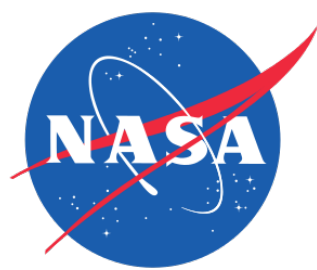




Multi-Satellite True Color Selective Composite



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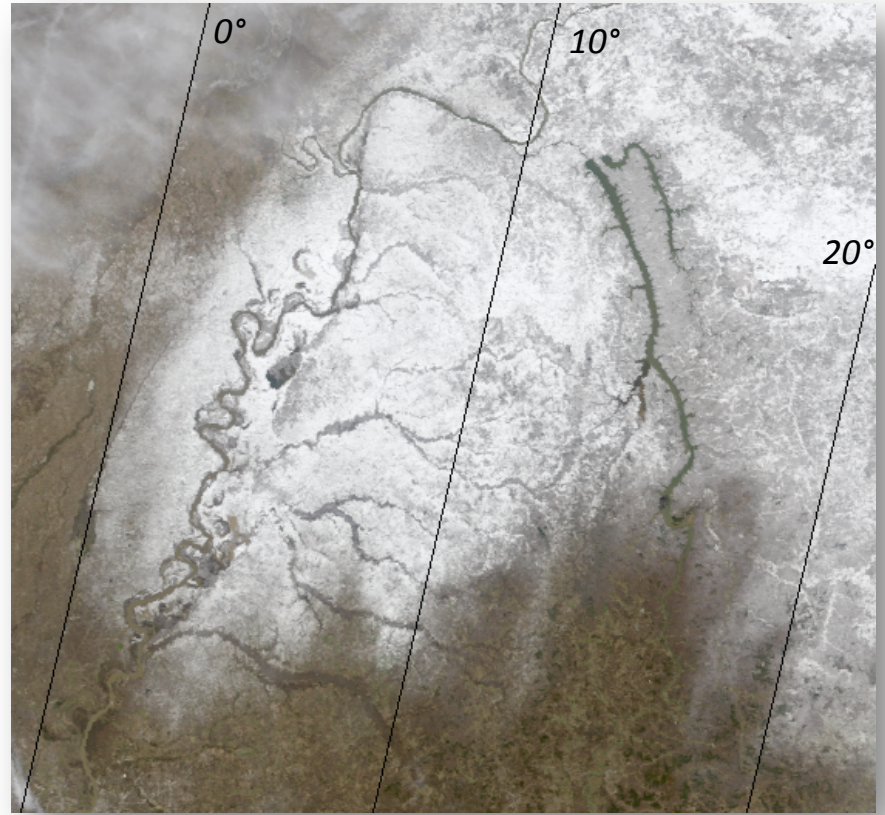
This poster displays a multi-satellite true color selective composite image generated using SeaDAS, NASA's ocean color satellite data image visualization and analysis software.

A clear cloud free moment, just as the blizzard has ended on Sunday January 24 2016, reveals the extent and clear boundary of the footprint of snow left behind on the Mid-Atlantic and Northeast region of the United States.

