

Islanders withstand the windblown dust cloud

Sentinel-3 OLCI RR acquired on 17 June 2020 at 10:37:59 UTC

Sentinel-2 MSI acquired on 17 June 2020 at 12:07:01 UTC

...

Sentinel-1 CSAR IW acquired on 21 June 2020 from 09:57:51 to 09:58:20 UTC

Author(s): Sentinel Vision team, VisioTerra, France - svp@visioterra.fr

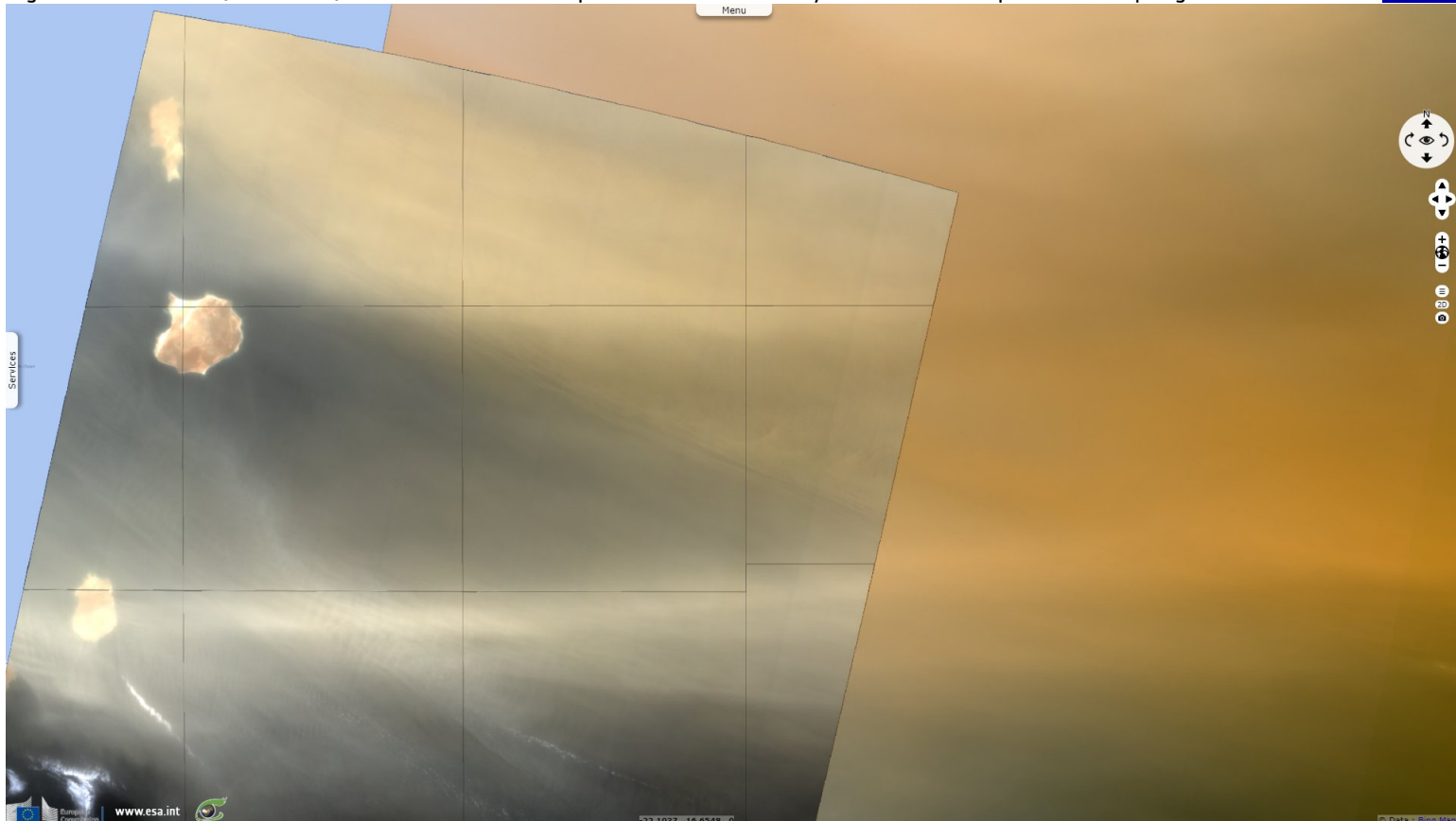
Keyword(s): Atmosphere, storm, erosion, dust, sand, health, archipelago, Sahara desert, Cape Verde, Canaries, Antilles



[2D Layerstack](#)

Fig. 1 - S2 + S3 OLCI (17.06.2020) - Dense clouds of sand particles blankets the sky of the volcanic Cape Verde archipelago.

