

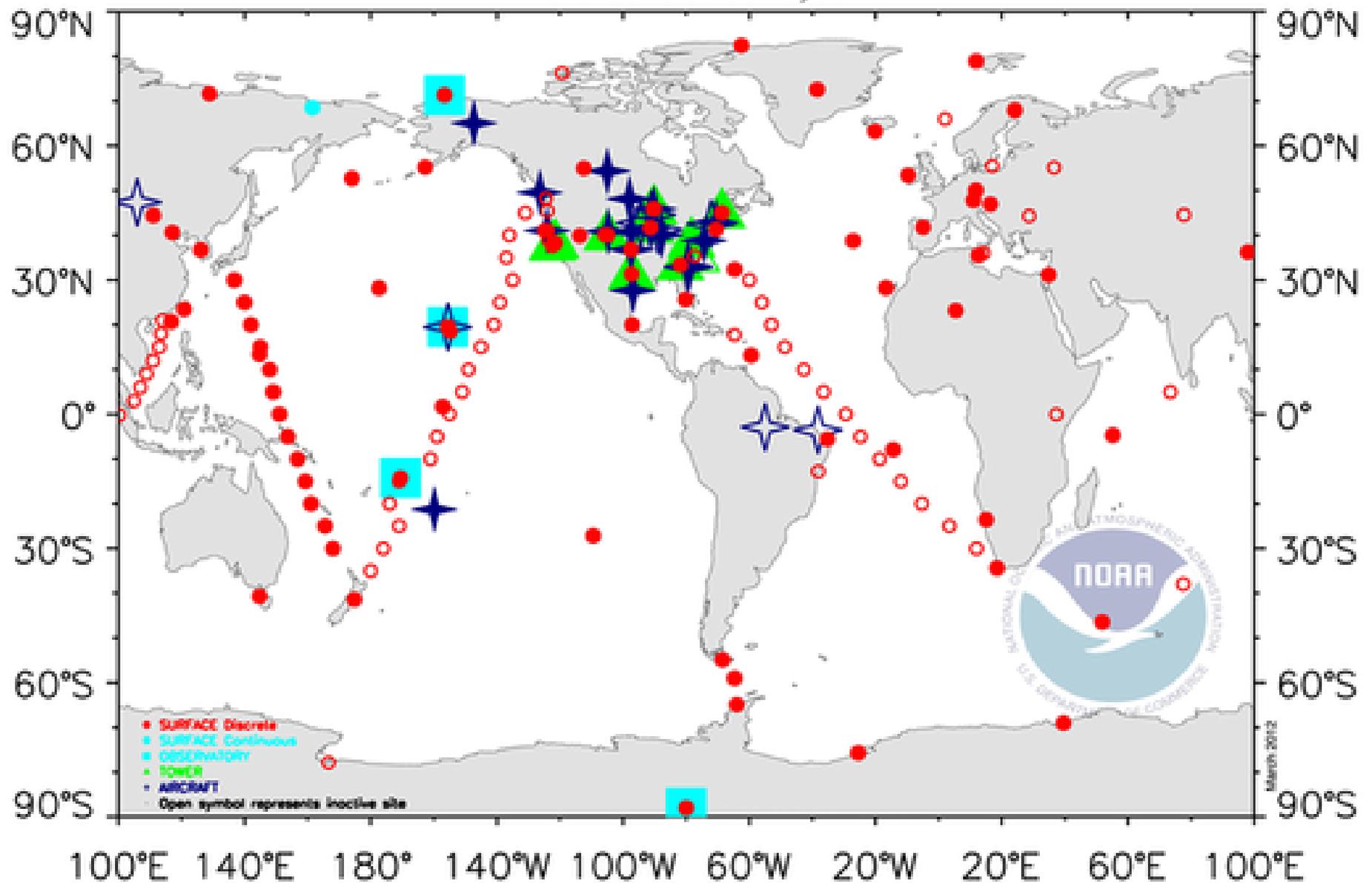
# Thirty Years of Atmospheric CH<sub>4</sub> Monitoring: What Have We Learned?

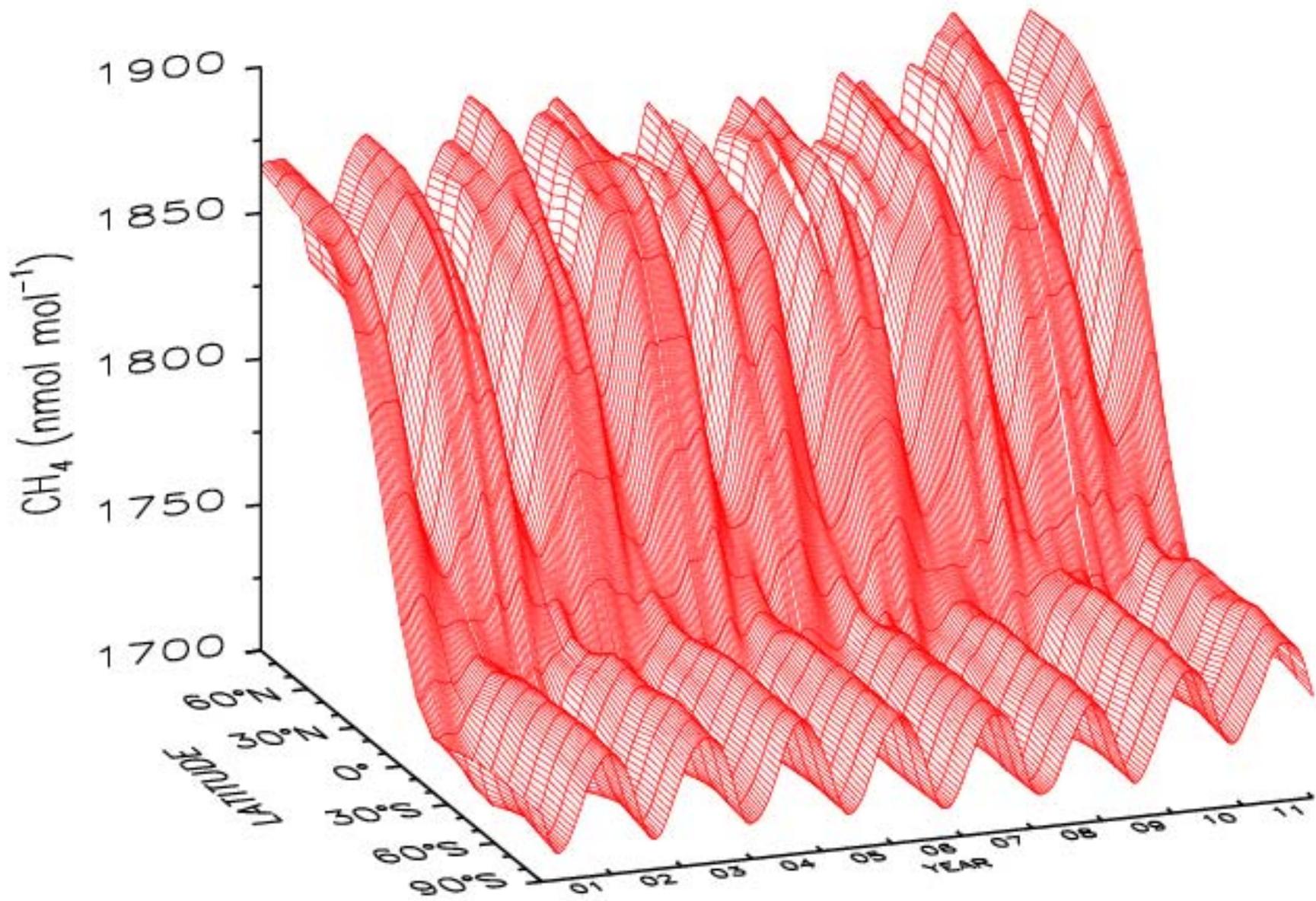
E. Dlugokencky<sup>1</sup>, M. Heller<sup>1,2</sup>, E.G. Nisbet<sup>3</sup>, D. Lowry<sup>3</sup>, P.M.  
Lang<sup>1</sup>, K.A. Masarie<sup>1</sup>, A. Crotwell<sup>1,2</sup>, L. Bruhwiler<sup>1</sup>

