

## REDE SprachGIS Workshop, Verona, April 2025

### Handout 1 – Navigation and Map Search

In the first part of this workshop, you will familiarize yourself with the interface of the REDE SprachGIS. You will learn how to search, open, and navigate maps. You will learn to operate the layer manager, distinguish between raster and vector maps, and compare maps.

#### Exercise 1: Logging In, SprachGIS Interface, Map Search, and Navigation

You will get acquainted with the SprachGIS interface and the map search.

**!** To create and design your own maps, registration with your email address at [www.regionalsprache.de](http://www.regionalsprache.de) is necessary.

##### Step 1: Log in

- Go to [www.regionalsprache.de](http://www.regionalsprache.de).
- In the top right corner, you can switch to English .
- Log in via the  Login button in the top right corner.
- Open the REDE SprachGIS (top center menu).
- Close the quick-start menus so that the map view is visible.

##### Step 2: Navigation

Navigate through the map:

- Move: Click and drag / Arrow keys
- Zoom: Scroll or +/- keys
- Area zoom: Shift + click and drag

See also:

- Navigation field (+/- at the top left)
- Operation tips (Menu top left > General handling)

##### Step 3: Map Search

Open the Map Search (top right) and load map “Milch” (from *Tirolischer Sprachatlas*, 2/64) into the map view.

- Search term entry “Milch” and select “Tirolischer Sprachatlas”.
- Click on R Raster at map number 64.
- The map is then loaded into the map view and appears as a new layer in the layer manager.

- i Raster maps: Georeferenced scans of maps (pixels – when zooming in you will see the individual pixels).
- i Vector maps: Map generated by elements in the SprachGIS (mathematically defined relationship between objects – you can zoom in indefinitely).

→ **Task:** Find and load the following maps into the layer manager:

- Tirol. SA, Vol. 1, Map #42 “gesagt”
- Tirol. SA, Vol. 1, Map #25 “Herz”
- Tirol. SA, Vol. 1, Map #D “Belegpunkte”

Find the different variants used in South Tyrol. Also use the legend (accessible via layer manager: second tab of the bottom menu ).

## Exercise 2: Background Map, Blending Maps, Layer Manager

You will learn layer manager functions, load background maps, and blend maps.

### Step 1: Loading a Background Map

- Make the currently loaded map invisible (click the eye icon  before the layer).
- i The currently loaded map is highlighted in yellow. Always check for correct layer selection.
- Change the background map (menu lines, top left  to OpenStreetMap > OSM Mapnik.
- Experiment with other background maps, e.g., change the background to Single-colored (e.g., light blue).
- Make the Tirol. SA map visible again and adjust its opacity to 40% using the slider in the layer manager (dots menu next to the layer  or right-click menu in map view).
- Reset the opacity slider back to 100%.

### Step 2: Blending Maps

- Search for the dialect classification according to Wiesinger in Map Search and load it into the map view (Map search > Atlas selection > linguistic interpretations (sprachliche Interpretamente) > dialect classifications (Dialekteinteilungen)).
- Blend the dialect classification map with the Tirol. SA map by adjusting the opacity slider. Search for the South Tyrol linguistic area. What are the main variants there?

### Step 3: Layer Manager

To change the arrangement of maps in the layer manager, simply drag and drop maps up or down.

### **Exercise 3: Map Data**

#### *Step 1: Exploring Map Elements*

Observe elements in the Tirol. SA map.

→ Task: Metadata and Legend

- Check information in the Metadata tab (first tab, note icon ).
- Tip for map search: #MapID#
- Click on the Legend tab (second tab, list icon ).