



DataHarvest 2025 Masterclass

# SPATIAL ANALYSIS WITH QGIS

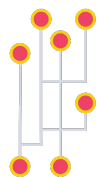


Pulitzer Center 22 May 2025

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The Pulitzer Center  
champions the power of  
stories to make complex issues  
relevant and inspire action.



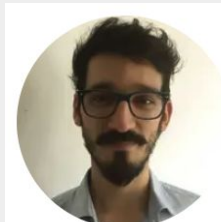


**The AI  
Accountability  
Network**

We provide  
fellowships &  
grants to  
journalists for  
in-depth,  
high-impact  
reporting  
projects

Our **Data and Research Team** assists journalists with their investigation, research, analysis and visualizations.

DA⚡RE



**Our International Education and Outreach Team** connect teachers, students, youth, influencers, and professionals with our reporting.



# Why use geo data in journalism?

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It is an effective way of verifying facts, exploring insights and telling compelling stories about environment and it allow you to deal with large scales of space and time!





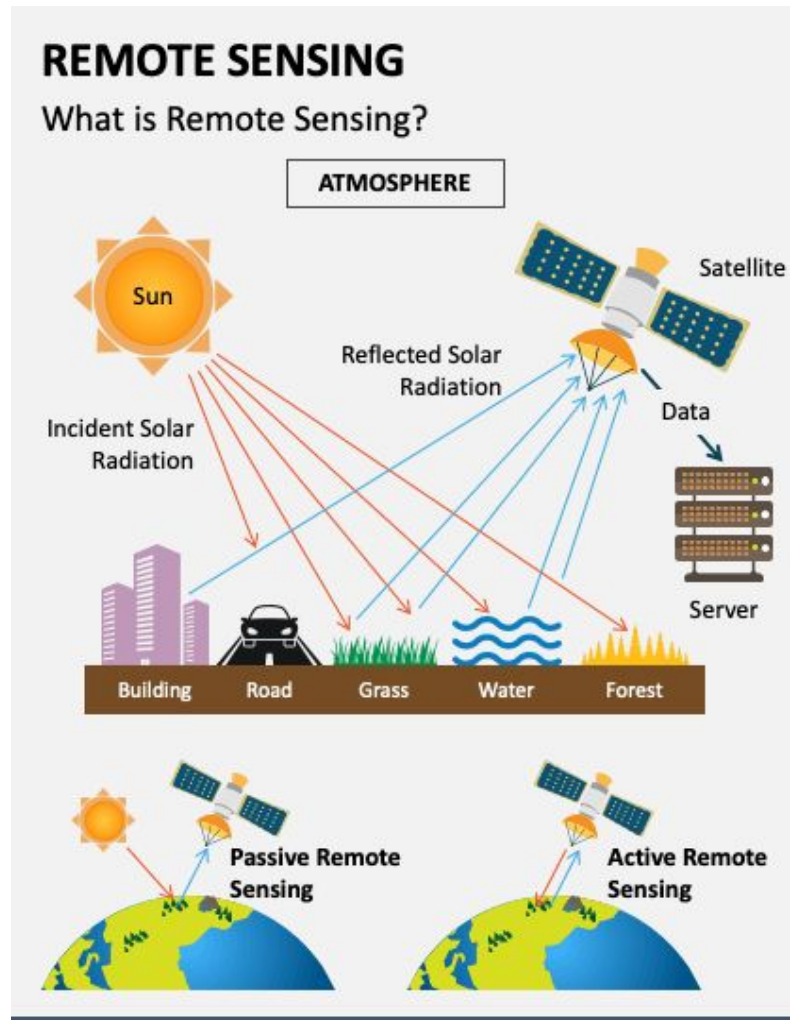
# How does remote sensing work?

## What?

Remote sensing is the acquiring of information of an area from a distance.

## How?

By measuring its reflected and emitted radiation using devices like satellite and aircraft.

