



# Earth from Space



Oceans and Coastal Zones

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Meteosat-8 17 March 2003, 11:57 UTC

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# Oceans and Coastal Zones



Delta of Ganges and Brahmaputra, Bangladesh

OCEANS and COASTAL ZONES



North Sentinel Island, Indian Ocean



Image width: 14 Km

**PROBA** CHRIS - 23 April 2005



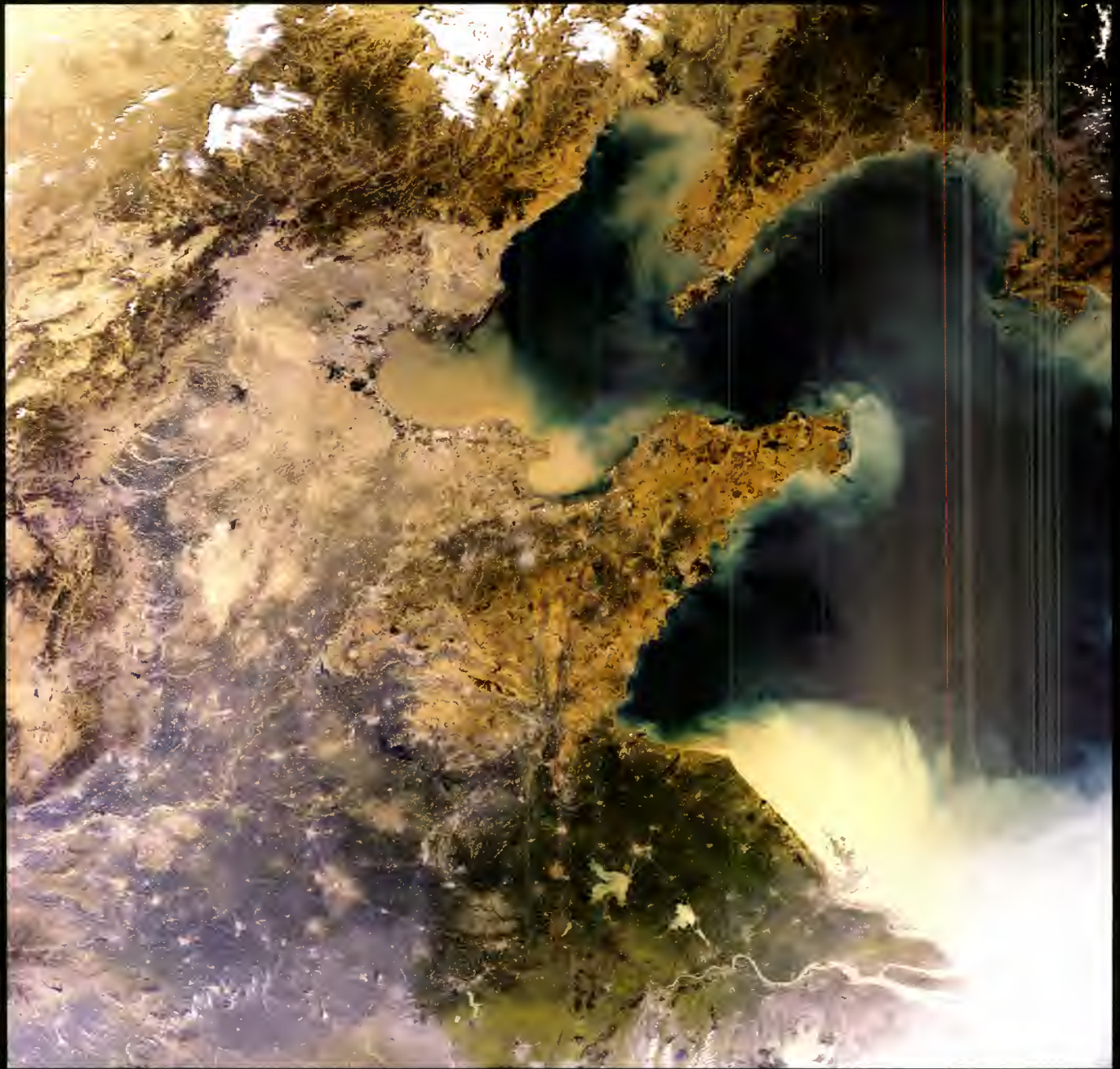
Mumbai, Arabian Sea of India

OCEANS and COASTAL ZONES



Image width: 70 Km







Great Barrier Reef, Queensland, Australia

OCEANS and COASTAL ZONES

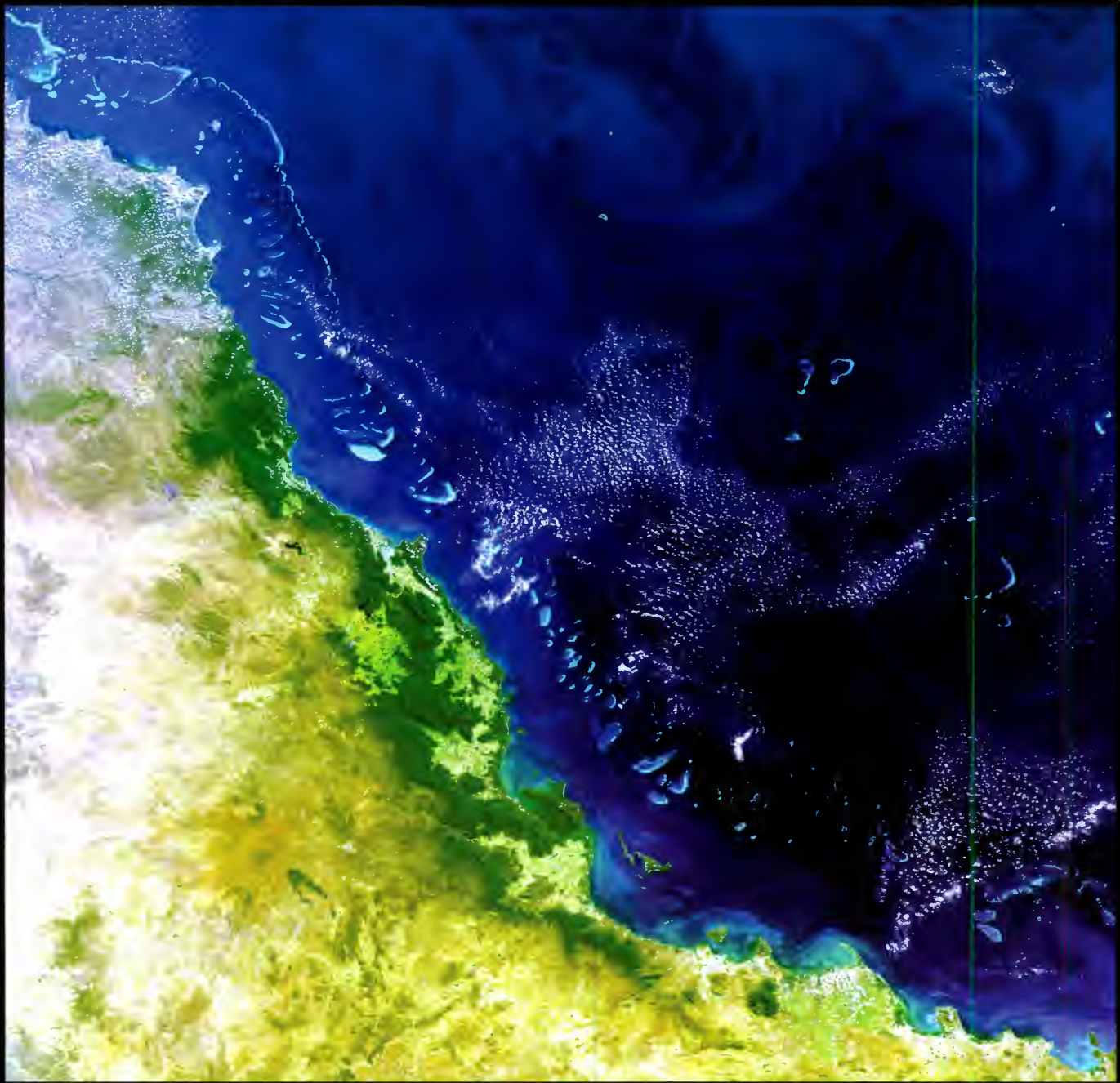


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Istanbul and the Bosphorus, Turkey

