



# ***Earth from Space***

■ ■ ■ morocco

European Space Agency  
Agence spatiale européenne



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Earth from Space



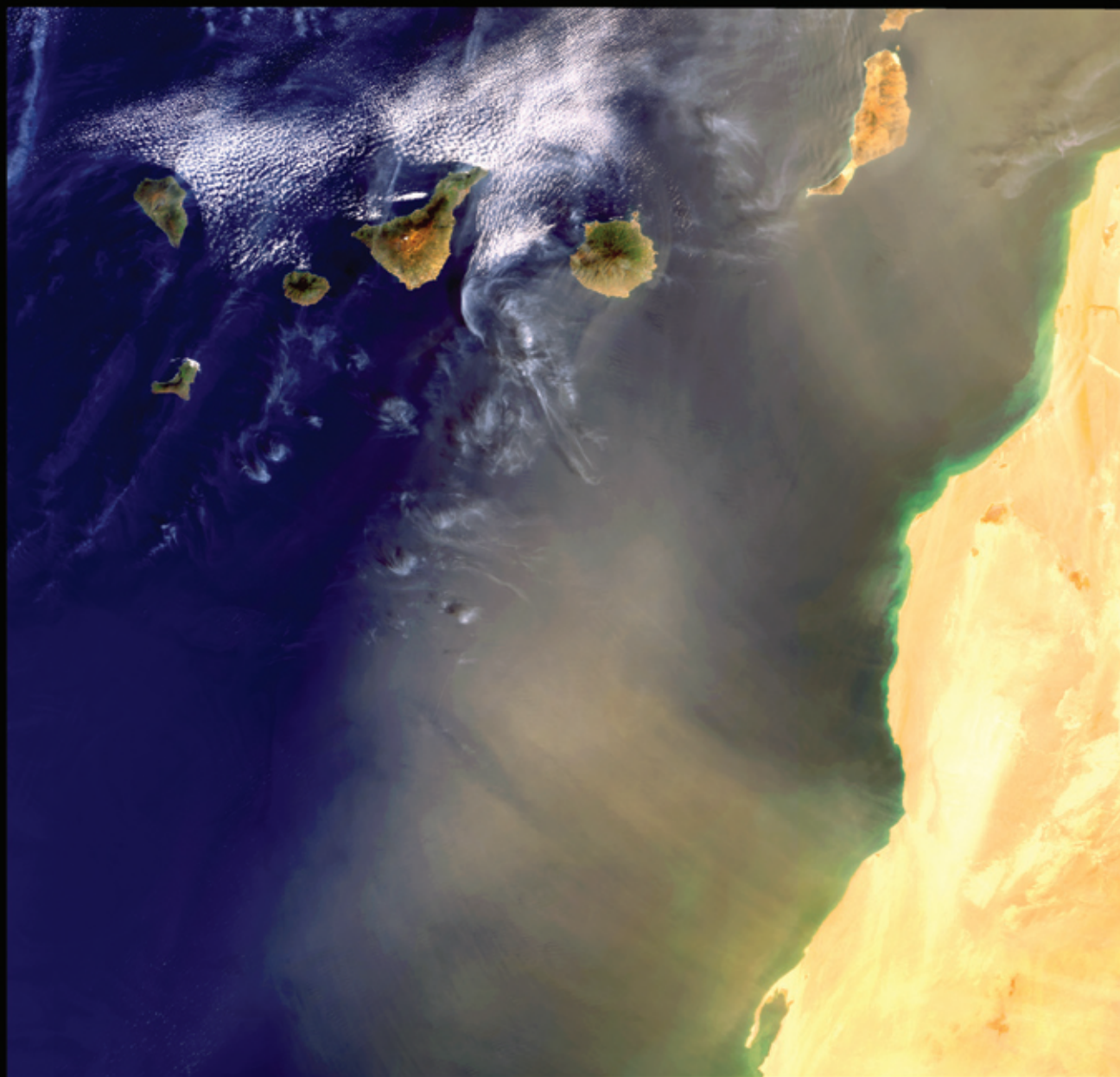
Earth from Space

Meteosat-8 17 March 2003, 11:57 UTC

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Dust storm over the Canarias



