

Combining atmospheric modeling and data to understand New Zealand's terrestrial and coastal carbon fluxes

Kay Steinkamp, Sara Mikaloff Fletcher, Vanessa Sherlock, and Gordon Brailsford

- Inferring fluxes from atmospheric data
- What can in situ data tell us?
- Lagrangian modeling
- Atmospheric and oceanic data
- Project outline



Atmospheric Inversions





What can *in situ* analysers see at Baring Head?

BHD Back Trajectories - all



Latitude



NIWA Atmospheric Data



Modeled Terrestrial Biosphere Atmospheric CO₂ Footprint at the Surface for 15 January 2008 (ppm)



Lagrangian Modeling

- Follows a group of particles as they move through the atmosphere; statistics over a large number of particles used to calculate dispersion
- Can be run backwards or forwards in time
- Use output from forecast or re-analysis products
- Computationally inexpensive to add additional sites
- We will be using the NAME model driven by meteorological output from two different forecast models



New Zealand Limited Area Model (NZLAM)

altitude of model orography (m)



longitude on rotated_pole (degrees)

Range of altitude of model orography: 0 to 1163.23 m Range of longitude on rotated_pole: 144.065 to 188.442 degrees Range of latitude on rotated_pole: -56.1696 to -20.8598 degrees Frame 178 in File grparm.orog.nzlam12.nc

- State of the art data assimilating model
- 12Km and resolution
- Model output is available from 2005 to present



Weather Research and Forecasting Model (WRF)



- 9Km/ 27 km/ 81 Km nested resolution
- 1970's to present
- Capability to extend boundaries to explore specific questions



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Preliminary Data from RBM





Constraining Coastal Fluxes



- ROMS regional ocean model
 - Ocean
 biogeochemistry
 from PISCES and
 CESM
- Very likely this year: underway
 ΔpCO₂ on the Tangaroa



Project Outline

- Characterize the transport at NIWA's stations
- Use cluster analysis to group the atmospheric CO₂ data into transport regimes and establish relationships between changes in atmospheric CO₂ and different transport regimes
- Infer CO₂ fluxes from the atmospheric measurements
- Investigate relationships between inferred fluxes and climate parameters