

Earth from Space

 Middle East



Earth from Space

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28 September 2005, 12:00 local
Meteosat-5 VIS channel with artificial background

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Middle East

Manama, Bahrain

MIDDLE EAST



PROBA HRC - 24 January 2004

image width: 5,12 km

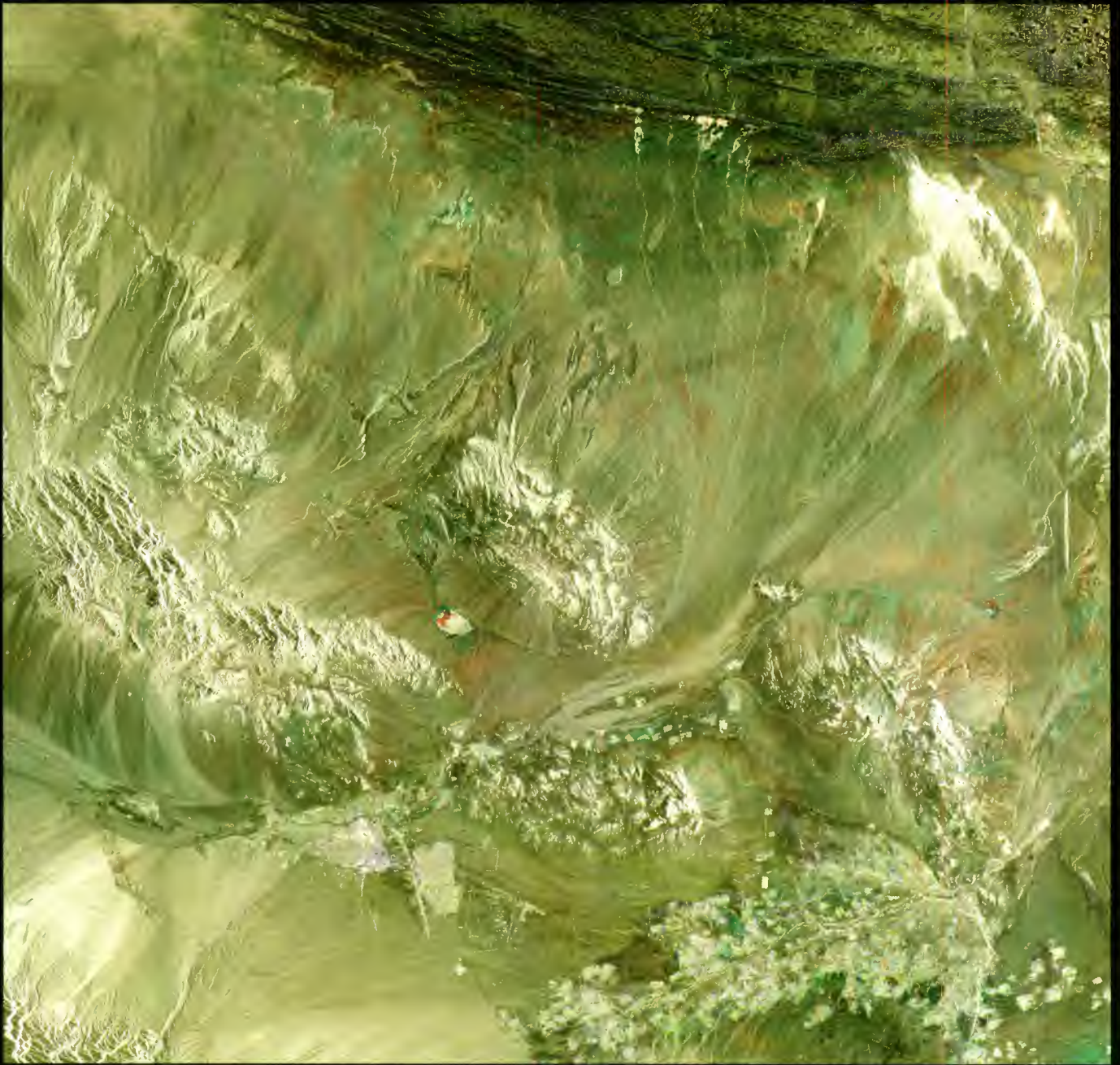


image width: 96,4 km

Teheran, Capital of Iran



MIDDLE EAST

