



Introduction

- Soil erosion by wind is a serious environmental issues in arid and semi-arid regions^(1,2,3,4).
- It displaces the soil and creates **dust storms**⁽⁵⁾.
- Wind erosion is also a main contributor to land degradation⁽²⁾.
- Human activities that lack proper land use management have created active dust sources^(6,7).
- The Dust Bowl disaster in the U.S. during the 1930s. Possible causes: severe drought and dry farming techniques that lead to exposure of soil to the wind⁽³⁾.



Rationale

The size of the impact of anthropogenic factors is still **under debate**, a spatio-temporal analysis of dust source points may shed the light on a certain issue that was not under investigation before.

Methodology

- Study area (Fig. 1) covers the western part of the country, namely northwestern Texas, eastern Mexico, and western Oklahoma. This area is frequently subjected to wind erosion in more than any other area in the U.S. and Canada.
- The land cover map was obtained from the National Land Cover Database for the year 2011.
- A geomorphology map was created according to the dust-source geomorphic classification adopted by Bullard et al. (2011).
- Primarily, MODIS true color images provided via the Space Science and Engineering Center (SSEC).
- MODIS true color image for the missing dates was examined through the Level-1 and Atmosphere Archive & Distribution System (LAADS) Distributed Active Archive Center (DAAC) website, also known as LAADS website.
- Clear images were selected for analysis.
- Producing BTDF image to represent only two classes: dust (black color) and no dust (white color).
- Each dust point source was chosen visually using both images.
- Mean center of the points, for each year, was calculated.
- Average nearest neighbor analysis was conducted on the points.
- Multi-distance spatial cluster analysis (Ripley's K function).
- Cross tabulation (contingency table) and Chi-Square Test of Association.

Results and Discussion

- A total of 1508 dust point sources were identified in the U.S. (Fig. 2).
- Cultivated crop lands alone enclose 43% of the dust points (Table 1).

