

黄忠伟,刘千滔,董青青,等.非洲沙尘东传的规律及其气候环境效应[J].地球科学进展,2025,40(1):1-14. DOI: 10.11867/j.issn.1001-8166.2025.004. CSTR: 32269.14.adearth.CN62-1091/P.2025.004. [HUANG Zhongwei, LIU Qiantao, DONG Qingqing, et al. Eastward transport of African dust and its climatic and environmental impacts[J]. Advances in Earth Science, XXXX, XX (XX): 1-14. DOI: 10.11867/j.issn.1001-8166.2025.004. CSTR: 32269.14.adearth.CN62-1091/P.2025.004.]

非洲沙尘东传的规律及其气候环境效应*

黄忠伟^{1,2},刘千滔¹,董青青¹,胡志远³,张笑琳⁴,李正鹏¹,王雍恺¹

(1. 兰州大学 大气科学学院 教育部干旱气候变化重点实验室,甘肃 兰州 730000; 2. 兰州大学 西部生态安全省部协同创新中心,甘肃 兰州 730000; 3. 中山大学 大气科学学院,广东 珠海 519082; 4. 英国帝国理工学院,英国 伦敦 SW72AZ)

摘要:非洲撒哈拉沙漠作为世界最大的沙漠地区,排放的沙尘占全球沙尘总量的50%~60%,对区域乃至全球气候、环境和生态系统均有重要影响。长期以来,国内外学者研究发现撒哈拉沙尘存在2条主要传输路径:向西跨越北大西洋抵达北美,或向北传输至欧洲大陆。近年来,部分研究发现撒哈拉沙尘还可横跨中东、中亚向东远距离(近10 000 km)跨境输送至东亚地区,这是撒哈拉沙尘的第3条传输路径。因此,主要总结了国内外对撒哈拉沙尘传输至东亚的规律及其影响的研究进展,包括撒哈拉沙尘理化特性、起沙机制、传输机理及气候环境效应等方面;未来需加强研究全球变暖下撒哈拉沙尘跨境东传机制及其气候环境生态效应。

关键词:撒哈拉沙尘;东亚地区;远距离传输;气候环境效应

中图分类号: P425.55; X513

文献标志码: A

文章编号: 1001-8166(2025)01-0001-14

1 引言

作为大气气溶胶的重要组成成分^[1],沙尘气溶胶对气候、环境以及人体健康等方面均具有重要影响^[2-4]。大气中存在约2 600万t的沙尘气溶胶,其主要来源为沙漠地区(图1)^[5-6]。其中,北非的撒哈拉沙漠与萨赫勒地区对全球沙尘排放量及质量载荷的贡献率约为50%(约2 100 Tg/a排放量和约13 Tg质量载荷),成为全球大气中沙尘的主要来源^[7-9]。尽管绝大多数沙尘在源区附近沉降,但在一定的气象条件下,仍有相当一部分沙尘可被远距离传输数千公里^[2,10],甚至实现全球循环^[11]。

沙尘天气期间,空气中颗粒物浓度急剧上升,导致空气质量下降和能见度降低,对人类健康、交通安全以及生态环境产生显著影响^[12-13]。沙尘在地

面持续性大风和上升气流作用下进入大气,并随着中纬度西风环流向下游传输^[14]。在远距离传输过程中,沙尘通过吸收和散射长波及短波辐射(直接效应)^[15-16],改变大气加热率、温度垂直分布以及大气稳定性,进而影响地—气系统辐射收支和水文循环^[15,17];也会通过辐射效应相关的热力过程影响大气动力过程^[18-19]。沙尘气溶胶是一种有效冰核(Ice Nuclei, IN)^[20-21],在传输过程中可被吸湿性物质包裹而成为有效的云凝结核(Cloud Condensation Nuclei, CCN)^[15,22],参与云降水过程^[23-24]改变云宏观特性(间接效应)。此外,沙尘在远距离传输过程中可充当生物气溶胶的载体^[25-27],携带过敏原和病原体,进而引发呼吸系统及心血管疾病^[28-29],对人体健康造成不良影响^[30];沙尘表面还会发生非均相反应,生成二次化合物^[31]。沙尘的沉降导致雪和冰层

收稿日期:2024-12-08;修回日期:2024-12-25.

* 基金项目:国家自然科学基金项目(编号:W2411029,423B2503);甘肃省科技重大专项(编号:24ZDWA006)资助.

