



About QGIS 3.44

QGIS Project

2024. 07, 2026

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Preamble

Welcome to the documentation of the geographical information system (GIS) software QGIS, an official OSGeo project. QGIS is subject to the GNU General Public License version 2, or any later version. More information is available on the [QGIS website](#).

The contents of this document have been written and verified to the best of the knowledge of the authors and editors. Nevertheless, mistakes are possible.

Therefore, the authors, editors and publishers do not take any responsibility or liability for errors in this document and their possible consequences. We encourage you to report possible mistakes.

This document has been typeset with reStructuredText. It is available as reST source code on [github](#), and online as HTML and PDF via <https://www.qgis.org/resources/hub/#documentation>. Translated versions of this document can be browsed and downloaded via the documentation area of the QGIS project as well.

For more information about contributing to this document and about translation, please read QGIS-documentation-guidelines.

Links in this Document

This document contains internal and external links. Clicking on an internal link moves within the document, while clicking on an external link opens an internet address.

Documentation Authors and Editors

The list of the persons who have contributed with writing, reviewing and translating the following documentation is available at [????????????????????](#).

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Internet: <https://www.qgis.org>

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1.1 What is new in QGIS 3.44

This release of QGIS includes hundreds of bug fixes and many new features and enhancements, compared to QGIS 3.40. For a list of new features, visit the [visual changelogs](#).

We recommend that you use this version over previous releases.

Welcome to the wonderful world of Geographical Information Systems (GIS)!

QGIS is an Open Source Geographic Information System and an official project of the Open Source Geospatial Foundation (OSGeo). The project was born in May 2002 and was established as a project on SourceForge in June the same year. We have worked hard to make GIS software (which is traditionally expensive proprietary software) available to anyone with access to a personal computer.

QGIS currently runs on most Unix platforms, Windows, and macOS. QGIS is developed using the Qt toolkit (<https://www.qt.io>) and C++. This means that QGIS feels snappy and has a pleasing, easy-to-use graphical user interface (GUI). There are also independently created applications that allow you to take QGIS into the field. These applications can run on Android and iOS.

QGIS aims to be a user-friendly GIS, providing common functions and features. The initial goal of the project was to provide a GIS data viewer. QGIS has reached the point in its evolution where it is being used for daily GIS data-viewing needs, for data capture, for advanced GIS analysis, and for presentations in the form of sophisticated maps, atlases and reports. QGIS supports a wealth of raster and vector data formats, with new format support easily added using the plugin architecture.

QGIS is released under the GNU General Public License (GPL). Developing QGIS under this license means that you can inspect and modify the source code, and guarantees that you, our happy user, will always have access to a GIS program that is free of cost and can be freely modified. You should have received a full copy of the license with your copy of QGIS, and you can also find it in Appendix *Appendix A: GNU General Public License*.

Tip

Up-to-date Documentation

The latest version of this document can always be found in the documentation area of the QGIS website at <https://www.qgis.org/resources/hub/#documentation>.

This section describes the uniform styles that will be used throughout this manual.

3.1 GUI Conventions

The GUI convention styles are intended to mimic the appearance of the GUI. In general, a style will reflect the non-hover appearance, so a user can visually scan the GUI to find something that looks like the instruction in the manual.

- Menu Options: *Layer ► Add a Raster Layer* or *Settings ► Toolbars ► Digitizing*
- Tool:  Add a Raster Layer
- Button : *Save as Default*
- Dialog Box Title: *Layer Properties*
- Tab: *General*
- Checkbox:  *Render*
- Radio Button:  *Postgis SRID*  *EPSG ID*
- Select a number: 
- Select a string: 
- Browse for a file: ...
- Select a color: 
- Slider: 
- Input Text: 

A shadow indicates a clickable GUI component.

3.2 Text or Keyboard Conventions

This manual also includes styles related to text, keyboard commands and coding to indicate different entities, such as classes or methods. These styles do not correspond to the actual appearance of any text or coding within QGIS.

