| Largest Scale When Displaying Data [1] | Grid Cell Size in Deg. Min. Sec. | Grid Cell Size in Metric Units (@ Equator) | Rounded Value | Data Set | Extent | Type of Data | Date | Source Agency | Source Location |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 36,000,000 | 5 arc-minute (5') | 9.27 | $\sim 9.3 \mathrm{~km}$ | ETOPO5 | Global | Land topography and ocean bathymetry | 1988 | NOAA NGDC [2] | http://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/mgg/global/etopo5.HTML |
| 14,000,000 | 2 arc-minute ( $2^{\prime}$ ) | 3.71 | $\sim 3.7 \mathrm{~km}$ | ETOPO2 | Global | Land topography and ocean bathymetry | $\begin{aligned} & 2001 \text { or } 2006 \\ & \text { (version } 2 \text { ) } \end{aligned}$ | NOAA NGDC | ESRI Data and Maps DVD (2001 version) and http://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/mgq/fliers/01mgq04.html (2006 version) |
| 7,200,000 | 1 arc-minute ( $1^{\prime}$ ) | 1.85 | $\sim 2 \mathrm{~km}$ | ETOPO1 [3] | Global | Land topography and ocean bathymetry | 2008 | NOAA NGDC | http://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/mgg/global/global.html |
| 3,600,000 | 30 arc-second ( 30 ") | 0.93 | $\sim 1 \mathrm{~km}$ | GTOPO30 | Global | Land topography | 1997 | USGS [4] | ESRI Data and Maps DVD and http://eros.usgs.gov/\#Find_Data/Products_and_Data_Available/gtopo30 |
| 3,600,000 | 30 arc-second (30") | 0.93 | $\sim 1 \mathrm{~km}$ | GLOBE (Global Land One-kilometer Base Elevation) | Global | Land topography | 1999 | NOAA NGDC | http://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/mgg/topo/globe.htm |
| 3,600,000 | 30 arc-second (30") | 0.93 | $\sim 1 \mathrm{~km}$ | HYDROIK Elevation Derivative Dataset | Global | Land topography | 1996 | USGS | http://eros.usgs.gov/\#Find_Data/Products_and_Data_Available/gtopo30/ hydro |
| 3,600,000 | 30 arc-second ( 30 ") | 0.93 | $\sim 1 \mathrm{~km}$ | SRTM30_PLUS | Global | Land topography | 2009 | NGA and NASA | http://topex.ucsd.edu/WWw_html/srtm30_plus.html |
| 360,000 | 30 arc-second (30") | 92.66 | 90 m | SRTM (Shuttle Radar Topography Mission) V2 (Version 2) | Global | Land topography | $\begin{aligned} & 2000 \text { and } 2003 \\ & \text { (V2) } \end{aligned}$ | NGA and NASA [5] | ESRI Data and Maps DVD and http://www2.jpl.nasa.gov/srtm/ |
| 360,000 | 3 arc-second (30") | 92.66 | 90 m | NGDC Coastal Relief Model | Coastal areas around the U.S. | Land topography and ocean bathymetry |  | Scripps [6] | http://www.ngdc. noaa. gov/mgg/coastal/crm.html |
| 240,000 | 2 arc-second (2") | 61.77 | 60 m | NED (National Elevation Dataset) | Alaska land topography | Land topography | Updated bimonthly | USGS | http://ned. usgs.gov/ |
| 120,000 | 1 arc-second (1") | 30.89 | 30 m | ASTER (Advanced Spaceborne Thermal Emission and Reflection Radiometer) GDEM (Global Digital Elevation Model) | Global between 83 degrees north and south | Land topography | 2009 | NASA and Japan's Ministry of Economy | http://asterweb.jpl.nasa.gov/ |
| 120,000 | 1 arc-second (1") | 30.89 | 30 m | NED | U.S. land topography and selcted areas in Alaska | Land topography | Updated bimonthly | USGS | http://ned. usgs.gov/ |
| 40,000 | 1/3 arc-second (1/3") | 9.27 | 10 m | NED | U.S. and Alaska land topography in select areas | Land topography | Updated bimonthly | USGS | http://ned. usgs.gov/ |
| 13,333 | 1/9 arc-second (1/9") | 3.09 | 3 m | NED | U.S. land topography in select areas | Land topography | Updated bimonthly | USGS | http://ned.usgs.gov/ |
| 8,000 |  | $0.25 \mathrm{pts} / \mathrm{m}$ to 8 pts/m | 2 m | Coastal LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) | All of the U.S. coastal states with converage ranging from shoreline strips to full county coverage | Land topography and ocean bathymetry | 1997 to present |  | http://www.csc.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/coastallidar/index.html |

[1] For an output map pixel density of 100 pix/inch or $40 \mathrm{pix} / \mathrm{cm}$. Computed from $1 / \mathrm{x}=1 /(40 \mathrm{pix} / \mathrm{cm} *$ grid cell size in column C converted to cm .)
${ }^{\text {[2] }}$ National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Geophysical Data Center
[3] There are two versions of ETOPO1: Ice Surface is a grid of the Earth's surface depicting the top of the Antarctic and Greenland ice sheets; Bedrock is a grid of the Earth's surface depicting the bedrock underneath the ice sheets. [4] United States Geological Survey
[5] National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and National Aeronautics and Space Administration
[6] Scripps Institute of Oceanography, University of California, San Diego
111.19 Kilometers in One Degree of Latitude for an authalic sphere equal in surface area to the WGS84 ellipsoid
60.04 Nautical Miles in One Degree of Latitude for an authalic sphere equal in surface area to the WGS 84 ellipsoid

