

Sensitivity Study of Land Use Change over South Asia using RegCM3

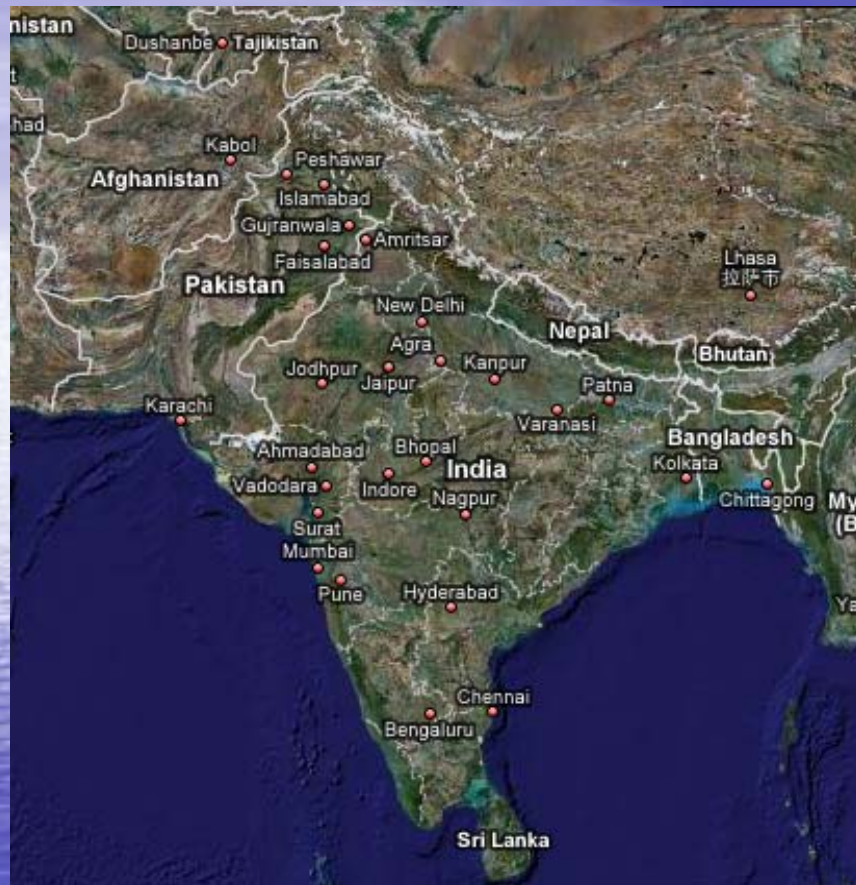
By

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Introduction

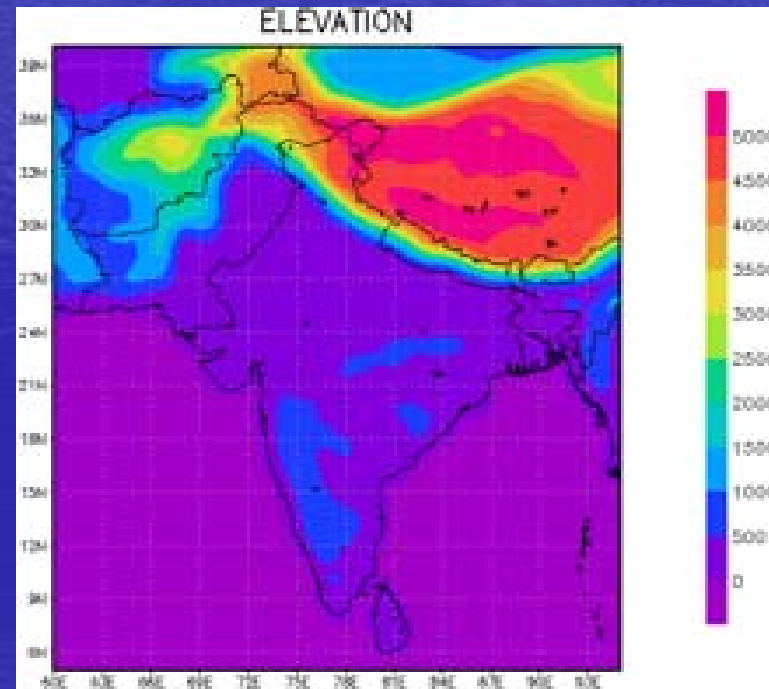
- South east part of Pakistan,
deserts: Thar and Cholistan
- Less summer rain in this region
- Motivation: to see the effect of land use change
on precipitation/temperature patterns
- Three different land use categories:
 - Grass
 - Crop
 - Woodland

South Asia

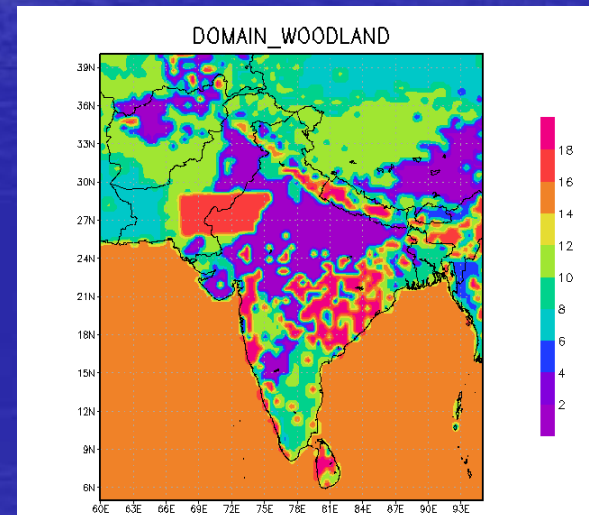
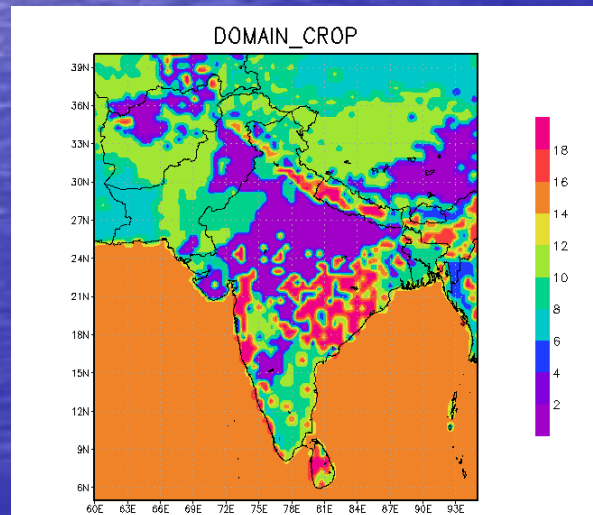
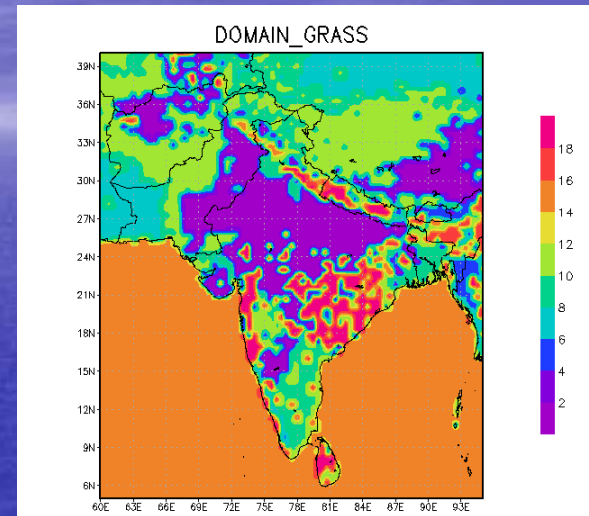
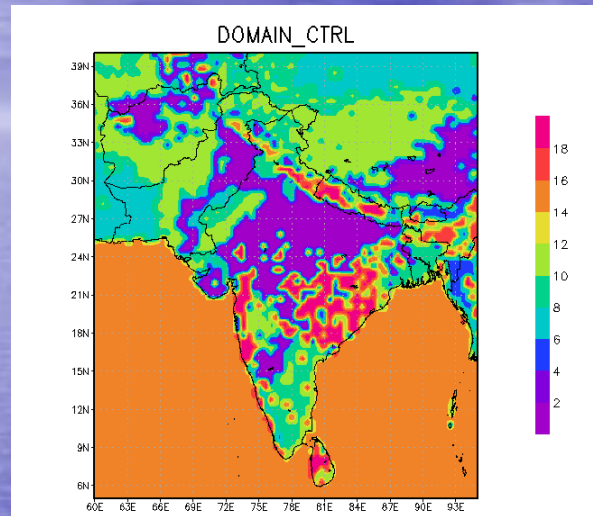


