

## iLEAPS-Japan 研究集会 2023

大気-陸面プロセスの研究の進展:観測とモデルによる統合的理解

## 要旨集\*

開催日 : 2023 年 11 月 20 日(月) · 21 日(火)

場所 : 北海道大学農学研究院 総合研究棟 1 階 W109 教室

および、Zoom 会場

主催 : 名古屋大学宇宙地球環境研究所・日本学術会議 iLEAPS 小委員会

**※**(兼)

名古屋大学宇宙地球環境研究所 令和 5 年度共同利用·共同研究(研究集会) 報告書

iLEAPS (Integrated Land Ecosystem- Atmosphere Process Study:統合 陸域生態系一大気プロセス研究計画)は、大気-陸域境界で生じる物理 的・化学的・生物学的な諸過程についての理解の促進を目的とした国際研 究計画です。iLEAPS は、持続可能な人間社会の構築を目的とした国際的 な研究プラットフォームである Future Earth の、GRPs (Global Research Projects) の一つとして位置づけられています。我が国においては、日本学 術会議 環境学委員会・地球惑星科学委員会合同 FE・WCRP 合同分科会の 下部組織として iLEAPS 小委員会が設けられています。大気 – 陸域プロセ スに関わる研究としては、これまで野外観測、広域モニタリングデータ解 析、数値モデル開発が行われ、個葉の環境応答からグローバルな変動まで 様々な時間・空間スケールにおける研究が行われてきました。iLEAPS は、 このような多岐にわたる手段から得られた様々な知見の統合的理解を目指 しています。本研究集会では、大気-陸域プロセスに関心のある研究者に お集まりいただき、各自の最新の研究成果を報告し、その統合的理解に向 けた情報共有と議論を行います。特に、観測とモデルによる統合的理解に ついて議論し、大気-陸域プロセスをベースとした気候変動予測研究の推 進において、今後何が必要であるかについて議論します。

文責: 佐藤永 (海洋研究開発機構)

## iLEAPS-Japan2023 研究集会 プログラム

#### 11月20日(月)

座長:佐藤永(JAMSTEC/東京大学)

13:30~13:35 主催者挨拶と主旨説明(佐藤永、本大会実行委員長)

13:35~13:40 ロジ説明(加藤知道、本大会会場係)

**13:40~14:00** Akihiko ITO(東京大学/NIES/JAMSTEC)
Bottom-up evaluation of global surface N<sub>2</sub>O budget, 1970-2021

14:00~14:20 Keita OIKOSHI(北海道大学)ほか 2 名
Development of a terrestrial ecosystem phosphorus cycle model

14:20~14:40 Tatsuki NAKAGAWA(北海道大学)ほか3名
Optimization of parameters in MATCRO-Rice for 120 years and reconstruction of the rice history in Japan

**14:40~15:00** Ai OBATA (東京大学) ほか2名

Applying forest floors to dynamic global vegetation modeling in northern mixed forests

15:00~15:15 休憩

座長: 加藤知道(北海道大学)

**15:15~15:35** Tatsunori TABATA(防衛大学校)ほか1名 Observational study of carbon uptake in urban forest

**15:35~15:55** Rui HU(北海道大学)ほか 4 名

Separation of soil respiration by a Random Forest approach

**15:55~16:15** Yuhao CUI(北海道大学)ほか3名

Origin of secondary fatty alcohols in atmospheric aerosols in a cool-temperate forest based on their mass size distributions

16:15~16:30 第一日目·総括

19:00~21:00 懇親会

### 11月21日(火)

座長:檜山哲哉(名古屋大学)

**09:30~09:50** Kazuhito ICHII(千葉大学)

Application of AsiaFlux network data toward upscaling and modeling

**09:50~10:10** Tatsuki HASHIMOTO (千葉大学) ほか 6 名

High temporal retrieval of leaf area index from Himawari-8 data

**10:10~10:30** Reo SHIBAYAMA(千葉大学)ほか 2 名

Early detection of vegetation growth stress using Himawari-8 geostationary satellite

10:30~10:40 休憩

座長:市井和仁(千葉大学)

**10:40~11:00** Xin ZHAO (NIES)

Methane emissions estimation largely improved by finer rice calendar

**11:00~11:20** Long Duc NGUYEN(北海道大学)ほか3名

Forest above-ground biomass estimation using national forest inventory with airborne LIDAR, SAR data and optical satellite data in Taiwan

**11:20~11:40** Masayuki KONDO(広島大学)

League of geophysical research eXellences for tropical Asia (LeXtra) initiative

11:40~12:00 第二日目・総括、閉会の挨拶

※発表は、プレゼンテーション 15 分+質疑応答 10 分

#### オンサイト会場のご案内

北海道大学農学研究院 総合研究棟 1 階 W109 教室

https://www.agr.hokudai.ac.jp/i/access ←この地図のオレンジ部左端です

#### オンライン(Zoom)会場のご案内

2023年11月20日(月) 13:30~16:30

https://us02web.zoom.us/j/85450136382

2023年11月21日(火) 09:30~12:00

https://us02web.zoom.us/j/86271721243

パスワードは参加登録者にメールにてお知らせします。

オンライン参加される方は、事前に Zoom のインストールをお願いいたします。

発表要旨

## Bottom-up evaluation of global surface N<sub>2</sub>O budget, 1970–2021

Ito Akihiko 1,2,3\*

Graduate School of Life and Agricultural Sciences, the University of Tokyo
 Earth System Division, National Institute for Environmental Studies
 Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology
 \* Corresponding author (e-mail: akihikoito@g.ecc.u-tokyo.ac.jp)