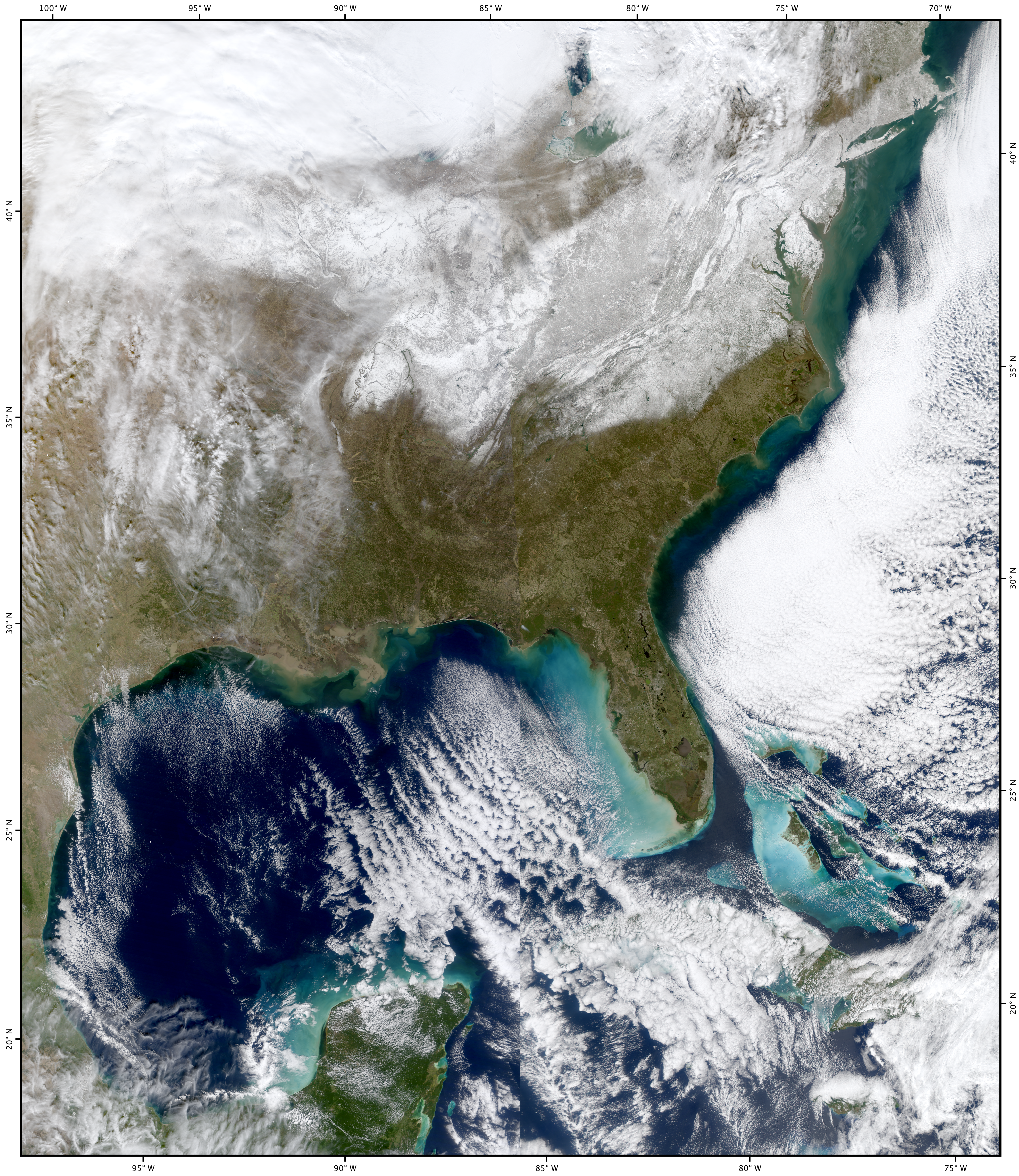
The left (Western half) of the image at the center of this poster was taken at 11:50am EST by the NASA MODIS Terra instrument.



Unprojected level-2 Terra image which went into composite: T2016024165000, T2016024165500



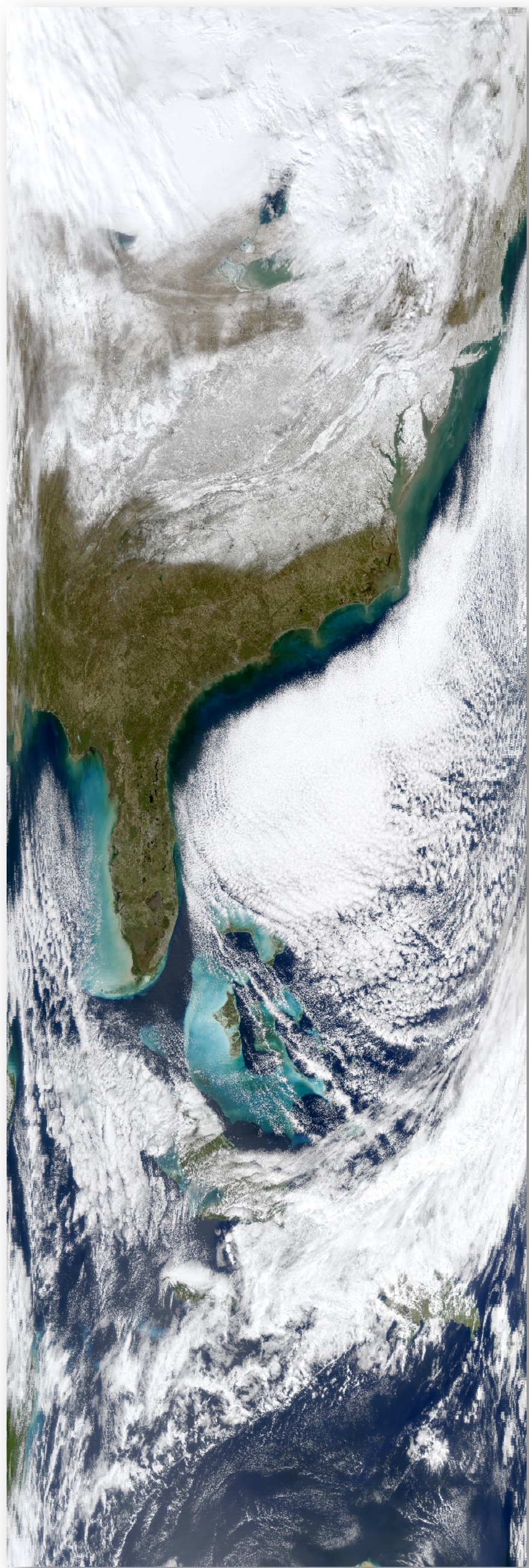
The windings of the Mississippi River and it's confluence with the Ohio River can clearly be detected in the above detail of the MODIS Terra image which obtained this region at a close to nadir scan angle (sensor zenith angles displayed on image)



