# FILE: overrides/home/index.mdx

Title: U.S. EIC

Description: Placeholder text

**<Cmp {...props} />**

# FILE: overrides/about.mdx

Title: What is the Earth Information Center?

Description:

### Why is the global understanding of Earth and its interconnected systems important?

Earth is more than a planet.  
Earth is home.  
As humans we are part of a broader, interconnected system and we share our home with over 8.5 million species.  
However, our home planet is changing on a global scale at unprecedented rates; global temperatures are increasing, precipitation patterns are changing and the frequency of extreme weather events is on the rise.  
Space-based observations of Earth can provide a holistic view of Earth's resources, including Earth's atmosphere, oceans and wildfires, while ground-collected observations from surveys and campaigns can give us details on local environmental conditions.  
For more than 50 years, Federal agencies have harnessed the capability of Earth data to inform decision making on the ground.  
Using satellites, sensors and surveys to see the previously unseen, the Earth information today informs management decisions that influence our daily lives through agriculture, air quality, biodiversity, disasters, energy, GHGs, sea level rise, water resources and wildfires.  
Understanding the connections among these systems across the globe and feedback between the decisions we make as humans on the rest of the planet can help to mitigate the impacts we face as our planet changes.

### U.S. Government Resources on Earth's Changes and Impacts:

\* \*\*EPA\*\*: https://www.epa.gov/data/environmental-dataset-gateway  
  
\* \*\*FEMA\*\*: https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/risk-management/climate-resilience  
  
\* \*\*NASA\*\*: https://science.nasa.gov/earth/  
  
\* \*\*NOAA\*\*: https://www.nesdis.noaa.gov/  
  
\* \*\*USAID\*\*: https://www.usaid.gov/environment-energy-infrastructure  
  
\* \*\*USDA\*\*: https://www.usda.gov/oce/energy-and-environment  
  
\* \*\*USGS\*\*: https://www.usgs.gov/science/science-explorer/climate

### Earth Information Center Purpose

The Earth Information Center (EIC) aims to provide a holistic view of how the planet is changing in ways that affect the lives and livelihoods of individuals across the globe.  
More than just displaying data, the EIC demonstrates the intersection between local environmental conditions and global change.  
Awe-inspiring visualizations, interactive media and narratives show how Earth data benefits society and provides visitors an opportunity to explore Earth observations for their own decision-making.  
The EIC is enabled by contributions across EPA, FEMA, NASA, NOAA, USAID, USDA and USGS.

### Who's Behind the Earth Information Center?

The Earth Information Center is coordinated by NASA in partnership with EPA, FEMA, NOAA, USAID, USDA and USGS. These agencies are collaborating to prototype development of the center with the goal of providing actionable, easy-to-use data and information about Earth's systems to the public. This includes collaboratively developing a curated collection of datasets, workflows, data stories and visualizations from across the federal government that help satisfy this mission.  
  
The Center acts as a facilitator of and venue for this collaboration  
Physical EIC exhibits showcase the federal government's data assets on Earth and demonstrate how these assets are being used to make critical decisions in the US and across the world.  
Earth.gov allows the public to use these data assets to inform their own decisions that affect their families, businesses and communities.

### What Datasets are in the Earth Information Center? Why these?

The Earth Information Center contains trusted information on Earth systems.  
The observations, models and surveys ingested that revolve around nine Earth system themes: biodiversity, GHGs, agriculture, disasters, air quality, sea level rise, forest fires, energy and water resources.  
The datasets highlighted have the following characteristics:  
  
\* They are \_\_actionable\_\_, presented in a way that can directly help with decision-making.  
  
\* They are \_\_global\_\_ or national in extent and coverage.  
  
\* They are \_\_updated regularly\_\_ and there is a commitment from the agency that supports them to data continuity.  
  
\* They benefit from being explored alongside data from other agencies.  
  
Earth.gov is a curated list of datasets devised collaboratively amongst the founding partners, and is not a comprehensive accounting of all relevant Earth products and datasets produced by the U.S.  
federal government.  
Additional features and data sets will be added as additional information is available, with links throughout the site to additional resources.

### What Can you do in the Earth Information Center with existing data?

\* \*\*Discover\*\* - Users can search the data catalog or learn more about the nine Earth themes from the data stories and visualizations.  
  
\* \*\*Explore\*\* - Browse the various data products, instruments, models and surveys and explore the snapshot of near-real time “Earth Now” data.  
  
