

Scratching the Surface? Looking from Space at Human Impact on Earth

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The United Nations Conference

- on the Human Environment, having met at Stockholm from 5 to 16 June 1972, having
- considered the need for a common outlook and for common principles to inspire and guide the peoples of the world in the preservation and enhancement of the environment, proclaims that ...Man is both creature and moulder of his environment, which gives him physical sustenance and affords him the opportunity for intellectual, moral, social and spiritual growth.....man has acquired the power to transform his environment in countless ways and on an unprecedented scale.

'The Blue Marble'



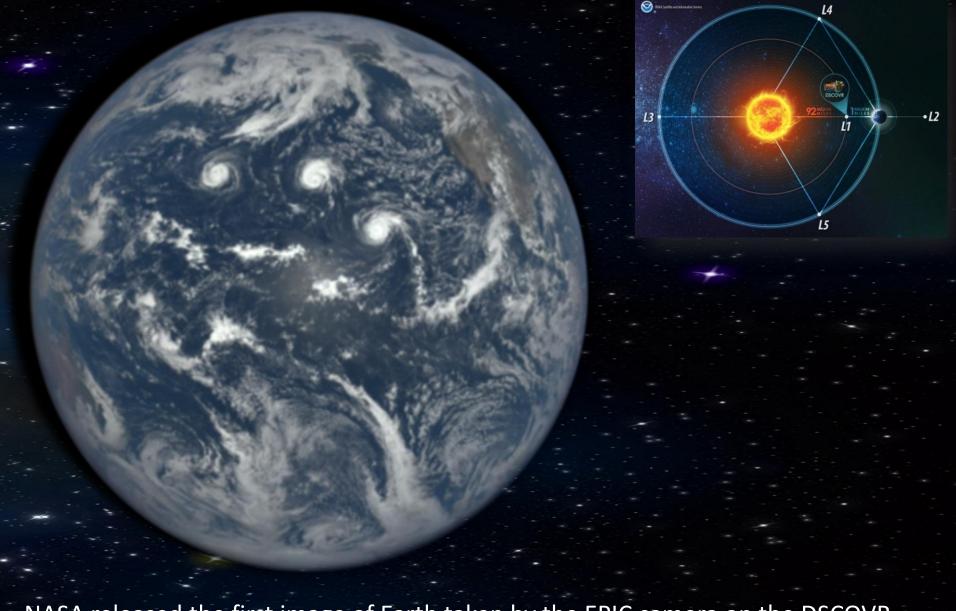
NASA, December 1972, Apollo 17 Mission

'The Blue Marble: The Next Generation'





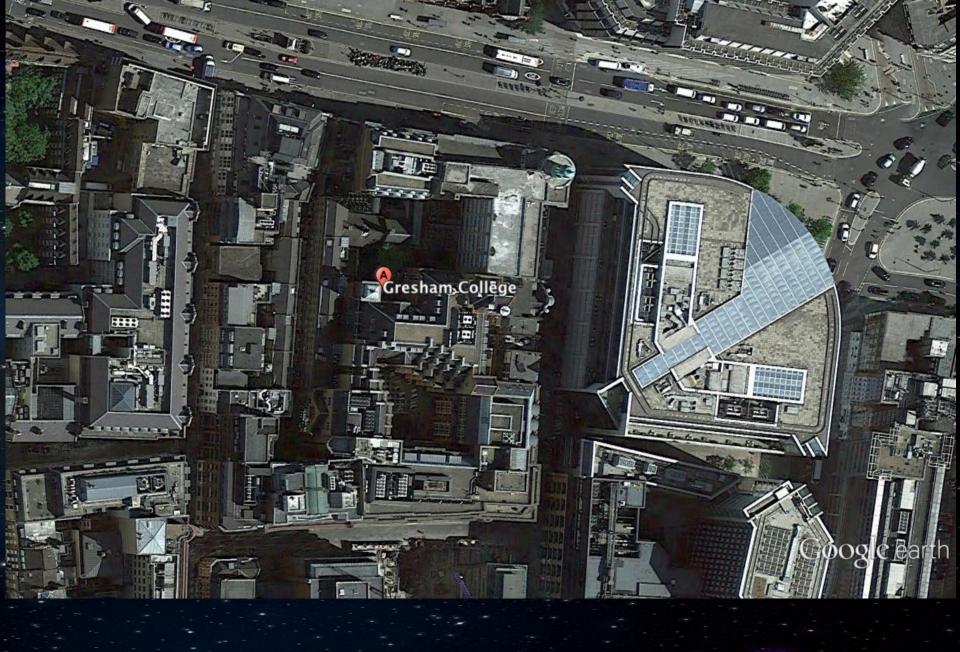
NASA, 2005, multiple cloud free satellite images stitched together



NASA released the first image of Earth taken by the EPIC camera on the DSCOVR satellite, in 2016. It has now captured a full year of our planet, at two hourly intervals, from about one million miles away at Lagrange Point 1

A coming together of...

- The operationalisation of Global Positioning Satellites (GPS) for military and civilian uses in 1991, now with 24 military satellites supporting everything from missiles to your mobile phone
- The distribution of data and imagery on the WWW in 1992
- The huge growth in personal computing
- The use of Geographic Information Systems for the management of information
- The privatisation of high resolution satellites in the later 1990s
- The enormous growth in data storage capability, and the decrease in costs, internationally
- The appearance of Google Earth in 2005

