
esa
Earth from Space
Central Asia
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the Living Planet

Earth from Space

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

Earth from Space

INDEX

Central Asia

Steppe, Lakes and Altai Mountains, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan

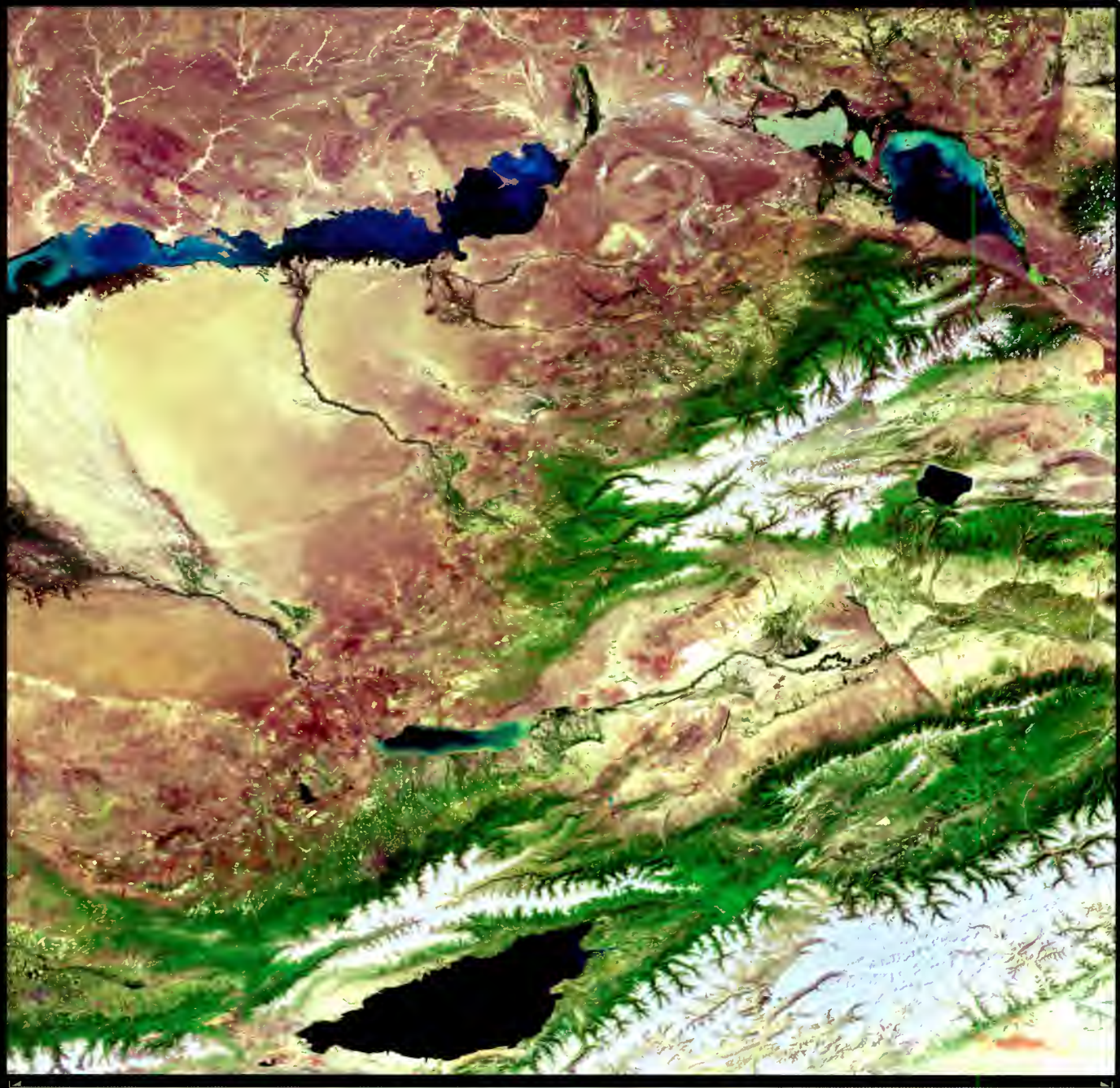


