

中国

China

季平均温度及降水量百分比

距平图集 (1880—2007)

王绍武 赵振国 李维京 等 编著

Atlas of Seasonal Temperature and Precipitation
Anomalies over China (1880—2007)



气象出版社

China Meteorological Press

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内 容 简 介

本图集结合观测资料与代用资料,绘出了1880—2007年我国四季降水及温度距平图,使得整个序列长度超过了120年。在绘图时,考虑到资料的覆盖,1880—1950年只绘出中国东部,1951年后绘出全国。经过几年来的多次校对、试用,表明其有较高的可信度。

这本图集不仅可向短期气候预测和科研工作者提供重要的帮助,也可供从事长期天气预报、气候变化、水利水文、生态环境保护、自然地理工作者参考。

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前 言

对于短期气候预测工作,有一本逐年中国气温、降水量距平图集在手是十分重要的。我国的短期气候预测(早期称为长期天气预报)业务,从1958年至今已经有50年的历史。但是,至今仍然没有这样一本图集出版,不能不说是一个遗憾。之所以形成这种状况,最主要的原因就是中国的观测资料序列较短,特别是1951年之前的记录残缺不全。因此,直到1960年代,全国还没有30年的气候平均值,只好对不同的站用不同时间值做气候值,或者就只用1951—1960年的10年平均做气候值。1966年当时的中央气象局出版的气候图集就只用了1951—1960年的资料。然而建立一个各站点时间一致的“标准”(normal)的30年平均是预测工作的重要基础。联合国世界气象组织曾先后规定用1951—1980年、1961—1990年为通用的30年“标准”值。现在一致用1971—2000年平均。本图集也应用1971—2000年平均为标准值计算距平。

要建立一本距平图集,除了一个“标准值”,即30年“平均值”之外,另一个重要问题就是要有一个足够长的均匀的序列。增加样本的数量,对于短期气候预测业务而言是十分重要的。例如,1960年代的大气环流背景与1950年代有很大不同。1954年长江大水,1956年淮河大水,几乎整个1950年代人们都处于与洪水斗争之中。但是,1959—1961年大旱之后直到1969年才出现了较强的梅雨。这使预报员在1960年代初做预测时,普遍感觉到没有相似的资料可供参考,造成很大困惑。

我国的科学家早就注意到建立长序列这个十分重要的问题。1960年代初,中央气象局气象科学研究所,利用1951年之前的月气温、降水量资料编绘了月平均气温(自1910年开始)、月降水量(自1900年开始)等级图。在当时的中国科学院地球物理研究所杨鉴初先生指导下,这项工作取得了成功。当时中央气象局气象科学研究所的李小泉、张先恭等先后发表了重要的研究论文。1951年之后的气温、降水量也划分等级,形成了50年(1910—1960年)以上的连续的序列,成为我国短期气候预测的重要基础资料。由于级别是按概率划分的,对不同的站可以取不同的年,序列中断也不影响分析,所以克服了我国的资料长短不齐、缺测时间不同等缺陷。但是,不同站等级划分所用资料非同一时间,更非国际规定的30年。这就等于不同的站对不同的时间平均求距平,因此造成距平序列的不均匀性。

中国气象局国家气候中心(前身为中央气象台,长期预报科)为了业务预测工作的需要,建立了1951年以来全国160个站的月气温、降水量序列。这个序列基本上完整,并不断更新,成为现在气候预测及气候研究的最基本资料,被全国各地气象站、科

学院研究所及大专院校广泛采用。这个序列长度目前已超过 50 年,并遵照国际规定,用 1971—2000 年平均求距平。这个序列唯一的缺陷是未能涵盖 1951 年之前,一方面不能认识气候变化,另一方面限制了短期气候预测的样本。如 1931 年长江洪水、1935—1936 年及 1944—1945 年寒冬均未包括在内。

2001 年北京大学王绍武等与国家气候中心赵振国等合作,在“20 世纪中国与全球气候变率研究”项目的支持下,把观测资料与代用资料结合,建立了 1880 年以来中国大陆东部 71 个站季平均气温及降水量距平图,使得整个序列长度超过了 120 年。几年来经过多次校对、试用,表明有较高的可信度。为了满足预测工作及气候变化研究的需求,王绍武与赵振国等建议由国家气候中心出版这套距平图。李维京代表国家气候中心接受了这个建议。相信该距平图的出版会对我国气候预测业务及科学研究均有很大帮助。

