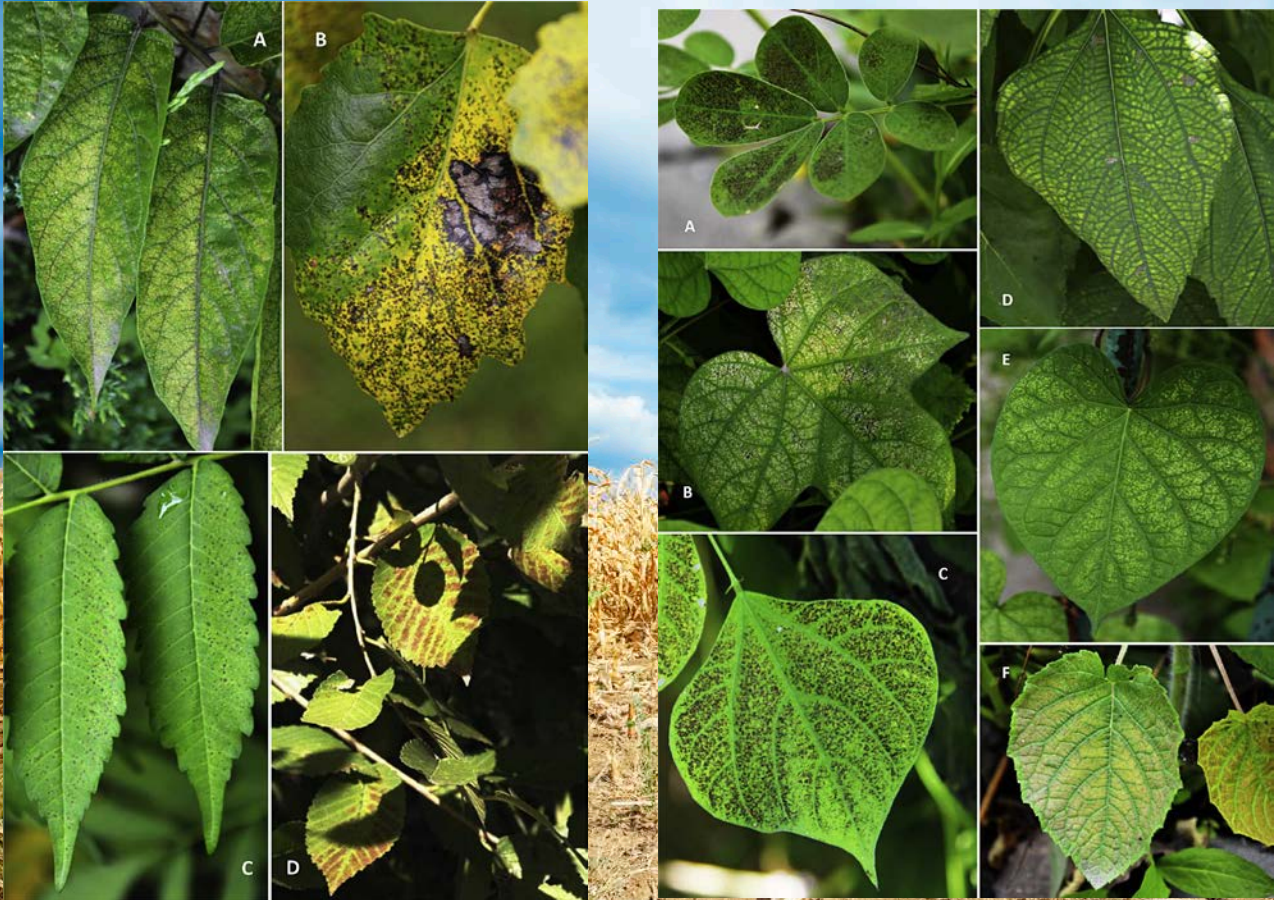


Ozone pollution impacts on forests and crops in China



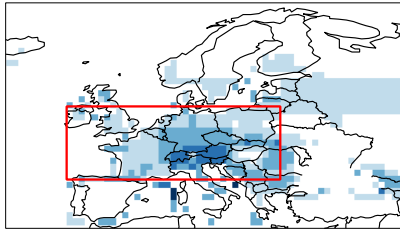
Nadine Unger



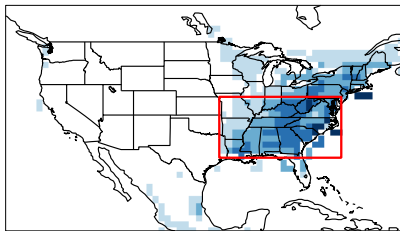
Air pollution effects on the terrestrial carbon cycle