image width: 672 km

ENVISAT MERIS - 16 June 2004

Pamir and Fergana Basin, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan

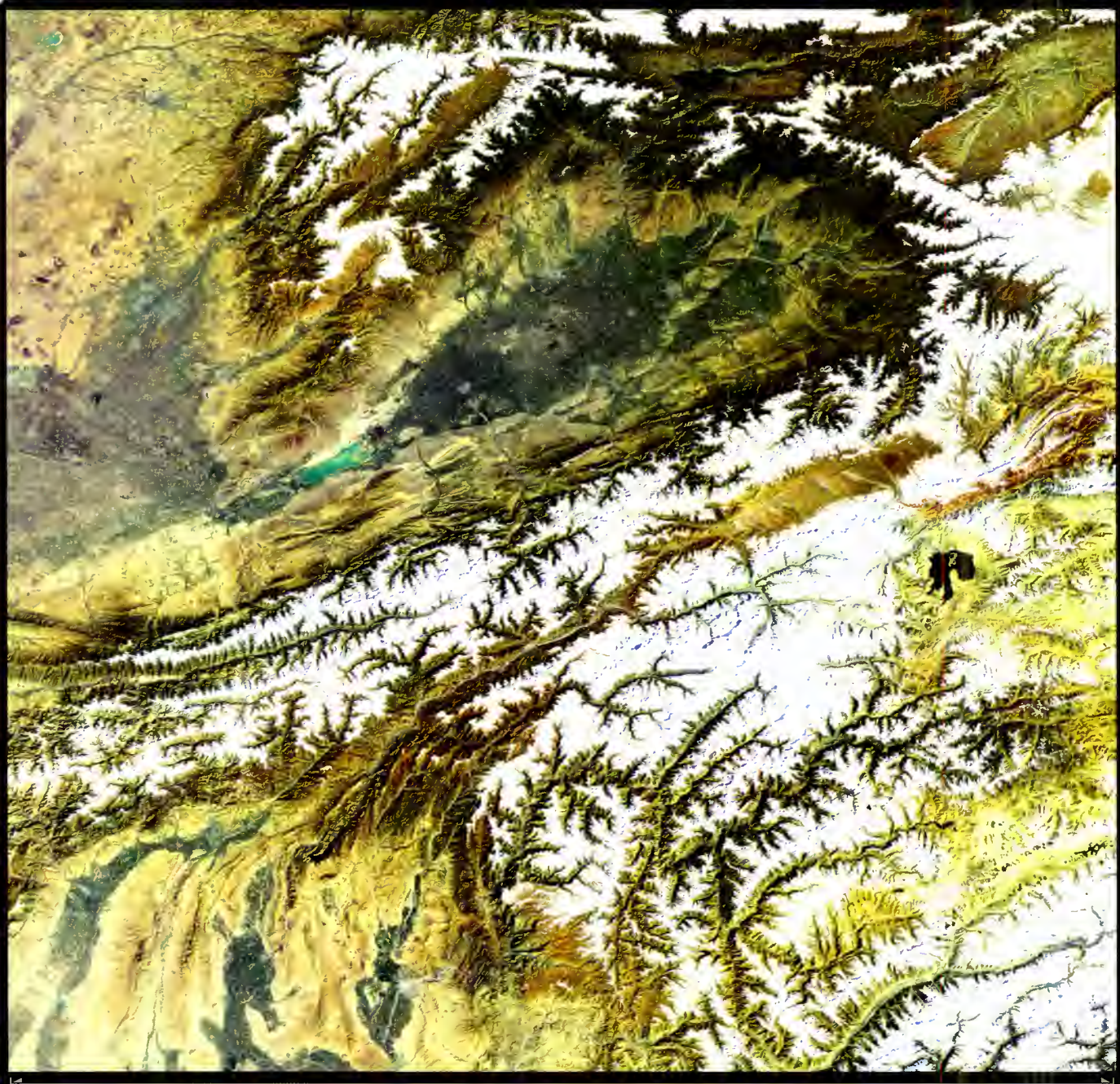


image width: 656 Km

ENVISAT MERIS - 17 October 2003

The Northern Caspian Sea, Kazakhstan

image width: 654 km

ENVISAT MERIS - 22 September 2003

The Southern Caspian Sea and Iranian Coast