王绍武 赵振国 李维京

2008 年 9 月 14 日

Preface

An Atlas of temperature and precipitation anomalies is tremendously necessary in preparing climatic forecast and prediction. Unfortunately, this kind of atlas is not available till now, though the practice of climatic forecast in China had begun fifty years ago. One of the main factors which prevent construction of the Atlas is the gaps and incompletes of the data set, especially before 1951. Therefore, the normal (30 year mean) was not yet available in 1960's, replaced by varying time mean or ten year mean (1951—1960). Ten year mean (1951—1960) instead of thirty year mean was used in construction of Climate Atlas in 1966. Application of a thirty year mean as the normal is crucial in calculation of the anomalies. The thirty years, 1951—1980 and 1961—1990 have been accepted by the WMO as the general time interval to find the normal. The thirty year mean of 1971—2000 is being used in climatic society and in present Atlas as the normal.

Besides the usage of a proper normal, another problem in construction of the climatic Atlas is the availability of an enough long homogeneous series, to increase the numbers of samples. Improving prediction skill depends in great extent on the volume of sample; it is true especially for statistical approach. Practice of climatic forecast in early 1960's was suffered from the limited number of the samples. Characteristics of general atmospheric circulation and the climate of China in 1960's differ greatly from that in 1950's. Severe flood observed in 1954 and 1956 (flood along the Changjiang River and Huaihe River), but no strong or normal "Meiyu" was found in 1960's till 1969. Scarce of enough samples had bothered the forecasters for long time.

Chinese scientists have paid a great deal of attention to collect and process the climate data. Atlas of temperature and precipitation grades had constructed by Meteorological Institute of Central Meteorological Bureau in early 1960's under the guide of Prof. Yang Jianchu (Institute of Geophysics, Chinese Academy of Sciences). Application of Atlas of monthly temperature and precipitation grades allowed Prof. Li Xiaoquan and Prof. Zhang Xiangong and others to publish a series scientific papers. Both the Atlas of temperature grades and precipitation grades provide more or less consistent series of fifty or more years, which contribute greatly to improving climatic

forecast and prediction. However, the estimation of grades was carried out based on inhomogeneous data set. It means the normal, by using which the grades were identified, changes from station to station, and from temperature to precipitation. Therefore, a homogeneous data set is to be constructed.

National Climate Center (NCC) has constructed a climate data set, which consists of monthly mean temperature and total precipitation of 160 stations from 1951 to the present. The stations more or less cover the “whole” China mainland area. It has become the basis of studies in the field of climate change and climate forecast and prediction in China in late 20th century and early 21st century. Now, the normal of 1971—2000 constructed based on 160 station data set was widely used in Meteorological Observatories, Institutes of Academy Sciences and Universities. However, this data set covers only the second half of 20th century and latter, so the severe flood along the Changjiang River Valley in 1931, bitter cold winter in 1935—1936 and in 1944—1945 were escaped from examination.

Combining instrumental observations and proxy data, a new Atlas of seasonal temperature and precipitation anomaly map over East China from 1880 for 71 stations was reconstructed by Wang Shaowu, Zhao Zhenguo and others, under the supports of the Project “Studies on Climate Variability of China and around the World in 20th Century”. Application of the new Atlas shows good satisfaction. Therefore, Wang and Zhao suggest NCC to issue the Atlas. Li Weijing on behalf of NCC accepted the suggestion. It believes that the publication of the Atlas will benefit the studies in the field of climate change and climate forecast and prediction.

