

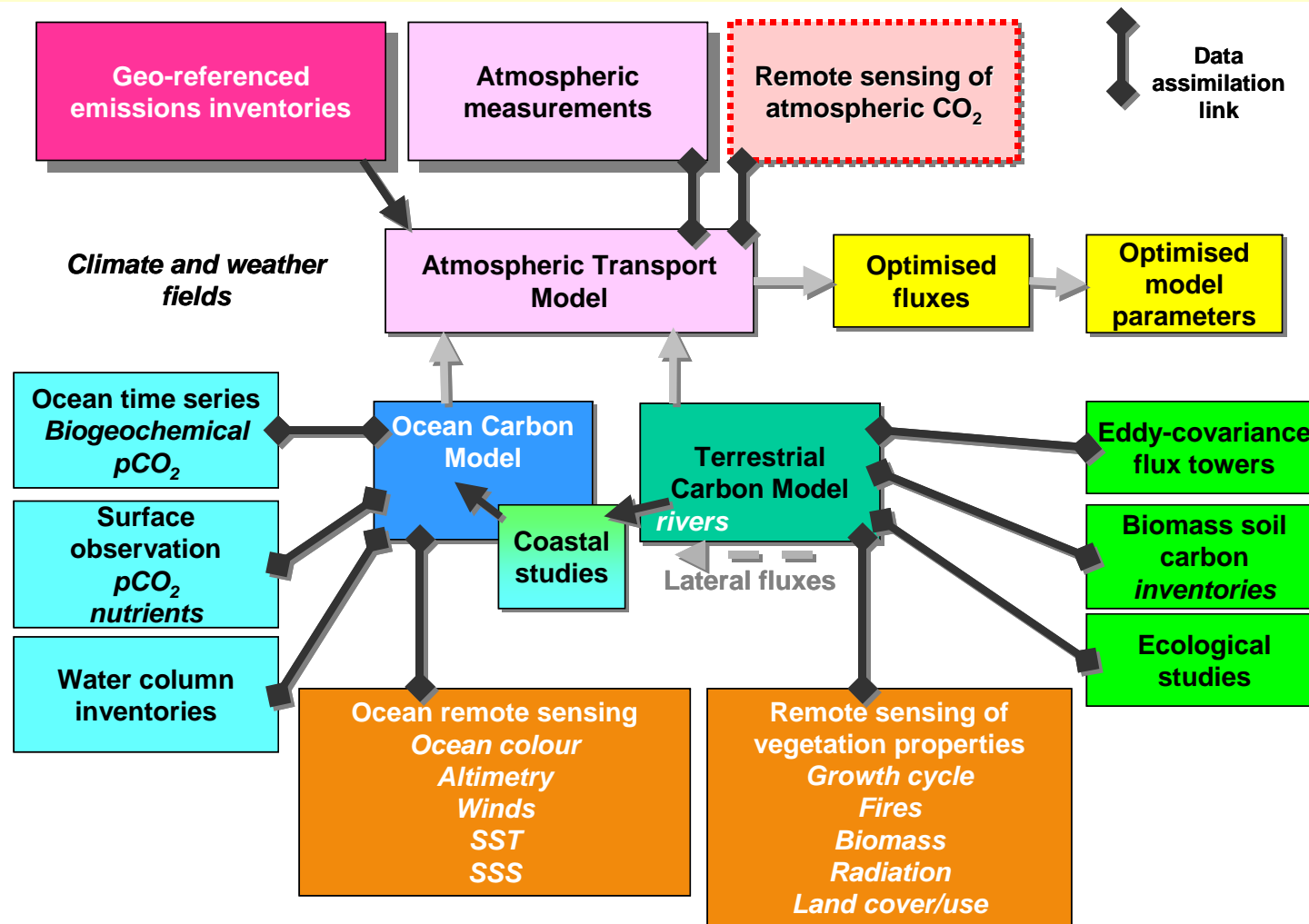
# Assimilating EO Data into Terrestrial Carbon Cycle Models

Shaun Quegan (+ CTCD, CESBIO, JRC et al.)

