

# Role of tropical wetlands in renewed growth since 2007 & 2013

Drivers & uncertainties

Methane Workshop 2017

Acknowledgements : WETCHIMP & GCP wetland  
modelers

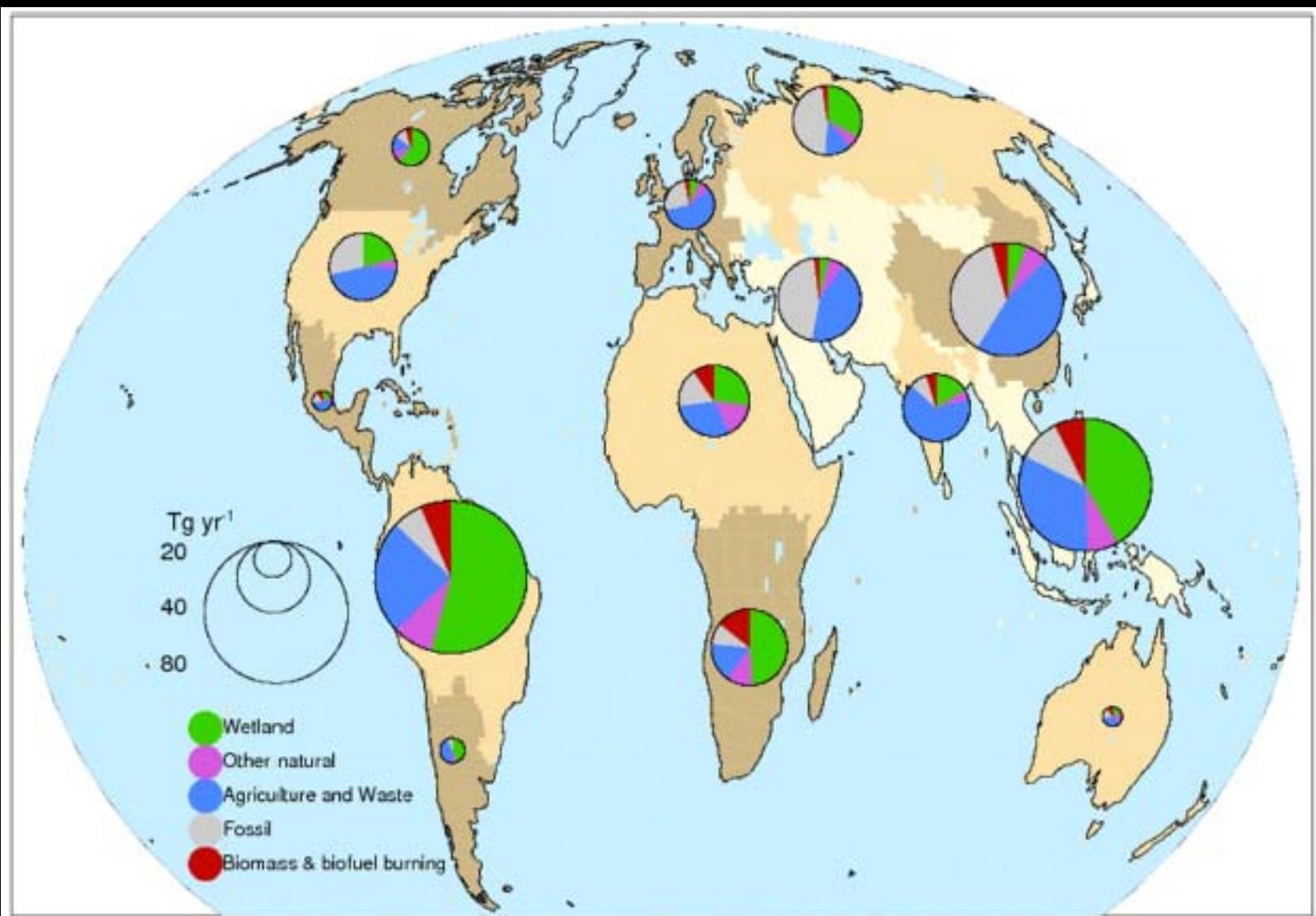
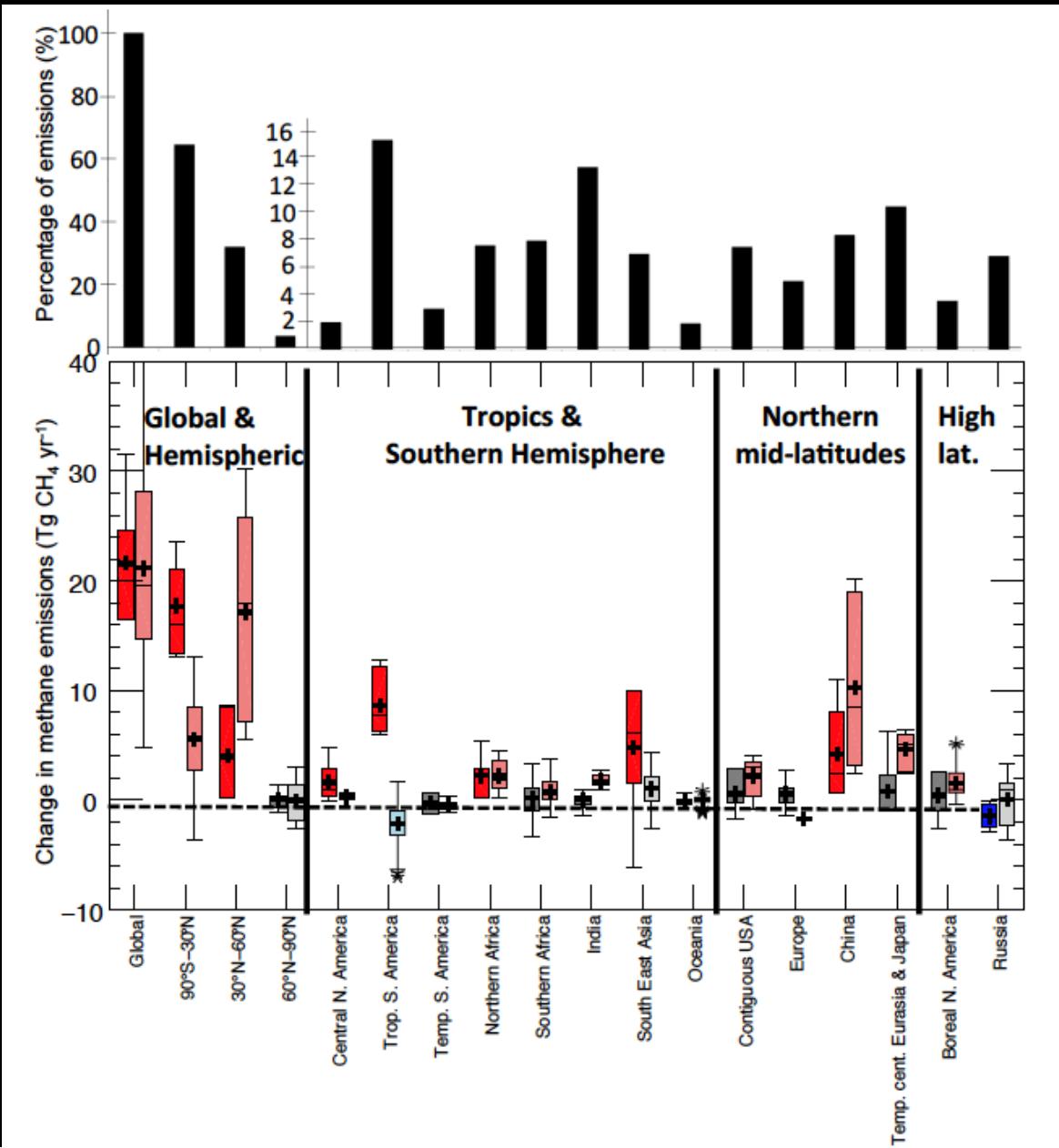
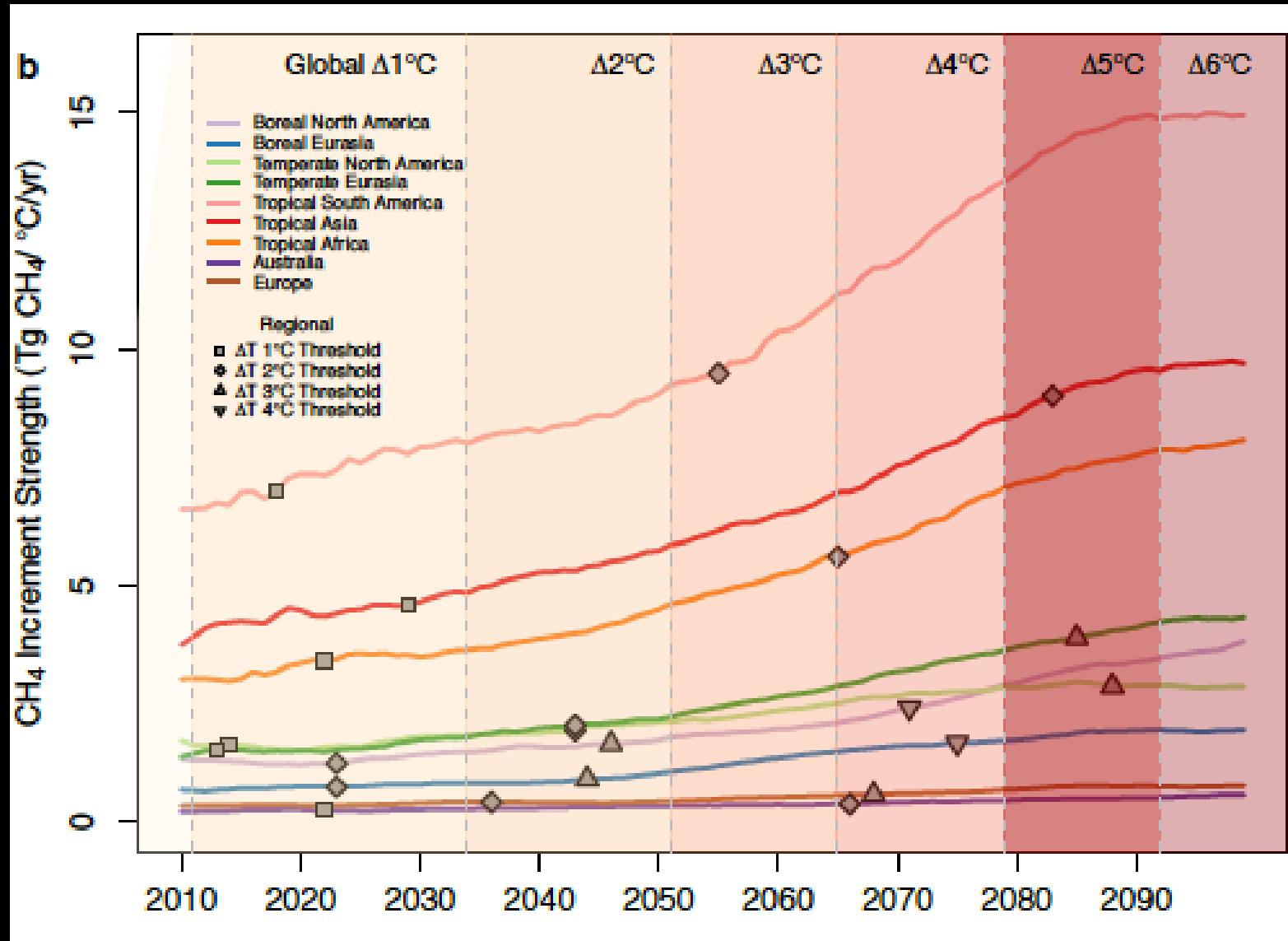


