

研究テーマ SDGsの課題に取り組むことで自然環境を保全する

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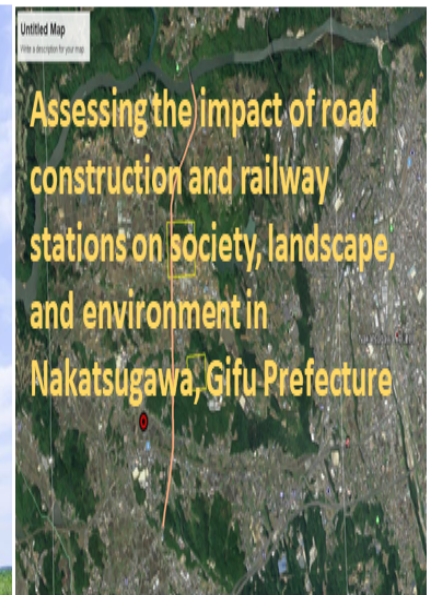
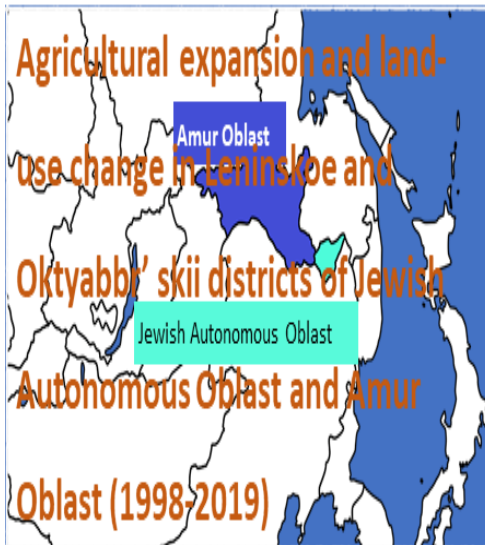
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研究分野	土地利用、林業、都市成長、気候変動、農業、環境汚染、災害管理におけるSDGsの課題
キーワード	環境学、農業、土地利用、都市成長、森林、気候変動、GIS、リモートセンシング

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Original Research Article

Predicting the probable impact of climate change on the distribution of threatened *Shorea robusta* forest in Purbachal, Bangladesh

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710 Accesses | 11 Citations | Metrics

Abstract

Micro-credit programs have an extensive influence on the lives of millions of poor people from the rural areas of Bangladesh. This paper explores the significant contribution made by micro-credit financing poverty reduction by increasing the income generating activities, empowerment of the rural poor so that they can properly get access to development services. This study is based on a household questionnaire survey, involving 522 respondents, and geospatial information system (GIS) analysis to identify the concentration of SDGs, affecting micro-credit in rural programs and had potential areas to boost of such programs. A total of 30 SDGs with its 173 sub-indicators were listed in the study area. The SDGs have been considered the service to the number of people who relies from food, cloth,

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Environmental Monitoring and Assessment

Hierarchical classification of land use types using multiple vegetation indices to measure the effects of urbanization

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Environmental Monitoring and Assessment 198 Article number 342 (2018) | Cite this article

710 Accesses | 11 Citations | Metrics

Abstract

Detecting fine-scale spatiotemporal land use changes is a prerequisite for understanding and predicting the effects of urbanization and its related human impacts on the ecosystems. Land use changes are frequently examined using vegetation indices (VIs), although the validation of these indices has not been conducted at a high resolution. Therefore, a hierarchical classification was constructed to obtain accurate land use types at a fine scale. The characteristics of four popular VIs were investigated prior to examining the hierarchical classification by using Purbachal New Town, Bangladesh, which exhibits ongoing urbanization. These four VIs are the normalized difference VI (NDVI), green red VI (GRVI),

Carbridge Care

Climate change impact on the distribution of Tesso julu using maximum entropy and educational global climate modelling

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Accepted 13 October 2020

Abstract

Tesso (Carbulara vitorea L.) is a significant cash crop, cultivated commercially in the lower plain of Bangladesh. The climatic regimes in Bangladesh are changing as well as the world does. However, this species is threatened by climate change. Occurrences of data on threatened and endangered species are frequently sparse which makes it difficult to study the species suitable habitat distribution using various modelling approaches. The current paper used maximum entropy (Maxent) and educational global climate model (EGCM) modelling to predict and conserve the suitable habitat distributions for Tesso species in Bangladesh to the year 2100. Nine environmental variables, 238 occurrence data and two measures

Studying land use land cover change, forest disturbance and conservation, and climate change using Remote Sensing and GIS techniques. Research interests include achieving SDG goals 6, 7, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15 of climate action and protecting life on earth. Future research includes the impacts of volcanic gas on vegetation decline at Tateyama Mountain Japan.