

Creating Basemaps with QTiles

QGIS Tutorials and Tips



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Tiles have revolutionized the idea of web mapping and has given us fast and easy access to large datasets. Tiling schemes divide the world into small tiles (typically 256 x 256 pixels) for each zoom level and pre-render datasets to these tiles. This way only a small fraction of a large dataset is served to the user at any given time - resulting in a map that can be zoomed or panned with ease over the internet. There are many methods to create tiles from GIS datasets. One easy way to create tiles from your QGIS project is a plugin called **QTiles**. In this tutorial, you will learn how to create PNG tiles from any set of layers loaded in QGIS and create a basemap to be used in a web mapping project.

Overview of the task

We will create tiles from the Natural Earth raster covering the entire planet.

Get the data

We will use the [Natural Earth 2](#) dataset from Natural Earth.

Download the medium-size [Natural Earth II with Shaded Relief, Water, and Drainages](#) zip file.

Data Source [NATURALEARTH]

Procedure

1. Unzip the downloaded `NE2_LR_LC_SR_W.zip` file to a folder on your computer. Open QGIS and go to Layer ▶ Add Raster Layer. Browse to the location of the extracted files and select `NE2_LR_LC_SR_W.tif`. Click OK.



2. Install the `QTiles` plugin by going to Plugins ▶ Manage and Install Plugin. Note that the plugin is currently marked **experimental**, so you will need to check Show also experimental plugins in Plugin Settings. (See [Using Plugins](#) for more details on installing plugins in QGIS). Once the plugin is installed, go to Plugins ▶ QTiles ▶ QTiles.



3. In the QTiles dialog, select Directory as the Output and browse to a folder of your choice where the output tiles will be created. Choose Layer extent of the NE2_LR_LC_SR_W layer as the extent of the tiles. Set the Maximum Zoom to 6. Expand the Parameters section and check the Write Leaflet-based viewer. Click Run to start the process of rendering the tiles.

Note

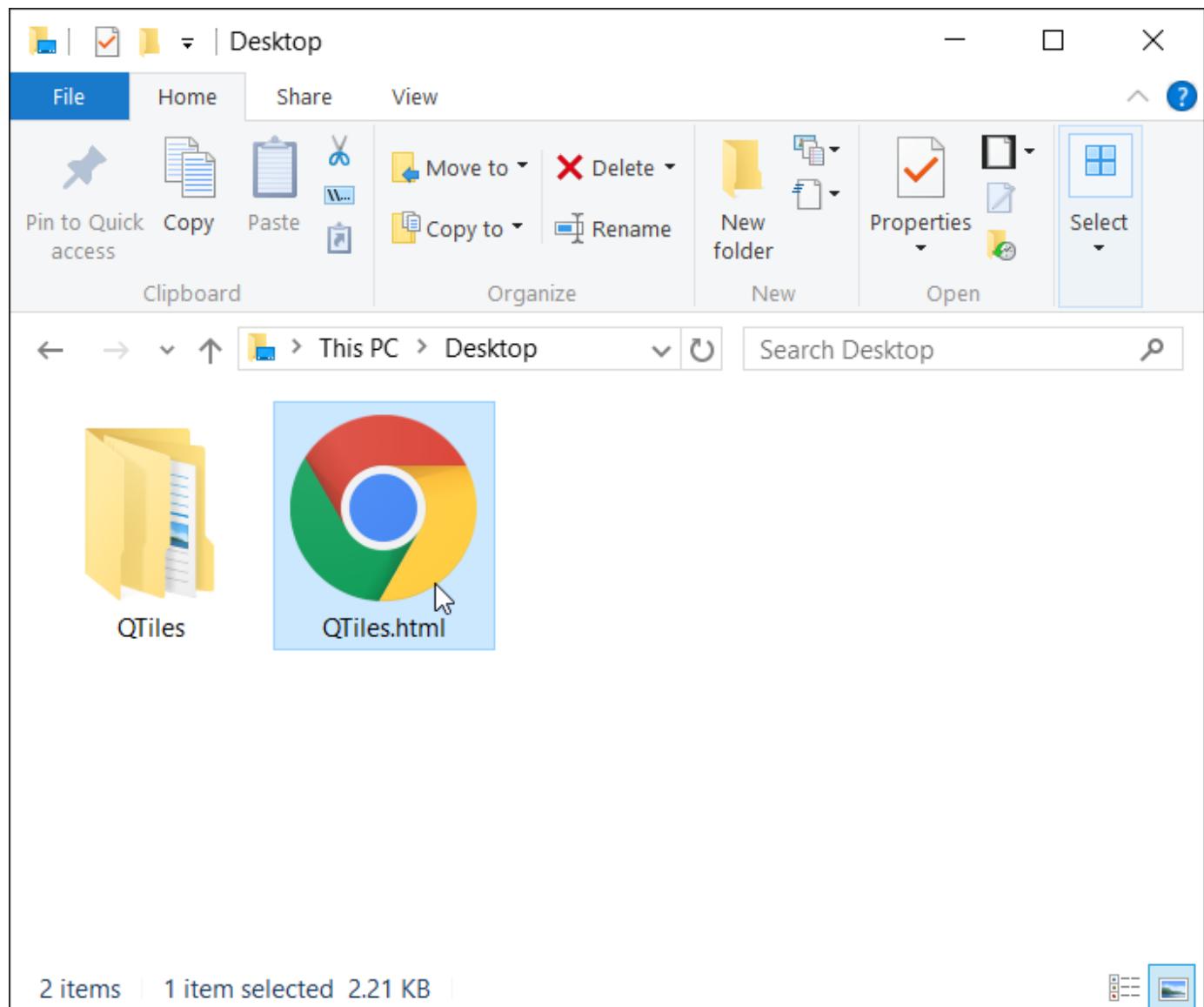
The number of tiles increase 4 times for every additional zoom level and since our layer has an extent of the entire world - there will be millions of tiles at higher zoom levels.



