



Bogda Mountains

Date: 9/1/99

Collection: Earth As Art 2

Source Satellite: Landsat 7

Scale:

Description: The Turpan Depression, nestled at the foot of China's Bogda Mountains, is a strange mix of salt lakes and sand dunes, and is one of the few places in the world that lies below sea level.



Bolivian Deforestation

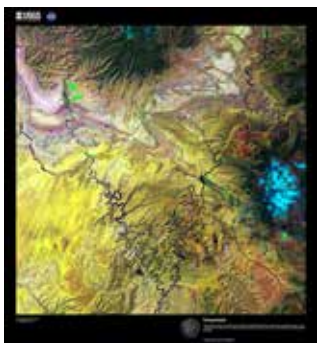
Date: 8/1/00

Collection: Earth As Art

Source Satellite: Landsat 7

Scale: 2.1 miles (3.4 kilometers)

Description: Once a vast carpet of healthy vegetation, the Amazon rain forest is changing rapidly. The image of Bolivia shows dramatic deforestation in the Amazon Basin. Loggers have cut long paths into the forest, while ranchers have cleared large blocks for their herds. Fanning out from these clear-cut areas are settlements built in radial arrangements of fields and farms. Healthy vegetation appears bright red in this image.



Canyonlands (26" x 28")

Date: 3/29/15

Collection: Earth As Art 4

Source Satellite: Landsat 8

Scale:

Description: The Green River and the Colorado River meet within Canyonlands National Park in Utah. Snow-covered Mount Waas, shown in light blue on the right side of the image, overlooks the arches, canyons, and bizarre rock formations that prevail throughout this region.



Coahuila Mexico

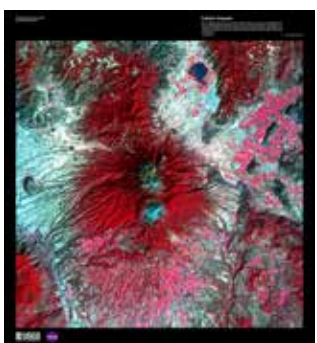
Date: 11/1/99

Collection: Earth As Art

Source Satellite: Landsat 7

Scale: 1.5 miles (2.4 kilometers)

Description: This desolate landscape is part of the Sierra Madre Oriental mountain range, on the border between the Coahuila and Nuevo Leon provinces of Mexico



Colima Volcano

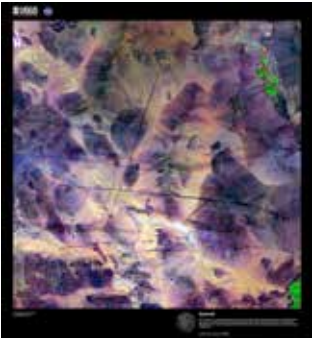
Date: 2/6/03

Collection: Earth As Art 2

Source Satellite: ASTER

Scale:

Description: Snow-capped Colima Volcano, the most active volcano in Mexico, rises abruptly from the surrounding landscape in the state of Jalisco. Colima is actually a melding of two volcanoes, the older Nevado de Colima to the north and the younger, historically active Volcan de Colima to the south. Legend has it that gods sit atop the volcano on thrones of fire and ice.



Contrails (26" x 28")

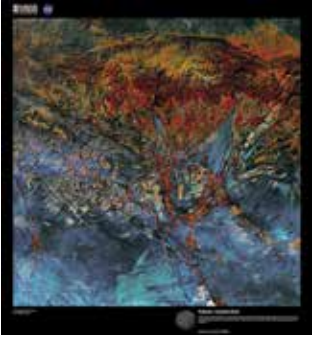
Date: 4/3/15

Collection: Earth As Art 4

Source Satellite: Landsat 8

Scale:

Description: Like scratches on a marble table, airplane contrails cut across the southern California Mojave Desert. The shadows from the contrails cast dark lines across the ground. Contrails form when cold, dry air mixes with warmer aircraft exhaust. Mountains and a few dry lakebeds provide a backdrop to this scene, along with bright green spots of agriculture along the Colorado River.



