



Earth from Space

 **Deltas and Lakes**

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Agence spatiale européenne



Earth from Space

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Meteosat-8 17 March 2003, 11:57 UTC

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*Deltas
and Lakes*

The Ganges Delta, India

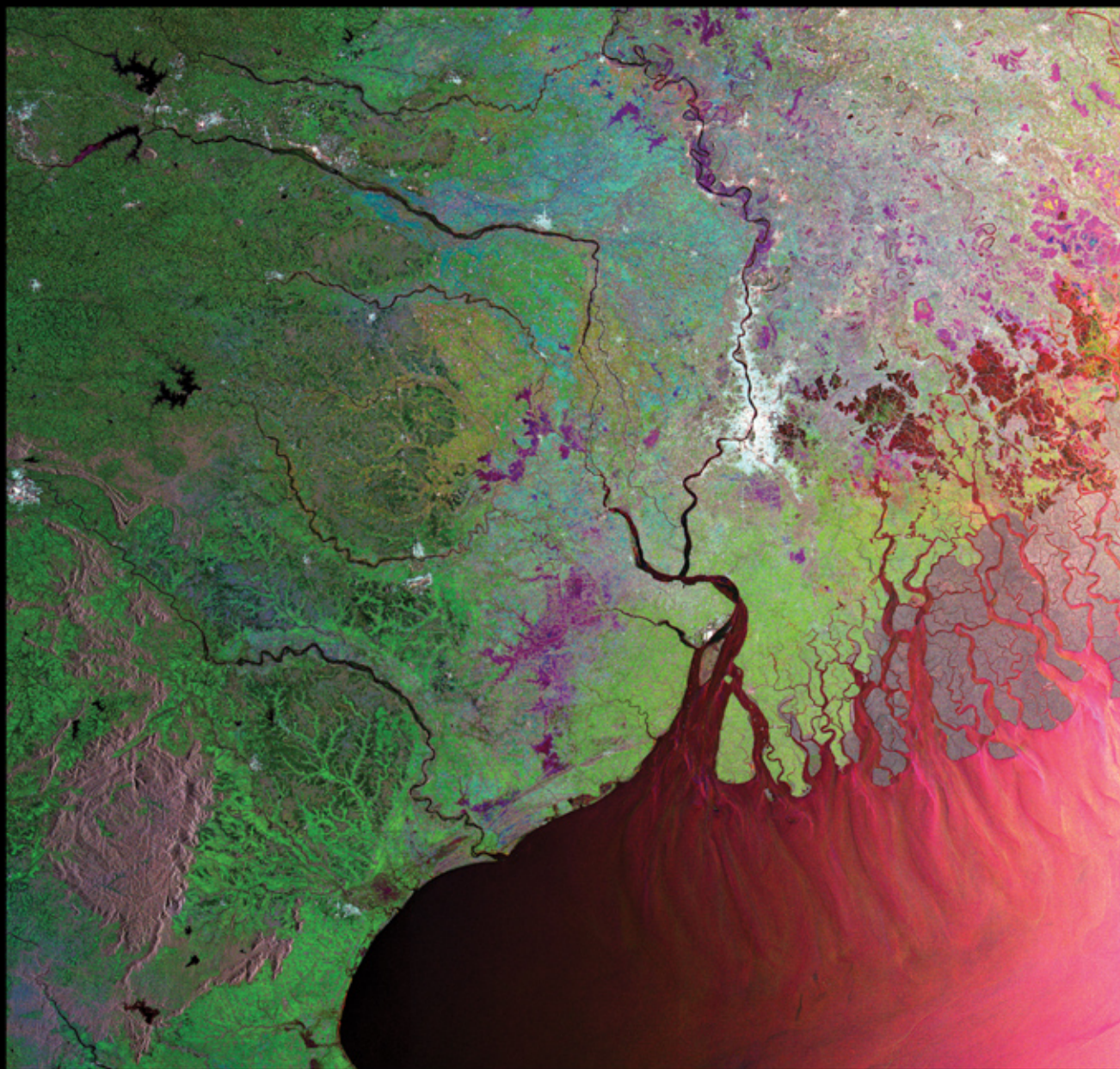


