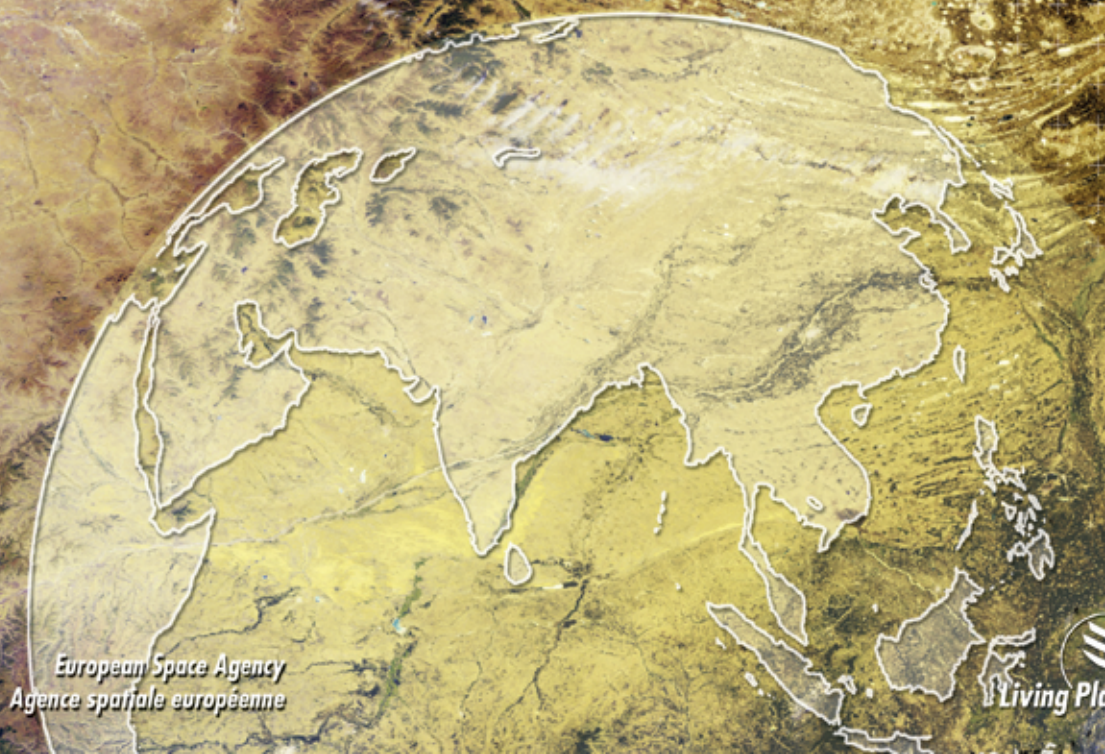




Earth *from* **Space**



China



European Space Agency
Agence spatiale européenne



Earth from Space

Earth from Space



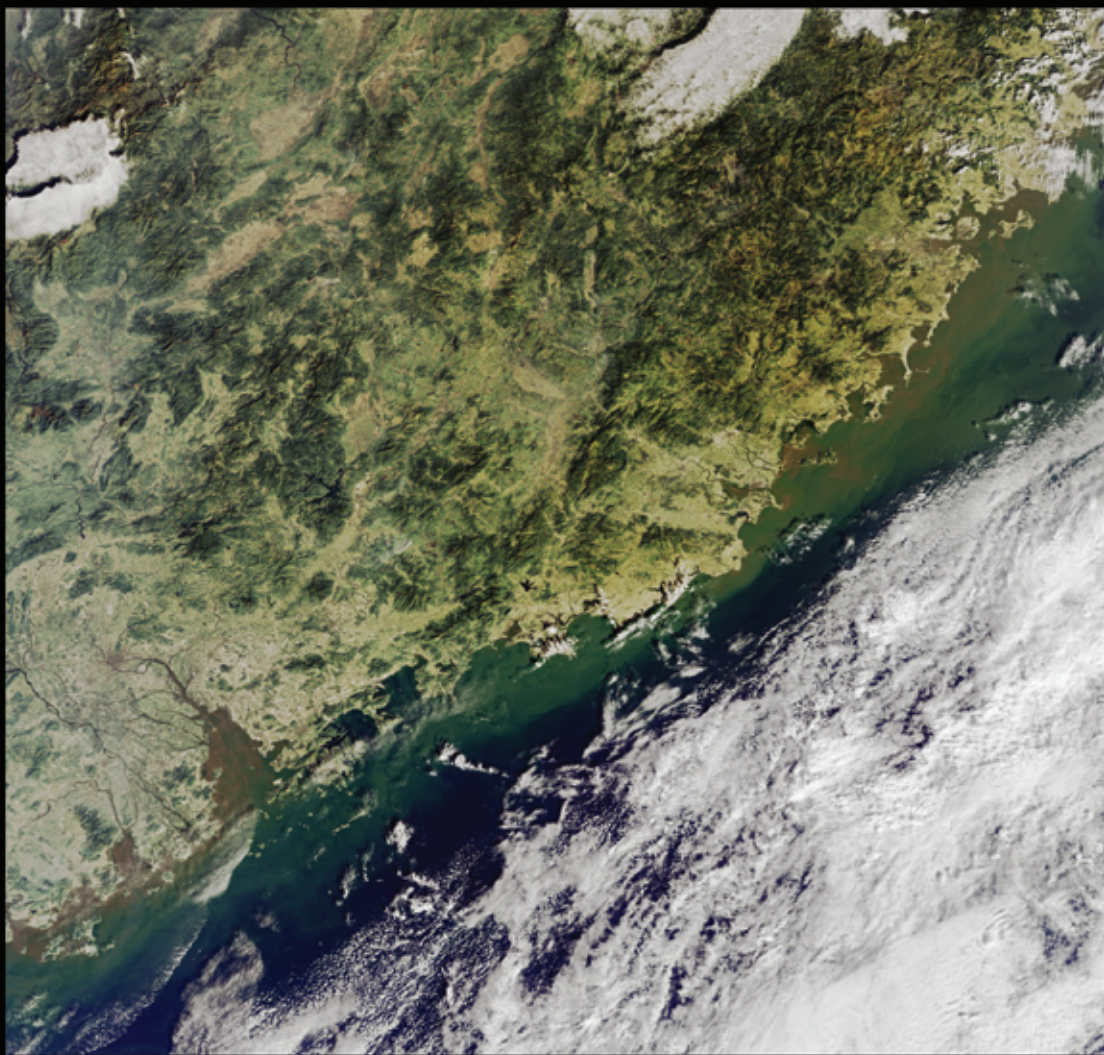
Meteosat-8 17 March 2003, 11:57 UTC

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China

Guangdong and Hong Kong



CHINA

4