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ERS-2 SAR - 20 June 1999

image width: 100 km

Desert mountain landscape, Northeastern Iran

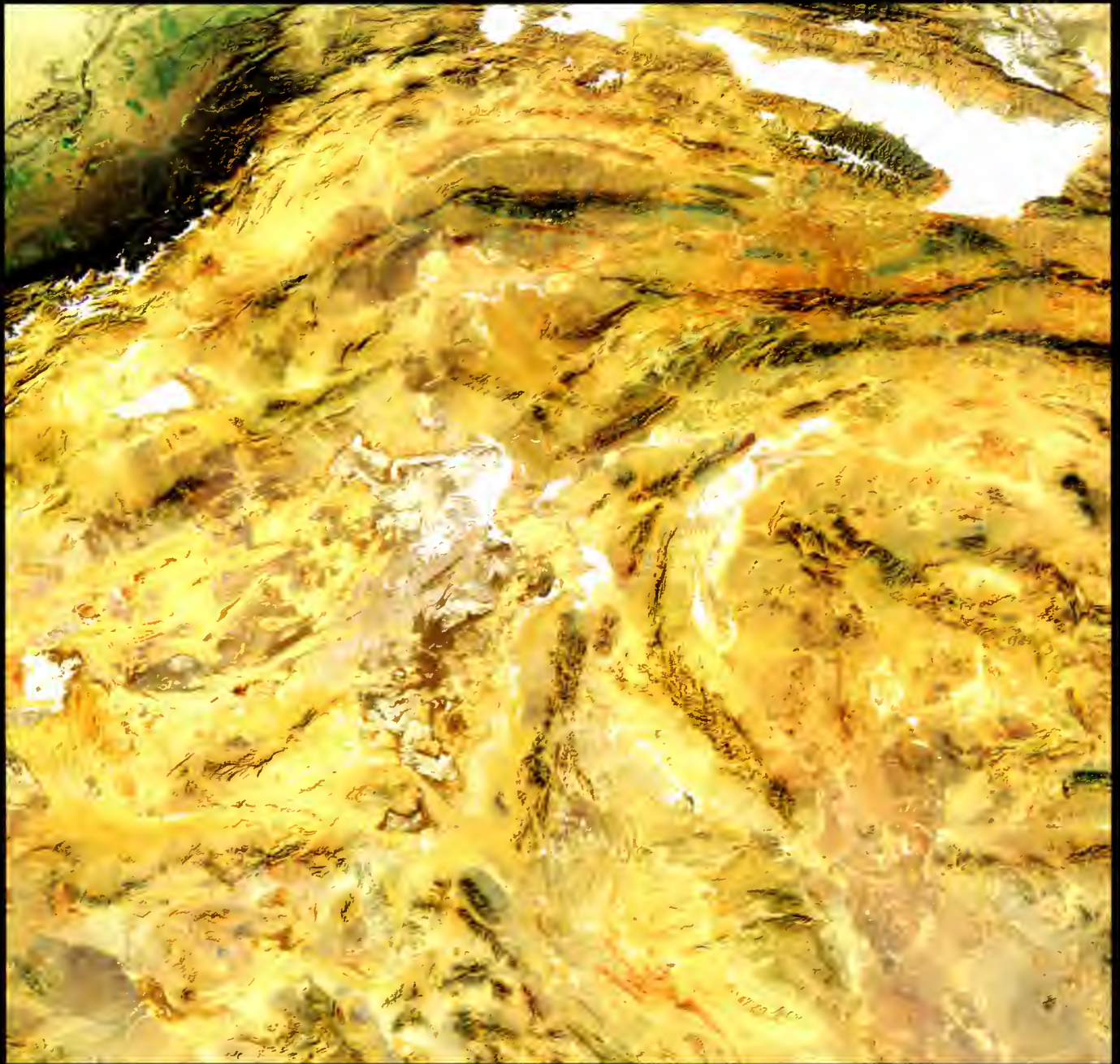


image width: 672 km

ENVISAT MERIS - 9 December 2005

Center of Baghdad, Iraq



MIDDLE EAST

PROBA HRC - 27 March 2003

image width: 5,12 km

Baghdad region between Euphrat and Tigris rivers

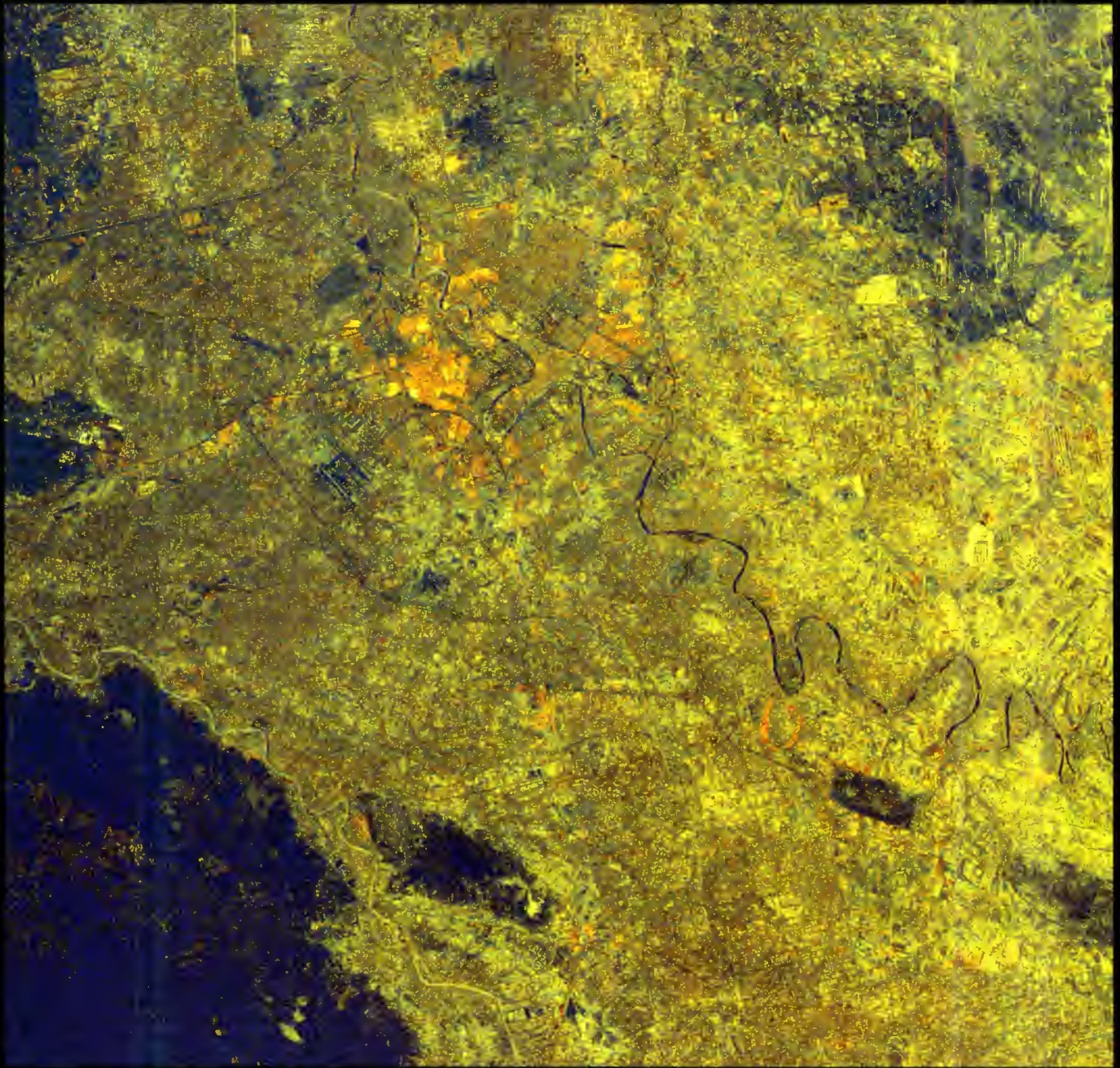
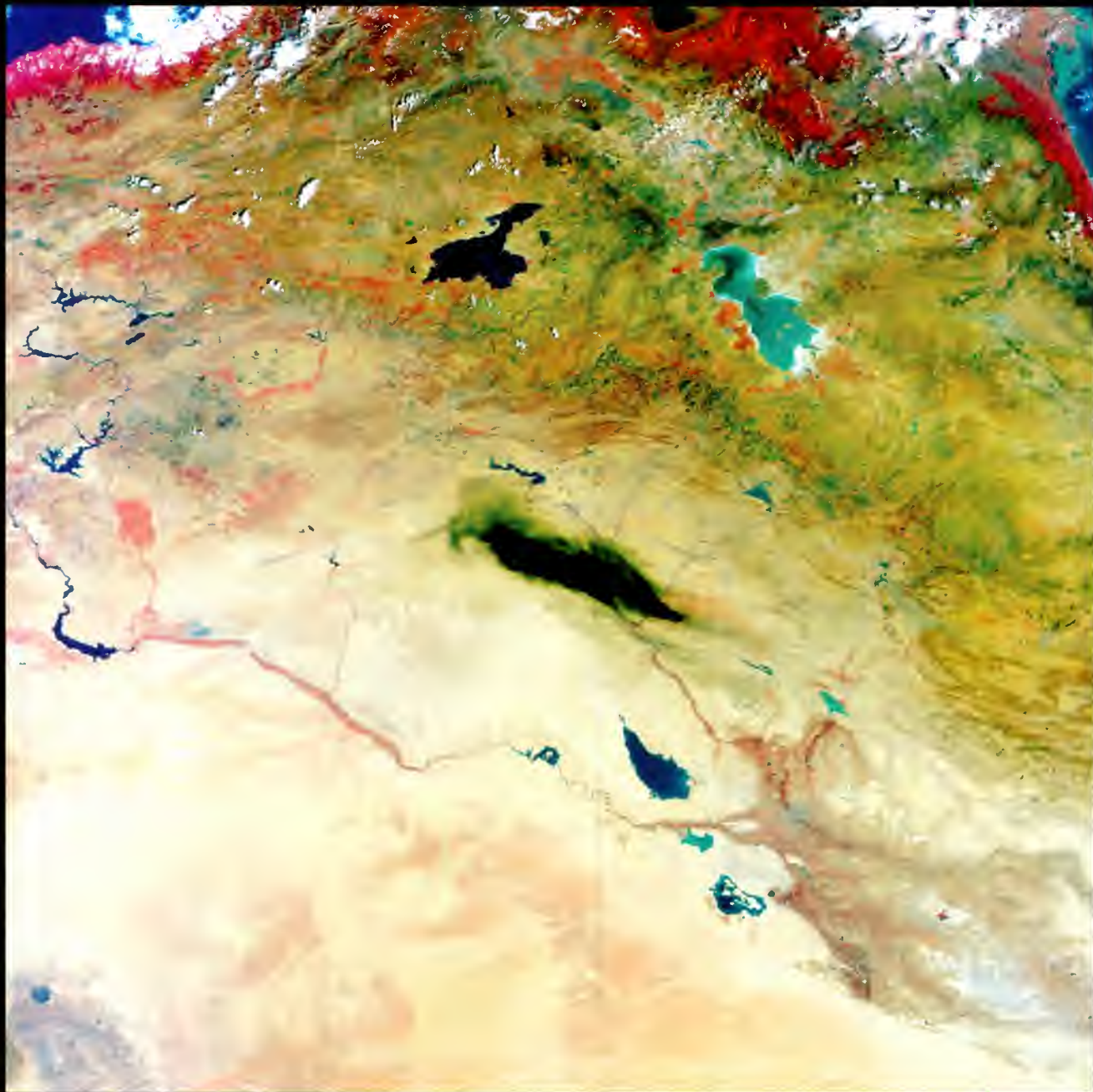