4. Once the process finishes, close the QTiles dialog and browse to the output folder you had selected. You will notice folders for each zoom level upto the maximum zoom level. Each folder further contains subfolder for X coordinates and then the actual tiles named for Y coordinates.



5. In the parent directory of top-level tiles directory, you will find a `QTiles.html` file. This is a simple viewer to explore the tiles using the Leaflet web mapping library.



6. Double-click the `QTiles.html` to open it in a web browser. You can zoom and pan around to see the tiles seamlessly from the original raster layer.



7. You can use these tiles with any web-mapping library that supports XYZ tiling schemes and overlay other layers on top. To demonstrate the usefulness and portability of such tiles, we will now add the tiles created in this tutorial as the basemap for the airports map created in [Web Mapping with QGIS2Web](#) tutorial. In that tutorial, we chose to use a ready-made basemap from OpenStreetMap. We can easily swap that with our own custom basemap created in this tutorial. Go to the output directory where the qgis2web map was exported. Open the Layers > layers.js file created during the export.



8. Locate the code block where the OSM_B & W base layer is defined.

```

1 var baseLayer = new ol.layer.Group({
2   title: 'Base maps',
3   layers: [
4     new ol.layer.Tile({
5       title: 'OSM B&W',
6       type: 'base',
7       source: new ol.source.XYZ({
8         url: 'http://{a-c}.www.toolserver.org/tiles/bw-mapnik/{z}/{x}/',
9         attributions: [new ol.Attribution({html: '&copy; <a href="http://'}),
10        })
11      })
12    ]
13  );
14 var format_ne_10m_airports = new ol.format.GeoJSON();
15 var features_ne_10m_airports = format_ne_10m_airports.readFeatures(geo
16   {dataProjection: 'EPSG:4326', featureProjection: 'EPSG:385
17 var jsonSource_ne_10m_airports = new ol.source.Vector();
18 jsonSource_ne_10m_airports.addFeatures(features_ne_10m_airports);var l
19   source:jsonSource_ne_10m_airports,
20   style: style_ne_10m_airports,
21   title: "ne_10m_airports"

```

length: 1,810 lines: 29 Ln:1 Col:1 Sel:0|0 Unix (LF) UTF-8 INS

- Replace the definition of the base layer with our own tiles. At this point, the tiles exist only on your computer, so the URL will be the local directory. But you can also upload the tiles to a server and give the URL of the server. Change the title and source with appropriate values for Natural Earth. Save the file.

```

new ol.layer.Tile({
  'title': 'Natural Earth 2',
  'type': 'base',
  source: new ol.source.XYZ({
    url: 'C:/Users/Ujava1/Desktop/QTiles/{z}/{x}/{y}.png',
    attributions: [new ol.Attribution({html: 'Made with Natural Earth. Free vector and ras
  })
})

```

The screenshot shows the Notepad++ interface with the file 'layers.js' open. The code is written in JavaScript and defines a base layer group. A red box highlights the section where a new tile layer is being created, starting from line 4. The code uses the OpenLayers library (ol) to define a group named 'baseLayer' which contains a 'layers' array. The first item in this array is a new 'ol.layer.Tile' object, which itself has a 'source' property set to a 'XYZ' source. This source has a 'url' pointing to a local directory on the user's desktop and an 'attribution' message. The entire highlighted block is enclosed in a red rectangular selection.

```
1 var baseLayer = new ol.layer.Group({
2     'title': 'Base maps',
3     layers: [
4         new ol.layer.Tile({
5             'title': 'Natural Earth 2',
6             'type': 'base',
7             source: new ol.source.XYZ({
8                 url: 'C://Users/Ujaval/Desktop/QTiles/{z}/{x}/{y}.png',
9                 attributions: [new ol.Attribution({html: 'Made with Natural Ea
10             })
11         })
12     ]
13 );
14 var format_ne_10m_airports = new ol.format.GeoJSON();
15 var features_ne_10m_airports = format_ne_10m_airports.readFeatures(geo
16     {dataProjection: 'EPSG:4326', featureProjection: 'EPSG:385
17 var jsonSource_ne_10m_airports = new ol.source.Vector();
18 jsonSource_ne_10m_airports.addFeatures(features_ne_10m_airports);var l
19     source:jsonSource_ne_10m_airports,
20     style: style_ne_10m_airports,
21     title: "ne_10m_airports"
22 }
```

10. Open the web map in a browser and you will see that the B & W OSM layer is replaced by our freshly created tiles.