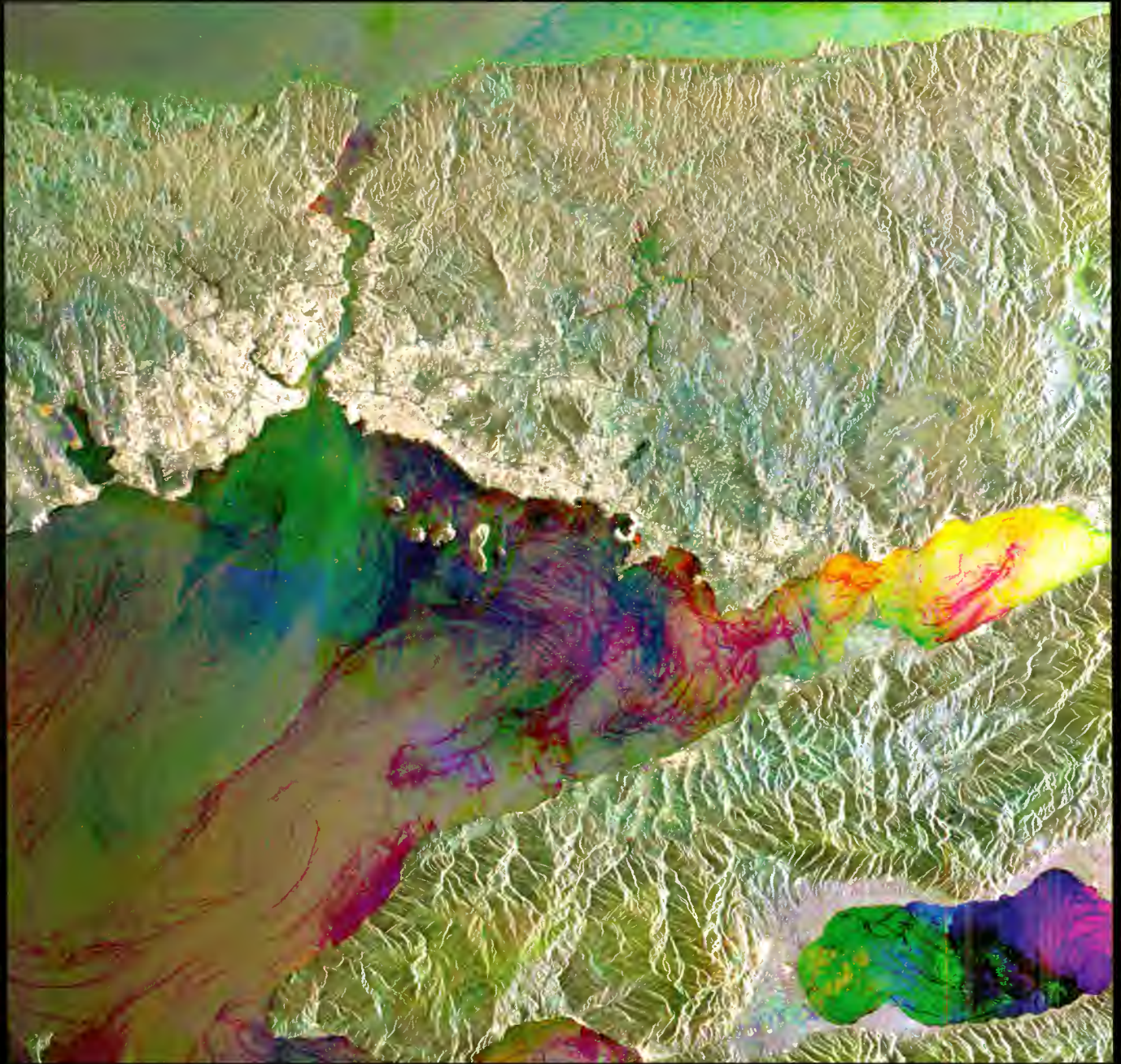


Image width: 99,1 Km

ENVISAT ASAR - 26 February 2004



Fjords of Southwest Norway

OCEANS and COASTAL ZONES

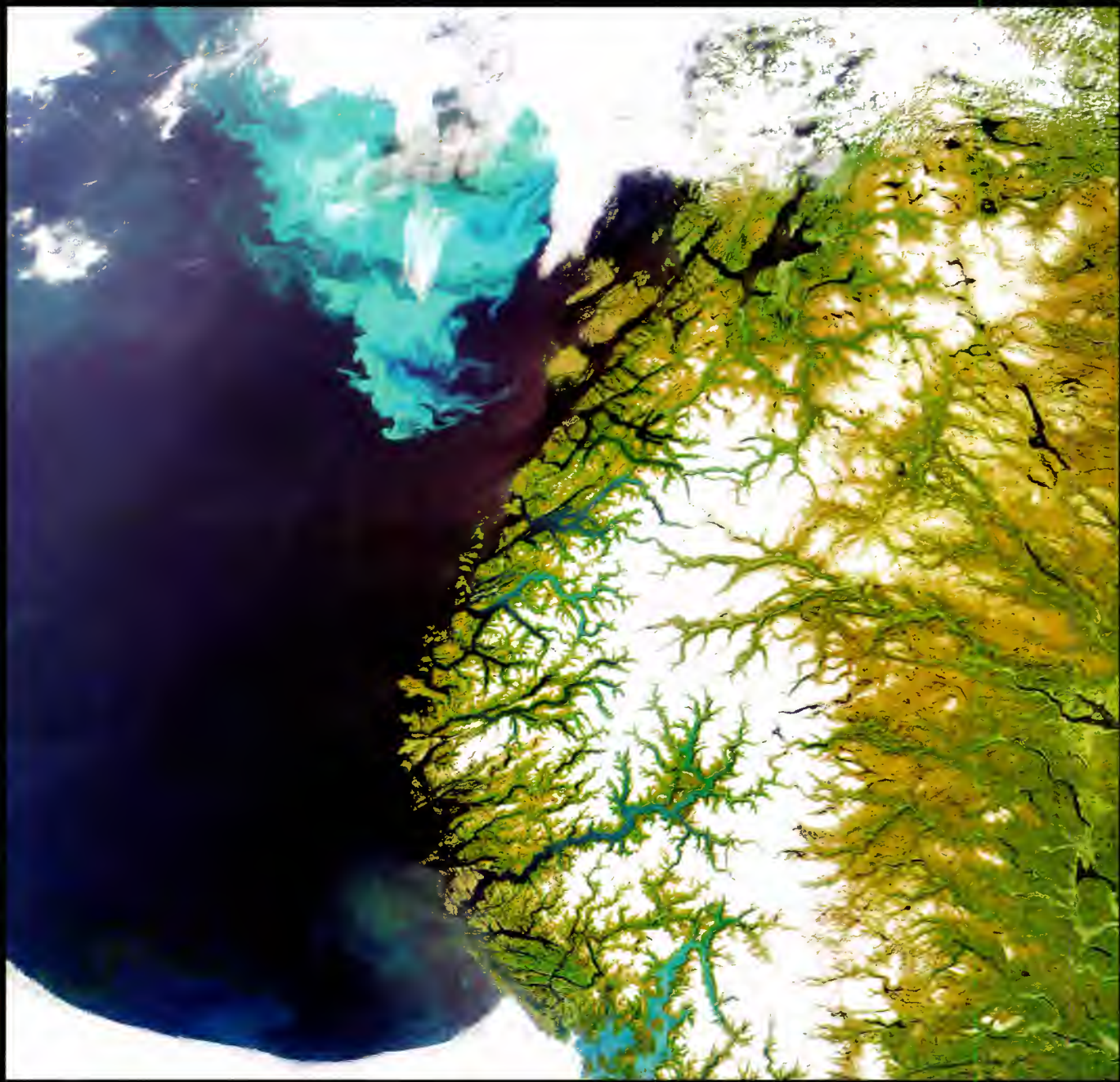


Image width: 647 Km



Strait of Messina, Sicily, Southern Italy

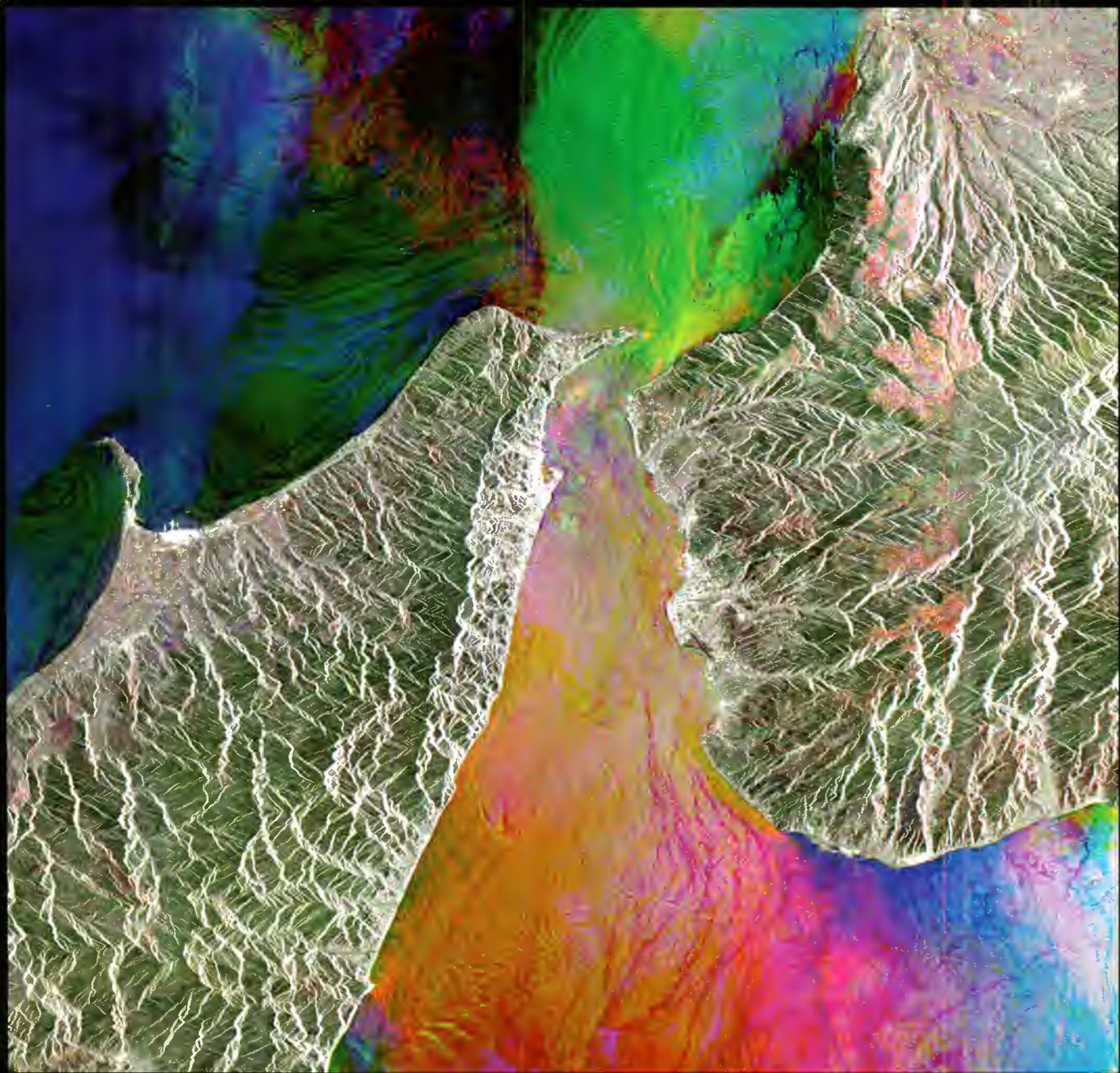