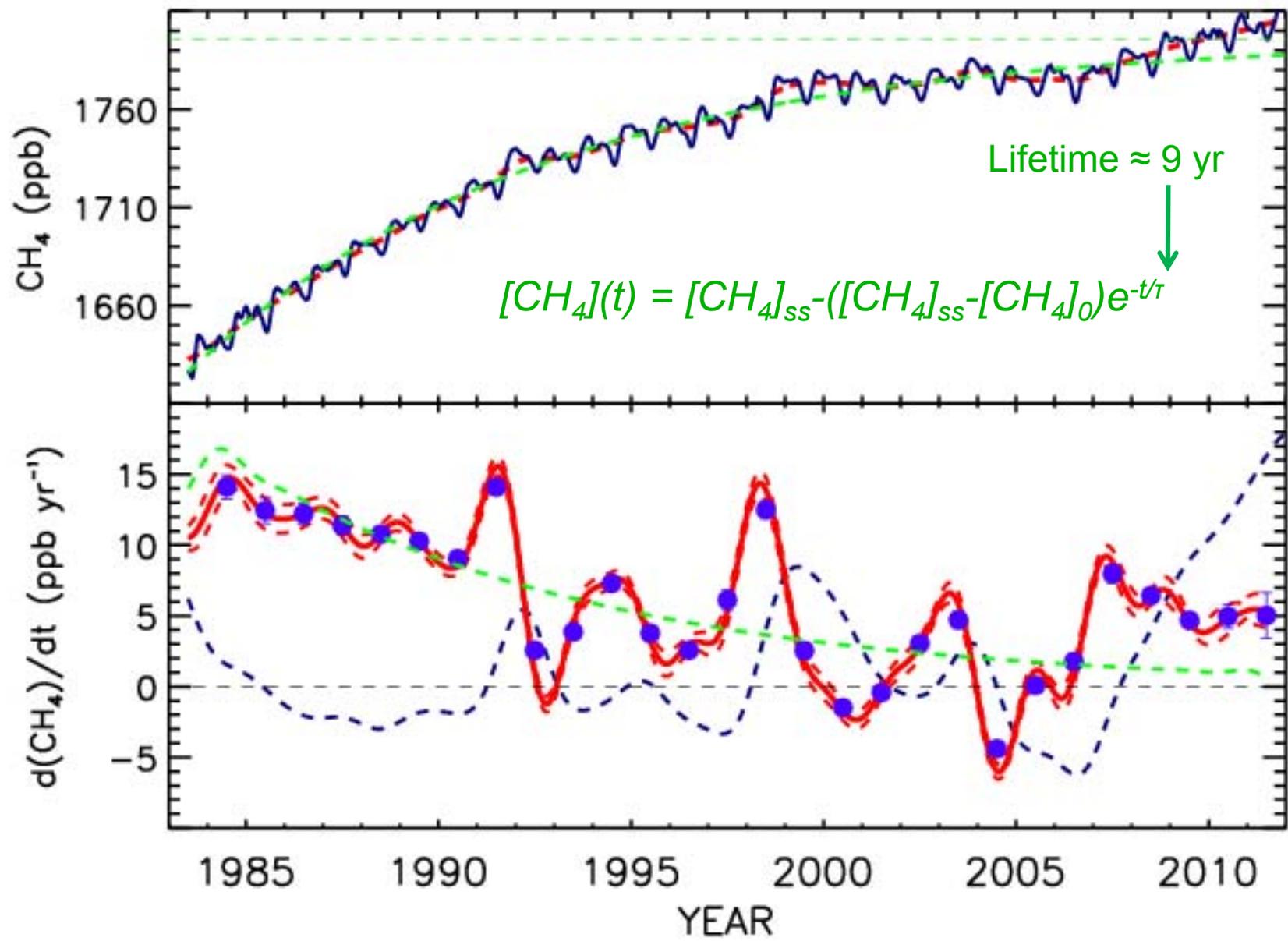
<sup>1</sup>NOAA ESRL GMD, <sup>2</sup>CIRES,

<sup>3</sup>Royal Holloway, University of London

Acknowledgement: Paul Fraser and Paul Steele

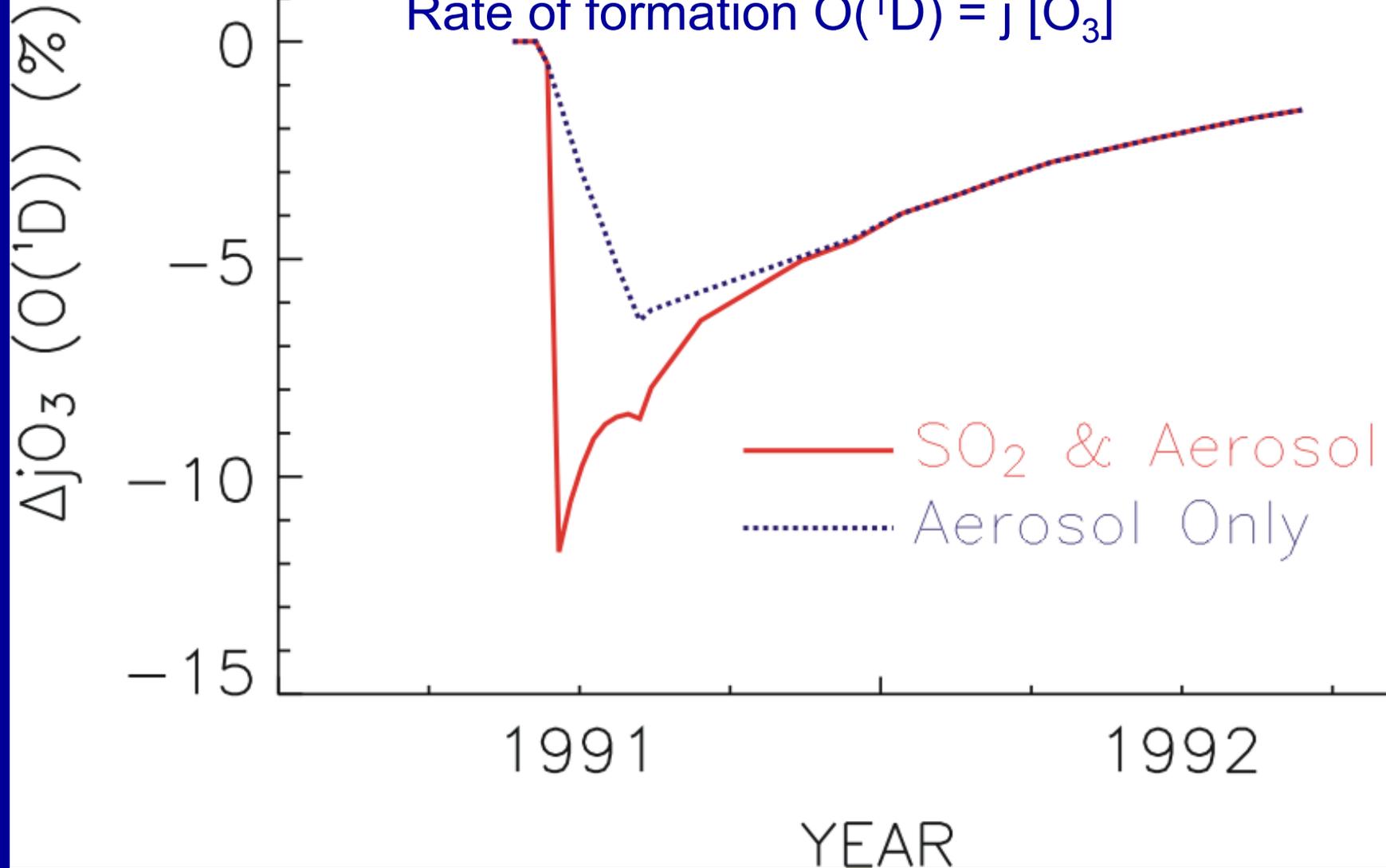
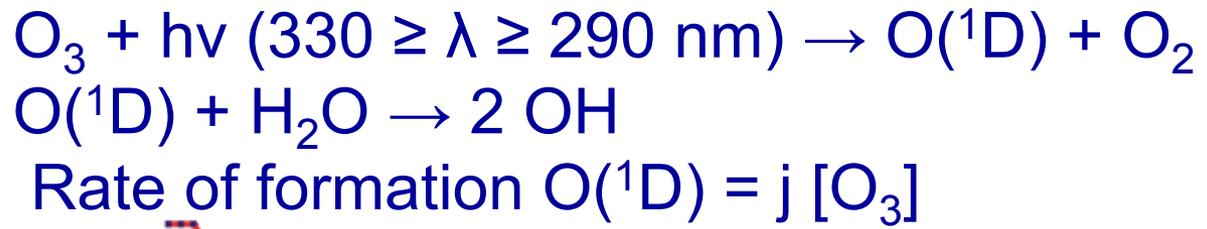


