



Investigating CH₄ emissions from tropical wetlands

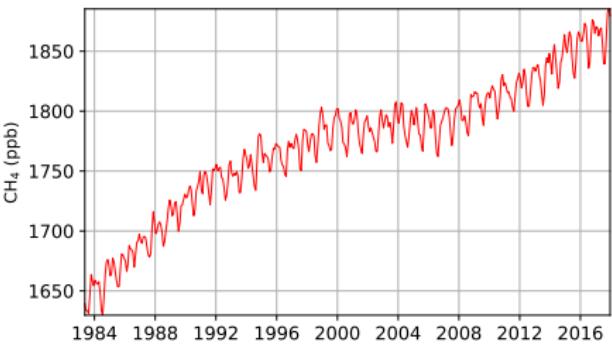
A.Klemme

T. Warneke, N. Daskalakis, O. Schneising-Weigel, M. Vrekoussis, J. Notholt

March 01, 2019

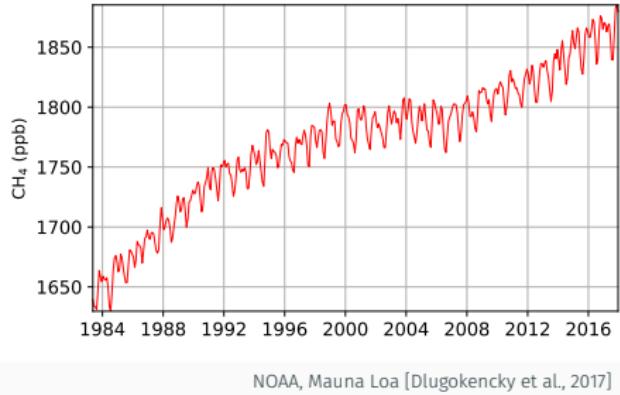
Universität Bremen

Motivation



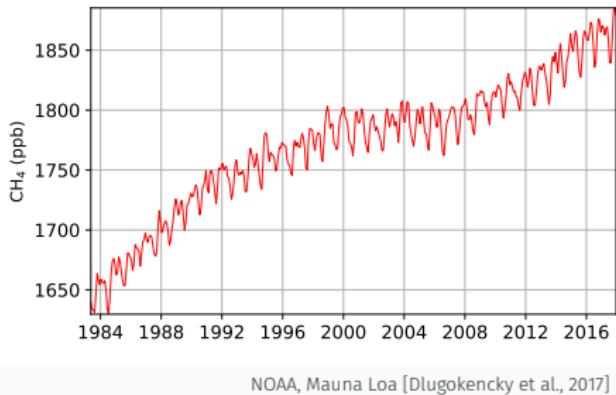
Motivation

- Methane Sources:
 - Wetlands
 - Agriculture
 - Fossil Fuel
 - Other
- Methane Sink:
 - Reaction with OH⁻



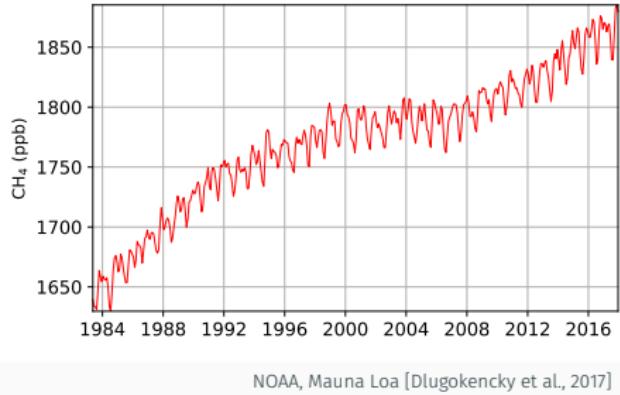
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- Methane Sources:
 - Wetlands (216.9 Tg/yr)
 - Agriculture (143.6 Tg/yr)
 - Fossil Fuel (122.1 Tg/yr)
 - Other (118.4 Tg/yr)
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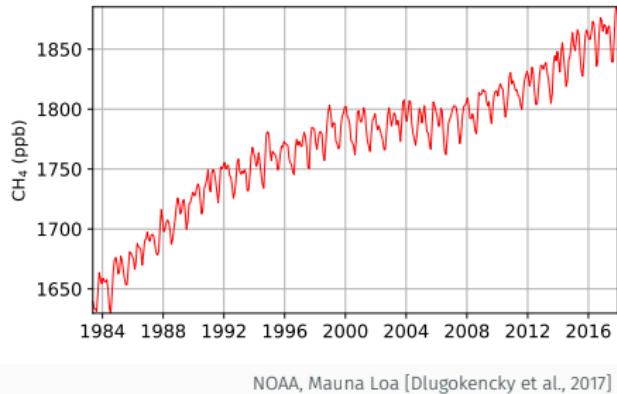
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- Natural wetland emissions: 20 to 50 % of global CH₄ emissions

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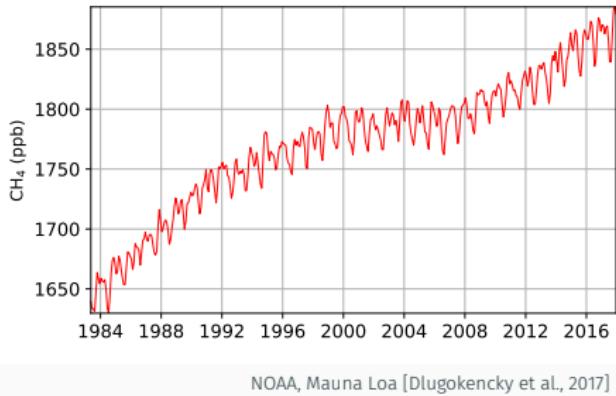
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 - waterlogged areas of high carbon content → methanogenesis