image width: 90,5 km

ENVISAT ASAR - 24 February 2003

Burning Oil, Central Iraq

MIDDLE EAST



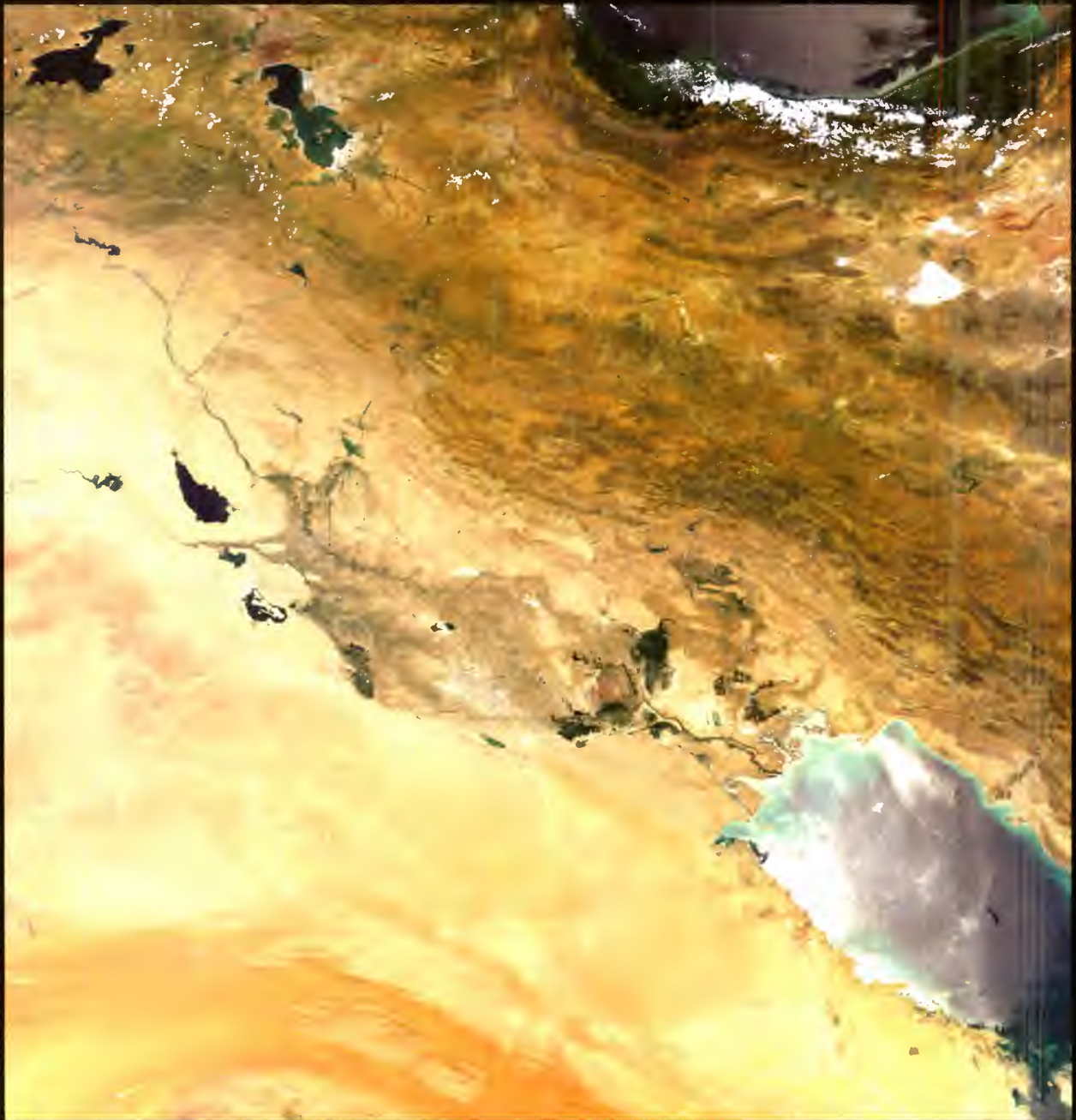


image width: 1268 km

ENVISAT MERIS - 2 August 2004

Dead Sea, Lake Tiberias: Israel, Jordan and Syria