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4

ENVISAT meris - 1 March 2003

Image width: 672 Km

South-eastern High Atlas, Ksour Mountains and Saharan Atlas

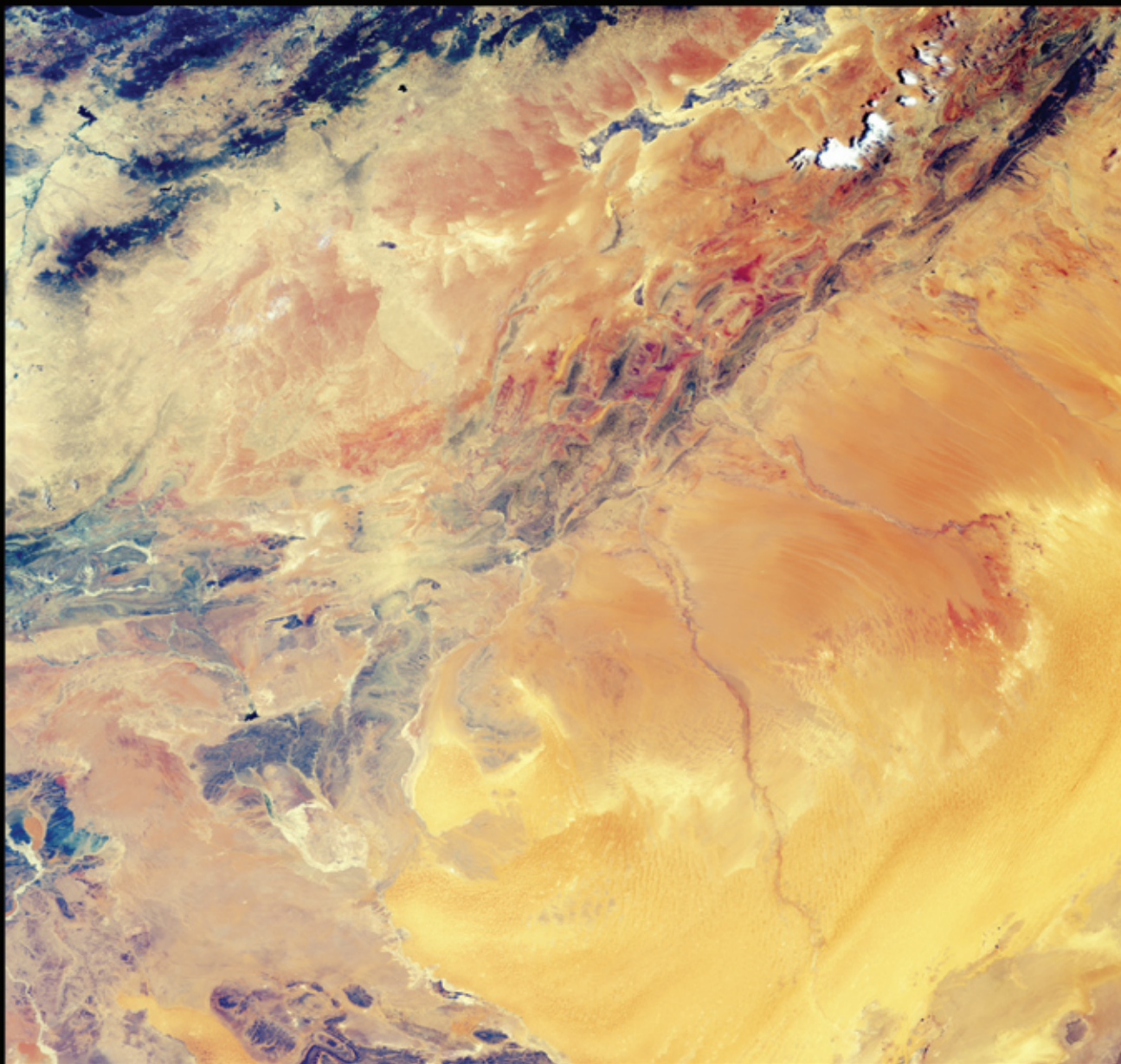


Image width: 639 Km

ENVISAT meris - 2 July 2003

North-eastern coast, Er Rif and Atlas

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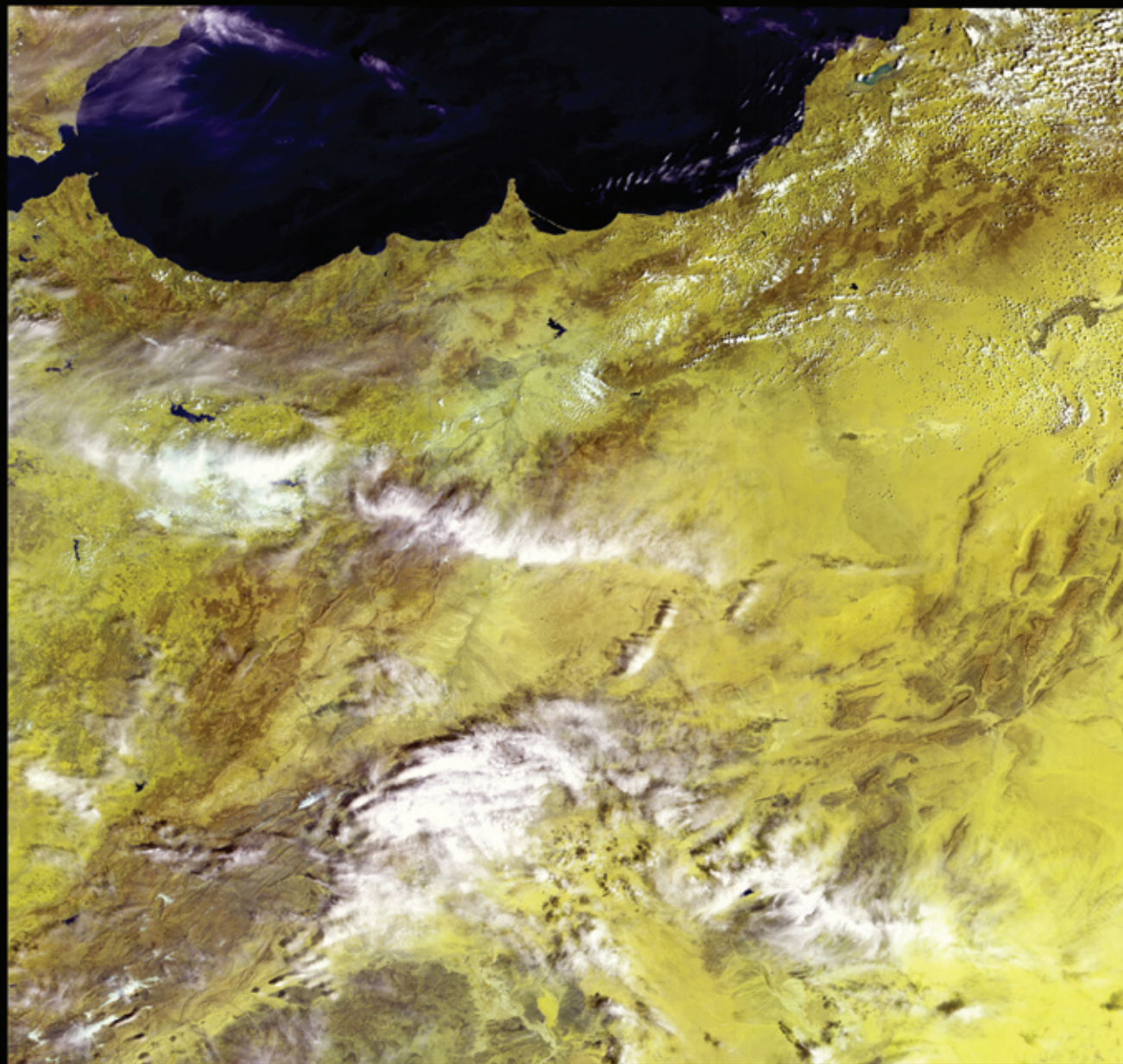


