AGAGE and CSIRO Measurements of Recent Global Methane Growth

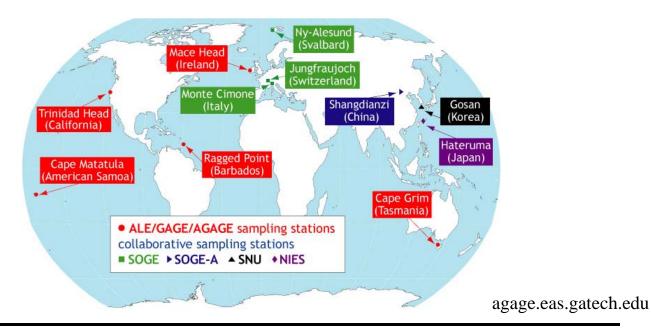
Matt Rigby, Ron Prinn, Paul Fraser, Peter Simmonds, Ray Langenfelds, Jin Huang, Derek Cunnold, Paul Steele, Paul Krummel, Ray Weiss, Simon O'Doherty, Peter Salameh, Ray Wang, Chris Harth, Jens Mühle, Laurie Porter

May 2009



AGAGE network

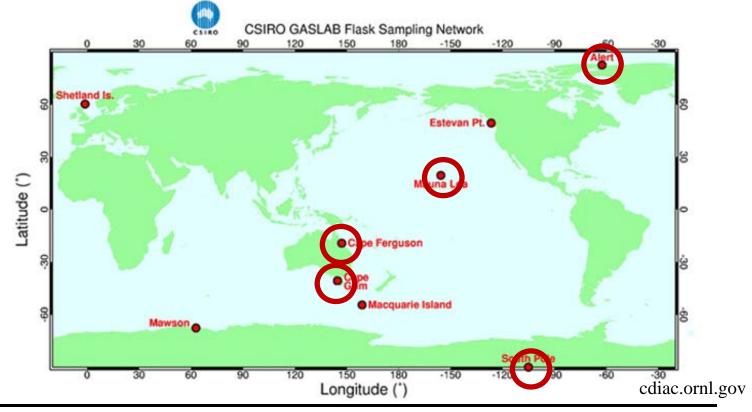
- Advanced Global Atmospheric Gases Experiment
- High frequency measurements of ozone depleting species and non-CO₂ GHGs