作者简介:黄忠伟,主要从事大气遥感、气溶胶探测及其气候效应研究. E-mail: huangzhongwei@lzu.edu.cn

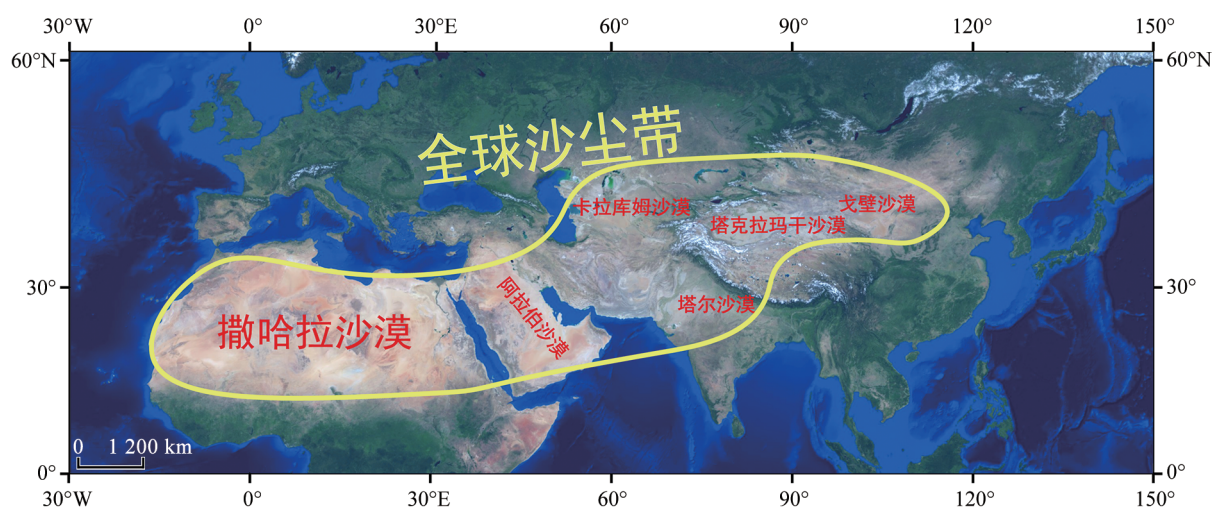


图1 全球沙尘带及主要沙漠的地理分布

Fig. 1 Distribution of global dust belt and major deserts over the world

变暗^[32],加速积雪和冰川消融^[33-34];沉降于海洋和雨林中的沙尘能够作为营养物质为海洋提供铁和磷^[35],调节生态系统的生产力和二氧化碳的存储^[36-37],进而影响生物地球化学循环^[2]。

随着温室气体浓度上升,在CMIP6模式的SSP245和SSP585情景下,未来亚洲、非洲和澳大利亚的沙漠面积将出现扩张^[38]。此外,在更温暖的未来情景中,大气环流变化被认为有利于增强撒哈拉沙尘的远距离传输^[39]。2020年6月,北非撒哈拉经历了20年来强度最大的极端沙尘暴事件,该事件被命名为“哥斯拉”沙尘暴。此次事件中,北非源区释放的沙尘量显著增加,并实现了跨区域的远距离传输,进而引发了公众及科学界对极端沙尘事件与大气环流异常现象之间相互作用的广泛关注^[40-41]。撒哈拉沙尘作为全球气候系统的重要组成,其在大气中的远距离传输不仅对非洲地区产生影响,由于沙尘进一步向下游地区扩散,也会对全球气候和环境产生深远影响。因此,需要开展更为系统的沙尘全球循环过程研究,以提升沙尘预测预警精度,并提出科学应对措施。

本文从撒哈拉沙尘理化特性、远距离传输规律以及气候环境效应多个角度,系统地讨论撒哈拉沙尘远距离传输对东亚地区的潜在影响,指出目前撒哈拉沙尘东传研究中面临的挑战和亟需解决的关键科学问题。

2 撒哈拉沙尘理化特性

过去30年,国内外学者在北非曾开展过多次大型野外实验,以更好地了解掌握其沙尘特性与传输

过程,最著名的是撒哈拉矿物沙尘实验(Saharan Mineral Dust Experiment, SAMUM)^[42]。该实验的首个3年阶段(2004—2006年)主要关注沙尘物理特性及其对源区附近能量平衡的影响,于2006年5~6月在摩洛哥南部开展了SAMUM-1外场实验;并于2008年1~2月,在佛得角群岛上空对大西洋上空的撒哈拉沙尘开展了SAMUM-2观测实验。

在SAMUM项目研究中,Weinzierl等^[43]和Kandler等^[44]通过观测发现,沙尘气溶胶有效直径(Deff)存在2个峰值,分别位于约5 μm和8 μm,表明采用单一的平均Deff值无法准确描述撒哈拉沙尘粒径的分布特征。基于电子显微镜的分析结果显示,撒哈拉沙尘化学组成随粒径变化而有所不同,其中小于500 nm的颗粒主要由硫酸盐与矿物沙尘构成,而较大颗粒则主要为硅酸盐与石英。此外,基于X射线衍射分析进一步揭示,撒哈拉沙尘主要包括石英、钾长石和斜长石等矿物成分。Kaaden等^[45]通过吸湿性—串联差分迁移率分析仪(H-TDMA)和吸湿性—差分迁移率分析仪—空气动力学粒度仪(H-DMA-APS)测量发现,撒哈拉气溶胶由人为来源(主要为非天然硫酸盐和碳质颗粒)和矿物沙尘组成,当粒径达到500 nm时,主导成分由吸湿性硫酸盐转变为疏水性矿物沙尘,而直径超过720 nm的颗粒则完全表现为疏水不吸湿特性。

沙尘对气候系统的影响取决于其物理化学光学特性的时空分布。Teschke等^[46]和Esselborn等^[47]利用多通道拉曼激光雷达、机载高光谱分辨率激光雷达以及太阳光度计观测,发现撒哈拉沙尘在500 nm处的的气溶胶光学厚度(Aerosol Optical Depth, AOD)介

于0.2~0.8,机载激光雷达观测表明532 nm波长的最大AOD值介于0.50~0.55。撒哈拉沙尘的体积消光系数在355 nm和532 nm波长处范围为30~300 mm^{-1} 。在355 nm、532 nm和1 064 nm波长下的激光雷达比平均为53~55 sr ($\pm 7\sim 13$ sr)。Ångström指数(AE)介于0~0.4。在整个观测过程中,532 nm气溶胶退偏比垂直变化较小,稳定在约0.30。地基雷达对撒哈拉沙尘退偏比进行的协同观测^[48]也显示,在532 nm波长下,纯沙尘层粒子的退偏比为0.31(范围0.27~0.35),在440~870 nm波长下,平均AE为0.18(范围0.04~0.34),单次散射反照率(Single Scattering Albedo, SSA)为0.7~0.99^[49]。

