# 中国气候变化监测公报(2015年)

中国气象局气候变化中心 编著





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#### 内容简介

为更好地总结中国气候变化监测年度最新成果,积极应对和适应全球变暖和极端天气气候事件增多现实,中国气象局气候变化中心组织国内近60位专家编写了气候变化年度进展公报。全书共分五章,分别从大气、海洋、冰雪、陆地生态和影响因子等方面揭示了诸多气候变化相关联的科学事实,可为政府有效制定气候变化政策和谈判策略,满足国内外科研与技术交流需要,提升现代气候变化业务能力,更好地开展专业教育和科普宣传提供科学依据。

本书的主要读者包括政府部门、企事业单位、群众组织和民间团体的 有关人员,气候和气候变化相关学科的专业技术人员、大专院校师生和具 有一定专业知识背景的各界人士。

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气候是人类赖以生存和发展的基础条件之一,也是经济社会可持续发展的重要资源。近百年来,受自然和人类活动的共同影响,全球正经历着以变暖为显著特征的气候变化,对自然生态系统和经济社会可持续发展产生了明显影响。

2015年是自1880年以来全球最暖的一年,也是中国自1951年有完整气象记录以来最暖的一年。2015年年底召开的巴黎气候变化大会,147位国家元首和政府首脑,以及195个缔约国代表与会,167个国家提交了国家应对气候变化自主贡献文件,达成了2020年后国际应对气候变化协议,树立了全球气候治理进程中的重要里程碑,也使气候变化再度成为全球热点问题和国际社会面临的重大共同挑战。气候变化带来了不可回避的气候安全问题,与粮食安全、生态安全、环境安全、能源安全、国防安全等安全问题具有明显的联动效应,事关国家安全和全球安全,以及社会经济可持续发展。人类应当正视并采取行动应对气候变化,降低气候风险,保护气候安全。

科学把握气候规律,有效降低气候灾害风险,合理开发利用气候资源,是科学应对气候变化的基础。多年来,中国气象局认真履行政府职能,不断加强气候变化监测、影响评估、预测预估、决策服务、科学研究等能力建设,切实发挥国家应对气候变化的科技支撑作用。2010年以来,中国气象局每年发布《中国气候变化监测公报》,提供中国、亚洲和全球气候变化状态的最新监测信息,揭示气候变化的科学事实,得到了各方面的肯定和支持。

根据各方面的要求,中国气象局在对《中国气候变化监测公报》改进的基础上,现予正式出版。在此,我对付出辛勤劳动的科技工作者表示诚挚的感谢!

中国气象局局长 對 國 气

2016年3月

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# 摘 要

全球气候变化是当今世界以及今后长时期内人类共同面临的巨大挑战,攸关人类未来。中国是全球气候变化的敏感区和显著区之一。全球气候变化导致气候变暖与极端事件发生的频率和强度变化,如高温热浪、暴雨洪涝、区域性干旱、霾污染等极端天气气候事件频繁发生。气候系统的多种指标和观测表明,2015年全球表面平均温度比1961~1990年的平均值偏高0.76℃,成为自1880年以来全球最暖的一年,比第一次工业化革命前高出约1.0℃。北半球表面平均温度升温速率明显大于南半球。2015年北半球表面平均温度较常年偏高1.00℃,是南半球的两倍。

2015 年亚洲地表平均气温比常年值偏高 1.17℃,为 1901 年以来的第一高值年。近百年间(1901~2015 年),亚洲地表平均气温上升了 1.45℃。1951~2015年,中国地表年平均气温呈显著上升趋势;2015年中国地表平均气温为 10.5℃,比常年偏高 1.3℃,是自 1951年有完整气象记录以来最暖的年份。中国区域平均气温总体呈上升趋势,但区域差异较大,北方(华北、西北和东北)较南方增温速率更加明显,西部较东部更加突出,其中青藏地区增温速率高达 0.36℃/10a。1961~2015年,中国上空对流层低层和顶层平均气温显著上升,平流层下层平均气温明显下降。

1961 以来,亚洲季风环流系统表现出明显的强一弱一强年代际变化特征,但 2014 年前后东亚夏季风和冬季风强度均表现出年代际转折趋势,由强转弱。2015 年东亚夏季风偏弱,东亚冬季风接近正常略偏弱。近百年中国平均年降水量无明显线性变化趋势,以 20~30 年的年代际波动为主,年际变率大。2015 年较常年偏多 20.1mm,中国东部呈"南多北少"特征。全国八大区域平均年降水量偏多最为显著的是华东和华南区域,偏少最为显著的是青藏地区。中国东部不同气候区年降水量长期变化差异较大,北京、哈尔滨等地以年代际变化最为显著,上海、



