

A Long-Term Perspective on Recent Increases in Atmospheric CH₄ Abundance

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**“Methane levels may see 'runaway' rise,
scientists warn”**

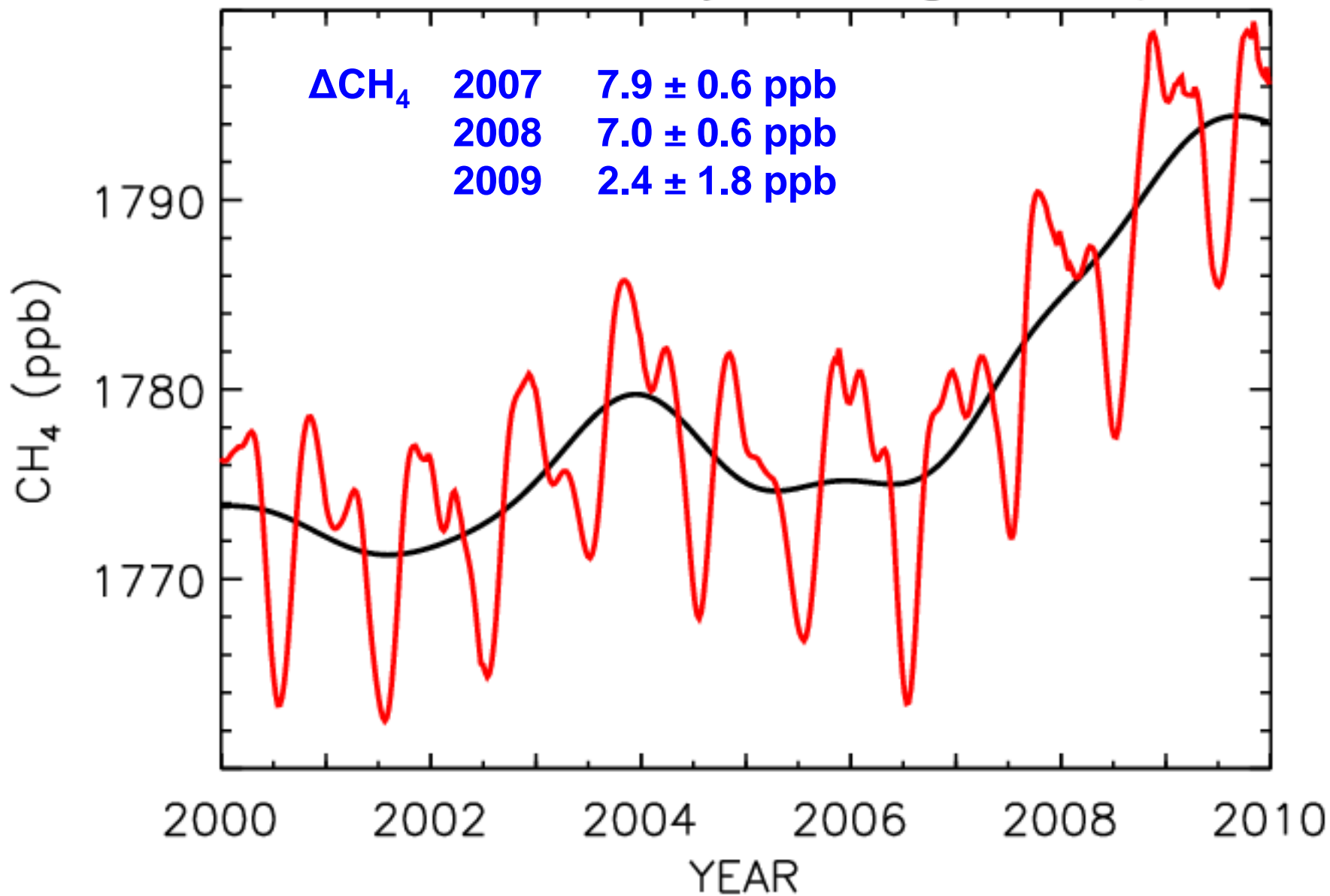
A rapid acceleration may have begun in levels of a gas far more harmful than CO₂

By Michael McCarthy, Environment Editor
The Independent, Monday, 22 February 2010

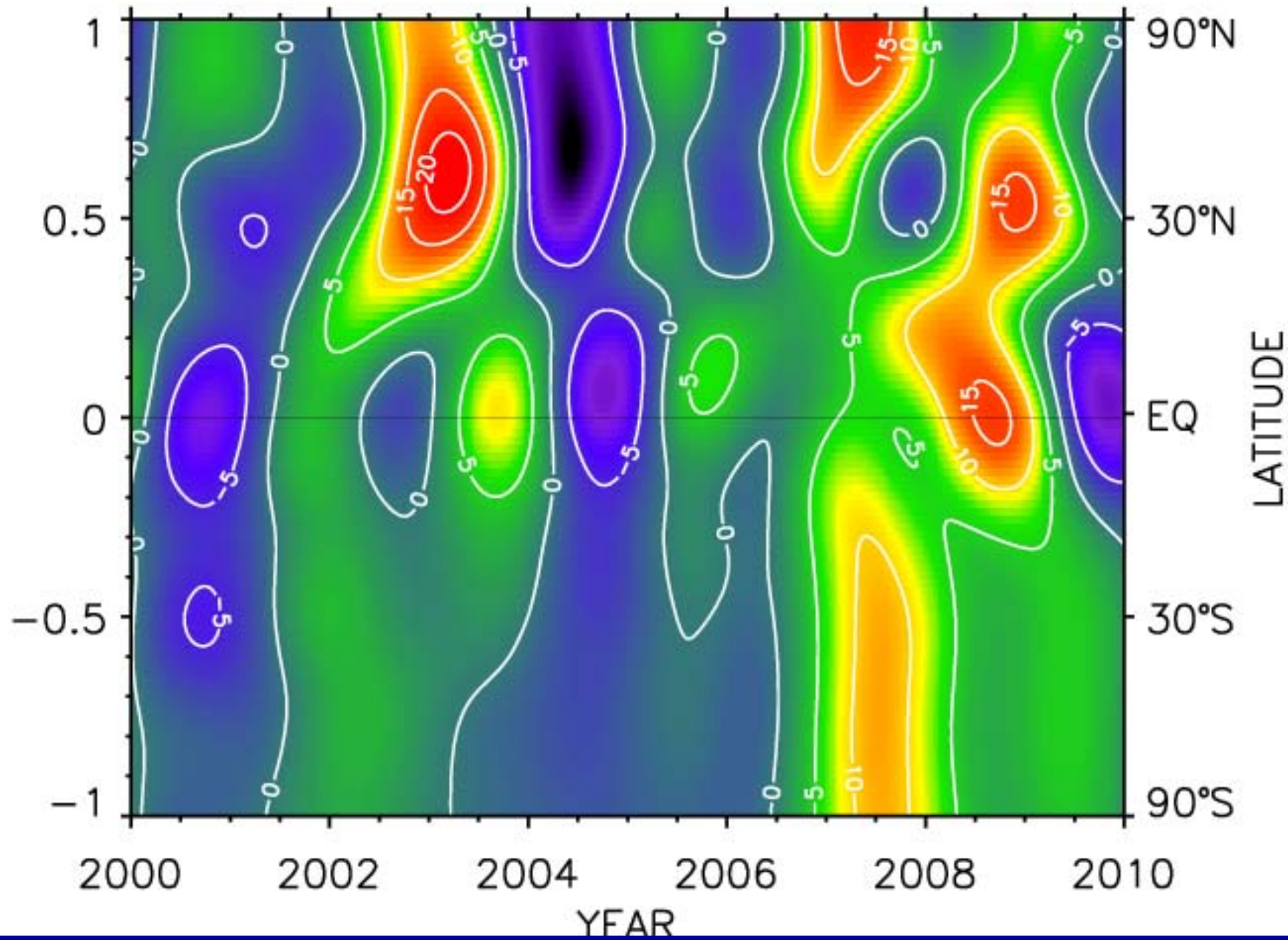
What is behind the headlines?

- Arctic climate change – T and precipitation
 - CH₄ flux from WLs T and precip. dependent
 - Destabilize permafrost and clathrates
- Arctic methane clathrate hydrates
 - 30 to 170 Pg CH₄ (1600 to 2000 Pg C globally)
 - Westbrook et al., 2009; Shakova et al., 2010
- Thermokarst formation
 - Thaw lake formation increased by climate change
 - Permafrost contains ~1000 Pg C
 - Walter et al., 2006, 2007