远距离传输撒哈拉沙尘的理化特性与源区沙尘存在明显差异。在撒哈拉沙尘暴期间,通过飞机观测获取了撒哈拉沙漠地区新抬升的沙尘、老化沙尘以及远距离传输至大西洋加那利群岛上空的撒哈拉沙尘层的粒度分布剖面图(图2)^[50]。在大西洋上空的沙尘层中,沙尘的平均有效直径较新抬升的沙尘减小4.5 μm ,沙尘抬升12小时后,大于30 μm 的颗粒数量减少60%~90%。从新鲜沙尘到老化沙尘,再到大西洋上空的沙尘层,SSA由0.92增加至0.94~0.95,该变化导致加热率变化达26%;Varga等^[51]对沉降于冰岛的撒哈拉沙尘进行采样分析,结果显示远距离传输期间沉降物主要为粗粉砂(20~62.5 μm)和(极)细沙[62.5(125)~250 μm],且与冰岛本地沙尘样品相比,撒哈拉沙尘事件样品的颗粒形状更接近球形,含有大量石英颗粒,这可能与撒哈拉沙尘的初始形状特性及远距离传输过程有关。以往研究亦证实,沙漠源区附近的纯沙尘退偏比(0.3~0.4)显著高于经远距离传输的老化沙尘(0.10~0.25)^[52-54]。

此外,大量研究指出撒哈拉沙尘特性与其他沙漠沙尘特性也有所不同。通过分析塞浦路斯利马索尔地区2010—2013年激光雷达和太阳光度计观测,Nisantzi等^[55]比较了中东沙尘与撒哈拉沙尘的激光雷达比,发现在532 nm波长下撒哈拉沙尘激光雷达比为53 $\pm$ 6 sr(范围43~65 sr),而中东沙尘则为41 $\pm$ 4 sr(范围33~48 sr)。究其原因,这种差异被归因于沙尘中黏土矿物含量的不同^[56],黏土矿物可降低沙尘折射率从而导致较高激光雷达比,其中撒哈拉沙尘的黏土矿物含量较多而中东沙尘较低。此外,采样分析还表明随着撒哈拉沙尘传输距离的增加,沉积物中黏土矿物含量逐渐增多,而石英含量逐渐减少。利用地球深空气候观测站(Deep Space

Climate Observatory, DSCOVR)搭载的地球多色成像相机(Earth Polychromatic Camera, EPIC)观测,结合Maxwell Garnett有效介质近似方法,可推断出大气中矿物沙尘中铁氧化物的含量及其在赤铁矿($\alpha\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$)和针铁矿($\alpha\text{-FeOOH}$)之间的分配情况^[57](图3),结果表明撒哈拉沙漠、萨赫勒地区和中东地区的氧化铁体积分数均高于东亚,其中撒哈拉沙尘中赤铁矿含量高于中东和东亚沙尘。纯沙尘中,赤铁矿与针铁矿主要决定其对短波辐射的吸收能力,且在紫外—可见光区域,赤铁矿的光吸收能力通常强于针铁矿。因此,通过对比分析443 nm波段的SSA,可发现东亚沙尘的SSA更大而撒哈拉沙尘的更小,表明撒哈拉沙尘的吸收能力更为显著。

3 撒哈拉沙尘远距离东传规律

3.1 撒哈拉沙尘起沙与东传机制

研究认为博德莱(Bodélé)洼地是北非沙尘的主要排放源区,山谷风的增强可导致博德莱洼地以及艾尔山脉背风侧盆地附近的沙尘排放量增加,其排放量占北非总排放量的64%($\pm 16\%$)。此外,北非有13%($\pm 3\%$)的沙尘来源于位于艾尔山与霍加尔山背风处的洼地,该区域是北非沙尘第二重要排放区^[58]。北非地区沙尘排放强度日间高于夜间,此现象与日间边界层发展导致的对流活动增强及低空急流与边界层的混合作用密切相关^[59-62]。撒哈拉沙尘的抬升和远距离传输受多尺度天气系统的影响,而非洲沙漠异常高的大气边界层(通常达5~6 km,被视为全球最深)有助于更多沙尘被抬升至更高高度^[63-64]。这些多尺度天气系统,主要包括由北非高空槽触发的强烈气旋^[65-66]、天气尺度的冷锋^[67]、中尺度的哈布沙暴(haboob)^[68-69]以及清晨低空急流引发的动量下传^[70-71]。此外,小尺度的尘龙卷也会引发撒哈拉沙尘起沙^[72-73]。研究还表明,北非偶极强度(North African Dipole Intensity, NAFDI)即北非亚热带与热带间700 hPa位势高度差的平均值的变化可能影响撒哈拉沙漠沙尘源的强度,进而影响其沙尘排放量。其中,正值NAFDI可能增强西非干热风与西非季风,从而促进沙尘排放;反之,负值NAFDI可增强北非高压,从而抑制沙尘排放^[51,74]。基于2003—2015年卫星观测数据,研究发现撒哈拉热低压(Saharan Heat Low, SHL)在夏季呈冷相位时,沙尘主要源自博德莱洼地;随着SHL相位变暖,沙尘在西非东风急流增强作用下向西传输,SHL内的持续低层大气辐合作用维持了高浓度沙尘,导致在马里

