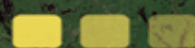




Earth from Space



North America

European Space Agency
Agence spatiale européenne



Earth from Space

Earth from Space



Meteosat-8 17 March 2003, 11:57 UTC

© EUMETSAT 2003

I N D E X

Texas	4
Toronto	5
Washington DC	6
Contrails over Kentucky and West Virginia	7
Montreal	8
El Centro, California	9
Hawaii Island	10
Oahu, Hawaii	11
Lake Erie	12
Mount St. Helens	13
Ottawa	14
Ottawa	15
California Fires	16
Los Angeles	17
Beaufort Sea	18
New York	19
San Francisco	20
San Francisco	21
Vancouver and San Juan Islands	22
Vancouver	23
Barringer Meteorite Crater, Arizona	24
Florida	25

*North
America*

Texas



Toronto

Image width: 100 Km



ERS-2 - 19 April 2004

Washington DC



Image width: 5 Km

Contrails over Kentucky and West Virginia

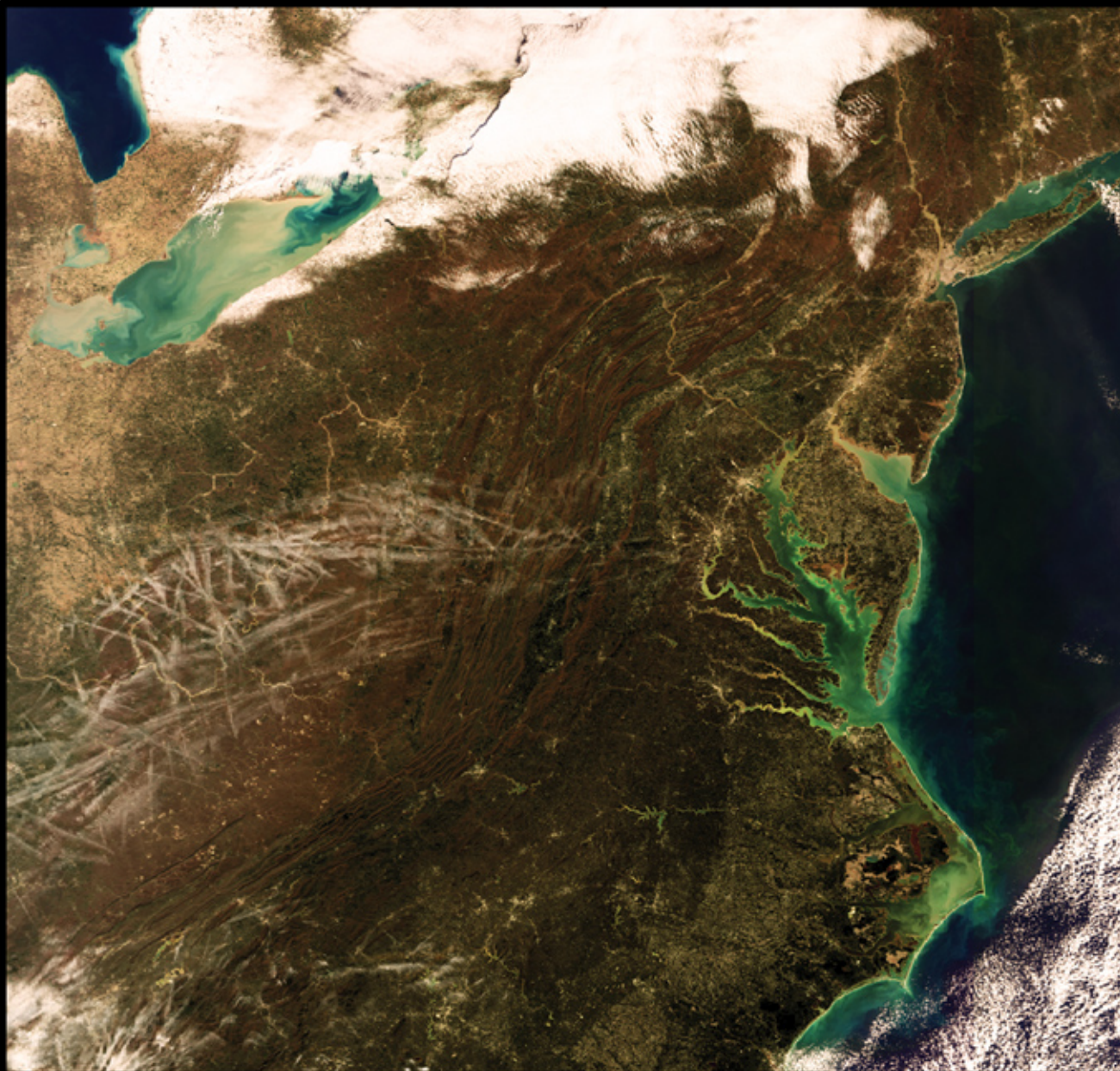


Image width: 1135 Km

ENVISAT meris - 19 November 2005

Montreal



ENVISAT meris - 9 September 2003



image width: 13 Km