NOAA Globally Averaged CH₄

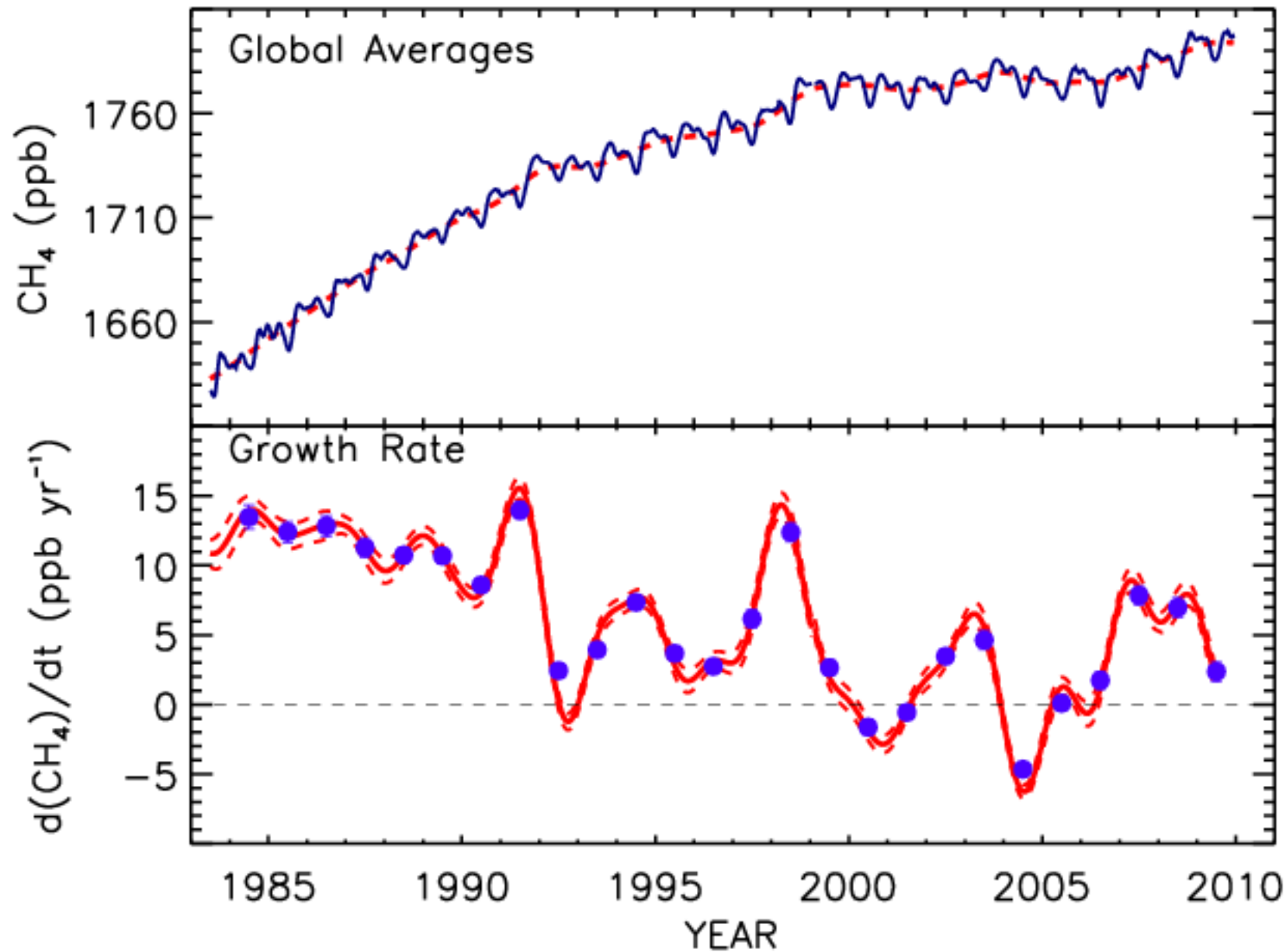


SINE LATITUDE

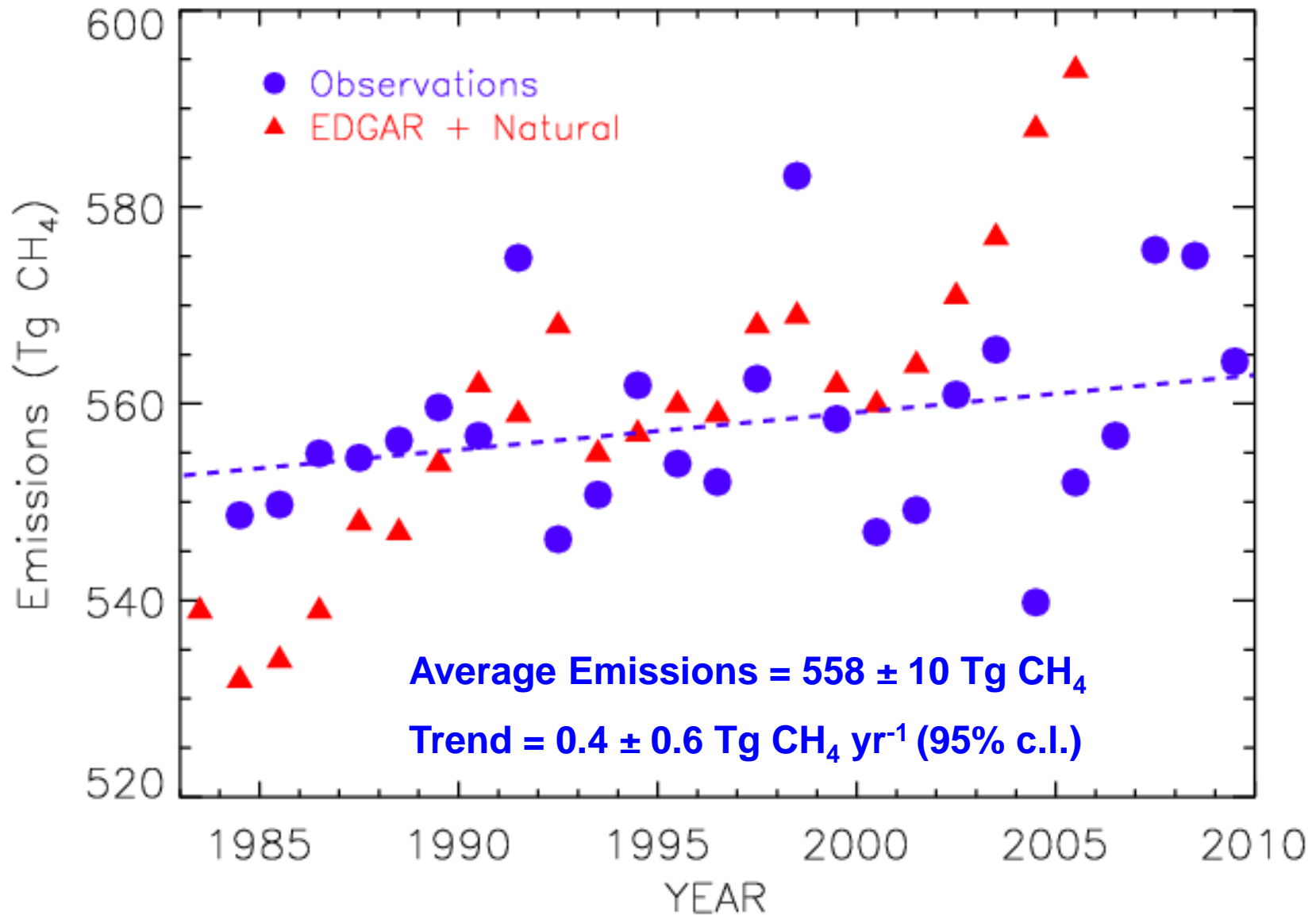


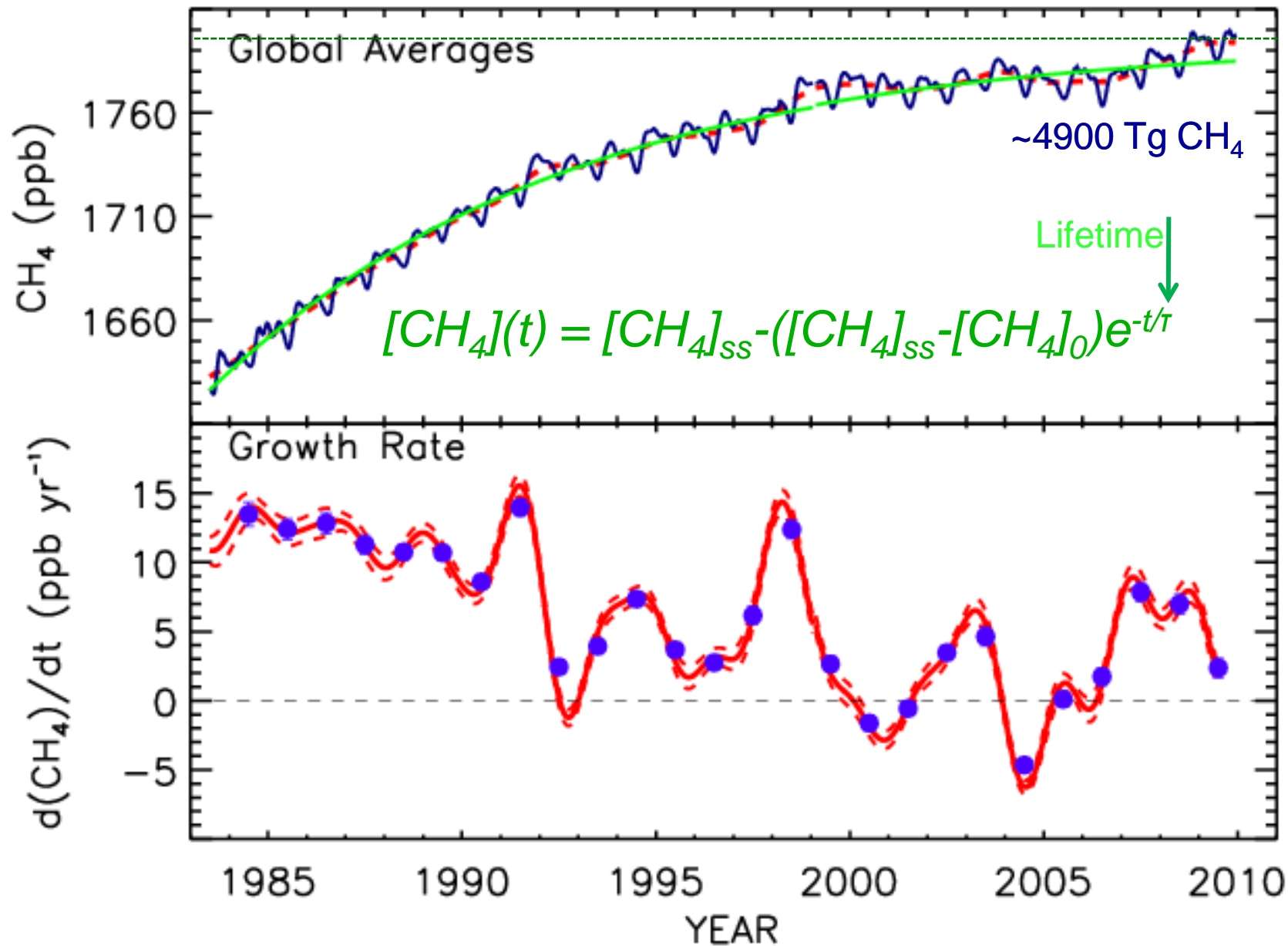
What Drove Recent Increases?

