

the Macaronesia and Western Africa GNSS (GPS+) Data and results for

effort to promote Space-Geodetic Data and Techniques. Western Africa: The Canary GNSS Center (CGC), an GPS Observations and Analysis from Macaronesia and

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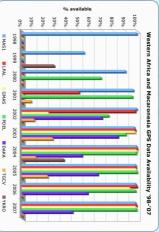
Abstract

Space Geodetic techniques could be of great importance for the study of The Nacronesia and Western Africa. Composed of 5 archipelators (Lores, Madeina Sanage Islands, Comay Islands, and Cape Worde) and stitting lies than 40 milles from the African coust at the Colesce Joint. The Macronesia groups of Islands (Lores) Islands, comay Islands, and Cape Worde) and stitting lies than 40 milles from the African coust at the Colesce Joint. The Macronesia groups of Islands undergre so far understudied touding effects, relative movements, volcanic "rat you" deformations, etc. which using GASS sectioniques we are trying to study and uncover in the Comay Islands the newly setablished Canary GASS Conter (CGC) is an open international association between companies, uninvestities and institutions to promote the installation, maintenance contains, including new stations such as Ingolonal bata Center. The CGC Laha a free contraited ties for the dissemination of all our region's current data, including new stations such as Indiana. Madeira, and others to be available soon. The CGC promotes station installation and maintenance following the international GASS service (CGS) standards. Through its members facilities the CGC wants to show the benefit so public and private institutions in the Canary Islands and beyond of establishing more CORS in the Macronesia eleptically in the Canary Islands and Cape Worders and Western Africa, and to promote the AFREF project as an essential development for our continent.

Data Availability







Data Analysis





Conclusions

www.canarygnsscenter.org Cape Verde Islands Gambia Azores Madeira Canary Islands Senega vory Coast

The BIREX data available from the regional stations has been processed in network mode with fixed IGS orbits, he processing of data from 2004 to 2007 proceeded correctly estimating, coordinates, the periods. The results are currently estimating, coordinates, the processed of the processed. The plact show drifts and some residual periodic signals, thaving two stations in Maspalamas (MaS1 and GMAS) allows for inferenting comparisons since the antennas are only 150 meters apart (Baseline 4), but GMAS is on a downward slope which may explain the growing distance between the stations. Unfortunately the baselines with the Maspalamas stations presented show some different behaviors over time to La Falma (Baseline 1), which are so far meropalaned. On the other hand the baseline to PDL Boseline 2 and baseline 3) show consistent effects from all the camer seasonal signal in those baselines which may need to be explained with where studies.

