



Earth *from* **Space**

■ ■ ■ Deserts

ESA 2006

European Space Agency
Agence spatiale européenne


the
Living Planet

Earth from Space

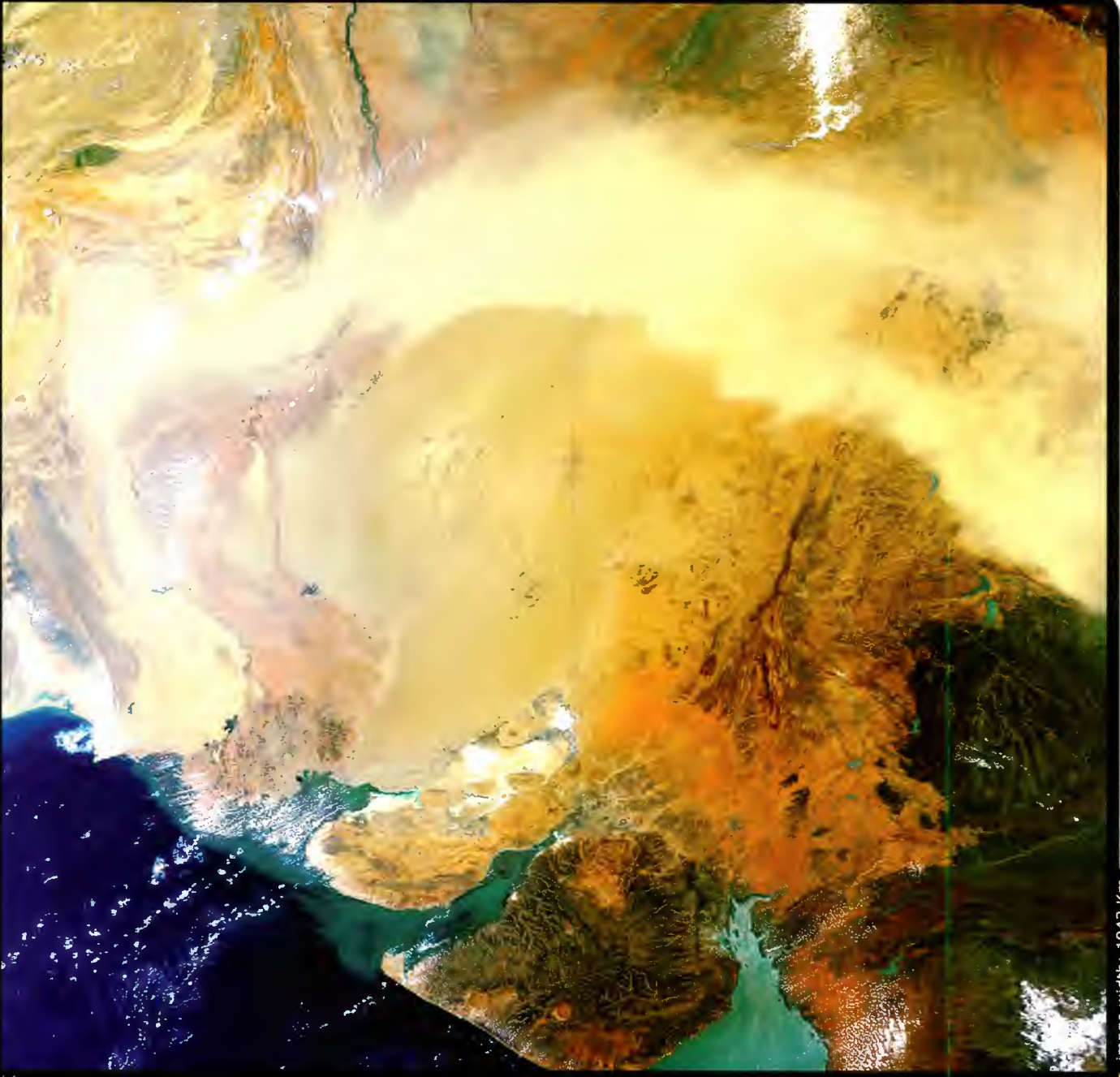
Earth from Space



Meteosat-8 17 March 2003, 11:57 UTC

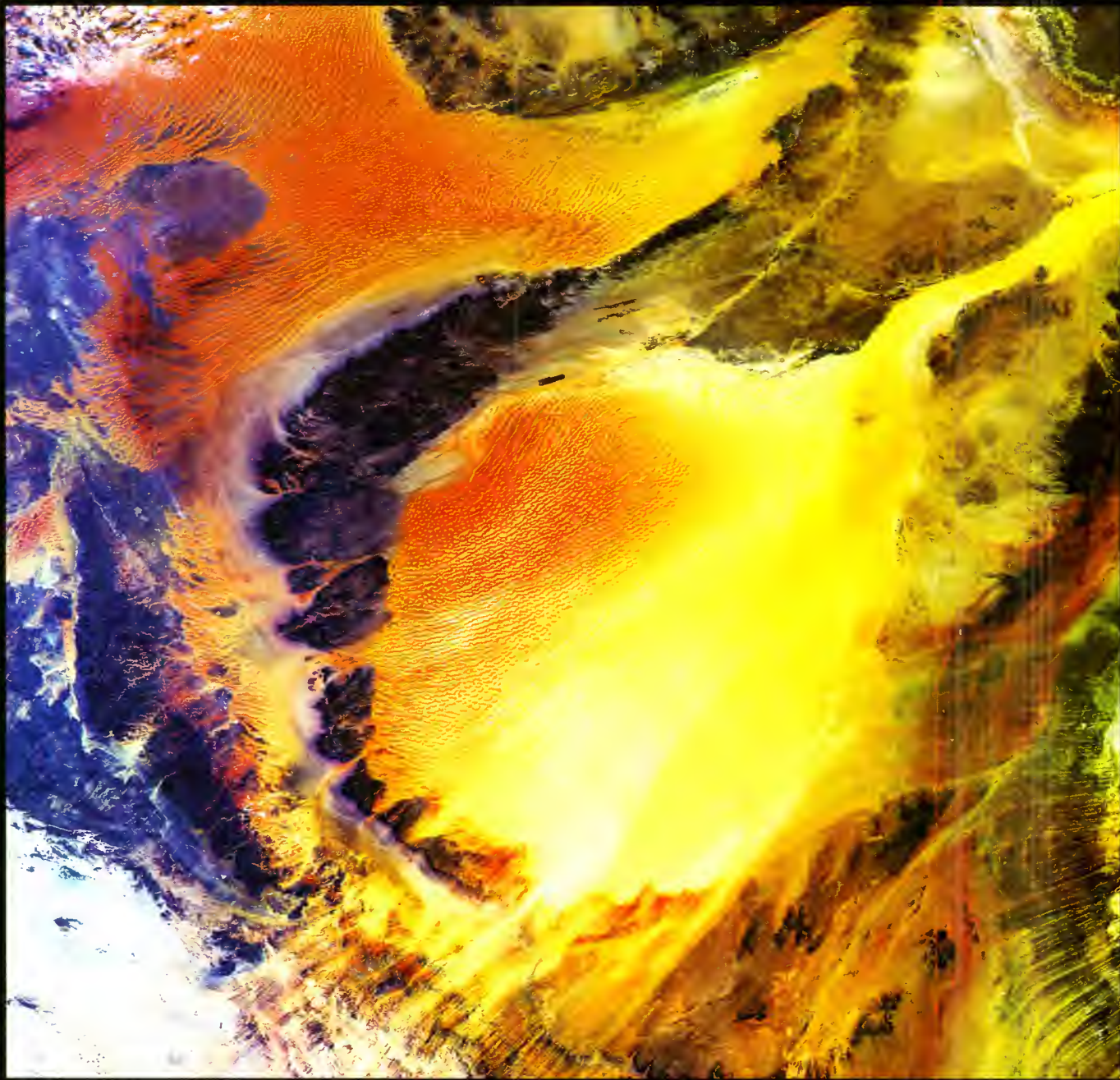
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Thar Desert Sandstorm, India



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Ubari and Murzuq Sand Seas, Libya