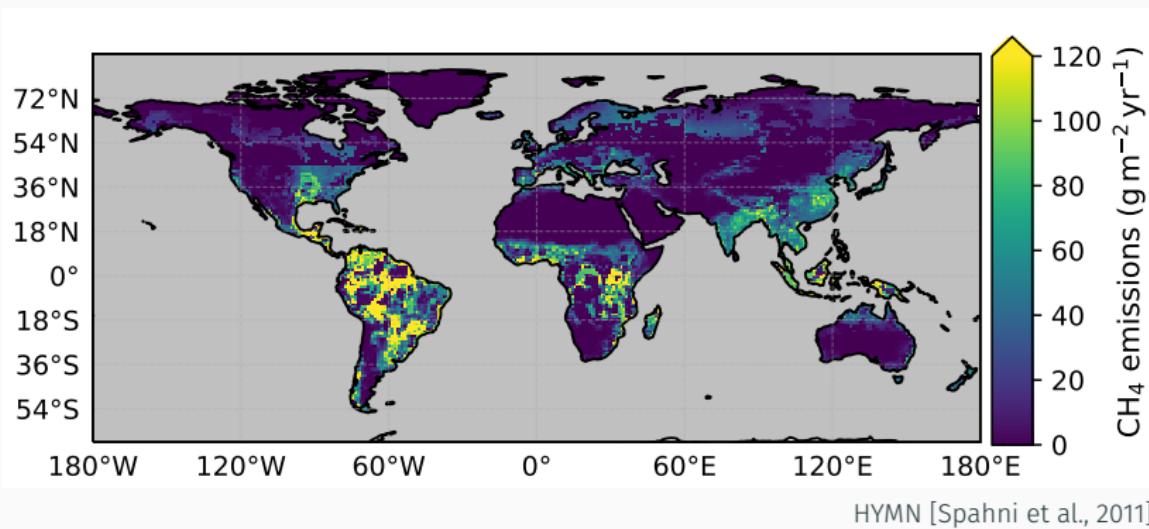
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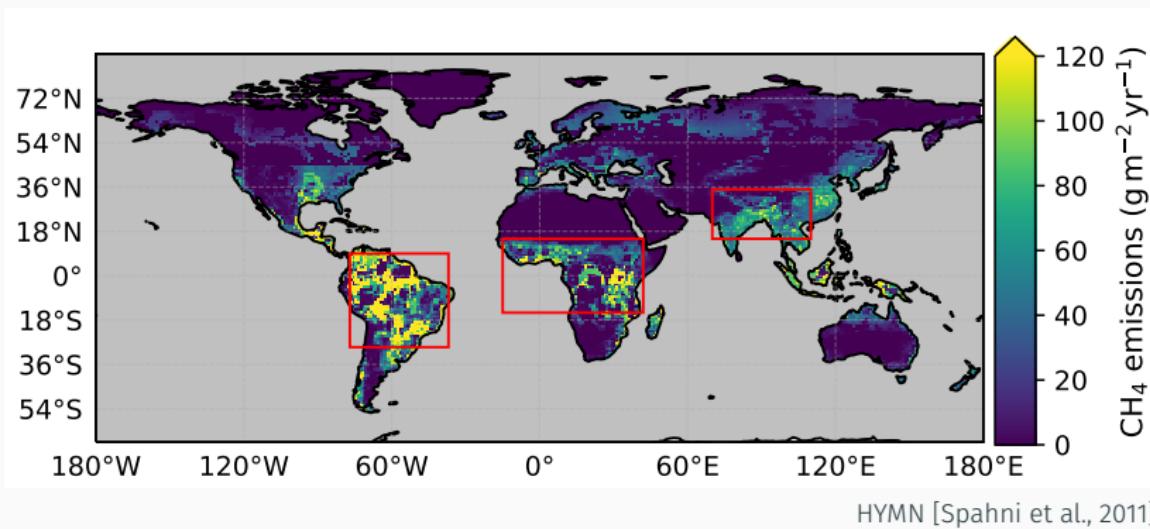


- Natural wetland emissions: 20 to 50 % of global CH₄ emissions
 - waterlogged areas of high carbon content → methanogenesis
- > 50 % of wetl. emis. between 25 °N and 25 °S

Global distribution of rice & wetland emissions



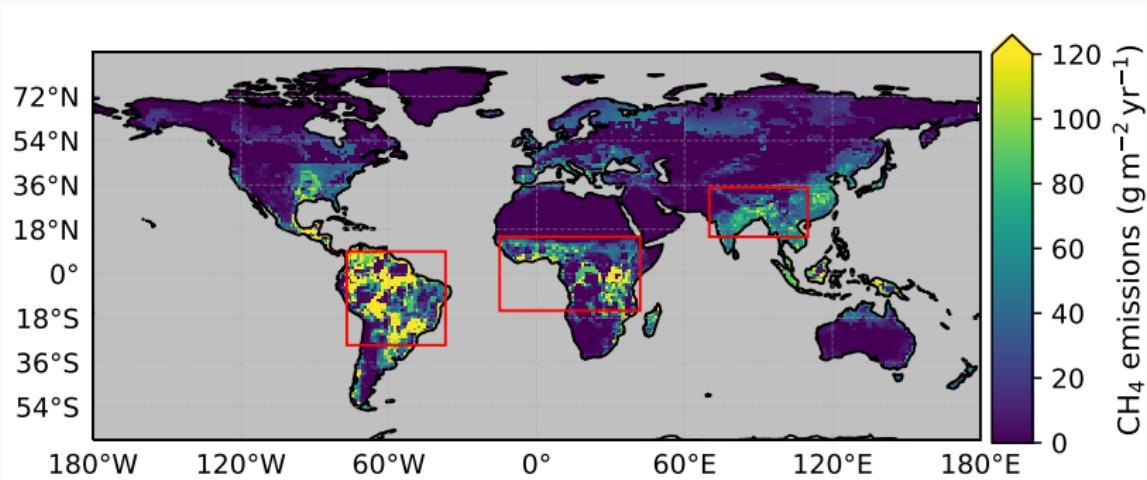
Global distribution of rice & wetland emissions



Interesting emission regions:

- Amazon river basin
- Congo river basin
- Ganges-Brahmaputra-Meghna river basin

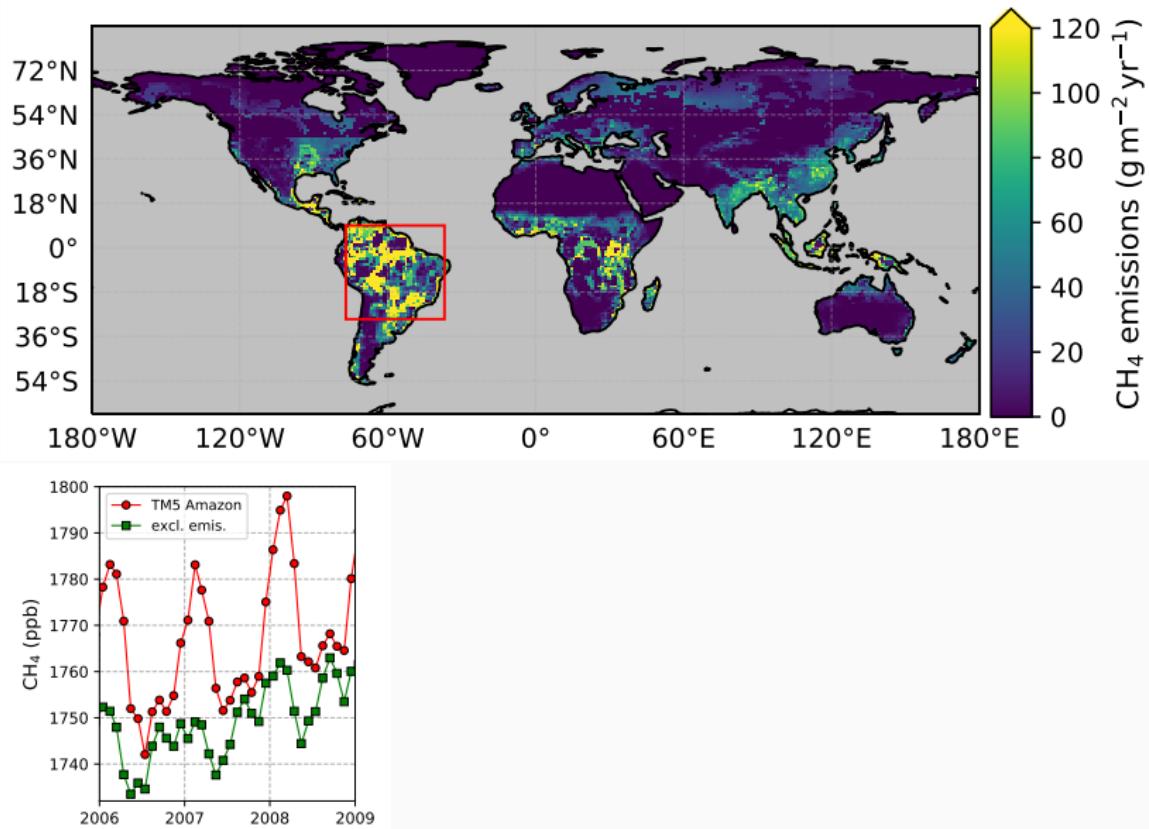
Impact of local emissions on atmospheric CH₄ concentrations



