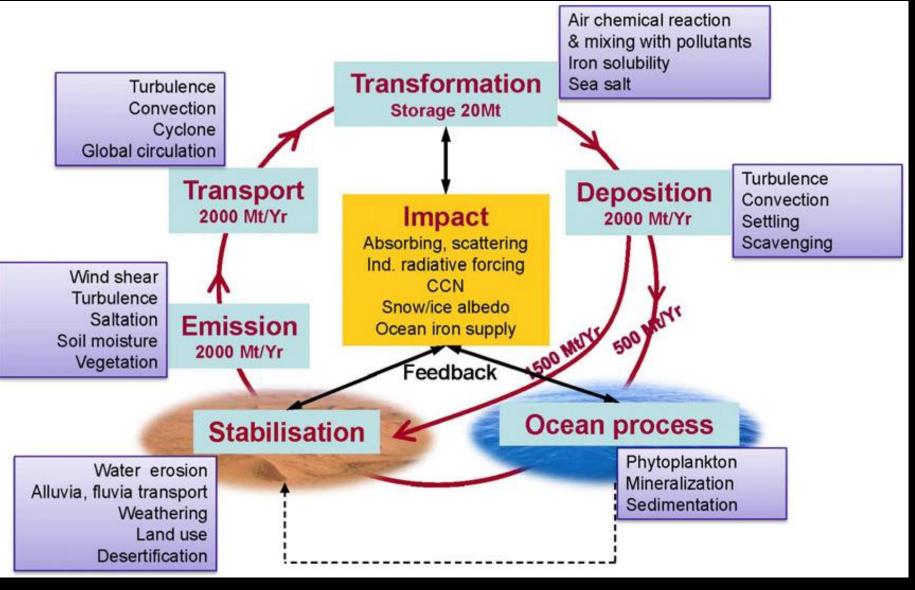
Mapping Dust Sources Over North Africa Using MISR Winds and Aerosol Products

<u>E. Michelle Neely</u>¹,

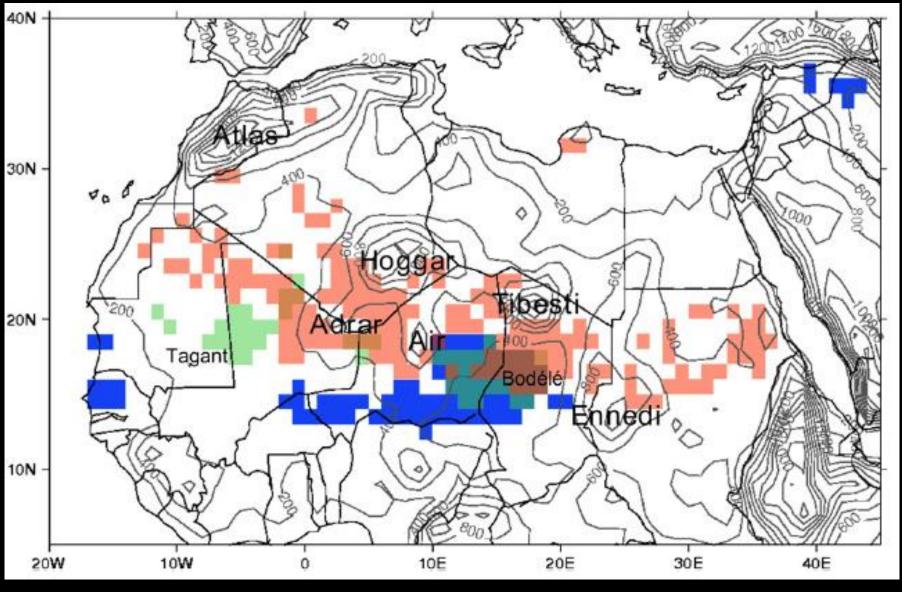
Mentors: Olga V. Kalashnikova², and Michael J. Garay²

¹Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, Student-Faculty Programs, Pasadena, CA, USA ²Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA, USA