▶ image width: 672 Km

ENVISAT meris - 24 November 2004

Nubian Desert, Sudan

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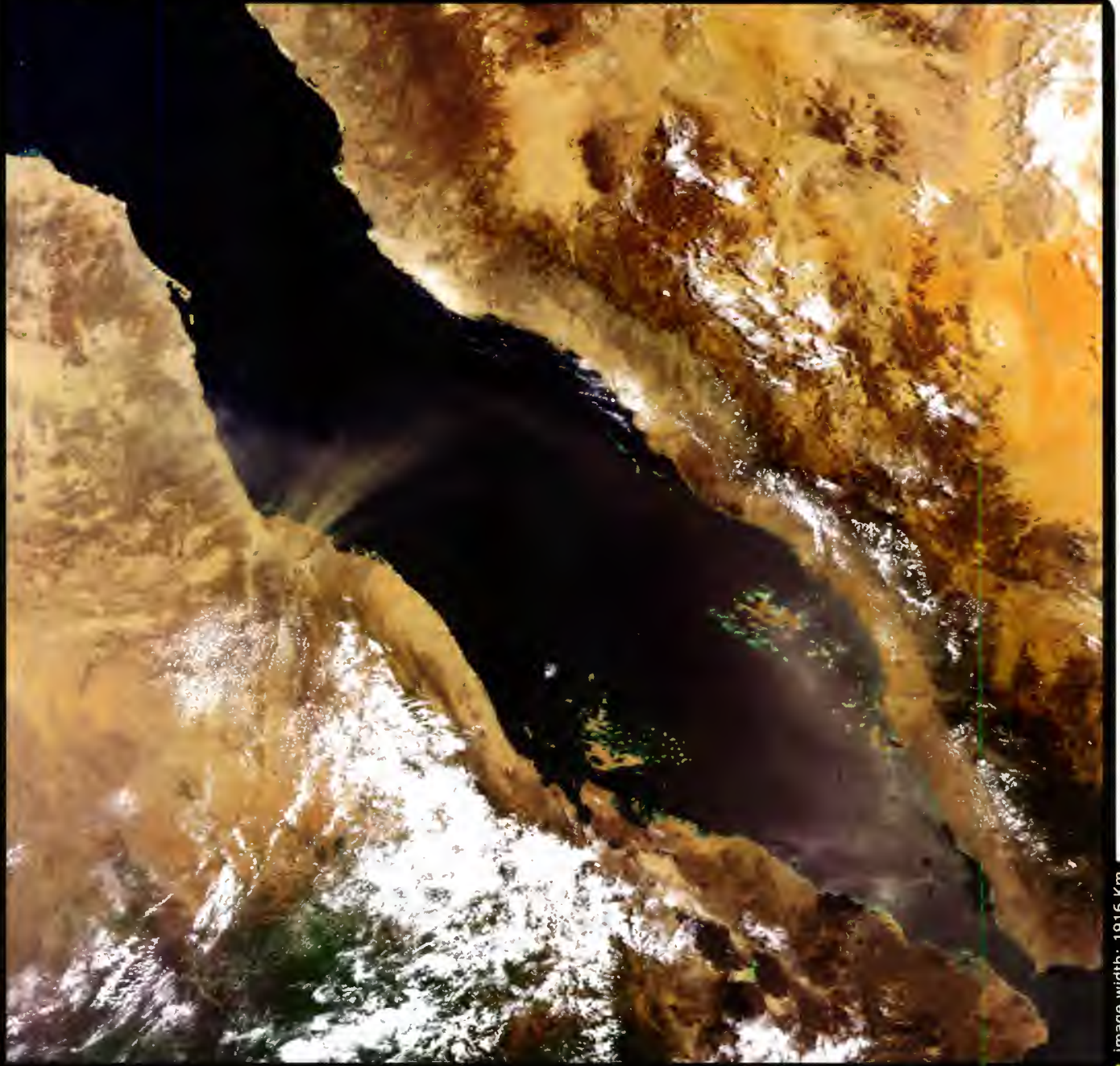
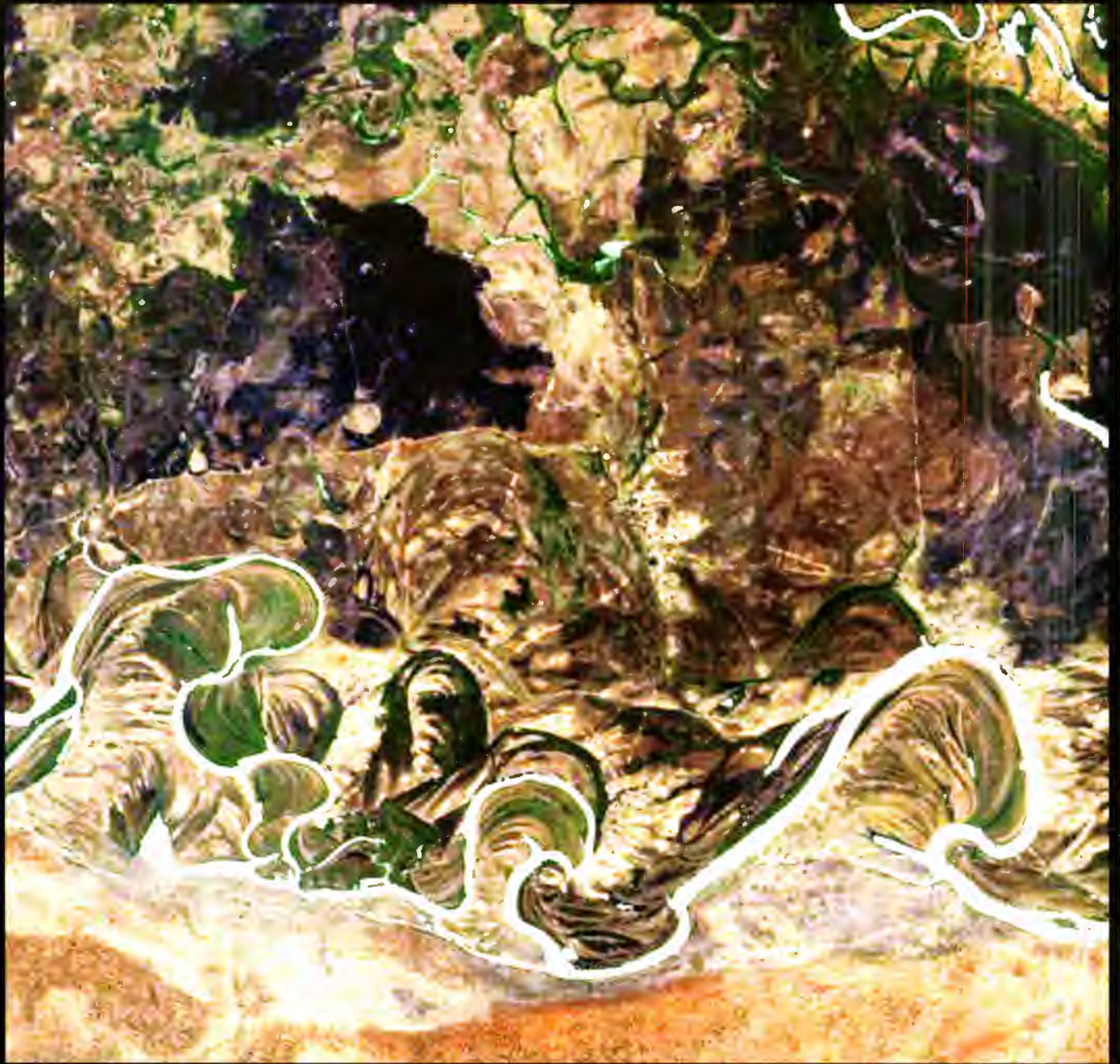


