Outline of the CMA GHG Sampling Network

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Accompanying the rapid development of the Chinese economy, greenhouse gas (GHG) production is becoming a problem facing China, especially with the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol. As such, it has become necessary to know the baseline concentrations of GHGs and their trends in China. A well-distributed network of GHG measurement sites is being established and operated across China by the Chinese Academy of Meteorology Sciences (CAMS), a division of the Chinese Meteorological Administration (CMA) (Figure 1). GHG measurements have been conducted at the Mt. Waliguan Baseline Station in northwest China for a decade. A network of nine additional stations began operation in March 2003. This expanded network now includes three Global Atmosphere Watch (GAW) regional stations: Longfengshan, (northeast China); Shangdianzi near Beijing City; and Lin'an near the delta of the Yangzi river. Additional stations have been established at Xianggelira (southwest China, virgin moist forest), Akedala (northwest China, Gobi desert), Fukang (northwest China, oasis), Qiqihaer (northeast China, marsh area), and two mountain stations, Taishan and Huangshan in Eastern China. GHGs samples are collected in glass flasks and analyzed for the main GHGs in CAMS with GC and non-dispersive infrared (NDIR) analyzers. The primary results for CO_2 and CH_4 will be presented.

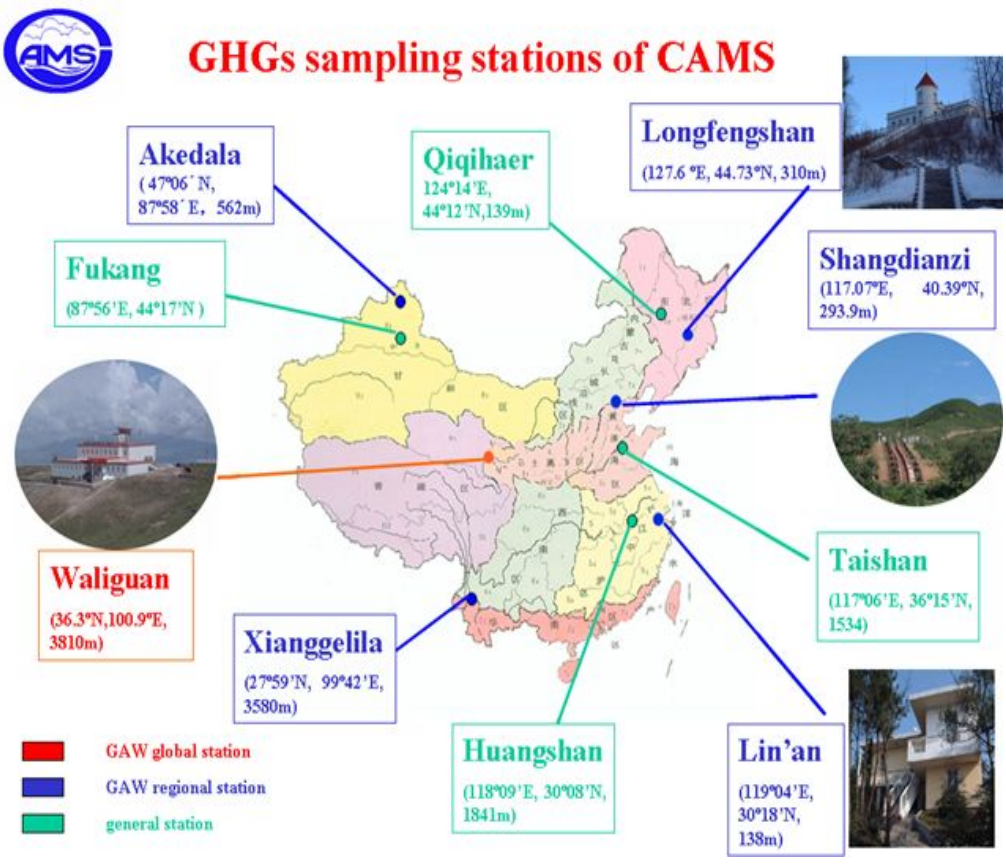

Figure 1. Chinese Academy of Meteorology Sciences greenhouse gas sampling stations.