Image width: 340 Km

River Danube Delta and Black Sea



image width: 641 Km

ENVISAT meris - 15 August 2003

River Plate, Argentina

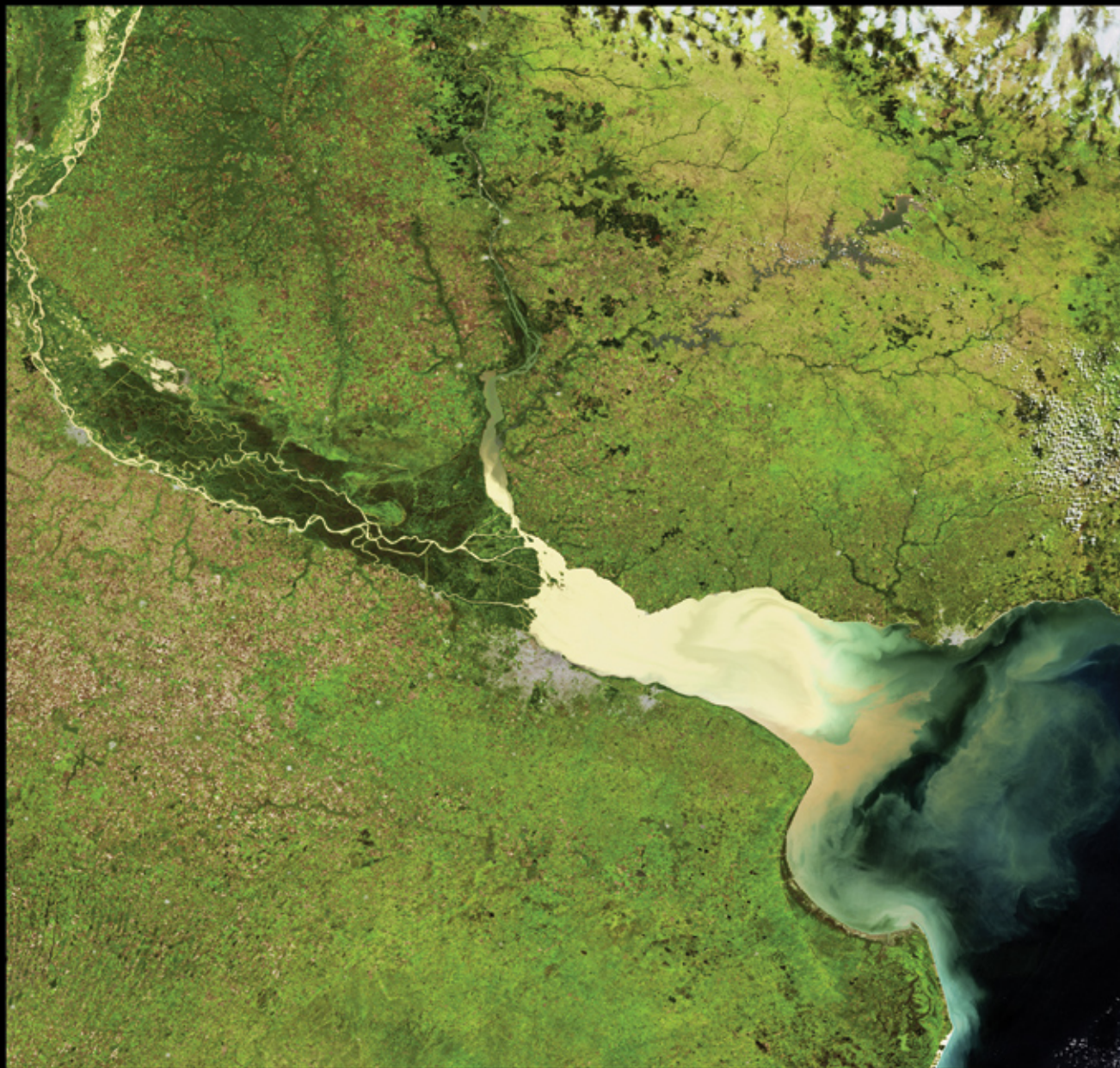
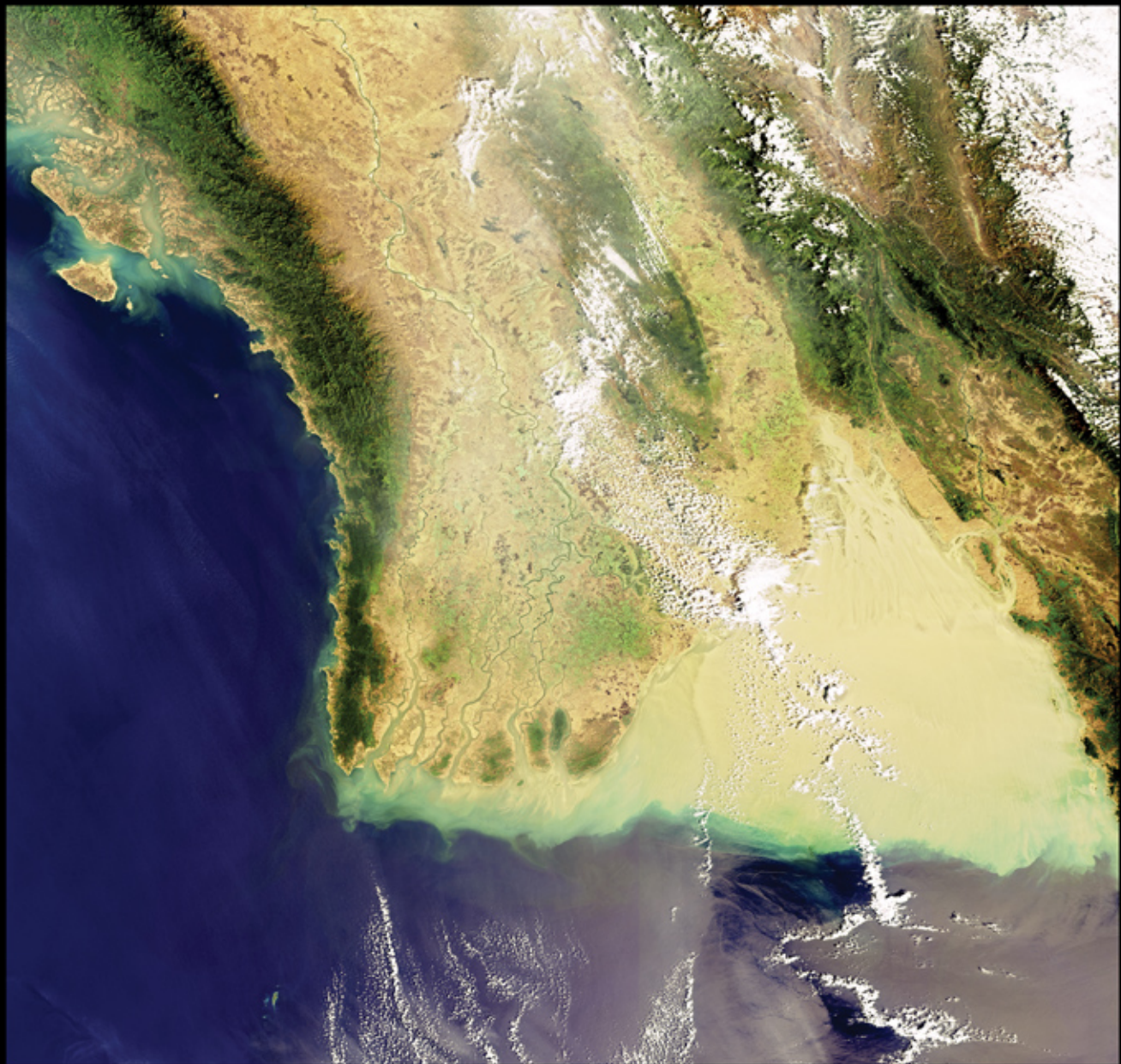


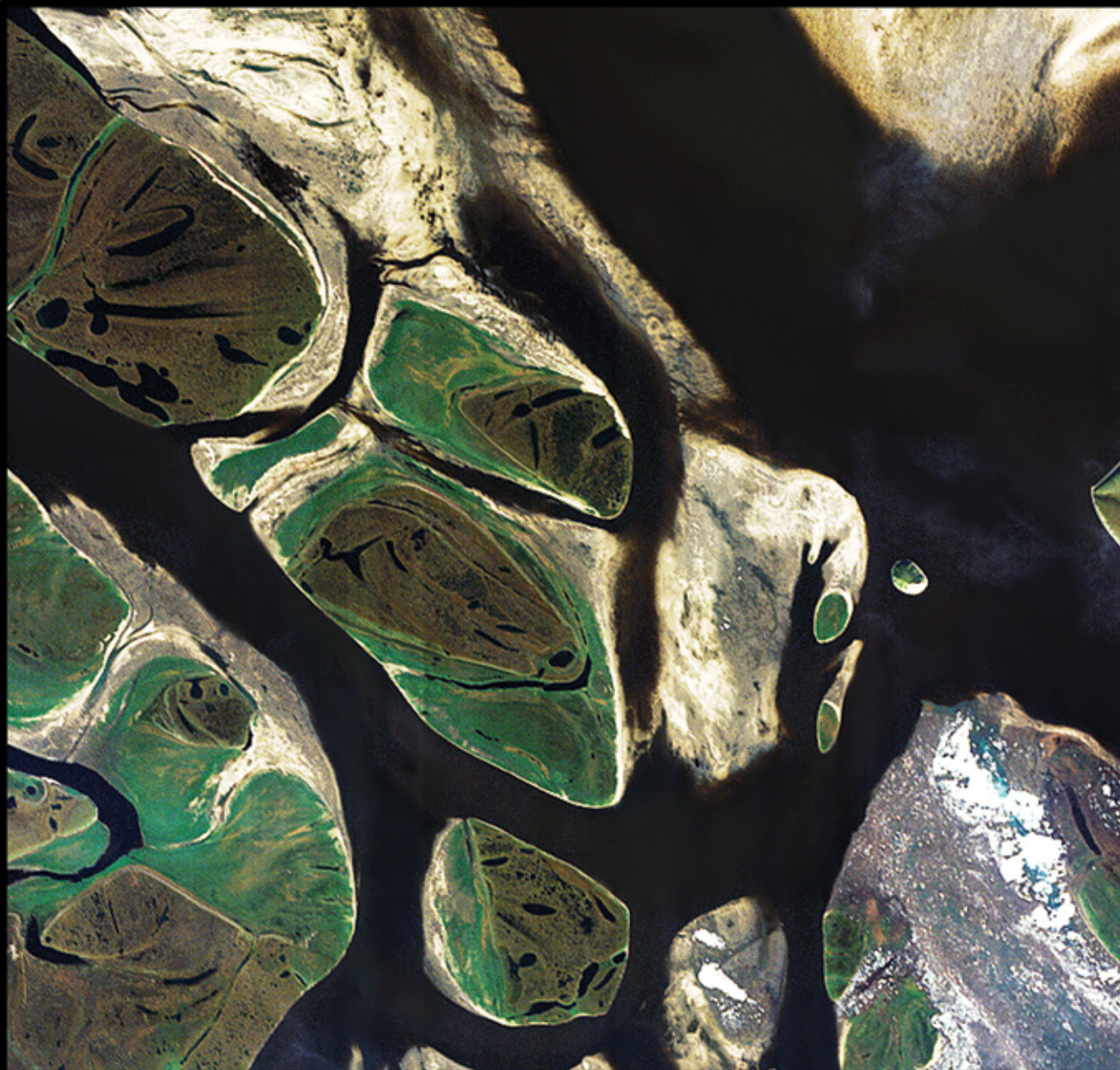
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ENVISAT meris - 17 April 2004