Wang Shaowu, Zhao Zhenguo, Li Weijing

September 14, 2008

编图说明

(1)1951年之前所取71个站(见图1)中,凡有观测记录的一律用观测记录。每10年有观测资料的站数见表1。从1951年开始用国家气候中心160站记录。

表1 每10年有观测站数(1951年之后完全用国家气候中心观测资料)

年	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951
气温观测站数(个)	2	5	12	26	36	47	66	160
降水量观测站数(个)	4	13	18	32	45	54	67	160

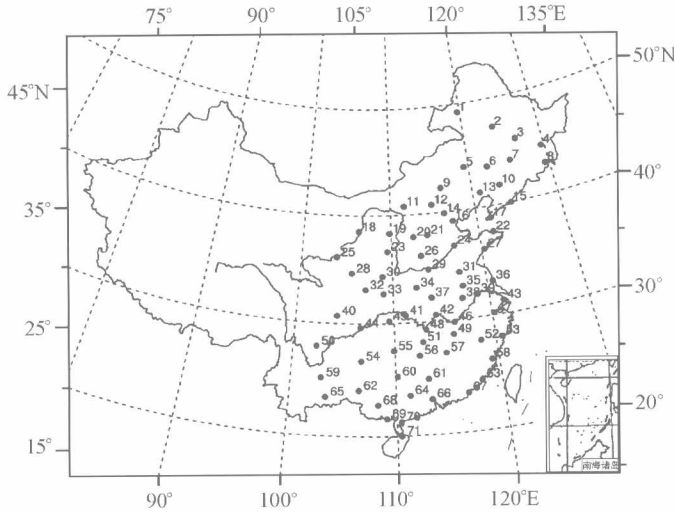


图1 本图集采用的71个站点分布

(2)1951年前凡缺测参考已出版的气温等级图^[1]及未出版的降水量等级图,等级图也缺少的用史料插补等级^[2,3],定出每个站、每个季气温、降水等级。

(3)根据1961—1990年的观测资料计算各级气温、降水量值。共分7级,每级按30年中大小顺序各包括若干年(见表2)。

表2 1961—1990年按数值大小排序,各级对应的顺序

级	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
顺序	1	2~4	5~11	12~19	20~26	27~29	30

Directions

(1) Observations of temperature and precipitation at 71 stations (as shown in Fig. 1) are applied from 1880 to 1950. Number of stations in which observational data are available changes with time, as shown in Table 1. 160 station series are accepted since 1951. Observational data of 160 stations since 1951 were provided by National Climate Center (NCC).

Table 1 Number of stations in which observational data are available

year	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951
Number of stations about temperature	2	5	12	26	36	47	66	160
Number of stations about precipitation	4	13	18	32	45	54	67	160

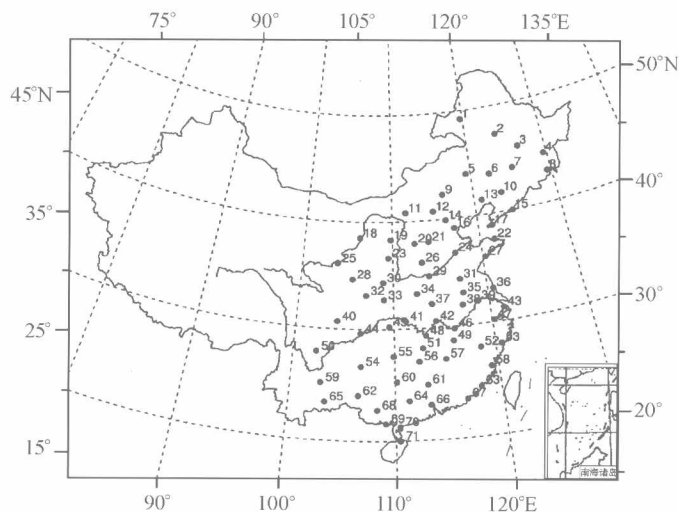


Fig. 1 71 Stations used in Atlas

(2) The gaps are filled by using documentary data. Seasonal temperature and precipitation grades are estimated according to Atlas of grades^[1] and documentary data^[2, 3] for the stations, in which no observational data are available.

(3) Mean temperature or precipitation are found for grade 1 to grade 7 based on the data of 1961–1990 for each of 71 stations and each of four seasons according to the ranks outlined in Table 2.

Table 2 Grades of temperature or precipitation and ranks in thirty years of 1961—1990

grade	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ranks	1	2~4	5~11	12~19	20~26	27~29	30

(4) Grades are transformed into temperature or precipitation according to the mean value of relative ranks.

(5) Anomalies are found from station to station, and from season to season for the period of 1880—2007 relative to the normal of 1971—2000^[4, 5].