ENVISAT meris - 24 November 2003

Image width: 672 Km

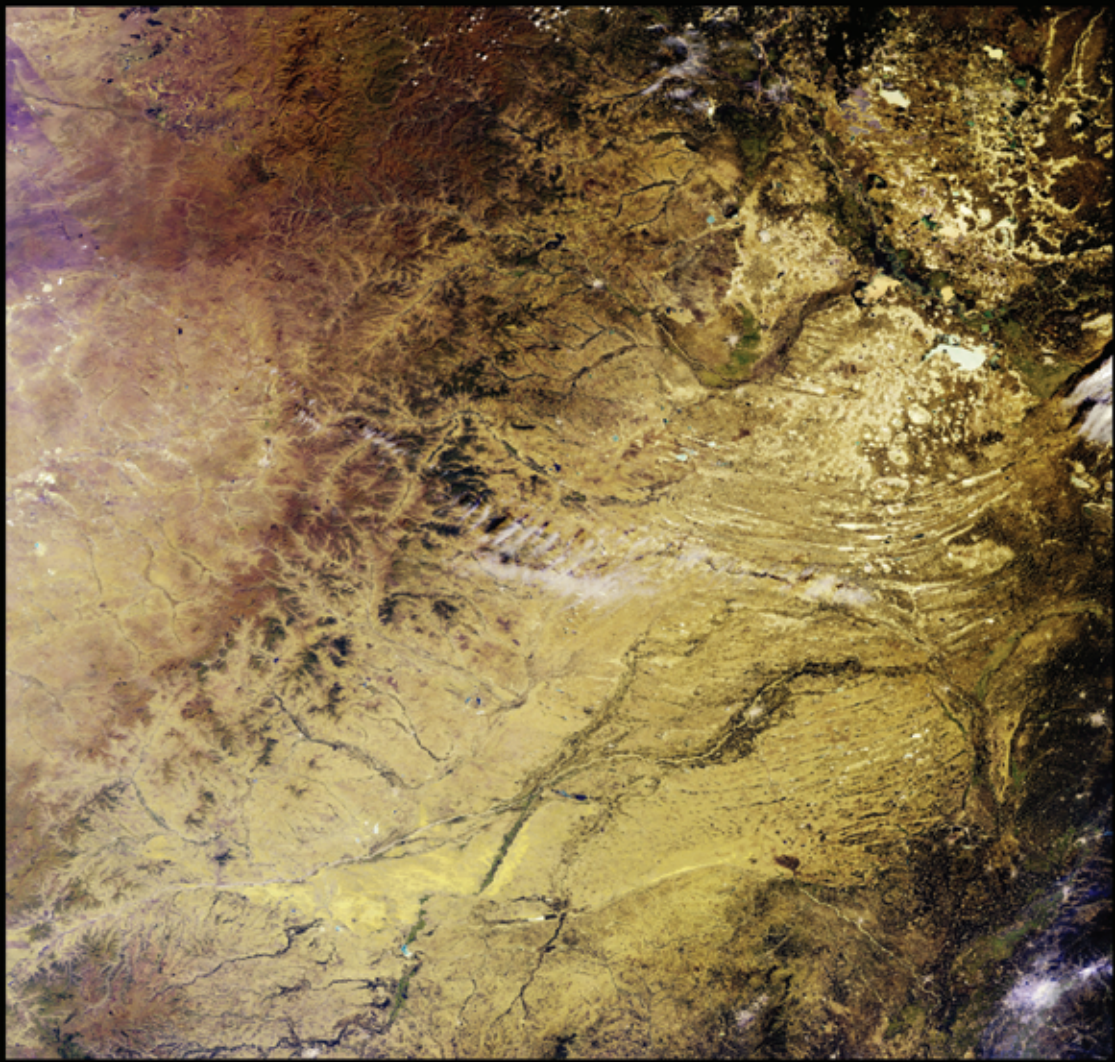
Mount Everest and Tibetan Plateau



Image width: 672 Km

ENVISAT meris - 30 November 2003

Liaoning and Hinggan Mountains



CHINA

South-eastern Tibetan Plateau and Irrawaddy (Myanmar) valley

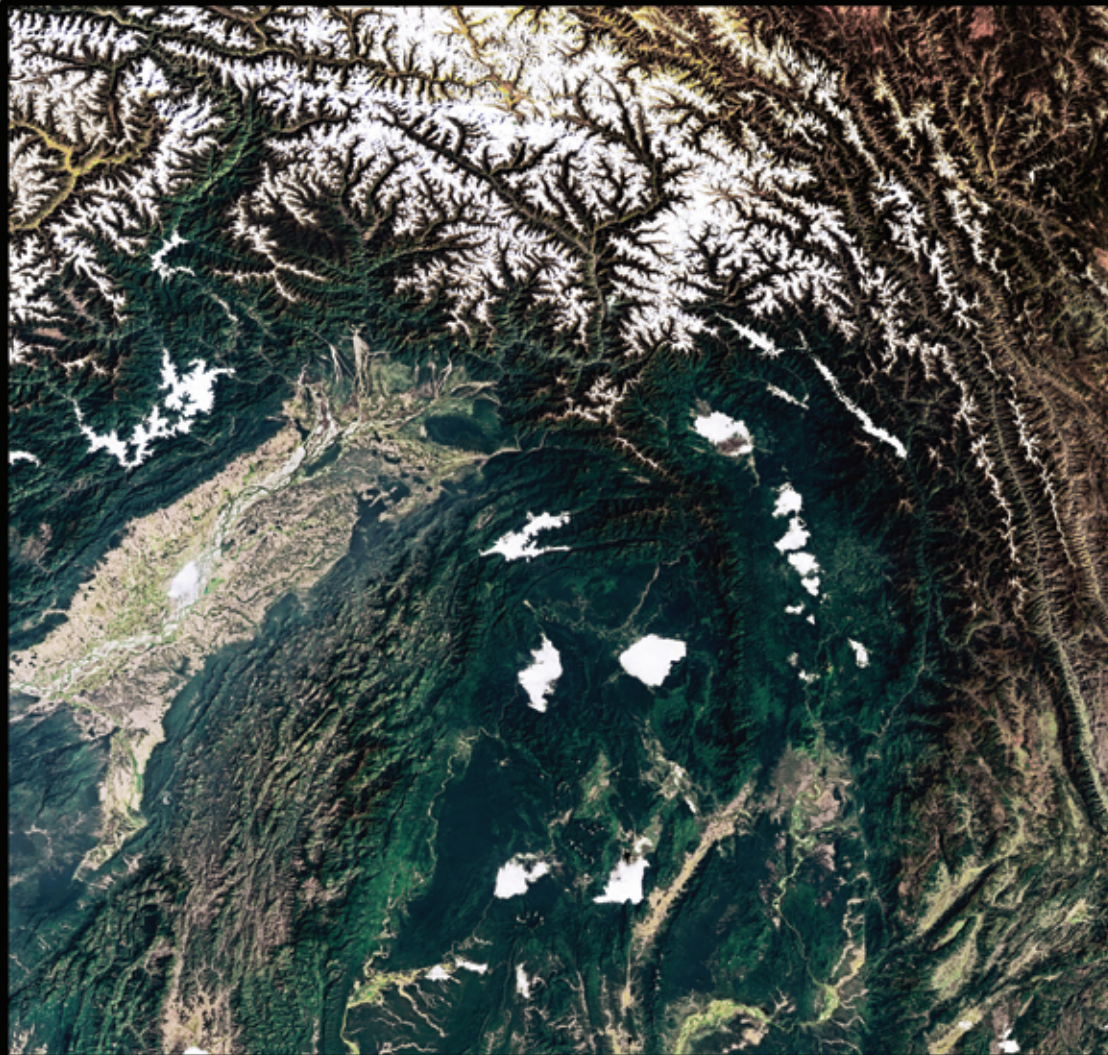
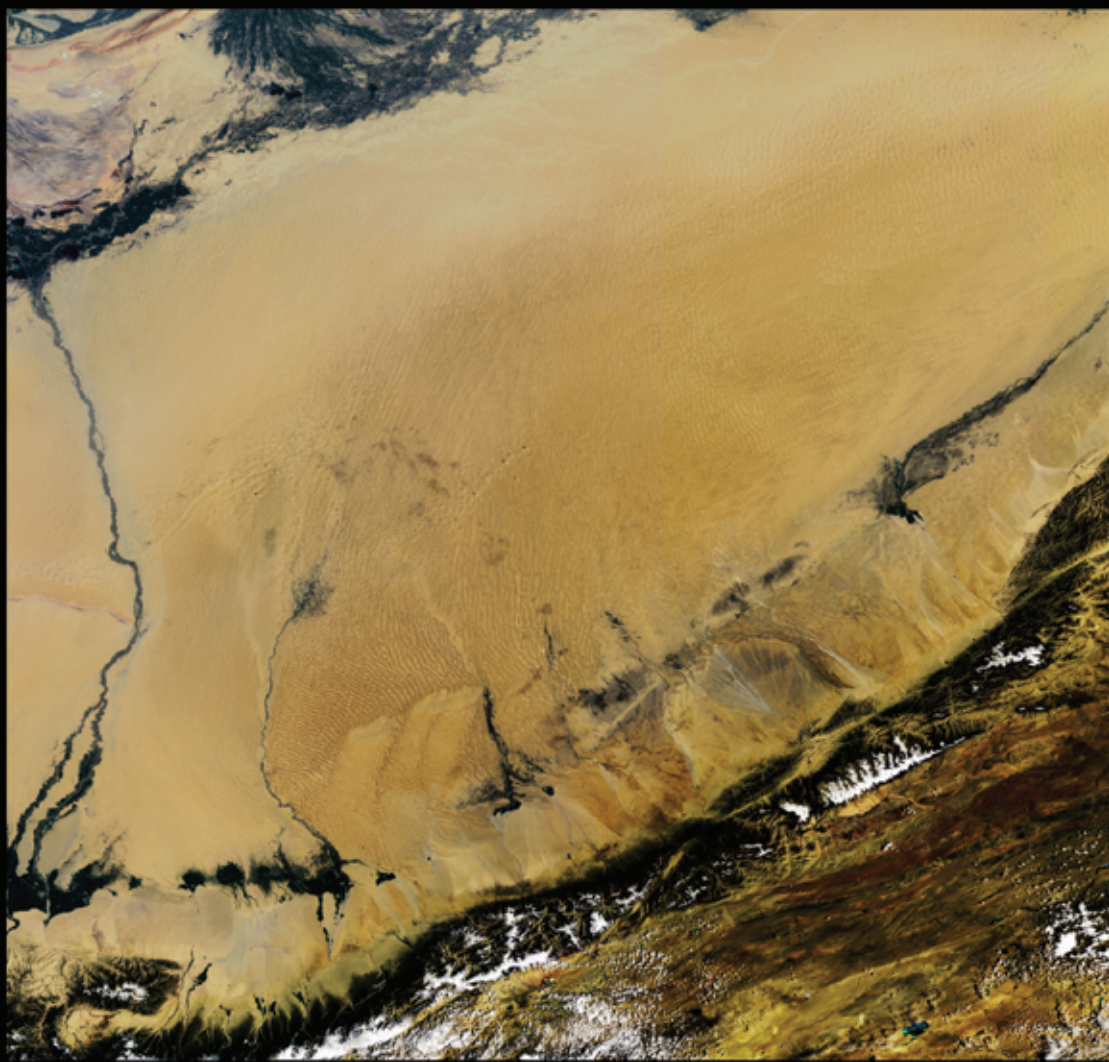


