# Monitoring, impact assessment Sand and Dust Storm in China

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Turkey

# Content

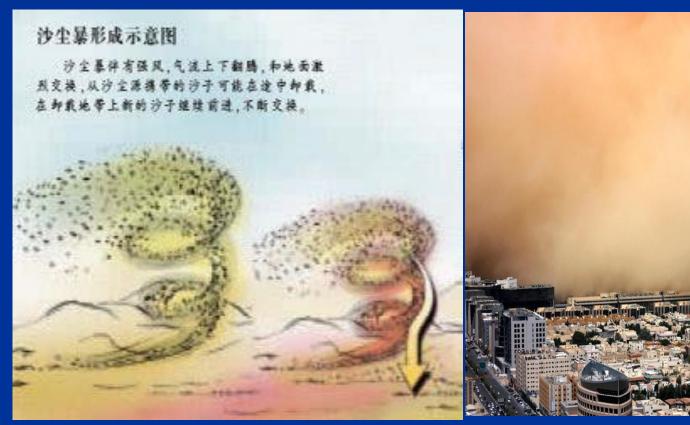
- 1. Predication and warning of Sand and dust storm
- 2. The monitoring and assessment of Sand and Dust Storm
- 3. SDS risk management
- 4. Summary

1. Predication and warning of Sand and dust storm

#### The mechanisms of SDS in China

SDS occur as a result of the combination strong or turbulent winds exposed loose surfaces. Any actions that contribute to either of these two drivers will increase the frequency and severity of SDS.

There are three drivers: cold wave (strong wind), unstable heat turbulent and sand sources in the ground surface (mostly from March to May in the Spring in China)



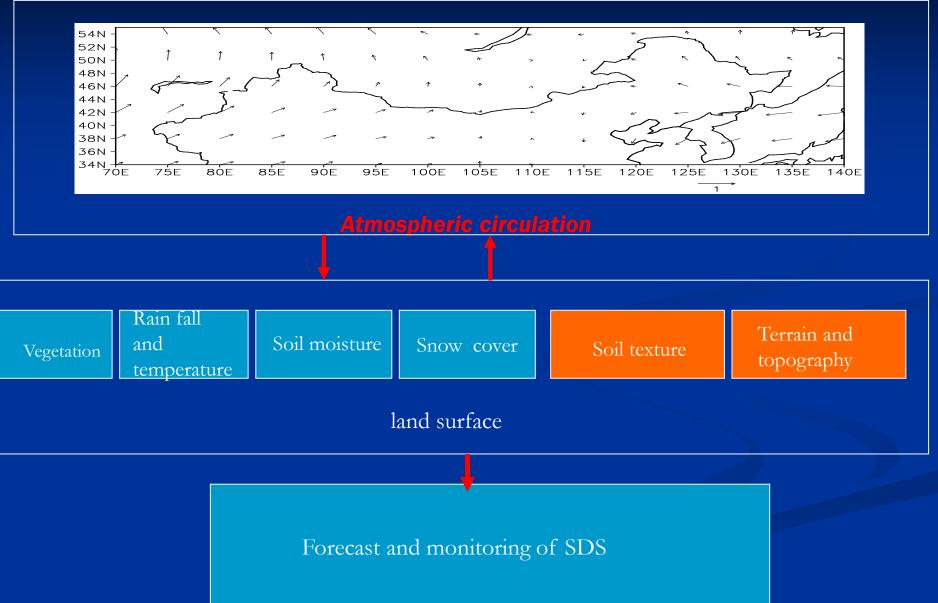


# SDS predication and warning workshop

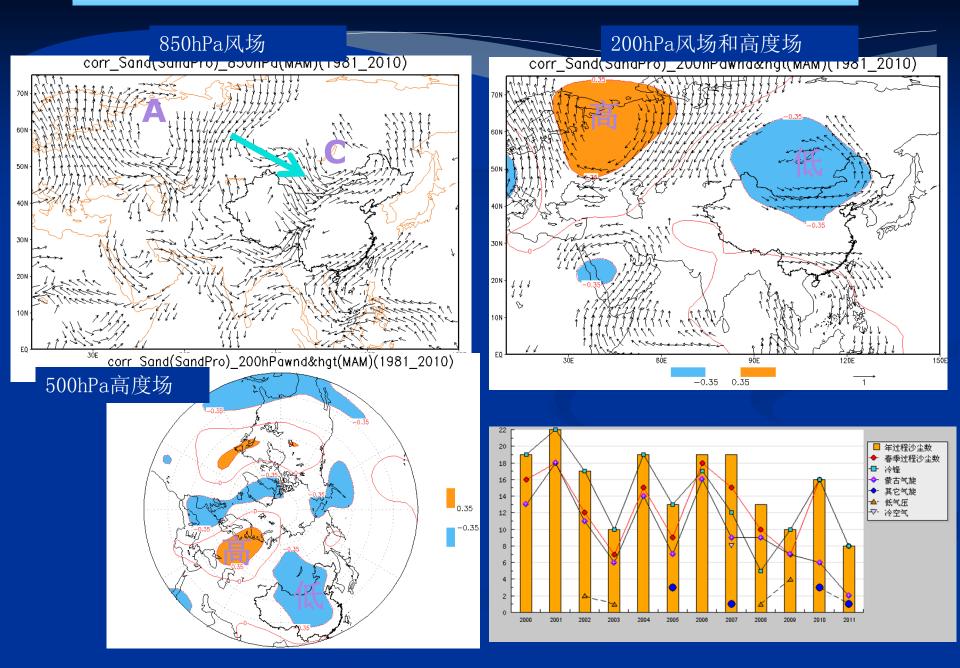


Every Spring, Experts from China Metrological office and State Forestry Administration hold Forecast and analysis workshop of SDS, deliver a forecast report and a monitoring guidelines for this year.

Ground surface in sand source regions and atmospheres dynamic drivers are key factors to the prediction of sand storm.



