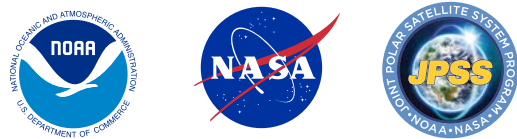


NASA Solar flares from the Sun trigger auroras on Earth, a phenomenon monitored by NOAA's Joint Polar Satellite System (JPSS) satellites. Captured in black and white, their satellite instruments are tailored for detecting specific wavelengths crucial for meteorological analysis.

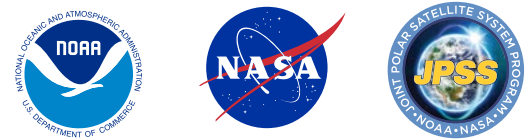
*Image credit: Cooperative Institute for Meteorological Satellite Studies (CIMSS)*



[www.nesdis.noaa.gov](http://www.nesdis.noaa.gov)

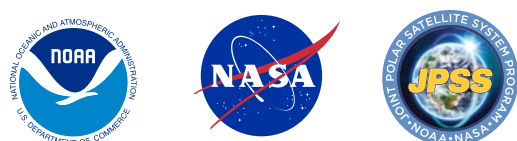
This composite blue marble image, captured by the NOAA-20 satellite on May 11, 2023, combines imagery from multiple swaths of Earth's surface.

*Image credit: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)*



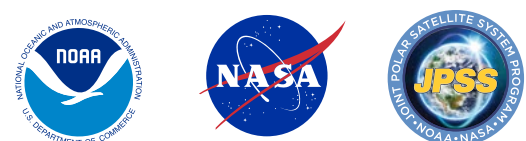
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NOAA's Joint Polar Satellite System (JPSS) satellites and Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellites (GOES) work together to observe Earth's weather and climate.



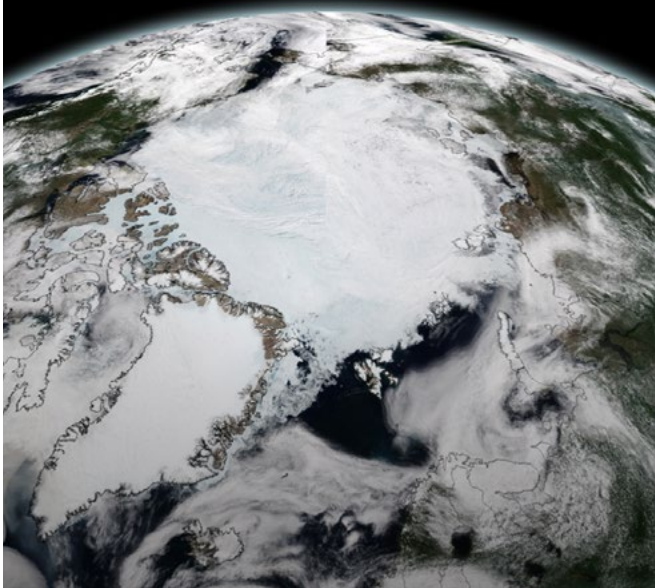
[www.nesdis.noaa.gov](http://www.nesdis.noaa.gov)

NOAA's Joint Polar Satellite System (JPSS) Program satellites provide essential data used by the National Weather Service for accurate weather forecasting and monitoring severe weather events. This collaboration enhances public safety and informs climate research.



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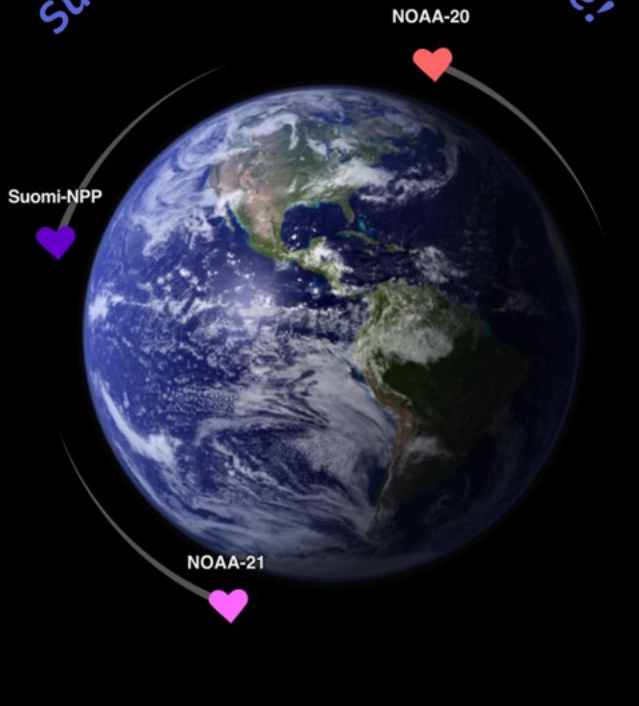
You're the coolest  
one around!



Communication  
is our love  
language!



Surrounding you with love!



I love that you're  
full of life!

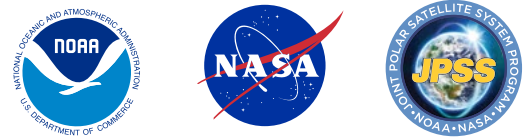
NOAA's Joint Polar Satellite System (JPSS) satellites collect critical climate data and send it to Tracking and Data Relay Satellites (TDRS), which then transmit this information to Earth's ground stations for analysis, helping to ensure a consistent flow of data.



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On July 6, 2023, the NOAA-21 satellite captured a view of the Arctic. NOAA's Joint Polar Satellite System (JPSS) satellites orbit from pole to pole, capturing regions often unseen, like the Arctic, to monitor Earth's climate and detect critical events such as wildfires, essential for global environmental health.

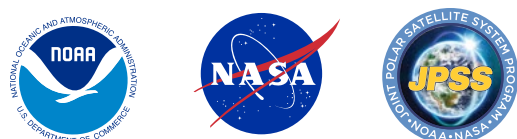
*Image credit: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)*



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NOAA's Joint Polar Satellite System (JPSS) satellites track ocean chlorophyll, key for marine life. The 2023 composite highlights chlorophyll concentrations: blue for low and green for high, which helps provide a better understanding of the current health of the ocean.

*Image credit: NOAA CoastWatch/OceanWatch/PolarWatch, NASA*



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NOAA's JPSS Program satellites, NOAA-21, NOAA-20, and the NOAA/NASA Suomi-NPP orbit Earth 14 times daily, providing crucial data for weather forecasting and climate monitoring, essential for science and safety.



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