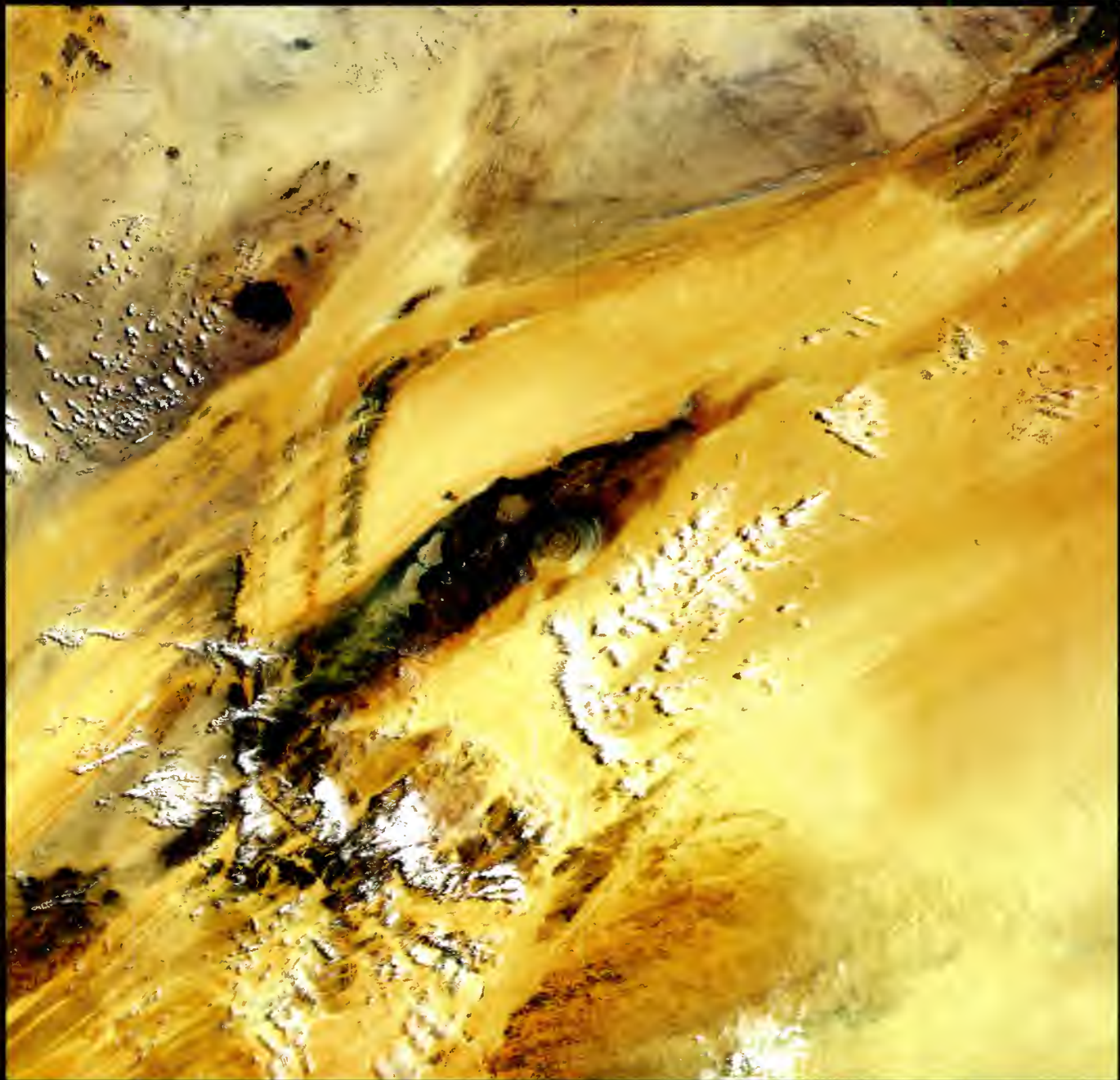
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ENVISAT meris - 8 August 2004



Sahara Desert, Mauritania

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ENVISAT meris - 21 June 2003

Image width: 672 Km

Sahara Desert, Libya

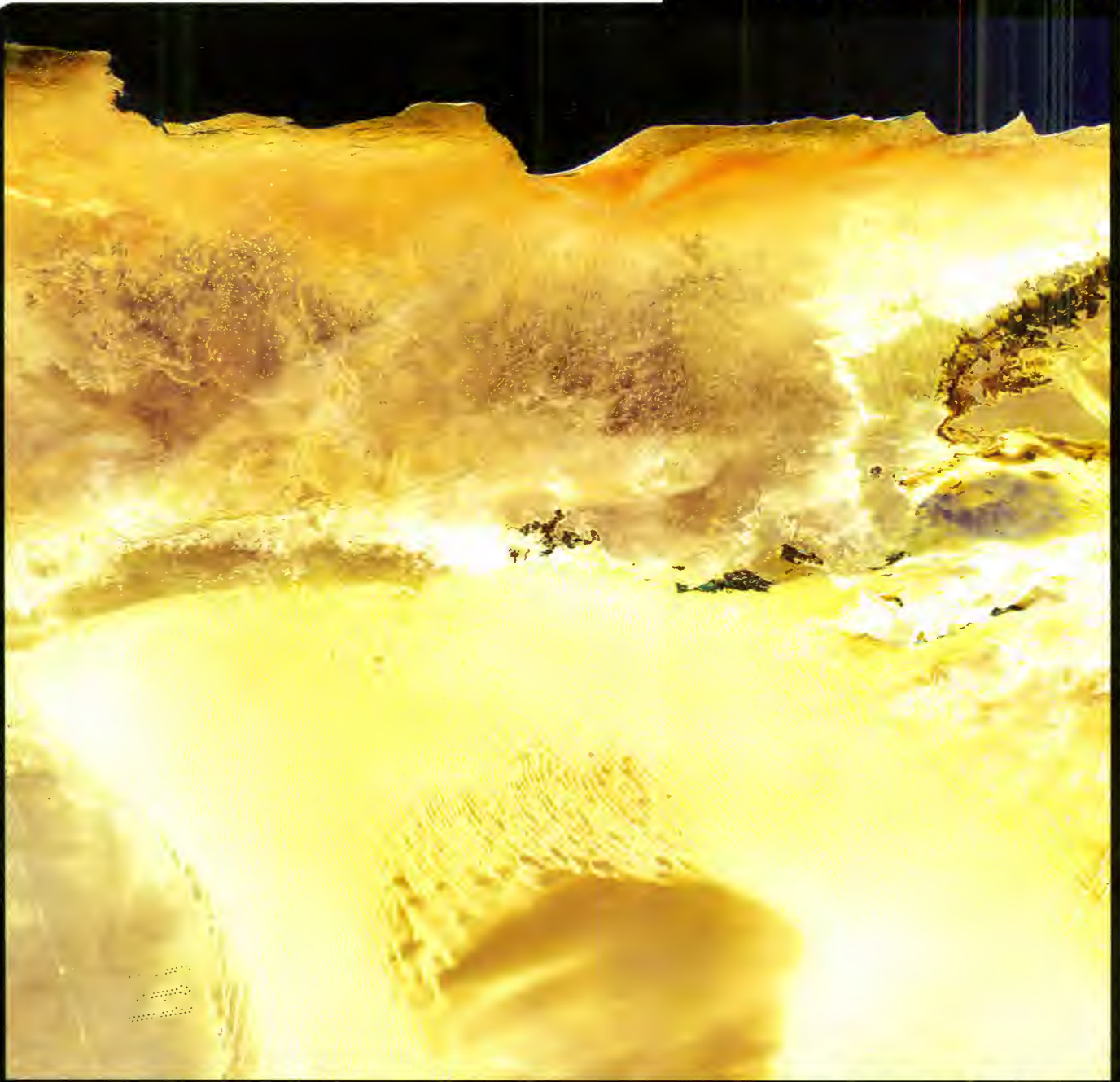


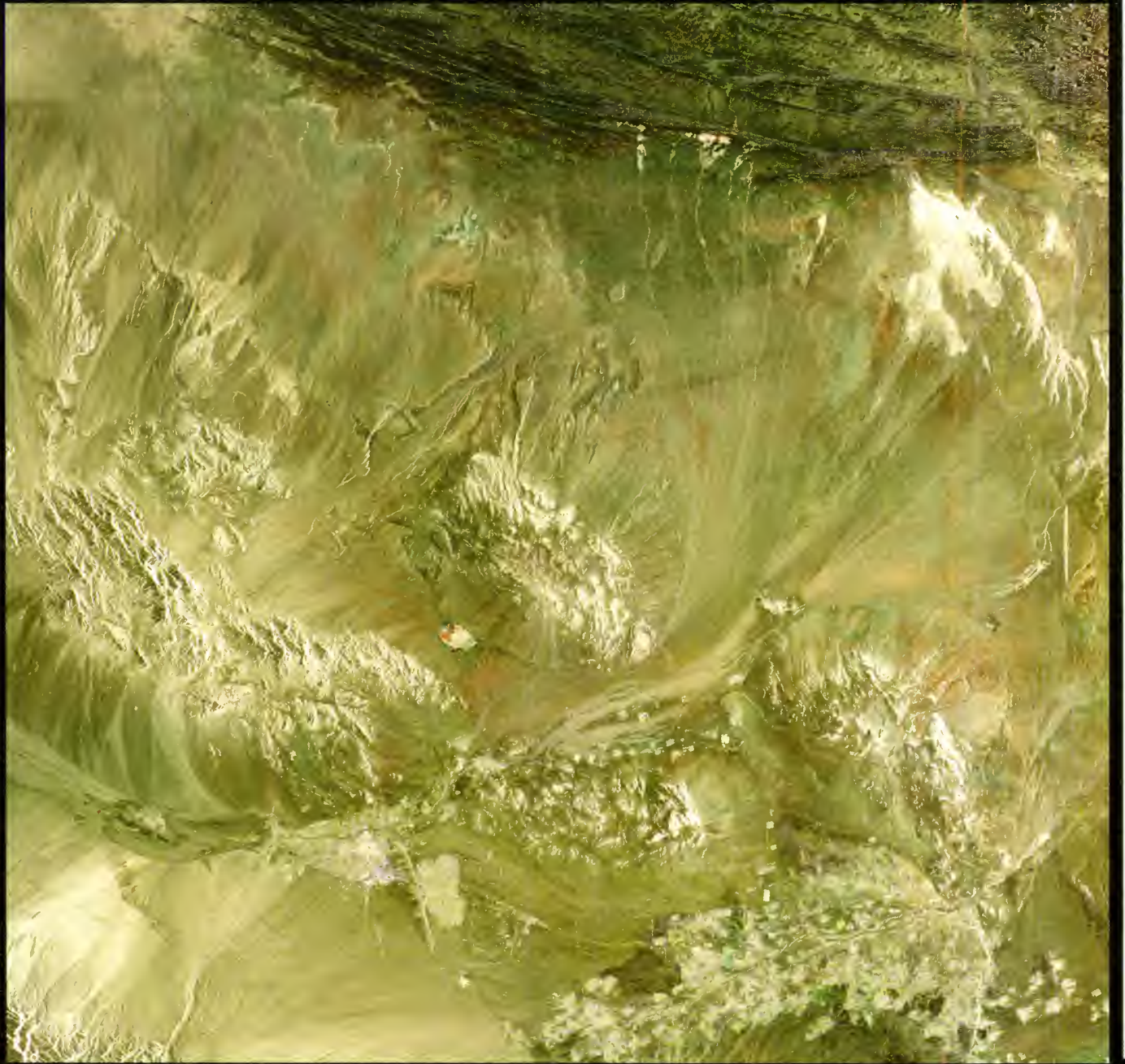
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ENVISAT meris - 10 February 2006

