



QUICK START GUIDE

To Finding Data/Imagery for Student Investigations

Explore
Interactive
Features



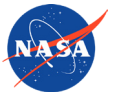
This table lists examples of NASA datasets and imagery that could be used for student investigations related to content and practices in the *Framework for K-12 Science Education*. Explore the data on the left using the online sources listed on the right. Many datasets are available through multiple sources; each source provides unique features, analytical tools, and time periods. Sources are color coded for relative level/ease-of-use: BLUE (introductory), ORANGE (intermediate), and GREEN (advanced).

Data examples that students can use...	...to investigate these types of phenomena...	...using these online sources of data.							
		Precipitation Measurement Missions https://pmm.nasa.gov/data-access/visualization		The GLOBE Program • https://www.globe.gov/globe-data		MY NASA DATA • http://mydasdata.larc.nasa.gov		Change Matters Viewer http://www.esri.com/software/landsat-imagery/viewer	
Aerosols: Tiny liquid or solid particles dispersed in the atmosphere; can be caused by natural processes or human activity.	Air quality and pollution (ESS3.C) Earth's energy budget (ESS2.A) Weather & climate (ESS2.D)								
Black Marble/Earth at Night: Nighttime view of Earth, showing visible light emanating from man-made sources, e.g., city lights.	Urban growth/heat islands (ESS3.C) Power outages (ESS3.C) Seasonal migration (LS2.C)								
Blue Marble Next Generation: Composite images showing how the surface would look to a human in space if our world had no clouds and no atmosphere.	Seasonal changes on land surface (spring greening, snowmelt, drought, etc.) (LS2.A, ESS2.D)								
Climate: Solar insolation, temperature, precipitation, albedo, greenhouse gases/carbon, aerosols, and topography.	Factors contributing to global and regional climate (ESS2.D)								
Earth System: Solar insolation, surface temperature, cloud fraction, aerosols, precipitation, and vegetation index.	Earth system and cycles (ESS2.A)								
Land Cover Classification: Maps displaying the Earth's natural and human-made landscapes as color-coded categories.	Land cover changes (ESS3.C, LS2.C)								
Land Surface: Since 1972, Landsat satellites have been observing Earth's land surfaces and coastal regions. MODIS Near-Real-Time Data: Data for applications related to natural hazards and disasters (e.g., volcano ash plumes, drought, fires, severe storms, and sea ice conditions).	Coastline changes (ESS2.C) Deforestation (ESS3.C) Ecosystems (LS2.C) Natural hazards & disasters (ESS3.B) Sea ice movement (ESS3.B) Water & land use changes (ESS2.C)								