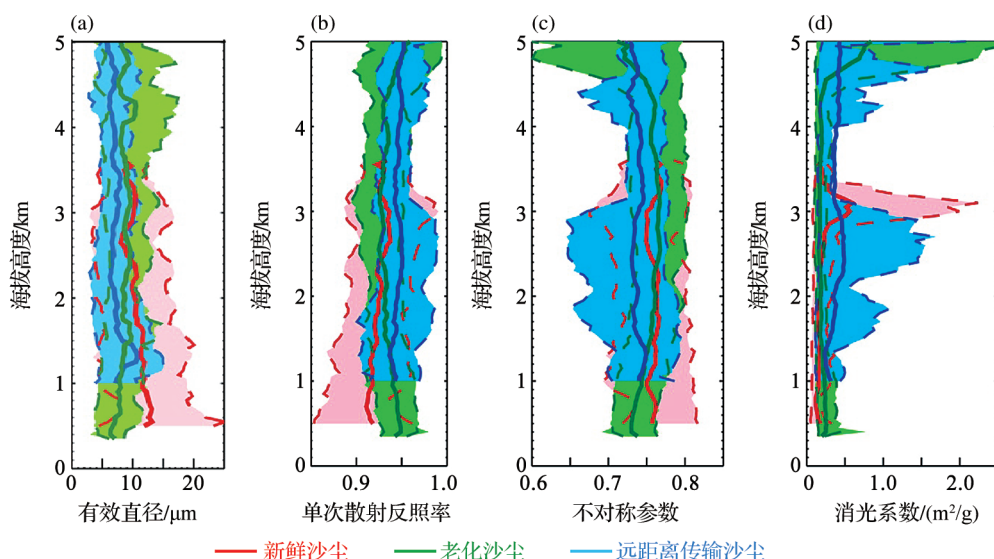


图2 基于飞机观测获得的撒哈拉新鲜沙尘、老化沙尘以及大西洋上空撒哈拉沙尘的有效直径和 550 nm 处光学特性的垂直分布^[50]

Fig. 2 Effective diameter of fresh dust, aged dust, and the Saharan dust layer over the adjacent eastern Atlantic and vertical distributions of optical properties at 550 nm^[50]

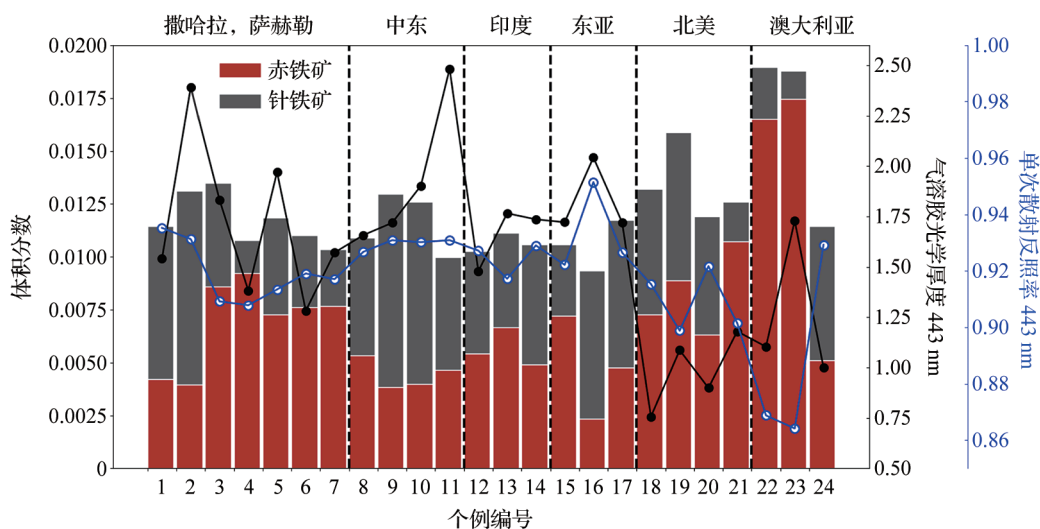


图3 全球不同沙漠地区沙尘中赤铁矿和针铁矿的平均体积分数^[55]

Fig. 3 Average volume fractions of hematite and goethite in dust from different deserts^[55]

黑点和蓝点表示每种情况下不同沙漠沙尘在 443 nm 波段的平均气溶胶光学厚度和单次散射反照率

Black and blue points represent the corresponding average Aerosol Optical Depth (AOD) at 443 nm and Single Scattering Albedo (SSA) for each case of dust from different deserts

和毛里塔尼亚上空形成异常高的沙尘光学厚度 (Dust aerosol Optical Depth, DOD)^[75]。这些过程在沙尘排放中均扮演着重要角色,其重要性会随着季节和气候条件变化而有所差异^[76-77]。例如,基于 CALIPSO (Cloud-Aerosol Lidar and Infrared Pathfinder Satellite Observations) 卫星观测发现撒哈拉沙尘与西非热带辐合带季节性迁移及季风动力学的密切关联^[78];沙尘循环的季节性变化与热带辐合带

(Intertropical Convergence Zone, ITCZ) 移动所伴随的热带对流和降水的季节性推进密切相关^[76]。北半球夏季,非洲东风波 (African Easterly Wave, AEW) 活动达到峰值,促使西撒哈拉地区在该季节的沙尘排放显著增加^[79-80]。

研究表明,撒哈拉沙尘的向西传输与对流层中层非洲东风急流 (African Easterly Jet, AEJ)、北大西洋副热带高压 (North Atlantic Subtropical High,