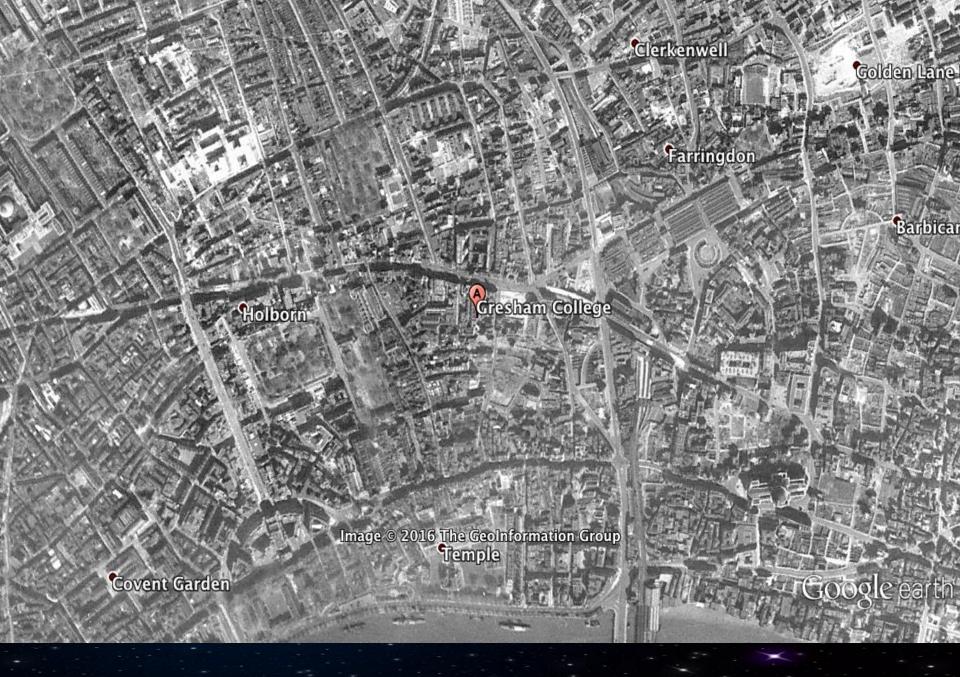


Google Earth, apparently 2016, Gresham College

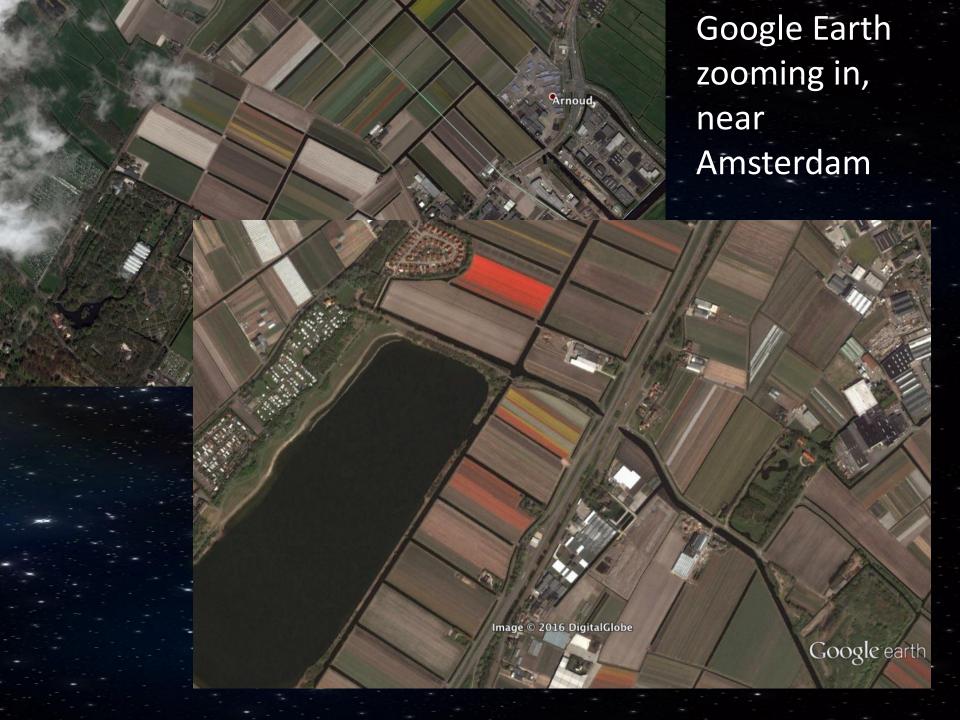


Cambridge Colleges and town centre on Google Earth, 2016





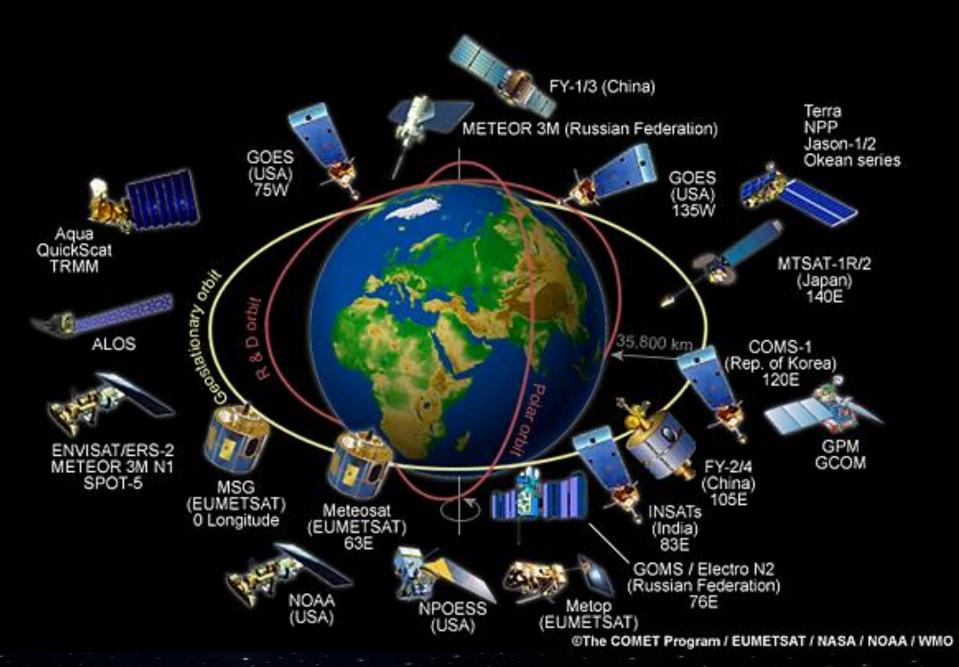
Google Earth, historic image, December





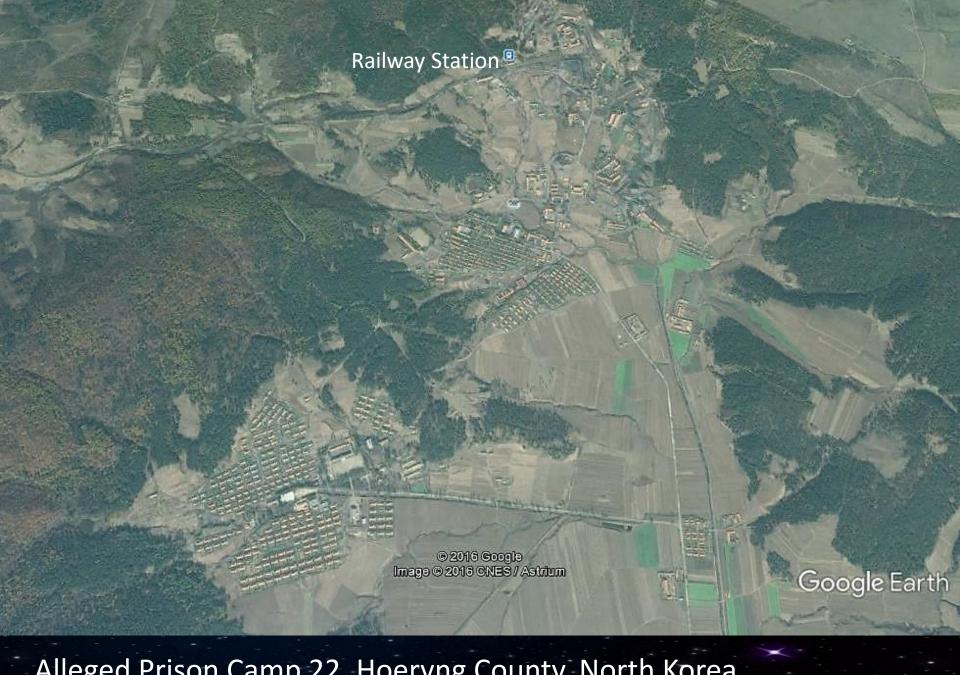
Fields of tulips near Lisse, Amsterdam, Netherlands. www.yannarathusbertrand.org

Range of satellites doing different things





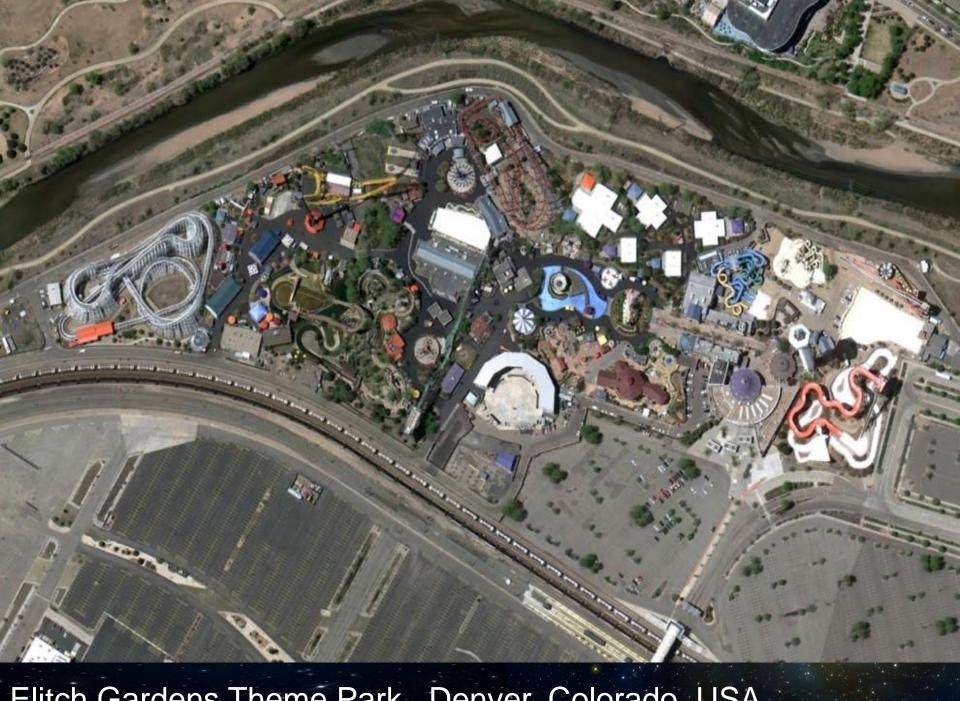
KOMPSAT-2 Korea Multi-Purpose Satellite-2's main objectives are to provide surveillance capability for large-scale disasters by acquiring high-resolution imagery (1m resolution) for GIS applications



Alleged Prison Camp 22, Hoeryng County, North Korea



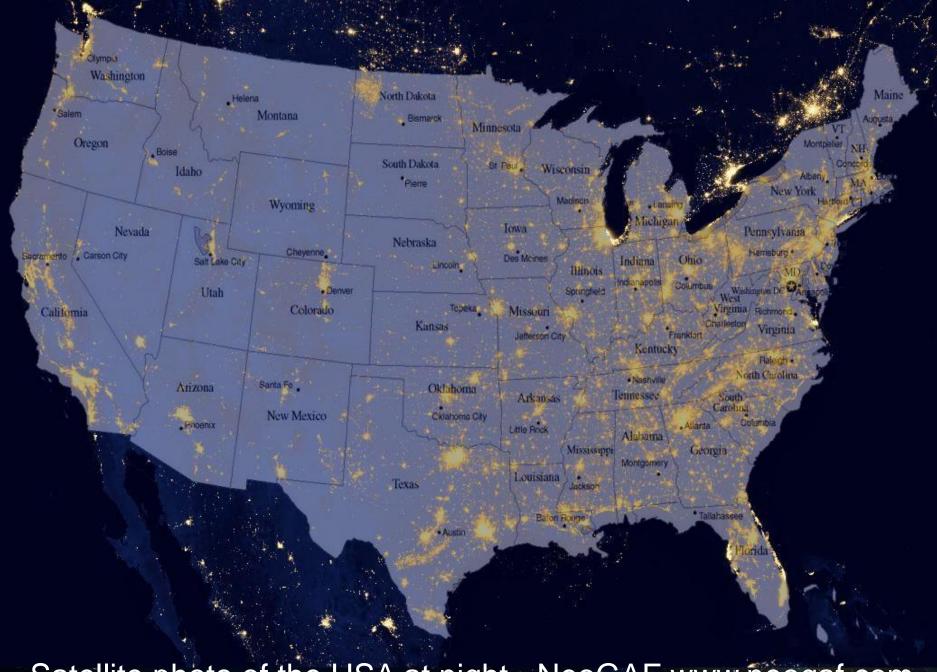
Chapman Glacier, Antarctica. www.satimagingcorp.com



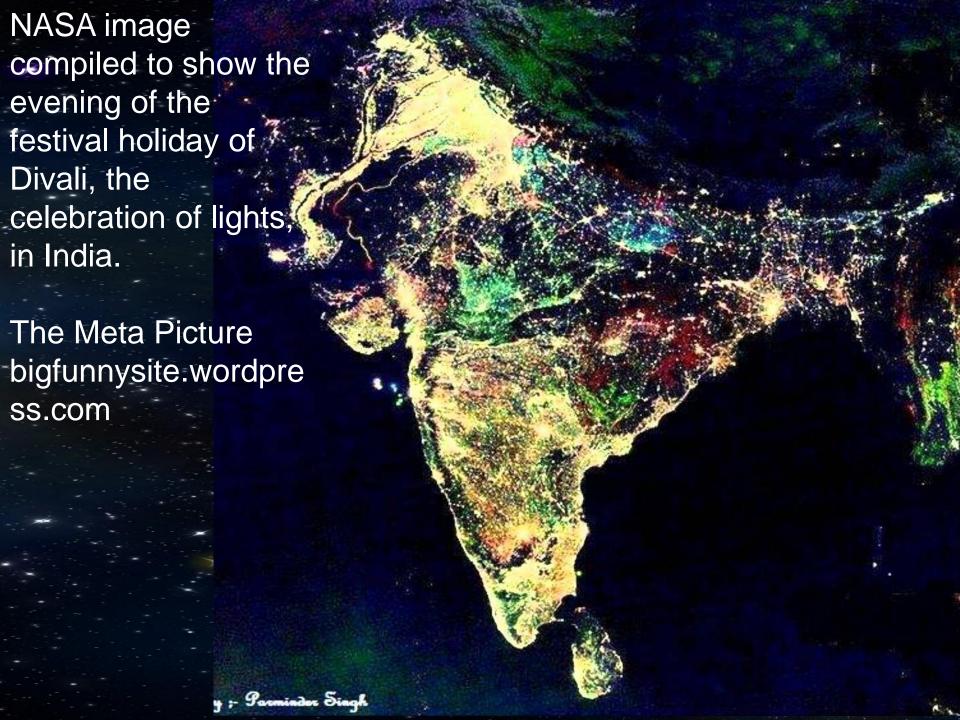
Elitch Gardens Theme Park, Denver, Colorado, USA