Background

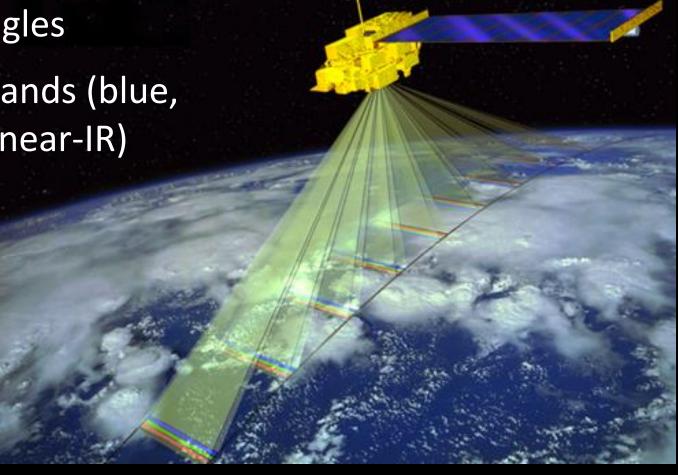


Previous Techniques

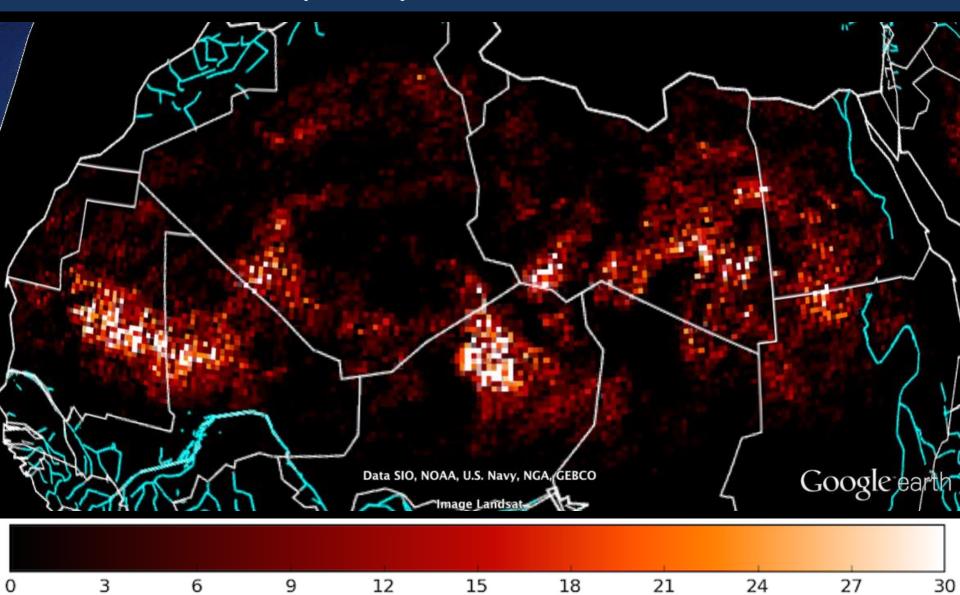




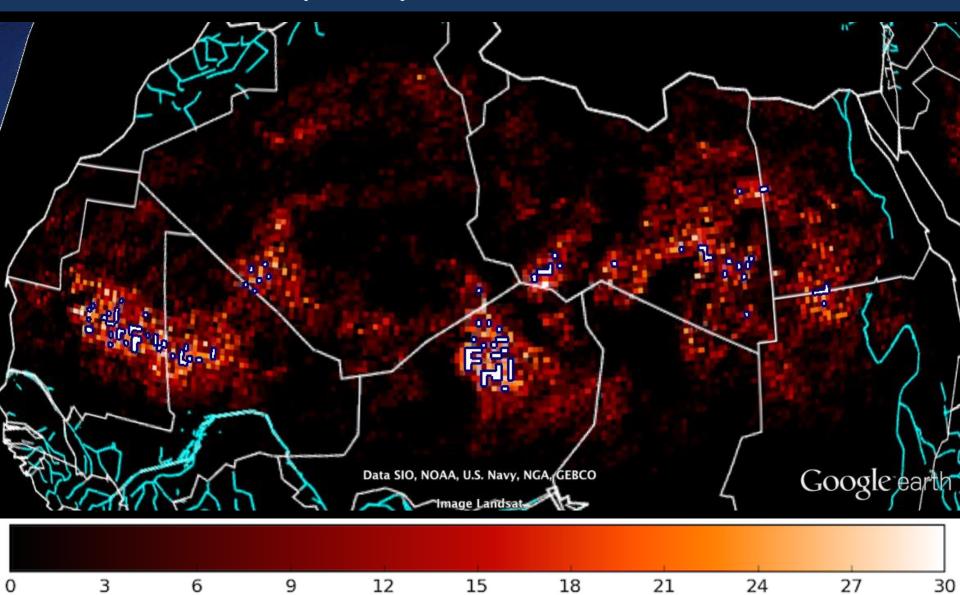
- 10:30 am daily
- 9 cameras viewing different angles
- 4 spectral bands (blue, green, red, near-IR)



