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MIS003-P01

会場:コンベンションホール

時間:5月26日10:30-13:00

東シベリアにおける地表面改変が領域水熱環境場に与える影響 Influence of Land Cover Change on Regional Water and Energy Field in Eastern Siberia

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IPCC 第四次報告書によると、東シベリアは将来環境変化が他地域と比較して特に大きいところと考えられている。しかし環境変化はすでに起こっており、水体面積の拡大や森林火災の増加による森林面積の減少がシベリア研究者から報告されている。気象学の立場において、地表面状態はそれを規定する地表面パラメータである地表面アルベド、蒸発効率、地表面粗度、熱容量と熱伝導率で記述することができる。地表面改変に伴って地表面パラメータ、熱収支構成要素、領域降水量が変化する。地表面蒸発散が降水量に与える影響はシベリアにおいて東へ向かうほど大きいことが報告されており、東シベリアにおける地表面改変がもたらす水熱環境への影響は大きいことが推測される。また、水蒸気の移動は地表面と大気の間で起こるため、地表面改変が水熱環境へ与える影響を明らかにするには3次元の大気モデルを用いることが望ましい。しかし、東シベリアにおいては大気モデルを用いた研究は少なく、上記の問題は未解決である。そこで、本研究はまずどの地表面パラメータが水熱環境に対して重要であるのかを明らかにし、その結果に基づいて地表面改変が東シベリアの水熱環境に与える影響を明らかにする。

どの地表面パラメータが水熱環境に対して大きな影響を持つのかを明らかにするため、5 つのパラメータ (地表面アルベド、蒸発効率、地表面粗度、熱容量、熱伝導率) に対して 5 つあるいは 6 つの値を設定し、各パラメータが独立に変化した場合における水熱環境の応答を調べた。対象とした期間は 2000 年 7 月 7 日から 17 日であり、期間の選定には 1986 年から 2004 年の暖侯期 (6,7,8 月) におけるステーションデータの降水量を使用して最も平均降水量に近い 10 日間を対象期間とした。パラメータ増分に対する潜熱フラックスおよび降水量の応答 (パラメータ影響度と定義する) は、地表面アルベドと蒸発効率が支配的であり、地表面粗度、熱容量と熱伝導率のパラメータ影響度は 1 オーダー以上小さかった。この傾向が季節あるいは年による違いがあるかどうかを調べるため、対象期間を 2000 年 6 月、2000 年 8 月、2001 年 7 月、2002 年 8 月 (いずれも 7 日から 17 日) に拡張した検証も行ったが、この傾向は変わらず、地表面アルベドと蒸発効率の変動に対して潜熱フラックスと降水量が敏感に応答した。

次に、近年報告されている水体面積の拡大に対する水熱環境への変化を明らかにするため、水体を含む仮想土地データを作成して検証を行った。アラスと呼ばれる草地と水体の面積が中央シベリア低地の約 20%を占めることを考慮し、標高 250m 以下の低地に対して (草地、水体、変化なし (=南部の多くは森林、北部は低草))=(0.2, 0.0, 0.8) の面積比から (0.1, 0.1, 0.8)、(0.0, 0.2, 0.8) への水体化を想定した地表面データを作成して数値計算を行った。その結果、水体化に伴ってレナ川流域の潜熱フラックスは 1.2 W m-2 増加し、(草地、水体、変化なし) = (0.2, 0.0, 0.8) の結果に対して 2.4%の増加であった。各地表面パラメータが潜熱フラックスの造花に与えた影響を解析すると、地表面アルベドは大きなパラメータ影響度を持っていたが、水体拡大においては弱い影響であったことが明らかになった。これは水体拡大に伴う地表面パラメータの変化分が小さいことに起因していた。一方で、熱伝導率は水体拡大に伴う変化分が地表面アルベド、蒸発効率に比べ 1~2 桁大きかったが、パラメータ影響度が小さく、全体として支配要因とはなっていなかった。また、蒸発効率はパラメータ影響度と水体拡大に伴うパラメータ変化分の両方が大きく、水熱環境変化の主な支配要因であった。

