

International Monsoon Studies (IMS) under WCRP cross-cut studies

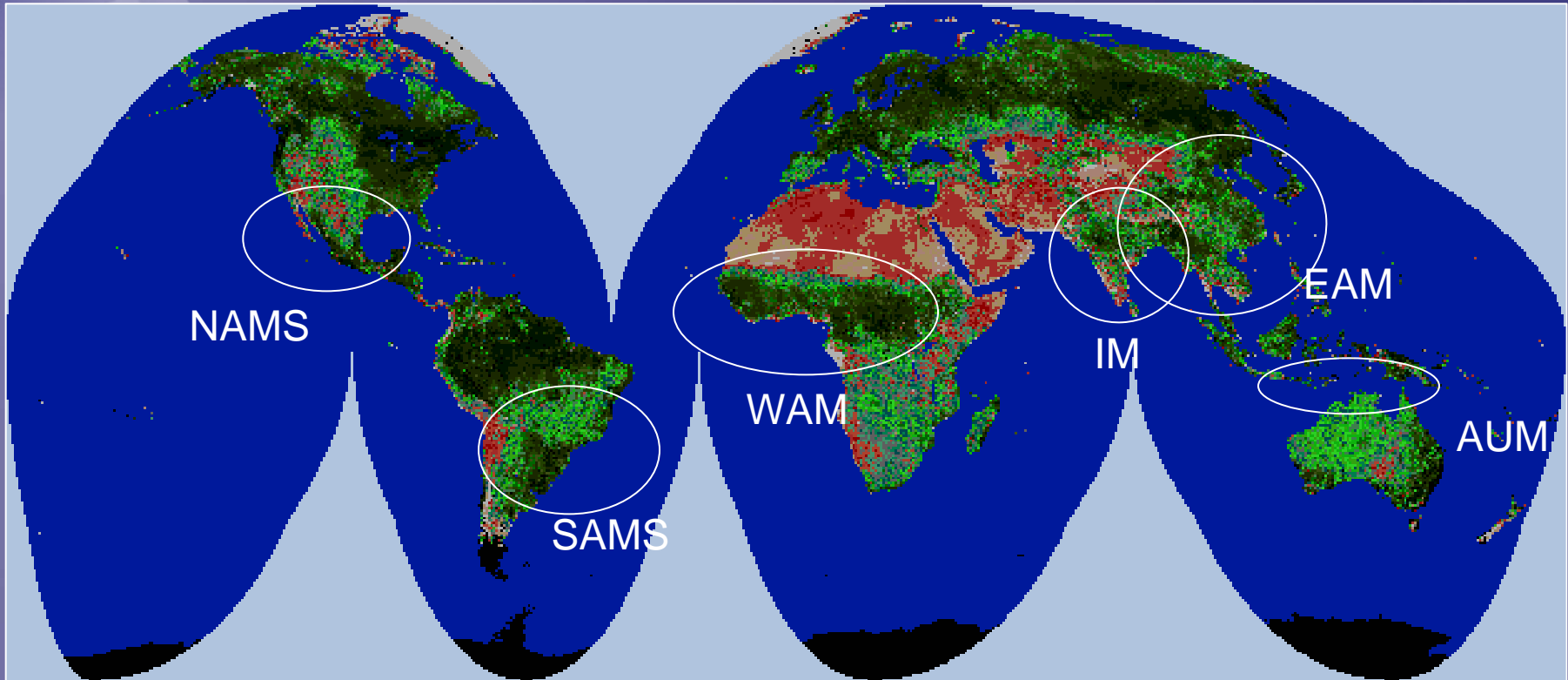
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WCRP/JSC member

HyARC, Nagoya University & FRCGC/JAMSTEC, Japan

- **Background**
- **Summary & recommendation of
1st Pan-WCRP Monsoon WS in June 2005, Irvine, CA**
- **JSC recommendation, March 2007, Zanzibar**
- **1st IMS planning WS in September 2007, Bali,
Indonesia**

