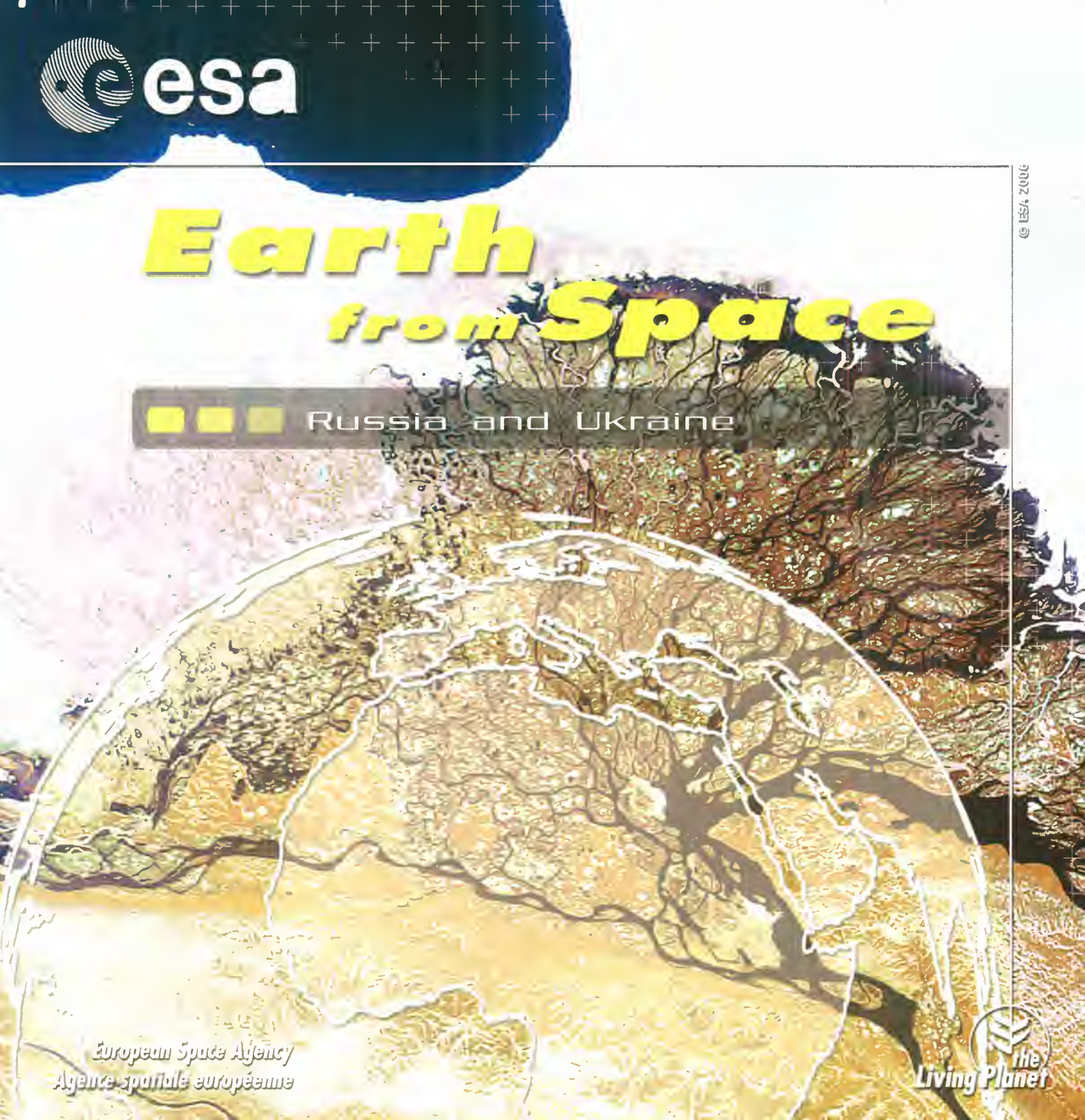
esa

Earth from Space

Russia and Ukraine



European Space Agency
Agence spatiale européenne

the Living Planet

Earth from Space

Meteosat-8 17 March 2003, 11:57 UTC

Earth from Space

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Russia and Ukraine

Moscow, capital of Russia

image width: 11,2 Km

KOMPSAT EOC - 6 June 2004

Metropolitan Region Moscow, Russia

