



Application of the satellite altimetry and radiometry for analysis of anthropogenic pollutants of the Caspian Sea

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Ecological monitoring of a marine environment of last years has shown that alongside with processes of a destruction and deposition of pollutants not last role is played by dynamics of a marine surface, as the basic mass transfer. The models, existing on the present time, of calculation of currents usually use oceanographic and meteorological data obtained by the contact measurement methods. The apparent successes in development of ocean remote sensing methods open a path to creation of operating systems of ecological monitoring of a marine environment. The sea surface or dynamic topography calculated by satellite altimetry data, allows to analyze dynamics of the surface currents, which are not having brightly expressed thermal nature, as for instance, strong jet streams. In turn sea surface temperature, obtained by the satellite radiometry data, was used for more precise count of destruction processes of pollutants. Time-space scale of the satellite data from a ocean surface allow actively to use them in different models, that enables with a split-hair accuracy to make the physically reasonable forecast. This study was supported by the grant of the Russian Foundation for Basic Research (06-05-64871), and by the INTAS Project "ALTImetry for COastal REgions" (ALTICORE).