Figure 2. Annual methane emissions (in  $\text{Tg yr}^{-1}$  for the 2003–2012 decade) for fourteen continental regions and five emission categories. Estimations are the average of an ensemble of top-down inversion models described in Saunois *et al* (2016).

# Change in tropical CH<sub>4</sub> emissions



# Tropical CH<sub>4</sub> emission feedback



LPJ-wsl + TOPMODEL, permafrost, 106 RCP\*GCM combinations

Zhang et al in review

# Discussion topics for tropical wetlands

1. Distribution and dynamics of tropical wetlands
2. Climate sensitivity of tropical CH<sub>4</sub> emissions
3. Current tropical CH<sub>4</sub> monitoring networks
4. Optimizing monitoring requirements to reduce uncertainties



# 1. Distribution & dynamics of tropical wetlands

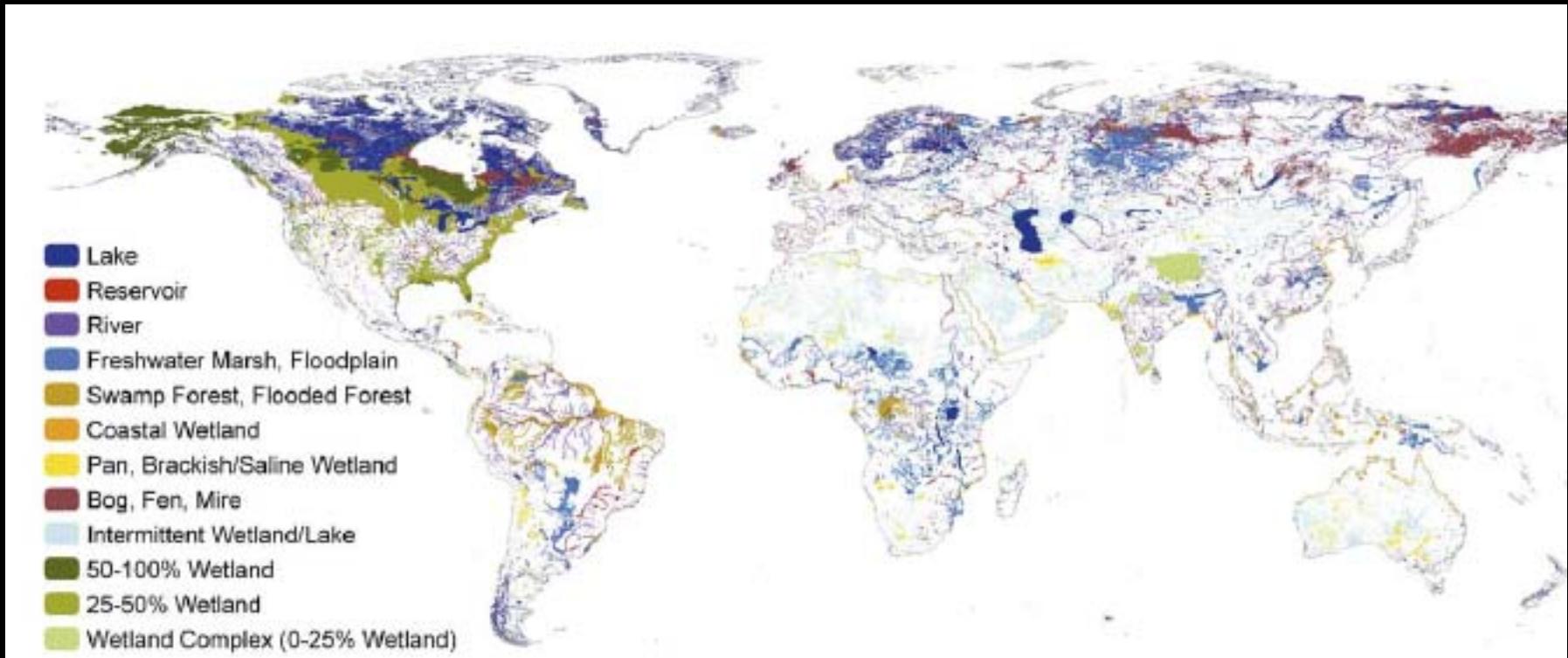
## Definitions

- Surface inundation
- Classification approaches (legal, AMSAR, USFWS...)

Wetland Classification Chart		
Major Categories	General Location	Wetland types
<b>Coastal Wetlands:</b>		
Marine (undiluted salt water)	Open coast	Shrub wetland, salt marsh, mangrove swamp
Estuarine (salt/freshwater mix)	Estuaries (deltas, lagoons)	Brackish marsh, shrub wetland, salt marsh, mangrove swamp
<b>Inland Wetlands:</b>		
Riverine (associated w/ rivers and streams)	River channels and floodplains	Bottomlands, freshwater marsh, delta marsh
Lacustrine (associated w/ lakes)	Lakes and deltas	Freshwater marsh, shrub and forest wetlands
Palustrine (shallow ponds, misc. freshwater wetlands)	Ponds, peatlands, uplands, ground water seeps	Ephemeral ponds, tundra peatland, ground water spring oasis, bogs

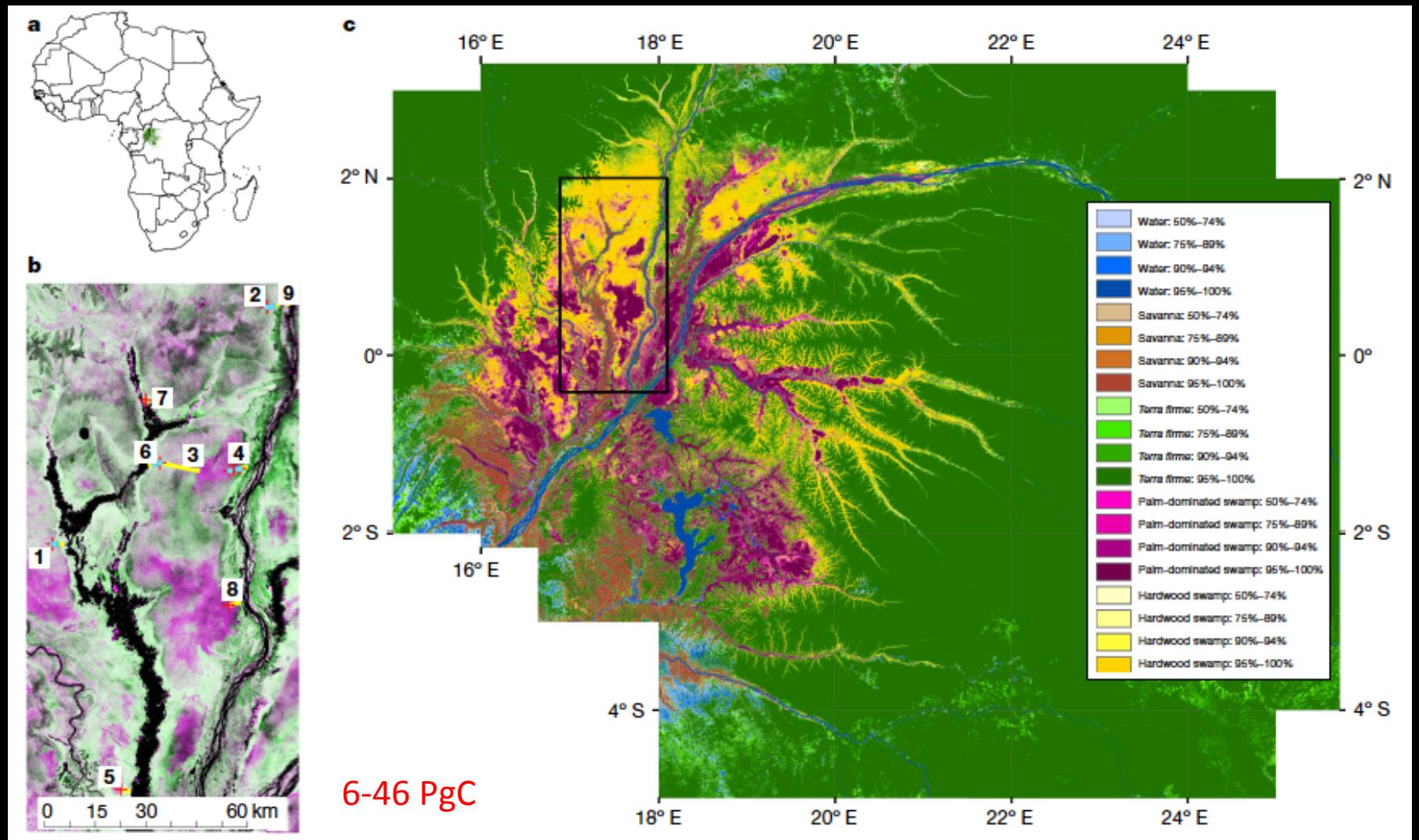
# 1. Distribution & dynamics of tropical wetlands