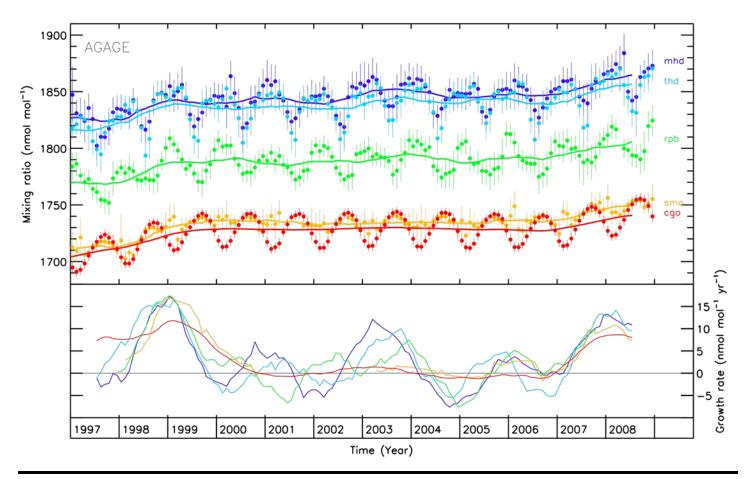
CSIRO flask network

• ~4 flasks per month analysed at CSIRO



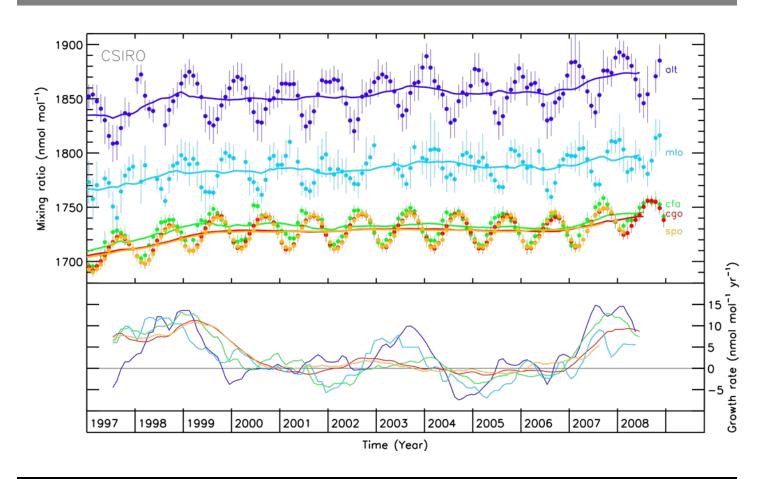


Renewed CH₄ growth: AGAGE



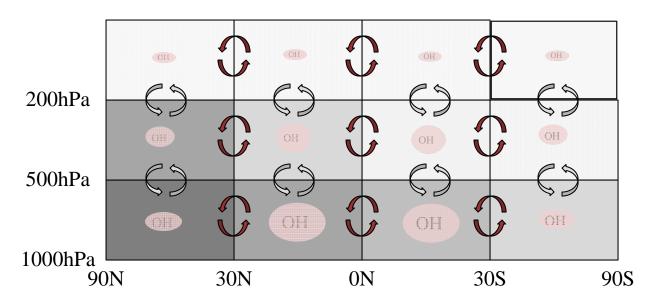


Renewed CH₄ growth: CSIRO





Box model inversion

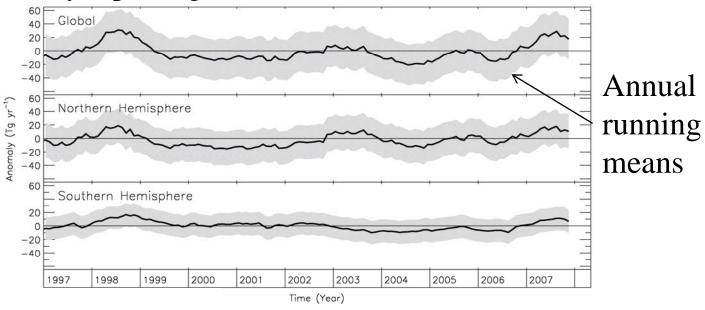


- Seasonally varying transport parameters from climatology
 + CFC inversion
- OH from methyl chloroform inversion



Constant OH: Hemispheric emissions

Inter-annually repeating OH

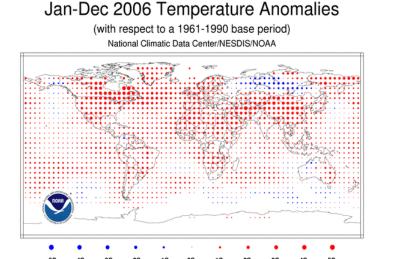


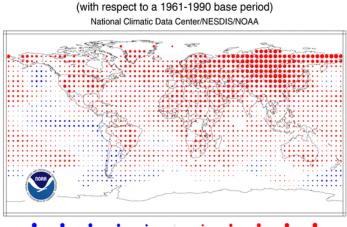
- $\sim 40 \text{ Tg/yr increase from } 2006 2007 (5-6\%)$
- ~ 22 Tg /yr NH (5%), ~18 Tg/yr SH (10%)



What changed in 2007?

Anomalous high temperatures over boreal wetlands



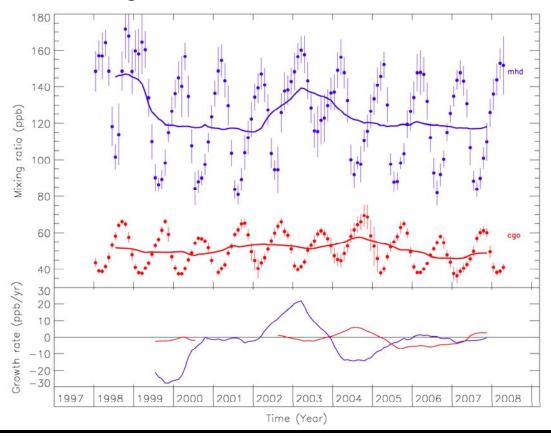


Temperature Anomalies Jan-Dec 2007

• Wetland emission ~ temperature (and other factors)? / Melting permafrost??

What changed in 2007?

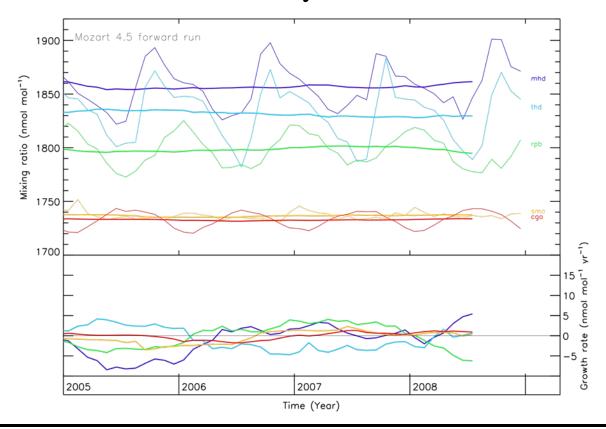
• Biomass burning? CO increase?