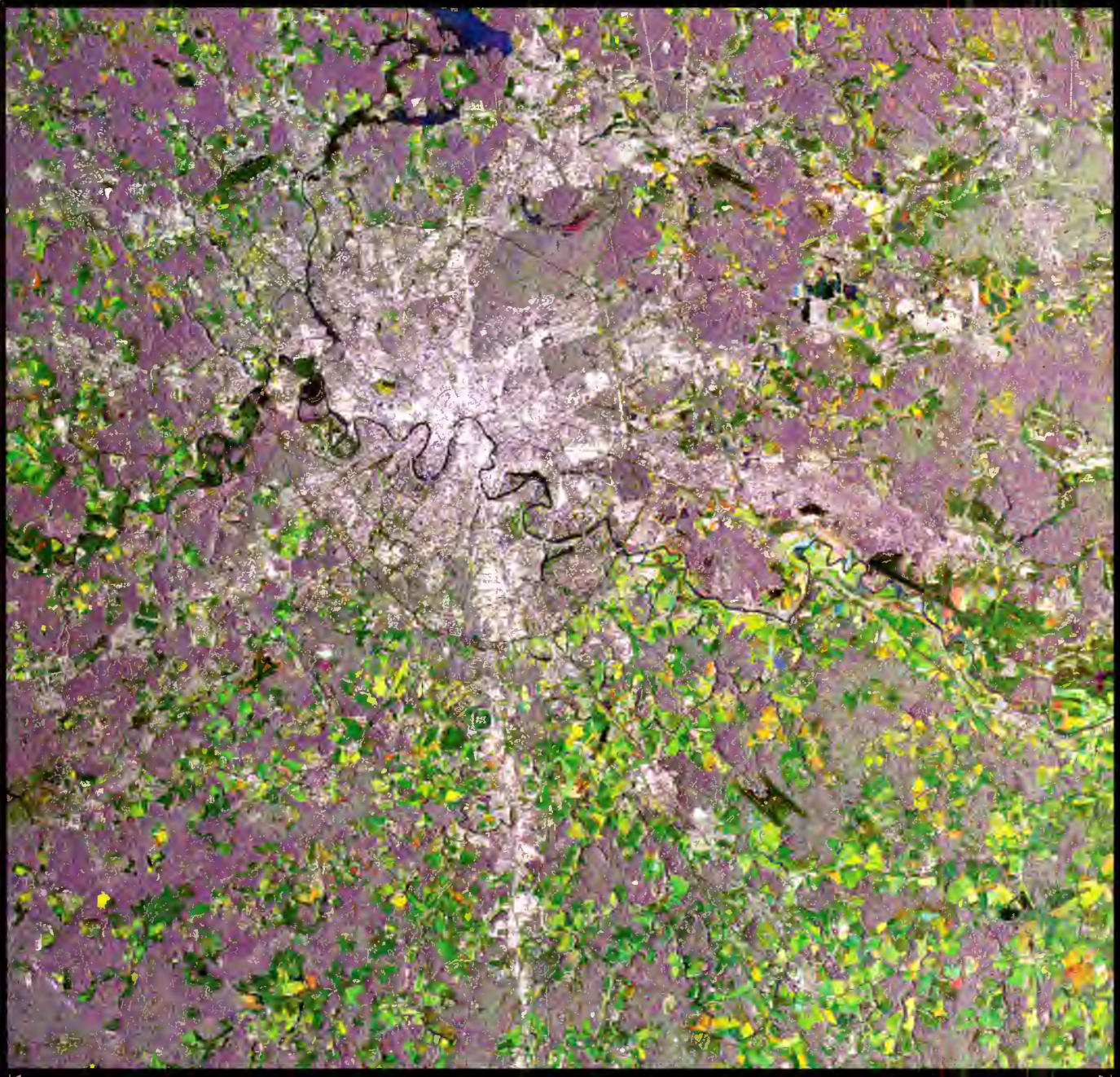


image width: 99,1 Km

ERS-2 SAR - 20 June 2004

Danube River Delta, Babina Polje, Ukraine

image width: 13,4 Km

PROBA CHRIS - 11 March 2005

Volgograd, Southern Russia

image width: 70,1 Km

ENVISAT ASAR - 16 April 2003

Kiev, Capital of the Ukraine

image width: 13,7 Km

KOMPSAT EOC - 14 August 2001

Dnjepr Region, Kiev, Ukraine

