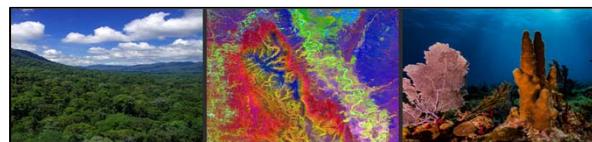


Future Use of NASA Airborne Platforms to Advance Earth Science Priorities

29 July 2020 Session 2: Land and Ecosystem Change

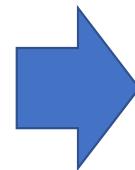


Science and Applications Questions
("most" and "very" important categories)

E-1 Ecosystem Structure, Function and Biodiversity

E-2 Fluxes Between Ecosystems, Atmosphere, Oceans and Solid Earth

E-3 Fluxes Within Ecosystems



Priority Measurement Objectives

E-1a: Quantify functional traits, types and composition of terrestrial and shallow aquatic vegetation and marine biomass

E-1b: Quantify the 3D structure of terrestrial vegetation and 3D distribution of marine biomass

E-1c: Quantify physiological dynamics of terrestrial and aquatic primary producers

E-2a: Quantify the fluxes of GHG globally at spatial scales of 100-500 km on a monthly basis

E-3a: Quantify the flows of energy, carbon, water, nutrients in terrestrial and marine ecosystems, by functional types.