- Hyperlinks: <https://qgis.org>
- Keystroke Combinations: Press `Ctrl+B`, meaning press and hold the Ctrl key and then press the B key.
- Name of a File: `lakes.shp`
- Name of a Class: **NewLayer**
- Method: *classFactory*
- Server: *myhost.de*
- User Text: `qgis --help`

Lines of code are indicated by a fixed-width font:

```
PROJCS["NAD_1927_Albers",  
  GEOGCS["GCS_North_American_1927",
```

3.3 Platform-specific instructions

GUI sequences and small amounts of text may be formatted inline: Click   *File*  *QGIS* ► *Quit* to close *QGIS*. This indicates that on Linux, Unix and Windows platforms, you should click the File menu first, then Quit, while on macOS platforms, you should click the QGIS menu first, then Quit.

Larger amounts of text may be formatted as a list:

-  Do this
-  Do that
-  Or do that

or as paragraphs:

  Do this and this and this. Then do this and this and this, and this and this and this, and this and this and this.

 Do that. Then do that and that and that, and that and that and that, and that and that and that, and that and that.

Screenshots that appear throughout the user guide have been created on different platforms.

QGIS offers a wealth of GIS functions, provided by core features and plugins. The locator bar makes it easy to search for functions, datasets and more.

A short summary of six general categories of features and plugins is presented below, followed by first insights into the integrated Python console.

4.1 View data

You can view combinations of vector and raster data (in 2D or 3D) in different formats and projections without conversion to an internal or common format. Supported formats include:

- Spatially-enabled tables and views using PostGIS, SpatiaLite and MS SQL Spatial, Oracle Spatial, vector formats supported by the installed OGR library, including GeoPackage, ESRI Shapefile, MapInfo, SDTS, GML and many more. See section `label_workingvector`.
- Raster and imagery formats supported by the installed GDAL (Geospatial Data Abstraction Library) library, such as GeoTIFF, ERDAS IMG, ArcInfo ASCII GRID, JPEG, PNG and many more. See section `working_with_raster`.
- Mesh data (TINs and regular grids are supported). See `label_meshdata`.
- Vector tiles
- GRASS raster and vector data from GRASS databases (location/mapset). See section `sec_grass`.
- Online spatial data served as OGC Web Services, including WMS, WMTS, WCS, WFS, and WFS-T. See section `working_with_ogc`.

The QGIS authentication infrastructure helps you manage user/password, certificates and keys for web services and other resources.

- Spreadsheets (ODS / XLSX)

Temporal data are supported.

4.2 Explore data and compose maps

You can compose maps and interactively explore spatial data with a friendly GUI. The many helpful tools available in the GUI include:

- QGIS browser
- On-the-fly reprojection
- 2D and 3D map rendering
- DB Manager
- Print layout
- Report
- Overview panel
- Spatial bookmarks
- Annotation tools
- Identify/select features
- Edit/view/search attributes
- Data-defined feature labeling
- Data-defined vector and raster symbology tools
- Atlas map composition with graticule layers
- North arrow, scale bar and copyright label for maps
- Support for saving and restoring projects

4.3 Create, edit, manage and export data

You can create, edit, manage and export vector and raster layers in several formats. QGIS offers the following:

- Vector digitizing tools
- Ability to create and edit multiple file formats and GRASS vector layers
- Georeferencer tool to geocode vectors and images
- GPS tools to import and export GPX format, and convert other GPS formats to GPX or down/upload directly to a GPS unit (on Linux, usb: has been added to list of GPS devices)
- Support for visualizing and editing OpenStreetMap data
- Ability to create spatial database tables from files with the DB Manager plugin
- Improved handling of spatial database tables
- Tools for managing vector attribute tables
- Option to save screenshots as georeferenced images
- DXF-Export tool with enhanced capabilities to export styles and plugins to perform CAD-like functions

4.4 Analyze data

You can perform spatial data analysis on spatial databases and other OGR-supported formats. QGIS currently offers vector analysis, raster analysis, sampling, geoprocessing, geometry and database management tools. You can also use the integrated GRASS tools, which include the complete GRASS functionality of more than 400 modules (see section `sec_grass`). Or, you can work with the Processing plugin, which provides a powerful geospatial analysis framework to call native and third-party algorithms from QGIS, such as GDAL, SAGA, GRASS, OTB, R, and more (see section `sec_processing_intro`). All analysis functions are run in the background, allowing you to continue your work before the processing has finished.

