NASA Satellite Observations in Support of Regional Climate Change Research

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NASA Earth Science BIG Questions

• How is the global Earth System changing?

What are the sources of change in the Earth system and their magnitudes and trends?

How will the Earth system change in the future?

How can the Earth system science improve mitigation of and adaptation to global change?

Arctic Sea Ice

September Arctic sea ice is declining at a rate of 11.5 percent per decade, relative to the 1979 to 2000 average











Source: NASA Earth Observatory



NASA missions that help monitor sea ice: Grace • Terra • IceSAT

Sea Level Rise



SATELLITE DATA: 1993-PRESENT RATE OF CHANGE

NASA missions that help monitor sea level: Jason-1 • Jason-2/OSTM



Photosynthetic Activity and Growing Season length

80

120

160

200

DAYS OF THE YEAR

240

Myneni et al. (Nature, 386:698-701, 1997)

40

Û.



- NASA missions and datasets that help monitoring vegetation activity:
- AVHRR MODIS NPP Landsat

NASA

320

360

280

Land Climate Vegetation

Air Temperature





Changes in growing season onset (days)







Atmospheric Composition

composition:

TERRA • AQUA • AURA



Carbon Monoxide Concentration (ppbv)

100

150



http://gcmd.nasa.gov/

Find Data Sets by Topic:



Agriculture forest science, soils ...



Land Surface erosion, topography ...

Oceans



Atmosphere precipitation, air quality ...



Biosphere vegetation, zoology ...



Paleoclimate ice cores, land records ...

marine biology, salinity ...



Climate Indicators air temperature, drought ...















Solid Earth geochemistry, seismology ...



<u>Spectral /</u> Engineering radar, visible imagery ...



Sun-Earth Interactions auroras, solar activity ...



<u>Data Centers</u> - <u>Locations</u> -<u>Instruments</u> - <u>Projects</u> -Platforms/Sources