PROBA chris - 11 April 2002



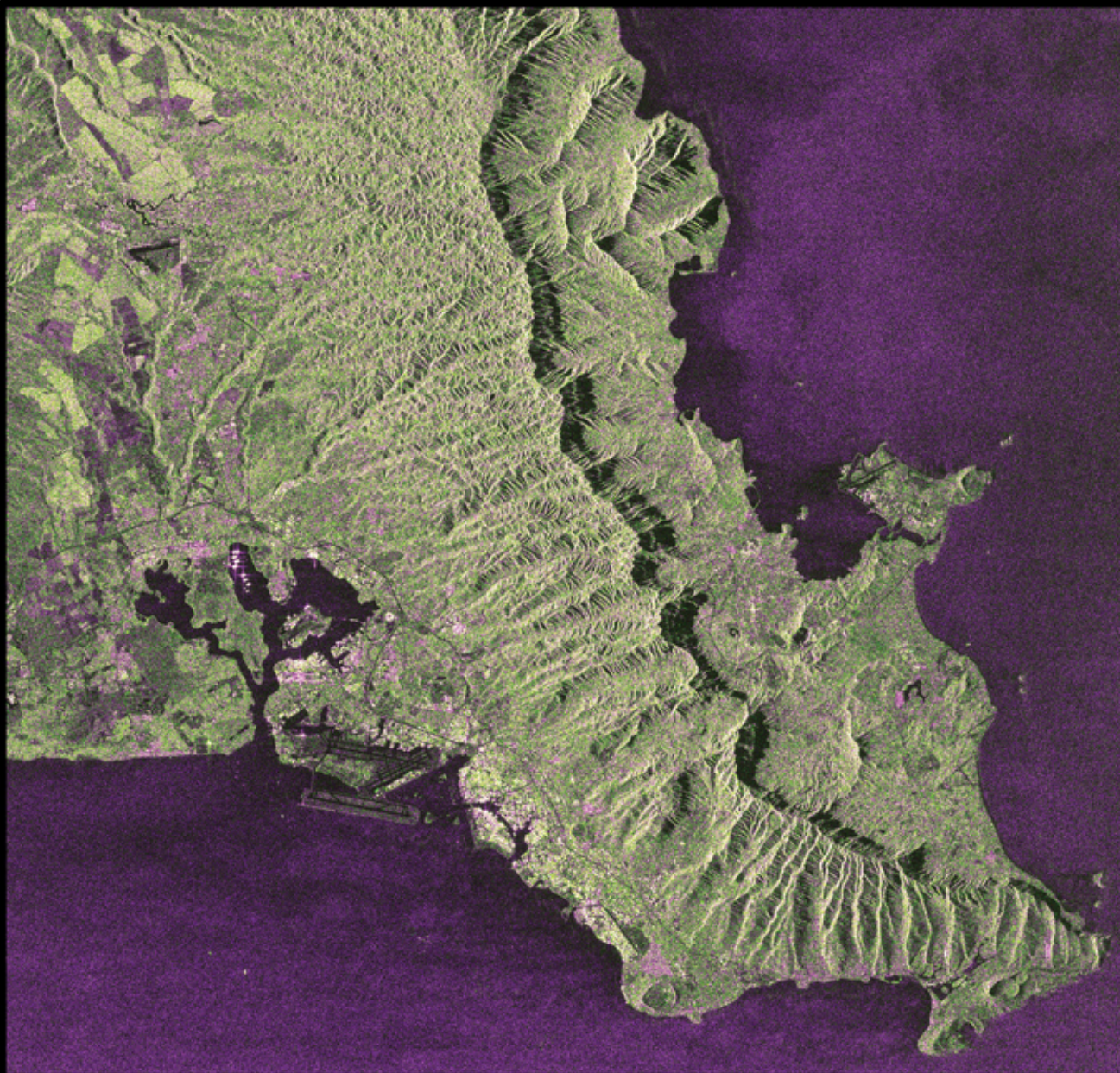


Image width: 56 Km

ENVISAT asar - 12 April 2003

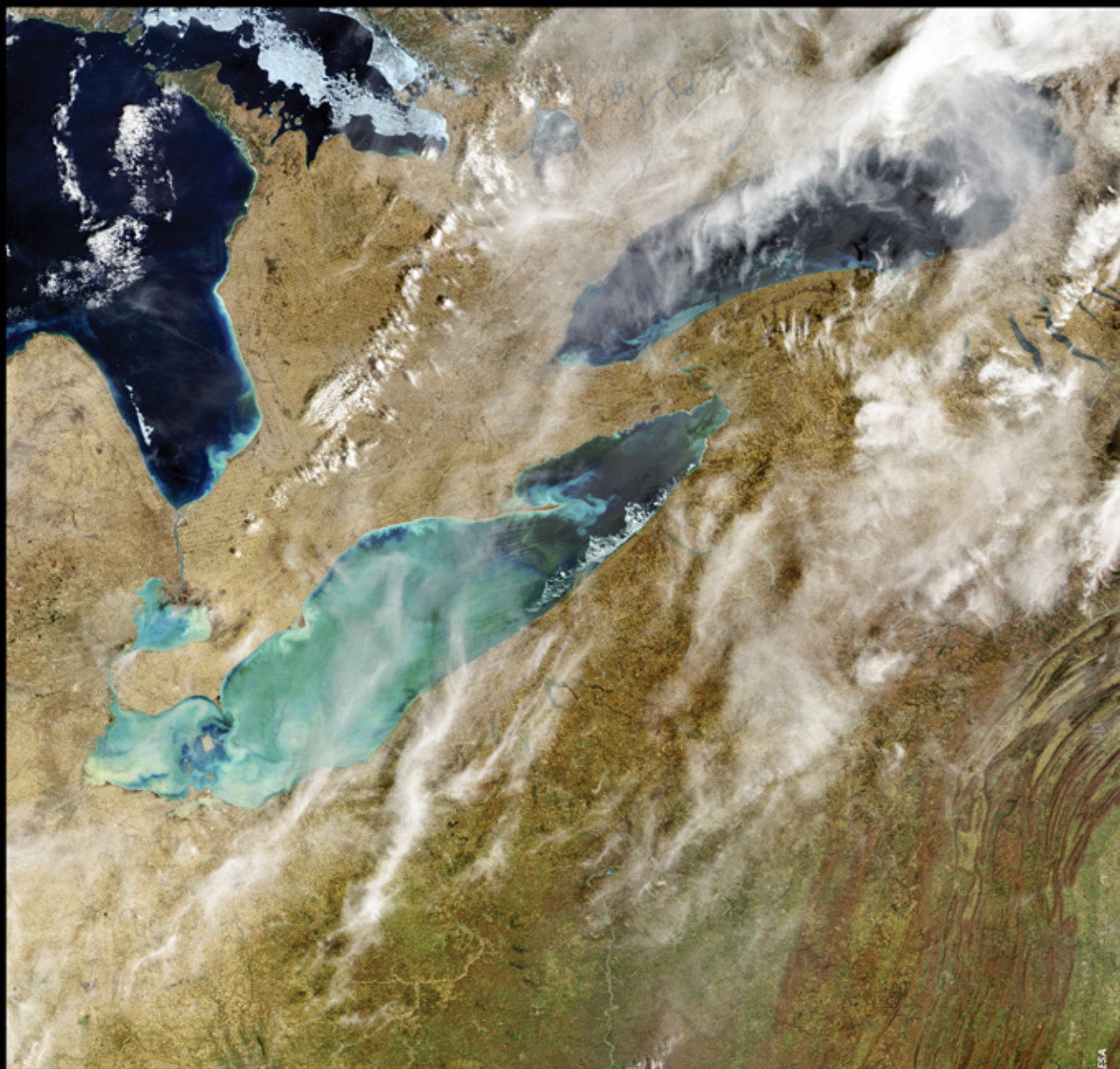




Image width: 13 Km

PROBA chris - 25 February 2005

Ottawa

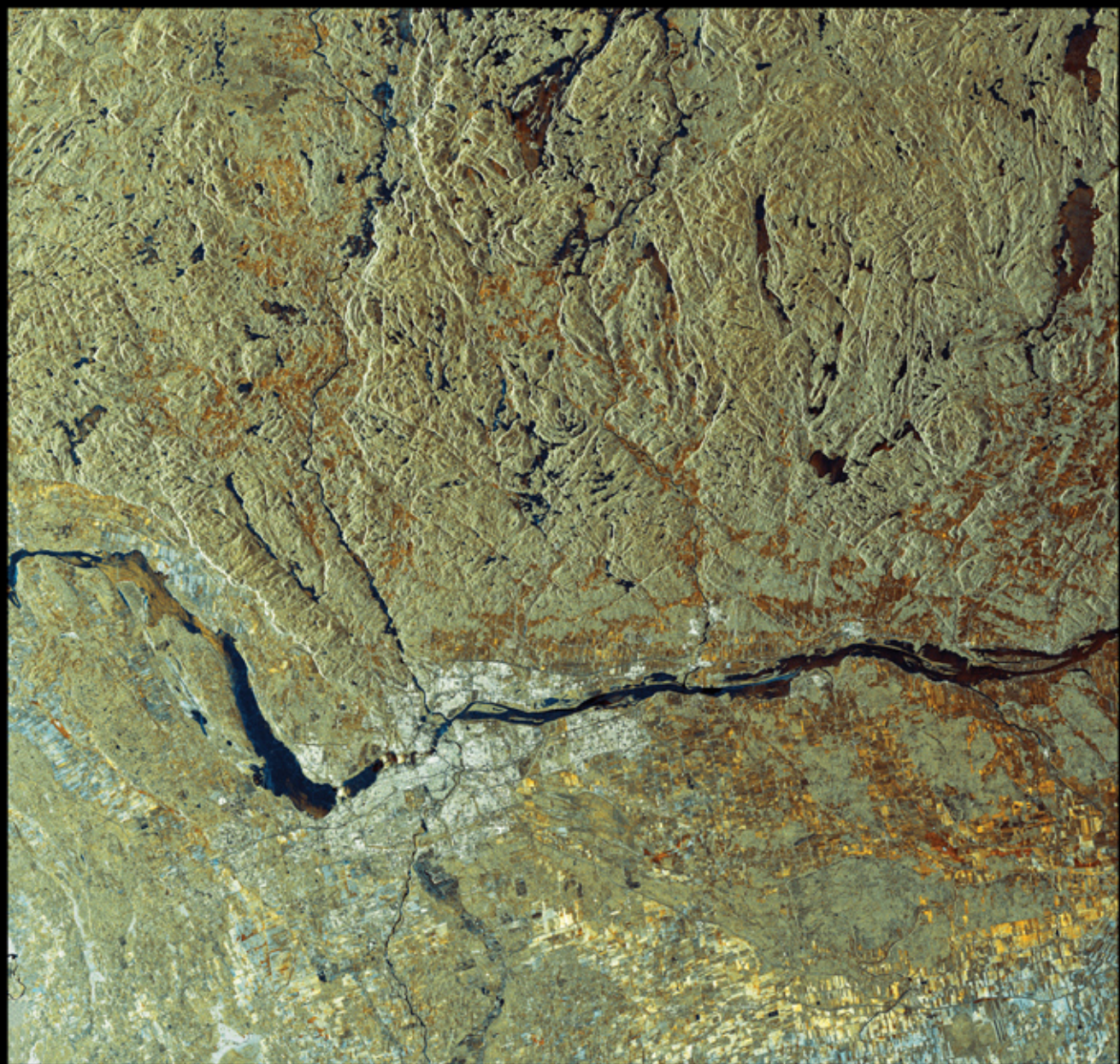
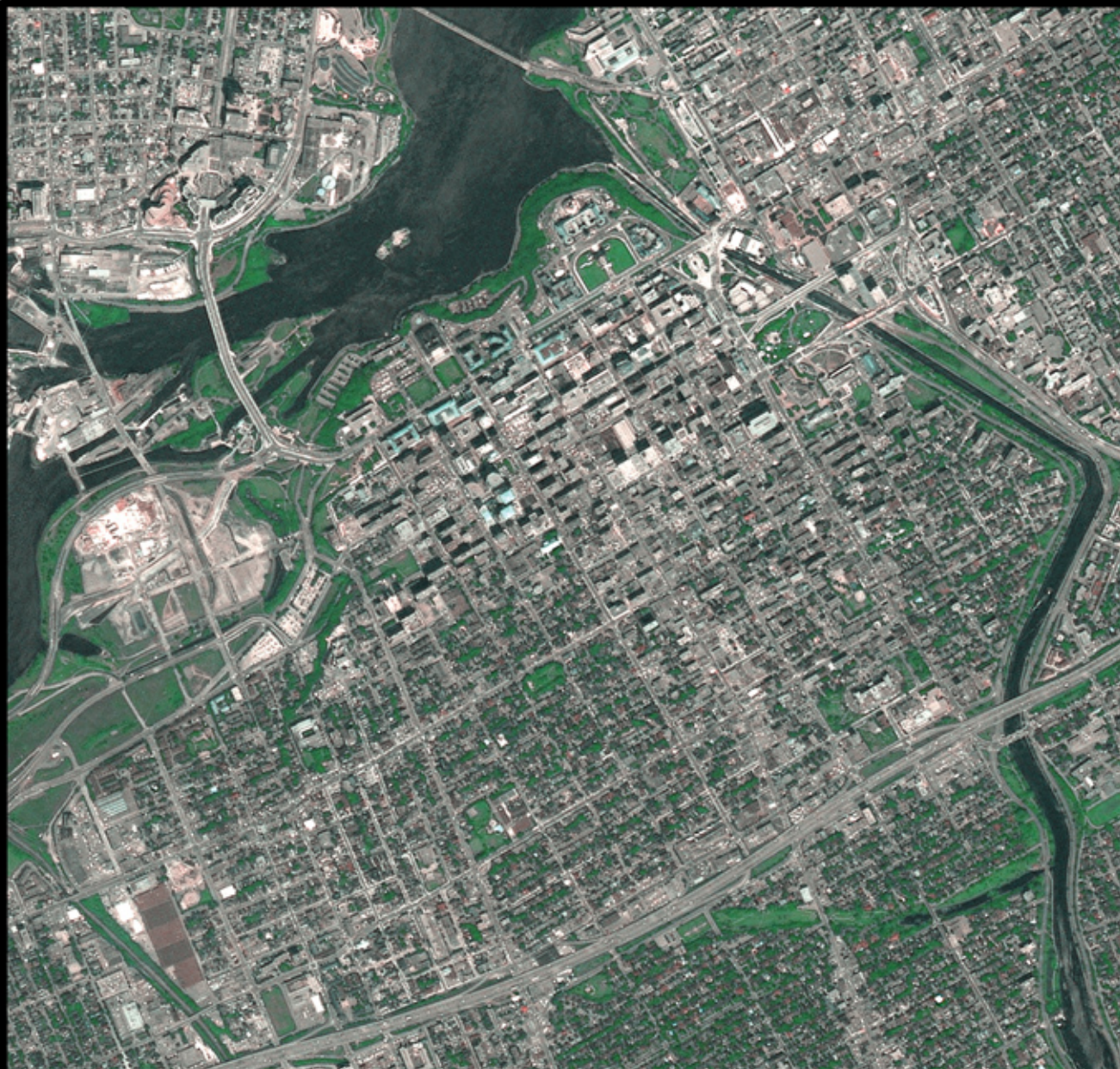