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ENVISAT meris - 20 January 2003

Takla Makan Desert and Kunlun Mountains



CHINA

00

ENVISAT meris - 16 August 2003

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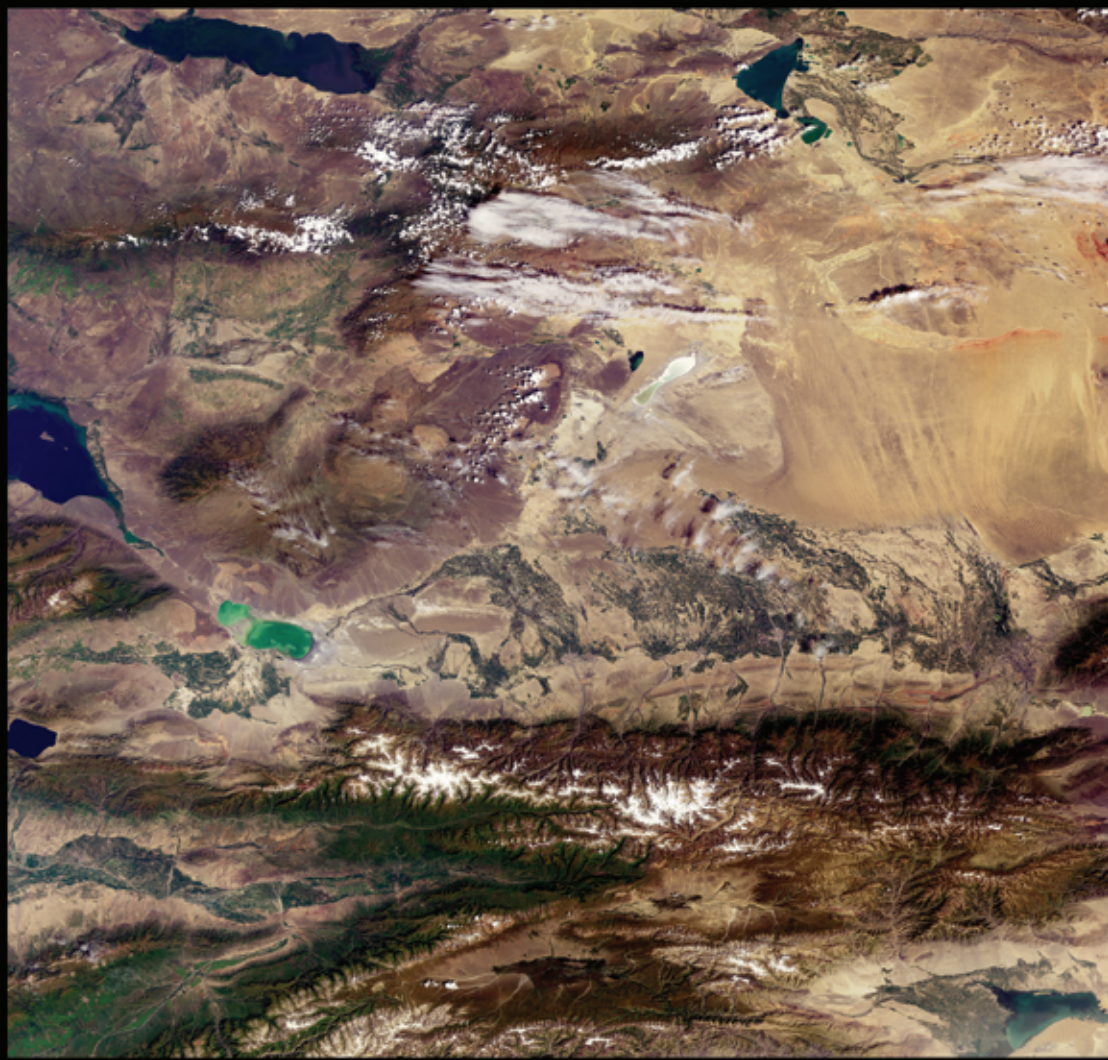
Eastern Tibetan Plateau