\* \*\*Use and Analyze\*\* - Can access and use data in the cloud environment, examine trends in planetary change, derive analytics for areas of interest and share the results after establishing an account.  
  
\* \*\*Helpdesk\*\* - Submit feedback or request help understanding the Earth Information Center contents.

### What's coming Next?

Additions to the Earth Information Center will occur in the coming months, including some new features and capabilities that will improve data discovery, exploration and analysis:  
  
\* Improvements to Center design and function of the interface and tools.  
  
\* More and different kinds of data.  
  
\* GIS or STAC data download for when you want to take the data into another application.  
  
\* Training, teaching and webinar events.

### We want your help! Please Share Your Ideas and Feedback!

Please contact us by filling out<a href={process.env.GOOGLE\_FORM}>this form</a>.

# FILE: stories/theme.SLR.mdx

Description: Global sea levels are changing at rates that are unprecedented over the past 2,500 years. Explore how sea level change has increased over time and learn how Earth data are helping communities plan for changing sea levels.

<https://earth.gov/stories/sea-level-change>

### Visit the Sea Level Change Portals

**<SLRCarousel />**

### Info

The effects of sea level change have been observed across the world.  
Hazards such as coastal flooding can pose health and safety risks for seaside residents.  
  
At the local scale, scientists study a variety of factors that contribute to regional sea level change including periodic change in sea level due to storm surges, ice melt, the amount of water stored on land (including rivers, lakes and aquifers), land subsistence and changes in water temperature and salinity.  
At the global scale, loss of ice through melting glaciers and icesheets, thermal expansion from heat trapped in oceans and changes in the amount of water stored on land all influence the amount of change in sea level observed.  
Understanding how these factors change on a global scale also allows us to better understand changes in Earth's atmosphere and oceans.  
  
Using a combination of space-based observations, ground-based monitoring and modeling, federal agencies work with local organizations across the country and internationally to prepare for and mitigate the impacts of sea level change.

**<Image  
 src={new URL('./theme.SLR.introduction\_sea\_level\_change/oceans\_spilhaus.jpg', import.meta.url).href}  
 alt="This image shows a stylized map projection of the Earth's oceans with a time-series plot overlaid on it. The y-axis of the plot is labeled 'Ocean Heat Increase since 1957 (zettajoules),' and the x-axis represents years from 1960 to 2020. The orange line graph indicates the trend of increasing ocean heat content over this period, with a notable rise from the 1980s onward. The map highlights major oceans, including the Arctic Ocean, North Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Southern Ocean, and the North and South Pacific Oceans, set against a dark background for visual contrast."  
 />**

**Figure Caption:** The cumulative increase in ocean heat content from 1957 to 2020, measured in zettajoules. The orange line represents the trend in ocean heat content, showing a significant and consistent rise, particularly from the 1980s onward. The background map highlights the global distribution of the oceans, emphasizing the widespread impact of increasing heat content across different ocean basins.

**<Embed  
 height="405"  
 src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/T7qcwWVMiVs"  
 title="NASA and Sea Level Change"  
 />**

**Figure Caption:** The city of Mobile, AL is working with NASA's Sea Level Change Team to plan for future infrastructure projects and to protect Mobile's coastal resources. When sea levels rise, coastal cities feel the effects of more frequent and more severe storms and flooding. NASA's sea level change data, in conjunction with NOAA data, helps Mobile and other coastal communities plan for a more resilient future.

**<Carousel items={contentArray} />**

**<CardGallery title={"Sea Level Change Stories"} storyIds={seaLevelChangeStoryIds} />**

# FILE: stories/theme.AQ\_.exploring\_nasa\_aq\_gis.mdx

Description: NASA data has been collected into web maps, apps, and storymaps based around Air Quality. This guide provides an overview of the different types of air quality observations and their applications.

<https://earth.gov/stories/exploring_nasa_aq_gis>

link out

# FILE: stories/theme.WTR.mdx

Description: Water is one of Earth's most vital resources, but in many regions, water supplies are increasingly scarce. Learn how Earth data are improving monitoring and forecasting of water use, availability and water extremes.

