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The Freeze/Thaw Earth System Data Record: Establishing Baseline F/T Conditions for Future Missions (SMAP)

John S. Kimball

University of Montana - Missoula

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The Freeze/Thaw Earth System Data Record

Establishing baseline F/T conditions for future missions (SMAP)

Freeze/Thaw ESDR PI – Dr. John S. Kimball

The University of Montana - Missoula

MEaSURES Earth System Data Record

SSM/I based Daily Global Record of Landscape Freeze/Thaw

Daily Global Land Surface Parameters derived from AMSR-E

SMAP (Soil Moisture Active & Passive)

Mapping soil moisture and freeze/thaw state from space

Relevance to NASA Goals

The landscape freeze/thaw (F/T) signal from satellite microwave remote sensing influences terrestrial water, energy, and carbon dynamics, and provides better understanding of global water and energy fluxes at the land surface. It also allows for developing enhanced flood prediction and vegetation productivity monitoring capabilities.

Further Information

The Freeze/Thaw Earth System Record :

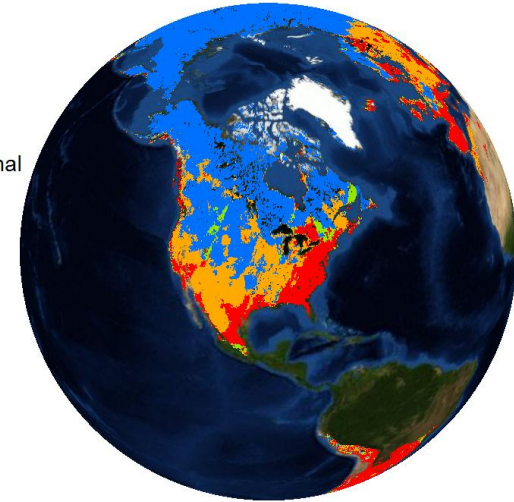
<http://freezethaw.ntsg.umt.edu>

The Soil Moisture Active & Passive Mission :

<http://smap.jpl.nasa.gov>

January 1, 2007 Global Freeze/Thaw Combined AM/PM

Legend:
Frozen
Non-Frozen
Transitional
Inv. Transitional



Impacts of Freeze/Thaw data on SMAP

The Freeze/Thaw Earth System Data Record defines the global domain & climatology of F/T impacted land areas, and baseline (L3_F/T) algorithms for SMAP. The F/T retrievals also define frozen temperature constraints for other product retrievals (L3/4_Soil Moisture & L4_Carbon).

Science Applications

The Freeze/Thaw ESDR work applies to agricultural efficiency, carbon management, ecological forecasting and water management application areas.

The SMAP work applies to hydrology, climate, carbon cycle, and the meteorological, environmental and ecology applications communities.