<div>Data examples that students can use...</div> <div>Data examples that educators can use...</div>	<div>...to investigate these types of phenomena...</div> <div>...to make connections to K–12 content and practices...</div>	<div>...using these online sources of data.</div> <div><div>Precipitation Measurement Missions https://pmm.nasa.gov/data-access/visualization</div><div>NEO • http://neo.sci.gsfc.nasa.gov</div><div>Google Earth Engine Time Lapses https://earthengine.google.com/timelapse</div><div>The GLOBE Program • https://www.globe.gov/globe-data</div><div>MY NASA DATA • http://mydasdata.larc.nasa.gov</div><div>Change Matters Viewer http://www.esri.com/software/landsat-imagery/viewer</div><div>Worldview http://worldview.earthdata.nasa.gov</div></div>							
<div>Land Surface Temperature: Temperature of what is on the land surface (e.g., snow and ice, grass, roads), which is different from air temperature. Land temperature anomaly maps show higher or lower than average temperatures.</div>	<div>Global warming (ESS3.D)</div> <div>Urban heat islands (ESS3.C)</div> <div>Weather/seasons (ESS2.D)</div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>
<div>Precipitation: Global and regional rain and snow accumulation.</div>	<div>Natural hazards and disasters (floods, landslides, severe storms) (ESS3.B)</div> <div>Water cycle and resources (ESS2.C)</div> <div>Weather and climate (ESS2.D)</div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>
<div>Radiation and Energy: Albedo — relative amount of incoming radiation reflected up; Solar insolation — amount of Sun’s energy that reaches the surface; Solar radiation — amount of sunlight reflected by Earth’s surface, clouds, & atmosphere (shortwave) or absorbed then emitted by Earth’s surface, water vapor, gasses, and aerosols (longwave).</div>	<div>Earth’s energy budget (PS3.D)</div> <div>Electromagnetic spectrum (PS4.B)</div> <div>Plant growth patterns (LS2.C)</div> <div>Solar power (ESS2.A, PS3.D)</div> <div>Weather and climate patterns (ESS2.D)</div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>
<div>Sea Ice: Sea ice changes the normally dark blue ocean into solid white ice. This affects weather and climate — sunlight that would be absorbed by the ocean is now reflected back by the ice, due to its high albedo.</div>	<div>Earth system and feedback loops (ESS2.A)</div> <div>Electromagnetic radiation (PS4.B)</div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>
<div>Sea Surface Temperature: Temperature of the very top layer of the ocean and other large bodies of water.</div>	<div>Carbon cycle/carbon in ocean (PS3.D)</div> <div>El Niño (ESS2C, ESS2.D)</div> <div>Hurricanes and typhoons (ESS3.B)</div> <div>Marine ecosystem health (LS2.A)</div> <div>Ocean circulation and climate (ESS2.C)</div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>
<div>Vegetation and Leaf Area Indices: Measure of the “greenness” of Earth’s landscapes — where and how much green leaf vegetation was growing during a time period.</div>	<div>Deforestation (ESS3.C, LS2.C)</div> <div>Forest and crop health (LS2.C)</div> <div>Plant growth patterns (LS2.C)</div> <div>Seasonal changes (green up/down) (LS2.A)</div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>
<div>Weather: Atmospheric temperature, pressure, radiation, and water vapor, precipitation.</div>	<div>Weather and climate (ESS2.D)</div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>





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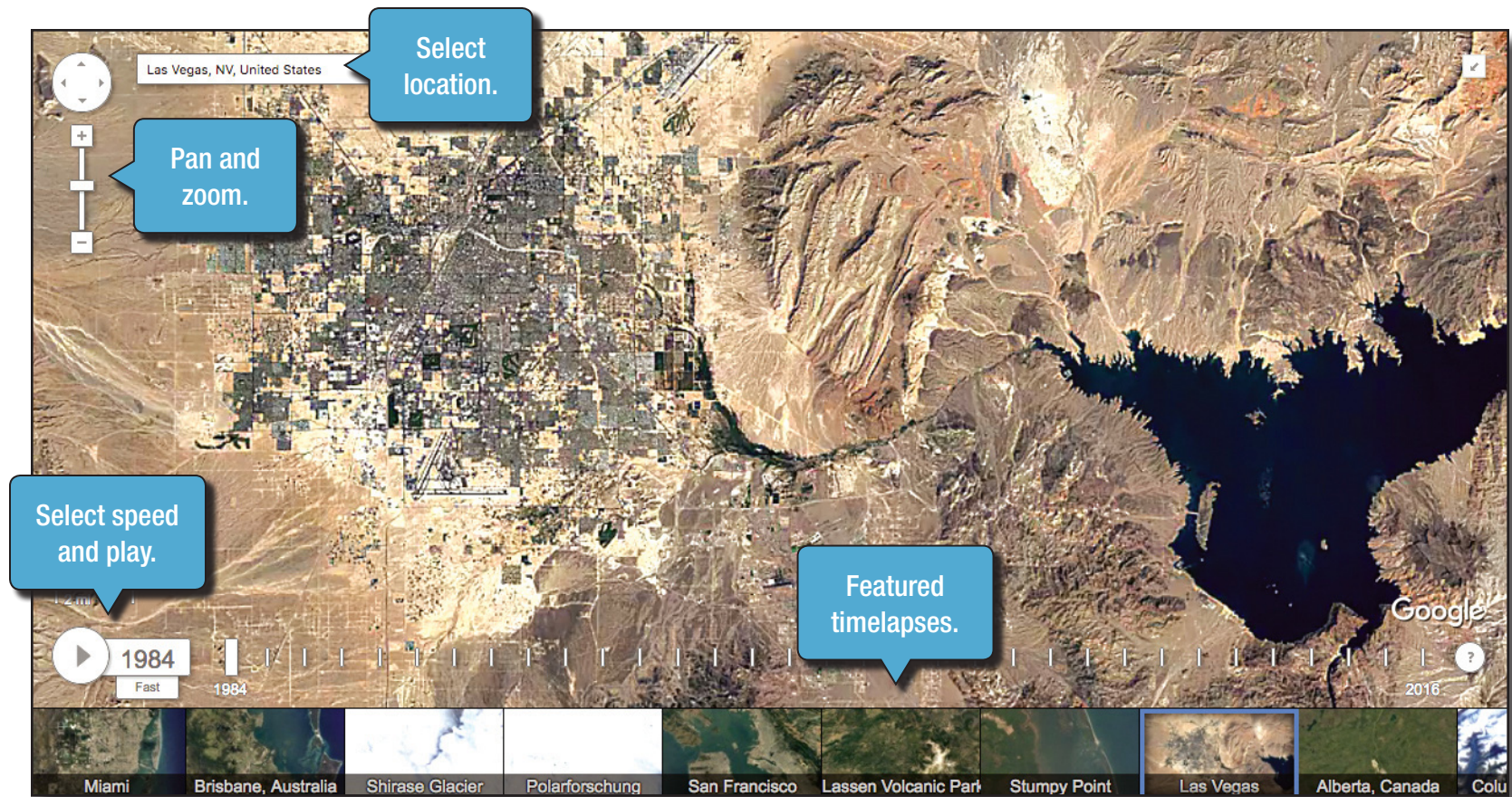
1) Click on URL to go to online resource.

