Earth Monitoring from A New Generation of Geostationary Satellites

Message from the Guest Editors

Dear Colleagues,

Earth monitoring, particularly from polar orbiting (LEO) satellites, has improved dramatically over the past four decades. Advances in sensor technologies coupled with sophisticated algorithms now allow routine retrievals of important bio-geophysical/chemical variables used in long-term climate monitoring as well as operational resources management. Geostationary (GEO) satellites, of which the role has been limited to atmospheric dynamics and weather in the past, are now poised to make significant contributions to land monitoring.

This Special Issue welcomes manuscripts that illustrate the developments and applications of data products from the new generation GEO sensors and their potential synergistic use with LEO and other types of sensors for advanced monitoring of Earth’s land processes.