Image width: 672 Km

ENVISAT meris - 20 January 2003

Junggar Pendi, Tian mountains and East Kazakhstan



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10

ENVIAT meris - 16 August 2003

Image width: 672 Km

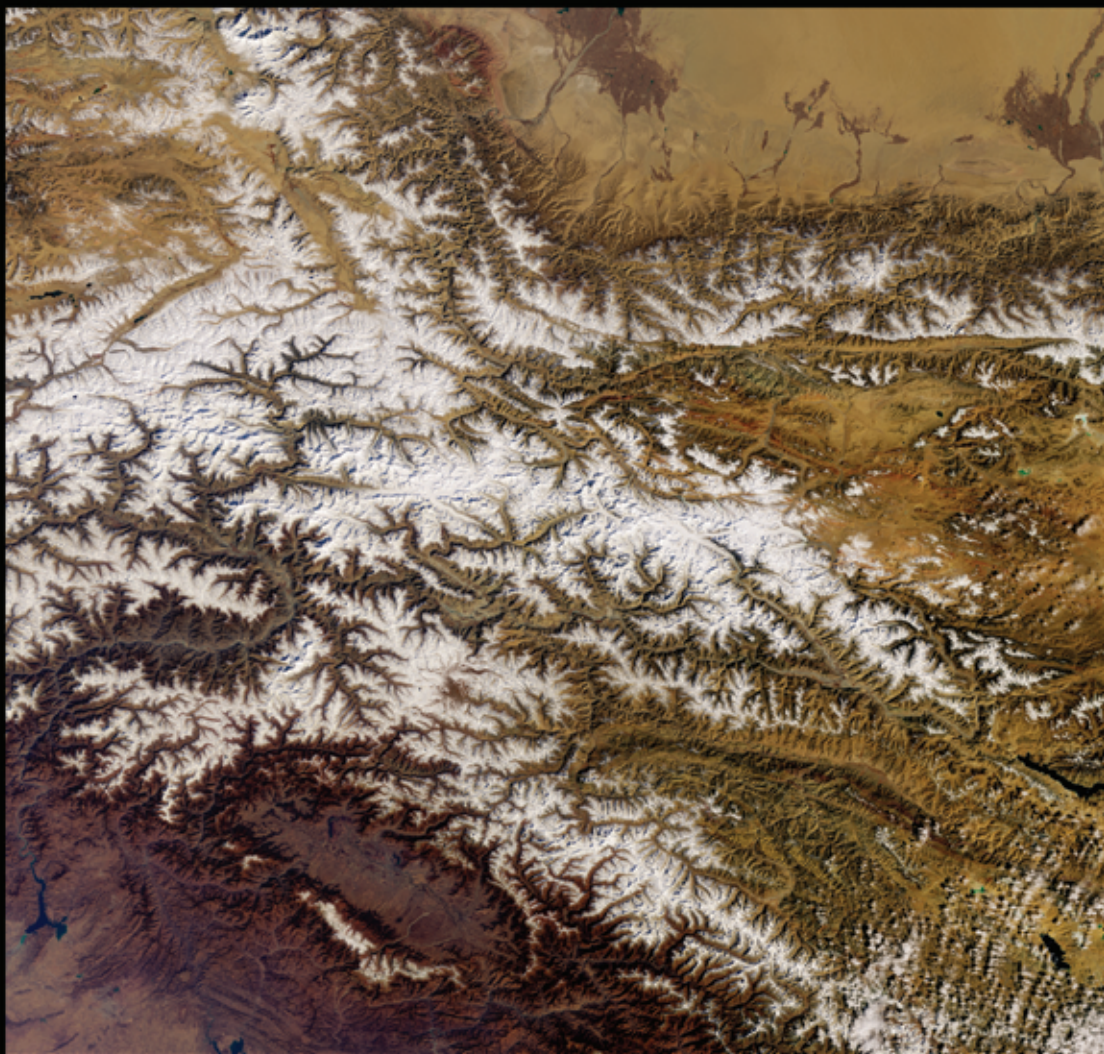
Tarim Basin and Takla Makan Desert



Image width: 672 Km