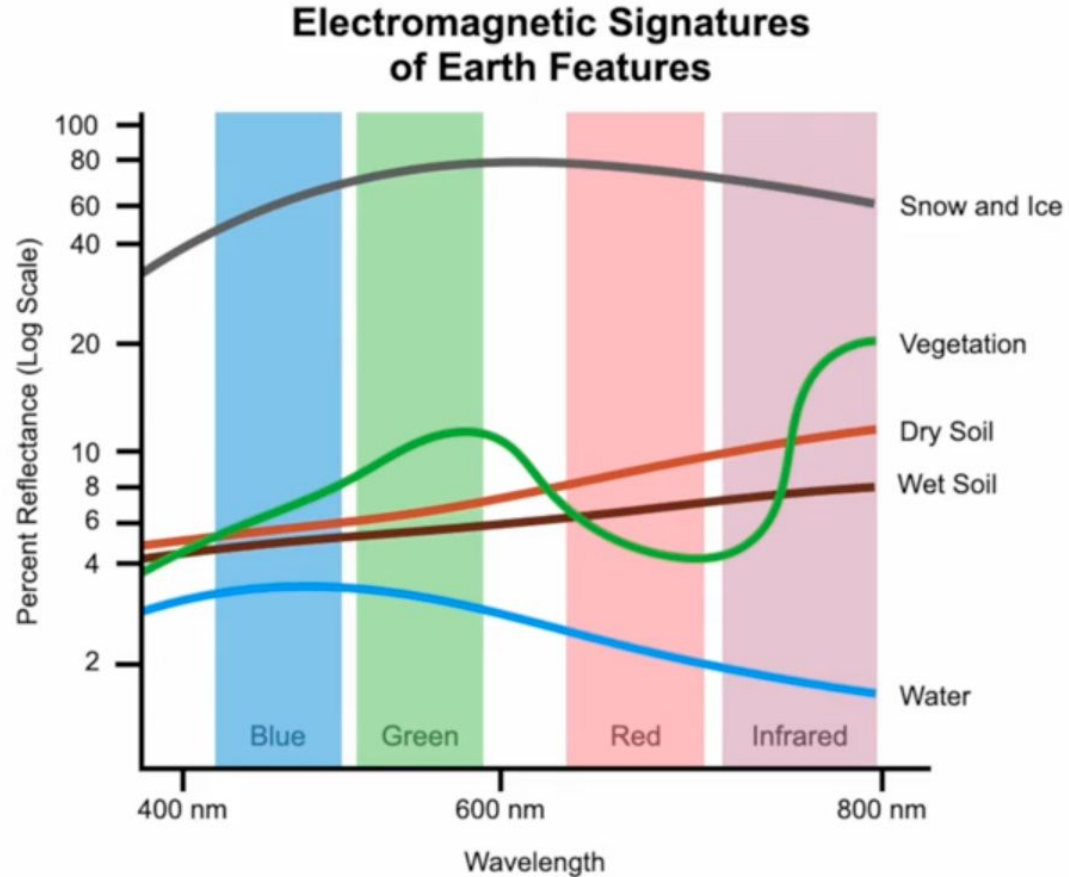


# How does remote sensing work?

Satellite can take pictures of the visible light that human can see.

But it can also detect radiation (or wavelength) that we cannot see.

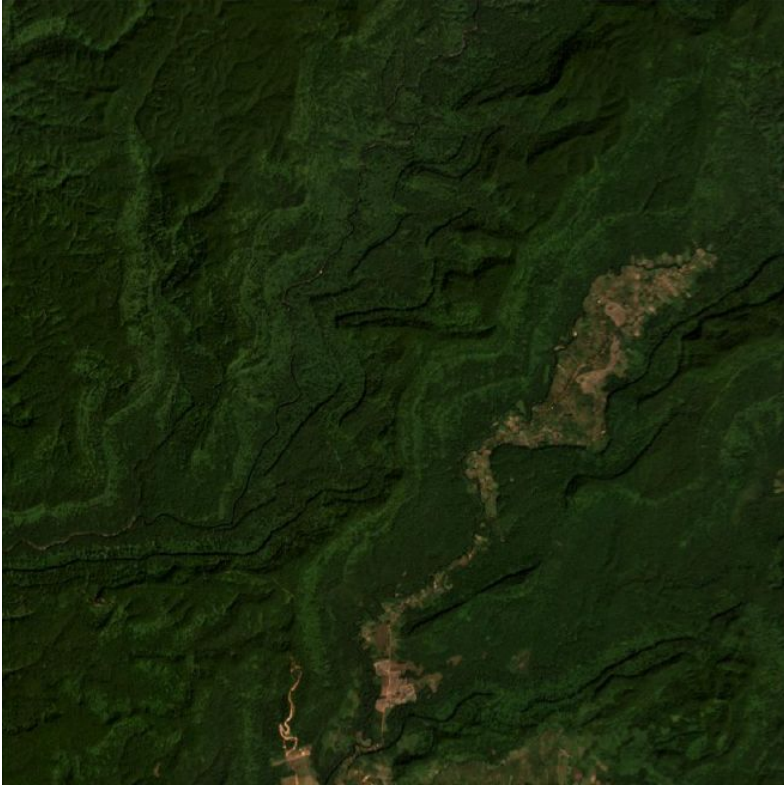
Different earth features and objects emit/reflect radiation differently, allow us to detect them.