Nitrous oxide  $(N_2O)$  is a long-lived greenhouse gas and potent stratospheric ozone-depleting substance. In addition to natural emissions from nitrification and denitrification of surface (soil and ocean) reactive nitrogen, anthropogenic emissions from industrially fixed nitrogen have increased atmospheric  $N_2O$  concentrations. To reduce the  $N_2O$  emissions effectively, it is essential to clarify the spatial and temporal patterns. The Global Carbon Project has performed an integrated synthesis of the global  $N_2O$  budget using various sources, and the present study aimed at conducting a supplementary, in-depth analysis by using a bottom-up approach.

This study considers three natural sources: soil microbial emission (VISIT model estimation), wildfire (GFED4s fire inventory), and ocean emission (Yang et al. reconstruction). Anthropogenic emissions are derived from the EDGAR7.0 inventory for four sectors: fossil fuel exploitation, industry, waste, and agriculture. For the seven sectors, annual emission maps with  $0.25^{\circ} \times 0.25^{\circ}$  grid resolution were constructed for the study period 1990–2021 (except GFED4s, available only after 1997).

Figure 1 shows the total surface  $N_2O$  flux obtained by this study, showing emission hotspots in Asia, Africa, and parts of Europe and Americas. Global total land  $N_2O$  emission increased from 14.0 Tg  $N_2O$  yr<sup>-1</sup> in 1970 to 19.3 Tg  $N_2O$  yr<sup>-1</sup> in 2021. Anthropogenic emissions, especially from the agricultural sector, accounted for 47% of the total budget in 2021; this is +10% higher than that in 1970. Agricultural emissions nearly doubled in the study period (3.6 to 7.0 Tg  $N_2O$  yr<sup>-1</sup>), and natural emissions also increased as a result nitrogen deposition and climatic change (8.8 to 10.2 Tg  $N_2O$  yr<sup>-1</sup>). For Japan, total emissions decreased from 0.11 to 0.096 Tg  $N_2O$  yr<sup>-1</sup> mainly associated with reductions of anthropogenic contributions (69% in 1970 to 55% in 2021).

Such bottom-up evaluation is likely to compensate for a top-down approach (e.g., satellite-data inversion) by providing independent, sector-specific, and spatially explicit estimates. This study is a part of the SII-8 project and also will be a part of the S-22 project funded by the Ministry of the Environment, Japan, and aims to make contributions to the IPCC assessments and the Global Stocktake of the Paris Agreement, UNFCCC.

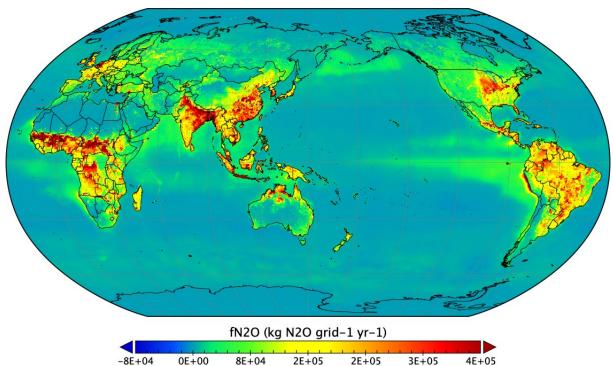


Fig. 1. Total  $N_2O$  flux distribution in 2001–2021 estimated by the bottom-up approach.

## Development of a terrestrial ecosystem phosphorus cycle model

Keita OIKOSHI<sup>1</sup>, Tomomichi KATO<sup>2</sup>, Tatsuya MIYAUCHI<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Graduate school of Global Food Resources, Hokkaido University

<sup>2</sup> Research Faculty of Agriculture, Hokkaido University

<sup>3</sup> Research Faculty of Agriculture, Hokkaido University

### 1. はじめに

リンは必須栄養元素として地球全体を循環し、主に植物の成長に重要な役割を果たしている。しかしリンの不足は植物の成長を制限する可能性があり(Darcy, et al., 2018)、この現象をリン制限といい、特に温帯や熱帯で起こりやすい (Du et al, 2020)。将来は $CO_2$ 濃度の増加や気温の上昇という植物の成長にとって望ましい条件が予想されるが、リン制限が起こると植物が光合成で吸収する二酸化炭素の量は減少してしまう。リン制限が気候変動をどの程度加速させるかを推定するためには、炭素・窒素と同様にリンの量も精度良く推定することのできるプロセスベースモデルが必要である。

#### 2. 方法

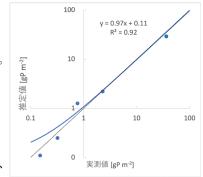
既存の陸域生態系炭素・窒素循環プロセスベースモデルである VISIT (Ito and Inatomi, 2012) に、先行研究 (Wang, 2007) を参考にリン循環モジュールを導入し、リン・炭素・窒素循環を推定できるようにした (VISIT-CNP)。本研究では、アメリカハワイ州の Thurston と Kokee におけるリン・炭素・窒素の実測データ (Vitousek, 2004) を用いてモデルの精度を検証した。これらのサイトは気候条件(年平均気温:15.5℃、年降水量:2500mm)、標高(Thurston:1176m、Kokee:1134m)、植生(優占種:ハワイフトモモ)が類似している。しかし土壌基質の形成年代は大きく異なるため(Thurston:300年前、Kokee:410万年前)、Thurstonは窒素制限、Kokeeはリン制限のサイトになっている。入力気候データとして、NOAA-CIRESによる再解析データと

