

Wetland monitoring for transboundary basins in Southern Africa

Sentinel-1 CSAR IW acquired on 28 April 2017 from 17:04:03 to 17:04:28 UTC

Sentinel-1 CSAR IW acquired on 05 May 2017 from 16:56:00 to 16:56:25 UTC

...

Sentinel-2 MSI acquired on 17 April 2020 at 08:05:59 UTC

Sentinel-2 MSI acquired on 15 October 2021 at 07:39:01 UTC

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

Keyword(s): Land, hydrology, biodiversity, Ramsar wetland, marsh, swamp, Zambia, Zimbabwe, South Africa, Botswana

Fig. 1 - Many rivers of Southern Africa cross multiple borders and form wetlands important for biodiversity.

[2D view](#)

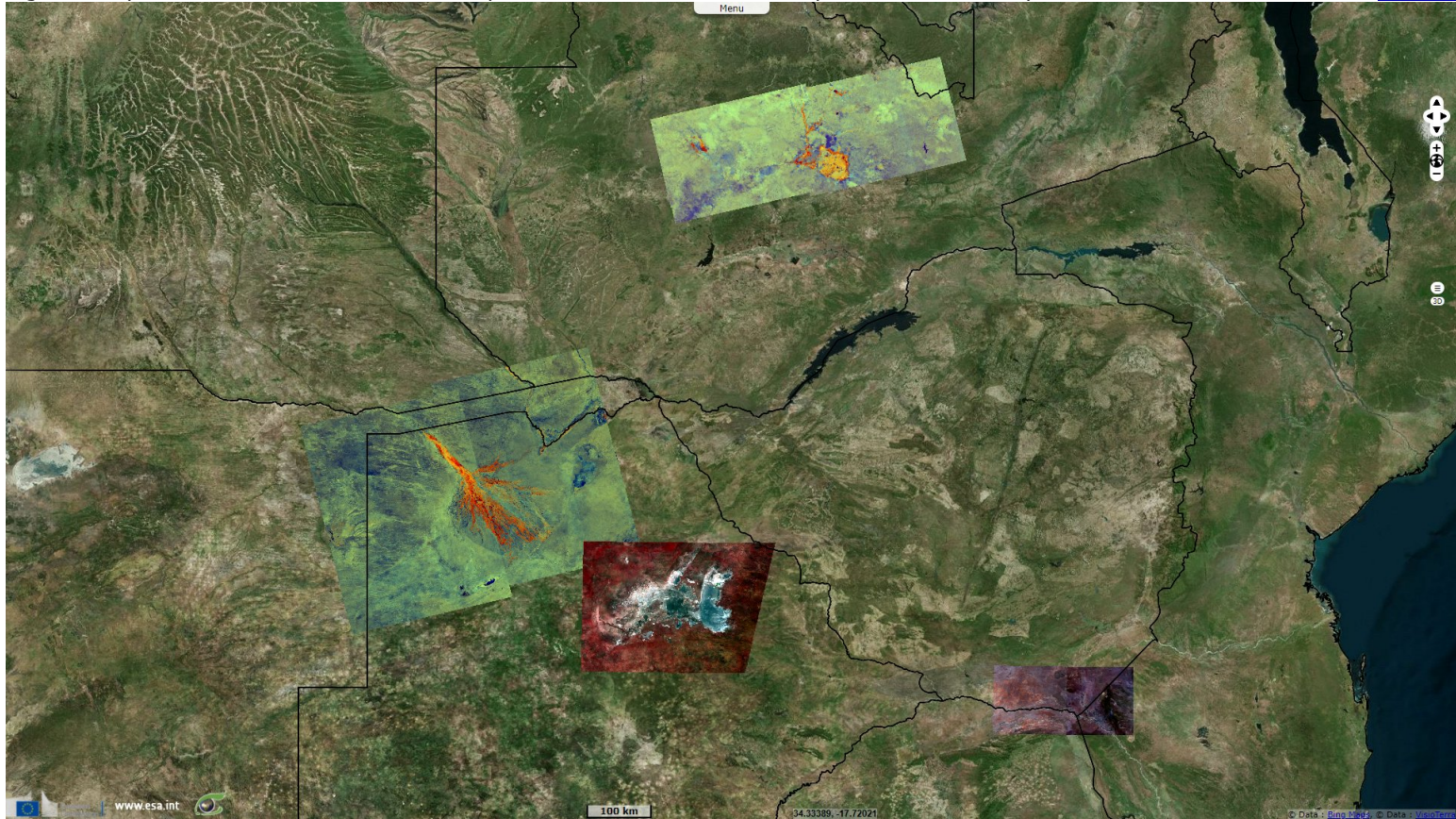


Fig. 2 - S1 (05 & 10.03.2019) - Lukanga swamp is Ramsar wetland located in the centre of Zambia.

