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| 10:00:00 | EARTH EXPLORER PROGRAMME SCRIPT 19.11.2013 |
|  | Voice Over: |
| 10:00:10 | ESA’s Earth Explorer missions form part of the agency’s Living Planet Programme and are dedicated to a better understanding of Earth science.   |
| 10:00:19 | Volker Liebeg Director of ESA Earth Observation Programmes: |
|  | We have launched three missions with fantastic results and various innovative technology. |
|  | Voice Over: |
| 10:00:27 | SMOS, the Soil Moisture and Ocean Salinity satellite, launched in November 2009, observes soil moisture over land masses and salinity in the oceans. Soil moisture is key to the global water cycle. And salinity helps determine the density of seawater, an important factor in driving ocean currents, a vital component of the Earth’s heat engine.  |
| 10:00:51 | GOCE, the Gravity Field and steady state Ocean Circulation Explorer launched in March 2009, made the most detailed and accurate gravity map of the Earth. While we may think of the Earth as round, its gravitational field is anything but. It is bumpy and varies in intensity across the planet.  |
|  | Data from GOCE has been used to produce a new map of the boundary between the Earth’s crust and mantle; and to improve our understanding of ocean circulation. |
|  | Dubbed the Formula 1 of satellites, GOCE more than doubled its life expectancy of 20 months, finally ending its mission in November 2013. |
| 10:01:32 | Ice plays a crucial role in moderating the Earth’s temperature. Launched in April 2010, CryoSat, the Earth Explorer ice mission, measures the thickness of the vast ices sheets over Greenland and Antarctica and the marine ice in the arctic. CryoSat uses a highly sophisticated stereo radar system - the first of its kind in space.  |
|  | CryoSat is giving us a better understanding of the vital relationship between ice and global climate.  |
| 10:02:01 | ALT 1: Swarm, launching in November 2013, will provide the best-ever survey of the geomagnetic field.  |
|  | ALT 2: Swarm will provide the best ever survey of the geomagnetic field.  |
|  | It will give us new insights into the Earth’s interior and lead to a better understanding of atmospheric processes and space weather.  |
| 10:02:16 | In 2015 two further missions are planned. ADM-Aeolus, the atmospheric dynamics mission, will measure wind profiles from space, improving weather prediction and contributing to long term climate research. |
|  | EarthCARE, the Earth Clouds, Aerosols and Radiation Explorer, will improve our understanding of the way the atmosphere reflects and traps heat.  |
|  | After that comes biomass mission, to provide crucial information about the state of the Earth’s forests. |
|  | In just four years, Earth Explorer missions have greatly advanced our understanding of the Earth and its systems. With Swarm launching today, and three more missions to come, the Earth Explorer programme continues to make a major contribution to Earth science. |
| 10:03:05 | END A-ROLL |
| 10:03:05 | EARTH GVS 00:00:40- Ocean- Frozen ocean / Ice |
| 10:03:47 | Building SWARMClean room shots at IAGB (testing SWARM)various sequences |
| 10:06:02 | SWARM ANIMATIONS |
| 10:08:38 | SMOS ANIMATIONS |
| 10:10:06 | CRYOSAT ANIMATIONS |
| 10:12:30 | GOCE ANIMATIONS |
| 10:15:54 | FUTURE SATELLITES ANIMATIONS- ADM - Aeolus- Earthcare- Biomass |
| 10:15:54:19 | END |
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