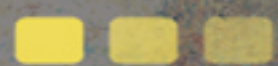




Earth from Space

 Africa

European Space Agency
Agence spatiale européenne


the
Living Planet

Africa



AFRICA

Meteosat-8 17 March 2003, 11:57 UTC

I N D E X

Lake Nasser - Egypt	4
Nile - Egypt	5
Lake Tana - Ethiopia	6
Eritrea	7
Tibesti Mountains - Chad	8
Niger Basin - Mali	9
Richat - Mauritania	10
Erg Murzuq - Libya	11
Mauritania	12
West Coast of Africa	13
Guinea-Bissau	14
Guinea Conakry	15
Lake Volta - Ghana	16
Nairobi - Kenya	17
Lake Tumba - Congo Basin	18
Lake Mai-Ndombe - Congo Basin	19
Kampala - Uganda	20
Lake Tanganyika - Tanzania	21
Windhoek - Namibia	22
Namibian Desert	23
Cape Town - South Africa	24
Cape Town - South Africa	25
Maseru - Lesotho	26
Lesotho	27
Madagascar	28
Madagascar	29

Lake Nasser - Egypt



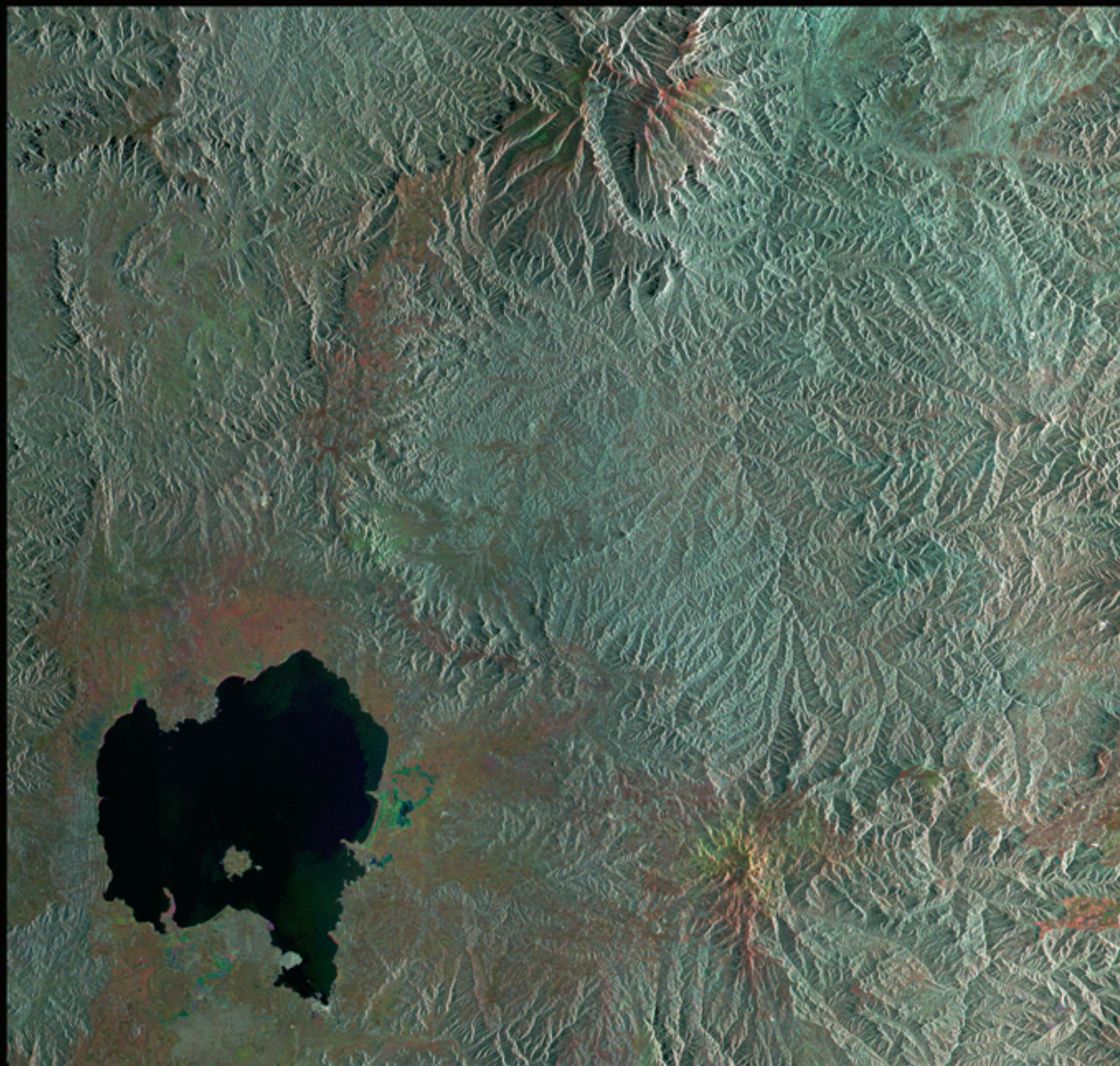
AFRICA



image width: 672 Km

ENVISAT meris - 14 February 2005

Lake Tana - Ethiopia



AFRICA

6

ENVISAT asar - 27 February 2004

image width: 246 Km

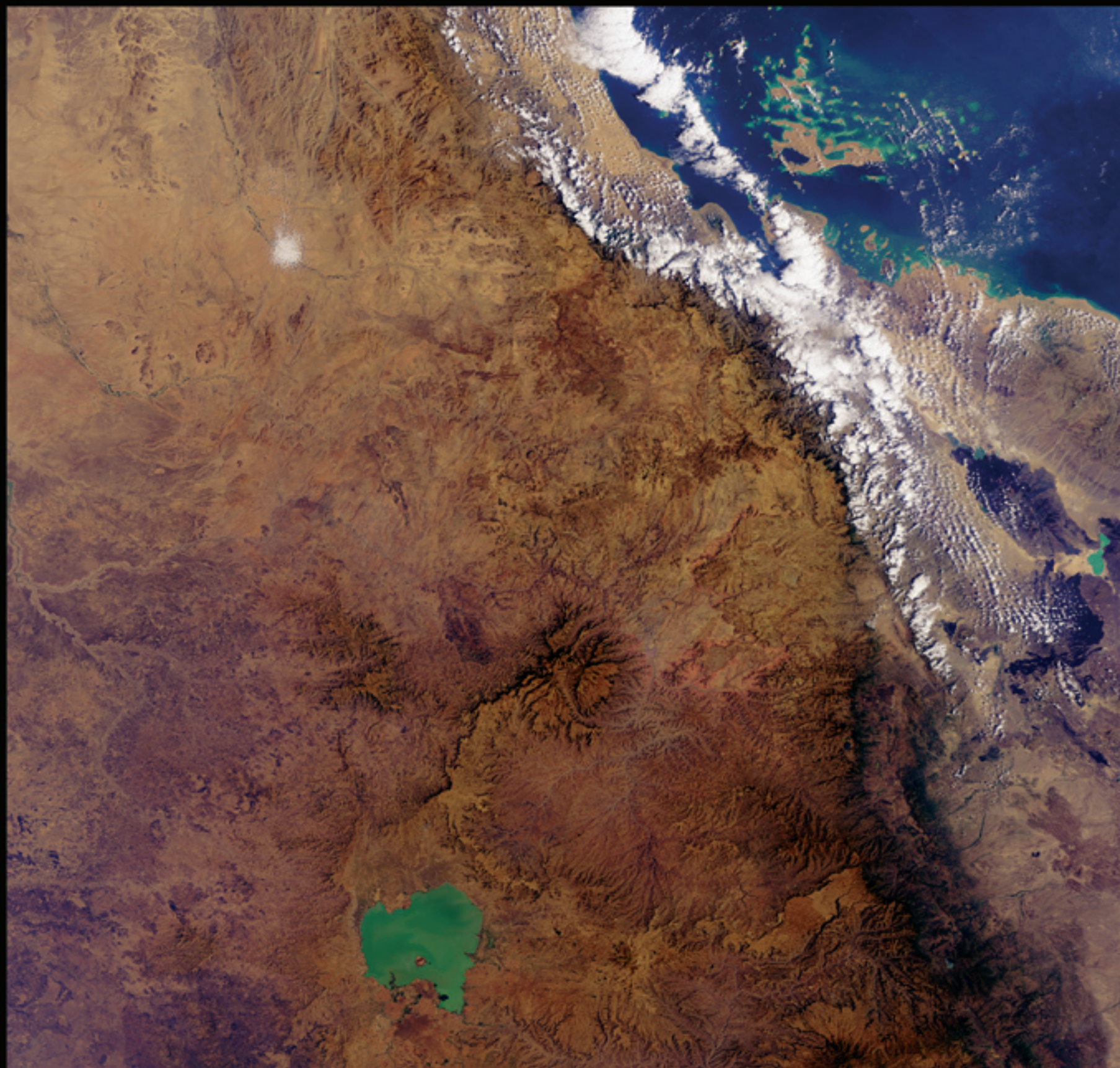


image width: 672 Km

ENVISAT meris - 5 February 2005

Tibesti Mountains - Chad

AFRICA

00

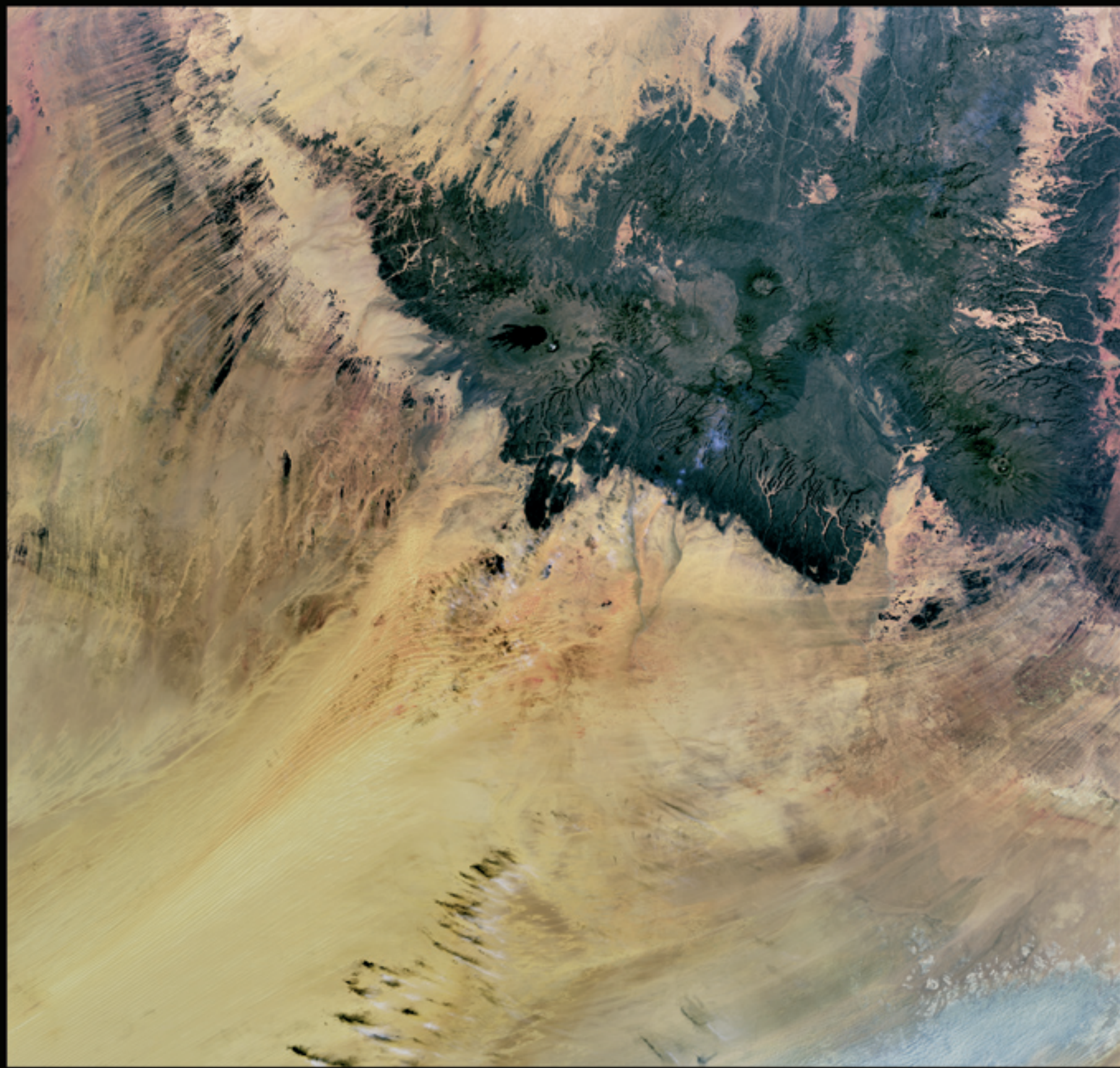


image width: 672 Km

ENVISAT meris - 24 November 2004

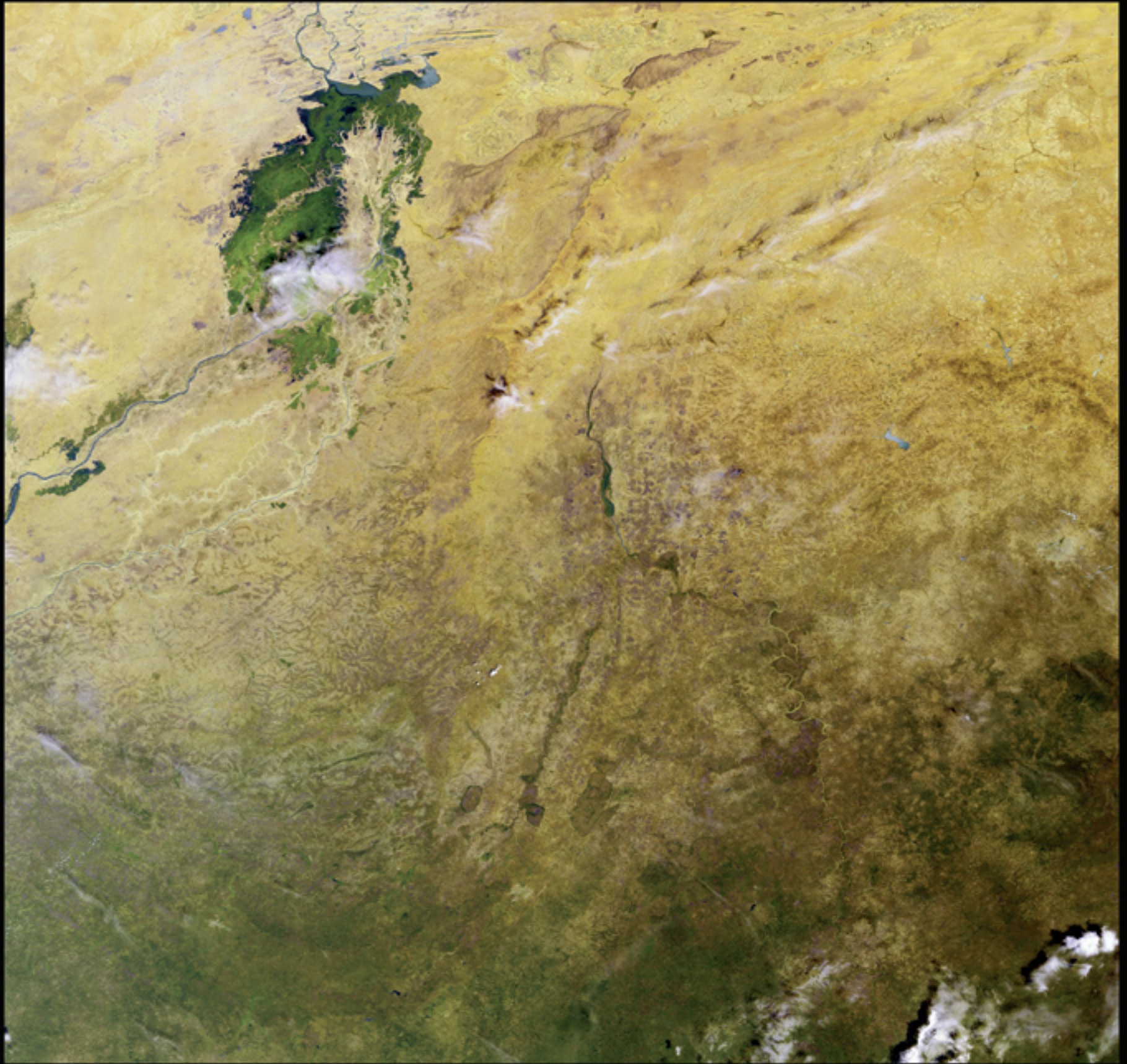
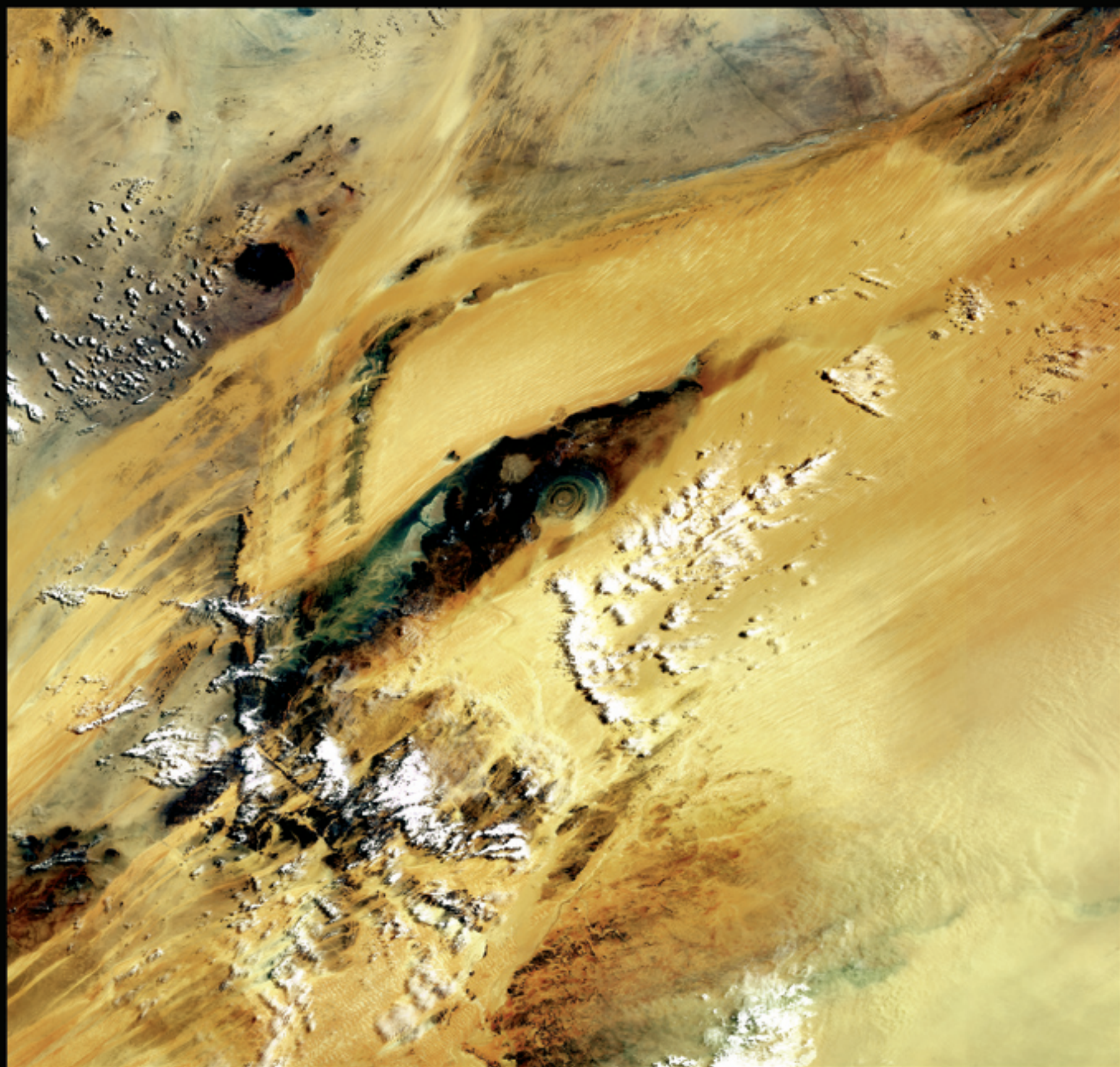


