Year-to-year variation of evaporation in the east asia.

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In this research, the amount of evaporation was presumed by using a method to use the relaxed complementary relationship (Sugita et al., 2001) with atmospheric boundary layer (ABL) model (Sugita et al., 2001). This model is not need information of soil moisture content , and it is possible to apply large-scale.

First, this approach applied to the measurement data of the Mongolia where are dryness and half dryness region and its usefulness was verified by comparing evaporation values derived from measurement and those derived by the model. Secondly, year-to-year variation of evaporation produced by this approach with the data sets of ISLSCP initiative II and NCEP/NCAR reanalysis.

Because evaporation values derived from measurement and those derived by the model had shown a good agreement, it was confirmed that this model was effective for the large-scale east asia area. It was found that the increasing tendency of the amount of evaporation in China.