







# Earth's Extreme Places and Natural Wonders





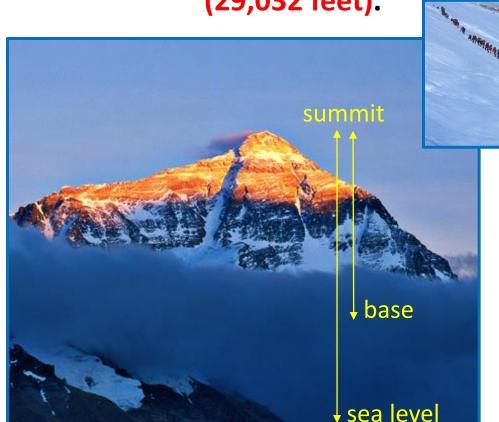


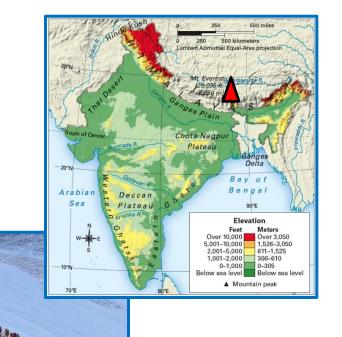


The summit of **Mount Everest**, Himalayas, is the highest point on Earth measured from sea level:

elevation of its peak has been recently updated to measure at 8,849 meters

(29,032 feet).





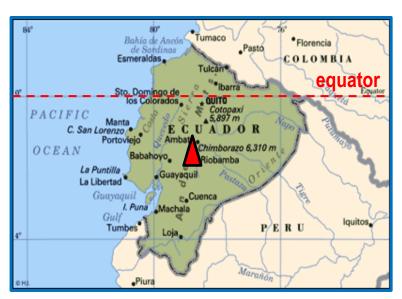


From its base atop Himalayas to the summit, Mount Everest stands at ~4,600 m (15300 feet).

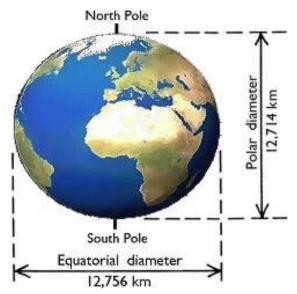
### The point farthest from the Earth's center is the summit of near-equator peak

#### **Chimborazo**

in Ecuador, at about 6,384 km (3,967 miles).



Despite the peak's elevation in relation to the sea level being only 6,268 m (20,564 feet), it is about 2 km farther from Earth's center than Mount Everest!

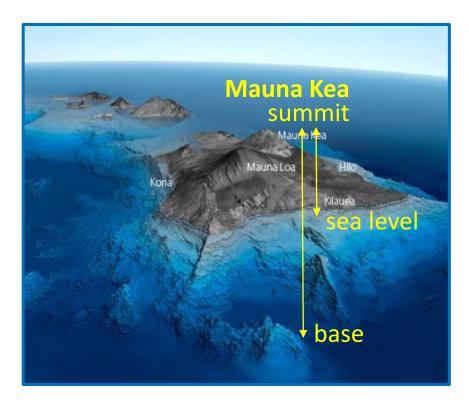




## The Earth's tallest mountain is Mauna Kea, Hawaii,

which rises about 10,203 m (33,474 feet) from the Pacific Ocean floor (4,207 m or 13,802 feet above sea level).







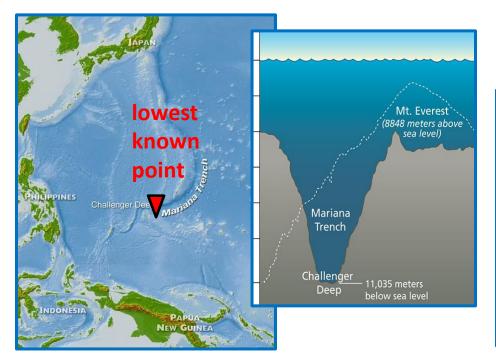
Measured from its base to summit,

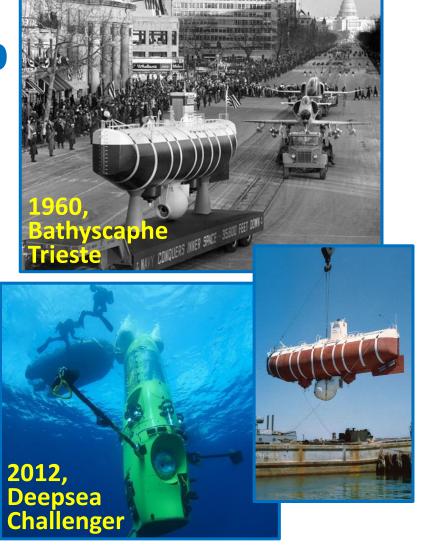
Mauna Kea is more than double

the height of Mount Everest!

## The absolute lowest known point is Challenger Deep

at the bottom of the Mariana Trench: 11,034 m (36,201 feet) below sea level.





Only three humans have reached "the bottom of the Earth": Jacques Piccard and US Navy Lieutenant Don Walsh in 1960 aboard Bathyscaphe Trieste and filmmaker James Cameron in 2012 aboard Deepsea Challenger.