Major Monsoons Systems of the World



NDVI image for 21-31 August 2000, from Pathfinder AVHRR

NDVI surface vegetation

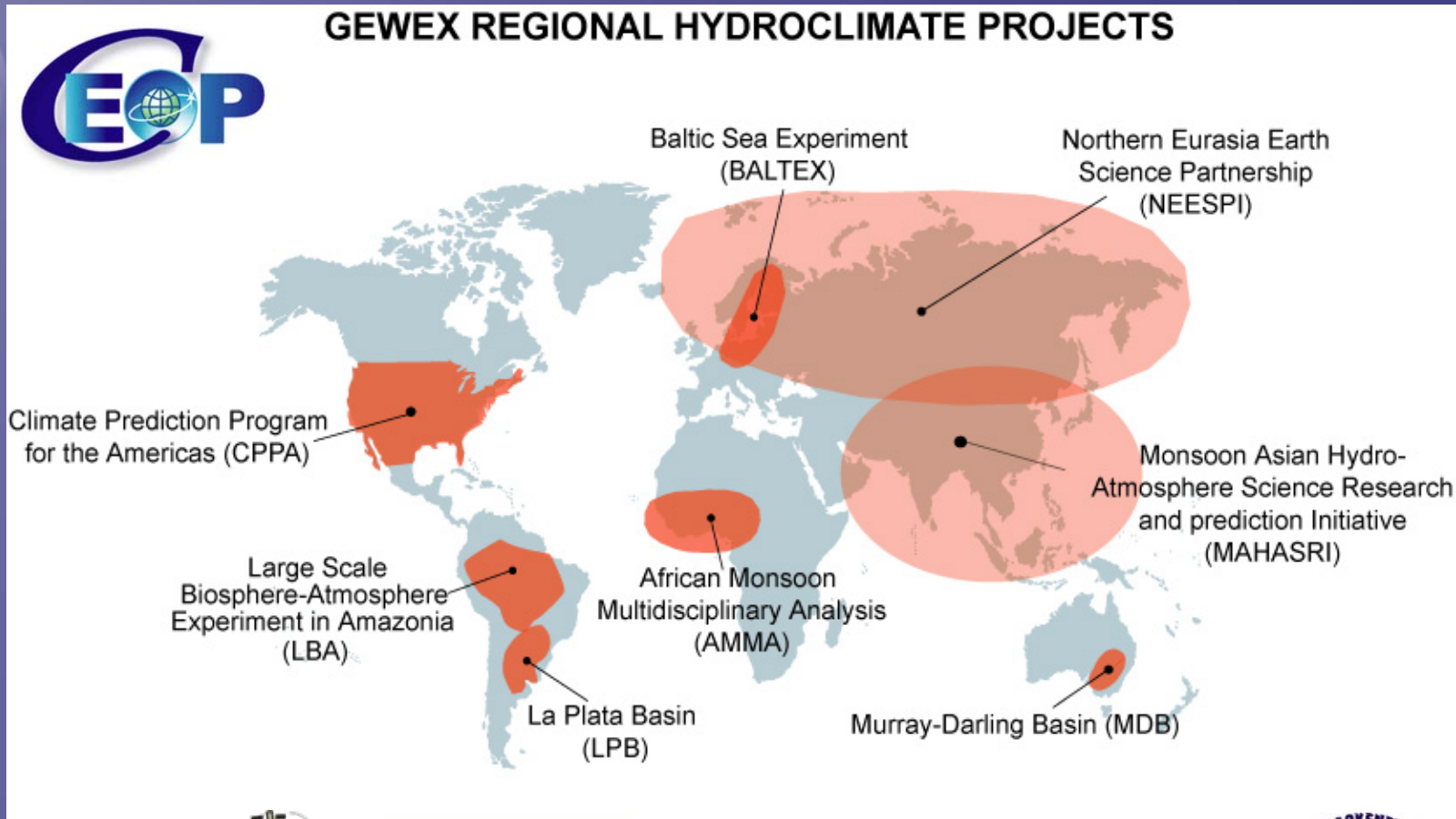
Societal needs for IMS

- More than 60% of the world population live under monsoon climate, and receive benefits as well as damages from monsoon precipitation and hydrological processes.
- Most of the countries under monsoon climates are developing or semi-developed countries, where coordination for monsoon prediction is highly required, including common or integrated capacity buildings (observation systems, modeling & prediction systems, training seminars, WSs, etc.) through WMO and WCRP framework. (WMO-WCRP coordination is very essential.)
- Large uncertainties exist in predicting (or projecting) all the regional monsoon climates associated with the ongoing and future anthropogenic changes (GHGs increase, aerosol increase, and LCLU changes) due to lack of understanding hydro-climate processes of monsoons. (e.g., refer to IPCC-AR4 2007).



GEWEX Global View –Regional Focus: RHP's

GEWEX REGIONAL HYDROCLIMATE PROJECTS



CLIVAR Global View – Regional Focus



Objectives of International Monsoon Studies (IMS)

(results of discussion in Bali, Sep.2007)

- Improve forecasts from intra-seasonal to inter-annual time-scales in monsoon regions
- Improve our understanding of the relative role of land and oceans on diurnal to interannual (decadal) time scales.
- Improve our understanding of (natural & anthropogenic) climate change on monsoons
- **Enhance the observational networks and data utilization**
- **Enhance the collaboration among regional monsoon research communities**
- **Facilitate the use of knowledge on monsoon climate in societal impact studies**

WCRP/WWRP Monsoons and Tropical Meteorology Coordinating Panel

**Coordinating Role:
Facilitating joint meetings,
Promoting targeted activities**

Monsoon studies:
AMY, IMS..

YOTC

Future emerging
priorities.....

GEWEX CEOP &
GMPP

CLIVAR Regional &
Modelling Panels

WWRP Tropical Met.,
WGNE, THORPEX

Asian Monsoon Years (AMY 2007-2012)

The AMY (2007-2012) is a cross-cutting initiative as part of the near-term International Monsoon Study (IMS), a coordinated observation and modeling effort under the leadership of WCRP.

Flood Disastrous impact many places in monsoon Asia

1. Taiwan

The Flood of 2006



2. The Feb 2007 Jakarta flood



Duration : 2 February–12 February 2007

Damages : \$400 million

Fatalities : 54

Areas affected : Jakarta, West Java, Banten
(Wikipedia)



News pictures

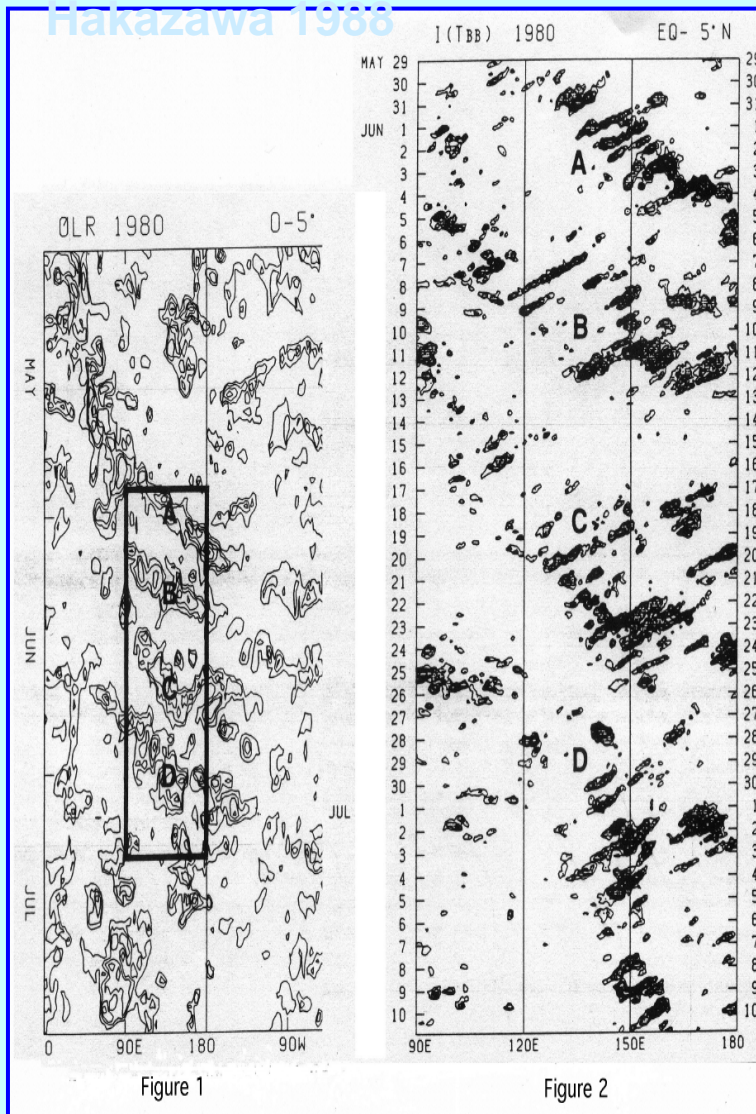
3. Flood events in Middle Region of Vietnam (Oct – Nov. 2007)



