REVIEW ARTICLE: THE USE OF REMOTELY PILOTED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS (RPAS) FOR NATURAL HAZARDS MONITORING AND MANAGEMENT

Daniele Giordan[1], Yuichi Hayakawa[2], Francesco Nex[3], Fabio Remondino[4], Paolo Tarolli[5]

[1]Istituto di Ricerca per la Protezione Idrogeologica, Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, Italy
[2]Center for Spatial Information Science, The University of Tokyo, Japan
[3]University of Twente, Faculty of Geo-Information Science and Earth Observation (ITC), The Netherlands
[4]3D Optical Metrology (3DOM) Unit, Bruno Kessler Foundation (FBK), Trento, Italy
[5]Department of Land, Environment, Agriculture and Forestry, University of Padova, Italy

ABSTRACT

The number of scientific studies that consider possible applications of Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems (RPAS) for the management of natural hazards effects and the identification of occurred damages are strongly increased in last decade. Nowadays, in the scientific community, the use of these systems is not a novelty, but a deeper analysis of literature shows a lack of codified complex methodologies that can be used not only for scientific experiments but also for normal codified emergency operations. RPAS can acquire on-demand ultra-high resolution images that can be used for the identification of active processes like landslides or volcanic activities but also for the definition of effects of earthquakes, wildfires and floods. In this paper, we present a review of published literature that describes experimental methodologies developed for the study and monitoring of natural hazards.

1. INTRODUCTION

In last three decades, the number of natural disasters showed a positive trend with an increase in the number of affected populations. Disasters not only affected the poor and characteristically more vulnerable countries but also those thought to be better protected. Annual Disaster Statistical Review describes recent impacts of natural disasters over population and reports 342 natural triggered disasters in 2016 (Guha-Sapir et al., 2017). This is less than the annual average disaster frequency observed from 2006 to 2015 (376.4 events), however natural disasters is still responsible for a high number of casualties (8,733 death). In the period 2006-2015, the average number of casualities annaly caused by natural disasters is 69,827. In 2016, hydrological disasters (177) had the largest share in natural disaster occurrence (51.8%), followed by meteorological disasters (96; 28.1%), climatological disasters (38; 11.1%) and geophysical disasters (31; 9.1%) (Guha-Sapir et al., 2017). To face these disasters, one of the most important solutions is the use of systems able to provide an adequate level of information for correctly understanding these events and their evolution. In this context, survey and monitoring of natural hazards gained in importance. In particular, during the emergency phase it is very important to evaluate and control the phenomenon evolution, preferably operating in near real time or real time, and consequently, use this information for a better risk scenario assessment. The available acquired data must be processed rapidly to ensure the emergency services and decision makers promptly.

Recently, the use of remote sensing (satellite and airborne platform) in the field of natural hazards and disasters has become common, also supported by the increase in geospatial technologies and the ability to provide and process up-to-date imagery (Joyce et al., 2009; Tarolli, 2014). Remotely sensed data play an integral role in predicting hazard events such as floods and landslides, subsidence events and other ground instabilities. Because their acquisition mode and capability for repetitive observations, the data acquired at different dates and high spatial resolution can be considered as an effective complementary tool for field techniques to derive information on landscape evolution and activity over wide areas.

In the contest of remote sensing research, recent technological developments have increased in the field of Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems (RPAS) becoming more common and widespread in civil and commercial context (Bendea et al., 2008). In particular, the development of photogrammetry and technologies associated (i.e. integrated camera systems like compact cameras, industrial grade cameras, video cameras, single-lens reflex (SLR) digital cameras and GNSS/INS systems) allow to use of RPAS platforms in various applications as alternative to the traditional remote sensing method for topographic mapping or detailed 3D recording of ground information and a valid complementary solution to terrestrial acquisitions too (Nex and Remondino, 2014) (Fig.1).

RPAS systems present some advantages in comparison to traditional platforms and, in particular, they could be competitive thanks to their versatility in the flight execution (Gomez and Purdie, 2016). Mini/micro RPAS are the most diffused for civil purposes, and they can fly at low altitudes according to limitations defined by national aviation security agencies and be easy transported into the disaster area. Foldable Systems fits easily into a daypack and can be transported safely as hand luggage. This advantage is particularly important for first responder teams like UNDAC or similar. Stöcker et al. (2017) published a review of different state regulations that are characterized by several differences regarding requirements, distance from the takeoff and maximum altitude. Another important added value of RPAS is their adaptability that allows their use in various typologies of missions, and in particular for monitoring operations in remote and dangerous areas (Obanawa et al., 2014). The possibility to carry out flight operations at lower costs compared to ones required by traditional aircraft is also a fundamental advantage. Limited operating costs make these systems also convenient for multi-temporal applications where it is often necessary to acquire information on an active process (like a landslide) over the time. A comparison between the use of satellite images, traditional aircraft and RPAS has been presented and discussed by Fiorucci et al. (2018) for landslides applications and by Giordan et al., (2017) for the identification of flooded areas. These comparisons show that RPAS are a good solution for the on demand acquisition of high resolution images over limited areas.

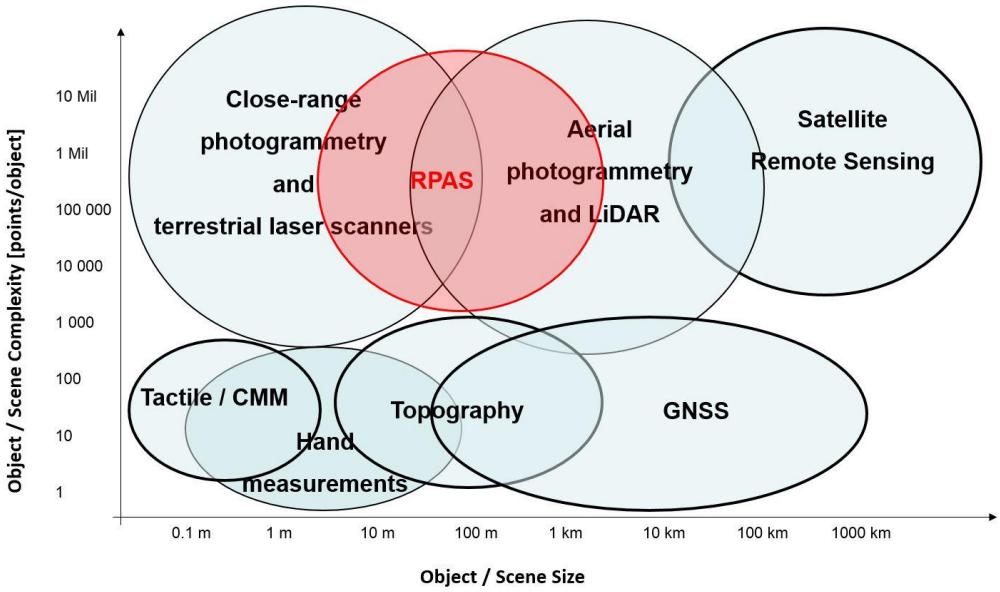


Figure 1. Available geomatics techniques, sensors, and platforms for topographic mapping or detailed 3D recording of ground information, according to the scene dimensions and complexity (modified from Nex and Remondino, 2014).

RPASs are used in several fields as agriculture, forestry, archaeology and architecture, traffic monitoring, environment and emergency management. In particular, in the field of emergency assistance and management, RPAS platforms are used to reliably and fast collect data of inaccessible areas. Collected data can be mostly images but also gas concentrations or radioactivity levels as demonstrated by the tragic event in Fukushima (Sanada and Torii, 2015; Martin et al., 2016). Focusing on image collection, they can be used for early impact assessment, to inspect collapsed buildings and to evaluate structural damages on common infrastructures (Chou et al. 2010; Molina et al. 2012; Murphy et al., 2008; Pratt et al., 2009) or cultural heritage sites (Pollefeys et al., 2001; Manfredini et al., 2012; Koutsoudisa et al., 2014; Lazzari et al., 2017). Environmental and geological monitoring can profit from fast multi-temporal acquisitions delivering high-resolution images (Thamm and Judex 2006; Niethammer et al. 2010). RPAS can be considered a good solution also for mapping and monitoring different active processes at the earth surface (Fonstad et al., 2013; Piras et al., 2017) such as: glaciers (Immerzel et al., 2014, Ryan et al., 2015), Antarctic moss beds (Lucieer et al., 2014b), costal areas (Delacourt et al., 2009; Klemas, 2015), Interseismic deformations (Deffontaines et al., 2017), river morphodynamic (Gomez and Purdie, 2016; Jaud et al., 2016; Aicardi et al., 2017; Bolognesi et al., 2016), debri flows (Wen et al., 2011), and river channel vegetation (Dunford et al., 2009).

The incredible diffusion of RPAS has pushed many companies to develop dedicated sensors for these platforms. Besides the conventional RGB cameras other camera sensors are nowadays available on the market. Multi- and hyper-spectral cameras, as well as thermal sensors, have been miniaturized and customized to be hosted on many platforms.

The general workflow of a UAV acquisition is presented in Figure 2 below. The resolution of the images, the extension of the area as well as the goal of the flight are the main constraints that affect the selection of the platform and the typology of the sensor. Large areas can be flown using fixed wing (or hybrid) solutions able to acquire nadir images in a fast and efficient way. Small areas or complex objects (like steep slopes or buildings) should be acquired using rotor RPAS as they are usually slower but they allow the acquisition of oblique views. If the information different from the visible band is needed, the RPAS can host one or more sensors acquiring in different bands. The flight mission can be planned using dedicated software: they range

from simple apps installed on smartphones in the low-cost solutions, to laptops connected to directional antennas and remote controls for the most sophisticated platforms. According to the typology of the platform, different GNSS and IMU can be installed. Low-cost solutions are usually able to give positions with few meters accuracy and need GCP (Ground Control Points) to geo-reference the images. On the other hand, most expensive solutions install double frequency GNSS receivers with the possibility to get accurate geo-referencing thanks to Real Time Kinematic (RTK) or Post Processing Kinematic (PPK) corrections. The use of GCP and different GNSS solutions is a fundamental point. Gercke and Przybilla (2016) presented the effect of RTK-GNSS and cross flight patterns, and Nocerino et al., (2013) presented an evaluation about RPAS processing results quality considering: i) the use of GCPs, ii) different photogrammetric procedures, iii) different network configurations. If a quick mapping is needed, the information delivered by the navigation system can be directly used to stitch the images and produce a rough image mosaicking (Chang-chun et al., 2011). In the alternative, the typical photogrammetric process is followed: (i) image orientation, (ii) DSM generation and (iii) orthophoto generation. The position (geo-referencing) and the attitude (rotation towards the coordinates system) of each acquisition is obtained by estimating the image orientation. In the dense point cloud generation, 3D point clouds are generated from a set of images, while the orthophoto is generated in the last step combining the oriented images projected on the generated point cloud, leading to orthorectified images (Turner et al., 2012). Point clouds can be very often converted in Digital Surface Models (DSM), and Digital Terrain Models (DTM) can be extracted removing the off ground regions (mainly buildings and trees). In real applications, many parameters can influenced the final resolution of DSM/DTM and ortophoto like: real GSD (Nocerino et al., 2013) interior and exterior orientation parameters (Kraft et al., 2016), overlap of images, flight strip configuration and used SfM-Software (Nex et al., 2015).

In particular during emergencies, the time required for the image dataset processing can be a critical point. For this reason, the development of fast mosaicking methods as MACS, for a real time mapping applications (Lehmann et al., 2011), or VABENE++, developed by German Aerospace Center for real time traffic management (Detzer et al., 2015).

The outputs from the last two steps (point clouds and true-orthophotos) as well as the original images are very often used as input in the scene understanding process: classification of the scene or extraction of features (i.e. objects) of interest using machine learning techniques are the most common applications. 3D models can also be generated using the point cloud and the oriented images to texturize the model.