KOMPSAT-2 image of the Zaatari Refugee Camp, Jordan, acquired on June 5, 2013 (image credit: KARI, European Space Agency)



Satellite photo of the USA at night - NeoGAF www.neogaf.com



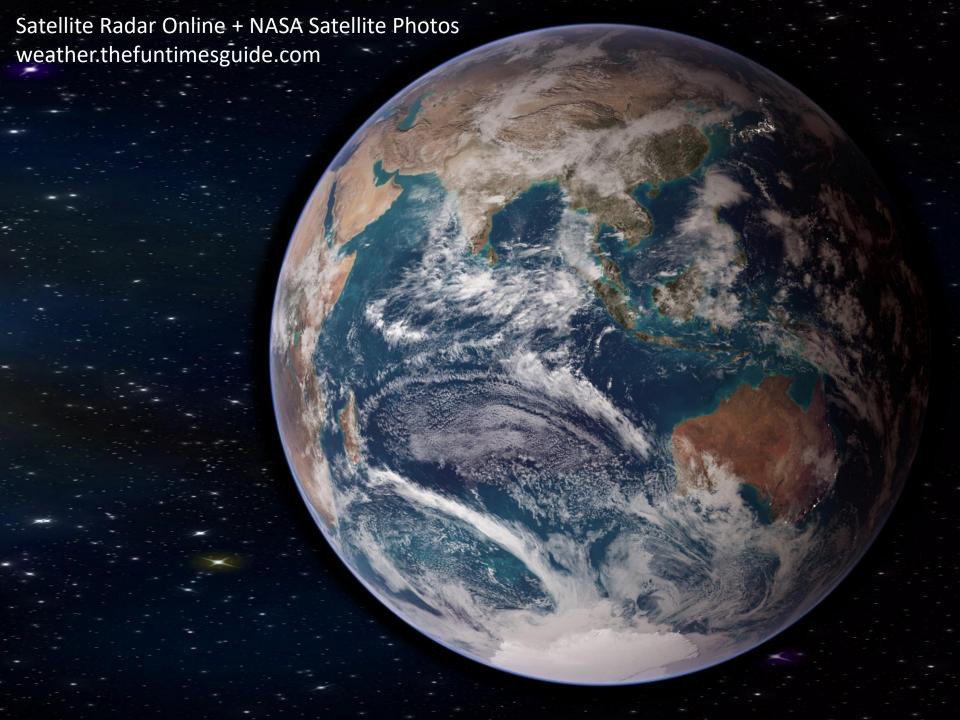




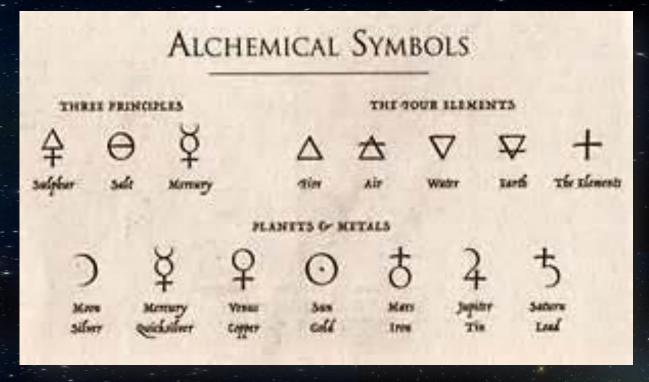


Giant Italian Rabbit, produced by group of artists near Artesina, Italy. SPOT image



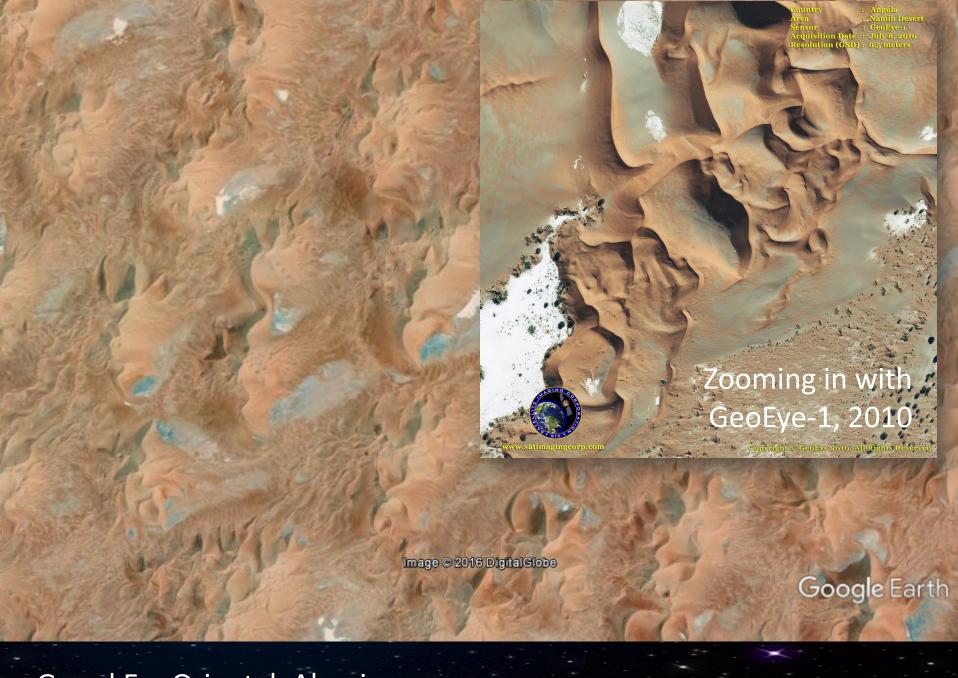


Elemental icons – the four elements of nature and history

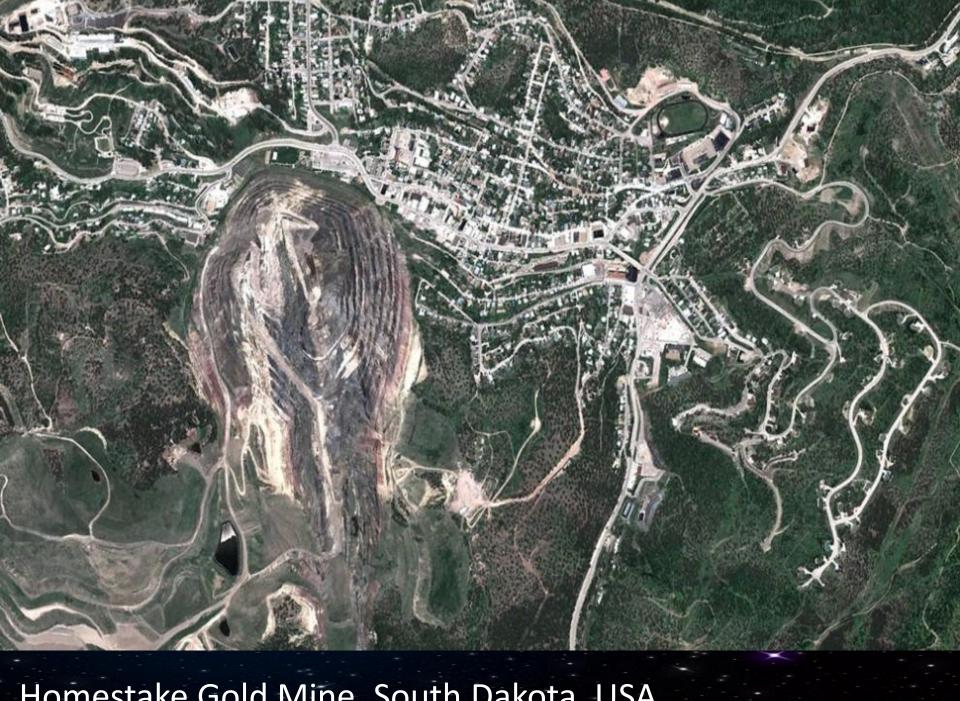


A mixture of science, philosophy and mysticism.....

