

Citation: Hamid AT, Sharif M, Archer D

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Figure 2: Direction of trends in annual TMX and TMN.

Station	Winter		Spring		Summer		Autumn	
	Slope	P	Slope	P	Slope	p	Slope	p
Bhakra	0.012	0.666	0.066	0.028	0.03	0.327	-0.01	0.685
Kalpa	0.113	0.012	0.101	0.035	-0.032	0.066	0.011	0.707
Kasol	-0.024	0.153	0.03	0.18	0.006	0.487	-0.03	0.05
Kaza	0.026	0.835	0.22	0.169	0.014	0.754	0.048	0.617
Namgia	0.127	0.045	0.184	0.006	0.018	0.35	-0.002	1
Raksham	0.061	0.152	0.139	0.009	-0.007	0.643	0.057	0.05
Rampur	0.028	0.143	0.051	0.066	0.019	0.384	-0.03	0.217
Suni	-0.023	0.276	-0.006	0.681	0.051	0.093	-0.029	0.204
No. +	6		7		6		3	
No. -	2		1		2		5	
No.Sig+	2		4		0		1	
No.Sig -	0		0		0		1	

Notes: 1. Slope is in C/year
2. Slope is in C/year

Table 4: Trends in Seasonal Maximum Temperature.

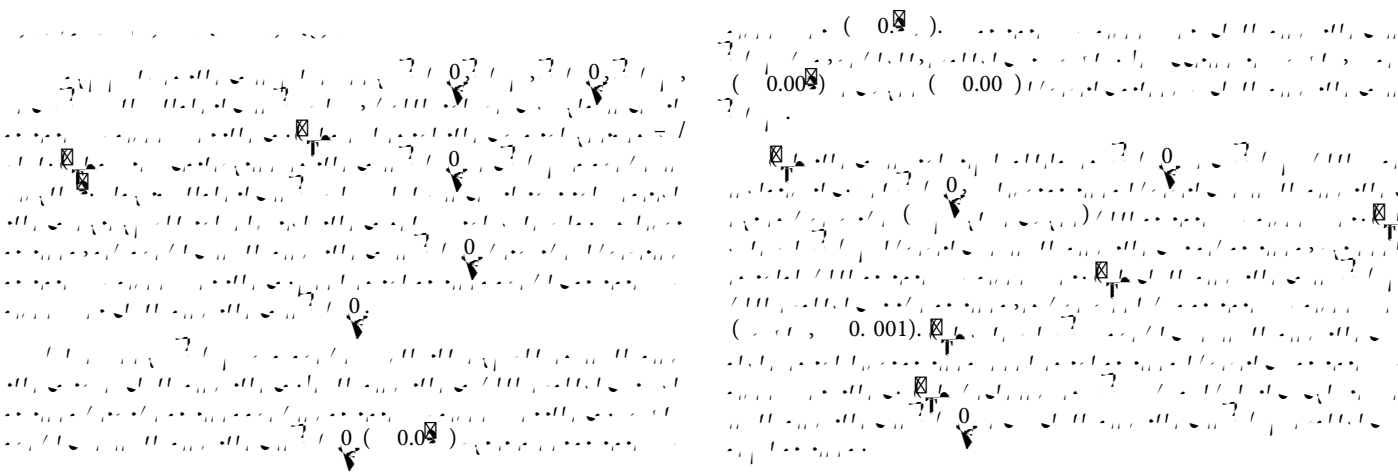


Figure 3: Seasonal trends in TMX.

Station	Winter		Spring		Summer		Autumn	
	Slope	p	Slope	P	Slope	p	Slope	p
Bhakra	-0.033	0.002	0.012	0.685	-0.024	0.015	-0.024	0.024
Kalpa	0.062	0.055	0.062	0.017	-0.012	0.532	0.003	0.77
Kasol	-0.031	0.001	-0.008	0.653	-0.012	0.018	-0.013	0.132
Kaza	0.035	0.359	0.185	0.175	0.01	0.934	0.088	0.416
Namgia	0.047	0.272	0.062	0.076	0.046	0.019	0.027	0.224
Raksham	0.153	0.001	0.101	0.004	0.023	0.179	0.032	0.094
Rampur	0.008	0.377	0.022	0.157	0.023	0.075	0.005	0.594
Suni	-0.062	0.005	-0.06	0.005	-0.022	0.045	-0.027	0.147
No. +	5		6		4		5	
No. -	3		2		4		3	
No.Sig+	1		2		1		1	
No.Sig -	3		1		3		0	

Notes: 1. Slope is in C/year

Table 5: Trends in Seasonal Minimum Temperature.



The study area is located in the Satluj River Basin, India. The basin covers an area of approximately 100,000 km² and is one of the largest basins in the region. The climate is semi-arid, with high temperatures and low rainfall. The Satluj River is a major water source for the region and is used for irrigation and drinking water. The study aims to analyze the temperature trends in the basin over a period of 30 years. The data shows a significant increase in temperature over the period, which is likely due to climate change. The increase in temperature has led to a decrease in the length of the growing season and a decrease in the amount of water available for irrigation. This has had a negative impact on the agricultural sector and the overall economy of the region. The study also found that the increase in temperature has led to a decrease in the amount of snowmelt, which has further reduced the amount of water available for irrigation. The study concludes that the increase in temperature is a major concern for the region and that steps should be taken to mitigate the effects of climate change. This includes improving water management practices and investing in climate-resilient infrastructure.

23. Shrestha AB, W