NASH)、加勒比海低空急流(Caribbean Low-Level Jet, CLLJ)、热带辐合带(Intertropical Convergence Zone, ITCZ)以及西非海岸副热带高压的位置和强度均存在关系^[39,81-85]。而北非高空槽向南延伸前缘的强烈西南气流促使撒哈拉沙尘向北传输^[86-87]。非洲西北部的沙尘可通过2条主要路径远距离传输至北极地区:一是直接跨越大西洋,二是向北经过欧洲(途径西班牙、法国及不列颠群岛等)^[51]。现有大量观测与模式模拟结果均已证实,在强烈的纬向对流层中层西风带存在条件下,被抬升的撒哈拉沙尘可通过该西风带向东传输^[88-90](图4),并在传输过程中,撒哈拉沙尘可与中亚和东亚沙尘混合,进一步经过太平洋,甚至抵达北美地区^[91]。当撒哈拉沙尘起沙较强时,其向西和向东的传输可共同构成撒哈拉沙尘的准全球性传输体系^[18]。例如, Awad等^[92]对1979—2006年春季沙尘从北非至亚洲的传输天气特性进行了研究,发现当北非上空的高压系统与撒哈拉沙漠南部上空的低压系统之间形成自南向北的气压梯度,且低压系统向北移动时,撒哈拉沙尘往往会向北传输;然而,若亚速尔群岛西部的高压系统与阿拉伯半岛上空的高压系统之间形成自西向东的气压梯度,低压系统向北移动,并在阿拉伯半岛上存在向北延伸的低压,则沙尘可从非洲向东传输至亚洲地区;特别是,阿拉伯半岛上低压的加深导致远距离传输的沙尘量增加。此外,高压与低压天气系统之间的气压梯度越大,从北非传至亚洲的沙尘量亦随之增加。有研究还表明北大西洋涛动(North Atlantic Oscillation, NAO)与地中海低压

的相互作用被认为是撒哈拉沙尘在全球北半球环流中的关键调节因素^[18],这是因为NAO的正相位有助于增强西风并加速罗斯贝波传播,从而有利于地中海低压的维持,导致更多抬升的撒哈拉沙尘向东传输。

3.2 撒哈拉沙尘远距离东传特征

沙尘气溶胶主要集中分布于从北非延伸至东亚的“沙尘带”上,其垂直传输高度可达500 hPa,并呈现出“春夏多、秋冬少”的季节性循环特征^[93]。早在21世纪初,已有大量研究基于地面与卫星数据证实了撒哈拉沙尘向西跨大西洋传输至美国^[94-95]。特别是2006年CALIPSO卫星的成功发射,可提供全球云和气溶胶垂直分布信息,进一步增强了我们对沙尘远距离传输规律的认识^[96]。研究表明,基于卫星观测估计每年有 240 ± 80 Tg的沙尘从非洲传输至大西洋^[95]。此外,观测显示撒哈拉沙尘被传输至欧洲西南部、西部和中部,传输高度主要在边界层以上,高度可达3~5 km甚至7~8 km^[52]。结合地基激光雷达观测与多模式模拟,发现在2005年3月东亚一次沙尘事件中,撒哈拉沙尘可在5~10天内向东传输至东亚地区,此次沙尘事件中传输的沙尘浓度范围为 $20 \sim 40 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ^[97];综合常规观测与全球气溶胶传输模式模拟, Tanaka等^[98]指出日本春季一次沙尘事件中,50%沙尘源自北非撒哈拉沙漠,30%源自中东地区,而仅有10%源自中国,认为撒哈拉沙漠是东亚上空的重要沙尘来源,并强调其对日本地区沙尘沉降的影响程度高于东亚沙尘^[99];Hsu等^[100]通过气溶胶采样溯源及模式模拟分析,发现撒哈拉沙尘能够

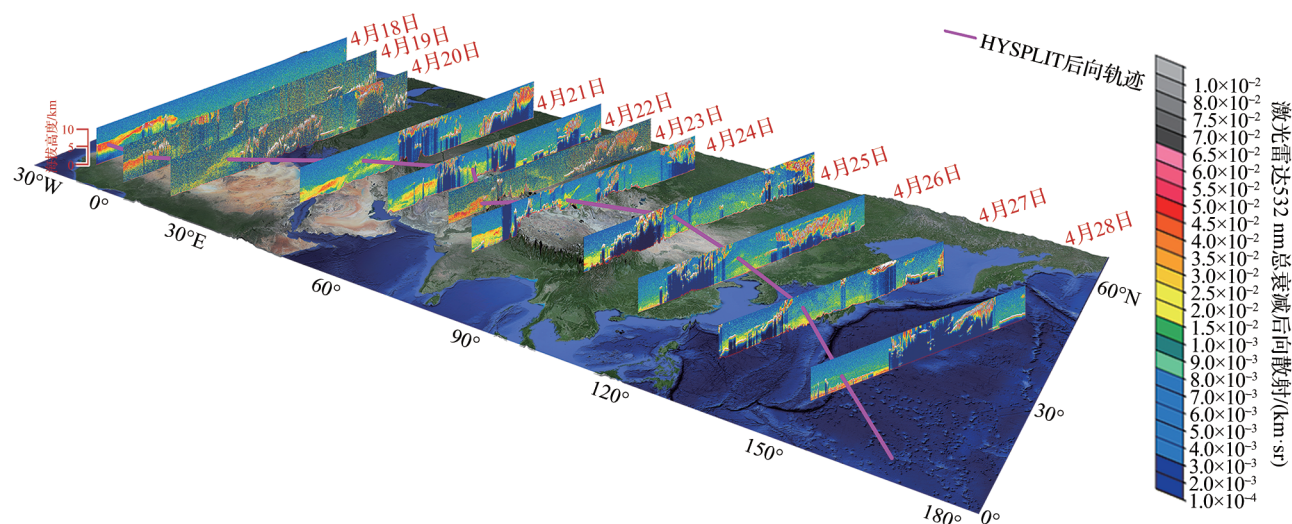


图4 基于CALIPSO与HYSPLIT追踪2017年4月东亚沙尘事件中非洲沙尘的远距离输送

Fig. 4 Tracking long-range transport of African dust during the April 2017 East Asian dust event based on CALIPSO and HYSPLIT trajectory model

