

**ANALYSIS OF HYDRO-METEOROLOGICAL  
PARAMETERS BY TREND DETECTIONS AND  
CORRELATIONS USING A RANGE OF STATISTICAL  
TECHNIQUES**



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## **ABSTRACT**

Climate change is considered as one of the greatest threat to the entire globe. This study is an attempt to focus on the down-scaled assessment of climate change in the northern parts of Pakistan. The study examines the changing trends in climate elements and highlights the statistically significant correlations between them. Temperature and precipitation data from 1960 to 2010 and discharge rate data from 1990 to 2010 was analyzed on monthly, seasonal and annual time scale using Least Square Method, Linear Regression Modeling and Non-Parametric Correlations to determine the statistical significance and correlations between these hydro-meteorological parameters. The months of January, February, March, April, May, November and December show increasing temperature trends and same is the case for winter and spring seasons. On other hand, the months of February, June, August, September, October, November and December show increasing precipitation trends. There is an overall increasing pattern observed for temperature and precipitation on annual scale. The discharge rate analysis also depicts an increasing trend on all time scales. The correlation analysis of these parameters indicate that there is a strong correlation between the discharge rates on temperature amounting to about 60 percent.

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## CONTENTS

	Page
<b>ABSTRACT</b>	<b>i</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT</b>	<b>ii</b>
<b>CONTENTS</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>FIGURES</b>	<b>v</b>
<b>TABLES</b>	<b>vi</b>

### CHAPTER 1

#### INTRODUCTION

1.1	Climate change - A global perspective	02
1.2	Climate change and Pakistan	02
1.3	Significance of study	04
1.4	Objectives	04
1.5	Glacier melting in Pakistan	05
1.6	Changes in temperature	05
1.7	Changes in precipitation	06
1.8	Past trends of river flows in Pakistan	06
1.9	Trend analysis of climatic variables	06

### CHAPTER 2

#### MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1	Study area	09
2.2	Data collection	10
2.3	Data analysis	10
2.3.1	Trend analysis	10
2.3.2	Linear regression modeling	11
2.3.3	Correlation modeling	12
2.4	Data analysis techniques	12
2.4.1	De-seasonalizing time series data	13
2.4.2	Spearman's rank correlation coefficient	13

## **CHAPTER 3**

### **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

3.1	Trend analysis	14
3.1.1	Temperature trend analysis	14
3.1.2	Precipitation trend analysis	20
3.1.3	Discharge rate trend analysis	24
3.2	Analysis of linear regression modeling	29
3.3	Analysis of correlation modeling	32
	<b>CONCLUSIONS</b>	<b>35</b>
	<b>RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	<b>36</b>
	<b>REFERENCES</b>	<b>37</b>

## FIGURES

	Page
Figure 2.1. Map of study area highlighting Gilgit meteorological station and discharge gauging station.	9
Figure 3.1. Monthly mean temperature trends from Jan-June (1960-2010).	16
Figure 3.2. Monthly mean temperature trends from July - Dec (1960-2010).	17
Figure 3.3. Seasonal mean temperature trends from 1960-2010.	18
Figure 3.4. Annual minimum and maximum temperature trends 1960- 2010.	19
Figure 3.5. Annual mean temperature trend from 1960-2010.	20
Figure 3.6. Monthly mean precipitation trends from Jan-June (1960-2010).	21
Figure 3.7. Monthly mean precipitation trends from July-Dec (1960-2010).	22
Figure 3.8. Seasonal mean precipitation trends from 1960-2010.	23
Figure 3.9. Annual mean precipitation trend from 1960-2010.	24
Figure 3.10. Monthly mean discharge rate trends from Jan-June (1990-2010).	25
Figure 3.11. Monthly mean discharge rate trends from July-Dec (1990-2010).	26
Figure 3.12. Seasonal mean discharge rate trends from 1990-2010.	27
Figure 3.13. Annual mean discharge rate trend from 1990-2010.	28
Figure 3.14. Strong linear regression line for temperature-discharge rate.	31
Figure 3.15. Weak linear regression line for precipitation-discharge rate.	31

## TABLES

	Page
Table 3.1. Slopes and linear regression values for temperature, precipitation and discharge rate trends.	29
Table 3.2. Coefficient of determination values for temperature and precipitation with discharge.	30
Table 3.3. Monthly, Seasonal and Annual correlation coefficients for temperature-discharge.	32
Table 3.4. Monthly, Seasonal and Annual correlation coefficients for precipitation-discharge.	33