MIDDLE EAST



image width: 280,8 km



image width: 91 km

ERS-2 SAR - 14 November 2004

Lake Tiberias, Israel, Lebanon, Jordan and Syria

MIDDLE EAST



Image width: 170 km

Maktesh Ramon, Negev Mountains National Park, Israel

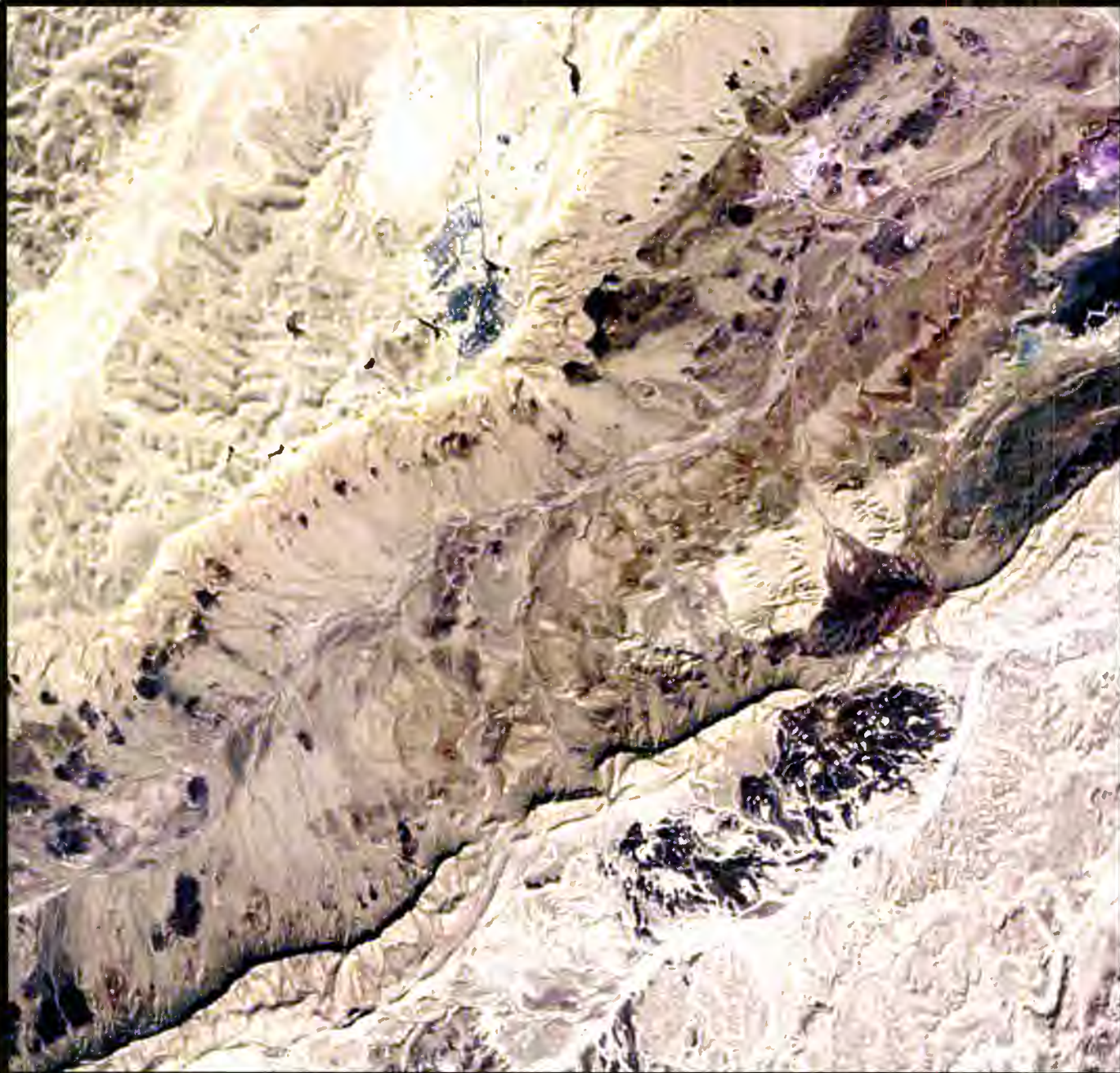


image width: 13,85 km

PROBA CHRIS - 11 February 2004

15

Qatar and the Saudi-Arabian Gulf coast

MIDDLE EAST

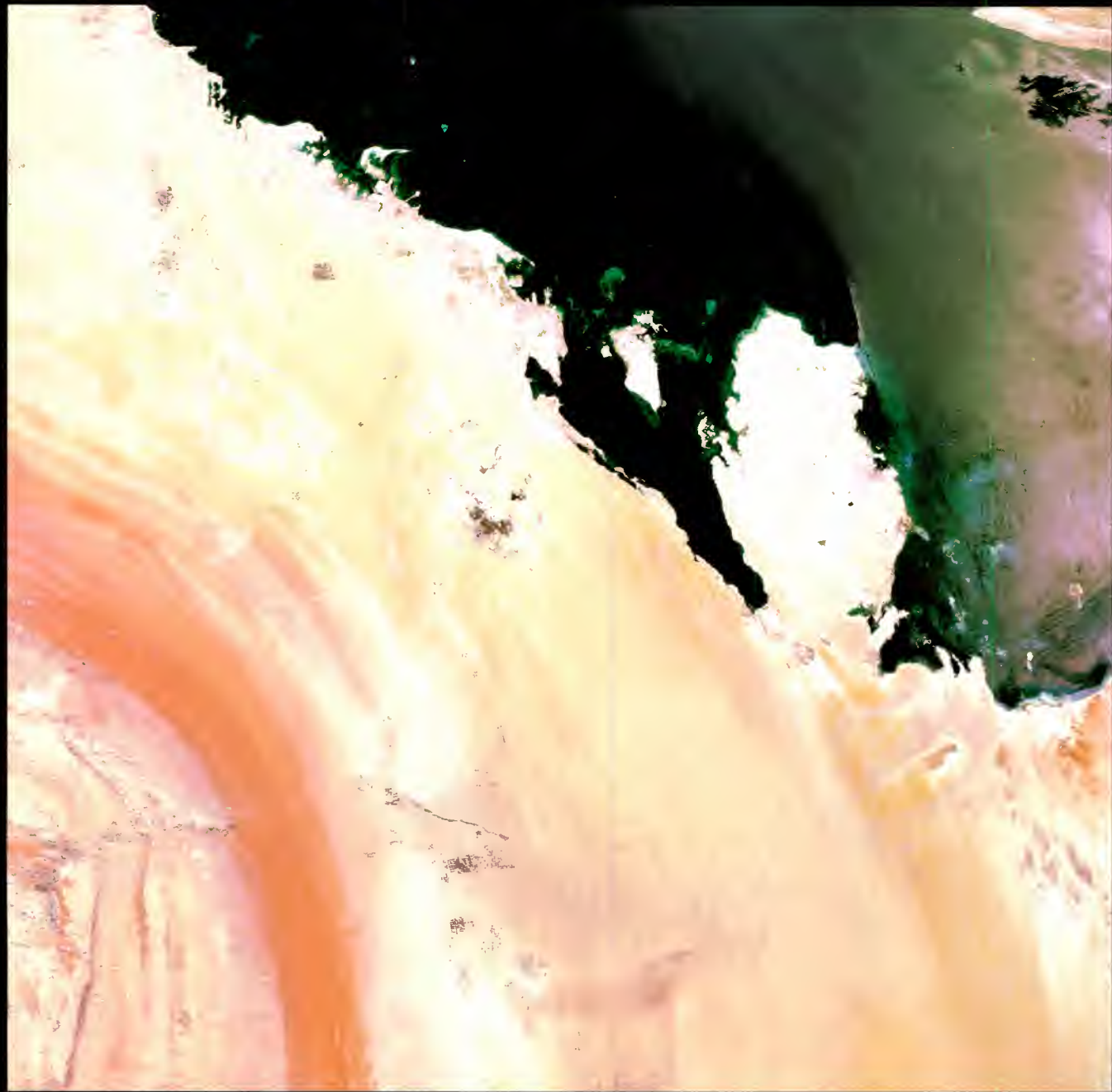


image width: 672 km

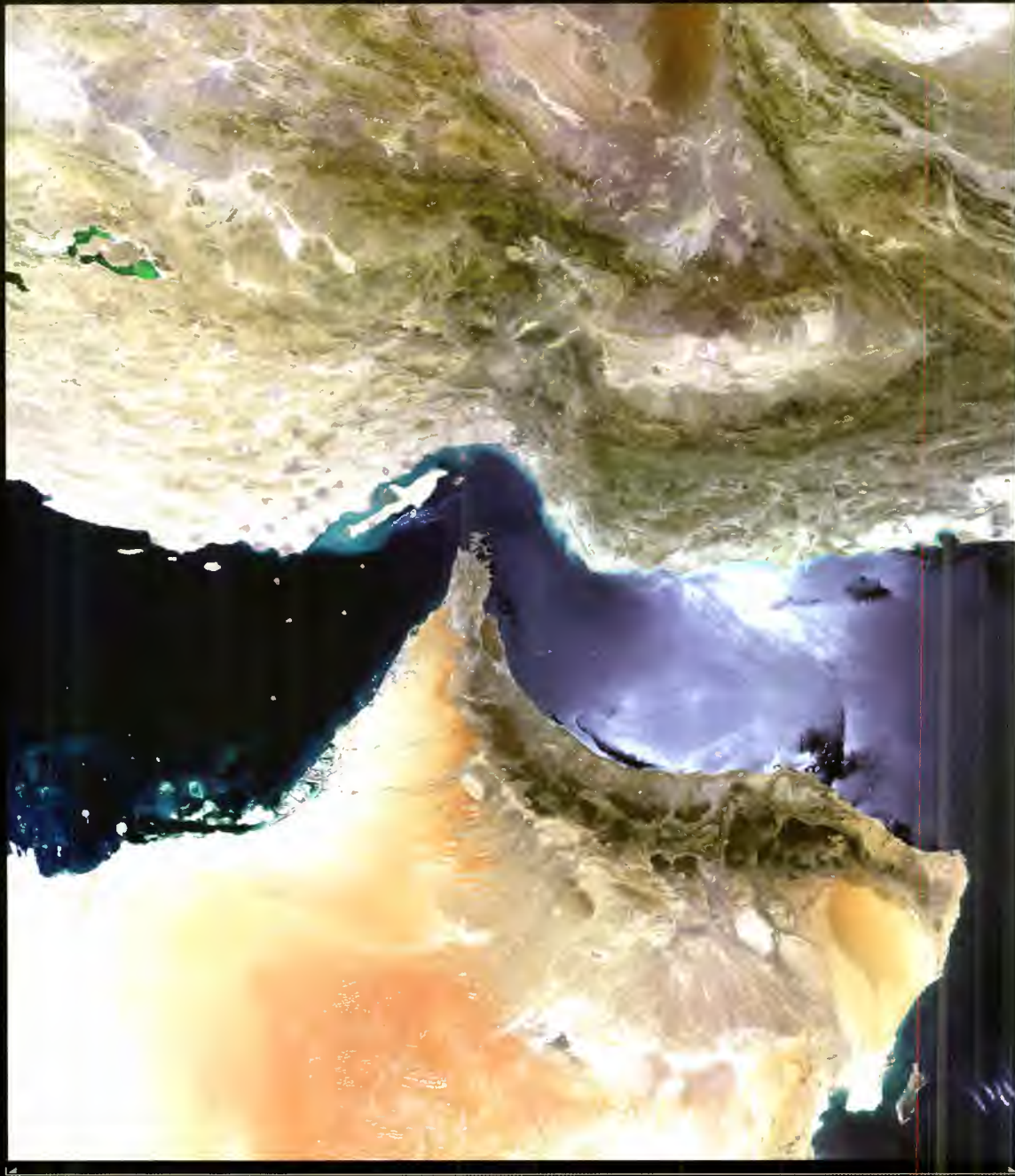