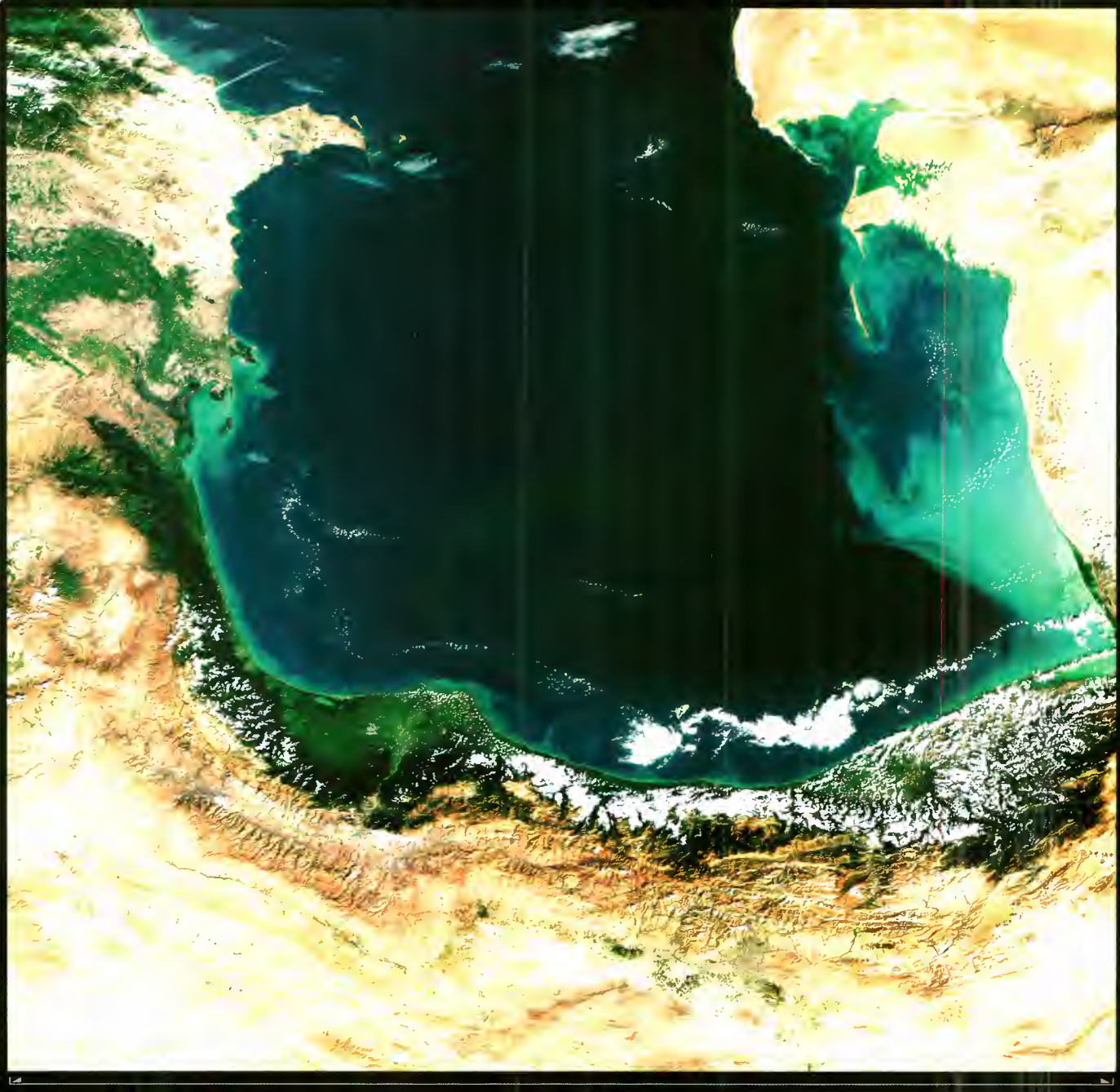


image width: 672 Km

ENVISAT MERIS - 3 November 2005

Indus Valley, Pakistan

ENVISAT AATSR - 12 June 2003

image width: 512 km

Karachi, Pakistan

image width: 78,9 Km

ENVISAT ASAR - 28 June 2004

Katmandu, Capital of Nepal

image width: 14 km

PROBA CHRIS - 7 March 2005

The Himalayas and Mount Everest Region, Tibet