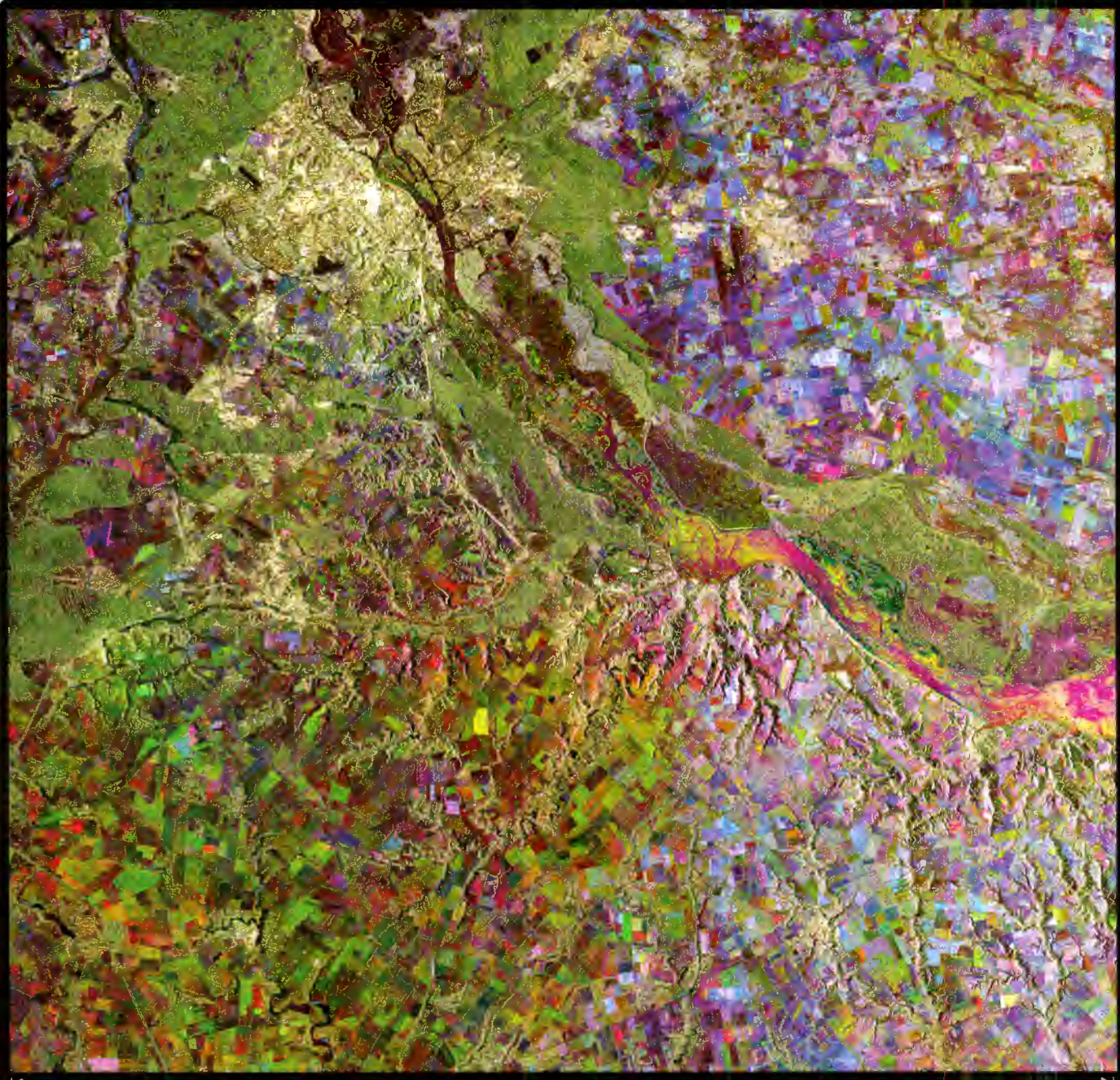


image width: 94,7 Km

ERS-2 SAR - 5 December 2004

Lake Isaac, Southern Ukraine

PROBA CHRIS - 17 December 2004

image width: 13,8 Km

Black Sea Coast and Krim Peninsula, Ukraine

image width: 622,4 Km

ENVISAT MERIS - 15 August 2003

Lena Delta, Northern Siberia

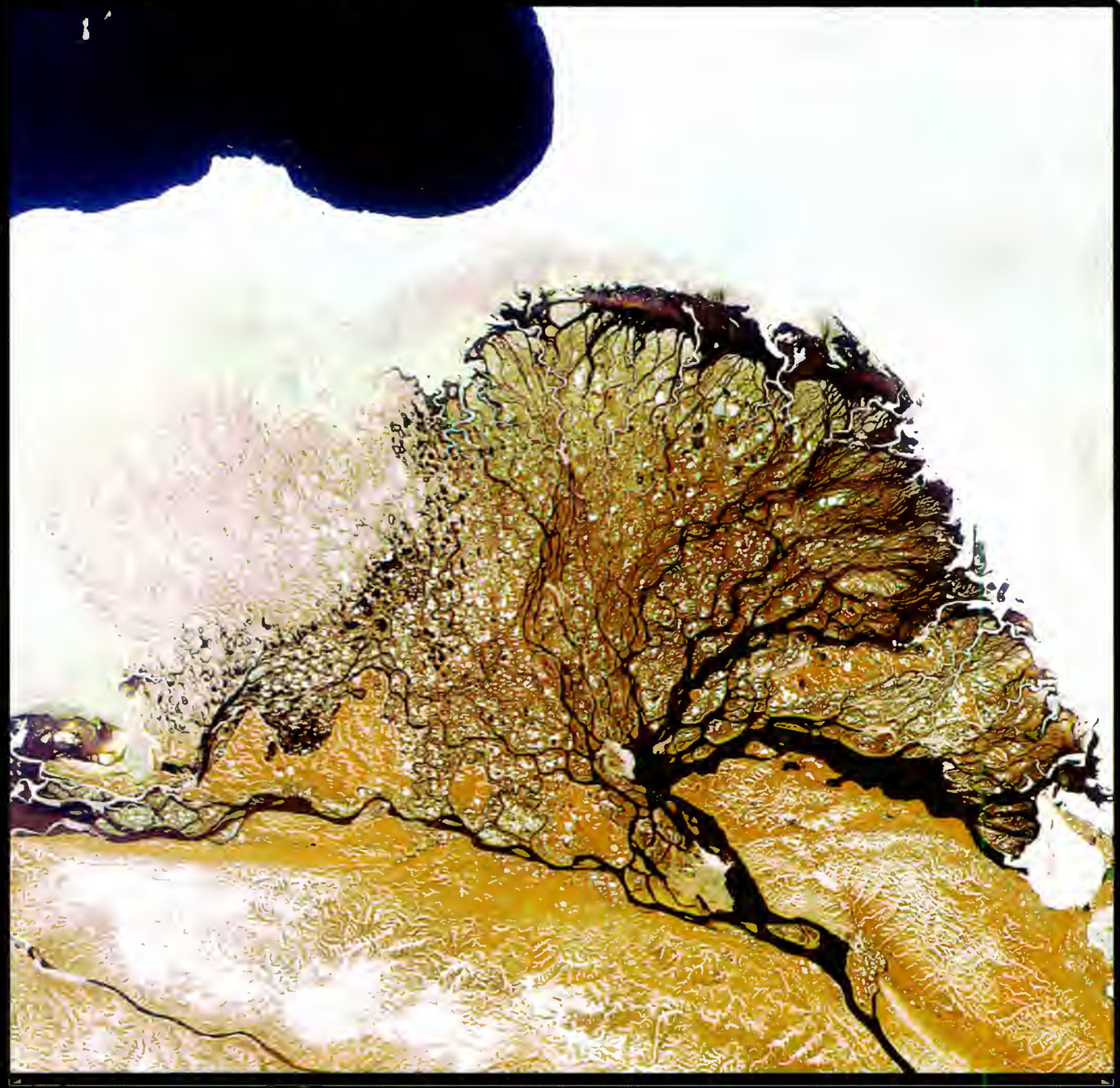


image width: 314 Km

ENVISAT MERIS - 15 June 2006