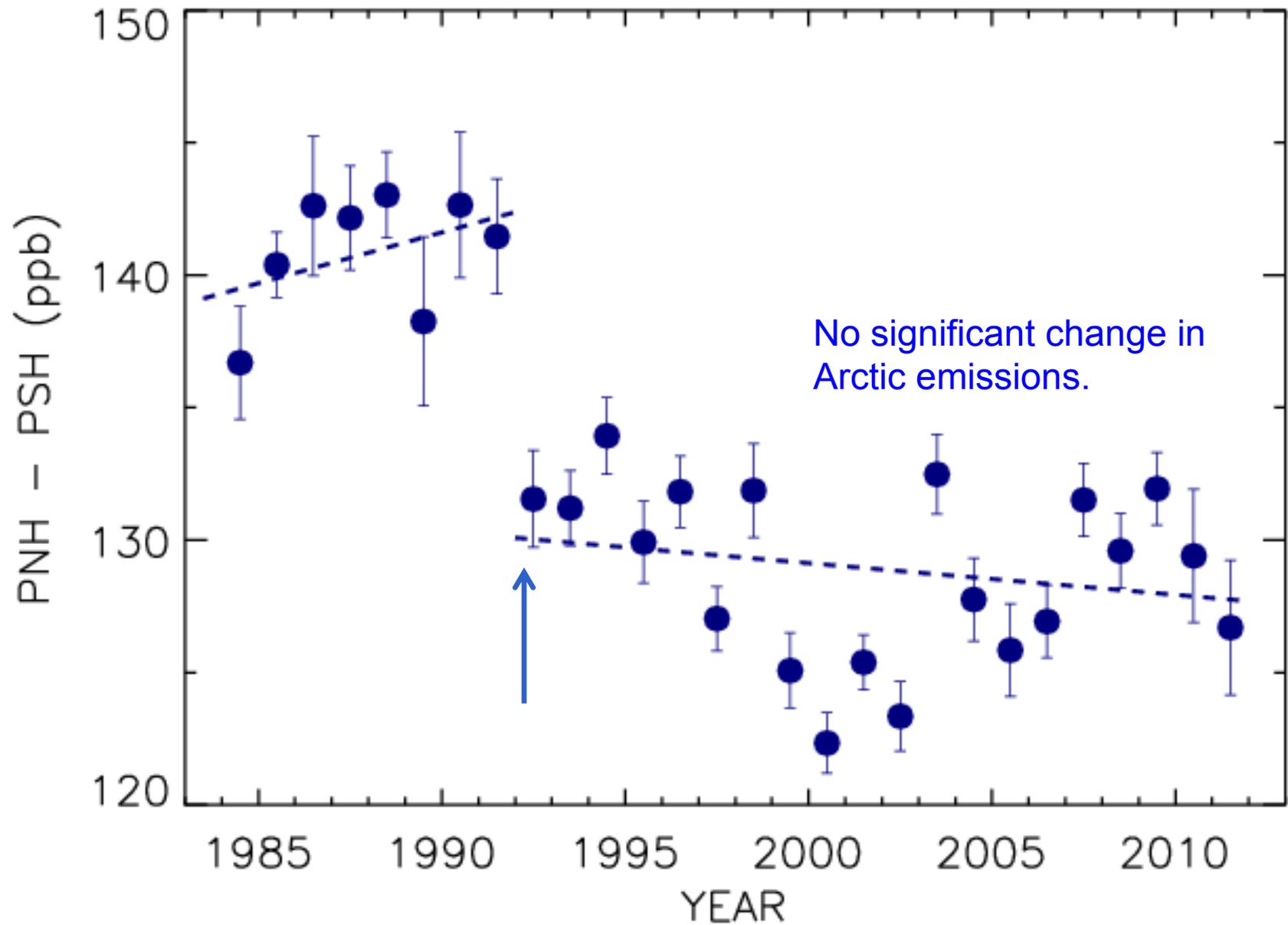




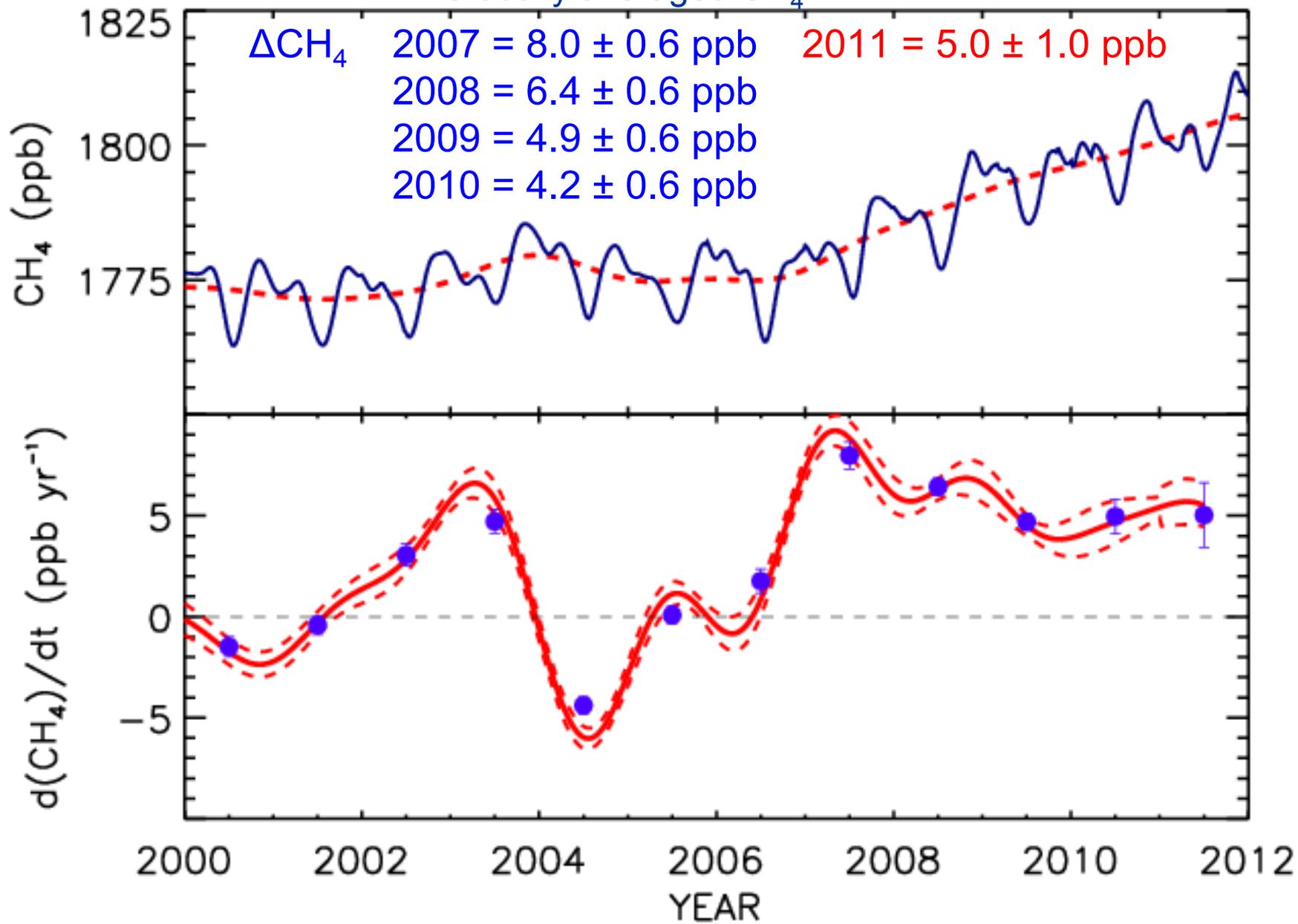
# IAV: Better Process Understanding

- Mt. Pinatubo and  $\text{CH}_4$  lifetime
  - $\text{SO}_2$  and  $\text{SO}_4^-$  affected OH production
- Economic collapse in fSU
  - Decreased emissions at high northern latitudes
- Increase since 2007
  - Tropical wetlands