Image width: 672 Km

ENVISAT meris - 31 March 2003

Anti Atlas and Atlas Mountains

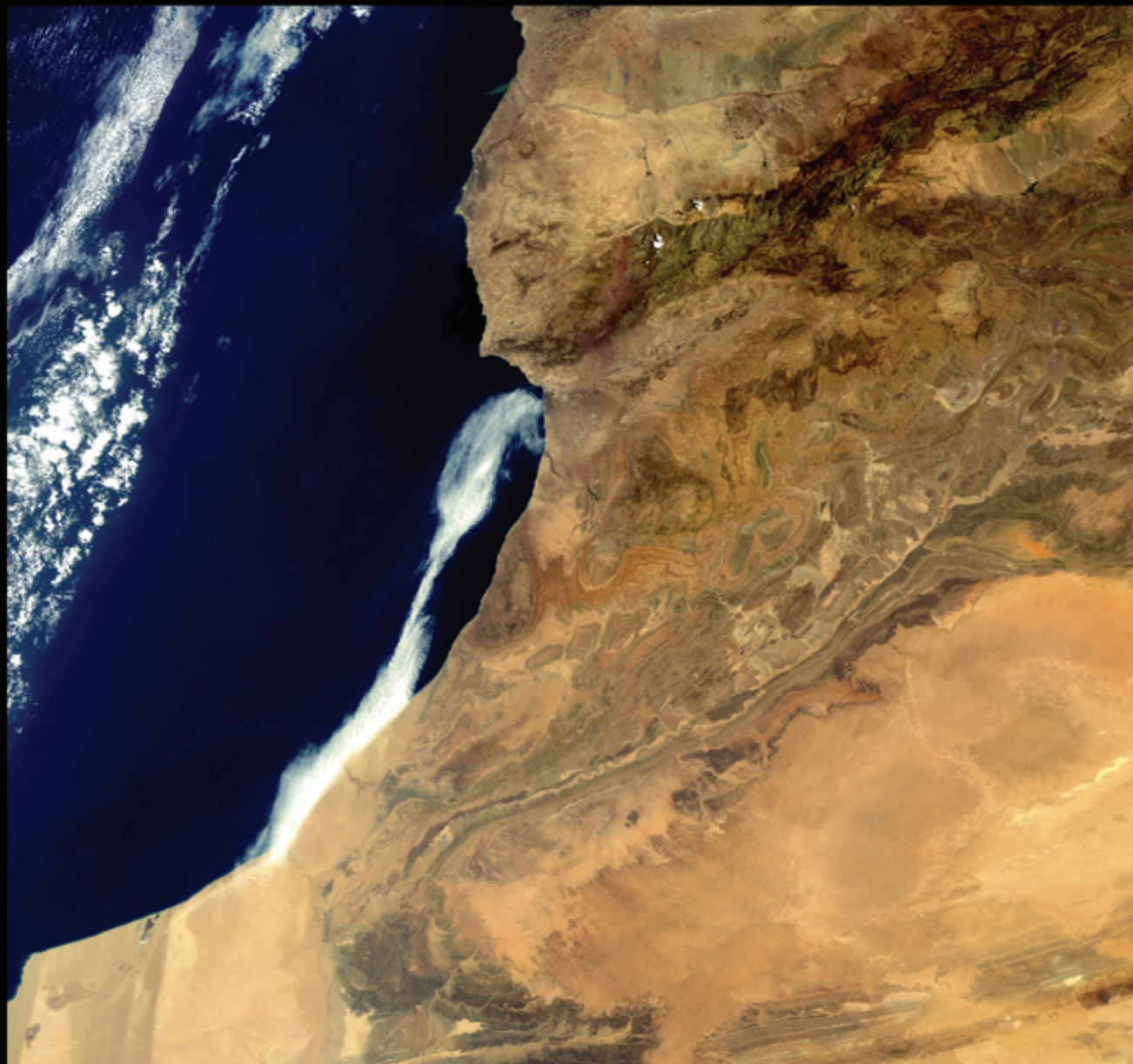


image width: 672 km

ENVISAT meris - 20 July 2003

Rabat and Casablanca

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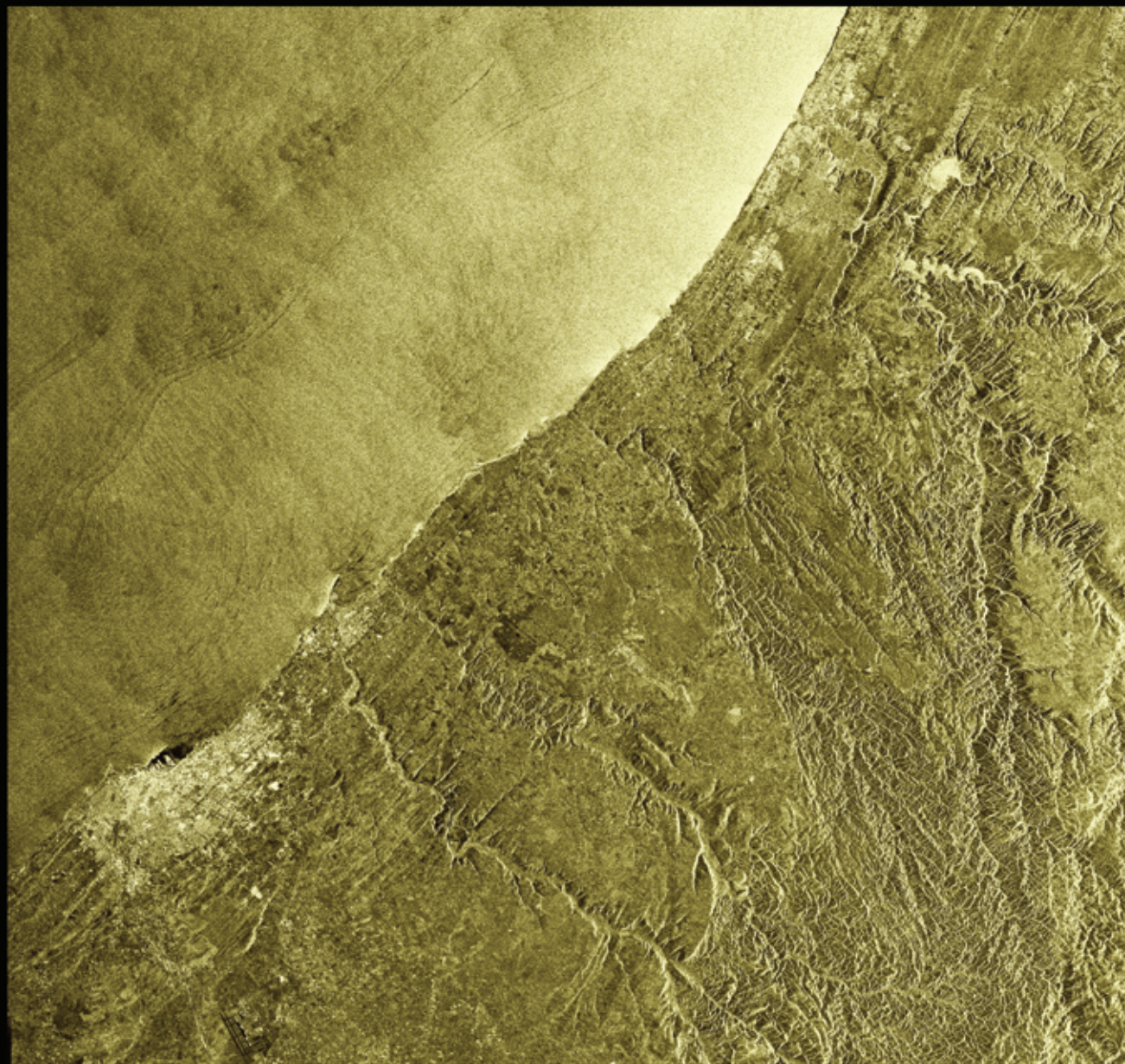