Irrawaddy River, Myanmar





Lake Erie, USA/Canada

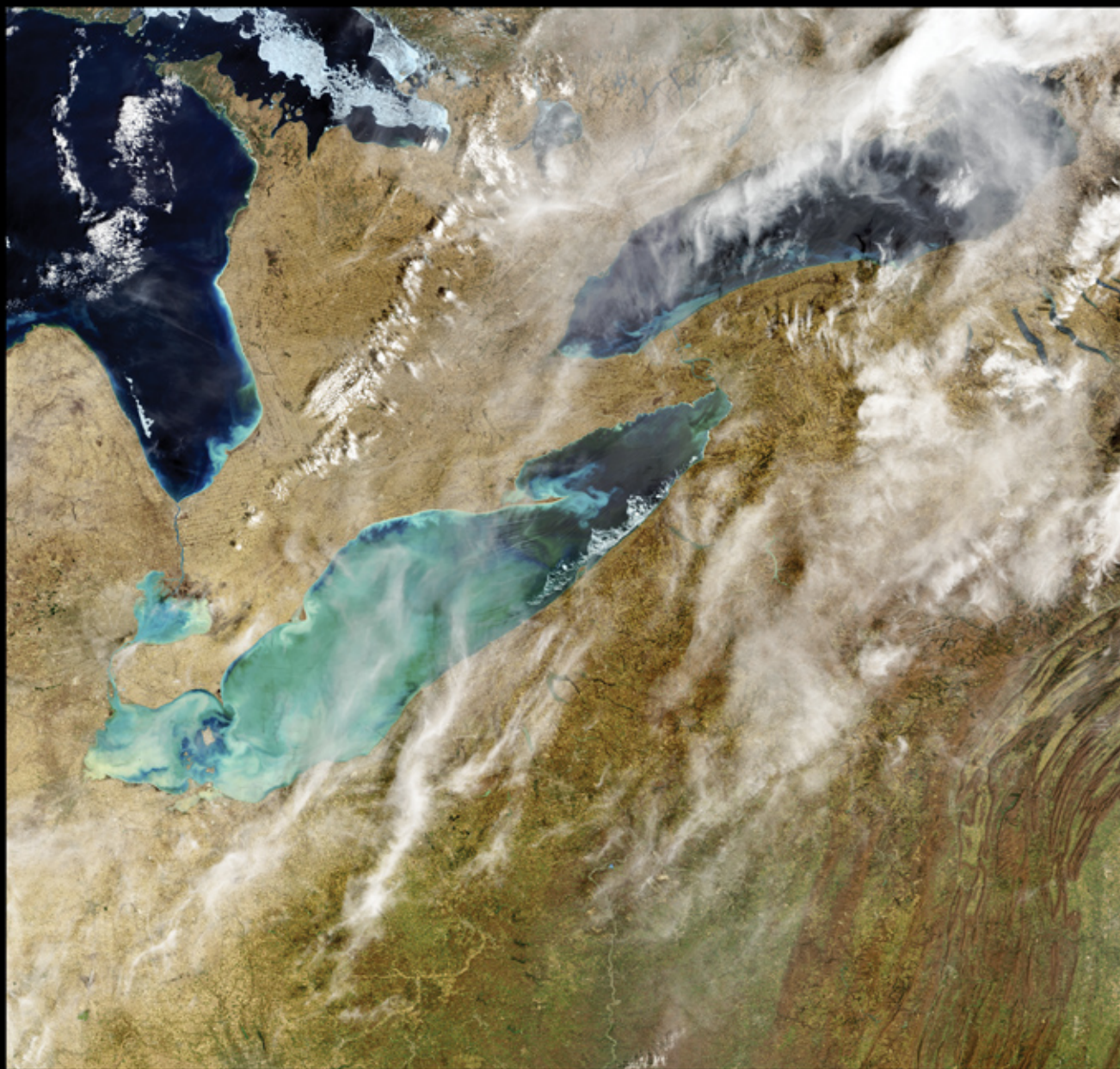


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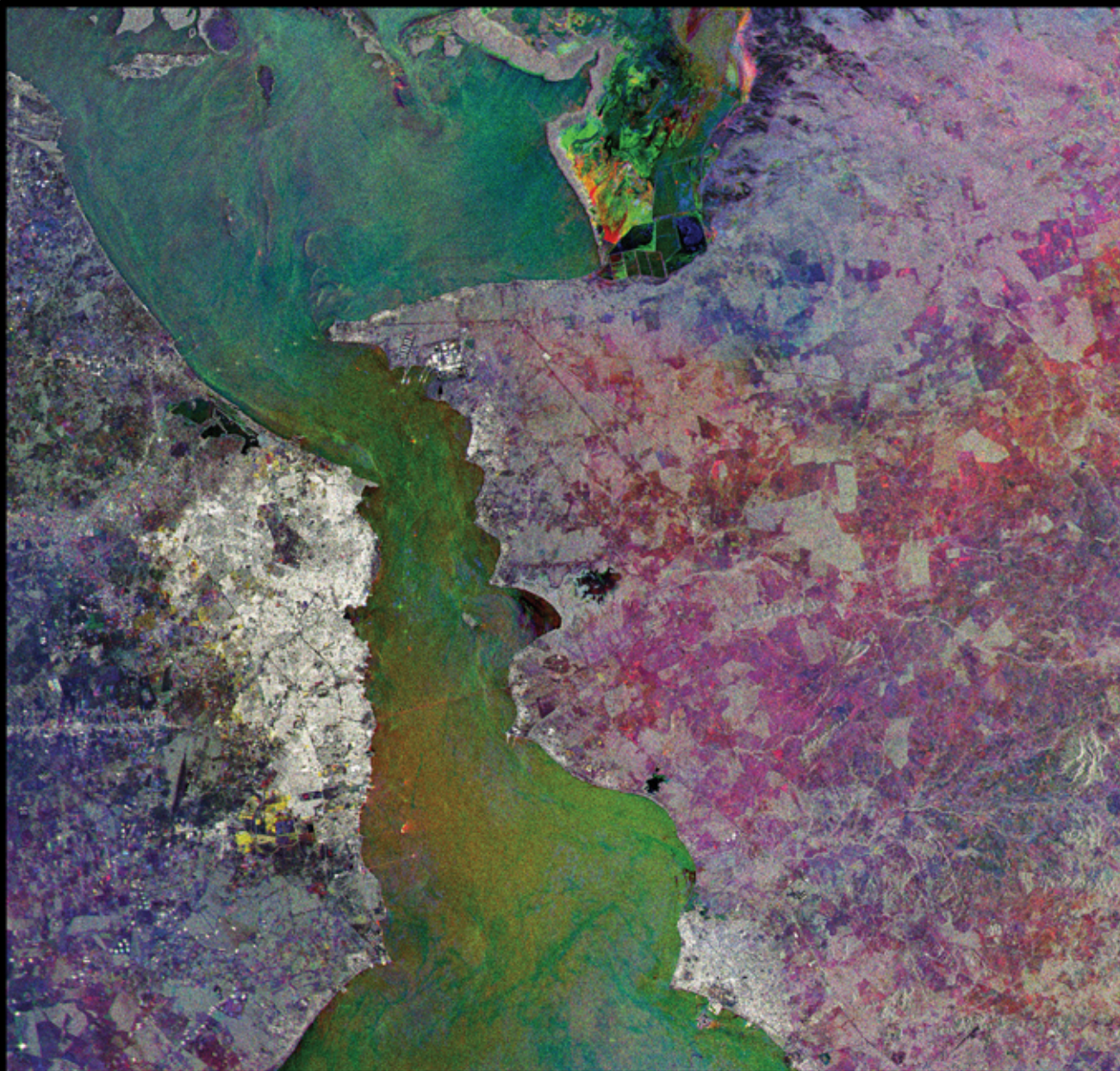