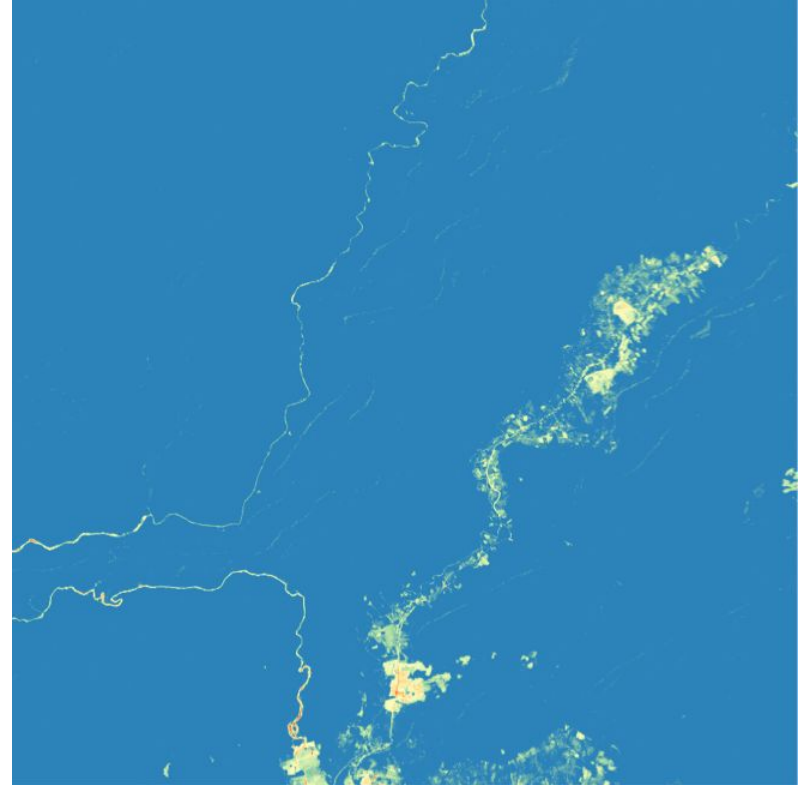
[Learn more at Planet University online course \(login needed\).](#)



Natural color  
(RGB)



False color  
(NDVI)



# Geospatial analysis

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## Resolution

- Local
- Regional
- Ecosystem
- Global

## Time Scale

- Frequency
- Duration
- Changes (Before and after)