Chronic ozone exposure effects on JJA GPP 2000-2011 in YIBs model

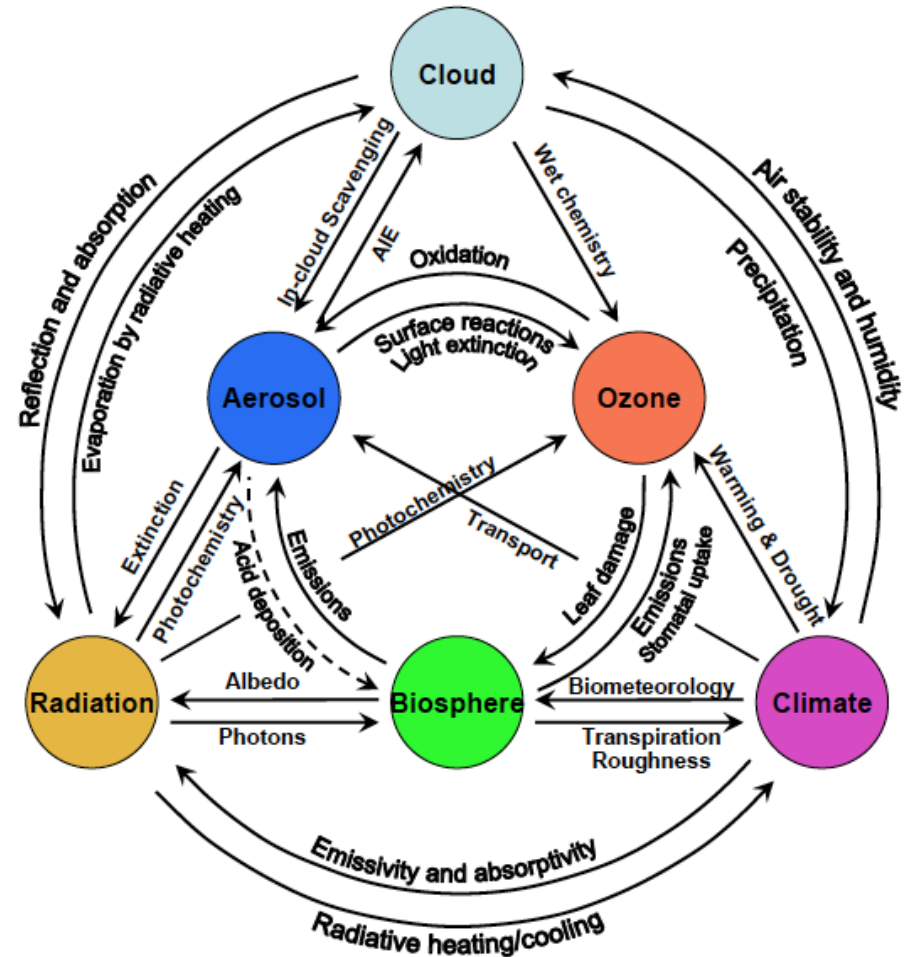
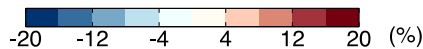
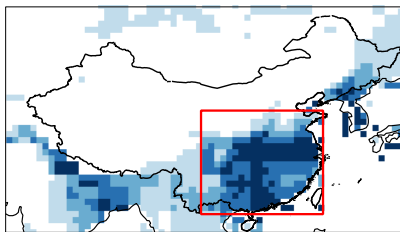
(a) Δ GPP in Europe (-8.2%)



(b) Δ GPP in U.S. (-10.4%)

