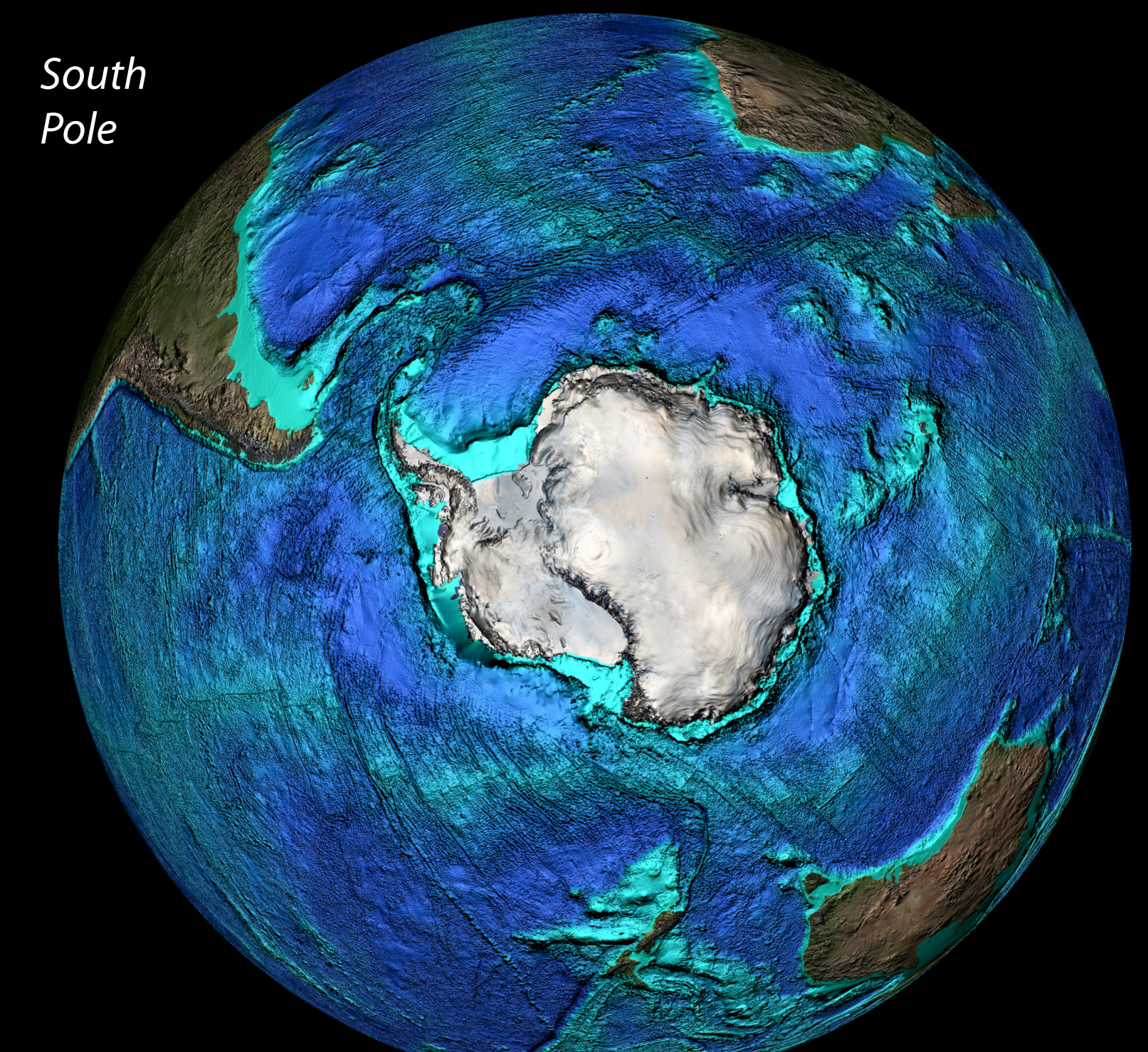


North Pole

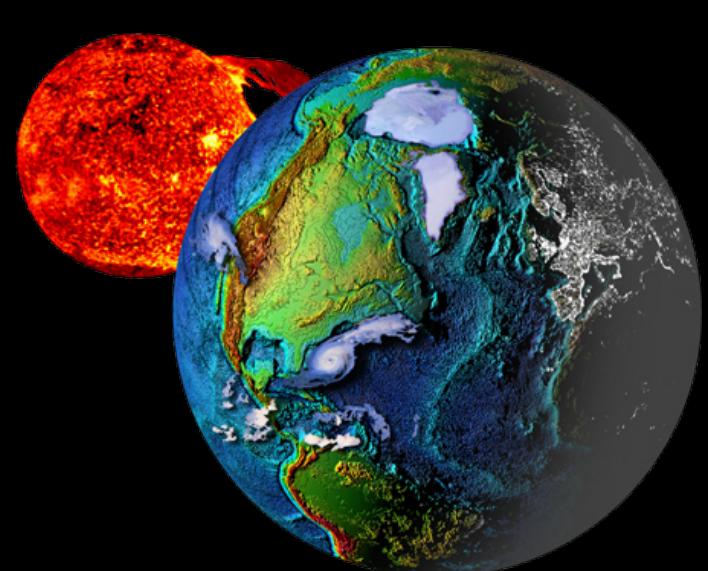


South Pole

Views of the Globe

Modeled from Digital Elevation Data and Color Satellite Imagery

A texture-mapped, orthographic-projection view was used for rendering the images. This (v2M) version of the images displays the full 2-minute horizontal and 16-bit resolution of the ETOPO2v2 (2006) vertical data. The center viewpoints of the globes step 90° of longitude from 0° East around the world eastward to 90° West. Viewpoint latitudes step ±45° either side of the Equator, and directly over the Equator and each pole. As rendered for these images, each pixel covers at least a 3.44 minute square on the earth's surface. Land colors come from the well-known NASA/MODIS "Blue Marble" image. An arbitrary color palette was chosen to for the oceans; colors were assigned according to elevation. The spacing of the gridded elevation and depth data varies from 2 minutes (2 n. mi. or 3.66 km at the Equator) for the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Ocean floors and all land masses to 5 minutes for small parts of the Southern Ocean floor. Most ocean data points were taken from 2-minute gridded ocean depths derived from satellite altimetry of the sea surface between 64° N and 72° S; Seafloor data northward from 64° North are from the International Bathymetric Chart of the Arctic Ocean (IBCAO) Version 1. Land elevation data are from the GLOBE 30-second grid.



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