(https://psl.noaa.gov/data/gridded/data.20thC\_ReanV3.pressure.html)、NOAA-NCEI による両サイトの実測 データ(https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/cdo-web/datasets) を使用した。これらのデータは1日ステップで、1948年から2010年までの63年分を使用した。

#### 3. 結果と考察

陸域生態系内の5つのプール(葉・幹・根・リター・土壌有機物)内のリン・炭素・窒素の蓄積量の63年間の平均値を推定した。その結果、リン・炭素・窒素の推定値と実測値の決定係数 $r^2$ は Thurston においてそれぞれ0.92、0.80、0.87であり、Kokee においてそれぞれ0.68、0.70、0.95であった。このことから、VISIT-CNPにより精度良く推定を行うことができた。本研究では Thurston におけるリン流入量を $[0.63~{\rm gP}~{\rm m}^{-2}~{\rm vr}^{-1}$ から $[0.02~{\rm gP}~{\rm m}^{-2}~{\rm vr}^{-1}]$ に仮想的に減少させた場合における純一次生産量 NPPを推定した。その結果、NPPが $[891~{\rm gC}~{\rm m}^{-2}~{\rm vr}^{-1}]$ から $[863~{\rm gP}~{\rm m}^{-2}~{\rm vr}^{-1}]$ に減少すると推定された

(図 2)。リン流入量の減少により植物が利用可能なリンが減少し、制限元素が窒素からリンに移行したことが原因であると考えられる。



Thurston におけるリン推定値 と実測値の比較

さらに陸域生態系内の各リンプールを推定したところ、両サイトにおいて土壌有機物プールが最も大きく(Thurston:  $29.13 \text{ gP m}^{-2}$ 、Kokee:  $6.62 \text{ gP m}^{-2}$ )、また吸着態プールがその次に大きい(Thurston:  $7.39 \text{ gP m}^{-2}$ 、Kokee:  $59.50 \text{ gP m}^{-2}$ )という結果が得られた。

#### 4. まとめ

本研究で開発した VISIT-CNP はリン・炭素・窒素循環を精度良く推定することができた。また窒素制限サイトでリンの流入量が減少すると NPP が減少した。さらに陸域生態系内各プール内のリンの量を推定することができた。現在は今回用いたモデルをグローバルスケールに拡張したものを開発中であり、本発表ではそのモデルを用いたシミュレーション結果についてもお話しさせていただく予定である。

# Optimization of parameters in MATCRO-Rice for 120 years and reconstruction of the rice history in Japan

Tatsuki Nakagawa<sup>1\*</sup>, Tomomichi Kato<sup>2</sup>, Midori Mizuno<sup>2</sup>, Yuji Masutomi<sup>3</sup>

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The global demand for food is increasing due to population growth. On the other hand, it is argued that future climate change will significantly affect crop production (IPCC, 2023). Therefore, it is crucial for food security in Japan to analyze the effects of climate change on crop yields.

Some studies have analyzed the relationship between rice production and climate change (Lobell et al, 2011, Science etc.). However, these studies did not consider cultivars and other farming adaptation. In addition, the analyses were conducted over the past 30 years or so, which is an insufficient period to detect climate change adequately. The reason for being limited to these kinds of analyses is the scarcity of historical data on paddy rice yield and genetic factors such as nitrogen sensitivity and resistance to cold damage. This makes detailed analysis challenging.

In Japan, there are rice yield records at the prefectural level since the 1880s, and these records are valuable when conducting detailed analyses that consider regional differences in cultivars and climate conditions. Hence, the aim of this research is to use such data to reconstruct the rice characteristics from 1896 to 2015 when climate change is adequately detectable. This research is extremely important for analyzing the relationship between rice production and climatic, genetic factors, and for evaluating the impact of past climate change on rice production in Japan.

In this study, we adopt the process-based model, MATCRO (Masutomi, 2016). It simulates rice yield based on crop physiology and internal parameters of this model represent rice characteristics. We compare MATCRO values with rice yield records from 'Sakumotsu Tokei' and optimize four key parameters in the model with 'quasi-Newton method'. The parameters express nitrogen sensitivity, cold damage resistance, morphology, and phenology, respectively. We make optimization from present period (1996-2015) to the end Meiji era (1896-1915).

We find that HI, a parameter related to morphology and expresses the filling ratio of the panicle, increases over the years. This indicates that breed improvement has been carried out to increase the panicle filling ratio. On the other hand, other parameters don't change over the years as we expected. We must think about optimization method, optimized parameters, and input climate data again.

