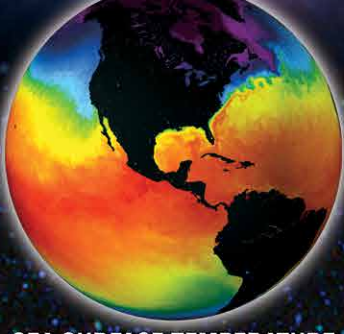




# Earth A System of Systems



SEA SURFACE TEMPERATURE



CLOUDS



AEROSOLS

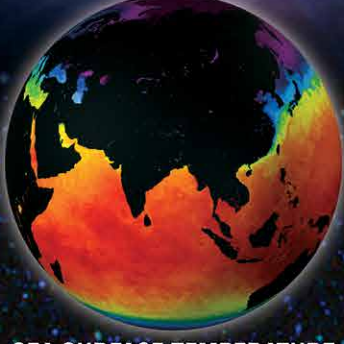


PRECIPITATION



BIOSPHERE

# Earth A System of Systems



SEA SURFACE TEMPERATURE



CLOUDS



AEROSOLS



PRECIPITATION



BIOSPHERE

# Earth

## A System of Systems

Like the human body, Earth comprises diverse processes and systems that interact with one another in complex ways. The purpose of NASA's Earth science program is to advance our scientific understanding of Earth as an integrated system and its response to natural and human-induced changes. NASA works with its domestic and international partners to support a large number of Earth-observing satellite and airborne missions to observe and understand our planet on global and regional scales. These missions are able to collect measurements of surface temperature, winds, water vapor, clouds, precipitation, soil moisture, ocean salinity, and other aspects of the environment. While scientists learn a great deal from studying individual phenomena, improved observational capabilities, coupled with process-level and global numerical models increasingly allow them to study component system interactions, leading to unprecedented insight into how Earth functions as one integrated *system of systems*.



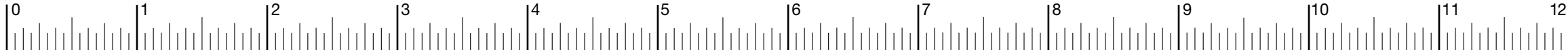
### Million-Mile View

*On July 6, 2015, a NASA camera onboard the Deep Space Climate Observatory (DSCOVR) satellite returned this image of the entire sunlit side of Earth from its orbit approximately 1,000,000 miles away.*

[eosps.nasa.gov](http://eosps.nasa.gov)

[svs.gsfc.nasa.gov/hw](http://svs.gsfc.nasa.gov/hw)

inches



centimeters