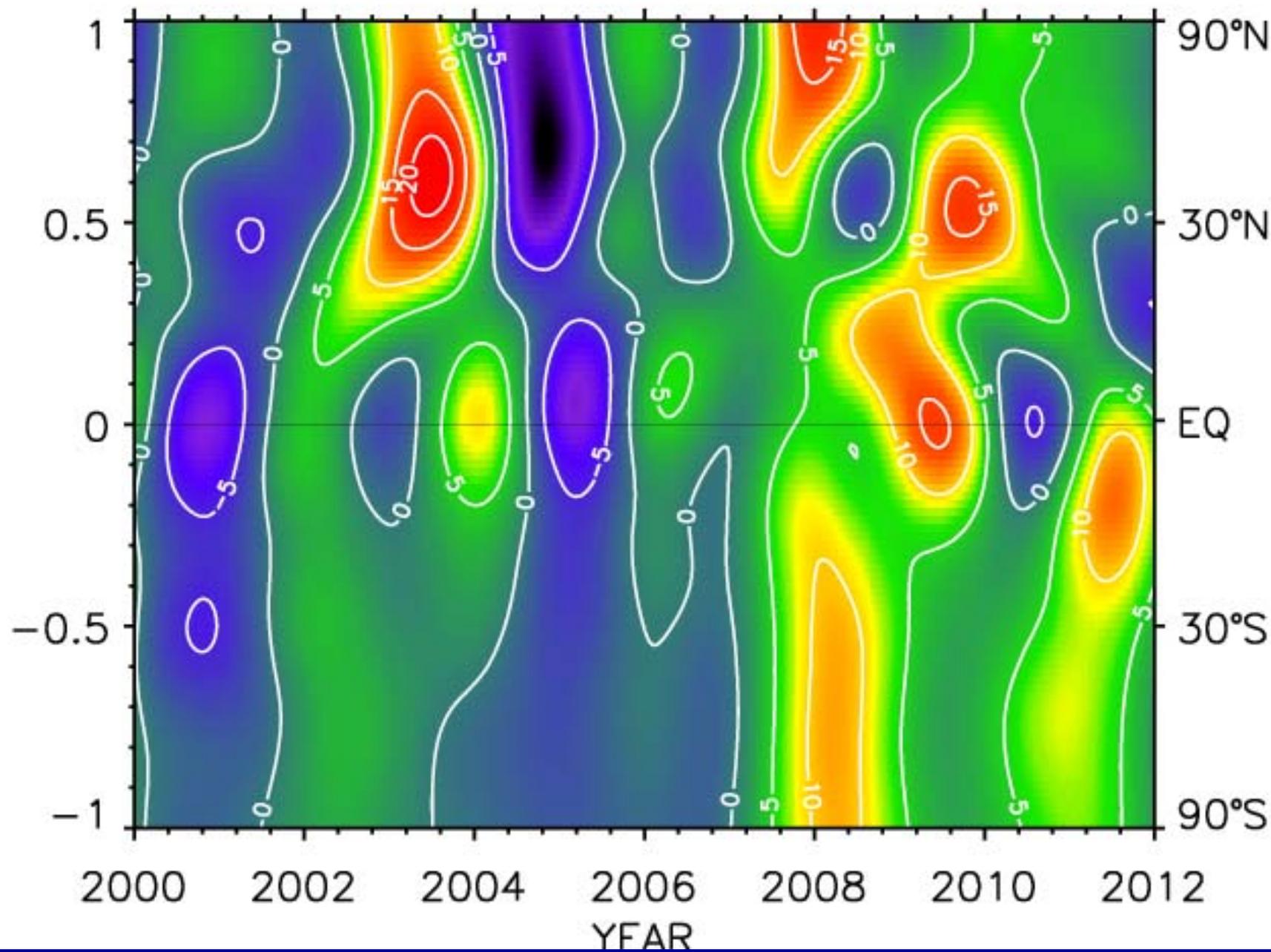


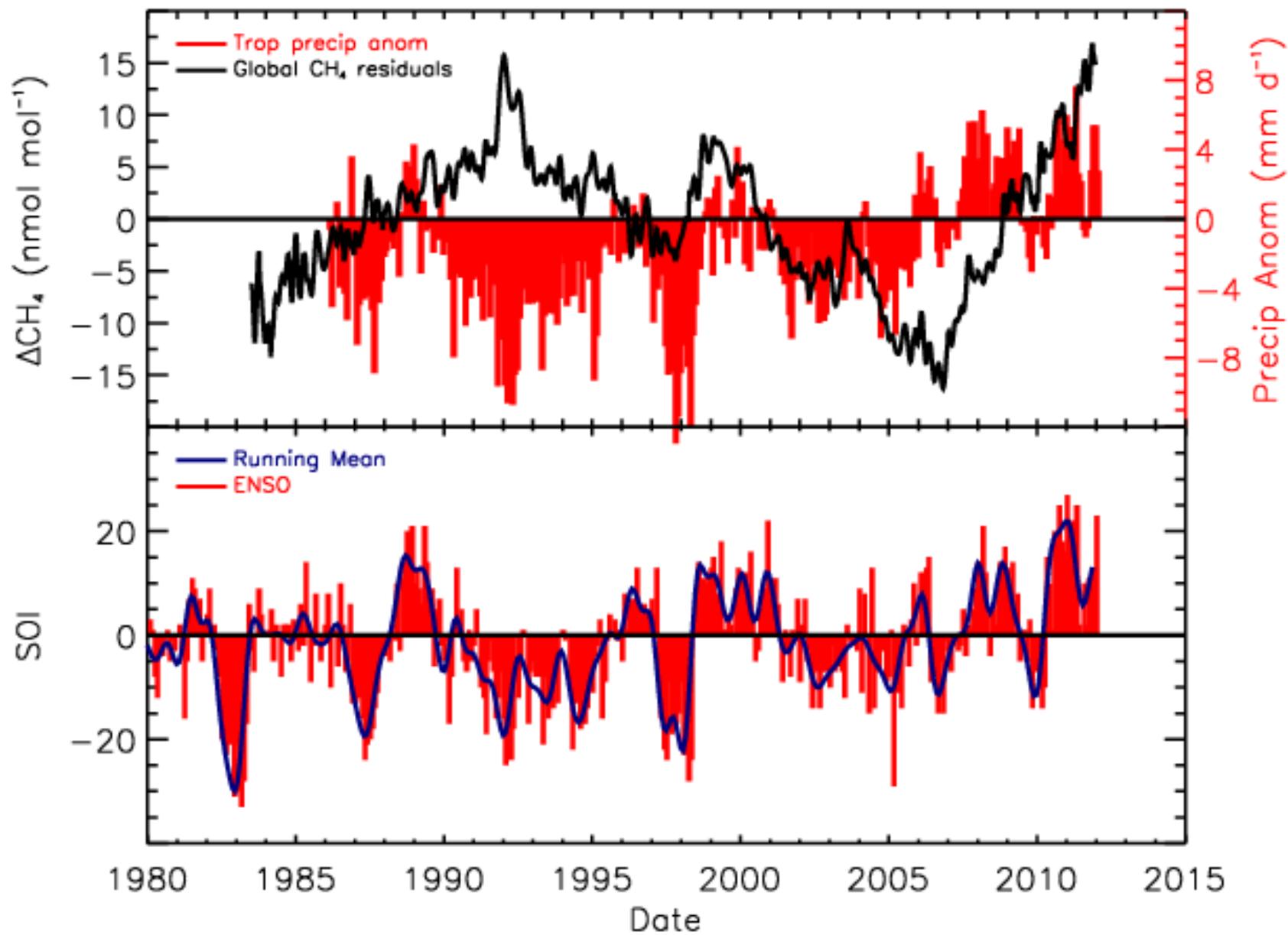


# Globally averaged CH<sub>4</sub>



SINE LATITUDE

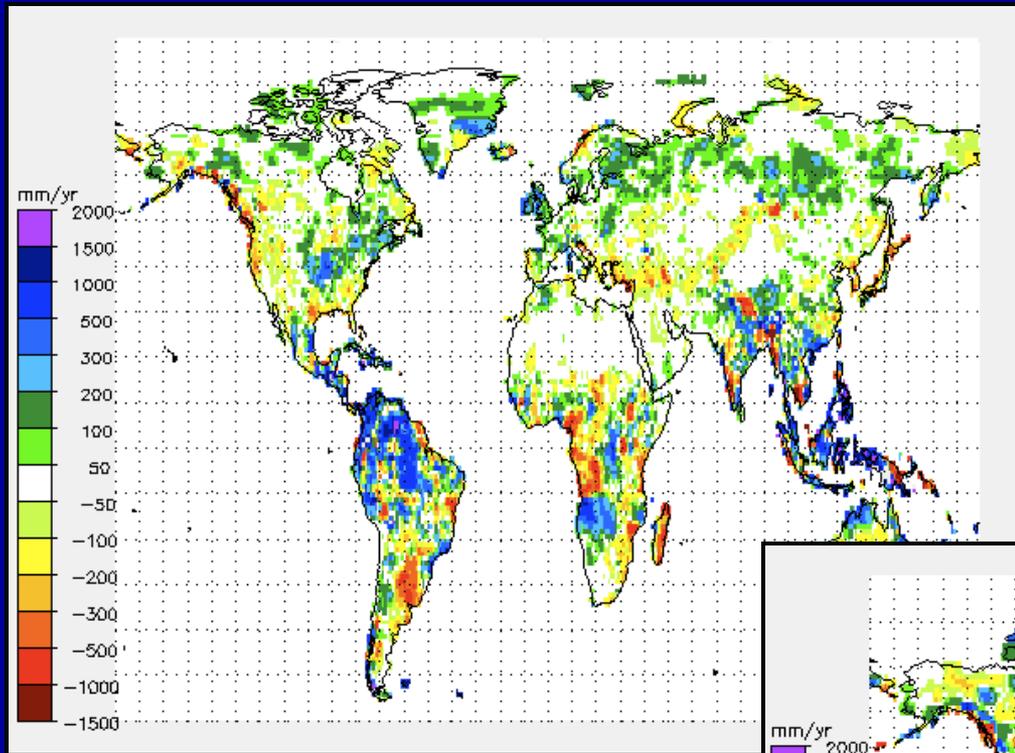




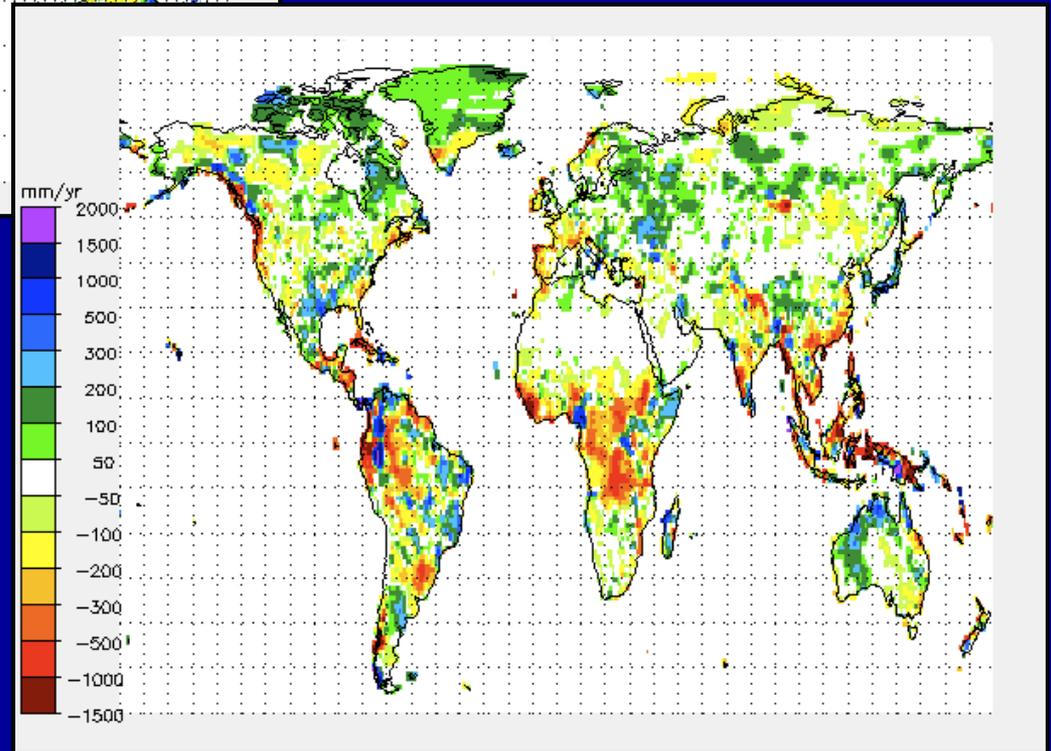
# In situ CH<sub>4</sub> monitoring: Summary

- CH<sub>4</sub> approaching steady state
  - Current imbalance ~16 Tg CH<sub>4</sub> yr<sup>-1</sup>
- Eruption of Mt. Pintubo
  - Test understanding of OH sink processes
- Economic collapse of former Soviet Union
  - Altered trajectory of atmospheric CH<sub>4</sub>
- Tropical precipitation: wetland emissions
  - Correlates with ENSO
  - Driver of recent CH<sub>4</sub> increase