Bering Strait, Northeast Siberia

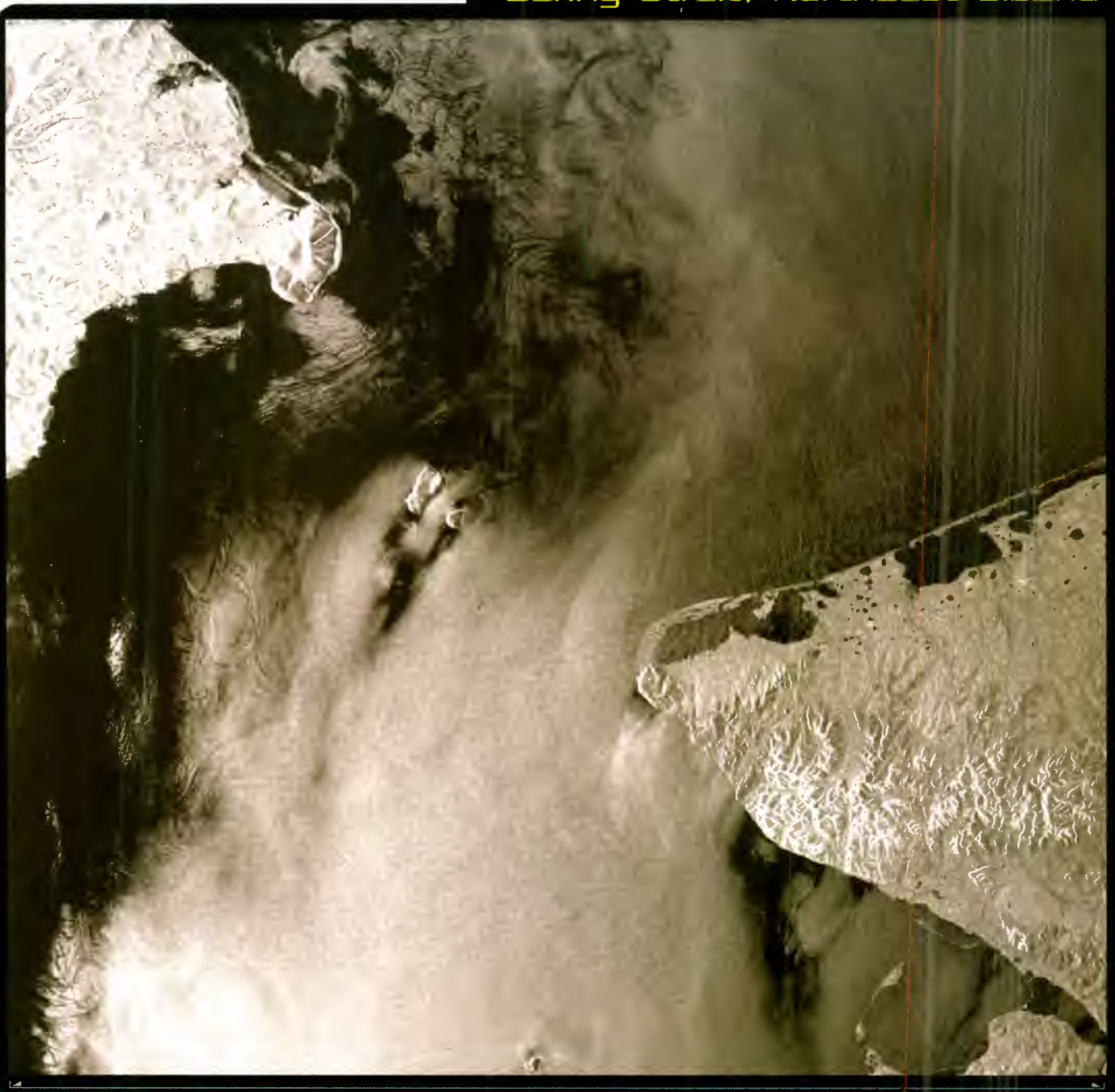


image width: 192 km

ENVISAT ASAR - 22 June 2003

Kamchatka Peninusla, Northeast Russia

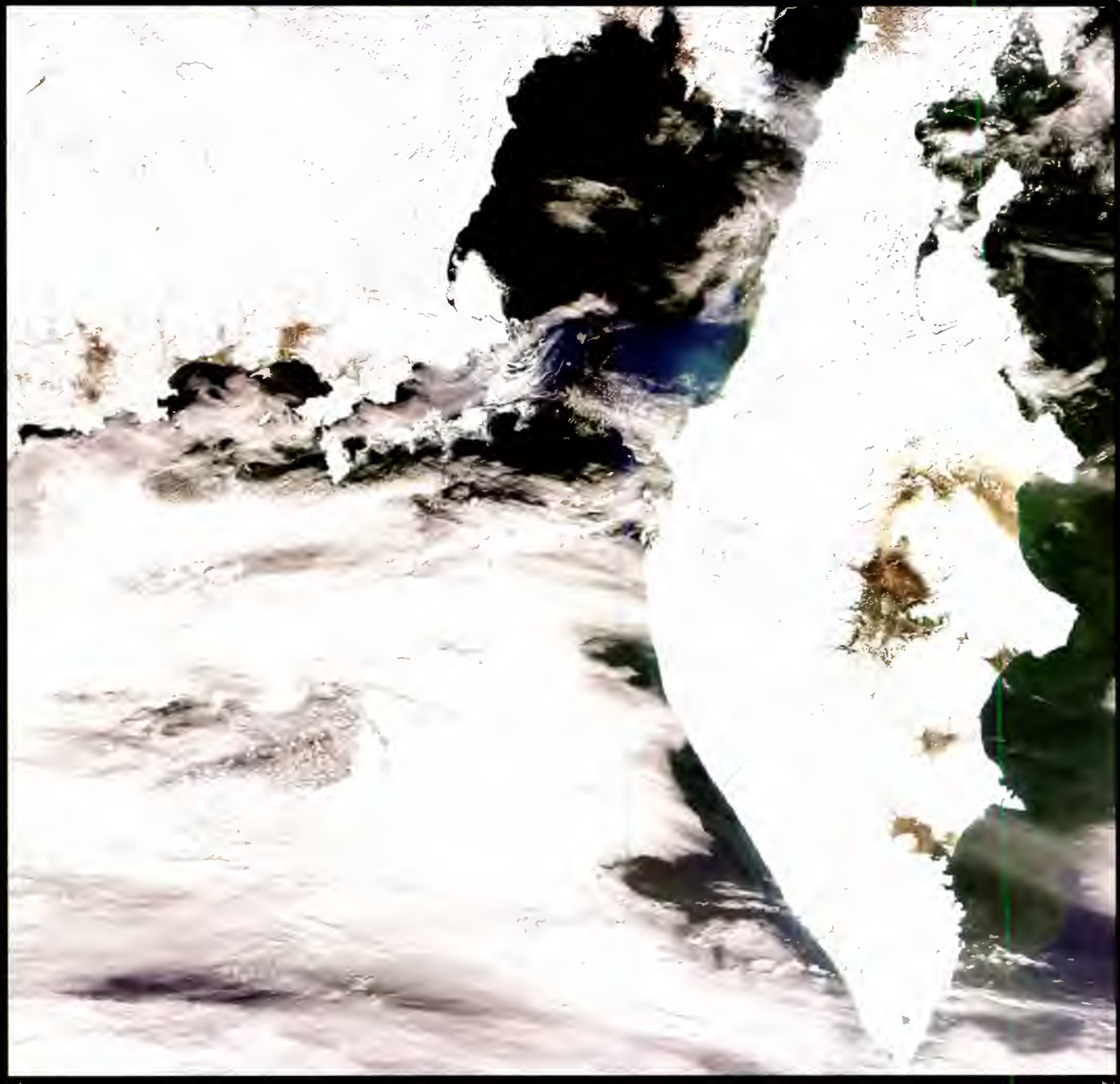


image width: 1284 Km

ENVISAT MERIS - 11 May 2004

Anadyr, Chukotka Province, Northeast Siberia

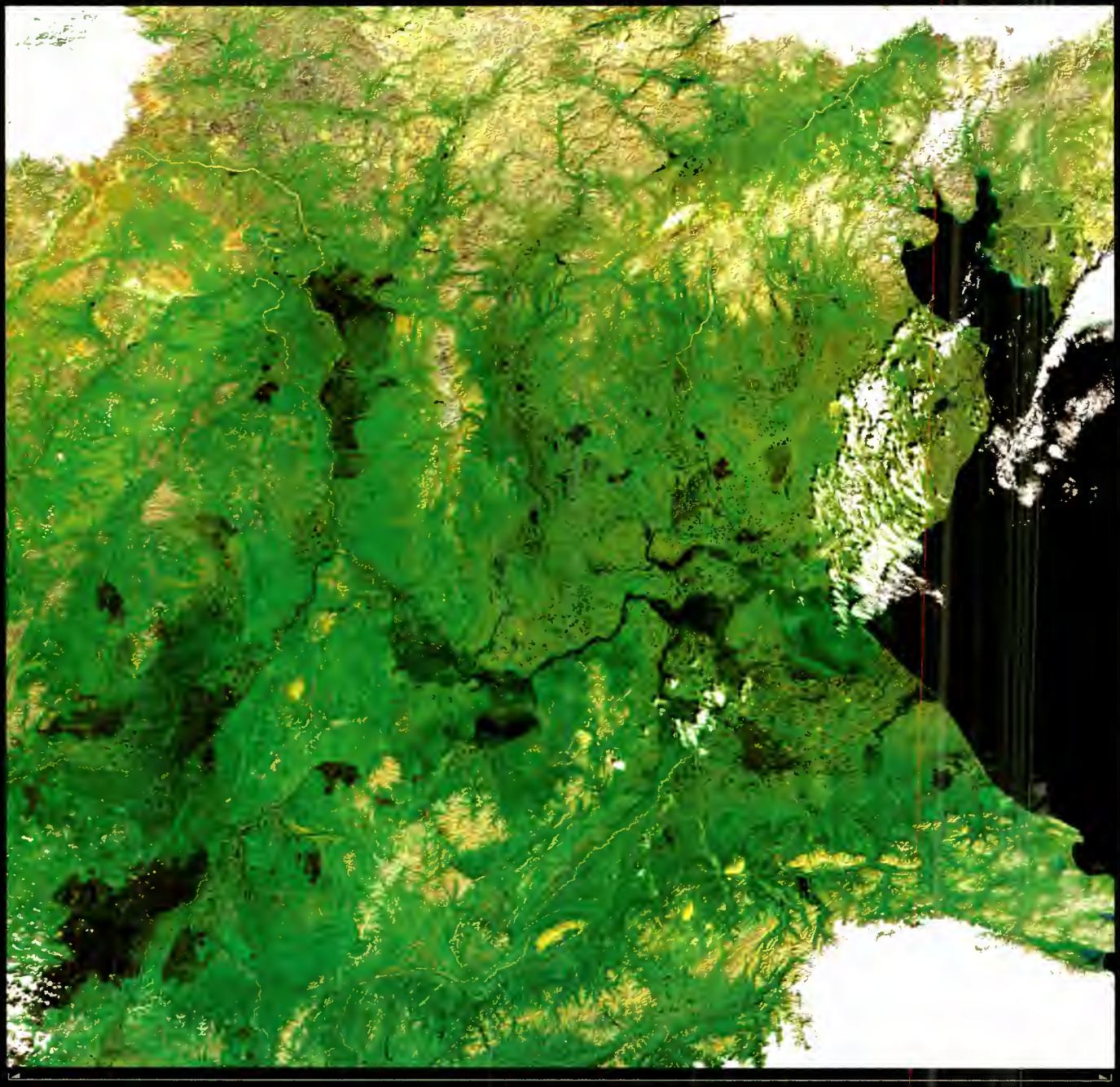


image width: 639 Km

ENVISAT MERIS - 31 July 2004

White Sea and Kola-Peninsula, Russia