[2D view](#)

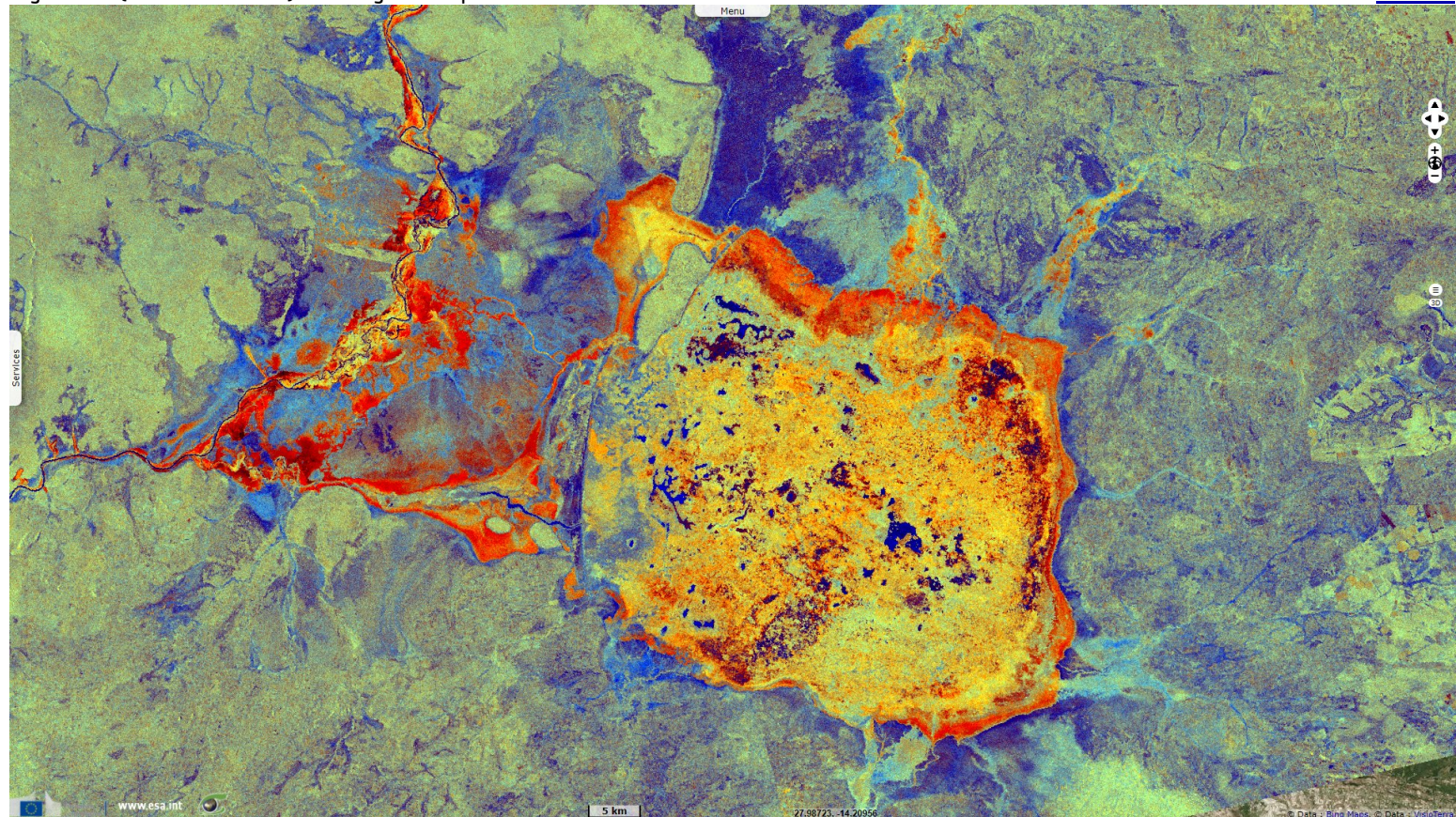


Fig. 3 - S2 (17.04.2020) - Makgadikgadi Pan, in the Central Province of Botswana is the World's largest salt pan.