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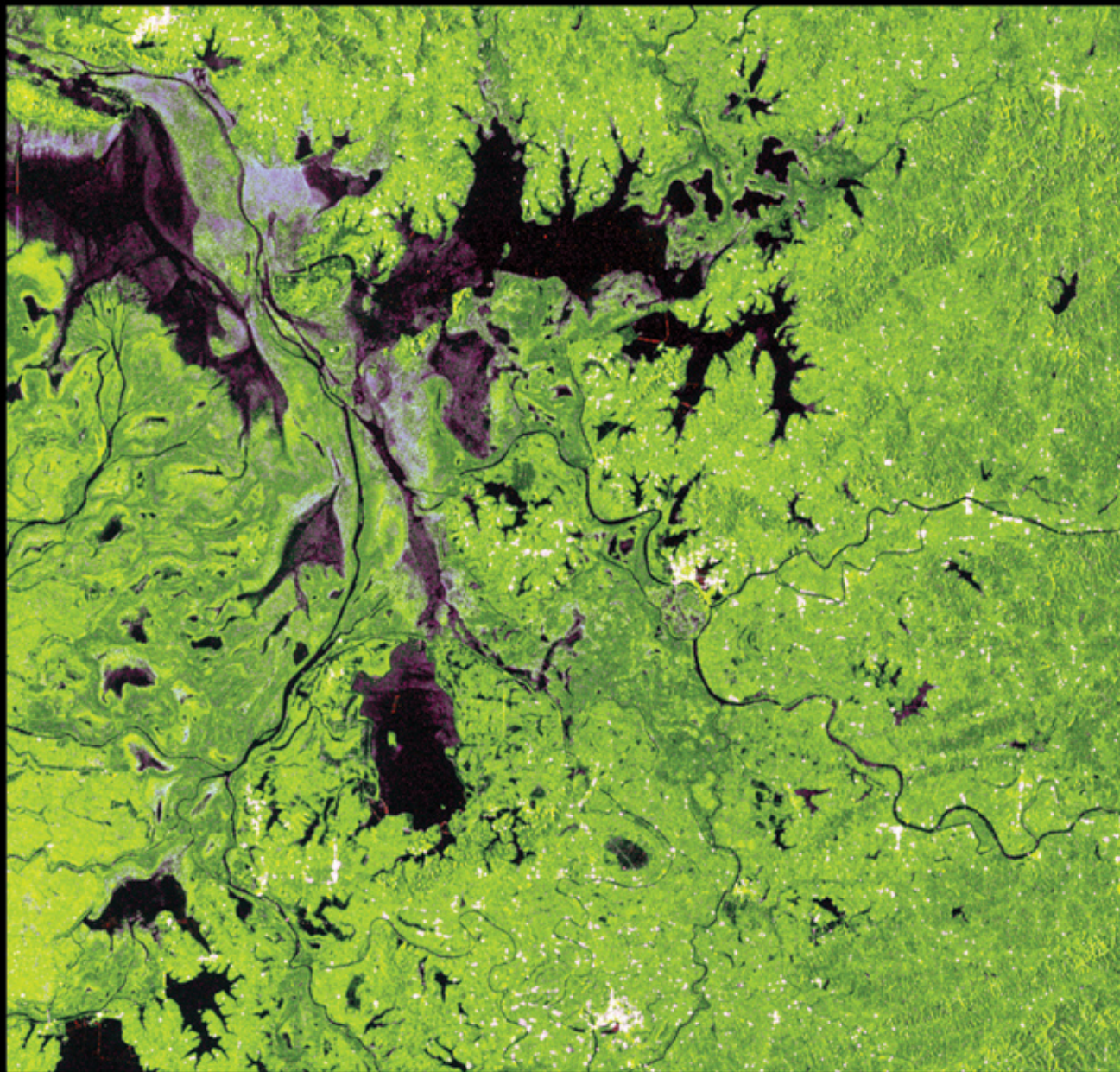
ENVISAT asar - 8 September 2004

