



Remote Sensing for Soil Organic Carbon Mapping and Monitoring

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Message from the Guest Editors

Recently, the availability and quality of optical satellite remote sensing data have dramatically changed the paradigm for soil mapping and monitoring. Remote sensing of soil organic carbon (SOC) becomes feasible in a coherent manner from regional to global scales. The change of SOC over time is an important indicator of CO₂ sequestration in soils and is often cited as a natural climate solution (NCS). A new generation of space-based hyperspectral missions is under implementation, giving rise to an additional advancement to the already promising results obtained using the Sentinel-2 multispectral instrument.

Promising results based on spaceborne sensors have been obtained by merging two types of techniques in order to map SOC from both permanently vegetated areas and exposed soils. We welcome original manuscripts on the use of optical and thermal multi- or hyperspectral imagery for SOC mapping, as well as on the challenges involved in producing coherent SOC maps.