Cubism -- Landsat Style (26" x 28")

Date: 9/9/13

Collection: Earth As Art 4

Source Satellite: Landsat 8

Scale:

Description: Startling red patches sprout from an agricultural landscape that looks almost like a Cubist painting. The fields in this part of eastern Kazakhstan follow the contours of the land—long and narrow in mountain valleys, and large and rectangular over the plains.



Dasht-e Kevir

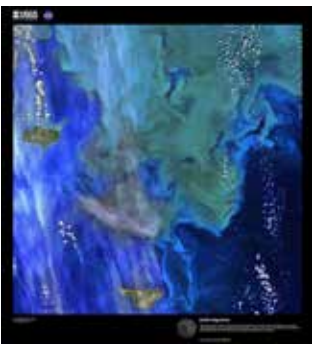
Date: 10/1/00

Collection: Earth As Art

Source Satellite: Landsat 7

Scale: 2.3 miles (3.6 kilometers)

Description: The Dasht-e Kevir, or Great Salt Desert, is the largest desert in Iran. It is a primarily uninhabited wasteland, composed of mud and salt marshes covered with crusts of salt that protect the meager moisture from completely evaporating.



Earth's Aquarium (26" x 28")

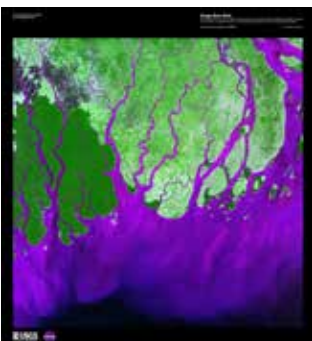
Date: 9/22/14

Collection: Earth As Art 4

Source Satellite: Landsat 8

Scale:

Description: These green and blue swirls in the Bering Sea reveal the bottom of the food chain in the ocean. Microscopic organisms called phytoplankton, which are important to fish populations, may be too small to be seen individually, but in vast numbers they are visible from space. The white clouds in the image look like bubbles in an aquarium.



Ganges River Delta

Date: 1/1/99

Collection: Earth As Art

Source Satellite: Landsat 7

Scale: 4.3 miles (6.9 kilometers)

Description: The Ganges River forms an extensive delta where it empties into the Bay of Bengal. The delta is largely covered with a swamp forest known as the Sunderbans, which is home to the Royal Bengal Tiger.



Ghadamis River

Date: 11/1/00

Collection: Earth As Art

Source Satellite: Landsat 7

Scale: 1.6 miles (2.6 kilometers)

Description: This scar on an arid landscape is the dry riverbed of the Ghadamis River in the Tinrhert Hamada Mountains near Ghadamis, Libya.



Great Sandy Scars

Date: 8/1/00

Collection: Earth As Art

Source Satellite: Landsat 7

Scale: 1.6 miles (2.5 kilometers)

Description: In a small corner of the vast Great Sandy Desert in Western Australia, large sand dunes—the only sand in this desert of scrub and rock—appear as lines stretching from left to right. The light-colored fan shapes are scars from wildfires.



Guinea-Bissau

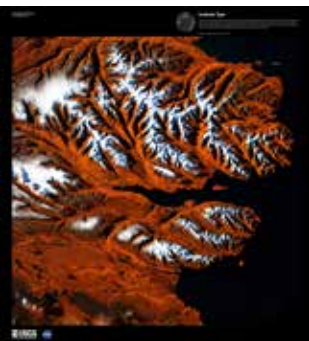
Date: 12/1/00

Collection: Earth As Art

Source Satellite: Landsat 7

Scale: 3.0 miles (4.9 kilometers)

Description: Guinea-Bissau is a small country in West Africa. Complex patterns can be seen in the shallow waters along its coastline, where silt carried by the Geba and other rivers washes out into the Atlantic Ocean.



Icelandic Tiger

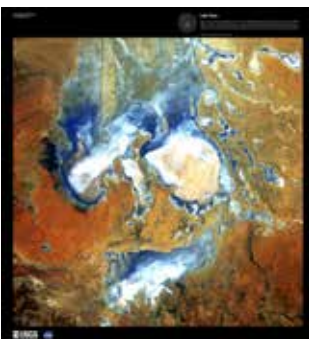
Date: 10/21/99

Collection: Earth As Art 3

Source Satellite: Landsat 7

Scale:

Description: This stretch of Iceland's northern coast resembles a tiger's head complete with stripes of orange, black, and white. The tiger's mouth is the great Eyjafjörður, a deep fjord that juts into the mainland between steep mountains. The name means "island fjord," derived from the tiny, tear-shaped Hrisey Island near its mouth. The ice-free port city of Akureyri lies near the fjord's narrow tip, and is Iceland's second largest population center after the capital, Reykjavik.