Image width: 103 Km





Los Angeles



Image width: 104 Km

ENVIAT asar - 1 November 2004

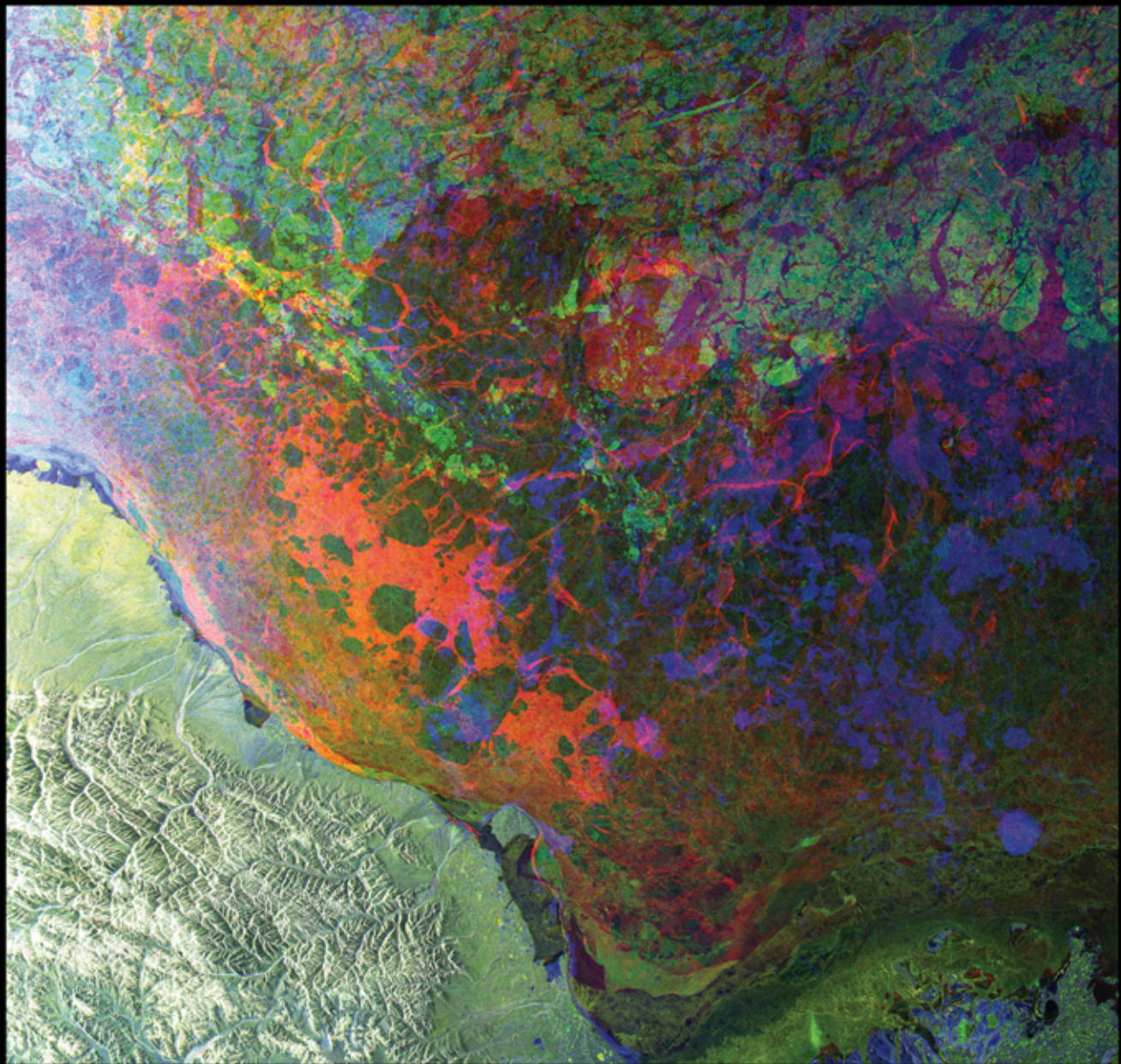


Image width: 358 Km



ENVIAT asar - 20 September 2003





Vancouver and San Juan Islands

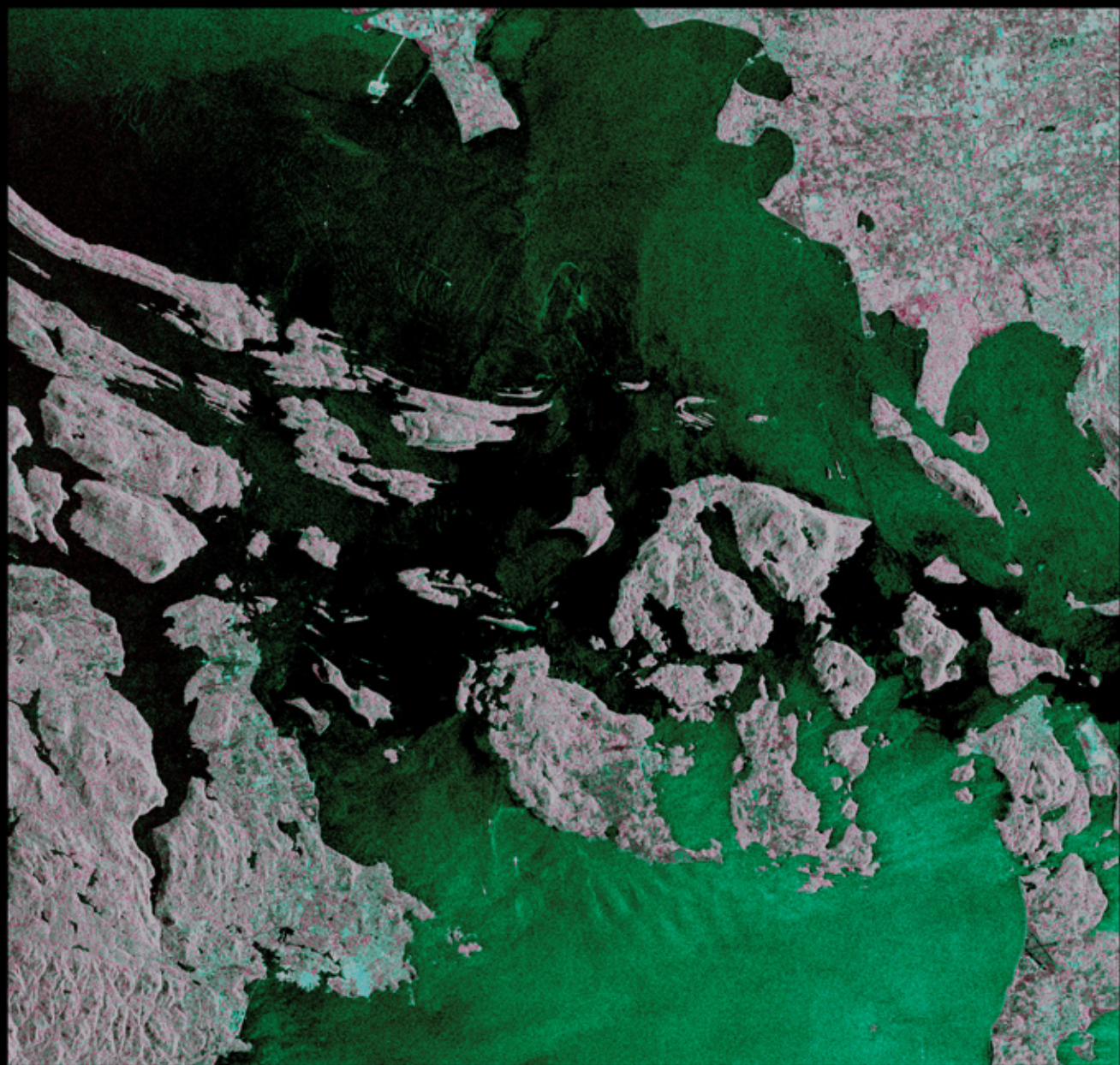


Image width: 86 Km



Image width: 672 Km