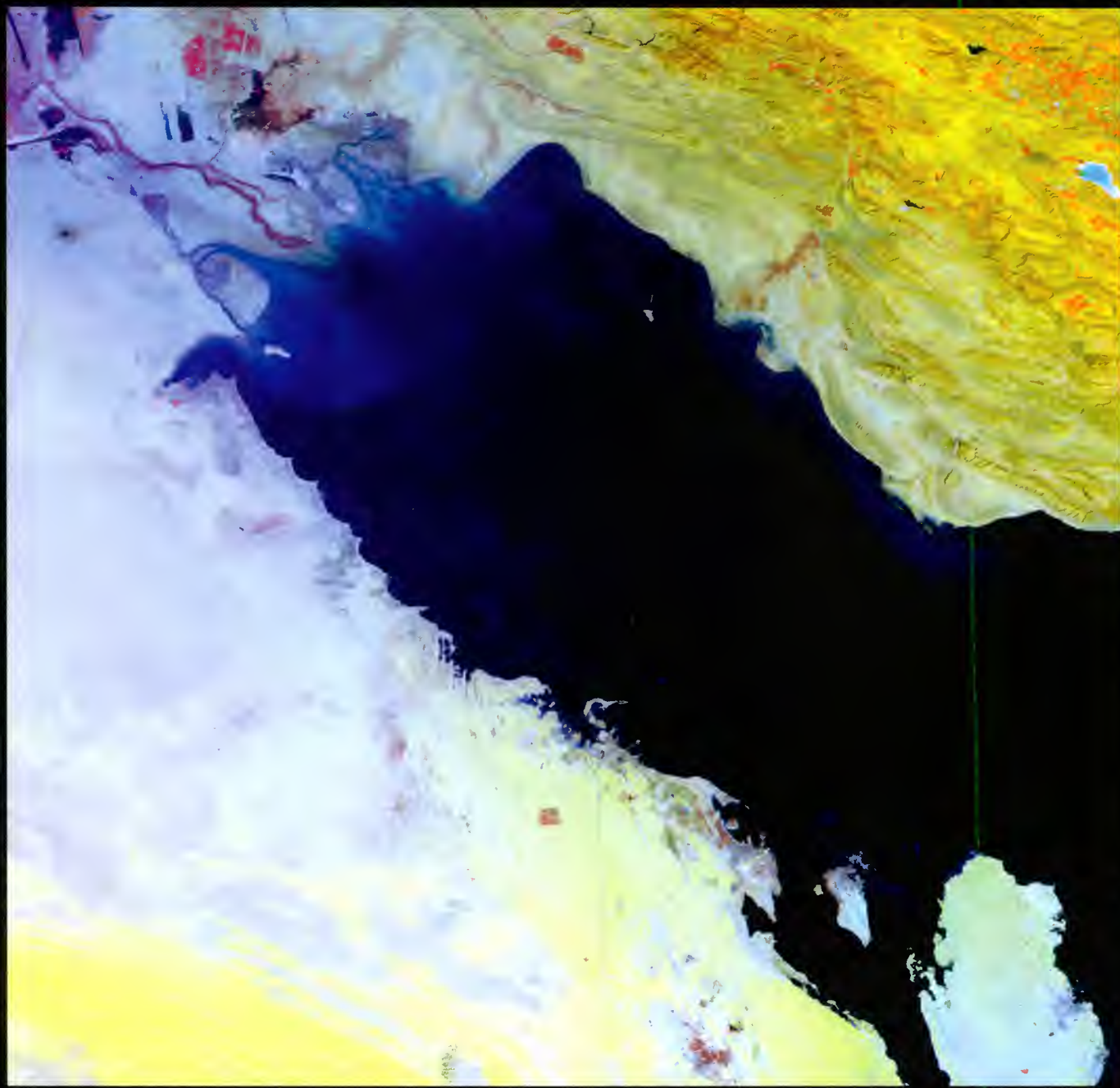
Sonoran Desert, Mexico



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Sand Deserts, Saudi Arabia



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Rub 'al Khali, UAE

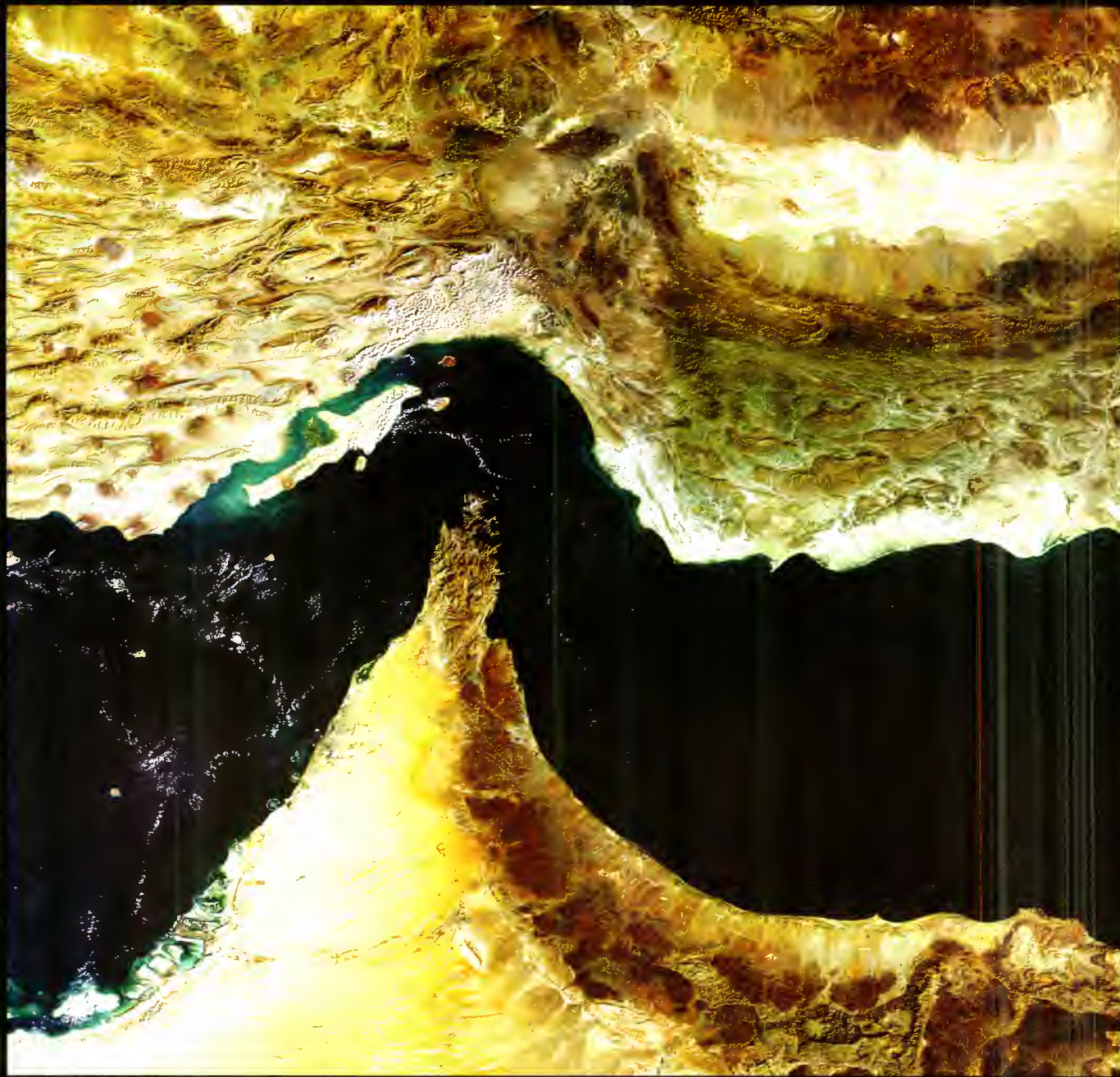
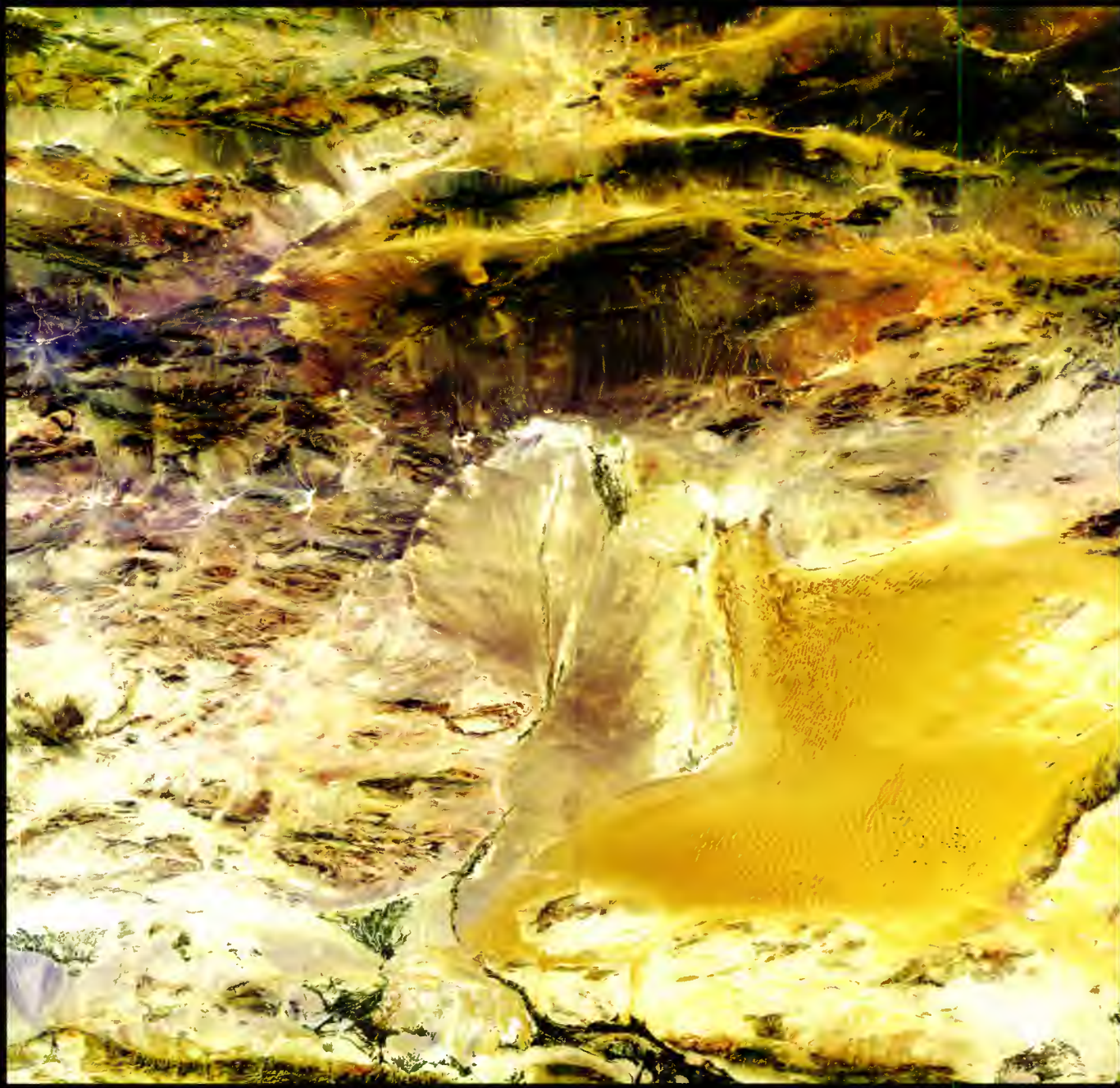


Image width: 672 Km