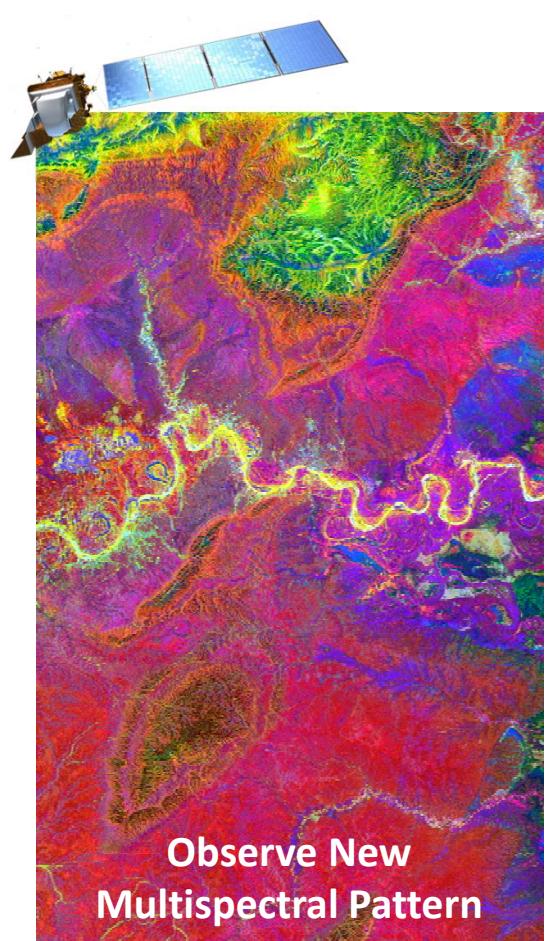
NASEM Decadal Survey 2017

'Top Five' Airborne Science Roles

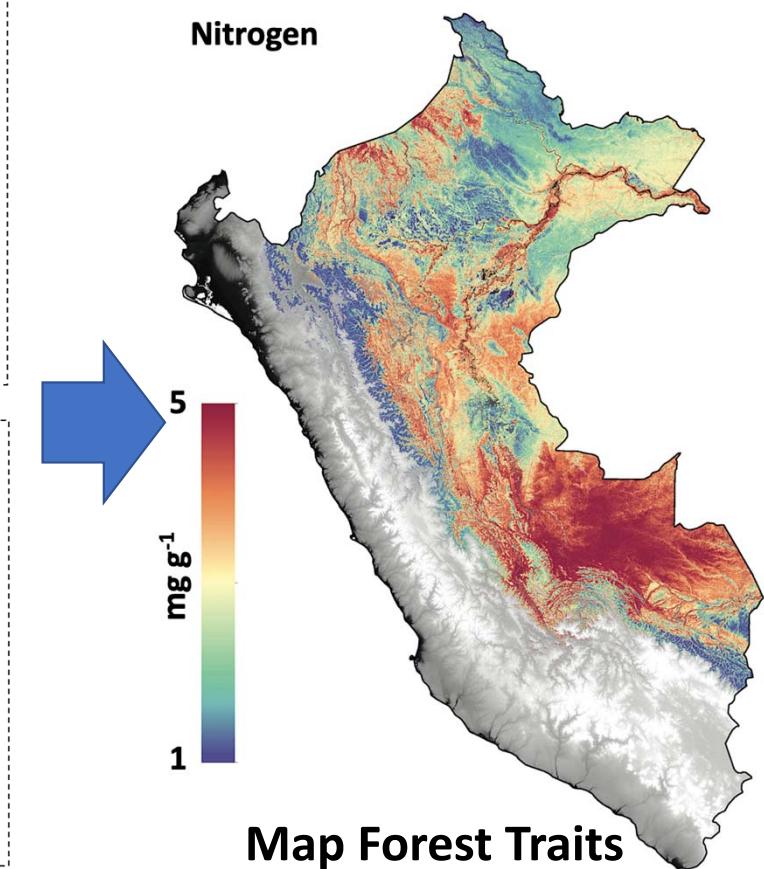
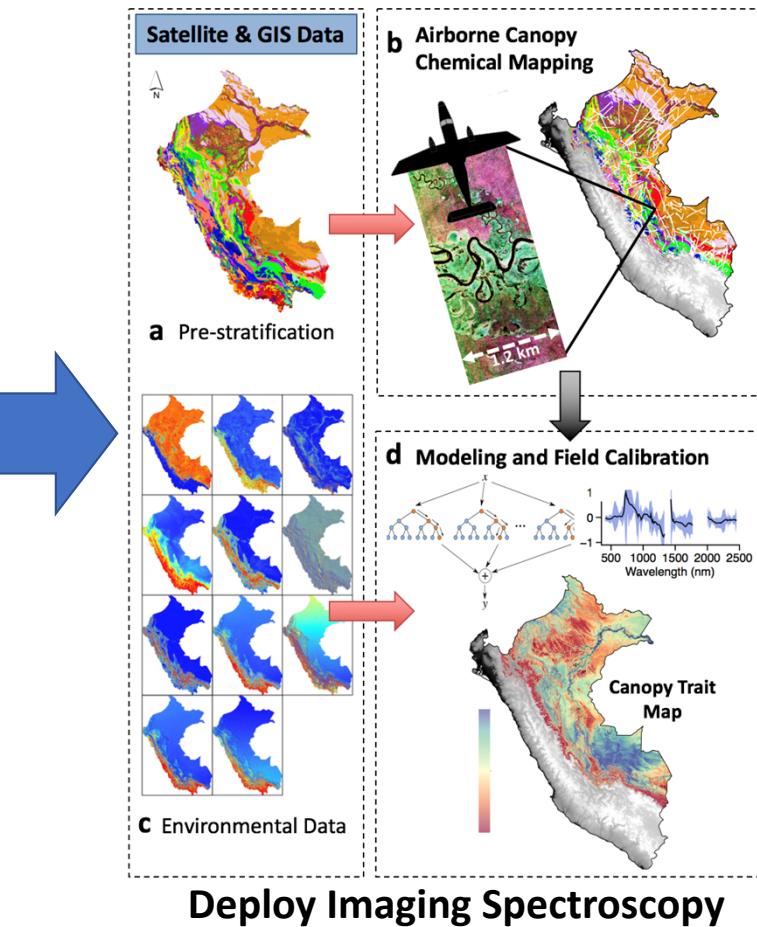
- Multi-scale observations for process studies
- Technology demonstrations
- Calibration/validation of space-based measurements
- Interpretation of space-based observations
- Interactive training and outreach laboratories



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Interpretation of space-based observations



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What defines a large airborne platform?

- **Aircraft size and propulsion** | DC-8, Twin Otter, ...
- **Inhabited or uninhabited**
- **Payload** | single or multi-sensor...
- **Operational mission** | measurement or science laboratory
- **Daily measurement duration**
- **Altitudinal range**
- **Flight operations approach** | centralized or mobile-deployed



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