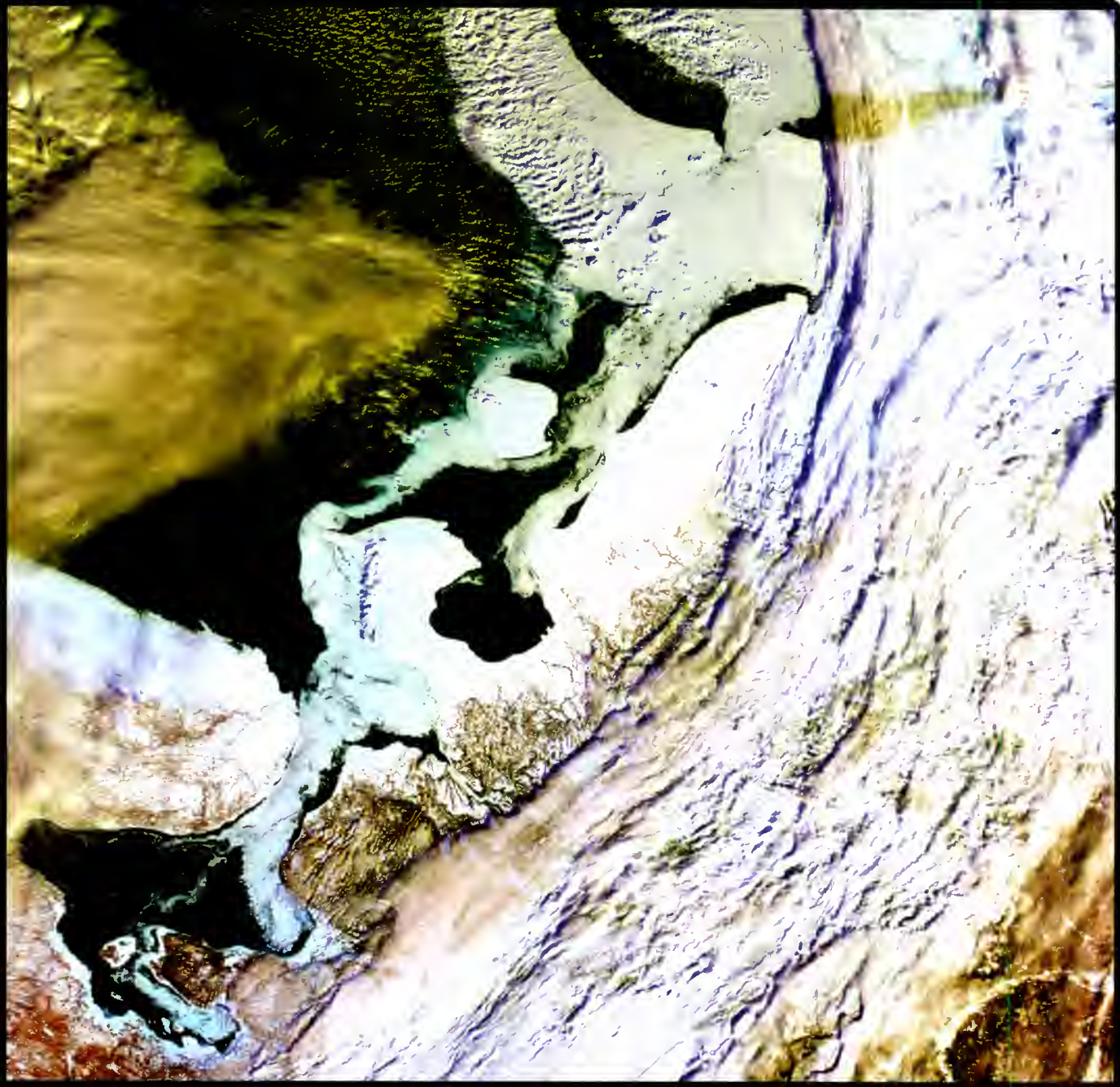


image width: 1266 Km

ENVISAT MERIS - 13 March 2003

Severnaya Zemlya. Arctic Ocean. North Russia

image width: 101,3 Km

ENVISAT ASAR - 15 April 2004

Western Lena Delta, Siberia

image width: not available

PROBA CHRIS - 29 June 2005

Northern Caspian Sea and Wolga Delta

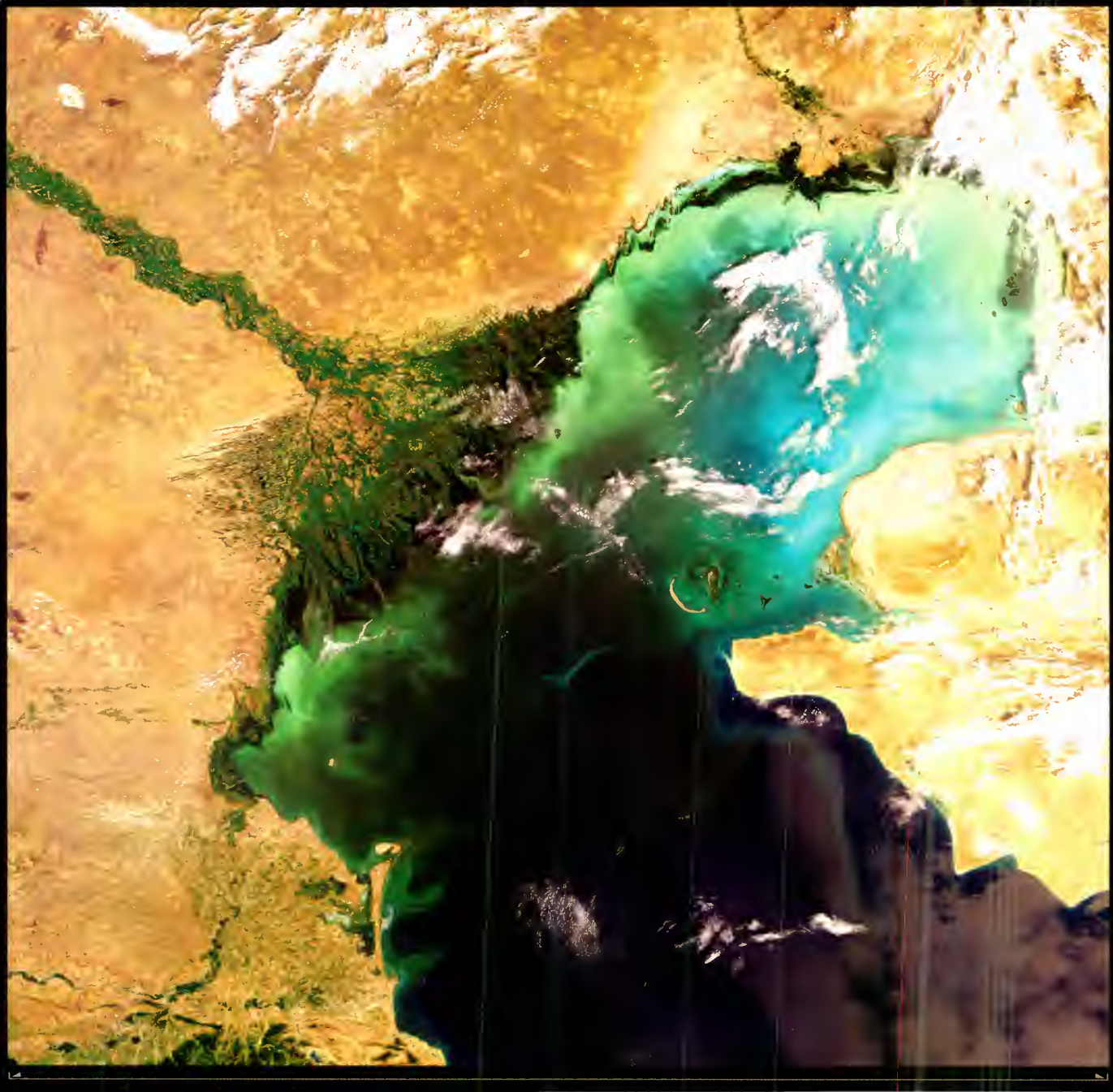


image width: 672 Km

