



Investigating change detection of archaeological sites by multiscale and multitemporal satellite imagery

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The systematic monitoring of cultural and natural heritage is a basic step for its conservation. Monitoring strategies should constitute an integral component of policies relating to land use, development, and planning. To this aim remote sensing technologies can be used profitably. This paper deals with the use of multitemporal, multisensors, and multiscale satellite data for assessing and monitoring changes affecting cultural landscapes and archaeological sites. The discussion is focused on some significant test cases selected in Peru (South America) and Southern Italy. Artifacts, unearthed sites, and marks of buried remains have been investigated by using multitemporal aerial and satellite data, such as Quickbird, ASTER, Landsat MSS and TM.