image width: 672 Km

ENVISAT meris - 3 November 2004

Richat - Mauritania



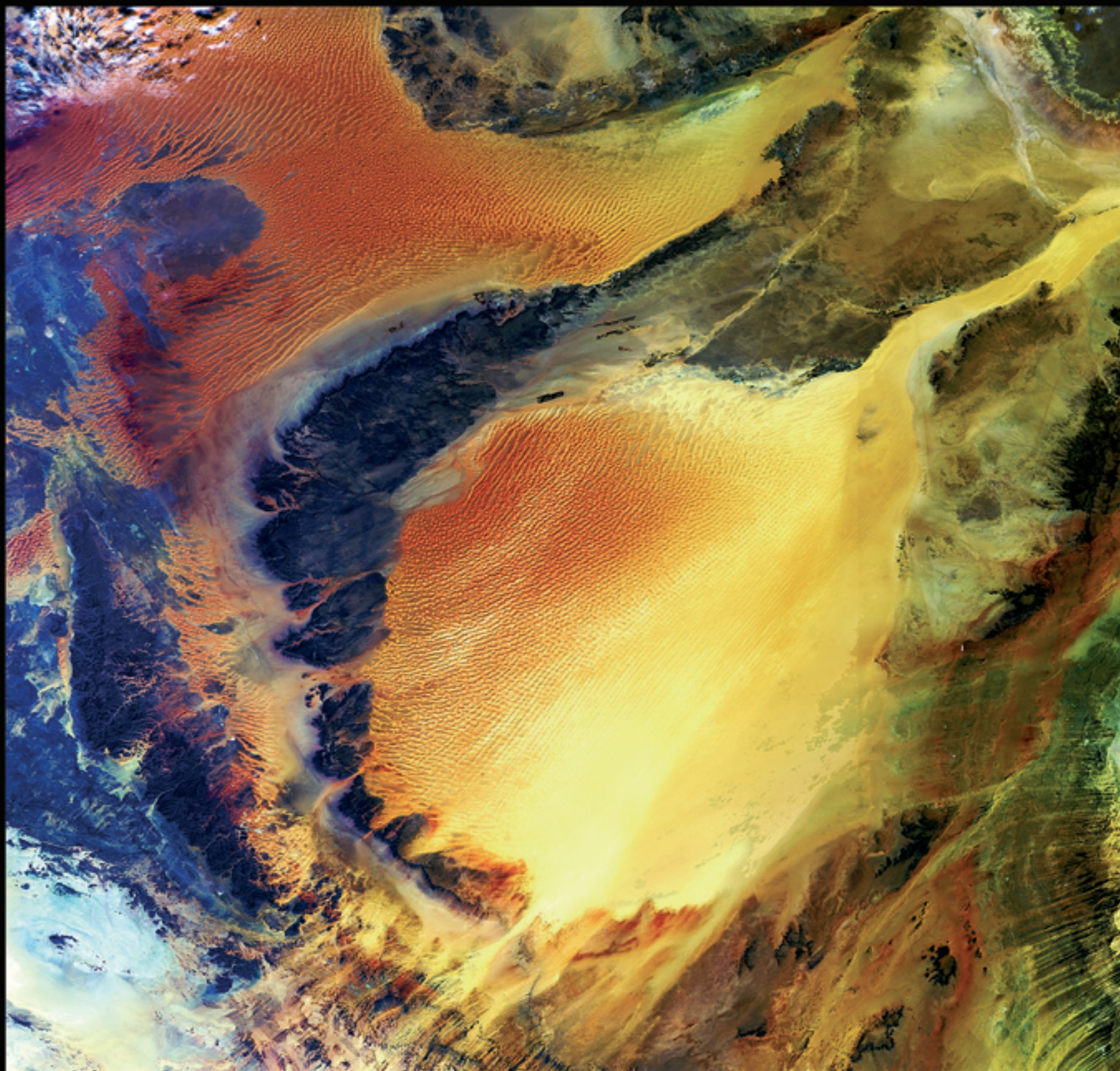


image width: 672 Km

ENVISAT meris - 24 November 2004

Mauritania

AFRICA

12

ENVISAT asar - 24 April 2003

image width: 142 Km



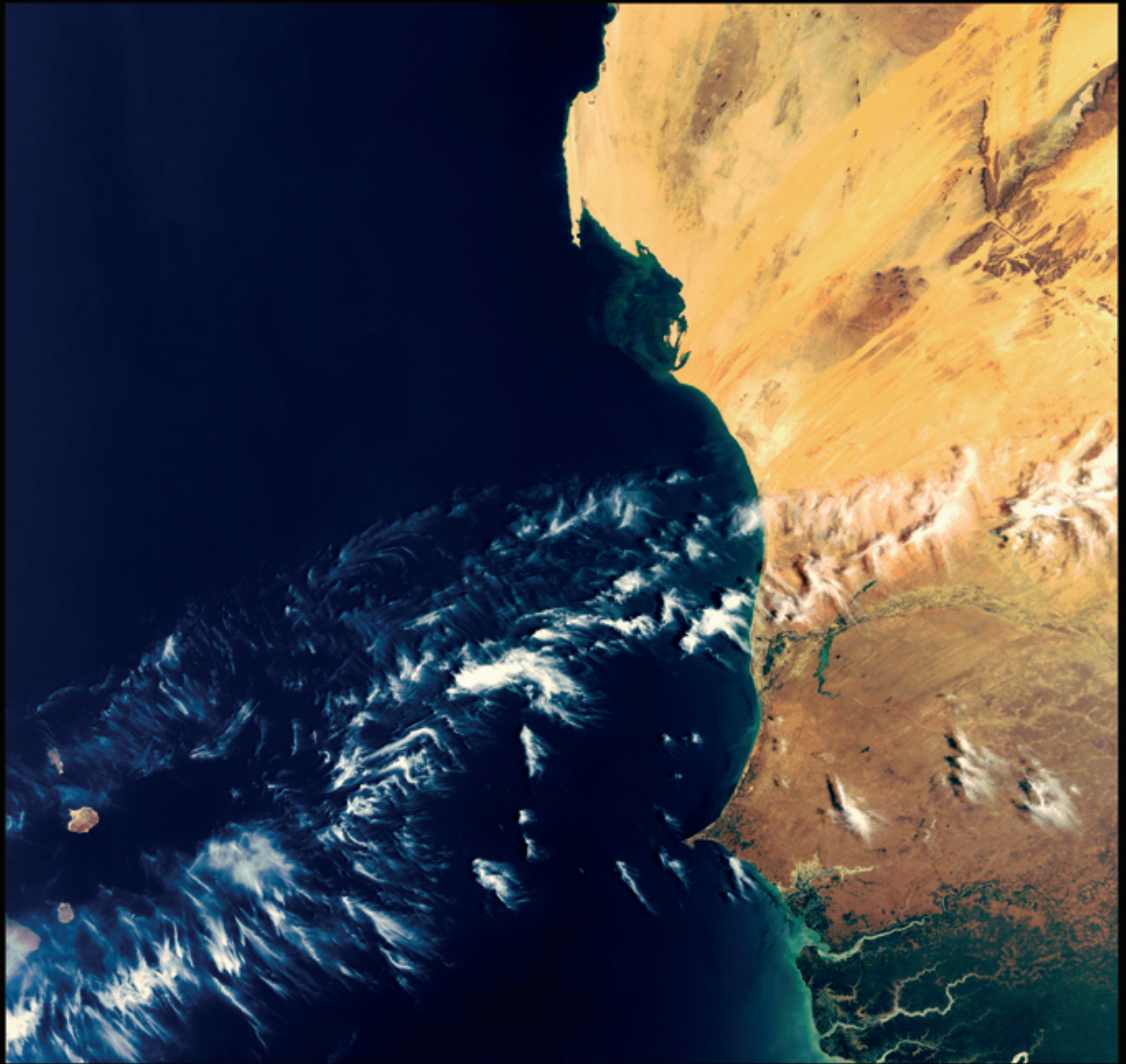
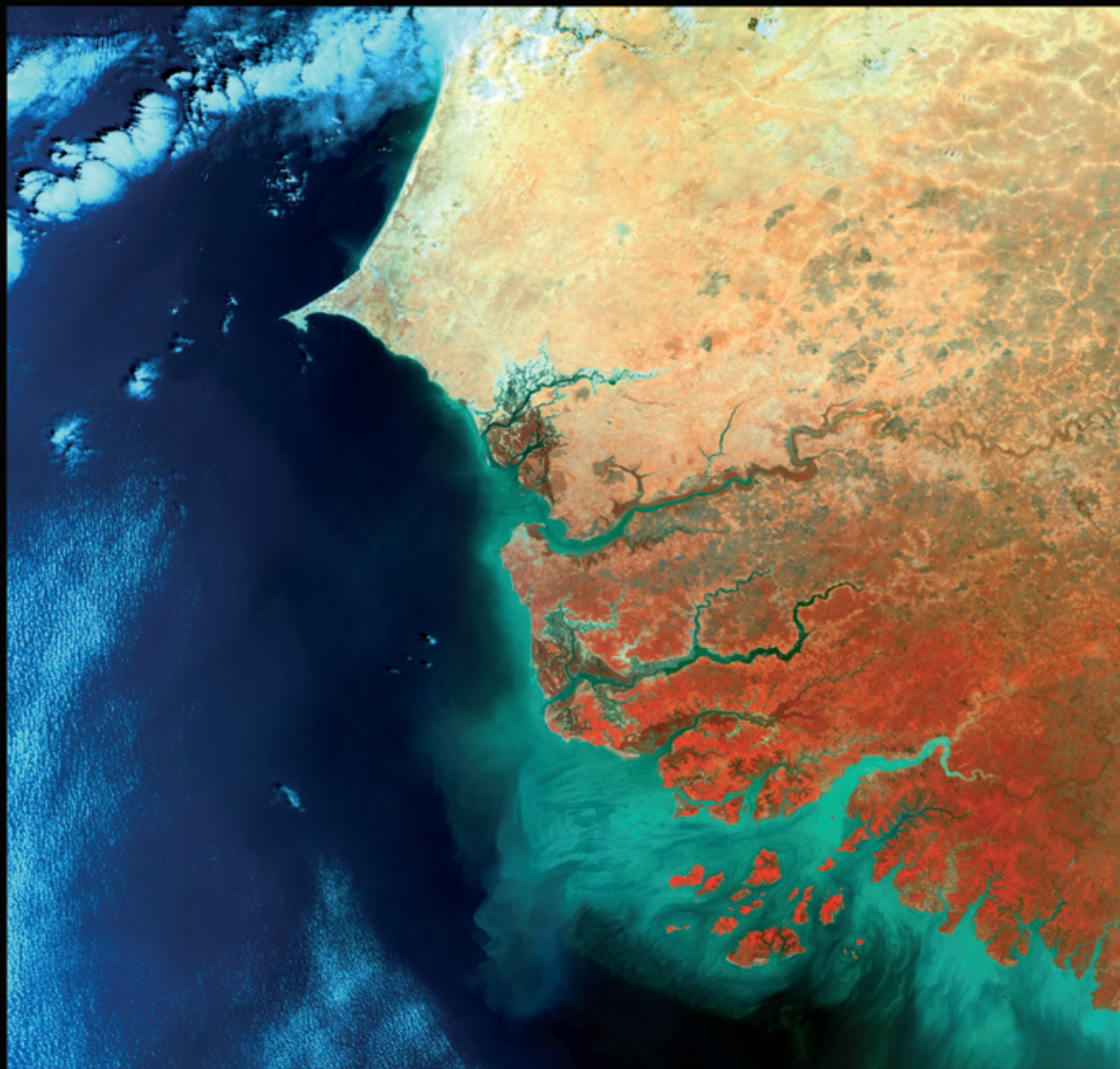