Results and Discussion

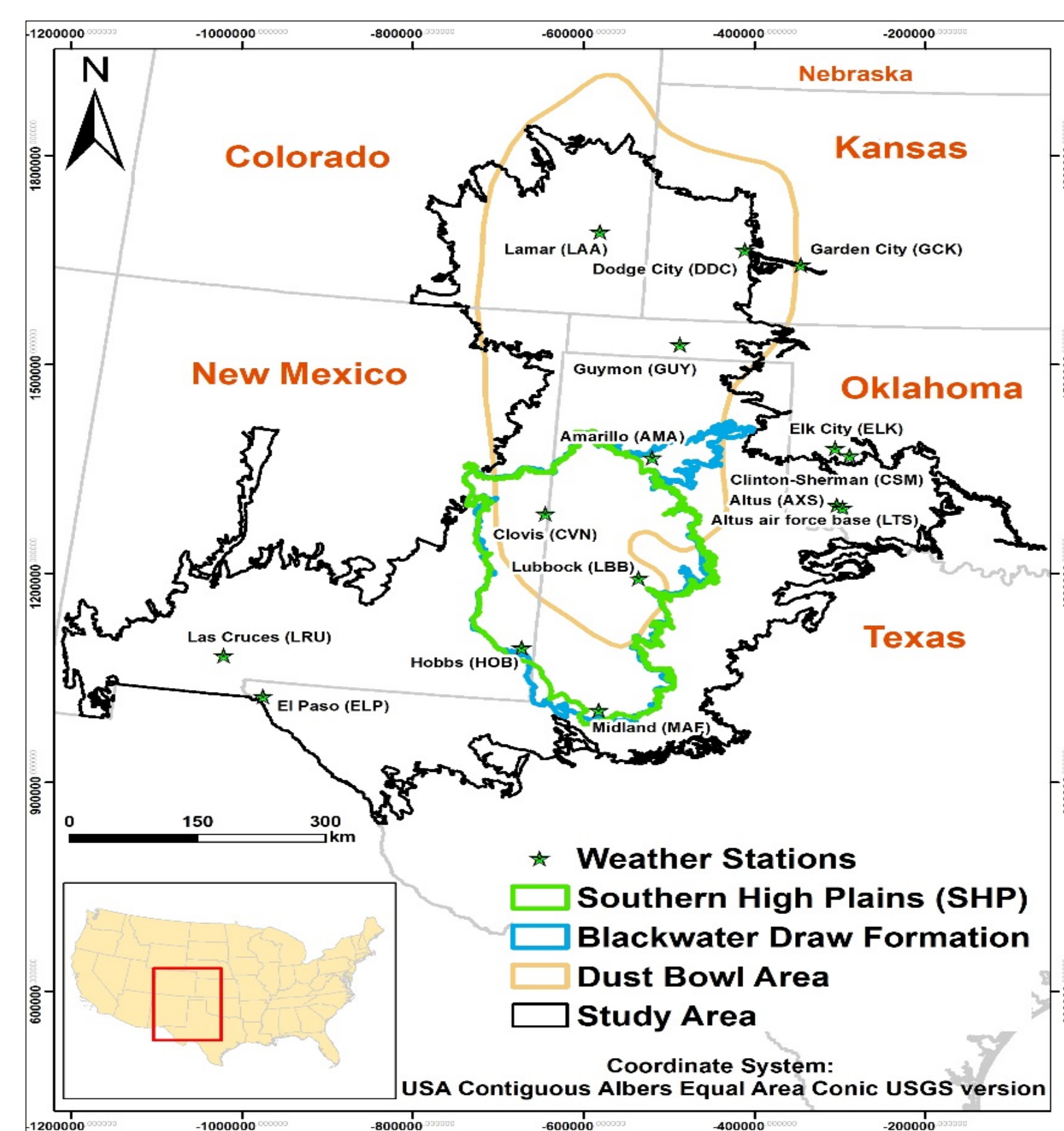


Fig 1. Study area

- The geographic center point for all the dust points is located in the far west of the Texas panhandle, adjacent to the border with New Mexico (Fig. 3).
- The Directional Distribution analysis (Fig. 3) of dust points shows that dust points move from southwest to northeast away from the geographic center.
- The geographic center points of dust points in years 2010 and 2014 were shifted away from all years center point (Fig. 4).
- Fig. 5 may indicate that drought is affecting dust emission in southwestern U.S. by shifting the center point from one place to another.