## Applying forest floors to dynamic global vegetation modeling in northern mixed forests

Ai Obata<sup>1\*</sup>, Hisashi Sato<sup>1,2</sup>, Tsutom Hiura<sup>1</sup>

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\*Corresponding author Ai OBATA (e-mail: fw5etluykscfs@gmail.com)

森林は主要な炭素吸収源であり、陸域の炭素吸収の約半分を担っている。気候変動に伴い森林の炭素循環は変化すると予想されるが温暖化にともなう炭素収支が将来的に正になるか負になるかは依然として統一的な解が得られていない。高緯度地域では温暖化の影響が強いことが知られており、アジアの北方針広混交林の炭素循環も温暖化の影響を強く受けることが予想される。北方針広混交林の炭素循環のシミュレーションを現実に近づけることで地域の森林管理と森林機能予測の有用なツールを作成することができる。

タケは気候が温暖で湿潤な地域に分布し、多機能性と成長の速さで知られる植物である。日本の北部の北海道地域の森林では林床をタケ科に属するササが優占する。これらのササは最大で高さが約3mまで成長し、この地域の森林の根バイオマスの半分をササが占めるという報告もあることから炭素循環と森林動態に重要な役割を果たしていると考えられている。北海道地域では気候変動により台風頻度の増加が予想されており、頻繁に風攪乱を受けることで森林の炭素貯留量の減少が予想される。ササは北方針広混交林の森林動態と炭素貯留の両面に影響を及ぼすが、森林動的モデルにササを組み込んだ例は少ない。本研究では、SEIB-DGVMに北海道に分布する3種類のササを導入し、北海道全域で林床にササが分布した森林の純生産量、炭素貯留量、分布を予測した。

シミュレーションモデルに SEIB-DGVM を使用し、従来の C3 植物であった項目をササに変更した。ササは葉、稈、粗根、細根バイオマスを持ち、面的に分布すると仮定された。 SEIB-DGVM では 1 回のシミュレーションは  $30m \times 30m$  であるが、ササを含む草本は  $1m \times 1m$  のタイルごとにシミュレーションが行われる。ササはチシマザサ、クマイザサ、ミヤコザサの 3 種類を組み入れた。ササは 70 年おきに一斉開花枯死するように設定した。 3 種類のササの分布は積雪深と平均気温により規定されるように設定した。ササのパラメータの調整には東京大学富良野演習林でサンプリングにより取得したバイオマスデータと 9 個の先行研究を使用した。出力の確認には 3 個の先行研究と北海道全域のササ分布地図を使用した。

北海道大学中川研究林で 100 年間ササ純群落の生産量をシミュレートしたところ、チシマザサの平均バイオマスは 3670 (gDM/m²), 平均地上部バイオマスは 1913 (gDM/m²), クマイザサの平均バイオマスは 1913 (gDM/m²), クマイザサの平均バイオマスは純生産量が 3404 (gDM/m²), 平均地上部バイオマスは 1696 (gDM/m²)(図 2)。 ササの種を区別することで炭素循環のみならず、森林動態をより現実に近い過程でシミュレートすることに有効である。

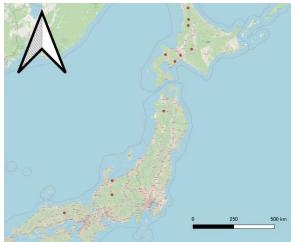


図 1. パラメーターの調整に使用した先行研究 の調査地



図 2. 北海道大学中川研究林におけるクマイザ サ純群落のシミュレーション結果

## Observational study of carbon uptake in urban forest

Tatsunori Tabata<sup>1\*</sup>, Hirofumi Sugawara<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> National Defense Academy of Japan \* Corresponding author (e-mail: em61028@nda.ac.jp)

#### 1. Motivation

Urban green spaces should contribute to the mitigation of climate change by absorbing CO<sub>2</sub>. However, there are very few observation studies for CO<sub>2</sub> uptake in urban green areas (e.g. Ueyama and Ando, 2016). CO<sub>2</sub> uptake by urban greens is also one of the keys in the inversion evaluation of CO<sub>2</sub> emission in cities (Yadav et al., 2021) where the emission distribution is evaluated from the concentration data with the atmospheric transport model.

While urban greens are expected to get benefit from fertilization in urban high  $CO_2$  environment, the urban water and heat stress could give damage the photosynthetic activity. Therefore, it is essential to clarify the actual  $CO_2$  exchange in urban greens through observation to evaluate the effects of the urban environment on the  $CO_2$  absorption quantitatively. This study measured  $CO_2$  exchange in an urban forest with the eddy covariance (EC) method.

#### 2. Observation overview

#### **2.1 Site**

The observation site (Fig.1) is the Institute for Nature Study, in Minato-ku, Tokyo (Shirogane site, 35°64' N, 139°72' E). The area of the site is 20 ha. The site is covered with tree canopy whose height is 14 m. The occupied tree species are a mixture of evergreen and deciduous, such as chusan palm (*Trachycarpus fortune*), *Castanopsis sieboldii*, dogwood (*Swida controversa*), and *Neolitsea sericea*.



Fig.1 Observation site.

#### 2.2 Data processing

EC measurement have been ongoing since 2009 at 20 m above ground level. The analysis period is from August 2009 to February 2022 in this study. Percentage of effective data in EC was 55%. The gap-filling was taken by Michaelis-Menten equation for GPP and the modified Arrhenius equation for the nighttime data.

#### 3. Seasonal variation and annual variation

Figure 2 shows seasonal variations. GPP increases sharply from April to May and is larger than RE in this period, indicating net uptake. GPP and RE are almost equal in September and October. In winter (November to January), RE exceeded GPP.