## *Static Maps*



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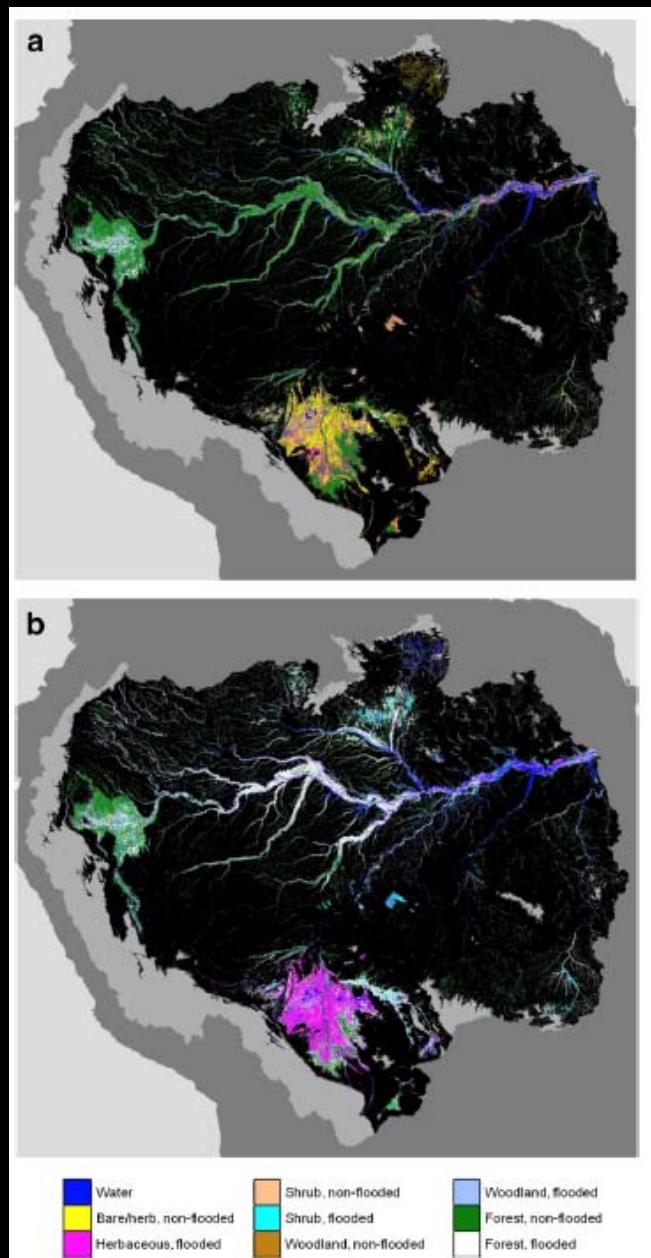
## Static Maps



Dargie et al. 2017

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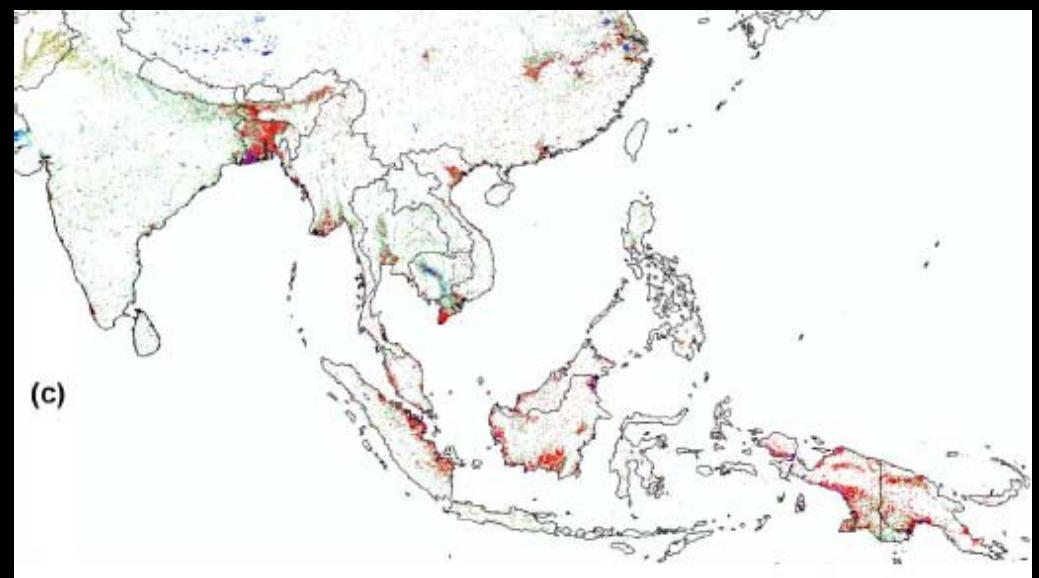
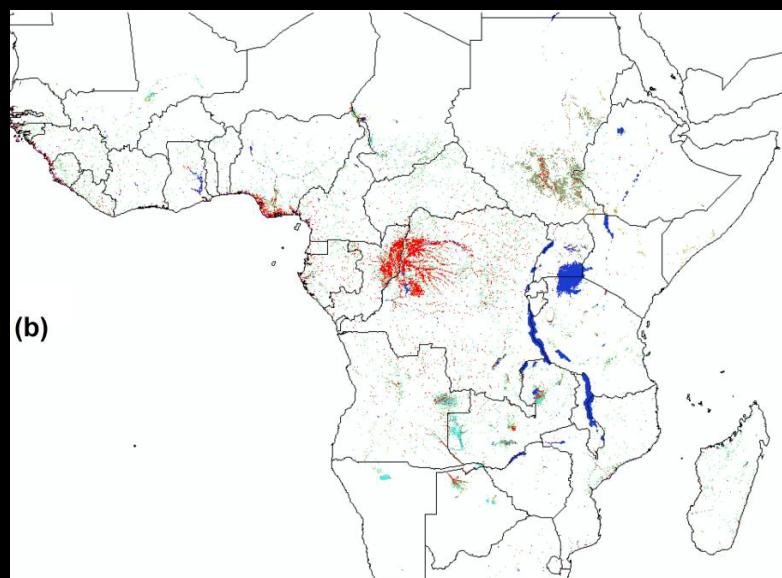
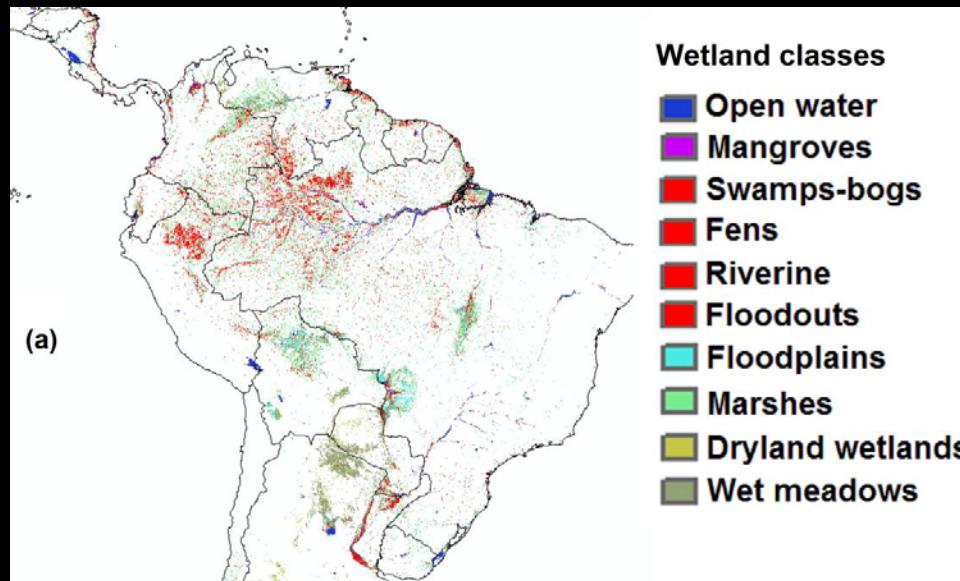