<https://earth.gov/stories/water-resources>

### Info

Water is a vital resource to life on Earth.  
While the majority of Earth's surface is covered in water, only 1% of Earth's water is readily available for use.  
This includes water used in essential activities such as consumption or agricultural practices required to sustain life.  
As populations expand and demand for water grows, understanding how changing temperatures and precipitation patterns impact global water supply is important.  
The water cycle describes how water moves throughout the planet's atmosphere, oceans and land; highlighting connections among each phase of the cycle.  
Using a combination of Earth observing satellites and sensors, ground-based monitoring and scientific modeling, we can observe Earth's water resources at all stages of the water cycle.  
This information can be used to make informed management decision surrounding the most vital resource on planet Earth.

**<Carousel items={contentArray} />**

**<CardGallery title={"Water Resources Stories"} storyIds={waterResourcesStoryIds} />**

# FILE: stories/theme.AQ\_.air\_quality\_and\_covid19.mdx

Description: When governments began implementing shutdowns at the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, scientists wondered how the atmosphere would respond to the sudden change in human behavior.

<https://earth.gov/stories/air_quality_and_covid19>

link out

# FILE: stories/theme.WLF.mdx

Description: Wildfires near homes can be deadly when they are out of control, but wildfires are also key to keeping ecosystems healthy and thriving. Learn about how wildfires have intensified with a changing climate across the world and how Earth data are being used to identify, track and monitor wildfires and their associated risks.

<https://earth.gov/stories/wildfires>

### Info

Changes in climate, weather, vegetation and the landscape all play a role in whether a spark becomes a flame.  
Wildfires, also referred to as wildland fires, pose threats to human safety across large geographic regions and can cause widespread health and ecological impacts.  
For instance, smoke from fires can impact air quality in areas across the country or even the world.  
At the same time, wildfires are a natural process that maintains ecosystem stability reinforcing the need to understand the multifaceted nature of fires across the landscape.  
The unique vantage point offered by Earth observing satellites provides researchers and land managers with the ability to assess broadscale extents of fire related hazards that is not possible with traditional ground-based monitoring.  
This information is used by agencies at multiple levels of government and management teams on the ground during all stages of wildfires, including monitoring fire prone regions, tracking and responding to active wildfires and assessing post wildfire zones.

**<Embed  
 height="405"  
 src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/26ePV3chu\_w"  
 title="NASA and Fire"  
 />**

**Figure Caption:** Wildland fires, which are natural and essential for many ecosystems, have increased in frequency and size due to longer fire seasons, climate change, and the expanding interface between communities and wild vegetation. Using fire strategically—through prescribed burns and natural ignitions—can mitigate future severe fires that might burn more intensely under hotter, drier conditions. Data-driven decisions and community collaboration guide proactive fire management. With the help of satellite observations, the USDA, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station and NASA research advance proactive strategies for healthier forests, reducing future fire risks.

**<Carousel items={contentArray} />**

**<CardGallery title={"Wildfires Stories"} storyIds={wildfiresStoryIds} />**

# FILE: stories/location.NMNH.mdx

Description: Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History 1000 Madison Drive NW Washington, D.C. 20560. Admission is free. Open every day except December 25 from 10am to 5:30pm ET. .

<https://earth.gov/stories/si_nmnh>

### EIC Virtual Tour

**<Embed  
 height="405"  
 src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/2nzAHdqu2QI"  
 title="A Virtual tour of the Earth Information Center"  
 />**

**Figure Caption:** NASA satellites provide data on Earth's land, ecosystems, water, air, temperature, and climate-- and have done so for more than 50 years.   
 Earth information from space supports decision makers, partners, and people in developing the tools needed to mitigate, adapt, and respond to our changing planet.   
 At the Earth Information Center, visitors can see how our planet is changing in areas that affect lives and livelihoods-- from temperatures in our cities to sea level rise, greenhouse gas emissions to agricultural productivity.   
 The center showcases large, awe-inspiring visualizations, as well as interactive media, stories and narratives, to show how viewing Earth from space can improve lives in the face of disasters, environmental challenges, and climate change.

**<CardGallery  
 title={"Features"}  
 storyIds={visitLocationFeaturesStoryIds['si\_nmnh']}  
/>**

# FILE: stories/theme.GHG.mdx

Description: Greenhouse gases (GHGs) in the Earth's atmosphere trap heat and slow heat loss into space. Increases in the concentrations of greenhouse gases, from burning fossil fuels, has caused cascading changes to many of Earth's vital life-supporting systems. Learn how federal data are being used to shed light on the sources and hotspots of GHG emissions and to understand the associated impacts on the climate.