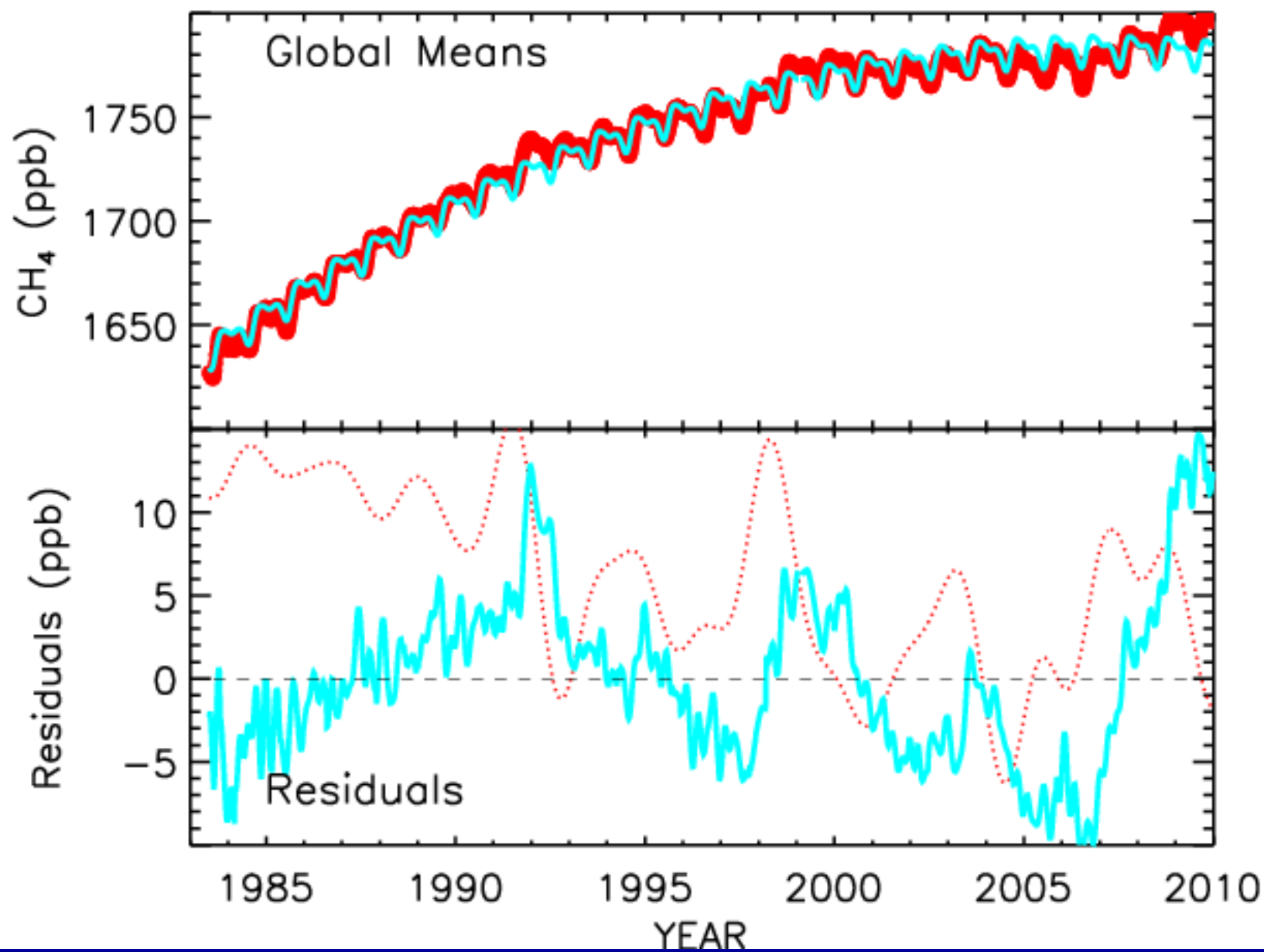
- Increased Arctic WL emissions in 2007
 - 2007: warmest year in N WL regions
 - $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ consistent with WL source
- Increased tropical WL emissions 2007/08
 - La Niña: increased tropical precipitation
 - CH_4 emissions in Amazon in 2007/8 ~50% greater than average for 2000-2006
- Biomass burning, $\Delta[\text{OH}]$ are minor



