Land Degradation Assessment with Earth Observation

Message from the Guest Editor

Dear Colleagues,

By far the most widely used approach in assessing land degradation has been to employ Earth observation data. Especially during the last decade, with technological advancements and the computational capacity of computers on the one hand, together with the availability of open-access remotely-sensed data archives on the other, numerous studies dedicated in the study of the various aspects of land degradation have been undertaken. The spectral, spatial and temporal resolution of these studies varies considerably, and multiscale, multitemporal and multisensor approaches have also evolved.

This Special Issue calls for original research papers with a focus on land degradation in arid, semiarid and dry-subhumid areas (i.e., desertification), but also temperate rangelands, grasslands, woodlands, peatlands and the humid tropics. Papers covering any spatial and temporal scale are welcome, and both abrupt and more salient changes and degradation processes are of interest. Time-series analysis techniques that assess the timing and duration of the reduction in biological productivity brought about by land degradation are also encouraged.