United Nations International Conference on Space-based Technologies for Disaster Risk Management "Best Practices for Risk Reduction and Rapid Response Mapping" Beijing, China, 22-25 November 2011



Risk Warning and Crisis Management for Dust Storm Effects on Western border of Iran Rapid Response mapping for Dust Storm Crisis

M. Morabbi

Mahdasht Satellite Receiving Station, Alborz Space Center Iranian Space Agency(ISA) rmorabbi@gmail.com United Nations International Conference on Space-based Technologies for Disaster Risk Management "Best Practices for Risk Reduction and Rapid Response Mapping" Beijing, China, 22-25 November 2011



Geographic Setting:



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Geographic Setting:



IR. Iran Position in south-west Asia
44° 02' E and 63° 20' E eastern longitude
25° 03' N to 39° 46' N northern latitude

* Area : about 1.648 million sq km

***** Borders:

Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan and Armenia in the north, which are around the Caspian Sea, Afghanistan and Pakistan in the east ; Turkey and Iraq in the west. Persian Gulf and Oman Sea in the south

Natural Disaster & IR. Iran



Due to its climatological and environmental diversity, the country has long been marked as a disaster-prone territory. Moreover, it has been facing man-made disasters, mainly due to the poor political, social and economic stability in its neighboring countries which in turn lead to further natural disasters caused by natural degradation. During recent decades, the country has been facing numerous large scale natural disasters as dust storm.

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Dust storm is a kind of severe environmental issues. In meteorology, dust storm is a catastrophic atmospheric phenomenon that strong, violent wind picks up and transport grains of fine particles like dust and silt from the ground, making the air hazy and restricting the horizontal visibility to less than 1 km. Most dust storms are generated around deserts areas .

Three Large Sand Storm Sources In the World



Five Large Areas of Sand Storm In Asia



How Dust Threatens Our Daily Life







ISNA/900TO:ARL: Hossin Hardo





Other Facts



- Chemical, microbial and radioactivity materials are mixed to dust particles in Iraq region and carry them to Iran for deposition arising from Iraq-Iran, US, Kuwait wars.
- It's better to name it as polluted dust storm.















Other Facts

Other Facts

Jeddah



Bagasra

Turkmenistan 5 people killed on 2 July 2008 sand storm. Tajikistan Intensify of Asthma and other respiratory diseases. Mashhad **Transportation problems** Air pollution concentration is 10 fold more than normal air. Afghanistan חיפה Baghdad Iraq Esfahan Iran Israel Jordan Kandaha Quetta Ludhiana Al Qahirah Pakistan New Tabuk Egypt Bahrain Dubai Qatar Karachi Ar Riyad Saudi **United Arab** Kuba Arabia Aswan Emirates Ahmadabad Masgat Su Raikot



Natural and man made factors : > Drought

Influencing Factors

Land use changes

Military Operations

Dam building over major rivers



 2. More than 15 million palm trees damaged during the war (they treated as wind breakers)
3. Global warming, climate change and drought

50 m

©2009 Google - Imagery ©2009 TerraMetrics, Map data ©2009 LeadDog Consulting, AND, Europa Technologies - Te

Bushe

Environmental Impacts



According to the reports during recent years air pollution in Khozestan Province has Increased about 8 times comparing the past years



Ahvaz 1386/2/27 11:45 Am by : payman joudzadeh

New Fashions

FARS

Ahwaz Bridge



IRNA











A monitored case in 2009

27 June 2009 Dust Storm started along The Iranian Border with Iraq and Syria Extended towards Black Sea

Probable source was Saudi Arabian Peninsula Intensified by sediments taken from Euphrates , Tigris in Iraq and Syria

Terra Image , June 27, 2009 *Dust sources along Iranian Borders*





dust storm invading the Iranian border Terra Image July 3, 2009

Iran



Reportedly dust covered Iraq over a week and scattered towards E and SE towards the Persian Gulf. Some people were taken to hospital.

Dust layer was so dense decreased the visibility . During the same period dust particles scattered over the city of Ahvaz

50 km

Terra Image July 4, 2009





Terra Image, July 5, 2009

Iran

Caspian Sea



Dust layer scattered over west and south – west provinces; offices were closed and flight are canceled

-Baghdad

Irao

Iraq

Persian Gulf

Kuwait

NOAA / AVHRR, July 5, 2009





Terra Image, July 7, 2009

Caspian Sea

Tehran

Esfahan

Qom

Iran

Iraci



Dust layers scattered over most parts of central as well as northern provinces covering **Golestan and Khorasan Provinces**

Shamal Wind Mechanism





Shamal Wind originating from Iraq, transporting dust particles , 30 km/h

Rapid Response mapping for Dust Storm Crisis along Western Iranian Border



Early warning system set up





- Distinguishing the best algorithm, methodology for dust storm detection and monitoring.
- Implementing a warning system to alert people about time of event in advance.

What have we implemented?



Data Gathering



Dust Storm Detection Algorithm Examining and Selection



Meteorological Stations Position in Affected Area visibility measured 3 days before and after dust storm



🔳 llam St. 🛛 🗧 Khark St. 🗶 Bostan St. 📄 Mah shahr St. 📄 Behbahan St. 📄 Dezful St. 📰 Ahwaz St.

Dust Layer Detection Indices



29 June 2008- Terra/MODIS Images







29







29 June 2008- Terra/Aqua Images

29



30 June 2008- Terra/MODIS Images

29

30

June



30 June 2008- Terra/MODIS Images

29

30

June







June June June July

29

1

1 July 2008- Aqua/MODIS Images

29

June

July



2 July 2008- Terra, Aqua/MODIS Images Dust Tracing and Monitoring

29

2

June

July









Early Warning System Structure For Dust Storm Prediction



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Results and Conclusion

- Terra and Aqua satellite data are combined to monitor, analyze and trace the dust-storm happened on July 2, 2008 due to possibility of bitemporal image coverage.
- Control Both NDDI and BTI indices were evaluated for dust storm detection. The results revealed that brightness temperature difference between 31, and 32 bands is better than others for detect dust storm detection, but NDDI index will also be useful.
- An optimum threshold was determined to extract the dust layer by integrating images and meteorological data.
- **It is concluded that dust particles may have two primary origins:**
- One originates from Sahara Desert and after moving across Africa reaches The Arabian Peninsula then after reinforcing scatters towards Persian Gulf reaching western part of Iran.
- The other part originates by western winds and carries dusts from Syria and Iraq and transport them to the western part of Iran.

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Concluding Remarks



- Technical and financial support in the form of an international cooperation programme are an urgent need to be allocated for dust originating countries
- To make this warning system active, it needs more financial support from all nearby countries to develop it for all affected countries.
- Some contributions from other imageries for improving temporal resolution are necessary to monitor this phenomena continuously.
- Developing an alarm system is necessary in this time and the most useful solution is to re-cultivate buried groves and likewise, other green areas.



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