Image width: 106 Km

ENVISAT asar - 28 June 2003

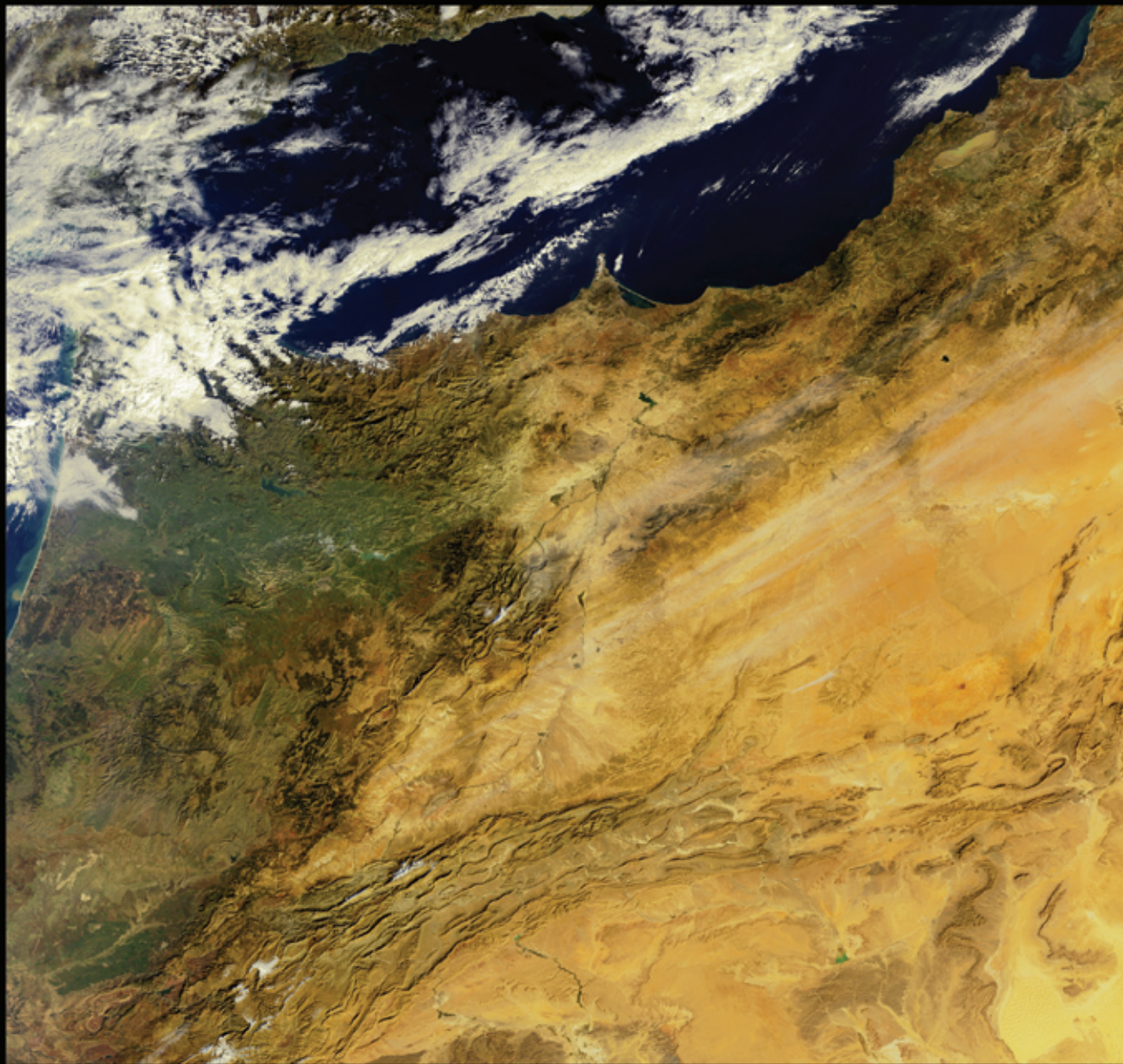
Southern Atlas and north of Western Sahara