#### The lowest point underground

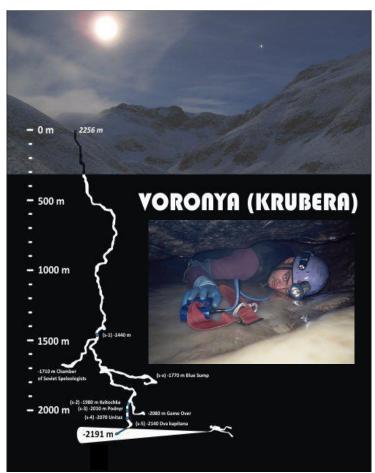
is the deepest known cave on Earth:

#### Krubera (Voronya) Cave

in Georgia, reaching more than 2,000 m (6,600 feet) below surface.



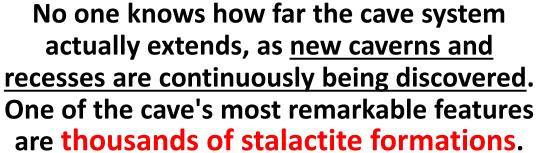
The difference between its entrance and the deepest explored point is 2,191 ± 20 m (7,188 ± 66 feet).





Mammoth Cave, KY, USA, the longest known cave system on Earth, is a giant twisting labyrinth of more than 400 miles.

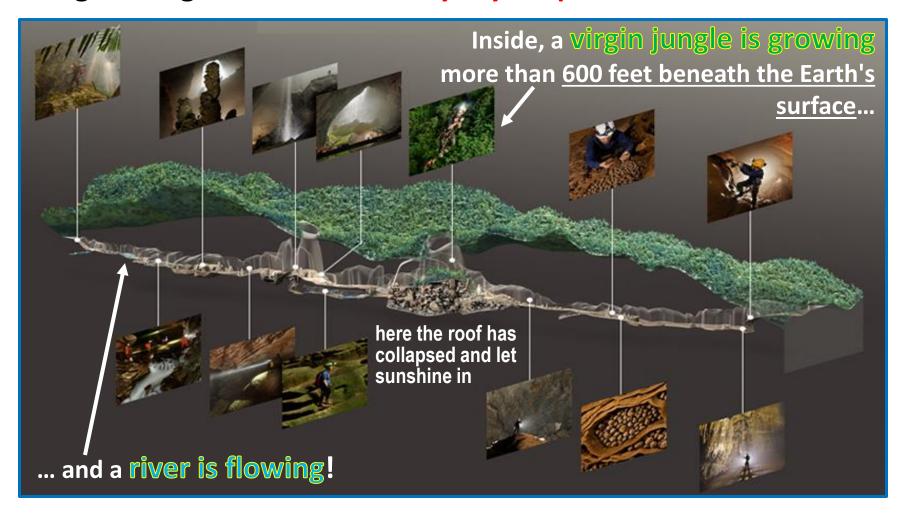






#### **Greatest Caves**

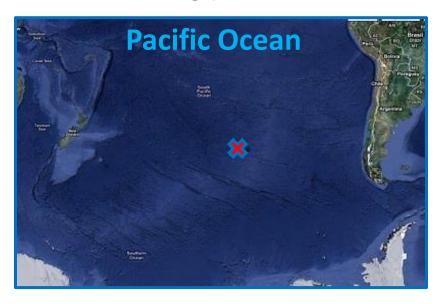
Son Doong Cave ("Mountain River Cave"), in Vietnam, measures over 5.5 miles in length, and some of its caverns are large enough to hold a 40-story skyscraper.



## The Middle of Nowhere (Points of Inaccessibility)

The Pacific Pole of Inaccessibility (also called Point Nemo), the point in the ocean farthest from any land, lies in the South Pacific Ocean at 48°52.6'S 123°23.6'W, which is approximately 2,688 km (1,670 mi) from the nearest land.





Of the continental points, the most distant from an ocean is the Eurasian Pole of Inaccessibility at 46°17′N 86°40′E, in China's region near the border of Kazakhstan, which is about 2,645 km (1,644 mi) from the nearest coastline.

#### Flat Earth? Salar de Uyuni, Bolivia

There are a few incredibly flat places on Earth, like most dried lakebeds. The most famous of all is <u>Salar de Uyuni</u> in Bolivia.



It's water supply from a nearby river is small; the water level drops significantly during drought spells. As the water evaporates, salt is left behind deposited one fine layer at a time, the process that creates the incredibly flat surface. So flat in fact that the region is used for satellite calibration. But as the water starts to build up again over the flat surface, the world's largest mirror is created as the very shallow water is almost perfectly still.

#### **Grand Canyon, Arizona, Unites States**

The **Grand Canyon** is a steep-sided canyon carved by the Colorado River in the state of Arizona in the United States.

It is 277 miles (446 km) long, up to 18 miles (29 km) wide, and over a mile deep (6,000 feet or 1,800 m).



Nearly two billion years of Earth's geological history have been exposed as the Colorado River and its branches cut their channels through layer after layer of rock while the Colorado Plateau was uplifted. Evidence suggests that the Colorado River established its course through the canyon at least 17 million years ago and continued to erode and form the canyon to its present-day configuration.

#### Great Barrier Reef, Australia

#### The Great Barrier Reef is the world's largest coral reef system

composed of over 2,900 individual reefs and 900 islands stretching for over 2,300 km (1,400 mi) over an area of approximately 344,400 km<sup>2</sup> (133,000 sq mi). Located in the Coral Sea, off the coast of Queensland, Australia, it can be seen from outer space and is the world's biggest single structure made by living organisms (coral polyps).



The Great Barrier Reef supports a diversity of life, including many vulnerable or endangered species. According to a 2012 study by the National Academy of Science, since 1985, it has lost more than half of its corals due to pollution, climate change and other factors.