向东传输至北太平洋,并占该地区总沙尘沉降量的 50% 以上,对北太平洋海洋生产力具有刺激作用;2012 年在我国敦煌地区开展的一次外场观测中,结合 WRF-Chem 模式模拟结果,证实了激光雷达在 5 km 高度处探测到的沙尘层主要源自北非与中东(图 5)。这些来自北非/中东的沙尘经过 6~7 天传输至敦煌,在沙尘天气期间对敦煌气溶胶含量的最大贡献率超 58%,对敦煌及其周边地区的空气质量、土壤肥力和生态系统产生潜在影响^[101]。

上述关于撒哈拉沙尘向东传输的研究主要基于个例分析,为此,Liu 等^[102]综合运用 CALIPSO 卫星观测数据、HYSPLIT 后向轨迹模式、带示踪标记 WRF-Chem 模式以及再分析资料等,对 2007—2020 年撒哈拉沙尘向东亚地区的远距离传输规律进行了更加系统的研究,结果表明每年东亚沙尘事件中有 1/4 (24.3%~26.2%) 的沙尘源自撒哈拉沙漠,年均传输量为 $33.05 \pm 9.78 \text{ Tg/a}$ 。撒哈拉沙尘沿高空西风带向东亚地区传输的过程中,受青藏高原地形影响,其东传路径分为南北两支,其中以途径青藏高原北

侧为主要路径进入东亚地区;受青藏高原西南侧喜马拉雅山脉的影响,途径南支传输路径的撒哈拉沙尘对青藏高原冰川与积雪具有重要的潜在影响。从季节变化来看,向东传输的撒哈拉沙尘主要集中于春季,正好与东亚沙尘季重合,而在夏季则相对减少(图 6);从空间尺度来看,撒哈拉沙尘不仅影响我国北方地区,还可影响南方地区。值得特别指出的是,在华北地区春季撒哈拉沙尘约占对流层上层沙尘总量的 35.8%,与东亚沙尘占比相当(图 7)。基于 2010—2014 年 WRF-Chem 模式模拟,Mao 等^[103]发现撒哈拉沙尘在青藏高原上空 300 hPa 沙尘中的占比为 31%~58%。综上所述,未来应进一步加强观测与数值模拟相结合的研究,探讨在全球变暖背景下撒哈拉沙尘向东传输至东亚的规律及其长期变化趋势。

4 撒哈拉沙尘东传气候环境效应

撒哈拉沙尘的远距离东传对全球气候、环境、生态和人类健康等方面均会产生显著影响(图 8)。综合多种观测手段与模式模拟,发现 2003 年 3 月发

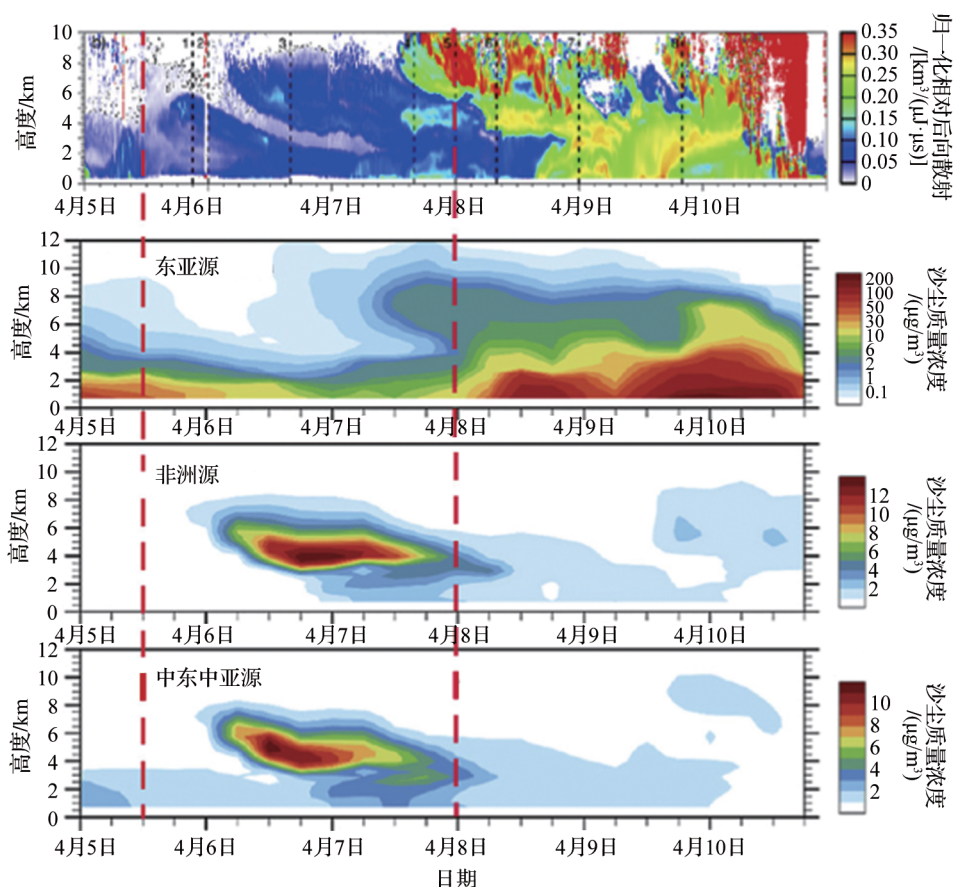


图 5 基于地基激光雷达与 WRF-Chem 模式研究 2012 年 4 月敦煌沙尘事件中北非—中东沙尘跨境传输机制及贡献^[101]