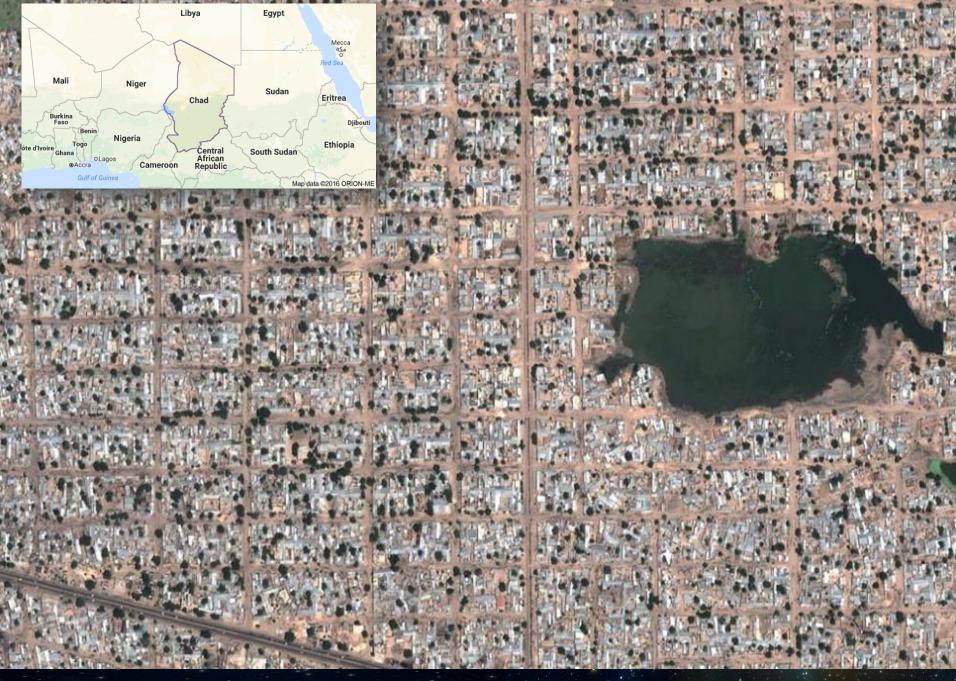




Grand Erg Oriental, Algeria



Homestake Gold Mine, South Dakota, USA

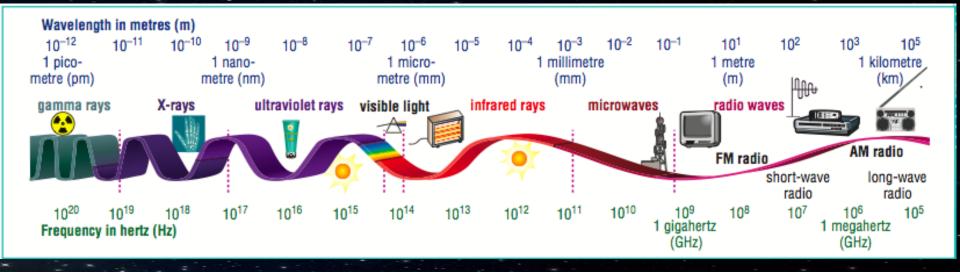


The area of N'Djamena, the capital of Chad

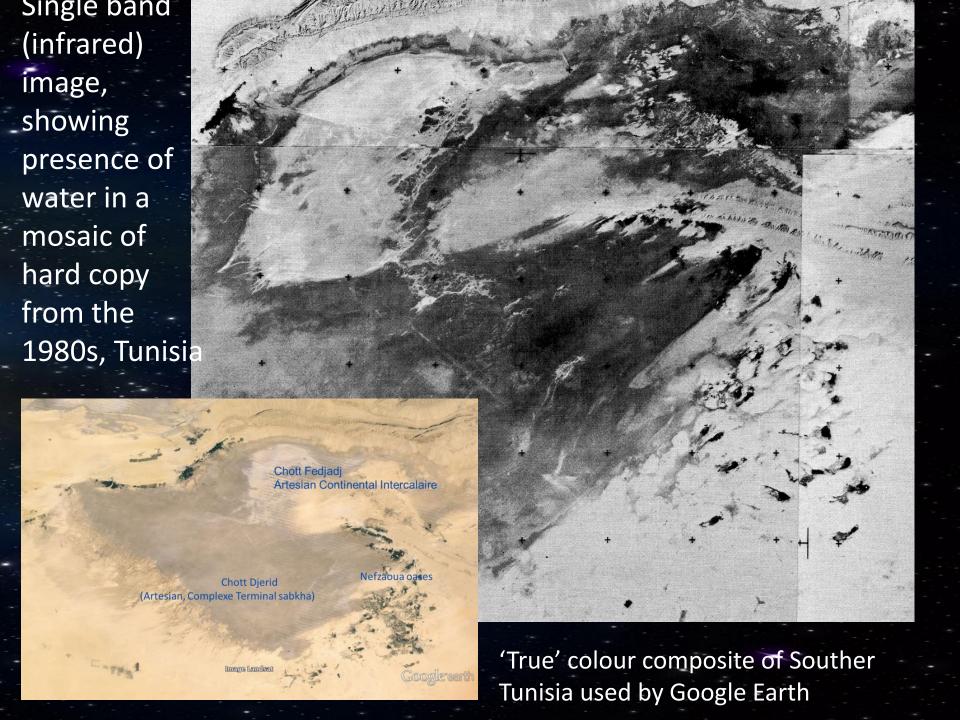




The Electromagnetic Spectrum



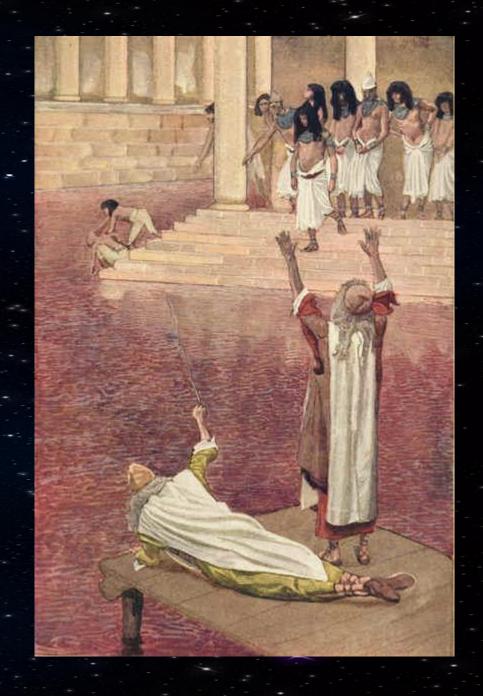
Sensors are designed to detect a specific range of wavelengths, depending on the intended purpose. One satellite can carry several sensors, and images can then be combined in different ways to highlight particular features.





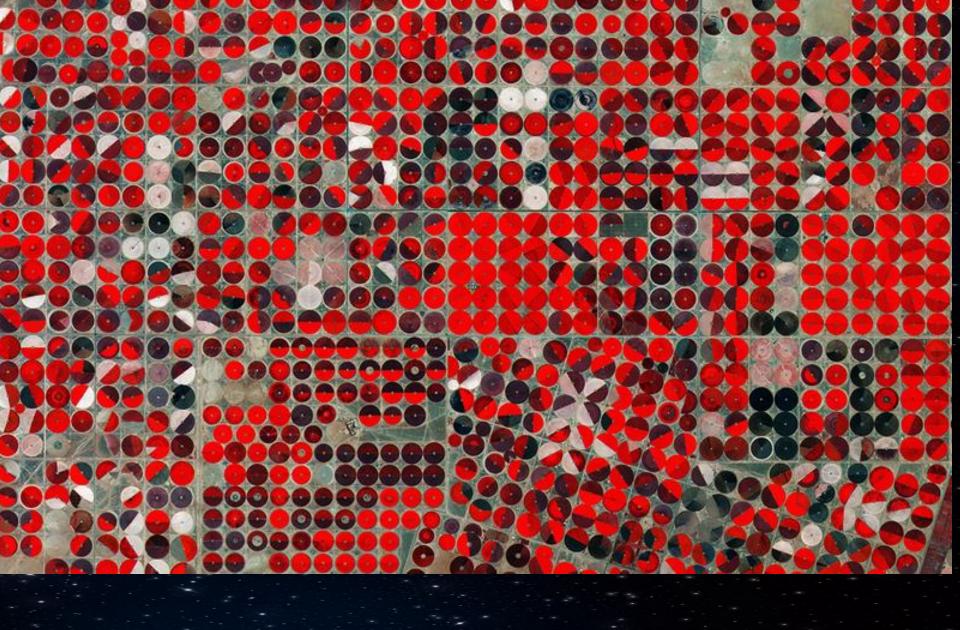
'The First Plague:
Water Is Changed into
Blood', by 19th
century French painter
James Tissot

Water bodies are often shown in red on 'false colour' images

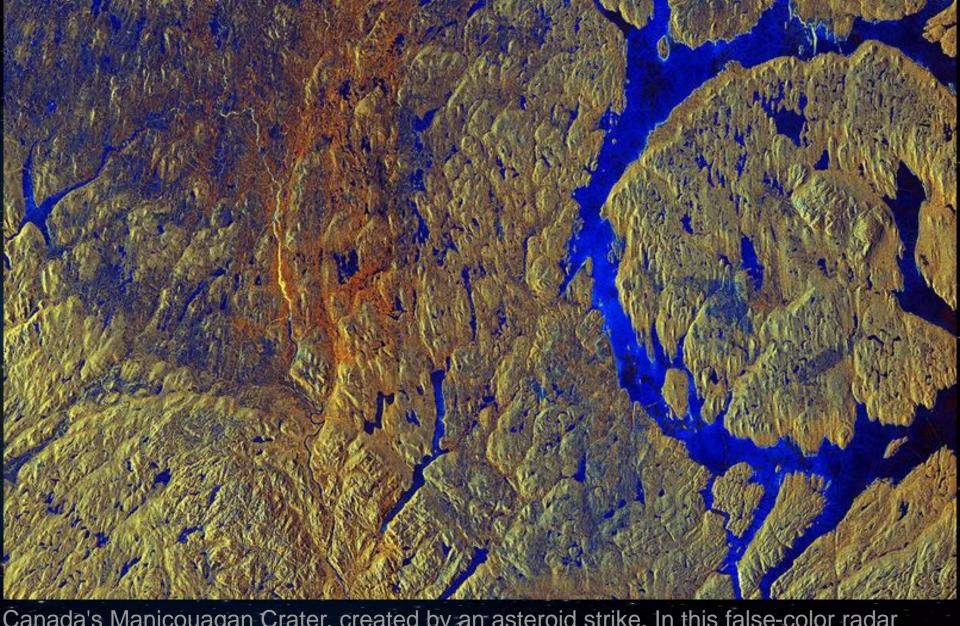




A 'false colour' satellite image of the Nile using infrared technology Areas with high infra red radiation are shown in red (Courtesy European Space Agency, April 2016)