Experiment Design

- Domain: South Asia
 - Lat: 5 – 40
 - Lon: 60 – 95
- Resolution: 50KM
- Time period: May 1997 – Sep 1997 (summer)
- Data set: ERA40
- SST: OI_WK
- Land Surface: BATS
- Land Use Categories Used:
 - Control (Desert)
 - Grass
 - Crop
 - Woodland
- Projection: LAMCON
- Convective Scheme: Grell-fc
- Compiler: PGI



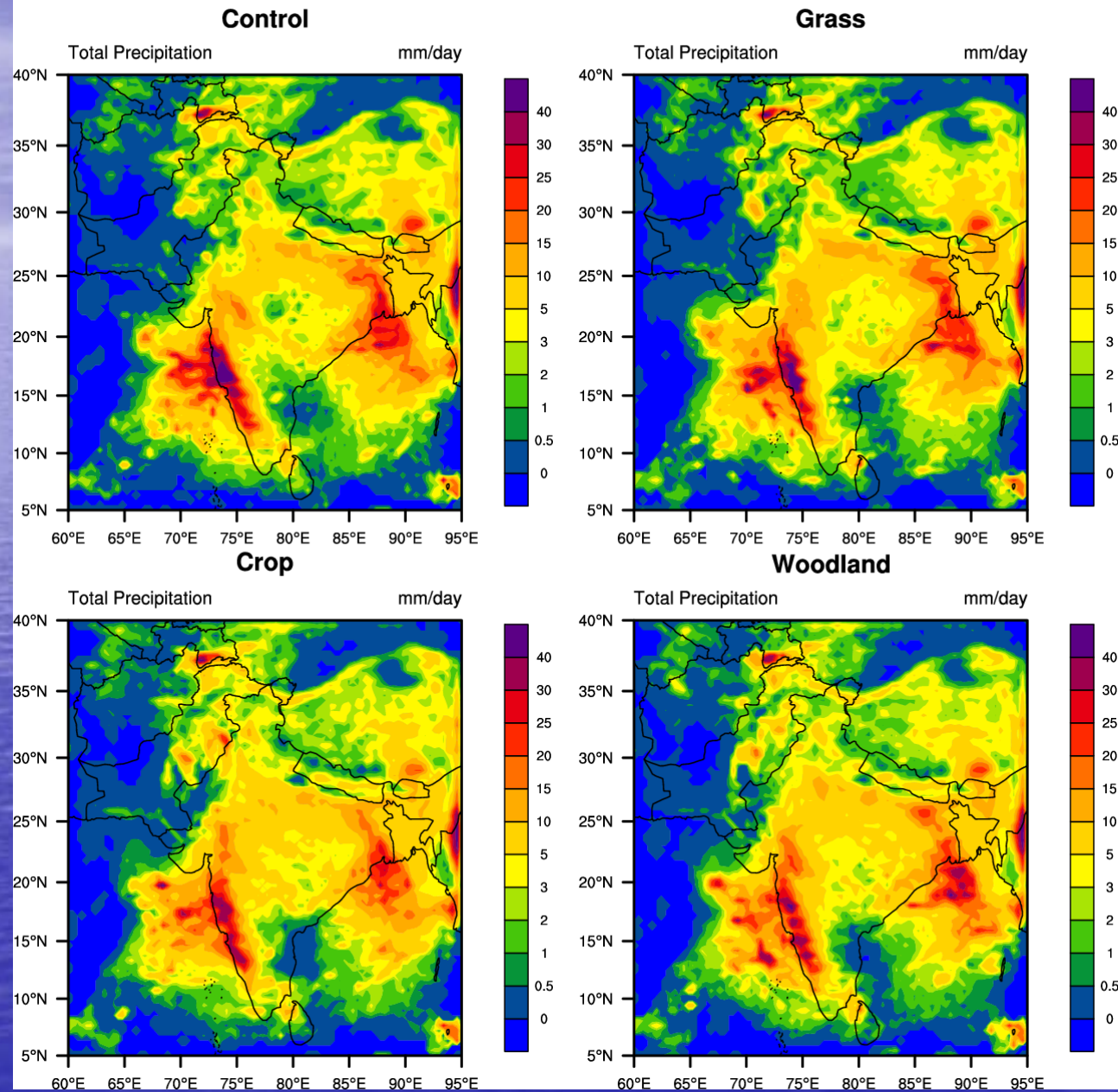
Land Use Categories



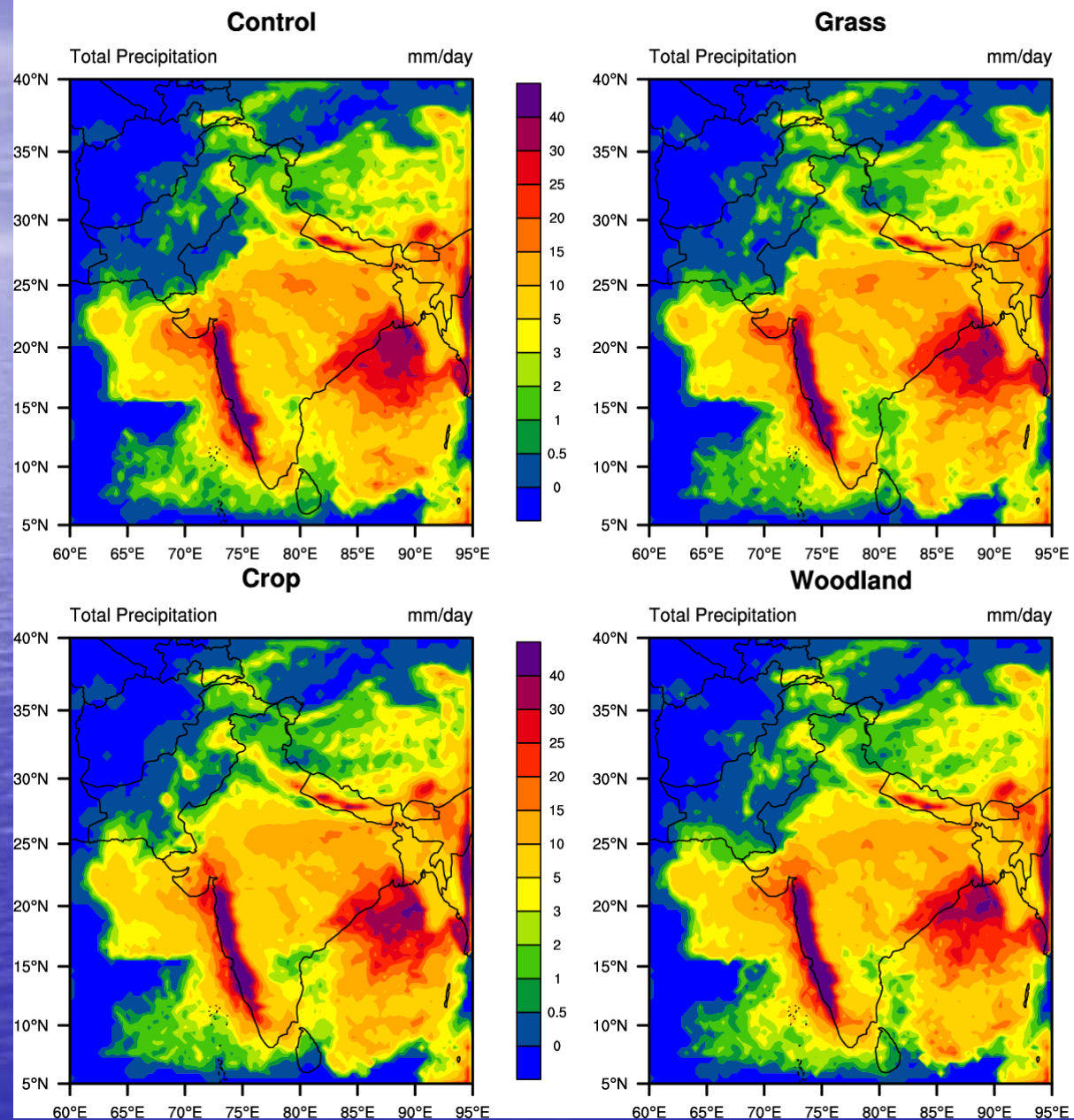
Results

- Precipitation
- Temperature
- Evapotranspiration
- Sensible heat flux
- Relative humidity