Fig. 5 Study on the mechanism and contribution of North Africa-Middle East dust transboundary transport in the April 2012 Dunhuang dust event based on ground-based lidar and WRF-Chem models^[101]

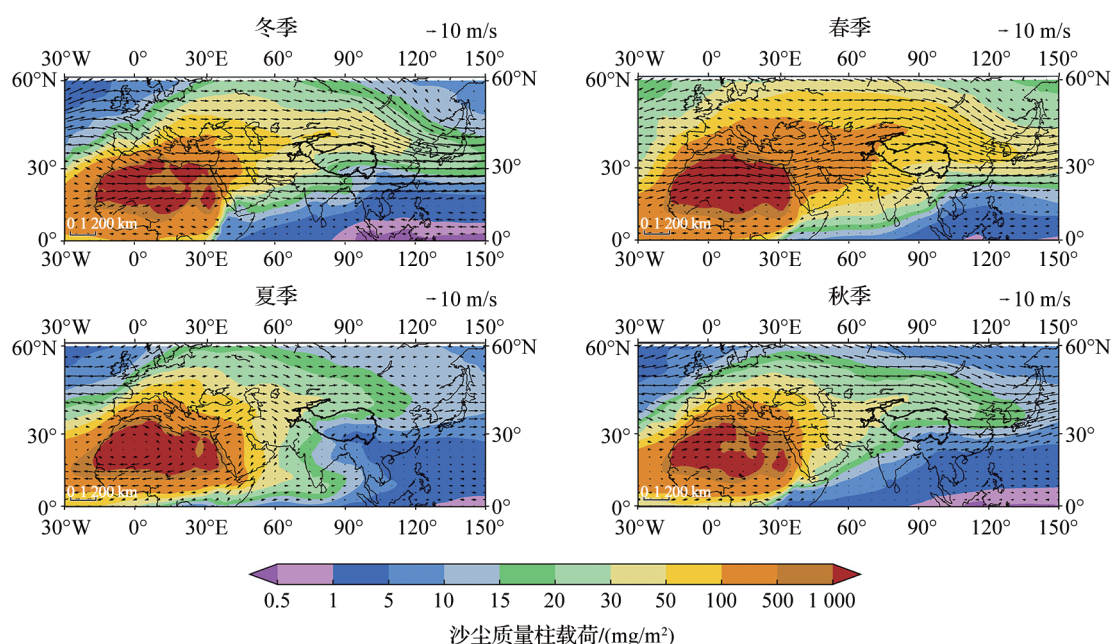


图 6 基于 WRF-Chem 模式模拟定量 2010—2015 年不同季节撒哈拉沙尘含量与 500 hPa 风场空间分布^[102]

Fig. 6 Spatial distributions of Saharan dust mass loading and wind field at 500 hPa for four seasons during the period of 2010–2015, derived from WRF-Chem simulations^[102]

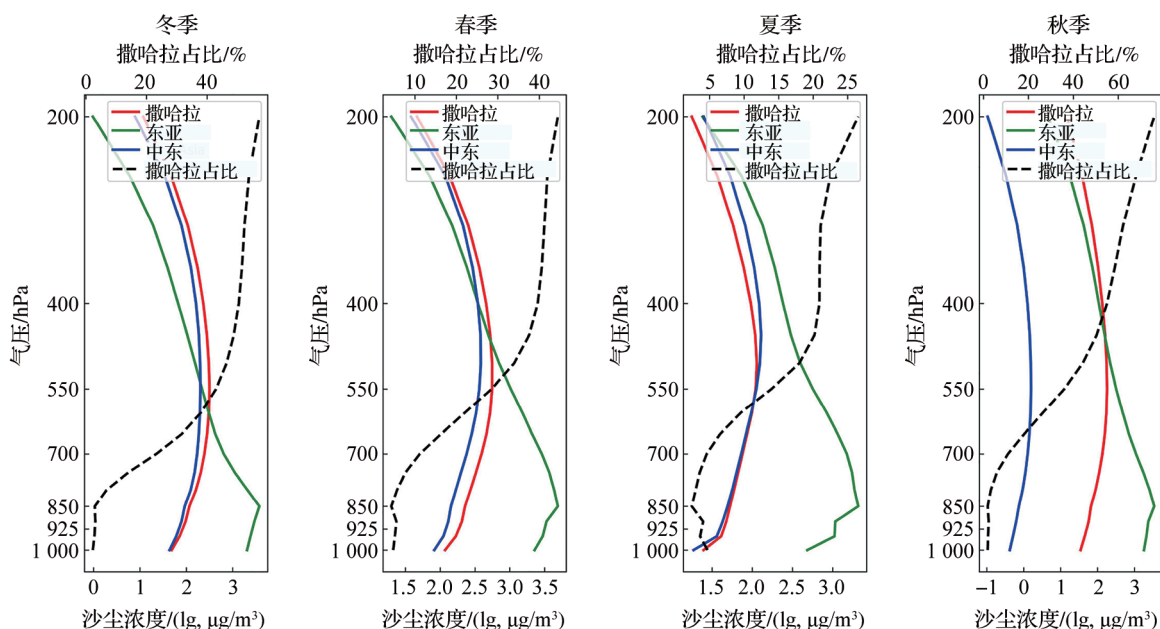


图 7 基于 WRF-Chem 模式模拟定量 2010—2015 年不同季节我国华北地区不同沙尘源贡献量垂直分布^[102]

