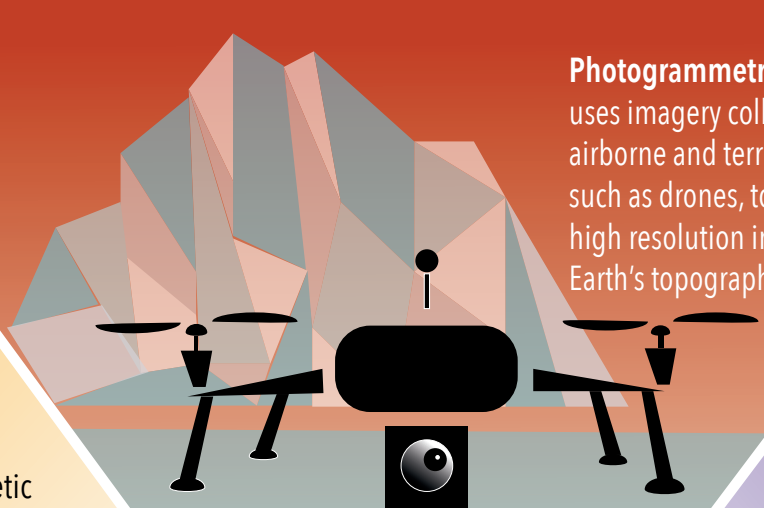
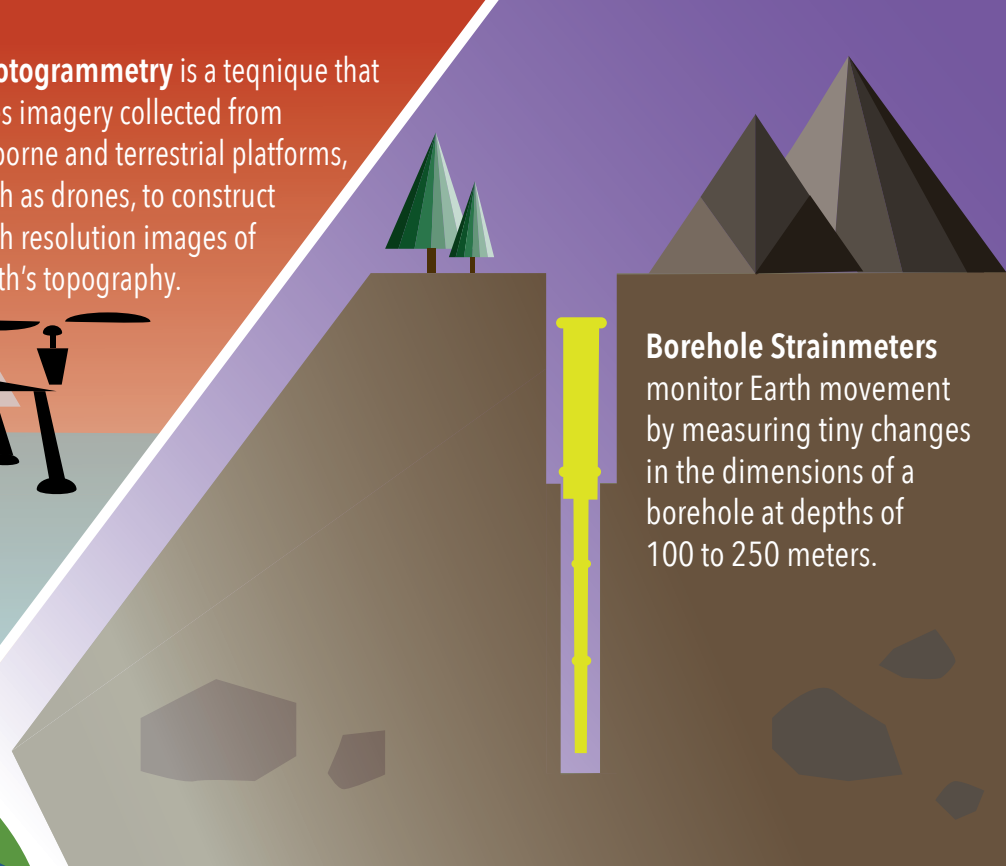


**InSAR** (Interferometric Synthetic Aperture Radar) uses radar images of Earth's surface to monitor ground surface deformation.