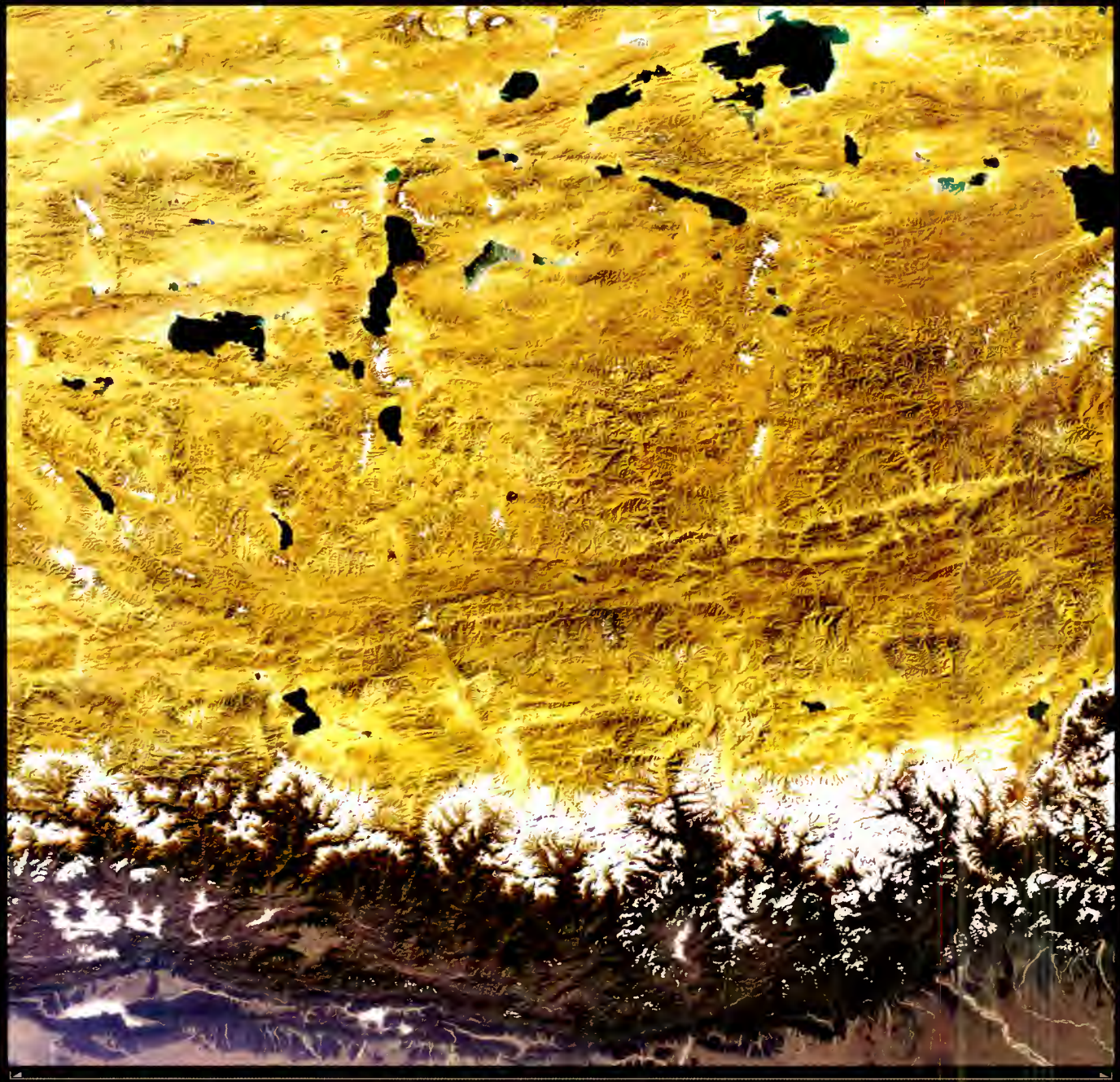


image width: 663 Km

ENVISAT MERIS - 30 November 2003

The Caspian Sea

ENVISAT MERIS - 2 August 2004

image width: 1268 km

Baku, Aserbaijan

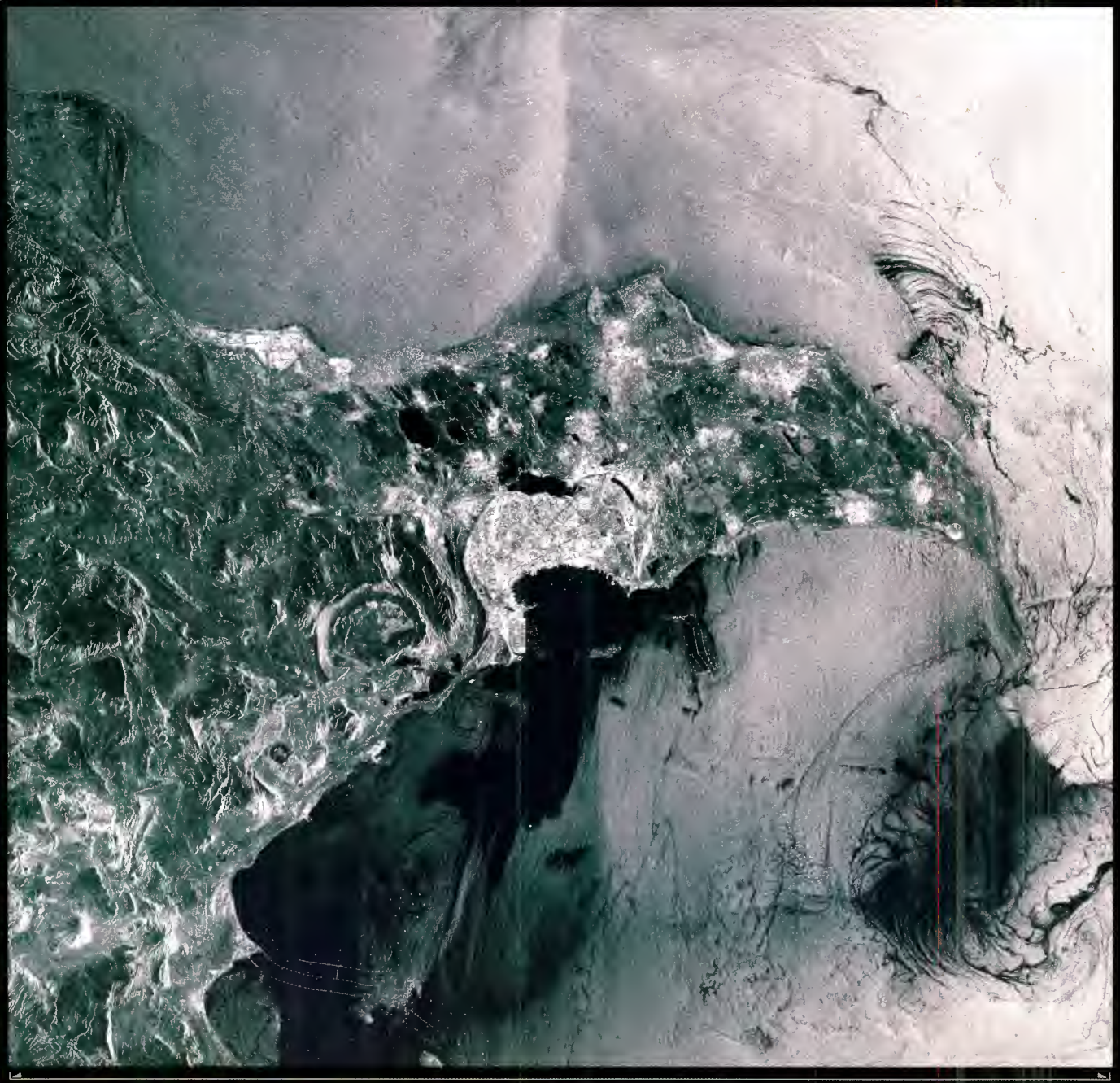


image width: 101,6 Km

ENVISAT ASAR - 18 October 2003

Takla Makan and Tian Shan, Kyrgyzstan and China

