



**“Land Surface Hydrological Processes: Remote Sensing Observations
and Modeling”**

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Recent advances in remote sensing techniques make land surface hydrology start to embrace remote sensing as a useful source of data. In the past several years, new remote sensing-based approaches for observing regional to global scale land surface states have emerged, including observations of land cover/land use, vegetation fraction, emissivity, albedo, actual evapotranspiration, rainfall, soil moisture, terrestrial water storage variations, and snow. As these efforts are addressed from different scales and parameters/processes, it is important to exchange information on the new methods and to improve process representation by parameterization and the assimilation of observations into prediction models.

This presentation describes several recent and ongoing efforts: the application of remote sensing data for real-time evapotranspiration estimation; the use of remote sensing data in water resources management and environmental impact assessment; the implementation of remote sensing data for real-time snow estimation and prediction. It offers a unique representation of land surface hydrological processes, satellite remote sensing observations, modeling, and the close tie between observations and land surface modeling.

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