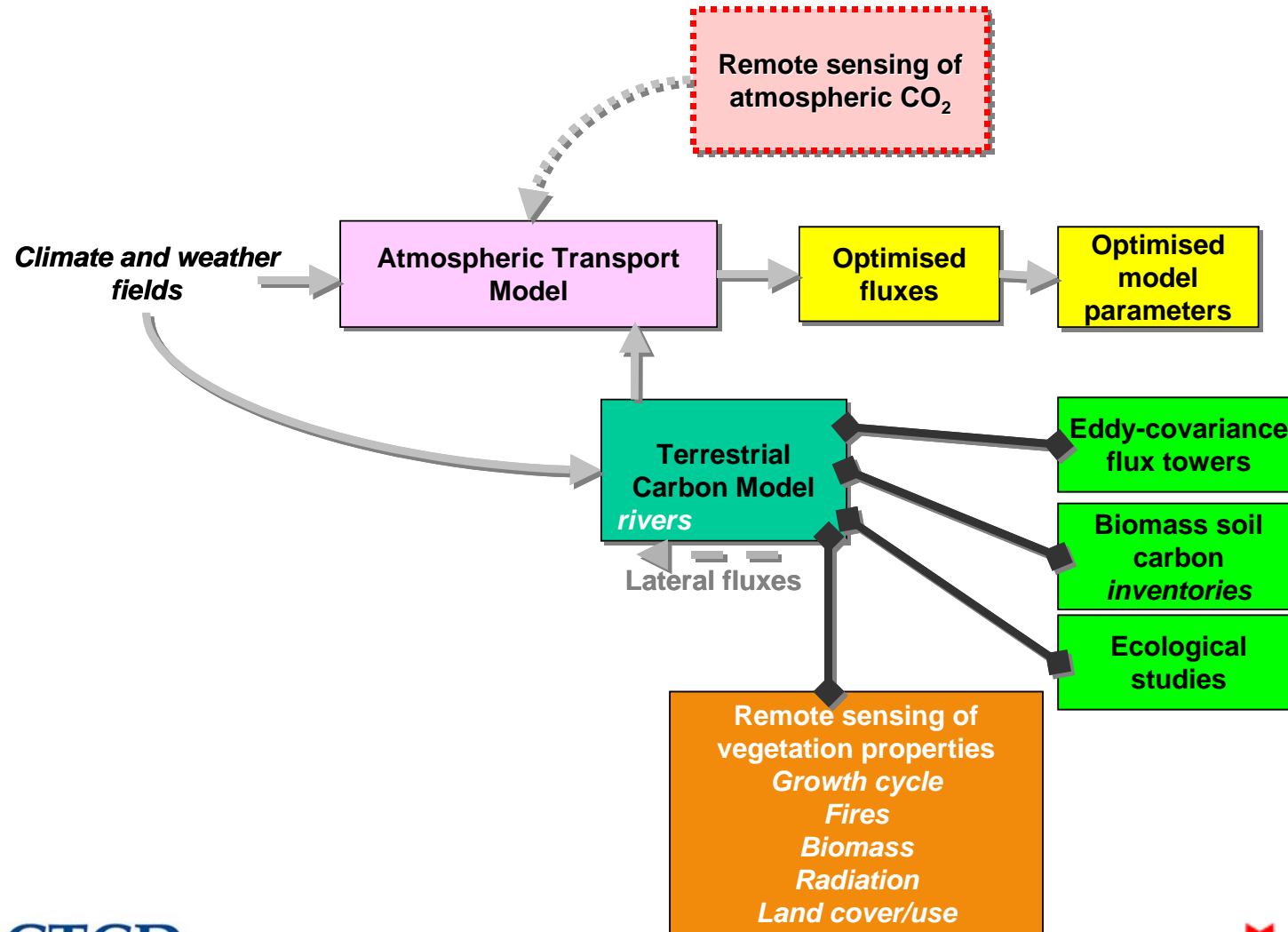
NERC Centre for Terrestrial Carbon Dynamics &  
University of Sheffield