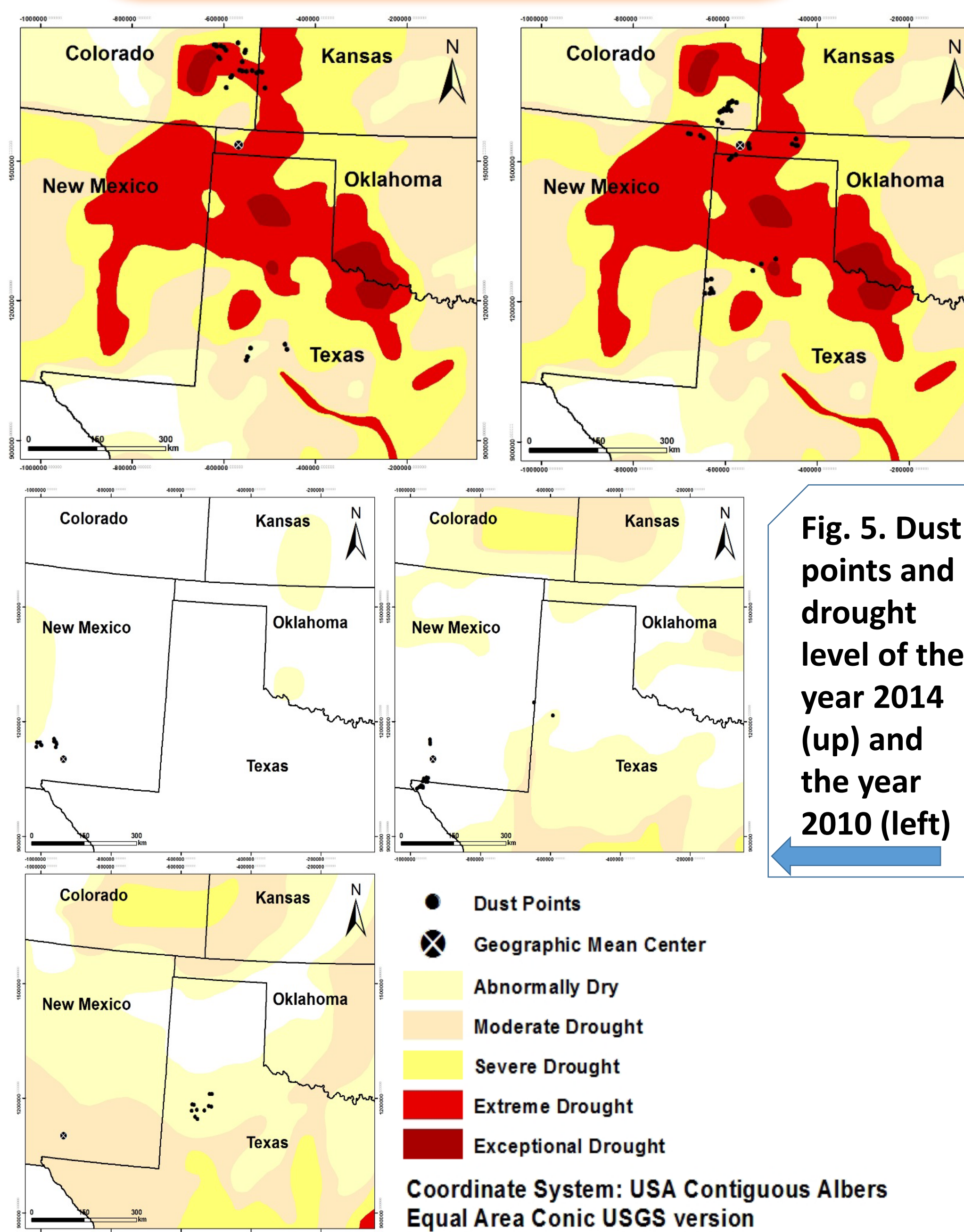


Fig. 5. Dust points and drought level of the year 2014 (up) and the year 2010 (left)

Table 2. Chi-square test of association.			
Output Parameter	Value	Degree of Freedom (df)	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	47.331*	6	.000
Likelihood Ratio	47.718	6	.000
N of Valid Cases	1413		
Cramer's V	0.129		.000

* 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 22.80.

- According to Chi square test results (table 2) there was a significant association between land use type and drought level on dust emission ($\chi^2(6) = 47.33, p < 0.001$).
- Although the association is weak as per Cramer's V value, it is still significant and cannot be neglected.