Figure 3 shows annual variation of NEP. The NEP obtained by EC was  $468 \pm 54$  gC m<sup>-2</sup> yr<sup>-1</sup>. This is consistent with the estimate by the allometric method, an ecological technique, which was  $501 \pm 31$  gC m<sup>-2</sup> yr<sup>-1</sup>. We can see an upward trend (slope: 2 to 29 gC m<sup>-2</sup> yr<sup>-2</sup>). This can be attributed by the increase of vegetation amount. The allometric method also showed upward trend of 21 gC m<sup>-2</sup> yr<sup>-2</sup>, which is also consistent quantitatively to the EC results.

These results were compared to other rural forests (Saigusa et al., 2008). Comparisons showed that the NEP in shirogane was consistent with that in KEW site  $(475 \pm 44 \text{ gC m}^{-2} \text{ yr}^{-1})$  site and that in FJY site  $(360 \pm 77 \text{ gC m}^{-2} \text{ yr}^{-1})$ . Furthermore, the NEP in shirogane was larger that in TKY site  $(112 \pm 32 \text{ gC m}^{-2} \text{ yr}^{-1})$ 

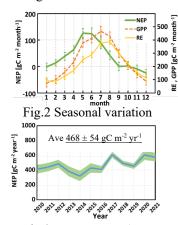


Fig.3 Annual variation

#### 4. Conclusion

This study revealed the  $CO_2$  uptake in an urban forest (Shirogane site) as following. First,  $CO_2$  exchange showed seasonal variation where emission during the winter and absorption from spring to early fall. Second, the annual NEP is gradually increasing in these ten years. It was consistent with the results from allometric method. Third,  $CO_2$  absorption in Shirogane site was consistent with other temperate rural forests. These results should contiribute to the better understanding of ecosystem in urban forest, and also to the inversion evaluation of  $CO_2$  emission.

Reference: 1) Ueyama, M., Ando, T., 2016, Diurnal, weekly, seasonal, and spatial variabilities in carbon dioxide flux in different urban landscapes in Sakai, Japan. Atmos. Chem. Phys., 16, 14727–14740. https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-16-14727-2016

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## Separation of soil respiration by a Random Forest approach

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#### 1.Introduction

Soil respiration (RS) is the primary path, by which soil carbon returns to the atmosphere as carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>). RS mainly consists of two parts: heterotrophic respiration (RH) and root-rhizosphere respiration (RR). RH is more sensitive to abiotic factors, while RR is more relevant to biotic factors. In order to accurately understand the responses of terrestrial ecosystems to the climate change, it is necessary to separate RS into RH and RR. In this study, a Random Forest (RF) algorithm was used to develop a high-accuracy RH prediction model, aiming to explore a convenient and reliable method to separate RS.

#### 2. Methods

Hourly soil  $CO_2$  flux was measured with an automated chamber system in a temperate deciduous forest located in Hokkaido, northern Japan during the snow-free seasons in 2021 and 2022. Ten 0.9 m  $\times$  0.9 m chambers were evenly divided into two treatments with and without roots, corresponding to RS and RH, respectively. To predict RH and estimate RR (= RS - RH) in each RS chamber, models were developed based on RH chamber data using the RF algorithm, in which soil temperature, soil moisture, ambient  $CO_2$  concentration, and soil C / N ratio were used as explanatory variables.

#### 3. Results

Results showed that (1) Measured RS and RH were  $2.84 \pm 0.08$  and  $2.42 \pm 0.07$  µmol m<sup>-2</sup> s<sup>-1</sup> (mean  $\pm$  se), respectively. Significant seasonal and spatial variations emerged in both RS and RH. (2) RF model for RH showed high accuracy with  $R^2$  of 0.93 and RMSE of 0.39 µmol m<sup>-2</sup> s<sup>-1</sup>. (3) Predicted RH in RS chambers was  $2.29 \pm 0.06$  µmol m<sup>-2</sup> s<sup>-1</sup>. (4) RR (0.55  $\pm$  0.21µmol m<sup>-2</sup> s<sup>-1</sup> on average) estimated by the RF model was higher than RR (0.42 µmol m<sup>-2</sup>s<sup>-1</sup> on average) estimated in a conventional manner. The RF approach can be considered as a convenient and reliable method for the separation of RS.

Keywords: Automated chamber system; Soil respiration separation; Random Forest

## Origin of secondary fatty alcohols in atmospheric aerosols in a cool-temperate forest based on their mass size distributions

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#### Background and objective

Fatty alcohols (FAs) are major components of surface lipids in plant leaves and can be emitted into the atmosphere as primary biological aerosol particles (PBAPs), which serve as surface-active organic aerosols. Furthermore, FAs in aerosols can act as ice-nucleating (IN) particles, which is important for cloud formation. Reactivity of secondary FAs (SFAs) is generally lower than that of primary FAs in the atmosphere, SFAs may serve as a tracer of specific plant sources. Previous studies have shown that SFAs are predominant components of (more than 50% of) the epicuticular waxes in some plants, such as *Tropaeolum majus*, *Pinus pinaster*, *Pinus halepensis* and most conifers.