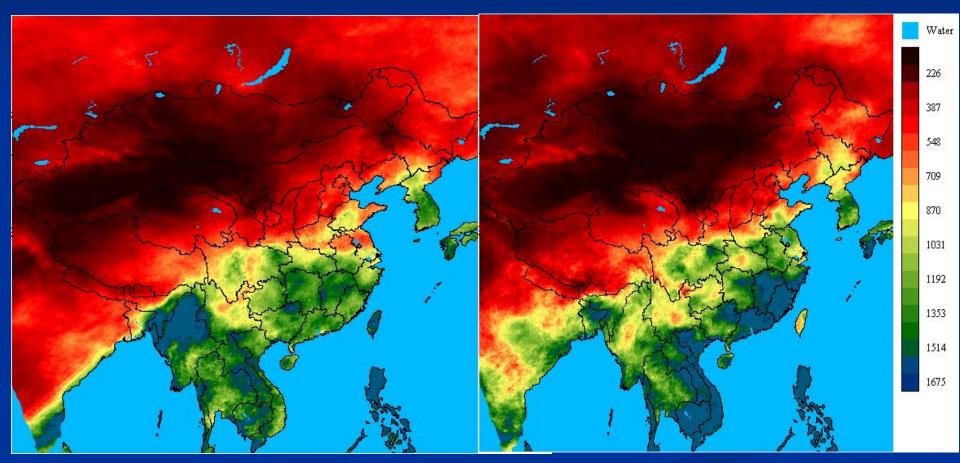
# Atmospheric circulation analysis



## Land surface analysis

#### Comparable yearly rainfall between 2014 and 2015 (mm)

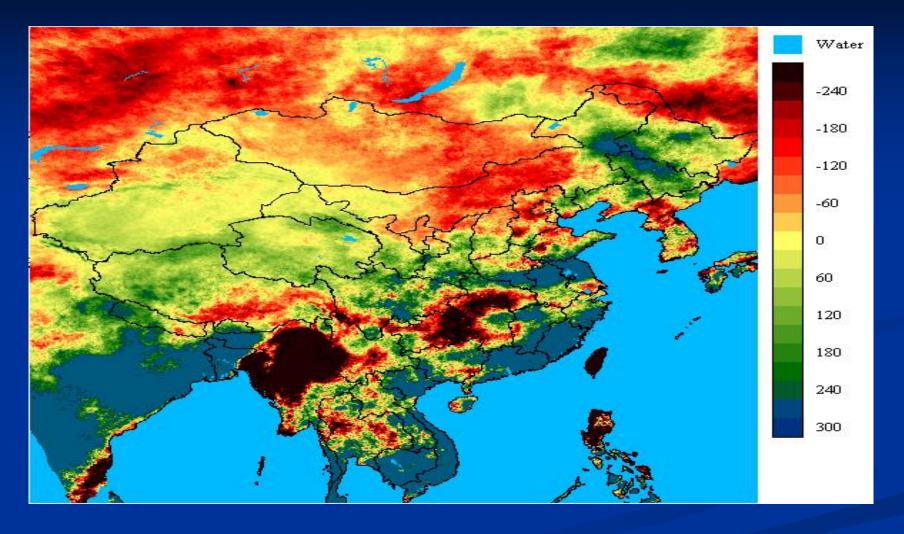
2014 2015



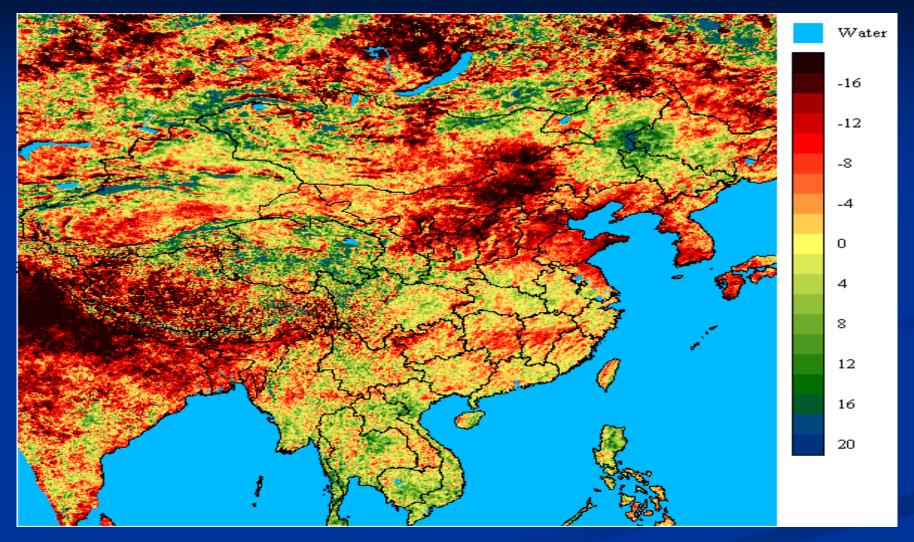
Data source : Satellite FengYun and NOAA Spatial resolution : 5 Km Time resolution : 1 day

Process system: water and energy balance system (CEWBMS)

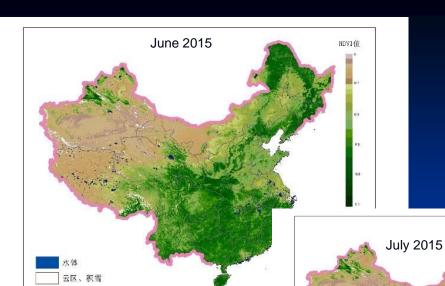
# Difference of Rain fall between 2014 and 2015



#### Difference of soil moisture between 2014 and 2015

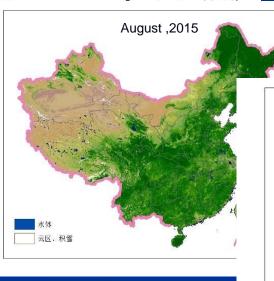


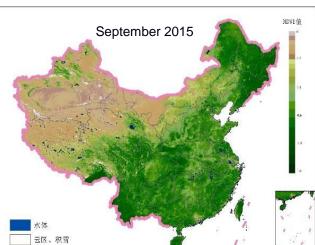
Soil moisture is the main driver of SDS in the land surface in the SDS regions.



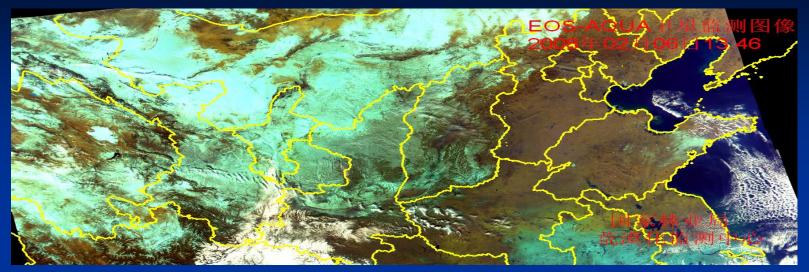
Daily, Monthly and yearly Vegetation cover monitoring

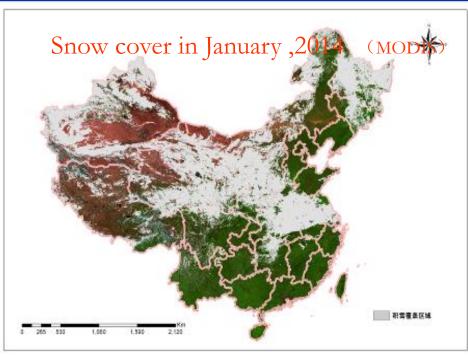
The vegetation cover is driver to curb SDS.