image width: 1770 km

ENVISAT MERIS - 8 June 2005

Dhofar, south coast of Oman

MIDDLE EAST



18

PROBA CHRIS - 27 September 2005

image width: 13,7 km

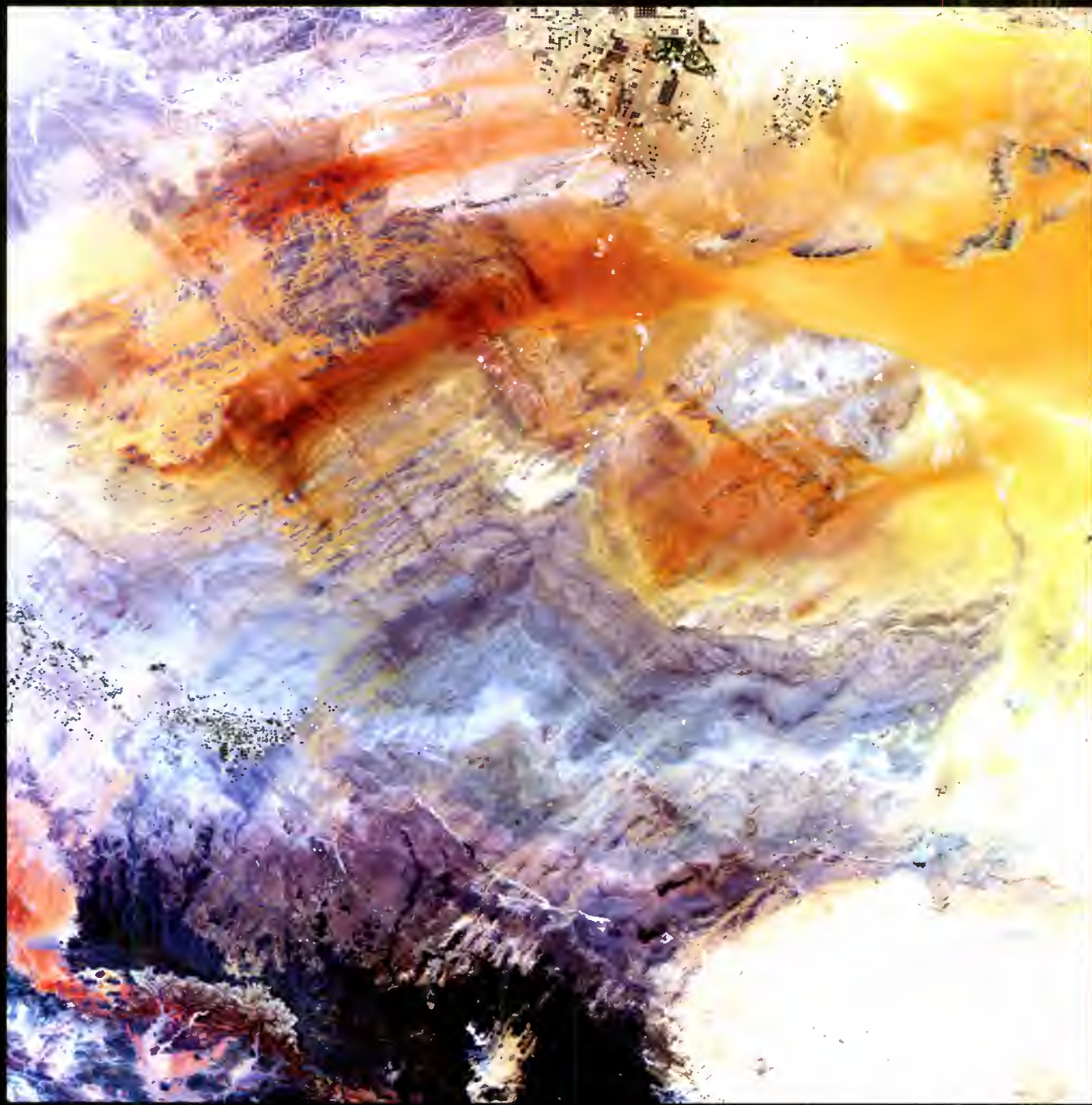
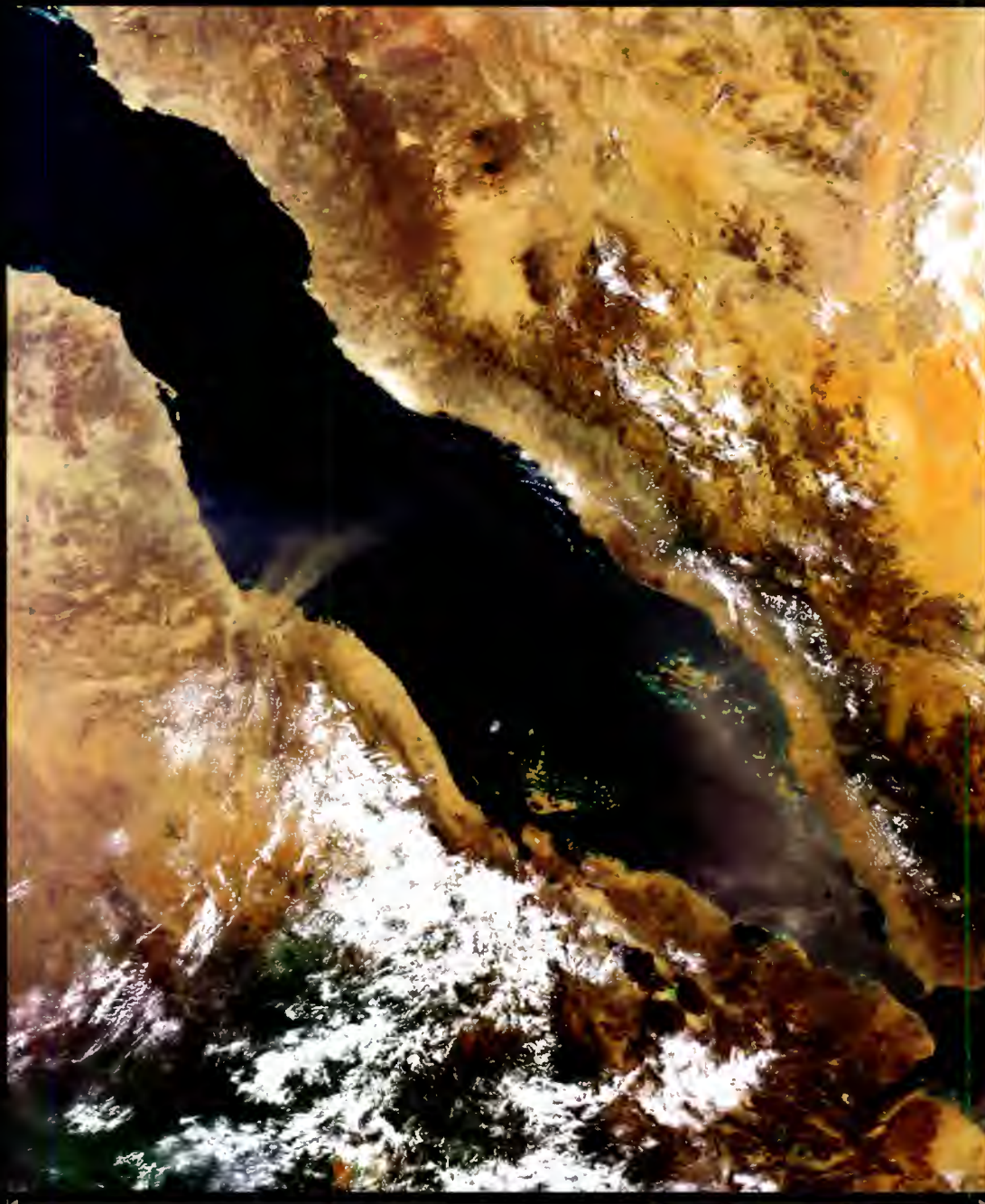