## Dimensions

- Distance
- Area
- Intersection
- Perspective

# Spatial resolution

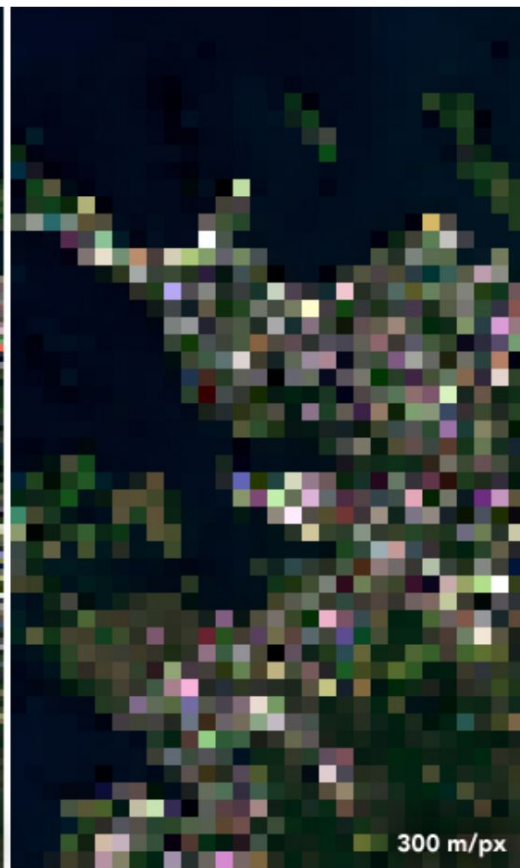
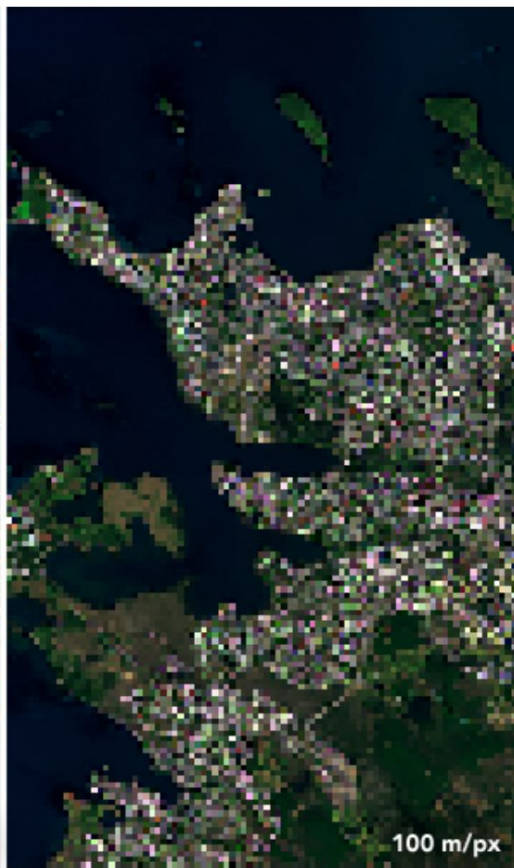
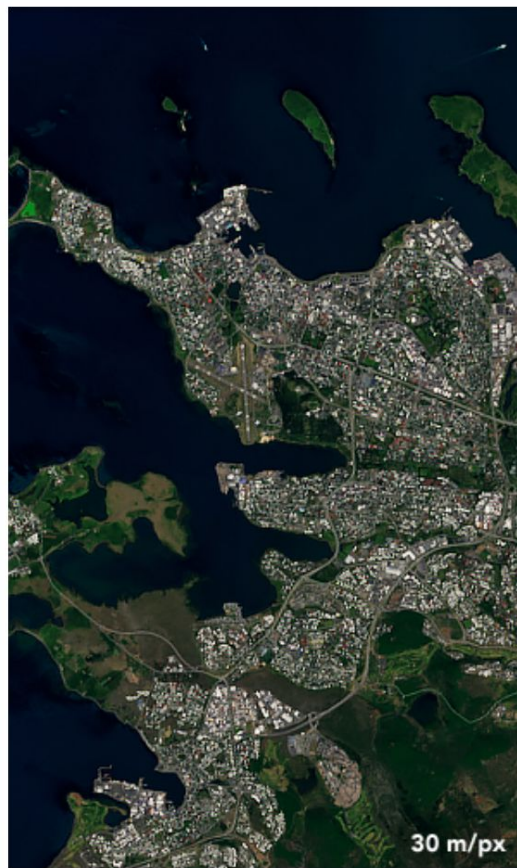
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Low resolution: over 60m/pixel

Medium resolution: 10 – 30m/pixel

High resolution: 3m – 5m/pixel

Very high resolution: <1m/pixel



*Landsat 8 image of Reykjavik, Iceland, acquired July 7, 2019, illustrating the difference in pixel resolution. Credit: NASA Earth Observatory.*



An aerial photograph of a coastal city, likely Venice, showing a dense urban area with a river winding through it. A large ship is docked in the harbor. The image is overlaid with a semi-transparent white box containing text.