image width: 1344 Km

ENVISAT meris - 22 March 2002



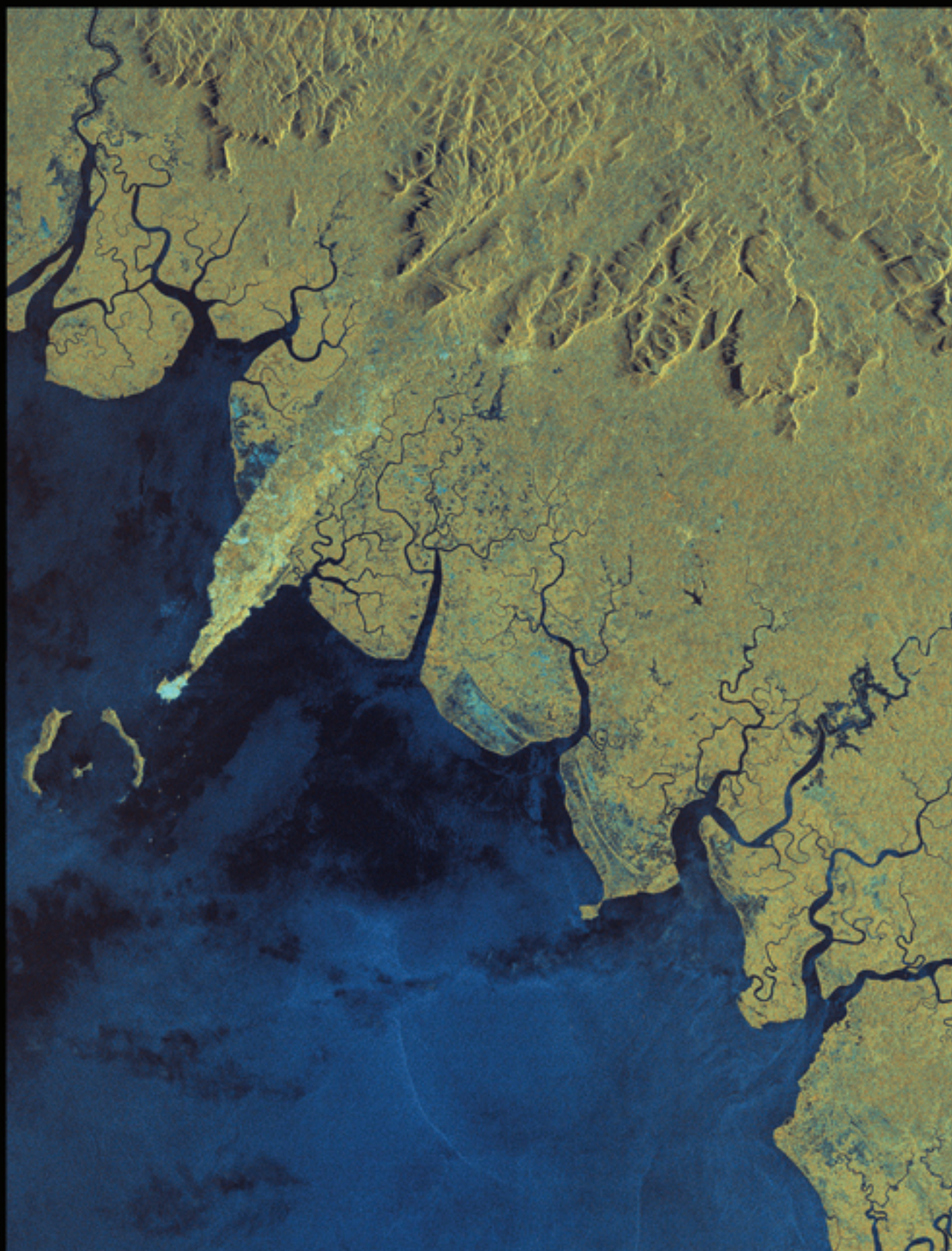
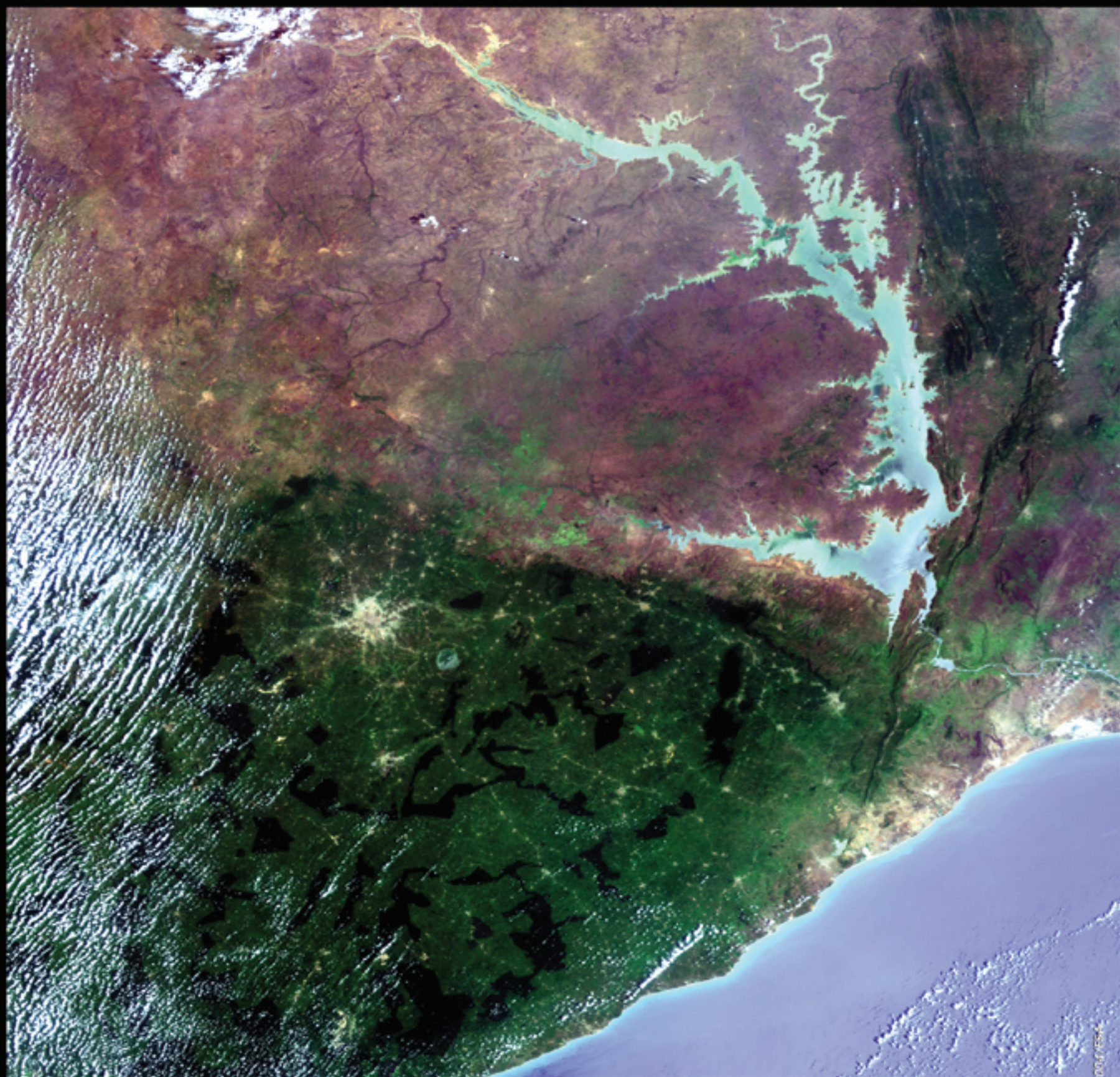