<p>Data examples that</p> <p>2) Click on topic to explore background resources and additional information (e.g., Aerosols).</p>	<p>...to investigate these types of phenomena...</p> <p>...to make connections to K–12 content and practices...</p>	<p>...using these online sources of data.</p> <p>Precipitation Measurement Missions https://pmm.nasa.gov/data-access/visualization</p> <p>NEO • http://neo.sci.gsfc.nasa.gov</p> <p>Google Earth Engine Time Lapses https://earthengine.google.com/timelapse</p> <p>The GLOBE Program • https://www.globe.gov/globe-data</p> <p>MY NASA DATA • http://mydasdata.larc.nasa.gov</p> <p>Change Matters Viewer http://www.esri.com/software/landsat-imagery/viewer</p> <p>Worldview http://worldview.earthdata.nasa.gov</p>						
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Online Resources: KEY FEATURES

Explore key features of online Earth science data tools that can be useful for K–12 student investigations. Sources are color coded for relative level/ease-of-use: BLUE (introductory); ORANGE (intermediate) and GREEN (advanced).

The Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) created these infographics under NASA award NNX16AE28A: NASA Earth Science Education Collaborative. Any opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this material are IGES's and do not necessarily reflect the views of NASA.



Google Earth Engine: Time Lapses
<https://earthengine.google.com/timelapse>

Global, zoomable video that lets you see how the Earth has changed over the past 32 years. The majority of the images come from Landsat, a joint USGS/NASA program.

INTRODUCTORY Source



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Online Resources: KEY FEATURES



Precipitation Measurement Missions

<http://bit.ly/Precipitation>

Data visualization tools for viewing near-real-time, global precipitation data, and flood and landslide nowcasts. Includes links to download data.

INTRODUCTORY Source



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Online Resources: KEY FEATURES

Browse datasets by broad category.

ATMOSPHERE ENERGY LAND LIFE OCEAN NEWS ABOUT

LAND SURFACE TEMPERATURE ANOMALY [DAY] (1 MONTH)

Zoom, analyze, and compare up to 3 datasets.

Download different file formats and resolutions (CSV, PNG, Google Earth, GeoTIFF).

About this dataset: 3 levels provided—Basic, Intermediate, Advanced.

Currently viewing: February 2017

Downloads 1

File Type: JPEG

Color Grayscale

1.0 degrees 360 x 180

0.5 degrees 720 x 360

0.25 degrees 1440 x 720

0.1 degrees 3600 x 1800

View by date: 1 day 8 day 1 mo

Dataset you are currently viewing: February 2017

Select Year 2017

2017 March 2017 April 2017 July 2017

• Data • No Data • Currently Viewing

About this dataset Basic Intermediate Advanced

INTRODUCTORY Source

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NASA Earth Observations (NEO)

<https://neo.sci.gsfc.nasa.gov>

Browse, download and explore imagery of NASA satellite data for over 50 global datasets—related to atmosphere, energy, land, life, and ocean.