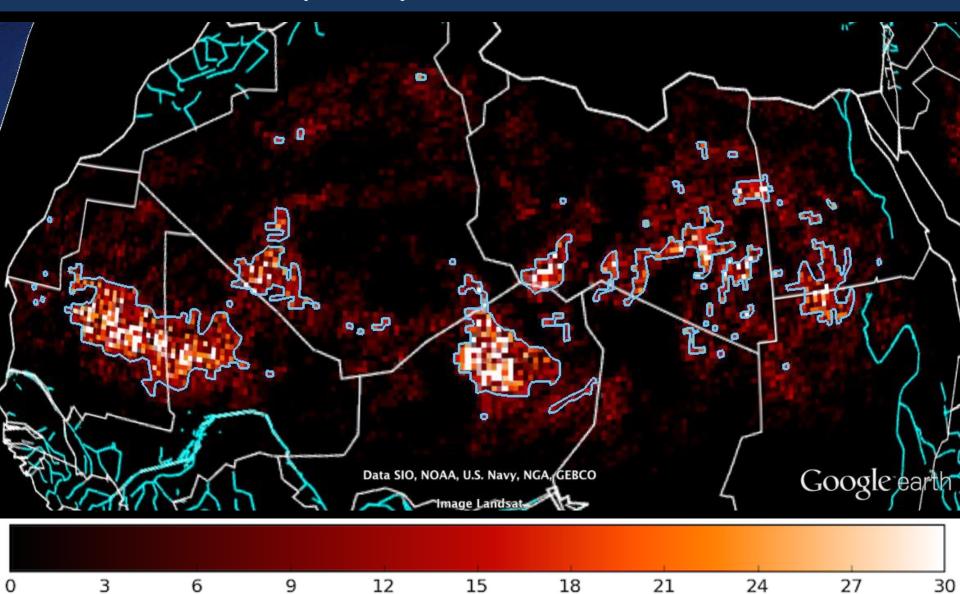
MISR Technique Frequency of Wind Observations >40 m/s



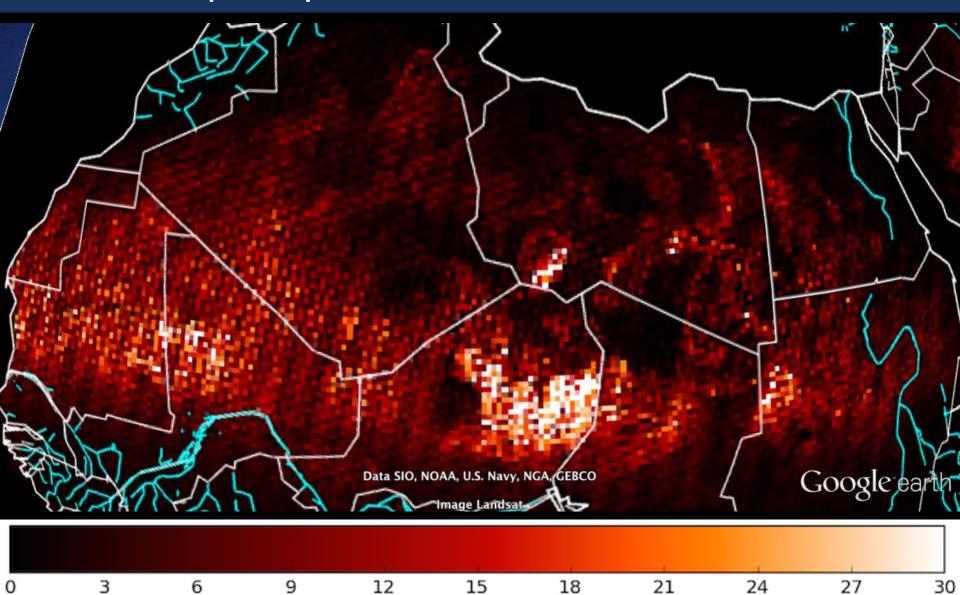
MISR Technique Frequency of Wind Observations >40 m/s