<https://earth.gov/stories/greenhouse_gases>

**<VisitGHG />**

### Info

Greenhouse gases (GHGs) refers to a suite of gases, including carbon dioxide and methane, found in Earth's atmosphere that naturally trap heat and maintain Earth's global temperature.  
However, human activities over the last century led to unprecedented amounts of GHGs being released into the atmosphere resulting in warming the planet at an alarming rate.  
  
Earth's climate is changing at a pace that threatens human health, society and the natural environment.  
These changes include warmer air and ocean temperatures, changes in precipitation patterns, retreating snow and ice, increasingly severe weather events, such as hurricanes of greater intensity and sea level rise, among other impacts.  
Federal agencies are working together to develop a Greenhouse Gas Monitoring and Information System (GHGMIS) for the U.S. to improve measurement of GHG emissions and sinks and track progress towards meet climate mitigation goals.  
This system uses these advanced capabilities, including the expanded use of GHG observational data and models, to provide enhanced GHG emissions and uptake data estimates that can be used by decision-makers.

**<Image  
 src={new URL('./theme.GHG.introduction\_greenhouse\_gases/AGGI.png', import.meta.url).href}  
 alt='The image shows a NOAA Annual Greenhouse Gas Index from 1980 to 2020. A stacked bar chart on the left displays the annual increase in greenhouse gas concentrations, with red representing CO₂, purple for CH₄, blue for N₂O, and yellow for other gases. The chart indicates a continuous rise in greenhouse gas levels over the four decades. On the right, a donut chart illustrates the relative contributions to global warming, showing CO₂ as the largest contributor, followed by CH₄, N₂O, and other gases.'  
 />**

**Figure Caption:** The NOAA Annual Greenhouse Gas Index from 1979 to 2021, illustrating the cumulative contributions of different greenhouse gases to global warming. The stacked bar chart shows the increase in greenhouse gas concentrations over time, with each bar representing a year and the different colors indicating the contributions of specific gases: carbon dioxide (CO₂) in red, methane (CH₄) in purple, nitrous oxide (N₂O) in blue, and other gases in yellow. The accompanying donut chart on the right highlights the relative contributions of these gases to global warming, emphasizing the dominant role of CO₂, followed by CH₄, N₂O, and other gases.

**<Carousel items={narratedContentArray} />**

**<Carousel items={contentArray} />**

**<CardGallery title={"Greenhouse Gases Stories"} storyIds={greenhouseGasesStoryIds} />**

# FILE: stories/teach.ALL.stem\_group.mdx

Description: Discover tools for students and educators to learn about planetary change.

<https://earth.gov/stories/stem_group>

**<CardGallery  
 title={"STEM Resources"}  
 storyIds={["stem\_resources", "earth\_observatory", "globe\_k13\_learning","earthrise"]}  
/>**

# FILE: stories/teach.ALL.earth\_observation\_trainings.mdx

Description: Earth observation Trainings: Earth science is for everyone. These trainings help bridge the gap between Earth-observing data and you.

<https://earth.gov/stories/earth_observation_trainings>

link out

# FILE: stories/theme.AQ\_.nasa\_helps\_map\_impact\_covid19.mdx

Description: Dust storms and other weather phenomena offset some reductions in PM2.5 aerosol pollution.

<https://earth.gov/stories/nasa_helps_map_impact_covid19>

link out

# FILE: stories/theme.AG\_.mdx

Description: Learn how farmers use Earth science data to manage their crops, water their fields, and make decisions.

<https://earth.gov/stories/agriculture>

### Info

Producing food has always been challenging, and in the 21st century, human-caused climate change is already affecting food security through increasing temperatures, increased frequency of extreme events and changing precipitation patterns.  
  
Earth data have increasingly become part of the food farming process.  
Observations from satellites, aircraft, ground sensors and surveys, combined with high-end computer modeling are used by scientists working with Federal agencies who collaborate with farmers, ranchers, fishermen and decision-makers to share their understanding of the relationship between the Earth system and the environments that provide food across the globe.

**<Image  
 src={new URL('./theme.AG\_.introduction\_agriculture/elnino\_crops.jpg', import.meta.url).href}  
 alt='a chloropleth map demonstrating the forecasted impact of elnino on crop yields. The colorbar spans from negative (orange) to positive (purple). Positive impacts are located in the northern and southern tips of Africa, India, China, and the southern parts of Australia. Negative impacts are concentrated in the United States, southern parts of South America, and Central Asia.'  
 />**

**Figure Caption:** A global map forecasting the impact of El Niño on crop yields. Areas colored in shades of orange indicate regions expected to experience negative impacts on crop yields, while areas in shades of purple are expected to see positive impacts. The map highlights significant regional variations, with negative impacts forecasted for parts of South America, Southern Africa, Southeast Asia, and Australia. Conversely, positive impacts are anticipated in certain regions of North and South America, Europe, and Southwest Asia. This visualization underscores the varied effects of El Niño on agricultural productivity across different global regions.

