Synthesis of top-down and bottom-up estimations of terrestrial CO<sub>2</sub> budget in Asia

\*Kazuhito Ichii<sup>1,2</sup>, Masayuki Kondo<sup>1</sup>, Prabir Patra<sup>1</sup>, Tazu Saeki<sup>1</sup>, Takashi Maki<sup>3</sup>, Takashi Nakamura<sup>4</sup>, Yosuke Niwa<sup>3</sup>, Masahito Ueyama<sup>5</sup>, Masato Hayashi<sup>2</sup>, Habura Borjigin<sup>2</sup>, Yuji Yanagi<sup>1</sup>, Nobuko Saigusa<sup>2</sup>, Asia-MIP Group

1.Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology, 2.National Institute for Environmental Studies, 3.Meteorological Research Institute, 4.Japan Meteorological Agency, 5.Osaka Prefecture University

In the framework of Environment Research and Technology Development Funds (2-1401) from the Ministry of the Environment of Japan, we initiated synthesis analysis toward better estimations and understandings of terrestrial  $\mathrm{CO_2}$  budget in Asia. We used multiple different data products such as atmospheric inverse analysis (top-down estimation), terrestrial ecosystem models, remote sensing data, and data-driven models (bottom-up estimation). Our analysis focuses on (1) inter-decadal changes in terrestrial  $\mathrm{CO_2}$  fluxes at continental scales (Asia and Siberia), (2) testing consistency of terrestrial sink magnitude between top-down and bottom-up estimations in Asia, and (3) detection and analysis of 'hotspot' of terrestrial  $\mathrm{CO_2}$  budget changes in Siberia and tropical Asia. We will show these progresses, and discuss future direction of these studies.

Acknowledgement

This study was supported by the Environment Research and Technology Development Funds (2-1401) from the Ministry of the Environment of Japan, and the JSPS KAKENHI (grant No. 25281003).

Keywords: Terrestrial, Synthesis, Carbon Dioxide