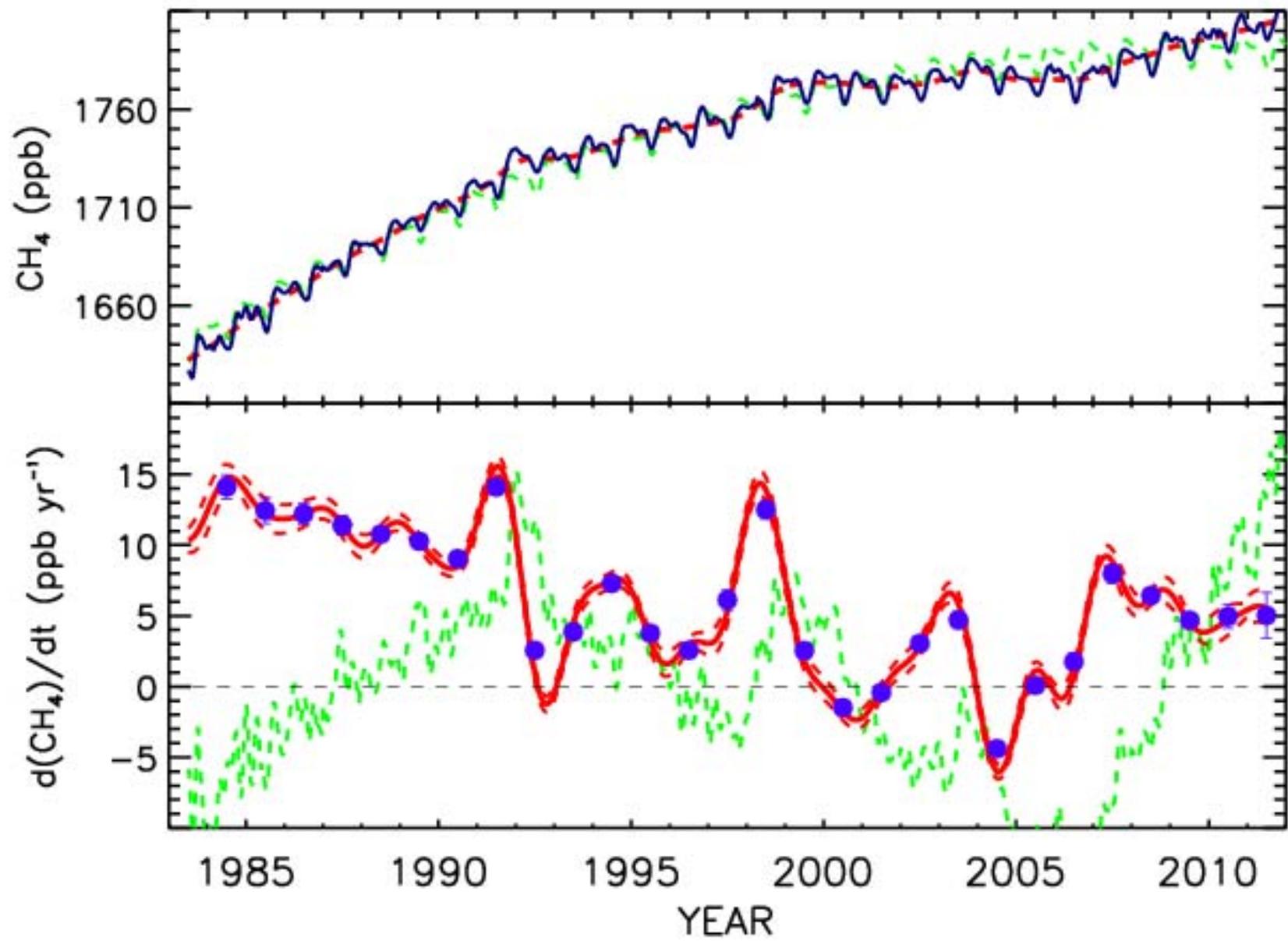
# Composite Precipitation - La Niña



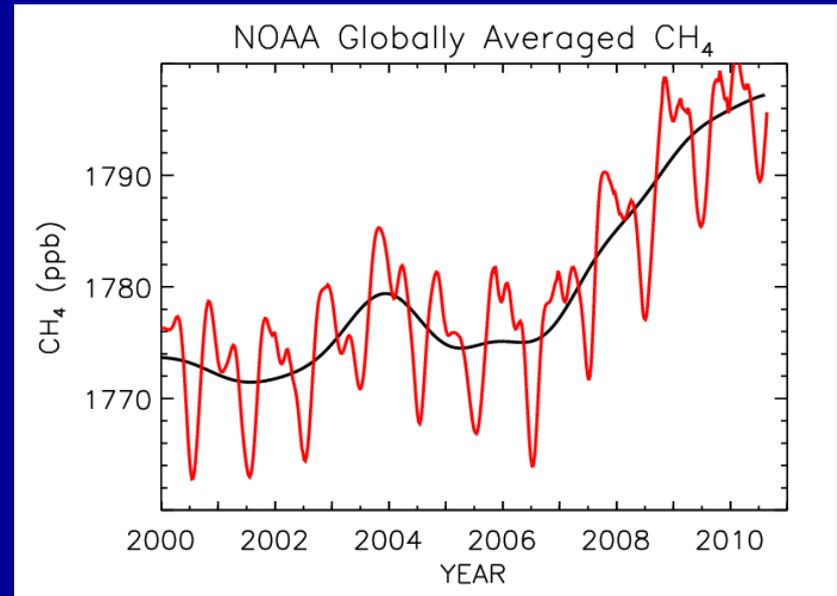
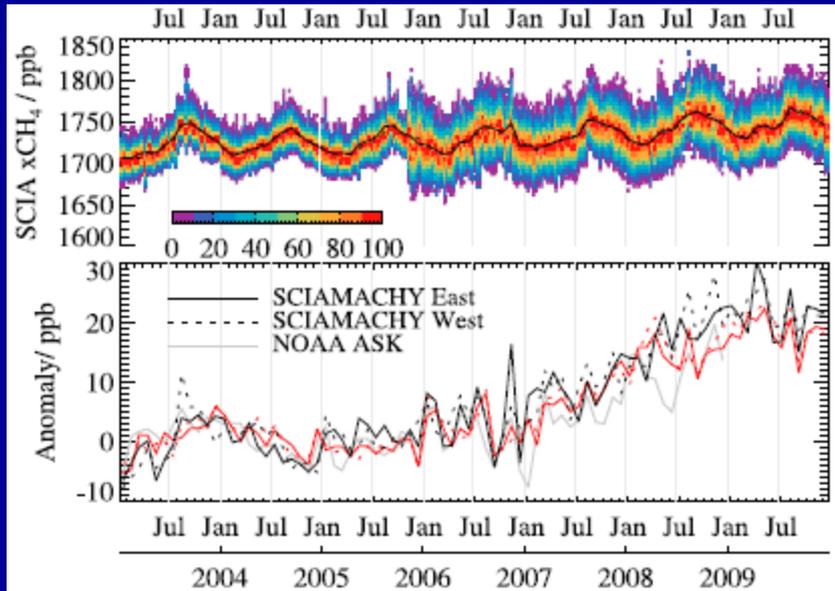
El Niño



Source: GPCP



# SCIAMACHY



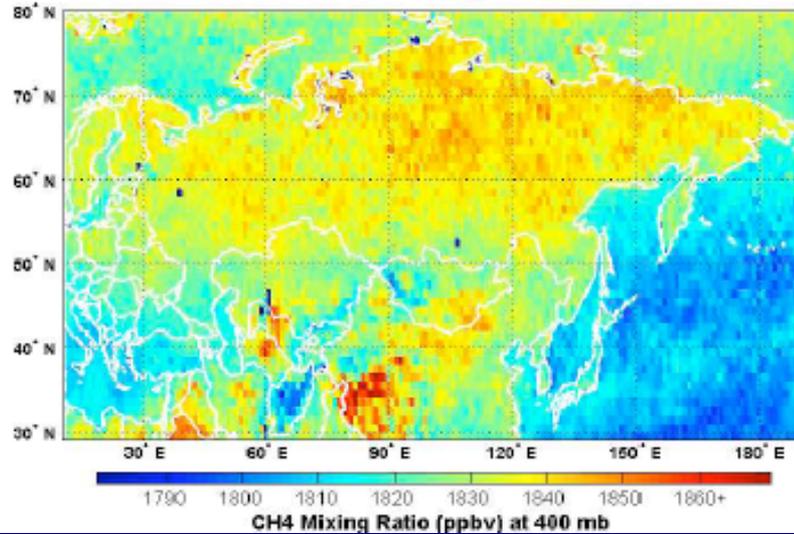
Increases in SCIA in 2007 and 2008 consistent with in situ observations. Insufficient S/N to identify cause of recent CH<sub>4</sub> increase.