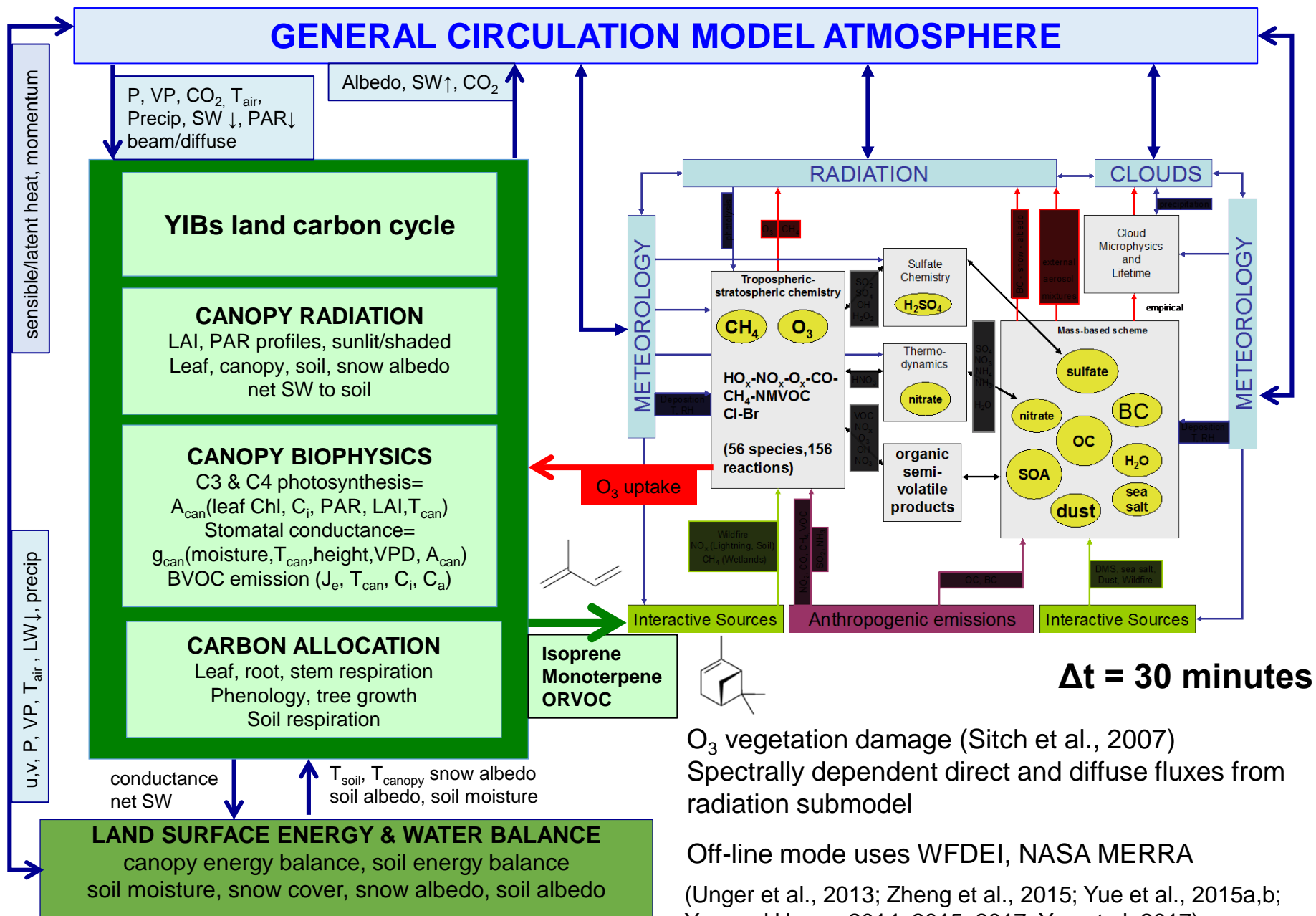


(c) Δ GPP in China (-13.5%)

