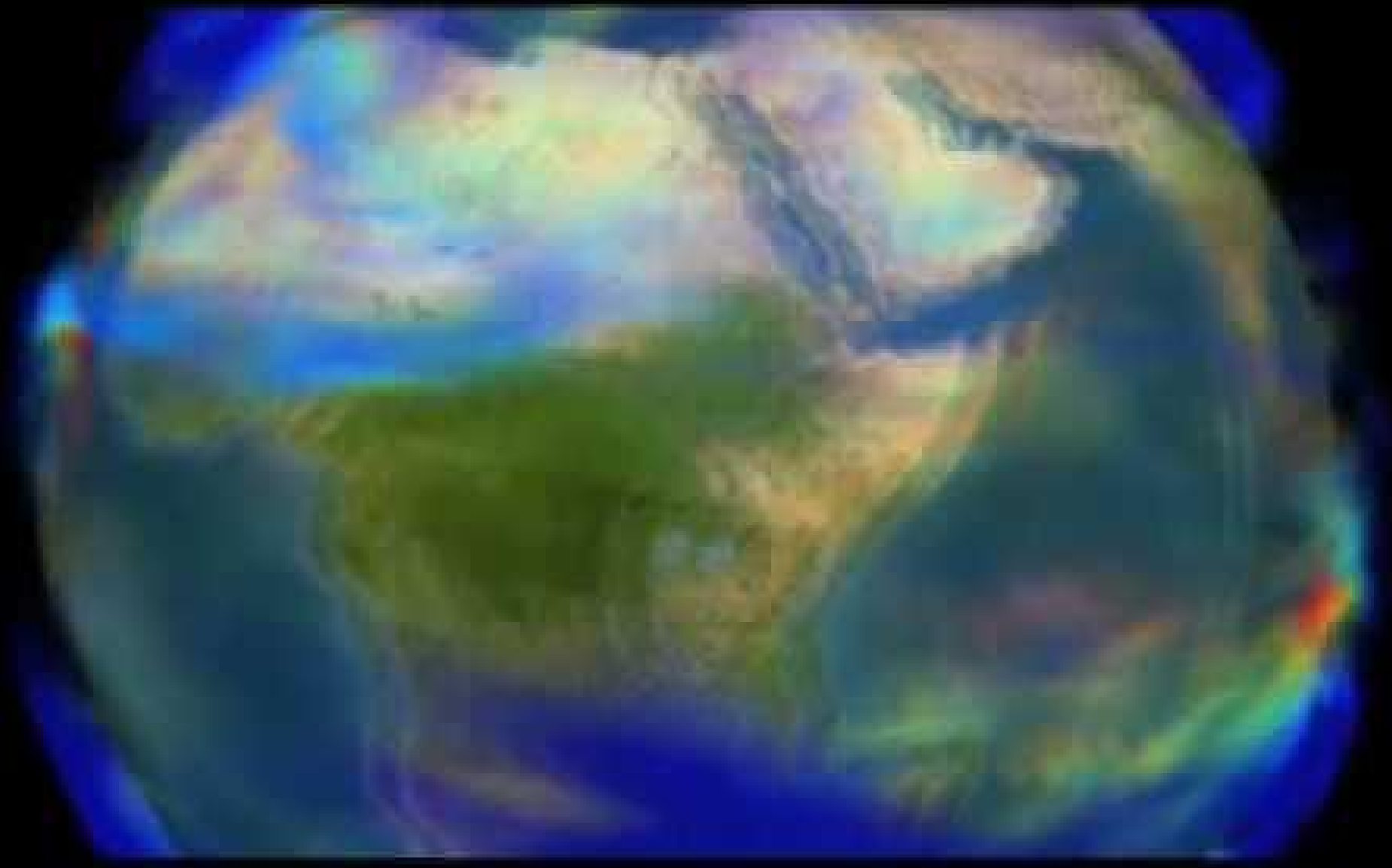

1
00:00:11,670 --> 00:00:09,570
when I think about the earth I think one

2
00:00:13,980 --> 00:00:11,680
of the seminal pictures for everybody on

3
00:00:15,990 --> 00:00:13,990
the planet was the one that was taken by

4
00:00:19,080 --> 00:00:16,000
NASA astronauts on their way to the moon

5
00:00:33,240 --> 00:00:19,090
the blue marble picture that was the

6
00:00:35,850 --> 00:00:33,250
snapshot now we have the video NASA

7
00:00:37,560 --> 00:00:35,860
provides a unique perspective to the

8
00:00:40,560 --> 00:00:37,570
scientific community because it has

9
00:00:42,300 --> 00:00:40,570
satellites that that can get that view

10
00:00:44,640 --> 00:00:42,310
from space that big picture and

11
00:00:46,140 --> 00:00:44,650
sometimes very great detail most the

12
00:00:48,750 --> 00:00:46,150
people I talked to our surprise learn

13
00:00:50,550 --> 00:00:48,760

and NASA is even studying the earth some

14
00:00:52,560 --> 00:00:50,560
of the satellites do look out some of

15
00:00:55,020 --> 00:00:52,570
the data that we have is observing the

16
00:00:57,300 --> 00:00:55,030
earth and to view it from space can give

17
00:01:00,540 --> 00:00:57,310
you such a dramatic and unique

18
00:01:03,030 --> 00:01:00,550
perspective the space-based perspective

19
00:01:05,520 --> 00:01:03,040
looking at the earth as a whole really

20
00:01:08,280 --> 00:01:05,530
tells you so much about the planet that

21
00:01:10,560 --> 00:01:08,290
you can learn in any other way it's

22
00:01:13,860 --> 00:01:10,570
really about understanding the global

23
00:01:17,160 --> 00:01:13,870
habitat and the individual elements of

24
00:01:19,770 --> 00:01:17,170
it a major part of understanding the

25
00:01:22,950 --> 00:01:19,780
earth is having a view of it from space

26
00:01:26,310 --> 00:01:22,960
and NASA's the perfect agency to do that

27
00:01:27,480 --> 00:01:26,320
the datasets that we have from all the

28
00:01:30,050 --> 00:01:27,490
different satellite sensors that have