Lake Eyre

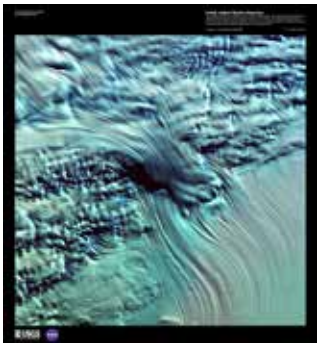
Date: 8/5/06

Collection: Earth As Art 3

Source Satellite: Landsat 5

Scale:

Description: Do you see a scary face looking back at you? The hollow-appearing eyes, narrow nose, and slash of a mouth are inundated patches of shallow Lake Eyre (pronounced "air"). Deep in the desert country of northern South Australia, Lake Eyre is an ephemeral feature of this flat, parched landscape. When seasonal rains are abundant, water fills the lakebed to some degree. During the last 150 years, Lake Eyre has filled completely only three times. When brimming, it is Australia's largest lake.



Lambert Glacier

Date: 12/1/00

Collection: Earth As Art

Source Satellite: Landsat 7

Scale: 1.6 miles (2.5 kilometers)

Description: The Lambert Glacier in Antarctica is the world's largest glacier. The focal point of this image is an icefall that feeds into the glacier from the vast ice sheet covering the polar plateau. Ice flows like water, albeit much more slowly. Cracks can be seen in this icefall as it bends and twists on its slow-motion descent 1300 feet (400 meters) to the glacier below.



Lena Delta

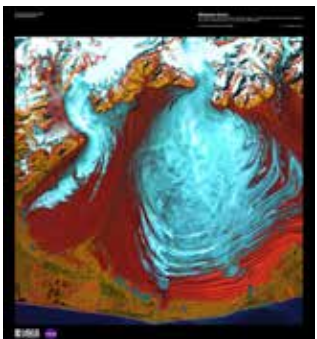
Date: 7/1/00

Collection: Earth As Art

Source Satellite: Landsat 7

Scale: 4.8 miles (7.7 kilometers)

Description: The Lena River, some 2,800 miles (4,500km) long, is one of the largest rivers in the world. The Lena Delta Reserve is the most extensive protected wilderness area in Russia. It is an important refuge and breeding grounds for many species of Siberian wildlife.



Malaspina Glacier

Date: 8/1/00

Collection: Earth As Art

Source Satellite: Landsat 7

Scale: 1.4 miles (2.3 kilometers)

Description: The tongue of the Malaspina Glacier, the largest glacier in Alaska, fills most of this image. The Malaspina lies west of Yakutat Bay and covers 1,500 sq mi (3,880 sq km).



Meandering Mississippi

Date: 5/28/03

Collection: Earth As Art 3

Source Satellite: Landsat 7

Scale:

Description: Small, blocky shapes of towns, fields, and pastures surround the graceful swirls and whorls of the Mississippi River. Countless oxbow lakes and cutoffs accompany the meandering river south of Memphis, Tennessee, on the border between Arkansas and Mississippi, USA. The "mighty Mississippi" is the largest river system in North America.



Mississippi River Delta (26" x 28")

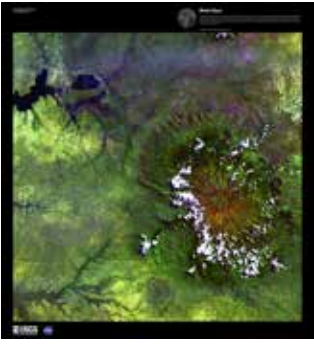
Date: 5/24/01

Collection: Earth As Art 2

Source Satellite: ASTER

Scale:

Description: Turbid waters spill out into the Gulf of Mexico where their suspended sediment is deposited to form the Mississippi River Delta. Like the webbing on a duck's foot, marshes and mudflats prevail between the shipping channels that have been cut into the delta.