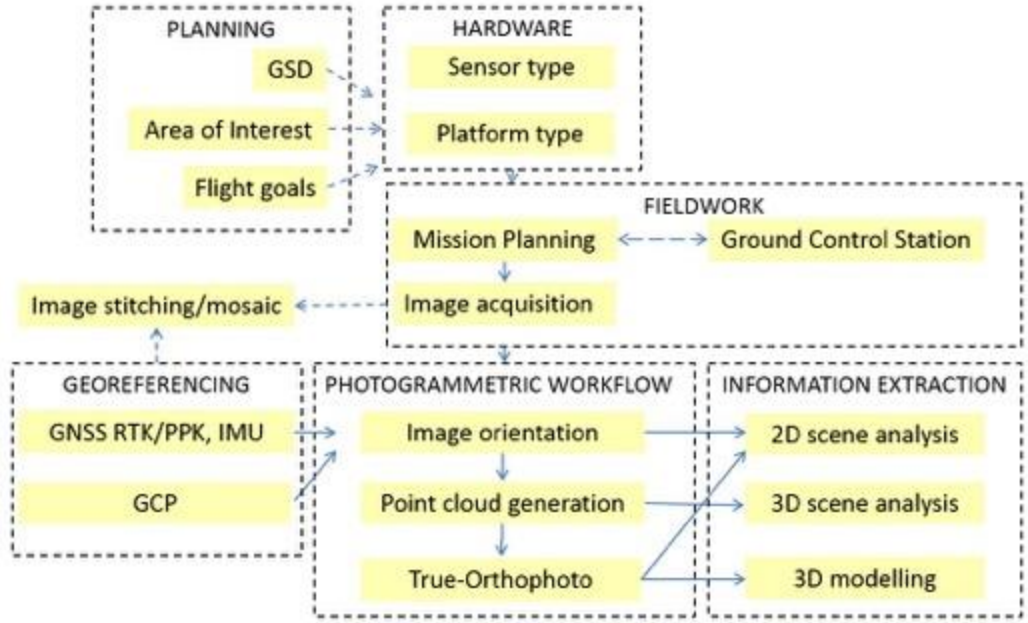


Figure 2. Acquisition and processing of RPAS images: general workflow.

In this paper, the authors present an analysis and evaluation concerning the use of RPAS as alternative monitoring technique to the traditional methods, relating to the natural hazard scenarios. The main goal is to define and test the feasibility of a set of methodologies that can be used in the monitoring and mapping activities. The study is focused in particular on the use of mini and micro RPAS systems (Table 1). The following table listed the technical specifications of these two RPAS categories, again based on the current classification by UVS (Unmanned Vehicle Systems) International. Most of the mini or micro RPAS systems available integrate a flight control system, which autonomously stabilizes these platforms and enables the remotely controlled navigation. Additionally, they can integrate an autopilot, which allows an autonomous flight based on predefined waypoints. For the monitoring and mapping applications, mini- or micro RPAS systems are very useful as cost-efficient platforms for capturing real-time close-range imagery. These platforms can reach the area of investigation and take several photos and videos from several points and different angles of view (Gomez and Kato, 2014). For mapping applications, it is also possible to use this flight control data to geo-register the captured payload sensor data like still images or video streams (Eugster and Nebiker, 2008).

Table 1. Classification of mini and micro UAV systems, according to UVS International.

Category	Max. Take Of Weight	Max. Flight Altitude	Endurance	Data Link Range
Mini	<30kg	150-300m	<2h	<10km
Micro	<5Kg	250m	1h	<10km

2. USE OF RPAS FOR NATURAL HAZARDS DETECTION AND MONITORING

Gomez and Purdie (2016) published a detailed analysis of the use of RPAS for hazards and disaster risk monitoring. In our paper, we focused our attention on the most dangerous natural hazards that can be analyzed using RPAS. According to the definitions used by Annual Disaster Statistical Review (Guha-Sapir et

al., 2017), the paper considers in particular: i) landslides, ii) floods iii) earthquakes v) volcanic activity vi) wildfires. For each considered category of natural hazard, the paper presents a review of a large list of published papers (159 papers), analyzing proposed methodologies and provided results, and underlining strengths and limitations in the use of RPAS. The aims of this paper is the description of possible use of RPAS in considered natural hazards, describing a general methodology for the use of these systems in different contexts merging all previous published experiences.

2.1 Landslides

Landslides are one of the major natural hazards that produce each year enormous property damage regarding both direct and indirect costs. Landslides are rock, earth or debris flows on slopes due to gravity. The event can be triggered by a variety of external elements, such as intense rainfall, water level change, storm waves or rapid stream erosion that cause a rapid increase in shear stress or decrease in shear strength of slope-forming materials. Moreover, the pressures of increasing population and urbanization, human activities such as deforestation or excavation of slopes for road cuts and building sites, etc., have become important triggers for landslide occurrence. Because the factors affecting landslides can be geophysical or human-made, they can occur in developed and undeveloped areas.

In the field of natural hazards, the use of RPAS for landslides study and monitoring represents one of the most common applications. The number of papers that present case studies or possible methodologies dedicated to this topic has strongly increased in last few years and now the available bibliography offers a good representation of possible approaches and technical solutions.

When a landslide occurs, the first information to be provided is the extent of the area affected by the event (figure 3). The landslide impact extent is usually done based on detailed optical images acquired after the event. From these acquisitions, it is possible to derive Digital Elevation Models (DEMs) and orthophotos that allow detecting main changes in geomorphological figures (Fan et al., 2017). In this scenario, the use of the mini-micro RPAS is practical for small areas and optimal for landslides that often cover an area that range from less than one square kilometres up to few square kilometres. Ultra-high resolution images acquired by RPAS can support the definition not only of the identification of studied landslide limit, but also the identification and mapping of main geomorphological features (Fiorucci et al., 2018). Furthermore, a sequence of RPAS acquisitions over the time can provide useful support for the study of the gravitational process evolution.

According to Scaioni et al. (2014), applications of remote sensing for landslides investigations can be divided into three classes: i) landside recognition, classification and post-event analysis, ii) landslide monitoring, iii) landslide susceptibility and hazard assessment.

Figure 3. Example of RPAS image of a rockslide occurred on a road. The image was acquired after the rockslide occurred in 2014 in San Germano municipality (Piemonte region, NW Italy). As presented in Giordan et al. (2015a), a multi-rotor of local Civil Protection Agency was used to evaluate occurred damages and residual risk. RPAS images can be very useful to have a representation from a different point of view of the occurred phenomena. Even not already processed using SFM applications, this dataset can be very useful for decision makers to define the strategy for the management of the first phase of emergency.

2.1.1 Landslides recognition

The identification and mapping of landslides are usually performed after intense meteorological events that can activate or reactivate several gravitational phenomena. The identification and mapping of landslides can be organized in landslides event maps. Landslides event mapping is a well-known activity obtained thought field surveys (Santangelo et al., 2010), visual interpretation of aerial or satellite images (Brardinoni et al., 2003; Ardizzone et al., 2013) combined analysis of LiDAR DTM and images (Van Den Eeckhaut et al., 2007; Haneberg et al., 2008; Giordan et al., 2013; Razak et al., 2013; Niculiţă et al., 2016). The use of RPAS for the identification and mapping of a landslide has been described by several authors (Niethammer et al 2009; Niethammer et al 2010; Rau et al., 2011; Carvajal et al., 2011; Travelletti et al., 2012; Torrero et al., 2015; Casagli et al., 2017). Niethammer et al 2009 and Liu et al. (2015) showed how RPAS could be considered a good solution for the acquisition of ultra-high resolution images with low-cost systems. Fiorucci et al. (2018) compared the results of the landslide limit mapped using different techniques and found that satellite images can be considered a good solution for the identification and map of landslides over large areas. On the contrary, if the target of the study is the definition of landslide's morphological features, the use of more detailed RPAS images seemed to be the better solution. As suggested by Walter et al., (2009) and Huang et al., (2017) one of the most critical elements for a correct georeferencing of acquired images are the use of GCPs. The in situ installation and positioning acquisition of GCPs can be an important challenge in particular in dangerous areas as active landslides. Very often, GCPs are not installed in the most active part of the slide

but on stable areas. This solution can be safer for the operator, but it can also reduce the accuracy of the final reconstruction.

Another parameter that can be considered during the planning of the acquisition phase is the morphology of the studied area. According to with Giordan et al., (2015b), slope materials and gradient can affect the flight planning and the approach used for the acquisition of the RPAS images. Two possible scenarios can be identified: i) steep to vertical areas (>40°); ii) slopes with gentle to moderate slopes (<40°). In the first case, the use of multi-copters with oblique acquisitions is often the best solution. On the contrary, with more gentle slopes, the use of fixed-wing systems can assure the acquisition of wider areas.

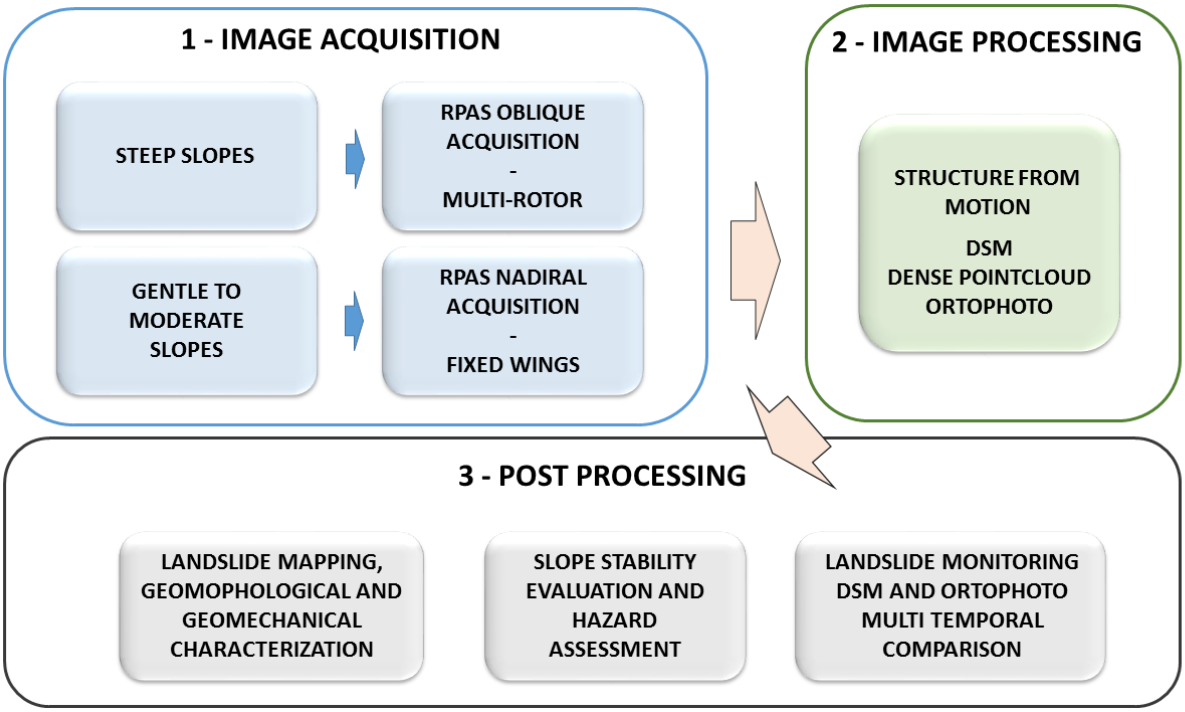
2.1.2 Landslides monitoring

The second possible field of application of RPAS is the use of multi-temporal acquisitions for landslides monitoring. This topic has been described by several authors (Dewitte et al., 2008; Turner and Lucieer, 2013; Travelletti et al., 2012; Lucieer et al. 2014a; Turner et al., 2015; Marek et al., 2015; Lindner et al., 2016). In these works, numerous techniques based on the multi-temporal comparison of RPAS datasets for the definition of the evolution of landslides have been presented and discussed. Niethammer et al. (2010 and 2012) described how the position change of geomorphological features (in particular fissures) could be considered for a multi-temporal analysis with the aim of the characterization of the landslide evolution. Travelletti et al. (2012) introduced the possibility of a semi-automatic image correlation to improve this approach. The use of image correlation techniques has been also described by Lucieer et al. (2014a) who demonstrated that COSI-Corr (Co-registration of Optically Sensed Imaged and Correlation - Leprince et al. 2007, 2008; Ayoub et al., 2009) can be adopted for the definition of the surface movement of the studied landslide. A possible alternative solution is the multi-temporal analysis of the use of DSMs. The comparison of digital surface models can be used for the definition of volumetric changes caused by the evolution of the studied landslide. The acquisition of these digital models can be done with terrestrial laser scanners (Baldo et al., 2009) or airborne LiDAR (Giordan et al., 2013). Westoby et al. (2012) emphasized the advantages of RPAS concerning terrestrial laser scanner, which can suffer from line-of-sight issues, and airborne LiDAR, which are often cost-prohibitive for individual landslide studies. Turner et al. (2015) stressed the importance of a good co-registration of multi-temporal DSM for good results that could decrease the accuracy of results. The use of benchmarks in areas not affected by morphological changes can be used for a correct calibration of rotational and translation parameters.

