Monitoring Land Subsidence of Mashhad Valley of IRAN Using Leveling, GPS Survey and InSAR Techniques

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**ABSTRACT:** In Northwest of Mashhad, one of the cities of Iran, land subsidence phenomenon is taking place highly due to the increase of urbanization and pollution. In this study, a monitoring network was designed with image of the average speed of displacement to determine the horizontal displacement.

**Keywords:** Land Subsidence, Mashhad valley, Levelling, GPS Survey, InSAR Techniques.

**Evaluating Human Consolation in Sadra Town Regarding Bioclimatic Indexes**
ABSTRACT: As it is one of the most important vital tenets to choose a suitable place to live, it is
necessary to choose a place with proper climatic conditions. Therefore, it is useful to develop
models and indexes which are related to climate, environmentally and acceptable to human
beings. The purpose of this research is to evaluate Bioclimatic Consolation, Sadra Town,
Terjang Index, Beaker Index, Thermo-Hygrometric Index and their contribution in choosing
a suitable place to live. Evaluating these models and indexes according to human convenience
or inconvenience in different times of the year.

Keywords: Bioclimatic Consolation, Sadra Town, Terjang Index, Beaker Index, Thermo-Hygrometric
Index.
ABSTRACT:
The preparation of land and the development of a country require special attention to all urban, rural and nomadic areas. An examination of the conditions of the current settlements of the Bahlooli nomadic tribe was conducted in the Baranjegan area. The nomads of this area faced many obstacles and challenges in order to live in this area. The research objectives were to identify the obstacles and challenges that the nomads faced, and after conducting the research and observing the various aspects of the nomadic settlement, an attempt was made to find solutions. The general model of the nomadic settlement was designed based on the society’s comments on the obstacles and challenges faced by the nomads.

Keywords:
Economic Development, Bahlooli Tribe, Baranjegan, Nomadic Community, Settlement of Nomads, South Khorasan

ABSTRACT:
Planning before crisis occurrence is a key problem which managers are dealing with these days especially in the field of public administration. In this research, we used AHP and GIS to locate the temporary accommodation for setting up temporary accommodation resulting from earthquake. By using AHP and GIS we conducted a fine locating for setting up temporary accommodation in areas with high risk of earthquake. The results showed that the areas with high economic, social and cultural development and high access to transportation and emergency services had the least risk of the settlements.

Keywords:
Locating, Temporary Accommodation Basis, GIS, AHP

ABSTRACT:
Global tries to protect environment are for almost original ecosystems and have biodiversity and has paid less attention to nature near to workplace and humans living places. Small green urban places have strategic importance in our urban community as a component of urban planning. They have social and physiological services that are important to make cities livable and improve residents status. One of the urban critical problems is urban green space scarcity that effects on human life in different dimensions. Comparing to low green space in different Iran cities, its undesirable dispersion also has created some problems that could refer to injustice green space distribution on the city and citizens accessibility difficulties. This paper aims to introduce urban green space importance to improve citizens' status and urban development where live. Also current parks place in Rasht region one analyzed by using criteria closeness to residential areas, training centers, cultural and religious centers, commercial centers, official centers, river, access to main ways and far away current parks in GIS and AHP hierarchical analysis method.

Keywords:
Park, Green Space, Rasht, AHP, GIS

ABSTRACT:
Introducing a New Approach for Modelling the Near Field Effects in Probabilistic Seismic Hazard Analysis

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ABSTRACT:

In definitions of seismic hazard analysis, if the site distance from the fault causing earthquake is short, that site may be subjected to the near field effects. On the other hand, when the distance is large, the far field effects may be considered in the analysis. The important point is to use the combination of both near and far field attenuation relations according to the proposed model in this study.

Keywords: Earthquake, Fault, Near Fault, Probabilistic Seismic Hazard Analysis, Attenuation Relations