Influence of inter-annually varying meteorology

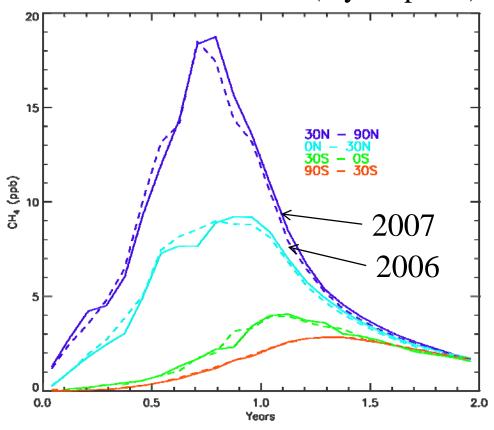
MOZART 4.5 + NCEP reanalysis + GFED v2





Sensitivity to Northern emissions

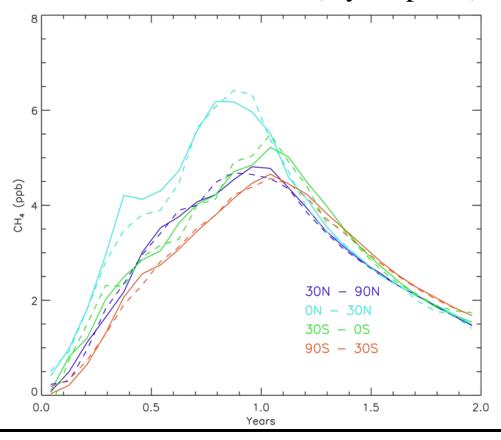
• 10% emissions increase 30N – 90N (1 year pulse)





Sensitivity to tropical emissions

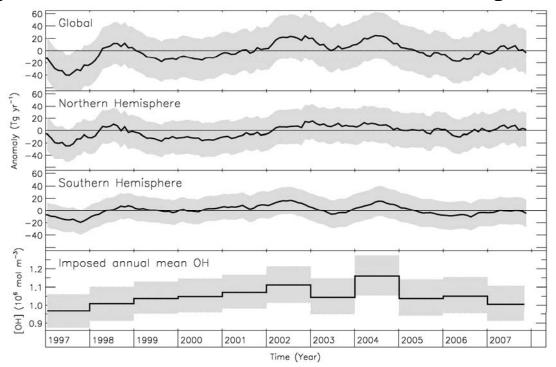
• 10% emissions increase 30N – 30S (1 year pulse)





OH decrease?

• Methyl chloroform inversion: 4±14% OH drop in 2007



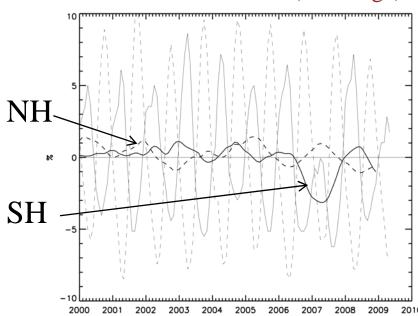
• CH₄ increase: **20**Tg/yr global, **13**Tg/yr NH, **7**Tg/yr SH



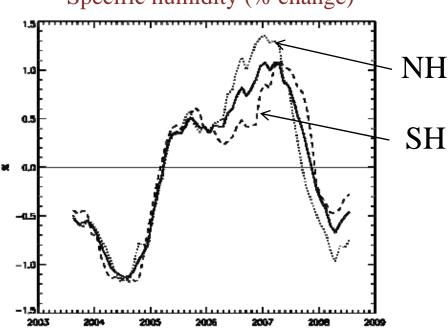
OH decrease?

• Potential causes: CO \uparrow , (CH₄ \uparrow), stratospheric O₃ \uparrow , H₂O ψ , tropospheric O₃ ψ ...

Total column ozone (% change)



Specific humidity (% change)



NIMBUS-7/METEOR-3/EP/OMI data from climexp.knmi.nl

NCEP reanalysis: weighted by OH concentration



Conclusions

- 2007 present: renewed global methane growth following almost a decade of relatively stable levels
- If no OH change, then substantial emissions increase required in both hemispheres
- Changes in meteorology or biomass burning emissions do not appear to be responsible
- A small (and NOT statistically significant) drop in OH is inferred, but the cause of such a drop is unclear