[2D view](#)



These iron and phosphorus rich topsoil particles blown from western Africa also act as fertilizers for the ocean and land areas where it deposits.

Fig. 2 - 18.06.2020 - This hot dry dust causes poor air quality, it presents a health hazard and hampers airborne transports.

[2D view](#)

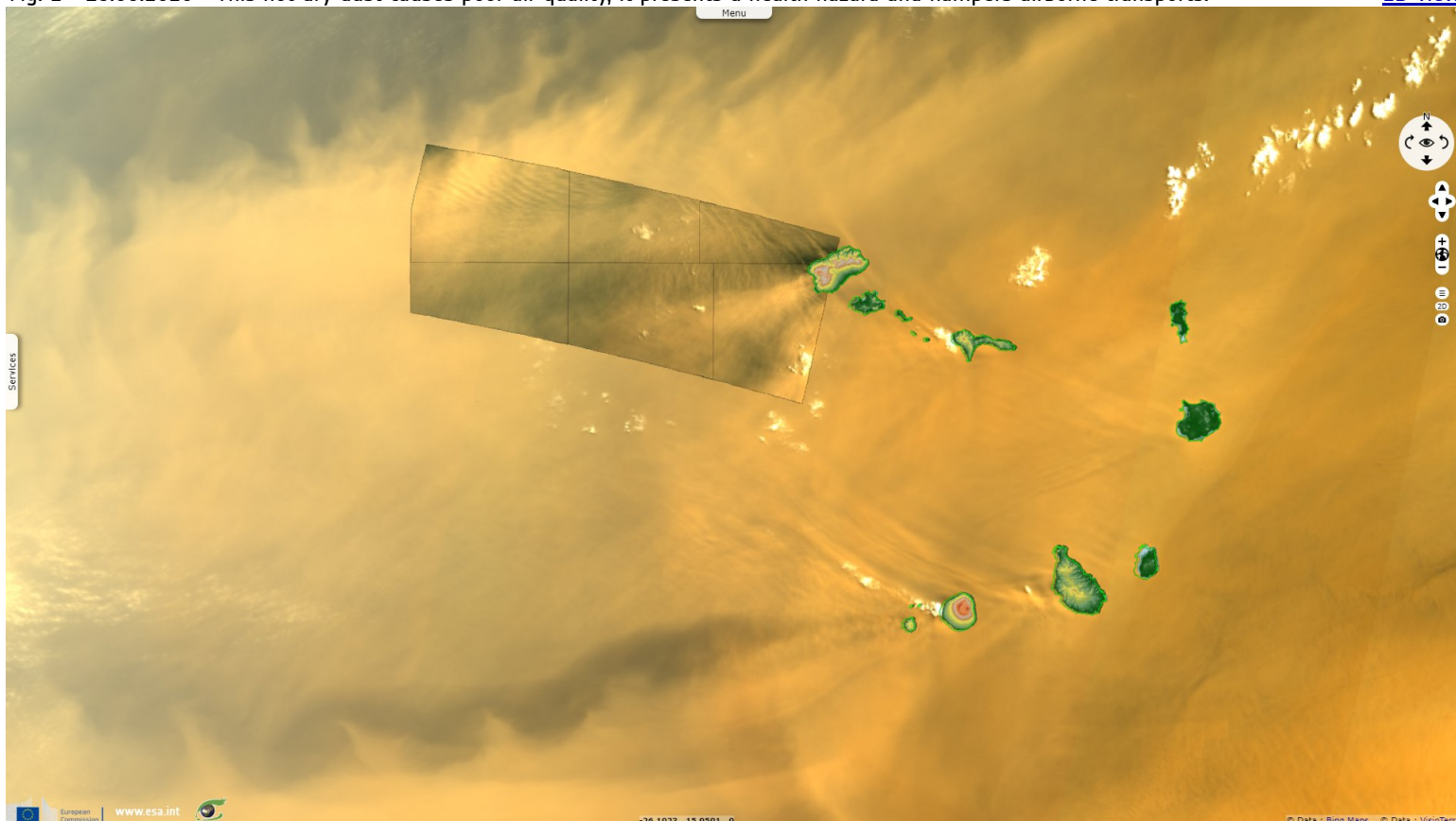


Fig. 3 - S1 + S3 OLCI [20.06.2020] - Von Karman vortex streets formed by fierce winds blowing across the Sahara.