$$\text{Annual Emissions} = d[\text{CH}_4]/dt + [\text{CH}_4]/\tau$$

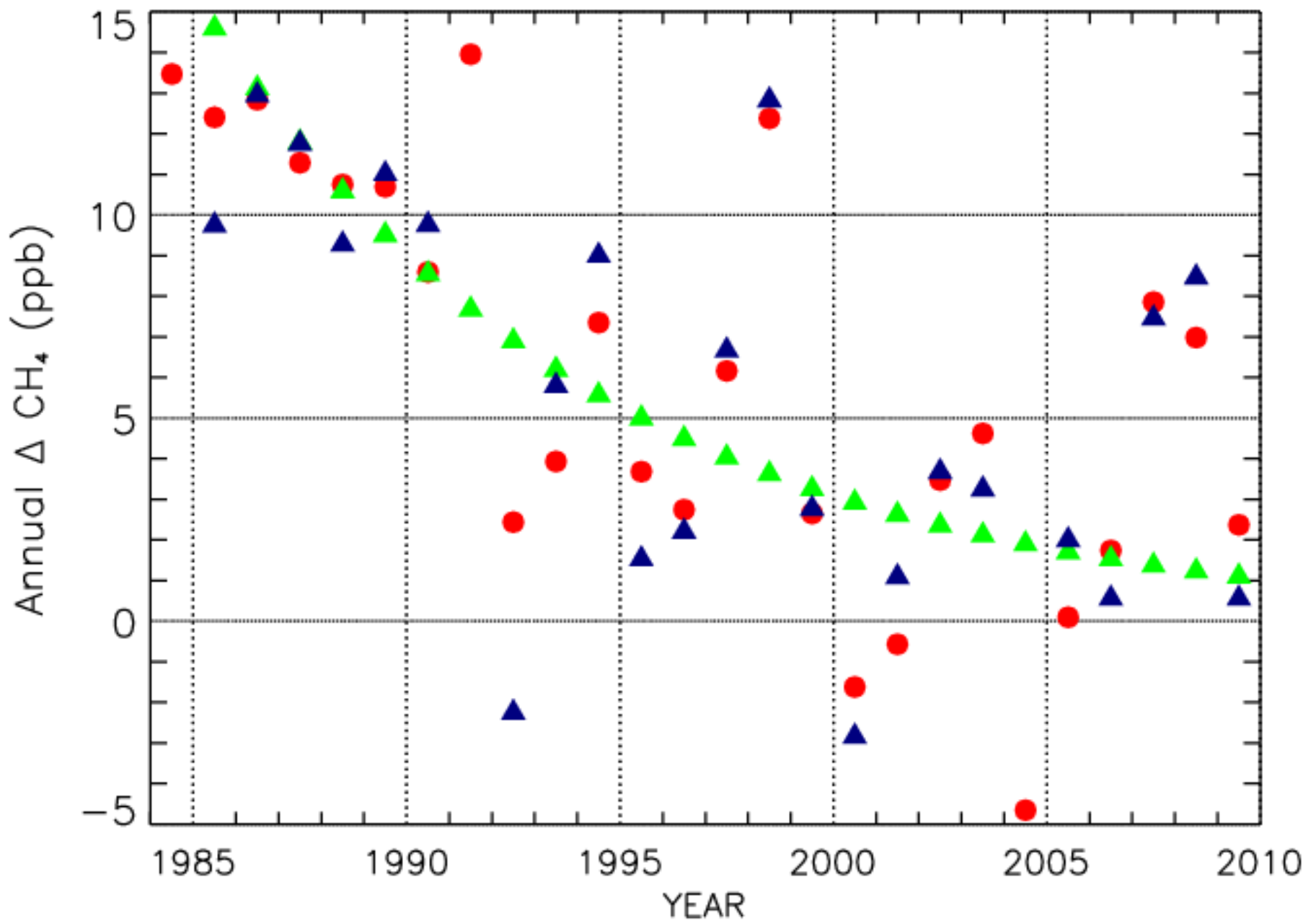






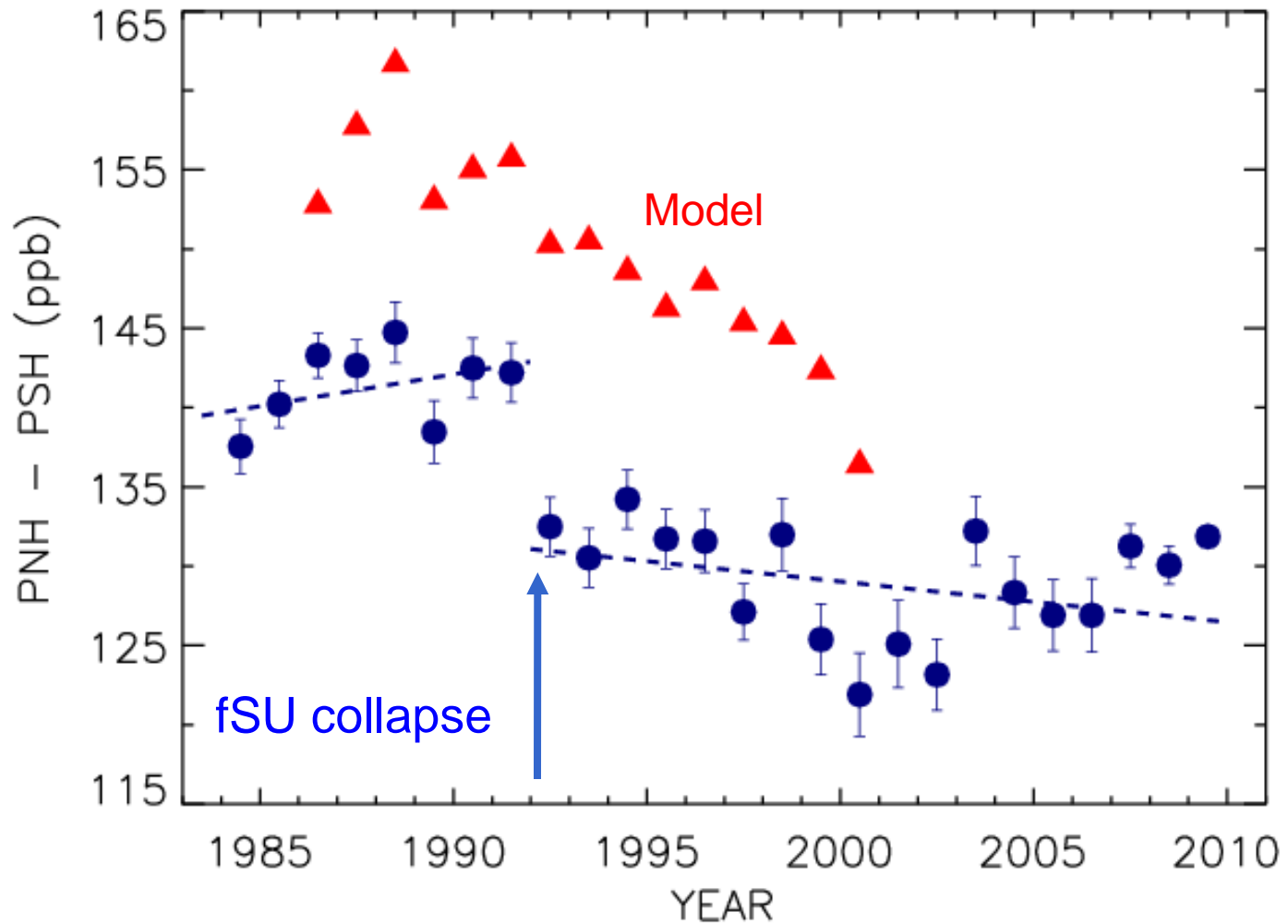
Conclusions

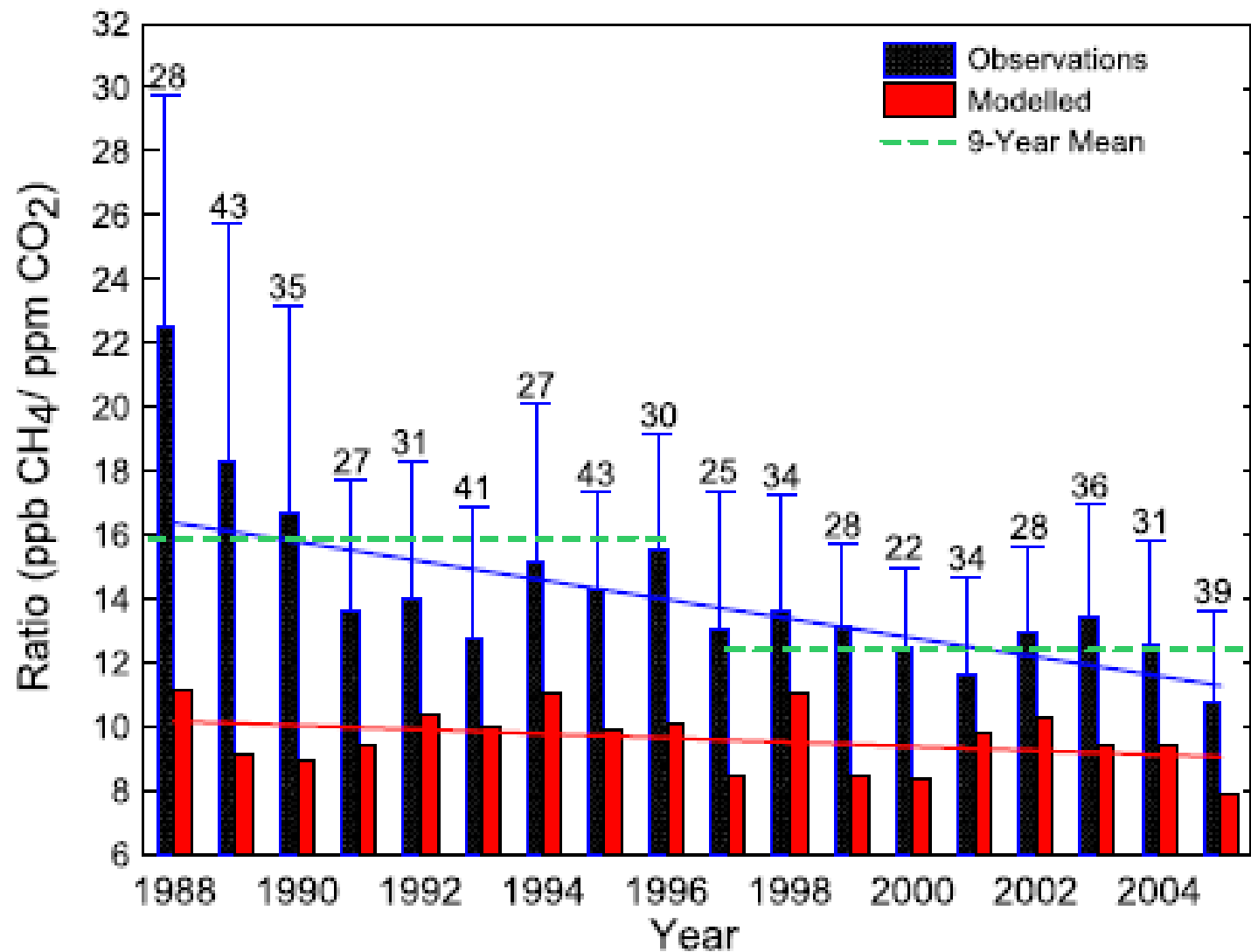
- CH₄ increased globally:
 - 7.5 ppb yr⁻¹ over in 2007 and 2008
 - 2.4 ppb in 2009
- Still consistent with approach to SS:
 - Anomaly in 2007/08 is large
 - Natural IAV
- Claims about hydrates and PF exaggerated:
 - Arctic emissions lower than 20 years ago
 - Arctic emissions likely to increase, but slowly



Interpolar Difference

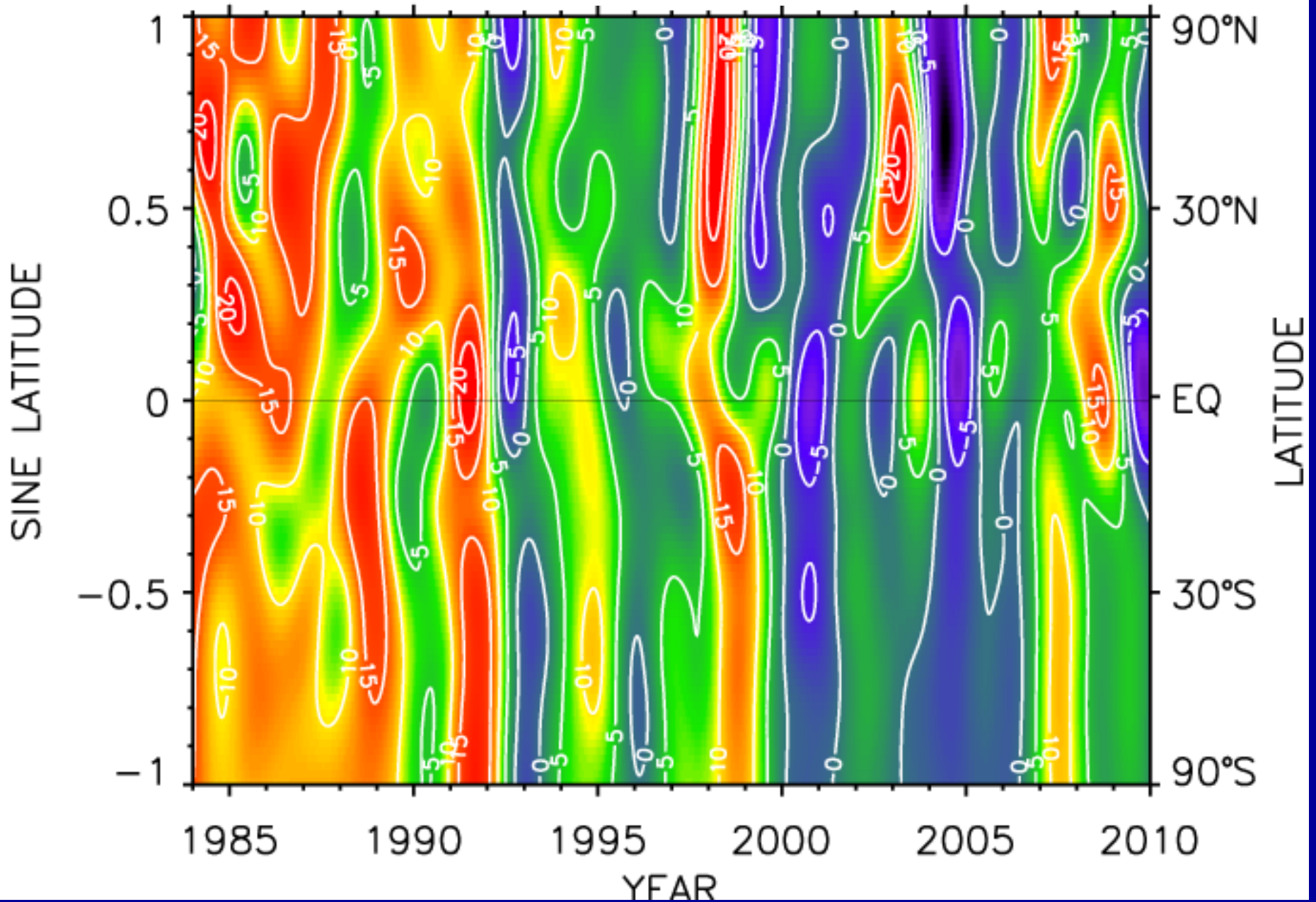
Update of: E. J. Dlugokencky, S. Houweling, L. Bruhwiler, K. A. Masarie, P. M. Lang, J. B. Miller, and P. P. Tans (2003), Atmospheric methane levels off: Temporary pause or a new steady-state?, *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, 30, 1992, doi:10.1029/2003GL018126.