L-Band radar

Hess et al. 2015

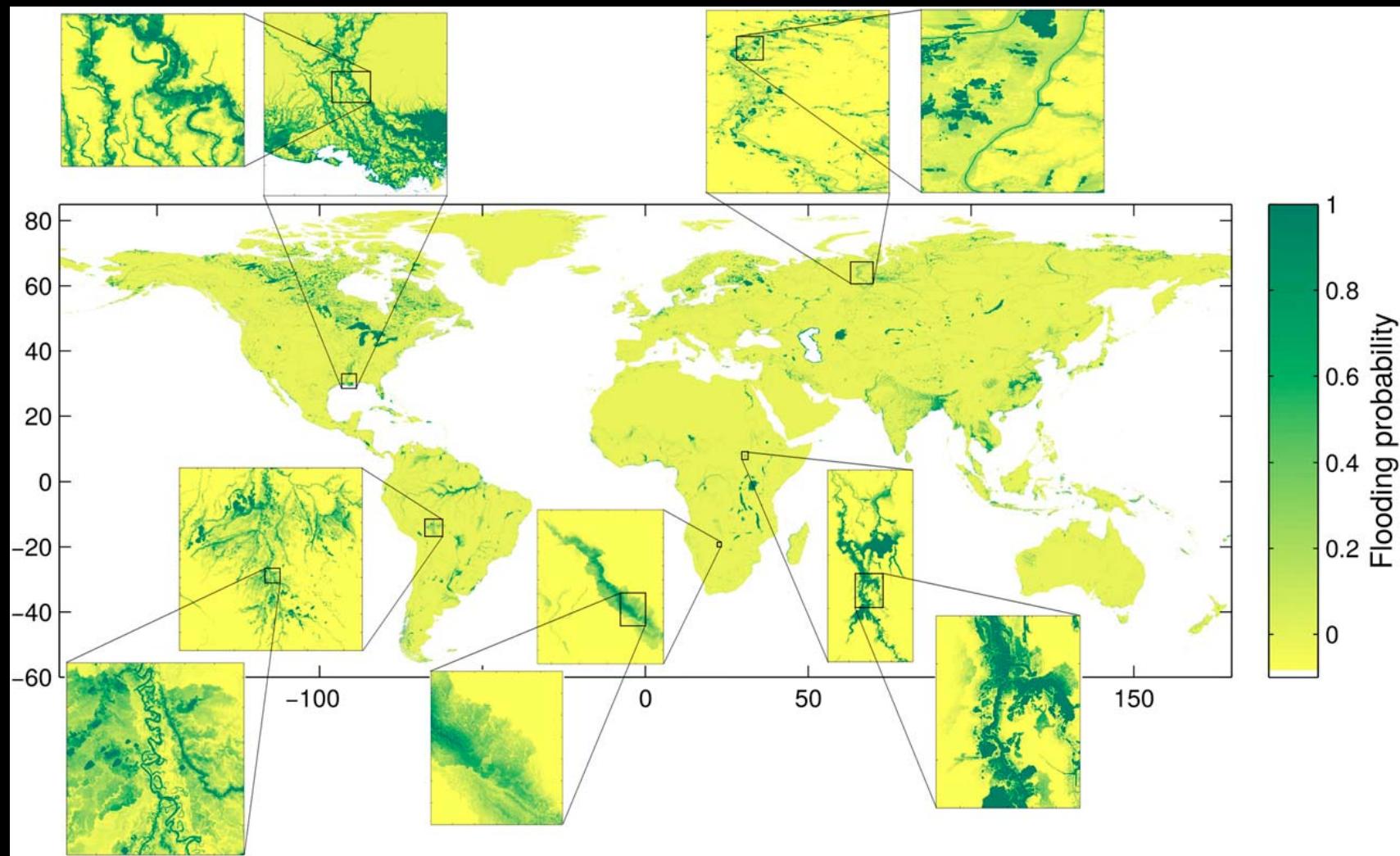
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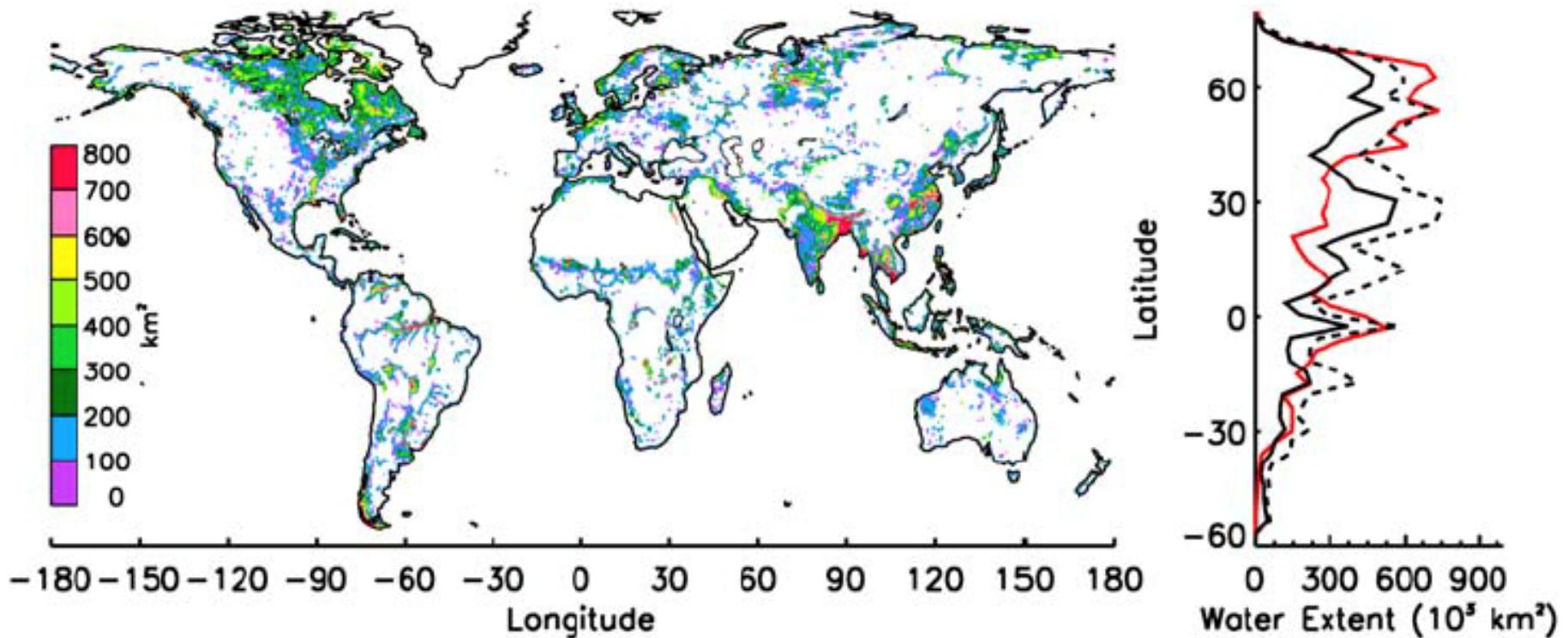
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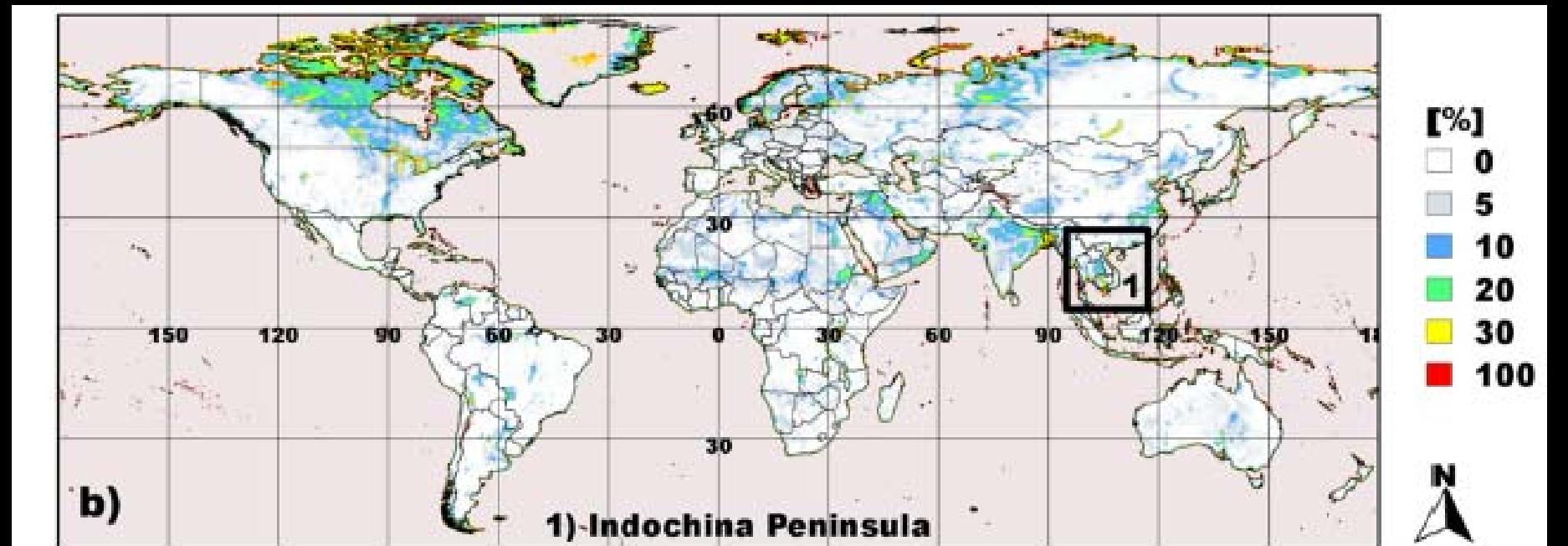