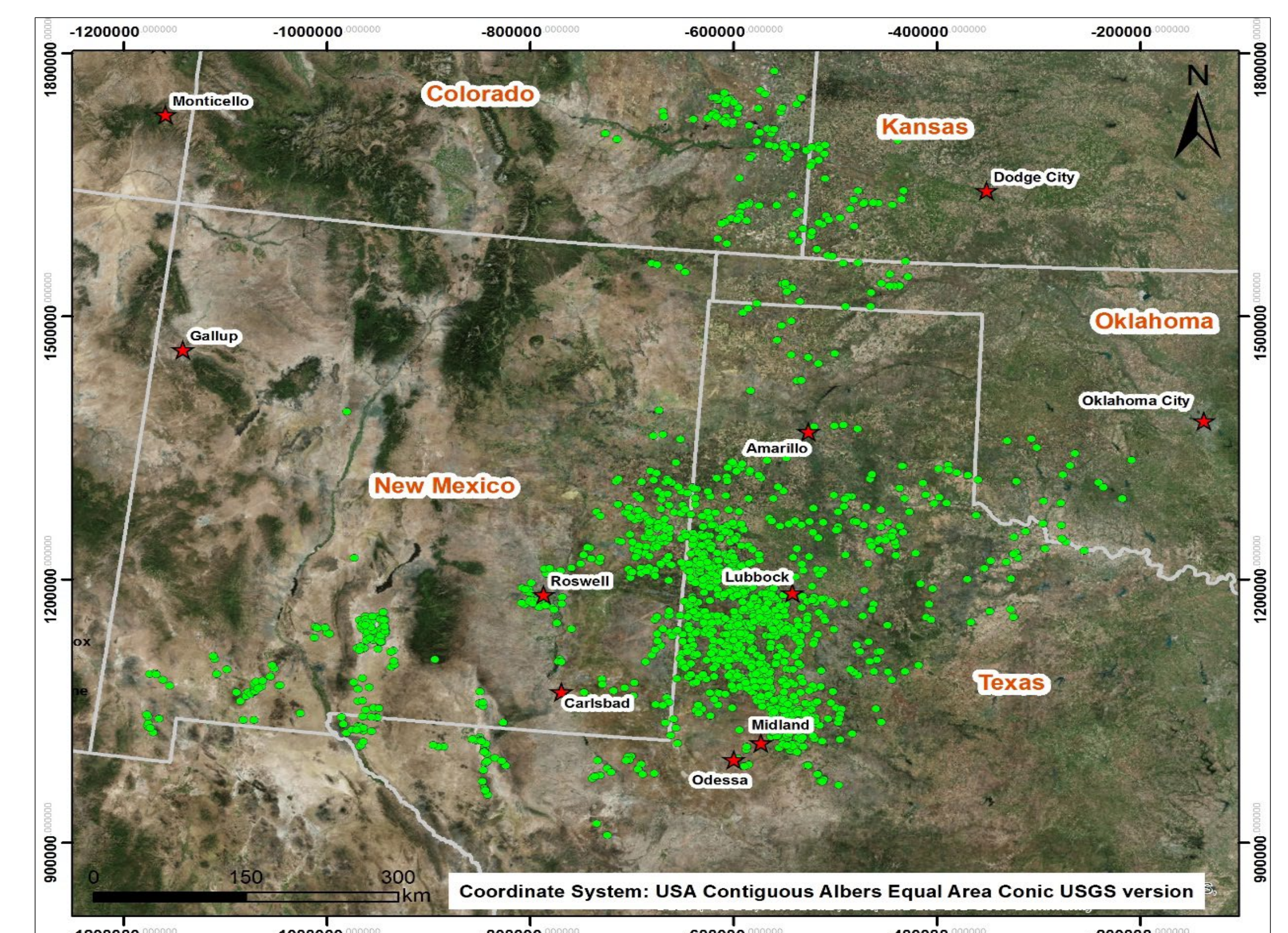


Fig 2. Detected dust points

Table 1. Dust emission points per land cover type.

Land Cover Type	Area (km ²)	Area (%)	Dust Source Points (n)	Dust Source Points (%)	Dust Emission Ratio (DER)
Built environment	12493	3.1	66	4.4	1.42
Barren land (bare sand & clay)	3636	0.9	91	6.0	6.75
Forest	8926	2.2	8	0.5	0.24
Scrub/shrubland	167940	41.3	373	24.7	0.60
Grassland	126723	31.1	306	20.3	0.65
Cultivated crop	84849	20.9	649	43.0	2.06
Wetland	1470	0.4	7	0.5	1.28
Open water	861	0.2	9	0.6	2.82