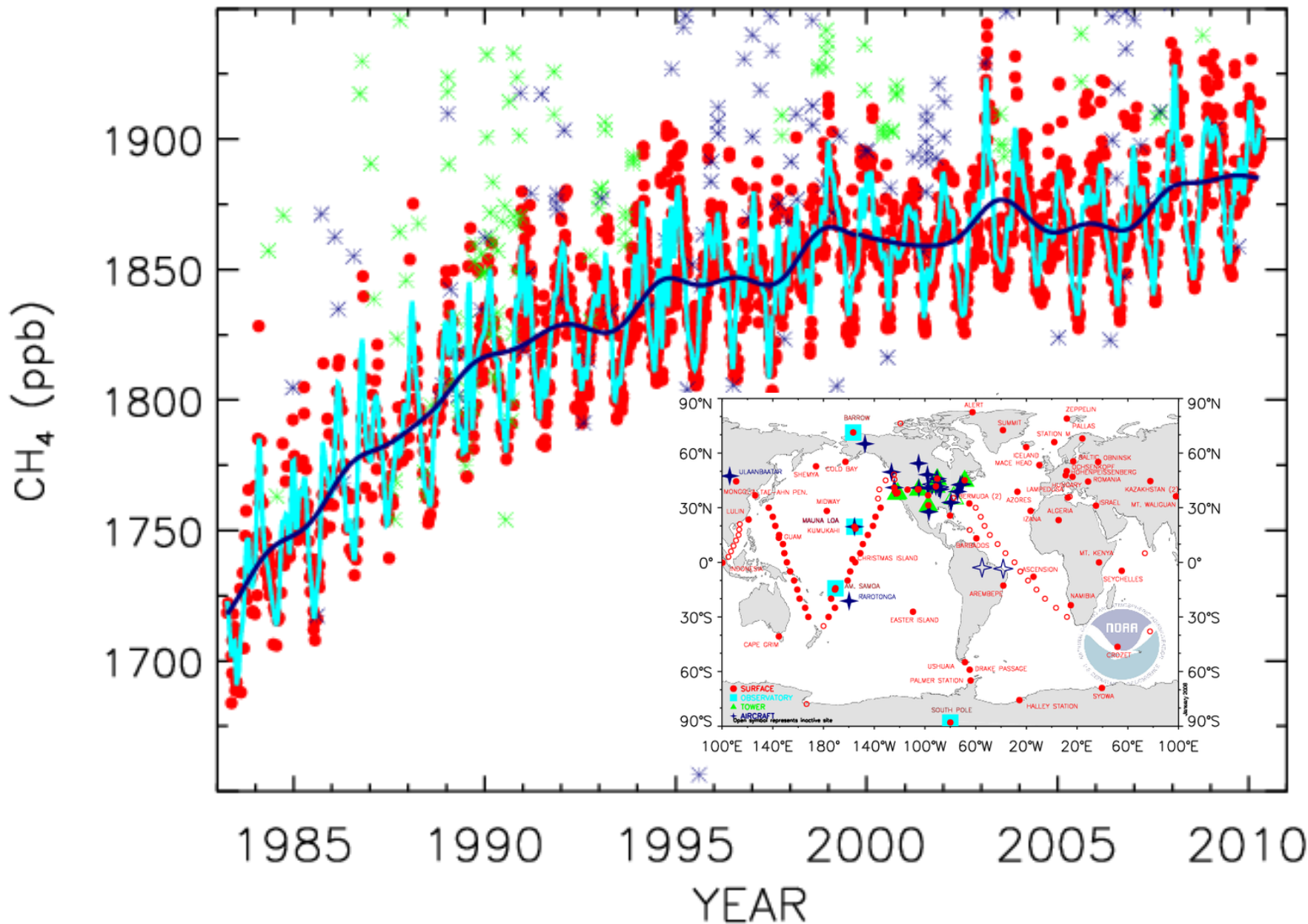




Worthy et al.

Growth rate (ppb/yr)





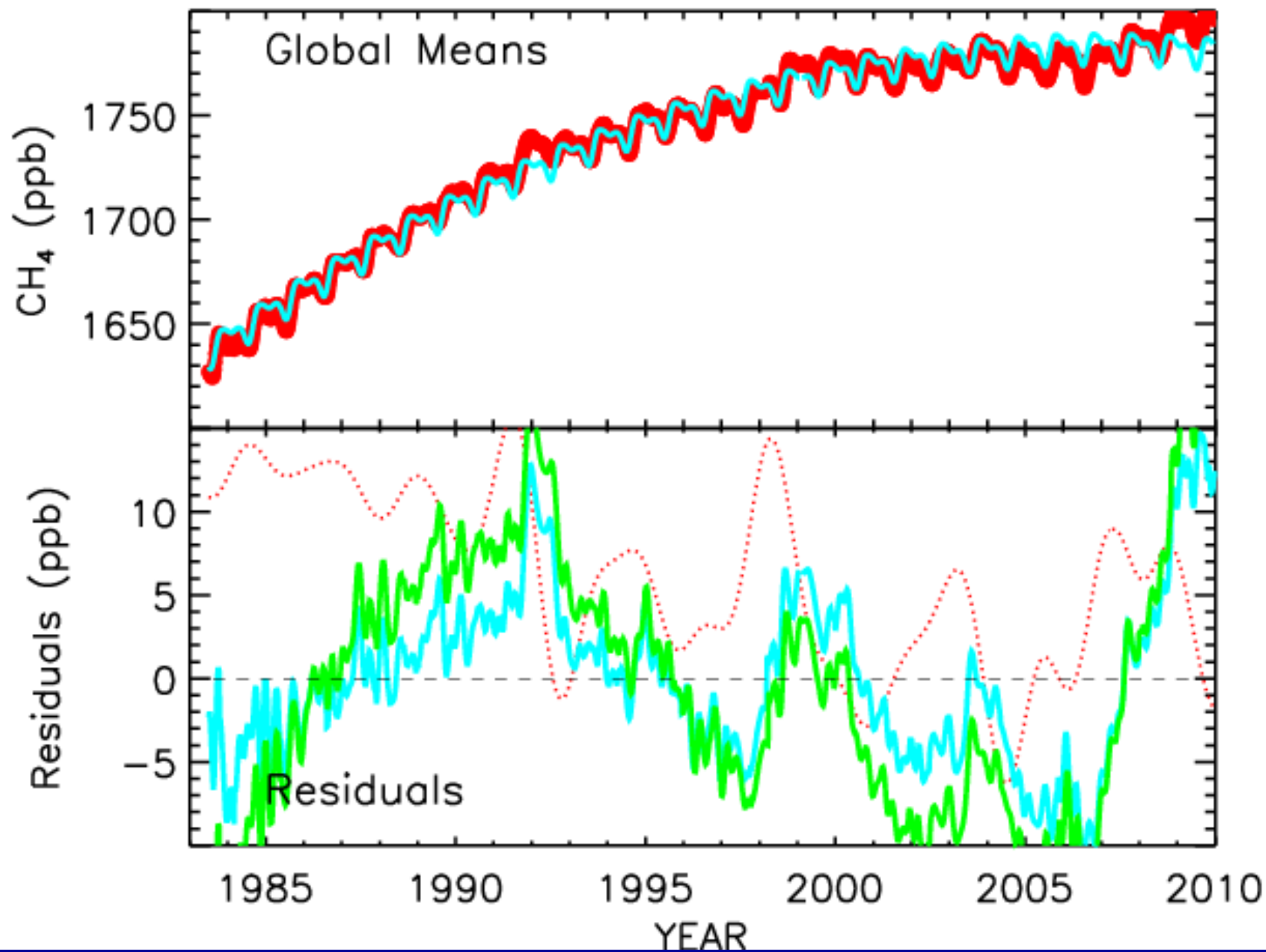
Global Annual Emissions (Top Down)