C & K-Band radar

Prigent et al. 2007

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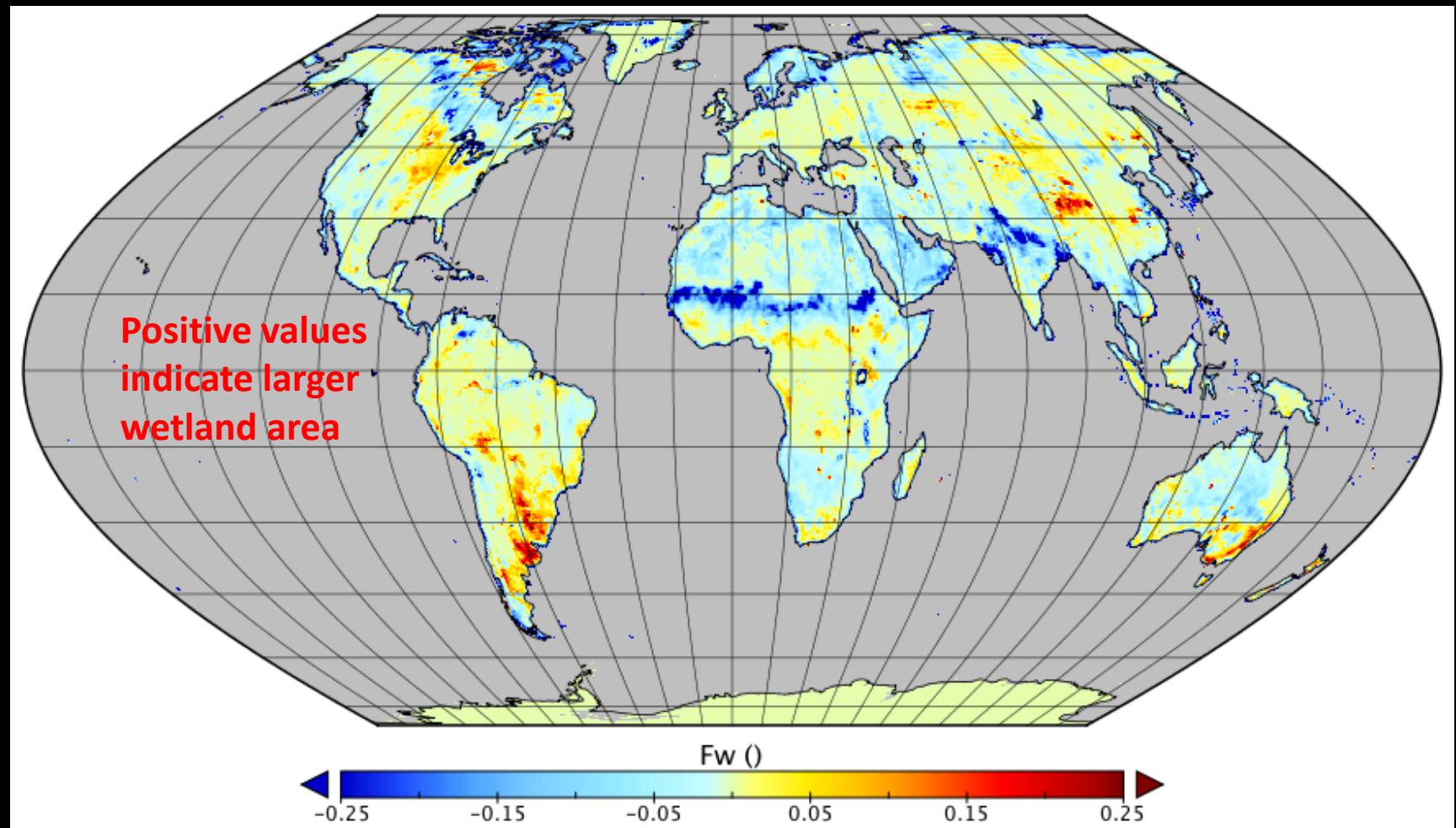
## *Dynamic Maps*



C & K-Band radar

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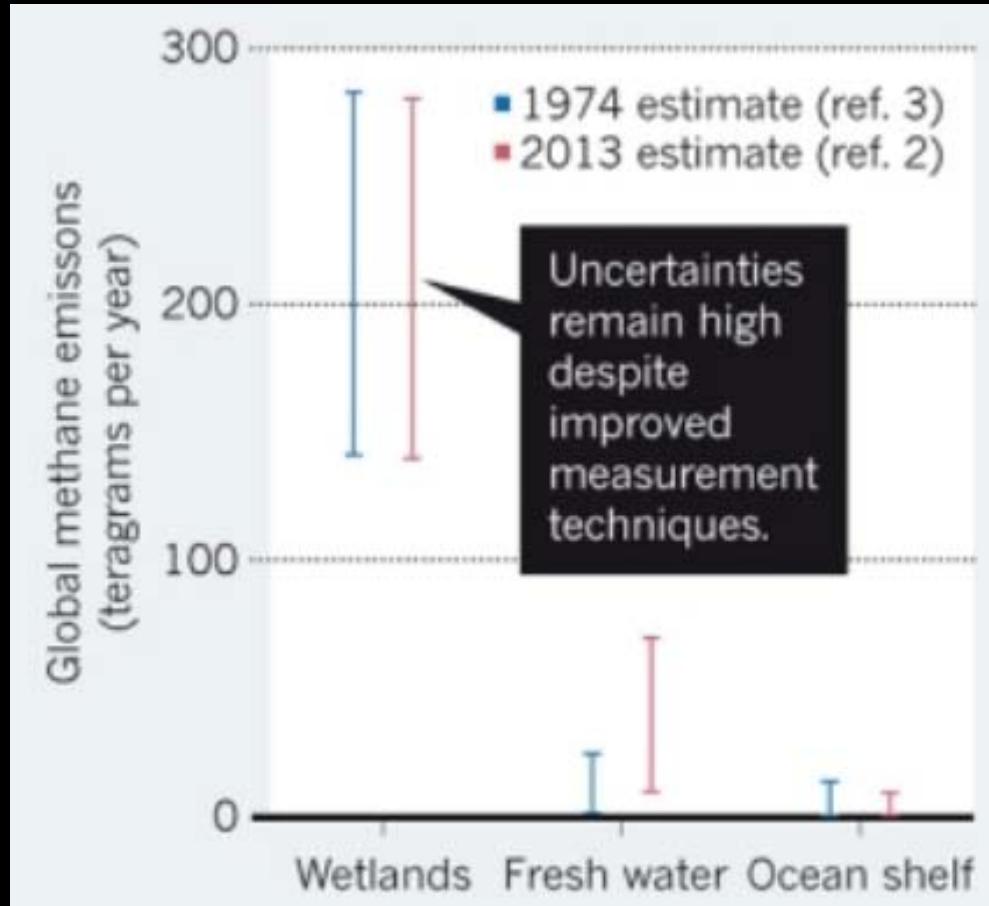
*Dynamic Maps (difference between SMAP and SWAMPS)*



## 2. Climate sensitivity of tropical CH<sub>4</sub> emissions

Model	Resolution (long. × lat.)	Coverage	Wetland determination scheme	CH <sub>4</sub> flux parameterization (see table footnotes)**	Principal references
CLM4Me	2.5° × 1.9°	Global	Model-simulated runoff and water table depth used in diagnostic equation that was parameterized for best fit to the GIEMS dataset.	$F = (R_{\text{het}} r_{\text{CH4:C}} f_{\text{pH}} f_{\text{pE}} Q_{10} - O) f_{\text{transport}} - O_{\text{atm}}$	Riley et al. (2011)
DLEM	0.5° × 0.5°	Global	Maximal extents from inundation dataset with simulated intra-annual dynamics.	$F = (P_{\max} C_{\text{labile}} f_T f_{\text{pH}} f_{\Theta} - O_{\text{trans}} - O_{\text{soil}}) f_{\text{transport}} - O_{\text{atm}}$	Tian et al. (2010, 2011); Xu and Tian (2012)
IAP-RAS	0.5° × 0.5°	Global	Prescribed extents from land cover dataset (CDIAC NDP017).	$F = f_T f_{\Theta} Q_{10}$	Mokhov et al. (2007); Eliseev et al. (2008)
LPJ-Bern	0.5° × 0.5°	Global	Prescribed peatlands and monthly inundation. Simulated dynamic wet mineral soils (saturated, non-inundated).	Peat: $F = (R_{\text{het}} r_{\text{CH4:C}} f_{\text{root}} f_{\text{WTP}} - O) f_{\text{transport}}$ Wetlands: $F = R_{\text{het}} r_{\text{CH4:C}}$ Wet soils: $F = R_{\text{het}} r_{\text{CH4:C}} f_{\Theta} - O_{\text{atm}}$	Spahni et al. (2011)
LPJ-WHyMe	0.5° × 0.5°	Peatlands (> 35° N)	Prescribed peatland extents (Tarnocai et al., 2009) with simulated saturated/unsaturated conditions.	$F = (R_{\text{het}} r_{\text{CH4:C}} f_{\text{root}} f_{\text{WTP}} - O) f_{\text{transport}}$	Wania et al. (2009a,b, 2010)
LPJ-WSL	0.5° × 0.5°	Global	Prescribed from monthly inundation dataset.	$F = R_{\text{het}} r_{\text{CH4:C}} f_{\text{ecosys}}$	Hodson et al. (2011)
ORCHIDEE	1.0° × 1.0°	Global	Mean yearly extent over 1993–2004 period scaled to that of inundation dataset with model calculated intra- and inter-annual dynamics.	$F = (R_0 C_{\text{labile}} f_{\text{WTP}} f_T Q_{10} - O) f_{\text{transport}}$	Ringeval et al. (2010, 2011) Ringeval (2011) Ringeval et al. (2012)
SDGVM	0.5° × 0.5°	Global	Independently simulated extents.	$F = R_{\text{het}} r_{\text{CH4:C}} f_{\text{WTP}} f_T Q_{10} - O$	Hopcroft et al. (2011)
UVic-ESCM	3.6° × 1.8°	Global	Independently simulated extents.	n.a.	Singarayer et al. (2011)
UW-VIC	100 km*	W. Siberian lowlands	Prescribed peatland extents with inundation dataset dynamics modulated by internally calculated saturated/unsaturated conditions.	$F = (R_0 f_{\text{NPP}} f_{\text{root}} f_T Q_{10} - O) f_{\text{transport}}$	Avis et al. (2011) Bohn et al. (2007); Bohn and Lettenmaier (2010)