**Sentinel 2**  
**10 m/px - medium res**

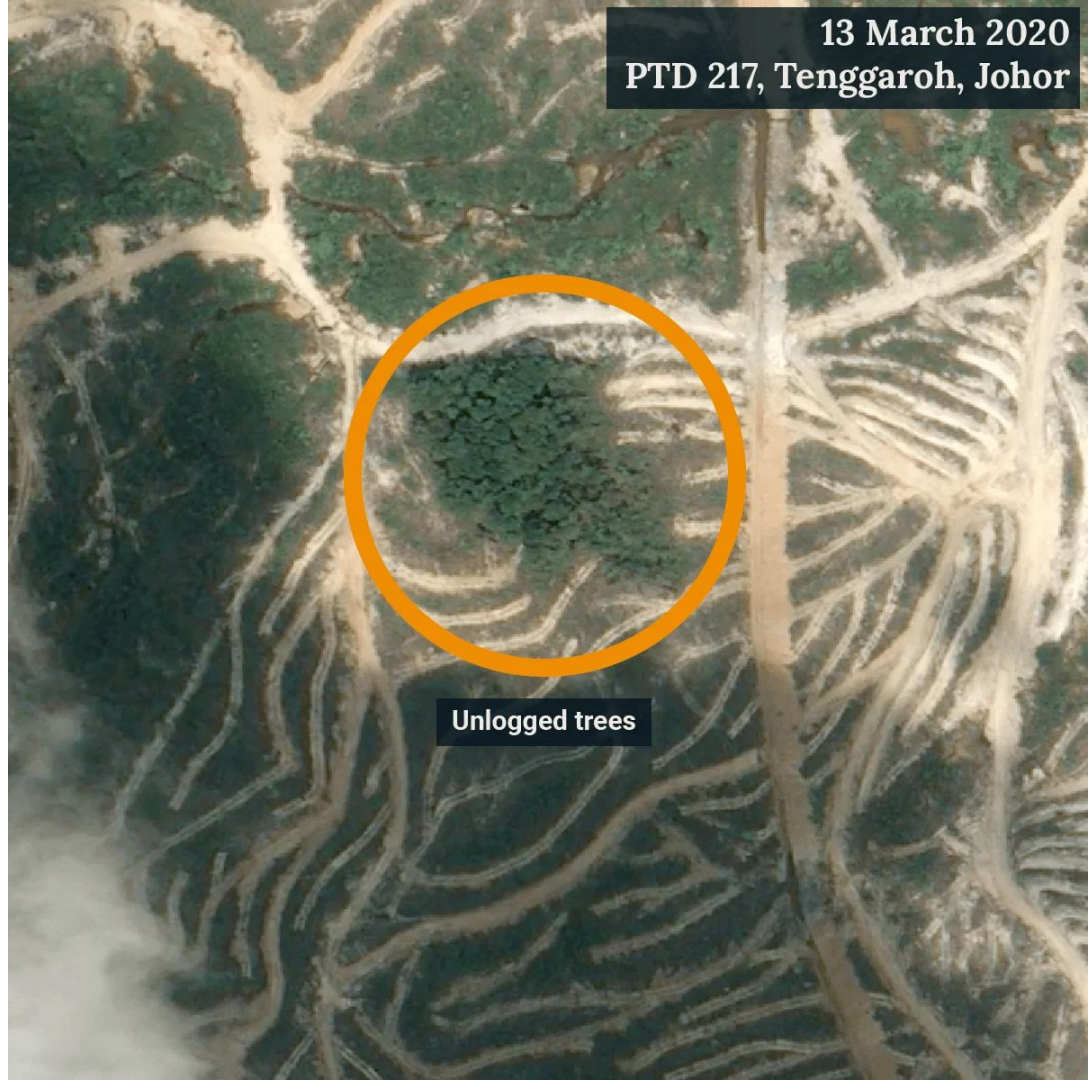




**AirBus**  
**50 cm/px - hi-res**



**AirBus**  
**<1 m/px - hi-res**



13 March 2020  
PTD 217, Tenggaraoh, Johor

Unlogged trees

# Earth Observation Satellites

Satellite (provider)	Resolution	Access
Landsat (NASA)	30 m - medium	Open via EO Browser or NASA Catalogs (Earth Observatory or Landsat Viewer) and via Google tools (Earth Engine + Timelapse)
CBERS-4 (INPE-China)	20 m - medium	Open via INPE Imagery Catalog
Sentinel-2 (ESA)	10 m - medium	Copernicus Browser
Planet satellites	2~3m - high	Via NICFI (ended)
Pléiades (AirBus)	30 cm - high	Purchase (e.g. <a href="#">SkiFi</a> )