The graphical modeller allows you to combine / chain functions into a complete workflow in an intuitive graphical environment.

4.5 Publish maps on the Internet

QGIS can be used as a WMS, WMTS, WMS-C, WFS, OAPIF and WFS-T client (see section [working_with_ogc](#)), and QGIS Server (see [QGIS-Server-manual](#)) allows you to publish your data through the WMS, WCS, WFS and OAPIF protocols on the Internet using a webserver.

4.6 Extend QGIS functionality through plugins

QGIS can be adapted to your special needs with the extensible plugin architecture and libraries that can be used to create plugins. You can even create new applications with C++ or Python!

4.6.1 Core Plugins

Core plugins include:

1. DB Manager (exchange, edit and view layers and tables from/to databases; execute SQL queries)
2. Geometry Checker (check geometries for errors)
3. Georeferencer GDAL (add projection information to rasters using GDAL)
4. GPS Tools (load and import GPS data)
5. GRASS (integrate GRASS GIS)
6. MetaSearch Catalogue Client (interacting with metadata catalog services supporting the OGC Catalog Service for the Web (CSW) standard)
7. Offline Editing (allow offline editing and synchronizing with databases)
8. Processing (the spatial data processing framework for QGIS)
9. Topology Checker (find topological errors in vector layers)

4.6.2 External Python Plugins

QGIS offers a growing number of external Python plugins that are provided by the community. These plugins reside in the official Plugins Repository and can be easily installed using the Python Plugin Installer. See [Section managing_plugins](#).

4.7

For scripting, it is possible to take advantage of an integrated Python console, which can be opened with: *Plugins ► Python Console*. The console opens as a non-modal utility window. For interaction with the QGIS environment, there is the `qgis.utils iface` variable, which is an instance of `QgisInterface`. This interface provides access to the map canvas, menus, toolbars and other parts of the QGIS application. You can create a script, then drag and drop it into the QGIS window and it will be executed automatically.

For further information about working with the Python console and programming QGIS plugins and applications, please refer to [console](#) and [PyQGIS-Developer-Cookbook](#).

4.8 Known Issues

4.8.1 Number of open files limitation

If you are opening a large QGIS project and you are sure that all layers are valid, but some layers are flagged as bad, you are probably faced with this issue. Linux (and other OSs, likewise) has a limit of opened files by process. Resource limits are per-process and inherited. The `ulimit` command, which is a shell built-in, changes the limits only for the current shell process; the new limit will be inherited by any child processes.

You can see all current `ulimit` info by typing:

```
$ ulimit -aS
```

You can see the current allowed number of opened files per process with the following command on a console:

```
$ ulimit -Sn
```

To change the limits for an **existing session**, you may be able to use something like:

```
$ ulimit -Sn #number_of_allowed_open_files  
$ ulimit -Sn  
$ qgis
```

Alternatively, you can use the newer `prlimit` utility. More info: <https://man7.org/linux/man-pages/man1/prlimit.1.html>

To fix it forever

On most Linux systems, resource limits are set on login by the `pam_limits` module according to the settings contained in `/etc/security/limits.conf` or `/etc/security/limits.d/*.conf`. You should be able to edit those files if you have root privilege (also via `sudo`), but you will need to log in again before any changes take effect.

More info:

- <https://www.cyberciti.biz/faq/linux-increase-the-maximum-number-of-open-files/>
- <https://linuxaria.com/article/open-files-in-linux>

5.1 Mailing lists

QGIS is under active development and as such it won't always work like you expect it to. The preferred way to get help is by joining the qgis-users mailing list. Your questions will reach a broader audience and answers will benefit others.