image width: 83 Km

ENVISAT asar - 2 August 2003

Lake Volta - Ghana



AFRICA

16

ENVISAT meris - 12 February 2003

image width: 450 Km

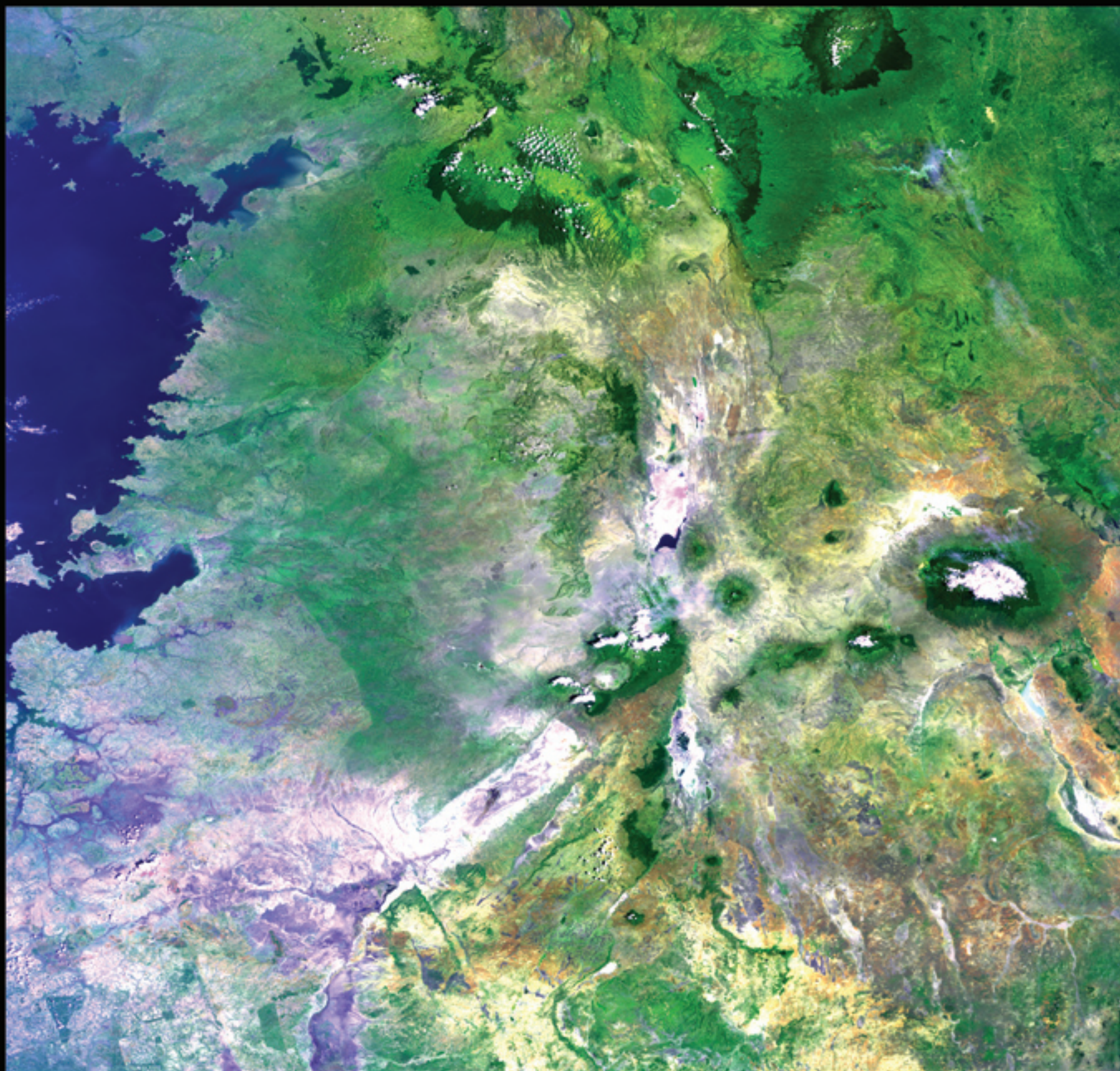
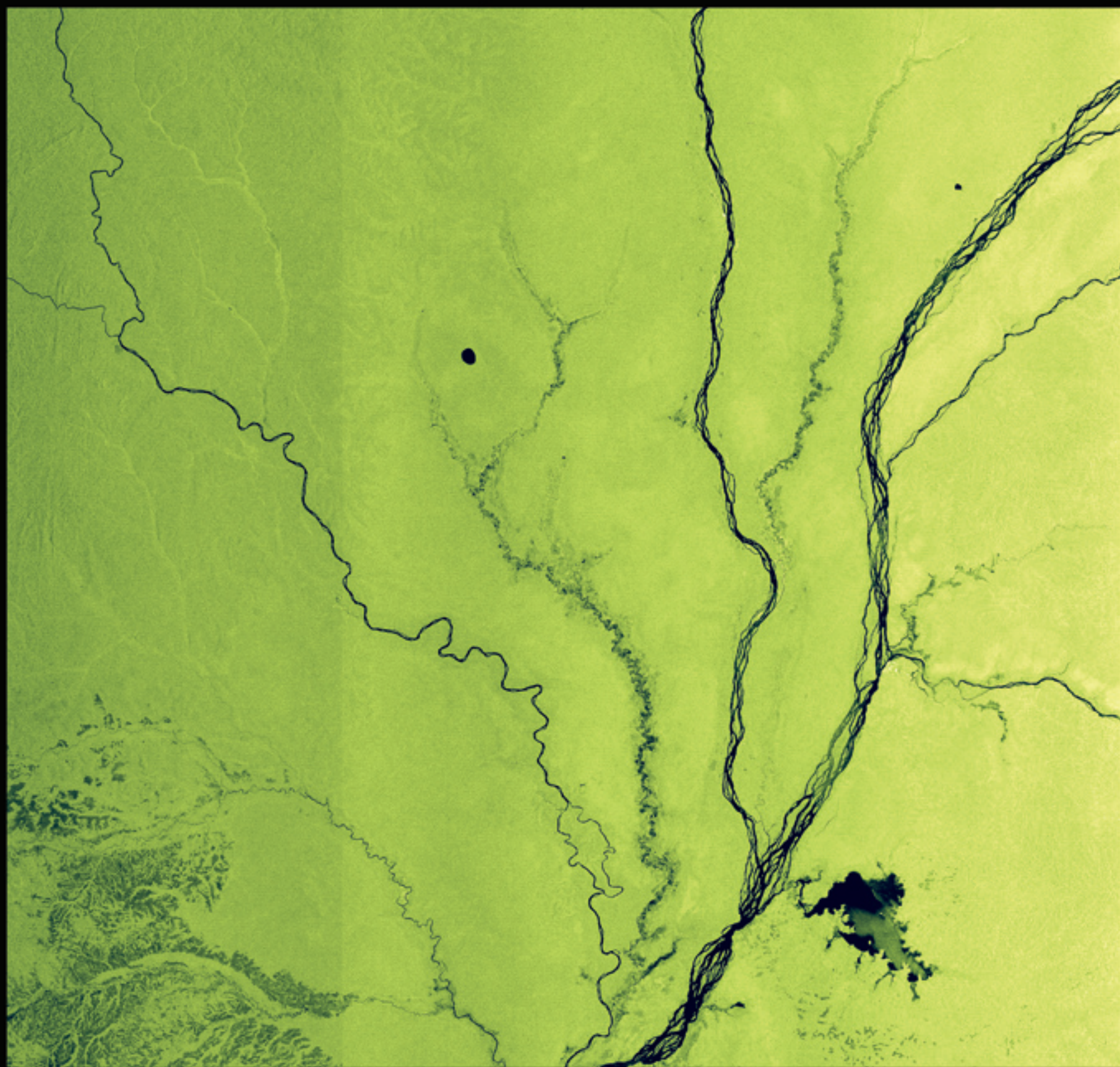