**<Embed  
 height="405"  
 src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/YbEV6vA-xgM"  
 title="NASA and Agriculture"  
 />**

**Figure Caption:** Learn how farmers use Earth science data to manage their crops, water their fields, and make decisions.

**<Carousel items={contentArray} />**

# FILE: stories/theme.DIS.mdx

Description: Learn how satellites and ground surveys are providing actionable data to help responders prepare for disasters, map widespread damage, and guide recovery.

<https://earth.gov/stories/disasters>

### Info

Hurricanes, tropical cyclones, blizzards, landslides, floods and droughts -- when they arrive in communities they can cause a disaster.  
As climate change is spurring more frequent and extreme weather events, disasters are becoming more costly and damaging.  
  
Earth data and rapid information sharing between agencies is more important than ever.  
Before, during and after disasters strike, federal agencies coordinate with decision-makers, providing actionable data to prepare, respond, and recover from the effects of disasters.

**<Embed height="405" src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/KmDET3DsdZQ" title="NASA and Hurricanes" />**

**Figure Caption:** Watch how Earth observing satellites are providing actionable data to help responders prepare for disasters, map widespread damage, and guide recovery.

**<Carousel items={contentArray} />**

# FILE: stories/theme.ENR.mdx

Description: Energy impacts everything we do, from heating and cooling homes and buildings, to providing development opportunities and improving quality of life. Learn how Earth data are used to better understand where energy resources exist and how they are impacted by physical environmental conditions.

<https://earth.gov/stories/energy>

### Info

Whether deciding the optimal location for solar panels or designing sustainable buildings, federal agencies are using modern techniques to inform daily decisions made by individuals and industry alike.  
Researchers use information from satellites and sensors in combination with ground-based gauges to learn about energy supply and demand across the globe.  
The results from this research can be used by households, towns, cities and states to make more informed decisions surrounding community planning and energy use.

**<Carousel items={contentArray} />**

**<CardGallery title={"Energy Stories"} storyIds={energyStoryIds} />**

# FILE: stories/locfeature.EYES.mdx

Description: This interactive tool allows users to fly along with NASA's Earth observing missions in real-time, view satellite imagery of recent weather events, and monitor some of Earth's vital signs, including temperature, carbon dioxide, atmospheric ozone, and sea level. The kiosk has a touch screen for users to scroll to their location of interest, select a satellite to learn more about a mission, and interact with the 3D globe.

<https://earth.gov/stories/eyes_on_earth>

# FILE: stories/teach.K12.earth\_observatory.mdx

Description:

<https://earth.gov/stories/earth_observatory>

link out

# FILE: stories/locfeature.IMMER.mdx

Description: Space for Earth is an immersive experience that invites viewers to experience Earth as can only be seen from space-- as an interconnected world, lacking boundaries or limits. This interactive and immersive audio-visual installation invites visitors to explore Earth's changing vital signs. Observe, interact with, and become part of the data different federal agencies use to understand our changing planet. Space for Earth welcomes guests in groups of up to 7 at a time.

<https://earth.gov/stories/immersive_earth>

### Visit Space for Earth

Space for Earth is on view at the Earth Information Center's location as NASA Headquarters in Washington DC.  
Admission is free.  
  
## Location & Hours  
Mary W. Jackson NASA Headquarters East Lobby  
300 E St. SW (East Lobby)  
Washington, DC 20546  
Monday - Friday  
8:30am - 5:30pm

**<Image  
 src={new URL('./external\_headers/hq\_map.png', import.meta.url).href}  
 alt='A map of surface streets near the NASA Headquarters in Washington D.C. Nearby D.C. Metro stations are indicated with "M" pins and a globe pin indicates the location of the EIC. '  
 />**

### The Experience

#### Overview

Space for Earth is a 12' x 12' x 12' immersive cube with projections on 3 walls and the floor providing a unique chance for viewers to perceive Earth from space, be immersed in NASA's Earth data and experience an interconnected and boundless world.  
This immersive installation uses real-time NASA satellite data, encouraging active engagement with Earth's transformations.  
  