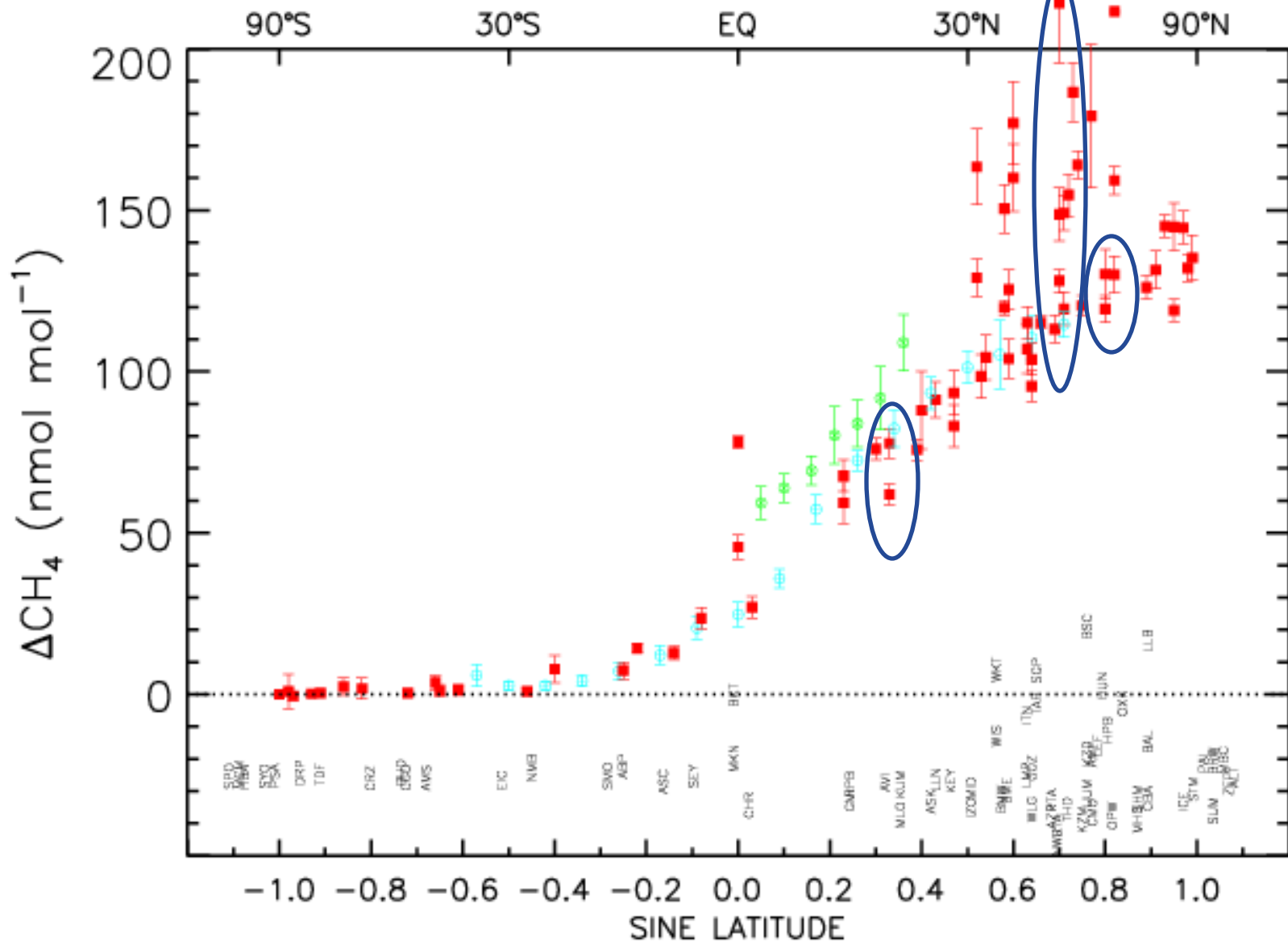
$$E = d[\text{CH}_4]/dt + [\text{CH}_4]/\tau$$

Where E = emissions

$$\tau = \text{CH}_4 \text{ lifetime} = 8.9 \text{ years}$$

(Oxidation by OH and soil microbes)