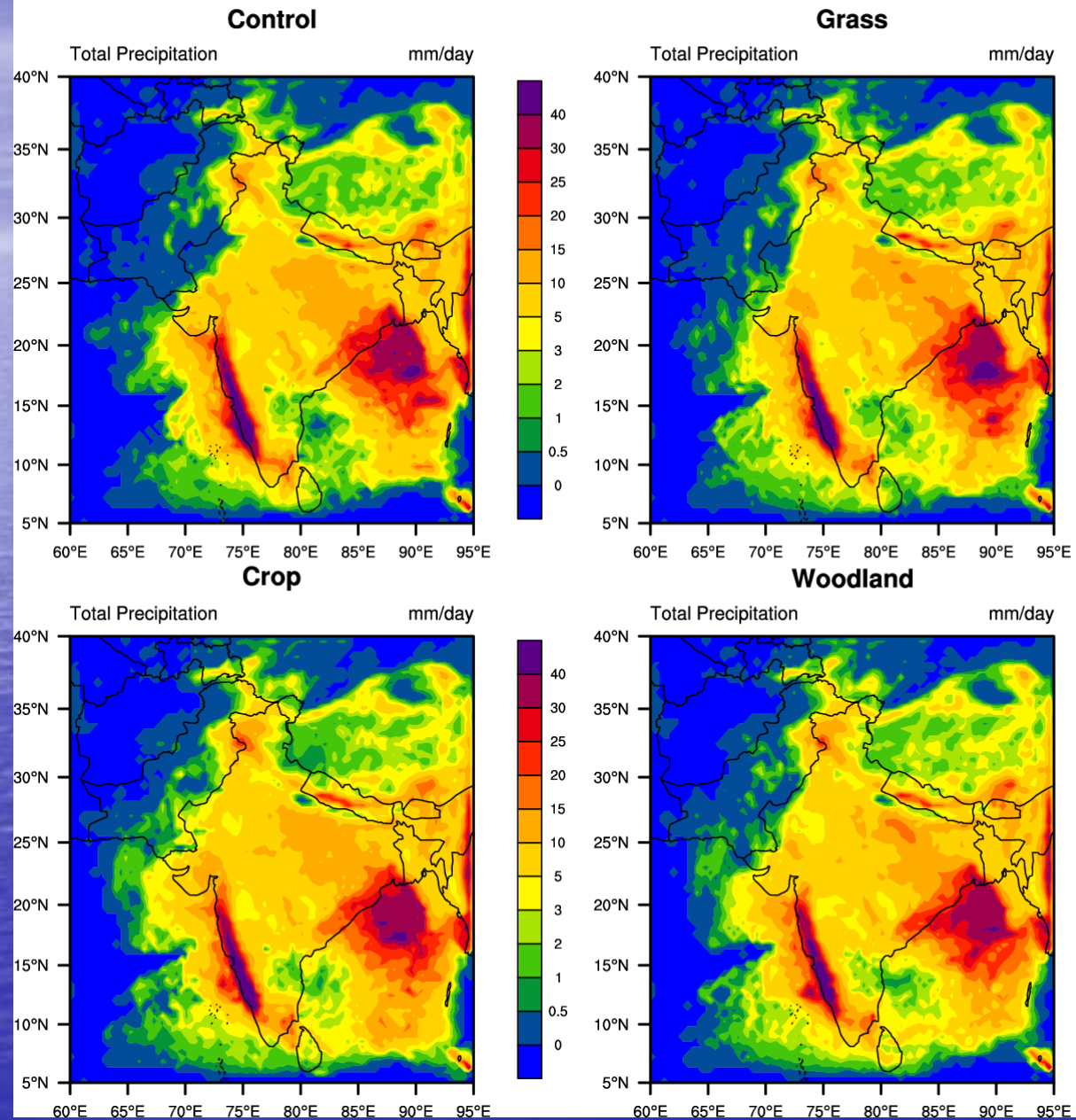
June Precipitation



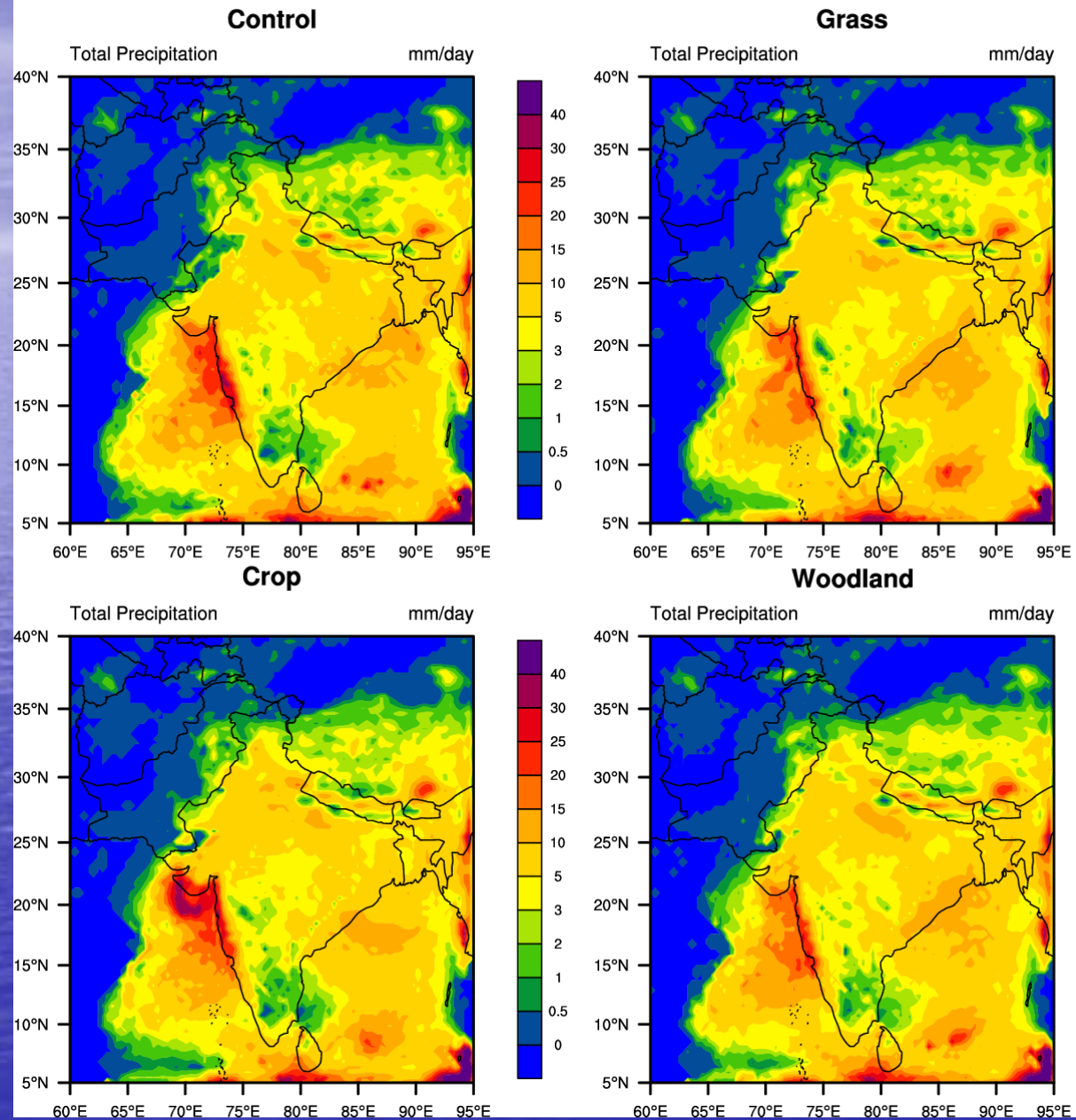
July Precipitation



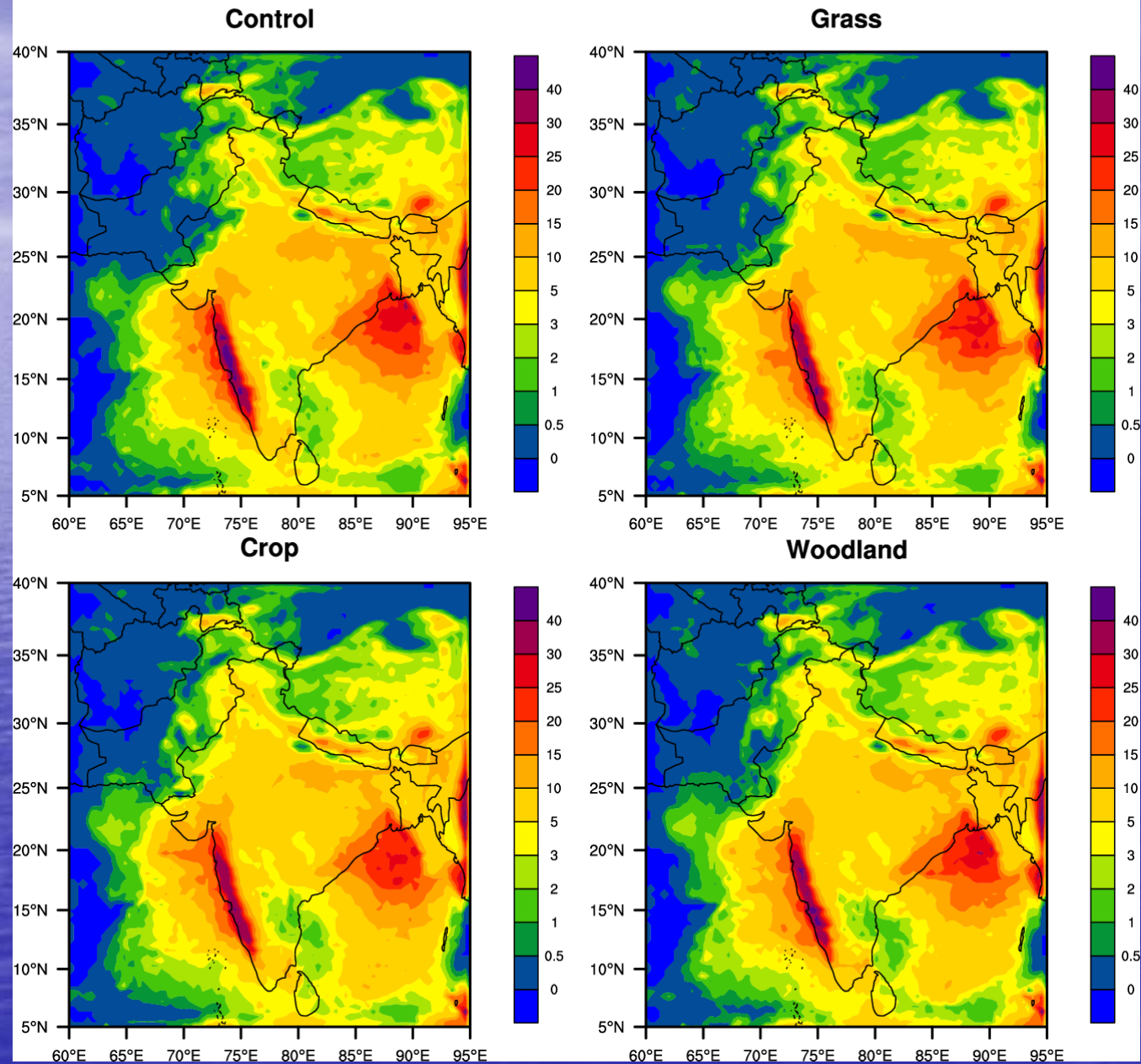
August Precipitation