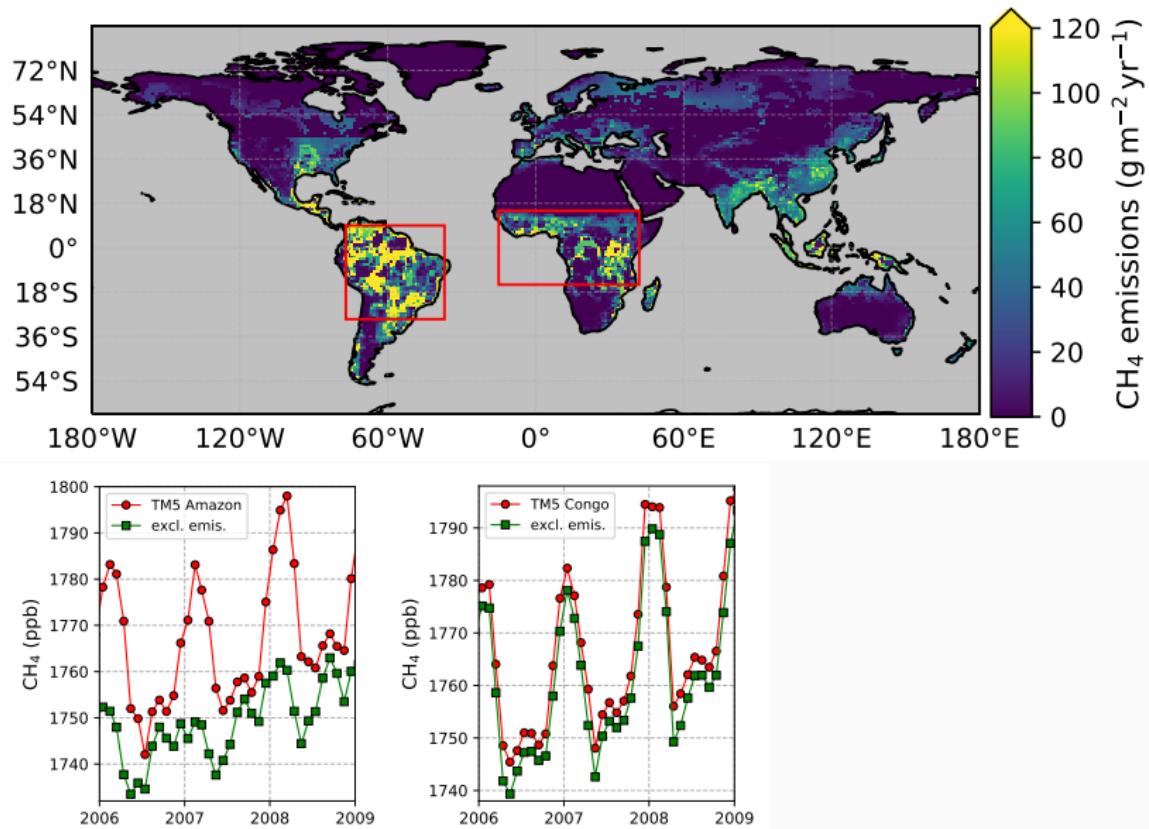
Two model runs for atmospheric methane:

1. calculated with full emission product
2. calculated excluding local emissions

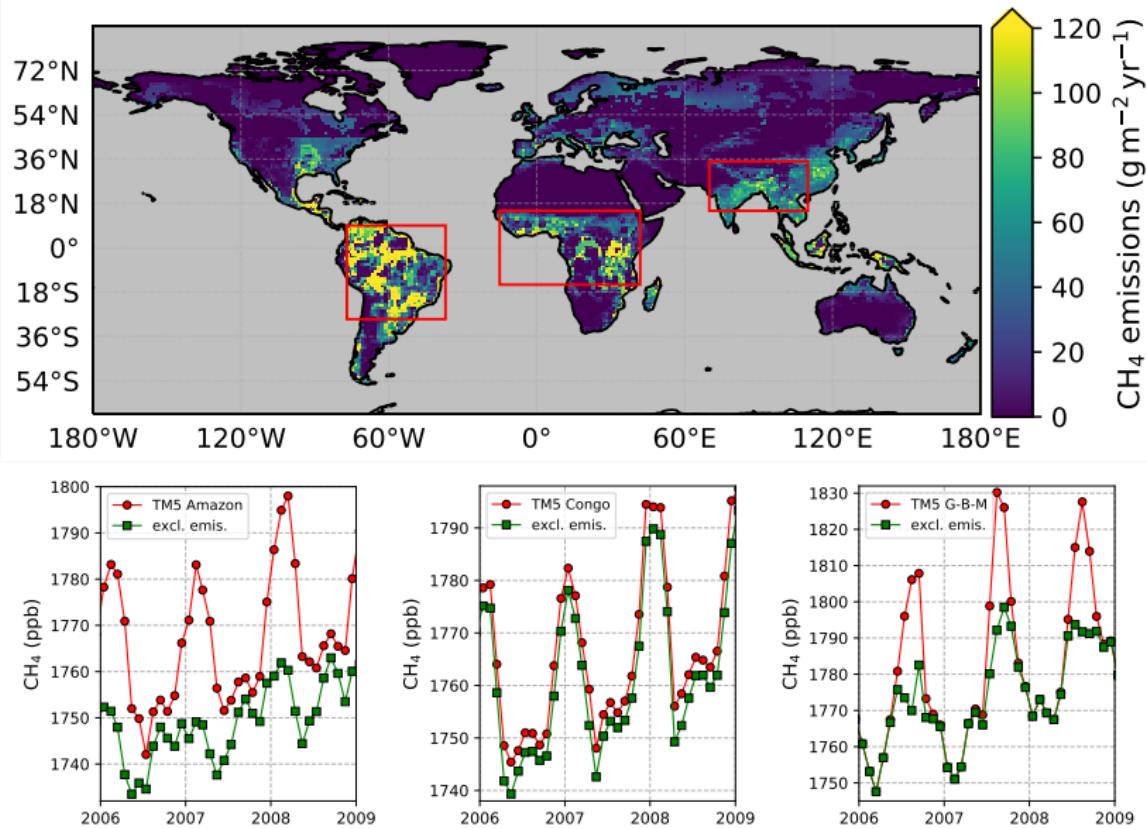
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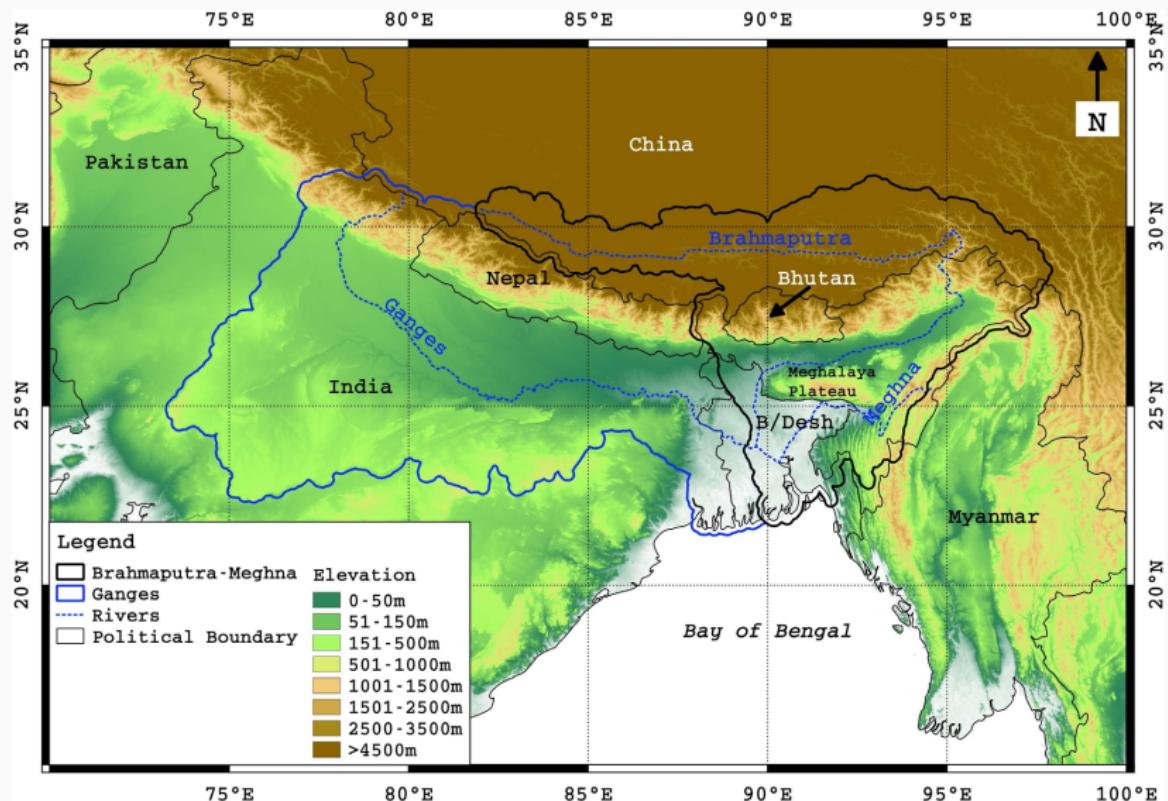
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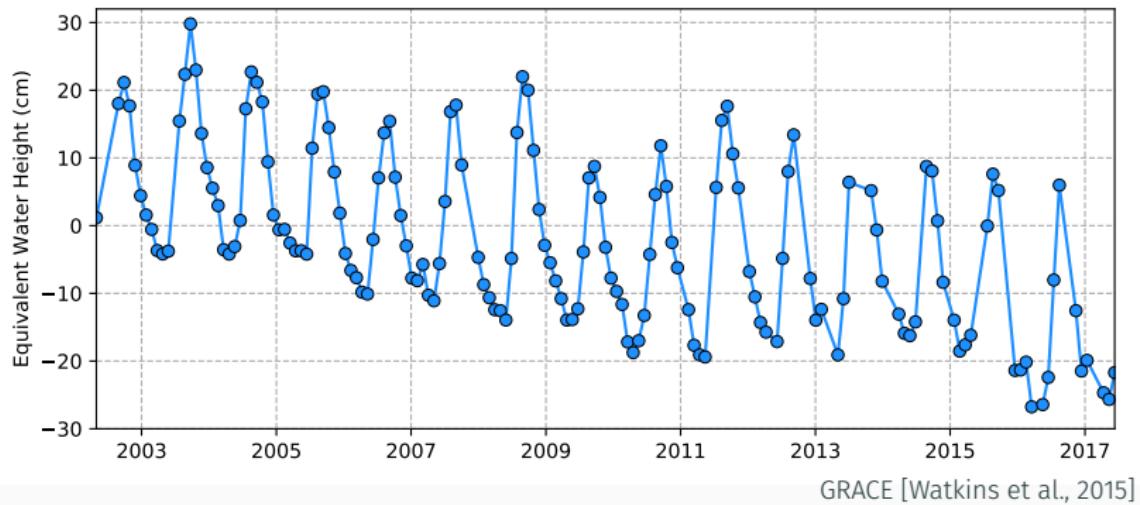