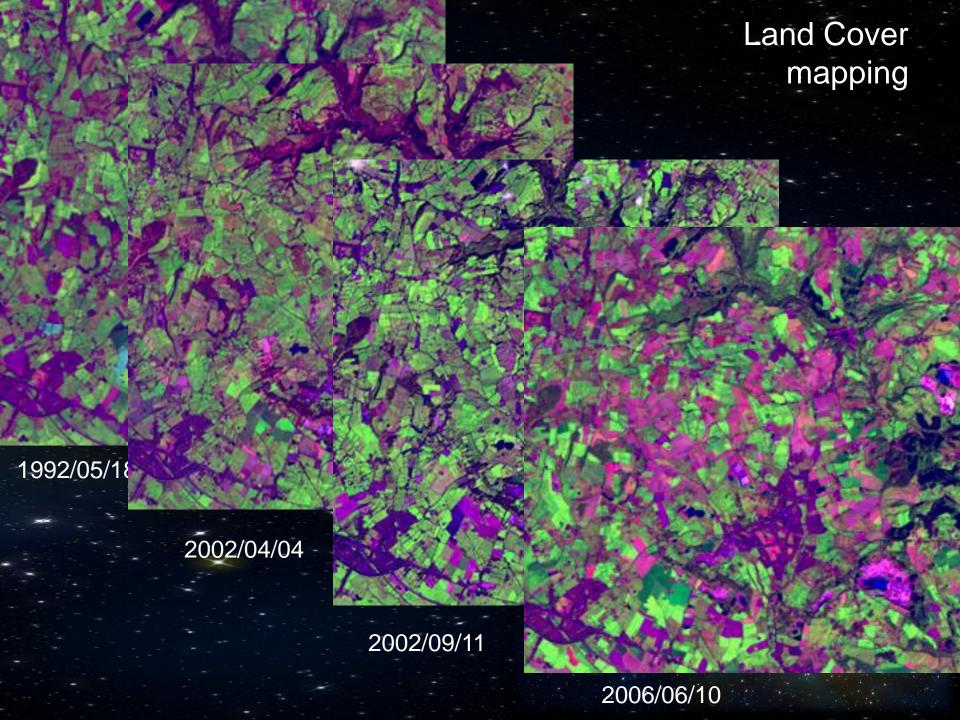
A image from the Sentinel-2A satellite, with infrared showing a central-pivot irrigation system in Saudi Arabia. (Photo: <u>ESA</u>)



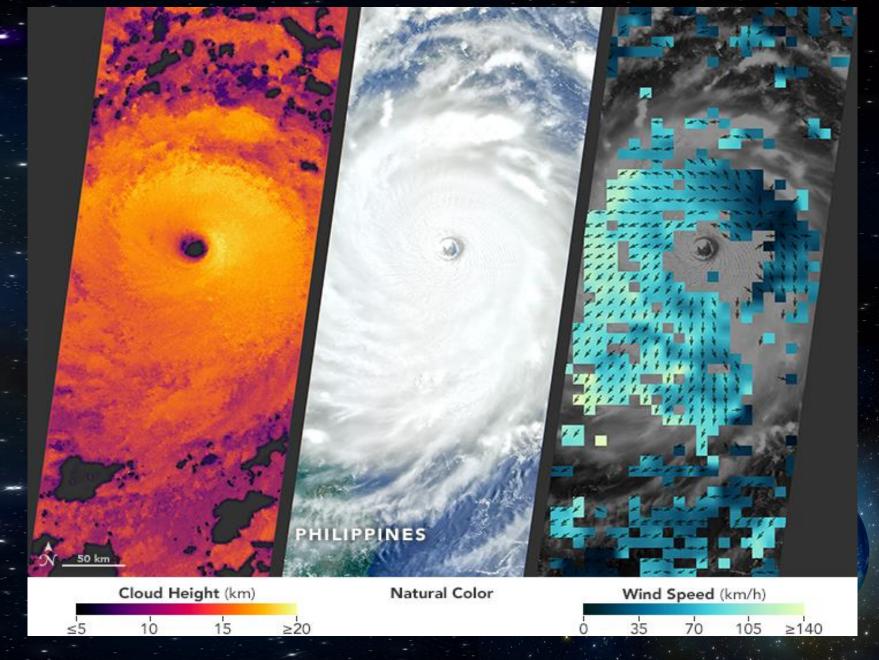
Canada's Manicouagan Crater, created by an asteroid strike. In this false-color radar image, the blue is areas of ice and water and the yellows and oranges are vegetation. (Photo: <u>ESA</u>)

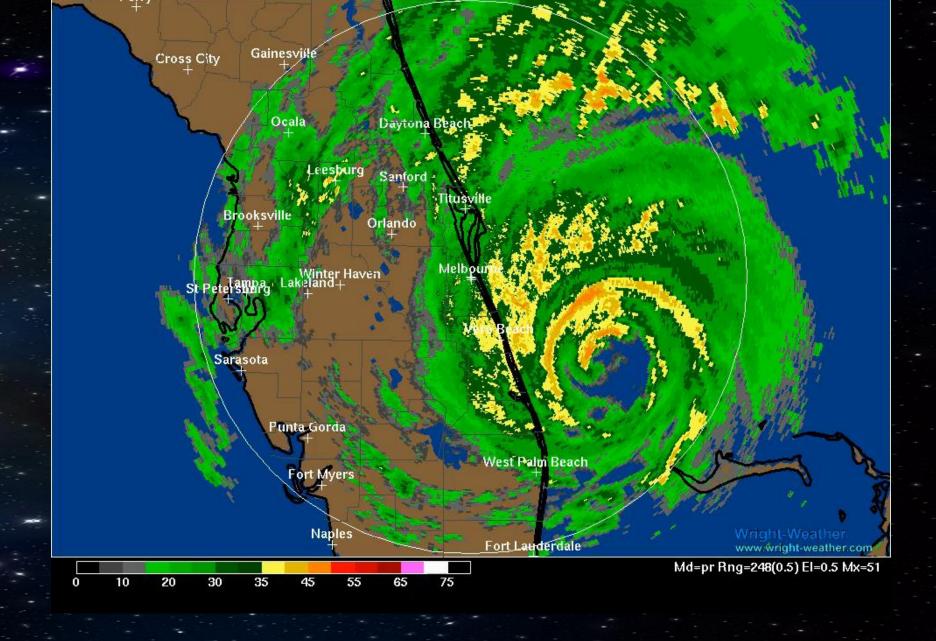


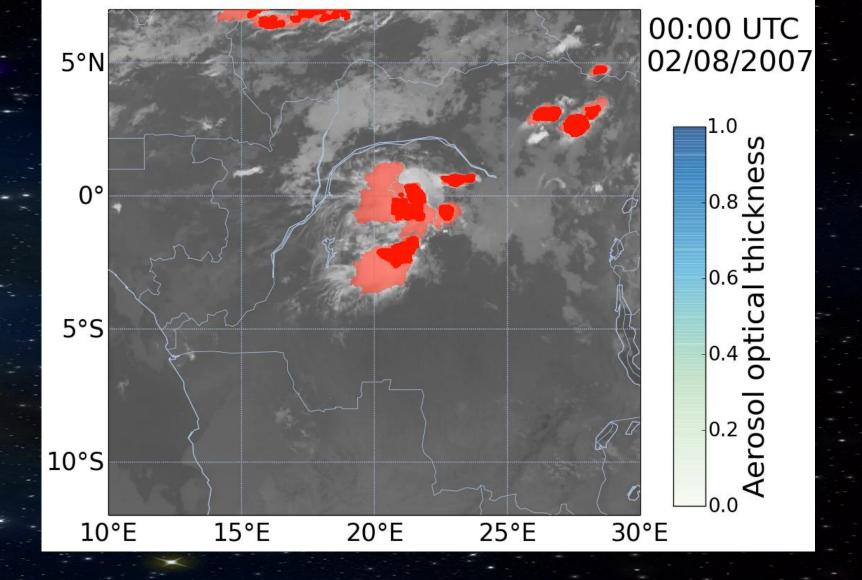
Central California seen through Sentinel-1A's radar, with the San Andreas fault line running diagonally down from top left. (Photo: <u>ESA</u>)



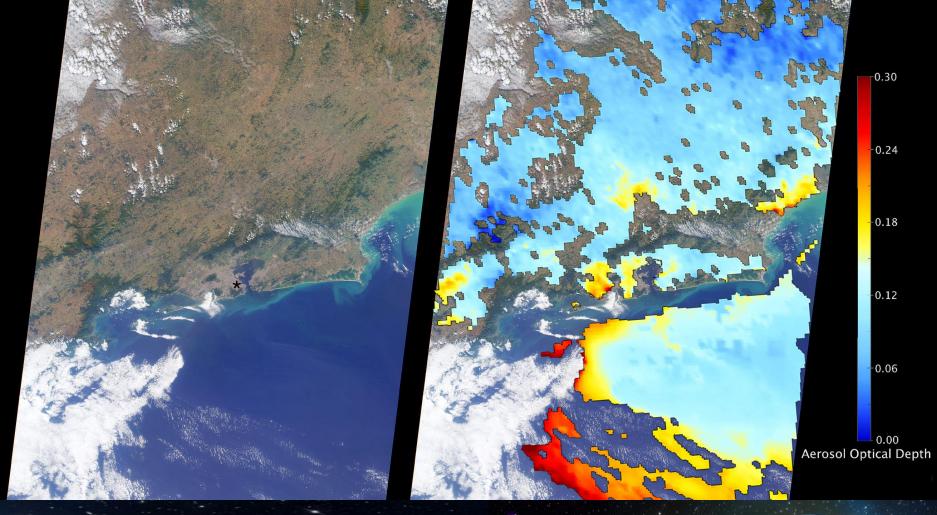








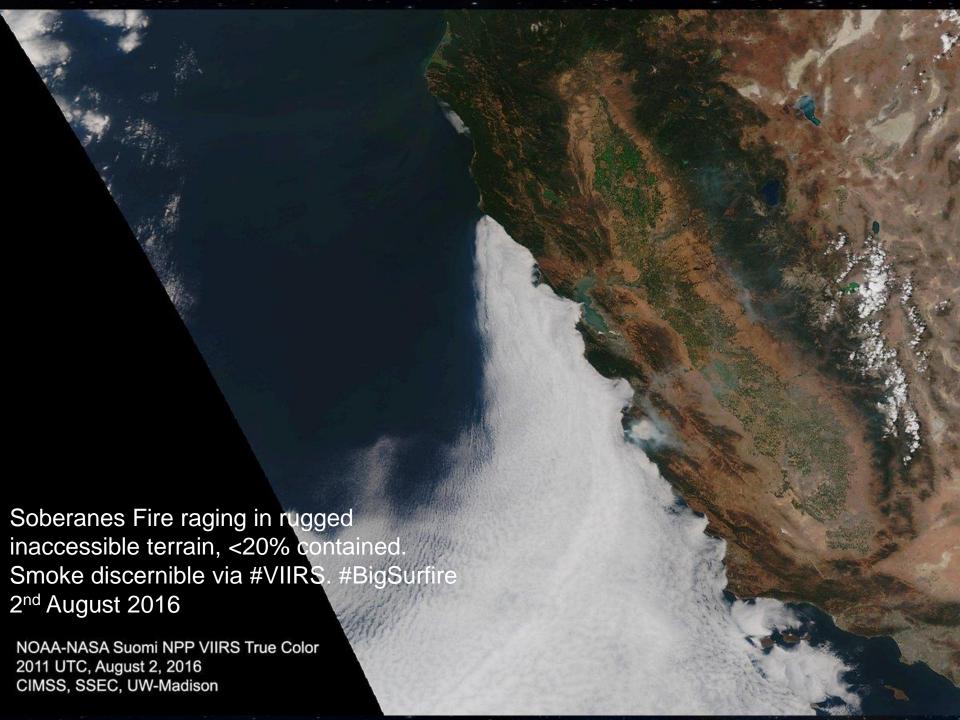
Convective core of clouds of dust in Saharan areas, work of Nick Schutgens, Philip Stier and others, University of Oxford