2.1.3 Landslides susceptibility and hazard assessment

Landslides susceptibility and hazard assessment are often performed at basin scale (Guzzetti et al., 2005) using different remote sensing techniques (Van Westen et al., 2008). The use of RPAS can be considered for single case study applications to help decision makers in the identification of the landslide damages and the definition of residual risk (Giordan et al., 2015a). Saroglou et al., (2017) presented the use of RPAS for the definition of trajectories of rock falls prone areas. Salvini et al. (2017) and Török et al., (2017) described the combined use of TLS and RPAS for hazard assessment of steep rock walls. All these papers considered the use of RPAS as a valid solution for the acquisition of DSM over sub-vertical areas. Török et al., (2017) and Tannant et al., 2017 also described in their manuscripts how RPAS DSMs can be used for the evaluation of slope stability using numerical modelling. Fan et al. (2017) analyzed the geometrical features and provided

253 the disaster assessment of a landslide occurred on June 24 2017 in the village of Xinmo in Maoxian County,
254 (Sichuan Province, Southwest China). Aerial images were acquired the day after the event from an unmanned
255 aerial vehicle (UAV) (fixed-wing UAV, with a weight less than 10 kg, and flight autonomy up to 4 hours), and
256 a digital elevation model (DEM) was processed, with the purpose to analyzed the main landslide geometrical
257 features (front, rear edge elevation, accumulation area, horizontal sliding distance)



258

259

260 Figure 4. Acquisition, processing and post-processing of RPAS images applied to i) landslides recognition, ii)
261 hazard assessment and iii) slope evolution monitoring.

262

263 ## 2.2 Floods

264 Disastrous floods in urban, lowland areas often cause fatalities and severe damage to the infrastructure.
265 Monitoring the flood flow, assessment of the flood inundation areas and related damages, post-flood
266 landscape changes, and pre-flood prediction are therefore seriously required. Among various scales of
267 approaches for flood hazards (Sohn et al., 2008), the RPAS has been adopted for each purpose of the flood
268 damage prevention and mitigation because it has an ability of quick measurement at a low cost (DeBell et
269 al., 2016; Nakamura et al., 2017). Figure 5 shows an example of the use of RPAS for prompt damage
270 assessment by a severe flood occurred on early July 2017 at northern Kyushu area, southwest Japan. The
271 Geospatial Information Authority of Japan (GSI) utilized an RPAS for the post-flood video recording and
272 photogrammetric mapping of the damaged area with flood flow and large woody debris.

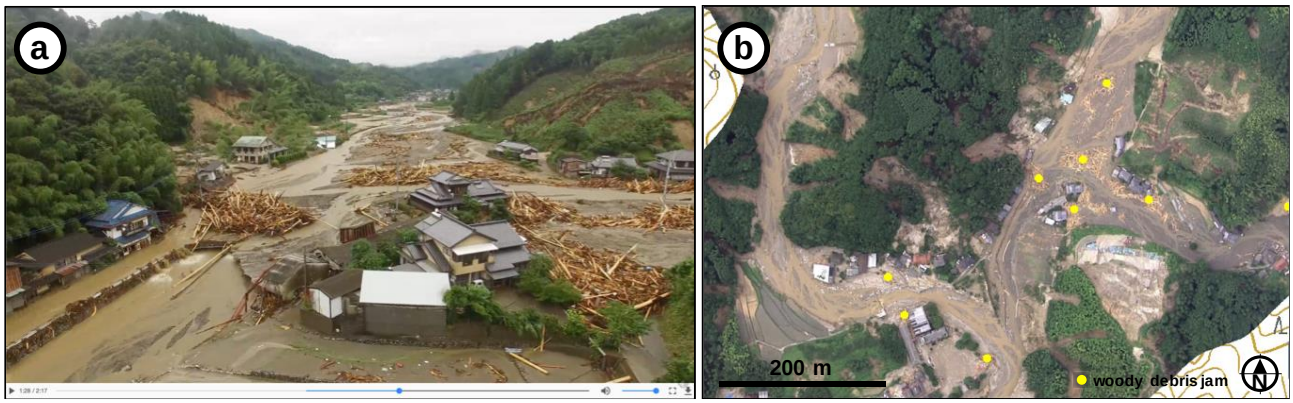


Figure 5. Image captures of flood hazard using RPAS just after the 2017 Northern Kyushu Heavy Rain in the early July (southwest Japan), provided by GSI. (a) A screenshot of the aerial video of a flooded area along the Akatani River, Asakura City in Fukuoka Prefecture. (b) Orthorectified image of the damaged area. Locations of woody debris jam are mapped and shown on the online map (GSI, 2017). The video and map products are freely provided (compatible with Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International).

2.2.1. Potential analysis of flood inundation

The risk assessments of flood inundation before the occurrence of a flood is crucial for the mitigation of the flood-disaster damages. RPAS is capable of providing quick and detailed analysis of the land surface information including topographic, land cover, and land use data, which are often incorporated into the hydrological modelling for the flood estimate (Costa et al., 2016). As a pre-flood assessment, Li et al. (2012) explored the area around an earthquake-derived barrier lake using an integrated approach of remote sensing including RPAS for the hydrological analysis of the potential dam-break flood. They proposed a technical framework for the real-time evacuation planning by accurately identifying the source water area of the dammed lake using a RPAS, followed by along-river hydrological computations of inundation potential. Tokarczyk et al. (2015) showed that the RPAS-derived imagery is useful for the rainfall-runoff modelling for the risk assessment of floods by mapping detailed land-use information. As a key input data, high-resolution imperviousness maps were generated for urban areas from RPAS imagery, which improved the hydrological modelling for the flood assessment. Zazo et al. (2015) and Şerban et al. (2016) demonstrated hydrological calculations of the potentially flood-prone areas using RPAS-derived 3D models. They utilized 2D cross profiles derived from the 3D model for the hydrological modelling.

2.2.2. Flood monitoring

Monitoring of the ongoing flood is potentially important for the real-time evacuation planning. Le Coz et al. (2016) mentioned that the movies captured by a RPAS, which can be operated by not only research specialists but also general non-specialists, is potentially useful for the quantitative monitoring of floods including flow velocity estimate and flood modelling. This can also contribute to the crowdsourced data collection for flood hydrology as the citizen science. In case of flood monitoring, however, areas under water is often problematic by image-based photogrammetry because the bed is not often fully seen in aerial images. If the water is clear enough, bed images under water can be captured, and the bed morphology can be measured with additional corrections of refraction (Tamminga et al., 2015; Woodget et al., 2015), but the flood water is often unclear because of the abundant suspended sediment and disturbing flow current. Another option is the fusion of

different datasets using a sonar-based measurement for the water-covered area, which is registered with the terrestrial datasets (Flener et al., 2013; Javernick et al., 2014). Image-based topographic data of water bottom by unmanned underwater vehicle (UUV, also known as an autonomous underwater vehicle, AUV) can also be another option (e.g., Pyo et al., 2015), although such the application of UUV to flooding has been limited.

Not only the use of topographic datasets derived from Structure from Motion-Multi Stereo View (SfM-MVS) photogrammetry, the use of orthorectified images concurrently derived from the RPAS-based aerial images is advantageous for the assessment of hydrological observation and modelling of floods. Witek et al. (2014) developed an experimental system to monitor the stream flow in real time for the prediction of overbank flood inundation. The real-time prediction results are also visualized online with a web map service with a high-resolution image (3 cm/pix). Feng et al. (2015) reported that the accurate identification of inundated areas is feasible using RPAS-derived images. In their case, deep learning approaches of the image classification using optical images and texture by RPAS successfully extracted the inundated areas, which must be useful for flood monitoring. Erdelj et al. (2017) proposed a system that incorporates multiple RPAS devices with wireless sensor networks to perform the real-time assessment of a flood disaster. They discussed the technical strategies for the real-time flood disaster management including the detection, localization, segmentation, and size evaluation of flooded areas from RPAS-derived aerial images.

2.2.3. Post-flood changes

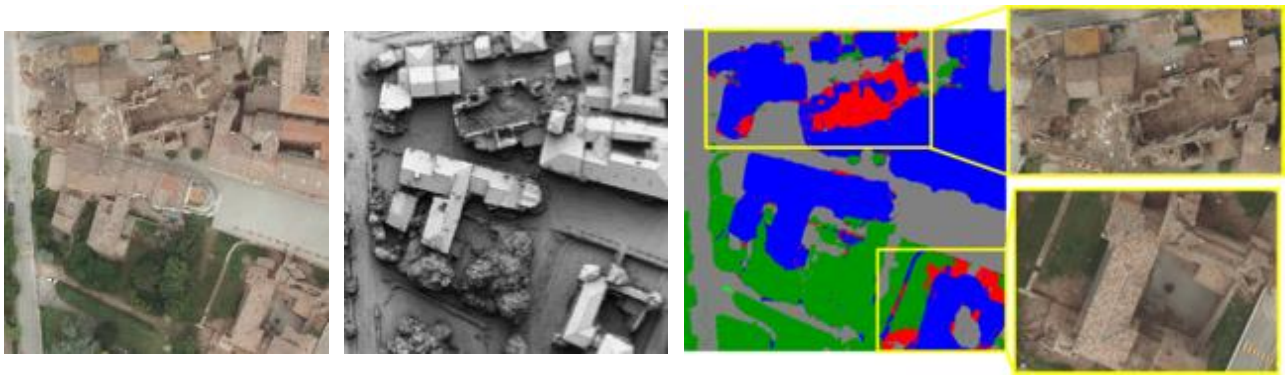
Post-flood assessments of the land surface materials including topography, sediment, and vegetation are more feasible by RPAS surveys. Smith et al. (2014) proposed a methodological framework for the immediate assessment of flood magnitude and affected landforms by SfM-MVS photogrammetry using both aerial and ground-based photographs. In this case, it is recommended to carefully select appropriate platforms for SfM-MVS photogrammetry (either airborne or ground-based) based on the field conditions. Tamminga et al. (2015) examined the 3D changes in river morphology by an extreme flood event, revealing that the changes in reach-scale channel patterns of erosion and deposition are poorly modelled by the 2D hydrodynamics based on the initial condition before the flood. They also demonstrate that the topographic condition can be more stable after such an extreme flood event. Langhammer et al. (2017) proposed a method to quantitatively evaluate the grain size distribution using optical images taken by a RPAS, which is applied to the sediment structure before and after a flash flood.

As a relatively long-term study, Dunford et al. (2009) and Hervouet et al. (2011) explored annual landscape changes after the flood using RPAS-derived images together with other datasets such as satellite image archives or a manned motor paraglider. Their work assessed the progressive development of vegetation on a braided channel at an annual scale, which appears to be controlled by local climate including rainfall, humidity, and air temperature, hydrology, groundwater level, topography, and seed availability. Changes in the sediment characteristics by a flood is another key feature to be examined.

2.3 Earthquakes

Remote sensing technology has been recognized as a suitable source to provide timely data for automated detection of damaged buildings for large areas (Dong and Shan, 2013; Pham et al., 2014). In the post-event, satellite images have been traditionally used for decades to visually detect the damages on the buildings to

prioritize the interventions of rescuers. Operators search for externally visible damage evidence such as spalling, debris, rubble piles and broken elements, which represent strong indicators of severe structural damage. Several researches, however, have demonstrated how this kind of data often leads to the wrong detection, usually underestimating the number of the collapsed building because of their reduced resolution on the ground. In this regard, airborne images and in particular oblique acquisitions (Tu et al., 2017; Nex et al., 2014; Gerke and Kerle 2011; Nedjati et al., 2016) have demonstrated to be a better input for reliable assessments, allowing the development of automated algorithms for this task (Figure 6). The deployment of photogrammetric aeroplanes on the strike area is however very often unfeasible especially when the early (in the immediate hours after the event) damage assessment for response action is needed.