ENVISAT meris - 15 February 2005

Barringer Meteorite Crater, Arizona

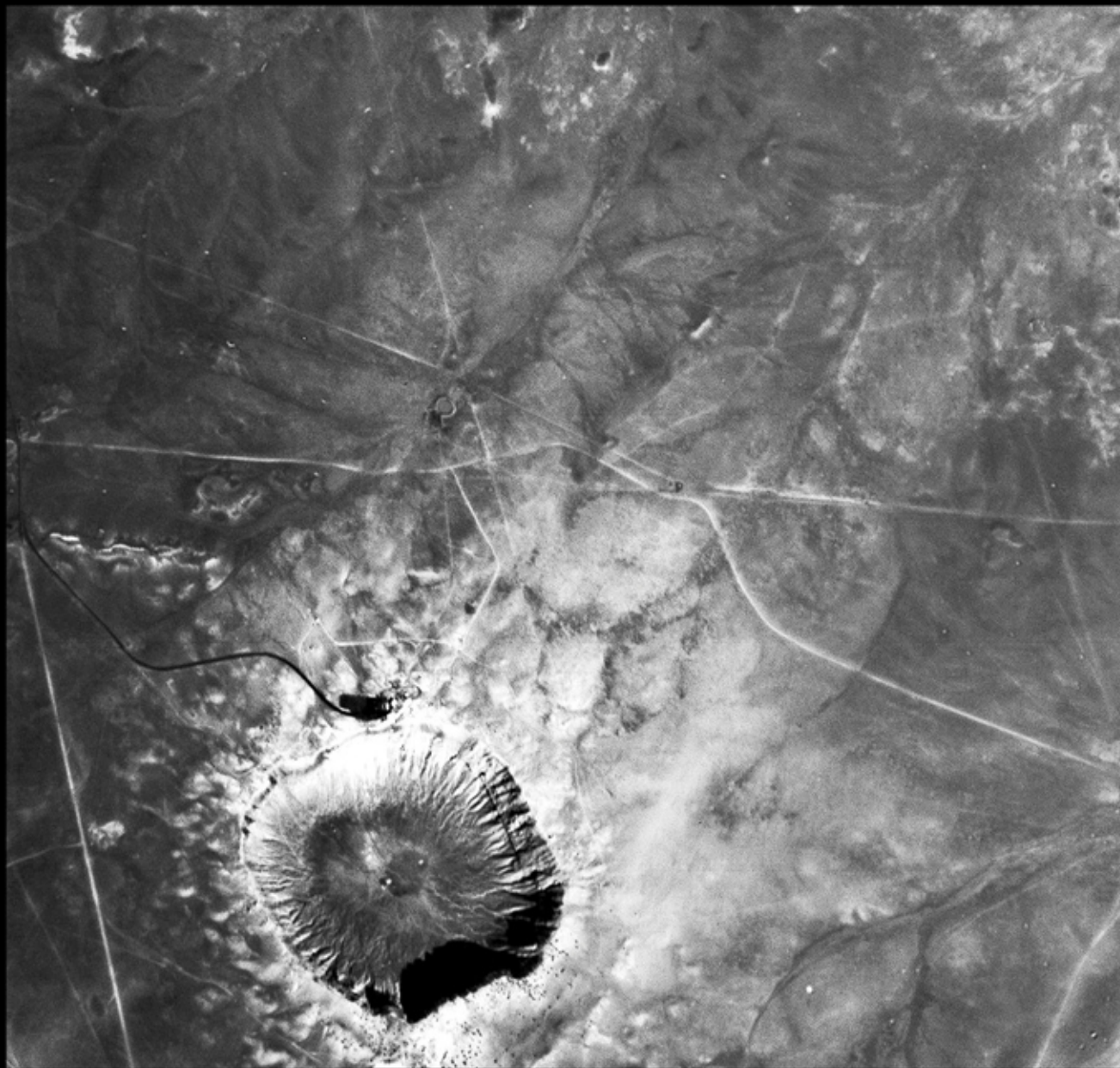


Image width: 5 Km

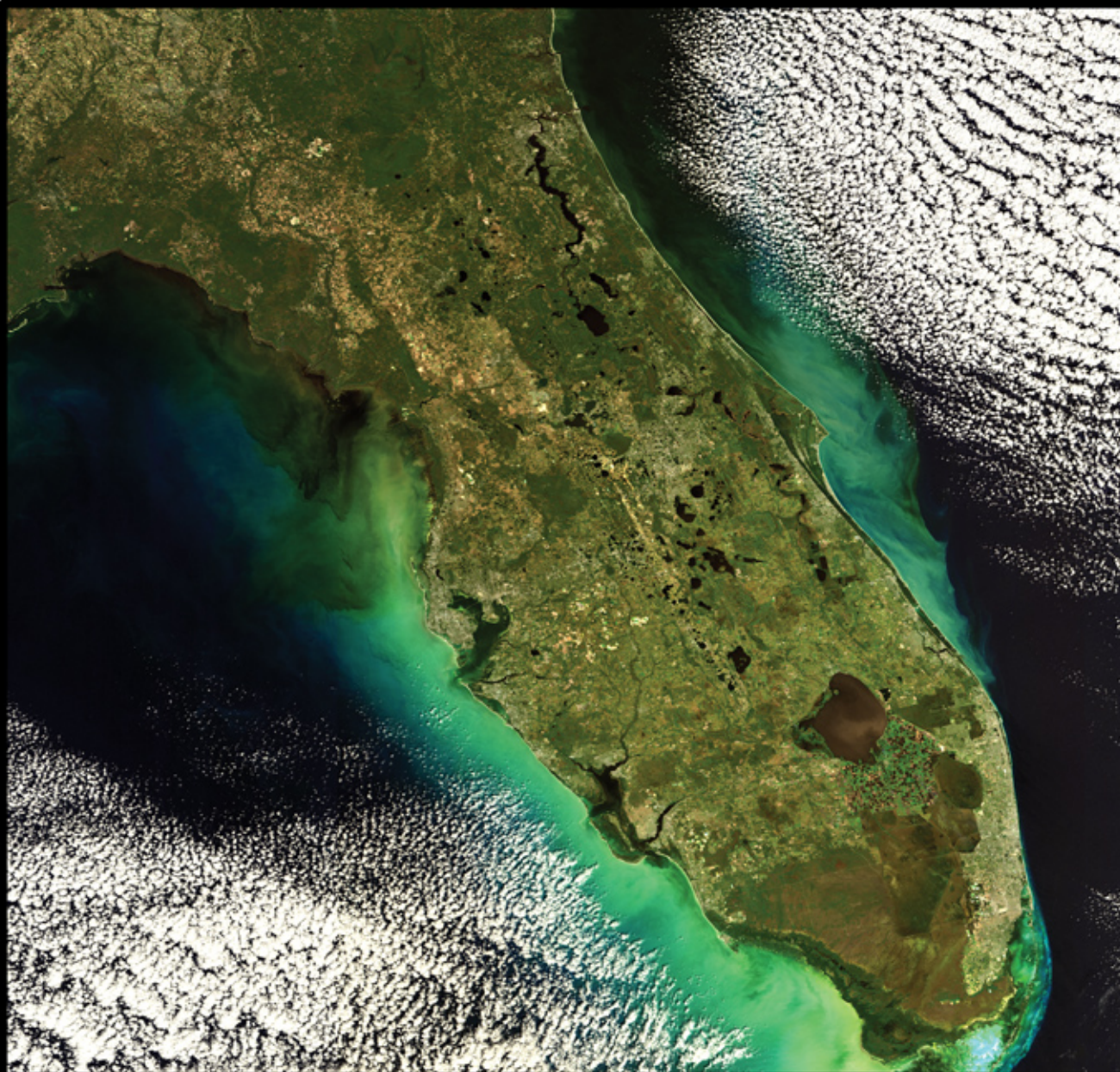


Image width: 672 Km

ENVISAT meris - 20 December 2004

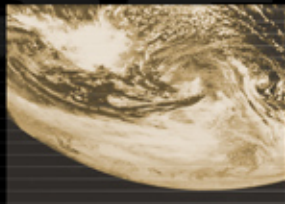