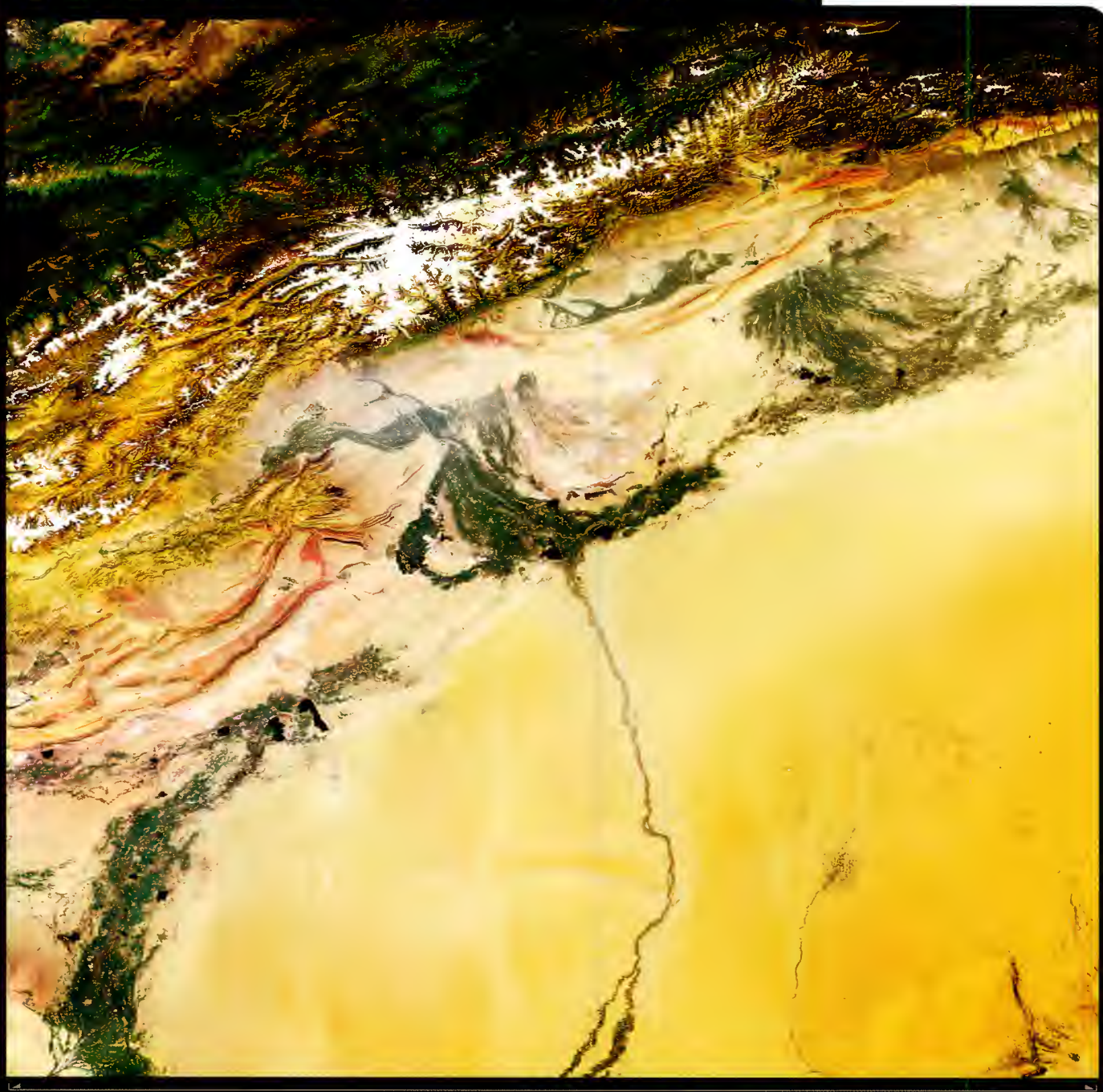


image width: 672 km

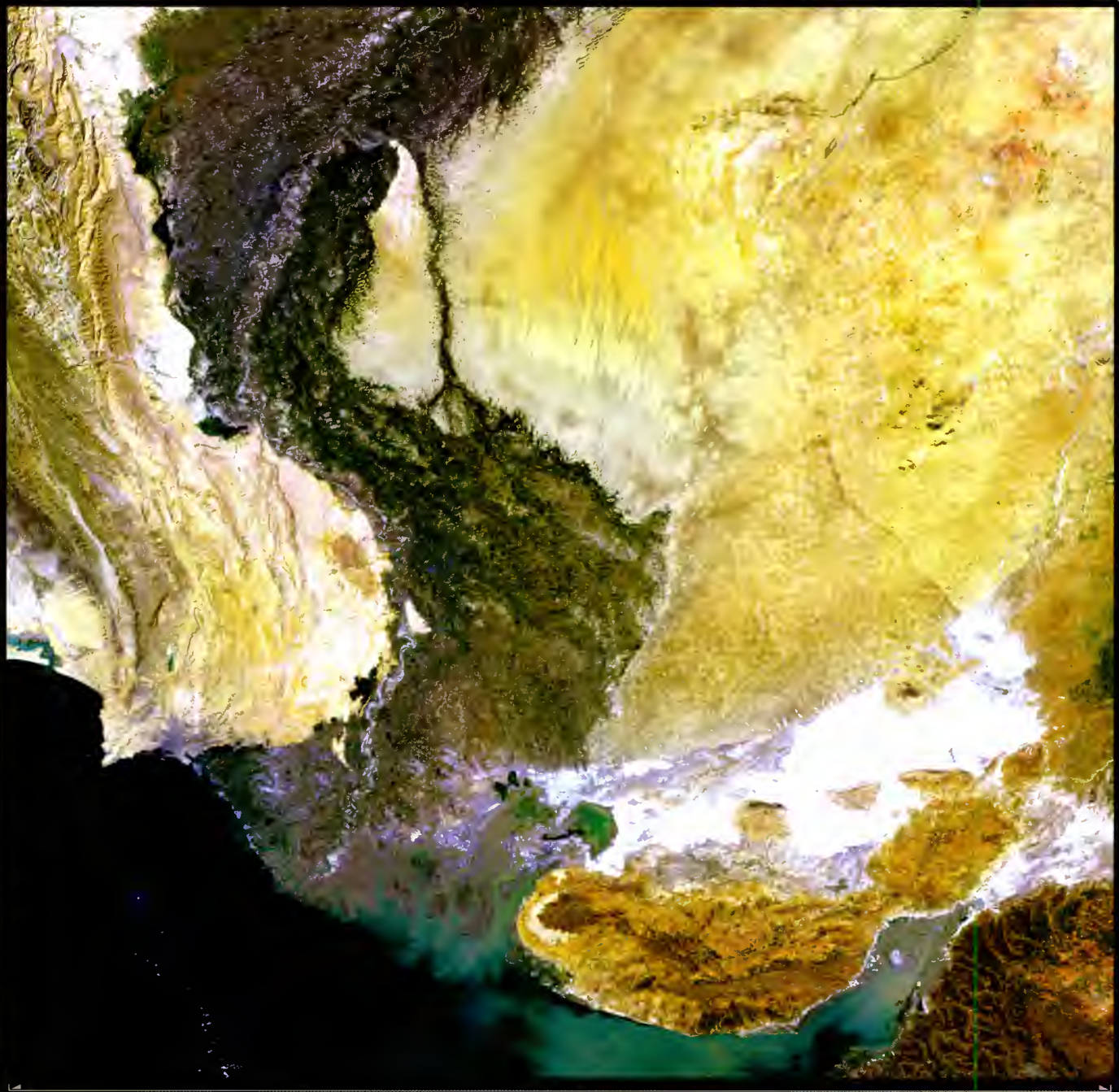
ENVISAT MERIS - 16 August 2003

Ulaanbaatar, Capital of Mongolia

image width: 5,12 Km

PROBA HRC - 5 October 2003

Lower Indus Valley and Delta, Southern Pakistan



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ENVISAT MERIS - 7 January 2003