Frankenberg et al., JGR, 2011.

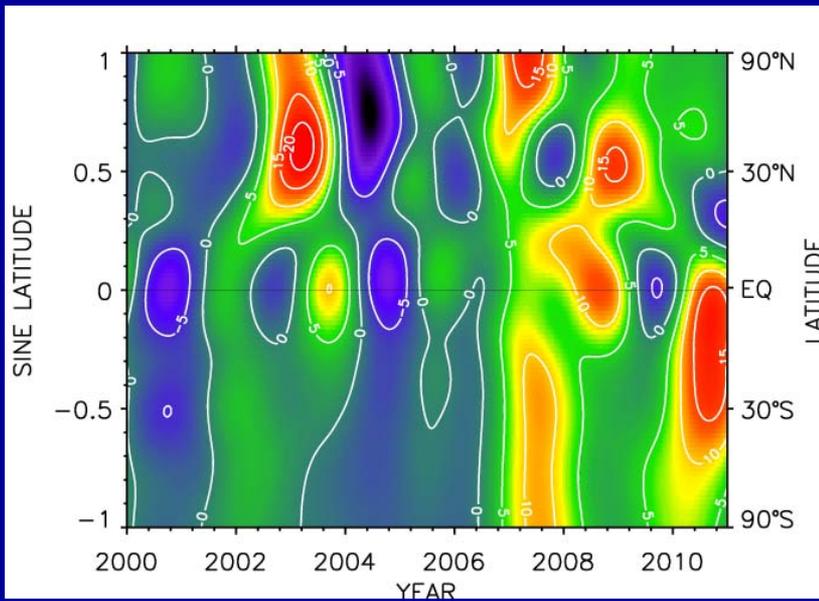
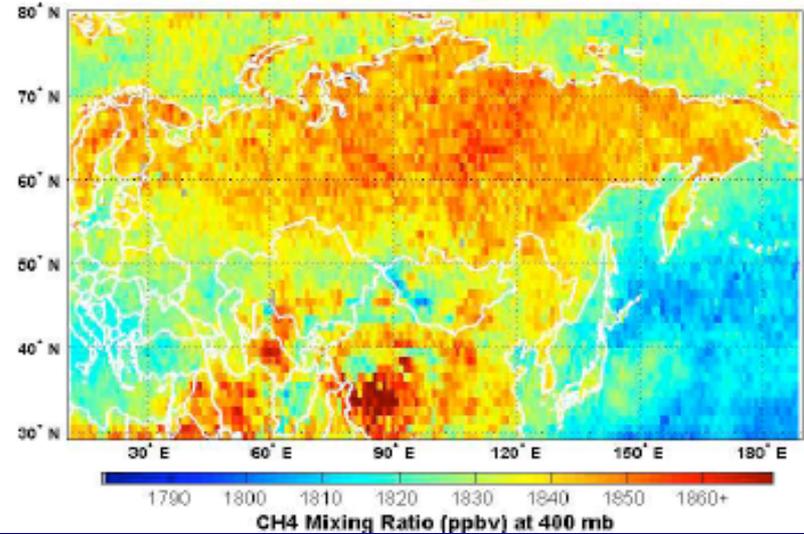
GOSAT may be better.

# AIRS

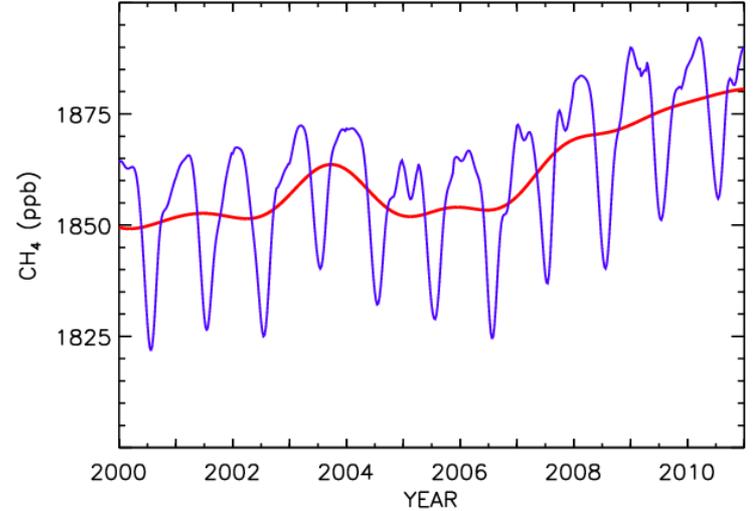
Local PM (ascending) AIRS CH<sub>4</sub> at 400 mb on 2007.08.



Local PM (ascending) AIRS CH<sub>4</sub> at 400 mb on 2008.08.

