OFFICIAL USER HANDBOOK

QuickMap

KML Boundary Mapper

Upload KML → recolour layers → generate coordinate points
→ export a cartographic PDF with DMS grid, scale bar & legend

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Welcome to QuickMap

QuickMap turns one or more KML files into a clean, print-ready cartographic sheet — complete with a DMS coordinate grid, scale bar, north arrow, per-layer legend and a numbered coordinate list — in a few clicks, right in your browser.

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What can QuickMap do?

Any KML geometry

Polygons, lines, points and multi-geometries; several files at once.

Smart coordinate points

Numbered points at your spacing — automatic, or only on the layers you pick.

Layer control

Rename, recolour, change thickness, merge layers.

One-click PDF

Map sheet plus a full coordinate list, ready to share.

Key features at a glance

3 basemaps

Satellite, topographic (contours) or OpenStreetMap street.

DMS graticule

Degrees-minutes-seconds grid and labels outside the map frame.

Adaptive legend

Auto-fits any number of layers, or tune it manually.

Desktop & phone

Layout stays steady under browser zoom and on touch screens.

Protected view

On-screen watermark discourages screenshots of the map.

Measurements

Geodesic area (Ha), perimeter and line length for every layer.

Quick start in 7 steps

Follow the controls on the left panel from top to bottom. Everything you do updates the map sheet on the right.

1 Upload your KML file(s)

Click **Choose Files** and select one or many **.kml** files (hold **Ctrl** / **Shift** to pick several). Each geometry becomes its own colour-coded layer.

2 Set a sampling interval OPTIONAL

Type the spacing in metres (for example **50**) to place numbered points along polygon boundaries and lines. Leave it blank to skip sampling.

3 Choose which layers get points

Auto samples every layer. **Manual** lets you tick whole types (polygon / line / point) or individual layers.

4 Pick a basemap and grid options

Satellite, Topographic or Street. Switch the DMS coordinate grid on or off.

5 Tidy your layers

Rename, recolour, change line thickness, and merge layers with **Merge Ticked** or **Merge by Same Name**.

6 Click Process Layers

QuickMap measures everything, drops numbered points on the map, builds the legend and the coordinate list.

7 Download the PDF

Click **Download Composed Map (PDF)**. Edit the sheet title first if you like — just click it and type.

Before you begin

- A modern browser: Chrome, Edge, Firefox or Safari.
- An internet connection — basemap tiles and the mapping libraries load online.
- One or more valid **.kml** files.

Good to know

The PDF button stays disabled until you click **Process Layers** — and again after every merge, so the PDF never shows out-of-date points.

A tour of the screen

The page has two halves: a scrolling **control panel** on the left and the **map sheet** on the right — exactly what ends up in your PDF.

	Area	What it does
1	**Header**	Application title, logos and credits.
2	**Upload KML**	Step 1 — choose one or many .kml files.
3	**Sampling & point generation**	Step 2 — interval in metres, plus Auto / Manual layer selection.
4	**Basemap & grid**	Step 3 — Satellite / Topo / Street, DMS grid and shape-index toggles.
5	**Layers & merge**	Step 4 — rename, recolour, thickness, merge buttons.
6	**Legend layout & Process**	Step 5 — auto/manual legend, then **Process Layers**.
7	**Statistics & PDF**	Live totals and the **Download Composed Map (PDF)** button.
8	**Sheet title bar**	Click the title to edit; subtitle and date fill in automatically.
9	**Map area**	Live map with DMS frame, scale bar and north arrow.
10	**Legend pane**	Area summary, per-layer legend and coordinate list.

Uploading KML & points

1 Upload KML file(s)

Select one or more **.kml** files. Polygons, MultiPolygons, lines, points and MultiGeometry are all supported. Every geometry becomes **its own layer** with its own colour, named from the KML *Name* field (or from the file name plus a number if the feature has no name). A GeometryCollection is split into separate layers automatically.

> **Tip:** Uploading again replaces the current layers. Load all the files you need in a single selection.

2 Sampling interval OPTIONAL

Enter the spacing in **metres**. QuickMap walks along every polygon boundary and every line and places a numbered point at each step — for example, a 1 km line sampled every 50 m gives about 21 points. Point-type layers simply list their own coordinates.

Interval filled in

Boundary / line points are generated at that spacing. IDs run 1, 2, 3… separately for each layer.

Interval left blank

No spaced points. Area, perimeter and length are still measured, and point layers still show their coordinates.

2b Point generation — which layers?

Sometimes you do not want points on every feature. Choose how QuickMap decides:

AUTO All layers

Every polygon, line and point layer gets points. Nothing to tick — the default.

MANUAL You choose

A selection box opens with three type switches and a list of every individual layer.

Using Manual mode

- **All polygon / line / point layers** — one tick switches a whole type on or off. It shows a partial tick when only some layers of that type are selected.
- **Individual list** — tick or untick single polygons, lines or points (colour swatch and type shown beside each name).
- **Select all** / **Select none** — quick bulk actions.
- Only ticked layers receive numbered points and appear in the coordinate list. The sheet subtitle reports how many layers were excluded.