Narrated by NASA Astronaut Dr. Andrew J. Feustel and retired NASA Astronaut Nicole Stott, the installation incorporates data from various sources, including blue Marble, Black Marble, Eyes on the Earth, MERRA-2 re-analysis, Landsat 7, ASTER, and MODIS NDVI.  
  
Space For Earth is a 7 minute interactive story divided into the following chapters:

**<Image  
 src={new URL('./locfeature.IMMER/01-NASA\_EIC\_SpaceForEarth\_Overview.png', import.meta.url).href}  
 alt='Photograph of the inside of the Space for Earth exhibit-- a cube painted pure black. The scene is illuminated by vivid green tree imagery on two side walls and floor. An image of earth as viewed from space is on the front wall.'  
 />**

#### The Blue Marble:

Immerse in the transformative 'overview effect' of the Blue Marble through NASA's BMNG images, revealing the ever-changing planet.  
Visualizations depict seasonal land surface changes, fostering a profound understanding of Earth's dynamic nature.

**<Embed  
 height={400}  
 src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/lS5gE3mGLFE?autoplay=1&mute=1&controls=0&rel=0&playsinline=1&loop=1&playlist=lS5gE3mGLFE"  
 title="Scenes from Space for Earth: Blue Marble"  
 />**

#### Eyes on the Earth:

Explore the density and sophistication of NASA's orbiting satellites, sourced in real-time from the Eyes on the Earth Web API product.  
Satellite motion paths are rendered with a 24-hour delay, providing a visually compelling exploration of their orbital activities.

**<Embed  
 height={400}  
 src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/KitqhmWsXvI?autoplay=1&mute=1&controls=0&rel=0&playsinline=1&loop=1&playlist=KitqhmWsXvI"  
 title="Scenes from Space for Earth: Eyes on the Earth"  
 />**

#### Earth is Breathing:

Experience the living Earth concept through the Earth's Vitals exhibit, highlighting breathing biomimicry.  
This includes seasonal polar ice changes and chlorophyll dynamics, offering insight into Earth's vital signs and the interconnected dance of life.

**<Embed  
 height={400}  
 src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/\_TVmm6g5KJM?autoplay=1&mute=1&controls=0&rel=0&playsinline=1&loop=1&playlist=\_TVmm6g5KJM"  
 title="Scenes from Space for Earth: Earth is Breathing"  
 />**

#### Earth Vital Signs:

Forge connections between human body systems and Earth systems, noting parallels like fluvial river pathways and wind currents.  
The immersive experience features Landsat 7/8, MODIS, and ASTER image data, showcasing Earth's intricate beauty and interconnected systems.

**<Embed  
 height={400}  
 src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/5X3w\_GlxQ4U?autoplay=1&mute=1&controls=0&rel=0&playsinline=1&loop=1&playlist=5X3w\_GlxQ4U"  
 title="Scenes from Space for Earth: Earth Vital Signs"  
 />**

#### Atmospheric River:

Engage in the exploration of Atmospheric Rivers, Humidity density and global wind currents with the form derived from MERRA-2 data focusing on humidity density around Hawaii.  
This interactive sequence enables users to "feel" the data, enhancing their understanding of Earth's climatic phenomena.

**<Embed  
 height={400}  
 src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/0QA\_TyydmTU?autoplay=1&mute=1&controls=0&rel=0&playsinline=1&loop=1&playlist=0QA\_TyydmTU"  
 title="Scenes from Space for Earth: Atmospheric River"  
 />**

#### Outro / Black Marble:

Embark on a captivating journey through Earth's nighttime overview, interacting with the illuminated eastern seaboard of the US through gestures and movements.  
Silhouettes are playfully mirrored, emphasizing the profound connection shared in our interconnected world.

**<Embed  
 height={400}  
 src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/vE\_k-ja01vo?autoplay=1&mute=1&controls=0&rel=0&playsinline=1&loop=1&playlist=vE\_k-ja01vo"  
 title="Scenes from Space for Earth: Black marble"  
 />**

### Data / Sources

Data and visualizations from Blue Marble, Black Marble, Eyes on The Earth, MERRA-2 re-analysis, Landsat 7, ASTER, and MODIS Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI).  
  
  
Narrated by NASA Astronaut Dr. Andrew J. Feustel and retired NASA Astronaut Nicole Stott.