# Data formats (most common)

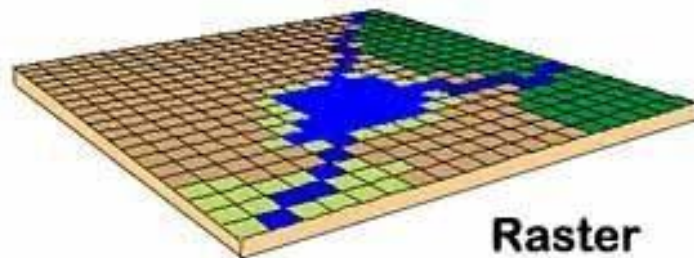
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## **Vector**

- CSV
- XLS
- SHP
- GPX
- Geojson
- TXT
- KML/KMZ (Google)

## **RASTER**

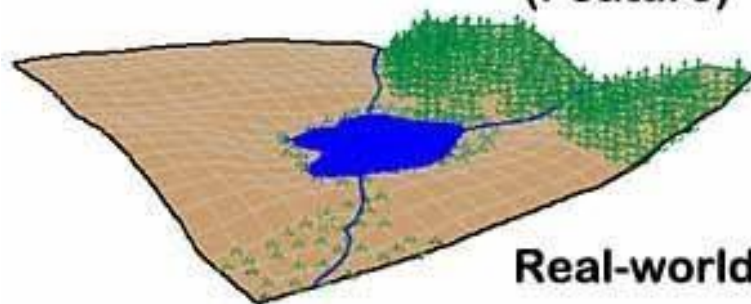
- Tiff or Geotiff



**Raster  
(Grid)**



**Vector  
(Feature)**



**Real-world**

# The layer mindset

Placing different layers of geospatial data together allows them to dialogue with each other.



# Tools to get started

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## Where to find satellite images

### **Copernicus Browser**

<https://browser.dataspace.copernicus.eu/>

### **Google Earth Pro (desktop version)**

<https://www.google.com/earth/versions/#earth-pro>

### **NASA Worldview**

<https://worldview.earthdata.nasa.gov/>

### **Planet Explorer (paid)**

<https://www.planet.com/>

## Where to find geospatial data

### **Protected Planet**

<https://www.protectedplanet.net/en>

### **Global Forest Watch**

<https://www.globalforestwatch.org/>

### **Natural Earth**

<https://www.naturalearthdata.com/>

### **NASA Earth Data**

<https://earthdata.nasa.gov/>

### **Resource Watch**

<https://resourcewatch.org/data/explore>

### **Earth Map**

<https://earthmap.org/>



# Tools to get started

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## Mapping tools

### QGIS

<https://qgis.org/en/site/>

### ArcGIS

<https://www.arcgis.com/index.html>

### Mapbox

<https://www.mapbox.com/>

### Carto

<https://carto.com/>

## Self-learning resources

### Mapping for Journalists (video)

<https://datajournalism.com/watch/mapping-for-journalists>

### QGIS Uncovered by Steven Bernard (video)

<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCrBM8Ka8HhDAYvQY1VX2P0w>

### Intro to Mapping and GIS for Journalists(video)

<https://journalismcourses.org/course/mappingandgis/>

### Mapping and QGIS for Journalists

<https://jonathansoma.com/tutorials/mapping/>

### Mapping and OSINT video tutorials by Bendobrown

<https://www.youtube.com/c/Bendobrown/videos>

# RIN stories used in this workshop

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## **Revealed: Illegal Cattle Boom in Arariboia Territory in Deadliest Year for Indigenous Guajajara**

<https://pulitzercenter.org/stories/revealed-illegal-cattle-boom-arariboia-territory-deadliest-year-indigenous-guajajara>

## **Mongabay investigation spurs Brazil crackdown on illegal cattle in Amazon's Arariboia territory**

<https://news.mongabay.com/2025/04/mongabay-investigation-spurs-brazil-crackdown-on-illegal-cattle-in-amazons-arariboia-territory/>

## **Rise of Electric Cars Threatens Philippine Forests**

<https://pulitzercenter.org/stories/rise-electric-cars-threatens-philippine-forests>

## **Over 800 million trees felled to feed appetite for Brazilian beef**

<https://www.thebureauinvestigates.com/stories/2023-06-02/almost-a-billion-trees-felled-to-feed-appetite-for-brazilian-beef>

# Let's get to work!

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Access notes, files and tutorials from this shared folder:

[bit.ly/dataharvest2025-qgis](https://bit.ly/dataharvest2025-qgis)



THANK YOU!

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