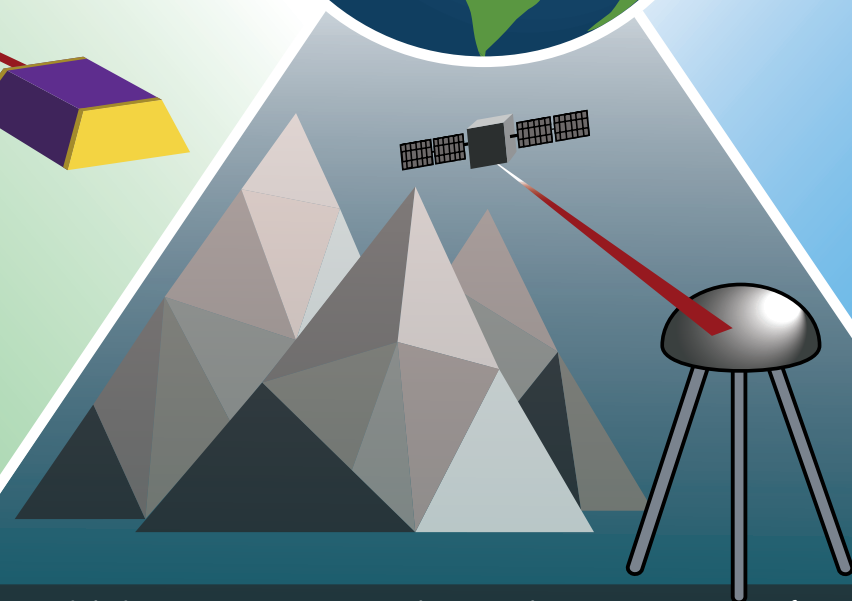
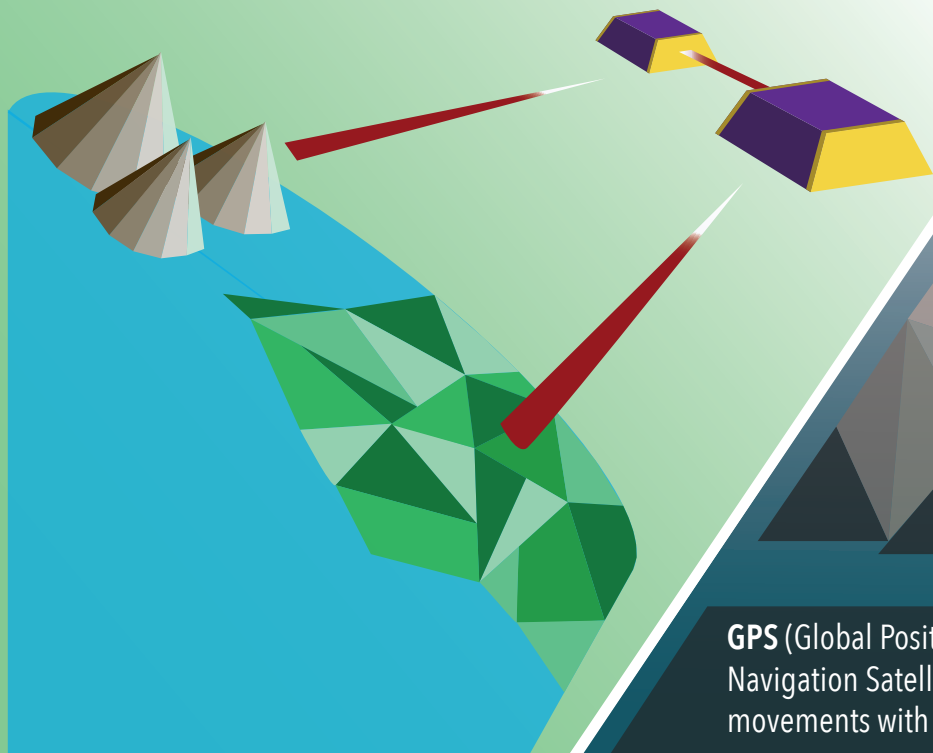
**Photogrammetry** is a technique that uses imagery collected from airborne and terrestrial platforms, such as drones, to construct high resolution images of Earth's topography.



**Borehole Strainmeters** monitor Earth movement by measuring tiny changes in the dimensions of a borehole at depths of 100 to 250 meters.



**Gravity** measurements, some of which are collected by two NASA satellites in paired orbit, allow geodesists to determine how mass is distributed around the planet and how this distribution varies over time.



**GPS** (Global Positioning System) is the United State's component of GNSS (Global Navigation Satellite System). High precision allows geodesists to detect Earth movements with millimeter-scale accuracy over extended periods of time.

**Lidar** is a 3D imaging technology that uses lasers to create high resolution images of the Earth's surface. Lidar can be collected from a tripod, an airborne platform, or from space.