image width: 672 km

ENVISAT meris - 19 January 2003

North-eastern coast, Atlas, Tell Atlas  
and western Great Western Erg



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10

ENVISAT meris - 4 January 2003

Image width: 672 Km

Atlas around Algerian border and Saharan Atlas

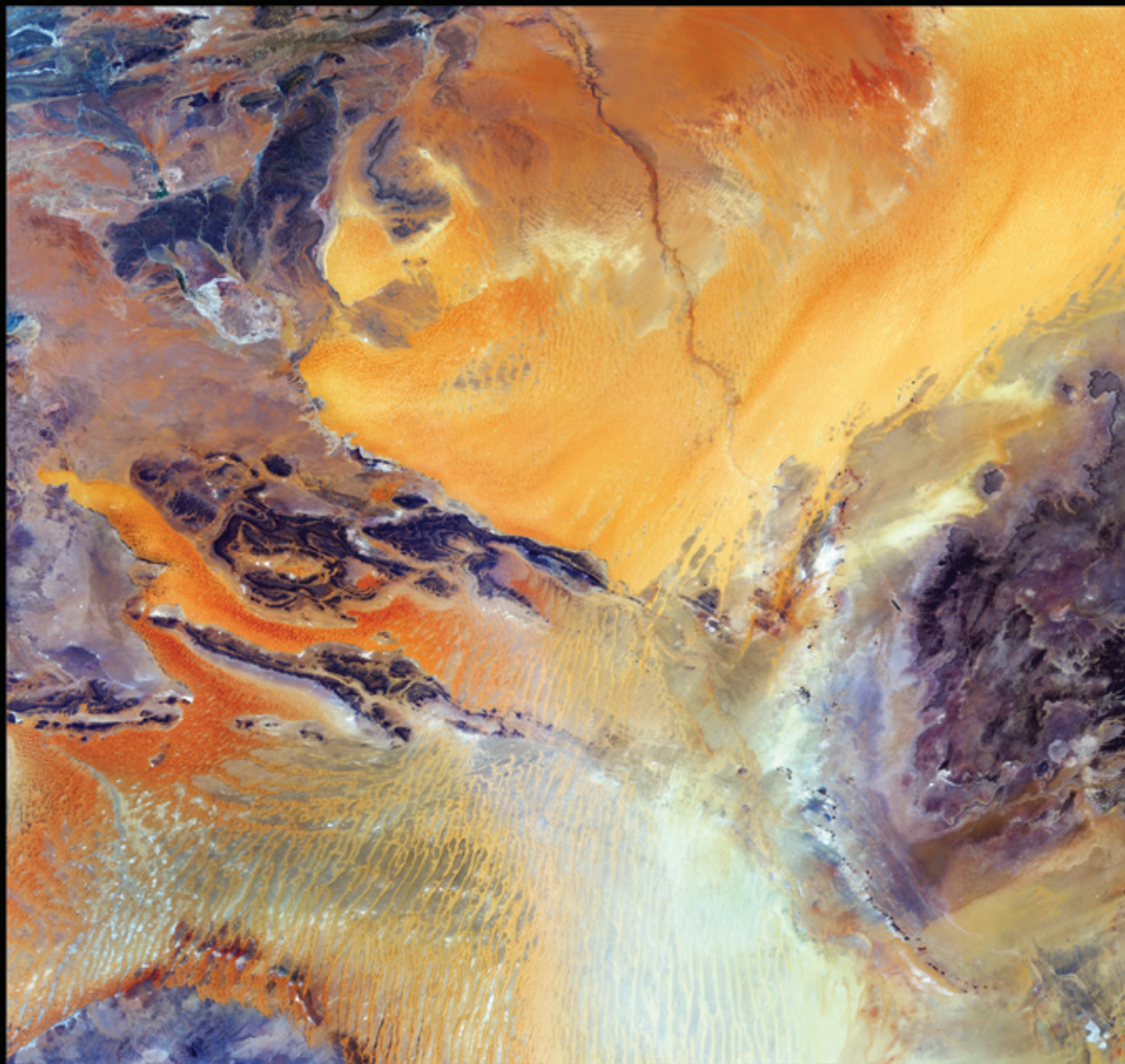


Image width: 672 Km

ENVIAT meris - 22 June 2003

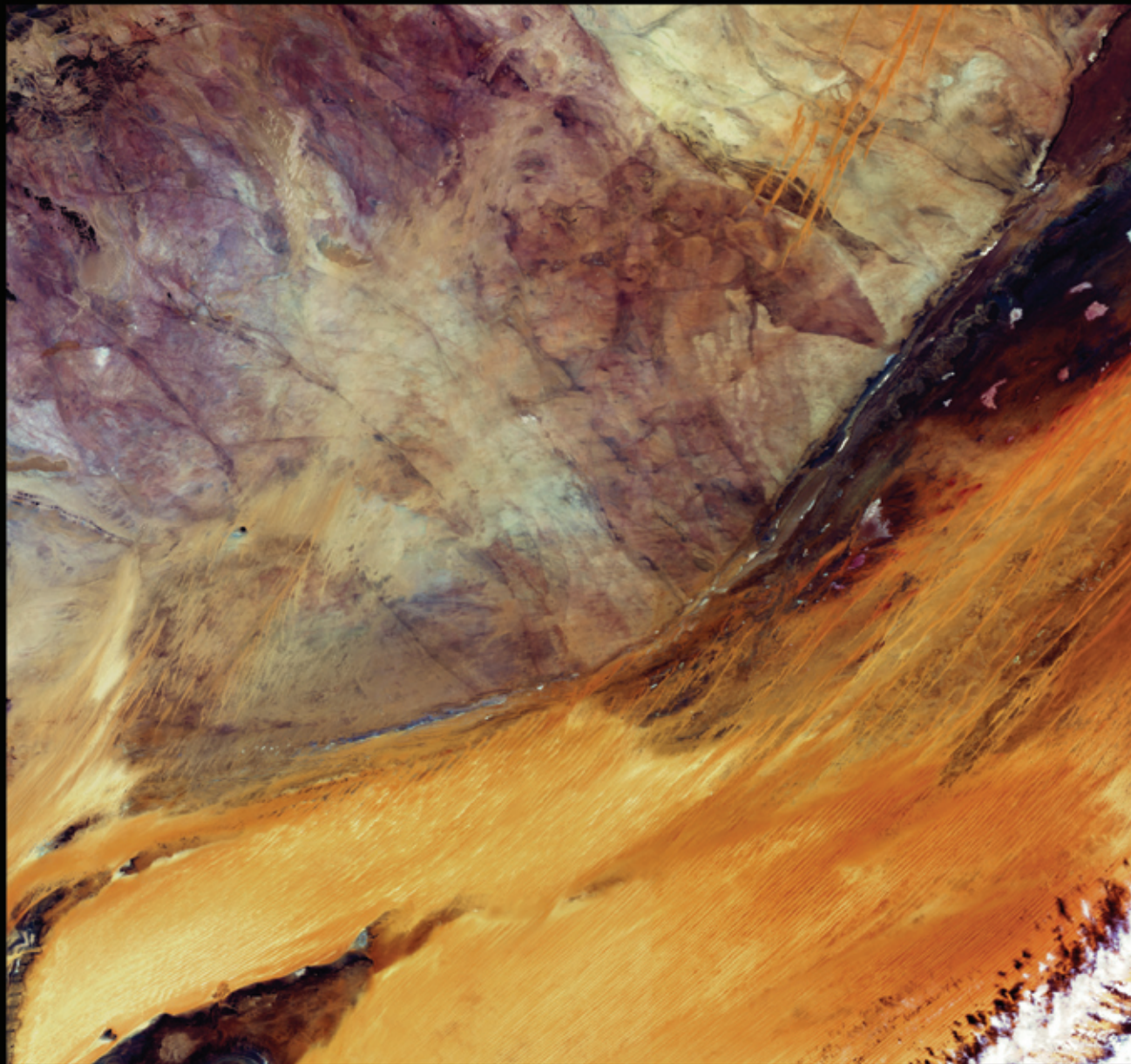
East of Western Sahara and north of Mauritania