image width: 346 km

ENVISAT MERIS - 13 July 2003

Red Sea. Yemen and Saudi-Arabia

MIDDLE EAST



20

ENVISAT MERIS - 8 August 2004

image width: 1916 km

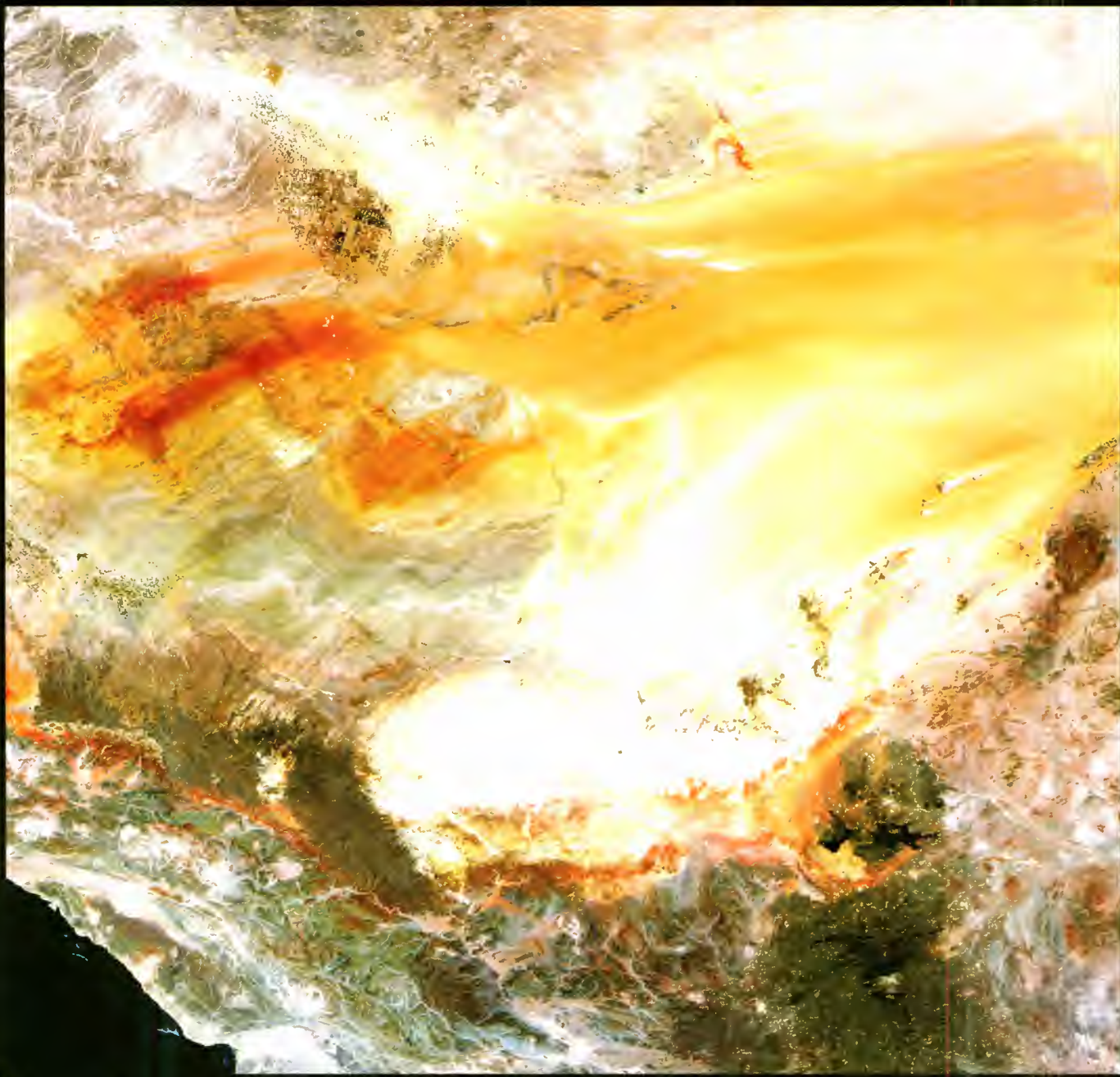
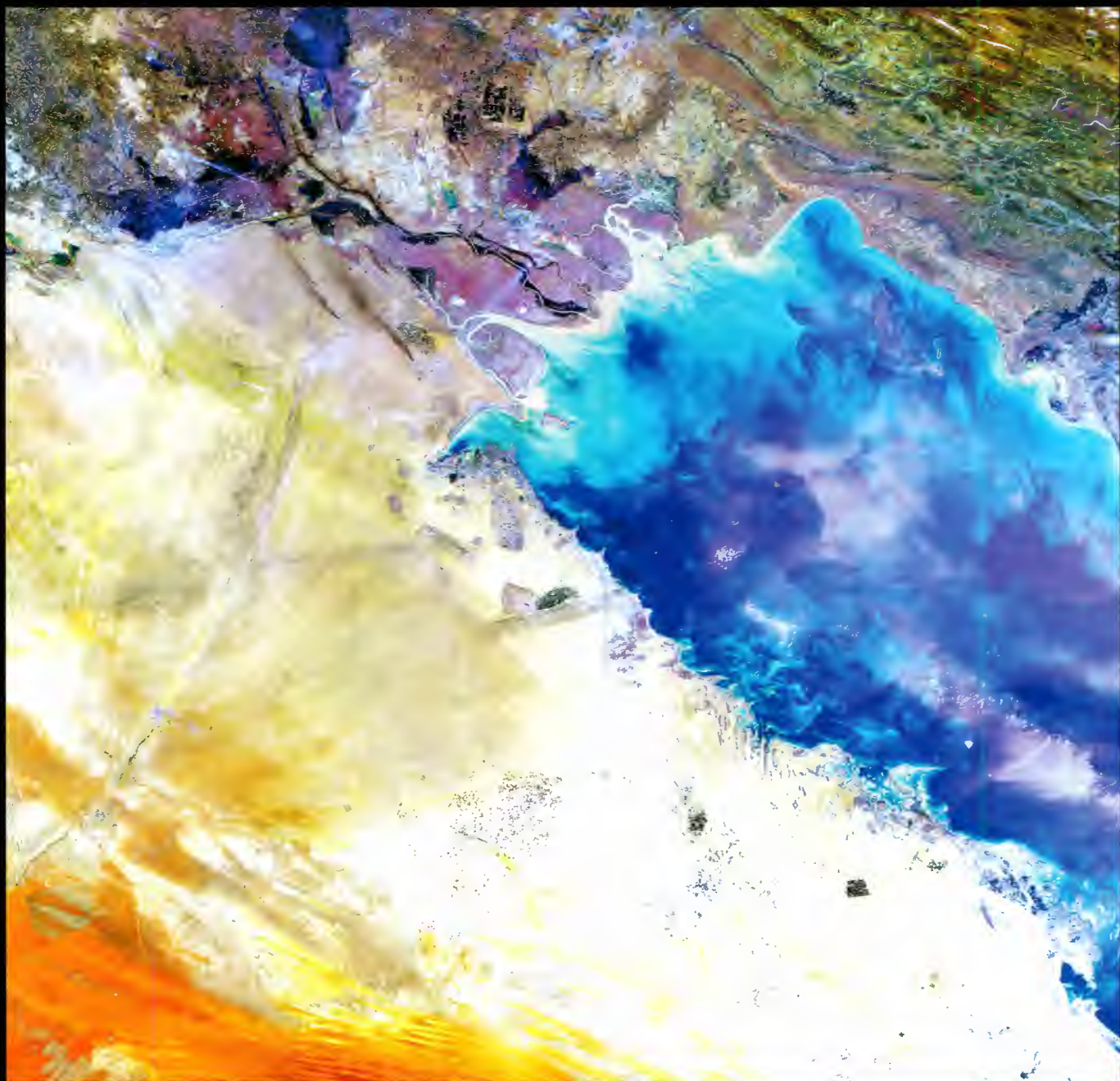