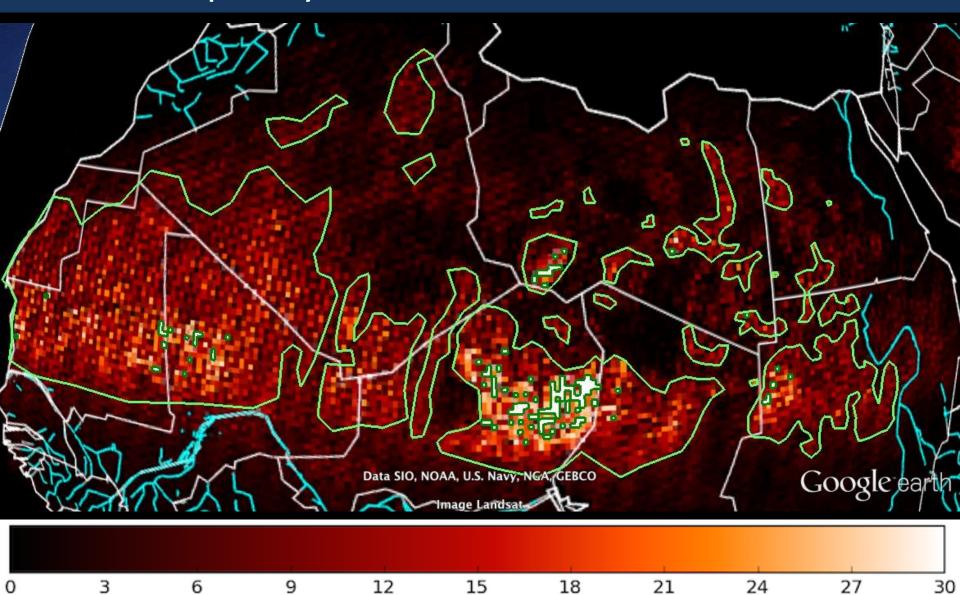
MISR Technique Frequency of Wind Observations >40 m/s



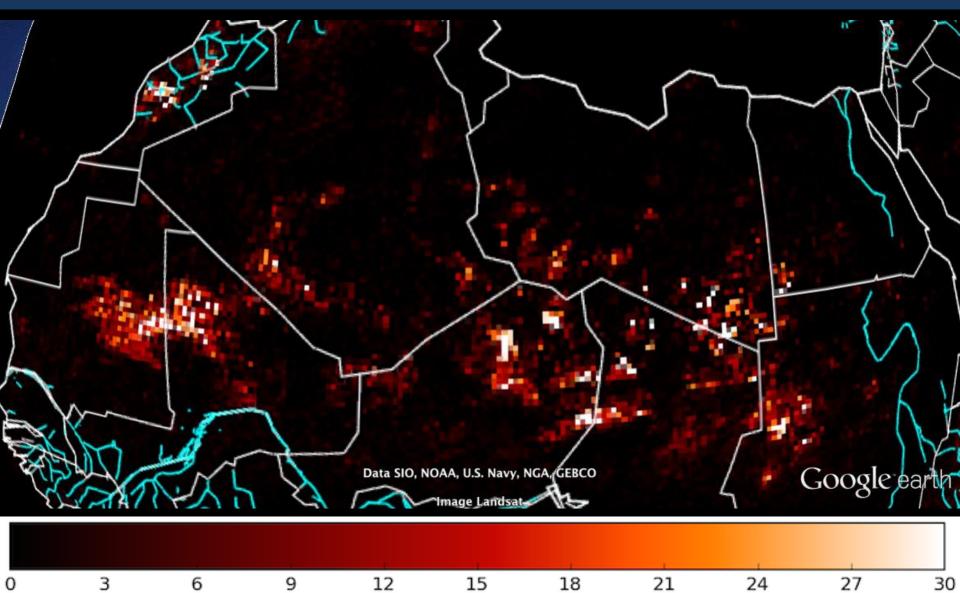
MISR Technique Frequency of Dust Fraction >0.6 with AOD >0.5



