

Amazon



Albers Projection, Datum: South American 1969
Central Meridian: -60.0, Standard Parallel 1: -5.0

Congo



Lambert Conformal Conic Projection, Datum: WGS 1984
Central Meridian: 25.0, Standard Parallel 1: 20.0

Orinoco



Albers Projection, Datum: South American 1969
Central Meridian: -60.0, Standard Parallel 1: -5.0

Yangtze



Projection, Datum: Xian 1980

Brahmaputra

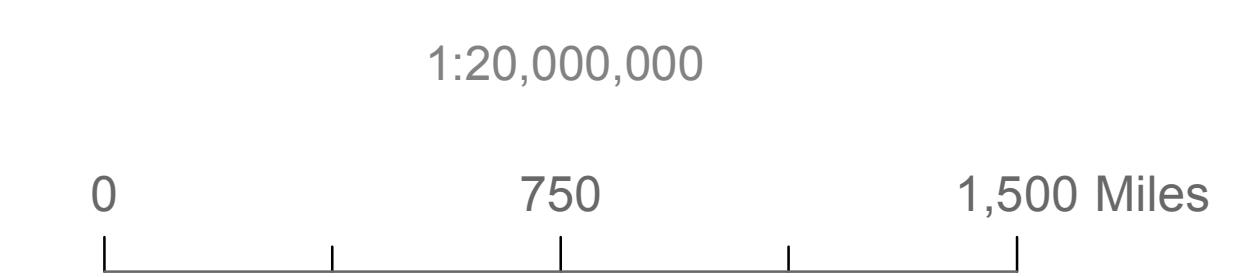


Projection, Datum: Makassar

TEN LARGEST RIVERS ON EARTH

Only two and a half percent of all water on the Blue Planet, Earth, is fresh water. Of that, only one percent of water is accessible for human consumption. Rivers are critical conduits for limited fresh water resources, in addition to hosting species, dividing and unifying political regions, use for transportation, and serving as beautiful natural areas for inspiration and recreation.

These maps show rivers and river basin boundaries from the Global Runoff Data Centre's (GRDC) Major River Basins of the World dataset (2007). The "ten largest" rivers are defined by mean annual flow volume as provided by the GRDC.



Hydrography layers from Global Runoff Data Centre (2007). Major River Basins of the World / Global Runoff Data Centre, Koblenz, Germany; Federal Institute of Hydrology (BfG). Basemap layers from Natural Earth.

Poster created by Tim Harlow, GISC 1491, 27 February 2017

Yenisei



Asia South Lambert Conformal Conic Projection, Datum: Xian 1980
Central Meridian: 90.0

Mississippi



Mercator Projection, Datum: WGS 1984
Longitude Of Center: -94.6, Latitude Of Center: -31.7

Lena



Asia Lambert Conformal Conic Projection, Datum: Xian 1980

Paraná



Projection, Datum: WGS 1984

Mekong



Mercator Projection, Datum: WGS 1984
Central Meridian: 0.0, Standard Parallel 1: 0.0