From a vantage point high above our planet, satellites are able to provide a truly **global picture** of the **Earth**. This space-borne information can be used to monitor and measure even small changes in our **Land, Sea** and **Atmosphere**.

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.



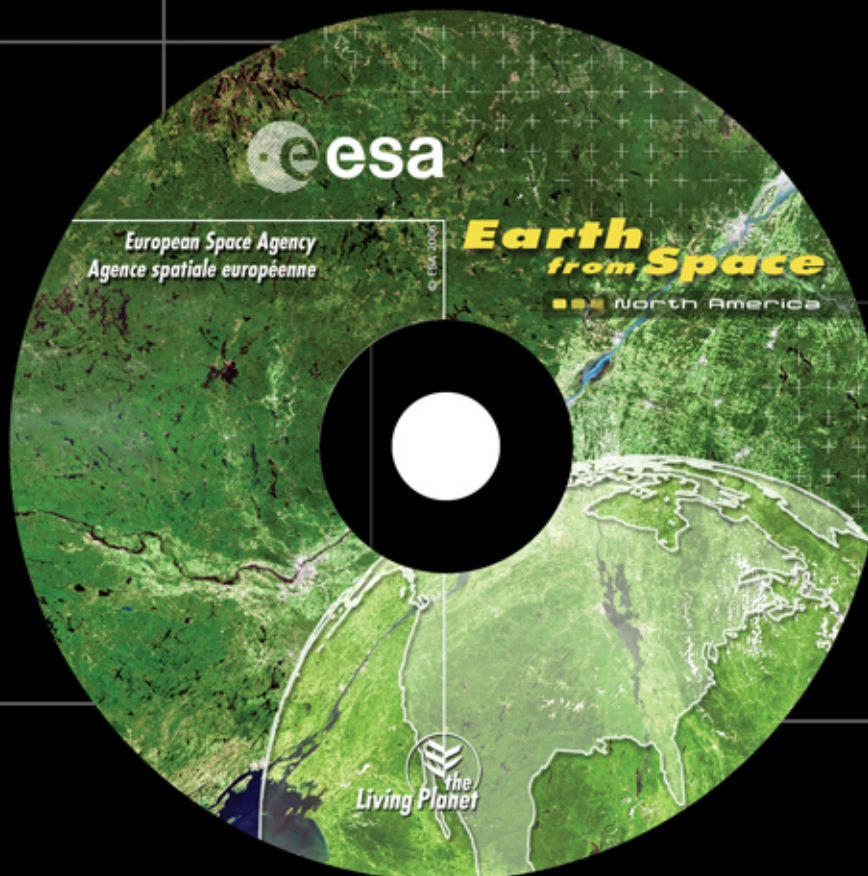
UNDERSTAND



SECURE



BENEFIT



- > EUMETSAT
 - > ©SIRA through ESA 2005
 - > ©Cnes 2004 - Distribution Spot Image
- credits

Also in the same collection

- › **ESA** Member States
- › China
- › Morocco
- › Africa
- › Asia and Oceania
- › South America



www.esa.int

North America