

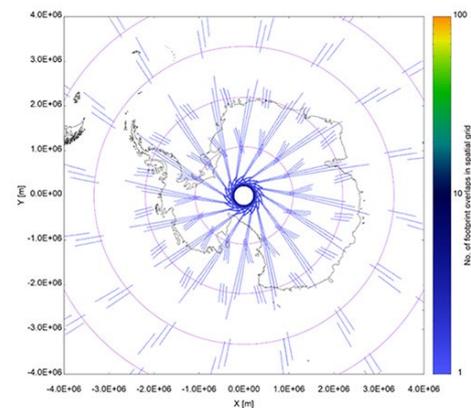
CRYO₂ICE over Antarctica: revealing further insight on changing ice

12 July 2022

The CryoSat-2 satellite is currently being aligned with ICESat-2 over Antarctica, unlocking fresh possibilities in the wealth of new information being delivered by the near-synchronous orbit of the two satellites.

Between 16 and 31 July 2020, a campaign dubbed CRYO₂ICE took off, where ESA raised the orbit of its Earth Explorer CryoSat-2, to periodically align with NASA's ICESat-2 satellite.

The campaign's aim was to achieve a partial parallel ground-track every 19th revolution of CryoSat-2 and every 20th revolution of ICESat-2—allowing data in the polar areas to be collected by the two satellites within a few hours of each other.



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Interactive summary of ESA Third Party Mission collections

22 July 2022

A new interactive summary is available, showcasing the ESA archives for Third Party Mission collections.

In the summary, the temporal and spatial coverage is listed for each collection, with a pop-up displaying metadata and an example of an image for that product.

Each collection also offers a link to the Third Party Missions Dissemination Service, where a particular location can be selected within the collection on an interactive map before submitting a request to download the product.



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Highlight on:

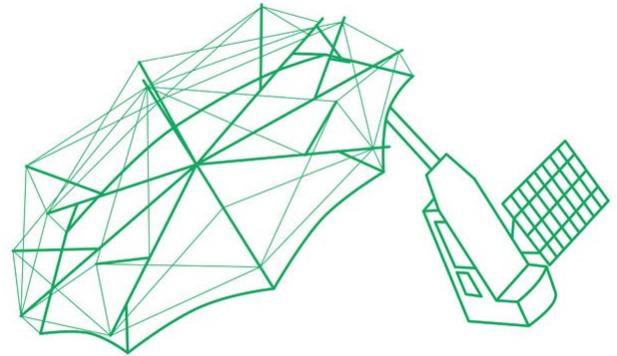
Space helps monitor Earth's Biosphere

21 July 2022

Earth is a living planet. Living organisms on Earth's surface interact with the hydrosphere, atmosphere, cryosphere and lithosphere, together forming Earth's biosphere – a zone of life.

Earth's biosphere is continually changing. Through its pioneering Earth observation missions, ESA is making critical contributions to monitor these changes and their impacts on Earth's water and carbon cycles.

Satellites provide consistent measurements of both natural changes (e.g. fires, insect plagues) and anthropogenic disturbances (e.g. deforestation, urbanisation). Time series satellite data provide ways to better understand Earth's biosphere, and aid efforts to leverage biosphere processes as carbon sinks.



These include several non-operational Heritage Missions, such as ESA's European Remote Sensing (ERS) satellite programme.

By analysing and processing the data from these missions, scientists can reveal how Earth's environment is evolving over long time-periods, delivering insight into the impacts and drivers of climate change.

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UPCOMING EVENTS



07/11/2022

VH-RODA Workshop 2022
Abstract submission closes on 26
September

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Focus on: Data access

How to access SMOS data

ESA's SMOS (Soil Moisture and Ocean Salinity) mission launched in 2009 and continues to provide data that further our understanding of Earth's water cycle. The satellite's MIRAS (Microwave Imaging Radiometer with Aperture Synthesis) instrument is the first to use microwave L-band measurements to observe global variations in soil moisture and sea surface salinity.

As part of ESA's free and open data policy, products from the SMOS mission are openly available from the [SMOS Dissemination Service](#). An active EO Sign In account is required for authentication.

Soil moisture and ocean salinity data products are offered, in addition to products for related subjects, including daily wind speed, wind radii fixes (for supporting tropical cyclone forecasts), and sea ice thickness (using data from both SMOS and CryoSat).

[Discover the SMOS products](#)



Artist's concept of SMOS. Copyright: ESA - P. Carril

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