Ganges-Brahmaputra-Meghna (G-B-M) River Basin



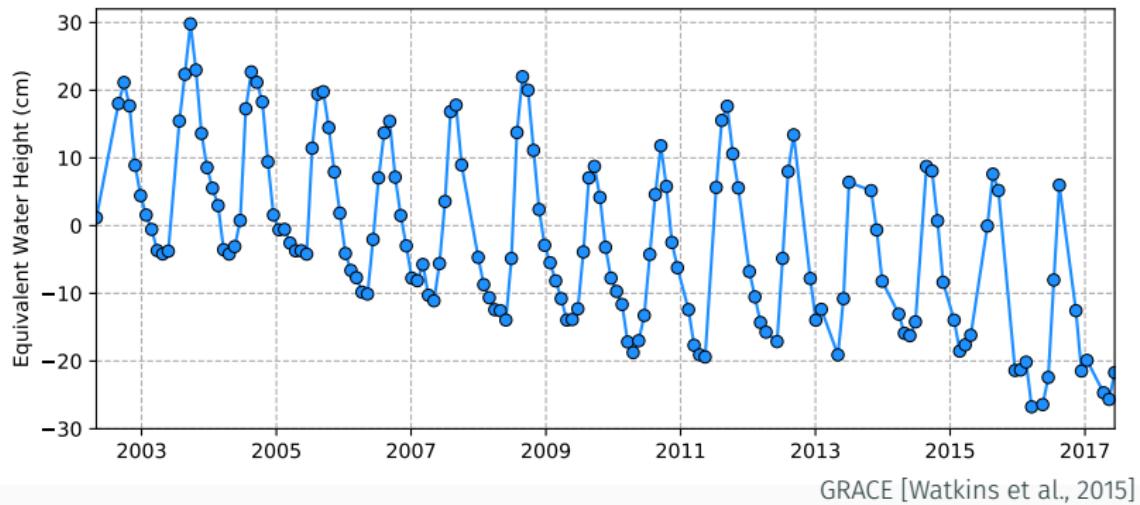
[Khandu et al., 2016]

G-B-M: Decline of total water storage



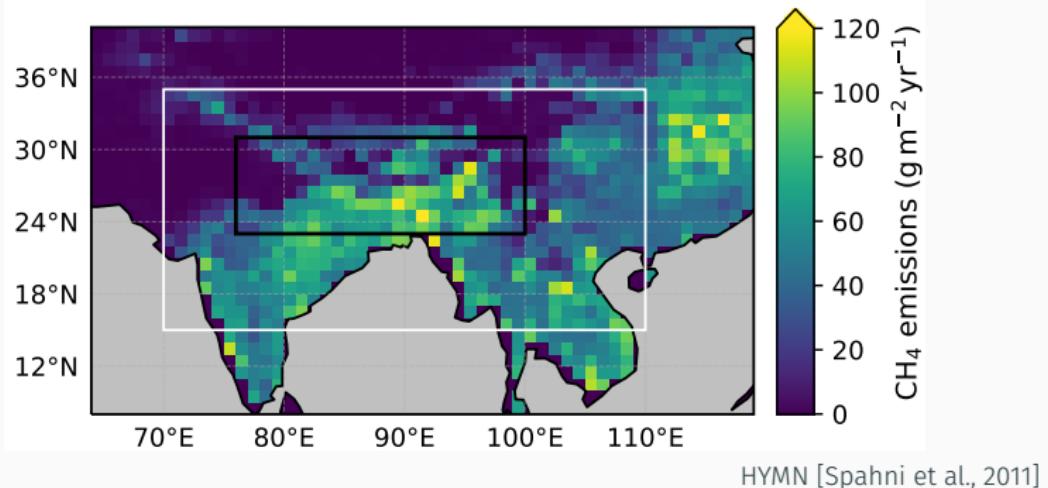
- decline in EWH over G-B-M delta

G-B-M: Decline of total water storage

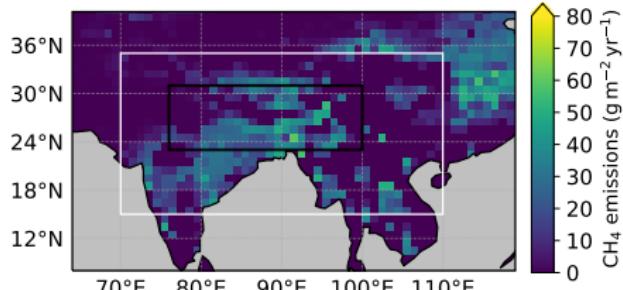
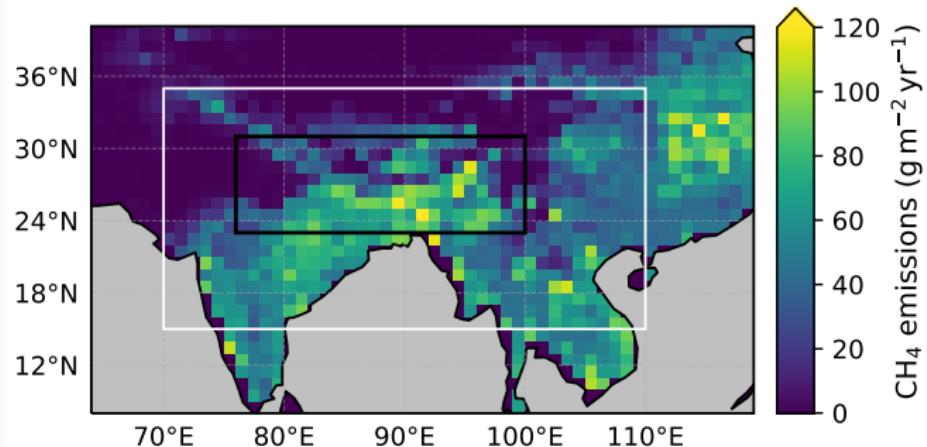


- decline in EWH over G-B-M delta
- water used to flood rice plantations

G-B-M: Local CH₄ emissions

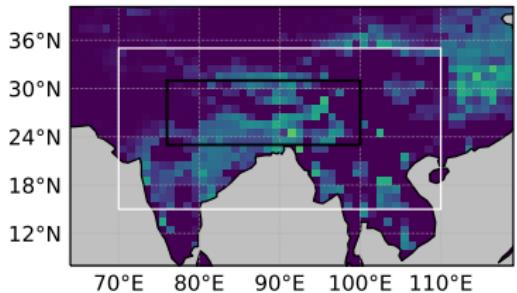
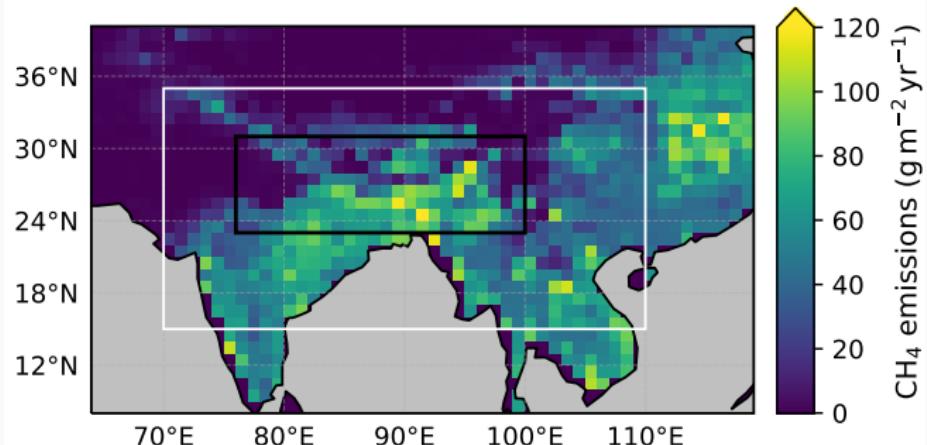