Lake Albano, Italy

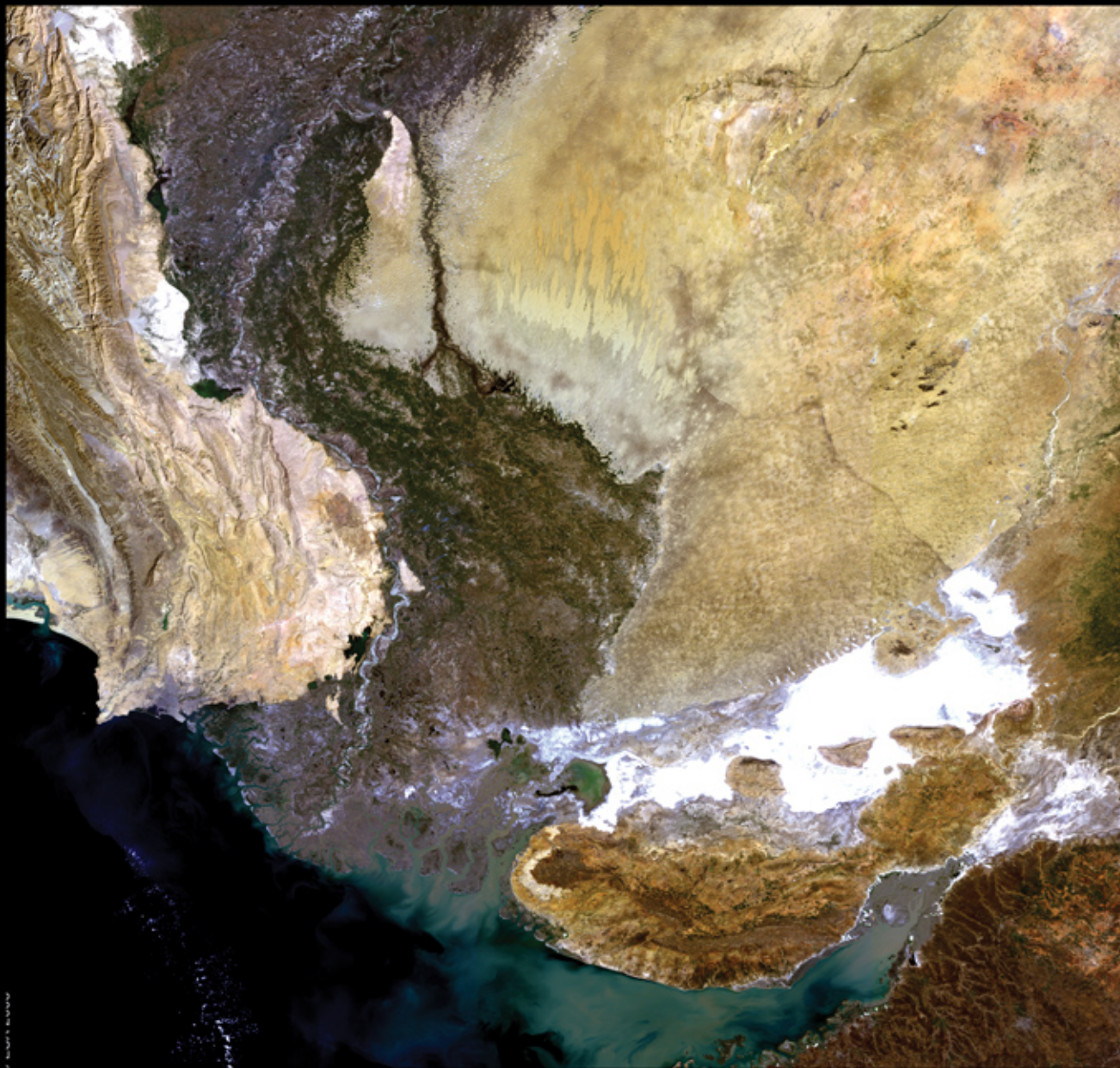


Image width: 5 Km

PROBA hrc - 14 December 2004