# Global Carbon Data Assimilation System



# Terrestrial component

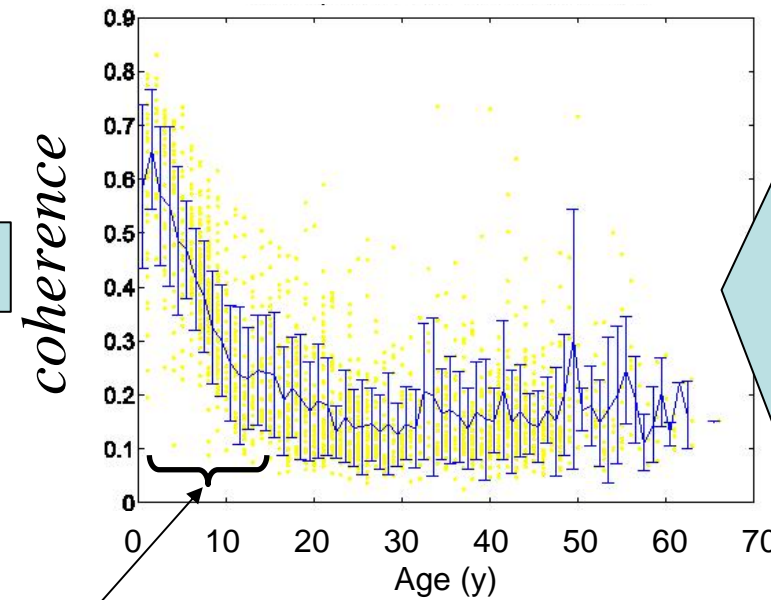
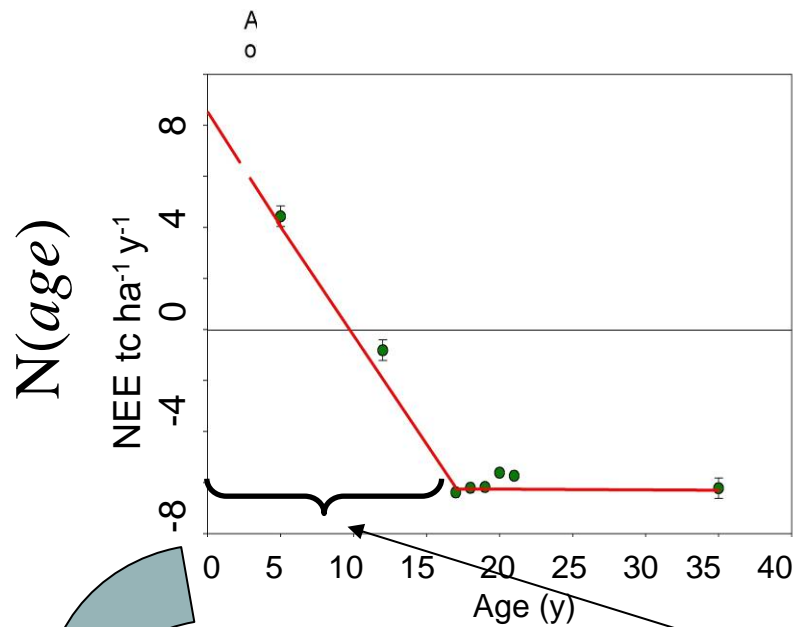


# Regional scale C budgets

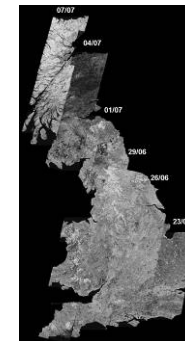
Age structure determines future carbon flux:

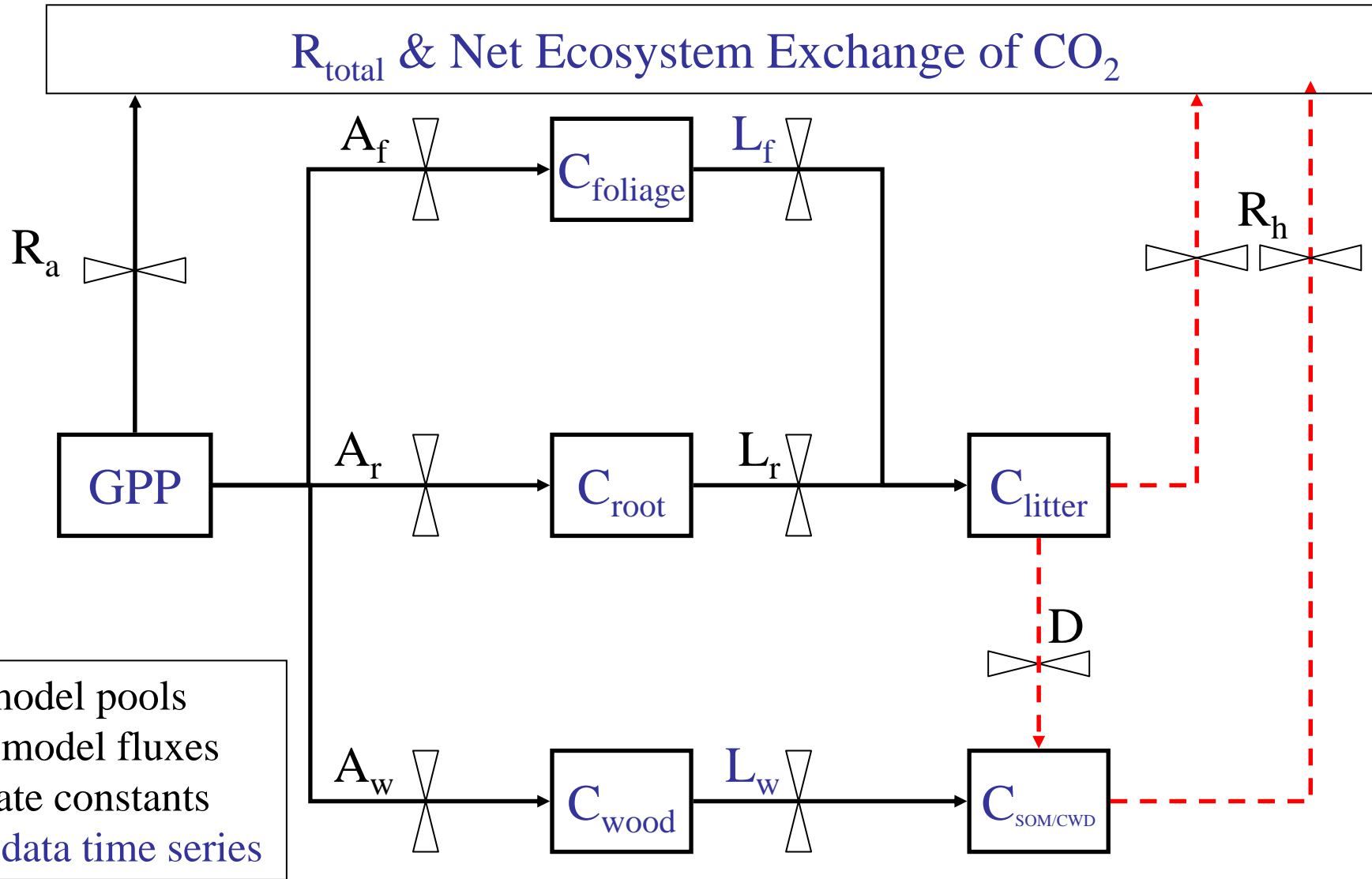
$$NPP = \sum_{i=age} A_i NPP_i$$

# Key result 2: Estimating NEE with SAR



$$NEE = \int_X N(A(x)) dx$$

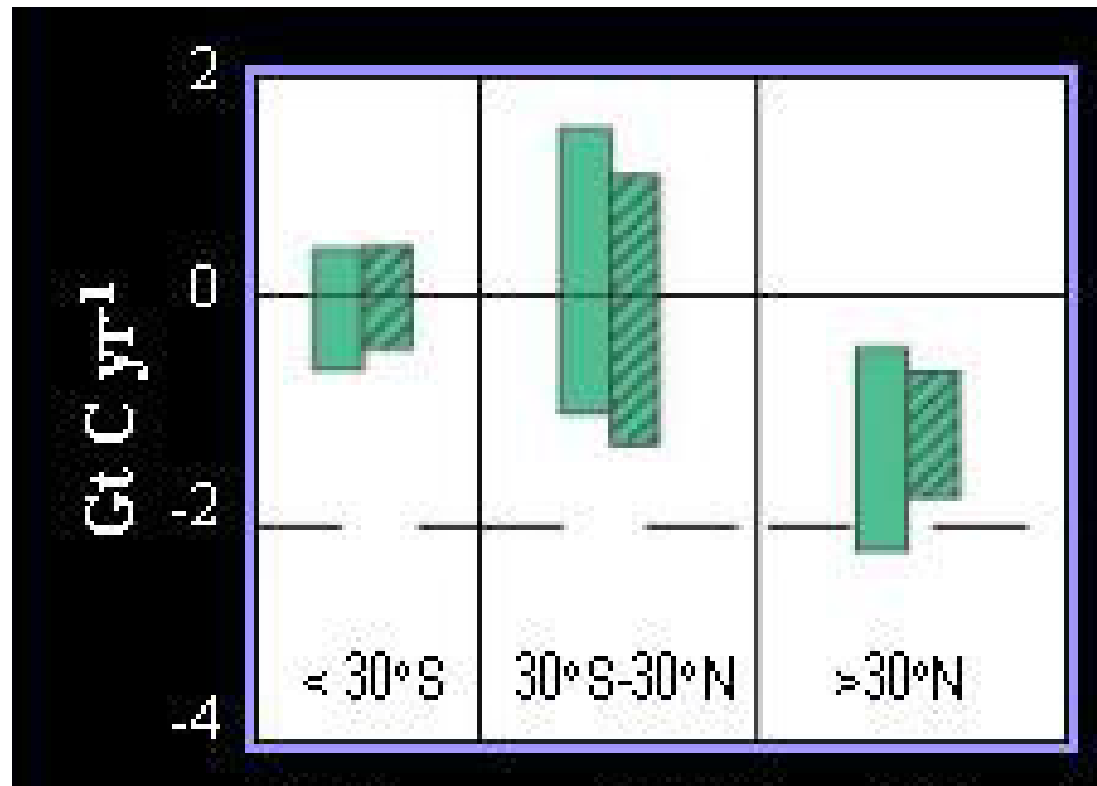




# Land cover and the C balance

- ◆ The tropical C balance
  - Improved knowledge on deforestation
- ◆ The boreal C balance
  - Improved knowledge on VCF and firescars