最後に、パラメータ影響度と仮想土地利用データを用いて、近年報告されている森林面積減少と水体面積拡大によるレナ川流域における潜熱フラックスと降水量の変化を検証した。標高 250m 以下の低地が全て草地化した場合、領域平均した潜熱フラックスの増分は小さいが (0.1 W m-2)、低地における 20%の草地が水体化した場合、潜熱フラックスは 0.5 W m-2 の増加を示した。これは低地が全て草地化することよりも、わずかでも水体をもつ地表面へと変化したときの方が水熱環境は大きく変化することを示している。

キーワード: 東シベリア, 地表面改変, 地表面蒸発散, 降水, 熱収支

Keywords: Eastern Siberia, Land Surface Change, Evapotranspiration, Precipitation, Heatbalance

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MIS003-P02

会場:コンベンションホール

時間:5月26日10:30-13:00

Evaluation of West Siberian wetland CH4 emission in inverse modeling Evaluation of West Siberian wetland CH4 emission in inverse modeling

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West Siberia contains the largest wetland area in the world with large peat deposits and the wetland area is equivalent to 27% of total area of West Siberia. Recently, Glagolev et al. (2010) published the CH4 emission data from West Siberian wetlands at 0.5 deg resolution, using in situ measurements for each bioclimatic zone and a detailed wetland classification. Annual mean CH4 flux from West Siberian wetlands was calculated to be 3.2 Tg/yr in the updated version of Glagloev et al. (2010) (called Bc7) with strong wetland CH4 flux concentrated in Southern taiga. While a double magnitude of wetland CH4 flux estimated in Bc7 inventory was calculated in GISS inventory of Fung et al. (1991) with strong wetland CH4 flux in Northern and Middle taiga. In GISS inventory, wetland CH4 flux was estimated by emission seasons and emission rates calculated based on the climatology of monthly surface air temperature and precipitation with the global distribution of the simplified five wetland types published in Matthews and Fung (1987).

In this study, we estimate CH4 flux through inverse modeling for West Siberian wetlands with two different bottom-up inventories. Two airborne observations in West Siberia are used in verification for the inversed fluxes: at Surgut over wetlands in Northern taiga and at Novosibirsk near wetlands in Subtaiga. In forward simulations, the individual monthly CH4 surface sources for each region are emitted for a single month then discontinued for the remainder of the 6-year simulation to consider the response of atmospheric CH4, using interannually repeating OH and winds for the analysis year. The NIES transport model (Maksyutov and Inoue, 2000) simulates a total of 288 tracers for CH4, representing a combination of 12 land regions and 12 months for two source categories.

Annual mean CH4 flux of West Siberian wetlands is estimated to be 2.9 Tg/yr and 2.6 Tg/yr in inversions using GISS and Bc7 inventories, respectively. The inversed wetland flux well constrained is good agreement with the wetland flux in Bc7 inventory, but a large difference of the inversed flux to the wetland flux in GISS inventory. The inversed flux estimated using GISS inventory is only 45.0% of the prior flux with large decrease in June-August and it indicates the overestimated wetland flux in GISS inventory. As compared with the overestimated CH4 concentrations in forward simulations with GISS inventory, the mismatch between observed and predicted CH4 concentrations in inversion using GISS inventory is reduced with the decreased wetland flux by data constraint, but still higher CH4 concentrations at Surgut than observations. Larger mismatch between observed and predicted CH4 concentrations at Surgut is shown in inversion using GISS inventory than that for Bc7 inventory, while CH4 concentrations closer to observations at Novosibirsk are predicted in inversion using GISS inventory. These results suggest that GISS inventory includes the overestimated wetland CH4 flux in Northern and Middle taiga, implying that Bc7 inventory is more reasonable in the spatial distribution of West Siberian wetland CH4 flux with stronger CH4 flux from wetlands over Southern taiga than that for Northern and Middle taiga.