START HERE:

NEO Analysis in 10 Easy Steps:
bit.ly/NEO_Analysis

IMAGE CREDIT: Monthly Land Surface Temperature Anomaly, February 2017, Images by Jesse Allen, NASA's Earth Observatory, using data courtesy of the MODIS Land Group.

Online Resources: KEY FEATURES



The GLOBE Program: Visualization System & Advanced Data Access Tool (ADAT)

<https://www.globe.gov/globe-data/visualize-and-retrieve-data>

IGES, 2017 • <http://k12datapaths.strategies.org>

International GLOBE schools and citizen scientists collect environmental data related to the atmosphere, biosphere, hydrosphere, and soils. Use the visualization system to locate and visualize GLOBE data, with maps, graphs, and data tables.

Start with tutorial at the URL on the left.

Use the ADAT to find, retrieve, and download the data into a csv file for detailed analysis—<https://www.globe.gov/globe-data/retrieve-data>

INTERMEDIATE Source

IMAGE CREDIT: Cloud cover observations by GLOBE Schools and GLOBE Observer citizen scientists on April 21, 2017.



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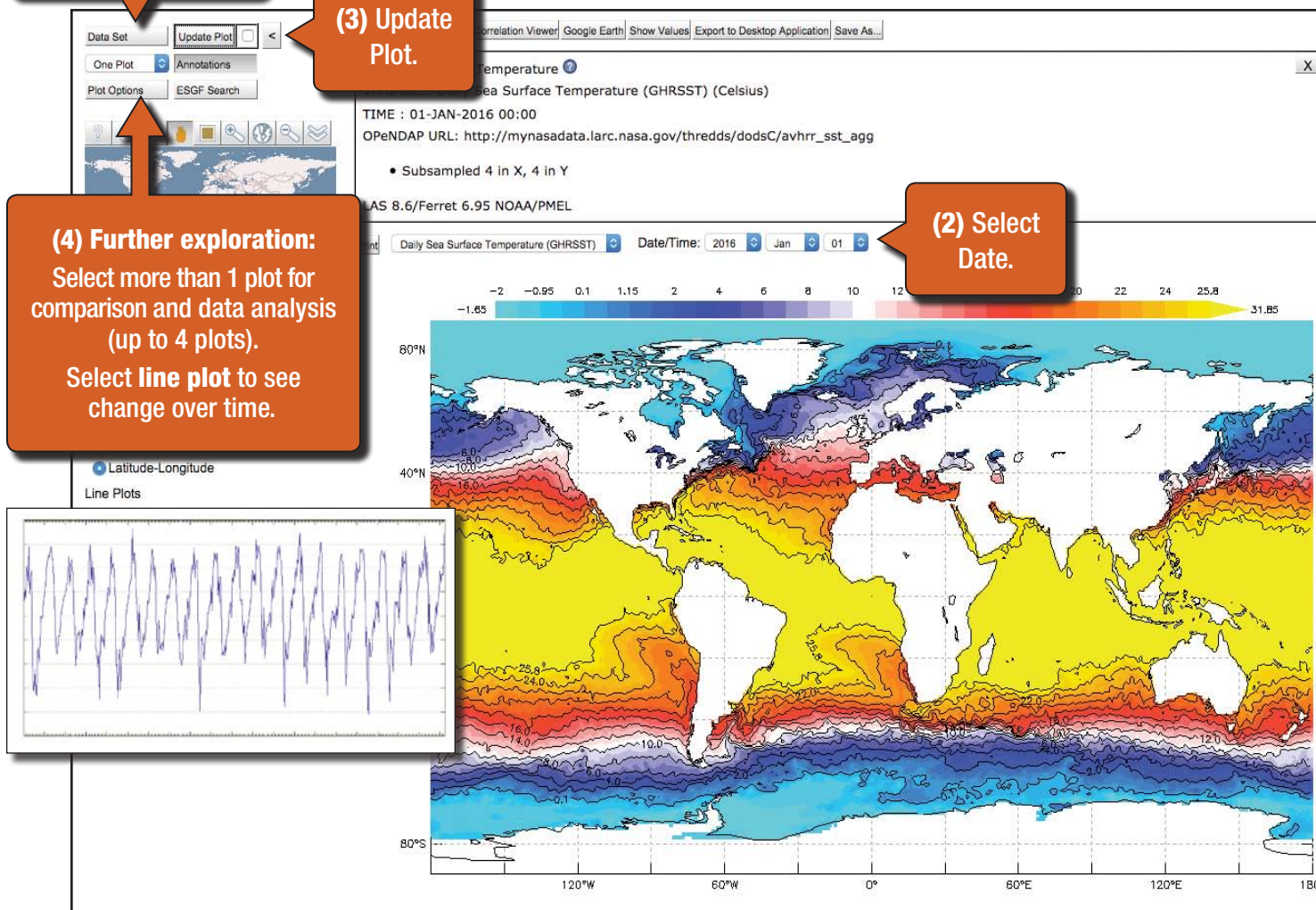
Online Resources: KEY FEATURES

