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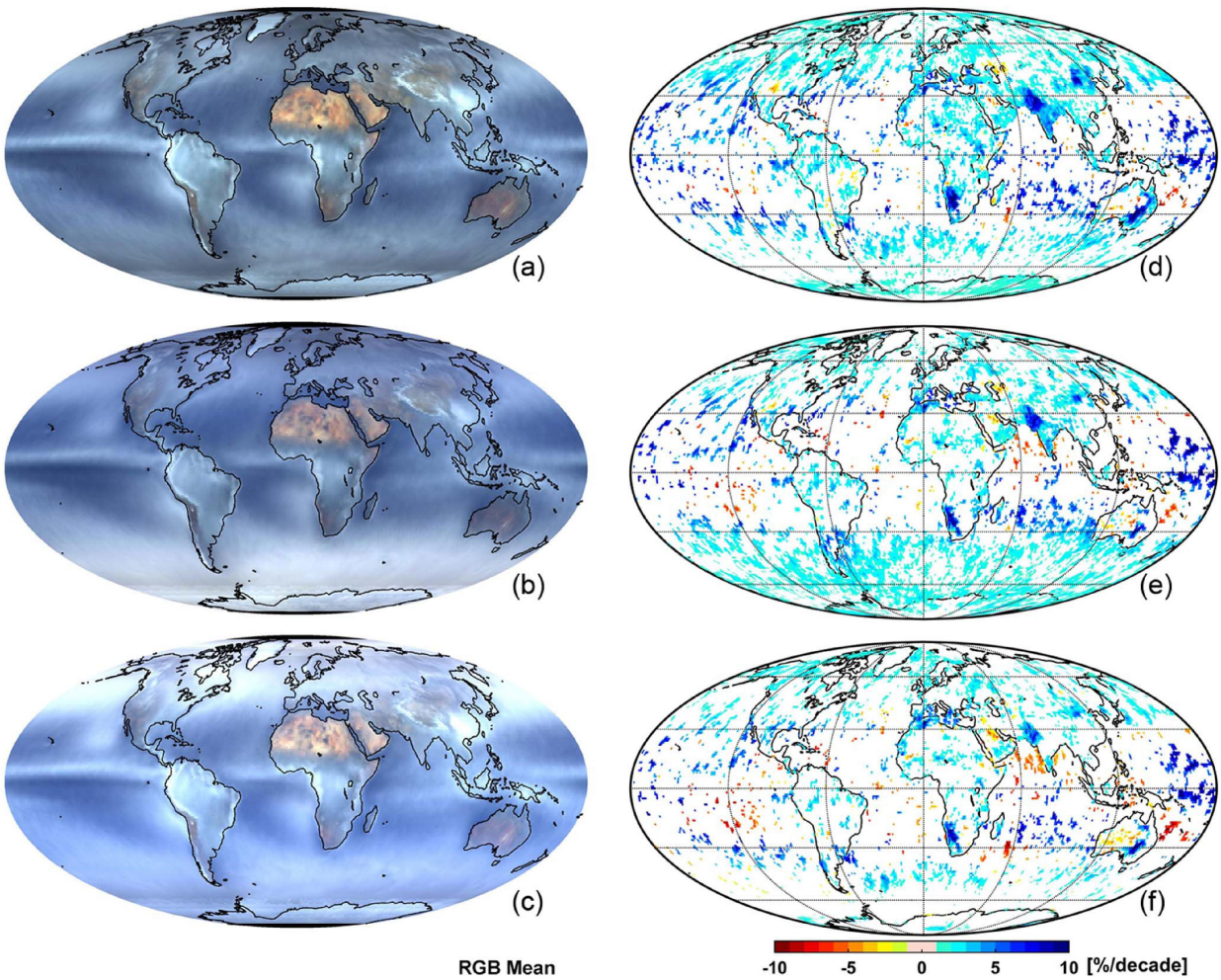

Fifteen-year-averaged RGB images of the Earth from MISR nadir (AN) and two oblique cameras (DA and DF), along with significant trends in color changing of the Earth.

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About the Cover: Earth-Observing satellites provide global observations of many geophysical variables. As these variables are derived from measured radiances, the underlying radiance data are the most reliable sources of information for change detection. The radiance data collected by the Multi-angle Imaging SpectroRadiometer (MISR) reveal significantly large regional shifts in color and texture in the past 15 years. These large regional trends cannot be explained either by uncertainties in radiometric calibration or variability in total or spectral solar irradiance; hence they reflect changes internal to Earth s climate system. This figure shows the 15-year-mean true color composites images of the Earth at both nadir and oblique views along with significant trends in color shift. Regions with negative trends become redder over time, while regions with positive trends become bluer. For more information please see ''Regional Changes in Earth's Color and Texture as Observed From Space Over a 15-Year Period,'' by Zhao *et al.*, which begins on page 4240.