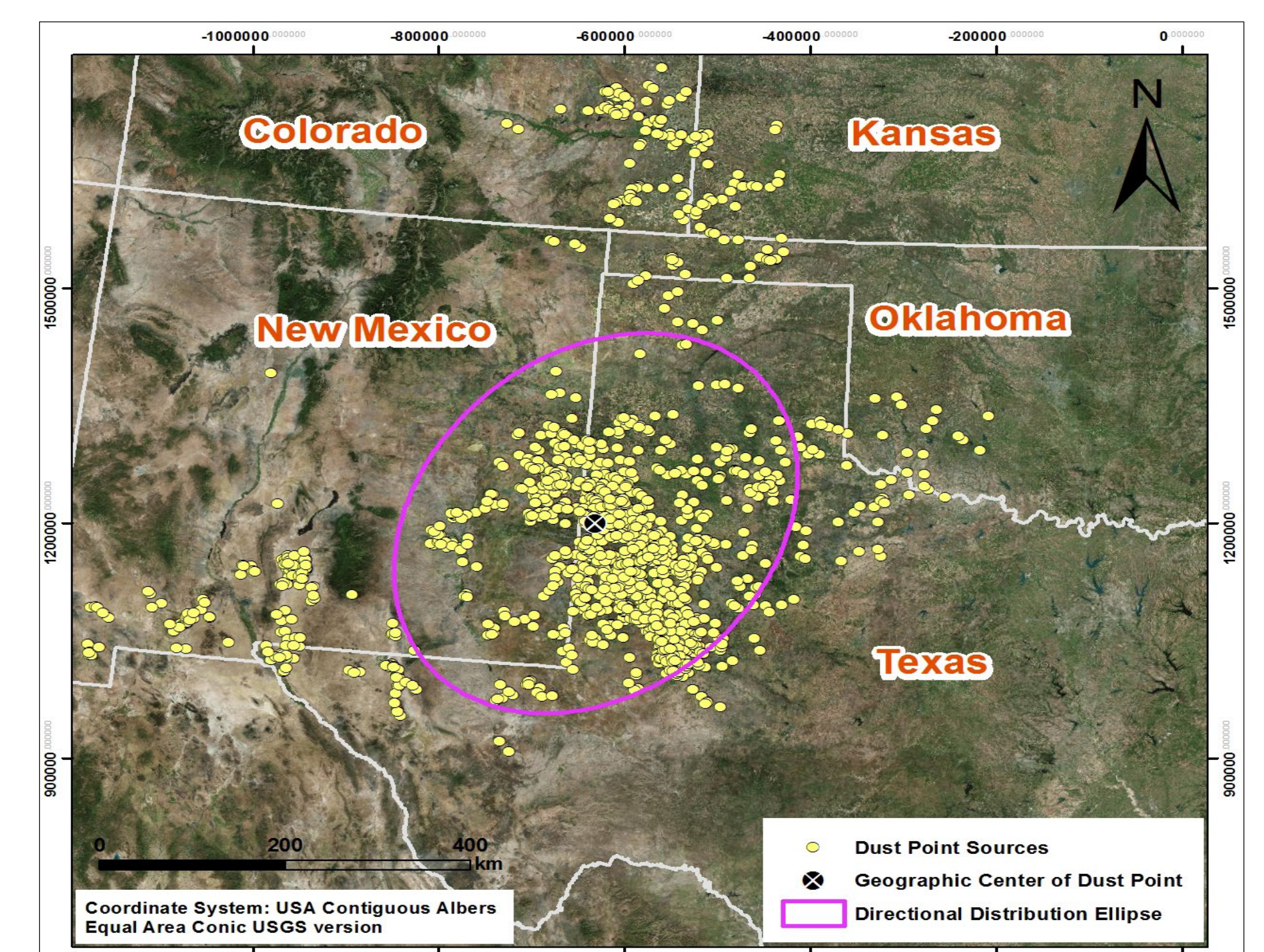


Fig 3. Mean center (geographic center) and directional distribution (Standard Deviation Ellipse) of all the dust points.

