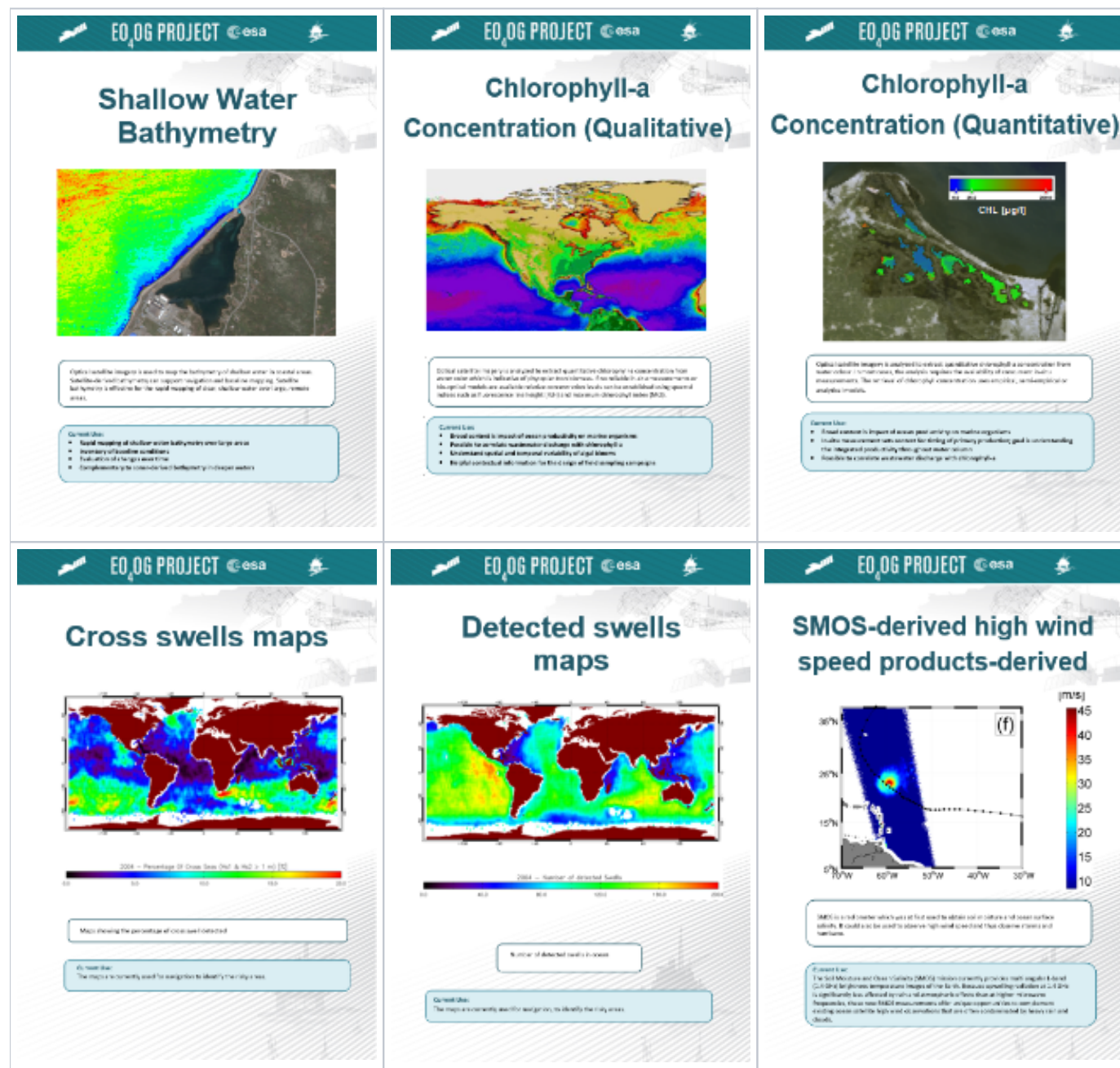


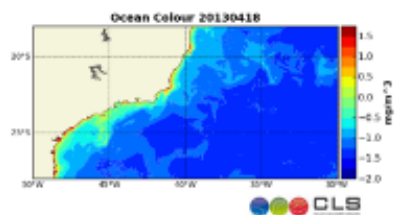
EO4OG Products Off-Shore

EO4OG Product Sheets Off-Shore





Ocean Color Composite

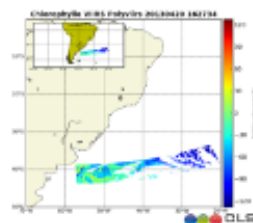


Ocean Color is an ocean domain that is particularly well suited to observing higher trophic food web dynamics of the ocean surface. It can be provided as a global or regional view, but typically of assembled particles. The historical data range from 1987 and now it can be expected to be extended to the near future.