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ENVISAT meris - 12 April 2003

Image width: 657 Km



North-western coast, including cities of Rabat,  
Casablanca and snowcovered High Atlas

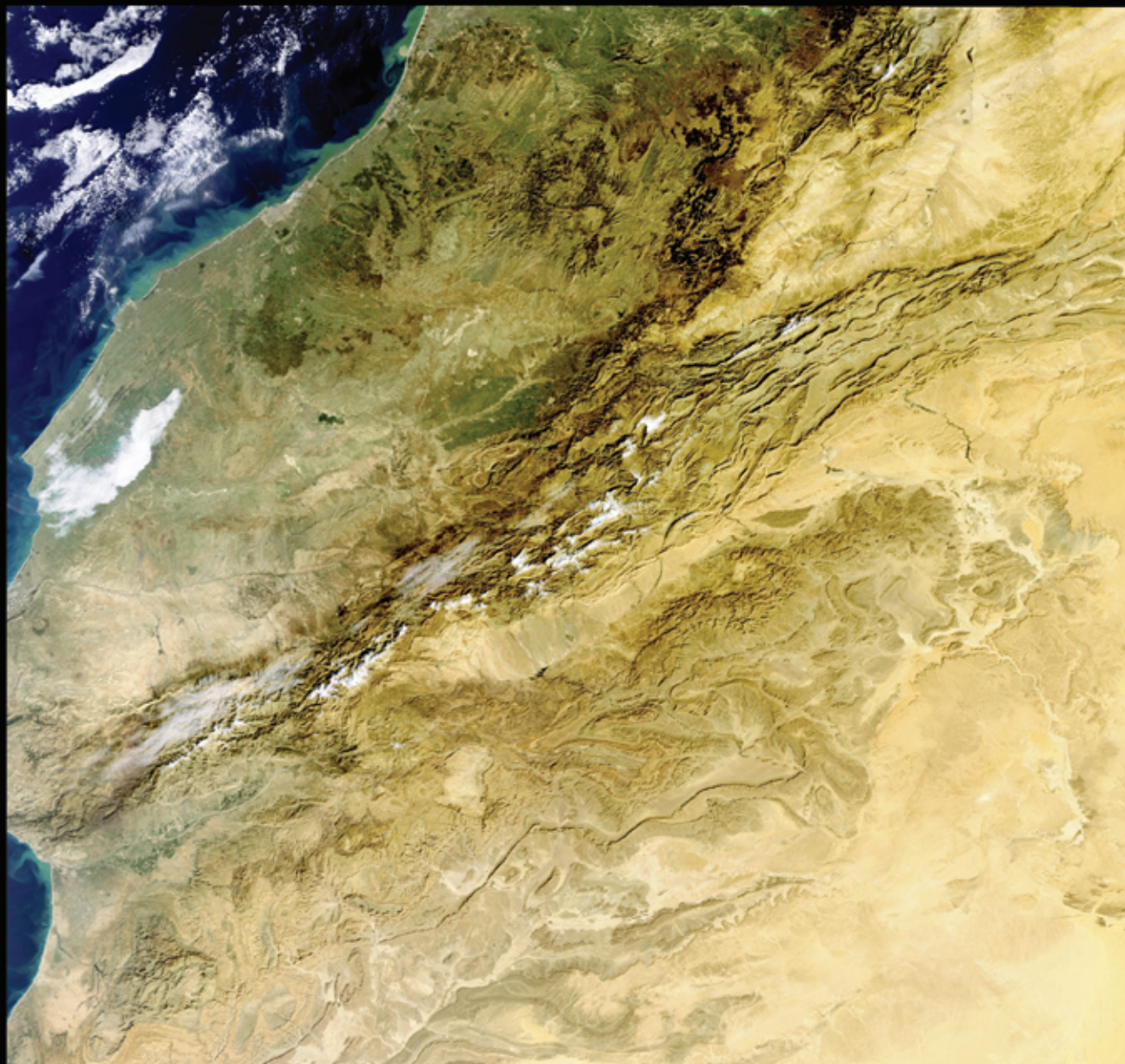
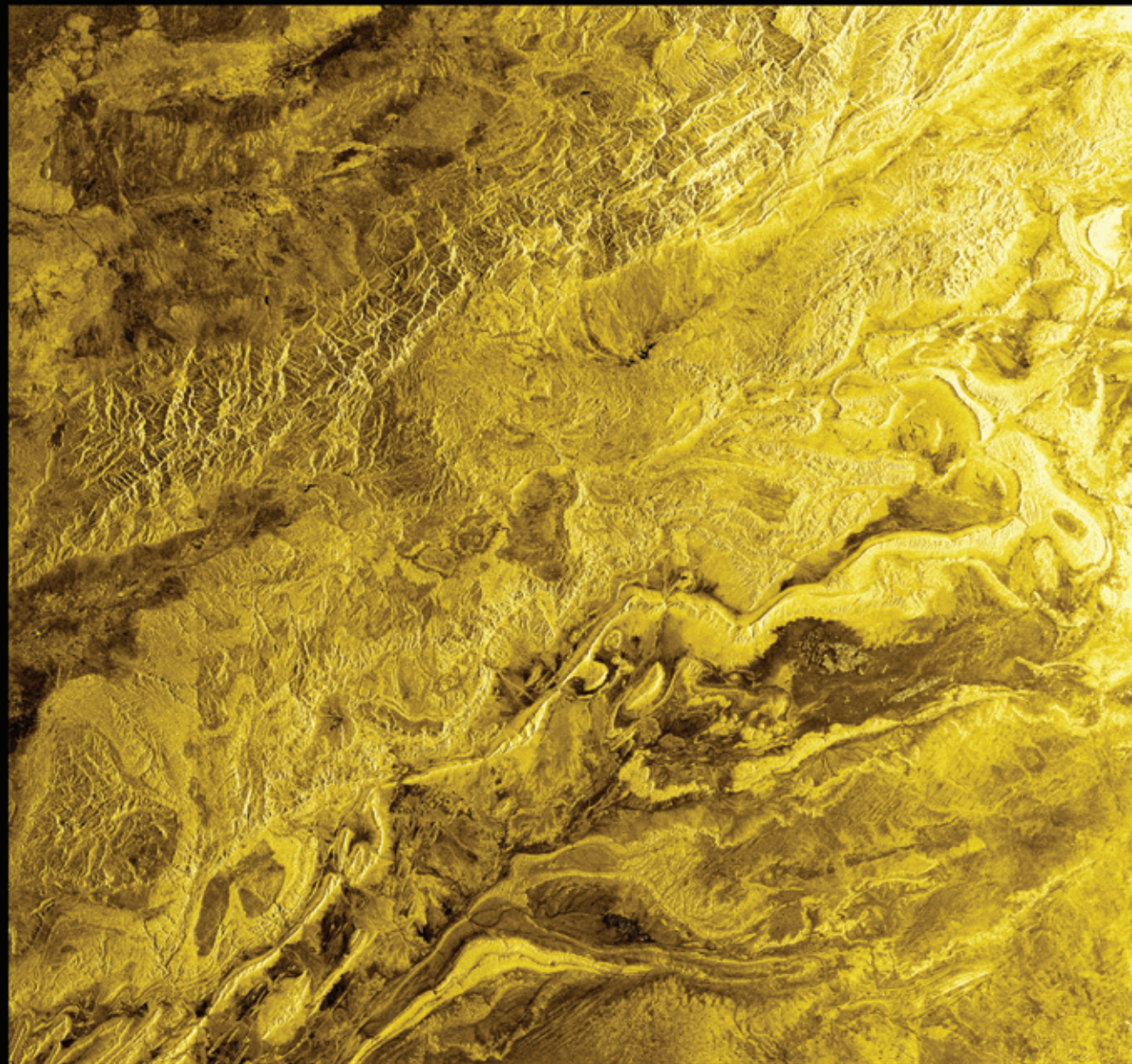