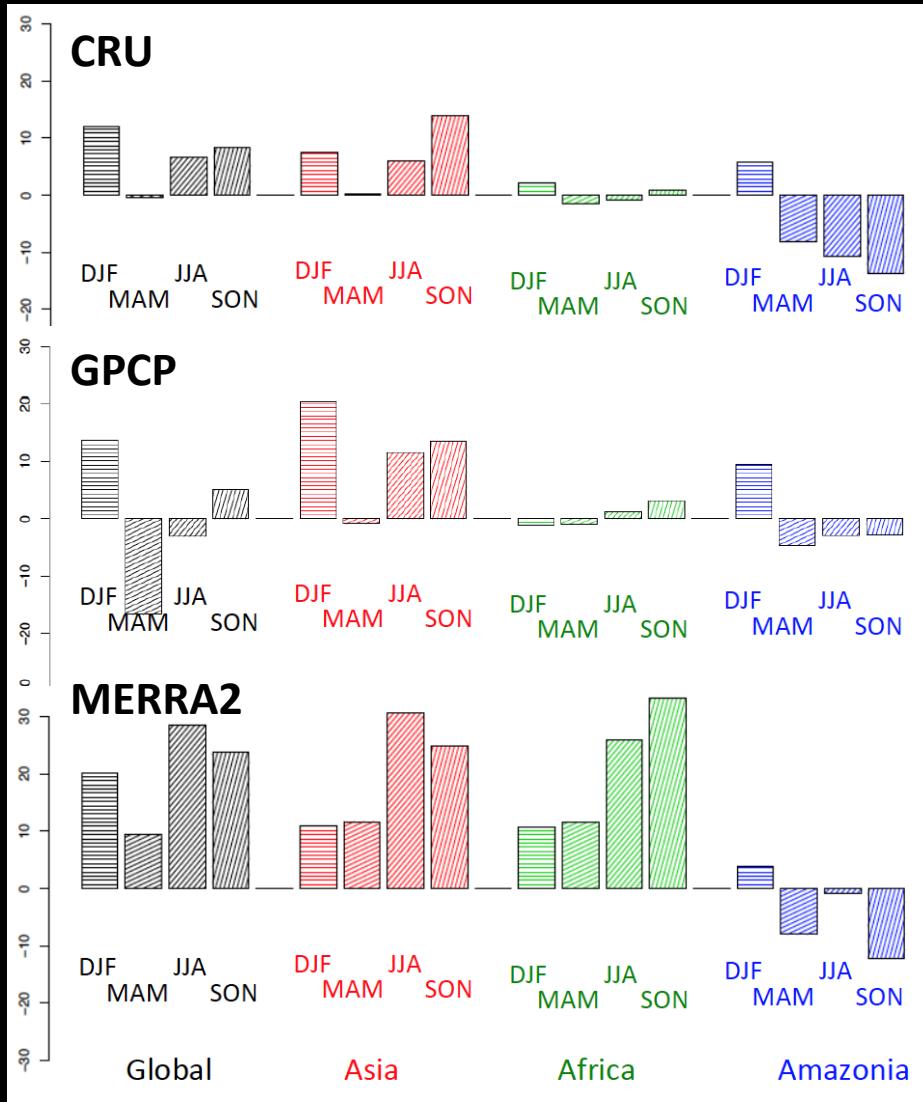
## 2. Climate sensitivity of tropical CH<sub>4</sub> emissions



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### *Meteorological data uncertainty*

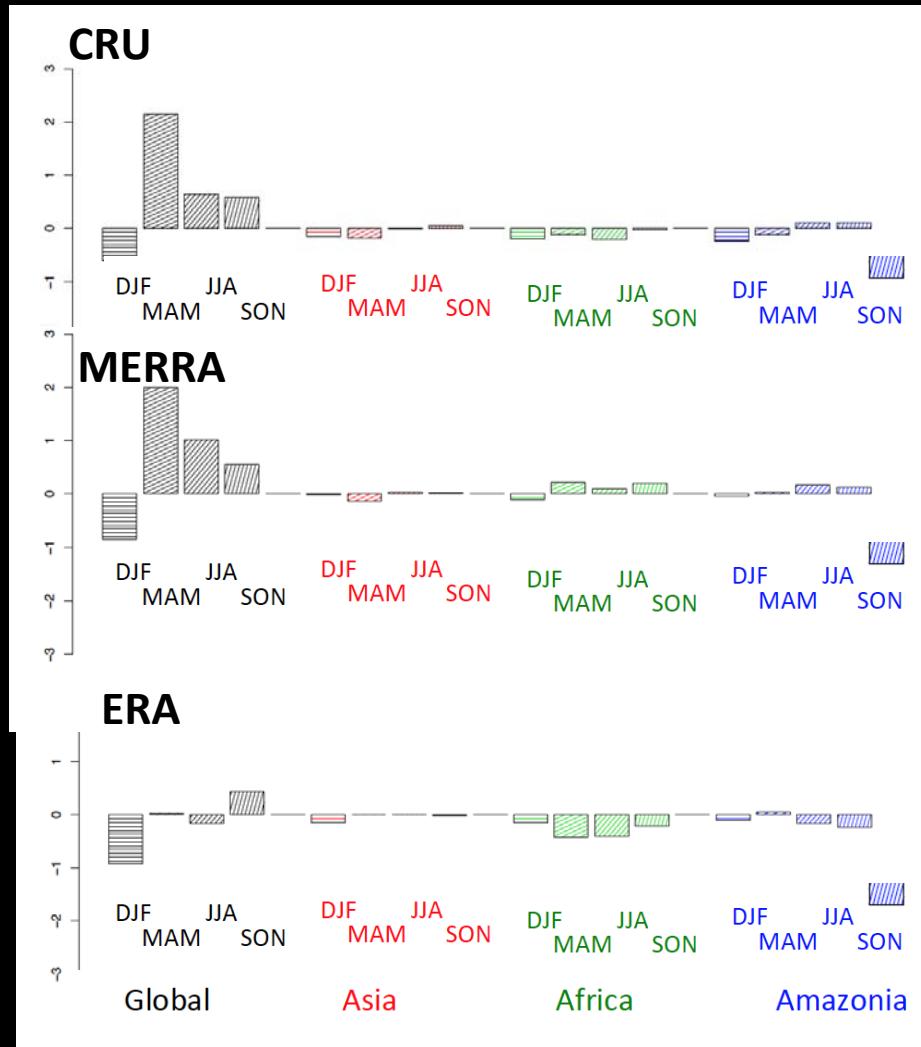
Precipitation anomalies (mm)  
(2007-2015 vs. 2000-2006)



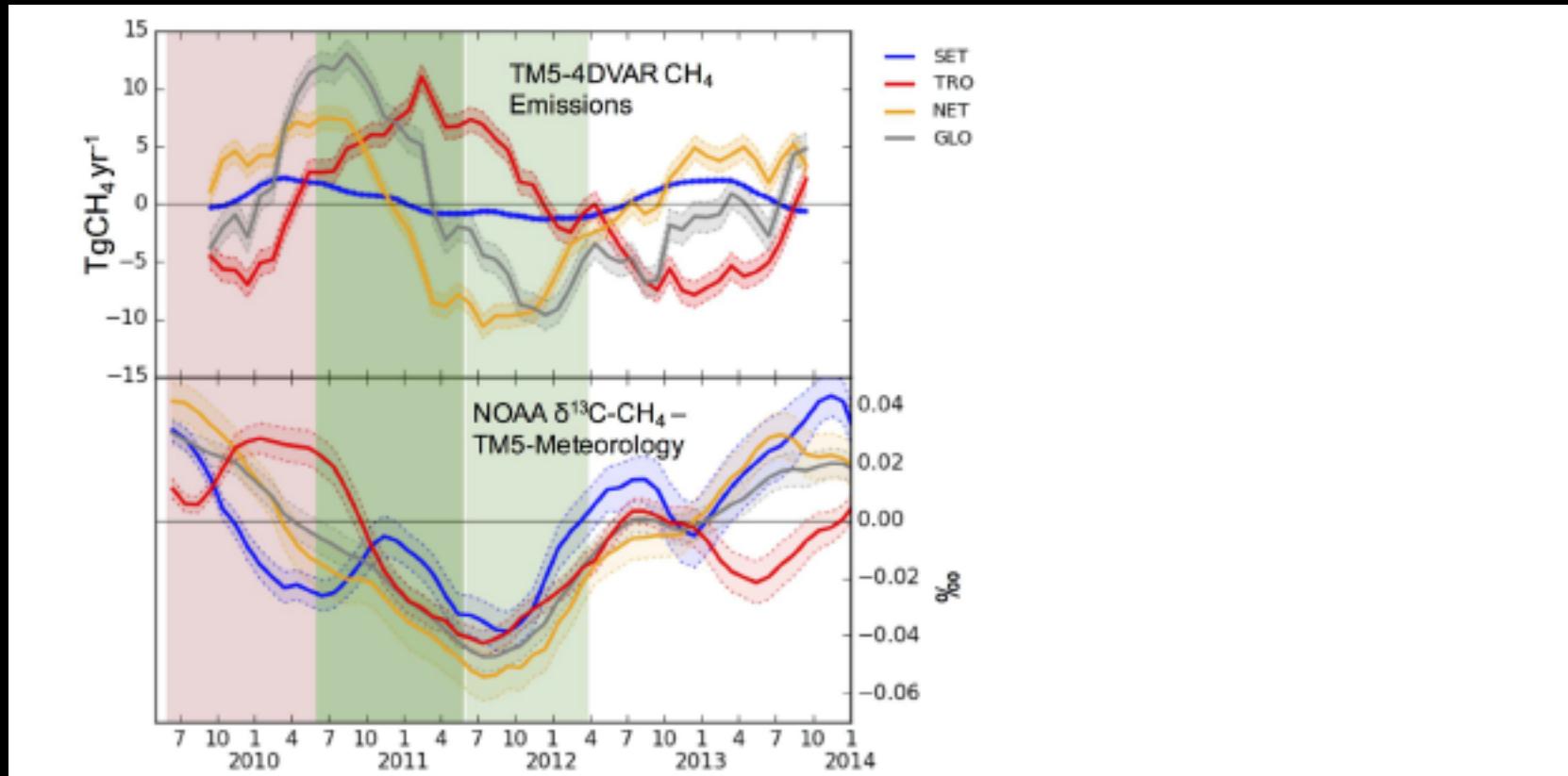
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Temperature anomalies (C)  
(2007-2015 vs. 2000-2006)

