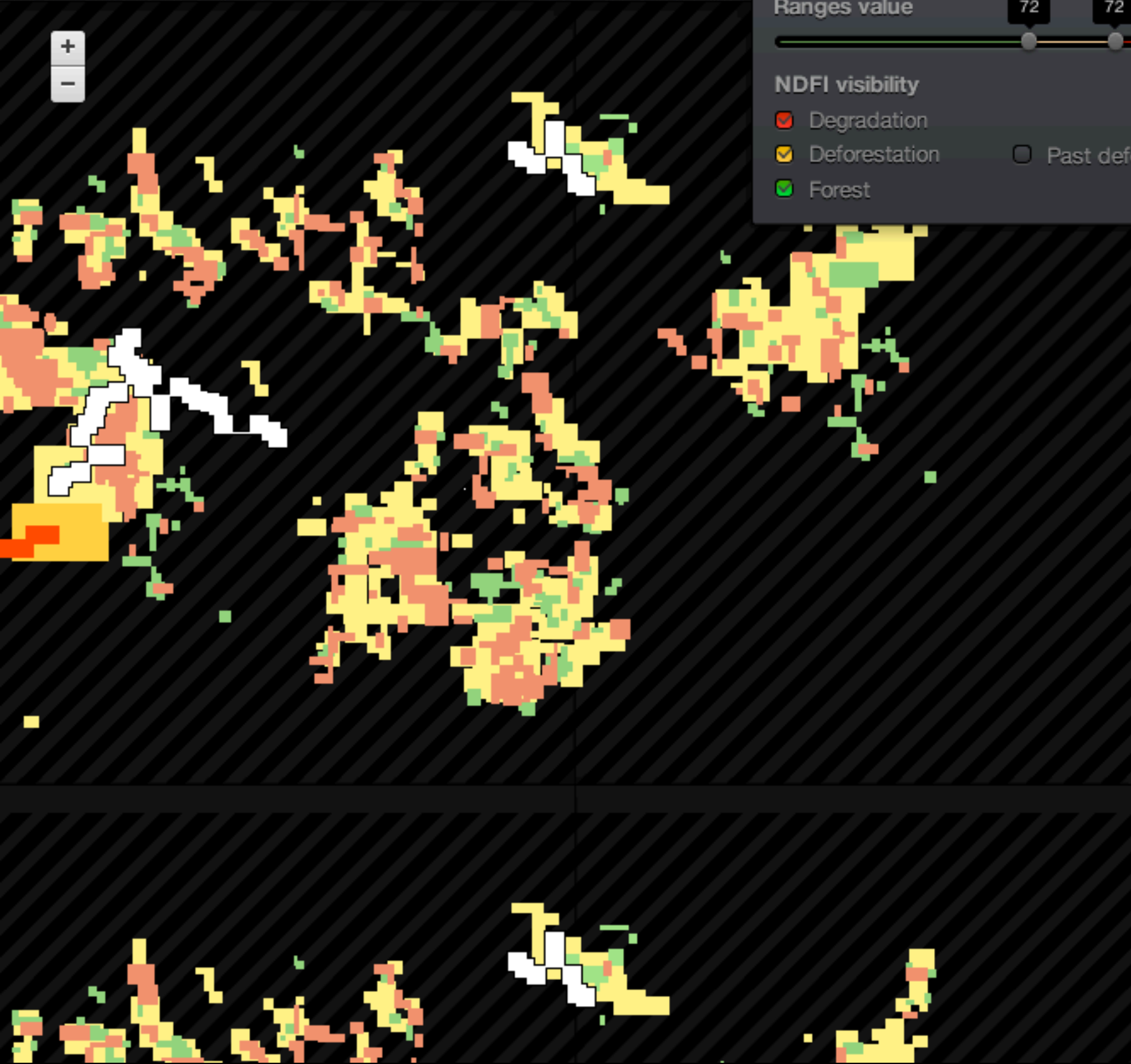
12 cells this month

Cell JG.65 - go back

2 NOTES

65 km<sup>2</sup> analysed

DONE





## **The challenges**

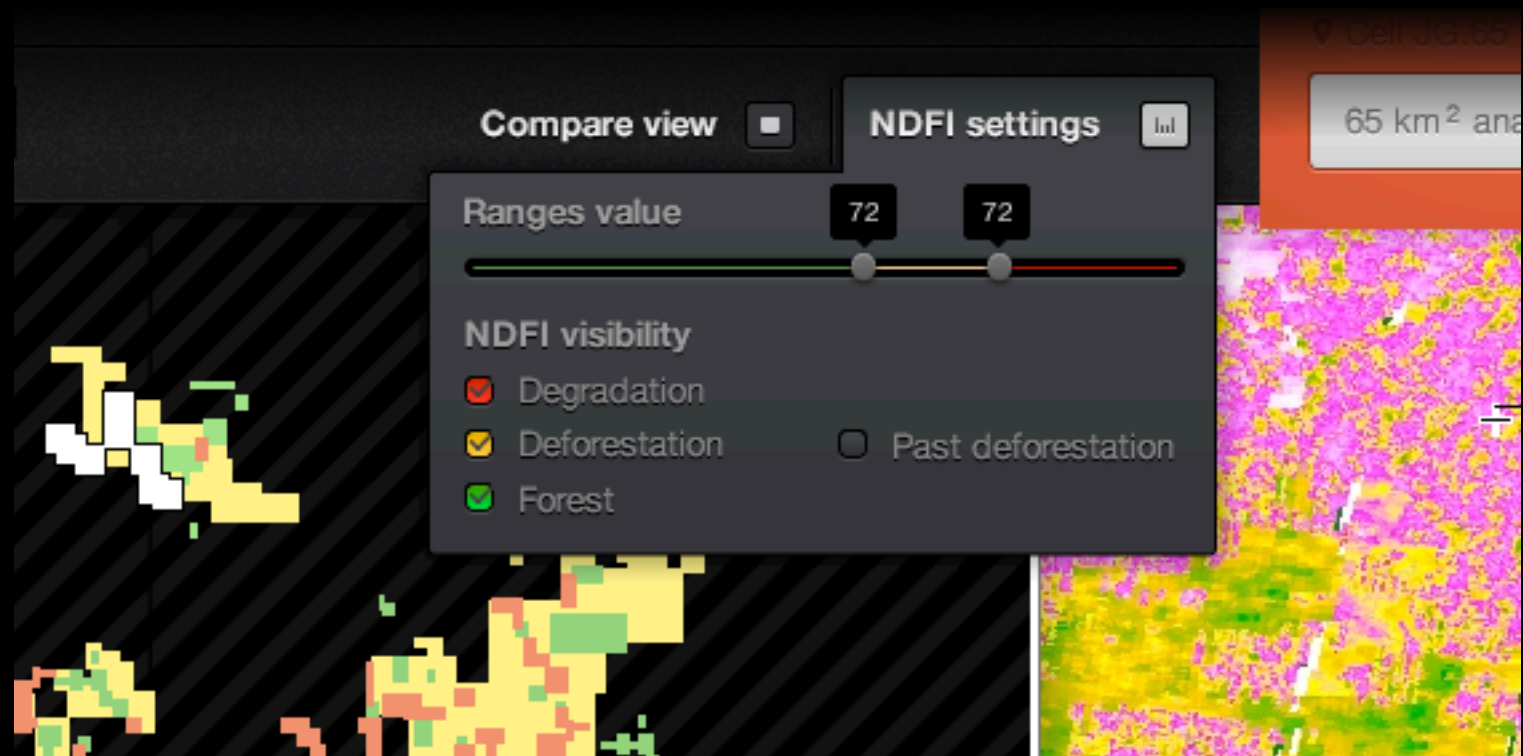
Detect deforested areas automatically depending on a dynamic range of values.

Allow humans to confirm / reject deforestation on this areas.

## How we did it

Information comes encoded as tiles rendered with just one channel - grayscale.

We render new tiles using canvas and assign colors to the different ranges of values determined by the user which allows us to see how the different areas change in real-time.