(a) (b) (c)

Figure 6. True-orthophoto, Digital Surface Model and damage map of an urban area using airborne nadir images (Source: Nex et al., 2014).

For this reason, RPASs have turned out to be valuable instruments for the building damage assessment (Hirose et al., 2015). The main advantages of RPASs are their availability (and reduced cost) and the ease to repeatedly acquire high-resolution images. Thanks to their high resolution, their use is not only limited to the early impact assessment for supporting rescue operations, but it is also considered in the preliminary analysis of the structural damage assessment.

2.3.1 Early impact assessment

The fast deployment in the field, the easiness of use and the capability to provide in real time high-resolution information of inaccessible areas to prioritize the operator's activities are the strongest point of RPASs for these activities (Boccardo et al., 2015). The use of RPASs for rescue operations started almost a decade ago (Bendea et al., 2008) but their massive adoption has begun only in the very last few years (Earthquake in Nepal 2015) thanks to the development of low cost and easy to use platforms. Initiatives like *UAViators* (http://uaviators.org/) have further increased the public awareness and acceptance of this kind of instruments. Several rescue departments have now introduced RPAS as part of the conventional equipment of their teams (Xie et al., 2014). The huge number of videos acquired by RPAS and posted by rescuers online (i.e. Youtube) after the 2016 Italian earthquakes confirm this general trend.

The operators use RPASs to fly over the interest area and get information through visual assessment of the streaming videos. The quality of this analysis is therefore limited to the ability of the operator to fly the RPAS over the interest area. The lack of video geo-referencing usually reduces the interpretability of the scene and the accurate localization of the collapsed parts: only small regions can be acquired in a single flight. The lack of georeferenced maps prevents the smooth sharing of the collected information with other rescue teams

limiting the practical exploitation of these instruments. RPASs are mainly used in daylight conditions as the flight during the night is extremely critical, and the use of thermal images is of limited help for the rescuers.

Many researchers have developed algorithms to automatically extract damage information from imagery (Figure 7). The main focus of these works is to reliably detect damages in a reduced time to satisfy the time constraints of the rescuers. In (Vetrivel et al., 2015) the combined use of images and photogrammetric point clouds have shown promising results thanks to a supervised approach. This work, however, highlighted how the classifier and the designed 2D and 3D features were hardly transferable to different datasets: each scene needed to be trained independently strongly limiting the efficiency of this approach. In this regard, the recent developments in machine learning (i.e. Convolutional Neural Networks, CNN) have overcome these limits (Vetrivel et al., in press), showing how they can correctly classify scenes even if they were trained using other datasets: a trained classifier can be directly used by rescuers on the acquired images without need for further operations. The drawback of these techniques is the computational time: the use of CNN, processing like image segmentation or point cloud generation are computationally demanding and hardly compatible with real-time needs. In this regard, most recent solutions exploit only images (i.e. no need to generate point cloud) and limit the use of most expensive processes to the regions where faster classification approaches provide uncertain results to deliver an almost real-time information (Duarte et al., 2017).

(a) (b) (c)

Figure 7. Examples of damage detection on images acquired in three different scenarios (a) Mirabello (source: Vetrivel et al., in press) and (b) L'Aquila and Lyon (source Duarte et al., 2017).

2.3.2 Building damage assessment

The damage evidence that can be captured from a UAV is not sufficient to infer the actual damage state of the building as it requires additional information such as damages to internal building elements (e.g., columns and beams) that cannot be directly defined from images. Even though this information is limited, images can provide useful information about the external condition of the structure, evidencing anomalies and damages and providing a first important information for structural engineers. Two main typologies of investigations can be performed: (i) the use of images for the detection of cracks or damages on the external surfaces of the building (i.e. walls and roofs) and (ii) the use of point clouds (generated by photogrammetric approach) to detect structural anomalies like tilted or deformed surfaces. In both cases, the automated processing can only support and ease the work of the expert who still interprets and assess the structural integrity of the building.

In (Fernandez-Galarreta et al., 2015) a comprehensive analysis of both point clouds and images to support the ambiguous classification of damages and their use for damage score was presented. In this paper, the

use of point clouds was considered efficient for more serious damages (partial or complete collapse of the building), while images were used to identify smaller damages like cracks that can be used as the basis for the structural engineering analysis. The use of point clouds is investigated in (Baiocchi et al., 2013; Dominici et al., 2017): this contribution highlights how point clouds from UAVs can provide very useful information to detect asymmetries and small deformations of the structure.

2.4 Volcanic activity

RPAS is particularly advantageous when the target area of measurement is hardly accessible on the ground due to dangers of volcanic gas or risks of eruption in volcanic areas (Andrews, 2015). Although an equipment of RPAS can be lost or damaged by the volcanic activities, the operator can safely stay in a remote place. Various sensors can be mounted on a RPAS to monitor volcanic activities including topography, land cover, heat, gas composition, and even gravity field (Saiki and Ohba, 2010; Deurloo et al., 2012; Astuti et al., 2009; Middlemiss et al., 2016). The photogrammetric approach to obtain topographic data is widely applied because RGB camera sensors are small enough to be mounted on a small aircraft. As mentioned before, this paper considers in particular small RPAS. In the study of volcanoes, larger aircrafts with a payload of kilograms are also utilized to mount other types of sensors to monitor various aspects of their dynamic activities. For this reason, in this chapter we consider also larger RPAS solutions.

2.4.1. Topographic measurements of volcanoes

Long-distance flight of a RPAS enables quick and safe measurements of an emerging volcanic island. Tobita et al. (2014a) successfully performed a fixed-wing RPAS flight for a one-way distance of 130 km in total flight time of 2 hours and 51 minutes over the sea to capture aerial images of a newly formed volcanic island next to Nishinoshima Island (Ogasawara Islands, southwest Pacific). They performed SfM-MVS photogrammetry of the aerial images taken back from the RPAS to generate a 2.5 m resolution DEM of the island. The team also performed two successive measurements of Nishinoshima Island in the following 104 days, revealing the morphological changes in the new island covering a 1,600 m by 1,400 m area (Nakano et al., 2014; Tobita et al., 2014b).

Since the volcanic activities often last for a long period, it is also important to connect the recent volcanic morphological changes to those in the past. Although detailed morphological data of volcanic topography is often unavailable, historical aerial photographs taken in the past decades can be utilized to generate topographic models at a certain resolution. Some case studies have used archival aerial photographs in volcanoes for periods of more than 60 years, generating DEMs with resolutions of several meters for areas of 10 km^2 (Gomez, 2014; Derrien et al., 2015; Gomez et al. 2015). Although these DEMs are coarser than those derived from RPAS, they can be used as supportive datasets for the modern morphological monitoring using RPAS at a higher resolution and measurement frequency.

2.4.2. Gas monitoring and product sampling

Caltabiano et al. (2005) proposed the architecture of a RPAS for the direct monitoring of gas composition in volcanic clouds of Mt. Etna in Italy. In this system, the 2-m wide fixed-wing RPAS can fly autonomously up to 4000 m altitude with a speed of 40 km/h. Like this system, a RPAS with a payload of several kilograms can carry multiple sensors to monitor different compositions of volcanic gas. McGonigle et al. (2008) used a RPAS for volcanic gas measurements at La Fossa crater of Mt. Vulcano in Italy. The RPAS has 3 kg payload and allows to host an ultraviolet spectrometer, an infrared spectrometer, and an electrochemical sensor on board. The combination of these sensors enabled the estimation of the flux of SO_2 and CO_2, which are crucial for revealing the geochemical condition of erupting volcanoes. The monitoring of gas composition including CO_2, SO_2, H_2S, H_2, as well as the air temperature, can be used for the quantification of the degassing activities and prediction of the conduit magma convection, as suggested by the tests at several volcanoes in Japan (Shinohara, 2013; Mori et al., 2014) and in Costa Rica (Diaz et al., 2015).

A RPAS can also transport a small ground-running robot (Unmanned Ground Vehicle: UGV) to slope head of an active volcano, where the UGV takes close-range photographs of volcanic ash on the ground surface by running down the slope (Nagatani et al., 2013). Protocols for direct sampling of volcanic products using a RPAS have also been developed (Yajima et al., 2014).

2.4.3. Geothermal monitoring

In New Zealand, Harvey et al. (2016) and Nishar et al. (2016) carried out experimental studies on the regular monitoring of intense geothermal environments using a small RPAS. They used thermal images taken by an infrared imaging sensor together with normal RGB images for photogrammetry, mapping both the ground surface temperature with detailed topography and land cover data. Chio and Lin (2017) further assessed the use of a RPAS equipped with a thermal infrared sensor for the high-resolution geothermal image mapping in a volcanic area in Taiwan. They improved the measurement accuracies using an onboard sensor capable of post-processed kinematic GNSS positioning. This allows accurate mapping with less ground control points, which are hard to place on such intense geothermal fields.

2.5 Wildfires

Wildfires are a phenomenon with local and global effects (Filizzola et al., 2017). Wildfires represent a serious threat for land managers and property owners; in the last few years, this threat has significantly expanded (Peters et al., 2013). The literature also suggests that climate change will continue to enhance the potential forest fire activity in different regions of the world (McKenzie et al. 2014; Abatzoglou and Williams, 2016). Remote sensing technologies can be very useful in monitoring such hazard (Shroeder et al., 2016). Several scientists in the last few years used satellites in fire monitoring (Shroeder et al., 2016). More recently, RPASs have been considered to be useful as well (Martinez-de Dios et al., 2011). Hinkley and Zajkowski (2011) presented the results of a collaborative partnership between NASA, and the US Forest Service established for testing thermal image data for wildfires monitoring. A small unmanned airborne system served as a sensor platform. The outcome was an improved tool for wildfire decision support systems. Merino et al. (2012) described a system for forest fire monitoring using a RPAS. The system integrates the information from the fleet of different vehicles to estimate the evolution of the forest fire in real time. The field tests indicated that RPAS could be very helpful for the activities of firefighting (e.g. monitoring). Indeed, they cover the gap between the spatial scales given by satellites and those based on cameras. Wing et al. (2014) underlined the fact that spectral and thermal sensors mounted in RPASs may hold great promise for future remote sensing

applications related to forest fires. RPASs have greater potential to provide enhanced flexibility for positioning and repeated data collection. Tang and Shao (2015) summarize various approaches of remote drone sensing to surveying forests, mapping canopy gaps, measuring forest canopy height, tracking forest wildfires, and supporting intensive forest management. These authors underlined the usefulness in using drones for wildfire monitoring. RPASs can repeatedly fly to record the extent of an ongoing wildfire without jeopardizing crews' safety. Zajkowski et al. (2015) tested different RPASs (e.g. quadcopter, fixed-wing) for the analysis of fire activity. Measurements included visible and long-wave infrared (LWIR) imagery, black carbon, air temperature, relative humidity and three-dimensional wind speed and direction. The authors also described in detail the mission's plan, including the logistics of integrating RPAS into a complex operations environment, specifications of the aircraft and their measurements, execution of the missions and considerations for future missions. Allison et al. (2016) provided a detailed state of the art on fire detection using both manned and unmanned aerial platforms. This review highlighted the following challenges: the need to development of robust automatic detection algorithms, the integration of sensors of varying capabilities and modalities, the development of best practices for the use of new sensor platforms (e.g. mini RPAS), and their safe and effective operation in the airspace around a fire.

3. Discussion and conclusion

In this paper, we analysed possible applications of RPAS to natural hazards. The available literature on this topic is strongly increased in last few years, according to the improvement of the diffusion of these systems. In particular, we considered: landslides, floods, earthquakes, volcanic activities and wildfires.

RPAS can support studies on active geological processes and can be considered a good solution for the identification of effects and damages due to several catastrophic events. One of the most important elements that characterized the use of RPAS is their flexibility and versatility, largely confirmed by the wide number of operative solutions available in the literature. The available literature pointed out the necessity of the development of dedicated methodologies that can be able to take the full advantage of RPAS. In particular, typical results of structure from motion software (orthophoto and DSM) that are considered the end of standard data-processing, can be very often the starting point of dedicated procedures specifically conceived for natural hazards applications.