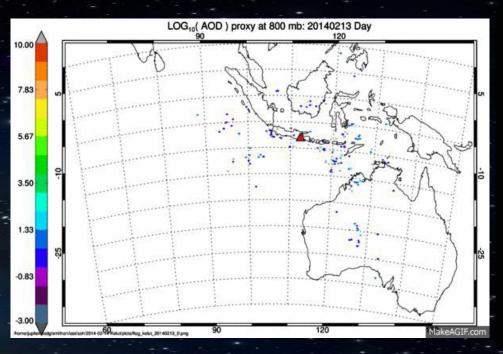


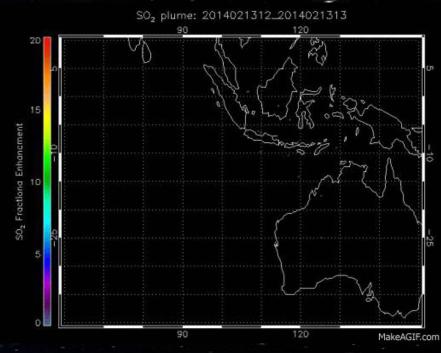
This dual image shows the coastline of Rio as seen from NASA's Terra Satellite. On the left, the image is superimposed with measurements of air pollution that lingers above the city. Credit: NASA/GSFC/LaRC/JPL-Caltech, MISR Team











Tracking ash plumes and Sulphur Dioxide plumes from volcanic activity in Indonesia. Work of Elisa Carboni, Don Grainger and team, University of Oxford



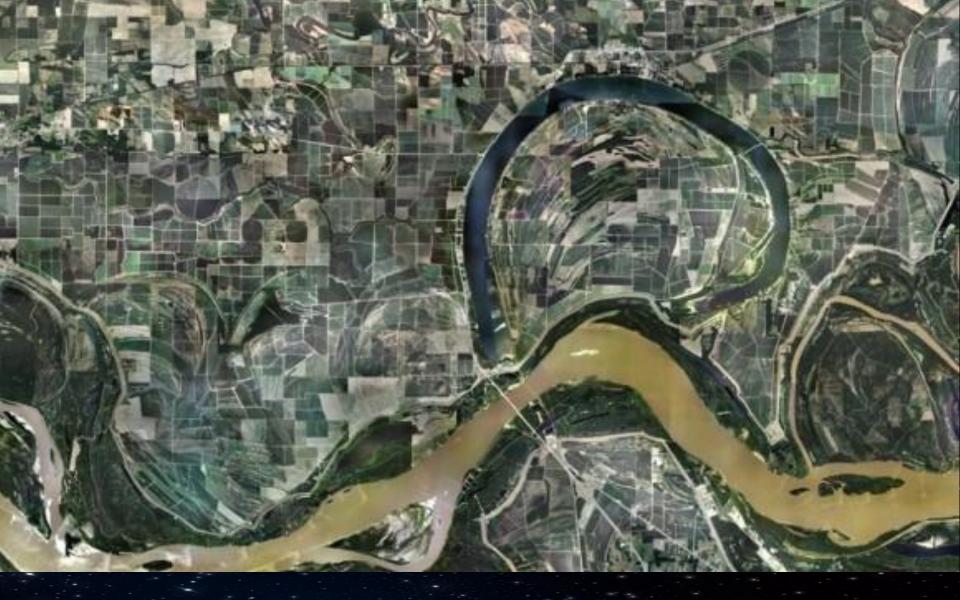




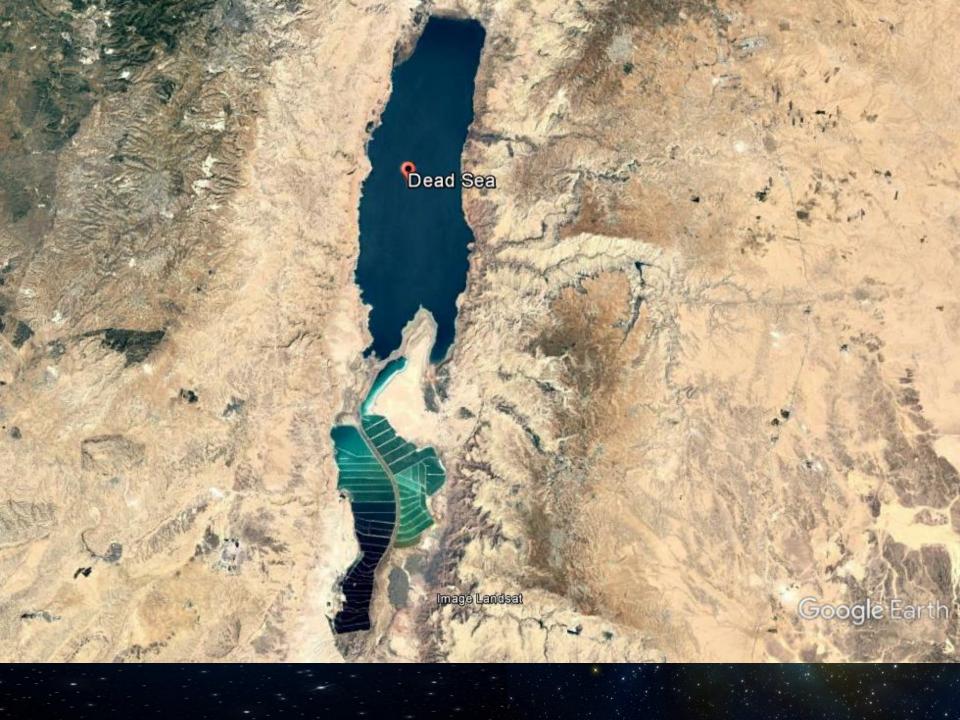
The aurora from the International Space Station

Aurora over Canada and the Northern USA, captured by the SUOMI NPP satellite FIRE!



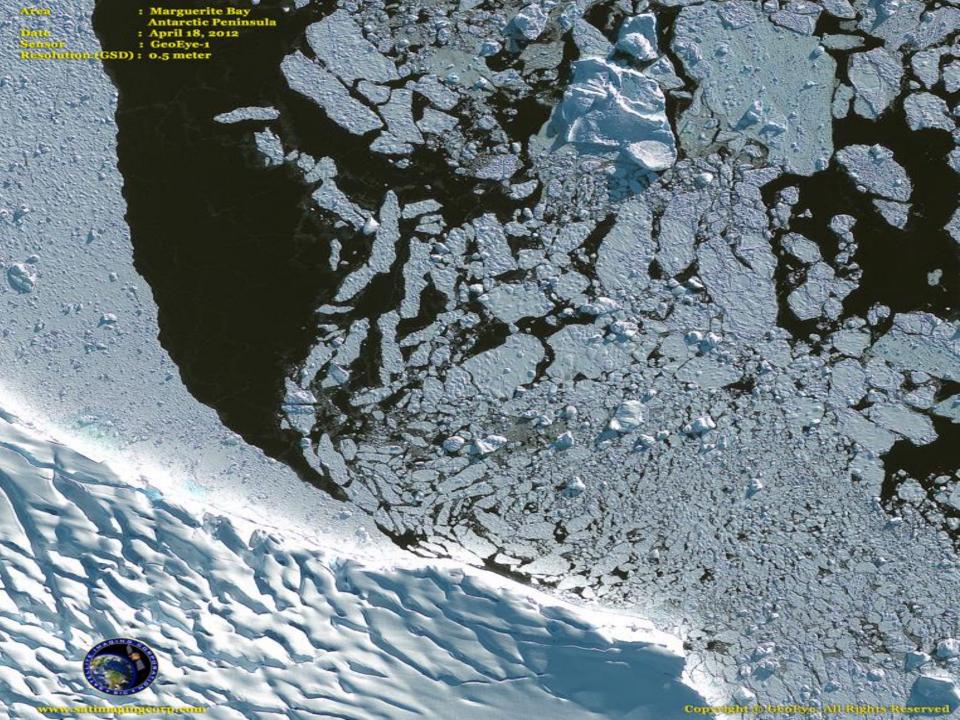


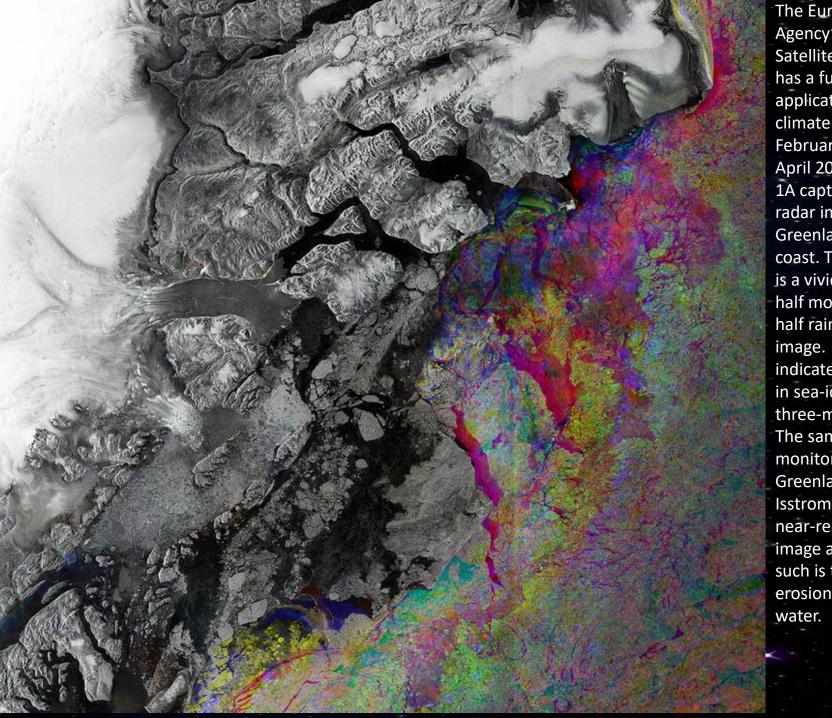
Fossilised meandering, and sediment laden water, Mississippi Basin, USA