image width: 77.4 Km

ERS-2 SAR - 11 August 2004



Aegean Sea, Cyclades Islands and Peloponnes, Greece

OCEANS and COASTAL ZONES



Image width: 639 Km



The English Channel



image width: 570,3 Km

ENVISAT MERIS - 13 July 2003









image width: not available



The Caribbean: Southern Florida, the Bahamas and Cuba

OCEANS and COASTAL ZONES



Image width: 639 Km



Patagonian Coast and the Andes, Chile and Argentina

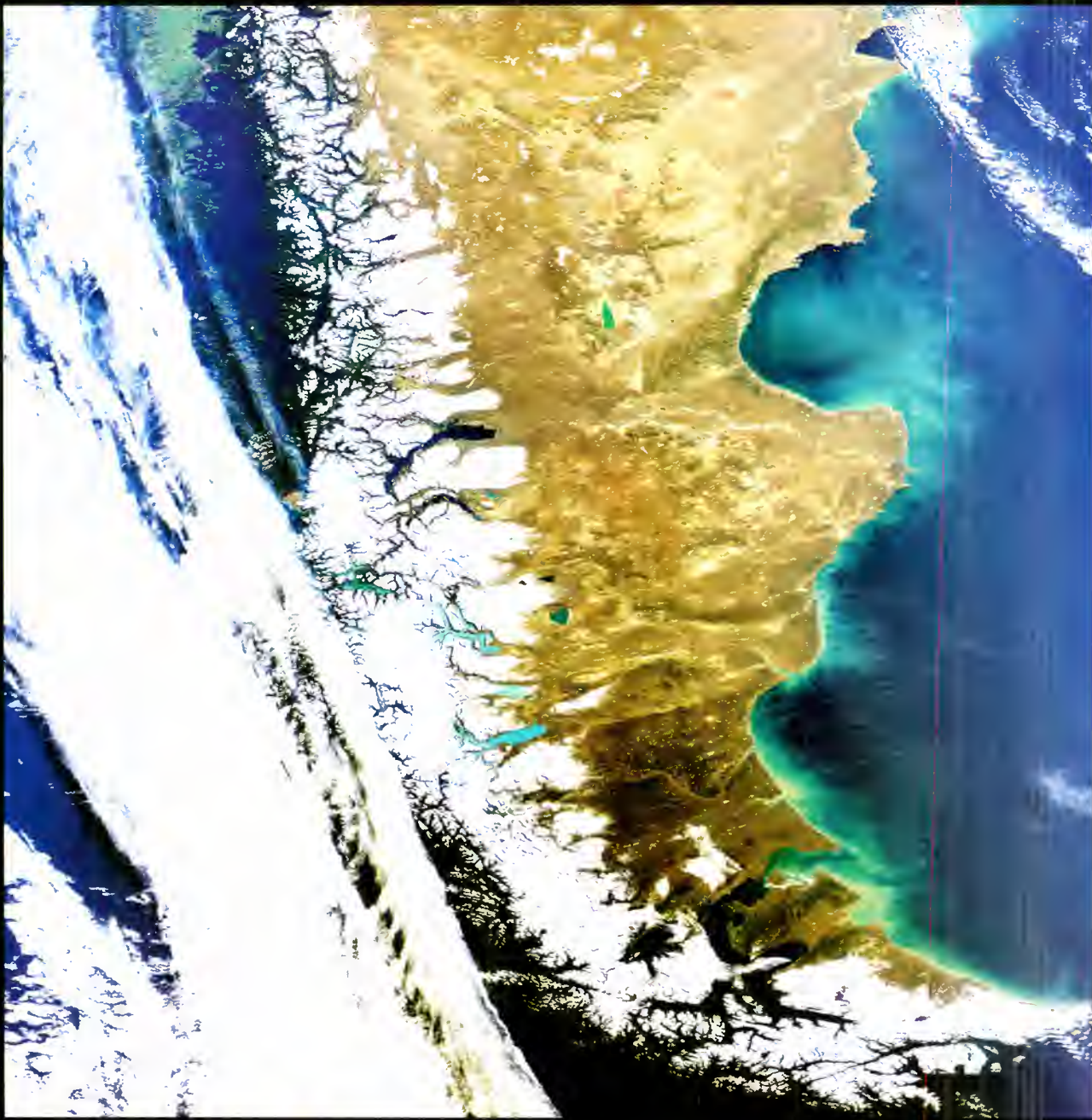


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ENVISAT MERIS - 28 August 2003