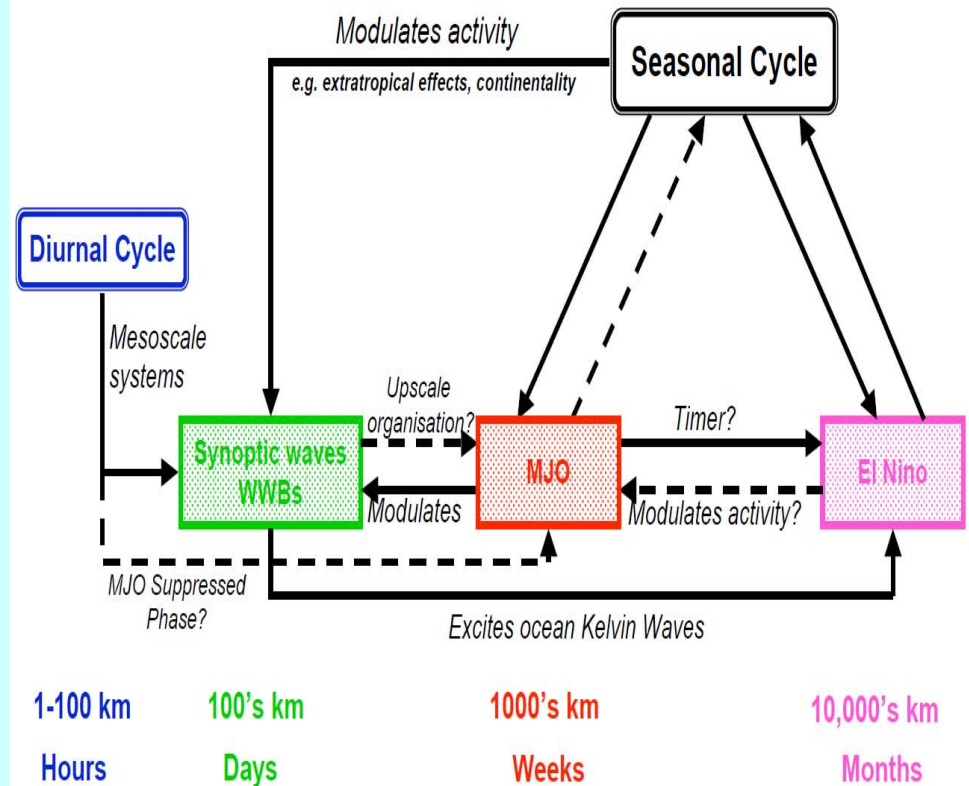
Scientific rationales for near-term IMS with AMY08-09/YOTC

- **Multi-scale interactions** from meso-scale to planetary-scale are essential for dynamics and prediction of ISV and seasonal march of monsoons, which include time scales from DC to ISV and SC.
- **Global-scale simultaneous satellite observations with high-resolution (with space & time)** are essential for resolving these interactions, through 30m. to 1hr obs. of the geostationary met. satellites.
- **In-situ regional observations relevant to various international/national projects** should be optimized in conjunction with the intensive satellite observations (mentioned above). ⇒ **AMY08-09/YOTC**
- **Reanalyses(including DC resolution) based on the data of these IOPs (for boreal summer and winter monsoon) and cloud-resolving GCM (e.g., NICAM in the Earth Simulator)** experiment will provide invaluable data for improving daily to seasonal predictions.

Need to understand Multi-Scale Interrelation In Monsoon ISO



Interactions between space and time scales of tropical convection



Slingo 2006: THORPEX/WCRP Workshop report

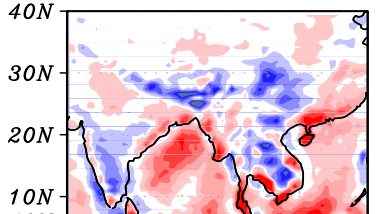
【 Phase propagation in the coastal regime (1) 】

EEOF analysis (1)

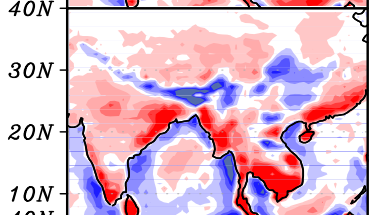


(a) S. Asia (46, 36%)