Aral Sea and Amur-Darya Valley, Uzbekistan

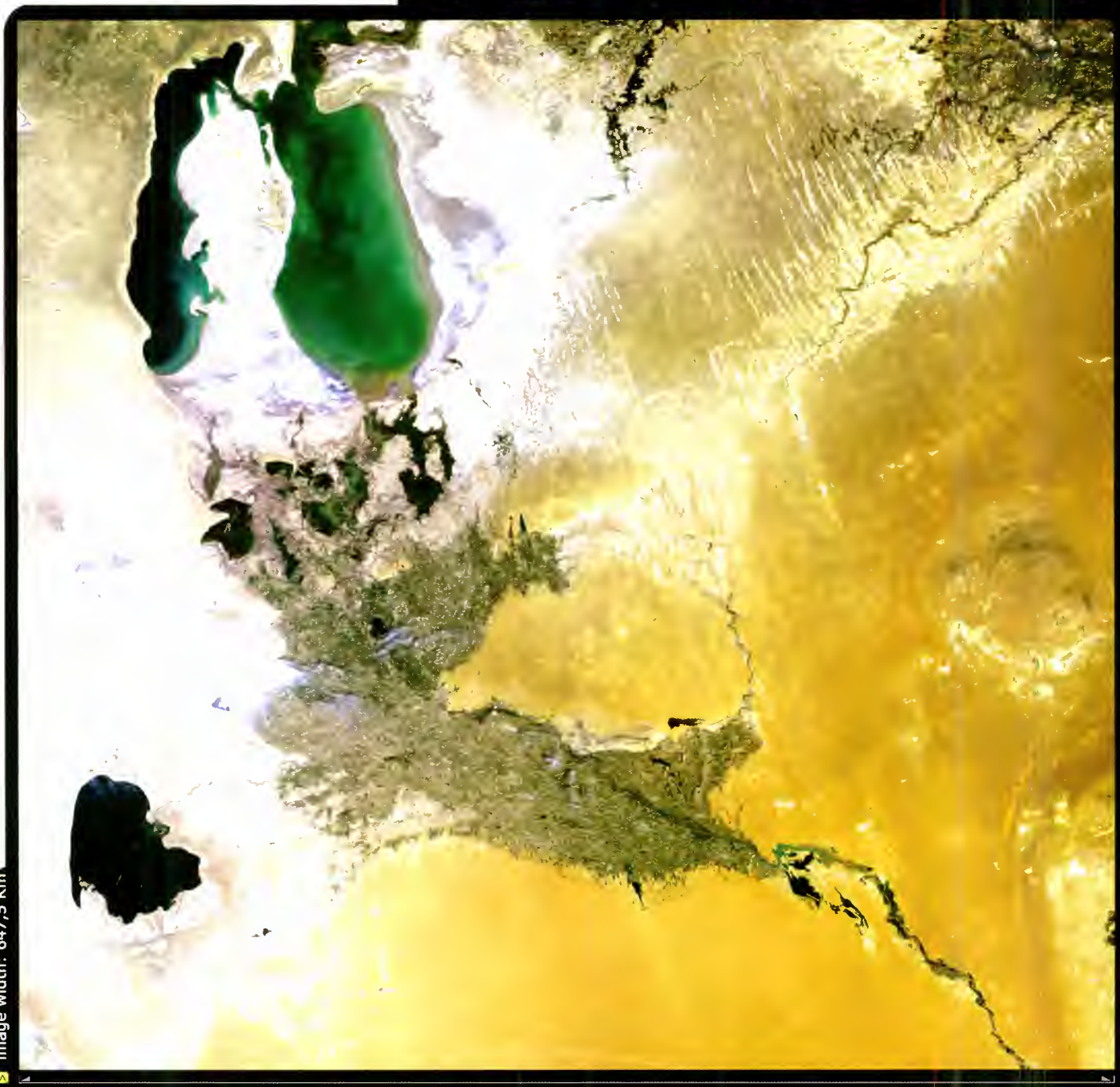

image width: 647,5 Km

ENVISAT MERIS - 9 July 2003

Source of the river Indus, Northern Pakistan

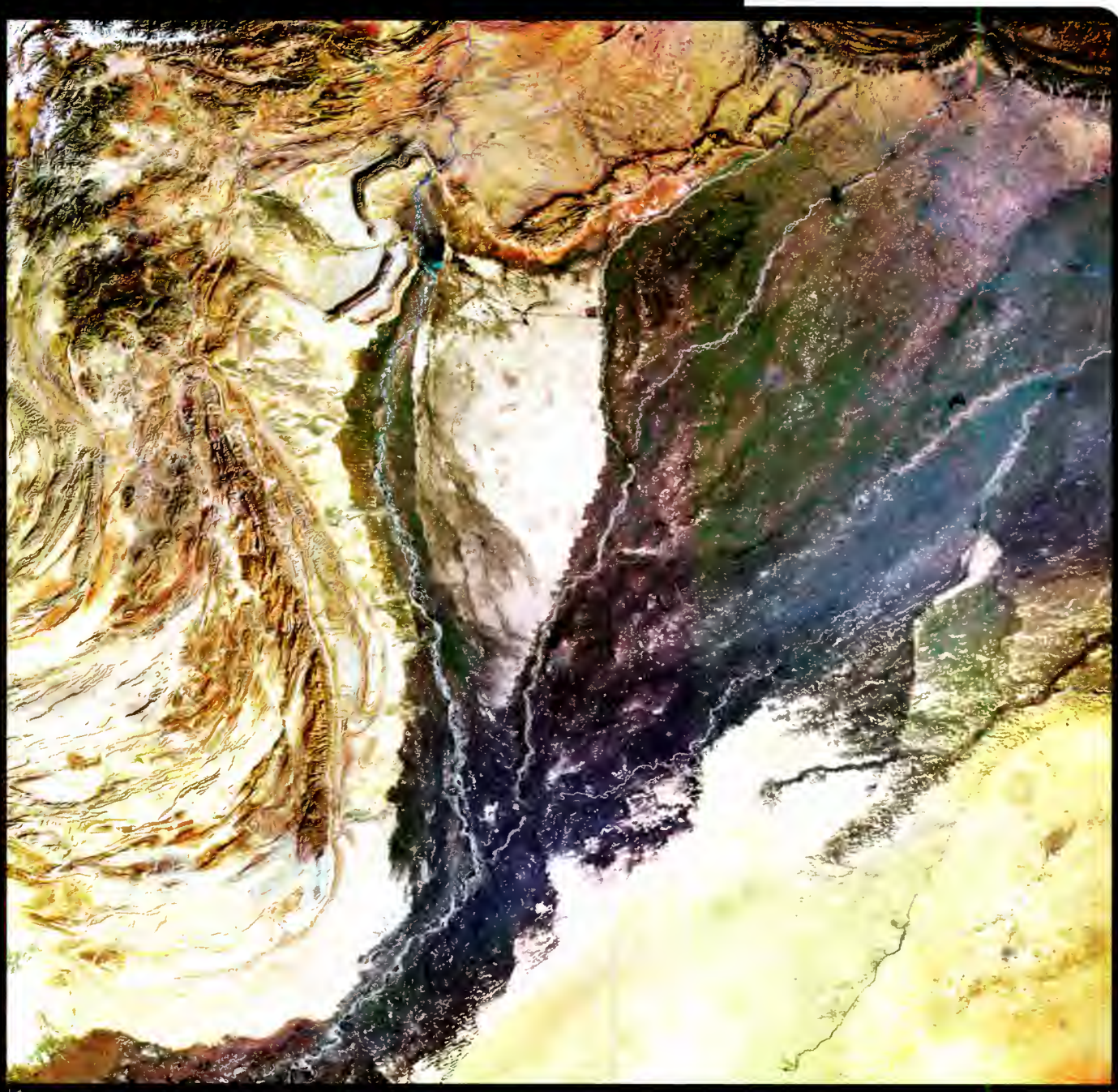

image width: 672 km

ENVISAT MERIS - 22 November 2005

Sandstorm over Rajastan and the Southern Indus Valley

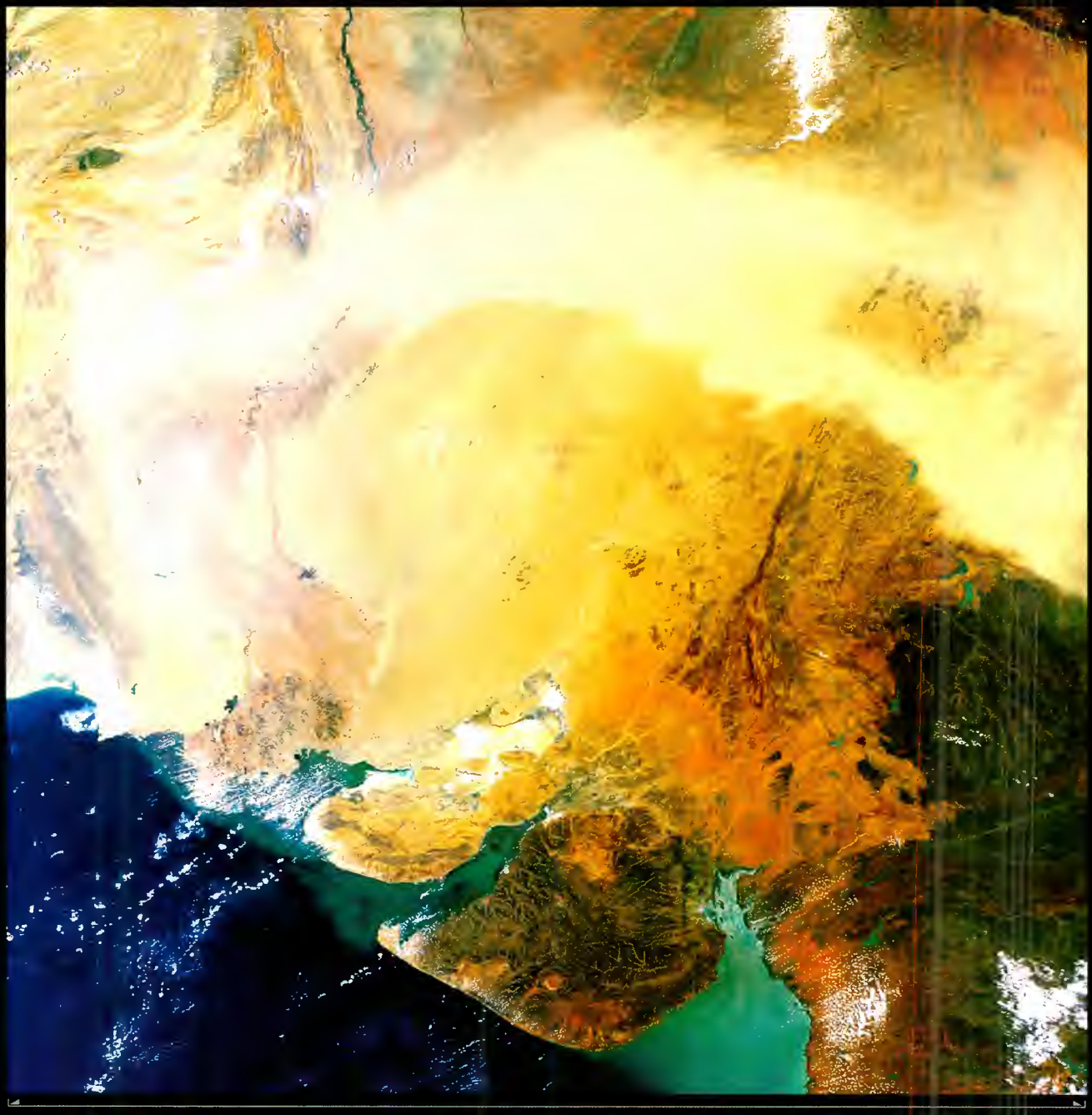

image width: 1943 Km

ENVISAT MERIS - 10 June 2005