ENVISAT MERIS - 6 August 2005

St. Petersburg, Russia

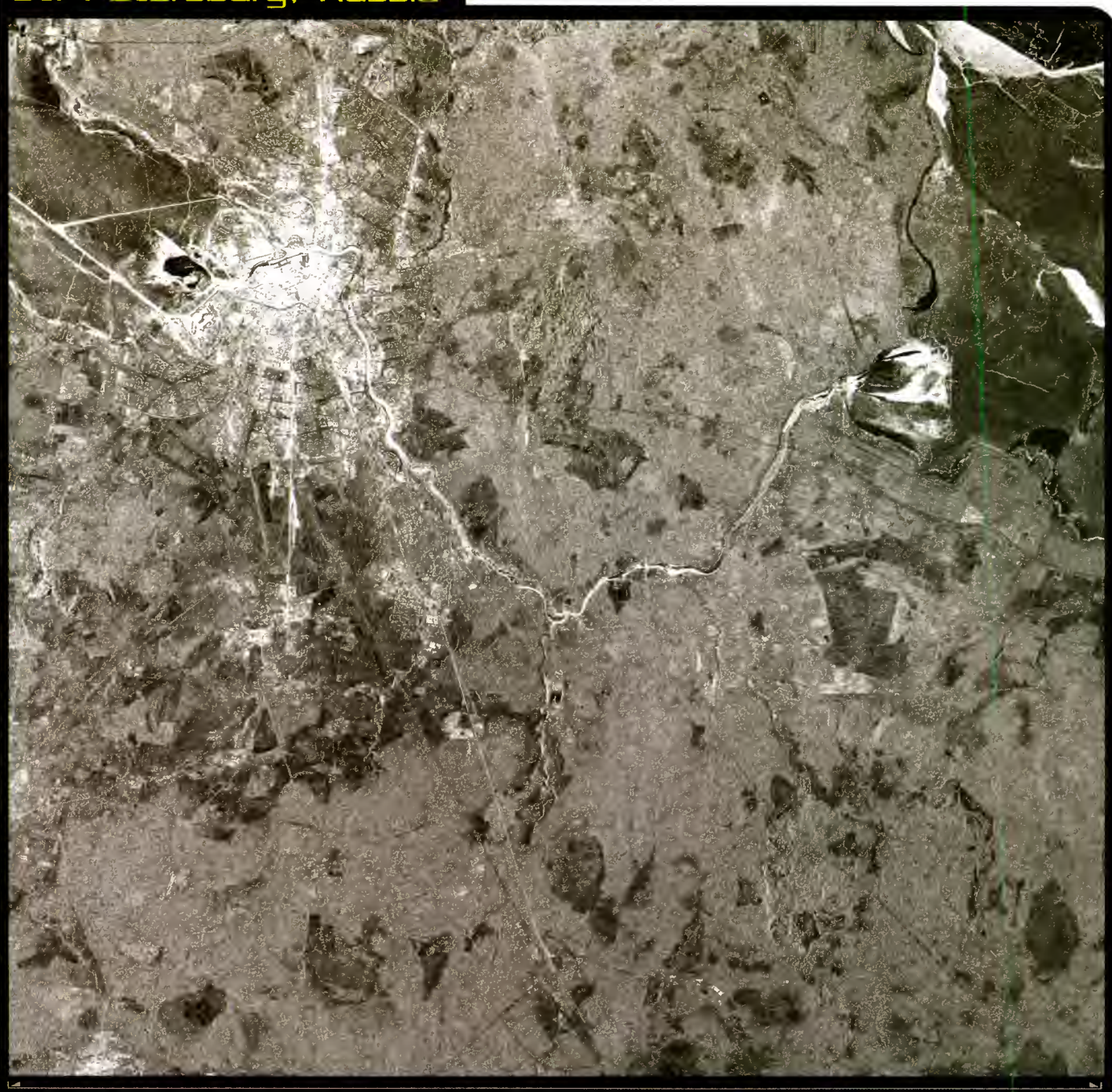


image width: 74,4 km

ENVISAT ASAR - 1 March 2003

Island of Kronshtadt and St. Petersburg

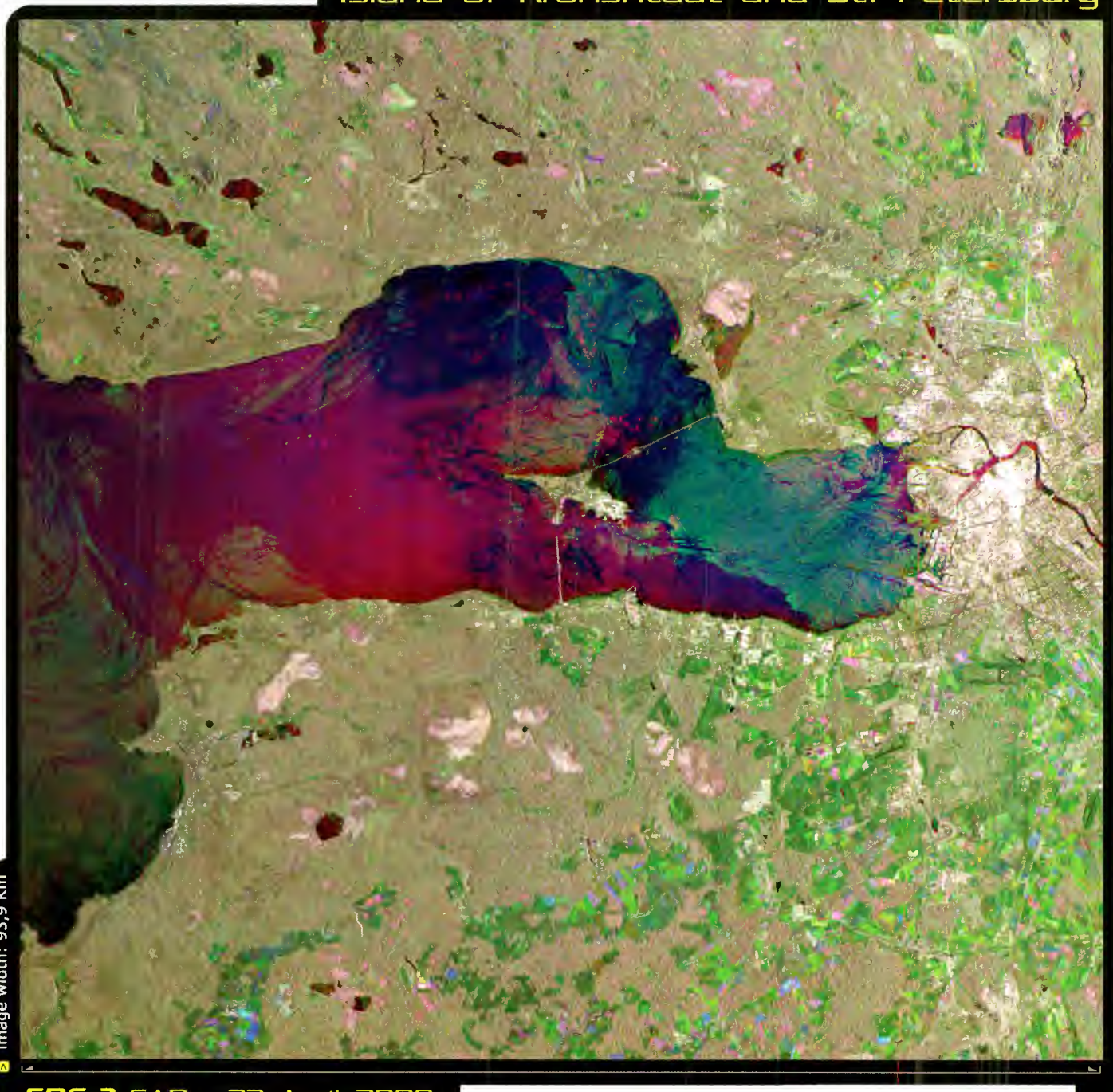


image width: 93,9 Km

ERS-2 SAR - 23 April 2000

Baltic Sea Coast and Lake Ladoga, Russia

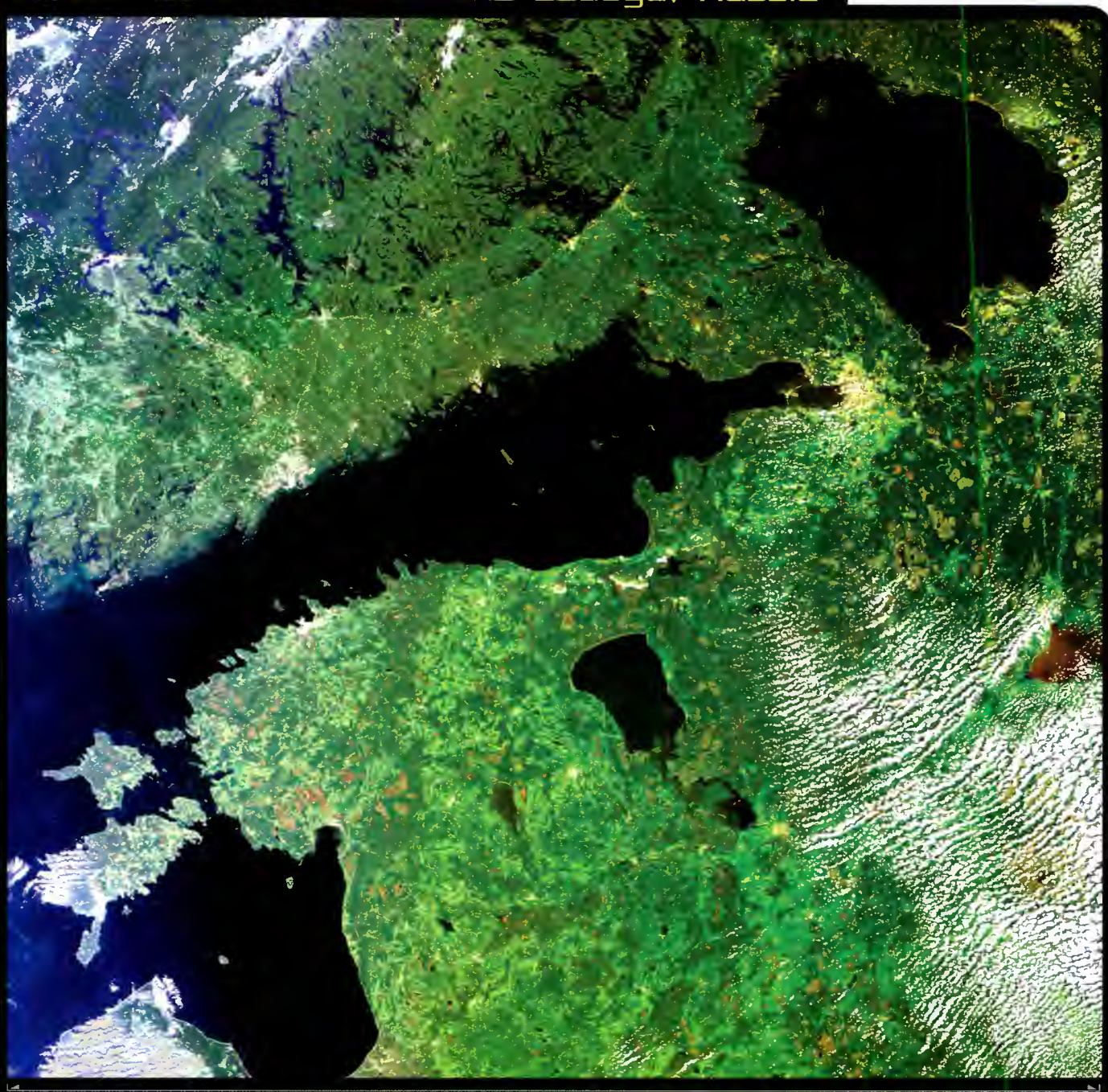


image width: 664,2 km

ENVISAT MERIS - 17 July 2003

