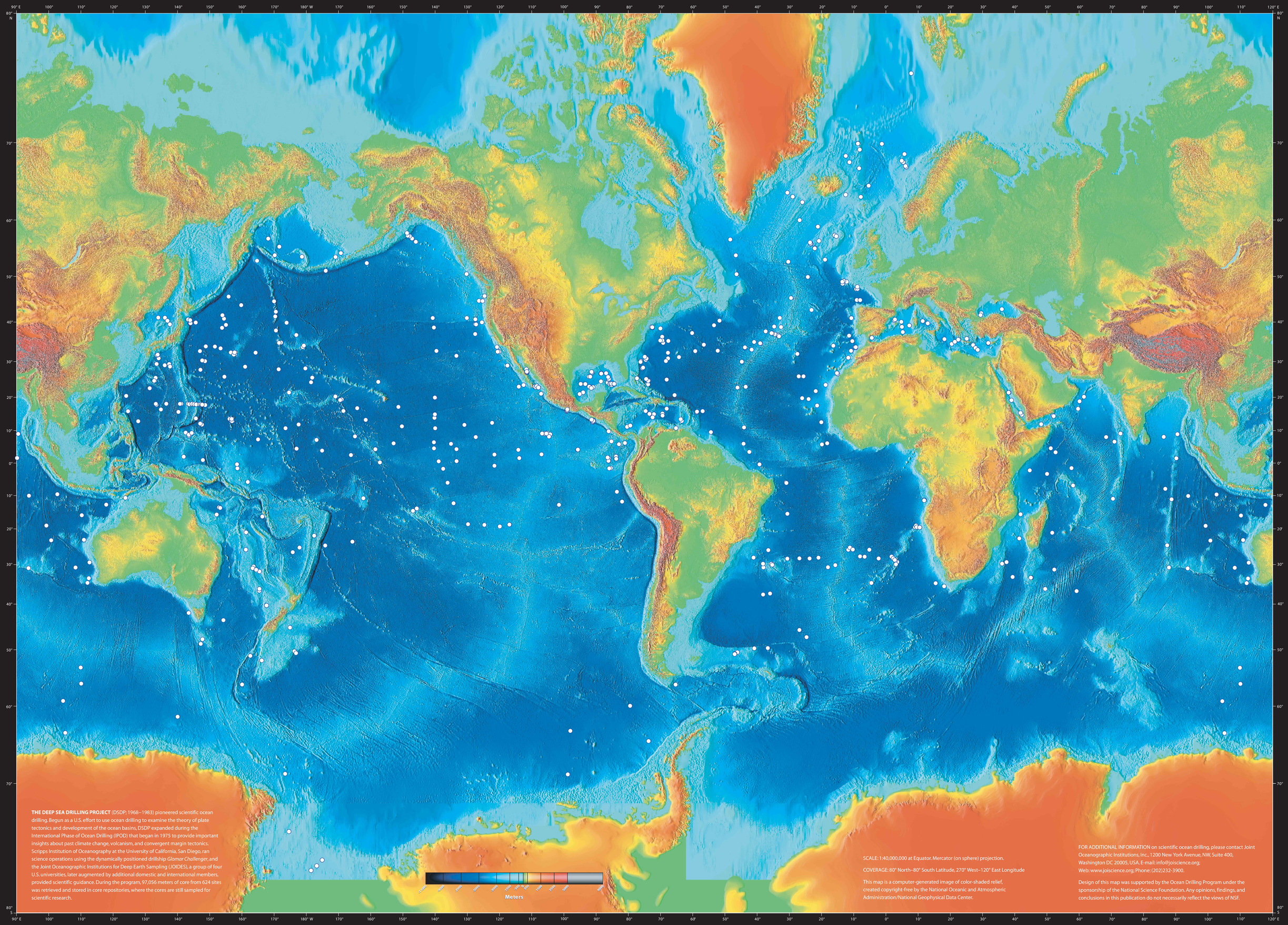

THE DEEP SEA DRILLING PROJECT (DSDP; 1968–1983) pioneered scientific ocean drilling. Begun as a U.S. effort to use ocean drilling to examine the theory of plate tectonics and development of the ocean basins, DSDP expanded during the International Phase of Ocean Drilling (IPOD) that began in 1975 to provide important insights about past climate change, volcanism, and convergent margin tectonics. Scripps Institution of Oceanography at the University of California, San Diego, ran science operations using the dynamically positioned drillship *Glomar Challenger*, and the Joint Oceanographic Institutions for Deep Earth Sampling (JOIDES), a group of four U.S. universities, later augmented by additional domestic and international members, provided scientific guidance. During the program, 97,056 meters of core from 624 sites was retrieved and stored in core repositories, where the cores are still sampled for scientific research.

SCALE: 1:40,000,000 at Equator. Mercator (on sphere) projection.

COVERAGE: 80° North–80° South Latitude, 270° West–120° East Longitude

This map is a computer-generated image of color-shaded relief, created copyright-free by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration/National Geophysical Data Center.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on scientific ocean drilling, please contact Joint Oceanographic Institutions, Inc., 1200 New York Avenue, NW, Suite 400, Washington DC 20005, USA. E-mail: info@joiscience.org; Web: www.joiscience.org; Phone: (202)232-3900.

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Deep Sea Drilling Project