ENVISAT meris - 3 December 2005

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Gobi Desert, China



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ENVISAT meris - 9 September 2003

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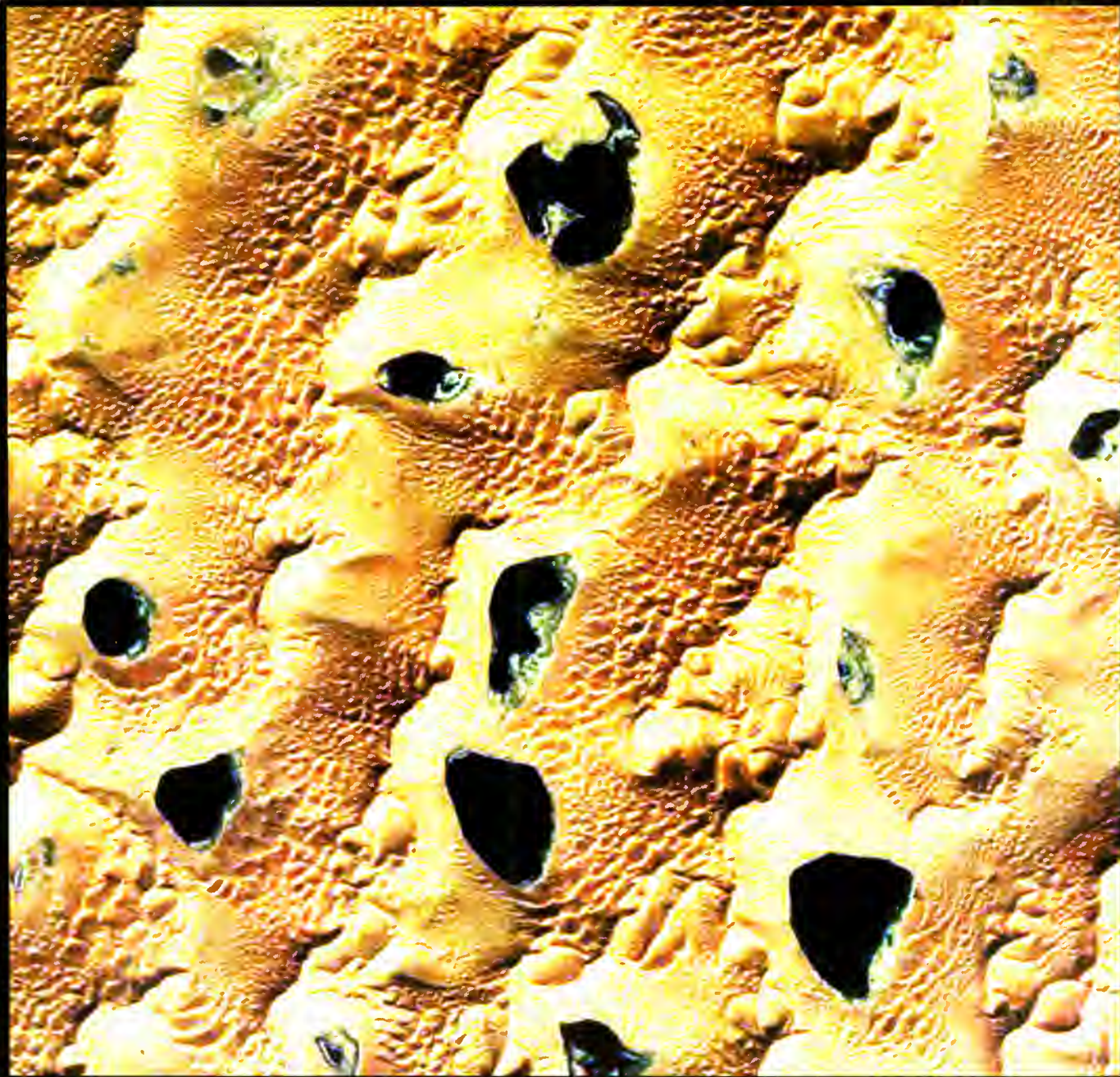
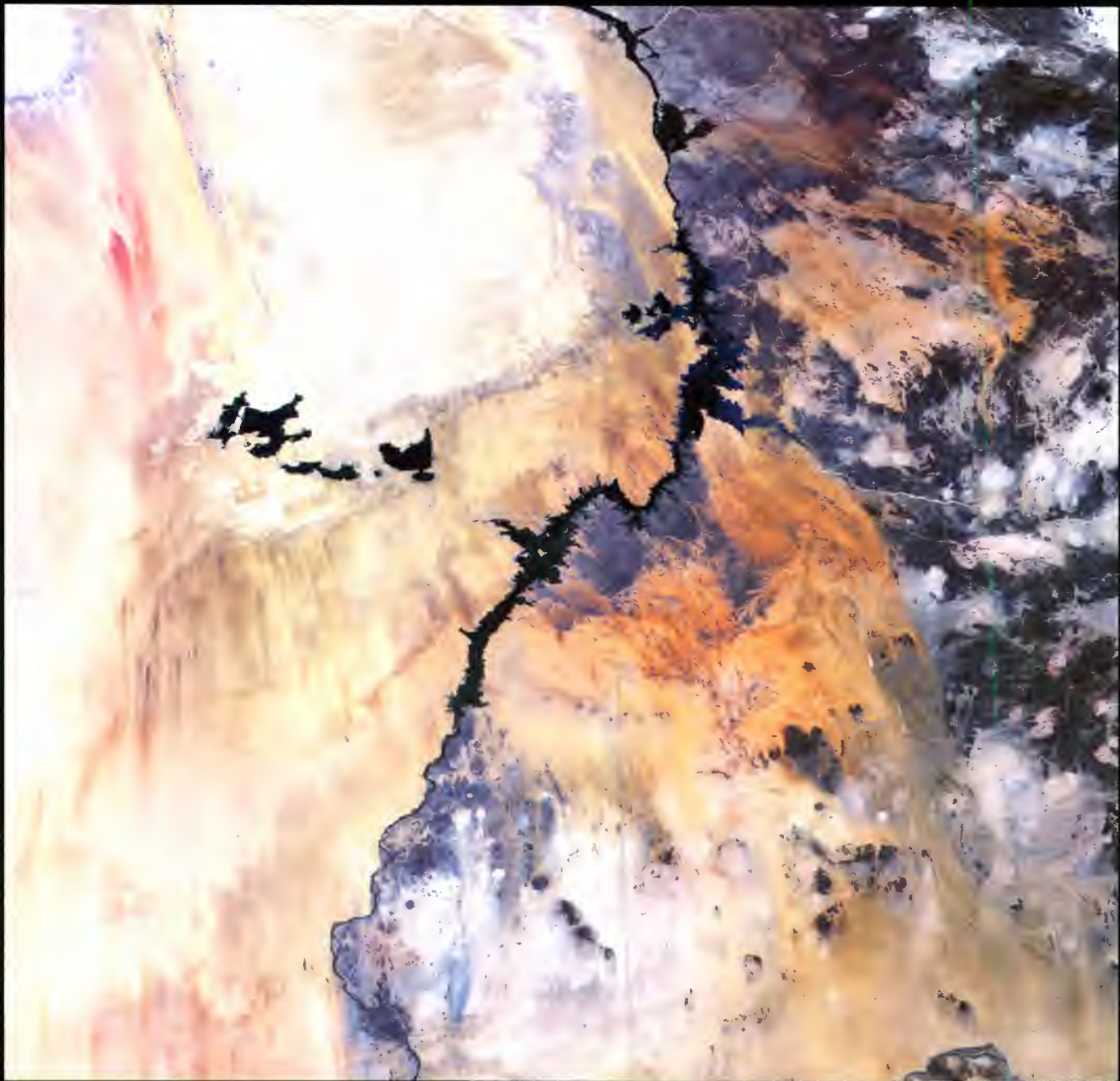