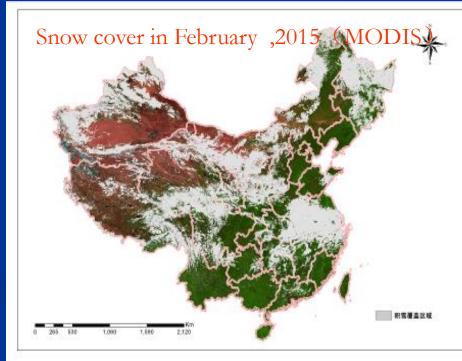




## Snow cover in the winter and spring in SDS regions

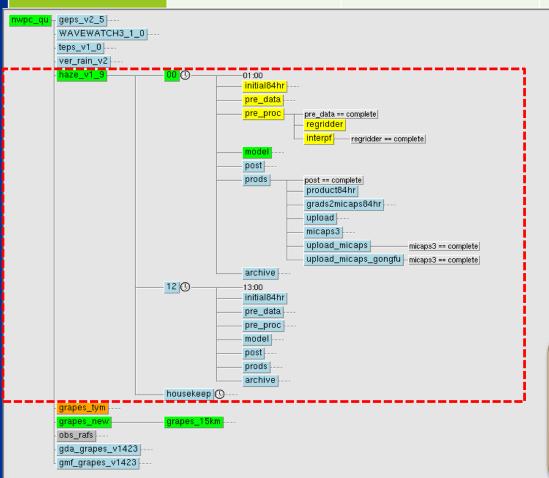






# **CUACE-DUST model system**

运行时次	启动时间	结束时间	节点(大内存)
00UTC	05:30UTC	06:30UTC	8
12UTC	18:30UTC	19:30UTC	8

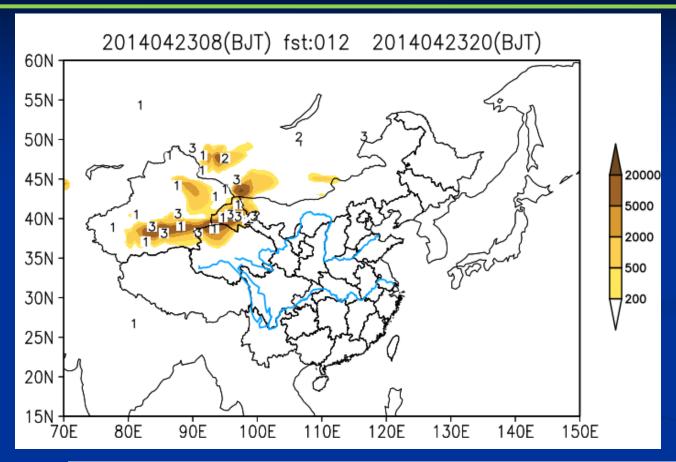




#### IBM Flex P460 (HiPSTAR)系统

- •2013年引进
- •能力:1018TFLOPS / 4219TB
- ·CMA新的业务科研平台

# 沙尘模式预报检验------Dust Storm Events testified and Assessment



●2014年4月23日 20时南疆盆地、甘 肃西部、内蒙古西 部等地出现沙尘暴, 部分地区出现了强 沙尘暴。

左图数字为该过程 实况出现的最强沙 尘暴等级,1为扬沙 (浮尘),2为沙尘 暴,3为强沙尘暴; 填色为CUACE模式 预报的沙尘DM40 浓度值(单位: ug/m³)

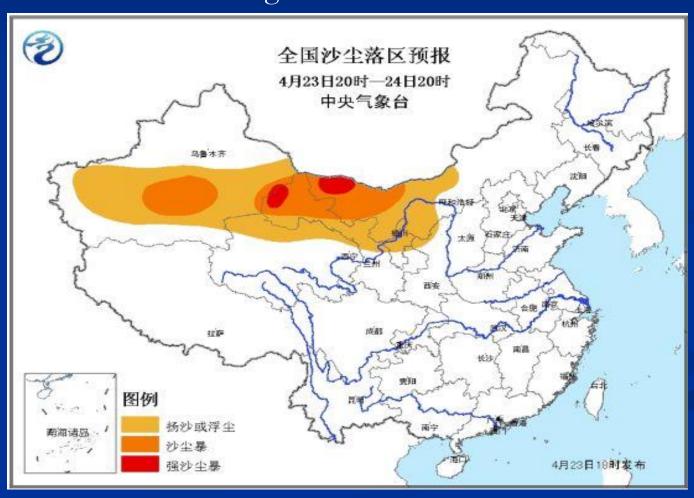
D. 3. 2 模式输出对应的沙尘暴天气现象

## Monthly predication of SDS in China

The predication report made corporately by China Meteorological bureau and State Forestry Administration: In the spring of 2015, there are maybe 16-18 times of SDS in the north of China, Middle and east of Inner Mongolia maybe 4-7times, West of Inner Mongolia maybe 9-12 times, Xinjiang maybe 15-19 times, there maybe strong SDS in some regions in North of China. The report was delivered to Disaster Reducing committee of State Council, to make preparation of SDS for 2015.

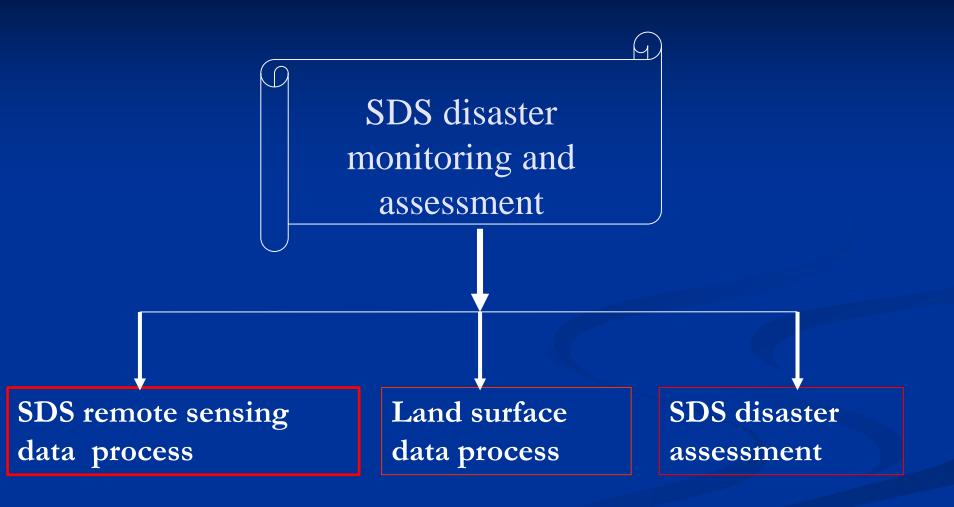
# Daily Warning of SDS in China

Chinese Central Meteorological Station will propose daily warning of SDS as part of weather forecasting in the SDS seasons.

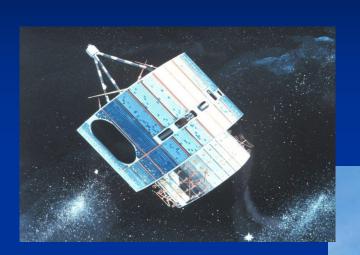


# 2. Monitoring and assessment of SDS

# Monitoring and assessment of SDS



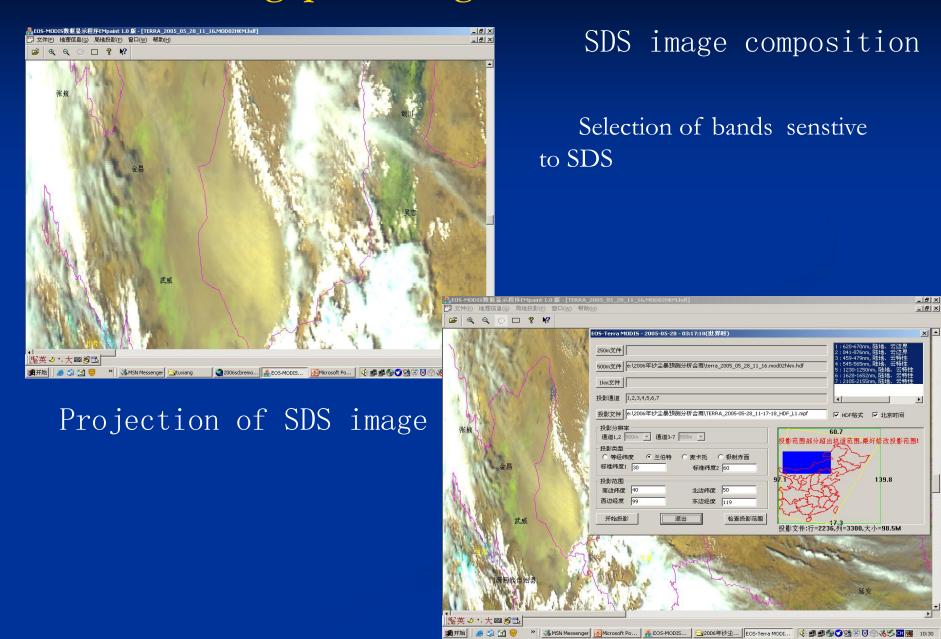
# Receive and processing of SDS Remote sensing data