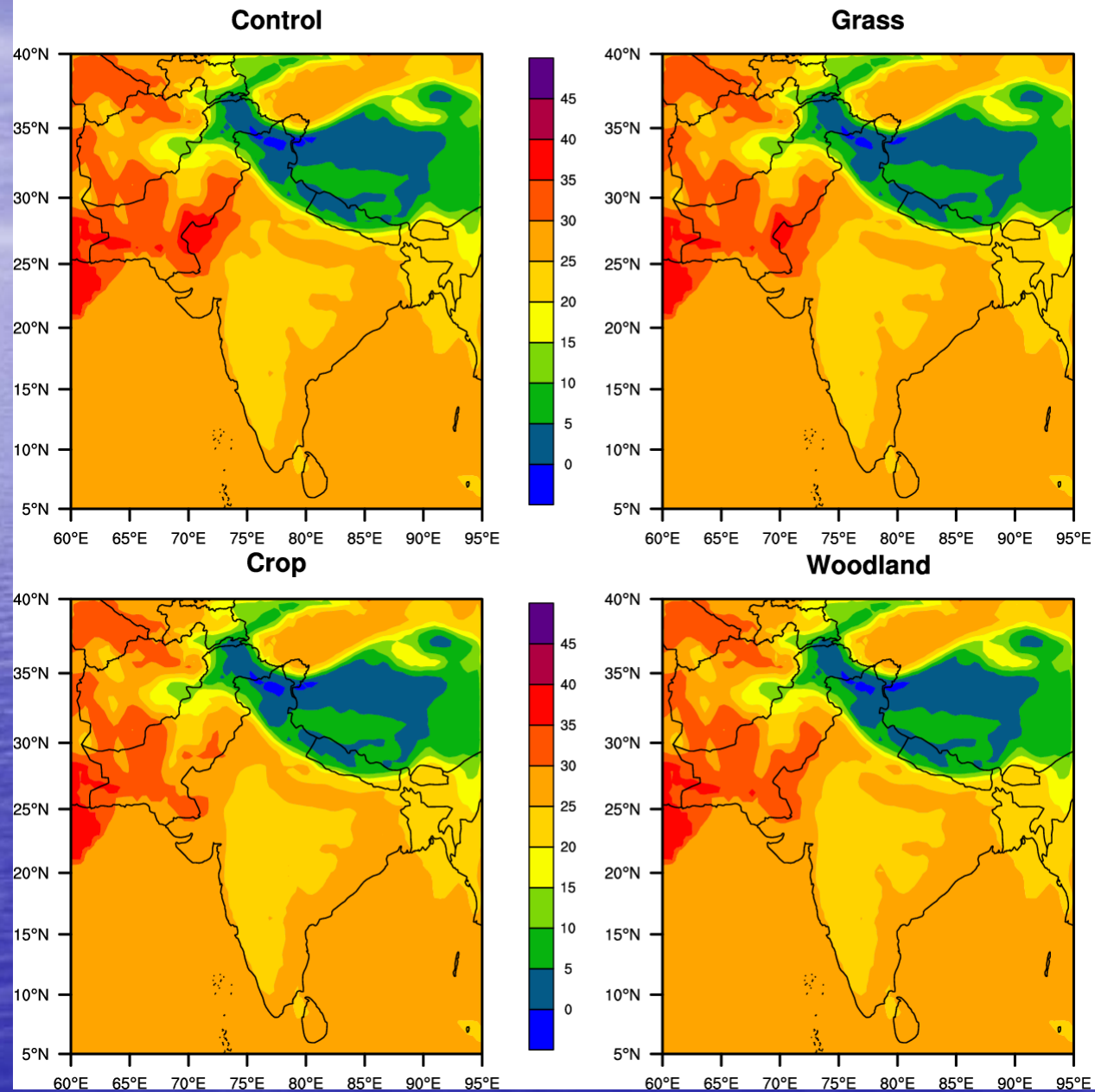
September Precipitation



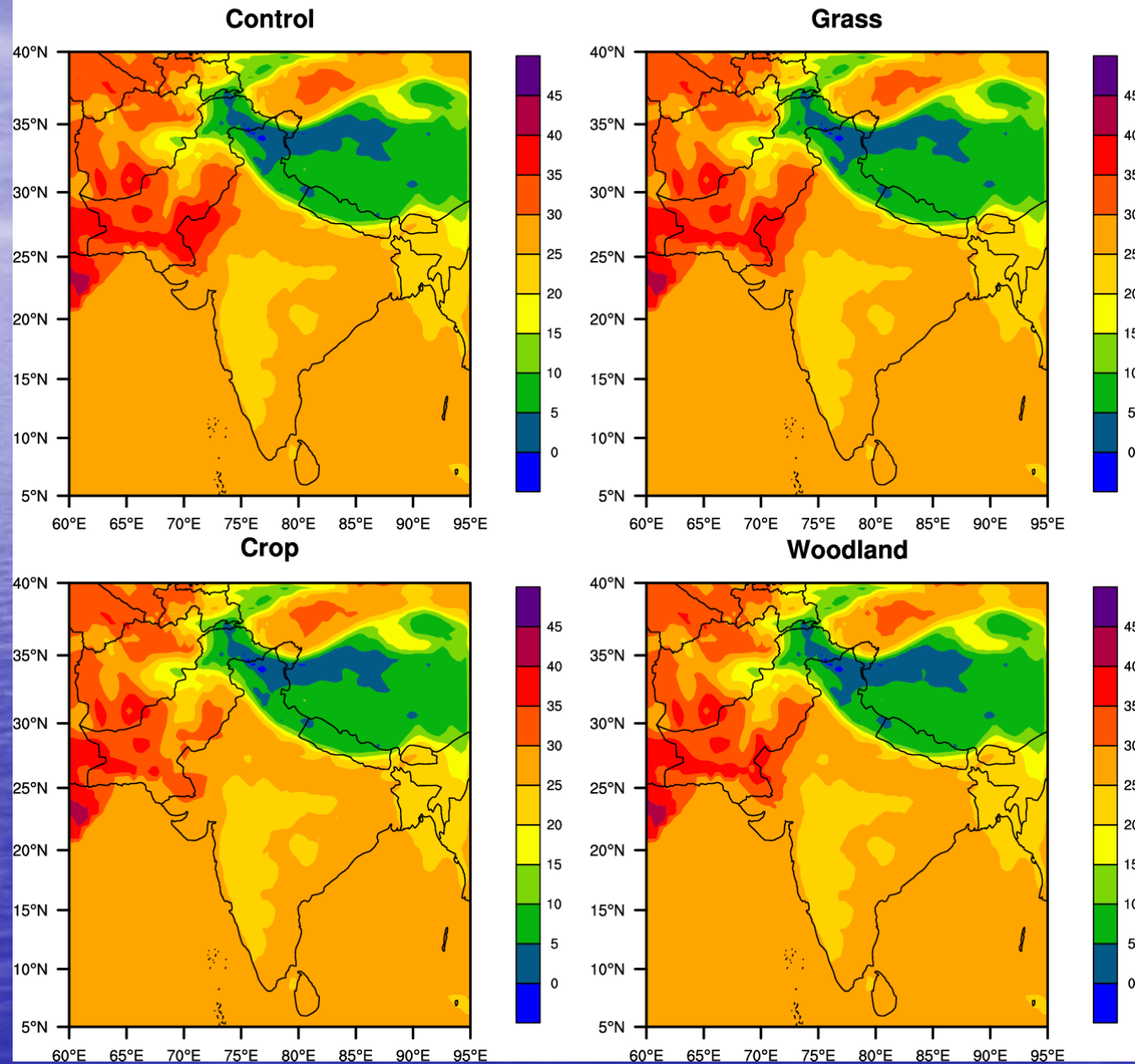
Summer Precipitation



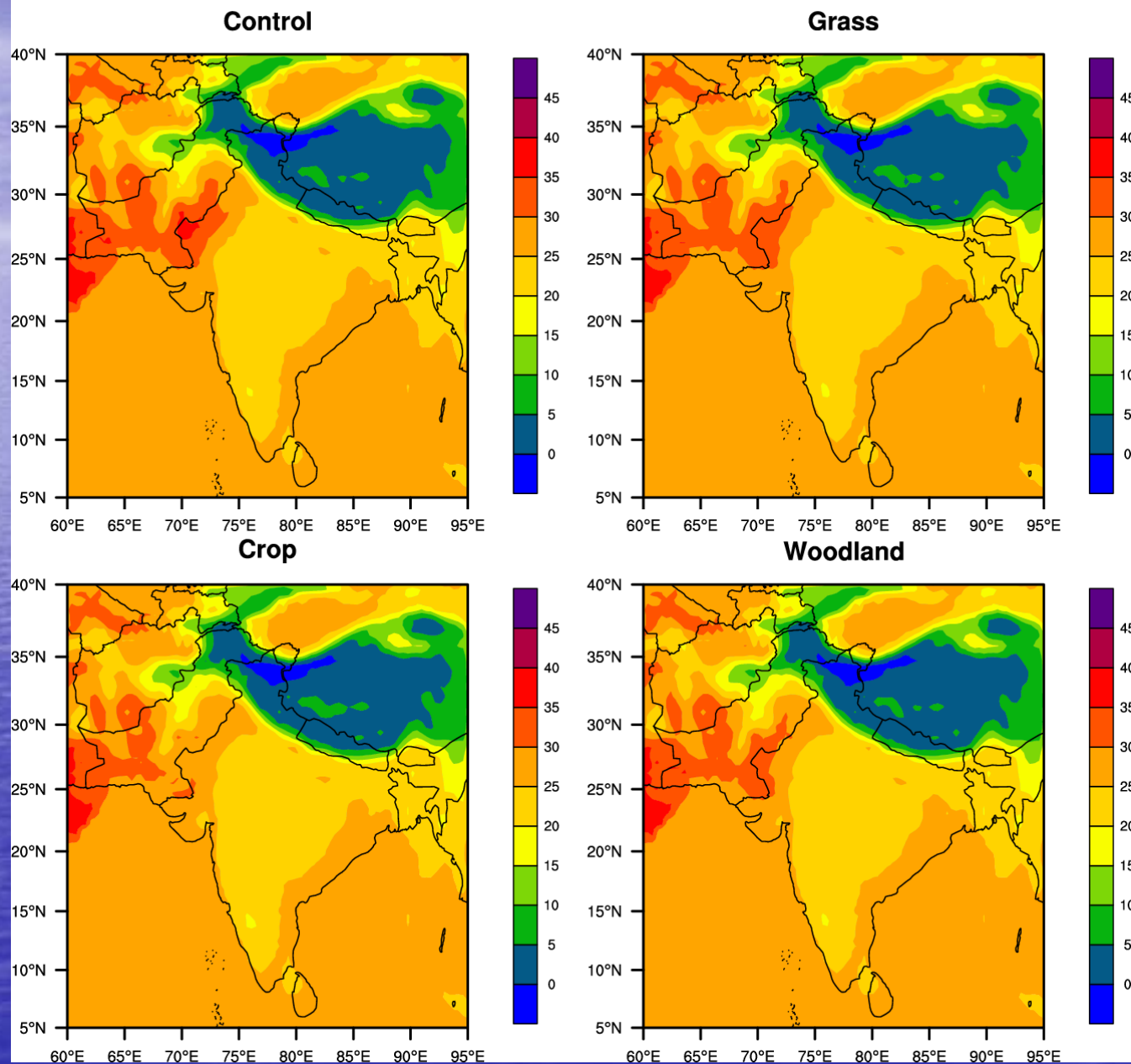
Summer Temperature