Indus River Delta, Pakistan



Indus River Delta, Pakistan

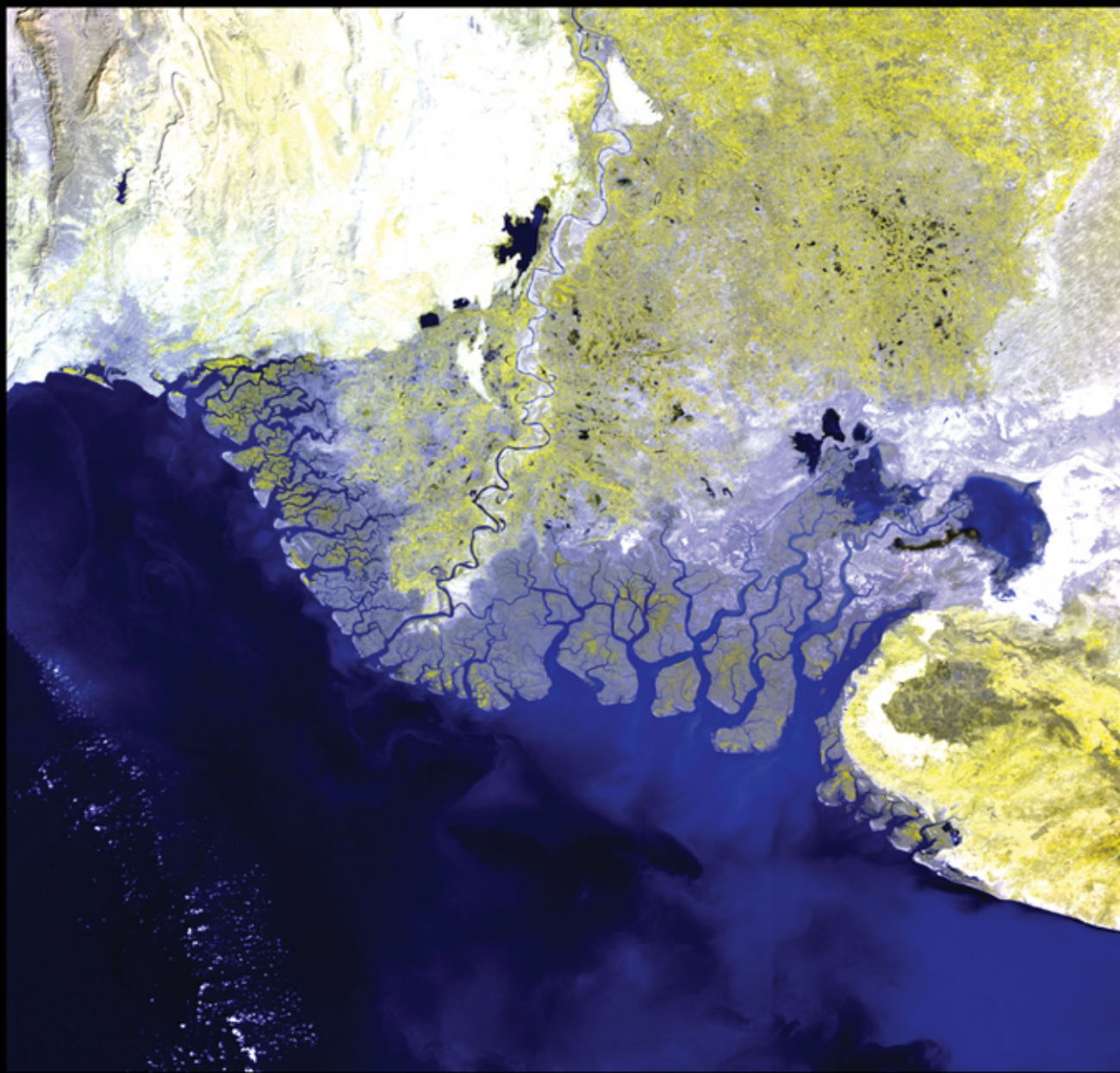
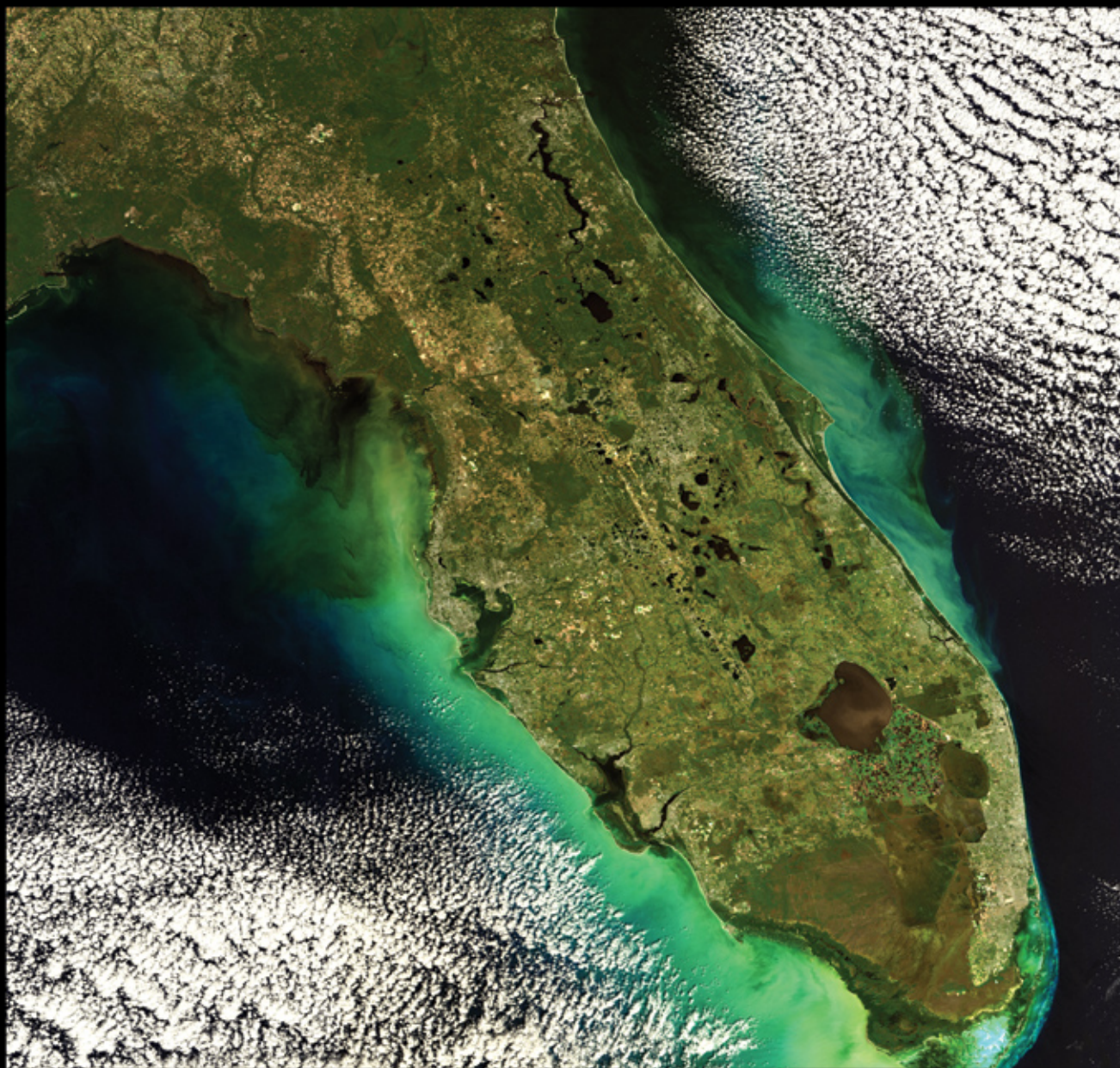