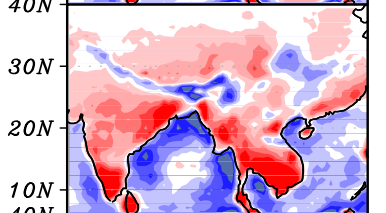
09 (12) LST



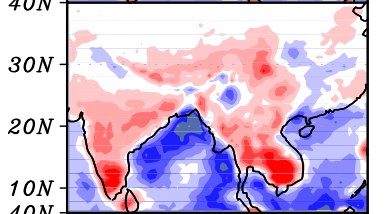
12 (15) LST



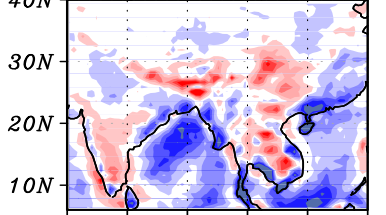
15 (18) LST



18 (21) LST

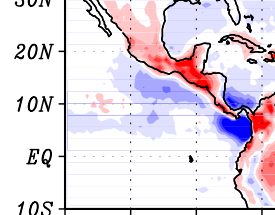
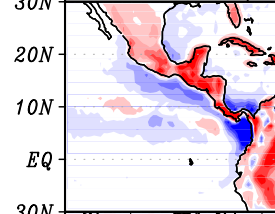
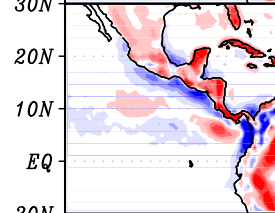
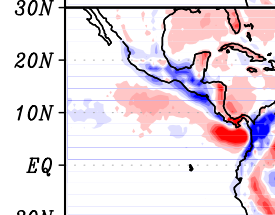
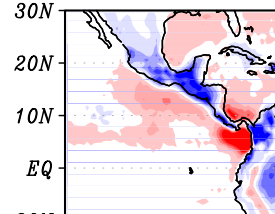


21 (00) LST



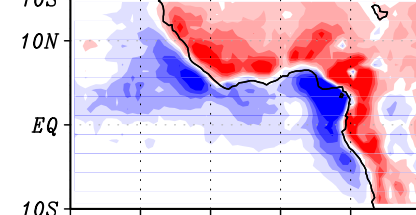
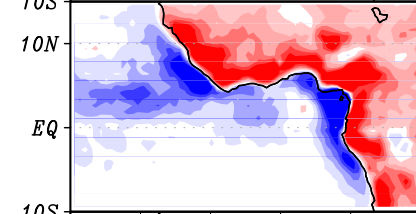
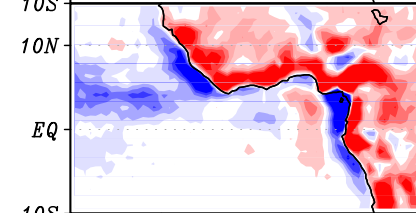
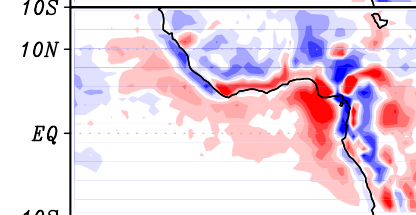
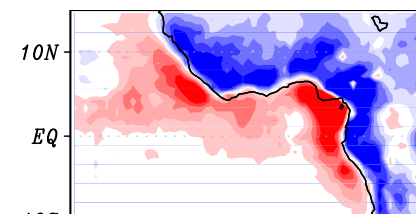
70E 80E 90E 100E 110E 120E

(b) America (44, 37%)



120W 105W 90W 75W

(c) W. Africa (50, 36%)