ENVISAT meris - 16 August 2003

K2 and Karakorum Range



CHINA

12

ENVISAT meris - 18 October 2003

Image width: 672 Km

Beijing, Tainhang Mountains and Bo Hai

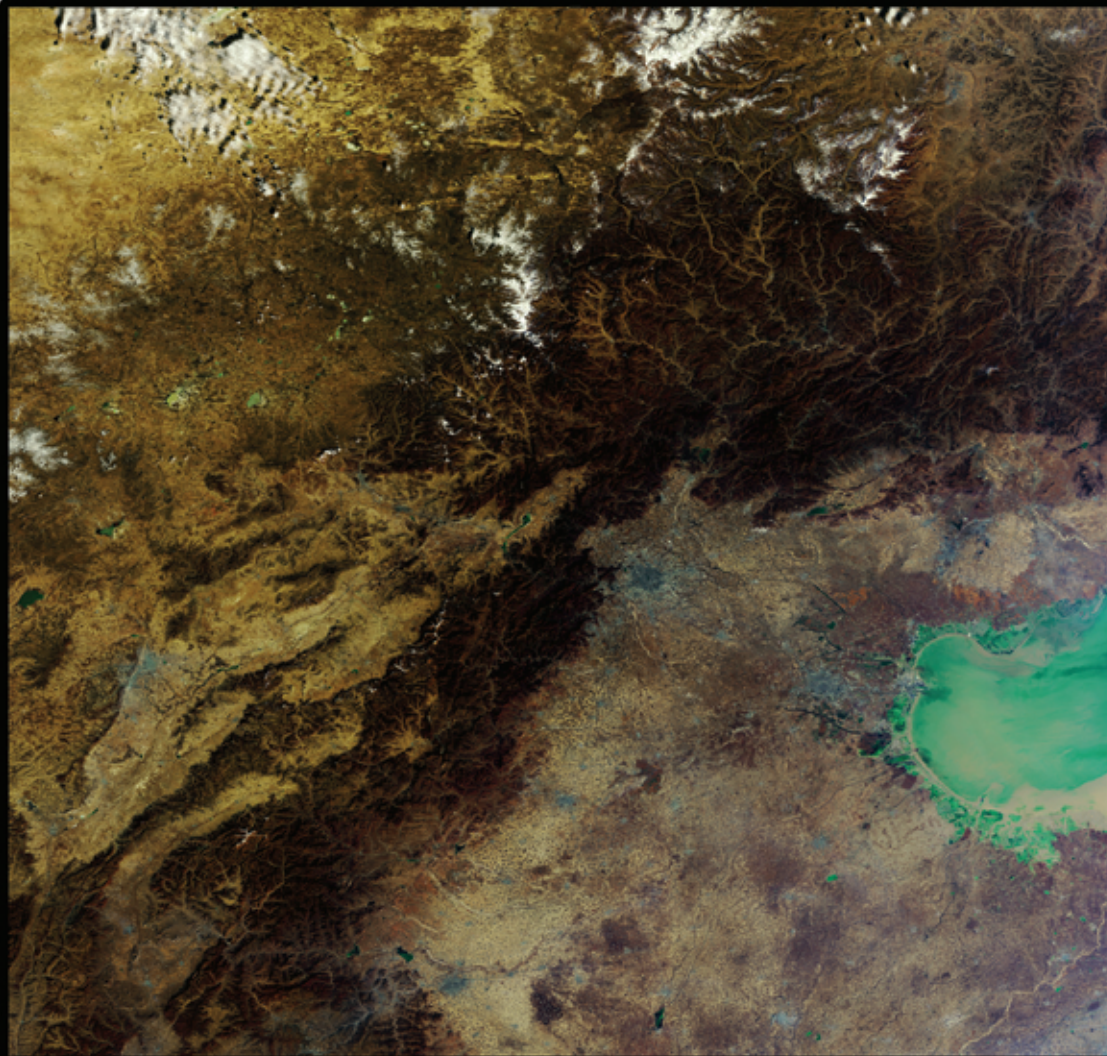
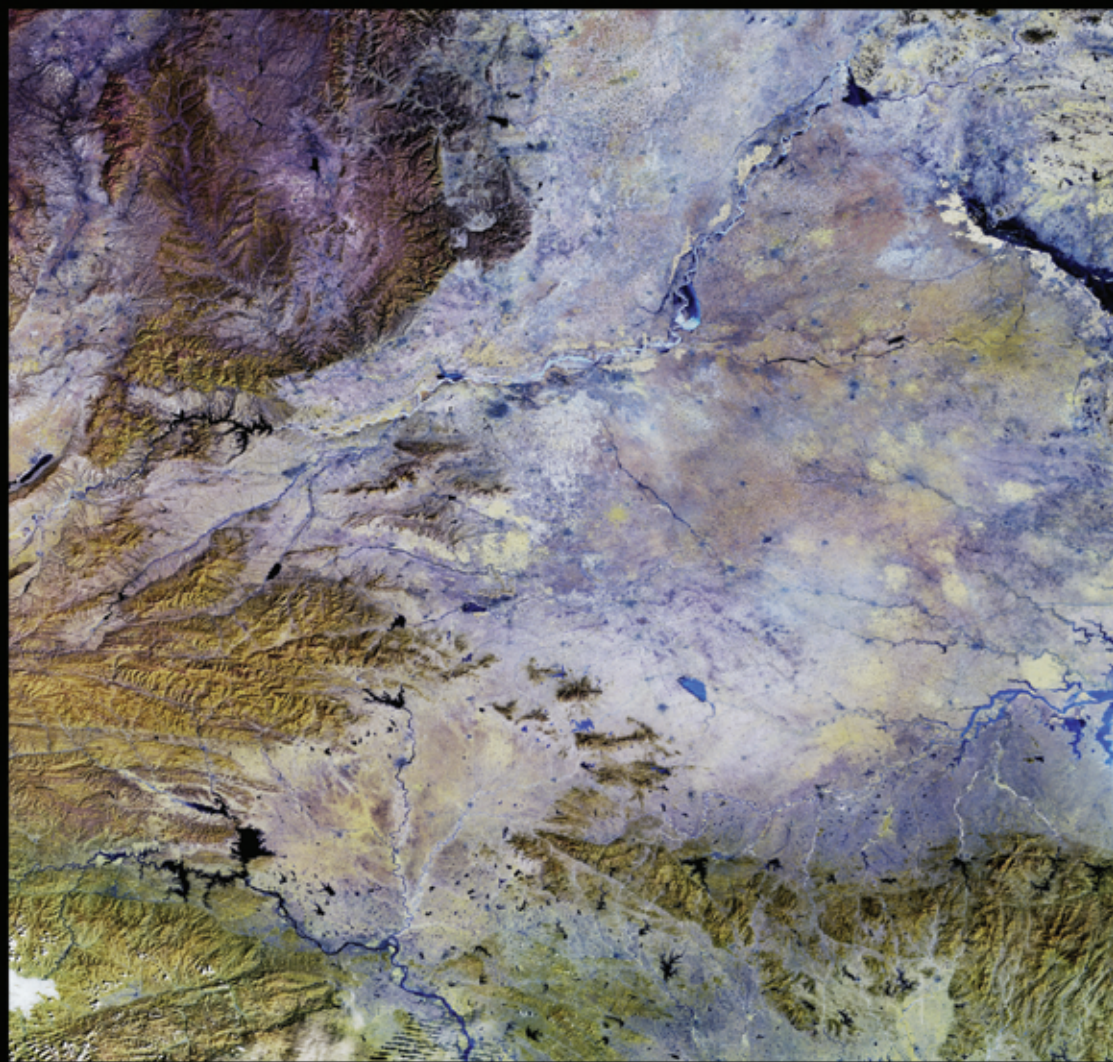


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ENVISAT meris - 16 October 2003

