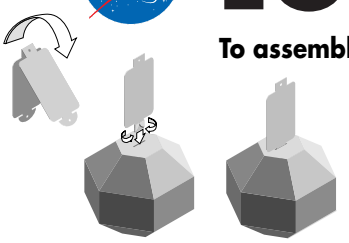
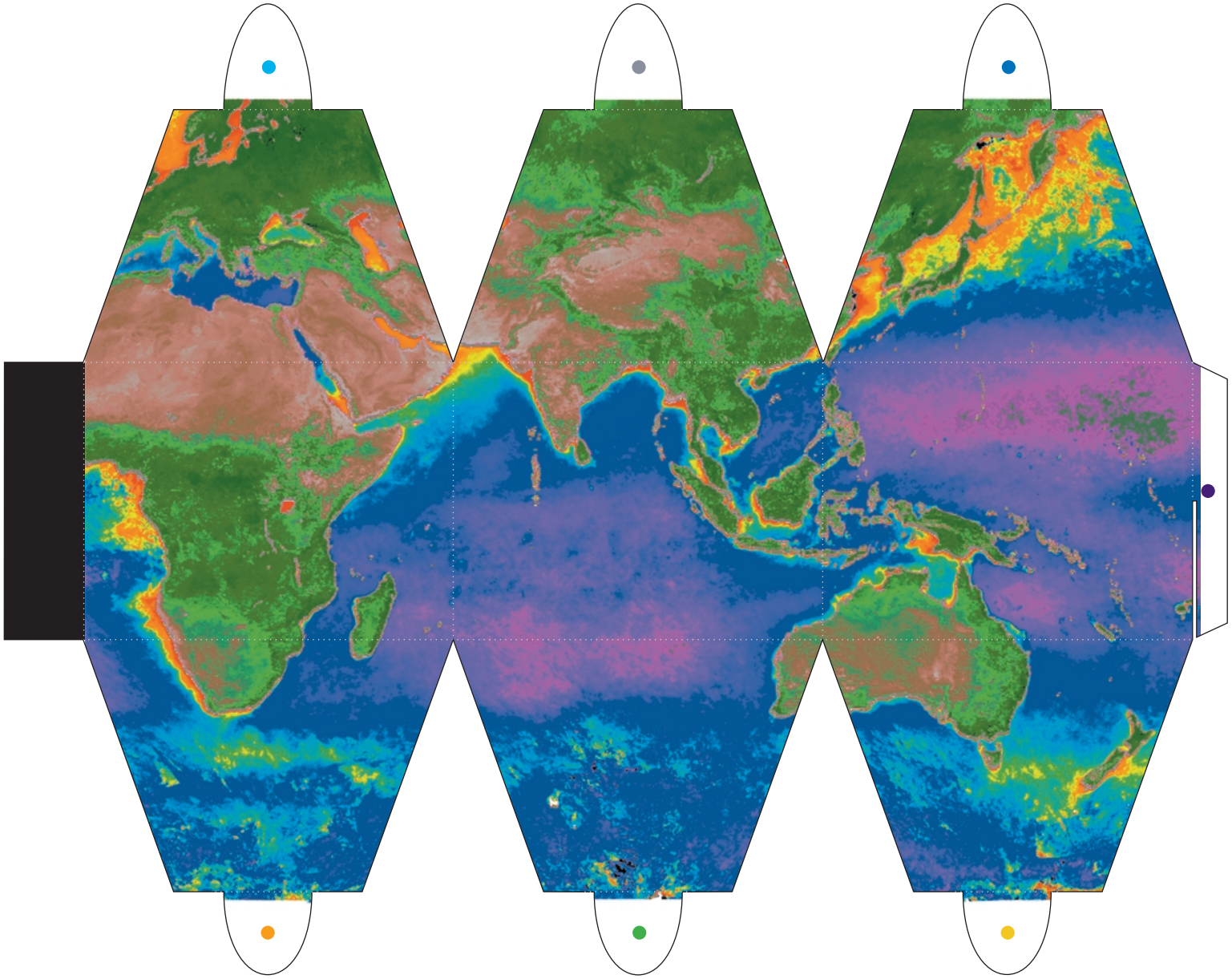
EOSDIS Global Portrait



To assemble: Scissors required; please supervise children. Cut out globe, color key, and slots along black outlines. Prefold along all dotted lines, especially tabs and slots around the poles. Glue or tape the large black tab (on this page) to the back side of the third panel on the next page. Insert globe tabs into like-colored slots. Fold key (see diagram) and insert into slot on globe top (see additional instructions on next page). Close globe by sliding hooks (with purple dots) together.



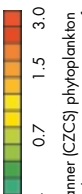
Normalized Difference Vegetation Index 1992

Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) data are measurements of the density of terrestrial vegetation as determined by a ratio of visible and infrared reflectivity. Dense forests have NDVI values over 0.6, while deserts and snow and ice have values of 0.05 or lower. Continuous, global NDVI data, acquired from the Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer (AVHRR) instrument aboard NOAA polar-orbiting weather satellites, are available from 1982. Applications of NDVI include monitoring of desertification, seasonal variation of vegetation, and deforestation.

