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   Sommario/riassunto   Precipitation is a well-recognized pillar in the global water and energy
                        balances. The accurate and timely understanding of its characteristics
                        at the global, regional and local scales is indispensable for a clearer
                        insight on the mechanisms underlying the Earth's atmosphere-ocean
                        complex system. Precipitation is one of the elements that is
                        documented to be greatly affected by climate change. In its various
                        forms, precipitation comprises the primary source of freshwater, which
                        is vital for the sustainability of almost all human activities. Its socio-
                        economic significance is fundamental in managing this natural resource
                        effectively, in applications ranging from irrigation to industrial and
                        household usage. Remote sensing of precipitation is pursued through a
                        broad spectrum of continuously enriched and upgraded
                        instrumentation, embracing sensors which can be ground-based (e.g.,
                        weather radars), satellite-borne (e.g., passive or active space-borne
                        sensors), underwater (e.g., hydrophones), aerial, or ship-borne. This
                        volume hosts original research contributions on several aspects of
                        remote sensing of precipitation, including applications which embrace
                        the use of remote sensing in tackling issues such as precipitation
                        estimation, seasonal characteristics of precipitation and frequency
                        analysis, assessment of satellite precipitation products, storm
                        prediction, rain microphysics and microstructure, and the comparison
                        of satellite and numerical weather prediction precipitation products.