5.1.1 QGIS Users

This mailing list is used for discussion about QGIS in general, as well as specific questions regarding its installation and use. You can subscribe to the qgis-users mailing list by visiting the following URL: <https://lists.osgeo.org/mailman/listinfo/qgis-user>

5.1.2 QGIS Developers

If you are a developer facing problems of a more technical nature, you may want to join the qgis-developer mailing list. This list is also a place where people can chime in and collect and discuss QGIS related UX (User Experience) / usability issues. It's here: <https://lists.osgeo.org/mailman/listinfo/qgis-developer>

5.1.3 QGIS Community Team

This list deals with topics like documentation, context help, user guide, web sites, blog, mailing lists, forums, and translation efforts. If you would like to work on the user guide as well, this list is a good starting point to ask your questions. You can subscribe to this list at: <https://lists.osgeo.org/mailman/listinfo/qgis-community-team>

5.1.4 QGIS Translations

This list deals with the translation efforts. If you like to work on the translation of the website, manuals or the graphical user interface (GUI), this list is a good starting point to ask your questions. You can subscribe to this list at: <https://lists.osgeo.org/mailman/listinfo/qgis-tr>

5.1.5 QGIS Project Steering Committee (PSC)

This list is used to discuss Steering Committee issues related to overall management and direction of QGIS. You can subscribe to this list at: <https://lists.osgeo.org/mailman/listinfo/qgis-psc>

5.1.6 QGIS User groups

In order to locally promote QGIS and contribute to its development, some QGIS communities are organized into QGIS User Groups. These groups are places to discuss local topics, organize regional or national user meetings, organize sponsoring of features... The list of current user groups is available at <https://qgis.org/community/groups/>

You are welcome to subscribe to any of the lists. Please remember to contribute to the list by answering questions and sharing your experiences.

5.2 Communication channels

5.2.1 Matrix / IRC

Matrix (<https://matrix.org>) is a project for decentralised chat. QGIS has a room accessible by the `#qgis:osgeo.org` alias (among others) which bridges to the `libera.chat` `#qgis` IRC channel.

To use Matrix:

1. Create an account (at matrix.org is easiest, but if you have an OSGeo account you can also use your OSGeo id as matrix id)
2. Install a client (Elements is easiest, but see [Matrix clients](#) for more), OR point your browser to <https://matrix.to/#/#qgis:osgeo.org>

To use IRC:

1. Install an IRC client
2. Connect to `irc://irc.libera.chat/#qgis` or point your browser to <https://web.libera.chat/?channels=#qgis>

5.2.2 Telegram

There is a vibrant user and community related chat group (english spoken) on the Telegram channel, which you can [join here](#).

To join Telegram from your phone, you need to install the Telegram app, register and join via the link above. There is also a web version (<https://web.telegram.org>) which you can join in the browser (after you have joined telegram via your phone number).

5.3 Commercial support

Commercial support for QGIS is also available. Check the website <https://qgis.org/resources/support/commercial-support/> for more information.

5.4 BugTracker

While the `qgis-users` mailing list is useful for general 'How do I do XYZ in QGIS?'-type questions, you may wish to notify us about bugs in QGIS. You can submit bug reports using the [QGIS bug tracker](#).

Please bear in mind that your bug may not always enjoy the priority you might hope for (depending on its severity). Some bugs may require significant developer effort to remedy, and the manpower is not always available for this.

Feature requests can be submitted as well using the same ticket system as for bugs. Please make sure to select the type `Feature request`.

If you have found a bug and fixed it yourself, you can submit a Pull Request on the [Github QGIS Project](#).

Read [Bugs, Features and Issues](#) and `submit_patch` for more details.

5.5 Blog

The QGIS community also runs a weblog at <https://planet.qgis.org/>, which has some interesting articles for users and developers. Many other QGIS blogs exist, and you are invited to contribute with your own QGIS blog!