(1) Select Datasets by Sphere.

(3) Update Plot.

(4) Further exploration:
Select more than 1 plot for comparison and data analysis (up to 4 plots).
Select line plot to see change over time.

(2) Select Date.



MY NASA DATA: Earth System Data Explorer

<https://mynasadata.larc.nasa.gov/EarthSystemLAS/UI.vm>

Browse, download, print and explore NASA satellite data available for Earth system's spheres: atmosphere, biosphere, hydrosphere, and pedosphere (soils). **Overview** of the datasets and time periods covered:
<https://mynasadata.larc.nasa.gov/live-access-server>

INTERMEDIATE Source

IMAGE CREDIT: Daily Sea Surface Temperature, Group for High Resolution Sea Surface Temperature (GHRST), Jan. 1, 2016.



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Online Resources: KEY FEATURES

The screenshot displays the NASA Worldview web application. On the left, a sidebar contains a 'Layers' panel with 'OVERLAYS' and 'BASE LAYERS' sections. The 'OVERLAYS' section includes 'Place Labels', 'Coastlines / Borders / Roads', and 'Coastlines'. The 'BASE LAYERS' section includes 'Corrected Reflectance (True Color) Suomi NPP / VIIRS', 'Corrected Reflectance (True Color) Aqua / MODIS', and 'Corrected Reflectance (True Color) Terra / MODIS'. A '+ Add Layers' button is at the bottom of the sidebar. The main area shows a global satellite image of Earth. At the bottom, a timeline slider shows dates from March to June 2017. Callout boxes provide additional information:

- Download data and find images of recent events (e.g., severe storms, volcanoes, fires).** (Points to the 'Data' button in the top right corner.)
- Additional tools: create a URL, switch projection, and take a snapshot of your image to download (JPEG, PNG, or GeoTIFF).** (Points to the 'Tools' button in the top right corner.)
- Browse and choose imagery to display. Add image layers to explore correlations. Click the “eye” icon to show/hide layers.** (Points to the 'eye' icon in the 'Layers' panel.)
- Drag timeline to see past imagery or to animate the timescale.** (Points to the timeline slider.)

NASA Worldview

<https://worldview.earthdata.nasa.gov>

Interactively browse global, full-resolution satellite imagery and download the underlying data. Most of the 400+ available products are updated within three hours of observation, essentially showing the entire Earth as it looks “right now.”

This supports time-critical application areas such as wildfire management, air quality measurements, and flood monitoring. Arctic and Antarctic views of several products are also available for a “full globe” perspective. Browsing on tablet and smartphone devices is generally supported.

ADVANCED Source

IMAGE CREDIT: Corrected reflectance (true color), May, 31, 2017, Terra/MODIS.



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Online Resources: KEY FEATURES

The screenshot shows the 'ChangeMatters - Infrared' web application. It features a search bar with 'New York City' entered, a 'Select Image Map' dropdown menu with 'Infrared' selected, and a 'Select Dates' dropdown with '1990 - 2010' selected. The interface displays three panels: '1990', '2010', and 'NDVI Change for 1990 to 2010'. The '1990' and '2010' panels show satellite imagery of New York City, while the 'NDVI Change' panel shows a map with green and pink areas indicating vegetation changes. A legend at the bottom left identifies various land cover types: Snow/Ice, Urban, Water, Clouds, Wetlands, Agriculture, Conifer Forest, Desert, and Broadleaf. A legend at the bottom right identifies 'Veg Increase' (green) and 'Veg Decrease' (pink). A 'Full Screen' button is visible in the top right corner of the map area. Five green callout boxes with white text provide instructions: (1) Enter a location. (2) Select an image type. (3) Select dates of interest. (4) Zoom in and out. (5) Click 'Full Screen' to launch a new window with enhanced options.

