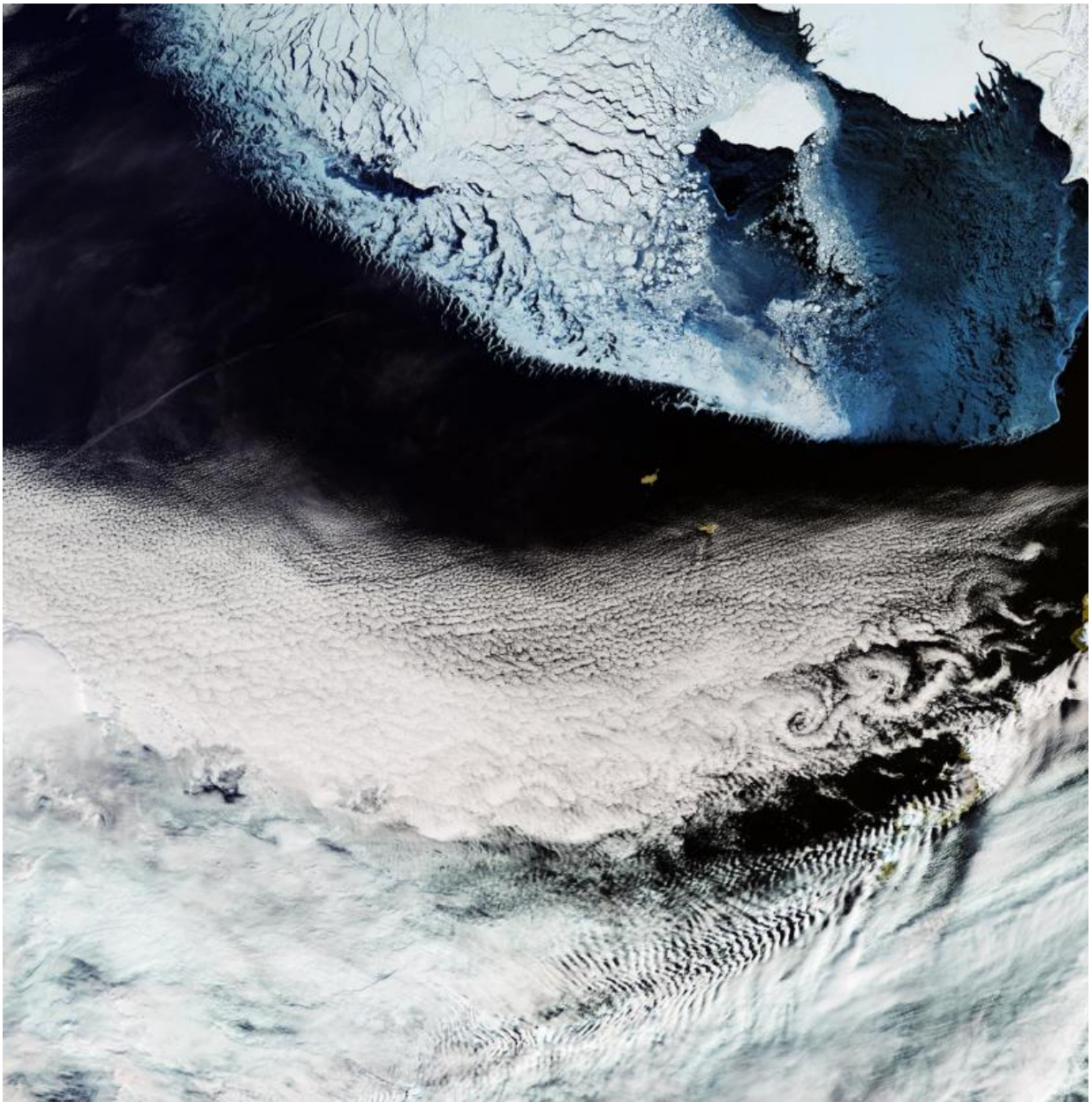


Image: Copernicus Sentinel-3A captures Bering Sea

April 28 2017



Credit: contains modified Copernicus Sentinel data (2017), processed by ESA ,
CC BY-SA 3.0 IGO

The Copernicus Sentinel-3A satellite brings us over the Bering Sea, north of the Alaska Peninsula, on 26 March.

Seasonal sea ice dominates the upper part of the image. Ice plays an important role in the sea's ecosystem. Growing algae attach to the bottom of the ice; when the ice melts in the spring, it leaves behind a layer of nutrient-rich freshwater on which the algae thrive. Organisms higher up the [food chain](#) then eat the algae.

In the top-right corner, we can see part of Alaska's mainland blanketed with snow, as well as Nunivak Island appearing like a massive piece of floating ice.

At the centre of the image are the islands of Saint Paul and Saint George – part of the Pribilof Islands. An estimated two million seabirds nest on these [islands](#) annually.

The swirling clouds on the right side of the image are the result of a meteorological phenomenon known as a von Kármán vortex street. As wind-driven clouds pass over the Unimak Island on the right edge of the image, they flow around the high volcanoes to form the large spinning eddies that can clearly be seen in the image.

Provided by European Space Agency

Citation: Image: Copernicus Sentinel-3A captures Bering Sea (2017, April 28) retrieved 10 April

2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2017-04-image-copernicus-sentinel-3a-captures-bering.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.