image width: 672 Km

ENVISAT meris - 26 December 2003

Lake Tumba - Congo Basin



AFRICA

Lake Mai-Ndombe - Congo Basin

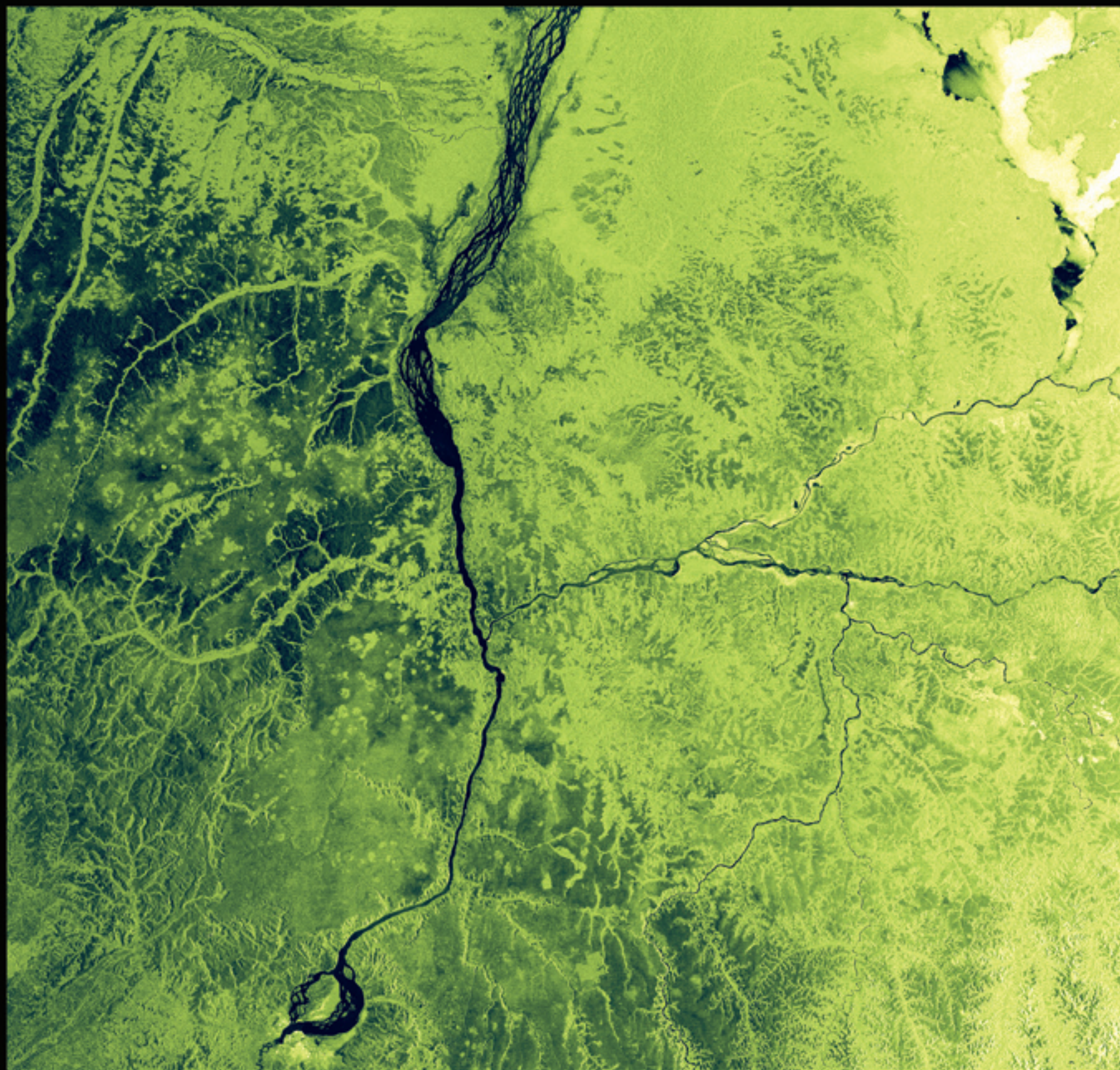
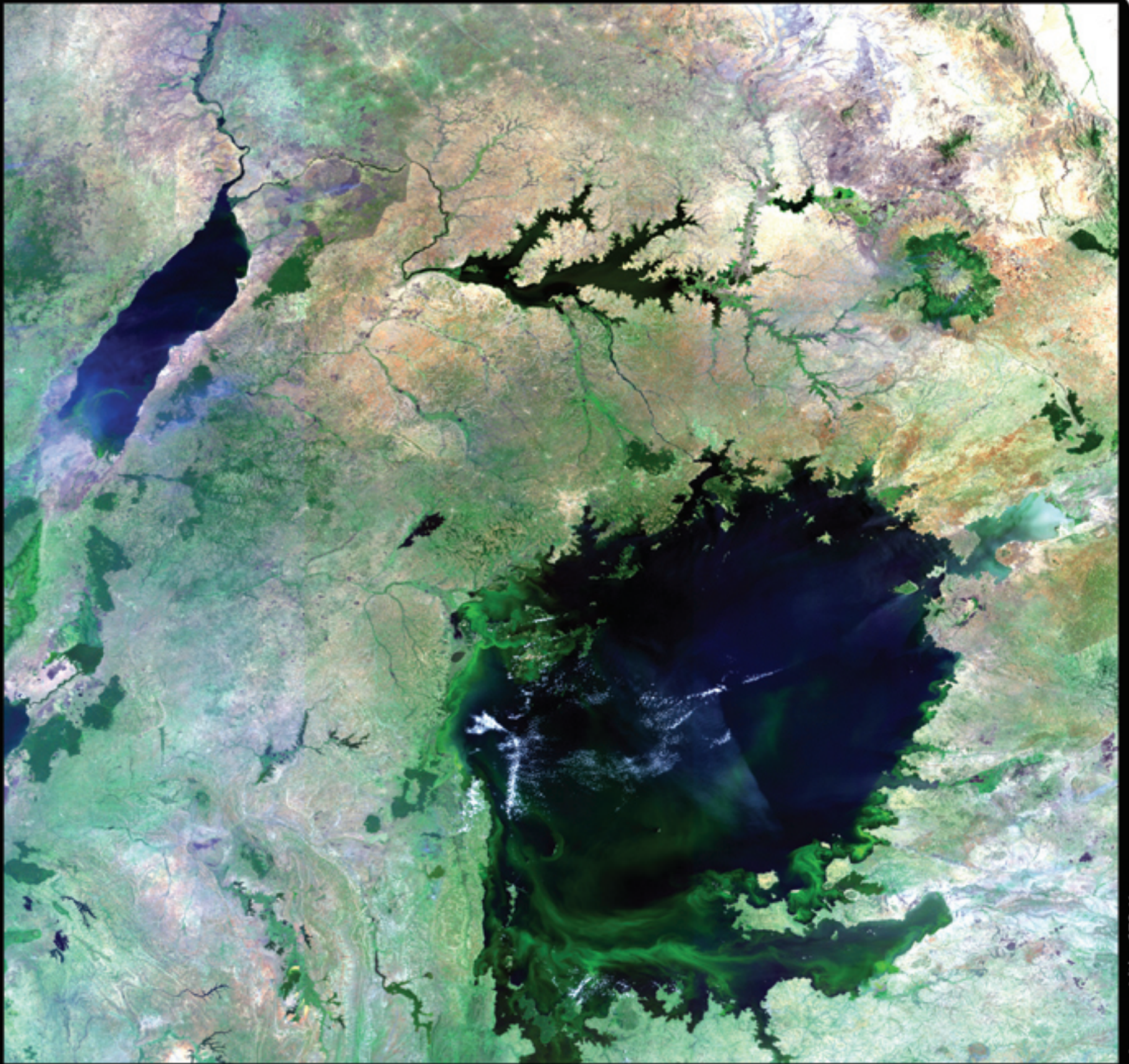