Qin Ling and Dabie Mountains



CHINA

Image width: 672 Km

ENVISAT meris - 16 October 2003

Gobi Desert and Mongolian Steppe

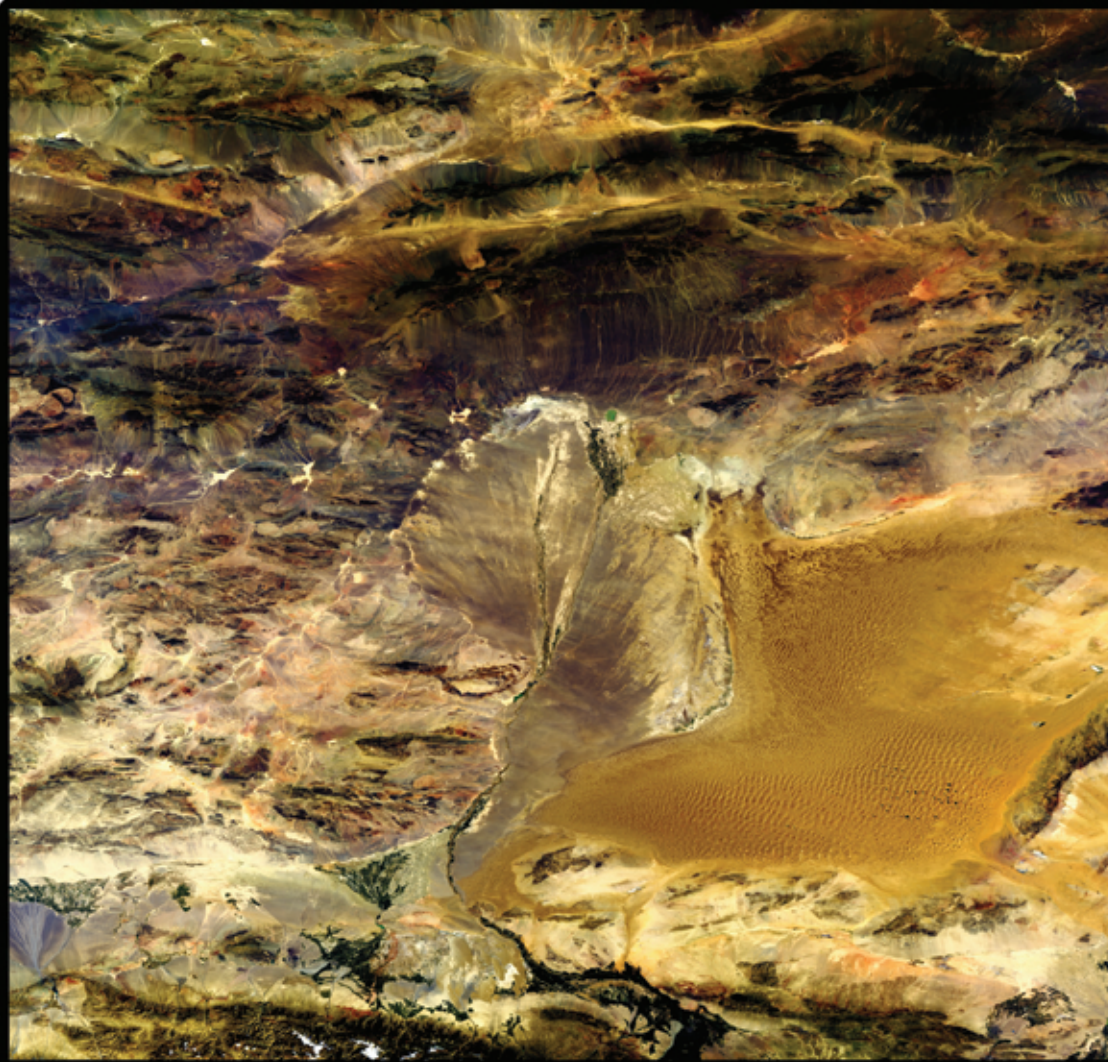
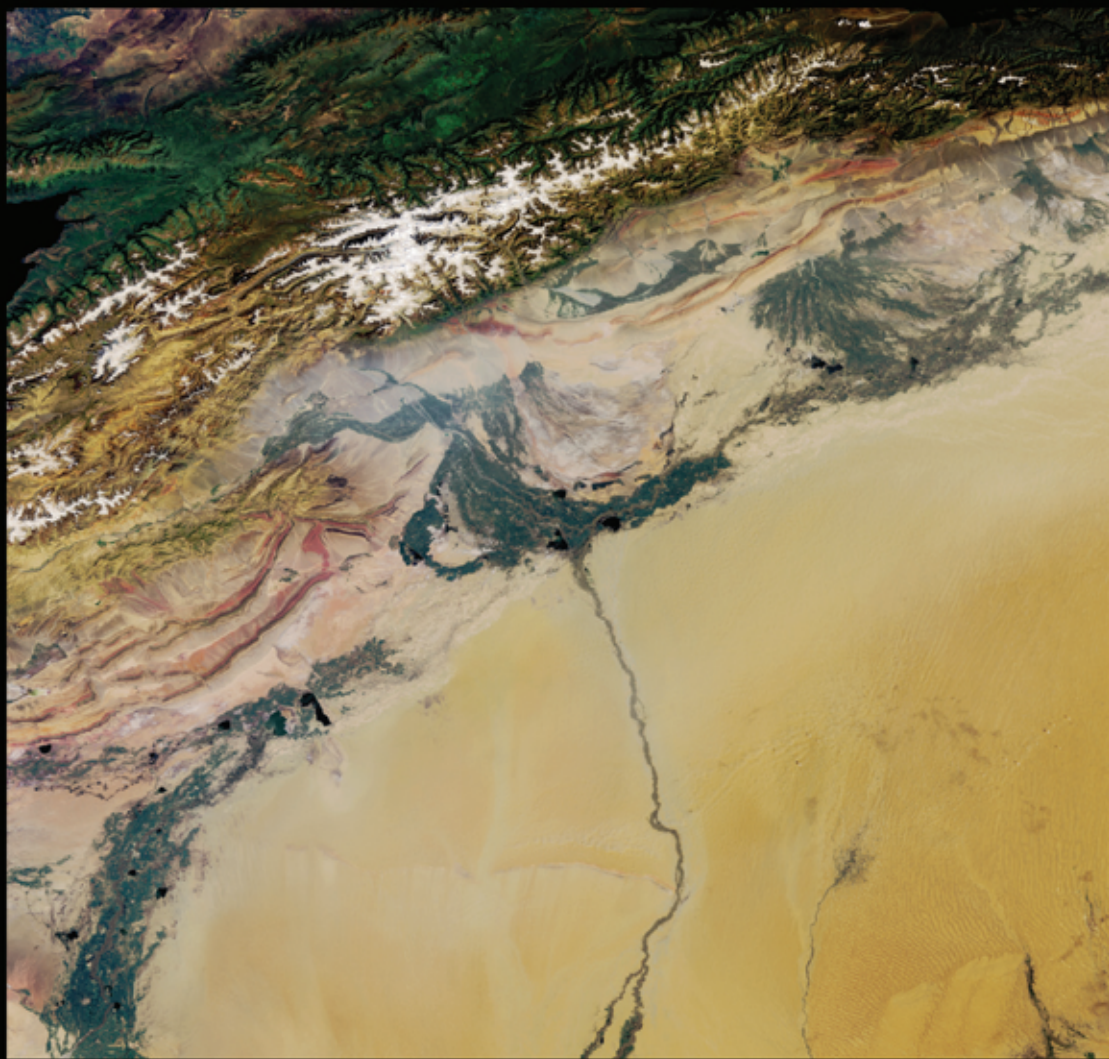


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ENVISAT meris - 9 September 2003

