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 has been observed. This phenomenon reduces the safety of the infrastructure and buildings. For this reason, this study was carried out to monitor the land subsidence in Mashhad’s valley using GPS survey and InSAR techniques. Since 2003, 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 and important to evaluate the relation between human comfort and the environment. The relation between the human comfort and the environment is measured by the Index. The indexes and models must be provided in different times of the year. Therefore, it is necessary to study them. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the indexes of the Terjang and Beaker for Sadra Town in the year 2014.

Keywords: Bioclimatic Consolation, Sadra Town, Terjang Index, Beaker Index, Thermo-Hygroscopic Index.
ABSTRACT:

The preparation of land and the development of a country require special attention to all urban, rural and nomadic living areas. This study focuses on the nomadic community of the Bahlooli tribe, their cultural and social needs, and the challenges they face. A field study was conducted to observe the nomadic community's living conditions and the obstacles and challenges they had faced. The study aimed to identify the most suitable areas for temporary settlement based on socio-economic, cultural, and environmental considerations.

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 earthquake risk management. In this study, we used AHP and GIS to locate temporary accommodation for emergency situations resulting from earthquake. We analyzed various layers in software GIS and conducted a fine locating for setting up temporary accommodation in the Damavand region.

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 place, Small green urban places and their benefits for people. Urban parks and green and open spaces have strategic importance in our urban community for the provision of 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 the 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

Introducing a New Approach for Modelling the Near Field Effects in Probabilistic Seismic Hazard Analysis
ABSTRACT: In definitions of seismic hazard analysis, if the site distance from the fault causing earthquake is short, that site is considered to be near the fault. If the site distance is far, then it is far field (FF). In this study, we consider both near and far field conditions in the proposed site-specific probabilistic seismic hazard analysis (PSHA) model to demonstrate the importance of considering both near and far field attenuation relations. 

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