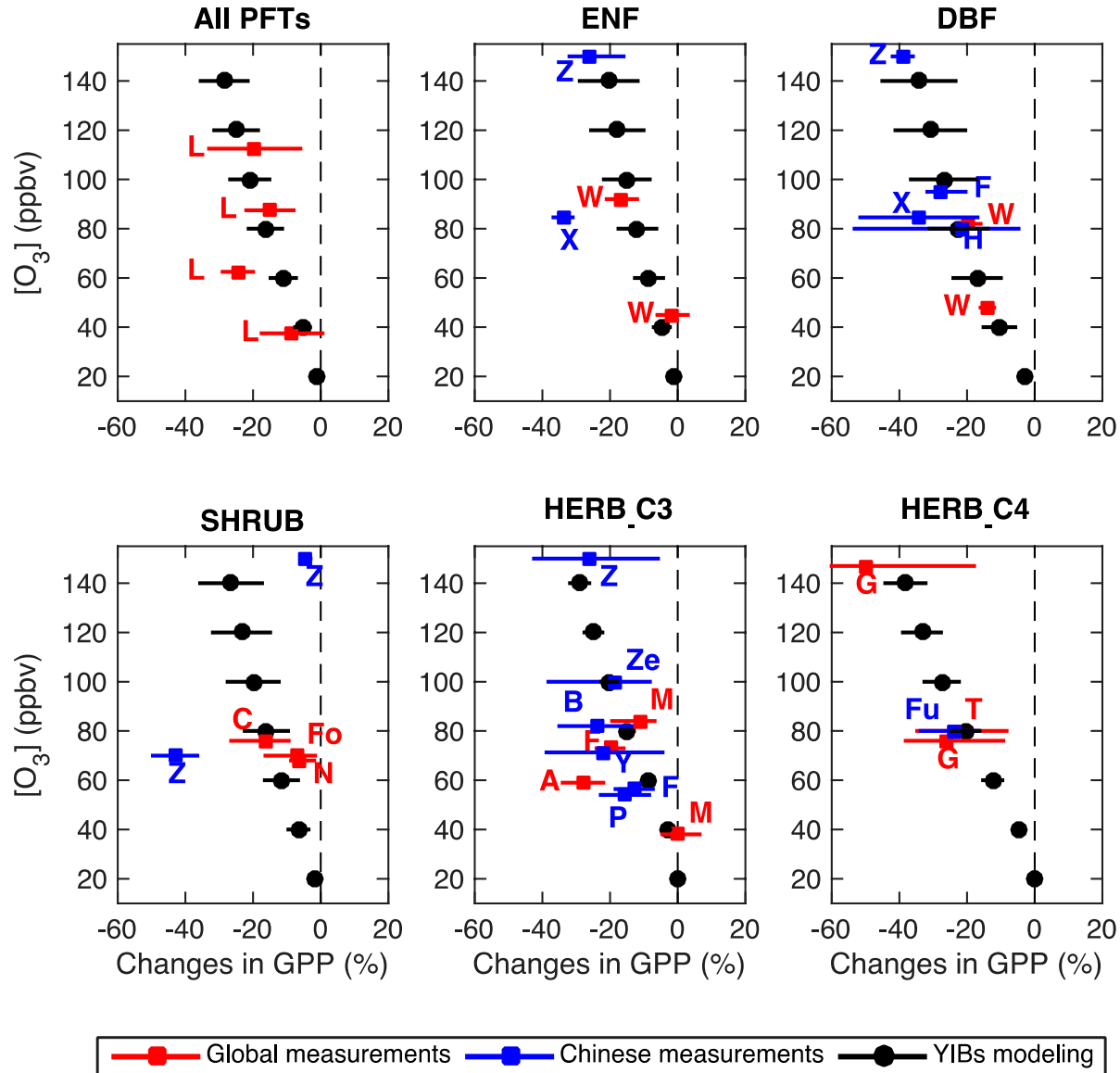


(Jones et al., 2003; Sitch et al., 2007; Cox et al., 2008; Mercado et al., 2009; Huntingford et al., 2011; Mahowald et al., 2011; Yue and Unger, 2014; 2015, 2017; Yue et al., 2015; 2017; Lombardozzi et al., 2015; Rap et al., 2015; Strada and Unger, 2016)