In the pre-emergency phase, one of the main advantages of RPAS surveys is to acquire high resolution and low-cost data to analyse and interpret environmental characteristics and potential triggering factors (e.g. slope, lithology, geostructure, land use/land cover, rock anomalies, and displacement). The data can be collected with high revisit times to obtain multi-temporal observations. After the characterization of hazard potential and vulnerability, some areas can be identified by a higher level of risk. These cases request an intensive monitoring, to gain a quantitative evaluation of the potential occurrence of an event. In this context, the use of aerial data represents a very useful complementary data source concerning the information acquired through ground-based observations in particular for dangerous areas.

During the emergency phase, high-resolution imagery is asked to be acquired over the event site. The primary use of this data is for the assessment of the damage grade (extent, type and damage grades specific to the event and eventually of its evolution). They may also provide relevant information that is specific to critical infrastructures, transport systems, aid and reconstruction logistics, government and community buildings, hazard exposure, displaced population, etc (Ezequiel et al., 2014). Concurrently, the availability of clear and straightforward raster and vector data, integrated with base cartographic contents (transportation, surface

hydrology, boundaries, etc.) it is recognized as an added-value to support decision makers for the management of emergency operations (Fikar et al., 2016). These applications very often need prompt and reliable interventions. RPAS should, therefore, deliver information promptly. In this regard, very few researchers have focused on this issue: most of the reported works present (often time-consuming and even manual) post-processing of the acquired data, precluding the use of their results from practical and real-life scenarios. A big effort should be taken by the research community to propose faster and automated approaches. In particular during emergencies, the time required for RPAS dataset processing is an important element that should be carefully considered. Giordan et al. (2015a) presented a case study related to a landslide emergency. In this paper, authors considered not only possible results but also the time that is required for them

As in many other domains, RPAS present a disruptive technology where, beside conventional SfM applications for 3D reconstructions, many dedicated and advanced methodologies are still in their experimental phase and will need to be further developed in the incoming years. In the following years, it would be desirable to witness the transfer of the best practices in the use of RPAS be then from the Research community to Government Agencies (or private companies) involved in the prevention and reduction of impacts of natural hazards. The Scientific community should contribute to the definition of standard methodologies that can be assumed by civil protection agencies for the management of emergencies.

References

Abatzoglou, J.T. and Williams, A.P.: Impact of anthropogenic climate change on wildfire across western US forests, PNAS, 113 (42), 11770-11775, 2016.

Astuti, \G., Giudice, G., Longo, D., Melita, C. D., Muscato, G. and Orlando, A.: An overview of the "Volcan project": An UAS for Exploration of volcanic environments, J Intell. Robot Syst., 54, 471-494, 2009.

Aicardi, I., Chiabrando, F., Lingua, A., Noardo, F., Piras, M. and Vigna, B.: A methodology for acquisition and processing of thermal data acquired by UAVs: a test about subfluvial springs' investigations, Geomatics, Natural Hazards and Risk. 8:1, 5-17, 2017. DOI: 10.1080/19475705.2016.1225229

Allison R.S., Johnston J.M., Craig G. and Jennings S.: Airborne Optical and Thermal Remote Sensing for Wildfire Detection and Monitoring Sensors, 16(8), 1310, doi:10.3390/s16081310, 2016

Andrews, C.: Pressure in the danger zone [volcanoes], Eng. Technol., 10(7), 56–61, doi:10.1049/et.2015.0720, 2015.

Ardizzone, F., Fiorucci, F., Santangelo, M., Cardinali, M., Mondini, A.C., Rossi, M., Reichenbach, P., and Guzzetti, F.: Very-high resolution stereoscopic satellite images for landslide mapping. C. Margottini, P. Canuti, K. Sassa (Eds.), Landslide Science and Practice, Landslide Inventory and Susceptibility and Hazard Zoning, 1, Springer, Heidelberg, Berlin, New York, 95–101, https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-642-31325-7_12, 2013.

Ayoub, F., LePrince, S. and Keene, L.: User's Guide to Cosi-Corr: Co-Registration of Optically Sensed Images and Correlation; California Institute of Technology: Pasadena, CA, USA, pp. 38, 2009.

Baldo M., Bicocchi C., Chiocchini U., Giordan D. and Lollino G.: LIDAR monitoring of mass wasting processes: The Radicofani landslide, Province of Siena, Central Italy, Gemorphology, 105, 193-201, doi: 10.1016/j.geomorph.2008.09.015, 2009.

Baiocchi, V., Dominici, D. and Mormile, M.: UAV application in post–seismic environment", International Archives of the Photogrammetry, Remote Sensing and Spatial Information Sciences, Volume XL-1/W2, UAV-g2013, 4 – 6 September 2013, Rostock, Germany, pp. 21-25, 2013.

Bendea, H., Boccardo, P., Dequal, S., Tondo, G., Marenchino, D. and Piras, M.: Low cost UAV for post-disaster assessment. Int. Arch. Photogramm. Remote Sens. Spat. Inf. Sci., 37, 1373–1379, 2008.

Boccardo, P., Chiabrando, F., Dutto, F., Tonolo, F.G. and Lingua, A.: UAV deployment exercise for mapping purposes: Evaluation of emergency response applications, Sensors, 15(7), 15717-15737, 2015.

Bolognesi, M., Farina, G., Alvisi, S., Franchini, M., Pellegrinelli, A. and Russo, P.: Measurement of surface velocity in open channels using a lightweight remotely piloted aircraft system. Geomatics, Natural Hazards and Risk, 8:1, 73.86, 2016. DOI: 10.1080/19475705.2016.1184717

Brardinoni, F., Slaymaker, O., and Hassan, M.A.: Landslides inventory in a rugged forested watershed: a comparison between air-photo and field survey data, Geomorphology, 54, 179-196, https://doi.org/10.1016/S0169-555X(02)00355-0, 2003.

Brostow, G.J., Shotton, J., Fauqueur, J. and Cipolla, R.: Segmentation and Recognition Using Structure from Motion Point Clouds. Proc. 10th European Conf. on Computer Vision: Part I, 44–57, doi:10.1007/978-3-540-88682-2_5, 2008

587 Caltabiano, D., Muscato, G., Orlando, A., Federico, C., Giudice, G. and Guerrieri, S.: Architecture of a UAV for
588 volcanic gas sampling, in 2005 IEEE Conference on Emerging Technologies and Factory Automation, 1, 739-
589 744, 2005.

590 Carvajal, F., Agüera, F. and Pérez, M.: Surveying a landslide in a road embankment using Unmanned Aerial
591 Vehicle photogrammetry, ISPRS Arch., 38, 1-6, 2011.

592 Casagli N., Frodella, W., Morelli, S., Tofani, V., Ciampalini, A., Intrieri, E., Raspini, F., Rossi, G., Tanteri, L. and
593 Lu, P.: Spaceborne, UAV and ground-based remote sensing techniques for landslide mapping, monitoring and
594 early warning, Geoenvironmental Disasters, 4(9), 1-23, DOI 10.1186/s40677-017-0073-1, 2017.

595 Chang-Chun L., Zhang, G., Lei, T. and Gong, A.: Quick image-processing method of UAV without control points
596 data in earthquake disaster area. Transactions of Nonferrous Metals Society of China, 21(3), s523-s528, 2011.

597 Chio, S.-H. and Lin, C.-H.: Preliminary Study of UAS Equipped with Thermal Camera for Volcanic Geothermal
598 Monitoring in Taiwan, Sensors, 17(7), 1649, doi:10.3390/s17071649, 2017.

599 Costa, D., Burlando, P. and Priadi, C.: The importance of integrated solutions to flooding and water quality
600 problems in the tropical megacity of Jakarta, Sustain. Cities Soc., 20, 199–209, doi:10.1016/j.scs.2015.09.009,
601 2016.

602 Filizzola, C., Corrado, R., Marchese, F., Mazzeo, G., Paciello, R., Pergola, N. and Tramutoli, V.: RST-FIRES, an
603 exportable algorithm for early-fire detection and monitoring: Description, implementation, and field
604 validation in the case of the MSG-SEVIRI sensor, Remote Sensing of Environment Volume, 192, 2-25, 2017.

605 Chou, T.Y., Yeh, M.L., Chen, Y. and Chen, Y.H.: Disaster monitoring and management by the unmanned aerial
606 vehicle technology. Int. Archives of Photogrammetry, Remote Sensing and Spatial Information
607 Sciences, 38(7B), 137-142, 2010.

608 DeBell, L., Anderson, K., Brazier, R. E., King, N. and Jones, L.: Water resource management at catchment scales
609 using lightweight UAVs: current capabilities and future perspectives, J. Unmanned Veh. Syst., 4(1), 7–30,
610 doi:10.1139/juvs-2015-0026, 2016.

611 Deffontaines, B., Chang, K.J., Champenois, J., Fruneau, B., Pathier, E., Hu, J.C., Lu, S.T. and Liu Y.C.: Active
612 interseismic shallow deformation of the Pingting terraces (Longitudinal Valley – Eastern Taiwan) from UAV
613 high-resolution topographic data combined with InSAR time series. Geomatics, Natural Hazards and Risk,
614 8(1), 120-136, 2017.

615 Delacourt, C., Allemand, P., Jaud, M., Grandjean, P., Deschamps, A., Ammann, J., Cuq, V. and Suanez, S.:
616 DRELIO: An Unmanned Helicopter for Imaging Coastal Areas. J. Coast. Res. 56, 1489-1493, 2009.

617 Derrien, A., Villeneuve, N., Peltier, A. and Beauducel, F.: Retrieving 65 years of volcano summit deformation
618 from multitemporal structure from motion: The case of Piton de la Fournaise (La Réunion Island), Geophys.
619 Res. Lett., 42(17), 6959–6966, doi:10.1002/2015GL064820, 2015.

620 Deurloo, R., Bastos, L. and Bos, M.: On the Use of UAVs for Strapdown Airborne Gravimetry, pp. 255–261,
621 Springer, Berlin, Heidelberg., 2012.

622 Detzer, S., Weber, M., Touko Tcheumadjeu, L.C., Kuhns, G. and Kendziorra A.: Decision support for
623 multimodal transportation systems at major events and disasters: a case study in the region of Brunswick

(Germany). Sener S.M., Brebbia C.A. and Ozcevik O (eds) Disaster management and Human Health Risk IV. WIT Press, Southampton, UK, 315-326, 2015.

Dewitte, O., J.C. Jasselette, Y. Cornet, M. Van Den Eeckhaut, A. Collignon, J. Poesen, and A. Demoulin.: Tracking landslide displacements by multitemporal DTMs: A combined aerial stereophotogrammetric and LIDAR approach in western Belgium. Engineering Geology, 7, 582–586, 2008.

Diaz, J. A., Pieri, D., Wright, K., Sorensen, P., Kline-Shoder, R., Arkin, C. R., Fladeland, M., Bland, G., Buongiorno, M. F., Ramirez, C., Corrales, E., Alan, A., Alegria, O., Diaz, D. and Linick, J.: Unmanned Aerial Mass Spectrometer Systems for In-Situ Volcanic Plume Analysis, J. Am. Soc. Mass Spectrom., 26(2), 292–304, doi:10.1007/s13361-014-1058-x, 2015.

Dominici, D., Alicandro, M., Massimi, V.: UAV photogrammetry in the post-earthquake scenario: case studies in L'Aquila. Geomatics, Natural Hazards and Risk, 8(1), 87-103, 2017.

Dong, L., Shan, J.: A comprehensive review of earthquake-induced building damage detection with remote sensing techniques. ISPRS Journal of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing, 84, pp. 85-99, 2013.

Duarte, D., Nex, F., Kerle, N., Vosseman, G.: Towards a more efficient detection of earthquale induced facad damages using oblique UAV imagery. International Archives of the Photogrammetry, Remote Sensing and Spatial Information Sciences. To be published. 2017.

Dunford, R., Michel, K., Gagnage, M., Piégay, H. and Trémelo M.-L.: Potential and constraints of Unmanned Aerial Vehicle technology for the characterization of Mediterranean riparian forest, International Journal of Remote Sensing, 30, 4915-4935, 2009.

Erdelj, M., Król, M. and Natalizio, E.: Wireless Sensor Networks and Multi-UAV systems for natural disaster management, Comput. Networks, 124, 72–86, doi:10.1016/j.comnet.2017.05.021, 2017.