(1) Enter a location.

(2) Select an image type.

(3) Select dates of interest.

(4) Zoom in and out.

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Change Matters

<http://www.esri.com/software/landsat-imagery/viewer>

Compare change over time using Landsat imagery from six Landsat missions beginning in 1972 to 2010.

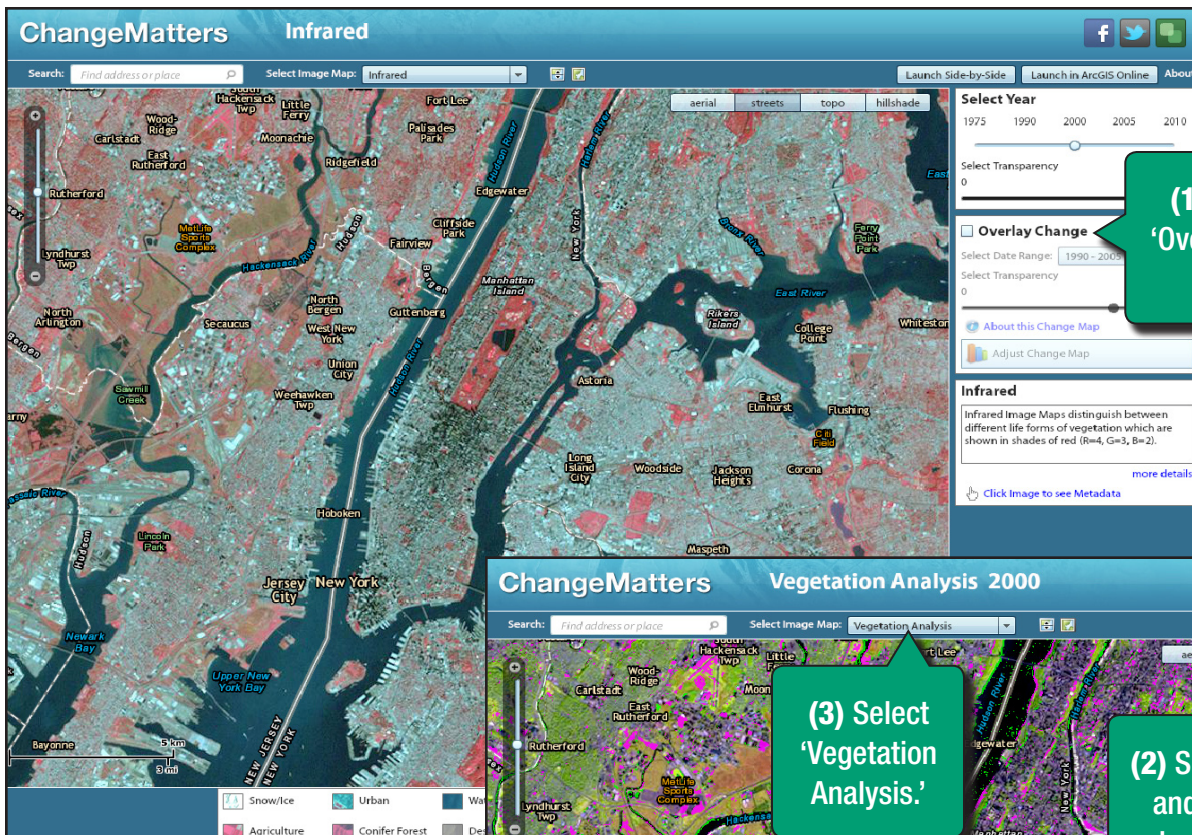
The first two panels show a region for the selected years with the selected image type (e.g., this infrared image shows different life forms of vegetation, which are shown in shades of red). The third image shows changes in vegetation (green=increase, pink=decrease).

ADVANCED Source

Image credit: Landsat Infrared images of New York City, 1990 and 2010 (NASA/USGS) shown in ESRI's Change Matters Viewer.

