

# Tsunami Sources Icosahedron Globe

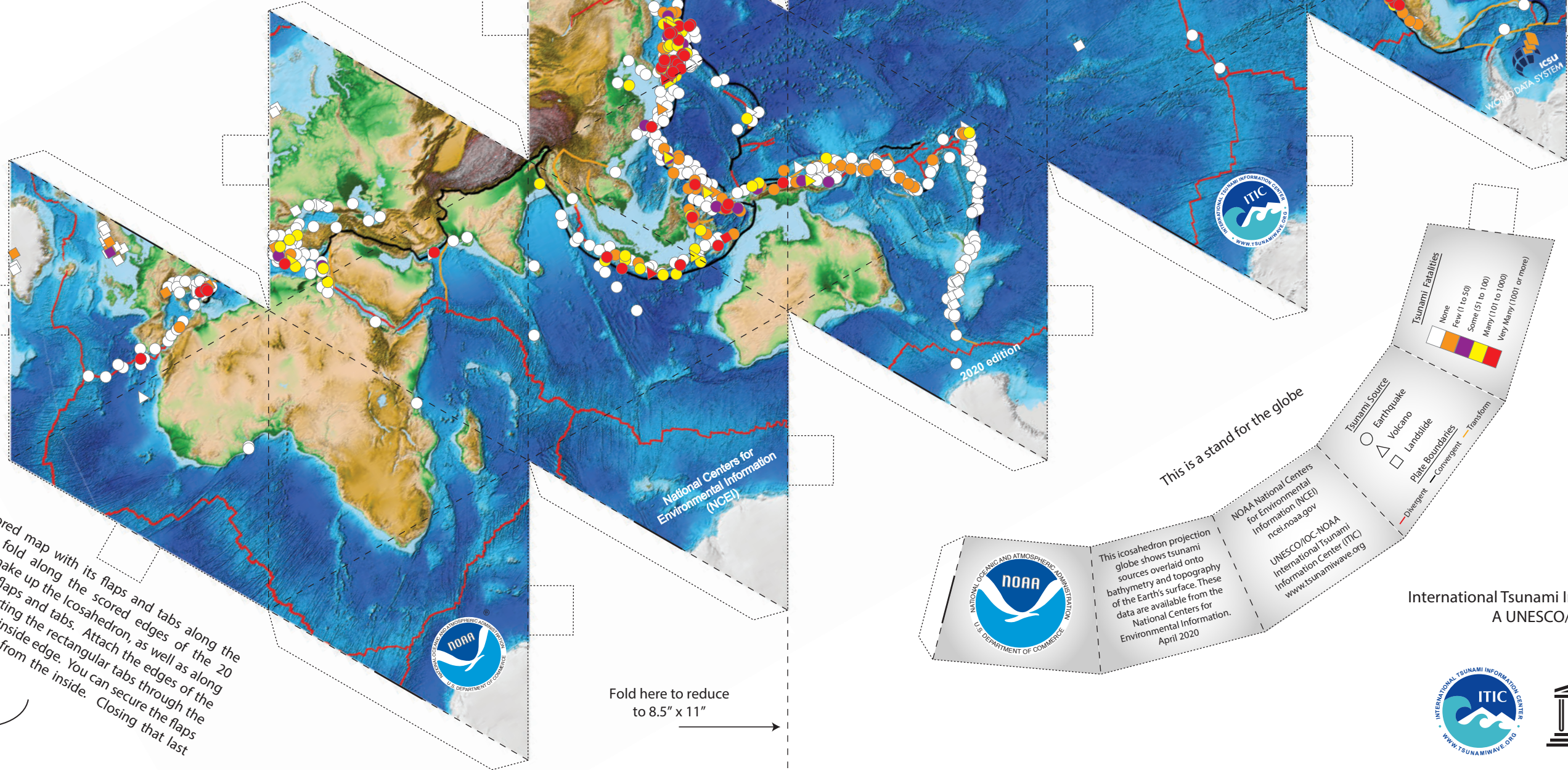
2020 Edition

This globe of the Earth shows the locations of historical tsunami sources extracted from NCEI's Global Historical Tsunami Database ([ngdc.noaa.gov/hazard](http://ngdc.noaa.gov/hazard)). A tsunami is a series of traveling waves of extremely long length and period, usually generated by disturbances associated with earthquakes occurring below or near the ocean floor. Volcanic eruptions, submarine landslides, and coastal rockfalls can also generate tsunamis, as can a large meteorite impacting the ocean.

The underlying color shaded-relief image was generated from NCEI's ETOPO1 "Ice Surface" ([ngdc.noaa.gov/mgg/global](http://ngdc.noaa.gov/mgg/global)). ETOPO1 is a 1 arc-minute global relief model of Earth's surface that integrates land topography and ocean bathymetry. Bathymetry is largely from estimated seafloor topography derived from sea-surface satellite altimetry measurements.

Fold here to reduce  
to 8.5" x 11"

NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI)  
World Data Service for Geophysics  
[haz.info@noaa.gov](mailto:haz.info@noaa.gov)  
[ngdc.noaa.gov/hazard](http://ngdc.noaa.gov/hazard)



Punch out the colored map with its flaps and tabs along the perforations. Lightly fold along the scored edges of the 20 triangular facets that make up the icosahedron, as well as along the inside edges of the flaps and tabs. Attach the edges of the adjacent triangles by inserting the rectangular tabs through the open slots along each flap's inside edge. You can secure the flaps and tabs with tape carefully from the inside. Closing that last triangle is a challenge.

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