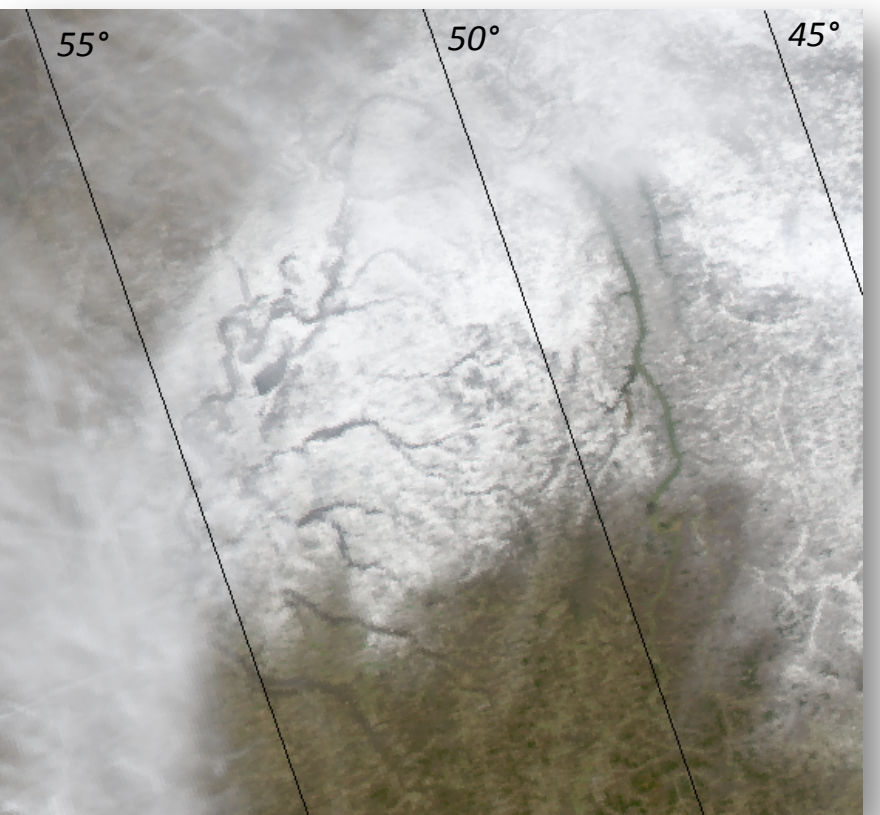
24 January 2016 MODIS Terra/Aqua True Color Selective Composite Image.
Oblique stereographic map projection (meridian=-90 latitude=38).
All true color imagery was created using surface reflectances for bands 469nm, 555nm, and 645nm.

The right (Eastern half) of the image at the center of this poster was taken at 1:30pm EST by the NASA MODIS Aqua instrument.

The data from these two satellite observations have been stitched together such that each pixel comes from the instrument with the lowest sensor zenith angle and consequently the highest spatial resolution. Although a vertical adjoining seam can be detected between observations and the differing sun angles, a selective composition gives potentially the best spatial resolution and clarity of meaning for each area of the image.



Unprojected level-2 Aqua image which went into composite: A2016024182500, A2016024183000



The windings of the Mississippi River and it's confluence with the Ohio River can only faintly be detected in the above detail of the MODIS Aqua image which obtained this region at a large scan angle, hence lower resolution (sensor zenith angles displayed on image).