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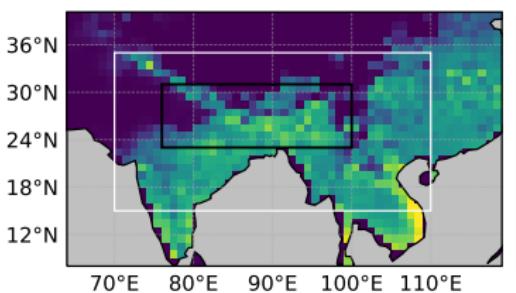


wetland emissions

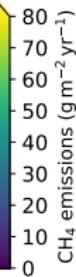
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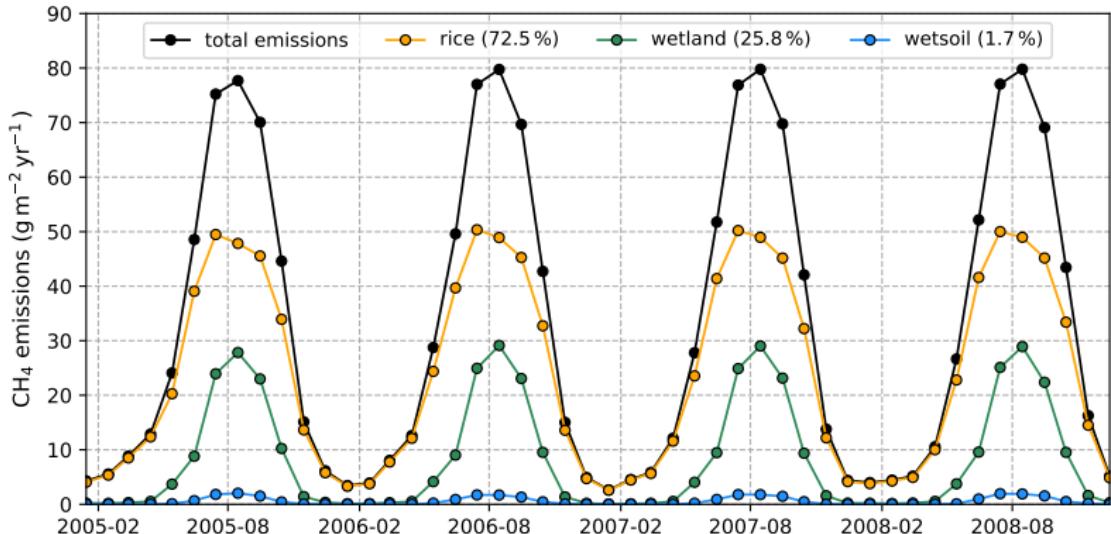
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rice emissions