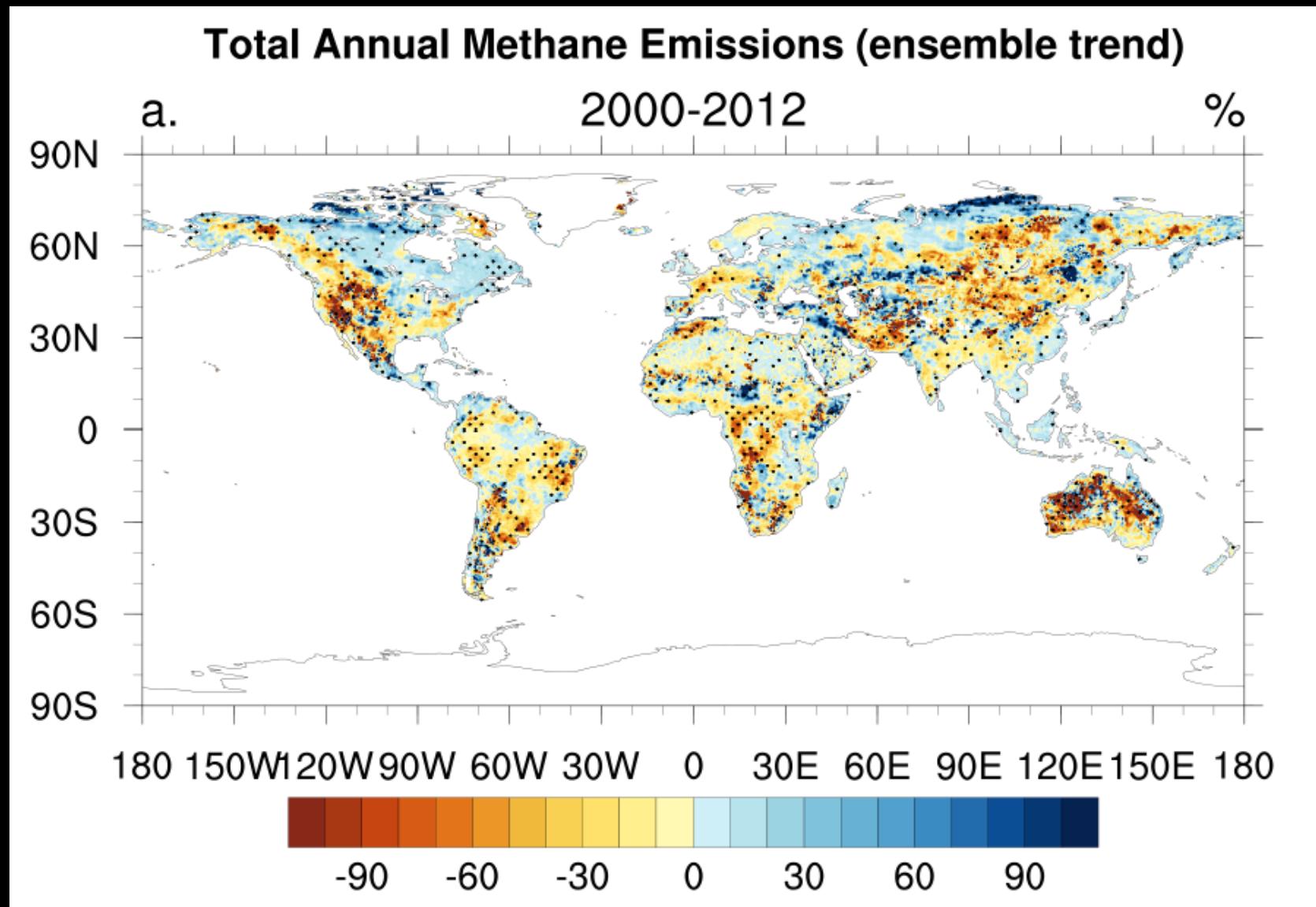


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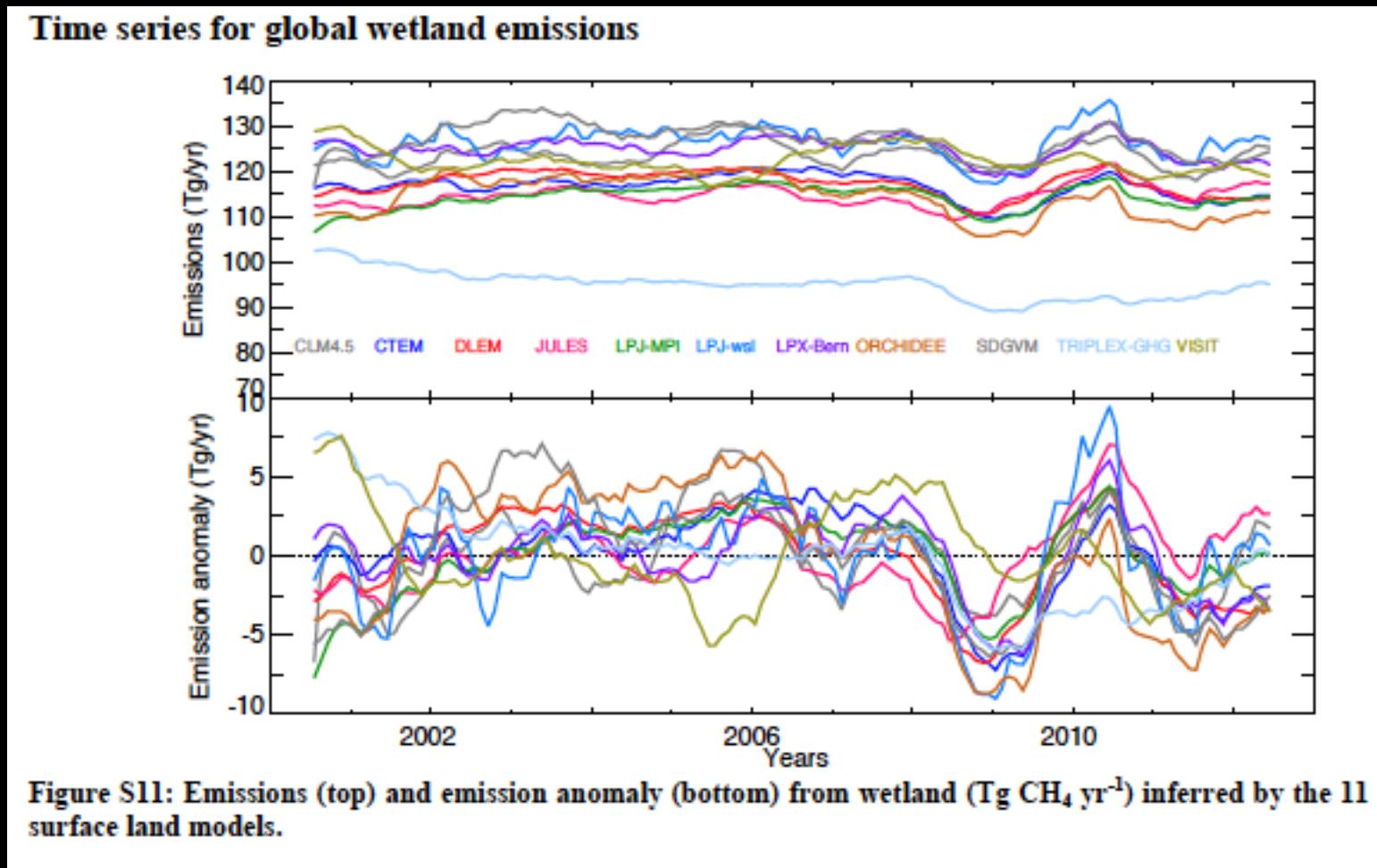


**Figure 2.** (a) Detrended and smoothed CH<sub>4</sub> surface emissions estimates from TM5-4DVAR for the same regions as in Fig. 1. The variability of GFED4s biomass burning emissions has been subtracted. (b) δ<sup>13</sup>C-CH<sub>4</sub> measurements<sup>54</sup> corrected for the influence of transport using a meteorology-only TM5 simulation of δ<sup>13</sup>C-CH<sub>4</sub><sup>32</sup>. The light shaded regions represent the ±1 $\sigma$  uncertainty of the respective time series.