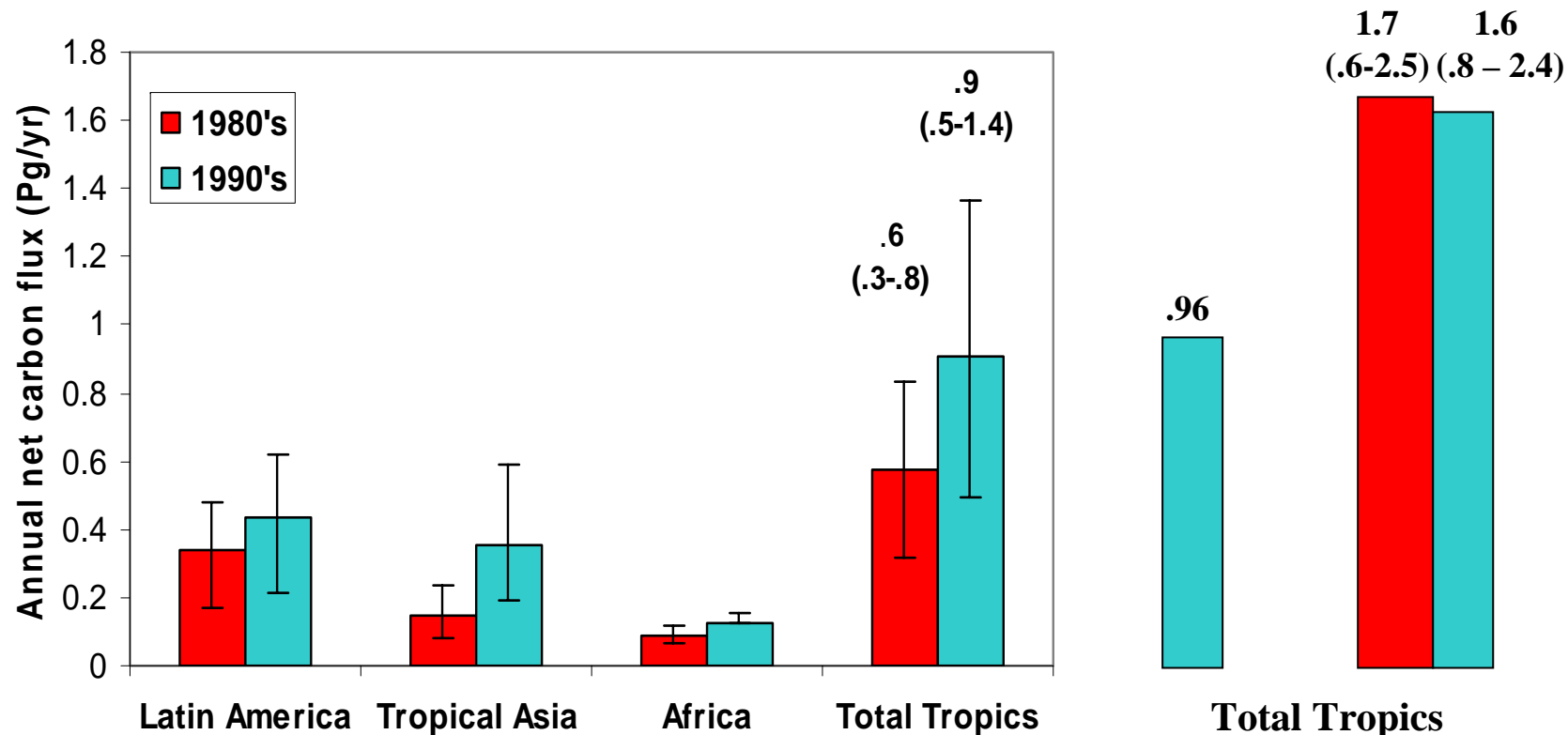
# Current knowledge on carbon sources and sinks (from atmospheric inversions)



Land carbon sinks (<0) and sources (>0) for the 1980s (plain bars) and for 1990-1996 (hatched bars) (Heimann et al., 2001)



# Estimated Carbon Flux from Tropical Deforestation and Regrowth for 1980s and 90s



(DeFries, et al., 2002)

(Achard et al., 2002)

IPCC estimates based on FAO stats

**“Bottom up” estimates based on satellite observations indicate substantially lower fluxes than estimates based on national statistics**