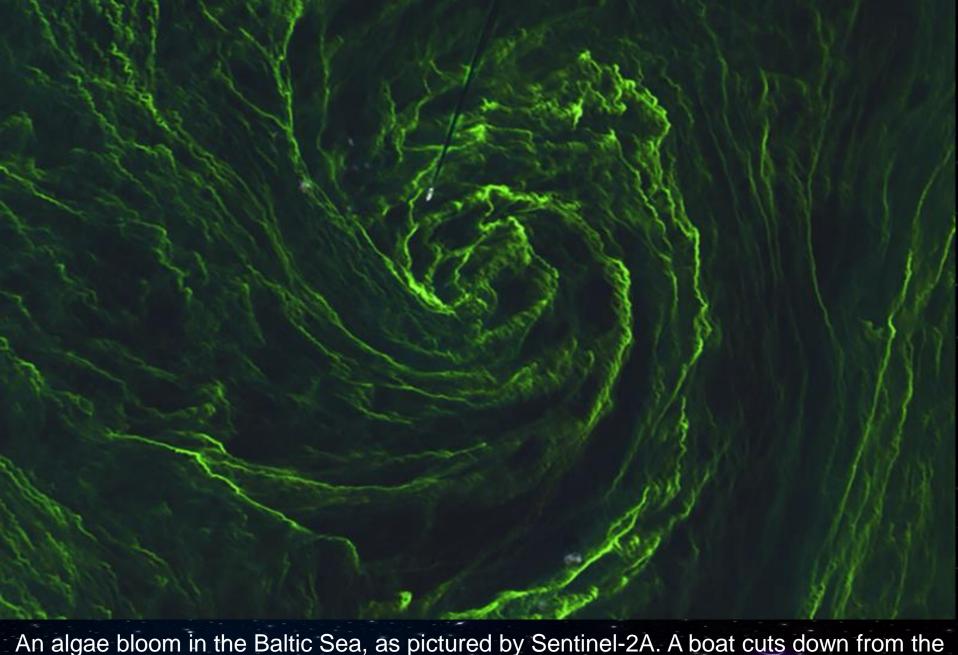


A multi-temporal radar image from Sentinel-1A of the Aral Sea in Central Asia. The name is something of a misnomer: the sea has largely dried up. (Photo: <u>ESA</u>)



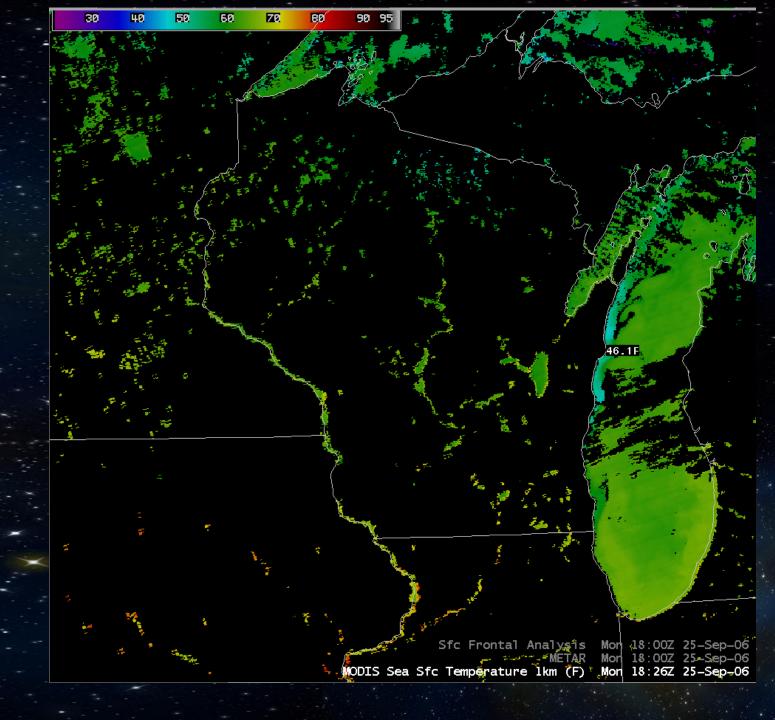


The European Space Agency's Sentinel Satellite has a fundamental application for climate change. In February, March and April 2016, Sentinel-1A captured three radar images of Greenland's northeast coast. The composite is a vividly detailed, half monochrome, half rainbow image. The colours indicate the changes in sea-ice during the three-month period. The same satellite is monitoring Greenland's Zachariae Isstrom glacier, in near-real time (in the image at centre-left), such is the state of its erosion by warmer



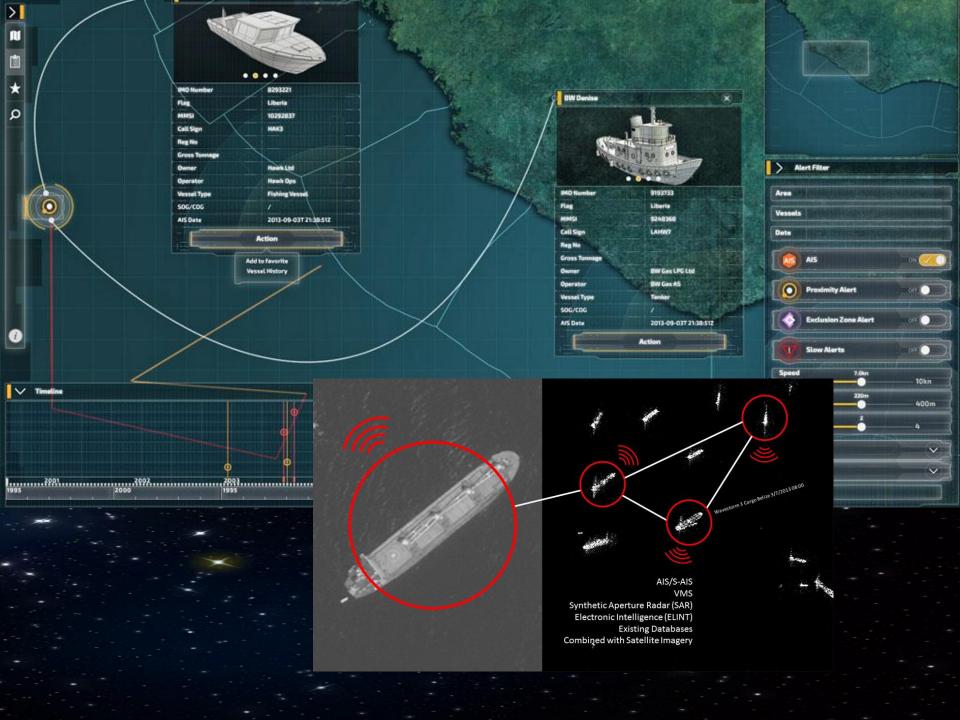
An algae bloom in the Baltic Sea, as pictured by Sentinel-2A. A boat cuts down from the top of the image. (Photo: <u>ESA</u>)

Upwelling of cool water in Lake Michigan « CIMSS Satellite Blog cimss.ssec .wisc.edu