Mount Elgon

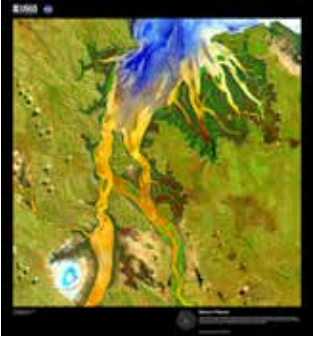
Date: 8/9/84

Collection: Earth As Art 3

Source Satellite: Landsat 5

Scale:

Description: Clouds encircle the lofty rim of Africa's Mount Elgon, a huge, long-extinct volcano on the border between Uganda and Kenya. The solitary volcano has one of the world's largest intact calderas, a cauldron-like central depression. The caldera is about 6.5 kilometers (4 miles) across and formed following an eruption, when the emptied magma chamber collapsed under the weight of volcanic rock above it.



Nature's Patterns (26" x 28")

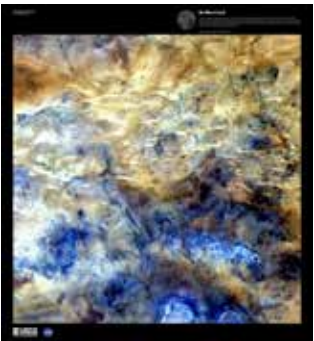
Date: 5/12/13

Collection: Earth As Art 4

Source Satellite: Landsat 8

Scale:

Description: The biologically complex conditions of mangroves are shown in dark green along the fingers of the Ord River in Australia. Yellow, orange, and blue represent the impressive flow patterns of sediment and nutrients in this tropical estuary. The bright spot at the lower left is an area of mudflats, which is home to saltwater crocodiles.



No Man's Land

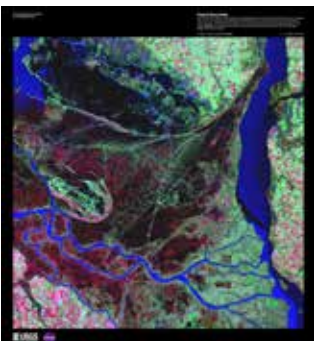
Date: 9/9/09

Collection: Earth As Art 3

Source Satellite: Landsat 5

Scale:

Description: A study in shades of blue and brown is actually one of the harshest landscapes on Earth. This glimpse of Africa's Sahara Desert, located near where the borders of Mali, Niger, and Algeria converge, is truly a no man's land, a world of sand and rock without roads or settlements. The horizontal lines across the top half of the image are intrusions of igneous rock, where magma poked up to the surface from deep underground.



Parana River Delta

Date: 5/1/00

Collection: Earth As Art

Source Satellite: Landsat 7

Scale: 1.4 miles (2.25 kilometers)

Description: The Parana River delta is a huge forested marshland about 32km northeast of Buenos Aires, Argentina. The area is a very popular tour destination. Guided boat tours can be taken into this vast labyrinth of marsh and trees. The Parana River delta is one of the world's greatest bird-watching destinations. This image highlights the striking contrast between dense forest and wetland marshes, and the deep blue ribbon of the Parana River.



Richat Structure

Date: 1/1/00

Collection: Earth As Art

Source Satellite: Landsat 7

Scale: 1.7 miles (2.8 kilometers)

Description: The so-called Richat Structure is a geological formation in the Maur Adrar Desert in the African country of Mauritania. Although it resembles an impact crater, the Richat Structure formed when a volcanic dome hardened and gradually eroded, exposing the onion-like layers of rock.



Shoemaker Crater

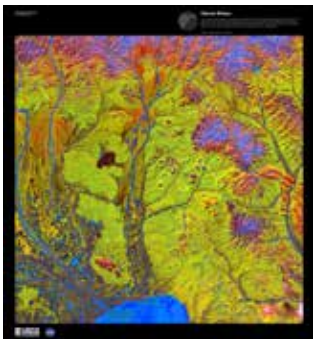
Date: 1/1/99

Collection: Earth As Art 2

Source Satellite: Landsat 7

Scale:

Description: Resembling splashes of yellow and green paint, salt-encrusted seasonal lakes dot the floor of Western Australia's Shoemaker impact structure. The structure was formed about 1.7 billion years ago and is currently the oldest known impact site in Australia.