Pack Ice in the Foxe Basin, Arctic Canada

OCEANS and COASTAL ZONES

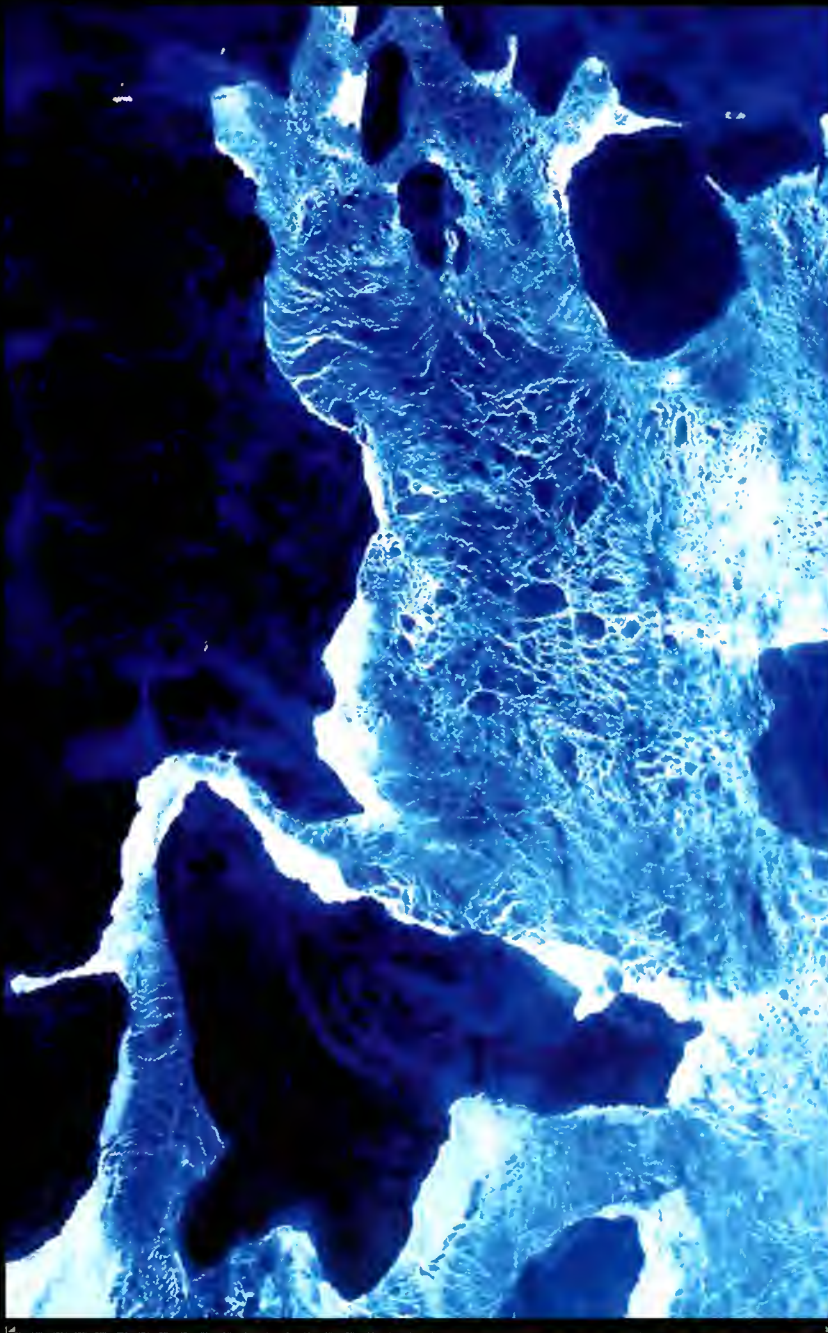






image width: 13,4 km

**PROBA** CHRIS - 1 November 