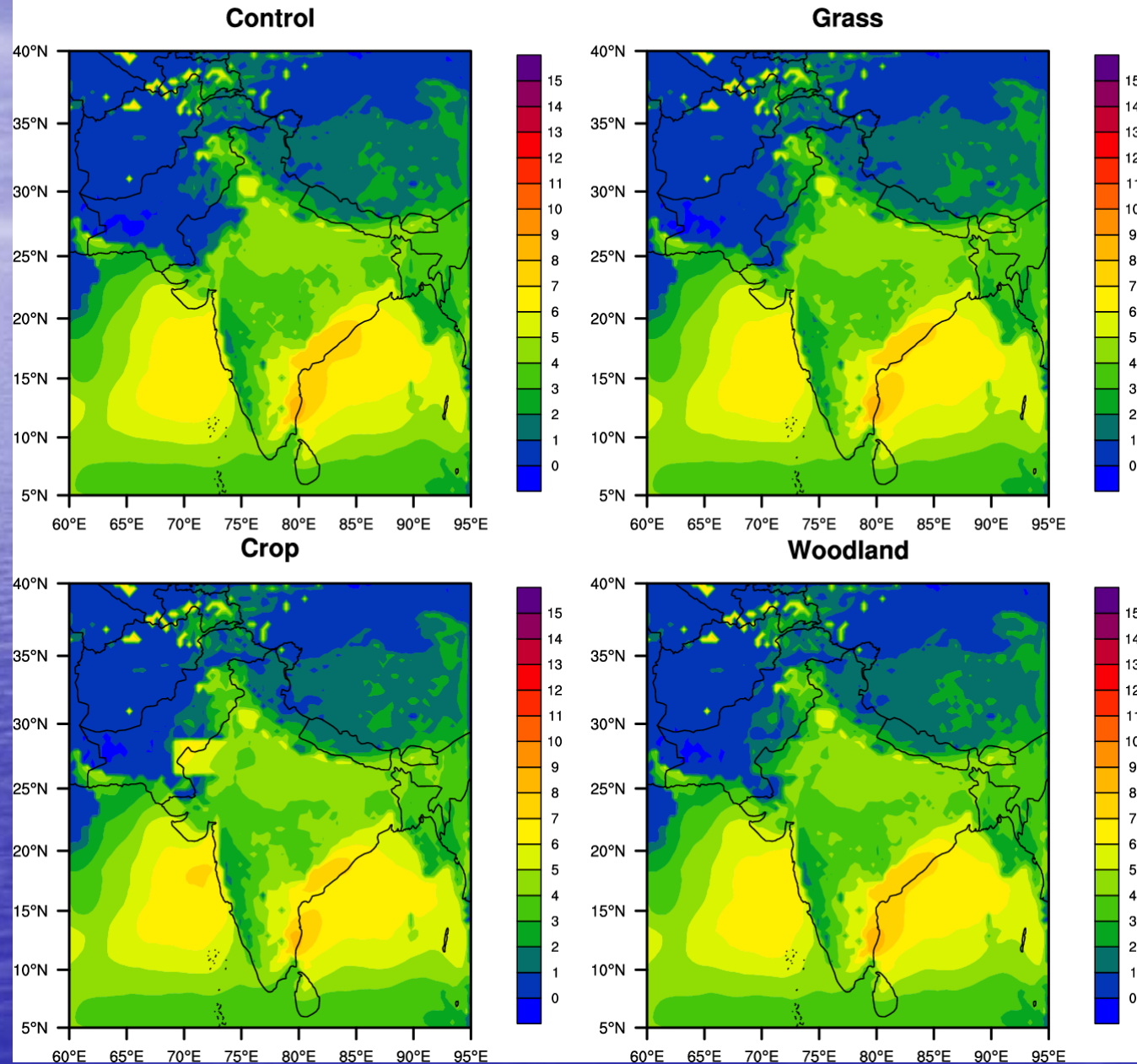
Summer MaxTemperature



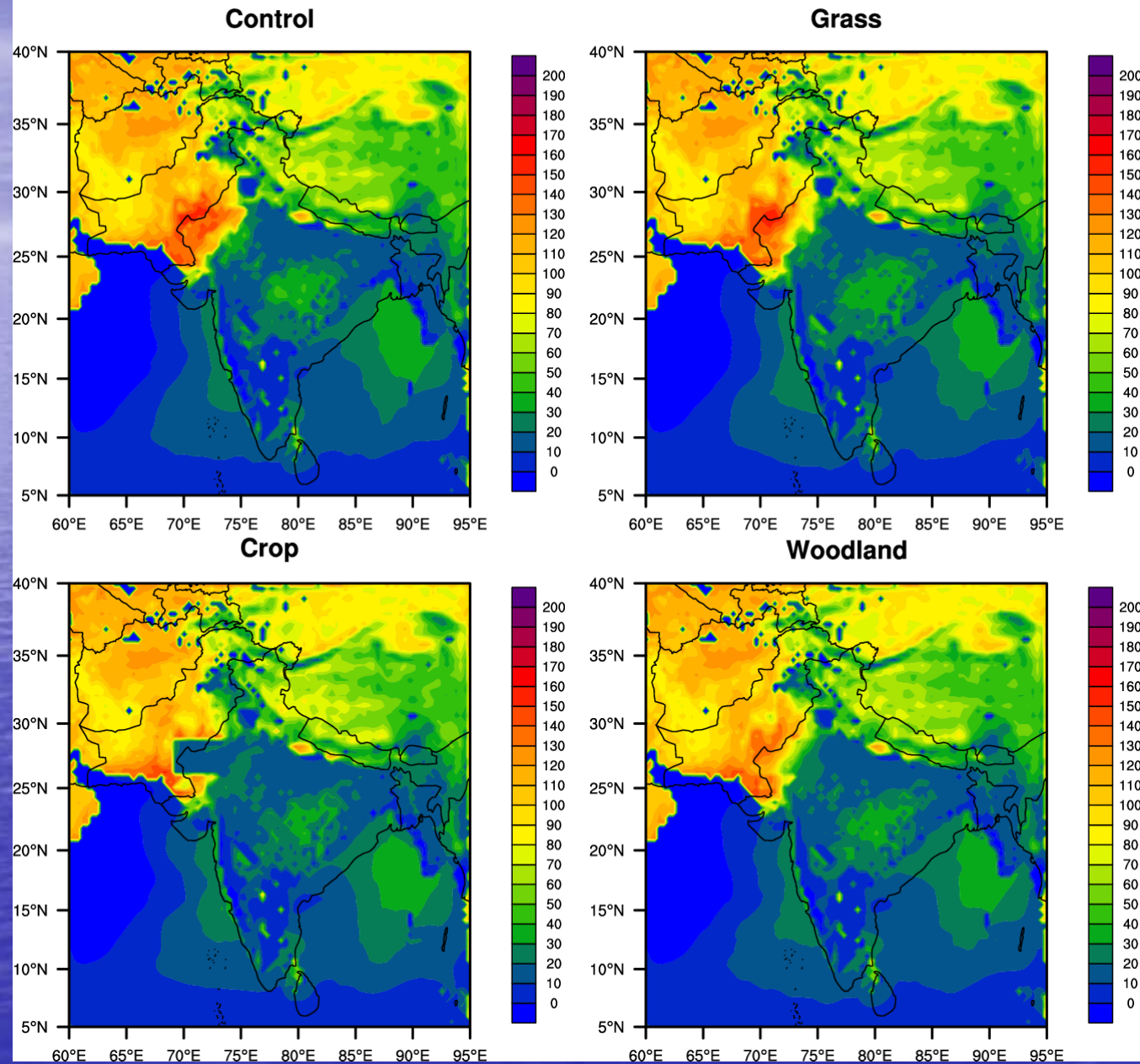
Summer MinTemperature



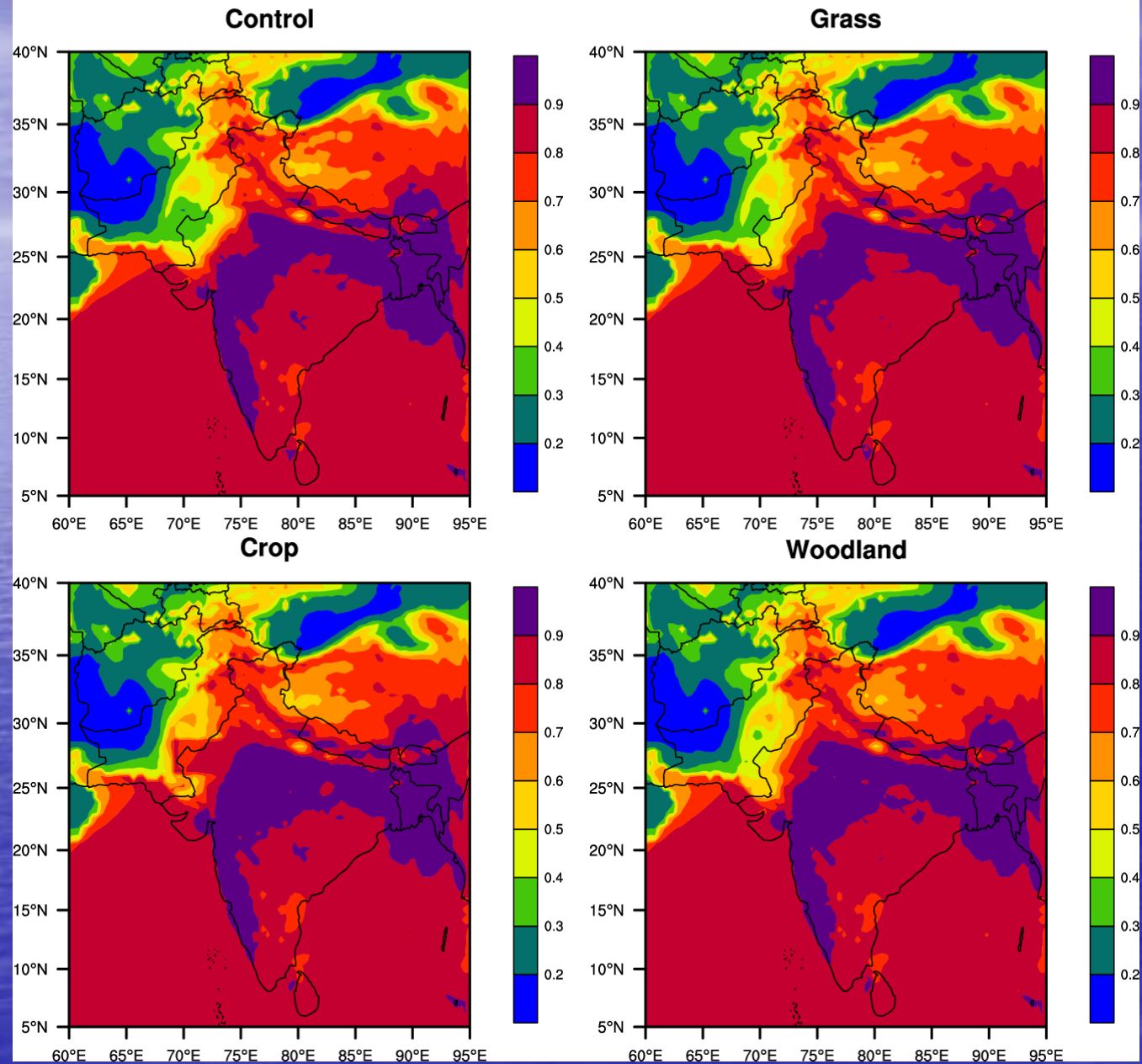
Summer Evapotranspiration