Despite the importance of SFAs in atmospheric aerosols in terms of their possible effects on atmospheric chemistry and climate, studies on aerosol SFAs are limited, due to a lack of aerosol samples obtained in the vicinity of possible source regions with less attention to SFAs. The objective of this study was to elucidate the origin and formation process of SFAs in aerosols based on size-segregated aerosol samples collected at a deciduous forest site in different seasons.

#### Methods

To obtain aerosol SFAs and related compounds, size-segregated aerosol sampling was performed using an Andersen-type cascade impactor at Sapporo Forest meteorology research site in spring, summer, and autumn. The nine-stage impactor was used to collect supermicrometer particles in six stages and submicrometer particles in three stages. We used size-segregated aerosol data obtained in 2009 and 2010. Leaf samples from different vegetation were collected to examine SFAs to be compared with aerosols. SFAs were identified by using a gas chromatograph coupled to a mass spectrometer (GC-MS).

#### Results and discussion

Five SFAs were identified and their mass size distributions in the forest environment were measured for the first time. n-nonacosan-10-ol was the most abundant compound of SFAs identified, which showed the maximum concentration in spring, from aerosol samples obtained at the study site. In spring and summer, the peak diameter of n-nonacosan-10-ol was larger than 10  $\mu$ m, whereas it was in the range of 1.9–3.0  $\mu$ m in autumn. The size distributions of n-nonacosan-10-ol showed insignificant correlations with those of known biogenic tracers (pollen, soil, and fungal spores) in spring and summer. In spring, the mass size distributions of n-nonacosan-10-ol were highly correlated with those of bulk water-insoluble organic carbon (WIOC), indicating that n-nonacosan-10-ol is an important factor controlling the WIOC mass. Furthermore, n-nonacosan-10-ol was detected in Norway spruce leaf samples.

The overall results, together with the literature on SFAs in plant leaves, suggest that the aerosol SFAs originated mostly from plant waxes, while leaf senescence status is likely an important factor controlling the size distributions of SFAs. Moreover, the current results indicate that *n*-nonacosan-10-ol identified in this study can act as a possible new tracer for PBAPs. This study provides a new insight into possible sources of PBAPs and their effects on physicochemical properties of aerosols. Furthermore, our results suggest that the different growth stages of plants lead to differences in the size distributions of PBAPs emitted into the atmosphere, which may affect the IN properties of aerosol particles.

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## Application of AsiaFlux network data toward upscaling and modeling

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FLUXNET やその地域組織である AsiaFlux では、タワー観測による大気と陸域間の連続的な熱・水・エネルギーフラックスを観測する研究者のネットワークであり、その観測データベースの構築は重要な任務の一つである。私自身は、これまで 15 年以上にわたり、主にユーザーとして、これらのデータの応用研究を推進し、観測ネットワークデータを用いた空間的なアップスケーリング、陸域生態系モデルの相互比較研究、衛星プロダクトの創出(GCOM-C 衛星搭載 SGLI センサ向けの炭素フラックスプロダクトの構築)などを行ってきた。これらの研究により、陸域の熱・水・炭素フラックスの理解やその変動傾向の把握など様々な貢献を行ってきた。

現在、FLUXNETでは、Ameriflux グループを中心として、FLUXNETによる国際研究を活性化するプロジェクト、AsiaFluxにおける JapanFlux, ChinaFlux, KoFlux の 3 カ国の国際共同研究(A3 フォーサイト事業)が進行する状況であり、今後、データの蓄積・公開などが加速され、それにともない様々な研究が加速されると考えられる。

本発表では、AsiaFlux や FLUXNET などのデータセットの現状と、それらの最新データセットを用いた応用解析の例をいくつか紹介し、さらに、今後の研究の展望や必要とされるデータなどを紹介したい。

## High temporal retrieval of leaf area index from Himawari-8 data

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#### 1. はじめに

葉面積指数 (Leaf area index; LAI) は、地表のエネルギー・水・炭素収支を理解する上で最も重要な物理パラメータの1つである。LAI は気候変動や人為的活動に対する植生の時間的変化や植生の応答をモニタリングするためにも広く使われている。

従来、Terra/MODIS<sup>1)</sup>や GCOM-C/SGLI<sup>2)</sup>のような中空間分解能の衛星観測を用いたさまざまな LAI データセットが構築されてきた。一方で、従来型の衛星観測では、1日に約1回の頻度での 同地点の観測に留まっていた。低い観測頻度に加えて、雲などのノイズや欠損のため、一般には 8日以上の間隔でのデータ提供がされていた。そのため、雲の多い湿潤地域においては、十分に 晴天の時間帯のデータが得られないなどの問題点があった。

ひまわり 8 号は、2015 年 7 月から観測を開始した日本の静止軌道衛星である。10 分に 1 回という高い観測頻度に加え、ひまわり 7 号と比較して可視・近赤外域に複数の波長帯 (バンド) を持つようになり、陸面モニタリングへの期待が高まっている。ひまわり 8 号を利用できれば、従来の衛星観測に比較して観測頻度が格段に増え、LAI 推定の時間間隔も短くできる 3)。

