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## What is NASA Worldview and GIBS?

Worldview and the Global Imagery Browse Services (GIBS) provide a visual-first approach to finding and using Earth observations.

- Worldview is a web mapping application interactively browse NASA's global satellite imagery within hours of it being acquired. <u>http://worldview.earthdata.nasa.gov/</u>
- GIBS is a set of services fast and open access to 900+ NASA imagery products for Worldview and any other applications via standards-based APIs. https://earthdata.nasa.gov/gibs
- Also available is Worldview Snapshots a lightweight tool for creating image snapshots in a variety of file formats from a selection of popular NASA satellite imagery base layers and overlays. https://wvs.earthdata.nasa.gov



Story-based tours highlighting notable events, providing interesting information about the imagery, and showing tutorials on how to use Worldview.



Added first batch of vector layers: Dams, Reservoirs and Nuclear Power Plants from SEDAC. Included enhanced capabilities for viewing vectors and provides the ability to investigate the vector layers' properties and attributes.

- Xt? More vector layers with more interaction! (a)
  - Updates to the Layer Picker to enhance discoverability of over 900 imagery layers.
  - Updates to the timeline to improve understanding of the temporal availability of the imagery.
  - Granule/swath based imagery access.

Contact us at support@earthdata.nasa.gov for suggestions or comments!





of the world.

# worldview.earthdata.nasa.gov

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**Measurement tool** - Measure distance or area, in either kilometers or miles and option to switch between normal or great circle measurements.

**Geostationary imagery** layers from GOES-East, GOES-West and Himawari-8 are available at ten minute increments for the last 30 days. These layers include Red Visible, which can be used for analyzing daytime clouds, fog, insolation, and winds; Clean Infrared, which provides cloud top temperature and information about precipitation; and Air Mass RGB, which enables the visualization of the differentiation between air mass types (e.g., dry air, moist air, etc.). These full disk hemispheric views allow for almost real-time viewing of changes occurring around most