Explore NASA Earth science imagery to see hurricanes forming, wildfires spreading, icebergs drifting, and city lights illuminating. With NASA Worldview, you can also take a snapshot, create an animated GIF, or compare imagery from two dates to view changes over time.

For more information, visit https://worldview.earthdata.nasa.gov

Hunga-Tonga Hunga Ha’apai Volcano
On January 15, 2022, the sub-marine Hunga Tonga-Hunga Ha’apai volcano in the South Pacific erupted with such force that it caused a tsunami that spread across the Pacific Ocean! This GeoColor image from the GOES-West satellite’s Advanced Baseline Imager shows the eruption and ash cloud at 4:50 Tonga Time.

Dixie Fire, California
On July 13, 2021, the Dixie Fire ignited in the Feather River Canyon southeast of Chico, California. It was the largest single non-complex wildfire in California history, and the second-largest wildfire overall (after the August Complex fire of 2020). The fire burned 963,309 acres (389,837 hectares) before being contained on October 25, 2021. This true-color image from the Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite instrument aboard the NASA/NOAA Suomi National Polar-orbiting Partnership satellite shows the fire in red on August 5, 2021.

Typhoon In-Fa Over Eastern China
Typhoon In-Fa made landfall in eastern China on July 25, 2021, following historic flooding from storms that caused widespread damage and killed over 50 people in central China in mid-July. The Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite instrument aboard the NASA/NOAA Suomi National Polar-orbiting Partnership satellite shows the fire in red on August 5, 2021.

Cape Coral, Florida
This Harmonized Landsat and Sentinel-2 image, acquired by the European Union’s Copernicus Sentinel-2A and Sentinel-2B Multi-Spectral Instrument on February 2, 2022, shows the city of Cape Coral, located in southwest Florida. The dark or black lines that you can see in this image are part of a more than 400-mile-long system of manmade canals.

Sea Surface Temperature: North and South America
Sea surface temperatures, which are normally warmer near the equator and cooler in the Arctic and Antarctic regions, can impact weather, alter marine ecosystems, and contribute to global climate change. This Group for High-Resolution Sea Surface Temperature image shows sea surface temperature at a depth of approximately 10-20 micrometers.

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