[2D view](#)

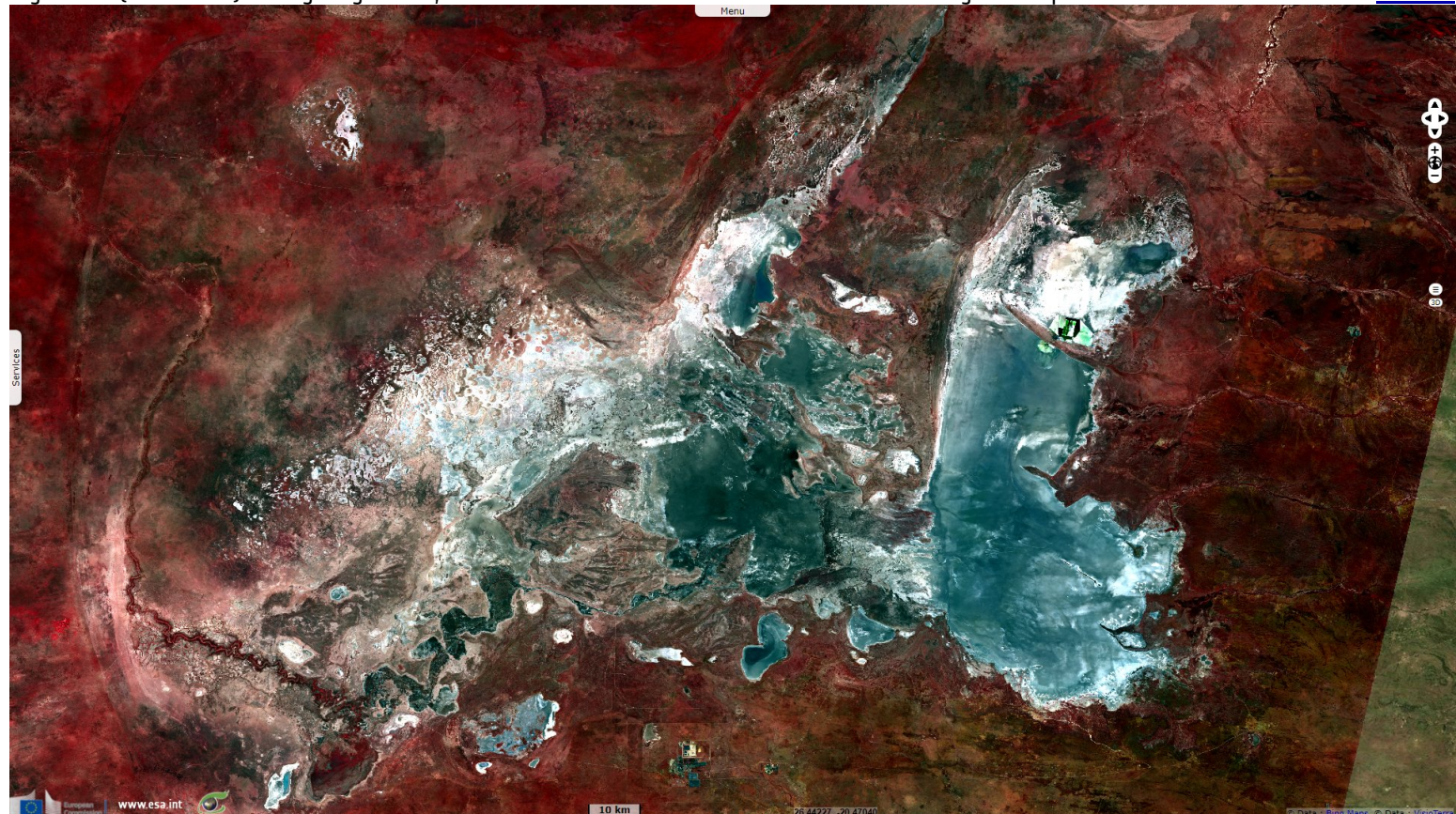


Fig. 4 - S1 (28.04 & 05.05.2017) - The Okavango delta lies in Botswana near Namibia, in an endorheic basin of the Kalahari basin