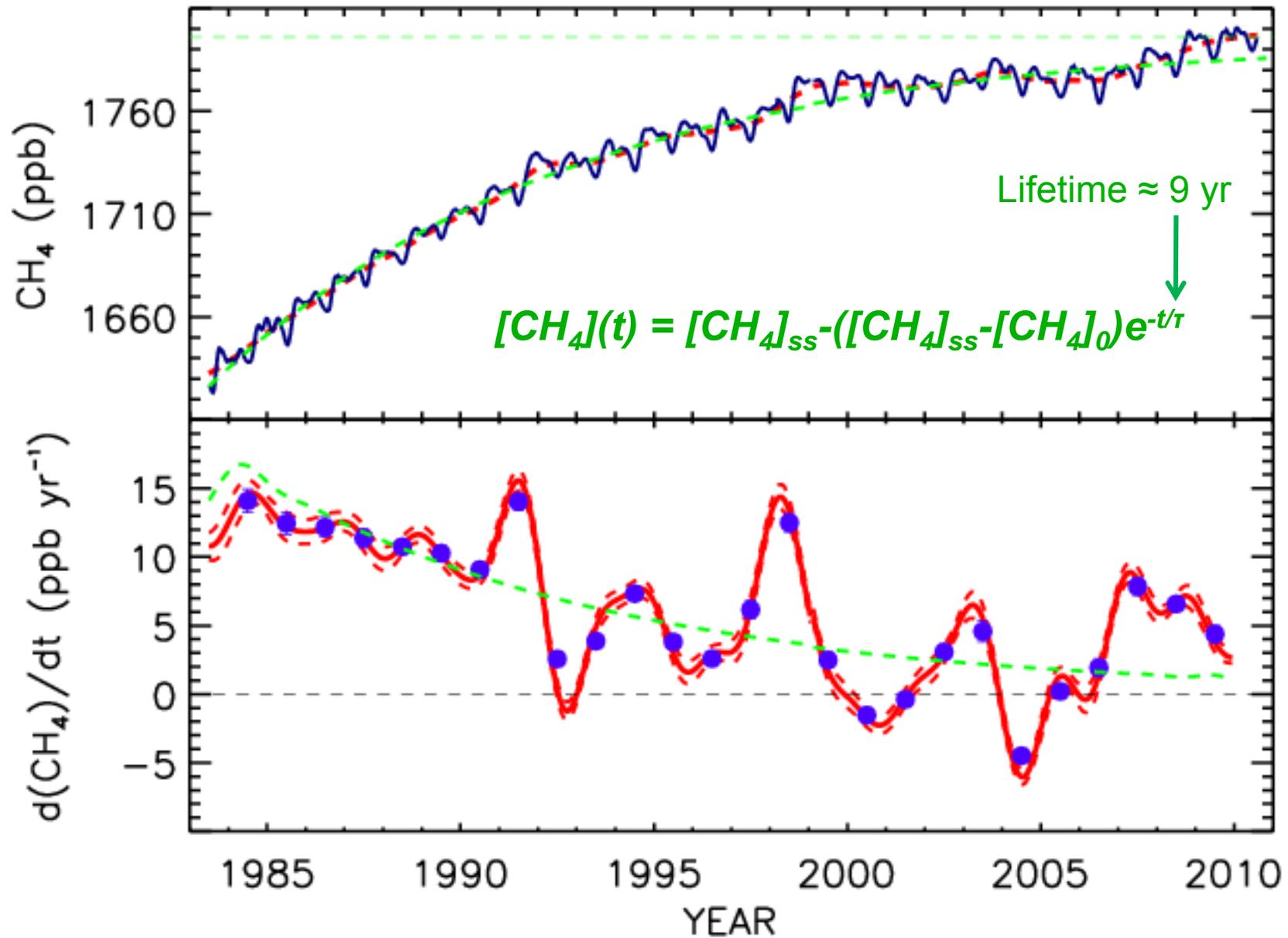


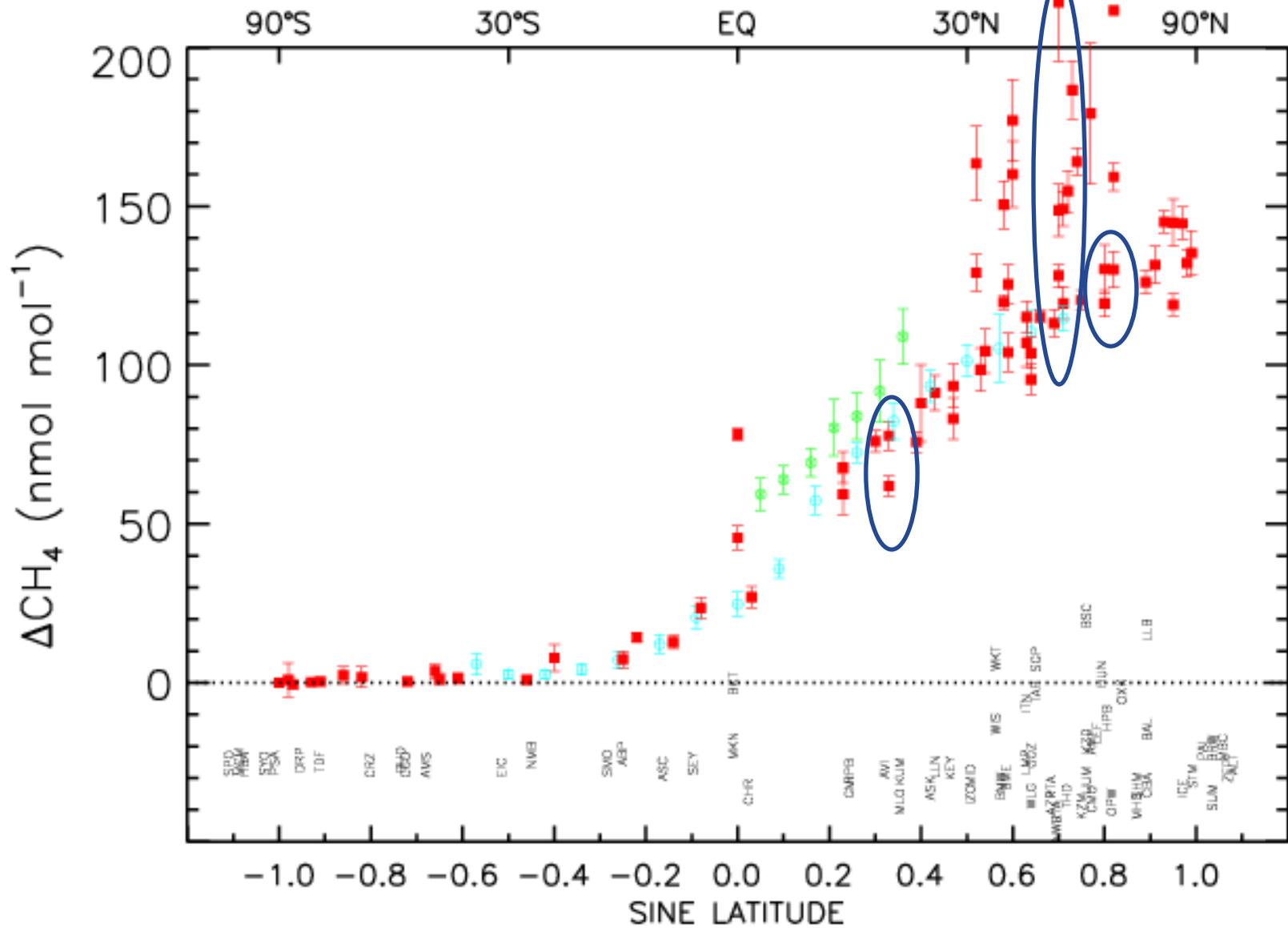
ESRL Zonally Averaged CH<sub>4</sub> (53 to 90°N)



# Conclusions

- Global CH<sub>4</sub> increase continues in 2010:
  - ~6.0 ppb yr<sup>-1</sup> from 2007 to 2010
  - Largest, most persistent anomaly in record
- Observation-based assessment of causes:
  - T and precipitation are key drivers
- Current observation network is insufficient:
  - Satellite sensors: low S/N and disinformation
  - *In situ* measurements: increase spatial coverage





# Global CH<sub>4</sub> Budget by Source

Source	Bousquet (Tg/yr)	IPCC Range (Tg/yr)
<i>Anthropogenic</i>		
Energy	110±13	74-106
Enteric fermentation	90±14	76-92
<b>Rice agriculture</b>	<b>31±5</b>	<b>31-112</b>
<b>Biomass burning</b>	<b>50±8</b>	<b>14-88</b>
Waste	55±11	35-69
<i>Natural</i>		
<b>Wetlands</b>	<b>147±15</b>	<b>100-231</b>
Termites	23±4	20-29
Oceans	19±6	4-15
<b>Total</b>	<b>525±8</b>	<b>503-610</b>
Sinks	Bousquet (Tg/yr)	IPCC (Tg/yr)
Troposphere	448±1	428-511
Stratosphere	37±1	30-45
Soil	21±3	26-34
<b>Total</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>492-581</b>

Bousquet et al., 2006, *Nature*, **443**, 439-443, doi:10.1038/nature05132.

# Constraints on Global CH<sub>4</sub> Budget

- Globally averaged CH<sub>4</sub>
  - Atmospheric burden: ~4990 Tg CH<sub>4</sub> in 2011
  - Radiative forcing (since PI): 0.5 W m<sup>-2</sup>
- Rate of increase
  - Imbalance between emissions and losses
- Spatial distribution of CH<sub>4</sub> abundance
  - Spatial distribution of emissions
- Seasonal cycle
  - Temporal distribution of emissions