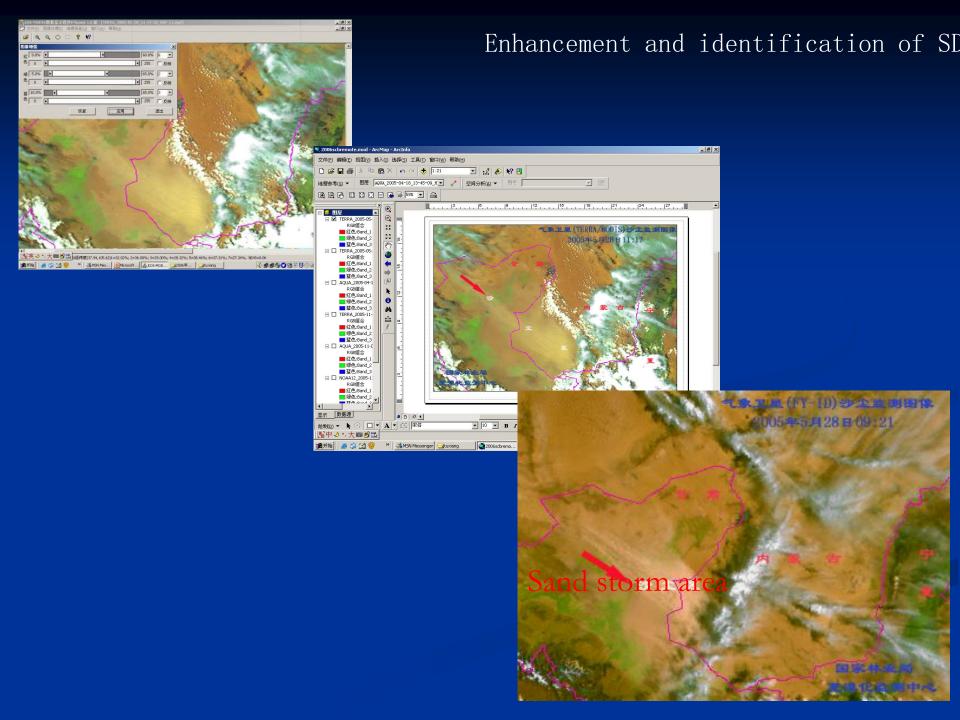


Remote data including NOAA-16, NOAA-17, NOAA-18, FY-1D 1C, MODIS/TERRA, MODIS/AQUA



## Remote sensing processing of SDS data



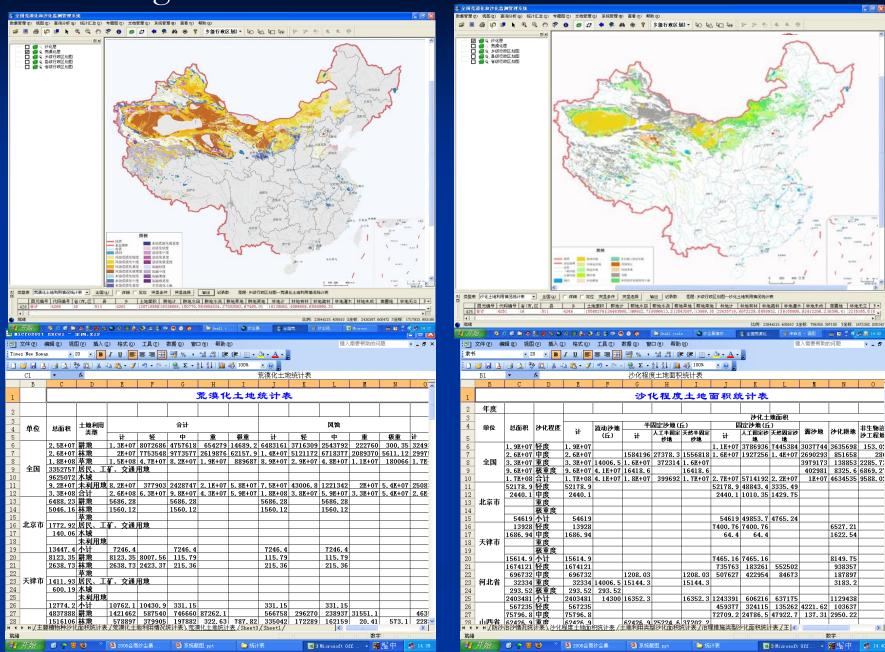


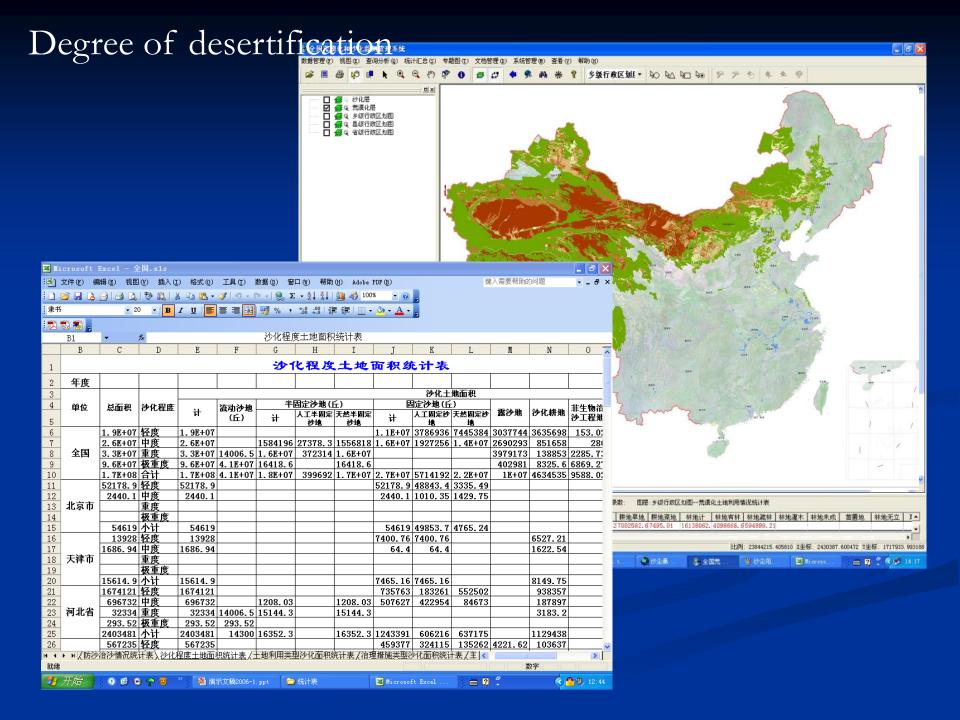
#### SDS data derive of Land surface data