[2D view](#)

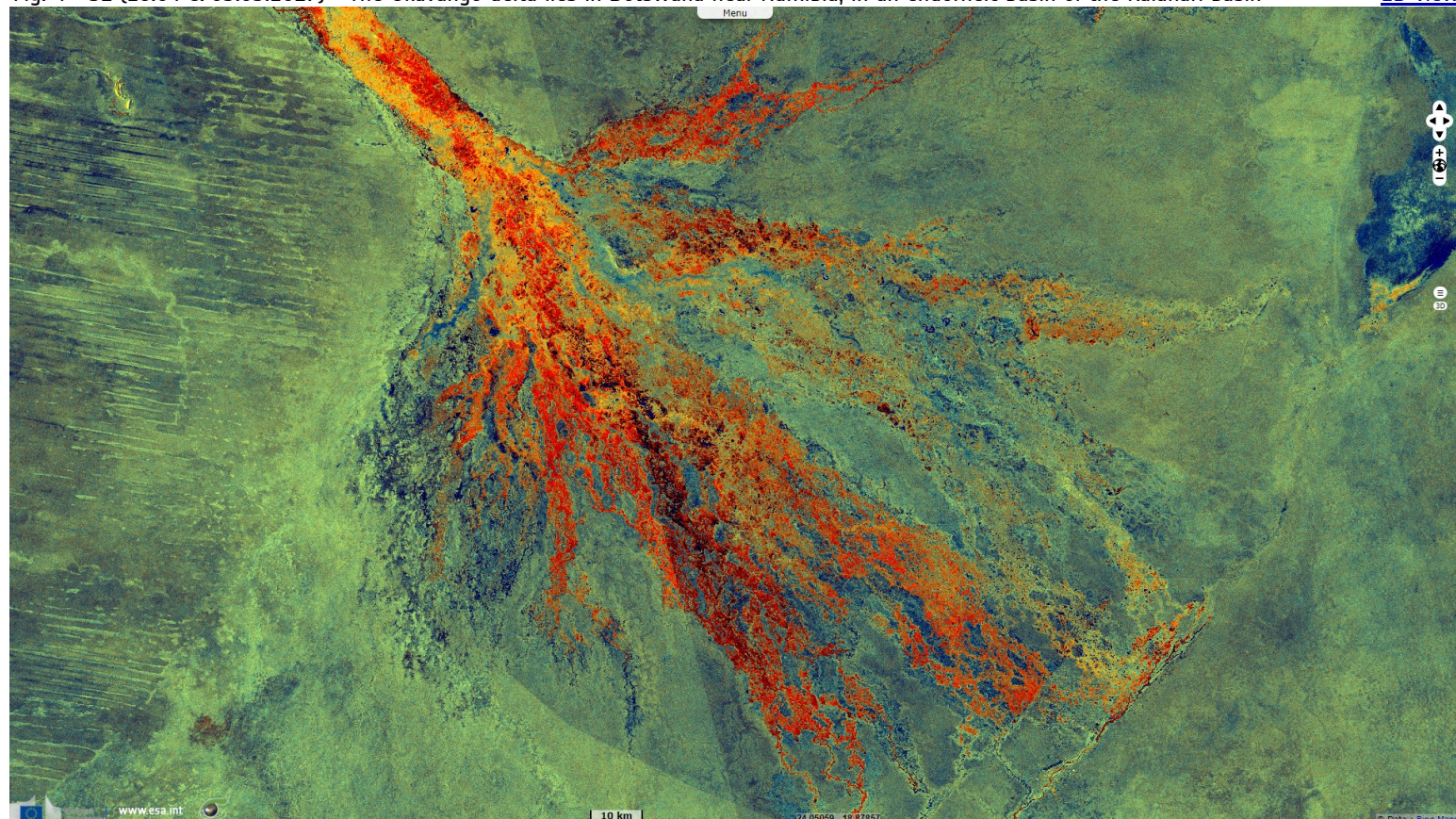


Fig. 5 - S2 (13-15.10.2021) - Makuleke wetlands lie on the Limpopo, between Zimbabwe & South Africa, near Mozambique.

[2D animation](#) [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 2021, 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	