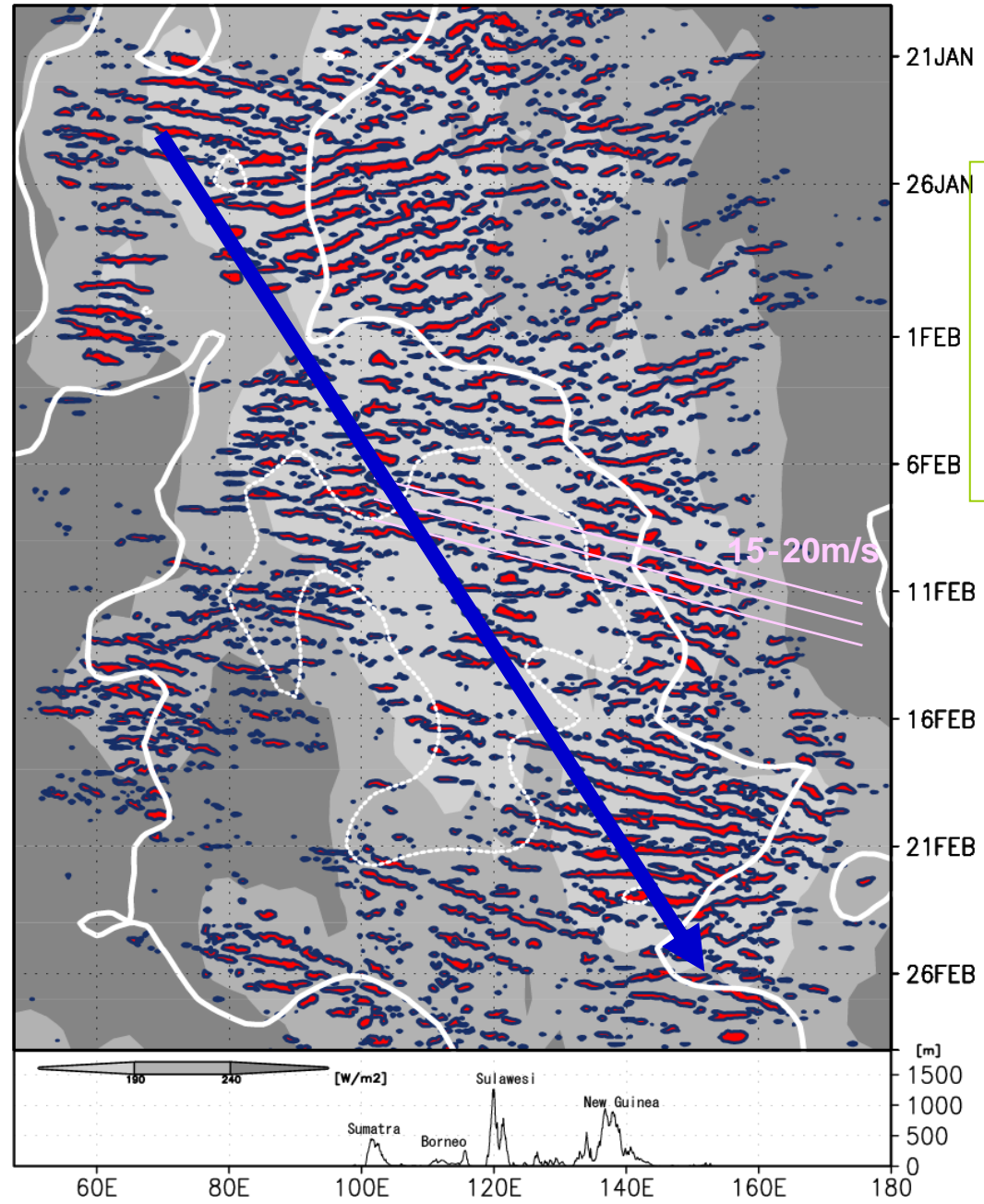
30W 20W 10W 0 10E 20E



Fine structure of MJO

Time-longitude section of rainfall between Eq-5S

shaded···OLR(−190—240— [W/m²])
white···zonal wind at 600hPa(solid:2,dash:10[m/s])
color···diurnal cycle filtered rainfall 0.2, 0.4 [mm/h]



Propagating rainfall activity associated with the diurnal cycle over and around the island

↓ ↓

Propagating diurnal disturbance (PDD)

(Ichikawa and Yasunari, 2007
GRL, in press)

Programmatic Development

- AMY stems from grass-root scientific and societal imperatives
Initiated in August 2006, Xining meeting.
- Strongly supported by GEWEX and CLIVAR
GEWEX/MAHASRI workshop, Jan. 8 2007, Tokyo
GEWEX SSG, Jan. 22/25 2007, Honolulu
CLIVAR/AAMP, Feb 19/21 2007, Honolulu
- Endorsed by WCRP/JSC on 28th JSC meeting,
Mar. 26-30 2007 Zanzibar, Tanzania
- Identified as a cross-cutting weather and climate activity by
WMO/WWRP/Monsoon panel.
- 1st AMY meeting, Apr. 23-25 2007, Beijing
Established SSC, working group, IPO
- 2nd AMY meeting, Sept. 3-4 2007, Bali, Indonesia
Science plan drafting
- 3rd AMY meeting, January 20-21 2008, Yokohama, Japan
Implementation plan, coordination of field observation 2008

AMY Organization

Scientific Steering Committee:

Co-Chair: B Wang, J Matsumoto

Members: GX Wu, T Yasunari, T Koike, D.R. Sikka,
S. Gadgil, TD Yao, CB Fu, RH Zhang, YH Ding
W KM Lau, CP Chang, J Shukla,

International Program Office: JP Li

Working groups:

Observation : MD Yamanaka, DX Wang

Data management: K Masuda, GQ Zhou

Modeling and prediction: HH Hendon, T. Satomura

Participating organizations & projects in AMY/YOTC

WCRP CLIVAR AAMP, IOP and POP
WCRP GEWEX CEOP/MAHASRI
WWRP/THORPEX/ YOTC/T-PARC
WWRP/TMR (SChEREX, SoWMEX, TiMREX,
TCS08)
ESSP /START/MAIRS
APCC and other regional climate centers
JAMEX (SHARE-Asia, Italy; ABC, US;
PACDEX, US; EAST-AIRE, US; AMF
China-US; TIGERZ, India-US; 7
Southeast Asian Studies (7-SEAS).

Participating national projects & countries

23 National/Regional Projects/13 countries

Japan- JEPP (Tibet, SEA, Thailand, IO, HARIMAU),
CREST, JAMSTEC/IORGC, FRCGC, ARCS-Asia,
PRAISE