NASA ModelE2-YIBS global carbon-chemistry-climate model

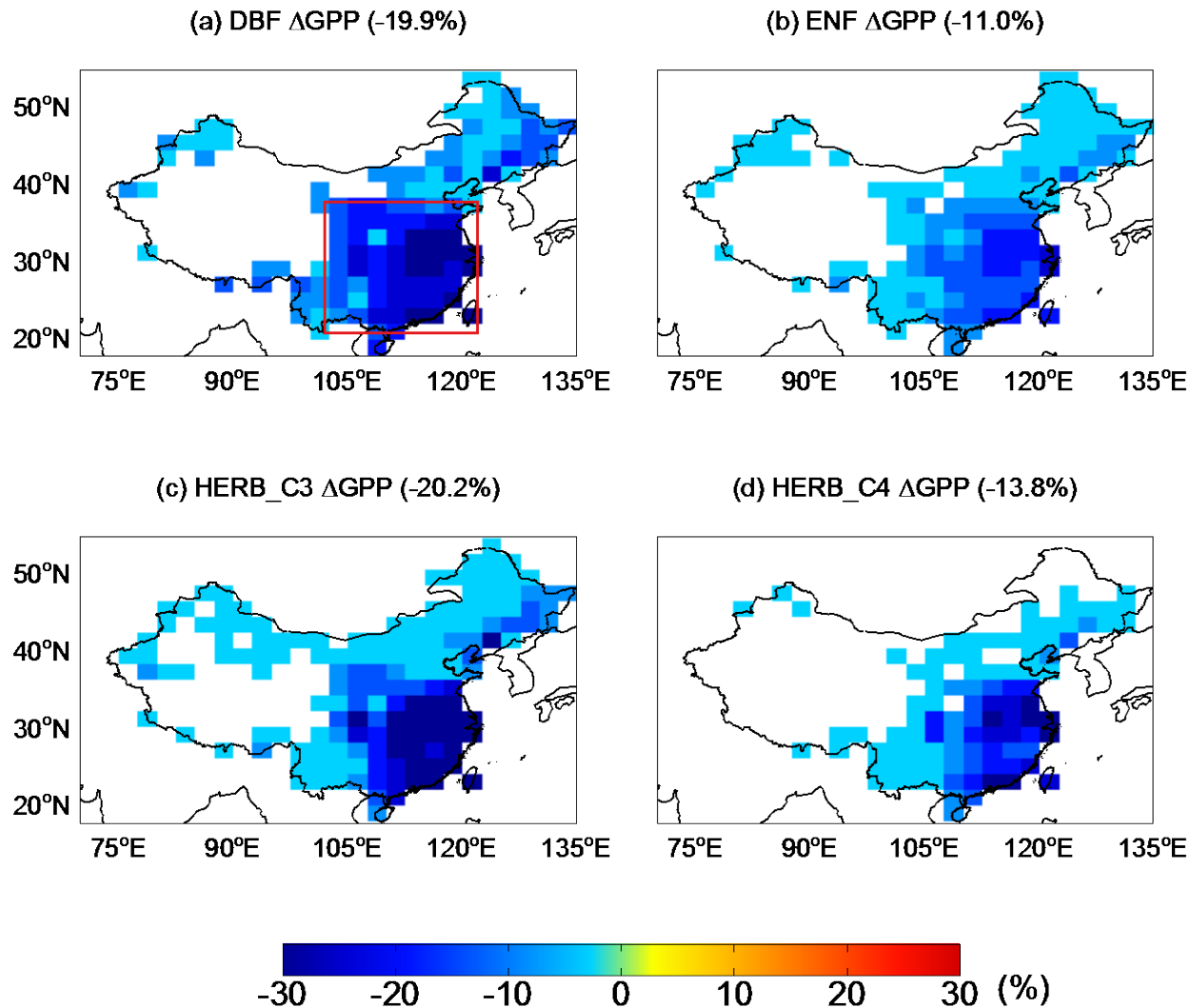


Ozone damage function is realistic compared with available measurement data



(Yue and Unger, ACP, 2014; Yue et al., ACP, 2017)

Ozone damage to GPP in China today

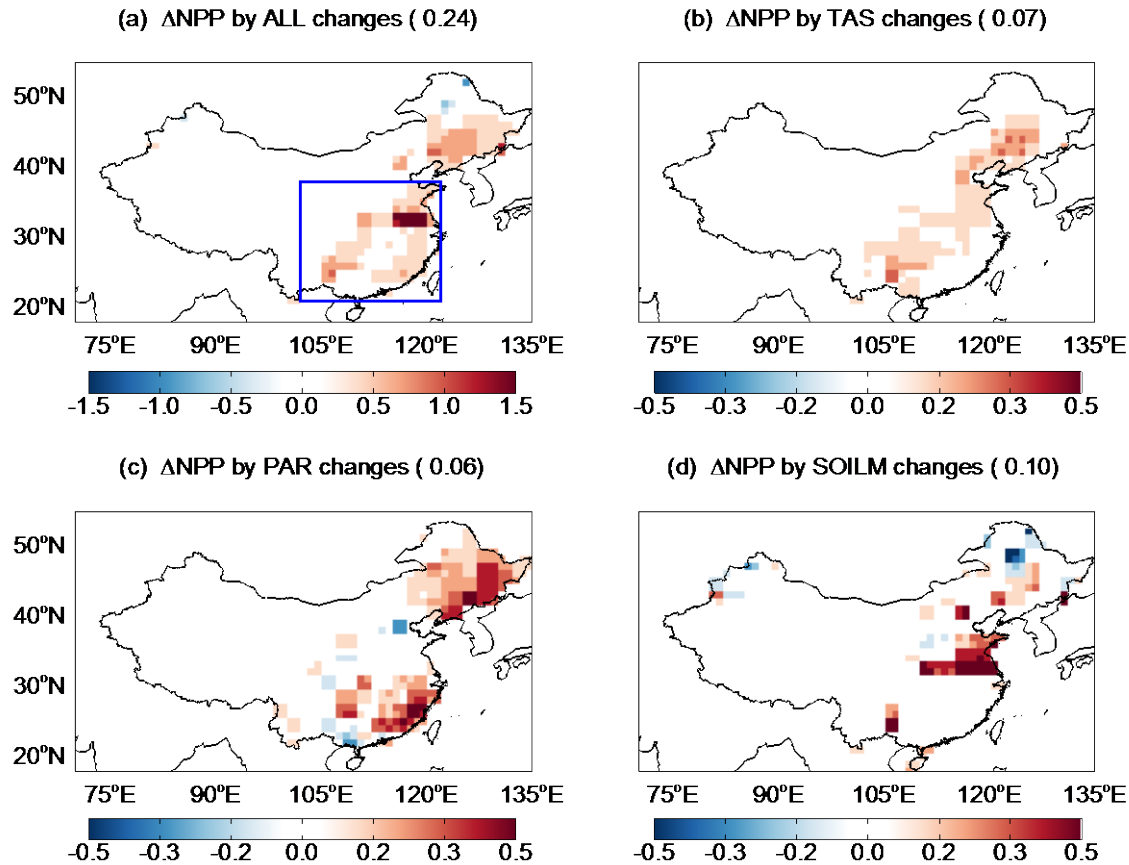


- Strong GPP damage in summer ozone season (20% losses for deciduous trees and C3 herbs)
- Annual average NPP reduction of 0.6 PgC/yr (0.4 - 0.8 PgC/yr; ~14%)

(Yue et al., ACP, 2017)

Aerosol-induced meteorological impacts on NPP in China

Units: $\text{gC m}^{-2} \text{ day}^{-1}$



- Apply coupled model, allow meteorological feedbacks from aerosol pollution
- Factorial experiments to separate influences of ΔTAS , ΔPAR , ΔSOILM
 - Surface cooling enhances NPP over broad areas
 - DRF enhances NPP in Northeast and Southeast where AOD is moderate
 - Soil moisture increases enhances NPP in Central East (NCP) where C3 crops dominate
- Total aerosol impact on annual average NPP = $+0.20 \pm 0.08 \text{ PgC yr}^{-1}$ ($\sim 5\%$) benefit