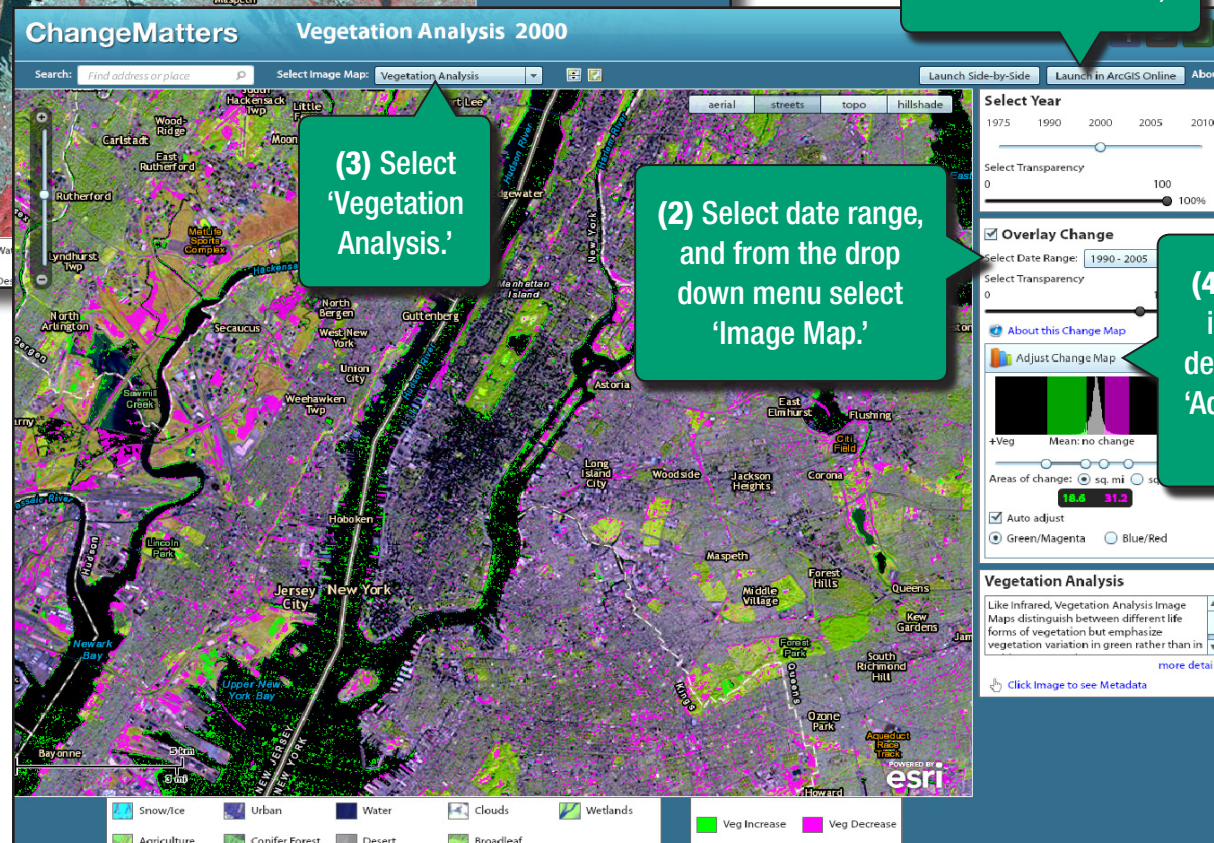
Continue to
next page





(1) Check the 'Overlay Change' box.

(5) Click 'Launch in ArcGIS Online' (limited options without an account).



(3) Select 'Vegetation Analysis.'

(2) Select date range, and from the drop down menu select 'Image Map.'

(4) To see the increase or decrease, click 'Adjust Change Map.'

Change Matters: Advanced Features

Full Screen launches additional options.

Continue to next page



Change Matters Launched in ArcGIS Online

(7) Search for: Layers, Landsat 8. Click 'Add' and when finished adding layers, select 'Done Adding Layers.'

(6) Add additional imagery (including latest Landsat-8) in ArcGIS Online, click 'Modify Map' at the top right, select 'Add' from the drop down menu.

(8) Check or uncheck the visible layers. The top layer is the current view.

(9) Zoom in and out.

(10) Explore timelapses of the available imagery.



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