China- AIPO, SCHeREX, TORP, SACOL, NPOIMS

India- STORM, CTCZ, IIMX/Rain, CAIPEX

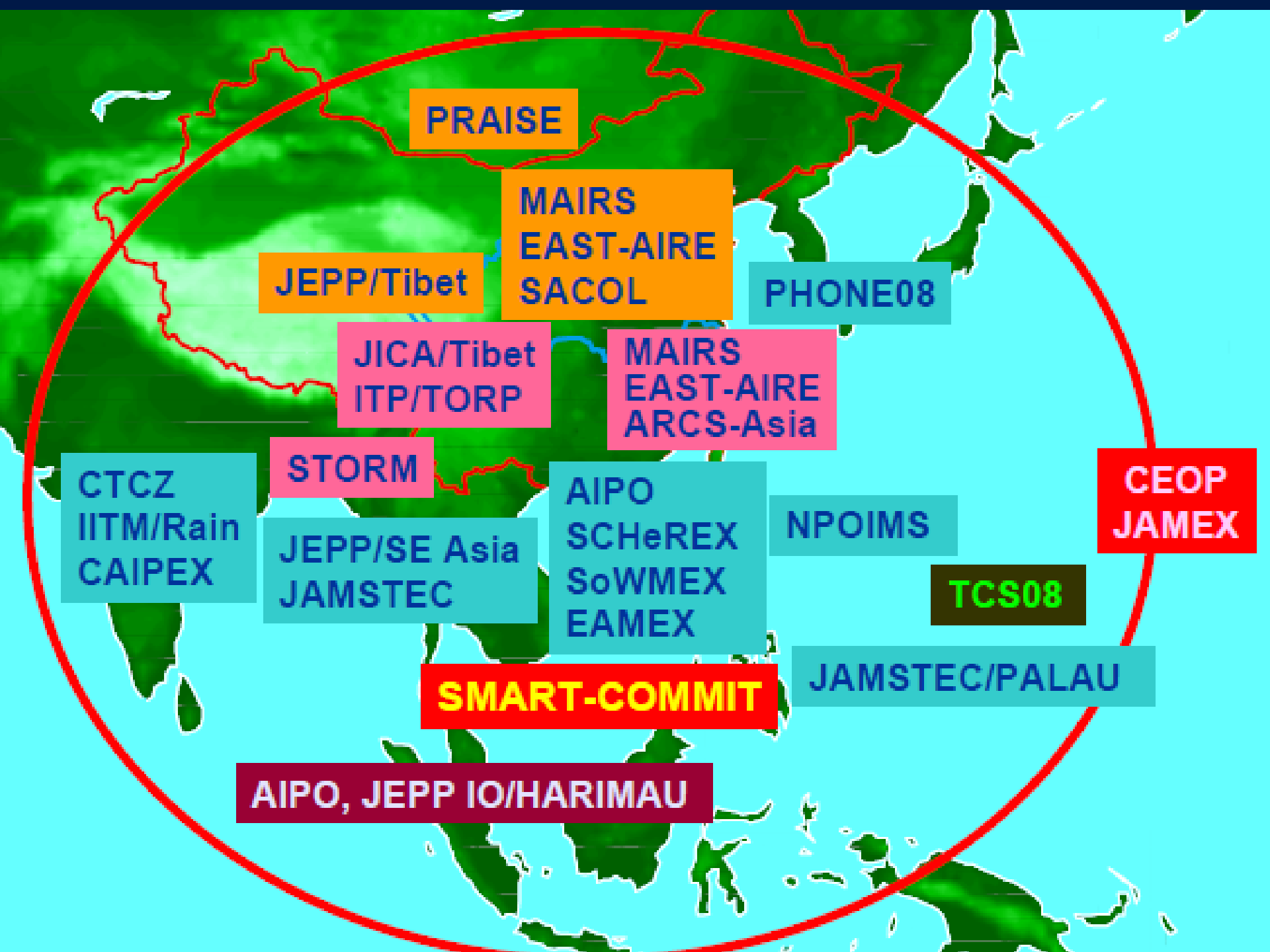
Korea-Japan- PHONE08

USA- JAMEX, SMART-COMMIT, TIGERZ

Chinese Taipei- SoWMEX, TiMREX, EAMEX

China-Japan JICA/Tibet Project

**Thailand; Malaysia; Vietnam; Indonesia; Philippines;
Bangladesh; Nepal; Mongolia**



PRAISE

MAIRS
EAST-AIRE
SACOL

PHONE08

JEPP/Tibet

JICA/Tibet
ITP/TORP

MAIRS
EAST-AIRE
ARCS-Asia

CTCZ
IITM/Rain
CAIPEX

STORM

AIPO
SCHeREX
SoWMEX
EAMEX

NPOIMS

CEOP
JAMEX

JEPP/SE Asia
JAMSTEC

TCS08

SMART-COMMIT

JAMSTEC/PALAU

AIPO, JEPP IO/HARIMAU

Overarching Goal

To improve Asian Monsoon prediction for societal benefits through improving understanding of the variability and predictability of the Asian-Australian monsoon system

It is believed that coordination and cooperation of individual participating and partner projects will greatly facilitate the efforts to reach this goal.

Cross-Cutting Science Themes for understanding AM

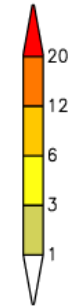
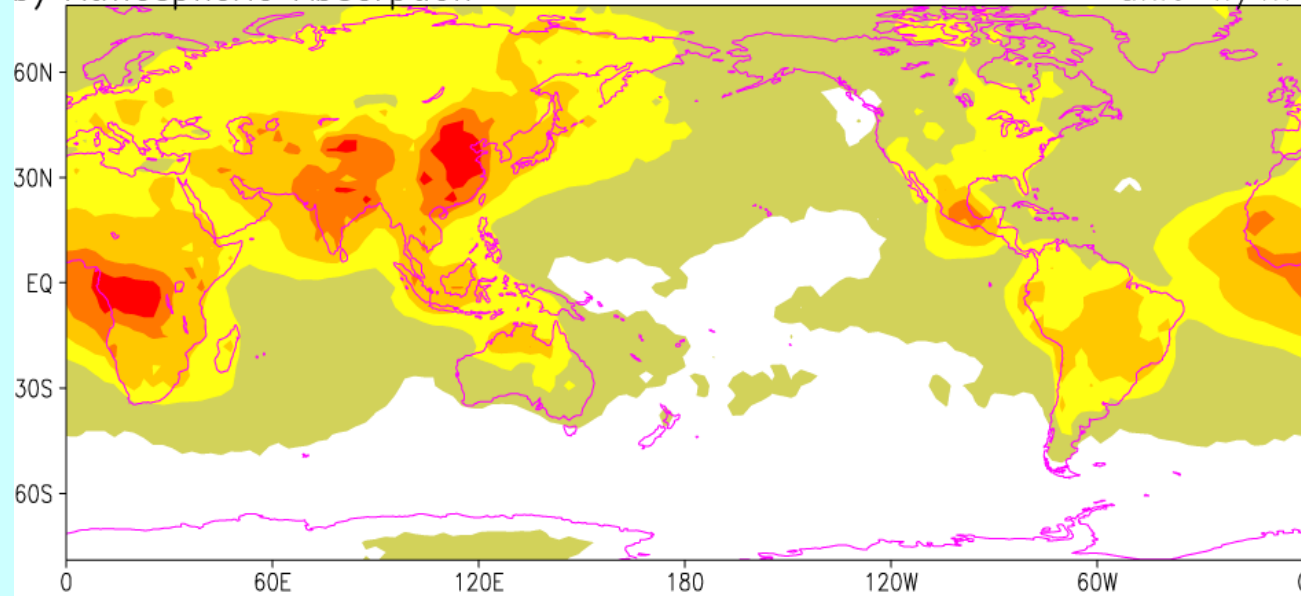
- Multi-scale interaction from diurnal to intraseasonal
- Atmosphere-Ocean-Land-Cryosphere-Biosphere interaction
- Aerosol-Cloud-Monsoon interaction and Human-environmental interaction