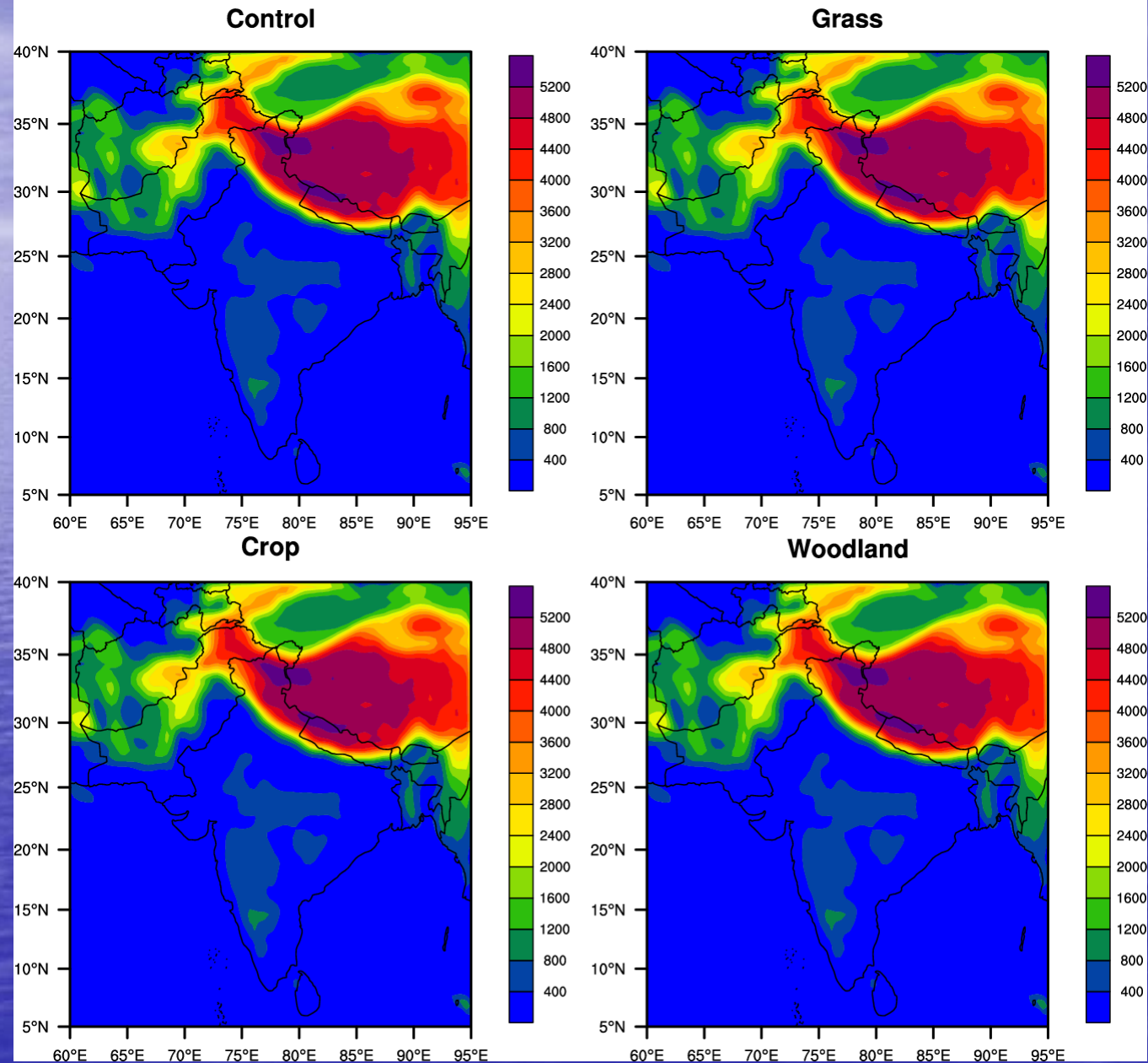
Summer Sensible Heat



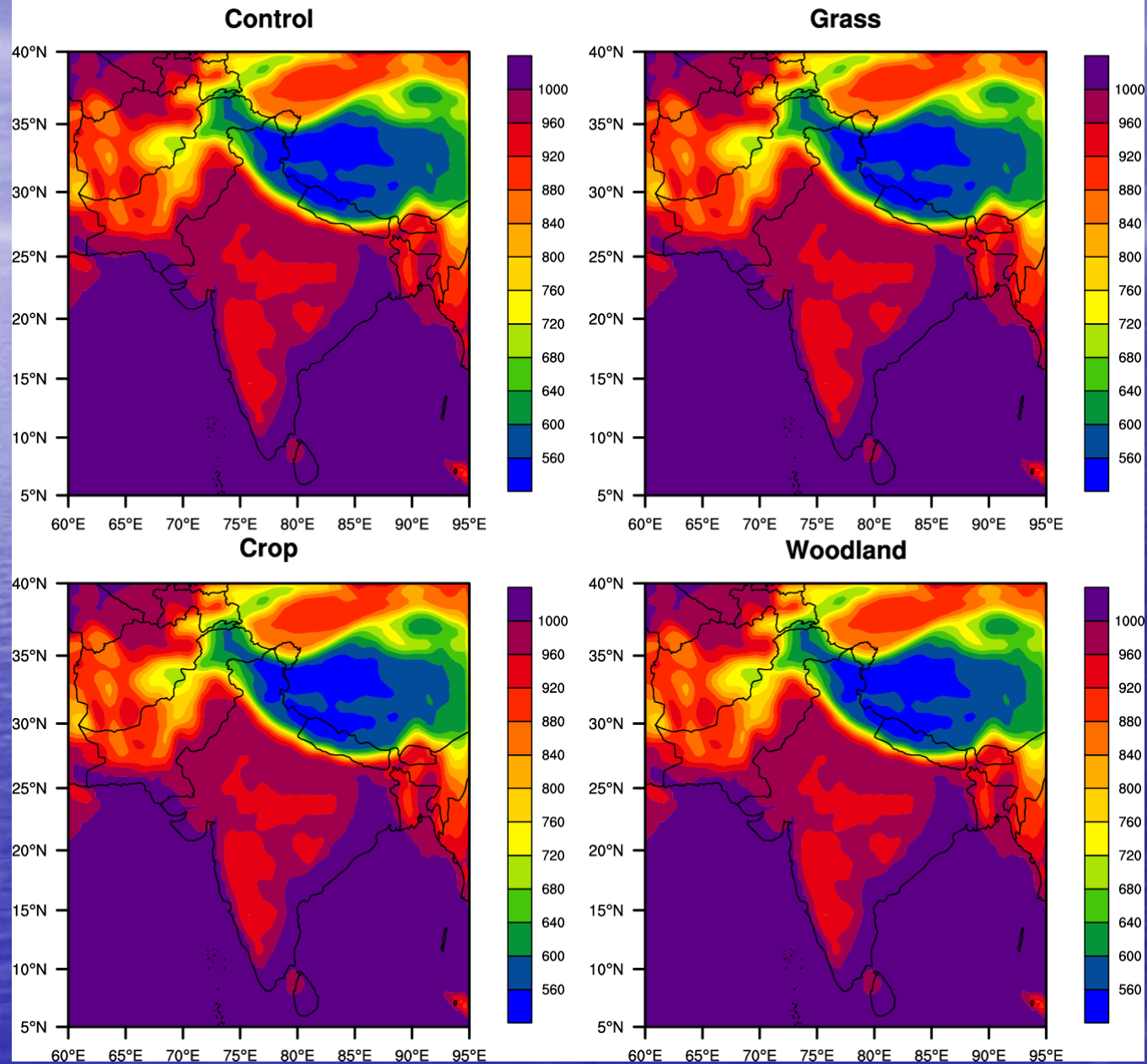
Summer Net Relative Humidity



Summer Geopotential Height



Summer Surface Pressure



Summary

- Among different categories of land use changes, crop has more significant effects on precipitation, temperature, evapotranspiration and relative humidity as compared to grass and woodland.
- By changing the land use type from desert to irrigated crop, the summer monsoon penetrates more into the southern Pakistan
- However there is no significant change in variables like surface pressure or geopotential height

