



## Application of Remote Sensing in Hydrogeology: Landslides, Land Subsidence and Uplift

Guest Editor:

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### Message from the Guest Editor

Dear Colleagues,

Hydrogeology requires a multidisciplinary approach and interdisciplinary research aimed at investigating the interaction between water and geological systems. Rainfall precipitation, infiltration, and groundwater are some of the most important landslide triggering factors, increasing the pore water pressure and decreasing the shear strength of the soil. Groundwater deficits may trigger compaction of aquifers resulting in land subsidence. Uplift can also be related to the groundwater level changes following the interruption of water pumping, or climatic drivers.

Remote sensing for earth observation, including synthetic aperture radar (SAR), optical, multi/hyper-spectral, thermal imagery, aerial photography, and unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), are useful tools for investigating groundwater level change impacts at the local and global scales with different spatial and temporal resolution.

The goal of this Special Issue of Remote Sensing is to gather original research or case studies on the detection, characterization, and modelling of landslides, land subsidence, and uplift due to groundwater level changes.