> **Remember:** an excluded layer is still drawn on the map and still counted in the area and length totals — it simply gets no numbered points.

Basemap, layers & merging

3 Basemap & grid options

Satellite imagery
Esri World Imagery — best for land-use and boundary checks.

Topographic
OpenTopoMap with contour lines — ideal for terrain context.

Street (default)
OpenStreetMap — roads, towns and place names.

The basemap changes on **both** the working map and the exported sheet, and the footer of the sheet names the basemap used.

- **Show coordinate grid (DMS graticule)** — dashed latitude/longitude lines with degree-minute-second labels in the margin. On by default.
- **Show shape index strip** — an optional strip at the foot of the map explaining the polygon / line / point symbols. Hidden by default.

4 Managing layers

The **Layers** list shows one row per layer. Everything is editable in place:

Control	What it does
Tick box	Marks the layer for merging.
Colour swatch	Click to recolour the layer on the map, legend and coordinate list.
Name field	Click and type to rename; the legend and coordinate list update instantly.
Thickness	Line / border weight from 0.5 to 12.
Grey info line	Type and measurement: area & perimeter, line length or point count.

Merging layers

Merge Ticked
Combines the ticked layers (at least two, all of the **same geometry type**) into one multi-part layer named “Merged (A + B)”.

Merge by Same Name
Automatically merges every group of layers that share an identical name (not case-sensitive) and the same geometry type.

After merging the sample points and the PDF button are reset. Click **Process Layers** again to regenerate the coordinates. Mixed types (for example a polygon with a line) cannot be merged — QuickMap tells you so in the status line.

Tip: Rename several related layers to the same name first, then use **Merge by Same Name** — ideal for a legend that lists one entry per land-use class.

Process, statistics & legend

▶ Process Layers

Click **Process Layers** to run everything in one go:

- places numbered points on the map (respecting your Auto / Manual selection);
- fills the **Coordinate List** with layer, ID, latitude and longitude (6 decimals);
- updates the legend, statistics and the sheet subtitle — for example *"3 layer(s) — sampled every 50 m — 120 coordinate points"*;
- stamps today's date on the sheet and enables the PDF button.

Live statistics

Layers	Total area	Perimeter	Line length	Sample points
12	48.250 Ha	3.412 km	8.900 km	120

Area is geodesic (measured on the Earth's surface). Perimeter is the outer ring of each polygon. Values shown are illustrative.

5 Legend layout

The legend lists every layer with its colour symbol, name and measurement (for example *1.500 Ha · perimeter 5.000 km*, *length 3.000 km* or *1 location*). With many layers it would normally overflow — so QuickMap adapts it for you.

AUTO-FIT default

Tries these in order until everything fits:

1. Smaller text
2. Two columns
3. A taller sheet
4. Names only (hides measurements)

MANUAL full control

- Font size: 7–16 px
- Columns: 1, 2 or 3
- Sheet height: 480–1800 px
- Names only on/off

