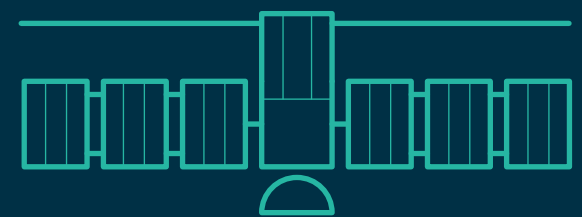
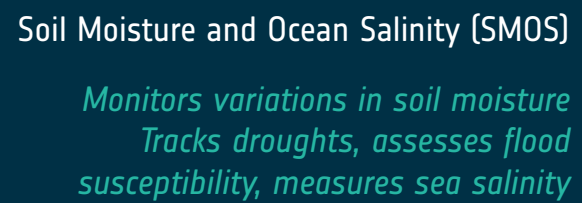


ESA's Earth observation satellites are playing a leading role in furthering our understanding of how Earth's water cycle is being influenced by humankind

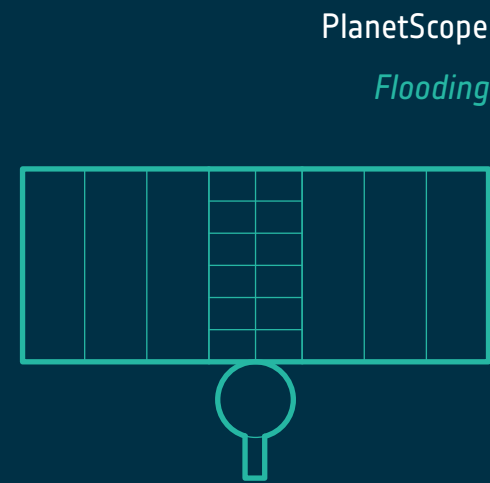
RADARSAT-2
Wetland mapping and snow mass loss



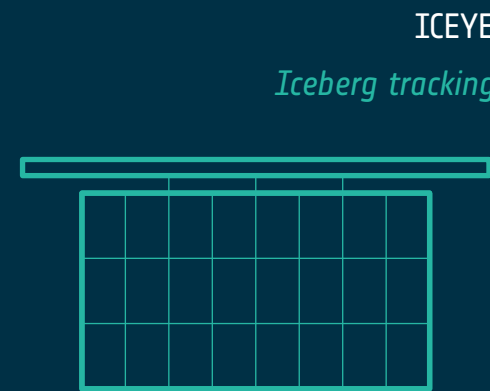
Soil Moisture and Ocean Salinity (SMOS)
*Monitors variations in soil moisture
Tracks droughts, assesses flood susceptibility, measures sea salinity*



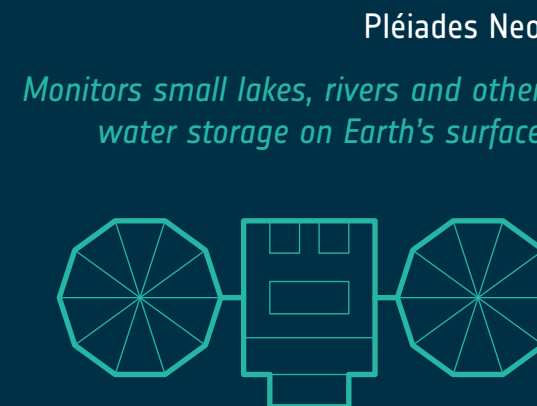
PlanetScope
Flooding



ICEYE
Iceberg tracking



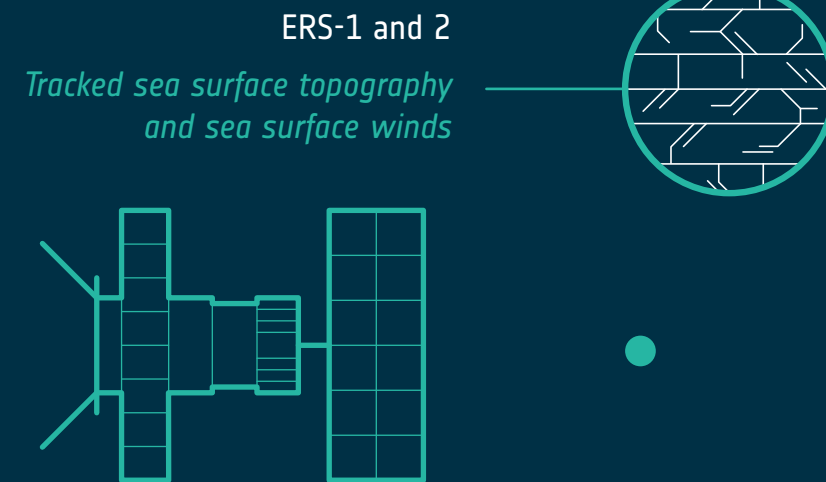
Pléiades Neo
Monitors small lakes, rivers and other water storage on Earth's surface



OceanSat-2
Data on ocean chlorophyll



ERS-1 and 2
Tracked sea surface topography and sea surface winds



Water on Earth takes many forms – liquid, vapour or ice – and exists both underground and as surface water in rivers, lakes and seas.

Data from the agency's Heritage, Earth Explorer, and Third Party missions - accessible for free for research and scientific applications - contribute to monitoring Earth's changing terrestrial hydrosphere and help accelerate efforts to tackle the scientific challenges of the climate crisis.

Read More:
earth.esa.int/eogateway/news/satellites-investigate-earth-s-terrestrial-hydrosphere