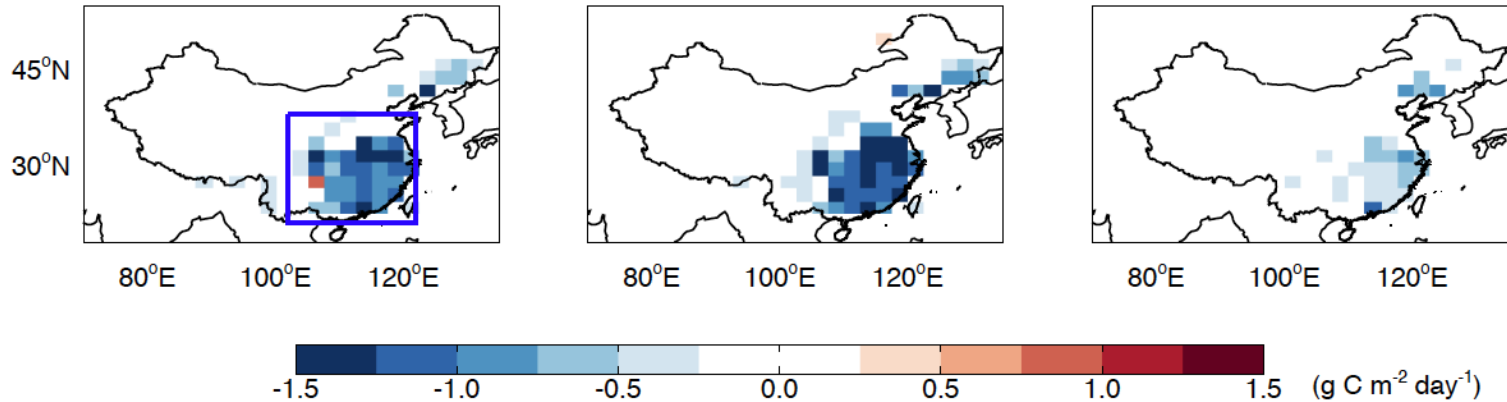
Ozone and haze pollution weakens land carbon uptake in China

Summer JJA

(a) Δ NPP in 2010 (-0.61)

(b) Δ NPP in 2030 CLE (-0.76)

(c) Δ NPP in 2030 MTRF (-0.23)