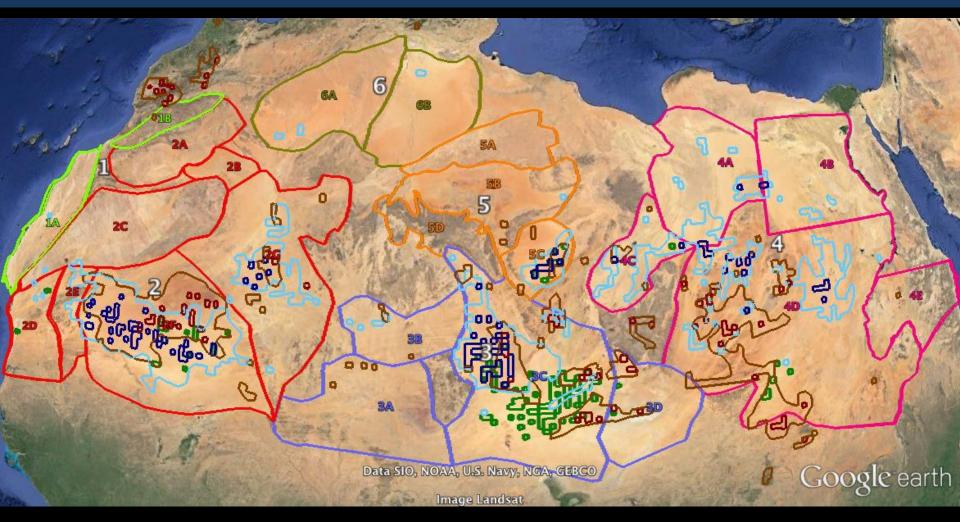
MISR Technique Frequency of Dust Fraction >0.6 with AOD >0.5



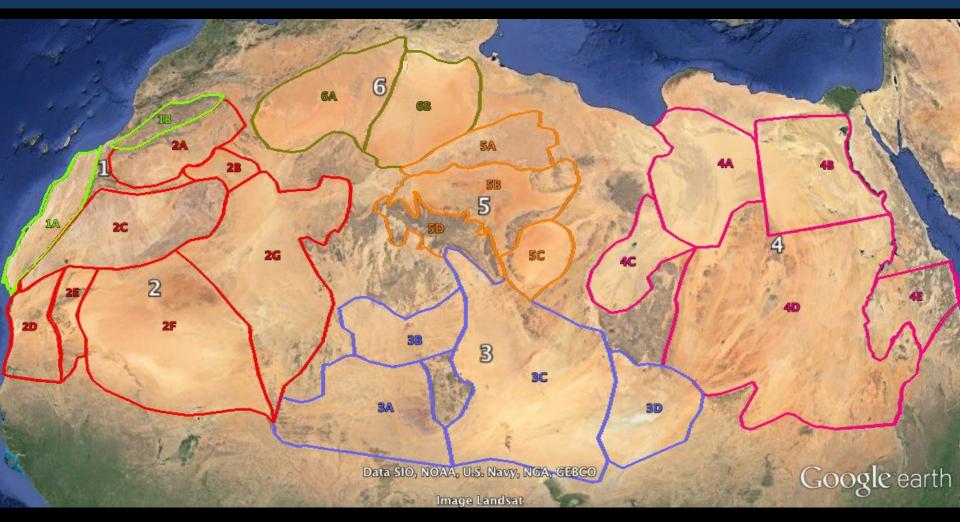
MISR Technique Frequency of Dust Fraction >0.9