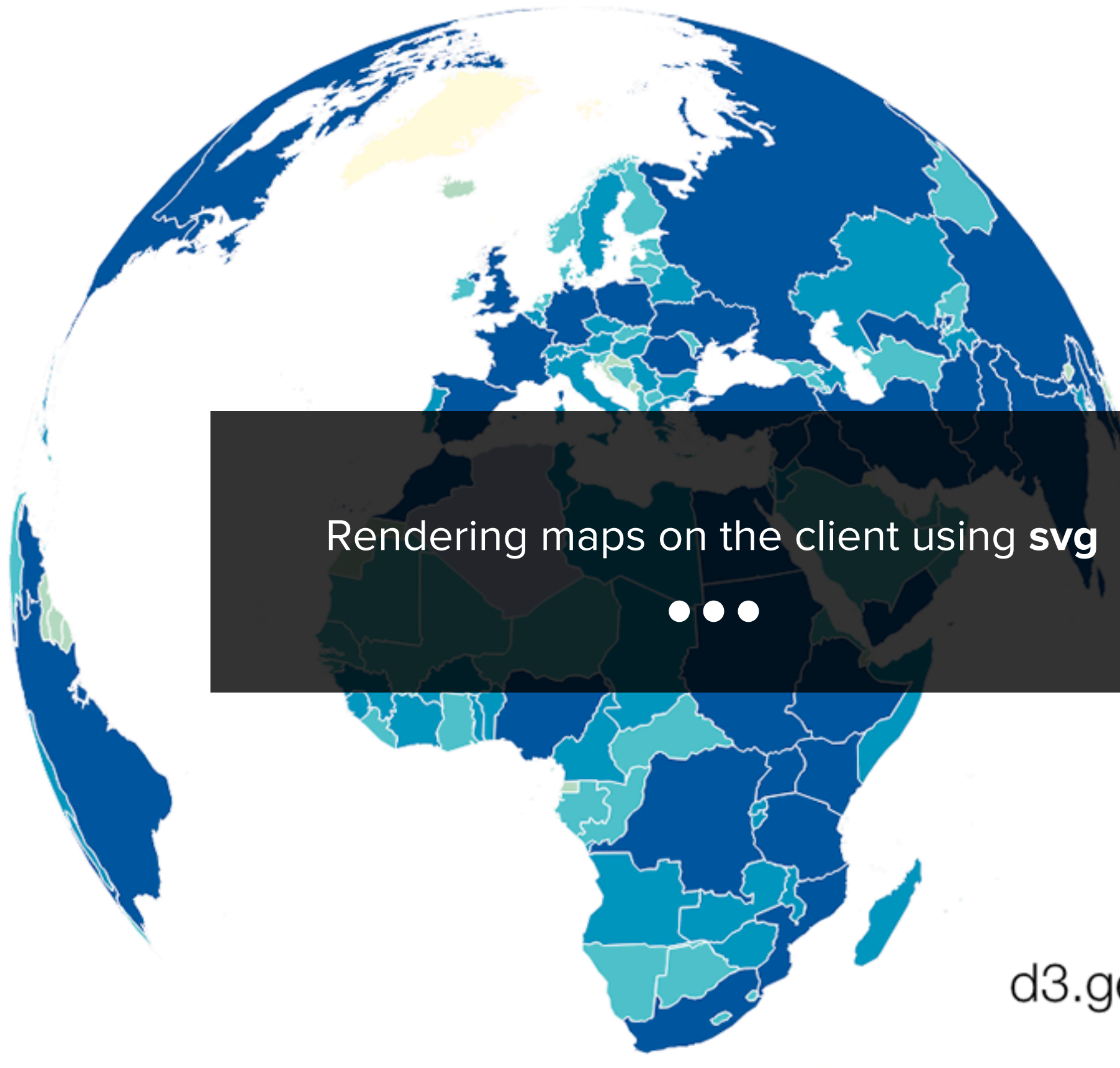
## How we did it

We proved a magic-wand functionality that allows the users to create a polygon over an area with just a click.

It just detect adjacent pixels with similar colors and draws a polygon round them using several simplifying algorithms.



What else?



Rendering maps on the client using **svg**



**Algeria**

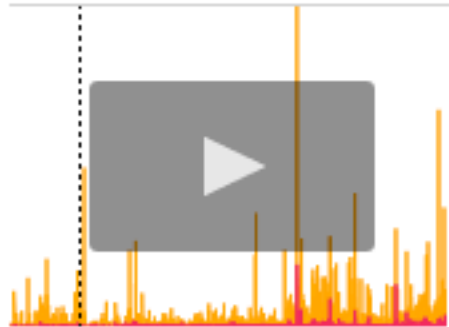
d3.geo.azimuthal

drag to rotate the origin

orthographic ↕

## Syria deaths

02/06/2011



1463

62

1525

- adult deaths
- child deaths <18 yrs
- total

Rendering maps on the client using **svg**







Rendering maps on the client using **canvas**



```
#roads {  
  [zoom > 12] {  
    line-color: #555;  
    line-width: 0.3;  
  }  
  [type='motorway'],[type='motorway_link']  
  {  
    line-width: 2;  
  }  
  [type='trunk'], [type='trunk_link'] {  
    line-width: 5;  
  }  
  [type='primary'], [type='primary_link']  
  {  
    line-width: 5;  
  }  
  [type='secondary'],  
  [type='secondary_link'] {  
    line-width: 2;  
    line-color: #222;  
  }  
}
```

Rendering maps on the client using **canvas**

	total	avg	max	min
conversion_time	544.0	13.6	30.0	6.0
vertices	65972.0	1649.3	2755.0	864.0
primitive_count	25588.0	630.7	1120.0	207.0

**You can find all this stuff at**

**vizzuality.com**

<https://github.com/Vizzuality/>

**cartodb.com**

<https://github.com/organizations/CartoDB>

<http://vizzuality.github.com/HTML5-experiments/>

<https://github.com/vizzuality/VECNIK>

**Thanks.**