### EIC Virtual Tour

**<Embed  
 src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/2nzAHdqu2QI"  
 title="A Virtual tour of the Earth Information Center"  
 />**

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changing in areas that affect lives and livelihoods-- from temperatures in our cities to sea level rise, greenhouse gas emissions to agricultural productivity.  
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**<CardGallery  
 title={"Features"}  
 storyIds={visitLocationFeaturesStoryIds['nasa\_headquarters']}  
/>**

# FILE: stories/locfeature.HYPER.mdx

Description: The Hyperwall features videos, dashboards with real-time data on climate and Earth science, along with dazzling imagery of our planet. The Earth Information Center collects information about Earth on a variety of scales ranging from ground-based data to space-based observations from all our inter-agency partners. Collecting information at each scale is important and, when combined, provides a comprehensive understanding of how the components of the atmosphere, land and ocean influence each other. With this understanding the datasets become more powerful tools for addressing environmental challenges and climate change.

<https://earth.gov/stories/hyperwall>

**<Embed  
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 }}  
 src="https://svs.gsfc.nasa.gov/webapps/hyperweb/index.html" />**

# FILE: stories/teach.K12.climate\_kids.mdx

Description:

<https://earth.gov/stories/climate_kids>

link out

# FILE: stories/teach.ALL.globe\_protocol\_etraining.mdx

Description: Everyone with curiosity about our planet can participate in science. Community science projects are collaborations between scientists and interested members of the public. Find out how you can contribute to on-going research about our planet.

<https://earth.gov/stories/globe_protocol_etraining>

link out

# FILE: stories/location.HEAD.mdx

Description: Mary W. Jackson NASA Headquarters East Lobby 300 E St. SW (East Lobby) Washington, DC 20546 — Monday - Friday 8:30am - 5:30pm — Admission is free. For organized groups and schools planning a visit, please reach out via our contact form.

<https://earth.gov/stories/nasa_headquarters>

### EIC Virtual Tour

**<Embed  
 height="405"  
 src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/2nzAHdqu2QI"  
 title="A Virtual tour of the Earth Information Center"  
 />**

**Figure Caption:** NASA satellites provide data on Earth's land, ecosystems, water, air, temperature, and climate-- and have done so for more than 50 years.   
 Earth information from space supports decision makers, partners, and people in developing the tools needed to mitigate, adapt, and respond to our changing planet.   
 At the Earth Information Center, visitors can see how our planet is changing in areas that affect lives and livelihoods-- from temperatures in our cities to sea level rise, greenhouse gas emissions to agricultural productivity.   
 The center showcases large, awe-inspiring visualizations, as well as interactive media, stories and narratives, to show how viewing Earth from space can improve lives in the face of disasters, environmental challenges, and climate change.

**<CardGallery  
 title={"Features"}  
 storyIds={visitLocationFeaturesStoryIds['nasa\_headquarters']}  
/>**

# FILE: stories/locfeature.MCM.mdx

Description: This app allows users to explore temperature data between 1950 to 2100 a mobile device or computer. While selecting different emission scenarios and timeframes, users interact with a 3D globe to select a region of interest and reveal charts of historical and predicted temperatures.

<https://earth.gov/stories/mobile_climate_mapper>

# FILE: stories/theme.BIO.mdx

Description: Our Earth is home to millions of species on land and in water. Explore data from across the federal government on biological diversity, how and why it is changing and its effects on and interactions with the Earth system.

<https://earth.gov/stories/biodiversity>

### Info

Planetary change includes more than understanding the physical components of our planet, it also includes understanding how diversity of life on Earth is changing too.  
Biodiversity refers to the variety, or diversity, of all life on Earth.  
However, changes in temperature, precipitation and land cover directly impact the ability of species to survive and the habitats where they are found.  
Researchers in local habitats work on the ground, directly monitoring vegetation and wildlife, while researchers using remote sensing techniques study biodiversity from space-based and airborne missions.  
Both approaches provide critical information on species richness and distribution across the globe.  
Additionally, modeling can be used to forecast how species and their habitat may change in the future.  
This information is also used across multiple scales of research and government to inform management practices.

**<Carousel items={narratedContentArray} />**

**<Carousel items={contentArray} />**

**<CardGallery title={"Biodiversity Stories"} storyIds={biodiversityStoryIds} />**

# FILE: stories/locfeature.HOMETOWN.mdx

Description: This interactive display invites users to learn how temperature and precipitation in their home region are projected to change from 1950 to 2100. Select your hometown from a global map, adjust time scales, and interact with visual charts that show historical and predicted climate changes based on different emission scenarios. What future will you choose?

