



Remote sensing technologies, like ground penetrating radar, magnetometry, resistivity, and conductivity, allow archeologists to see below the ground surface before actually breaking ground. These tools can be a cost saving operation, pointing archeologists in the direction of potential buried structures and other features. At Fort Pulaski National Monument, SEAC archeologists identified buried building foundations and other structures related to the quarantine station and potentially hazardous utility lines, as depicted here in the background.



SEAC owns and operates a full suite of remote sensing equipment, and conducts in-house processing of data and reporting. Our team has worked on sites and parks in a variety of environments across the Southeast and the Caribbean.



For more information about SEAC remote sensing capabilities, or other questions about archeology and cultural heritage preservation, please visit our website at www.nps.gov/seac, and visit us on Facebook (SEAC).