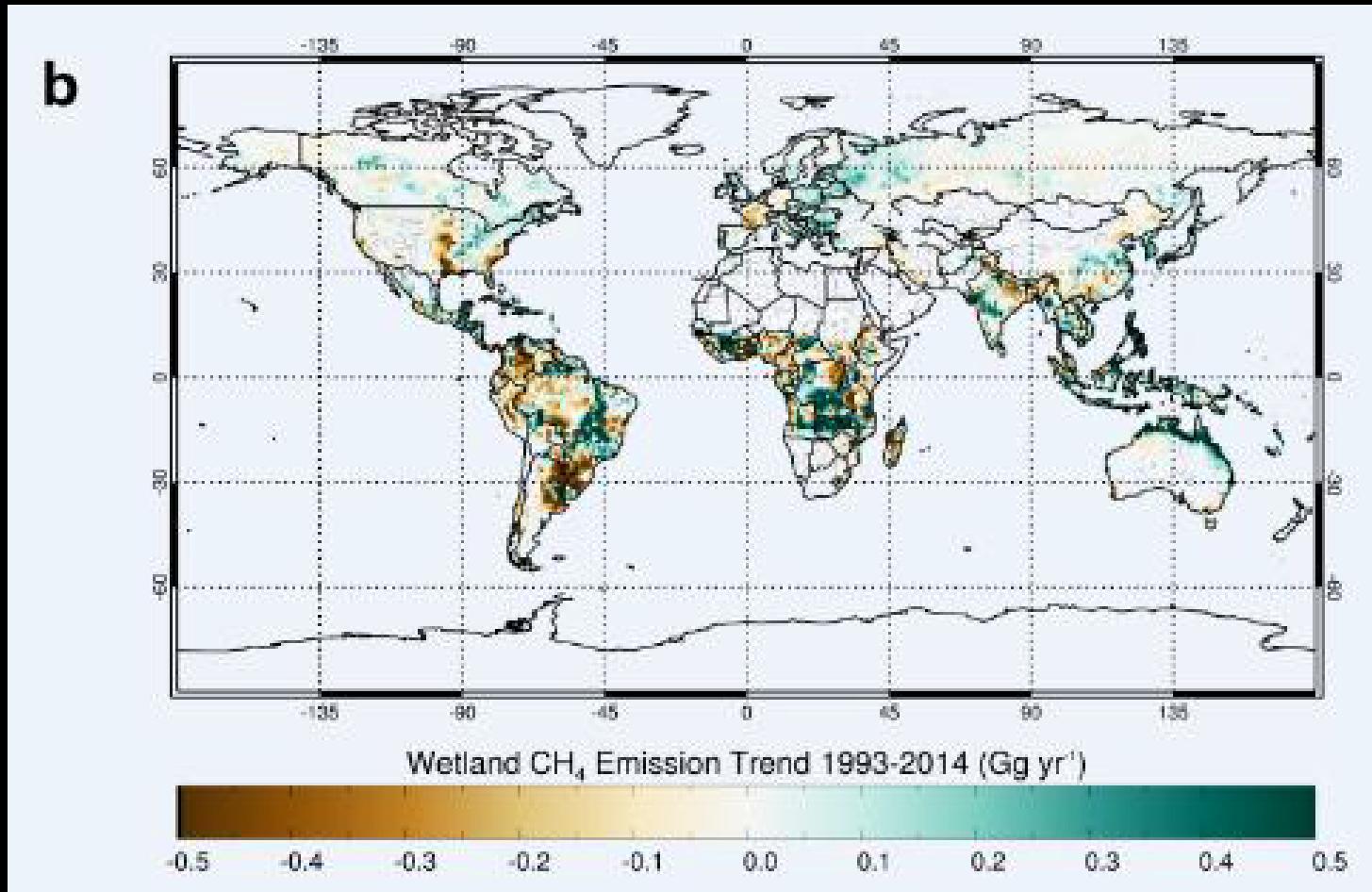
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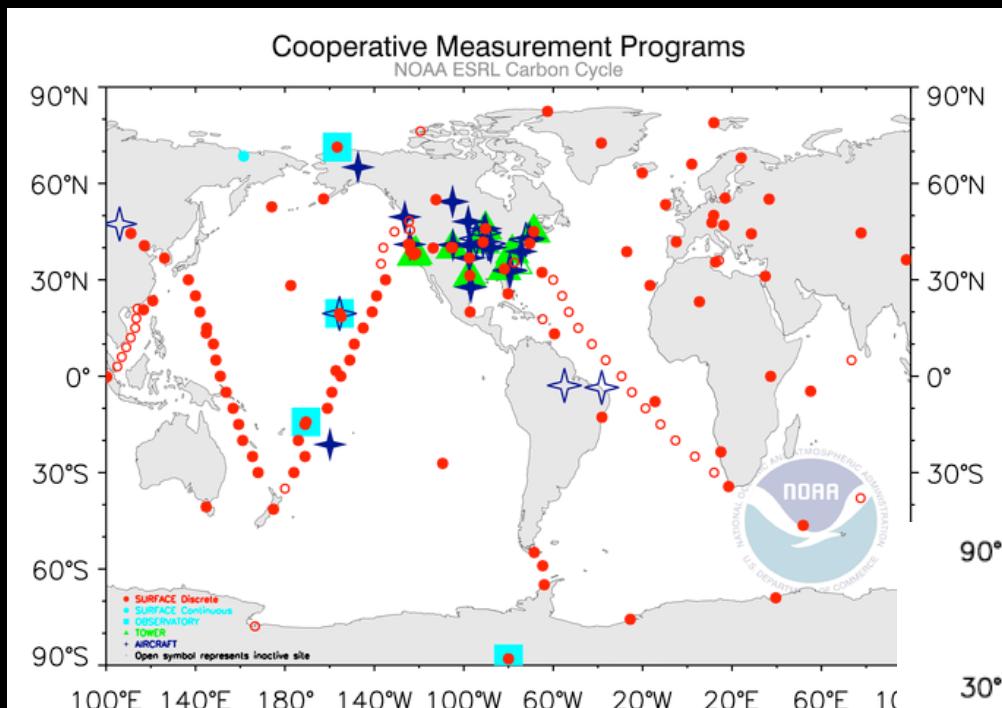


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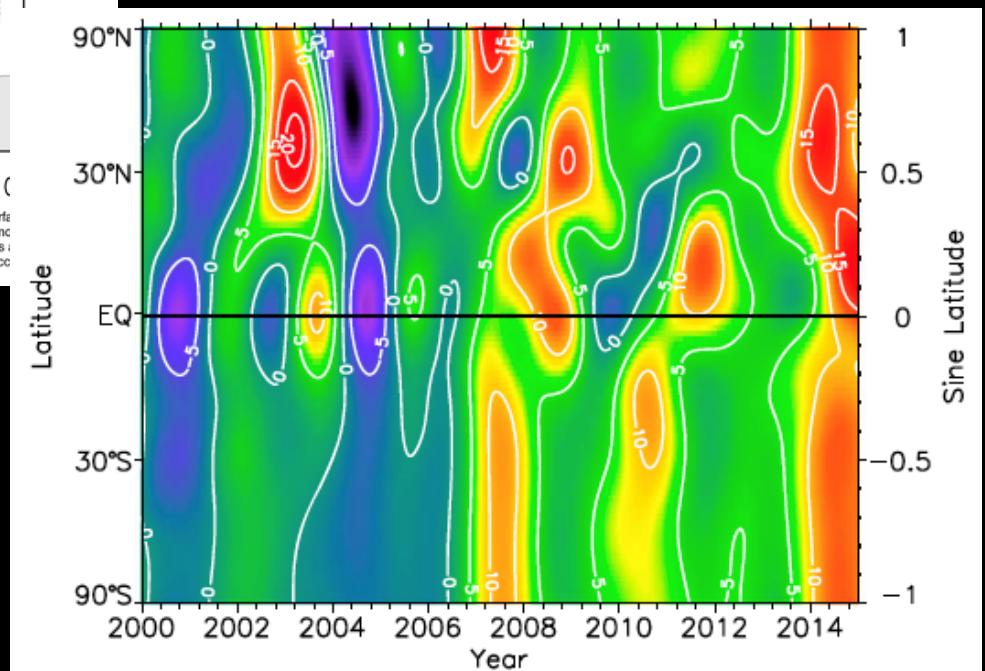


~4 Tg CH<sub>4</sub> increase from 2007 onward from wetlands

### 3. Current tropical CH<sub>4</sub> monitoring networks



NOAA ESRL Carbon Cycle operates 4 measurement programs. Semi-continuous measurements are made at 4 baseline observatories, a few surface discrete measurements are made at tall towers. Discrete surface and aircraft samples are measured in Boulder, CO. Presently, atmospheric carbon dioxide, methane, carbon monoxide, nitrous oxide, sulfur hexafluoride, the stable isotopes of carbon dioxide and methane, and halocarbon and volatile organic compounds are measured. Contact: Dr. Pieter Tans, NOAA ESRL Carbon Cycle, Boulder, Colorado, (303) 497-6678, [pieter.tans@noaa.gov](mailto:pieter.tans@noaa.gov), <http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/ccgg/>



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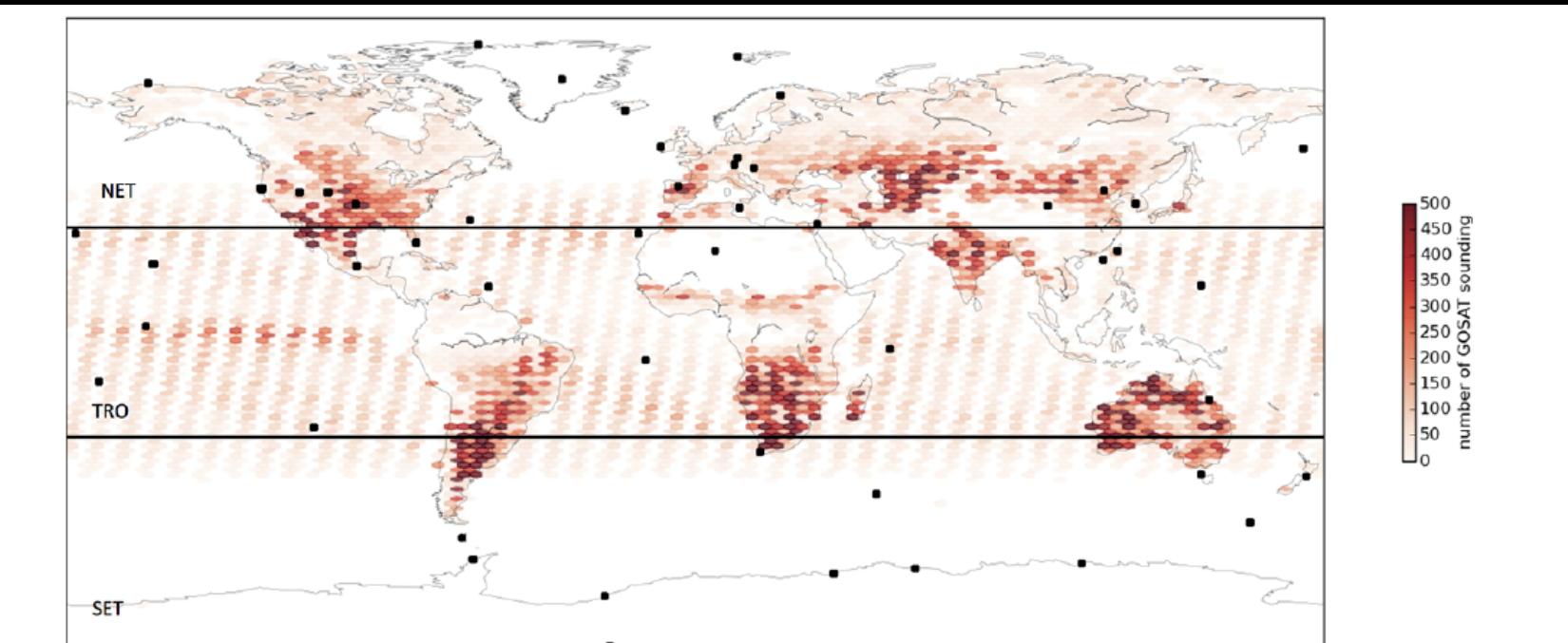


Figure 2: Coverage of GOSAT RemoteC full-physics XCH<sub>4</sub> and the NOAA and CSIRO surface air sampling sites (black dots) that were used. Only surface sites with continuous coverage between 2009-2015 and at least monthly temporal resolution were used. This map was generated using python v2.7 with matplotlib-basemap library [Hunter, 2007]