Aerosol Induced heating/cooling: 2002

{A Synthesis of ground and satellite observations}

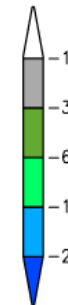
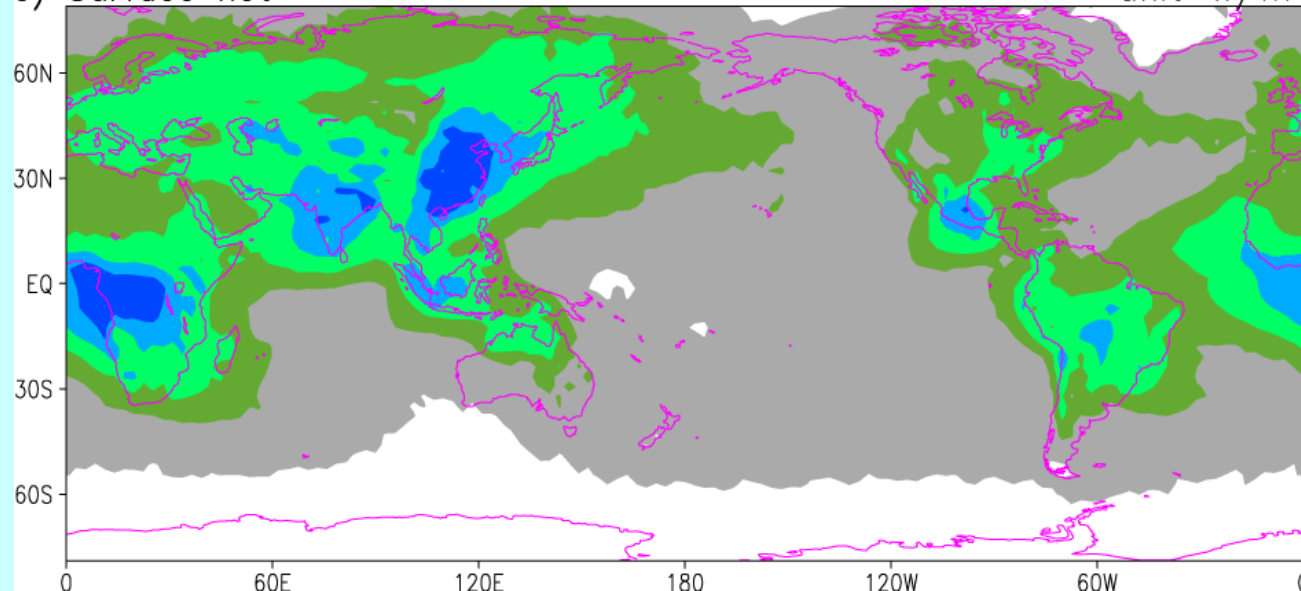
b) Atmospheric Absorption

unit= W/m^2



c) Surface net

unit= W/m^2

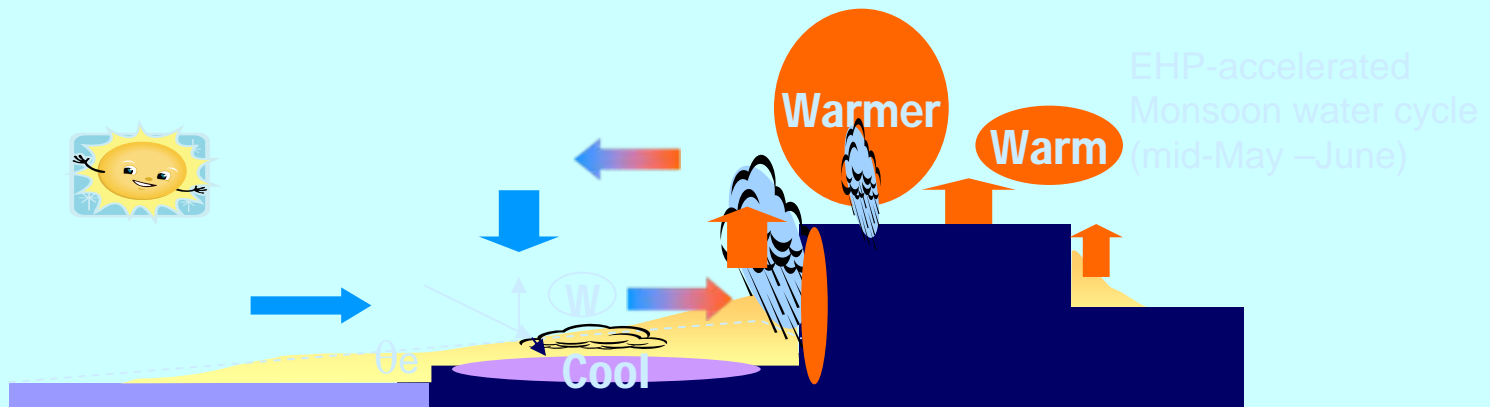
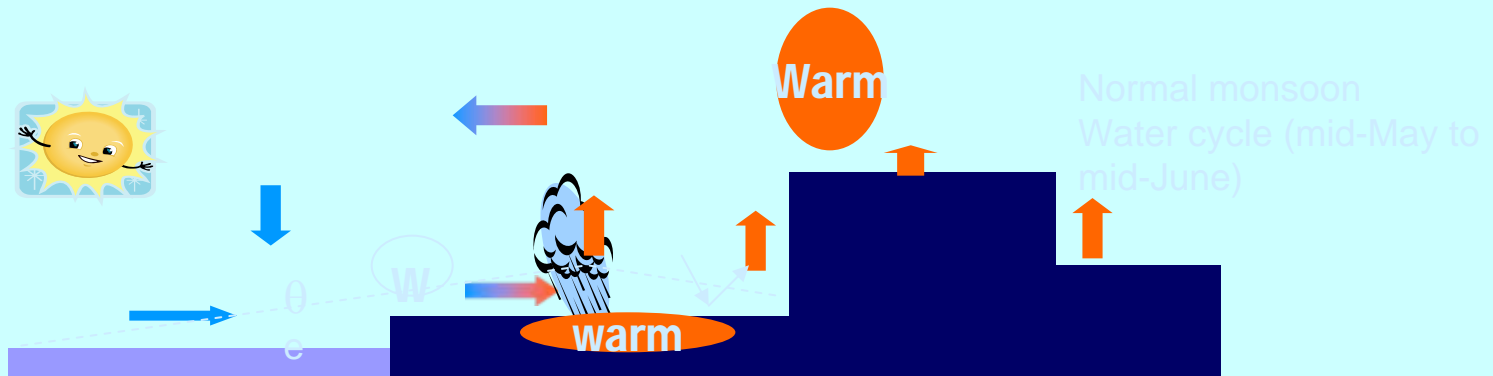