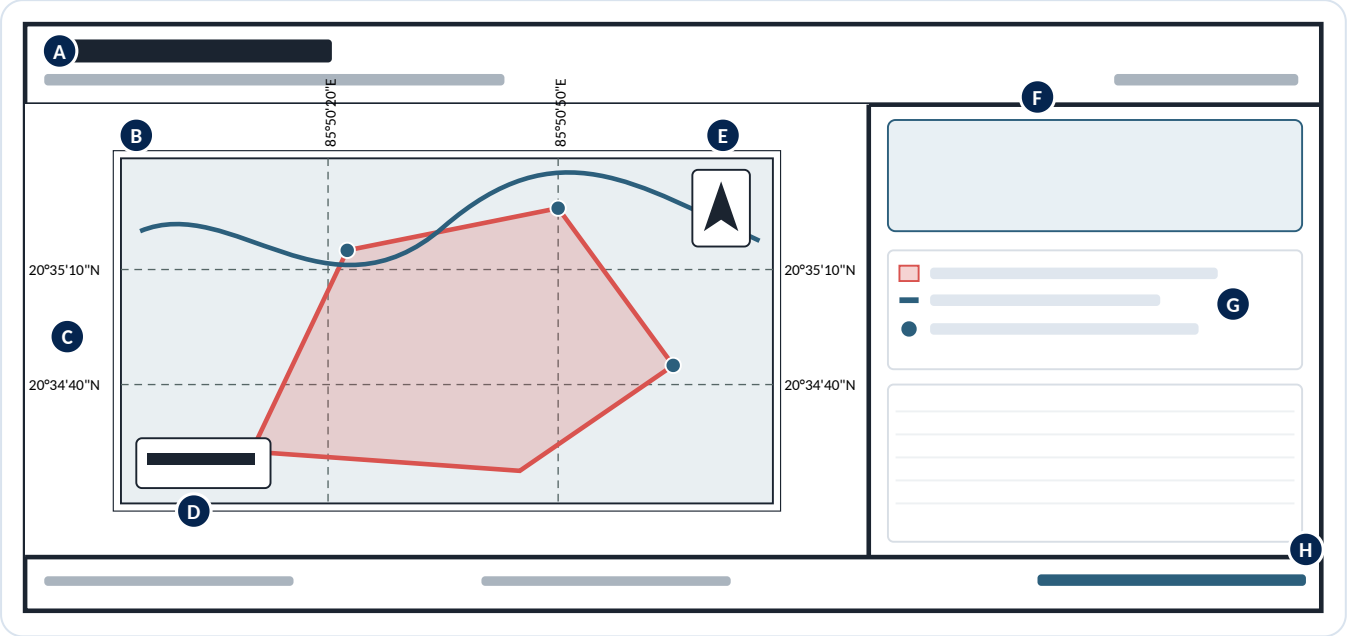
T Sheet title

The title at the top of the sheet (default **Boundary Map**) is editable — click it and type. It is also used for the PDF file name, for example *village_boundary_map.pdf*.

> **Tip:** If the coordinate list is long, it scrolls inside the sheet; the complete list is always printed on the PDF pages that follow the map.

The map sheet & PDF

What you see on the right of the screen is exactly what is captured into page 1 of the PDF.



A	**Title bar** — editable title, auto-generated subtitle and date.	E	**North arrow** — fixed, top-right of the map.
B	**DMS frame** — neatline, graticule and margin labels.	F	**Area summary** — total area, perimeter, line length.
C	**Map** — basemap, layers and numbered points.	G	**Legend & coordinate list** — per-layer legend and points.
D	**Scale bar** — updates as you zoom.	H	**Footer** — basemap, grid, projection (Web Mercator EPSG:3857).

PDF Download Composed Map (PDF)

Page 1 — the map sheet

Captured in high resolution. QuickMap chooses landscape or portrait automatically so the sheet is as large as possible (tall sheets use portrait).

Next pages — coordinate list

One table per layer (ID, Latitude, Longitude), headed in the layer's own colour, with total area, perimeter and length at the top.

Before you export: pan and zoom the map to the extent you want, wait a moment for the map tiles to finish loading, then click the button. The ROOTPIXIN watermark appears on the on-screen map only — the PDF is clean. If the export reports an empty image, wait a few seconds and try again.

Devices, zoom & protection

Browser zoom (Ctrl + mouse wheel)

The map sheet keeps a fixed size, so it never jumps below or above the controls when you zoom the page. If the window becomes narrower than the content, the page simply scrolls sideways — the header and the body always stay the same width. The left control panel has its own scrollbar, so every setting stays reachable.

Phones & tablets

Stacked layout

On touch screens the controls appear on top and the map sheet below it; the header fits the screen width.

Swipe the sheet

The sheet is shown in its own box — swipe sideways to view all of it. PDF export still captures the entire sheet.

Page protection

QuickMap is protected to safeguard your data and the ROOTPIXIN brand:

- The **ROOTPIXIN watermark** with the website address sits over the on-screen map, so a screenshot of the map always carries it. It never blocks clicks, panning or zooming.
- Right-click, text selection, and the shortcuts for **save**, **print**, **view source** and developer tools are disabled. Use the **PDF button** to produce your output.

Best practices

Choose the spacing wisely

Start with a coarse interval (100–200 m) for large areas; use 10–25 m only for small plots, so labels do not crowd.

Name before you merge

Give layers meaningful names first — the legend, coordinate list and PDF all use them.

Zoom, then export

Frame the map the way you want it before clicking the PDF button; the sheet is exported as displayed.

Use Manual for clean maps

Switch point generation to Manual and leave out big reference polygons that do not need numbered points.

Pick the right basemap: Satellite for field boundaries, Topographic for terrain and slope context, Street for administrative and road-based reports.

Troubleshooting & FAQ

Problem	What to do
Map is grey or blank	Check your internet connection. Try another basemap — some tile servers may be busy.
“Invalid KML” / “No features found”	Open the file in Google Earth to confirm it has placemarks with geometry, and that it is a real .kml (not .kmz).
PDF button is disabled	Click **Process Layers**. It is also disabled after merging until you process again.
PDF export failed / empty image	Wait for the tiles to finish loading and try again. A different basemap often helps if one server is slow.
No points on some layers	The interval may be blank, or the layer is unticked in Manual point generation.
Legend looks cramped	Leave Legend layout on **Auto-fit**, or use Manual to set size, columns and height.
Point labels overlap	Increase the sampling interval or zoom in before processing and exporting.

Frequently asked questions

Can I load KMZ files?

QuickMap reads **.kml** files. Extract the .kml from a .kmz (rename to .zip) or export as KML from your GIS software.

Which coordinate format is used?

Decimal degrees (WGS 84) with 6 decimals in the lists; degrees-minutes-seconds on the map frame.

Is my data uploaded anywhere?

Files are read inside your browser. Only basemap tiles and the mapping libraries are fetched from the internet.

Thank you for using QuickMap

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