2004



Rio de la Plata and Buenos Aires, Argentina

OCEANS and COASTAL ZONES





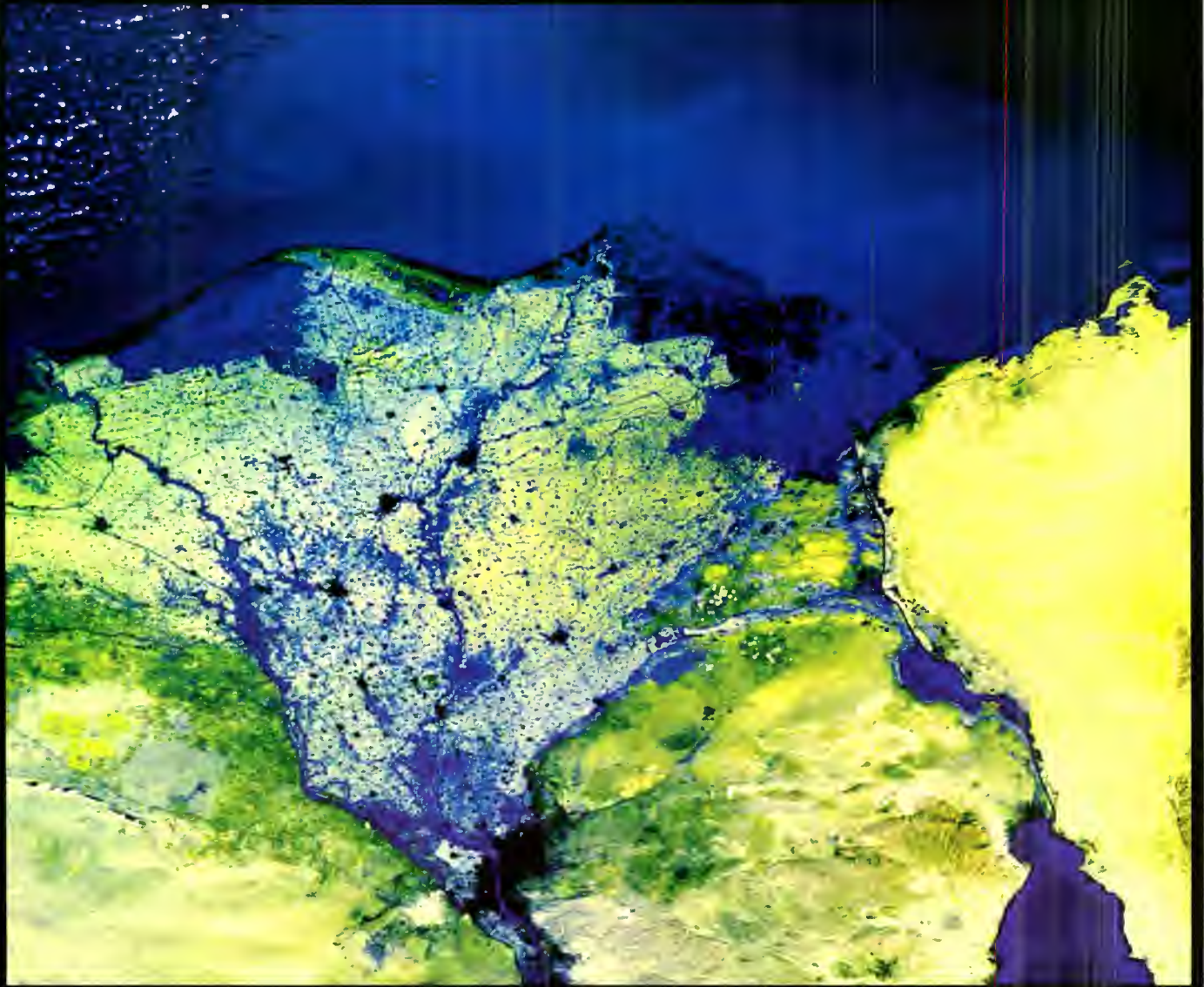
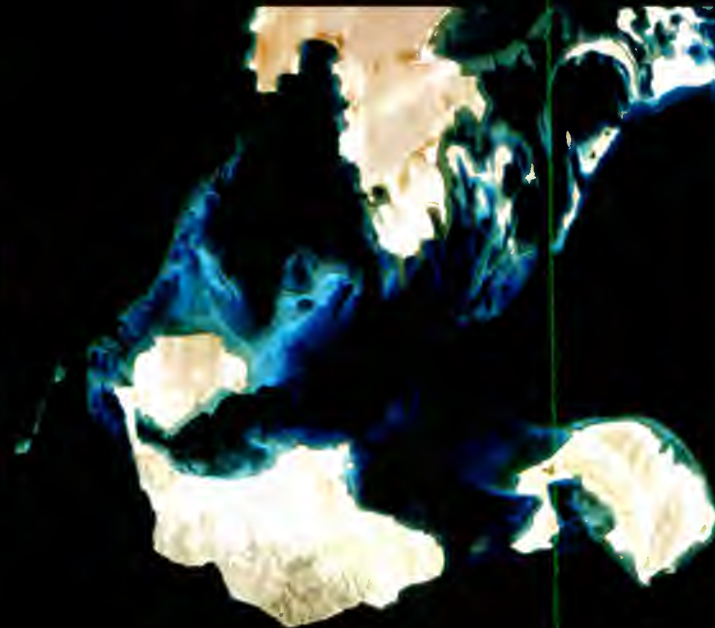