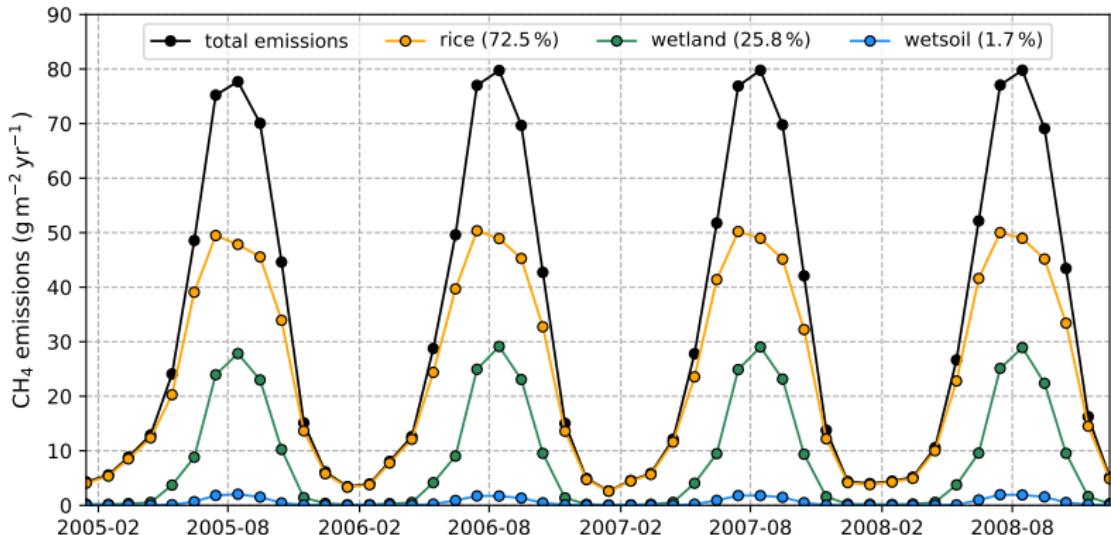


G-B-M: Seasonality of emissions



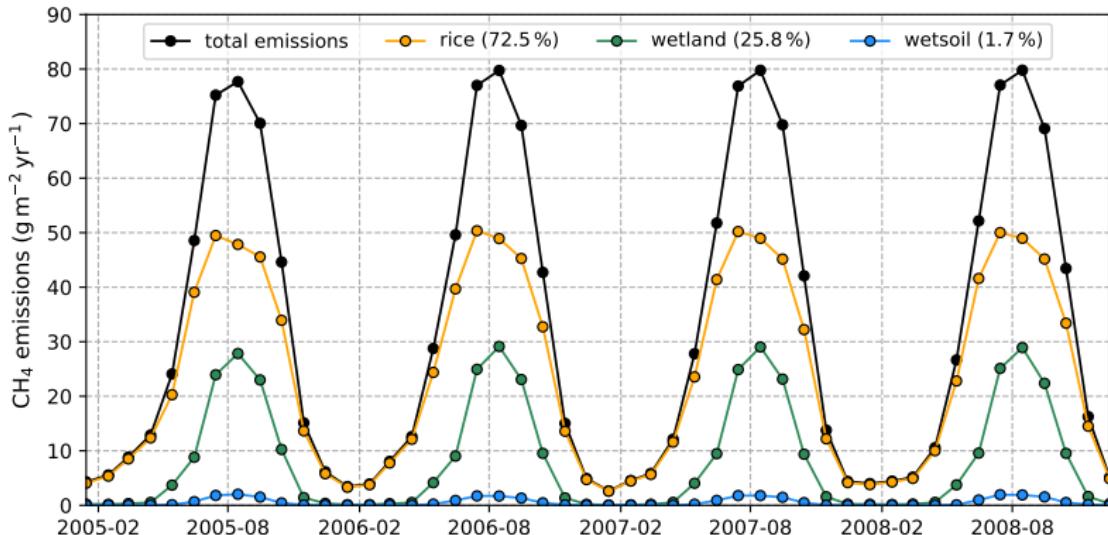
- high emissions during wet season

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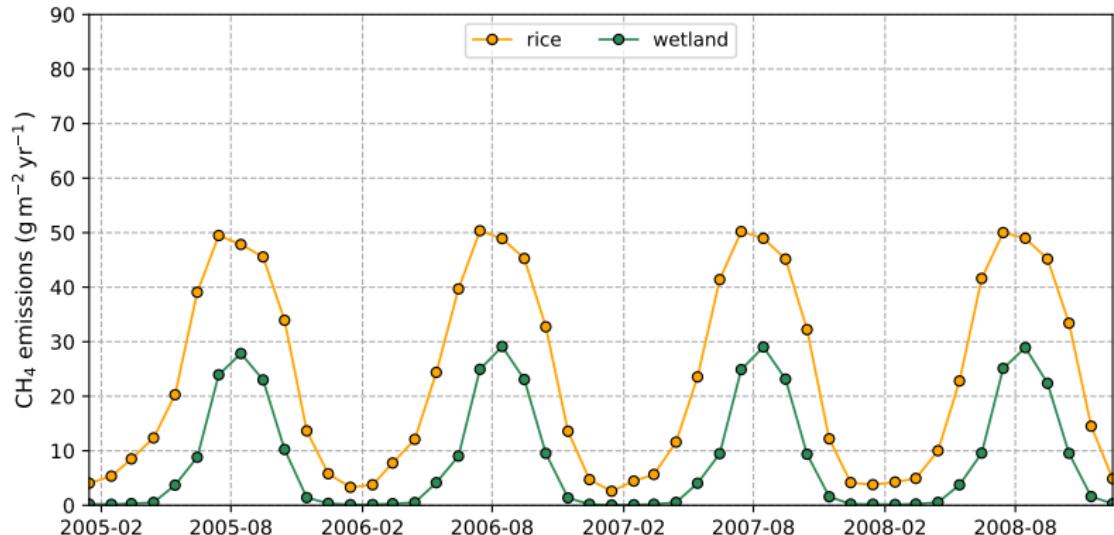
- high emissions during wet season
- high emissions from rice agriculture

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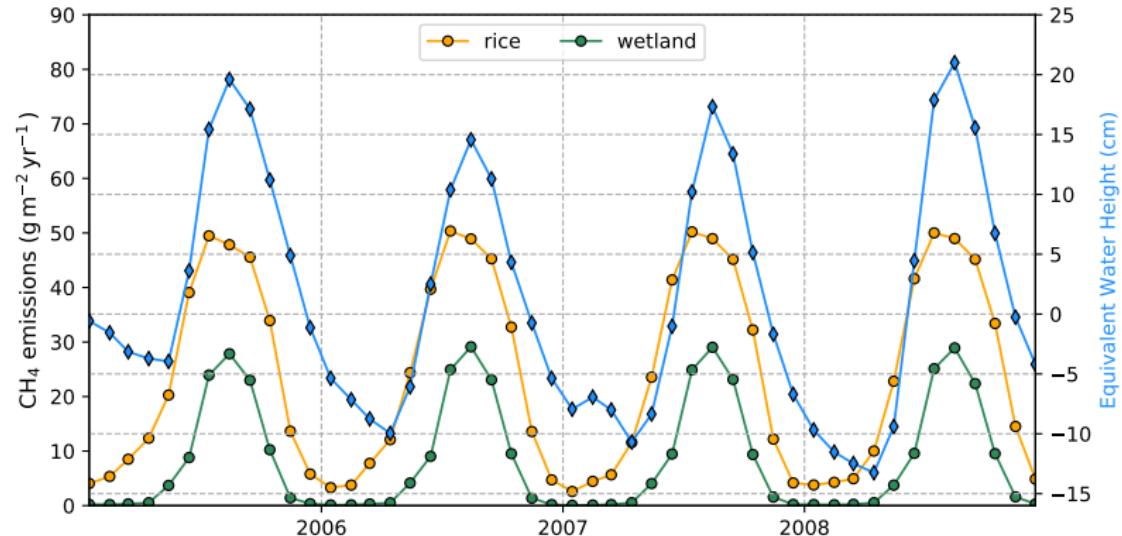
- high emissions during wet season
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- rice emis. start earlier and end later than wetland emis.

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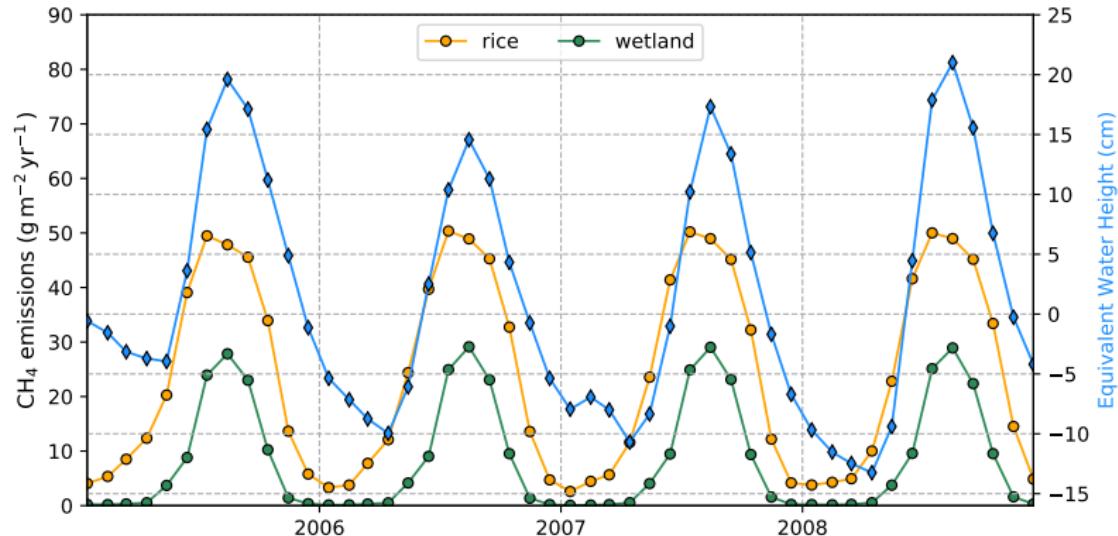


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G-B-M: Correlation of CH₄ emissions with water storage