Image width: 357 Km

ENVISAT meris - 7 January 2003

Lake Okeechobee, USA



Lake Kariba, Zambia



Image width: 672 Km

ENVISAT meris - 6 June 2005

The Nile Delta



Image width: 326 Km

The Nile Delta, Egypt



Image width: 100 Km

ENVISAT asar - 17 June 2004

Three Gorges Dam, China



Image width: 13 Km

Aral Sea, Uzbekistan/Kazakhstan

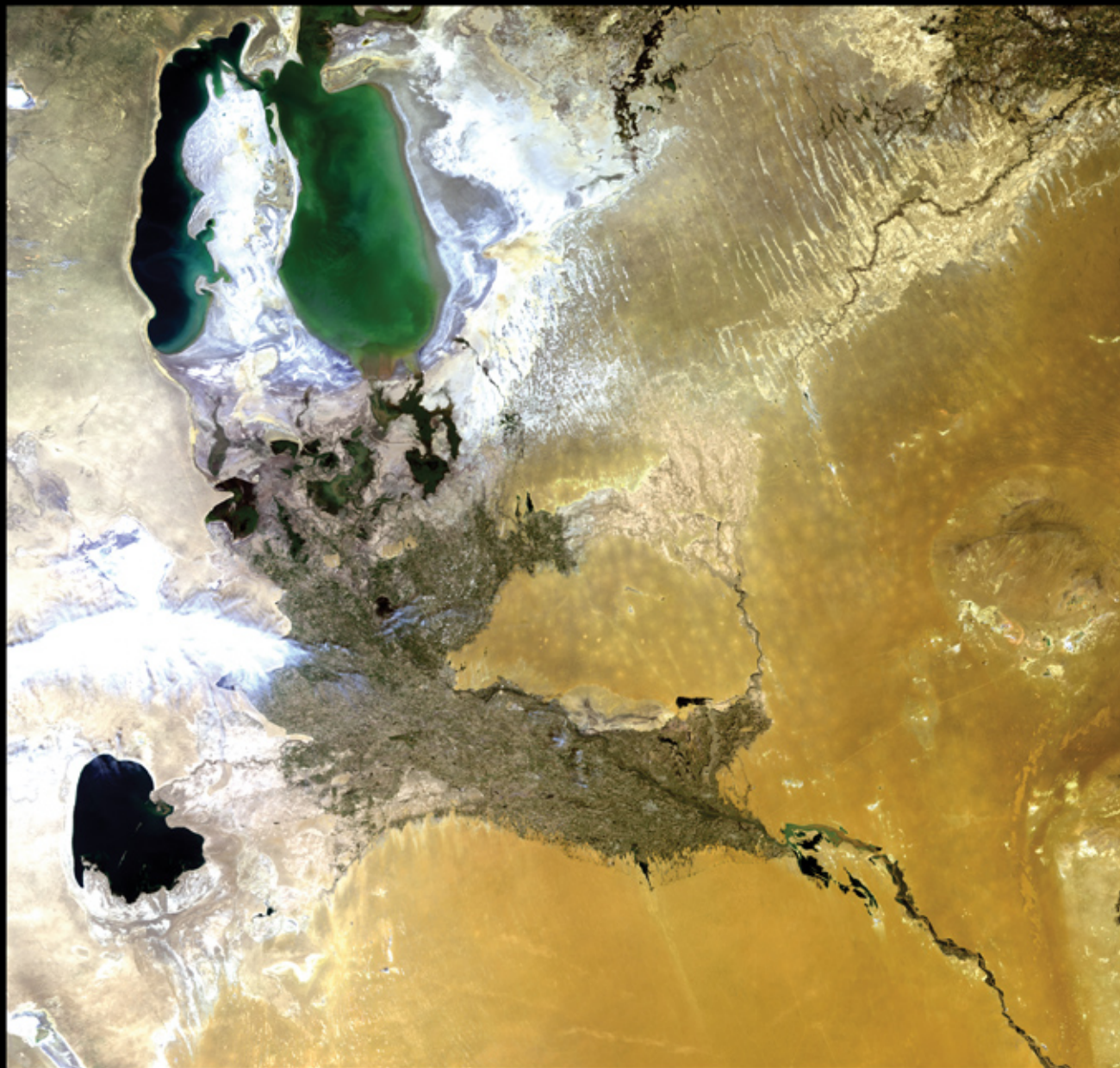


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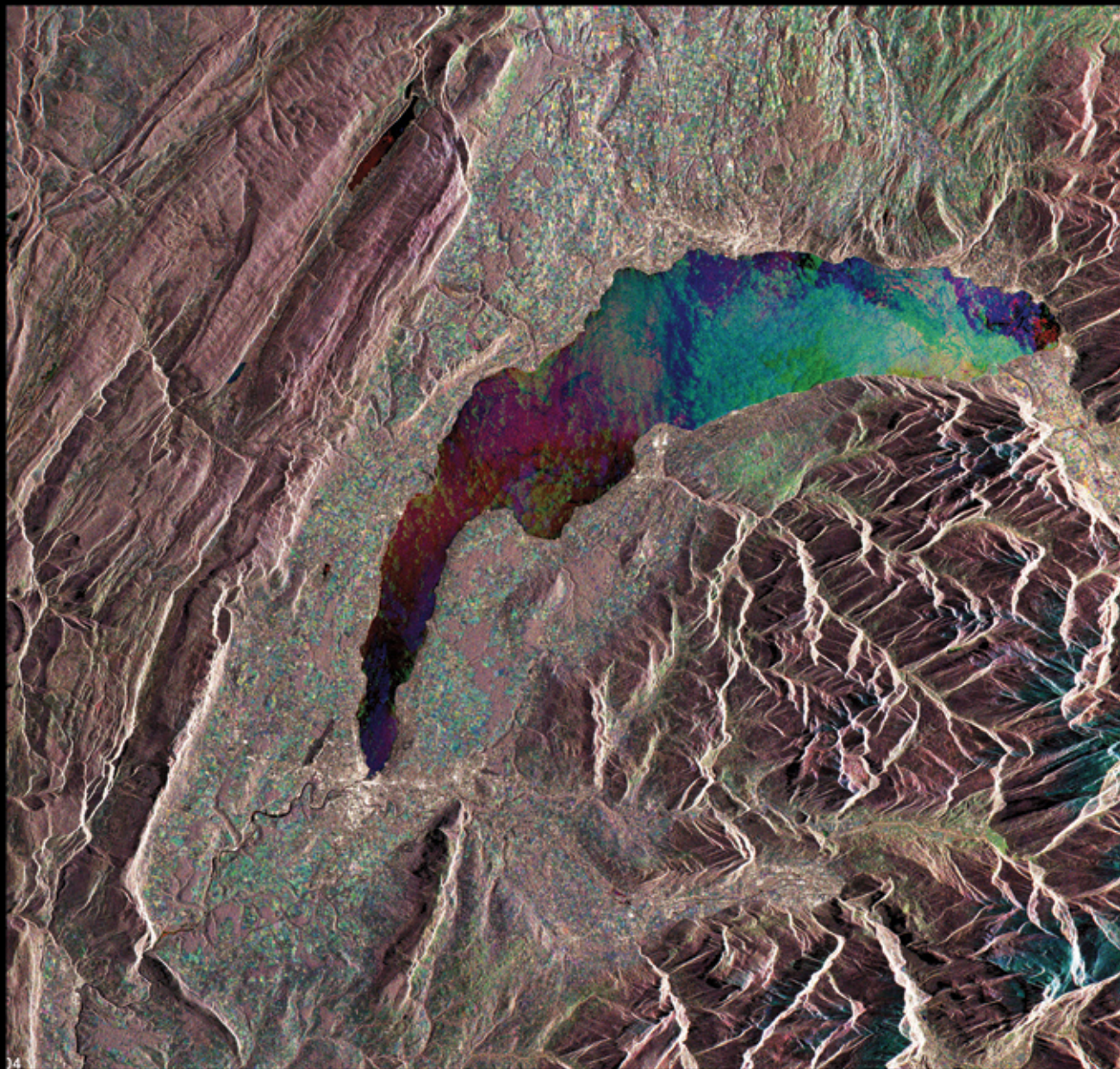
ENVISAT meris - 17 June 2003