Image width: 672 km

ENVISAT MERIS - 14 October 2005

Mouth of Euphrat and Tigris, Persian Gulf



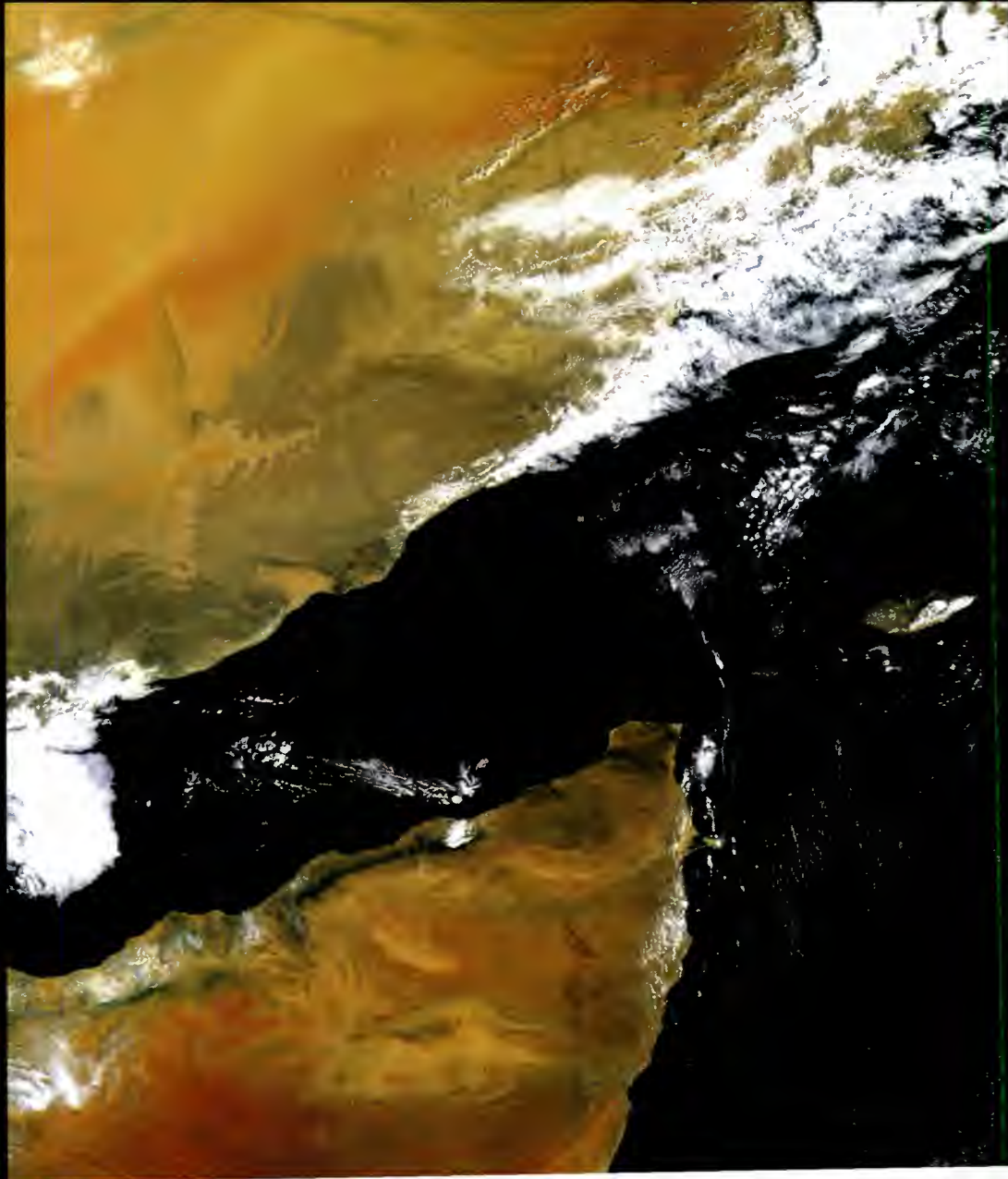
MIDDLE EAST

The Second Palm Island, Dubai, United Arab Emirates



Width: 14 km

Gulf of Aden, Yemen



MIDDLE EAST

Image width: 1770 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.

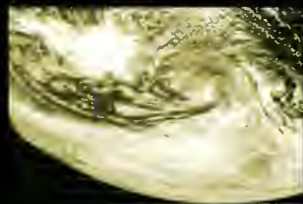
In the short term, data gathered in near-real time can provide the timely and precise information needed to effectively pinpoint and manage many natural disasters, for example tracking the path of a **hurricane**, the damage extent of an **earthquake**, or the "hot spots" of a **forest fire**.

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.



SECURE

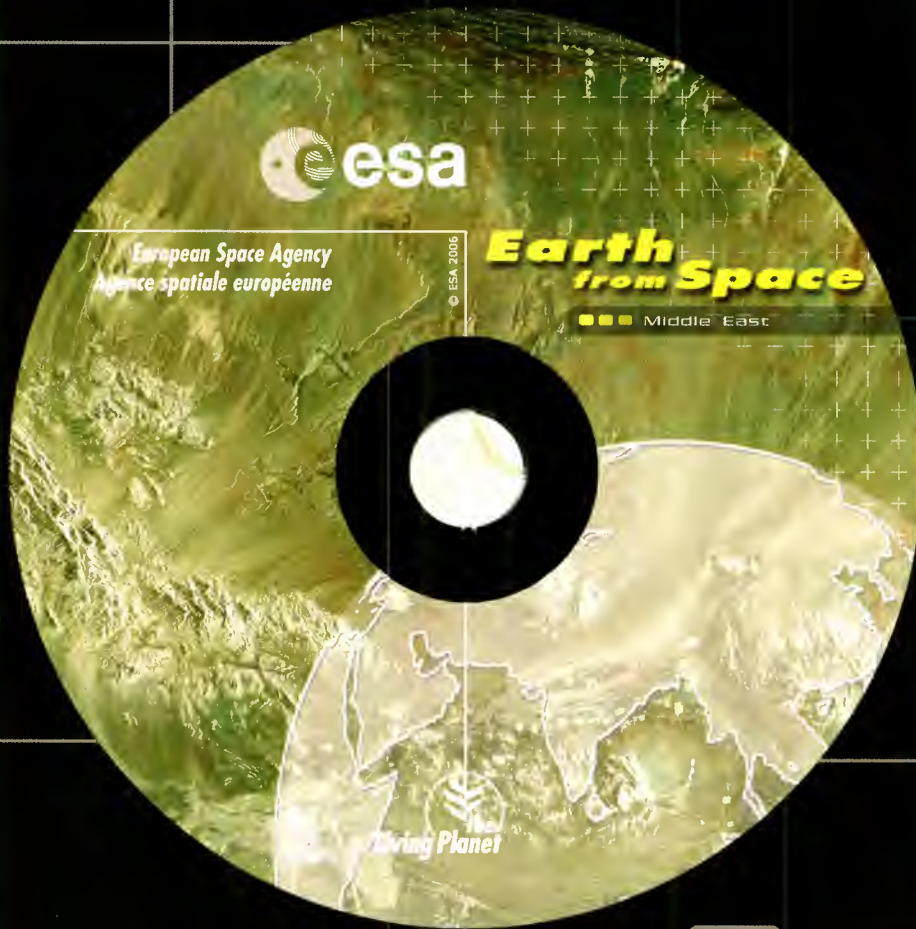


UNDERSTAND



BENEFIT





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