广州等地近50年线性增加比较明显。

1961~2015年,中国平均≥10℃的年活动积温以及年累计暴雨站日数呈明显增加趋势,年平均雨日和日照时数、风速、北方沙尘日数总体呈下降趋势;中国平均总云量 20 世纪 90 年代后期以来呈现上升趋势。中国暖季雷暴日数区域差异明显,同时各区域雷暴日数存在显著的年际和年代际变化。1961~2015年,北京等地雷暴日数呈线性减少趋势,而香港等地区线性增加趋势清晰;中国东部地区大气环境容量总体呈下降趋势,平均每十年下降 3%,但 2015 年大气环境容量较2014 年增加 2%。

中国极端高温事件、极端强降水事件频次趋多,极端低温事件频次显著减少,区域性干旱事件呈弱线性上升趋势。西北太平洋和南海台风生成个数趋于减少,但近10年登陆中国的台风强度明显增强;2015年,登陆台风年平均强度为1949年以来最大。同时,超强厄尔尼诺事件在2015年11月达到峰值(2.9℃),其区域和全球气候影响显著。

中国近海海域的海平面持续偏高,平均上升速率为 3.0mm/a。2015 年全国海平面较 1975~1993 年平均值偏高 90mm,但较 2014 年略有下降;渤海、黄海、东海和南海各海区沿海海平面较上年分别下降 26mm、19mm、19mm 和 22mm。1950~2015 年,北大西洋海表温度表现出明显的年代际变化特征,20 世纪 80年代中期以来持续偏高;热带印度洋海表温度呈显著上升趋势。2015 年,全球多数海域的海表温度都呈现偏高的特征,尤其热带中东太平洋、北太平洋东部,以及北冰洋部分海域偏暖最为显著。

1979~2015 年,北极海冰范围显著减小,而南极海冰范围略有增加。2015 年,北极海冰范围最小值出现在 3 月,并创历史新低,中国渤海海域冰情总体上较常年偏轻。2014/2015 年冬季,中国三大积雪区积雪覆盖率均较 1990 年以来同期平均值偏高。2015 年是全球冰川物质损失最为剧烈的年份之一,天山乌鲁木齐河源 1 号冰川物质平衡量为-967mm,为有观测记录以来第二低值,仅次于 2010 年。1980~2015 年,青藏铁路沿线多年冻土区活动层厚度明显增加,且呈加速增厚态势,表明多年冻土退化明显。

1961~2015年,松花江、长江、珠江、东南诸河和西北内陆河流域地表水资

源量总体表现为增加趋势,辽河、海河、黄河、淮河和西南诸河流域则表现为减少趋势。2015年,中国平均地表水资源量较常年偏多,尤其是东南诸河、长江和西北内陆河流域分别较常年偏多 24.6%、10.2%和 15.8%。青海湖水位持续上升,石羊河流域荒漠面积亦为近 11 年来最小,华中地区主要湖泊湿地的面积减幅明显趋缓;全国绝大部分地区植被覆盖接近近年同期,内蒙古荒漠草原和典型草原区牧草生长季延长,荒漠草原区气候生产潜力增加,广西石漠化区秋季植被覆盖总体呈增长趋势。

1961~2015 年,中国陆地表面太阳年总辐射量趋于减少,2015 年较常年偏少 45.9 kW·h/m²。2015 年,智利卡尔布科火山达到红色预警等级。1990 年以来,中国青海瓦里关(全球本底站)监测表明大气二氧化碳浓度持续上升,2014 年浓度超过 397.6ppm<sup>®</sup>,而北京上甸子等区域本底站二氧化碳浓度已突破 400ppm。此外,甲烷、氧化亚氮和六氟化硫浓度均为有直接观测以来的最高值。近 5 年来,北京上甸子、浙江临安、黑龙江龙凤山等 3 个区域本底站气溶胶光学厚度年平均值呈线性增加趋势,但 2015 年较 2014 年略有减小;2015 年,京津冀、珠三角、长三角区域本底站 PM2.5 年平均浓度分别为 33.6μg/m³、31.2μg/m³ 和 24.7μg/m³,总体情况有不同程度的好转。

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① ppm 为干空气中每百万 (106) 个气体分子中所含的该种气体分子数。

## **Abstract**

Global climate change is a huge challenge facing the human beings in today's world and in the long term future. China is one of the areas which are sensitive to and significantly influenced by the climate change. The occurrence frequency and intensity of extreme events increased in the context of global warming, such as heat waves, heavy rainfall and flooding, regional drought, haze pollution and other extreme weather and climate events. According to the observation and a variety of indicators of the climate system, the global average surface temperature in 2015 was  $0.76^{\circ}$ C higher than the average during 1961~1990. Year of 2015 became the world warmest year since 1880, in which the global average surface temperature was about  $1.0^{\circ}$ C warmer than that before the First Industrial Revolution. The average surface temperature of the Northern Hemisphere rose significantly faster than that of the Southern Hemisphere, which was  $1.00^{\circ}$ C above normal in 2015, and was double of that in the Southern Hemisphere.