Lake Zurich, Switzerland



Image width: 42 Km

LANDSAT tm - 09 September 2004



Lakes in the Gobi Desert, China

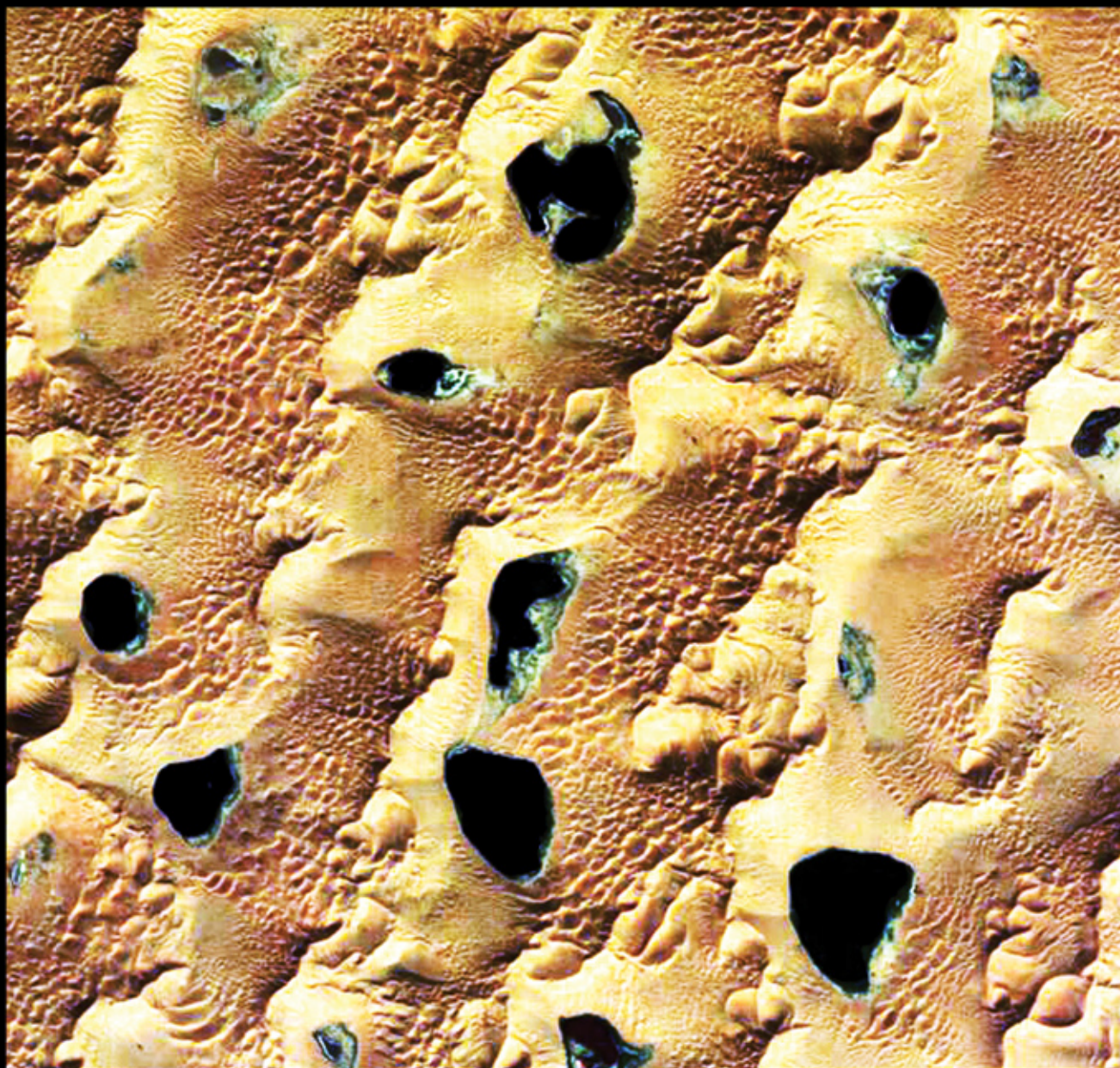
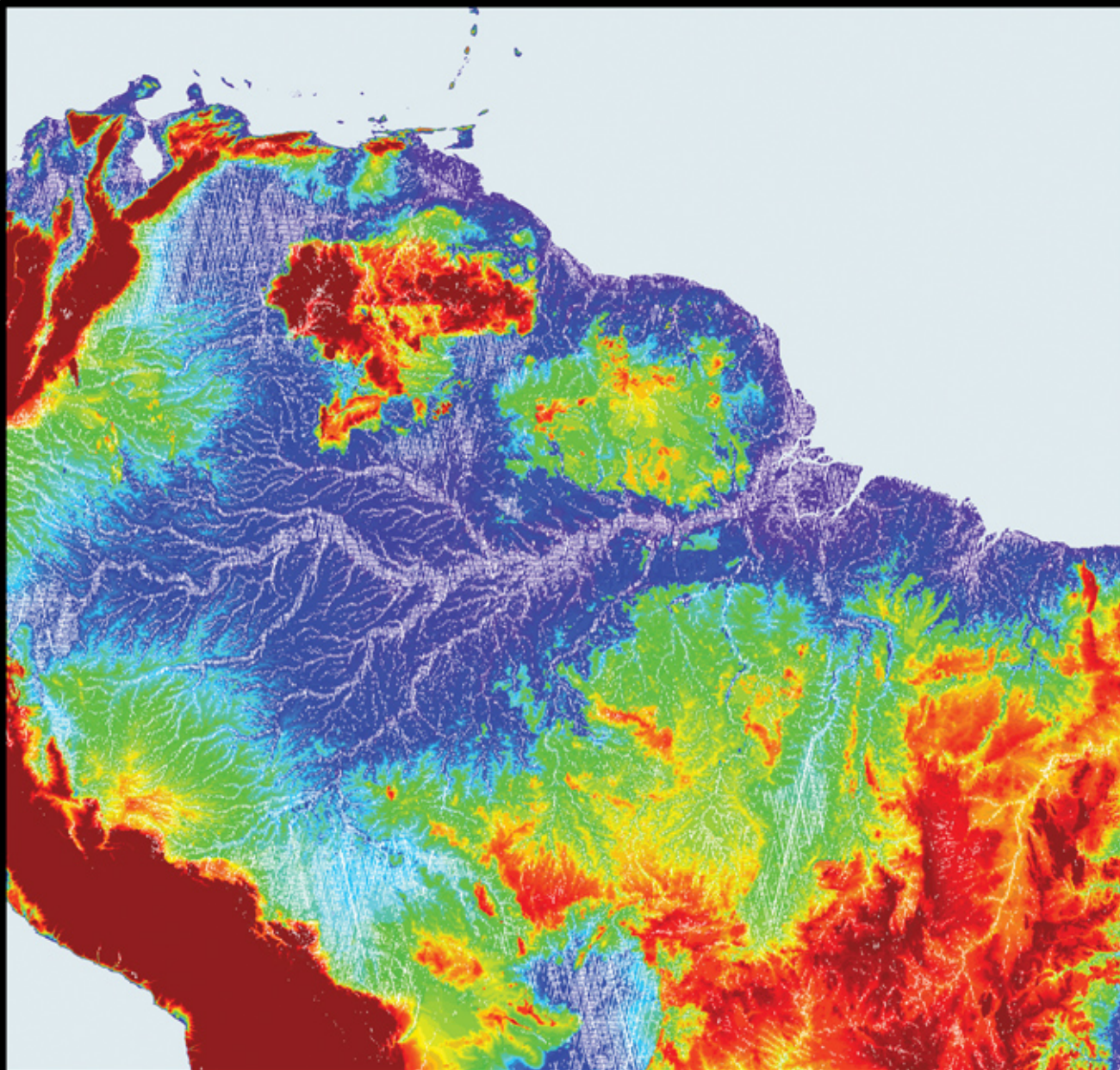


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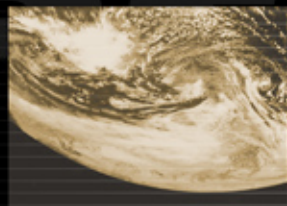
From a vantage point high above our planet, satellites are able to provide a truly **global picture** of the **Earth**. This space-borne information can be used to monitor and measure even small changes in our **Land, Sea** and **Atmosphere**.

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

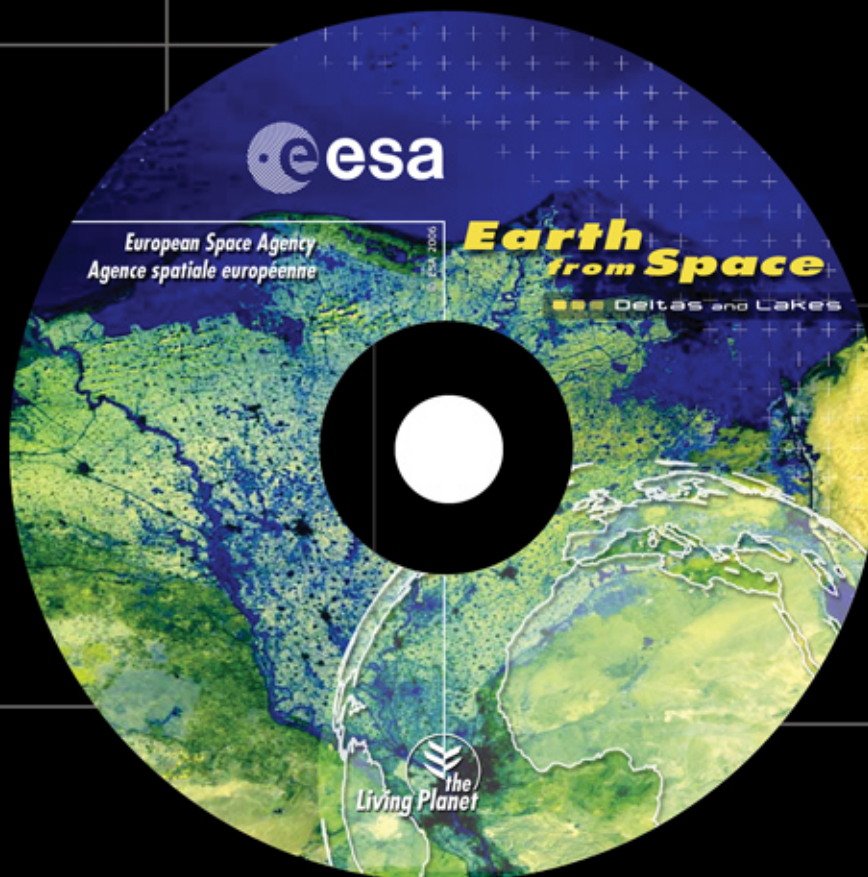


SECURE



BENEFIT

BENEFIT



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