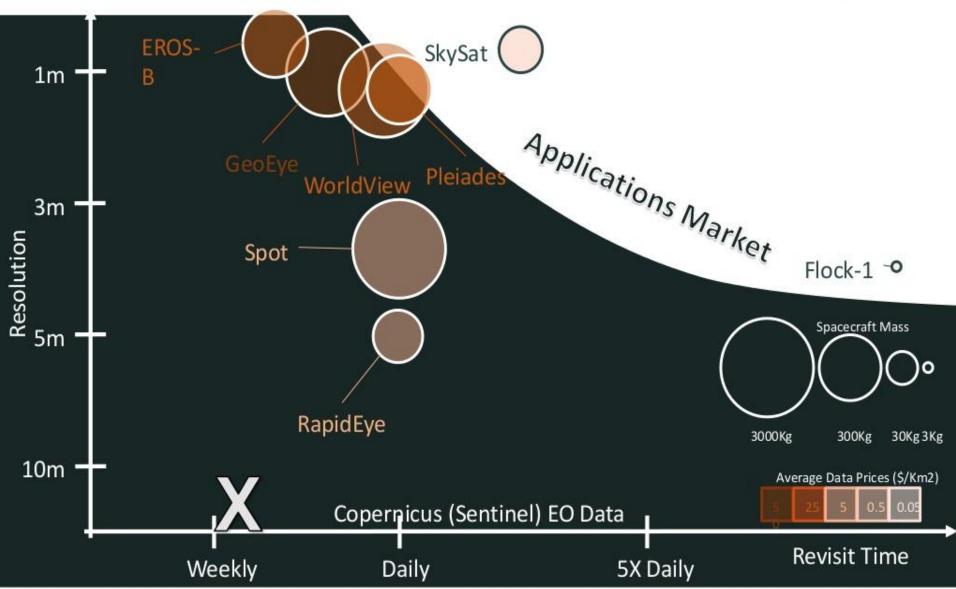


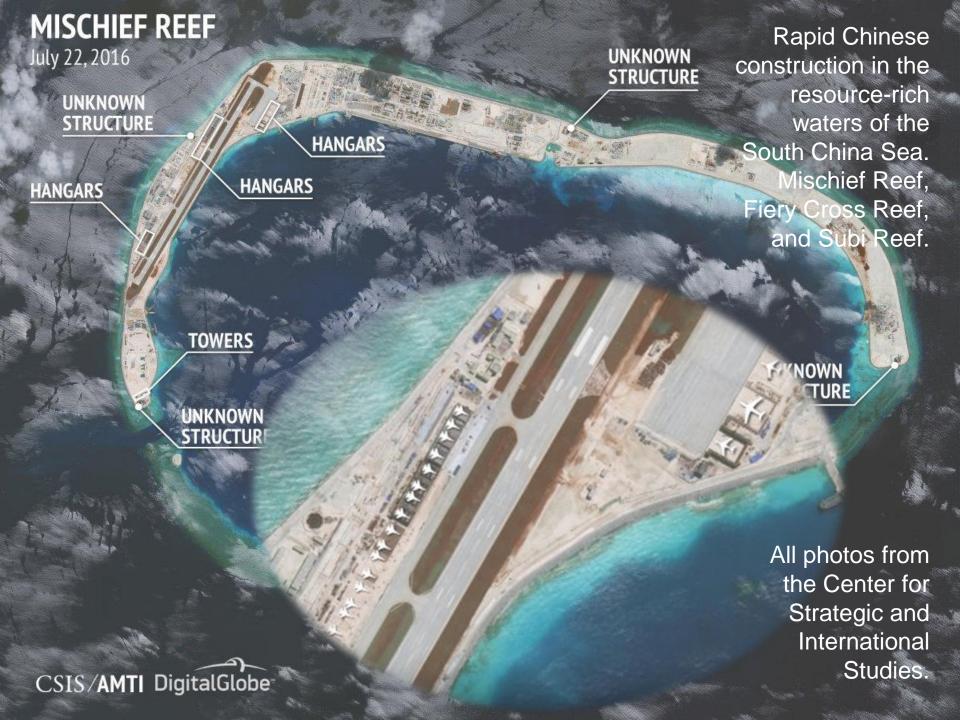
Costa Concordia, Isola de Giglio, Tuscany, Italy in 2012. 33 died.



Improvements in resolution come at a price





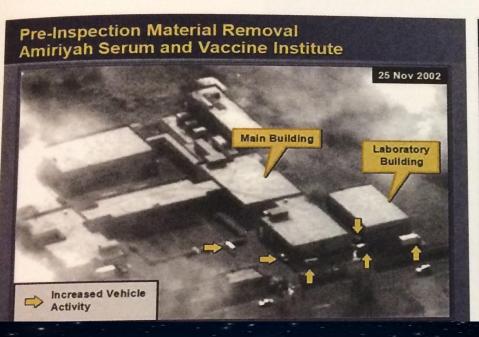


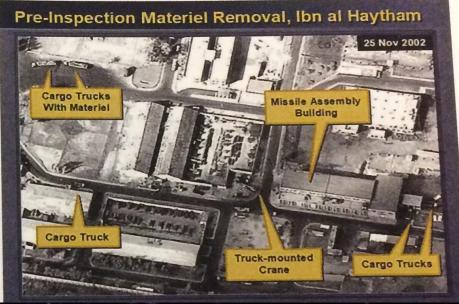
July 24, 2016 CSIS/AMTI DigitalGlobe *Aircraft shown for illustrative purposes

Please note the aircraft in the above satellite image were added for illustrative purposes.









Four slides from US Secretary of State Colin Powell's presentation on Iraq to the UN Security Council, 5th February 2003. Many satellite images were displayed that day without access to the original satellite data. Images from US Department of State.



GCHQ, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire

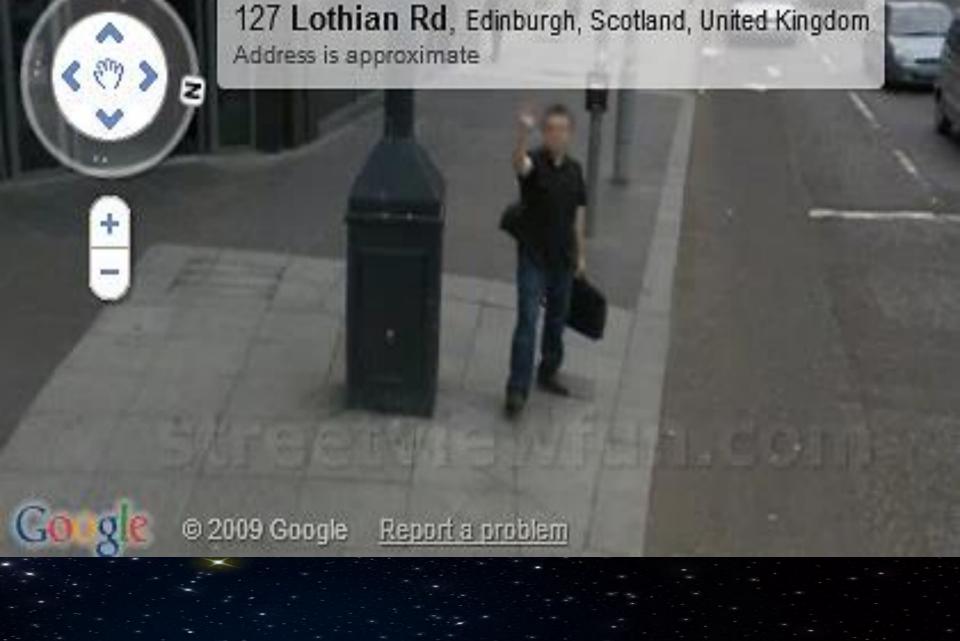




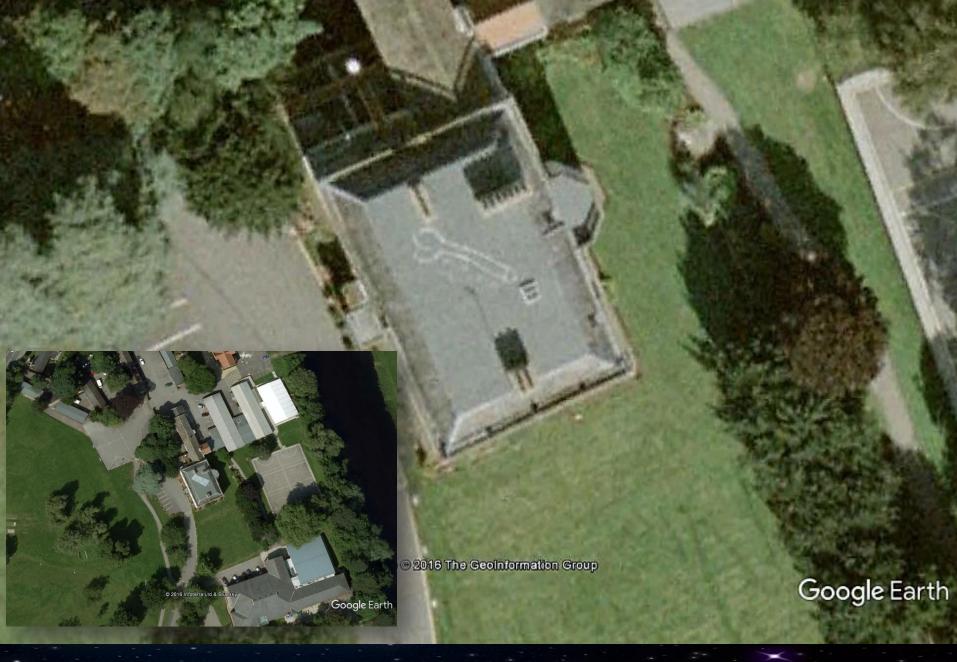
US Air Base Area 51, NE of Las Vegas. Posted by 'Earthly Mission'.

The U.S. government did not acknowledge the base until 2003, so it was a frequent subject of conspiracy theories and UFO folklore. It does not appear on public U.S. government maps, which show only a disused mine.

The original film taken by U.S. Corona Spy satellite in the 1960s was altered prior to declassification; in answer to freedom of information queries, the government claimed that the pictures had been destroyed. Terra satellite images (which were publicly available) were removed from web servers in 2004, and from the monochrome 1 m resolution USGS data made publicly available. NASA Landsat images are still available. Higher resolution (and more recent) images from other satellite imagery providers (including Russian providers and IKONOS) are commercially available. These show, in detail, the runway marking, base facilities, aircraft, and vehicles.



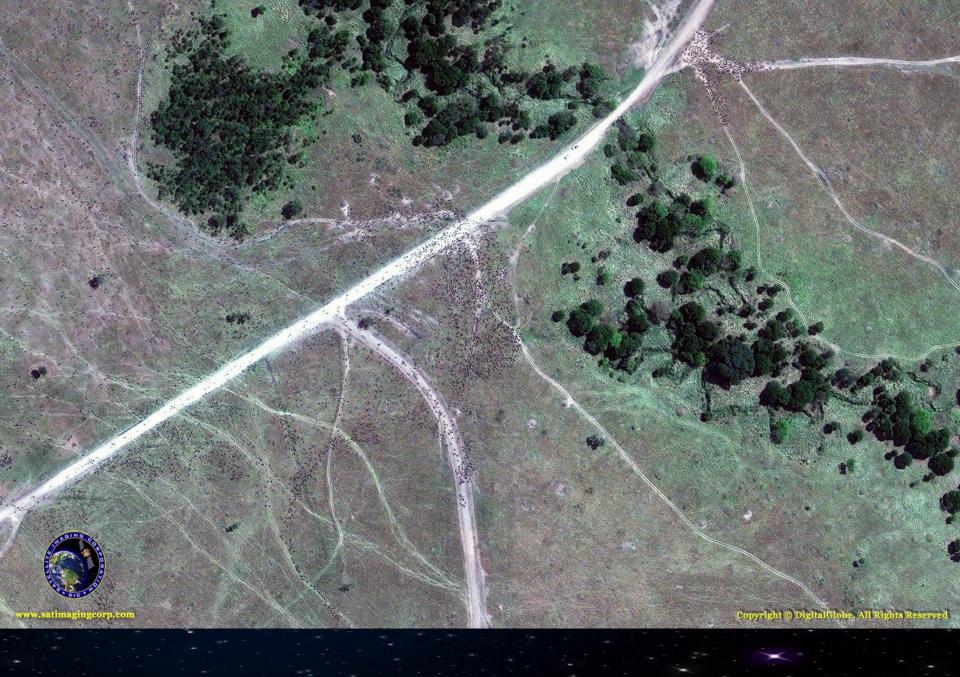
Opinion on Google Earth from North of the border?



Yarm School roof, Stockton-on-Tees, in 2006, and 2016



BIG BROTHER IS WATCHING YOU



Wildebeest migration, Kenya