Eugster, H. and Nebiker, S.: UAV-based augmented monitoring– real-time georeferencing and integration of video imagery with virtual globes. In: Int. Archives of Photogrammetry, Remote Sensing and Spatial Information Sciences, Beijing, China, 37(B1), 1229–1235. 2008.

Ezequiel, C.A.F., Cua, M., Libatiquem, N.C., Tangonan, G.L., Alampay, R., Labuguen, R.T., Favila, C.M., Honrado, J.L.E., Canos, V., Devaney, C., Loreto, L.B., Bacusmo, J. and Palma, B.: UAV Aerial Imaging Applications for Post-Disaster Assessment, Environmental Management and Infrastructure Development. 2014 International Conference on Unmanned Aircraft Systems (ICUAS) Orlando, Fl, USA proceedings: 274–283, 2014.

Fan, J., Zhang, X., Su, F., Ge, Y., Tarolli, P., Yang, Z., Zeng, C., and Zeng, Z.: Geometrical feature analysis and disaster assessment of the Xinmo landslide based on remote sensing data, Journal of Mountain Science, 14, 1677–1688, doi:10.1007/s11629-017-4633-3, 2017.

Feng, Q., Liu, J. and Gong, J.: Urban Flood Mapping Based on Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Remote Sensing and Random Forest Classifier—A Case of Yuyao, China, Water, 7(4), 1437–1455, doi:10.3390/w7041437, 2015.

Fernandez Galarreta, J., Kerle, N. and Gerke, M. UAV - based urban structural damage assessment using object - based image analysis and semantic reasoning. Natural hazards and earth system sciences, 15(6) pp. 1087-1101, 2015.

Fikar, C., Gronalt, M., and Hirsch. P.A.: decision support system for coordinated disaster relief distribution. Exp. Syst. Appl. 57, 104–116. doi:10.1016/j.eswa.2016.03.039, 2016.

Filizzola, C., Corrado, R., Marchese, F., Mazzeo, G., Paciello, R., Pergola, N. and Tramutoli, V.: RST-FIRES, an exportable algorithm for early-fire detection and monitoring: Description, implementation, and field validation in the case of the MSG-SEVIRI sensor, Remote Sensing of Environment, 192, 2-25, 2017.

Fiorucci, F., Giordan, D., Santangelo, M., Dutto, F., Rossi, M., and Guzzetti, F.: Criteria for the optimal selection of remote sensing images to map event landslides, Nat. Hazards Earth Syst. Sci., 18, 405-417, 2018.

Flener, C., Vaaja, M., Jaakkola, A., Krooks, A., Kaartinen, H., Kukko, A., Kasvi, E., Hyyppä, H., Hyyppä, J. and Alho, P.: Seamless mapping of river channels at high resolution using mobile liDAR and UAV-photography, Remote Sens., 5(12), 6382–6407, doi:10.3390/rs5126382, 2013.

Fonstad, M.A., Dietrich, J.T., Courville, B.C., Jensen J.L. and Carbonneau, P.E.: Topographic structure from motion: a new development in photogrammetric measurement, Earth Surf. Process. Landforms, 38, 421-430, 2013.

Gerke, M. and Przybilla, H.J.: Accuracy analysis of photogrammetric UAV image blocks: Influence of on-board RTK-GNSS and cross flight patterns, Photogrammetrie-Fernerkundung-Geoinformation 2016 (1), 17-30, 2016.

Gerke, M. and Kerle, N.: Automatic structural seismic damage assessment with airborne oblique pictometry imagery. In: PE&RS = Photogrammetric Engineering and Remote Sensing, 77(9) pp. 885-898, 2011.

Giordan, D., Allasia, P., Manconi, A., Baldo, M., Santangelo, M., Cardinali, M., Corazza, A., Albanese, V., Lollino, G., and Guzzetti, F.: Morphological and kinematic evolution of a large earthflow: The Montaguto landslide, southern Italy, Geomorphology, 187, 61-79, 2013.

Giordan, D., Manconi, A., Facello, A., Baldo, M., dell'Anese, F., Allasia, P. and Dutto, F.: Brief Communication "The use of UAV in rock fall emergency scenario", Nat. Hazards Earth Syst. Sci., 15, 163-169, 2015a.

Giordan, D., Manconi, A., Tannant, D. and Allasia, P.: UAV: low-cost remote sensing for high-resolution investigation of landslides. IEEE International Symposium on Geoscience and Remote Sensing IGARSS, 26-31 July 2015, Milan, Italy, 5344-5347, 2015b.

Giordan, D., Notti, D., Villa, A., Zucca, F., Calò, F., Pepe, A., Dutto, F., Pari, p., Baldo, M. and Allasia, P.: Low cost, multiscale and multi-sensor application for flooded areas mapping. Nat. Hazards Earth Syst. Sci. Discuss. https://doi.org/10.5194/nhess-2017-420, 2017

Gomez, C.: Digital photogrammetry and GIS-based analysis of the bio-geomorphological evolution of Sakurajima Volcano, diachronic analysis from 1947 to 2006, J. Volcanol. Geotherm. Res., 280, 1–13, doi:10.1016/j.jvolgeores.2014.04.015, 2014.

Gomez, C. and Kato, A.: Multi-scale voxel-based algorithm for UAV-derived point-clouds of complex surfaces. IEEE International ICARES – Aerospace Electornics and Remote Sensing Technology: 205–209. 2014.

Gomez, C. and Purdie, H.: UAV- based Photogrammetry and Geocomputing for Hazards and Disaster Risk Monitoring – A Review. Geoenvironmental Disasters 3(23), 1-11, 2016.

696 Gomez, C., Hayakawa, Y. and Obanawa, H.: A study of Japanese landscapes using structure from motion
697 derived DSMs and DEMs based on historical aerial photographs: New opportunities for vegetation monitoring
698 and diachronic geomorphology, Geomorphology, 242, 11–20, doi:10.1016/j.geomorph.2015.02.021, 2015.

699 GSI: Information on the 2017 Northern Kyushu Heavy Rain, Geospatial Inf. Auth. Japan [online] Available
700 from: http://www.gsi.go.jp/BOUSAI/H29hukuoka_ooita-heavyrain.html (Accessed 16 September 2017),
701 2017.

702 Guha-Sapir, D., Hoyois, P., Wallemacq P. and Below, R.: Annual Disaster Statistical Review 2016 The
703 numbers and trends. Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters, Ciaco Imprimerie, Louvain-la-
704 Neuve (Belgium), pp. 91, 2017.

705 Guzzetti, F., Reichenbach, P., Cardinali, M., Galli, M. and Ardizzone, F.: Probabilistic landslide hazard
706 assessment at the basin scale, Geomorphology, 72(1-4), 272-299, 2005.

707 Haneberg, W. C.: Using close range terrestrial digital photogrammetry for 3-D rock slope modeling and
708 discontinuity mapping in the United States, Bulletin of Engineering Geology and the Environment, 67(4), 457-
709 469, 2008.

710 Harvey, M. C., Rowland, J. V. and Luketina, K. M.: Drone with thermal infrared camera provides high
711 resolution georeferenced imagery of the Waikite geothermal area, New Zealand, J. Volcanol. Geotherm. Res.,
712 325, 61–69, doi:10.1016/j.jvolgeores.2016.06.014, 2016.

713 Hervouet, A., Dunford, R., Piégay, H., Belletti, B. and Trémélo, M.-L.: Analysis of Post-flood Recruitment
714 Patterns in Braided-Channel Rivers at Multiple Scales Based on an Image Series Collected by Unmanned Aerial
715 Vehicles, Ultra-light Aerial Vehicles, and Satellites, GIScience Remote Sens., 48(1), 50–73, doi:10.2747/1548-
716 1603.48.1.50, 2011.

717 Hinkley, E. and Zajkowski, T.: USDA forest service-NASA: unmanned aerial systems demonstrations—pushing
718 the leading edge in fire mapping, Geocarto Int., 26(2), 103-111, 2011.

719 Hirose, M., Xiao, Y., Zuo, Z., Kamat, V. R., Zekkos, D. and Lynch, J.: Implementation of UAV localization
720 methods for a mobile post-earthquake monitoring system, in 2015 IEEE Workshop on Environmental, Energy,
721 and Structural Monitoring Systems (EESMS) Proceedings, pp. 66–71, IEEE., 2015.

722 Huang H., Long J., Lin H., Zang L., Yi W. and Lei B.: Unmanned aerial vehicle based remote sensing method for
723 monitoring a steep mountainous slope in the Three Gorges Reservoir, China, Earth Science Informatics 10 (3)
724 287-301, 2017.

725 Immerzeel, W.W., Kraaijenbrink, P. D. A., Shea, J. M., Shrestha, A. B., Pellicciotti, F., Bierkens, M. F. P. and de
726 Jonga, .S.M.: High-resolution monitoring of Himalayan glacier dynamics using unmanned aerial vehicles,
727 Remote Sensing of Environment, 150, 93-103, 2014.

728 Jaud, M.; Grasso, F.; Le Dantec, N.; Verney, R.; Delacourt, C.; Ammann, J.; Deloffre, J.; Grandjean, P. Potential
729 of UAVs for Monitoring Mudflat Morphodynamics (Application to the Seine Estuary, France). ISPRS Int. J. Geo-
730 Inf. 5(4), 50, 2016.

731 Javernick, L., Brasington, J. and Caruso, B.: Modeling the topography of shallow braided rivers using Structure-
732 from-Motion photogrammetry, Geomorphology, 213, 166–182, doi:10.1016/j.geomorph.2014.01.006, 2014.

Joyce K. E., Belliss, S. E., Samsonov, S. V., McNeill, S. J. and Glassey, P. J.: A review of the status of satellite remote sensing and image processing techniques for mapping natural hazards and disasters. Progress in Physical Geography, 33, 83-207, 2009.

Kraft, T., Geßner, M., Meißner, H., Cramer, M., Gerke, M. and Przybilla, H.J.: Evaluation of a metric camera system tailored for high precision UAV applications. In: Proceedings of the XXIII ISPRS Congress : From human history to the future with spatial information, 12-19 July 2016, Prague, Czech Republic. Peer reviewed Annals, Volume III-2, 2016. Comm II, ThS14 recent developments in Open Data - Prague. Vol. XLI-B1, ISSN 2194-9034, 2016

Klemas, V. V.: Coastal and Environmental Remote Sensing from Unmanned Aerial Vehicles: An Overview, Journal of Coastal Research, 31(5), 1260-1267, 2015.

Koutsoudisa, A., Vidmarb, B., Ioannakisa, G., Arnaoutogloua, F., Pavlidis, V. and Chamzasc, C.: Multi-image 3D reconstruction data evaluation, Journal of Cultural Heritage, 15, 73-79, 2014.

Lazzari, M. and Gioia D.: UAV images and high-resolution DEMs for geomorphological analysis and hazard evaluation: the case of the Uggiano archaeological site (Ferrandina, southern Italy). Geomatics, Natural Hazards and Risk, 8(1), 104-119, 2017.

Langhammer, J., Lendzioch, T., Miřijovskỳ, J. and Hartvich, F.: UAV-based optical granulometry as tool for detecting changes in structure of flood depositions, Remote Sens., 9(3), doi:10.3390/rs9030240, 2017.

Le Coz, J., Patalano, A., Collins, D., Guillén, N. F., García, C. M., Smart, G. M., Bind, J., Chiaverini, A., Le Boursicaud, R., Dramais, G. and Braud, I.: Crowdsourced data for flood hydrology: Feedback from recent citizen science projects in Argentina, France and New Zealand, J. Hydrol., 541, 766–777, doi:10.1016/j.jhydrol.2016.07.036, 2016.

Lehmann, F., Berger, R., Brauchle, J. Hein, D., Meißner H. and Pless, S.: MACS - Modular Airborne Camera System for generating photogrammetric high-resolution products. Zeitschrift der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Geowissenschaften, Schweizerbart Science Publishers, Stuttgart, Germany, (6), pp. 435-446, 2011

Leprince, S., Berthier, E., Ayoub, F., Delacourt, C. and Avouac, J.-P.: Monitoring Earth Surface Dynamics With Optical Imagery, Eos, Trans. Am. Geophys. Union, 89(1), 1–2, doi:10.1029/2008EO010001, 2008.