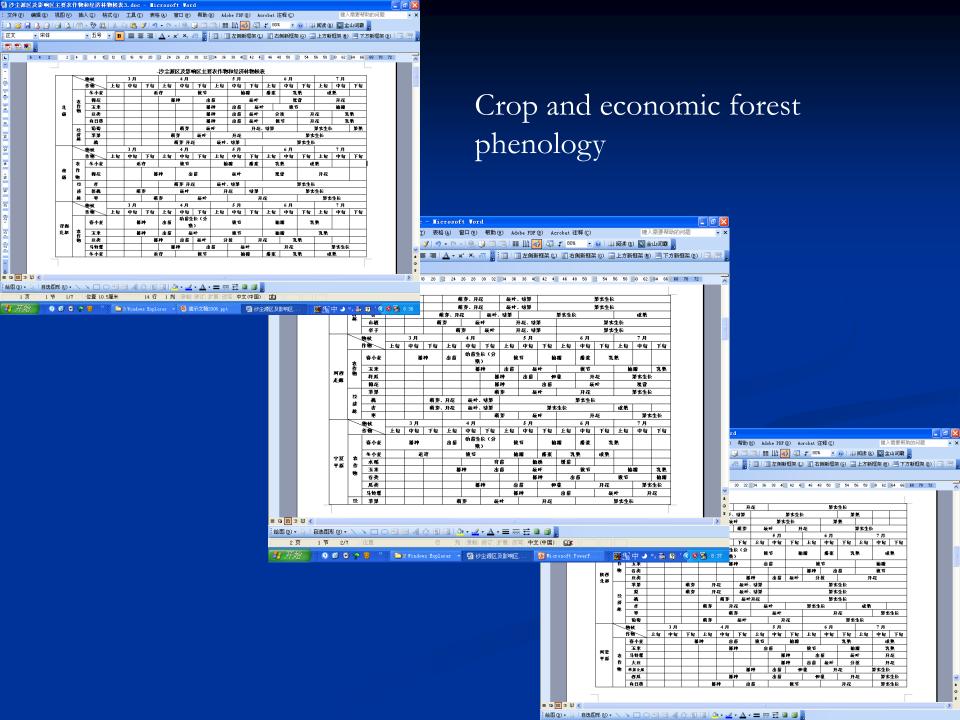
SDS assessment was based on China national land degradation and desertification monitoring systems, which contained distribution, types and degree of desertification, land degradation, land use, vegetation cover, social and economic data.

There are more than 1,500 million items of information related to land degradation and SDS.

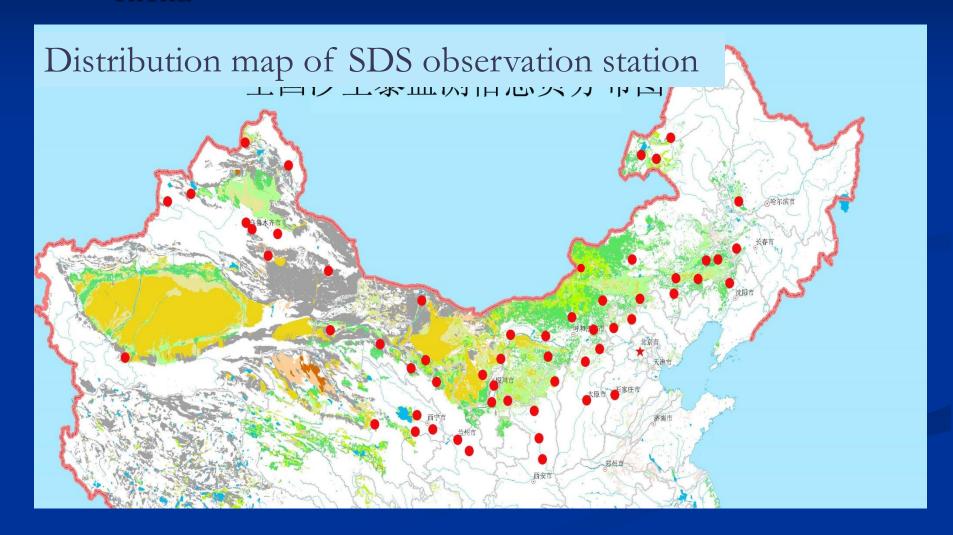
# Land Degradation and Desertification data







More than 50 meteorological and SDS observation station and in SDS regions in the north of China











## Monitoring Indicators of SDS observation station

SDS weather: SDS weather, Starting time and end time, visibility at eye level

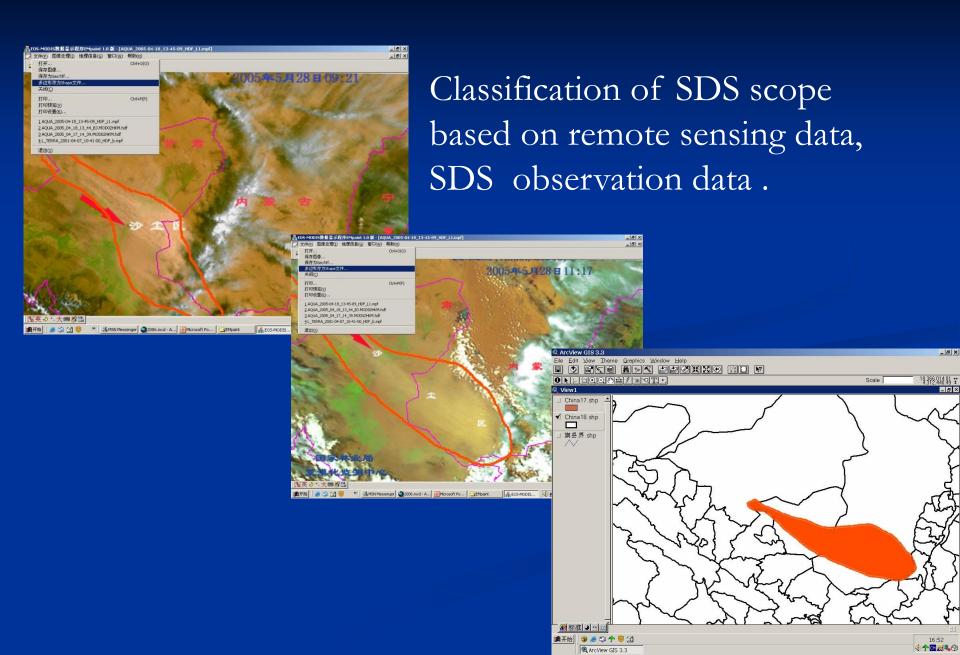
Climate and soil: Precipitation, temperature, air moisture, evaporation, wind velocity, wind direction, soil moisture

