Message from the Guest Editors

A big challenge in remote sensing today is being able to follow land degradation phenomena at the process time, detect morphological changes with a high level of detail, and then translate these procedures to the landscape scale, finding effective solutions to these problems. A certainly interesting environment to develop, test, and implement new solutions can be agricultural landscapes, where the anthropic evolution has always tried, since ancient times, to control hydro-erosive processes that range from micro-erosion to mass movements and therefore improve cultivation. In this kind of environment, it is possible to assess different survey methodologies analyzing agricultural structures that over time have certainly had an impact on the natural landscape. A challenge may be to identify the best techniques that allow reaching a high level of detail to capture the anthropogenic feature related to agricultural activities, understand the structure, and where possible detect and model macro and micro-erosive processes, finding effective solutions to mitigate land degradation phenomena in an agricultural context, where the anthropic factor dominates adding new variables.