Siberian Ribbons

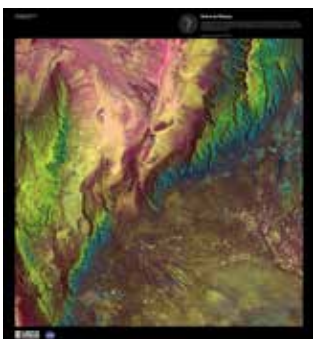
Date: 6/15/05

Collection: Earth As Art 3

Source Satellite: Landsat 5

Scale:

Description: Vivid colors and bizarre shapes come together in an image that could be an imaginative illustration for a fantasy story. This labyrinth of exotic features is present along the edge of Russia's Chaunskaya Bay (vivid blue half circle) in northeastern Siberia. Two major rivers, the Chaun and Palyavaam, flow into the bay, which in turn opens into the Arctic Ocean. Ribbon lakes and bogs are present throughout the area, created by depressions left by receding glaciers.



Sierra de Velasco

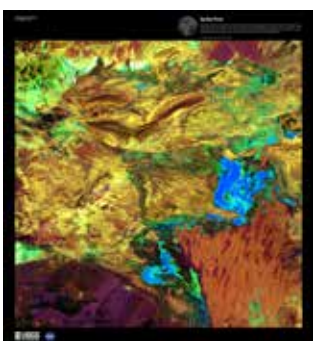
Date: 2/28/85

Collection: Earth As Art 3

Source Satellite: Landsat 5

Scale:

Description: Shimmering blues and greens accentuate the textures of the Sierra de Velasco Mountains of northern Argentina. The urban area (pinkish circle) near the lower left part of the mountain range is La Rioja, the capital of the province of La Rioja. Follow the foothills to the upper right, where the city of San Fernando del Valle de Catamarca lies near extensive vineyards and fruit-growing areas (blue blocky shapes).



Spilled Paint

Date: 2/10/03

Collection: Earth As Art 3

Source Satellite: Landsat 7

Scale:

Description: Like poster paints run wild, this image reveals an eclectic montage of landscapes in Iran's largest desert, the Dasht-e Kavir, or Great Salt Desert. The word kavir is Persian for salt marsh. The almost uninhabited region covers an area of more than 77,000 square kilometers (29,730 square miles) and is a mix of dry streambeds, desert plateaus, mudflats, and salt marshes. Extreme heat, dramatic daily temperature swings, and violent storms are the norm in this inhospitable place.



Terkezi Oasis

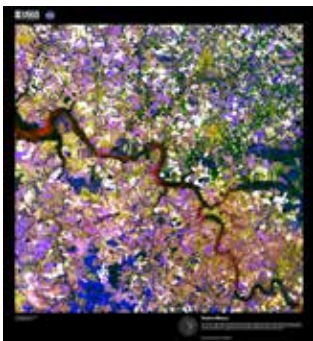
Date: 10/1/00

Collection: Earth As Art

Source Satellite: Landsat 7

Scale: 1.6 miles (2.5 kilometers)

Description: A series of rocky outcroppings are a prominent feature of this Sahara Desert landscape near the Terkezi Oasis in the country of Chad.



Tessara Mosaic (26" x 28")

Date: 9/2/14

Collection: Earth As Art 4

Source Satellite: Landsat 8

Scale:

Description: The Tietê River snakes across this tessera mosaic of multicolored shapes near Ibitinga, Brazil. Fields of sugarcane, peanuts, and corn vary in their stages of development. Lavender, purple, and bright blue indicate actively growing crops. Light yellow or white indicate little or no vegetation growth. The splotches of dark mustard yellow are urban areas.



The Syrian Desert

Date: 1/1/99

Collection: Earth As Art 2

Source Satellite: Landsat 7

Scale:

Description: Between the fertile Euphrates River valley and the cultivated lands of the eastern Mediterranean coast, the Syrian Desert covers parts of modern Syria, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and Iraq.