(6) Uncertainties in compiling the Atlas are as following:

1) Inhomogeneity in observations related to the change of instruments and observational method, or of observational environment including movement of the place of observation.

2) Improper estimation of the grade for scarce of enough documentary data.

3) Transformation from grade to temperature or precipitation was carried out by using the observations of 1961—1990.

(7) Contributors of the Atlas.

1) Observational data processing: Zhao Zhenguo, Chen Guozhen, Xu Liangyan.

2) Documentary data processing: Wang Shaowu, Ye Yuyuan.

3) Data processing: Pu Bing, Wen Xinyu, Chen Zhenhua, Zhao Maosheng.

4) Charting: Huang Jianbin.

(8) Data of Taipei and Hengchun were also used drawing the pictures.

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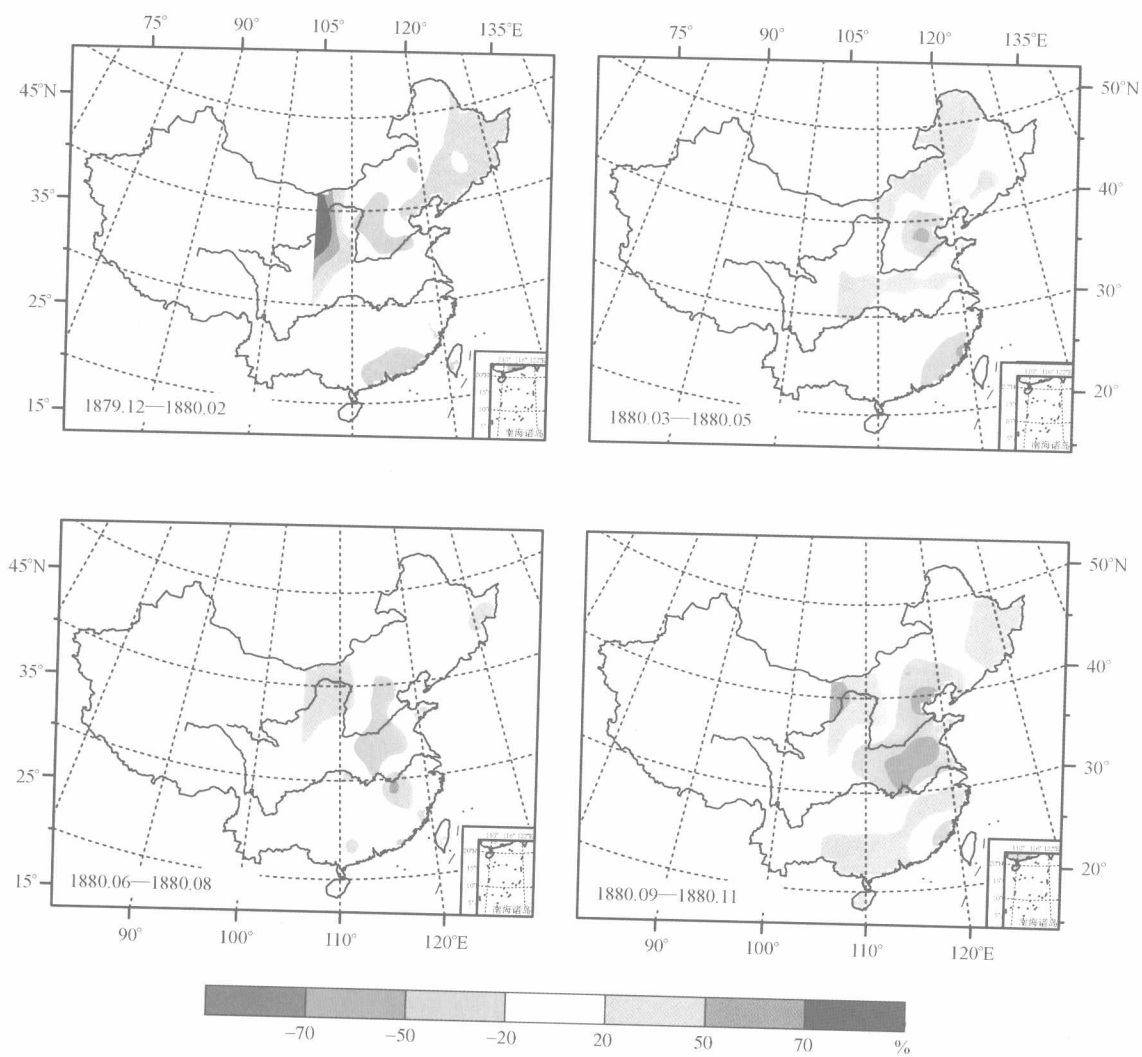
季平均温度及降水量百分比距平图 (1~257)
(Map of seasonal temperature and precipitation anomalies)