<https://earth.gov/stories/hometown_dashboard>

**<Carousel items={contentArray} />**

# FILE: stories/theme.AQ\_.mdx

Description: The quality of the air you breathe every day has a big impact on your health. Air quality monitors on the ground and in space help us see where air pollution is improving and where there is more work to be done.

<https://earth.gov/stories/air-quality>

### Info

Air pollution is a global hazard, so it takes a combination of airborne, ground and satellite-based tools to better understand the origins and movement of pollutants, as well as the impacts on air quality.  
The causes of air pollution vary from human activities, such as coal-fired power plants, to natural events, like wildfires and dust storms.  
  
Ground-based measurements are used to assess air quality and the concentrations of different types of atmospheric pollution.  
Ground-level data help evaluate information from satellite.  
And satellite data help fill the gaps between ground-based monitors, so there is global coverage over all neighborhoods.  
  
Satellite-acquired data have many health and air-quality applications, including:  
\* Monitoring the movement of wildfire smoke and dust plumes.  
\* Tracking the path of ash from volcanic eruptions.  
\* Identifying concentrations of nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide and other pollutants near cities, suburbs and major transportation systems.  
\* Understanding how concentrations of these pollutants are changing over time.

#### DID YOU KNOW?

The ozone hole is primarily caused by human-produced chemicals like chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), which were banned by an international treaty in 1989 to protect our natural sunscreen. Modern global warming is driven by greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide (CO₂) and is primarily linked to the burning of fossil fuels.

**<Image  
 src={new URL('./theme.AQ\_.introduction\_air\_quality/air\_quality\_ozone\_hole\_200x200.png', import.meta.url).href}  
 alt='rainbow colormap image of the hole in the ozone layer above the arctic.'  
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**<Carousel items={contentArray} />**

**<CardGallery title={"Air Quality Stories"} storyIds={airQualityStoryIds} />**

# FILE: stories/theme.AQ\_.extra\_air\_pollution\_burden.mdx

Description: New research shows that neighborhoods in Washington, D.C., with more people of color are exposed to more air pollution and have higher rates of disease.

<https://earth.gov/stories/extra_air_pollution_burden>

link out

# FILE: stories/teach.K12.earthrise.mdx

Description: Through Earthrise, elevate Earth and climate science in your classroom with STEM resources from NASA and our federal partners.

<https://earth.gov/stories/earthrise>

link out

# FILE: stories/teach.K12.globe\_k12\_learning.mdx

Description:

<https://earth.gov/stories/globe_k12_learning>

link out

# FILE: stories/locfeature.PULSE.mdx

Description: The Earth Pulse displays live communication with a selection of the NASA/NOAA/USGS fleet of satellites that study the Earth. Activity in the lights means data is being transmitted, with the amount of light indicating the amount of data being transferred. The name of the specific mission communicating the data is indicated in lights on the sculpture. Watch the data streams and imagine what they reveal about our Earth.

<https://earth.gov/stories/earth_pulse>

# FILE: stories/teach.ALL.stem\_resources.mdx

Description: Earth Science Learning Resource: explore this collection of NASA resources to learn more about our Earth

<https://earth.gov/stories/stem_resources>

link out

# FILE: stories/locfeature.UNVEILTIME.mdx

Description: Spanning periods from days to decades, satellite imagery reveals changes in Earth's landscape over time. At the exhibit, visitors use their silhouette and movement to uncover images from before and after a range of events, including flooding, urbanization, fires, and more. This interactive experience demonstrates some of the human impact on our planet.

<https://earth.gov/stories/time_unveiled>

**<Carousel items={contentArray} />**

# FILE: stories/locfeature.SIHYPER.mdx

Description: The Hyperwall features videos, dashboards with real-time data on climate and Earth science, along with dazzling imagery of our planet. The Earth Information Center collects information about Earth on a variety of scales ranging from ground-based data to space-based observations from all our inter-agency partners. Collecting information at each scale is important and, when combined, provides a comprehensive understanding of how the components of the atmosphere, land and ocean influence each other. With this understanding the datasets become more powerful tools for addressing environmental challenges and climate change.

<https://earth.gov/stories/si_hyperwall>

**<Carousel items={contentArray} />**