# Combining data sources

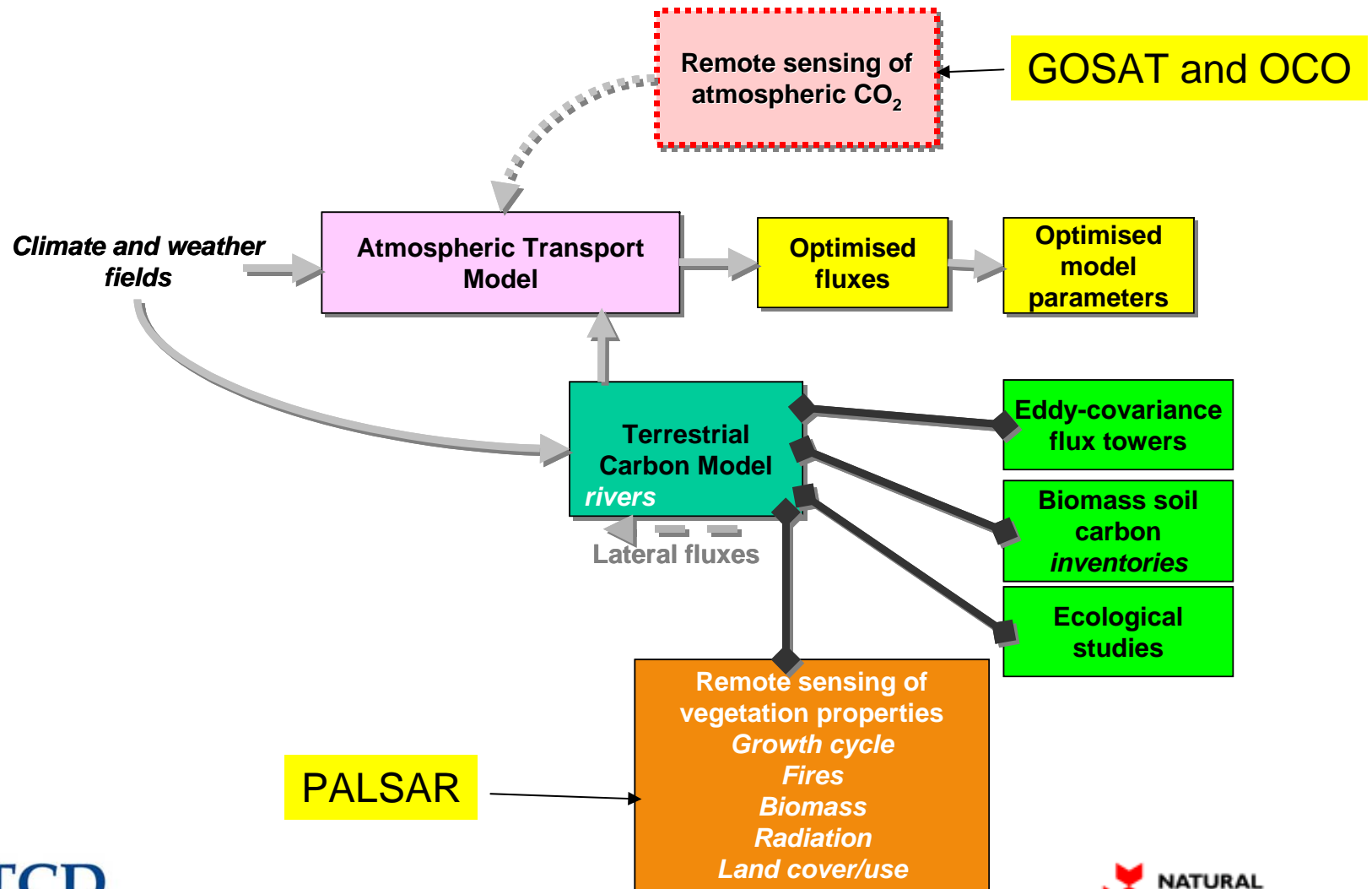
The aim is to combine all available data sources, atmospheric (SCIAMACHY, GOSAT, OCO) surface (multiple data sources) with models to estimate and assign

- ◆ CO<sub>2</sub> fluxes

- ◆ CH<sub>4</sub> fluxes

at regional and global scale

# Atmospheric and surface data



# Practicalities

- ◆ RA dedicated to using ALOS for model initialisation and testing (forest/non-forest; age vs backscatter in plantation forests; linking backscatter to biomass; VCF)
- ◆ LC and LCC in Malaysia (new PhD)
- ◆ UK National Centre for EO