季平均温度及降水量百分比距平图

Map of seasonal temperature
and precipitation anomalies

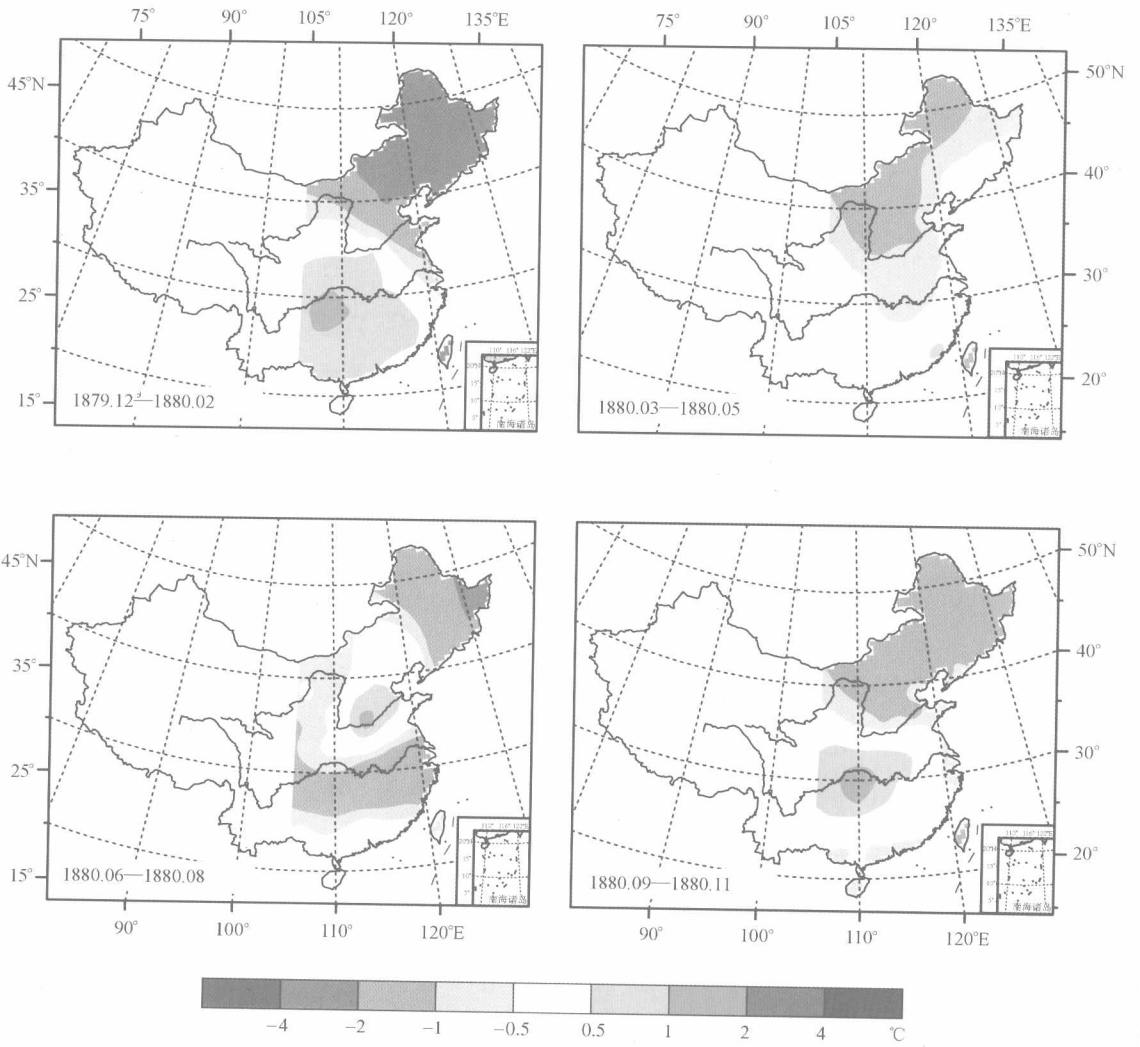
降水百分率距平