NDVI data were produced under the NOAA/NASA Pathfinder program by a processing team headed by Ms. Mary James of the Goddard Global Change Data Center. The science algorithms were established by the AVHRR Land Science Working Group, chaired by Dr. John Townshend of the University of Maryland.

Note that the white areas over land and the black areas over water represent areas where no data are available.

Phytoplankton Pigment Concentration (mg/m^3) 1978–1986



Coastal Zone Color Scanner (CZCS) phytoplankton pigment concentration data are measurements of chlorophyll produced by microscopic plant life in the oceans. Phytoplankton thrive in nutrient-rich coastal waters, where pigment concentrations are above 1.0, while the open ocean is relatively barren. CZCS data are used to study ocean currents, pollution, and fisheries.

CZCS data were processed by the Nimbus Project Office in collaboration with the NASA/GSFC Space Data and Computing Division, the NASA/GSFC Laboratory for Oceans, and the University of Miami/Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science.

These data sets provide a picture of the Earth's biosphere–the life all around us. By monitoring life on the land and in the seas, EOS provides a measure of the health of the planet.

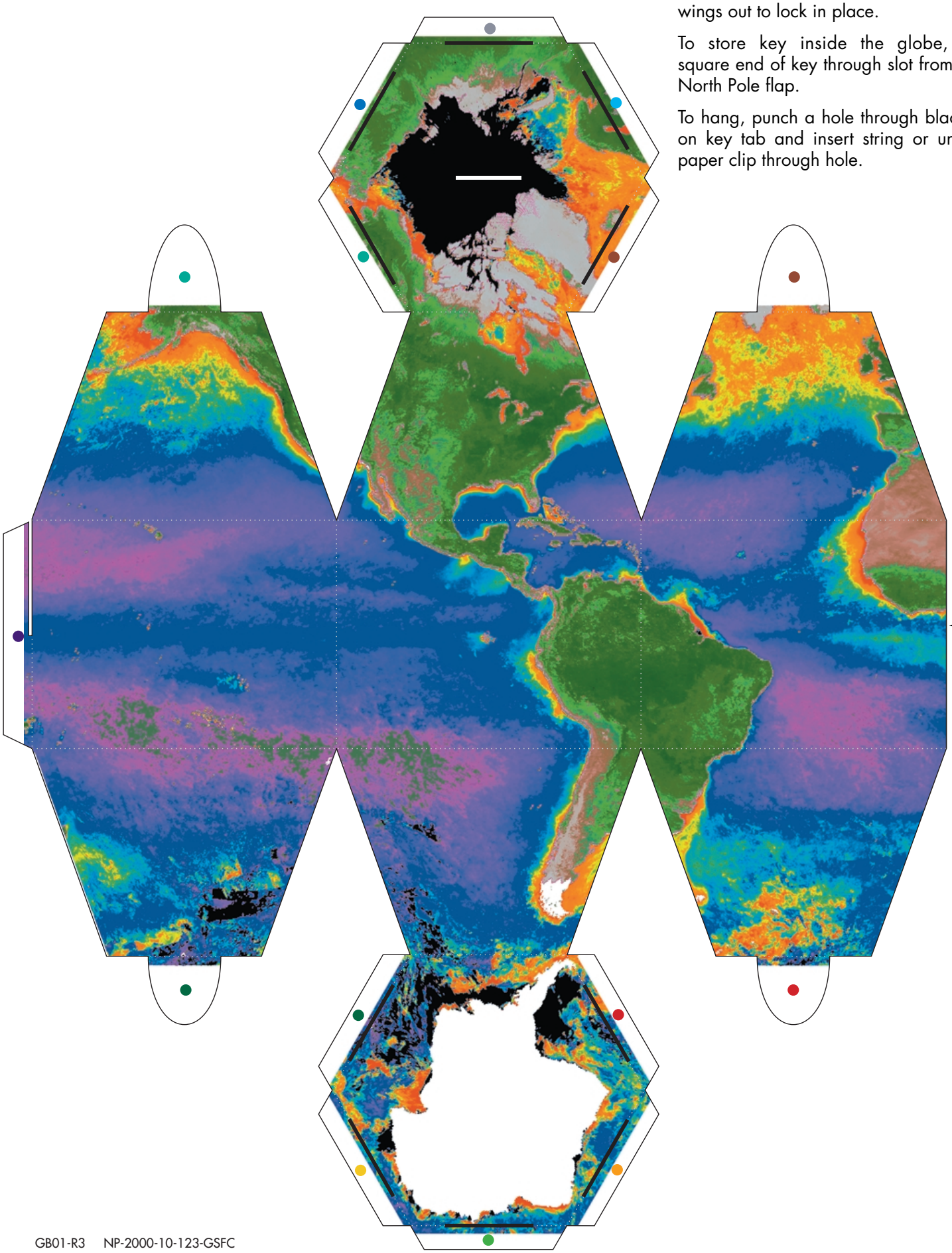
To learn more, visit the Land Biosphere and Ocean Color disciplines at:

http://daac.gsfc.nasa.gov/

To display or store color key: To display key outside the globe, insert round end of key through the slot on the colored side of the North Pole, then bend wings out to lock in place.

To store key inside the globe, insert square end of key through slot from inside North Pole flap.

To hang, punch a hole through black dots on key tab and insert string or unfolded paper clip through hole.



Attach black tab to the back of this edge

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