image width: 319,3 km



Sharm-el-Sheik, Red Sea Coast, Egypt

OCEANS and COASTAL ZONES





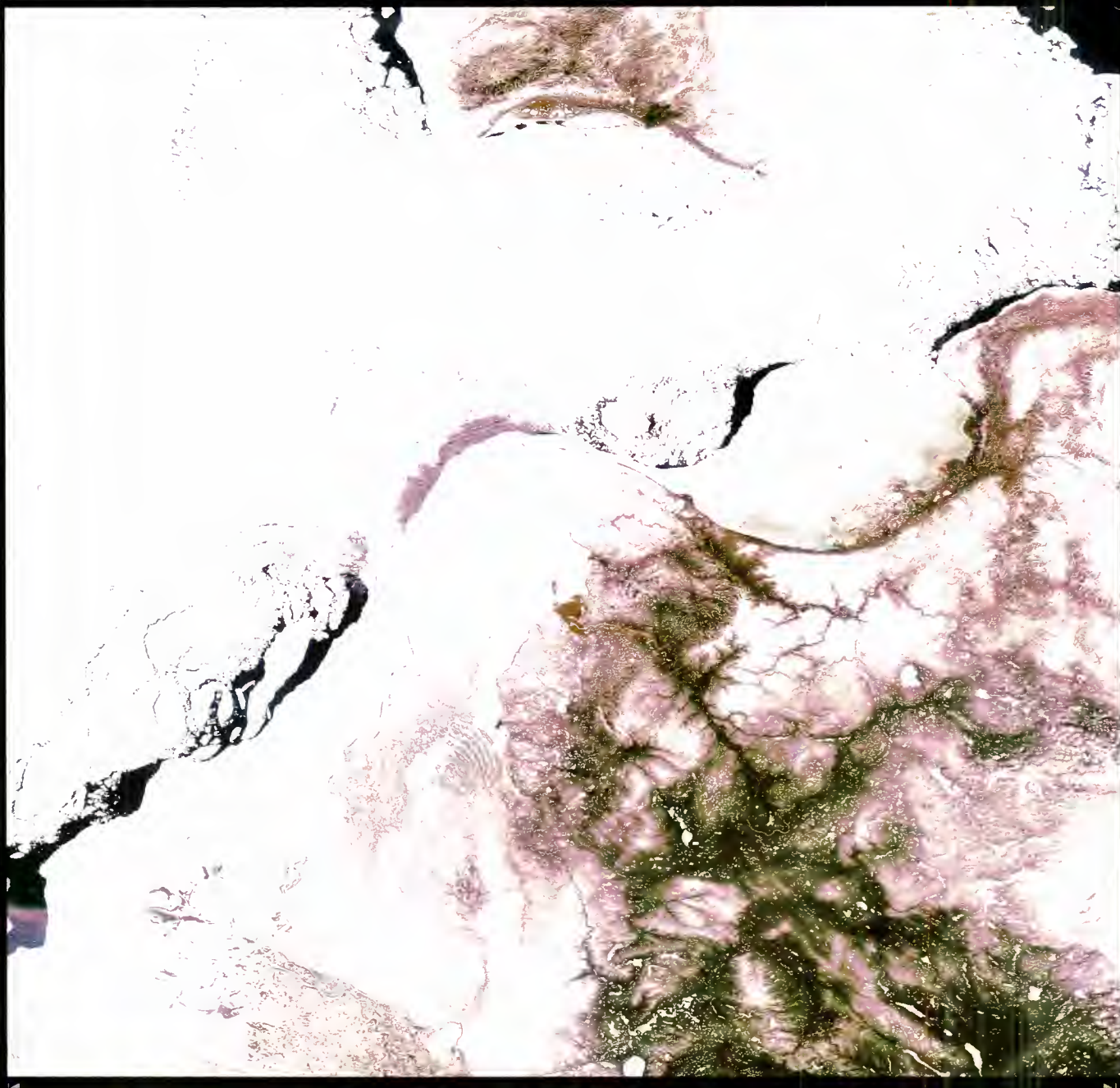


image width: 638 km



Conakry, Coast of Guinea

OCEANS and COASTAL ZONES

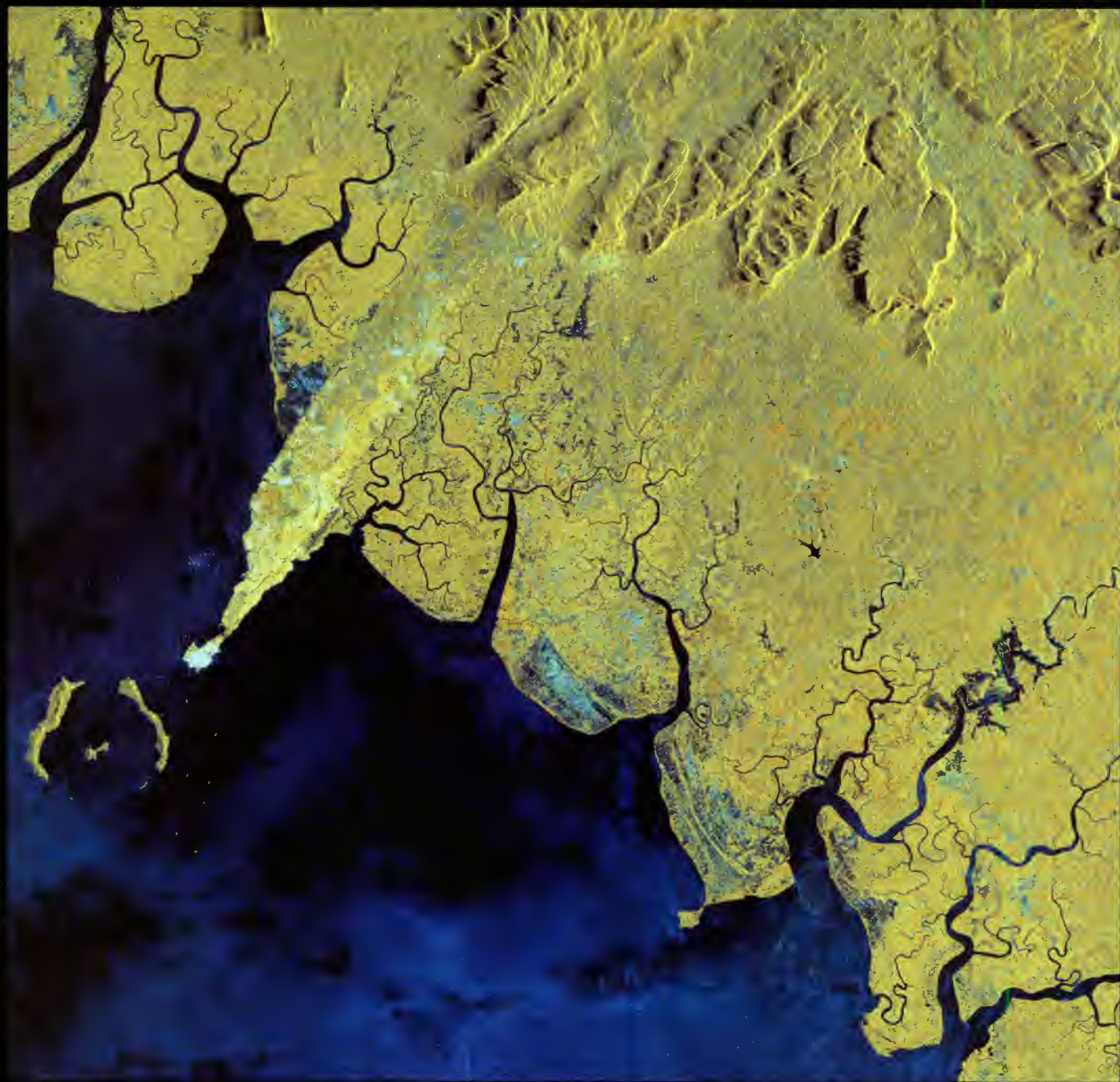


image width: 82,7 km



Atlantic Coastline of Senegal, Gambia and Guinea-Bissau



image width: 510,1 km

ENVISAT MERIS - 22 March 2002



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.

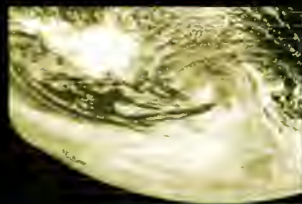