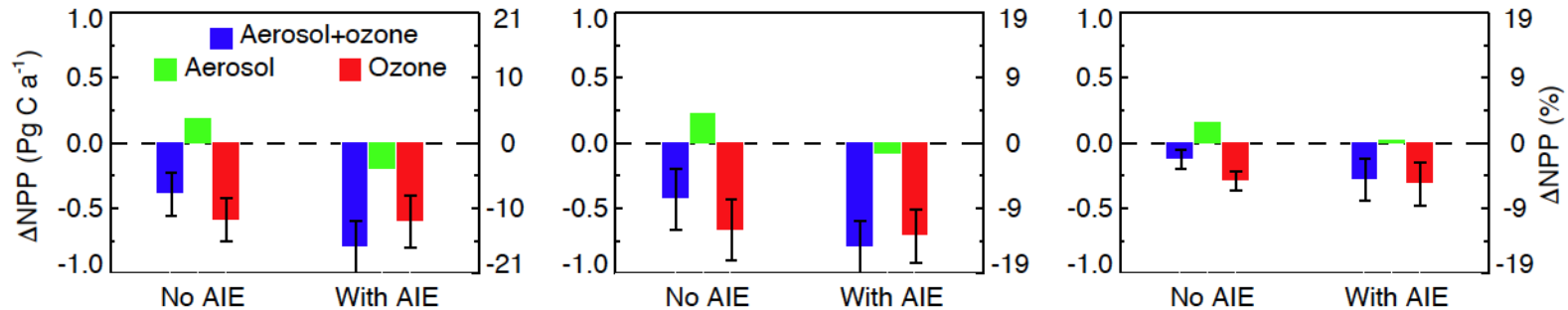


Annual

(d) 2010

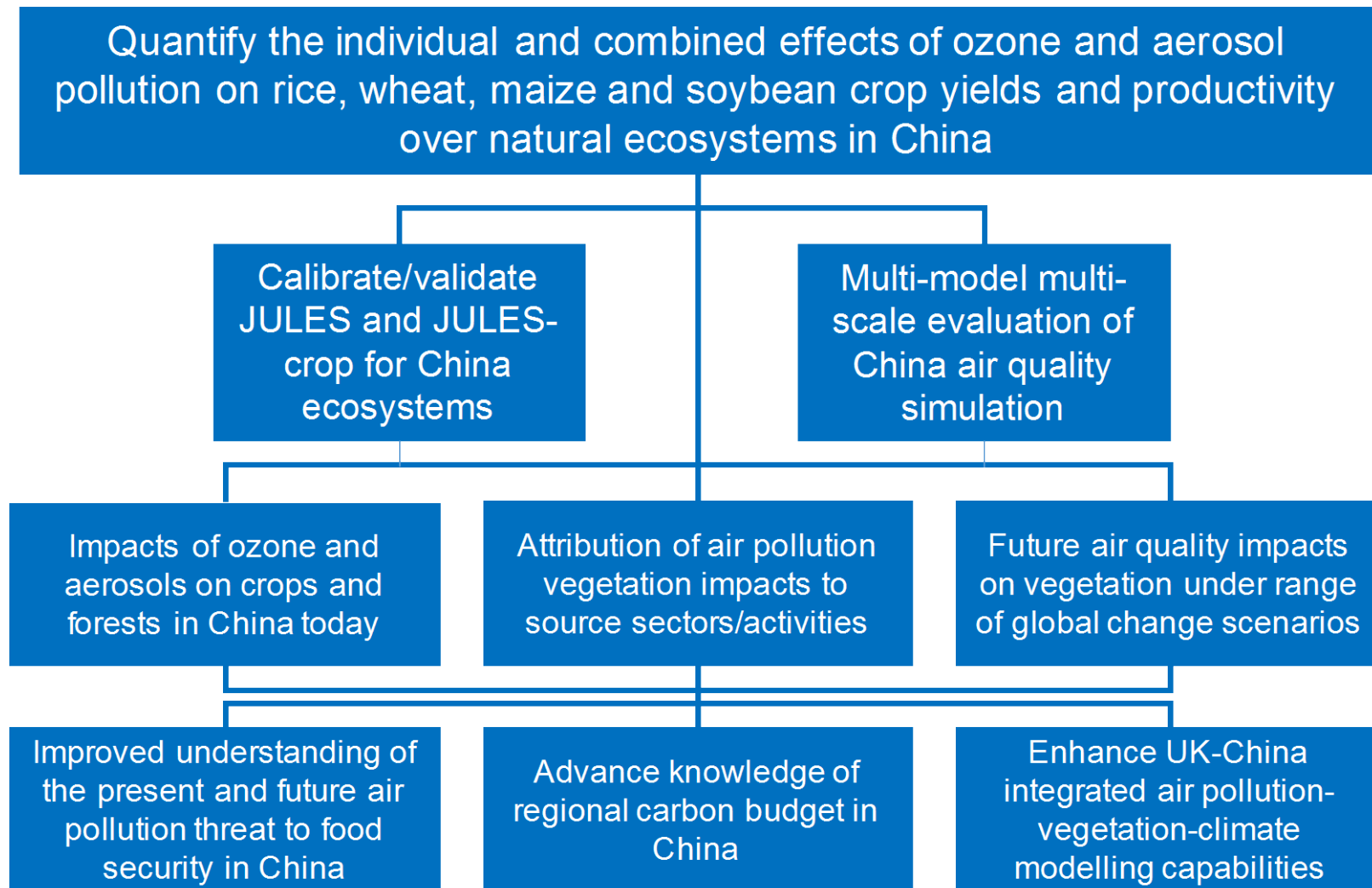
(e) 2030 CLE

(f) 2030 MTRF



- Today, air pollution combined reduces NPP by \downarrow 0.39-0.80 PgC/yr (9% - 16%)
- By 2030, CLE scenario damage increases due to continuing ozone increases
- By 2030, MTRF scenario reduces current level of NPP damage by 70%

