Surface of the Earth Icosahedron Globe

2004

This relief image is generated from a digital data base of land and sea-floor elevations. Illumination of the topography is from the west. Ocean bathymetry was resampled from the Smith and Sandwell, 2-minute* gridded ocean depths derived from satellite altimetry of the sea surface between 64° N and 72° S, from IBCAO bathymetry north of 64° N; and from US Navy 5-minute grids south of 72° S. Land elevations are derived primarily from 30-second (1/2 minute) gridded data collected from various sources by the CEOS, Global Land One-kilometer Base Elevation Project (GLOBE).

*(1 minute of latitude = 1 nautical mile, or 1.852 km.)

National Geophysical Data Center
National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
U.S. Department of Commerce

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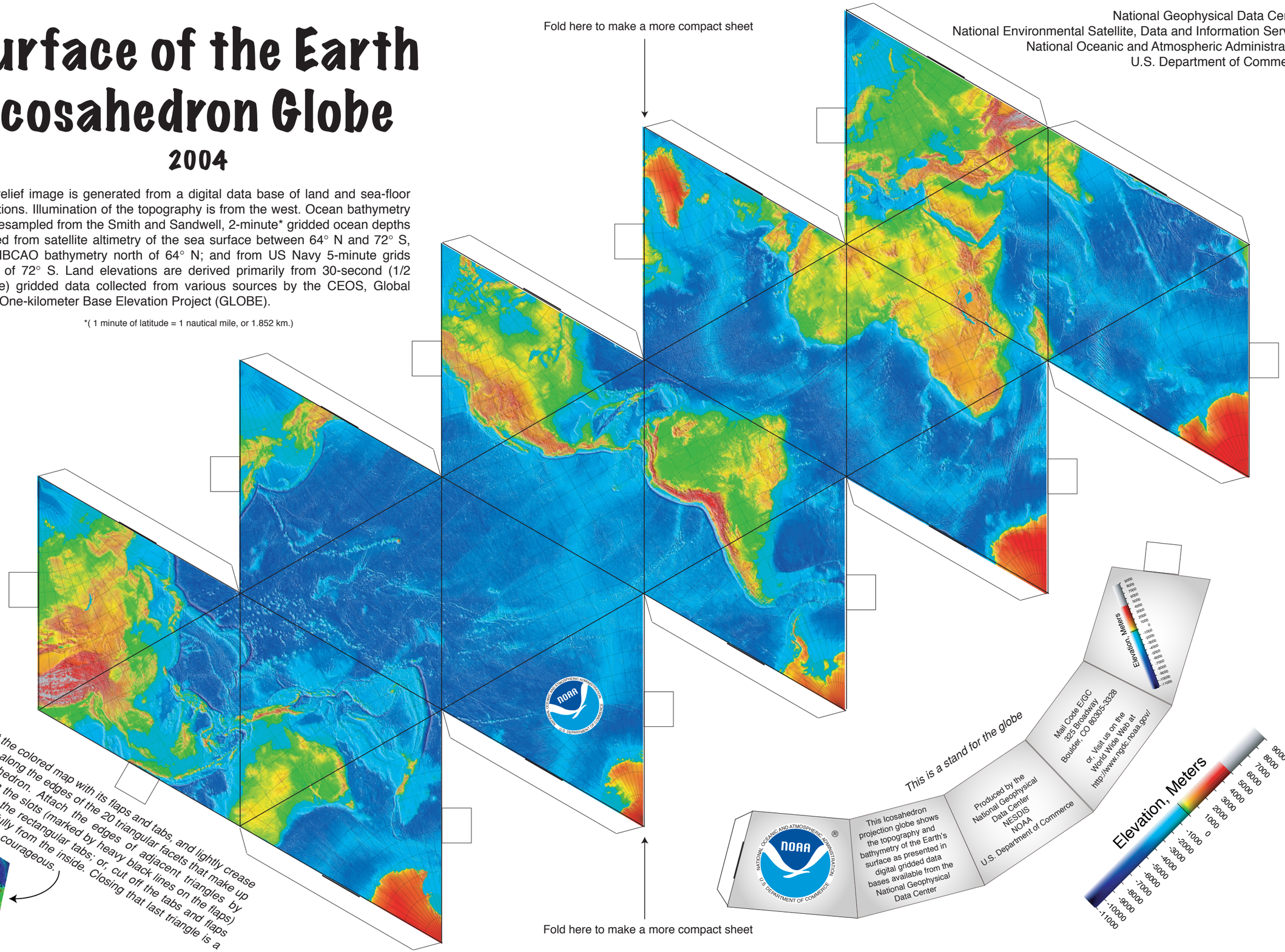
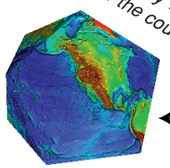


Cut out the colored map with its flaps and tabs, and lightly crease the folds along the edges of the 20 triangular facets that make up the Icosahedron. Attach the edges of adjacent triangles by cutting open the slots (marked by heavy black lines on the flaps) and inserting the rectangular tabs; or, cut off the tabs and flaps and tape carefully from the inside. Closing that last triangle is a challenge for the courageous.



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This is a stand for the globe

This Icosahedron projection globe shows the topography and bathymetry of the Earth's surface as presented in digital gridded data bases available from the National Geophysical Data Center

Produced by the National Geophysical Data Center NESDIS NOAA U.S. Department of Commerce

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