5.6 Plugins

The website <https://plugins.qgis.org> is the official QGIS plugins web portal. Here, you find a list of all stable and experimental QGIS plugins available via the 'Official QGIS Plugin Repository'.

5.7 Wiki

Lastly, we maintain a WIKI web site at <https://github.com/qgis/QGIS/wiki> where you can find a variety of useful information relating to QGIS development, release plans, links to download sites, message-translation hints and more. Check it out, there are some goodies inside!

பங்களிப்பாளர்கள்

QGIS என்பது திறந்த மூல புவியியல் அறிக்கட்டளையின் (OSGeo) கீழ் உள்ள ஒரு திறந்த மூல திட்டமாகும், இது அர்ப்பணிப்புள்ள தன்னார்வலர்கள் மற்றும் நிறுவனங்களின் கழுவால் உருவாக்கப்பட்டது. அனைத்து இனம், மதம், பாலினம் மற்றும் வாழ்க்கைத் தரப்பு மக்கள் அனைவரையும் வரவழைக்கும் சமூகமாக இருக்க நாங்கள் முயற்சி செய்கிறோம். இந்த நேரத்திலும், நீங்கள் <<https://qgis.org/community/involve/>>_ ஈடுபடலாம்.

6.1

மூலம் QGIS ஆவணங்களையும் எழுத, மதிப்பாய்வு மற்றும் பாதுபிசு தங்கள் நேரத்தையும் சக்தியையும் அர்ப்பணிக்கும் பட்டியலிடப்பட்ட நபர்கள் கீழே உள்ளனர்.

Tim Sutton	Yves Jacolin	Jacob Lanstorp	Gary E. Sherman	Richard Duivenvoorde
Tara Athan	Anita Graser	Arnaud Morvan	Gavin Macaulay	Luca Casagrande
K. Koy	Hugo Mercier	Akbar Gumbira	Marie Silvestre	Jürgen E. Fischer
Fran Raga	Eric Goddard	Martin Dobias	Diethard Jansen	Saber Razmjooei
Ko Nagase	Nyall Dawson	Matthias Kuhn	Andreas Neumann	Harrissou Sant-anna
Manel Clos	David Willis	Larissa Junek	Paul Blottière	Sebastian Dietrich
Chris Mayo	Stephan Holl	Magnus Homann	Bernhard Ströbl	Alessandro Pasotti
N. Horning	Radim Blazek	Joshua Arnott	Luca Manganelli	Marco Hugentobler
Andre Mano	Mie Winstrup	Frank Sokolic	Vincent Picavet	Jean-Roc Morreale
Andy Allan	Victor Olaya	Tyler Mitchell	René-Luc D'Hont	Marco Bernasocchi
Ilkka Rinne	Werner Macho	Chris Berkhout	Nicholas Duggan	Jonathan Willits
David Adler	Lars Luthman	Brendan Morely	Raymond Nijssen	Carson J.Q. Farmer
Jaka Kranjc	Mezene Worku	Patrick Sunter	Steven Cordwell	Stefan Blumentrath
Andy Schmid	Vincent Mora	Alexandre Neto	Hien Tran-Quang	Alexandre Busquets
João Gaspar	Tom Kralidis	Alexander Bruy	Paolo Cavallini	Milo Van der Linden
Peter Ersts	Ujaval Gandhi	Dominic Keller	Giovanni Manghi	Maximilian Krambach
Anne Ghisla	Dick Groskamp	Uros Preloznik	Stéphane Brunner	QGIS Korean Translator
Zoltan Siki	Håvard Tveite	Matteo Ghetta	Salvatore Larosa	Konstantinos Nikolaou