Leprince, S., Barbot, S., Ayoub, F. and Ayouac, J.P.: Automatic and precise orthorectification, co-registration, and sub-pixel correlation of satellite images, application to ground deformation measurements. IEEE Trans. Geosci. Remote Sens. 46, 1529-1558, 2007.

Li, Y., Gong, J. H., Zhu, J., Ye, L., Song, Y. Q. and Yue, Y. J.: Efficient dam break flood simulation methods for developing a preliminary evacuation plan after the Wenchuan Earthquake, Nat. Hazards Earth Syst. Sci., 12(1), 97–106, doi:10.5194/nhess-12-97-2012, 2012.

Lindner, G., Schraml, K., Mansberger, R. and Hubl J.: UAV monitoring and documentation of a large landslide. Appl Geomat, 8(1), 1-11, 2016.

Liu, C.-C., Chen, P.-L., Tomoya, M., Chen, C.-Y.: Rapidly responding to landslides and debris flow events using a low-cost unmanned aerial vehicle. J. Rem. Sens. 9(1), 1-11, doi:10.1117/1.JRS.9.096016, 2015.

769 Lucieer, A., de Jong S. M. and Turner, D.: Mapping landslide displacements using Structure from Motion (SfM)
770 and image correlation of multi-temporal UAV photography, Progress in Physical Geography, 38(1), 97–116,
771 2014a.

772 Lucieer, A., Turner, D., King, D. H. and Robinson, S. A.: Using an Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) to capture
773 microtopography of Antarctic moss beds. International Journal of Applied Earth Observation and
774 Geoinformation. 27(a), 53–62, 2014b.

775 Manferdini, A.M.: A Methodology for the Promotion of Cultural Heritage Sites Through the Use of Low-Cost
776 Technologies and Procedures. In: proc. 17th Int. Conf. on 3D Web Technology Los Angeles, CA, August 4-5,
777 2012, 180, 2012.

778 Martin, P. G., Smith, N. T., Yamashiki, Y., Payton, O. D., Russell-Pavier F. S., Fardoulis, J. S., Richards D. A. and
779 Scott T. B.: 3D unmanned aerial vehicle radiation mapping for assessing contaminant distribution and
780 mobility, International Journal of Applied Earth Observation and Geoinformation, 52, 12-19, 2016.

781 Marek, L., Miřijovský, J. and Tuček, P.: Monitoring of the Shallow Landslide Using UAV Photogrammetry and
782 Geodetic Measurements, In: Lollino G., Giordan D., Crosta G.B., Corominas J., Azzam R. Wasowski J., Sciarra
783 N. (eds.) Engineering Geology for Society and Territory – Landslide Processes, Springer International
784 Publishing Switzerland, 2, 113-116, 2015.

785 Martinez-de Dios, J.R., Merino, L., Caballero, F. and Ollero, A.: Automatic forest-fire measuring using ground
786 stations and unmanned aerial systems. Sensors, 11(6), 6328-6353, 2011.

787 McKenzie, D., Shankar, U., Keane, R. E., Stavros, E. N., Heilman, W. E., Fox, D. G. and Riebau, A. C.: Smoke
788 consequences of new wildfire regimes driven by climate change, Earth's Future, 2(2), 35-59, 2014.

789 Merino, L., Caballero, F., Martínez-de-Dios, J.R., Iván, M. and Aníbal, O.: An unmanned aircraft system for
790 automatic forest fire monitoring and measurement, J. Intell. Rob. Syst., 65(1-4), 533-548, 2012.

791 McGonigle, A. J. S., Aiuppa, A., Giudice, G., Tamburello, G., Hodson, A. J. and Gurrieri, S.: Unmanned aerial
792 vehicle measurements of volcanic carbon dioxide fluxes, Geophys. Res. Lett., 35(6), 3–6,
793 doi:10.1029/2007GL032508, 2008.

794 Middlemiss, R.P., Samarelli, A., Paul, D.J., Hough, J., Rowan, S. and Hammond, G.D.: The First Measurement
795 of the Earth Tides with a MEMS Gravimeter, Nature, 531(1), 614, 2016.

796 Molina, P., Colomina, I., Vitoria, T., Silva, P.F., Skaloud, J., Kornus, W., Prades, R. and Aguilera, C.: Searching
797 lost people with UAVs: the system and results of the close-search project. International Archives of the
798 Photogrammetry, Remote Sensing and Spatial Information Sciences, 39(B1), 441-446, 2012.

799 Mori, T., Hashimoto, T., Terada, A., Yoshimoto, M., Kazahaya, R., Shinohara, H. and Tanaka, R.: Volcanic plume
800 measurements using a UAV for the 2014 Mt. Ontake eruption, Earth, Planets Sp., 68(1), 49,
801 doi:10.1186/s40623-016-0418-0, 2016.

802 Murphy, R. R., Steimle, E., Griffin, C., Cullins, C., Hall, M. and Pratt, K.: Cooperative use of unmanned sea
803 surface and micro aerial vehicles at Hurricane Wilma, Journal of Field Robotics, 25(3), 164-180, 2008.

804 Nakamura, F., Shimatani, Y., Nishihiro, J., Ohtsuki, K., Itsukushima, R. and Yamada, H.: Report on flood
805 disaster in Kinu River, occurred in September, 2015 (in Japanese with English abstract), Ecol. Civ. Eng., 19(2),
806 259–267, doi:10.3825/ece.19.259, 2017.

807 Nagatani, K., Akiyama, K., Yamauchi, G., Otsuka, H., Nakamura, T., Kiribayashi, S., Yoshida, K., Hada, Y., Yuta,
808 S., Fujino, K., Izu, T. and Mackay, R.: Volcanic ash observation in active volcano areas using teleoperated
809 mobile robots - Introduction to our robotic-volcano-observation project and field experiments, in: proc. 2013
810 IEEE International Symposium on Safety, Security, and Rescue Robotics (SSRR), Linkoping, Sweden, 21-26 Oct.
811 2013, 1–6, 2013.

812 Nakano, T., Kamiya, I., Tobita, M., Iwahashi, J. and Nakajima, H.: Landform monitoring in active volcano by
813 UAV and SFM-MVS technique, Int. Arch. Photogramm. Remote Sens. Spat. Inf. Sci. - ISPRS Arch., 40(8), 71–
814 75, 2014.

815 Nedjati, A., Vizvari, B., Izbirak, G.: Post-earthquake response by small UAV helicopters, Nat. Hazards 80, 1669–
816 1688, 2016. Doi: http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/ s11069-015-2046-6

817 Nex, F., Gerke, M., Remondino, F., Przybilla H.-J., Bäumker, M. and Zurhorst, A.: ISPRS Benchmark for Multi-
818 Platform Photogrammetry. ISPRS Annals of the Photogrammetry, Remote Sensing and Spatial Information
819 Sciences, Vol. II3/W4, 135-142, 2015.

820 Nex, F. and Remondino, F.: UAV for 3D mapping applications: a review, Appl. Geomatics, 6(1), 1–15,
821 doi:10.1007/s12518-013-0120-x, 2014.

822 Nex, F., Rupnik, E., Toschi, I., Remondino, F. Automated processing of high resolution airborne images for
823 earthquale damage assessment. In: International Archives of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing and
824 Spatial Information Sciences, Vol. XL-1, 2014

825 Niculiţă, M.: Automatic landslide length and width estimation based on the geometric processing of the
826 bounding box and the geomorphometric analysis of DEMs, Nat. Hazards Earth Syst. Sci., 16, 2021-2030,
827 https://doi.org/10.5194/nhess-16-2021-2016, 2016.

828 Niethammer, U., James, M.R., Rothmund, S., Travelletti, J. and Joswig, M.: UAV-based remote sensing of the
829 Super-Sauze landslide: evaluation and results, Eng Geol, 128, 2-11, 2012.

830 Niethammer, U., Rothmund, S., James, M.R., Travelletti, J. and Joswig, M.: UAV-based remote sensing of
831 landslides. In Proceedings of the International Archives of Photogrammetry, Remote Sensing and Spatial
832 Information Sciences, Commission V Symposium, Newcastle upon Tyne, UK, 21–24 June 2010, 496–501,
833 2010.

834 Niethammer, U., Rothmund, S., Joswig, M.: UAV-based remote sensing of the slow-moving landslide Super-
835 Sauze. In: Malet, J.-P., Remaître, A., Boogard, T. (Eds) Proceedings of the International Conference on
836 Landslide Processes: from geomorpholgic mapping to dynamic modelling, Strasbourg, CERG Editions, pp. 69-
837 74, 2009.

838 Niethammer, U., Rothmund, S., Schwaderer, U., Zeman, J., Joswig, M.: Open Source Image-Processing Tools
839 for Low-Cost UAV-Based Landslide Investigations. International Archives of the Photogrammetry, Remote
840 Sensing and Spatial Information Sciences, Volume XXXVIII-1/C22, 2011 ISPRS Zurich 2011 Workshop, 14-16
841 September 2011, Zurich, Switzerland, 161-166, 2011.

842 Nishar, A., Richards, S., Breen, D., Robertson, J. and Breen, B.: Thermal infrared imaging of geothermal
843 environments and by an unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV): A case study of the Wairakei - Tauhara geothermal
844 field, Taupo, New Zealand, Renew. Energy, 86, 1256–1264, doi:10.1016/j.renene.2015.09.042, 2016.

845 Nocerino, E., Menna, F., Remondino, F. and Saleri, R: Accuracy and block deformation analysis in automatic
846 UAV and terrestrial photogrammetry - Lesson learnt. ISPRS Annals of the Photogrammetry, Remote Sensing
847 and Spatial Information Sciences, Vol. II(5/W1), Proc. 24th Intern. CIPA Symposium, 2–6 Sept., Strasbourg,
848 France. pp. 203-208. 2013

849 Obanawa, H., Y. Hayakawa, and C. Gomez.: 3D Modelling of inaccessible Areas using UAV-based Aerial
850 Photography and Structure from Motion. Transactions of the Japanese Geomorphological Union, 35, 283–
851 294. 2014.

852 Peters, M. P., Iverson, L. R., Matthews, S. N. and Prasad, A. M.: Wildfire hazard mapping: exploring site
853 conditions in eastern US wildland–urban interfaces, International Journal of Wildland Fire, 22, 567-578, 2013.

854 Pham, T.-T.-H., P. Apparicio, C. Gomez, C. Weber, and D. Mathon.: Towards a rapid automatic detection of
855 building damage using remote sensing for disaster management. The Haiti earthquake. Dis. Prev. Manage,
856 23, 53–66, 2014. doi: 10.1108/DPM-12-2012-0148

857 Piras, M., Taddia, G., Forno, M.G., Gattiglio, M., Aicardi, I., Dabove, P., Lo Russo, S. and Lingua, A.: Detailed
858 geological mapping in mountain areas using an unmanned aerial vehicle: application to the Rodoretto Valley,
859 NW Italian Alps, Geomatics, Natural Hazards and Risk, 8(1), 137-149, 2017.

860 Pollefeys, M., Gool, L. V., Vergauwen, M., Cornelis, K., Verbiest, F. and Tops, J.: Image-Based 3D Acquisition
861 of Archaeological Heritage and Applications. Proc. Conf. on Virtual Reality, Archeology, and Cultural Heritage,
862 255–262, 2001.

863 Pratt, K.S., Murphy, R., Stover, S. and Griffin, C.: Conops and autonomy recommendations for VTOL small
864 unmanned aerial system based on Hurricane Katrina operations, Journal of Field Robotics, 26(8), 636-650,
865 2009.

866 Pyo, J., Cho, H., Joe, H., Ura, T. and Yu, S.: Development of hovering type AUV " Cyclops " and its performance
867 evaluation using image mosaicing, Ocean Eng., 109, 517–530, doi:10.1016/j.oceaneng.2015.09.023, 2015.

868 Rau, J.Y., Jhan, J.P., Lo, C.F. and Lin Y. S.: Landslide mapping using imagery acquired by a fixed-wing UAV,
869 International Archives of the Photogrammetry, Remote Sensing and Spatial Information Sciences, Volume
870 XXXVIII-1/C22, 2011 ISPRS Zurich 2011 Workshop, 14-16 September 2011, Zurich, Switzerland, 195-200,
871 2011.