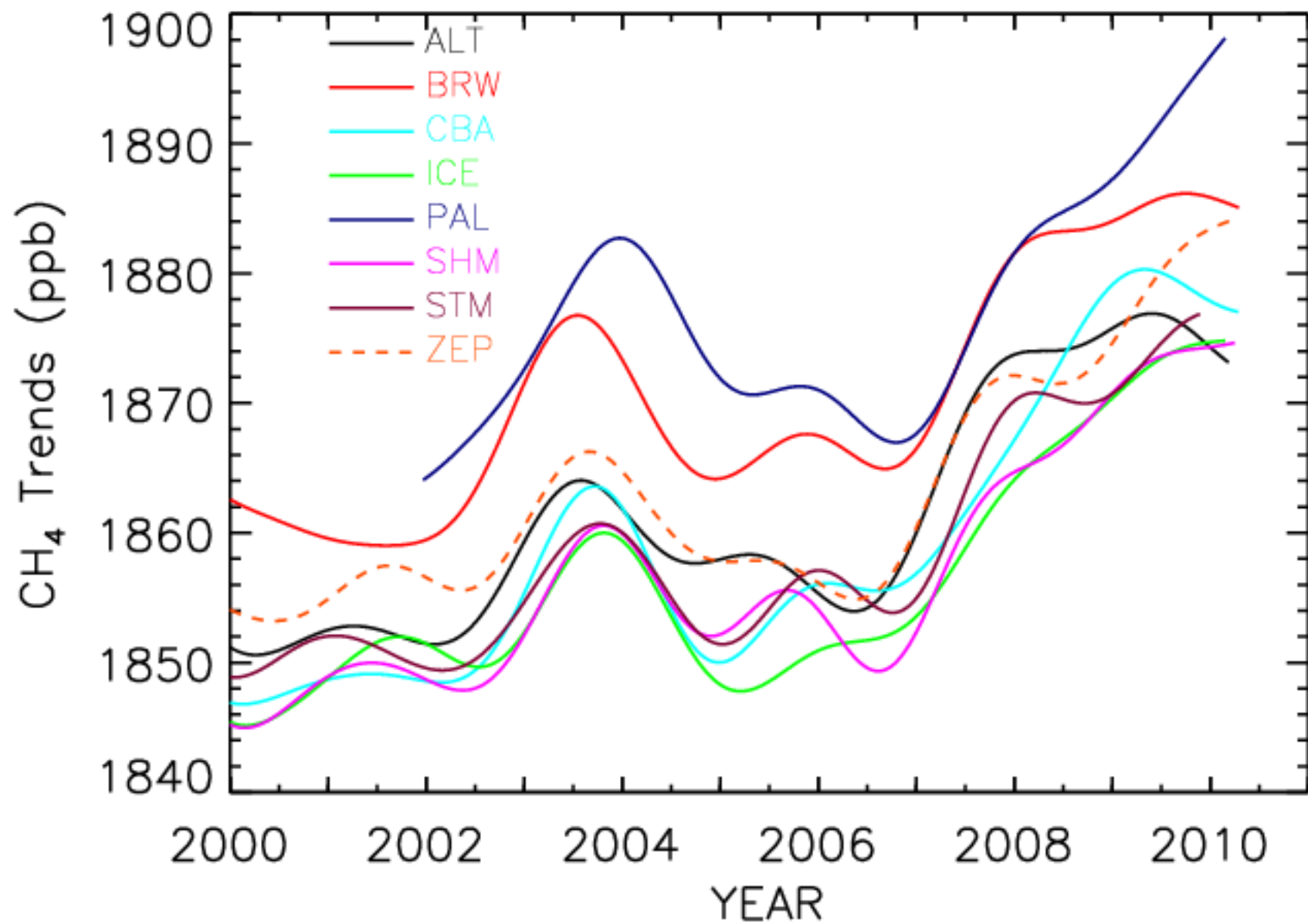


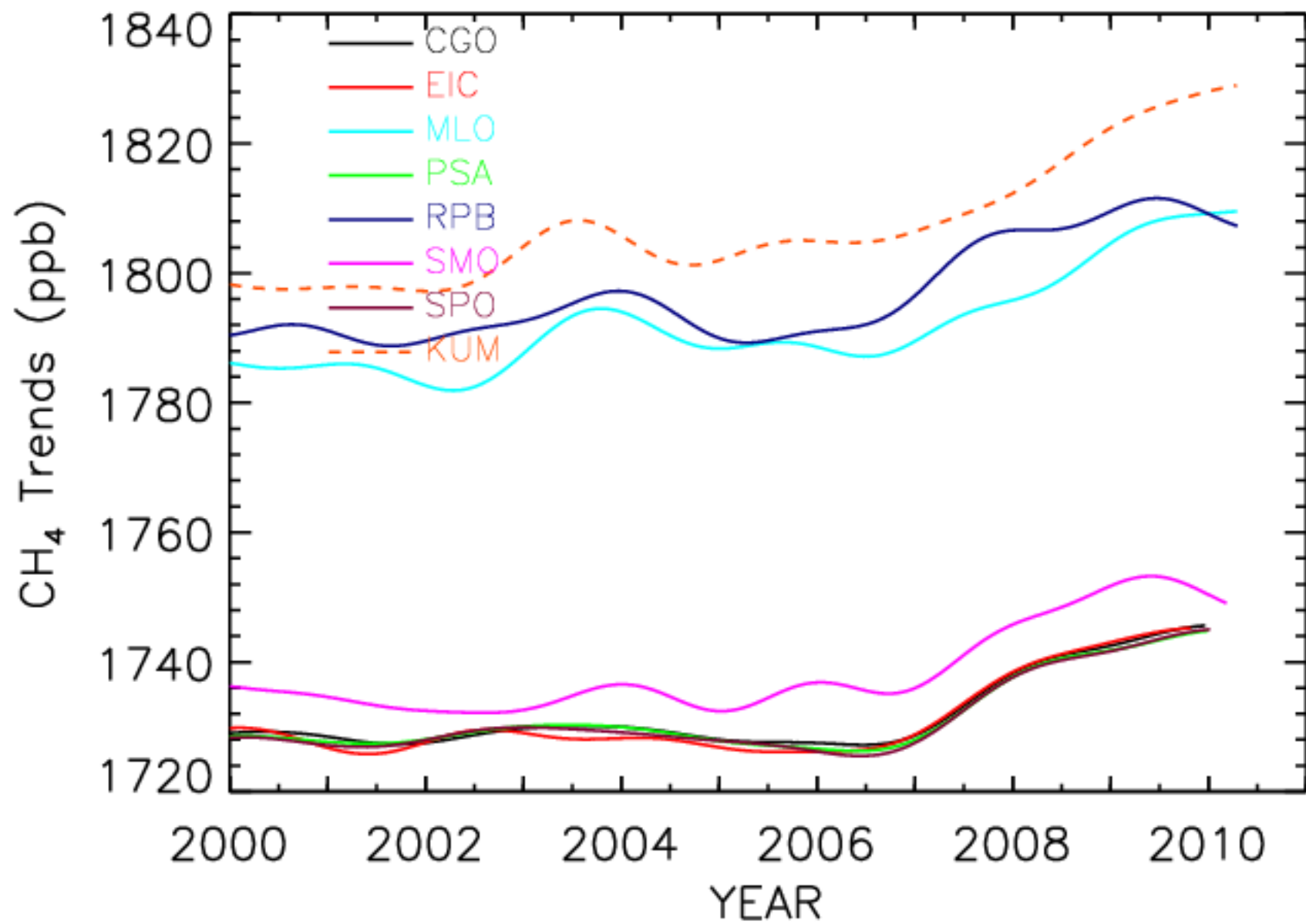


Global CH₄ Budget by Source

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

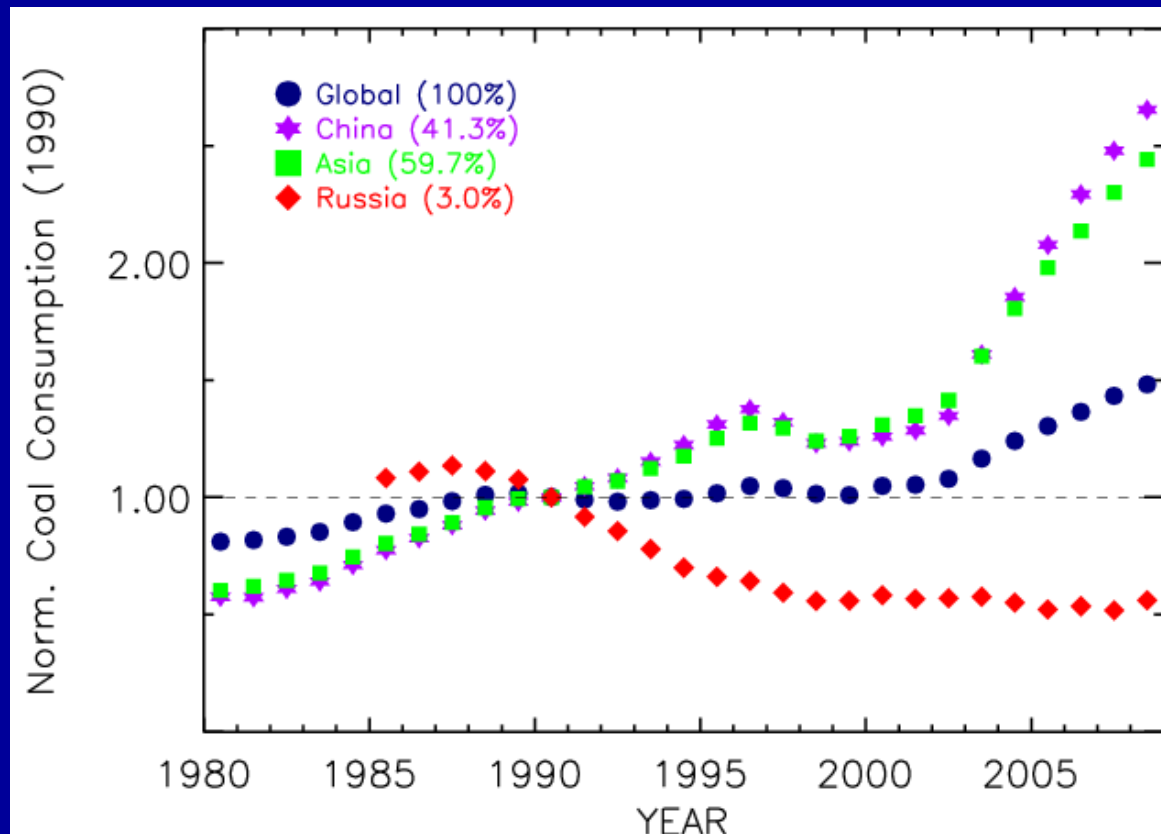
Bousquet et al., 2006, *Nature*, **443**, 439-443, doi:10.1038/nature05132.





Anthropogenic contribution to 2007 - 2009 CH₄ increases

- Δ Anthropogenic emissions
 - Expect gradual changes



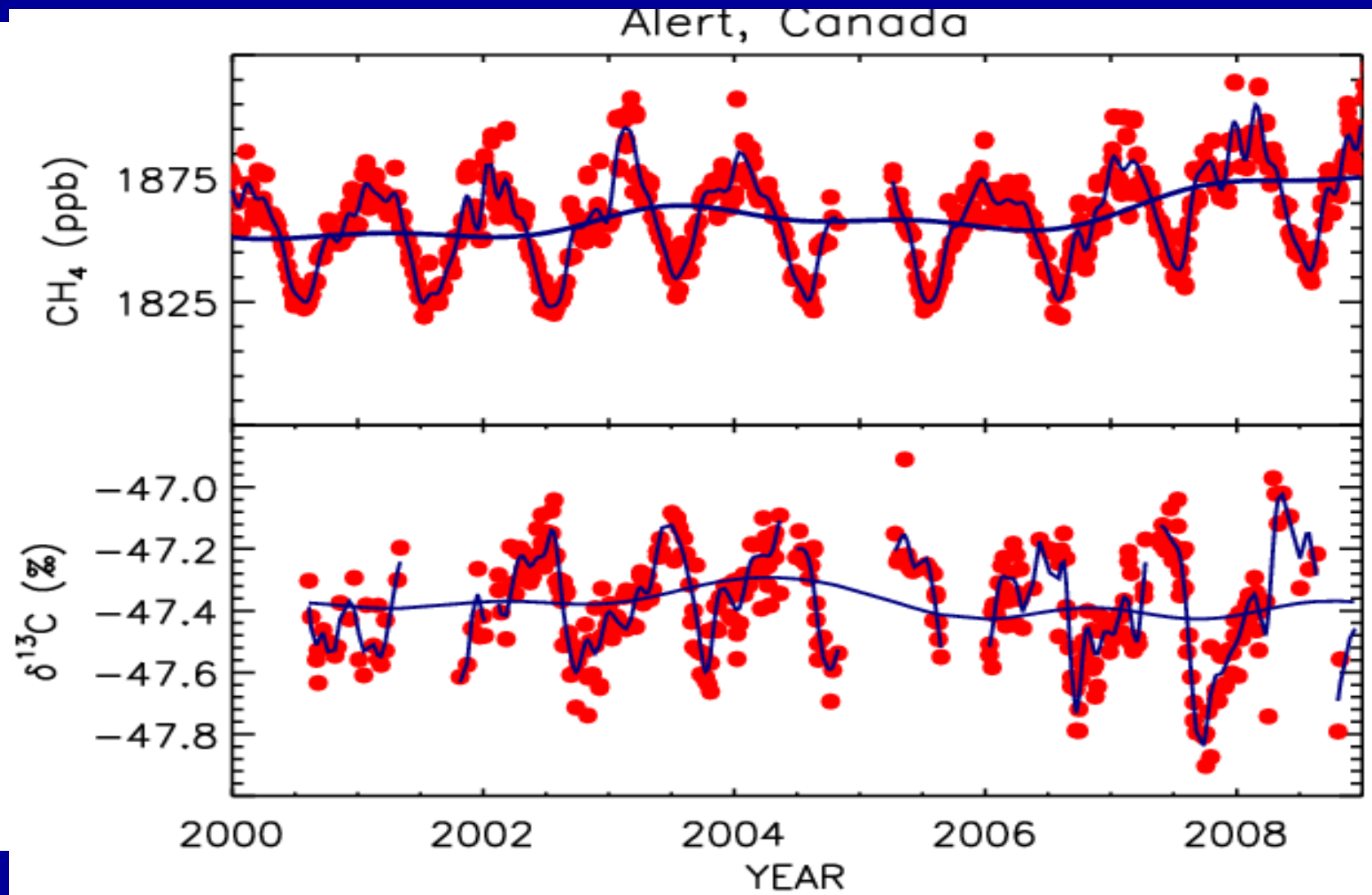
Biomass burning contribution to 2007/2008 CH₄ increases:

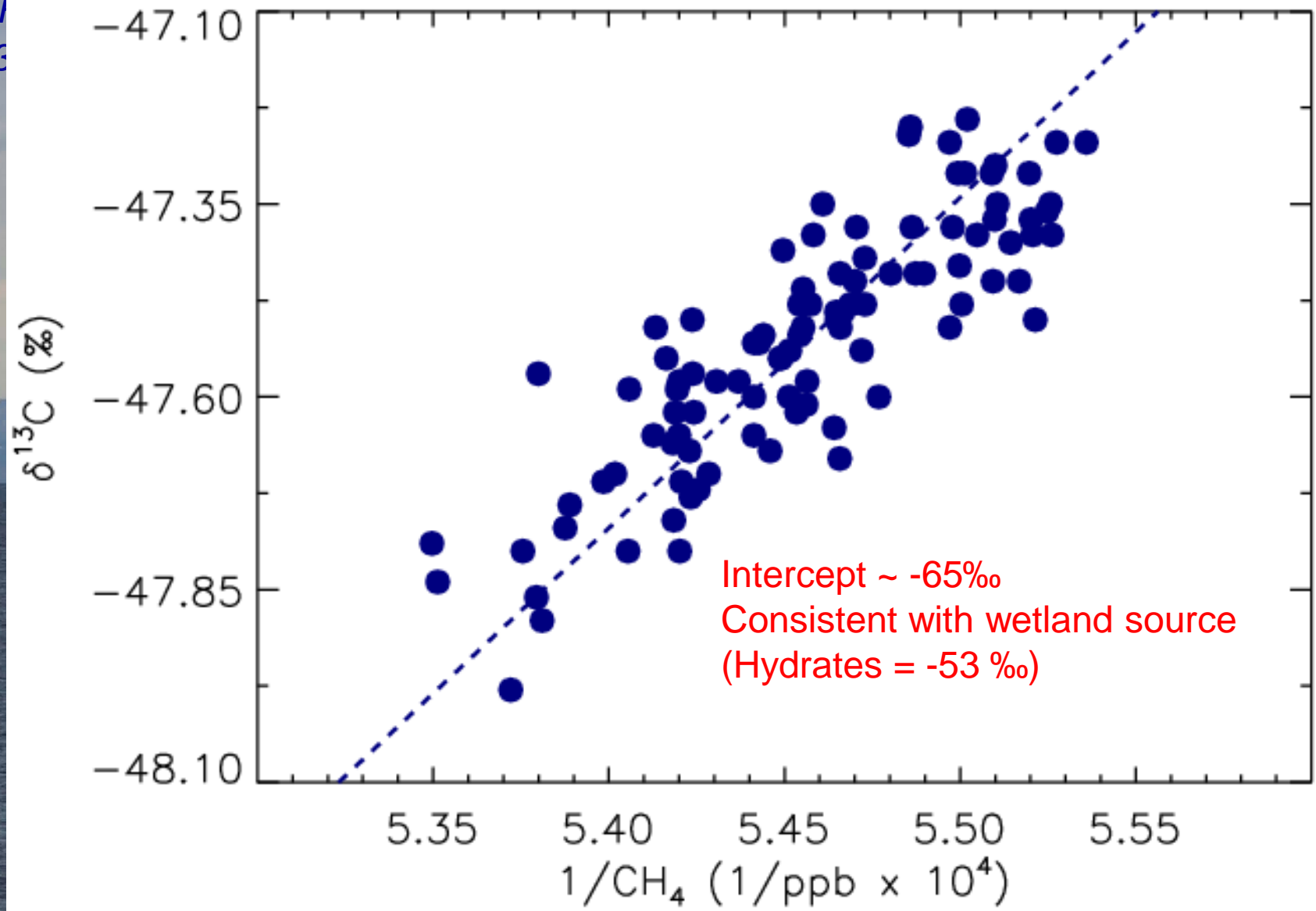
- Chloromethane, CH₃Cl (NOAA)
- Remotely sensed CO (MOPITT)
- NOAA surface CO observations

Sink contribution to 2007 - 2009 CH₄ increases

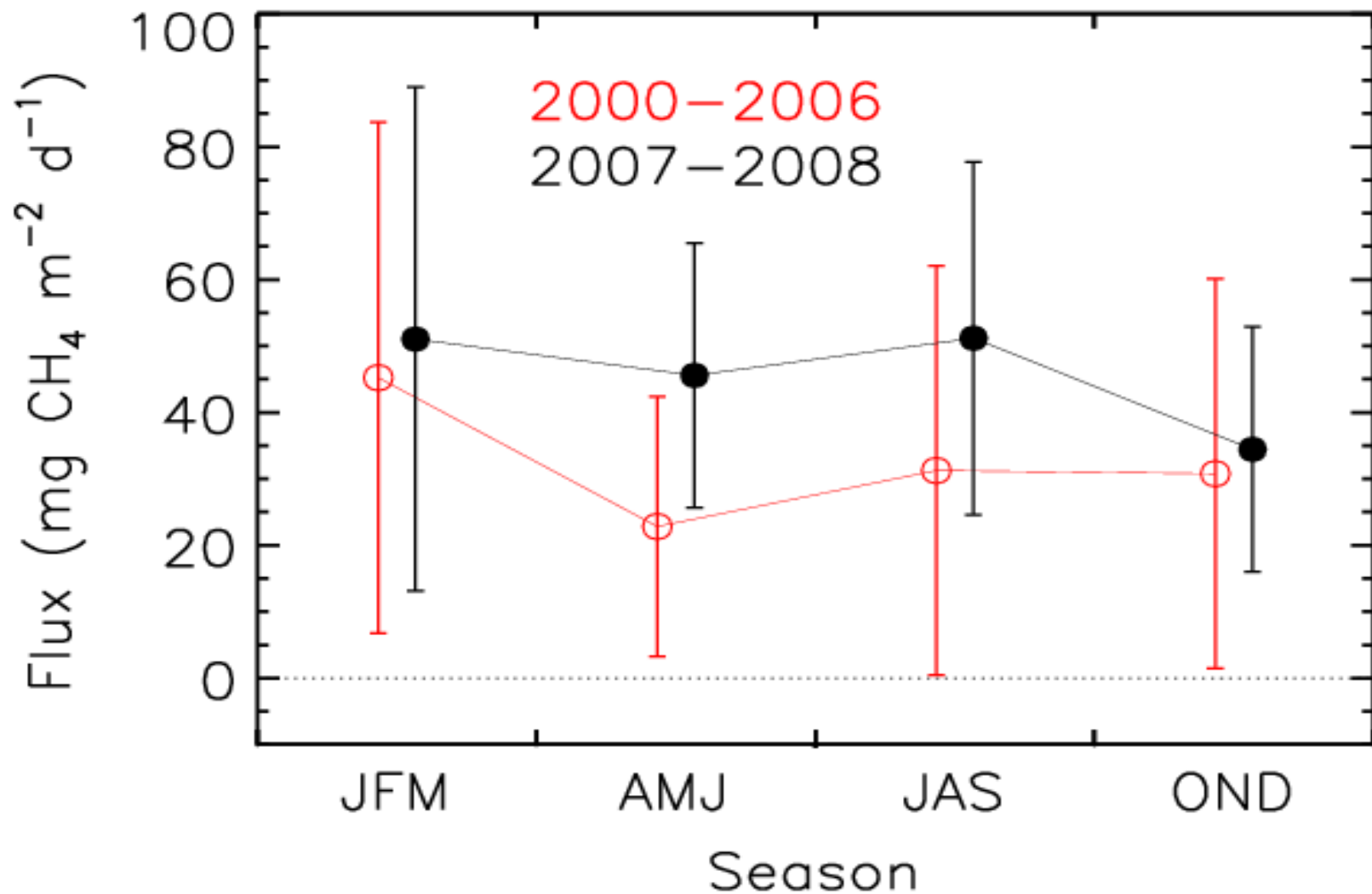
- Δ Loss rate (Δ [OH])
 - CH₃CCl₃ analysis suggests not (-2 to +1%)
 - PCE suggests not (I. Simpson, UCI)
 - CO suggests not

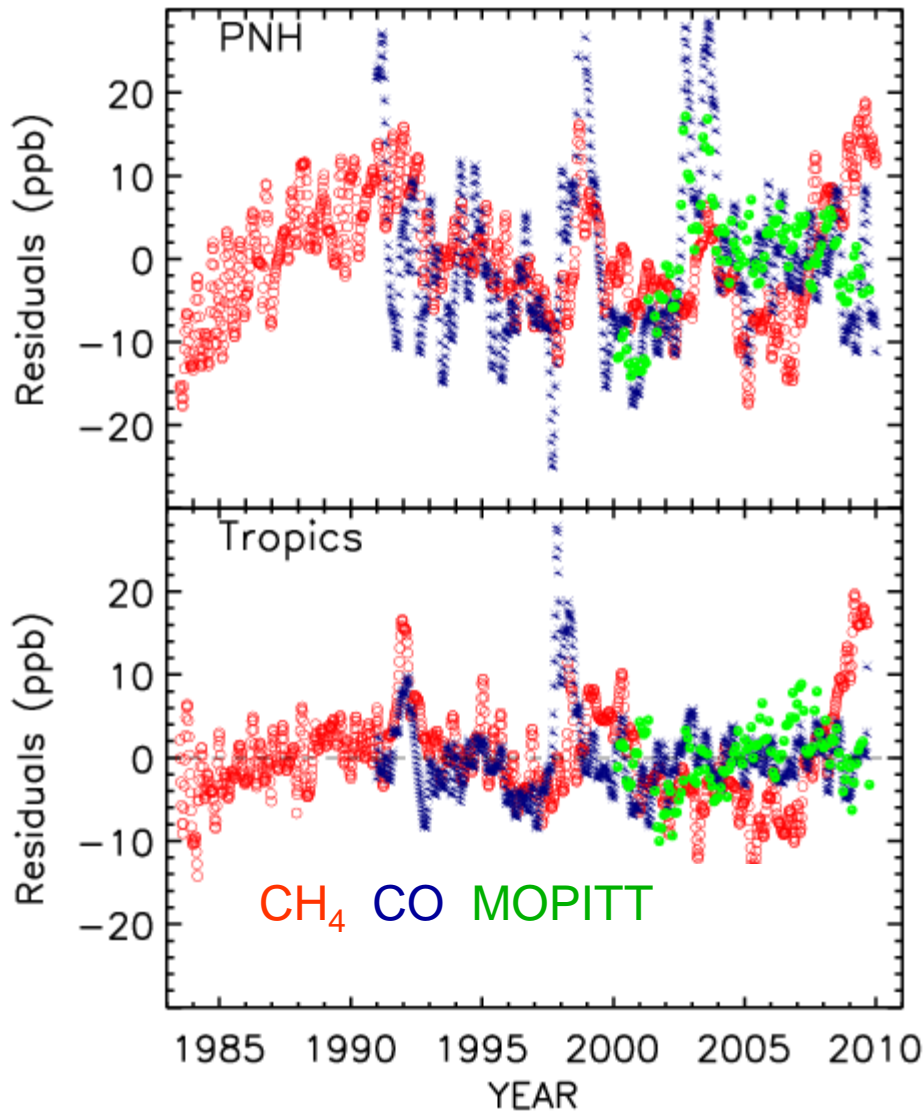
Wetland contribution to 2007/2008 CH_4 increases:





Wetland contribution to 2007/2008 CH₄ increases:





Polar northern latitudes

Tropics

MOPITT CO courtesy of Louisa Emmons, NCAR