continues on next page

Table 6.1 – continued from previous page

Tom Chadwin	Larry Shaffer	Nathan Woodrow	Martina Savarese	Godofredo Contreras
Astrid Emde	Luigi Pirelli	Thomas Gratier	Giovanni Allegri	GiordanoPezzola
Paolo Corti	Tudor Băraşcu	Maning Sambale	Claudia A. Engel	Yoichi Kayama
Otto Dassau	Denis Rouzaud	Nick Bearman	embelding	ajazepk
Ramon	Andrei	zstadler	icephale	Rosa Aguilar
Patrice Pineault	Jörn Gutzeit	Felix Feckler	Benoît de Mezzo	Étienne Trimaille
Andrea Giudicean-drea	Julien Cabieces	roya0045	Sebastian Gutwein	Jessica Veenstra
Ryan Welfle	Martin Pergler	Ivan Ivanov	muranamihdk	Loïc Bartoletti
Tomasz Taraś	Ian Maddaus	Jürnjakob Dugge	Roman Bug	Damiano Lombardi
Marc Ducobu	Philip Albrecht	Dennis Milechin	Cody Martin	Savinaud Mickaël
Stefan Uhrig	Ariadni-Karolina Alexiou	Björn Hinkeldey	Benjamin Riley	MorriganR
Thayer Young	Shane Carey	Ian Turton	Emma Hain	Germán Carrillo
Jakob Miksch	Nicolas Boisteault	Bertrand Rix	Jorge Rosales	Selma Vidimlic

6.2 ?????????????????????

QGIS என்பது பல மொழி பயன்பாடு மற்றும் பல மொழிகளில் மொழிபெயர்க்கப்பட்ட ஆவணங்களையும் வளையிடுகிறது. பல மொழிகள் மொழிபெயர்க்கப்பட்டு வருகின்றன, மேலும் அவை நியாயமான சதவீத மொழிபெயர்ப்பை எட்டியவாடின் வளையிடப்படும். நீங்கள் ஒரு மொழியை மீம்படுத்த உதவ விரும்பினால் அல்லது புதியதகை கரே விரும்பினால், தயவுசெய்து பார்க்கவும் [translation_guidelines](#).

தற்போதைய மொழிபெயர்ப்புகள் சாத்தியமானவை:

மொழி	பங்களிப்பாளர்கள்
இந்தோனேசியன்	Emir Hartato, I Made Anombawa, Januar V. Simarmata, Muhammad Iqnaul Haq Siregar, Trias Aditya
சீன (பாரம்பரியம்)	Calvin Ngei, Zhang Jun, Richard Xie
சீன (எளிமைப்படுத்தல்)	Xu Baocai
டச்சு	Carlo van Rijswijk, Dick Groskamp, Diethard Jansen, Raymond Nijssen, Richard Duivenvoorde, Willem Hoffman
பின்னிச்	Matti Mäntynen, Kari Mikkonen
பிரஞ்சு	Arnaud Morvan, Augustin Roche, Didier Vanden Berghe, Dofabien, Etienne Trimaille, Francis Gasc, Harissou Sant-anna, Jean-Roc Morreale, Jérémy Garniaux, Loïc Buscoz, Lsam, Marc-André Saia, Marie Silvestre, Mathieu Bossaert, Mathieu Lattes, Mayeul Kauffmann, Médéric Ribreux, Mehdi Semchaoui, Michael Douchin, Nicolas Boisteault, Nicolas Rochard, Pascal Obstetar, Robin Prest, Rod Bera, Stéphane Henriod, Stéphane Possamai, sylther, Sylvain Badey, Sylvain Maillard, Vincent Picavet, Xavier Tardieu, Yann Leveille-Menez, yoda89
காலிசியன்	Xan Vieiro
செர்மன்	Jürgen E. Fischer, Otto Dassau, Stephan Holl, Werner Macho
இந்தி	Harish Kumar Solanki
இத்தாலிய	Alessandro Fanna, Anne Ghisla, Flavio Rigolon, Giuliano Curti, Luca Casagrande, Luca Delucchi, Marco Braidà, Matteo Ghetta, Maurizio Napolitano, Michele Beneventi, Michele Ferretti, Roberto Angeletti, Paolo Cavallini, Stefano Campus
சப்பானியர்கள்	Baba Yoshihiko, Minoru Akagi, Norihiro Yamate, Takayuki Mizutani, Takayuki Nuimura, Yoichi Kayama
கொரிய	OSGeo Korean Chapter
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போர்த்துகீசியம்	Alexandre Neto, Duarte Carreira, Giovanni Manghi, João Gaspar, Joana Simões, Leandro Infantini, Nelson Silva, Pedro Palheiro, Pedro Pereira, Ricardo Sena
போர்த்துகீசியம் (பிரேசில்)	Arthur Nanni, Felipe Sodré Barros, Leônidas Descovi Filho, Marcelo Soares Souza, Narcélio de Sá Pereira Filho, Sidney Schaberle Goveia
ரூமேனிய	Alex Bădescu, Bogdan Pacurar, Georgiana Ioanovici, Lonut Losifescu-Enescu, Sorin Călinică, Tudor Bărbăscu
ரச்ய	Alexander Bruy, Artem Popov
சப்பானிசு	Carlos Dávila, Diana Galindo, Edwin Amado, Gabriela Awad, Javier César Aldariz, Mayeul Kauffmann, Fran Raga
உக்ரேனிய	Alexander Bruy