image width: 672 Km

ENVISAT meris - 4 January 2003

Atlas and Anti Atlas, covering the south of Morocco  
and west of Algeria (1)



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Atlas and Anti Atlas, covering the south of Morocco  
and west of Algeria (2)

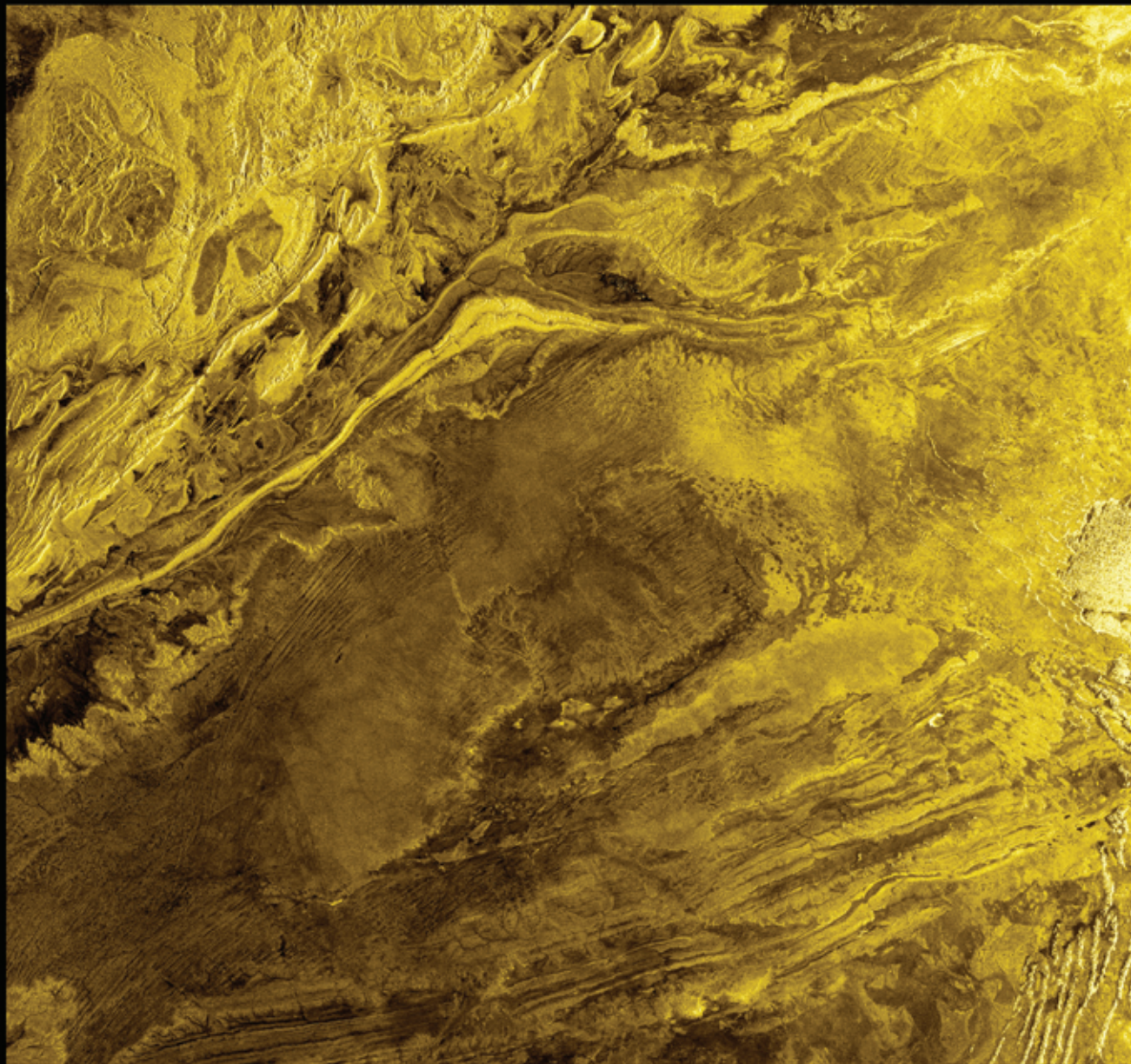


Image width: 410 Km

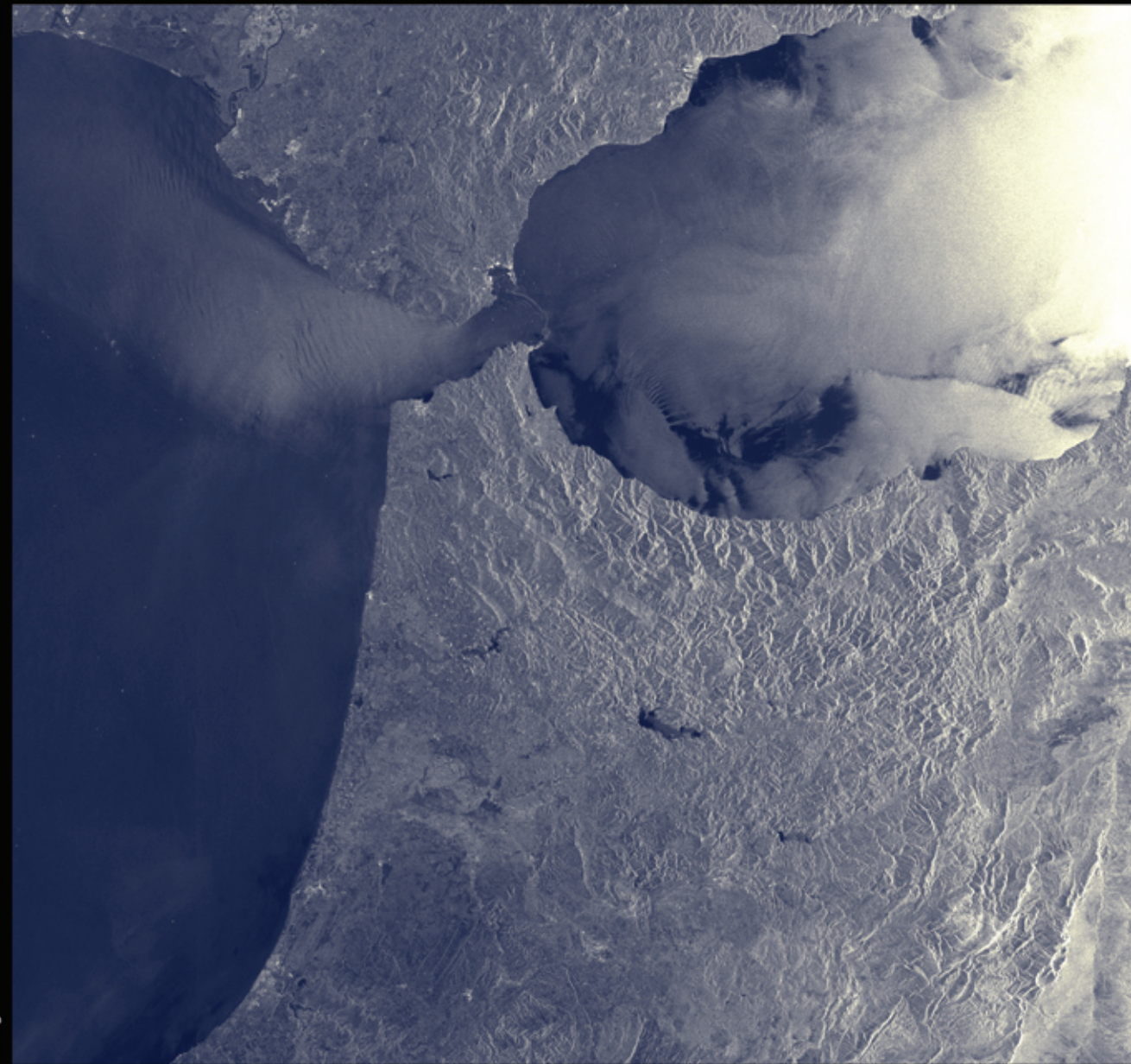
ENVISAT asar - 15 August 2003

## High Atlas and Anti Atlas

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Image width: 672 Km



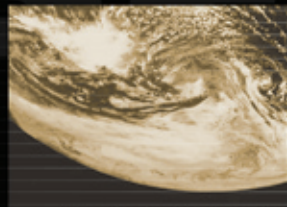
From a vantage point high above our planet, satellites are able to provide a truly **global picture** of the **Earth**. This space-borne information can be used to monitor and measure even small changes in our **Land, Sea** and **Atmosphere**.

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.



**UNDERSTAND**



**SECURE**



**BENEFIT**



> EUMETSAT

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Morocco