

عنوان مقاله:

Soil moisture and indices affecting soil drought

محل انتشار:

هشتمین کنگره سالانه بین المللی عمران، معماری و توسعه شهری (سال: 1401)

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خلاصه مقاله:

Although surface and subsurface monitoring play an important role in drought and water and soil resource management, there still needs to be a database for some land-based drought monitoring. Soil moisture in Iran has been measured in a limited area using data from ground measurement stations with a limited spatial distribution. Remote sensing has proven to be an efficient tool for drought monitoring. In this article, indicators directly and indirectly related to drought were used to monitor drought and improve the management of soil resources, including surface soil moisture, subsurface soil moisture, vegetation evapotranspiration, soil evaporation, and soil temperature. In Iran, soil moisture was monitored at a depth of 10 cm for 8 years. The monthly average values of maximum and minimum soil moisture respectively were 22.919 Kg/m² and 10.279 Kg/m². Also, soil temperature values at this depth were 306.701 °K and 280.135 °K. The maximum increase in the soil moisture trend line in 2017 was 14 kg/m², which, reached 22 kg/m² to 8 kg/m². Due to the inverse relationship between soil moisture and temperature, soil temperature was 6.5 °K, rising from 290.5 °K to 297 °K in 2017. The minimum decrease in the soil moisture trend line in 2018 was 3 kg/m², which, reached 17 kg/m² to 14 kg/m². The increase in soil temperature was 5 °K, rising from 292 °K to 297 °K in 2018. The findings of this article have valuable implications for the management of soil resources.

کلمات کلیدی:

Surface and subsurface soil moisture, Vegetation evapotranspiration, Soil evaporation, Soil temperature, Time series, Remote sensing

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