PM10 and PM2.5: TSP (PM<sub>10</sub>) dust deposit

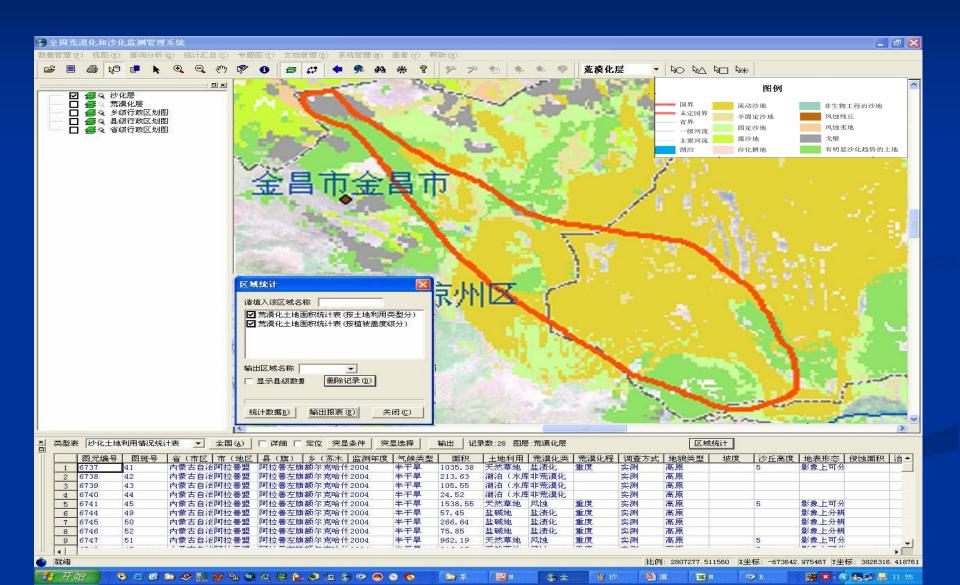
SDS Disaster Survey: SDS Impact on agriculture, forestry, transportation, power station loss, people (dead and damage), health.

Video: Record of real time SDS, loss and damage

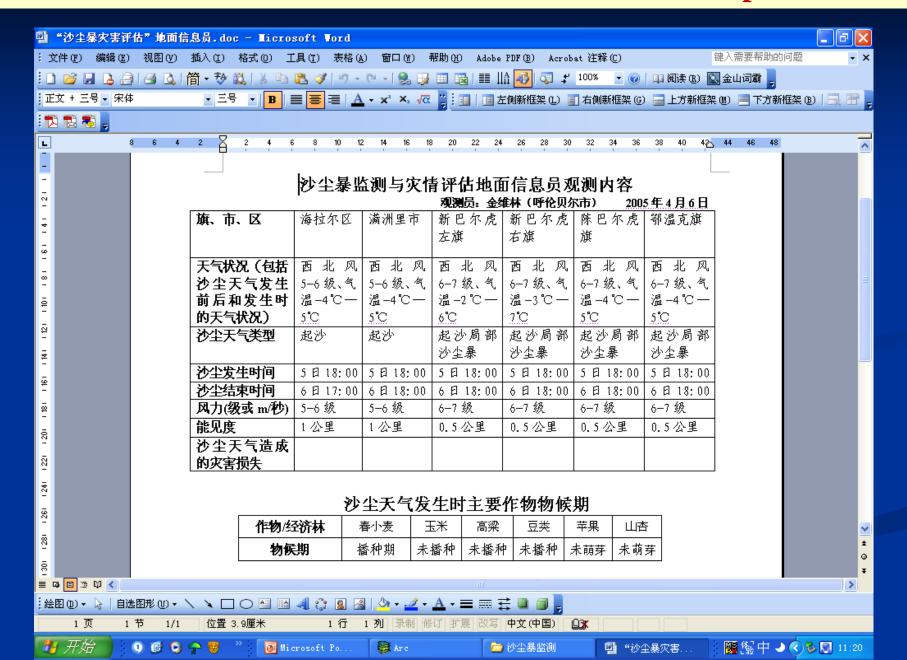
### SDS disaster assessment



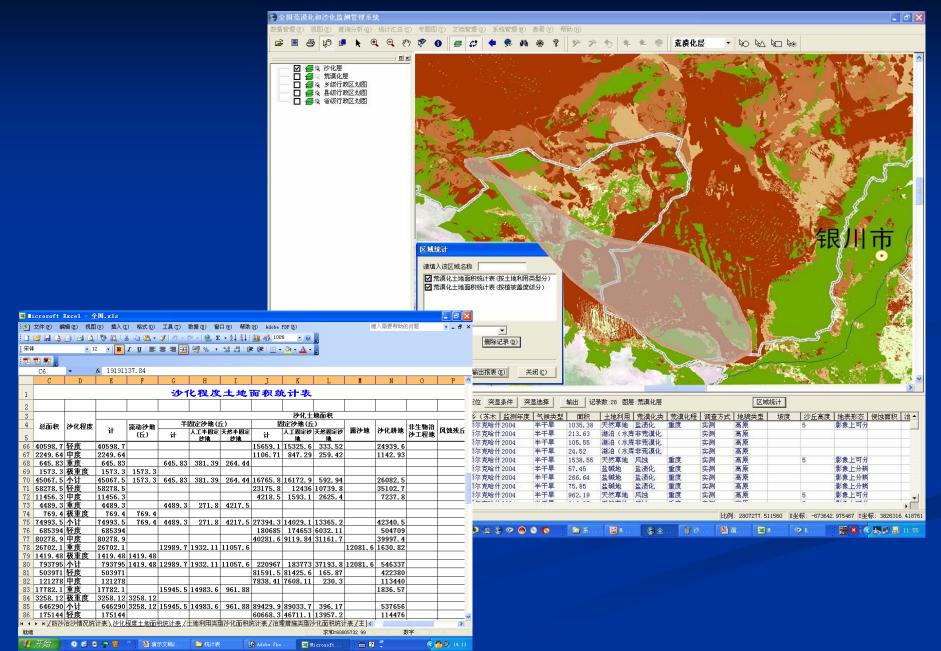
The Scope of SDS overlay with land use, sandification degree, vegetation cover, crop and economic forest, and social economic information



#### SDS observers sent real time information Via SDS platform



## Desertification degree overlay of SDS





■ Microsoft Excel - 沙尘暴060103.xls

内蒙古自治区

阿拉鲁左旗

总面积

[3] 文件(P) 编辑(E) 视图(Y) 插入(E) 格式(E) 工具(E) 数据(E) 窗口(Y) 帮助(H) Adobe PDF

植被盖度

59111.56 10--19 18472.6 105051.6 20-29 36602.4

270659 30-39 106092.