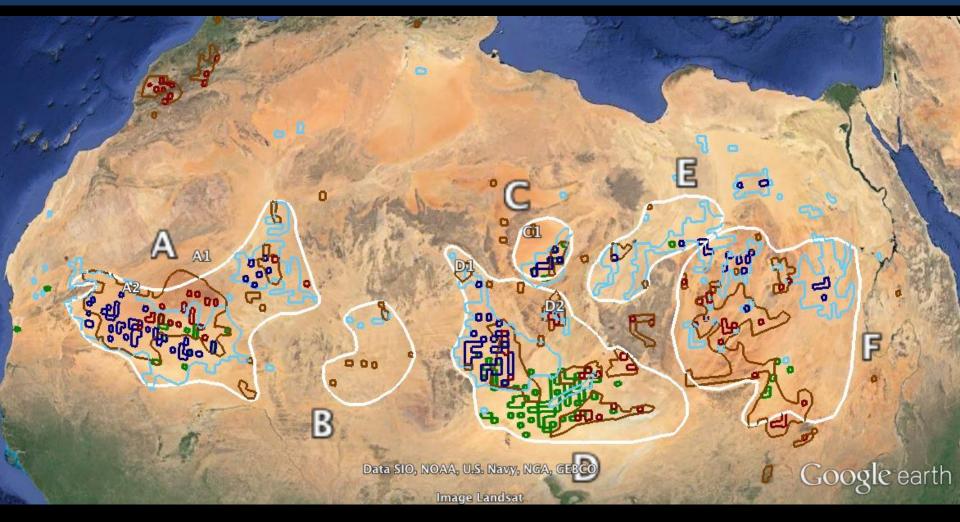
MISR Technique Identifying Basins



MISR Technique Identifying Basins



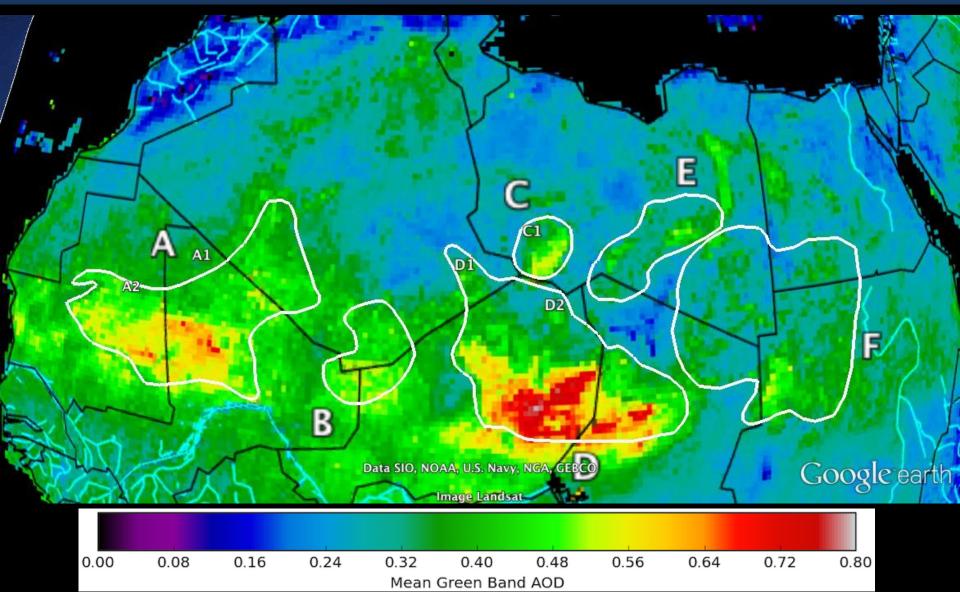
Results Identifying Dust Source Regions

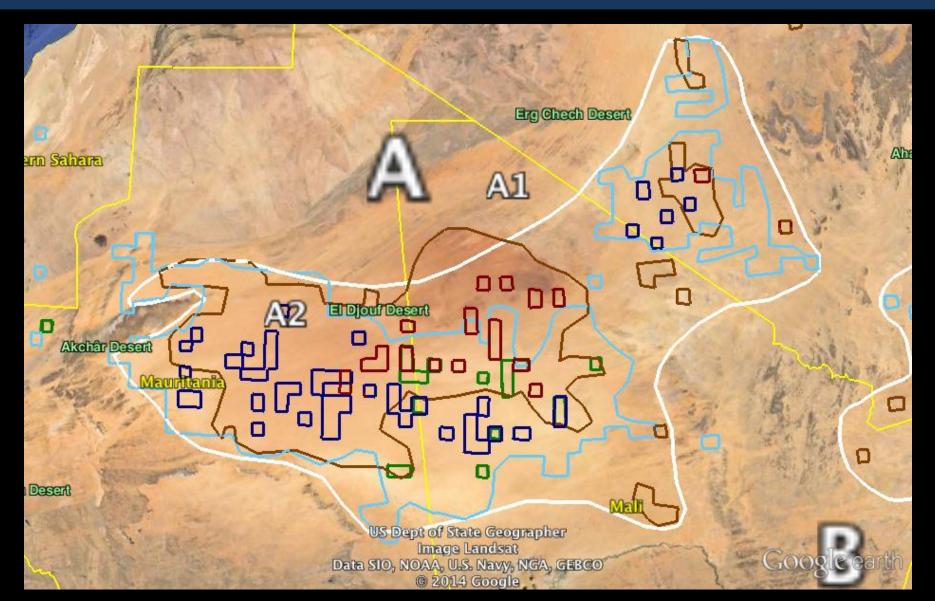


Results Identifying Dust Source Regions

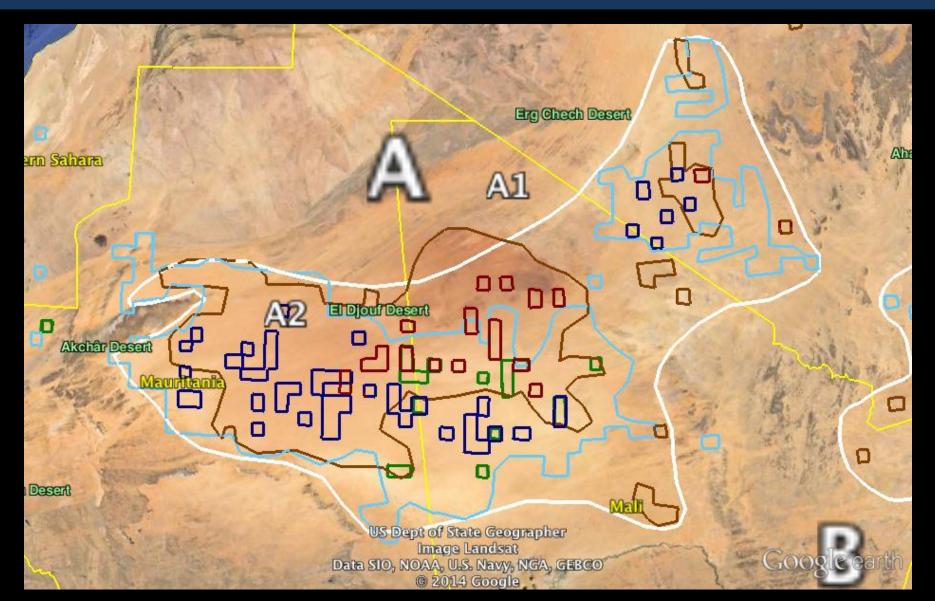


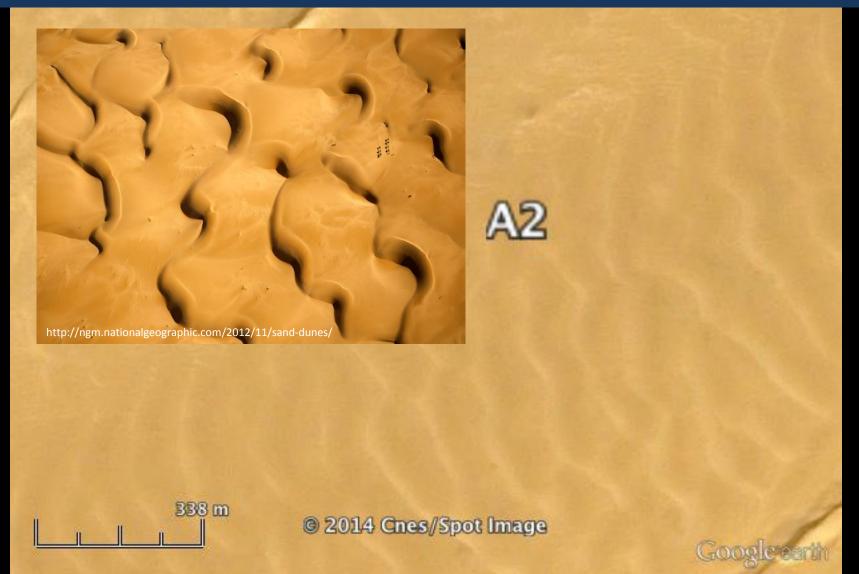