East Turkestan and Tian Mountains



CHINA

16

ENVISAT meris - 16 August 2003

Image width: 672 Km

Shandong peninsula and Yellow Sea



Image width: 413 Km

ENVISAT asar - 16 January 2003

Heilongjiang, Lake Khanka and South-East Siberia



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ENVISAT meris - 4 June 2003

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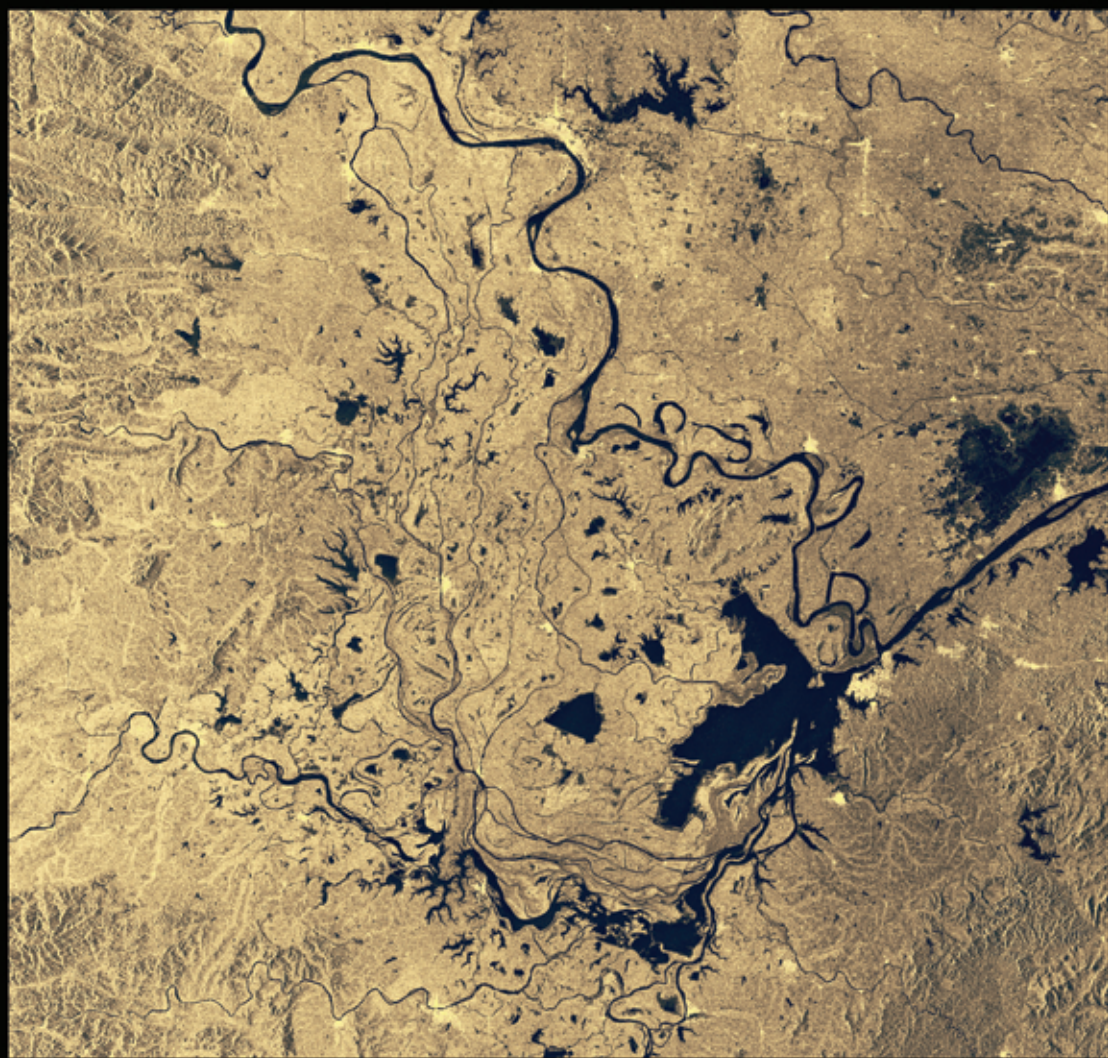
Three Gorges Dam



Image width: 5 Km

Proba - HRC - 1 November 2003

Yangtze and Lake Dongting



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ENVISAT asar - 16 August 2003

Image width: 239 Km

Shanghai and Yangtze

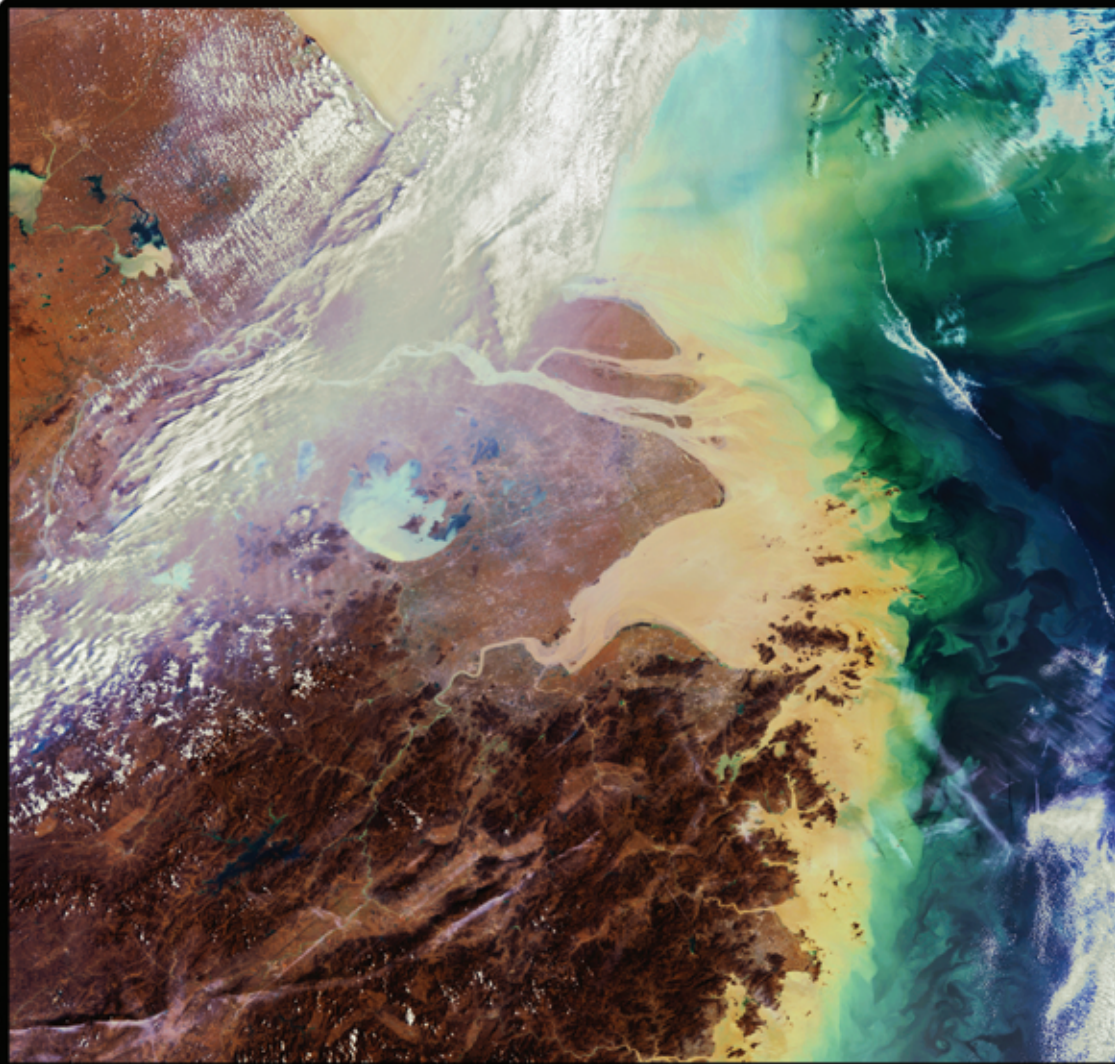


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ENVIAT meris - 21 March 2003