In 2015, the average surface temperature of Asia was 1.17°C above normal, which was the highest record since 1901. During the past hundred years (1901~2015), the average surface temperature of Asia increased by 1.45°C. During 1951~2015, China's annual mean surface temperature illustrated a significant upward trend. In 2015, China's average surface temperature was 10.5°C, 1.3°C above normal, so that year of 2015 was the warmest year since 1951 with complete meteorological records. The regional mean temperature in China was overall on the rise, but exhibited remarkable regional differences. In other words, northern China (North China, Northwest China and Northeast China) and western China showed greater increasing rates than southern China and eastern China, respectively. The Qinghai-Tibet Region

even witnessed an increasing rate of  $0.36^{\circ}$ C per decade. During 1961~2015, the average temperature in the lower troposphere and upper troposphere over China both showed significant increase, while the temperature of lower stratosphere showed significant decrease.

Since 1961, the Asian Monsoon Circulation System was characterized by obvious strong-weak-strong inter-decadal variation. However, the strength of the East Asian Summer Monsoon and Winter Monsoon both turned from strong to weak in 2014. During 2015, the East Asian Summer Monsoon was slightly weaker than normal, while East Asian Winter Monsoon was near normal. The national mean precipitation showed no significant linear trend in the past century, but was dominated by a 20~30 years inter-decadal fluctuation and large inter-annual variability. The mean precipitation was 20.1 mm more than normal in 2015. The annual mean precipitation over Eastern China was featured by "more in south but less in north". Among all the eight regions in China, the rainfall over East China and South China experienced the most significant increase, while that in Qinghai-Tibet Region experienced the most significant decrease. In eastern China, there were large discrepancies of the long-term variability of annual rainfall in different climatic regions. Beijing and Harbin showed the most remarkable inter-decadal variation, while Shanghai and Guangzhou showed obvious linear increase for recent 50 years.

During 1961~2015, China's annual active accumulated temperature above 10°C and the total number of single-station rainstorm days increased, while the annual average rainy days, sunshine duration, wind speed and sand storm days in northern China decreased. The total cloud cover was on the rise since the late 1990s. The number of thunderstorm days in warm season showed obvious regional difference. Meanwhile, significant inter-annual and inter-decadal variability existed in the number of thunderstorm days across various regions. During 1961~2015, the number of thunderstorm days showed decreasing trend in Beijing and increasing trend in Hong Kong, respectively. In eastern China, the atmospheric environment capacity exhibited

decreasing trend, with an average of -3% per decade. The atmospheric environment capacity in 2015 rose by 2% compared with that in 2014.

The extreme high-temperature events and extreme heavy rainfall events occurred more frequently, whereas extreme low-temperature events decreased significantly, and regional drought events tend to proceed with weak increase. The number of typhoon genesis in the Northwest Pacific and South China Sea tends to decline, but the intensity of typhoons landed on China significantly increased in the past decade. In 2015, the mean intensity of landfall typhoons reached the maximum level since 1949. At the same time, the evolution of Super El Niño Event reached its peak (2.9°C) in November 2015, and regional impact and global climate impact of such Super El Niño Event were significantly great.

China's offshore sea level remained higher than normal, with an average rising rate of 3.0 mm per year. In 2015, national sea level was 90 mm higher than the average of 1975~1993, but was slightly lower than that in 2014. The coastal sea levels of the Bohai Sea, the Yellow Sea, the East China Sea and the South China Sea dropped by 26 mm, 19 mm, 19 mm and 22 mm than those in 2014, respectively. During 1950~2015, the Sea Surface Temperature (SST) of the North Atlantic exhibited significant inter-decadal variation, which always kept increasing since the mid-1980s. The SST of the tropical Indian Ocean showed a significant upward trend. In 2015, the majority of the world's sea areas were characteristic of warmer SST. Particularly, the tropical eastern and central Pacific, eastern part of the North Pacific and some sea areas of the Arctic Ocean warmed most significantly.

