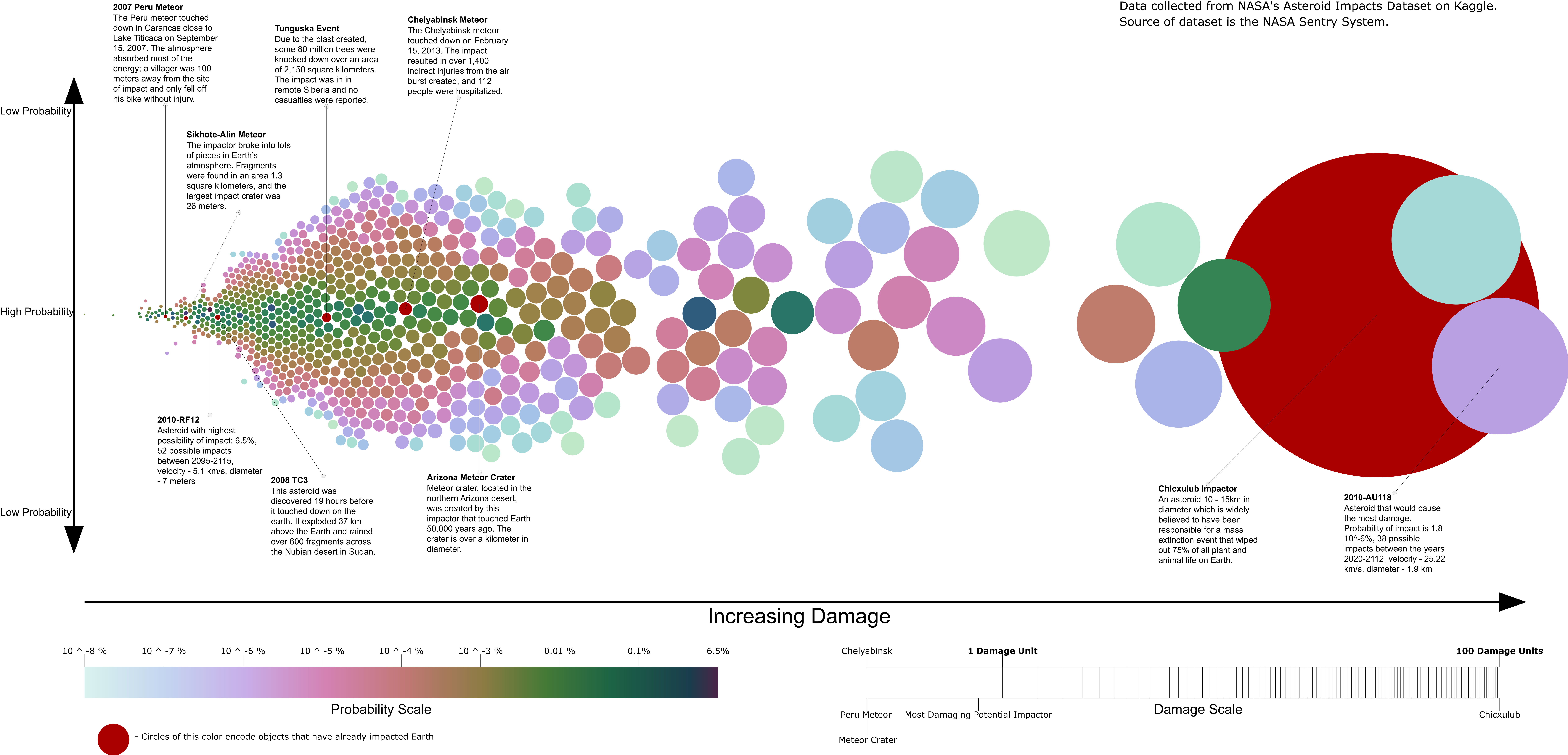


Should We Fear Meteors?

Data collected from NASA's Asteroid Impacts Dataset on Kaggle.
Source of dataset is the NASA Sentry System.



The probability scale is logarithmic and uses the cube helix color scale as a means of encoding. The cube helix color scale varies both hue and luminance. The variations in hue separate the scale into discrete ranges of probability, while the luminance varies linearly which illustrates a general trend from light to dark representing low probability to high probability.

Damage (defined as the estimated kinetic energy of an impactor) is encoded by the size of the circle. The damage was scaled down by taking the cube root of it, and this value was used as the area of each circle. This scale has 100 ticks drawn on it, with each tick representing one unit of damage. The Chicxulub Dinosaur Extinction event asteroid represents over 100 times the damage of the most damaging potential impactor.