[2D view](#)

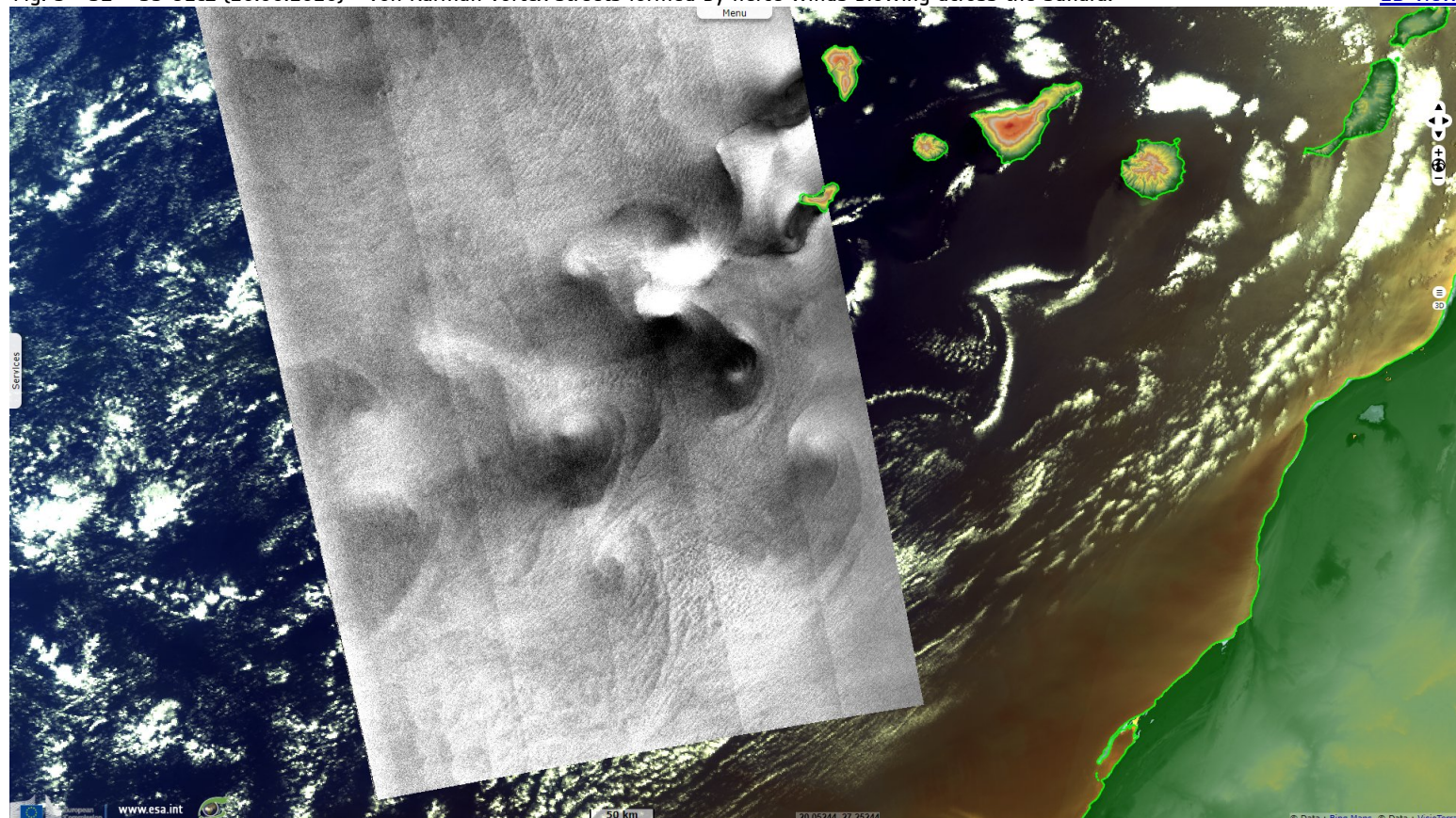
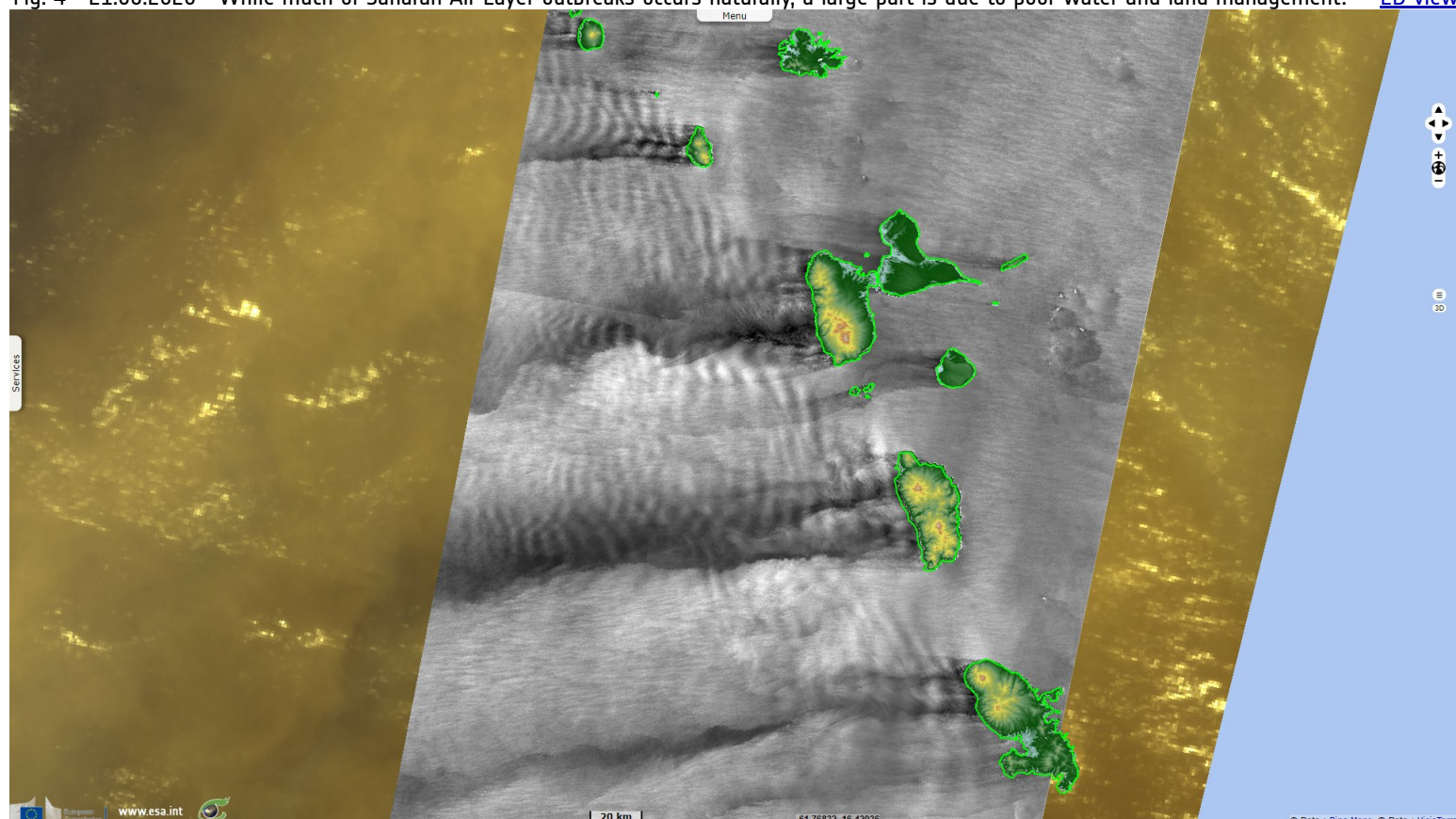


Fig. 4 - 21.06.2020 - While much of Saharan Air Layer outbreaks occurs naturally, a large part is due to poor water and land management.

[2D view](#)



*The views expressed herein can in no way be taken to reflect the official opinion of the European Space Agency or the European Union.
Contains modified Copernicus Sentinel data 2020, processed by VisioTerra.*

More on European Commission space:						
More on ESA:				S-1 website	S-2 website	S-3 website
More on Copernicus program:				SciHub portal	Cophub portal	Inthub portal
More on VisioTerra:				Sentinel Vision Portal	Envisat+ERS portal	Swarm+GOCE portal
					CryoSat portal	