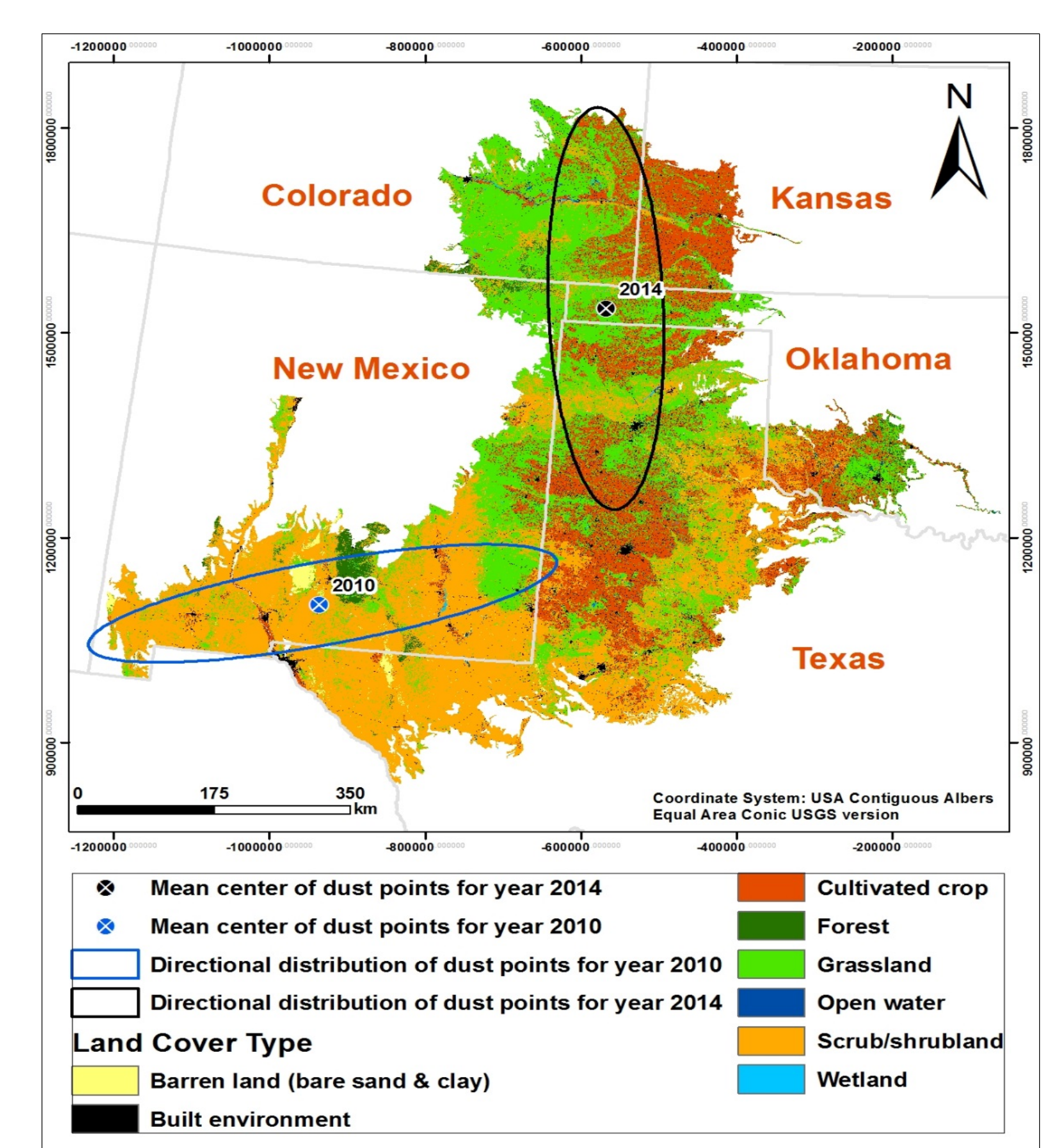


Fig 4. Mean center and directional distribution of dust points in 2010 and 2014.

Conclusion

- There is an **association** between the source of **dust** and **land cover type** when **drought increases**.
- Anthropogenic** activities, coupled with the **arid to semi-arid** environment of the region, may **degrade the soil** and make it **susceptible to wind erosion**.

References: (1) Bullard, J. E., et al (2011). Earth Surface, 116(F4). (2) Al-Bakri, J. T., et al (2016). Geomatics, Natural Hazards and Risk, 7(2), 531-549. (3) Lee, J. A. and Gill, T. E. (2015). Aeolian Research, 19, 15-36. (4) Khresat S. A., et al (1998). Journal of Arid Environments, 39(4), 623-629. (5) Lal, R., et al (1994). Soil Erosion Research Methods, Routledge, New York, pp. 1- 10. (6) Gill, T. E. (1996). Geomorphology, 17(1-3), 207-228.