本研究は、植生の3次元放射伝達モデル $FLiES^4$ を利用し、ひまわり8号データからLAIを推定する手法を構築することを目的とした。

#### 2. 手法・データ

本研究では植生面における様々な種類の光環境を計算することができる FLiES モデル [Kobayashi and Iwabuchi, 2008]  $^4$  を用いた。FLiES モデルは植生内に入射した光子の反射・透過・吸収過程を計算し、アウトプットとして、植生上端の光の反射率を計算することができる。また、FLiES モデルは日本が 2017 年に打ち上げた GCOM-C 衛星搭載 SGLI センサの FPAR/LAI プロダクト構築に際し、基盤放射伝達モデルとして利用されている。1 つ目のステップとして、FLiES を様々な幾何条件・LAI 条件下で動かし、LUT (Look- Up- Table) を植生タイプごとに構築した。LUT は太陽と衛星の幾何条件,LAI,地表面反射率 (band01-05) を組み合わせたものを構築した。2 つ目のステップとして、ひまわり 8 号の実観測の幾何条件データと大気補正を行った地表面反射率データ (band3-5) を用い、LUT に対して最近傍法を行い、LAI の値を推定した。現時点では日本域の 2019 年 7 月に対して、推定を行っており、今後拡張予定である。植生タイプごとにLAI を推定した後、MODIS センサで観測した土地被覆データ (Collection 6 MODIS Land Cover Product

)を利用し、LAIの空間分布を推定した。さらに、雲マスクデータ<sup>5)</sup>を利用し、晴天時の値のみを抽出した。検証のため現地観測値のあるサイトに対して、LAIの値の時間変化を確認し、精度の確認及びコンポジット方法の検討に用いた。

#### 3. 結果とまとめ

10 分ごとの LAI 推定値では時間によるばらつきが見られ、推定の際のパラメータの調整等を 行っていく予定である。過小推定された LAI は雲マスクで除去しきれない小さな雲によるものと 考えられる。3 日間隔でコンポジットした際に現地観測値に比べて過大推定された値が多く、今 後より長期間での推定や検証サイトの増加によるコンポジット方法の検討をしていく予定である。

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# Early detection of vegetation growth stress using Himawari-8 geostationary satellite

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猛暑や干ばつなどの異常気象や極端気象が頻発し、植物の成長にも影響が及ぶことが考えられる。 異常気象による植物への影響は、短時間の極端な気象現象が植生に大きなダメージを与える可能性が あり、これらの早期検出は農作物やその他植物の成長のモニタリングに重要であると言える。これま では FLUXNET など、現地観測で 30 分毎程度のデータが提供されてきたが、観測域が対象のフラッ クスサイトに限られていた。一方、最新の静止気象衛星は複数の観測波長帯で 10 分毎の広域観測が 可能であり、植生などの連続的な観測が実現できる可能性を持っている。そこで本研究では、最新の 日本の静止軌道衛星ひまわり 8 号の観測データを用い、植生の日内モニタリングと植生成長ストレス の早期検出を行うことを目的とする。

本研究では、ひまわり 8 号の観測範囲であり、植生の成長ストレスが起こりやすいと考えられる半乾燥地帯であるオーストラリアを対象とし、30 分毎の熱・水・炭素フラックスの観測データと気象データを用いて、日内のフラックスの変動がどの程度あり、どのような特徴をもつのかを、気象データと合わせて評価した。OzFlux ネットワークに所属するオーストラリアの 3 つの観測サイトの 1) ASM、2) CP、3) WAR を対象とした。植生成長ストレスが予想されるデータを抽出し、その時の気象条件などを確認した。

ASM のサイトで日変化を確認したところ、夏に相当する季節では、日内変化のパターンは日ごとに大きくなり、日最大 GPP が高い日、低い日が存在していた。一方で冬の期間には、全体的に GPP が低い値を取り日ごとのばらつきは小さかった。 GPP の日変化と気象要素の日変化を比較してみたところ、日射量の変化と GPP の変化がよく対応していた。また、 GPP の日最大値が小さい日は日射量が小さい、すなわち曇天であることが分かった。 今後は GPP と気象要素の間の関係の解析、 GPP 以外の他の指標による確認、日内変化の異常パターン(極端気象に起因するもの)の抽出を進めることを第一の目標とし、その後、ひまわり 8 号データとの比較を通して、広域で植生成長ストレスのモニタリングに展開する予定である。

## Methane emissions estimation largely improved by finer rice calendar

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Rice calendar is expected to play a crucial role in improving the accuracy of methane (CH4) emissions from rice cultivation. However, spatially explicit rice calendar, which provides the flooded duration derived from detailed start and end of rice cultivation for multiple cropping seasons, have received less attention in CH4 emissions estimation. Here we investigate through a new finer-gridded rice calendar input into the process-based terrestrial biogeochemical model quantify the CH4 emissions estimation in monsoon Asia from rice cultivation. We report the total CH4 emissions and each of cropping season including single, double, and triple cropping seasons. Finer rice calendar enhanced CH4 emissions estimation by characterizing the spatial and seasonal patterns of CH4 emissions across multiple cropping seasons, especially in lower latitudes. Moreover, we find large CH4 emissions in 20~30° and 10~20° latitudes that rice paddy area-dominated environments, as well as large variations of CH4 emissions in 20~30°, 30~40°, and 10~20° latitudes primarily due to single and double croppings. Our results highlight the importance of a detailed rice calendar in enhancing the quantification and reducing the uncertainty associated with regional CH4 emissions estimation.

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## Forest above-ground biomass estimation using national forest inventory with airborne LIDAR, SAR data and optical satellite data in Taiwan.

