



Remote Sensing of Land Water Bodies

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Message from the Guest Editor

Today's remote sensing methods are becoming an integral part of monitoring various water areas, including both oceans and groundwater bodies (rivers, lakes, and reservoirs). The study of the hydrological regime of these objects is especially important for hard-to-reach water bodies, where in situ measurements are rarely or never performed. Active (synthetic aperture radar (SAR) and altimetry) and passive (microwave and infrared radiometry, spectrometry in the visible range) remote sensing data with high and ultra-high spatial resolution contain new information on the hydrological, hydrobiological, and other features of rivers, lakes, and reservoirs; the state of a basin's natural environment; and the degree of anthropogenic impact. These data enable the significant expansion of the range of tasks that can be solved and the rapid monitoring of the occurrence and development of hazardous situations either natural or human-made in nature. Satellite information can be effectively used to monitor coastal reshaping, the water level and volume of water bodies, and river runoff, and map the consequences of natural disasters (floods, landslides, etc.).





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Message from the Editor-in-Chief

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