Percentage of precipitation anomalies



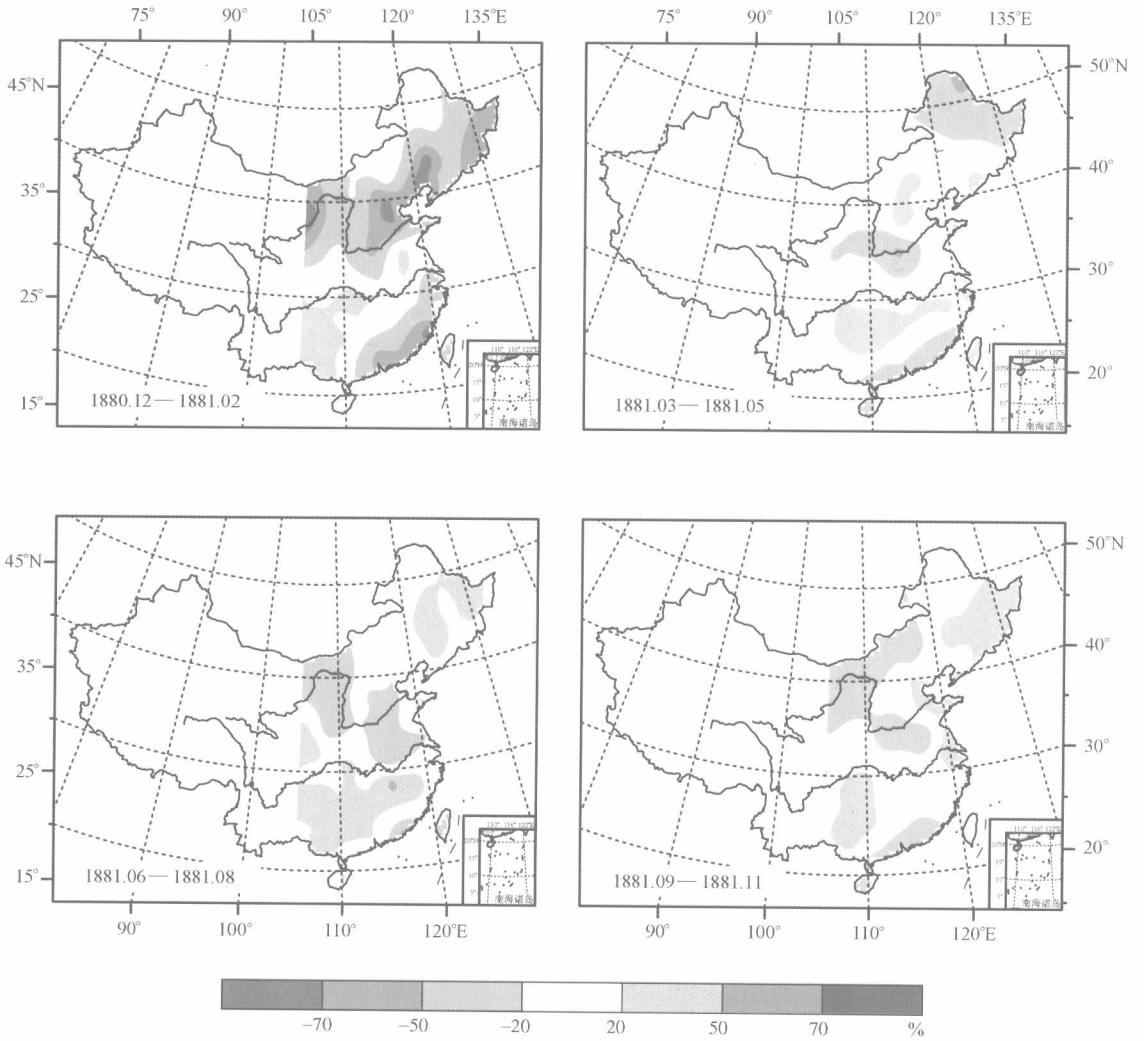
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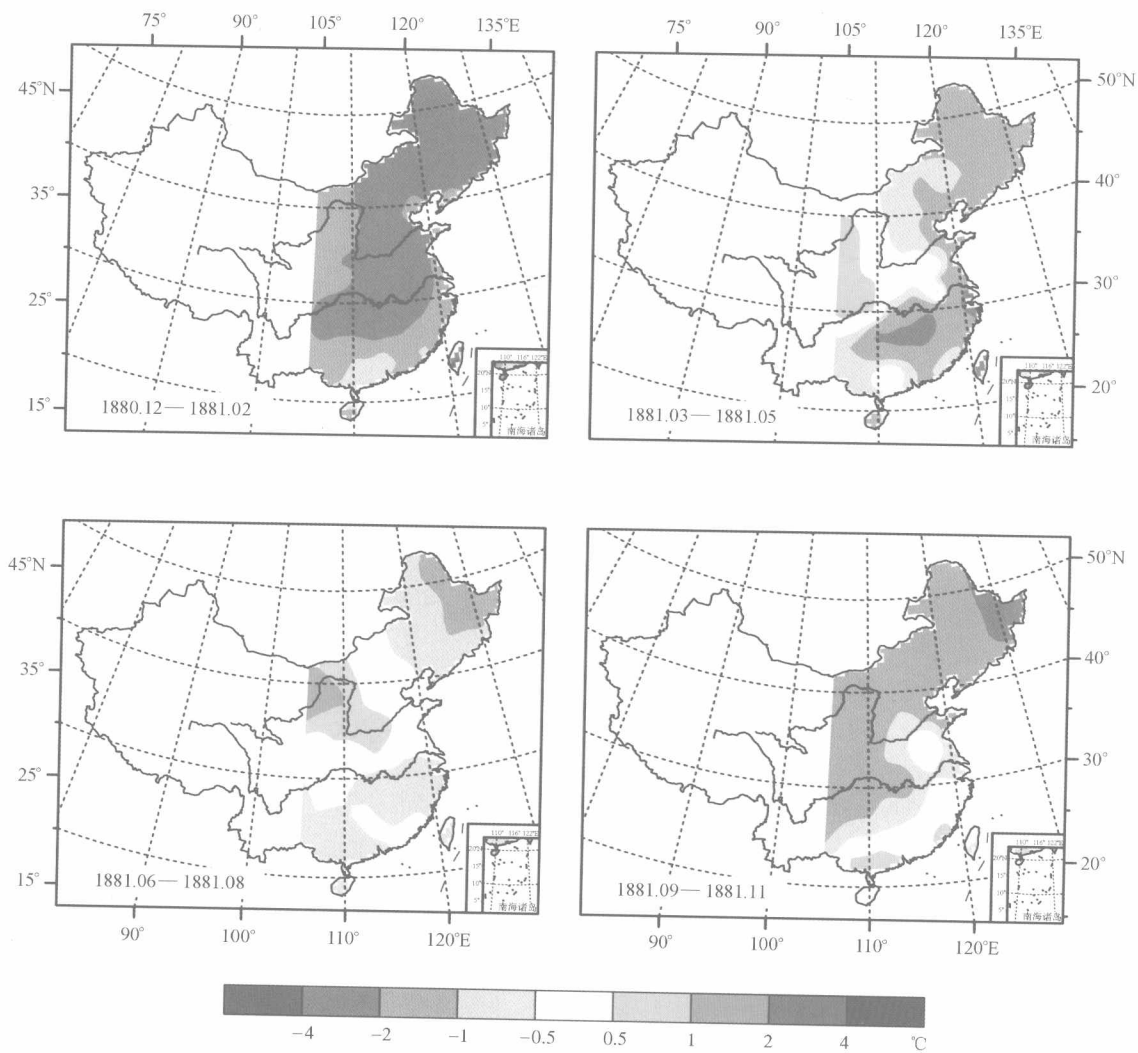
降水百分率距平

Percentage of precipitation anomalies



温度距平

Temperature Anomalies



降水百分率距平

Percentage of precipitation anomalies