Winter snow in the Hindukush, Afghanistan

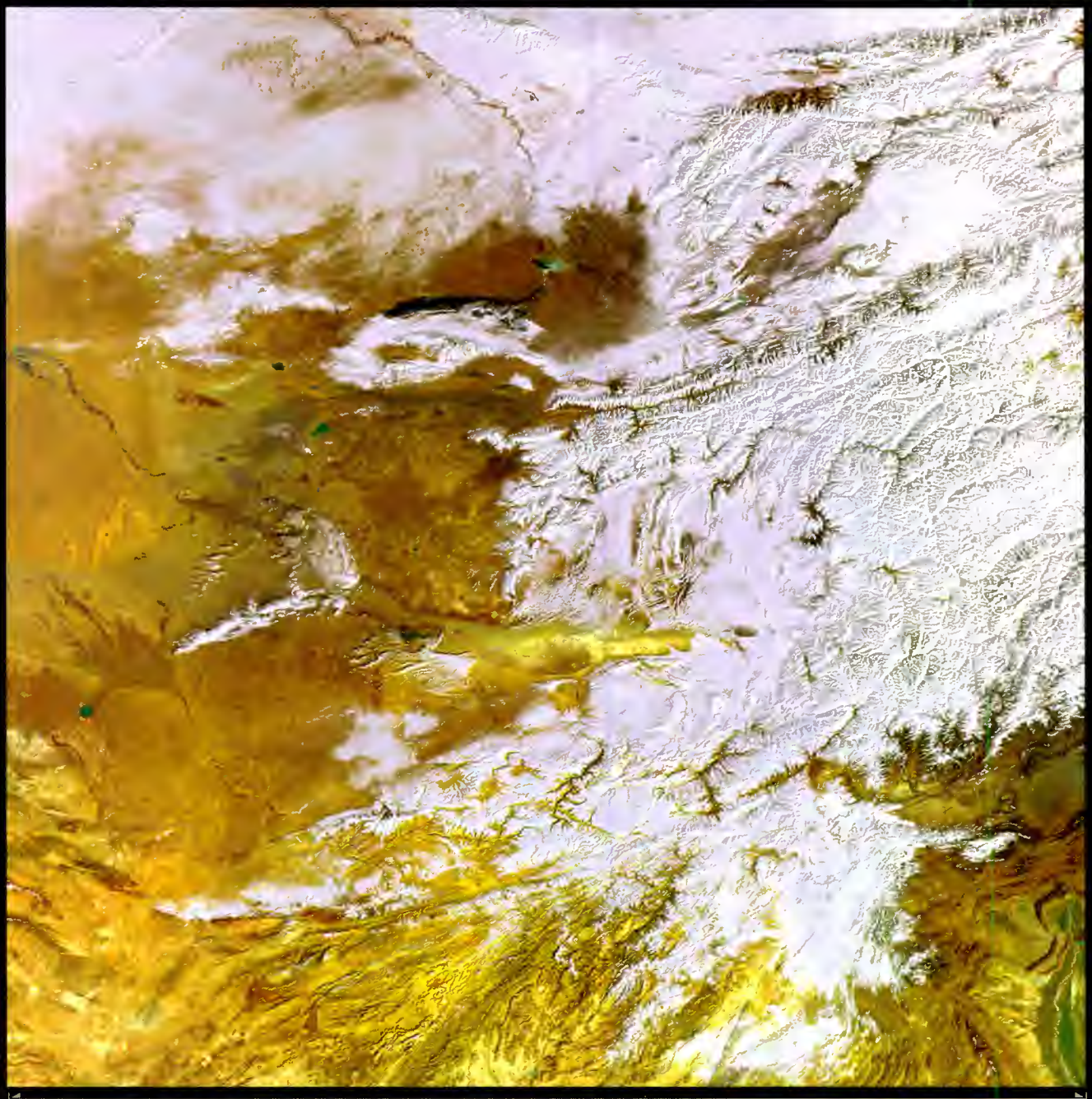

image width: 1283 km

ENVISAT MERIS - 5 January 2006

Dushanbe. Alay Mountains. Tajikistan

image width: 656 km

ENVISAT MERIS - 8 October 2005

Fires in the steppe, Lake Balkhash region, Kazakhstan

image width: 481,3 km

ENVISAT MERIS - 11 August 2002

Indus river delta, Pakistan

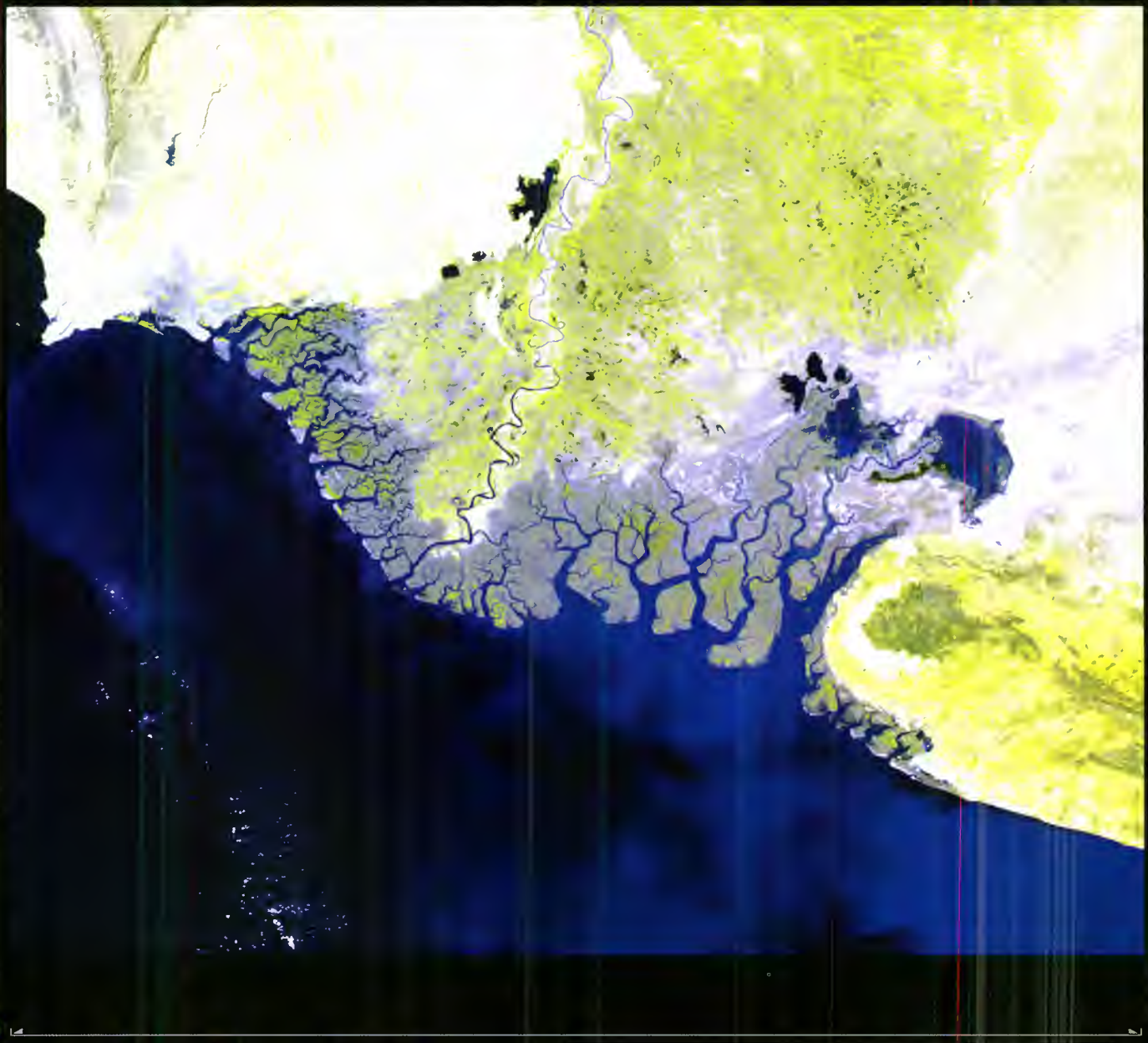

image width: 357 km

ENVISAT MERIS- 7 January 2003

Karakum desert and Amur-Darya river. Turkmenistan

image width: 672 km

ENVISAT MERIS - 26 July 2005

Tashkent, Capital of Uzbekistan

image width: 14,7 km

KOMPSAT EOC - 8 May 2003

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**.

SECURE

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.

BENEFIT

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

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central Asia