

DYNAGIS Golden Pearl AddOn for Punt & NASA's World Wind

www.dynagis.net



Installing and uninstalling the DYNAGIS Pearls

By installing the DYNAGIS Pearls you add data only to an already installed Punt and/or World Wind Application. The installer will not change any system settings or registry entries.

To uninstall our products, simply delete the data and the XML files that control the AddOn data. Browse the Punt and/or World Wind Installation folder and delete the folder called 'Dynagis' is stored in the 'Add-ons' folder. The XML files that control the DYNAGIS AddOn data are found in the 'Config\Earth folder'

Example Path to the AddOn data:

C:\Program Files\NASA\World Wind 1.3\Add-ons\Dynagis**BasicMaps**

C:\Program Files\Punt\Add-ons\Dynagis**BasicMaps**

Example Path to the XML files:

D:\Program Files\NASA\World Wind 1.3\Config\Earth**xDYNAGISBasicPearl.xml**

D:\Program Files\Punt\Config\Earth**xDYNAGISBasicPearl.xml**

DYNAGIS GOLDEN Pearl

The DYNAGIS GOLDEN Pearl

FEATURES:

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- Wilderness Areas
- Coloured Relief Map
- Contoured Relief Map
- Topological Height Ranges
- **German Update Installer** which let you switch to german interface and lables.



(Package size: 32 MB)

Metadata

Data Sources

All data in DYNAGIS Pearls is based on information in the [CIA World Factbook](#) and publications from [UNEP - United Nations Environment Programme](#). In some fields, it was necessary to supplement the data. A diverse range of sources was used for supplements, including the free encyclopedia WIKIPEDIA. Dynagis gives NO warranty for the accuracy and completeness of the data, and is not liable or for any injury or injustice that may result from its use.

All "-99" or "-999" values shows, that there is no data available for this country.

Data Descriptions / Definitions

Basic Pearl

COUNTRY NAMES : Based on CIA World Factbook and UNEP – reprocessed by DYNAGIS

COUNTRY BORDERS : Based on Data published by UNEP – reprocessed by DYNAGIS

COUNTRY BASIC DATA : Based on Data published by UNEP – reprocessed by DYNAGIS

CITIES: DYNAGIS Dataset

POLITICAL MAP : Based on CIA World Factbook and UNEP – reprocessed by DYNAGIS

UTM GRID : DYNAGIS Dataset

Demographic Pearl

AVERAGE AGE: Defined as the age that divides a population into two numerically equal groups; that is, half the people are younger than this age and half are older. It is a single index that summarizes the age distribution of a population. Currently, the median age ranges from a low of about 15 in Uganda and Gaza Strip to 40 or more in several European countries and Japan.

BIRTH RATES: Give the average annual number of births during a year per 1,000 persons in the population at midyear; also known as crude birth rate. The birth rate is usually the dominant factor in determining the rate of population growth. It depends on both the level of fertility and the age structure of the population.

FERTILITY RATES: Give a figure for the average number of children that would be born per woman if all women lived to the end of their childbearing years and bore children according to a given fertility rate at each age. The total fertility rate is a more direct measure of the level of fertility than the crude birth rate, since it refers to births per woman. This indicator shows the potential for population growth in the country. High rates will also place some limits on the labor force participation rates for women. Large numbers of children born to women indicate large family sizes that might limit the ability of the families to feed and educate their children.

ILLITERACY RATES: Includes a definition of literacy and Census Bureau percentages for the total population, males, and females. There are no universal definitions and standards of literacy. Unless otherwise specified, all rates are based on the most common definition - the ability to read and write at a specified age. Detailing the standards that individual countries use to assess the ability to read and write is beyond the scope of the Factbook. Information on literacy, while not a perfect measure of educational results, is probably the most easily available and valid for international comparisons. Low levels of literacy, and education in general, can impede the economic development of a country in the current rapidly changing, technology-driven world.

INFANT MORTALITY RATES: The proportion of children who die before reaching the age of 12 months.

LIFE EXPECTANCY: Contains the average number of years to be lived by a group of people born in the same year, if mortality at each age remains constant in the future. The entry includes total population as well as the male and female components. Life expectancy at birth is also a measure of overall quality of life in a country and summarizes the mortality at all ages. It can also be thought of as indicating the potential return on investment in human capital and is necessary for the calculation of various actuarial measures.