 \pm - \neg - \vdash : Wetland methane emission, West Siberia, Inverse modeling Keywords: Wetland methane emission, West Siberia, Inverse modeling

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MIS003-P03

会場:コンベンションホール

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Analysis of CH4 and CO2 concentrations simulated by NIES TM over Siberia Analysis of CH4 and CO2 concentrations simulated by NIES TM over Siberia

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We simulated methane (CH4) and carbon dioxide (CO2) concentration using NIES (the National Institute for Environmental Studies) three-dimensional off-line Transport Model (TM). Used initial distribution, fluxes, sinks and chemical reactions are described in the Protocol for TransCom CH4 intercomparison (Patra et al., 2010) and in the Protocol for CONTRAIL transport model intercomparison (TMI) (Niwa et al., 2008). Current version of the model (denoted as NIES-08i) is implemented on a hybrid isentropic vertical coordinate systems containing 33 levels up to a pressure level of 2 hPa and supplied with a climatological heating rate to calculate the stratospheric diabatic transport. Isentropic vertical coordinate helps to prevent extra mixing between troposphere and low stratosphere, resulting in the mean age of the air in agreement with observation and better vertical distribution simulation. Although the model phenology is driven by reanalysis data (JMA-JCDAS 6-hourly meteorology and 3-hourly planetary boundary layer height from the ECMWF Interim reanalysis (Belikov et. al., 2010)) it is reproducing seasonal cycle phase and amplitude. Tracers growth rates and tropospheric/stratospheric losses are well simulated by the model. The detailed model results analysis and intercomparisons using GLOBALVIEW-CH4 and Siberian aircraft observation data will be shown in the meeting.

+- ∇ - F: atmospheric tracer transport modeling, carbon dioxide, methane Keywords: atmospheric tracer transport modeling, carbon dioxide, methane

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MIS003-P04

会場:コンベンションホール

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Possible new crops in southern Siberia under climate change Possible new crops in southern Siberia under climate change

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The southern portion of Siberia is a subboreal forest-steppe and steppe ecozone and is known to have high agroclimatic potential due to favorable climatic and soil resources. Potential northward forest shifts over the plains and upslope in the mountains were modeled using our Siberian bioclimatic vegetation model (SiBCliM) in 2020, 2050 and 2080 coupling climate predictions from the Hadley A2 and B1 scenario projections. At the expense of forests, approximately 40% of Siberia was predicted to be covered by forest-steppe and steppe ecozones by the end of the century. Crops of food, forage, and biofuels primarily reside in steppe and forest-steppe zones in southern Siberia, and these crops are resistant to frequent droughts and the cold climate. Our goals are: 1) to evaluate ongoing climate change in southern Siberia from observed data: pre-1960; in the baseline period 1960-1990; in 1990-2010; and to predict related hot spots of potential agriculture change in the contemporary climate; 2) to predict agriculture in the future from the Hadley 2020, 2050 and 2080 climate change projections; and 3) finally, to develop a new agroclimatic zonation (agricultural regions) based on a new agroclimatic potential that may evolve as climate changes. Potential agricultural lands are modeled to appear in new forest-steppe and steppe habitats, extended and shifted northwards. A Siberian agri-crops model was developed that predicts ranges of major Siberian traditional crops (wheat, barley, vegetables, etc) and some exotic crops (melons and gourds, grapes, horticulture) currently non-existent but potentially important in a warming climate. In the model, four basic climatic constrains control crop distributions: growing degree-days and growing season length represent temperature requirements for plant growth and development, negative degree-days define winter cold tolerance, and a moisture index characterizes resistance to moisture stress. The model was applied to the pre-1960, 1960-1990, 1990-2010, 2020, 2050 and 2080 climates to predict potential distributions for both traditional and new crops in southern Central Siberia. Our analyses show that during the century traditional crops could be gradually shifted as far as 400 km northwards (about 50 km per decade) and new crops may be introduced in the very south with a significantly prolonged growing season and thus enlarged growing degree-days which may necessitate irrigation.

 \pm - \neg - \vdash : southern Siberia, climate change, potential crops, traditional crops, exotic crops Keywords: southern Siberia, climate change, potential crops, traditional crops, exotic crops