The Ocean Color is a global product based on the global ocean color data in the upper layer of the ocean. It is the global ocean color data in the upper layer of the ocean.



Ocean Color Swath



Ocean Color Swath is a high resolution satellite ocean color product that is well suited to observing oceanic dynamics. It can be provided as a global or regional view, but typically of assembled particles. The historical data range from 1987 and now it can be expected to be extended to the near future.

The Ocean Color Swath is a high resolution satellite ocean color product that is well suited to observing oceanic dynamics. It can be provided as a global or regional view, but typically of assembled particles. The historical data range from 1987 and now it can be expected to be extended to the near future.



Early warning system for oil spill

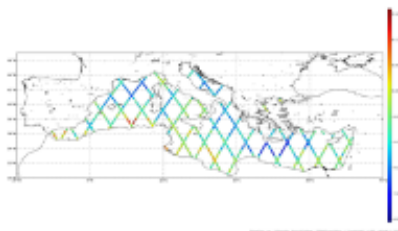


The product is a global view of the ocean surface. It is the global ocean color data in the upper layer of the ocean. It is the global ocean color data in the upper layer of the ocean.

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Near-Real-Time Global Along-track Absolute Dynamic

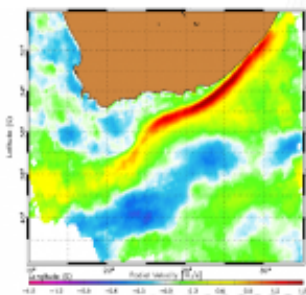


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Radial Surface current

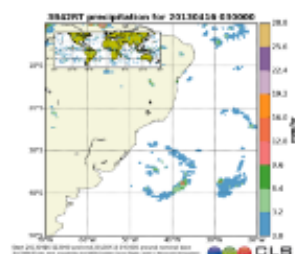


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Rainfall



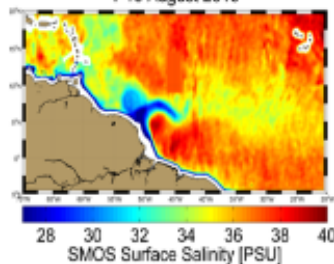
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Sea Surface Salinity Composite

1-10 August 2010



SSS Swath composite is a medium resolution daily dataset with worldwide coverage. It is built by using 30° resolution swath data available from either the SMOS or the Aquarius sensors. As a result, it has no gaps due to clouds.

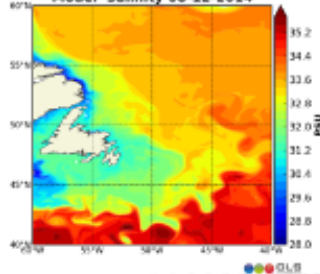
Current Use

The SSS product provides information on the ocean dynamics. It is often used together with other products like sea level anomaly to better identify the position of eddies and frontal areas.



Sea Surface Salinity Model

Model Salinity 08-12-2014



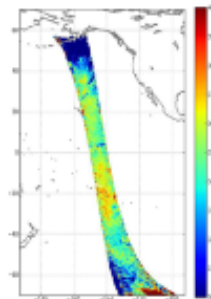
SSS model is a high resolution dataset that has global coverage. It is an output of ocean general circulation models that incorporate SST for air-sea fluxes and SST as a boundary condition.

Current Use

The SSS product provides information on the ocean dynamics. It is often used together with other products like sea level anomaly to better identify the position of eddies and frontal areas.



Sea Surface Salinity Swath



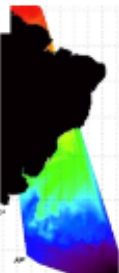
SSS Swath is a medium resolution daily dataset with worldwide coverage. It is built by using 30° resolution swath data from the SMOS or the Aquarius sensors.

Current Use

The SSS product provides information on the ocean dynamics. It is often used together with other products like sea level anomaly to better identify the position of eddies and frontal areas.



Sea Surface Temperature Swath Microwave



SST Swath microwave is a medium resolution daily dataset with worldwide coverage. It is provided once a day but it can be through clouds.