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Arabian and Libyan Deserts, Egypt



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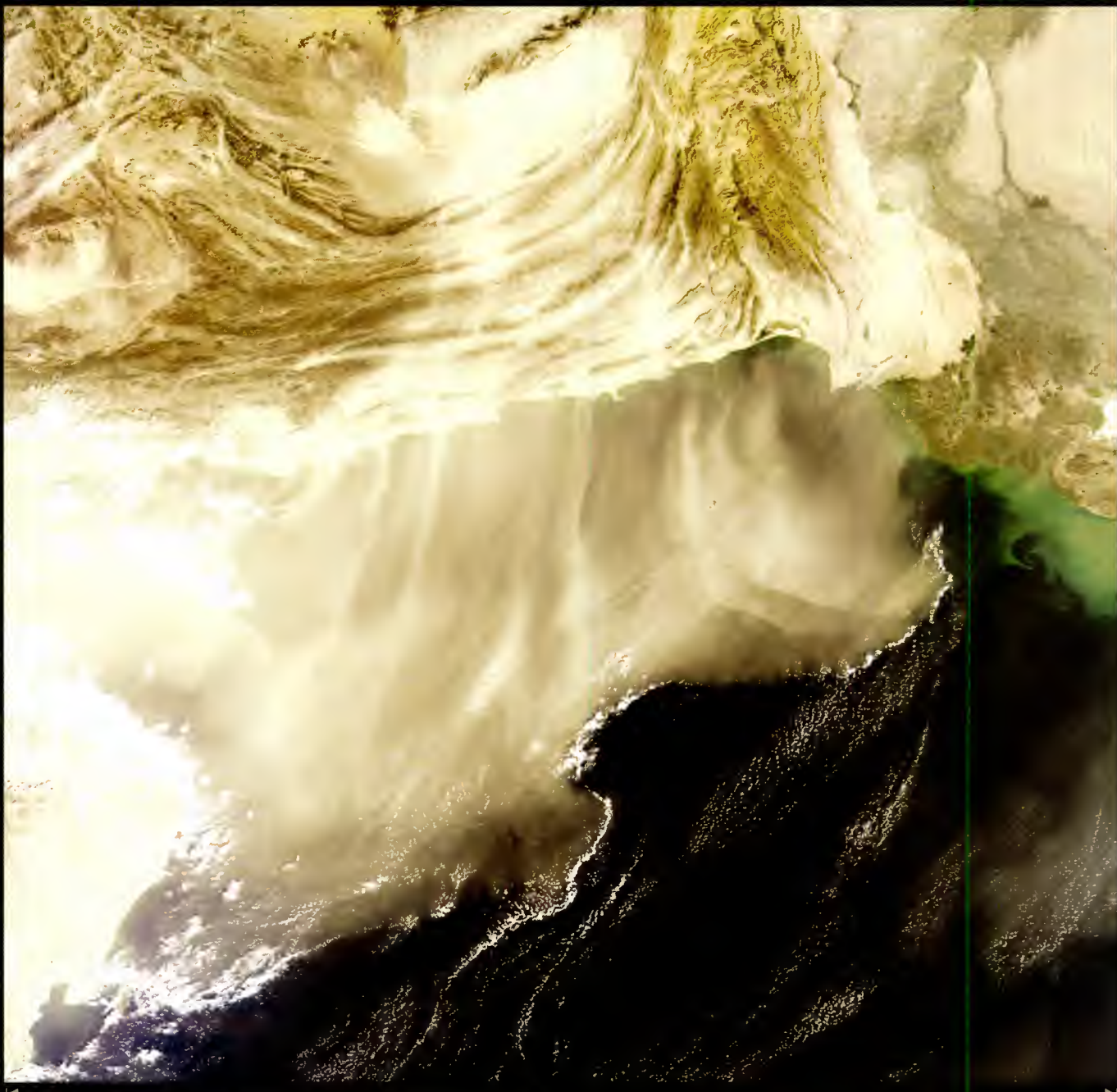
The Pyramids, Sahara Desert, Egypt