8887. 23 40--49 15788. 7

40--49

54471.04 10--19 18281.48

53164.55 20--29 7465.7 190277.1 30--39 50299.1 40--49

> 50--59 60--69

80381.93 30--39 55793.04

28887. 23 40--49 15788. 71

50--59 60--69 70--79

54471.04 10--19

56.3

18281.48 53164.55 20--29 7465.7 190277.1 30-39 50299.1

191.17 51887.02 20--29 29136.62

■ ◆ ▶ ■ 】土地利用类型沙化面积统计表》植被盖度类型沙化面积统计表 /主要植物种沙化面积统计表 /

5833561 5361287 132654. 1224176 1224176

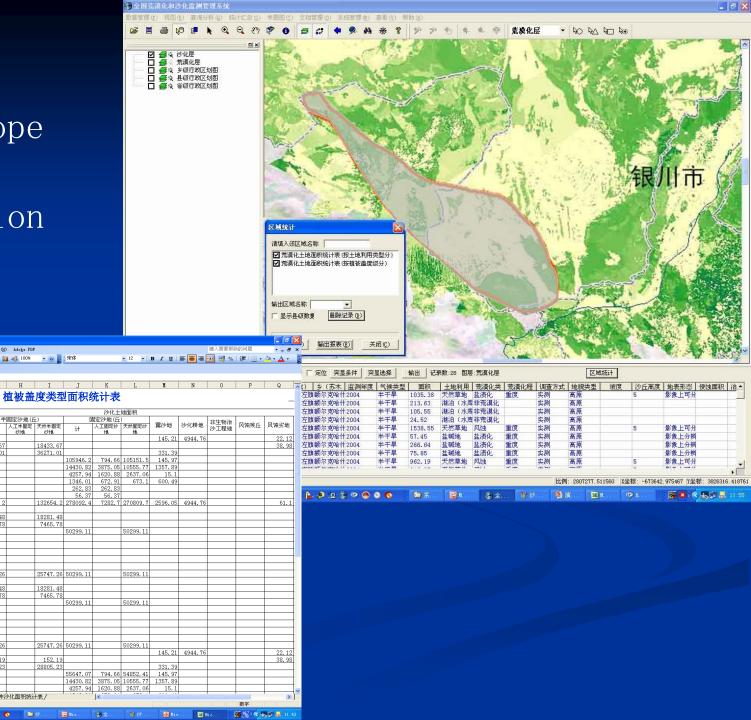
1300222 1224176 25747.20

1300222 1224176 25747.2

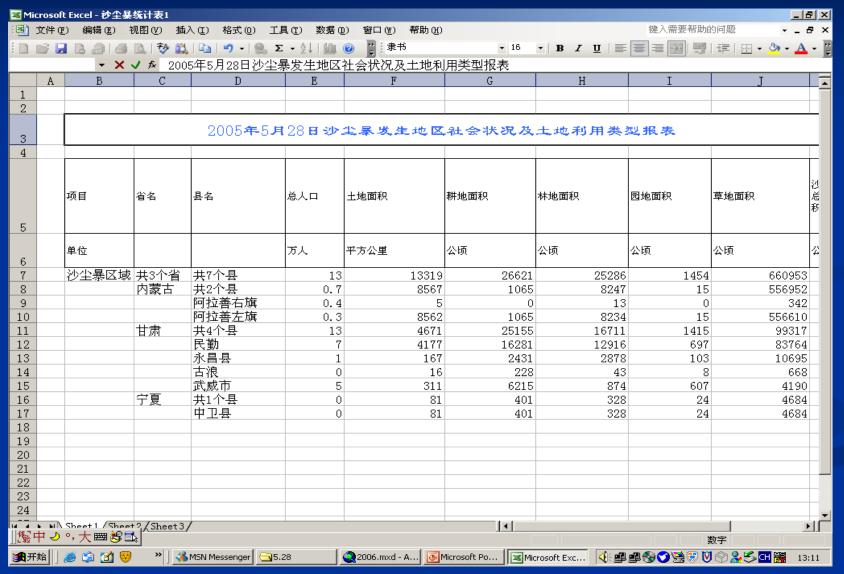
28805.23

1224176 1224176

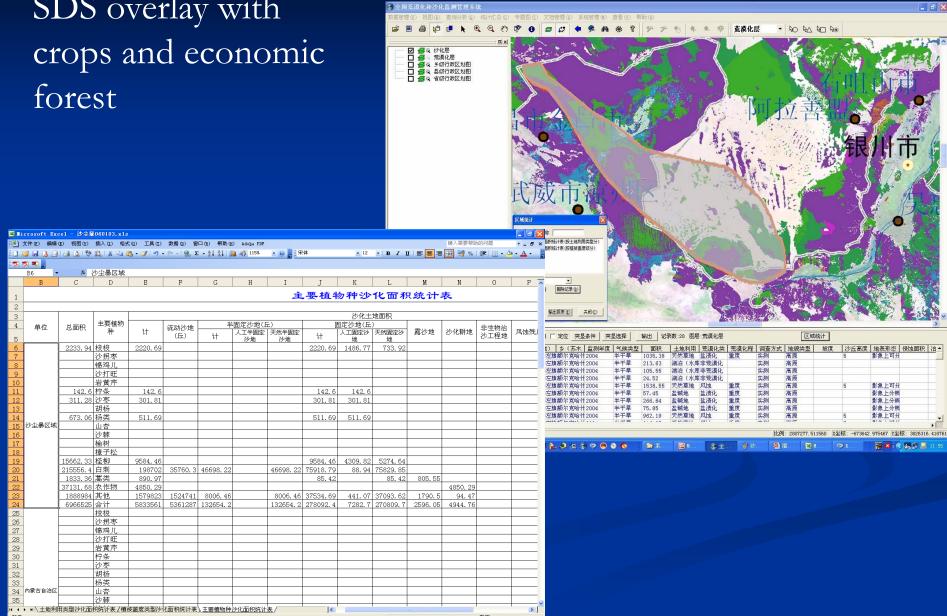
沙地

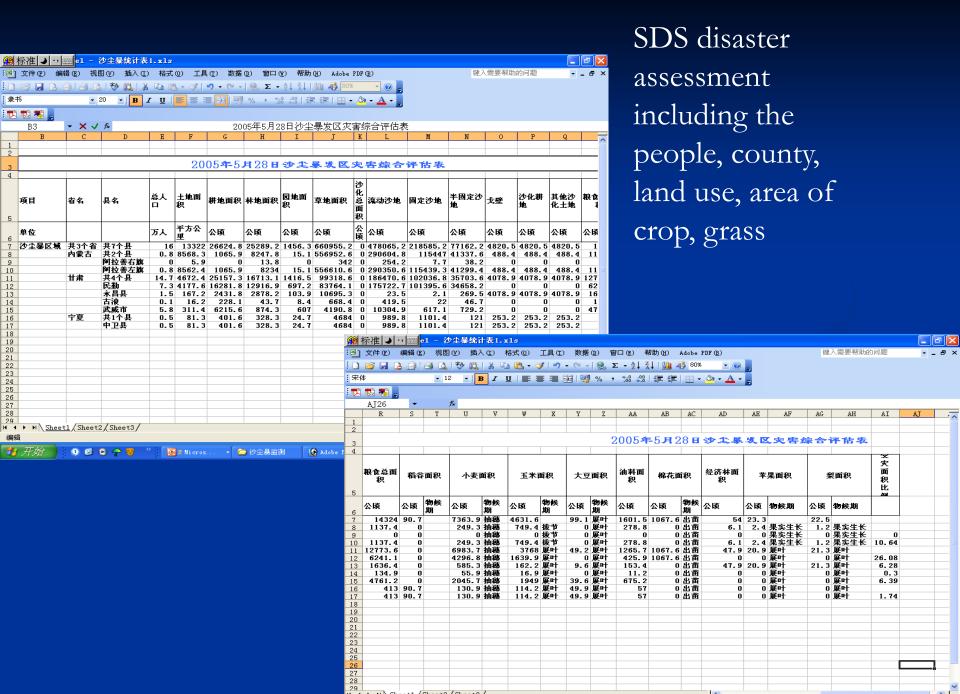


# SDS overlay people, economic and social data in SDS regions



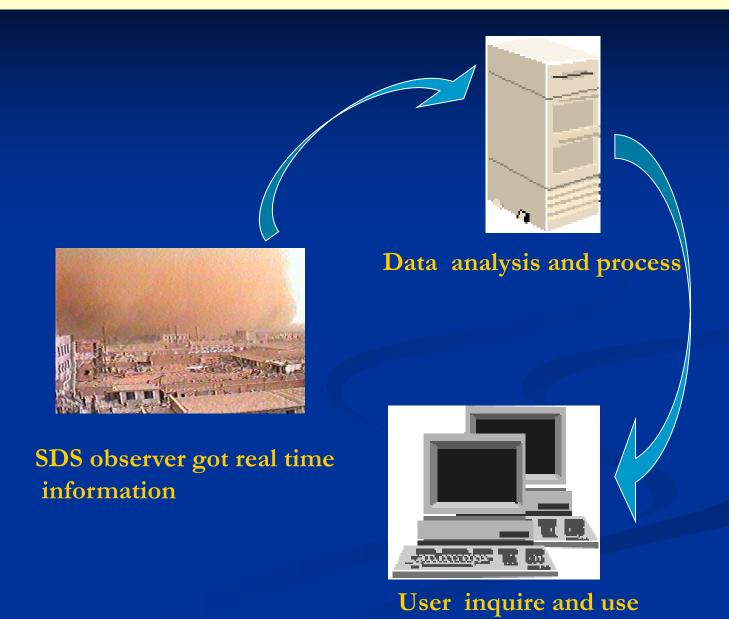
# SDS overlay with





#### SDS in-situation transformation and communication

More than 150 SDS observer transform and communicate real time SDS information to central system via Email, Fax and Mobile phone.