Caspian Sea and the Caucasus

image width: 654,3 Km

ENVISAT MERIS - 22 September 2003

Kliuchevskoi Volcano, Russia

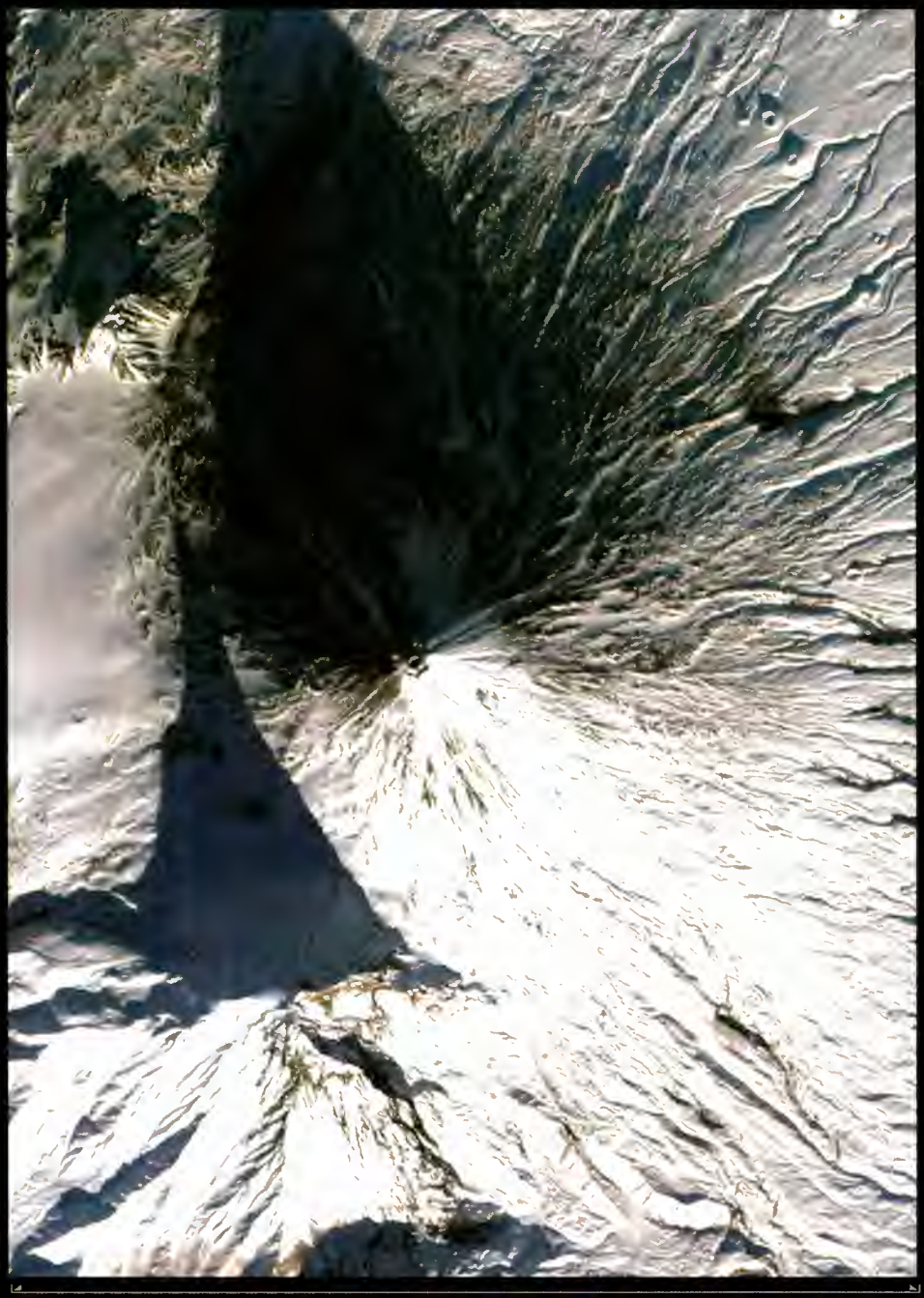


image width: 14 Km

PROBA CHRIS - 18 November 2005

Samoylov Island, Lena Delta, Siberia

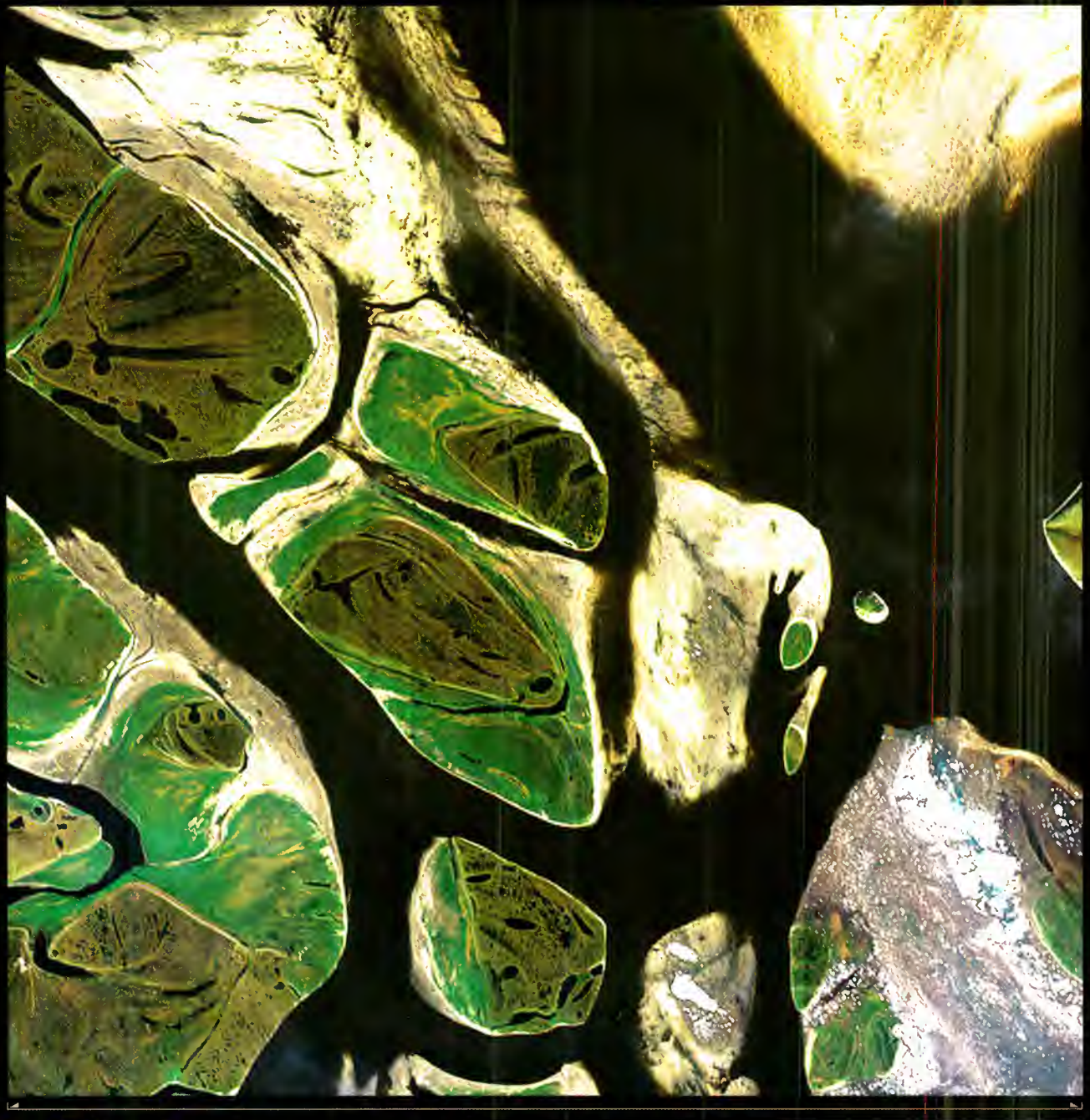


image width: 14 Km

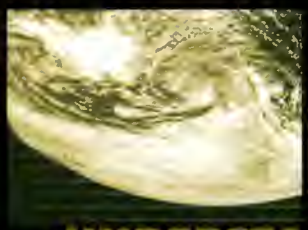
From a vantage point high above our planet, satellites are able to provide a truly **global picture** of the **Earth**. This space-borne information can be used to monitor and measure even small changes in our **Land**, **Sea** and **Atmosphere**.

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

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BENEFIT

Earth from Space

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