Shanghai and Hangzhou Bay



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Image width: 342 Km

Shanghai and Yangtze Mouth

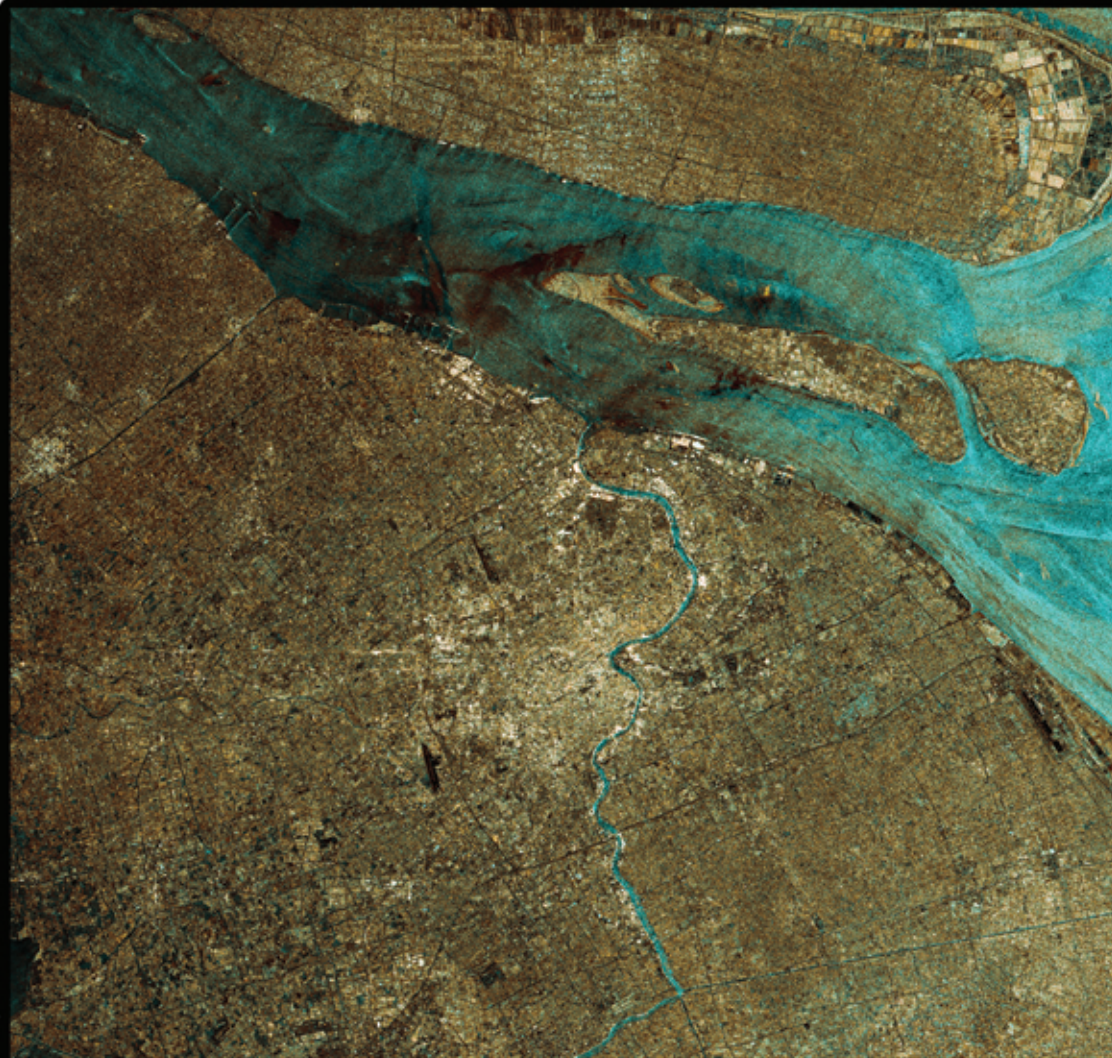


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ENVIAT ASAR - 13 April 2003

Shanghai

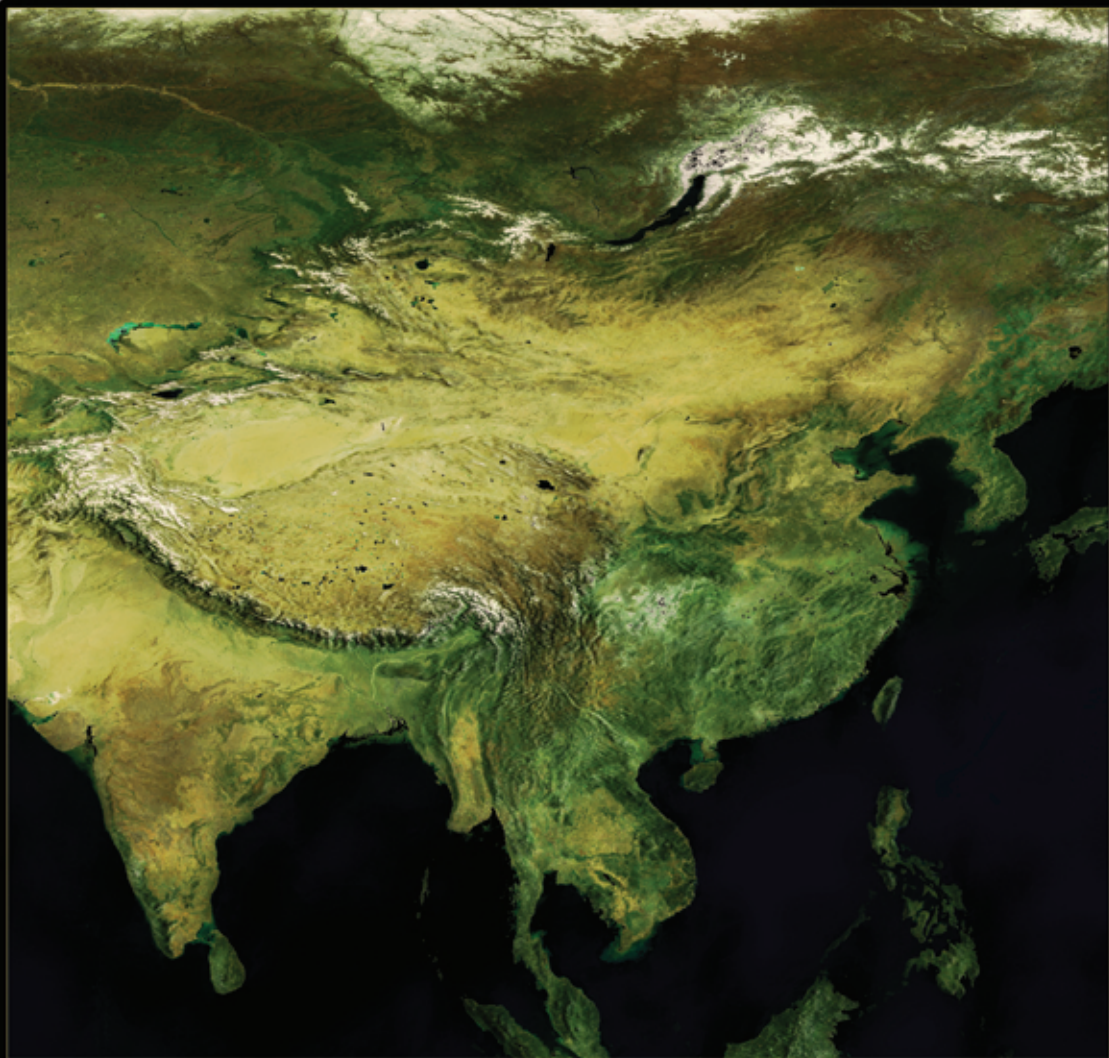


CHINA

24

Proba - HRC - 3 November 2002

Image width: 5 Km



UNDERSTAND

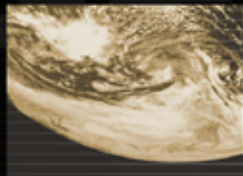
From a vantage point high above our planet, satellites are able to provide a truly **global picture** of the **Earth**. This space-borne information can be used to monitor and measure even small changes in our **Land, Sea and Atmosphere**.

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

Earth from Space



> EUMETSAT

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