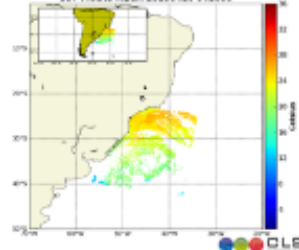
Current Use

- Providing information on ocean dynamics. It is often used together with other products like sea level anomaly to better identify the position of eddies and frontal areas.
- Monitoring of SST and changes in SST in relation to its effect on marine habitats.
- Monitoring long-term changes in SST which can affect ocean circulation, sea level rise and sea level change.
- Impact on weather patterns and climate models.
- Used as input for climate change models.



Sea Surface Temperature Swath Radiometer

SST MODIS AQUA 20030416 043000



SST Swath radiometer is a high resolution daily dataset with worldwide coverage. It is provided once a day but it can be through clouds.

Current Use

- Providing information on ocean dynamics. It is often used together with other products like sea level anomaly to better identify the position of eddies and frontal areas.
- Monitoring of SST and changes in SST in relation to its effect on marine habitats.
- Monitoring long-term changes in SST which can affect ocean circulation, sea level rise and sea level change.
- Impact on weather patterns and climate models.
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Sediment Concentration (Qualitative)

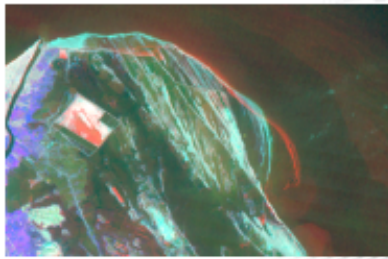


Optical satellite imagery is analysed to derive and map suspended sediment concentrations. Suspended sediment maps are indicators of sediment transport, of resuspension of sediments, of erosion and of sedimentation. They are used to assess the impact of human activities on the environment and to identify areas of sedimentation and erosion.

Current Use

- Used for monitoring of water quality.
- Used for monitoring of sediment transport and erosion/deposition and for the assessment of the impact of human activities on the environment and to identify areas of sedimentation and erosion.
- Used for the assessment of the impact of human activities on the environment.

Shoreline Change

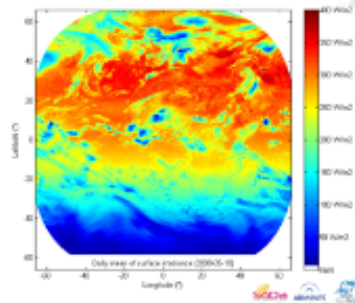


Shoreline changes can be detected through a variety of satellite techniques. Using optical or SAR imagery, it is possible to detect changes in the shoreline, and these changes can be used to monitor coastal erosion, sea level rise, and other coastal hazards.

Current Use:

- Assess impacts of climate change on coastal ecosystems (e.g., due to sea level rise)
- Monitor coastal erosion and sea level rise
- Assess coastal vulnerability to sea level rise

Solar Radiation

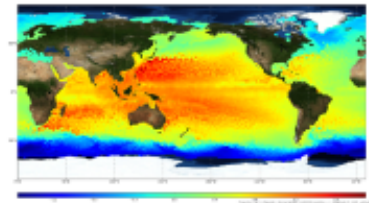


The Surface Solar Irradiance is a measure of solar radiation. It has nearly global coverage with high temporal resolution.

Current Use:

- Solar radiation is a key parameter for understanding and modeling the global climate system. In addition to its use in energy applications, it is also used in studies of solar energy, health, and agriculture, and in many other fields.

Delayed-Time Global Gridded Absolute Dynamic Topography

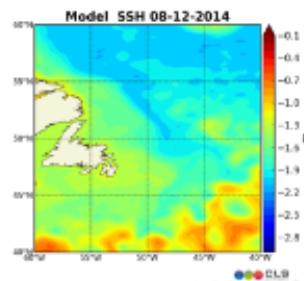


Multi-mission altimetry data is used to create gridded Absolute Dynamic Topography (ADT) maps. These maps provide a global view of the ocean's surface topography, which is a key parameter for understanding and modeling the global climate system.

Current Use:

- The gridded Absolute Dynamic Topography (ADT) maps are used to study the ocean's dynamics (e.g., currents, eddies, etc.).

Sea Surface Height Model

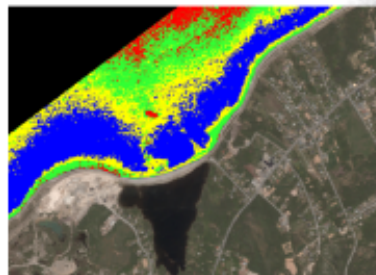


SSH model is a high-resolution model that provides global coverage. It is an output of ocean general circulation models that incorporate the sea level (dynamic and static) as well as the ocean's surface.

