



Earth Observation of Study on Coastal Geomorphic Evolution

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Message from the Guest Editor

Coastal landscapes all around the world are highly sensitive to global climate changes and local human impact. Remote sensing technology contributes substantially to coastal geomorphological studies, providing a basis for any general geomorphological survey and affording reconstruction of coastline evolution. Remote sensing, coupled with field data on geological structure of the coast and hydrometeorological data, provide all the necessary data for interpretation and predicting the further evolution of the coast.

In the last few decades, besides interpretation of classical optical satellite images, synthetic aperture radar (SAR) technologies have become widely used, for example in sea ice survey. LiDAR laser scanning from research vessels and UAV technologies allow us to study the morphology and dynamics of coasts in detail and on a local scale. Multibeam echo sounders and side-scan sonars provide data on the topography of the nearshore sea bottom, which is necessary for obtaining a comprehensive view of coastal zone statement and evolution.

Deadline for
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The Special Issue aims to discuss global climate changes and local human impacts on coastal geomorphic evolution over time and their spatial basis as determined using modern remote sensing technologies.