6.3 QGIS 3.44 க்கான மொழிபெயர்ப்பு முயற்சிகள் நீண்ட கால வளையீடு கீழே கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. 5% மொழிபெயர்ப்பை எட்டிய மொழிகளில் மட்டுமே அதிகாரப்பூர்வ ஆவணங்கள் வளையிடப்படுகின்றன.

2026-08-25

சுரங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை	இலக்கு மொழிகளின் எண்ணிக்கை	மொத்த மொழிபெயர்ப்பு விகிதம்
32585	62	16.42%

மொழி	மொழிபெயர்ப்பு விகிதம் (%)	மொழி	மொழிபெயர்ப்பு விகிதம் (%)	மொழி	மொழிபெயர்ப்பு விகிதம் (%)
அல்பேனிய	0.55	அரபு	4.87	அசுர்பைசானி	0.11
பாசுக்	1.16	பெங்காலி	0.24	பல்கேரியன்	2.6
பர்மீசு	0.16	கற்றலான்	1.17	சீன	26.51
				எளிமைப்படுத்தப்ப	
சீன பாரம்பரிய	2.85	கூரோசிய	0.17	சடெக்	6.04
டனீசு	0.7	டச்சு	100.0	எசுடோனிய	3.88
பின்னிசு	1.3	பிரஞ்சு	77.77	காவசியன்	0.6
சார்சியன்	0.16	சரெமன்	54.43	கிரேக்கம்	1.69
ஐட்டியன் (ஐட்டியன் கிரியோல்)	0.28	எபிரேய	0.8	இந்தி	0.36
அங்கேரியன்	22.73	இக்போ	0.04	இந்தோனேசிய	3.8
இத்தாலிய	93.57	சப்பானியர்	92.83	கபாய்ல்	0.17
கொரிய	86.9	கூர்திசு	0.12	லிதுவனியன்	36.64
மாசிடோனியன்	0.19	மலாய்	0.08	மலயாளம்	0.16
மொளரி	0.28	மராத்தி	0.13	மங்கோலியன்	0.16
என்கோ	1.7	நபோளி	0.29	நார்வேசியன்	2.62
				பொக்மால்	
பெர்சியன்	0.78	போலீசு	15.88	பேர்த்துக்கீசியம் (பிரேசில்)	56.95
பேர்த்துக்கீசியம் (பேர்ச்சுகல்)	8.26	ரூமேனிய	29.73	ரச்ய	25.32
சரேபிய	42.93	சுலோவாச்	1.32	சுலோவீனியன்	2.5
சப்பானிசு	91.57	சுவாஇலி	0.24	சுவீடிசு	91.15
டாக்லாக்	1.46	தமிழ்	10.74	தஸுங்கு	0.06
தாய்	0.17	தூருக்கிய	3.4	உக்ரேனிய	3.27
உருது	0.03	வியட்நாம்	1.68		

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Version 2, June 1991

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