29
00:01:32,730 --> 00:01:30,060
been put in space are very widely used

30
00:01:34,850 --> 00:01:32,740
to study everything from hurricanes to

31
00:01:37,810 --> 00:01:34,860
winter storms

32
00:01:40,460 --> 00:01:37,820
atmospheric chemistry African does a

33
00:01:42,650 --> 00:01:40,470
number of this and that simply would not

34
00:01:44,360 --> 00:01:42,660
be possible without NASA developing the

35
00:01:47,370 --> 00:01:44,370
technology to be able to do these types

36
00:01:52,710 --> 00:01:49,260
citing the earth is like studying an

37
00:01:56,399 --> 00:01:52,720
organism it's like studying us we are a

38
00:01:58,530 --> 00:01:56,409

complex nonlinear closet chaotic system

39
00:02:00,840 --> 00:01:58,540
the earth is the same way you know all

40
00:02:02,580 --> 00:02:00,850
these systems are so intertwined with

41
00:02:05,460 --> 00:02:02,590
each other bias fear atmosphere

42
00:02:07,770 --> 00:02:05,470
hydrosphere cryosphere and to see how

43
00:02:10,770 --> 00:02:07,780
all that fits together is the ultimate

44
00:02:13,800 --> 00:02:10,780
challenge we all live on this planet so

45
00:02:15,809 --> 00:02:13,810
it's important to preserve and maintain

46
00:02:16,340 --> 00:02:15,819
a beauty and the resources that are here

47
00:02:19,530 --> 00:02:16,350
on earth

48
00:02:21,930 --> 00:02:19,540
NASA's ability to look at the system or

49
00:02:23,370 --> 00:02:21,940
the planet as a system is important to

50
00:02:25,830 --> 00:02:23,380
everyone who lives on this planet and

51
00:02:28,120 --> 00:02:25,840
satellites a massive perspective allow

52
00:02:30,670 --> 00:02:28,130
us to do that

53
00:02:32,500 --> 00:02:30,680
NASA continues to learn about the planet

54
00:02:34,930 --> 00:02:32,510
we're always on that edge of discovery

55
00:02:36,730 --> 00:02:34,940
and we're writing new textbooks

56
00:02:38,440 --> 00:02:36,740
essentially every day with the kind of

57
00:02:41,200 --> 00:02:38,450
discoveries that were making day in day