**Integration
of
MODIS/CER
ES/ISCCP/
TOMS; Ace-
Asia;
INDOEX;
AERONET/
ABC/GEBA/
GOCART/
MACR**

Chung,
Ramanathan,
Kim,
Podgorny, 2005

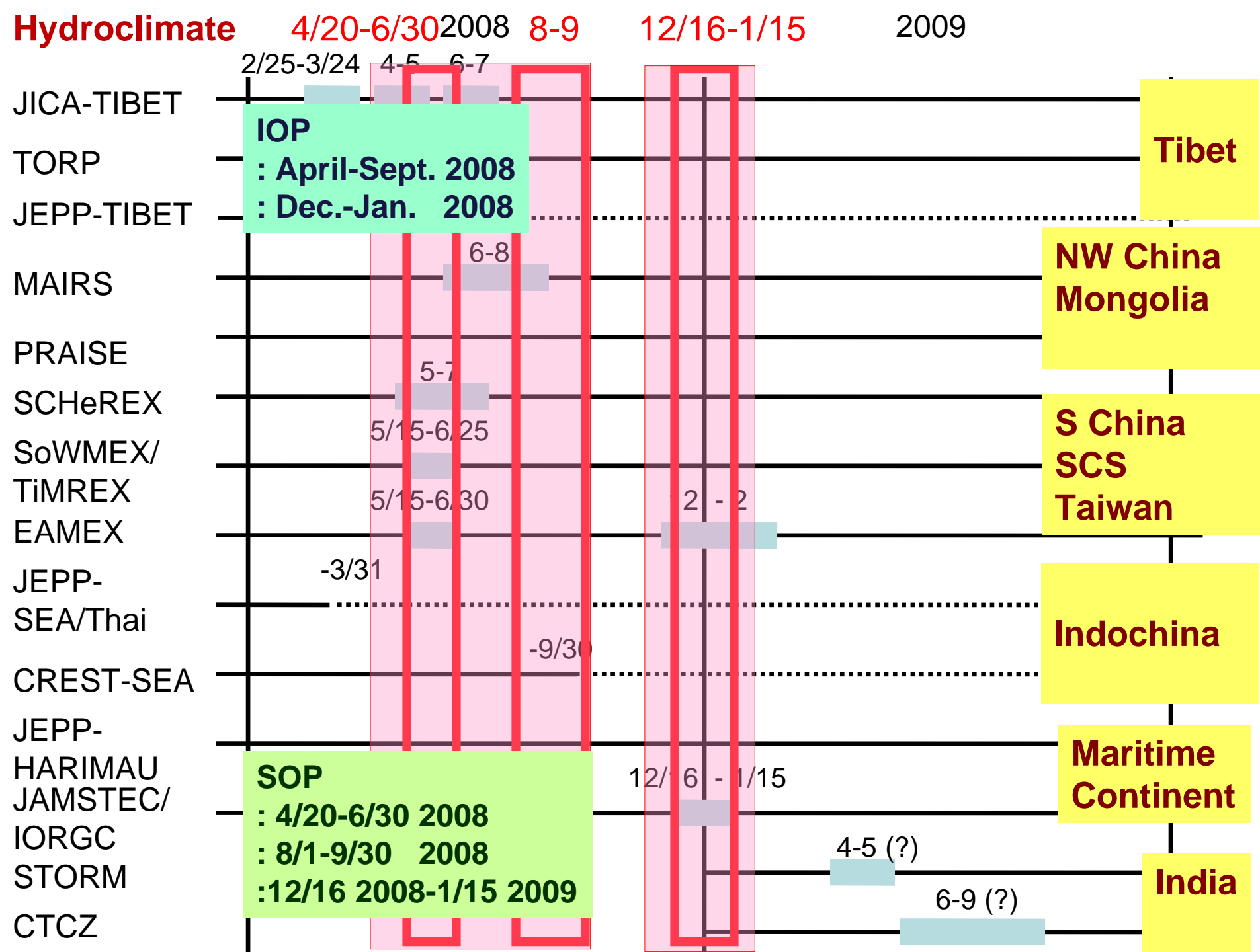
The Elevated Heat Pump (EHP) hypothesis

(Lau et al. 2006, Lau and Kim 2006)



EHP postulates:

- warming and moistening of the upper troposphere over the Tibetan Plateau
- an advance of the rainy season in northern India/Napal region in May-June
- In June-July, the increased convection spreads from the foothills of the Himalayas to central India, resulting in an intensification of the Indian monsoon.





*Thank you very much
for your attention!*