MIGRATION: Includes the figure for the difference between the number of persons entering and leaving a country during the year per 1,000 persons (based on midyear population). An excess of persons entering the country is referred to as net immigration (e.g., 3.56 migrants/1,000 population); an excess of persons leaving the country as net emigration (e.g., -9.26 migrants/1,000 population). The net migration rate indicates the contribution of migration to the overall level of population change. High levels of migration can cause problems such as increasing unemployment and potential ethnic strife (if people are coming in) or a reduction in the labor force, perhaps in certain key sectors (if people are leaving).

MORTALITY RATES: Gives the average annual number of deaths during a year per 1,000 population at midyear; also known as crude death rate. The death rate, while only a rough indicator of the mortality situation in a country, accurately indicates the current mortality impact on population growth. This indicator is significantly affected by age distribution, and most countries will eventually show a rise in the overall death rate, in spite of continued decline in mortality at all ages, as declining fertility results in an aging population.

POPULATION DENSITY: Is the midyear population divided by land area in square kilometers. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship – except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of their country of origin. Population figures for 1960-2000 are estimates and those for years 2001 and 2002 are projections. Projection data presented are consistent with the medium variant of the 2002 Revision of World Population Prospects at the national level. Land area is a country's total area, excluding area under inland water bodies, national claims to continental shelf, and exclusive economic zones. In most cases the definition of inland water bodies includes major rivers and lakes. Data source for Land Area: FAOSTAT (Data as of August 2002). Data for years 2001 and 2002 are assumed as unvaried from year 2000.

POPULATION GROW RATE: Average annual percent change in the population, resulting from a surplus (or deficit) of births over deaths and the balance of migrants entering and leaving a country. The rate may be positive or negative. The growth rate is a factor in determining how great a burden would be imposed on a country by the changing needs of its people for infrastructure (e.g., schools, hospitals, housing, roads), resources (e.g., food, water, electricity), and jobs. Rapid population growth can be seen as threatening by neighboring countries.

UNDER POVERTY LINE: National estimates of the percentage of the population falling below the poverty line are based on surveys of sub-groups, with the results weighted by the number of people in each group. Definitions of poverty vary considerably among nations. For example, rich nations generally employ more generous standards of poverty than poor nations.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES: contains the percent of the labor force that is without jobs. Substantial underemployment might be noted.

Geographic Pearl

CONTINENTS: based on UNEP data – processed by DYNAGIS

SUB CONTINENTS: based on UNEP data – processed by DYNAGIS

GEO REGIONS: based on UNEP data – processed by DYNAGIS

GEO REGIONS: based on UNEP data – processed by DYNAGIS

HIGHEST MOUNTAINS: DYNAGIS dataset based mainly on information from <http://www.peakbagger.com>

EARTH LIGHTS: NASA Image

BIO ECO ZONES: The Ecoregions of the World project, and subsequent mapping, database, and educational and scientific reports that have resulted from this endeavor, have been a focus of the WWF-US Conservation Science Program for just over eight years.

TREE COVERAGE: Characterization of terrestrial vegetation from the Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer (AVHRR) on the global to regional scale has traditionally been accomplished using classification schemes with discrete numbers of vegetation classes. More information at: <http://glcf.umiacs.umd.edu/data/treecover/>

EARTH QUAKE ZONES: The coverage shows earthquake intensity zones. The intensity describes exclusively the effects of an earthquake on the surface of the earth and integrates numerous parameters (such as ground acceleration, duration of an earthquake, subsoil effects). It also includes historical earthquake reports. The risk grading is based on expectations for a period of 50 years, corresponding to the mean service life of modern buildings.

WET LANDS: Based on WWF data

WILDERNESS AREAS: The "Reconnaissance-Level Inventory of the Amount of Wilderness in the World" basically shows areas which are hardly touched by mankind. For this data set called World Wilderness Areas, wilderness has been defined as "undeveloped land still primarily shaped by the forces of nature".

RELIEF MAP: based on 'blue marble' texture and elevation grid – processed by DYNAGIS

TOPO HEIGHT RANGES: based on elevation grid - processed by DYNAGIS,