Air Pollution Risk to Agriculture and Forest Health in China

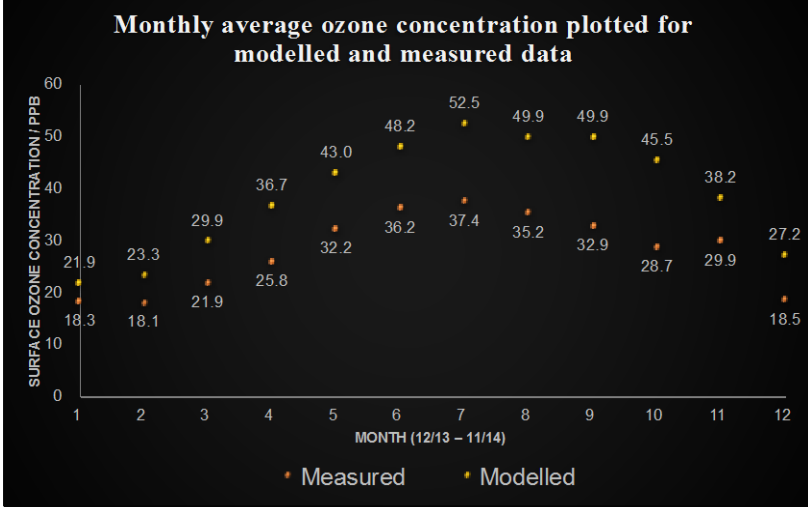
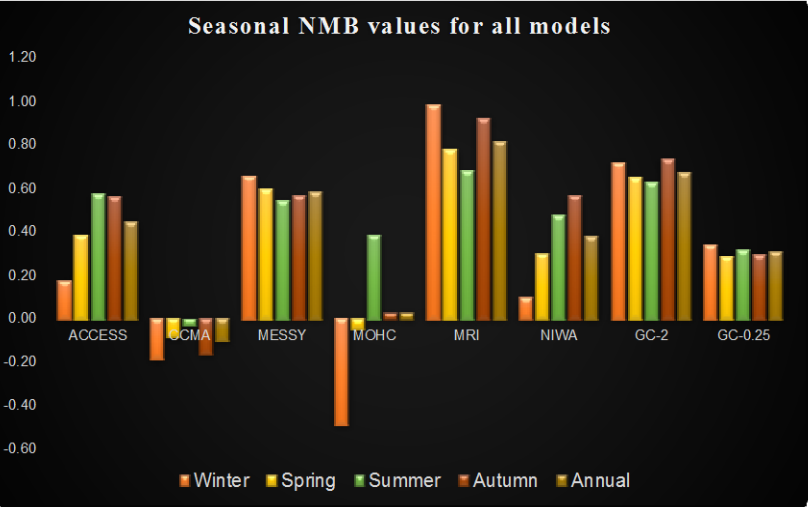
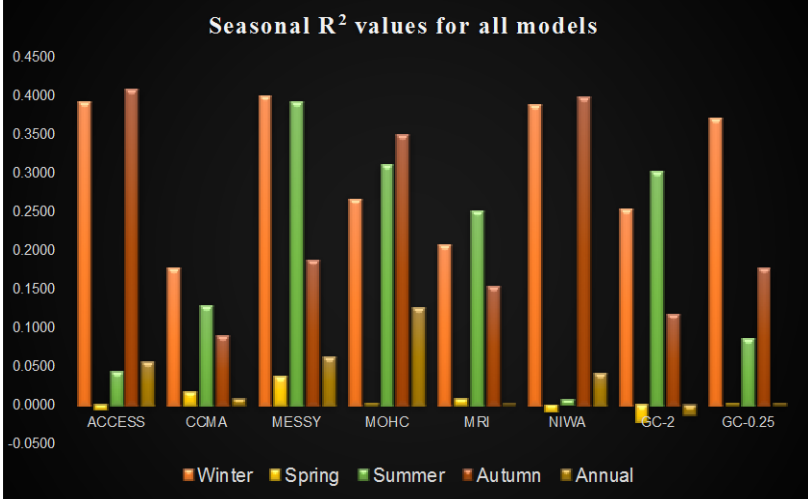
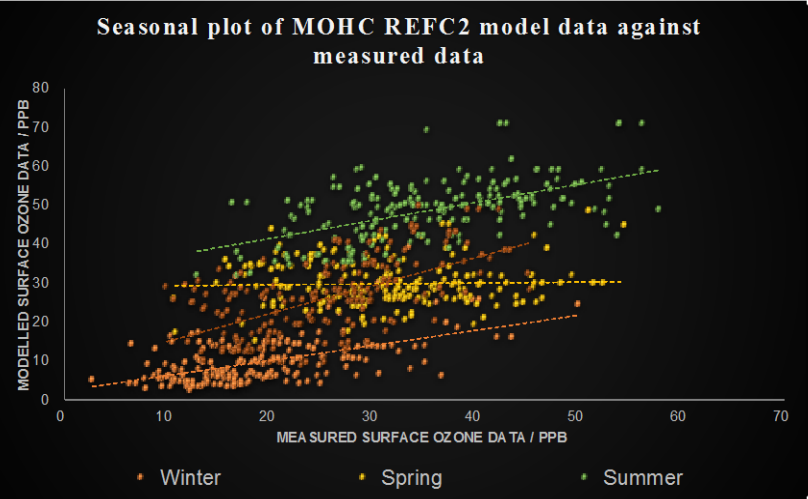


The 1st "Air Pollution Impacts on Crops and Ecosystems (APICE)" Workshop

May 14, Beijing



Can global models simulate surface ozone in China?



- China MEP 188 urban sites 2014 <http://www.aqicn.org/>
- CCM1 models and GC-2 + GC-0.25 (GC data from Lin Zhang, Peking U)
- Availability of any longer-term surface ozone measurements esp. rural?



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<https://www.grc.org/biogenic-hydrocarbons-and-the-atmosphere-conference/2018/>

2 fully funded PhD positions available

Ozone pollution impacts on tropical vegetation

NERC UK New measurements of tropical plant sensitivity to ozone

GEOS-Chem present and future simulations of damage risk

Advisors: N. Unger, S. Sitch, A. Tai (Exeter-CUHK)

Land-use change impacts on human health and climate

Link GEOS-Chem and DIMAQ (Data Integration Model for Air Quality)

Advisors: N. Unger and G. Shaddick

Contact N.Unger@exeter.ac.uk for more information