Results Identifying Dust Source Regions









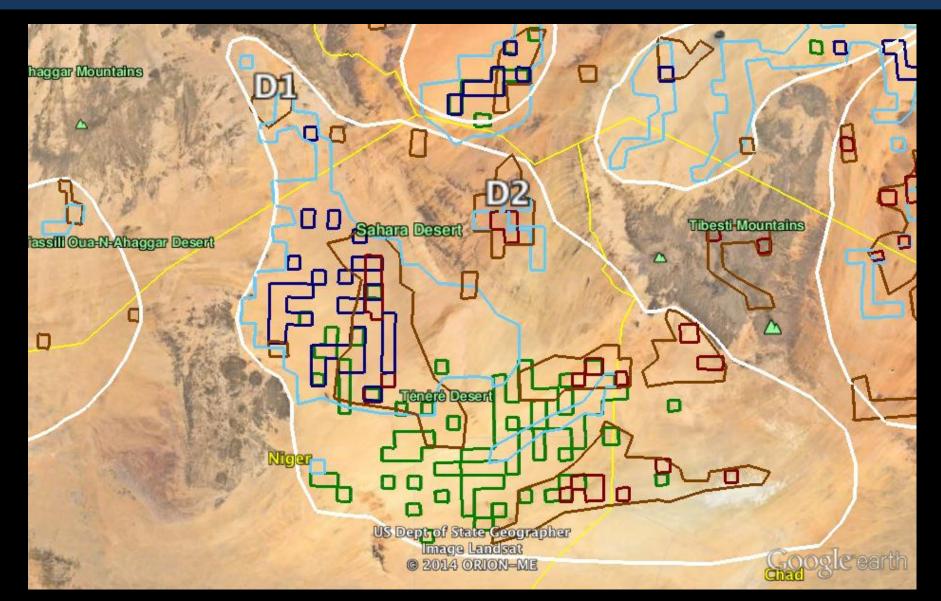




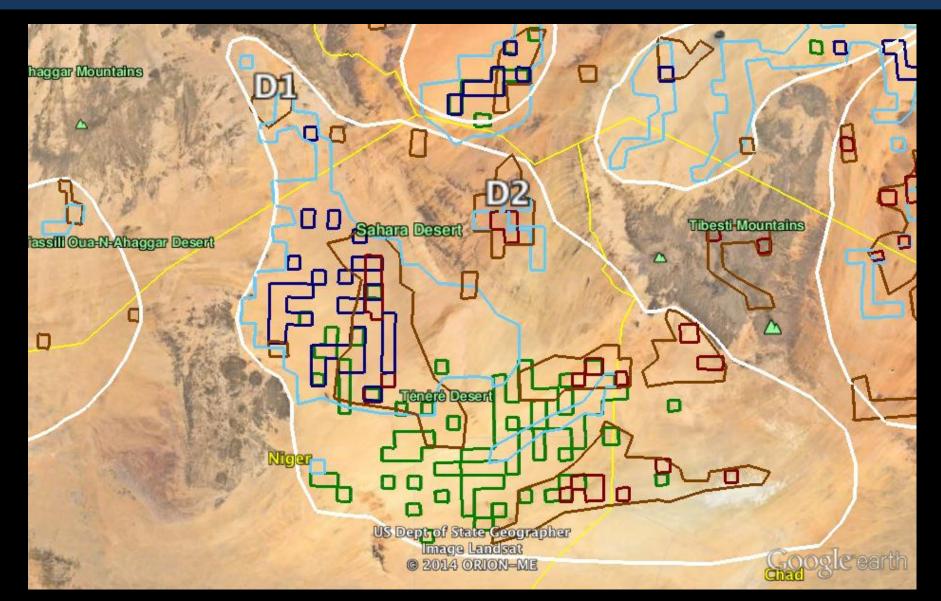
http://ngm.nationalgeographic.com/2012/11/sand-dunes/

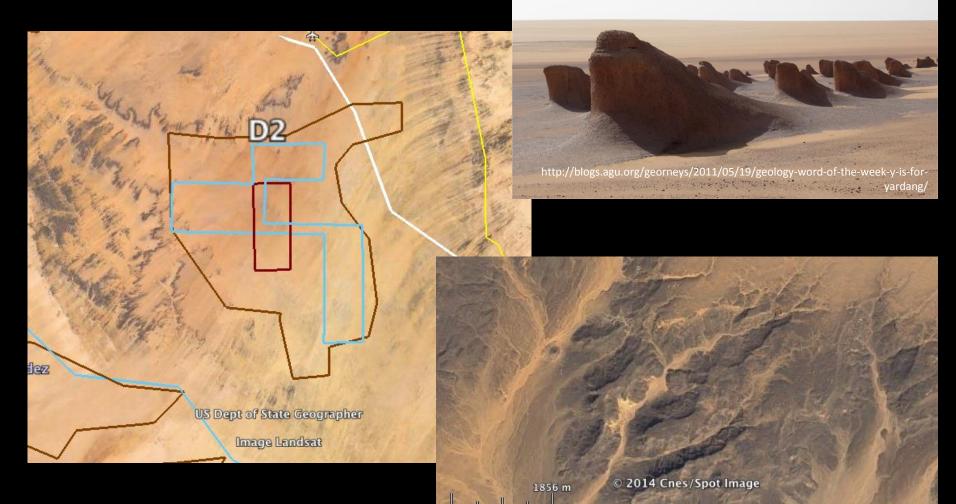
1420 m © 2014 (

© 2014 Cnes/Spot Image









Conclusions and Next Steps

- Major dust source regions can be identified in North Africa using MISR cloud-motion winds and aerosol products
- Database was assembled can be used for future analysis – includes MISR observations information:
 - Locations
 - Area and perimeter
 - Elevations
 - Geomorphology
- Next Steps: Compare MISR technique with other remote sensing techniques

Acknowledgements

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