image width: 5 Km

PROBA hrc - 20 March 2004

Dust Storm, Pakistan



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Namib Desert, Namibia

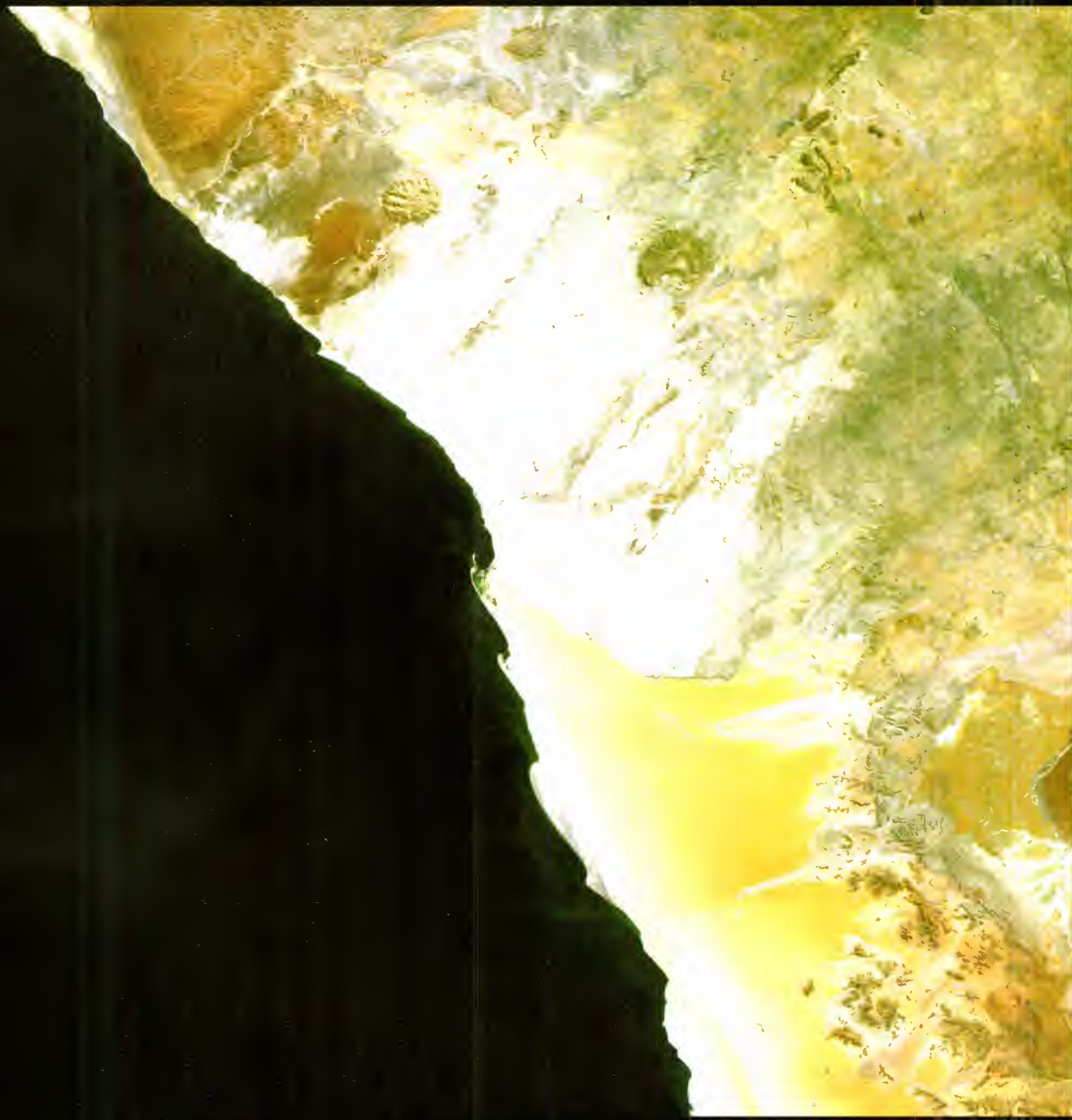
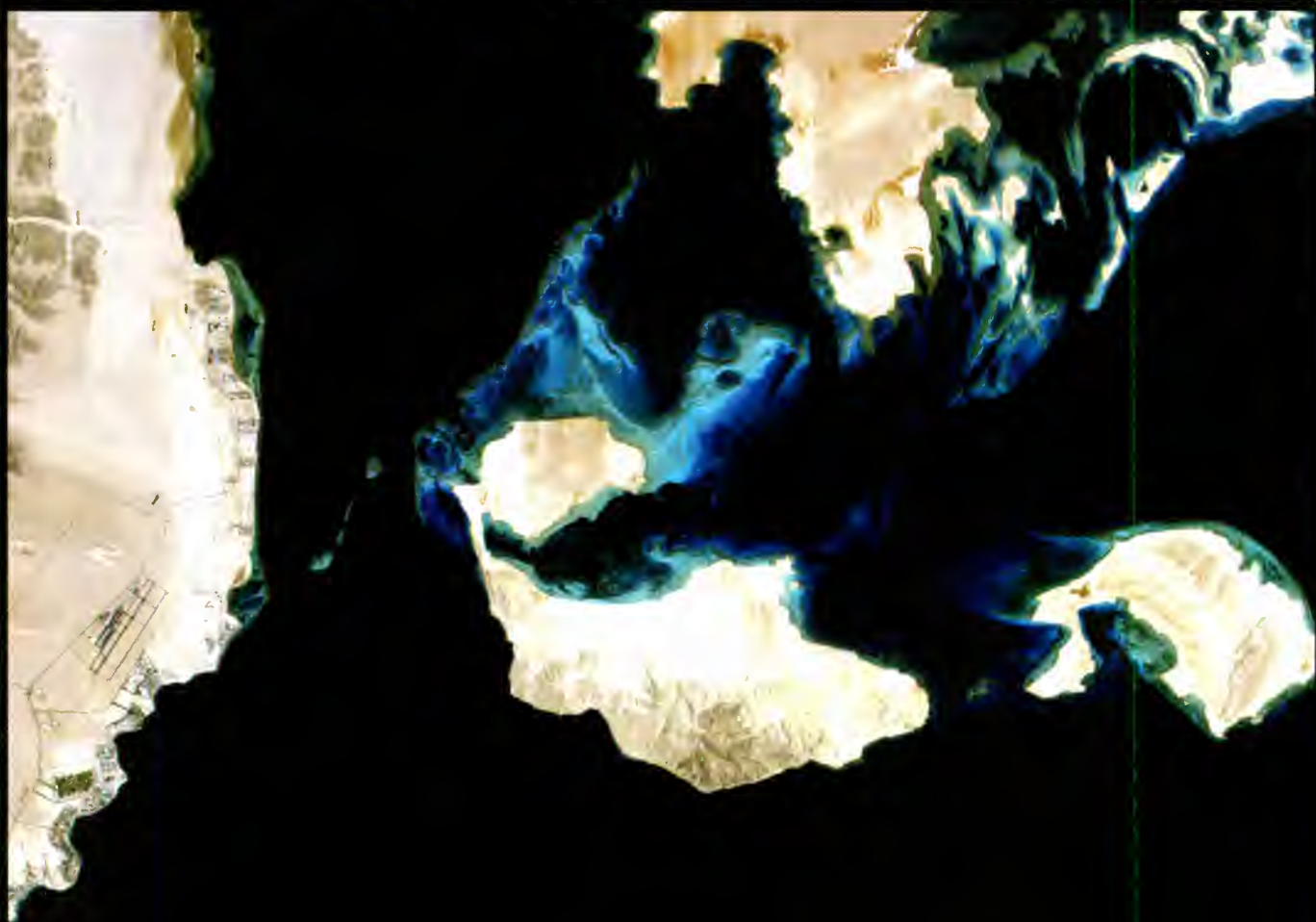


Image width: 672 km

ENVISAT meris - 29 April 2004

Sharm el Sheikh, Egypt



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Takla Makan Desert, China

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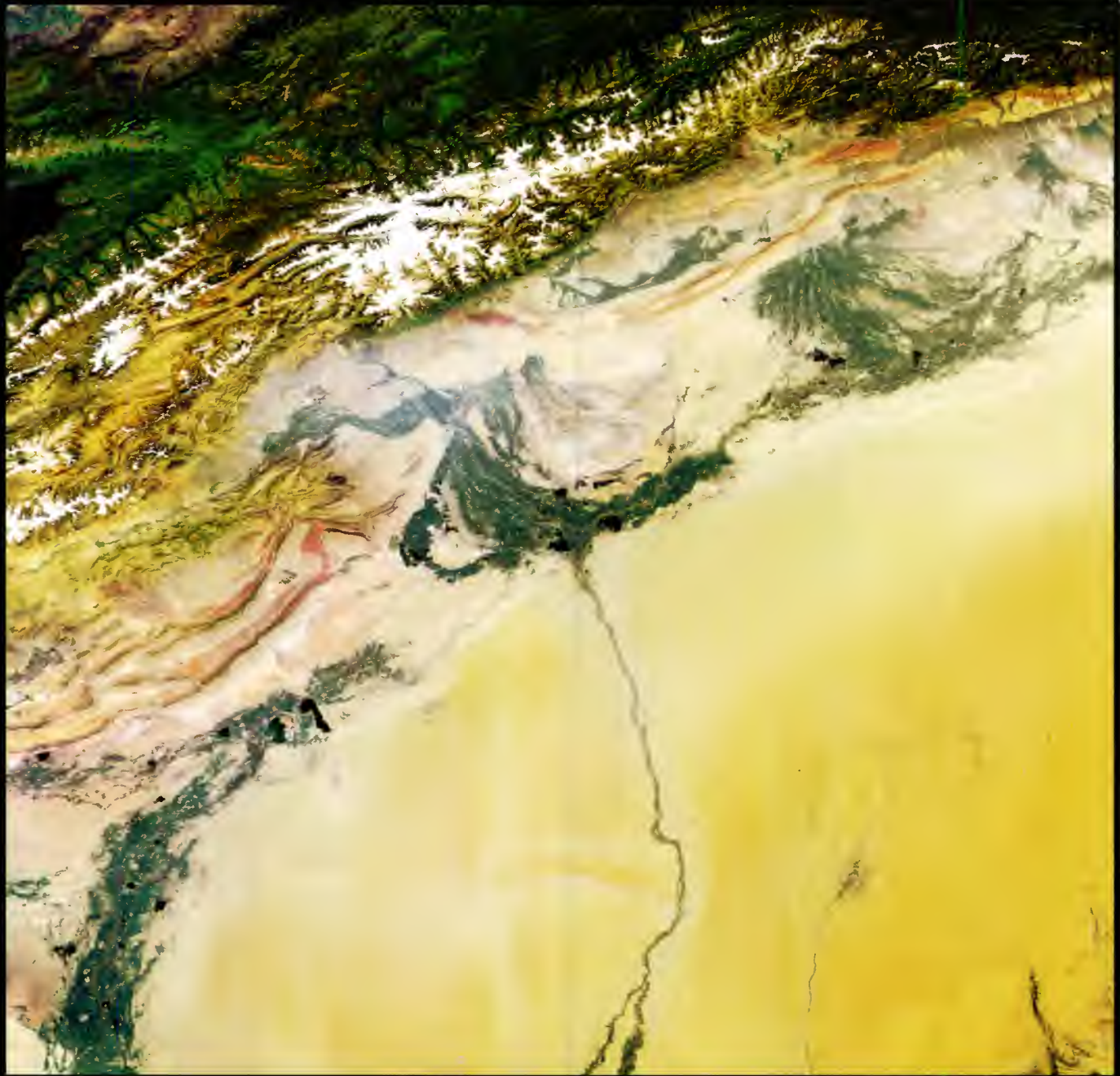