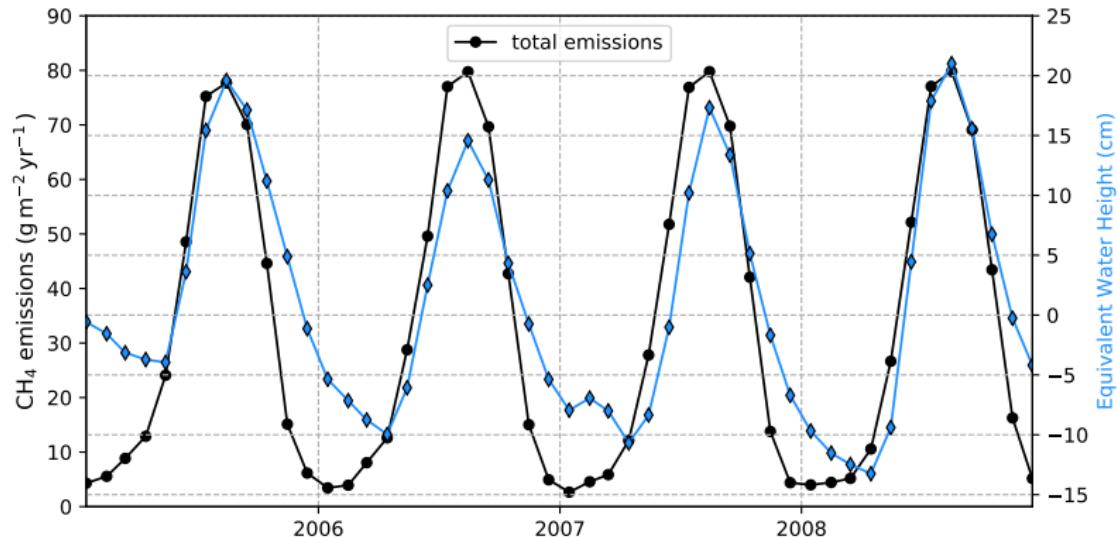


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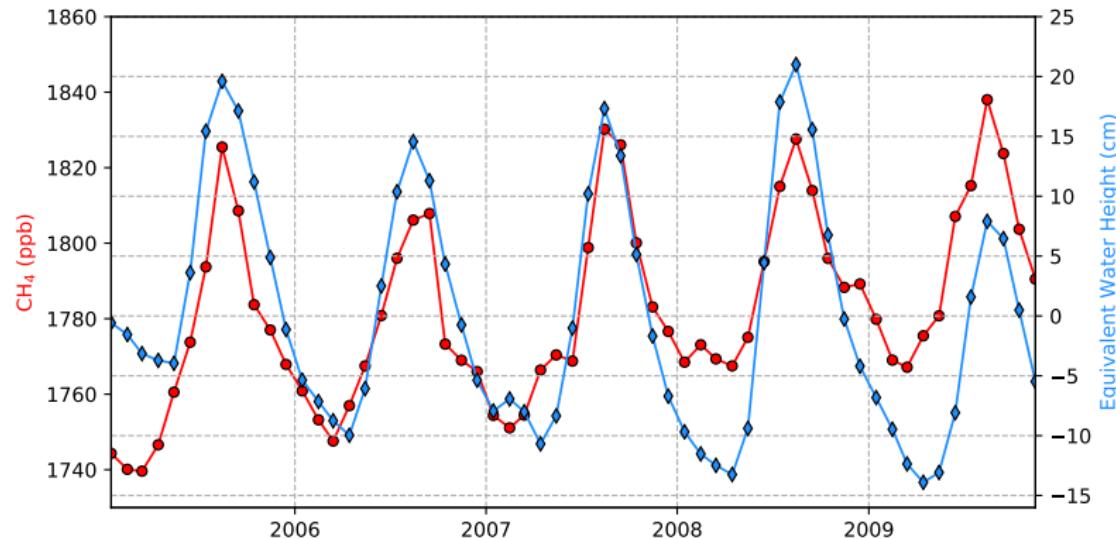
- No wetland emissions in November - April
- Rice emissions start in March

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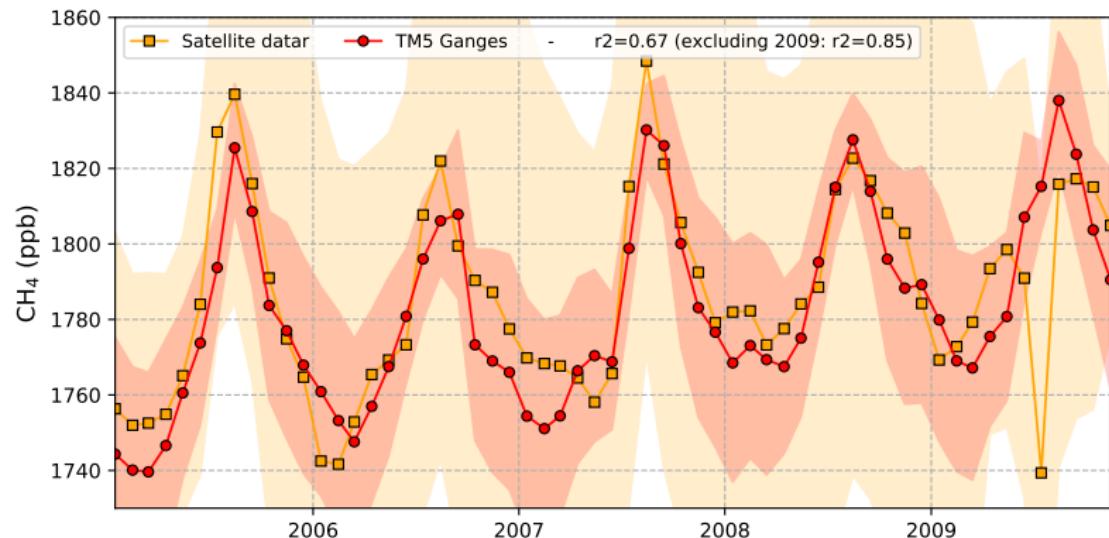
- No wetland emissions in November - April
- Rice emissions start in March
- CH₄ emissions start to rise before Equivalent Water Height

G-B-M: Correlation of atmospheric CH₄ with water storage



- CH₄ concentration rises before eq. water height

G-B-M: Correlation with satellite data



Conclusion

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- Amazon basin
 - Shift between atmospheric CH₄ & water storage [Bloom, 2010]
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 - Shift between atmospheric CH₄ & water storage [Bloom, 2010]
 - No shift between HYMN emission data and water storage
 - Shift is not caused by local wetland emissions
- Ganges-Brahmaputra-Meghna basin
 - Decline in equivalent water height
 - High fraction of rice emissions
 - CH₄ concentration rises before Equivalent Water Height

Outlook

- Better temporal and spatial resolution
 - New satellite data:
 - GRACE-FO (Oct. 2018 - ..) → EWH data
 - Sentinel-5P (Oct. 2017 - ..) → CH₄ data

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- investigate different soil models for CH₄ emissions