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Forests have an important impact on ecosystem processes including carbon and water cycling and energy fluxes, which in turn affect local and regional climate. Understanding the dynamics of the forest's above-ground biomass (AGB) is essential to grasp how managing the forest affects climate change. The use of remote sensing data can provide spatially explicit information of AGB from local to global scales. Currently, AGB estimation via remote sensing has been widely used due to its promising results. In previous studies, AGB has been estimated using various prediction methods and types of remote sensing data. However, due to the limitations related to either optical, SAR or Lidar data alone, combining those data types is indispensable. The method by combining the advantages of active and passive data sources will improve the accuracy of aboveground forest biomass estimation. In this study, we combined multiple sources data (LiDAR, SAR, Optical satellites) to estimate AGB in Taiwan. We also constructed and compared the accuracies of four different prediction methods (multi-layer perceptron neural network (MLPNN), K-nearest neighbor (KNN), Extreme Gradient Boosting (XGBoost) and random forest (RF)) for estimating AGB of forests in Taiwan. Finally, mapping Taiwan forest AGB using satellite remote sensing data and a good fit machine learning approach.

#### Materials and Methodology

Introduction

A total of 3,648 plots were obtained from the 4th National Forest Resource Inventory in Taiwan (TNFRI4) between 2008 and 2012 provided by the Taiwan Forest Bureau. The ground sampling survey employs systematic sampling with the densities designated to be on a 3×3 km gridded mesh for Forest Bureau Plots, and on a 1.5×1.5 km gridded mesh for Non-Forest Bureau Plot, on average. Initially, the standard size of a single plot was 0.05ha. If a plot contains more than three trees with a breast height diameter (DBH) exceeding 100 cm, its size would be expanded to 0.1ha. Trees that were deceased or possessed a DBH less than 6.0 cm were excluded from measurement.

We used 4 different satellite data in our study (Lidar, SAR, Optical satellites). Landsat 5 TM Collection 2 Level-1 Data acquire in 2010, which were provided and pre-processing by The United States Geological Survey (USGS). LiDAR (CHM) data with 20×20m resolution provided by Department of Geomatics National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan. 25-m PALSAR L-band global mosaic data in 2010 were obtained from the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA). The forest classification data obtained from Council of Agriculture Executive Yuan Taiwan in 2017. All satellite images need preprocessing before analysis. In order to bulding AGB model, 23 variables were normalized for use in the machine learning models.

Four different machine learning algorithms including MLPNN, KNN, XGboost and RF were used in this research. Hyperparameter tuning is a crucial step in the process of training machine learning models, it's necessary to fine-tune machine learning models, improve their performance, and adapt them to specific tasks and datasets. We used the root-mean-square-error (RMSE), the mean absolute error (MAE), and the coefficient of determination (R<sup>2</sup>) to compare the performance of selected machine learning techniques for the forest AGB estimation.

#### 3 Result and discussion

The results show that all four models had moderate performances using the training data. XGboost algorithm has shown higher accuracy in AGB estimation compared to other machine learning algorithms and broadleaf forest model have a higher performance than other forest type. The R<sup>2</sup> of XGboost algorithm in mix forest, coniferous and broadleaved model respectively 0.24; 0.45; and 0.58. AGB is a complex ecological parameter influenced by multiple factors. These factors include not only tree density, height, and DBH but also tree species, age, health, environmental conditions, and disturbances, making it challenging to achieve a very high R-squared. Feature importance values for XGboost were calculated to check the importance of each variable to AGB. The CHM variable is the most important for AGB estimation.

Comparing analysis results and AGB Yearly report show that the estimated AGB obtained from an analysis is higher than the AGB Yearly report. This study is the first attempt to map the forest above-ground biomass using the combination of optical satellite, SAR, and LiDAR data in Taiwan.

## League of geophysical research eXellences for tropical asia (LeXtra) initiative

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Tropical Asia is a complex geographical region, consisting of mainland and island components dominated by tropical rainforest, cropland, and savanna woodlands in drier areas. Forest-cover constitutes 236 million hectares (Mha), corresponding to approximately 15 % of the world's tropical forests. A large part of tropical Asia is considered as a biodiversity hotspot, because it harbors a high number of endemic species, especially the most diverse mangrove species in the world. The region is also home to the most extensive tropical peatlands in the world, with an area of 25 Mha and an estimated carbon pool of 69 Pg C.

In addition to the complexity and diversity of ecosystems, two major factors controlling the dynamics of carbon uptake and release make it challenging to assess the carbon budget (a net exchange of carbon in and out of the terrestrial boundaries of a certain region) in Southeast Asia: (1) the large interannual climate variability, due to the El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) cycles, and (2) forest loss, due to land use, land-cover change, and forestry (LULUCF). Notably, synergies between ENSO-driven droughts and rapid LULUCF have resulted in several extreme episodes of carbon emissions into the atmosphere, particularly when forest fires occur. As a region characterized by key factors that exacerbate carbon emissions, the question has been raised whether carbon neutrality can be achieved in tropical Asia

To better understand the state toward carbon neutrality in tropical Asia, here we established a research network named as "League of geophysical research eXellences for tropical asia (LeXtra)". This presentation summarizes current issues in biogeochemical cycles and the current state of carbon neutrality in tropical Asia.