872 Razak, K. A., Santangelo, M., Van Westen, C. J., Straatsma, M. W., and de Jong, S. M.: Generating an optimal
873 DTM from airborne laser scanning data for landslide mapping in a tropical forest environment,
874 Geomorphology, 190, 112-125, 25 https://doi.org/10.1016/j.geomorph.2013.02.021, 2013

875 Ryan, J. C., Hubbard, A. L., Box, J. E., Todd, J., Christoffersen, P., Carr, j. R., Holt, T. O., and Snooke, N.: Repeat
876 UAV photogrammetry to assess calving front dynamics at a large outlet glacier draining the Greenland Ice
877 Sheet, The Cryosphere, 9, 1-11, 2015.

878 Saiki, K. and Ohba, T.: Development of an unmanned observation aerial vehicle (UAV) as a tool for volcano
879 survey (in Japanese with English abstract), Bull. Volcanol. Soc. Japan Second Ser., 55(3), 137–146, 2010.

Salvini, R., Mastrorocco, G., Seddaiu, M., Rossi, D. and Vanneschi, C.: The use of an unmanned aerial vehicle for fracture mapping within a marble quarry (Carrara, Italy): photogrammetry and discrete fracture network modelling, Geomatics, Natural Hazards and Risk, 8(1), 34-52, 2017.

Sanada, Y. and Torii T.: Aerial radiation monitoring around the Fukushima Dai-ichi nuclear power plant using an unmanned helicopter, Journal of Environmental Radioactivity, 139, 294-299, 2015.

Santangelo, M., Cardinali, M., Rossi, M., Mondini, A. C., and Guzzetti, F.: Remote landslide mapping using a laser rangefinder binocular and GPS, Nat. Hazards Earth Syst. Sci., 10, 2539-2546, doi:10.5194/nhess-10-2539-2010, 2010.

Saroglou, C., Asteriou, P., Zekkos, D., Tsiambaos, G., Clark, M., and Manousakis, J.: UAV-enabled reconnaissance and trajectory modeling of a co-seismic rockfall in Lefkada, Nat. Hazards Earth Syst. Sci. Discuss., https://doi.org/10.5194/nhess-2017-29, in review, 2017.

Scaioni, M., Longoni, L., Melillo, V. and Papini, M.: Remote Sensing for Landslide Investigations: An Overview of Recent Achievements and Perspectives, Remote Sens. 6(10), 9600-9652, 2014,

Schroeder, W., Oliva, P., Giglio, L., Quayle, B., Lorenz, E. and Morelli,F.: Active fire detection using Landsat-8/OLI data, Remote Sensing of Environment, 185, 210-220, 2016.

Şerban, G., Rus, I., Vele, D., Breţcan, P., Alexe, M. and Petrea, D.: Flood-prone area delimitation using UAV technology, in the areas hard-to-reach for classic aircrafts: case study in the north-east of Apuseni Mountains, Transylvania, Nat. Hazards, 82(3), 1817–1832, doi:10.1007/s11069-016-2266-4, 2016.

Shinohara, H.: Composition of volcanic gases emitted during repeating Vulcanian eruption stage of Shinmoedake, Kirishima volcano, Japan, Earth Planets Sp., 65(6), 667–675, doi:10.5047/eps.2012.11.001, 2013.

Smith, M. W., Carrivick, J. L., Hooke, J. and Kirkby, M. J.: Reconstructing flash flood magnitudes using "Structure-from-Motion": A rapid assessment tool, J. Hydrol., 519, 1914–1927, doi:10.1016/j.jhydrol.2014.09.078, 2014.

Sohn, H., Heo, J., Yoo, H., Kim, S. and Cho, H.: Hierarchical multi-sensor approach for the assessment of flood related damages, Proc. XXI Congr., 207–210, 2008.

Stöcker, C., Bennett, R., Nex, F., Gerke, M. and Zevenbergen, J.: Review of the current state of UAV regulations, Remote Sensing 9(5), 459, doi:10.3390/rs9050459, 2017.

Tang, L. and Shao, G.: Drone remote sensing for forestry research and practices. J. For. Res., 26, 791-797, 2015.

Thamm, H.P. and Judex, M.: The "Low cost drone" – An interesting tool for process monitoring in a high spatial and temporal resolution. The International Archives of Photogrammetry, Remote Sensing and Spatial Information Sciences, Enschede, The Netherlands, Vol. XXXVI part 7. 2006

Tamminga, A. D., Eaton, B. C. and Hugenholtz, C. H.: UAS-based remote sensing of fluvial change following an extreme flood event, Earth Surf. Process. Landforms, 40(11), 1464–1476, doi:10.1002/esp.3728, 2015.

Tannant, D. D., Giordan, D. and Morgenroth J.: Characterization and analysis of a translational rockslide on a stepped-planar slip surface. Engineering Geology, 220, 144-151, 2017.

Tarolli, P.: High-resolution topography for understanding Earth surface processes: opportunities and challenges, Geomorphology, 216, 295–312, 2014.

Tobita, M., Kamiya, I., Iwahashi, J., Nakano, T. and Takakuwa, N.: UAV aerial photogrammetry in Nishinoshima Island and its analysis (in Japanese), Bull. Geospatial Inf. Auth. Japan, 125, 115–124, 2014a.

Tobita, M., Kamiya, I., Nakano, T., Iwahashi, J., Osumi, K. and Takakuwa, N.: Precise UAV aerial photogrammetry in Nishinoshima Island (in Japanese), Bull. Geospatial Inf. Auth. Japan, 125, 145–154, 2014b.

Tokarczyk, P., Leitao, J. P., Rieckermann, J., Schindler, K. and Blumensaat, F.: High-quality observation of surface imperviousness for urban runoff modelling using UAV imagery, Hydrol. Earth Syst. Sci., 19(10), 4215–4228, doi:10.5194/hess-19-4215-2015, 2015.

Torrero, L. Seoli, L. Molino, A. Giordan, D. Manconi, A. Allasia, P. and Baldo, M.: The Use of Micro-UAV to Monitor Active Landslide Scenarios, in: Engineering Geology for Society and Territory, edited by: Lollino, G., Manconi, A., Guzzetti, F., Culshaw, M., Bobrowsky P., and Luino, F., Springer International Publishing Switzerland, 5, 701-704, doi:10.1007/978-3-319-09048-1_136, 2015.

Török, Á., Barsi, Á., Bögöly, G., Lovas, T., Somogyi, Á., and Görög, P.: Slope stability and rock fall hazard assessment of volcanic tuffs using RPAS and TLS with 2D FEM slope modelling, Nat. Hazards Earth Syst. Sci. Discuss., https://doi.org/10.5194/nhess-2017-56, in review, 2017.

Travelletti, J., Delacourt, C., Allemand, P., Malet, J.P., Schmittbuhl, J., Toussaint, R. and Bastard, M.: Correlation of multi-temporal ground-based optical images for landslide monitoring: application, potential and limitations, ISPRS J Photogramm Remote Sens, 70, 39-55, 2012.

Tu, J., Sui, H., Feng, W., Sun, K., Xu, C. and Han, Q.: Detecting building facade damage from oblique aerial images using local symmetry feature and the Gini Index. Remote Sensing Letters, 8(7), 676-685, 2017.

Turner, D. and Lucieer, A.: Using a micro unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) for ultra-high resolution mapping and monitoring of landslide dynamics. In Proceedings of the IEEE International Geoscience and Remote Sensing Symposium, Melbourne, Australia, 25 July 2013.

Turner, D., Lucieer, A. and Watson, C.: An automated technique for generating georectified mosaics from ultrahigh resolution unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) imagery, structure from motion (SfM) point clouds. Remote Sens., 4(12), 1392-1410, 2012.

Turner, D., Lucieer, A. and de Jong, S.M.: Time Series Analysis of Landslide Dynamics Using an Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV), Remote Sensing, 7(2), 1736-1757, 2015.

Van Den Eeckhaut, M., Poesen, J., Verstraeten, G., Vanacker, V., Nyssen, J., Moeyersons, J., van Beek, L. P. H., and Vandekerckhove, L.: Use of LIDAR-derived images for mapping old landslides under forest, Earth Surf. Proc. Land., 32, 754-769, https://doi.org/10.1002/esp.1417, 2007.

Van Westen J.C., Castellanos, E. and Kuriakose S.L.: Spatial data for landslide susceptibility, hazard, and vulnerability assessment: An overview. Engineering Geology, 102(3–4), 112-131, 2008.

Vetrivel, A., Gerke, M., Kerle, N., Nex, F. and Vosselman, G.: Disaster damage detection through synergistic use of deep learning and 3D point cloud features derived from very high resolution oblique aerial images,

953 and multiple-kernel-learning. ISPRS Journal of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing, doi:
954 10.1016/j.isprsjprs.2017.03.001, in press.

955 Vetrivel, A., Gerke, M., Kerle, N. and Vosselman, G.: Identification of damage in buildings based on gaps in
956 3D point clouds from very high resolution oblique airborne images. ISPRS Journal of Photogrammetry and
957 Remote Sensing, 105, 61-78, 2015.

958 Walter, M., Niethammer, U., Rothmund, S. and Joswig, M.: Joint analysis of the Super-Sauze (French Alps)
959 mudslide by nanoseismic monitoring and UAV-based remote sensing. EAGE First Break, 27(8), 75-82, 2009.

960 Wen, Q., He, H., Wang, X., Wu, W., Wang, L., Xu, F., Wang, P., Tang, T. and Lei, Y.: UAV remote sensing hazard
961 assessment in Zhouqu debris flow disaster, in: Remote Sensing of the Ocean, Sea Ice, Coastal Waters, and
962 Large Water Regions, Bostater, C.R., Ertikas, S.P., Neyt X. and Velez-Reyes, M. (eds.), , 8 pp., 2011.

963 Westoby, M. J., Brasington, J., Glasser, N. F., Hambrey, M. J. and Reynolds, M. J.: Structure-from-Motion
964 photogrammetry: A low-cost, effective tool for geoscience applications. Geomorphology, 179, 300-314,
965 2012.

966 Wing, M. G., Burnett J. D. and Sessions, J.: Remote sensing and unmanned aerial system technology for
967 monitoring and quantifying forest fire impacts, Int J Remote Sens Appl., 4(1), 18-35, 2014.

968 Witek, M., Jeziorska, J. and Niedzielski, T.: An experimental approach to verifying prognoses of floods using
969 an unmanned aerial vehicle, Meteorol. Hydrol. Water Manag., 2(1), 3–11 [online] Available from:
970 http://www.mhwm.pl/An-experimantal-approach-to-verifying-prognoses-of-floods-using-unmanned-aerial-
971 vehicle,0,8.html, 2014.

972 Woodget, A. S., Carbonneau, P. E., Visser, F. and Maddock, I. P.: Quantifying submerged fluvial topography
973 using hyperspatial resolution UAS imagery and structure from motion photogrammetry, Earth Surf. Process.
974 Landforms, 40, 47–64, doi:10.1002/esp.3613, 2015.

975 Yajima, R., Nagatani, K. and Yoshida, K.: Development and field testing of UAV-based sampling devices for
976 obtaining volcanic products, in 2014 IEEE International Symposium on Safety, Security, and Rescue Robotics,
977 27-30 Oct. 2014, Hokkaido, Japan, 1–5, 2014.

978 Xie, Z., J. Yang, C. Peng, Y. Wu, X. Jiang, R. Li, Y. Zheng, Y. Gao, S. Liu, and B. Tian.: Development of an UAS for
979 post-earthquake disaster surveying and its application in Ms7.0 Lushan Earthquake, Sichuan, China. Comput.
980 Geosc. 68, 22–30, 2014.

981 Yoon, W.S., Jeong, U.J. and Kim, J.H.: Kinematic analysis for sliding failure of multi-faced rock slopes,
982 Engineering Geology, 67, 51-61, 2002.

983 Zajkowski, T.J., Dickinson, M.B., Hiers, J.K., Holley, W., Williams, B.W., Paxton, A., Martinez, O. and Walker,
984 G.W.: Evaluation and use of remotely piloted aircraft systems for operations and research – RxCADRE 2012.
985 International Journal of Wildland Fire, 25, 114-128, 2015.

986 Zazo, S., Molina, J. L. and Rodríguez-Gonzálvez, P.: Analysis of flood modeling through innovative geomatic
987 methods, J. Hydrol., 524, 522–537, doi:10.1016/j.jhydrol.2015.03.011, 2015.