During 1979~2015, the Arctic sea ice extent significantly shrank, whereas the Antarctic sea ice extent slightly expanded. The Arctic sea ice extent was reached the minimum in March 2015 and hit a record low. Sea ice condition of Bohai Sea was generally slight than normal condition. In 2014/2015 winter, the snow coverage rates of China's three major snow cover areas were higher compared with the averages in the same period since 1990. Year of 2015 was one of the years with the most dramatic

mass loss of worldwide glaciers. Urumqi Glacier No.1, Tianshan Mountains showed mass equilibrium amount of –967 mm (the second lowest value since observation record was available), which was recorded as the second only to that in 2010. During 1980~2015, active layer of permafrost regions along Qinghai-Tibet Railway showed significant increase in the thickness and thickened at faster pace, which indicated significant degradation of permafrost.

During 1961~2015, the surface water resources of Songhua River, the Yangtze River, the Pearl River, southeast rivers and inland river basins of Northwest China increased on the whole, whereas the surface water resources of Liaohe River, Haihe River, the Yellow River, Huaihe River and the southwest rivers showed a decreasing trend. In 2015, China's average surface water resource was more than normal, especially in the southeast rivers, the Yangtze River and inland river basins of the Northwest China, which were 24.6%, 10.2% and 15.8% more than normal, respectively. Qinghai Lake witnessed continuously rising water level, desert area of Shiyang River basin hit the minimum level in the past 11 years, and reduction in major lakes and wetlands of Central China slowed down. Vegetation cover for most parts of China was close to normal in recent years. Pasture growing season of typical steppe zone and desert steppe zone extended in Inner Mongolia, and there was a growth in climate production potential of desert steppe zone. Autumn vegetation cover of stony desertification area took the overall upward trend in Guangxi.

During 1961~2015, the annual land surface solar radiation in China decreased. In 2015, the radiation was 45.9 kW•h/m² less than the normal. In 2015, Calbuco Volcano (Chile) reached the level of Red Alert. The monitoring results of Qinghai Waliguan Observatory (one of the global background stations) demonstrated that the atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> concentration continued on the rise since 1990, and exceeded 397.6ppm in 2014. The CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations observed in the regional background stations located in Beijing's Shangdianzi and other regions exceeded 400ppm. In addition, concentrations of methane, nitrous oxide and sulfur hexafluoride all reached ceiling values since the

direct observations were available. In the past five years, regional background stations in Beijing, Zhejiang and Heilongjiang reported that the annual averages of aerosol optical thickness increased, which slightly declined in 2015 compared with those in 2014. In 2015, the annual average PM2.5 concentrations observed in the background stations of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei, the Pearl River Delta and the Yangtze River Delta were  $33.6\mu g/m^3$ ,  $31.2\mu g/m^3$  and  $24.7~\mu g/m^3$ , respectively, which declined to some extent.

# 第1章 大 气

大气圈是指在地球周围聚集的一层很厚的空气层。大气为地球生命的繁衍及 人类的发展提供了理想的环境,它的状态和变化时时刻刻影响到人类的活动与生 存。大气的运动变化是由大气中热能的交换所引起的,热能交换使得大气的温度 有升有降。空气的运动和气压系统的变化活动,使地球上海陆之间、南北之间、 地面和高空之间的能量和物质不断交换,生成复杂的天气变化和气候变化系统。 表征气候和气候变化的指标很多,但地表气温、降水及相关的极端气候监测指标 在气候变化研究与业务中应用更加广泛。

2015年全球表面平均温度再次打破 2014年的纪录,成为自 1880年以来全球最暖的一年,比第一次工业化革命前高出约 1℃。亚洲地表平均气温是 1901年以来的第一高值;也是中国自 1951年有完好气象记录以来最暖的年份。本章从大气圈气候变化主要监测指标出发,揭示了不同区域地表平均气温和降水、大气环流系统、基本气象要素、台风活动与极端事件等的气候变化特征。

## 1.1 全球表面平均温度

根据世界气象组织最新发布,2015 年全球表面平均温度突破了之前所有的记录,比 1961~1990 年平均值高出 0.76℃,第一次比工业化革命前(1880~1899年)高出约 1℃。因此,2015 年成为有气象记录以来的最暖年份(图 1.1)。同时,在有气象记录以来的 16 个最暖年份中,有 15 个最暖年份出现在 21 世纪,而 2015 年又比 2014 年显著偏暖,同时 2011~2015 年也成为有气象记录以来最暖的时期。分析表明:全球变暖趋势仍在进一步持续或加剧,升温较 2014 年峰值又高了 0.19℃。2015 年中,其 1 月、3 月、5~12 月累计 10 个月全球月表面平均温度突破历史同期记录。

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