In the short term, data gathered in near-real time can provide the timely and precise information needed to effectively pinpoint and manage many natural disasters, for example tracking the path of a **hurricane**, the damage extent of an **earthquake**, or the "hot spots" of a **forest fire**.

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



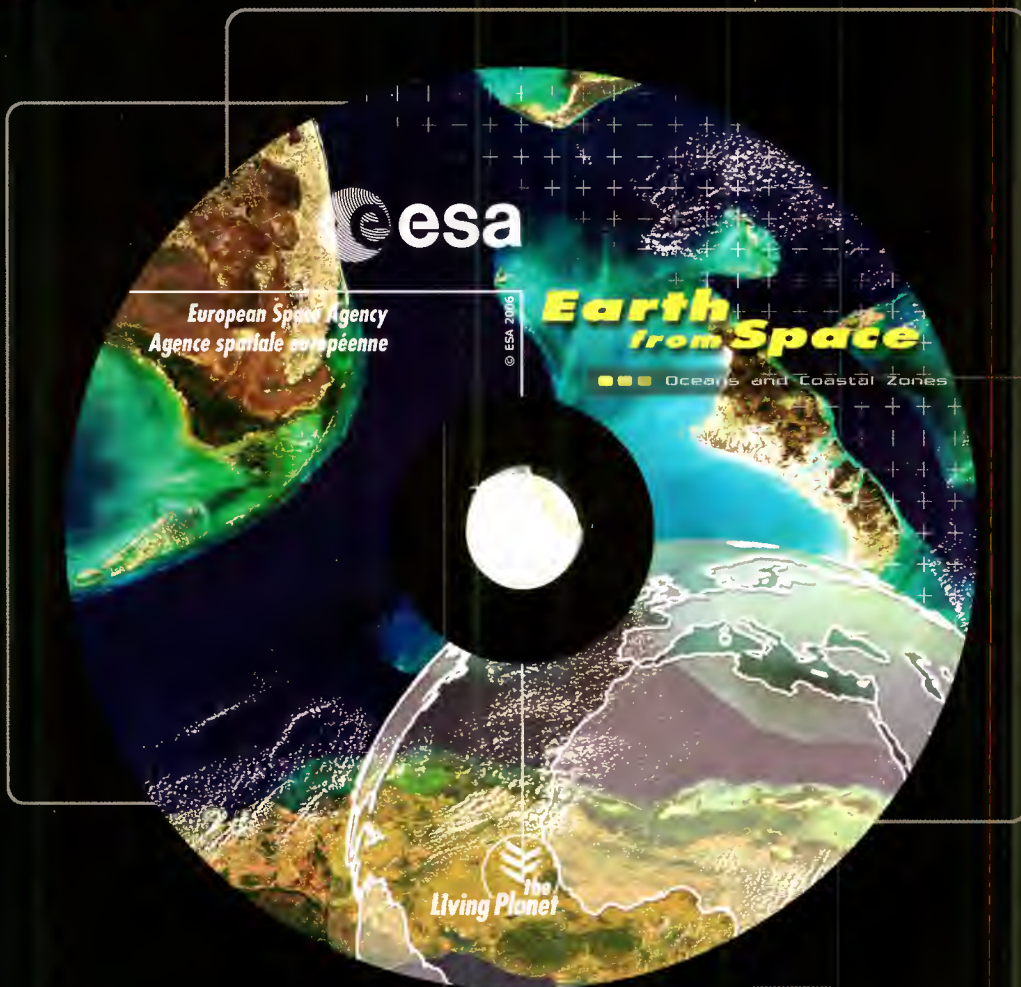
### UNDERSTAND



### BENEFIT







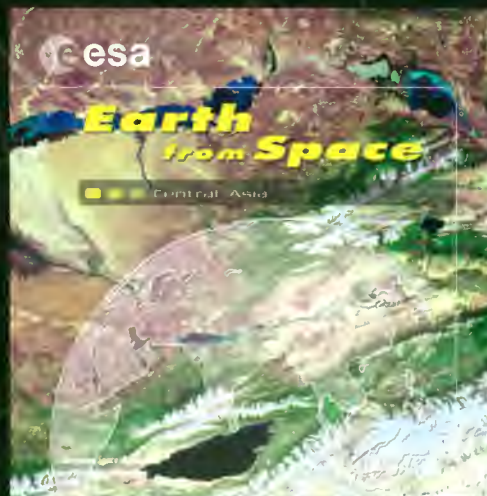
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