#### The real-time observation data sent by local SDS observer Via SDS forecasting system





Crop damage in Xinjiang in 2009

Forest damage in Xinjiang in 2009



# SDS impact on Beijing in 2008



#### SDS disaster assessment report

#### 沙尘暴监测与灾情评估简报

田家林业局兼度化新加中心

refresh and Michaelbert

12005年第十一月

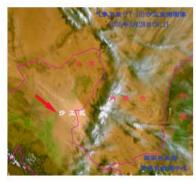
2005年5月28日,受新疆低消东移南压的影响,甘肃中西部、内蒙古中西部和陕西北部部分地区及生沙尘天气过程,局部地区及生沙尘绿。

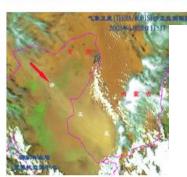
28 日晚晨 2 叶甘麻圆泉对生物心天气、 能见皮约9 公里, 扁额对生物心天气、 能见皮约4 公里, 5 叶体被对生沙尘零, 能见皮约800 米。 8 叶 25 分至 12 叶 10 分。 民办及发生沙尘零,最小能见皮800米, 风速 7.7 米/杉, 段何最大风速 123 米/杉。8 叶,内蒙古阿也鲁右放对生物心天气、 能见皮为8 公里。14 叶,内蒙古阿也鲁望对生心尘零,能见皮800米。 巴愈岭不市和鄂不多两市部分曲区 对生沙尘象天气。 我问起大风速约17-21 米/杉。16 叶 43 分, 甘麻民勒也赐锡沙尘零, 能见皮 100米, 10 分钟平均风速 123 米/杉。 最大风速 188 米/杉。 16 叶 56 分别赛为特强沙尘零(夏风零),能见皮 0.米, 最大风速 188 米/杉。 16 叶 56 分别赛为特强沙尘零(夏风零),能见皮 0.米, 最大风速 158 米/杉。

据卫灵影像和幽丽世勤的自综合分析,本次也尘天气应而干内蒙古西部和 甘肃河西走廊,连曲区是农园风域也化最为严重的曲区,该动也曲面积较大,也 资物质充足,有利于企业天气的双生效覆。

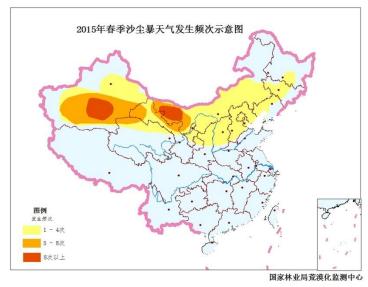
本次沙尘天气影响布图包括甘肃西部、内蒙古西部和陕西北部、其计 3 个 省区 46 个息市、受影响而积约43 万平方公里、受影响的人口约600 多万、受影响的抽曲而积35 万公顷、园曲而积5.5 万公顷、京曲而积2500 万公顷。

沙尘天气垃圾的土填失城将不利于上陸幽区处于奋竭的25 万公顷每小麦生 长双育,对处于擦紧乳沟调的零小麦生长对自边垃圾不利影响。此外,沙尘天气 影响交通运输并使空气质量下降,影响人们的日辈生活。





#### Frequency of SDS in 2015



SDS remote sensing map
SDS influence scope map
SDS disaster description and assessment

# 3. SDS disaster risk reduction and management

Control and reduce the impact of SDS is inseparable strategies of combating desertification, sustainable land management and sustainable development.

•To Control and reduce SDS disaster is the main part of Law on Combating Desertification and Law on Meteorological Services.

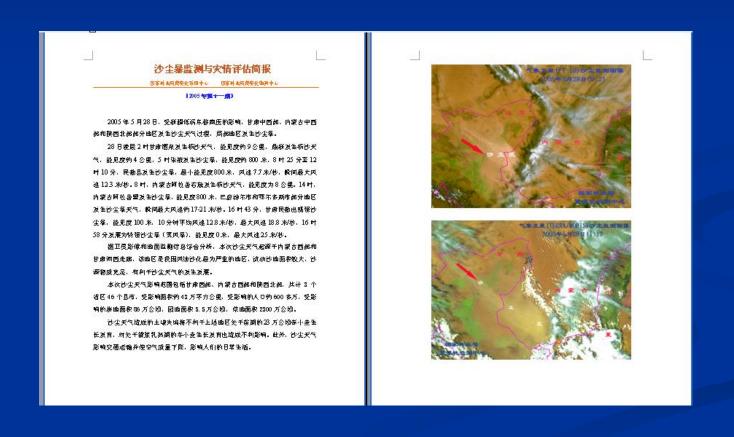
China had established a responsibility mechanism for desertification combat and vegetation protection; implemented a restriction system on over cutting, over herding and over cultivation, a system of grassland ecological protection and construction, a water utilizing system as well as an environmental impact evaluation system for exploitation and construction project in sandy land areas. All these measures have provided guarantees for controlling SDS ,also for reducing SDS damages.

- By implementation of projects, farmland protection and forest building were initiated
- Since 1980s, the "Three North" protection forest system had been under construction; in 1990s, a national project of preventing and combating desertification was launched. At the beginning of this century, a series of grand ecological combating projects were initiated, such as the Grain for Green Project, natural forest protection, Beijin-Tianjing Wind and Sand source control, small watershed management, etc. Desertification combat has made great progress and effectively reducing severe degree and frequency of SDS.
  - Predication, monitoring and impact assessment of SDS was integrated into National Reducing disaster system

China central government had established National Reducing Disaster system, to predicate, monitor, assess impact of all natural disasters such as earth quake, forest fire, flood and drought, SDS, etc. China government have provided guarantees in finance, personnel, hard ware for SDS system.

Severe SDS event must be predicted one day before, communicate all people and agencies in SDS regions.

The assessment and monitoring results must be delivered to the Reducing Committee of the State Council within 2 hours.



# 4. Summary

- China established SDS prediction ,monitoring and impact assessment operational systems , which was based on integration of meteorological system, desertification and land degradation ,social and economical system. All of remote sensing data , meteorological station data ,SDS observation was used in SDS system
- •SDS risk management have to be based on national reducing disaster scheme (forest fire ,land slide, flood, earth quake ,etc) there are clear cooperation among Ministries (Meteorological Bureau responsible prediction and warning of SDS, SFA responsible for monitoring, impact assessment and reducing (combating desertification and land degradation)
- •SDS system have to be based on infrastructure building, capacity building to make step by step progress.