Current Use:

- The SSH model provides information on the ocean's dynamics. It is often used together with other products (e.g., sea surface velocity) to better describe the ocean's circulation and transport.

Subtidal Habitat

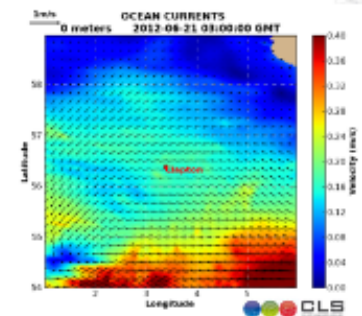


Subtidal habitat maps are used to identify and map the distribution of subtidal habitats. These maps are used to assess the impact of human activities on the ocean's ecosystem and to develop conservation strategies.

Current Use:

- Subtidal habitat maps are used to assess the impact of human activities on the ocean's ecosystem and to develop conservation strategies.

Surface Current Model

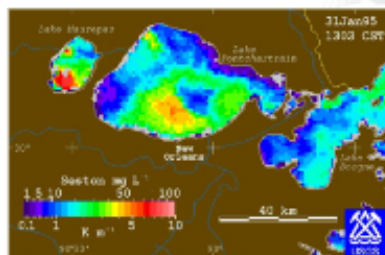


Surface Current Model is a high-resolution model that provides global coverage. It is an output of ocean general circulation models that incorporate the sea level (dynamic and static) as well as the ocean's surface.

Current Use:

- The Surface Current Model provides information on the ocean's dynamics. It is often used together with other products (e.g., sea surface velocity) to better describe the ocean's circulation and transport.

Turbidity
(Quantitative)

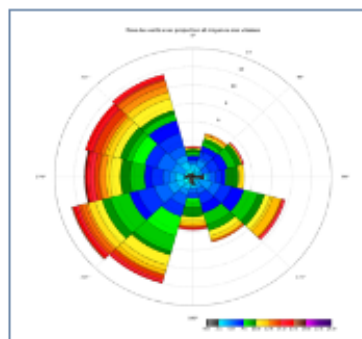


Optical satellite imagery is analyzed to extract quantitative turbidity levels from water bodies. The analysis requires the availability of concurrent results that permit us to establish an empirical relationship with in-situ sensor

Current Value

- Based on current monitoring of water quality
- Toxicity may be caused by phytoplankton or suspended sediment
- DO-based monitoring provides information related to environmental characteristics and baseline condition, effects of infrastructure development and sediments associated with suspended materials

Wind roses

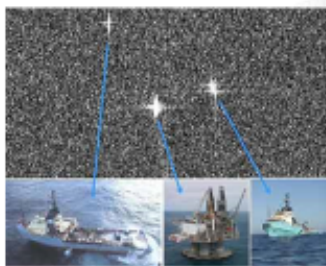


more than is common with a large wave pressure sensor. It gives a number (size of bump) as well as speed and direction and is located at a particular location.

Edward L. Lee

These statistical variables are often used to help managers make strategic decisions regarding resources allocation and in the case of a project or an effort are well known.

Vessel Monitoring

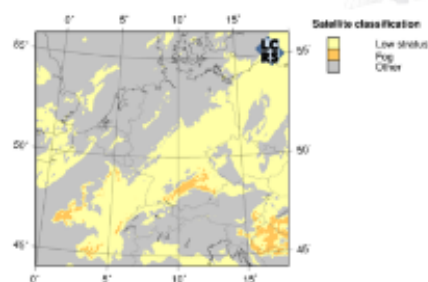


GIS and spatial data technology is employed to document and display the results. Temporally variable land use/cover and ground truth data is required to build a reliable classification system. High-resolution data is also necessary in order to evaluate small areas.

Current Value:

- Broad sectors in monitoring of sexual activity and stability to marine resources.
- The majority of existing services are related to oil spill detection and monitoring, and most time in the surveillance is in the collection and transportation of data.

Visibility

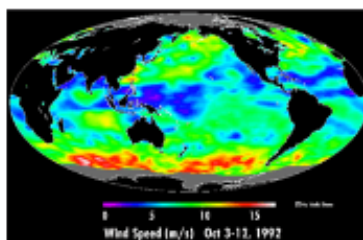


Different individual channels of sensitive imagery are analysed to determine if any development exists. Where a signal exists, this technology is directed at the right time and place.

C. rostratus Linn.

Derivat the presence of fog conditions, as sea and where in the measurements are not visible

Wind speed distribution



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Q. multi. 2001

These electrician products are often used in the commercial marine environment in the wind generating equipment in the power and control for all commercial wind farms.