Ugab River

Date: 9/10/02

Collection: Earth As Art 2

Source Satellite: Landsat 7

Scale:

Description: Elusive, but ecologically vital, Namibia's Ugab River only flows above ground for a few days each year. The subterranean waters underlying this ephemeral river, however, are shallow enough in places to fill hollows and sustain a wildlife population that includes the rare desert elephant.



Van Gogh from Space

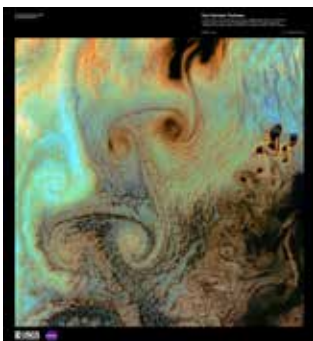
Date: 7/13/05

Collection: Earth As Art 3

Source Satellite: Landsat 7

Scale:

Description: In the style of Van Gogh's painting "Starry Night," massive congregations of greenish phytoplankton swirl in the dark water around Gotland, a Swedish island in the Baltic Sea. Phytoplankton are microscopic marine plants that form the first link in nearly all ocean food chains. Population explosions, or blooms, of phytoplankton, like the one shown here, occur when deep currents bring nutrients up to sunlit surface waters, fueling the growth and reproduction of these tiny plants.



Von Karman Vortices

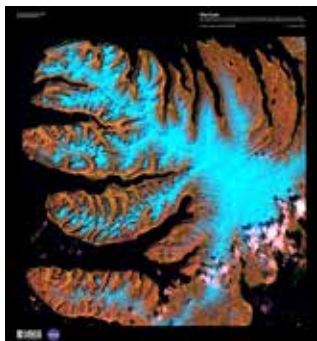
Date: 7/4/02

Collection: Earth As Art 2

Source Satellite: Landsat 7

Scale:

Description: As air flows over and around objects in its path, spiraling eddies, known as Von Karman vortices, may form. The vortices in this image were created when prevailing winds sweeping east across the northern Pacific Ocean encountered Alaska's Aleutian Islands.



West Fjords

Date: 6/1/00

Collection: Earth As Art

Source Satellite: Landsat 7

Scale: 1.7 miles (2.8 kilometers)

Description: The West Fjords are a series of peninsulas in northwestern Iceland. They represent less than one-eighth the country's land area, but their jagged perimeter accounts for more than half of Iceland's total coastline.

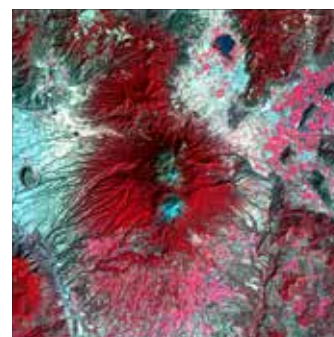
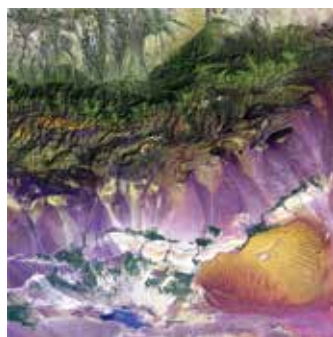
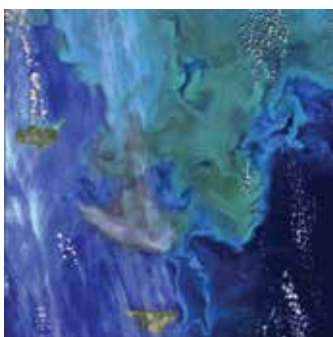
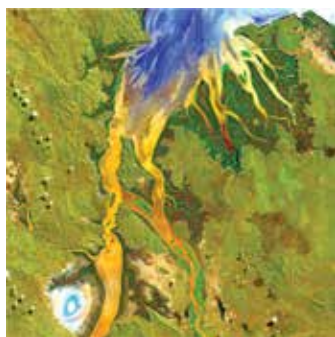
Earth At Night Image (4 Pieces - 33" x 78" each)



Earth at Night Info pullups (33" x 78")



(4) 48" x 48" canvas pieces



Earth as Art Banner (33" x 78")

Iowa State mosaic (26" x 21")