Image width: 672 Km



image width: 14 Km

Kyzyl-Kum Desert, Uzbekistan

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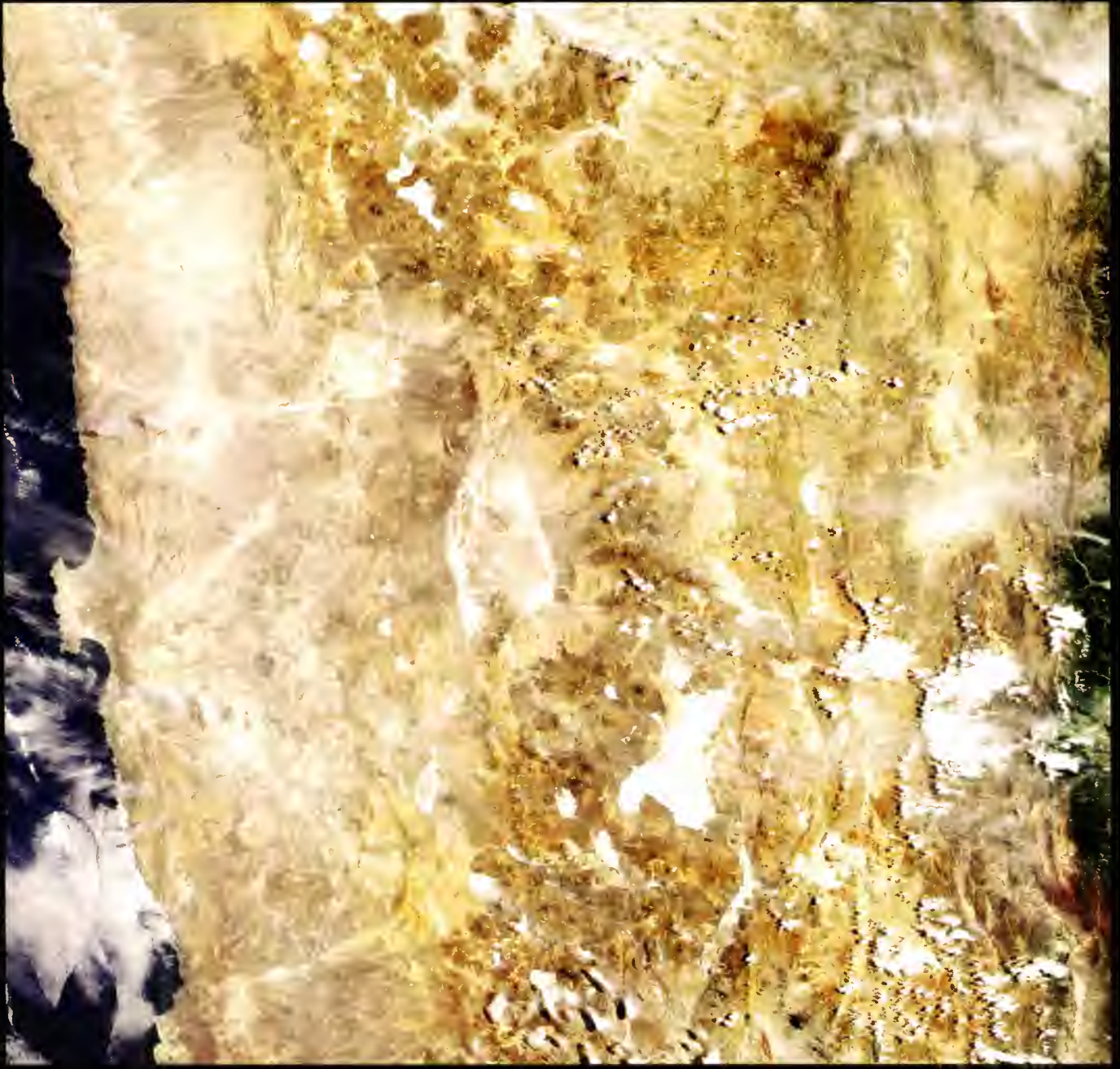


image width: 672 km

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.



SECURE

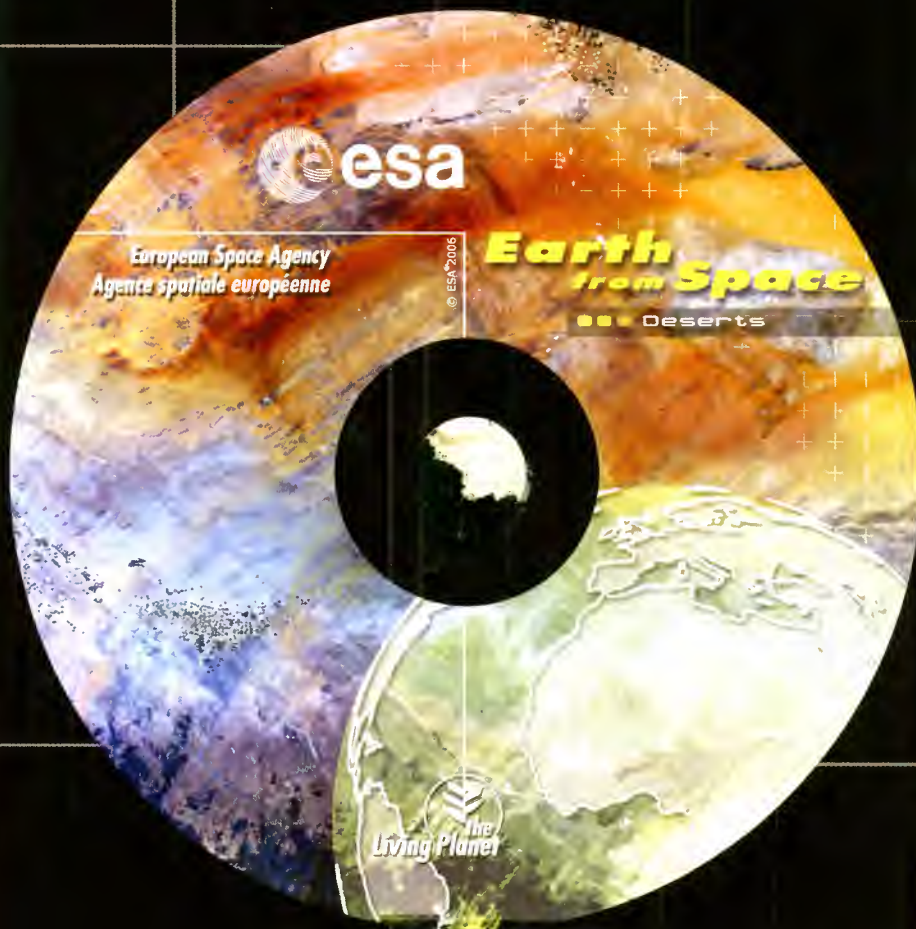


UNDERSTAND



BENEFIT





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