image width: 407 Km

ENVISAT asar - 5 January 2003

Kampala - Uganda



AFRICA

20

ENVISAT meris - 21 February 2005

image width: 672 Km

Lake Tanganyika - Tanzania



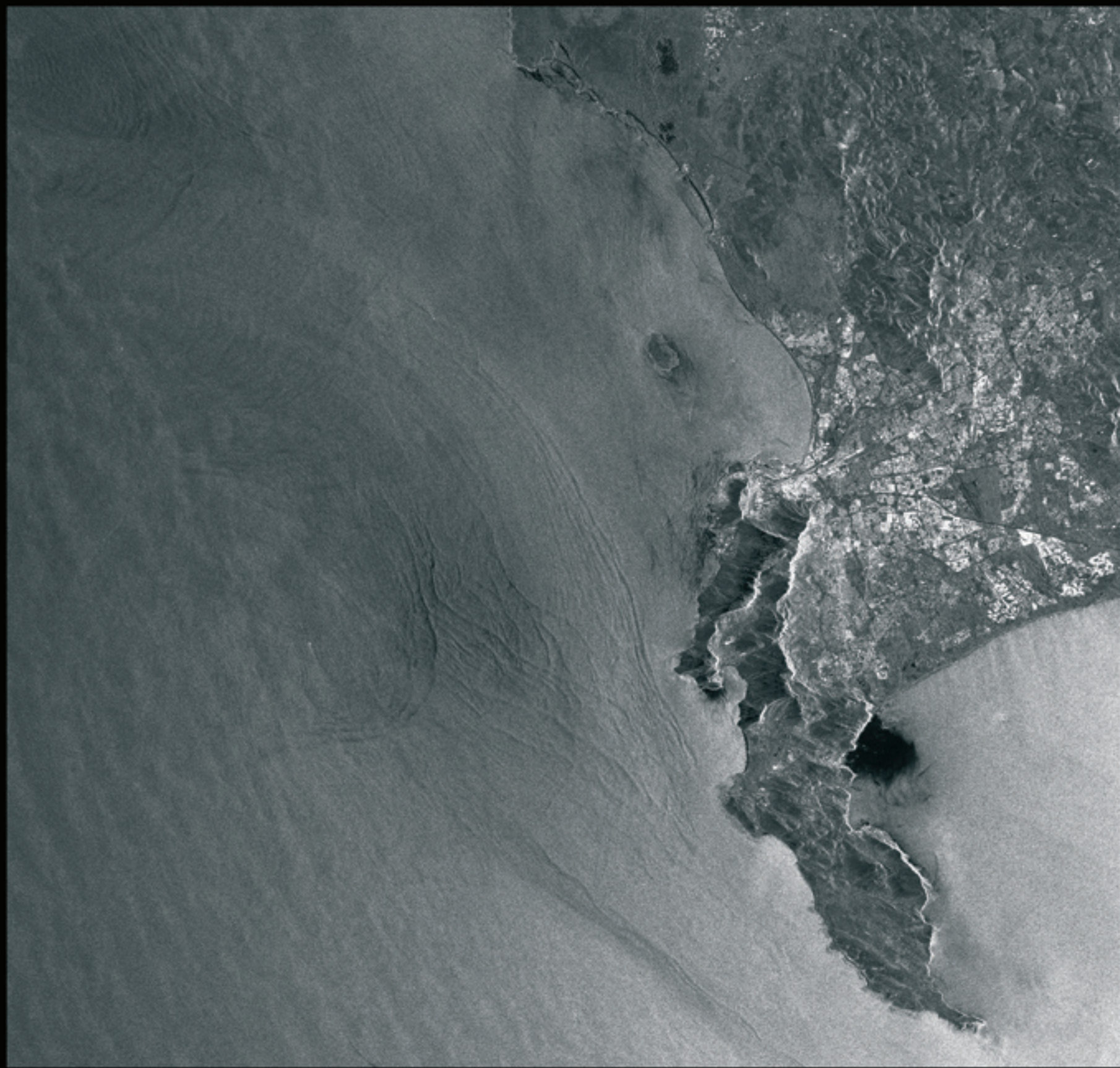
image width: 672 Km

ENVISAT meris - 30 August 2003

Windhoek - Namibia



image width: 5 Km



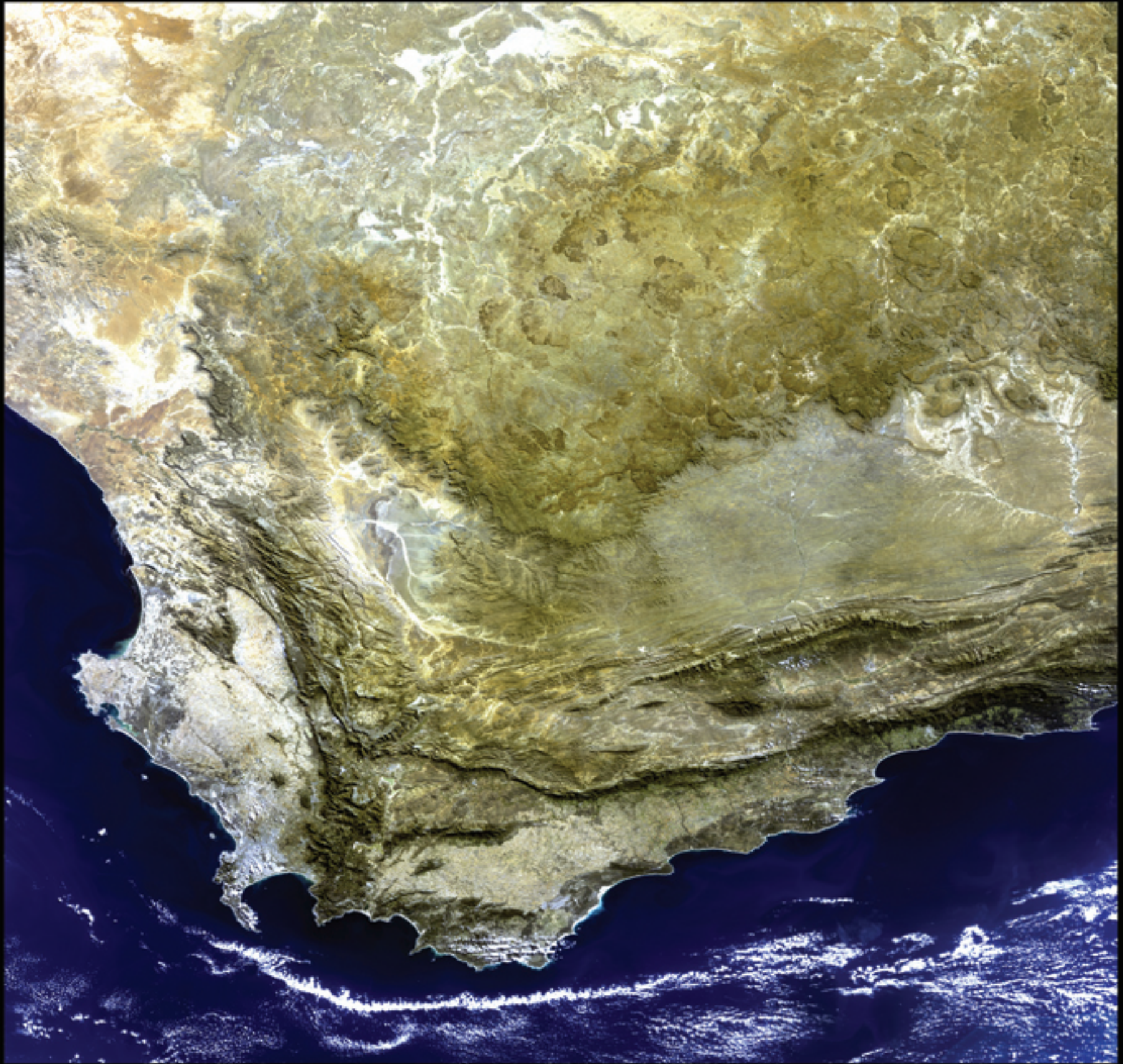


image width: 672 Km

ENVISAT meris - 11 April 2004

Maseru - Lesotho



image width: 5 Km

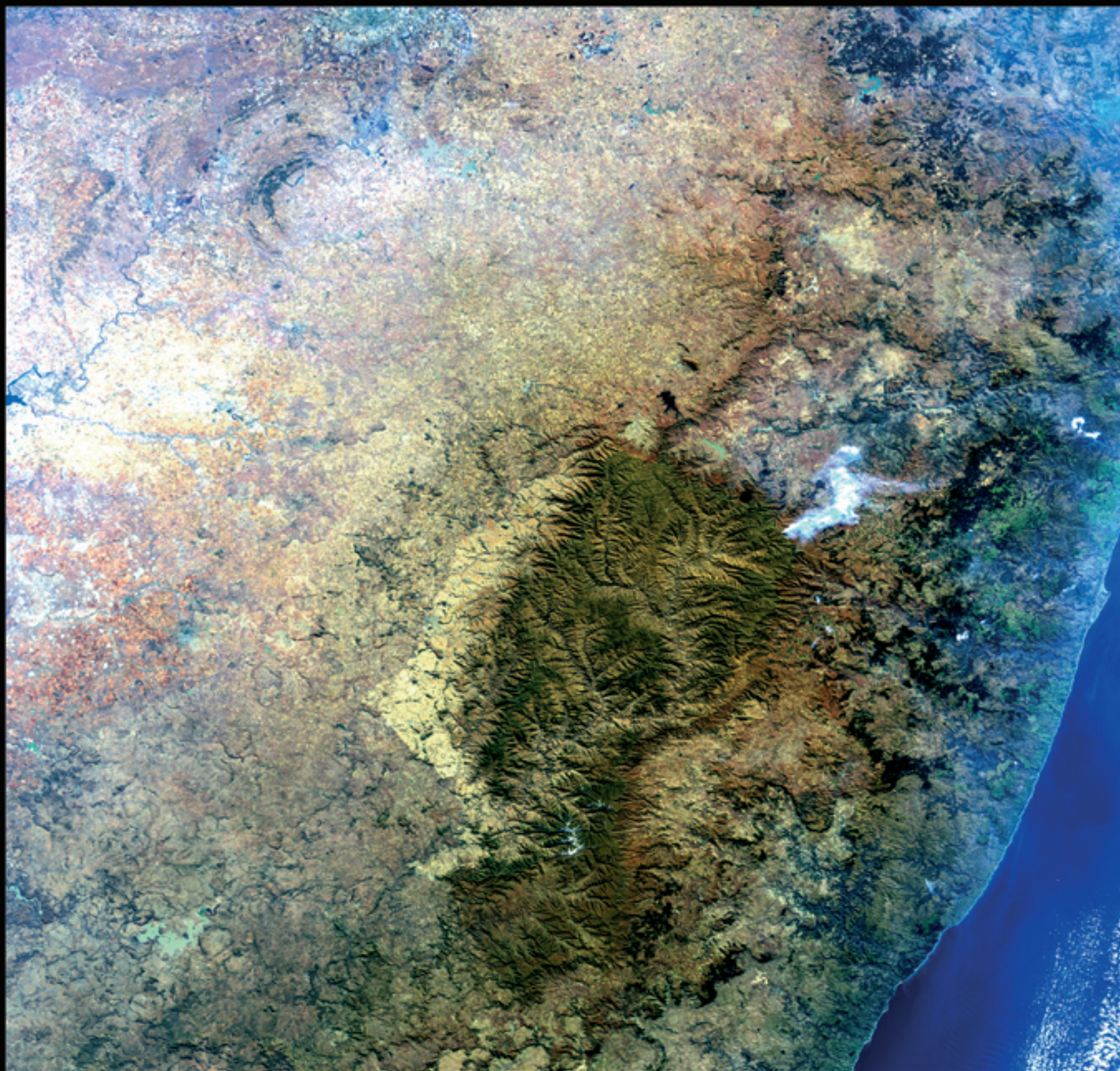


image width: 672 Km

ENVISAT meris - 18 June 2004

Madagascar

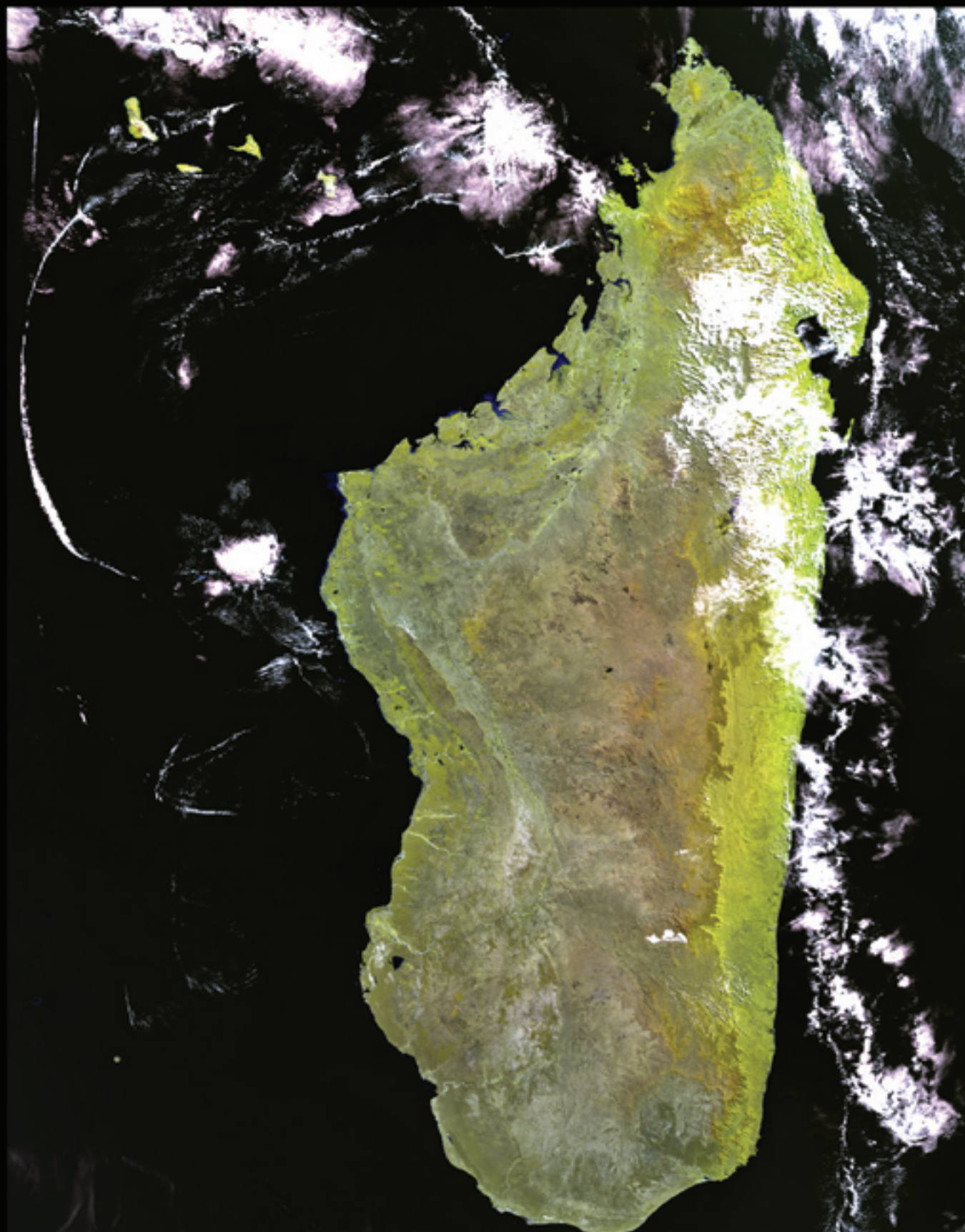


image width: 1277 Km

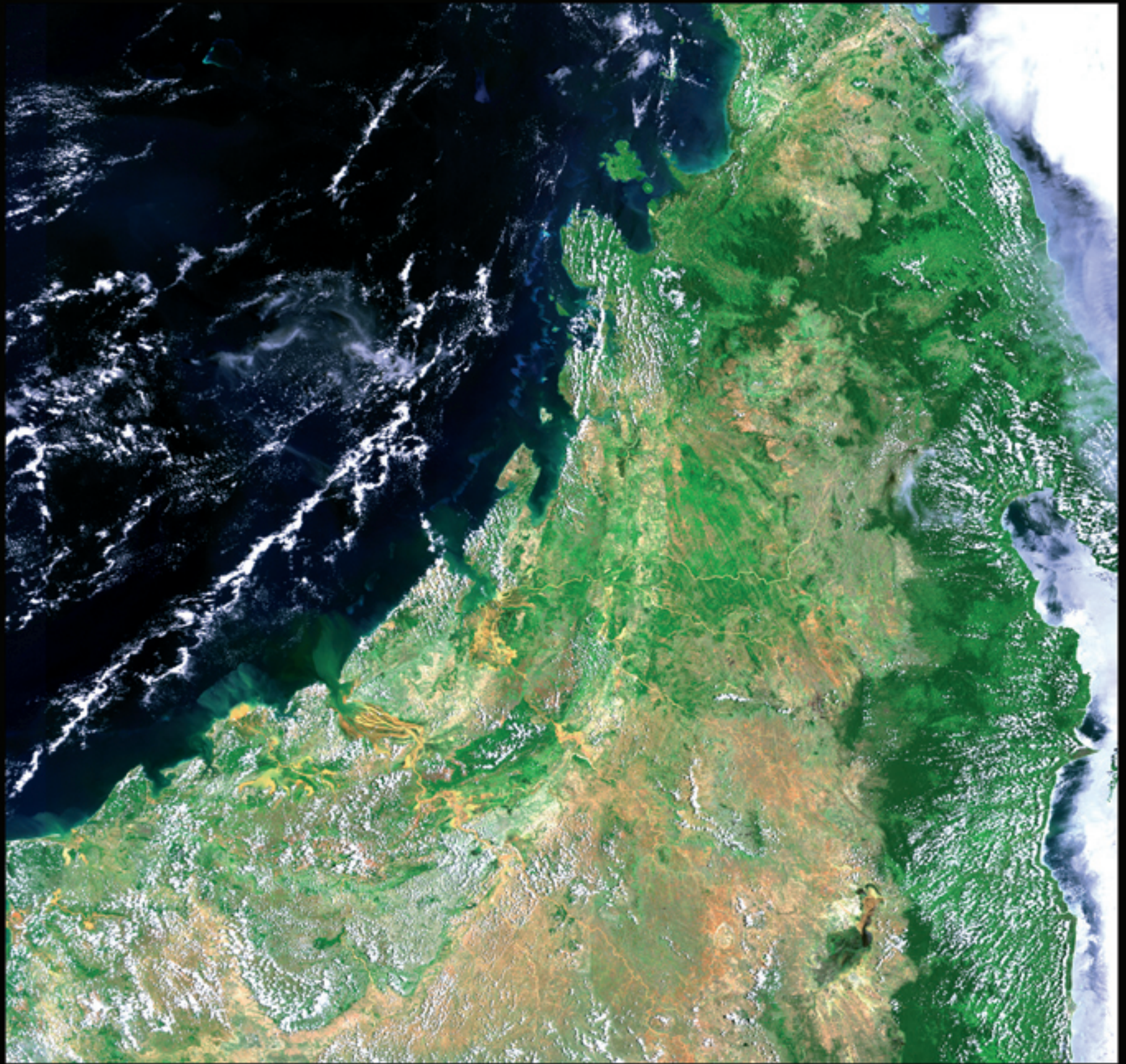


image width: 672 Km

ENVISAT meris - 16 January 2005

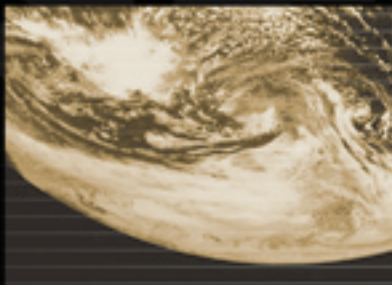
From a vantage point high above our planet, satellites are able to provide a truly **global picture** of the **Earth**. This space-borne information can be used to monitor and measure even small changes in our **Land, Sea and Atmosphere**.

Satellites can provide us with a wealth of information on some of the most remote and inaccessible areas of the Earth, for example **the Antarctic**, where the ability of some instruments to work independently of cloud-cover and poor light conditions has distinct advantages.

In the short term, data gathered in near-real time can provide the timely and precise information needed to effectively pinpoint and manage many natural disasters, for example tracking the path of a **hurricane**, the damage extent of an **earthquake**, or the "hot spots" of a **forest fire**.

In the long term, continuous and objective satellite monitoring helps identify and assess environmental trends evolving over longer time periods, for example changes in our **ozone layer**, a rise in our **sea levels** or any gradual ground **subsidence** in our cities.

Satellite data can provide independent, operational and relevant information to support a range of policies serving sustainable development, thus making a valuable contribution to our quality of life by ensuring a better **understanding** for the **security** and **benefit** of our planet.



UNDERSTAND



SECURE



BENEFIT

BENEFIT

Africa



> EUMETSAT

credits

CD images

CD

Also in the same collection

- › **ESA** Member States
- › South America
- › China
- › Morocco



www.esa.int

Arti