Fig. 7 Vertical distribution of Sahara dust concentration from different dust sources in North China in different seasons from 2010 to 2015, derived from WRF-Chem simulations^[102]

lg 指数转换

lg is converted to logarithm

生于日本的一次沙尘事件源自非洲与中东沙漠,并在传输过程中与大气污染物发生混合^[98];在西班牙西北部城市莱昂进行的 2 次撒哈拉沙尘事件观测显示,此类事件导致 PM₁₀(空气动力学直径小于 10 µm)

浓度超标、粗颗粒物增加以及铁浓度增多,沙尘辐射强迫效应对地表与大气均产生了冷却作用^[104];综合采用观测分析与多路径颗粒剂量学模型(Multiple-Path Dosimetry model, MPPD),结果表明

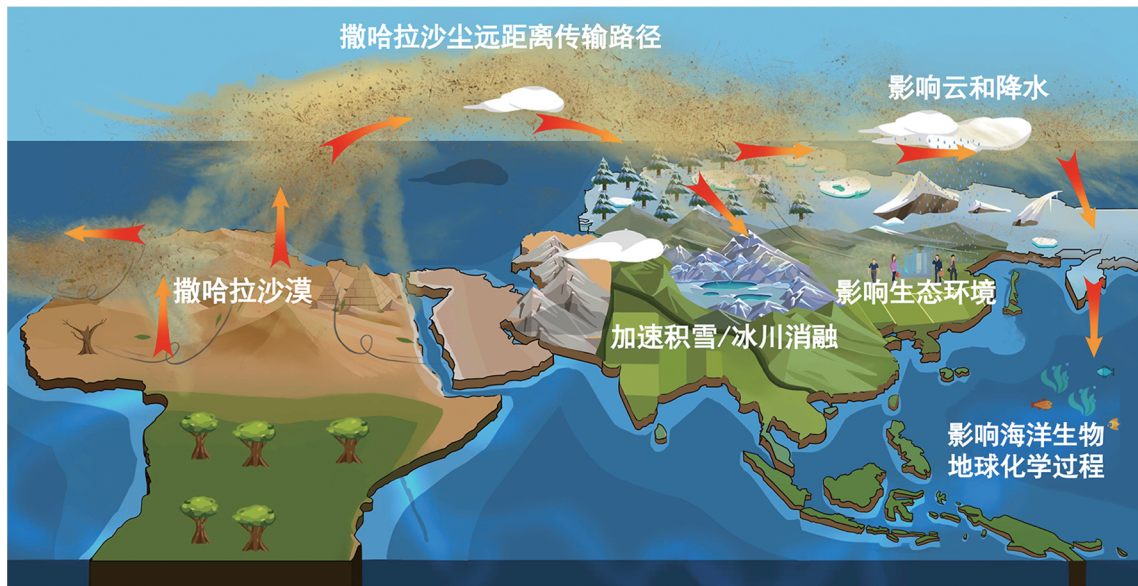


图 8 撒哈拉沙尘向东远距离传输至东亚地区的路径及其影响示意图

Fig. 8 Schematic diagram of the impact of long-range transported Saharan dust on climate, environment as well as ecosystem in East Asia

在撒哈拉沙尘事件期间,雅典郊区颗粒物在上下呼吸道中的平均沉积质量较非撒哈拉沙尘期间分别高出 80.1%(头部)和 26.9%(气管支气管和肺部区域)^[105];Schlesinger 等^[106]基于 2004 年与 2005 年在以色列海法进行的 4 次沙尘事件采样分析,证实撒哈拉沙尘对东地中海区域空气中的微生物种群构成有重要影响。

沙尘气溶胶中含有氮、磷和铁等元素,均是海洋和陆地生态系统初级生产力所必需的元素。部分研究探讨了撒哈拉沙尘在干湿沉降条件下对热带北大西洋海域浮游植物的营养释放效应,结果显示沙尘的湿沉降在特定条件下能够显著增加营养盐浓度,而干沉降对营养盐释放无明显影响^[107]。此外,撒哈拉沙尘为亚马孙雨林提供养分,也为北大西洋和地中海的海洋浮游植物生长提供养分^[108-110],在重塑海洋和陆地生态系统的化学成分以及全球碳循环方面发挥着关键作用^[111]。

利用 WRF-Chem 模式研究撒哈拉沙尘对热带东大西洋的辐射和云微物理影响,结果表明在撒哈拉沙尘的影响下云滴半径减小 14%,直接辐射强迫在近地表和大气顶层分别达 -8.14 W/m^2 和 -5.03 W/m^2 。此外,沙尘的直接和间接耦合效应导致沙尘层以下的云层减少(最高可达 17%),而沙尘层以上的云层增加(最高可达 9%)^[112]。已有研究证实远距离传输的撒哈拉沙尘沉降在高山积雪中,影响雪层表面的反照率,进而影响冰川融化速度和微生物多样

性^[113-115]。此外,在波兰的一次降雪过程中,撒哈拉沙尘层内检测出铁磁性磁铁矿与反铁磁性赤铁矿,而纯雪样本呈现抗磁性特征,表明撒哈拉沙尘也对雪磁性属性具有影响^[116]。

远距离东传的撒哈拉沙尘还对区域云与降水产生重要影响。通过飞机观测和偏振激光雷达探测表明远距离传输的撒哈拉沙尘可作为有效冰核,导致过冷的高云冰川化^[117-118]。此外,采样研究也证实向东跨太平洋远距离传输的撒哈拉沙尘是美国西部潜在的冰核颗粒 (Ice-Nucleating Particles, INPs)^[119];在撒哈拉沙尘跨越太平洋的过程中,其与大气河发生相互作用^[120],导致北美西部地区出现降水乃至洪水^[121]。此外,尼泊尔喜马拉雅山南坡云的微物理特性和区域降水已被证实显著受到远距离传输撒哈拉沙尘的影响^[122]。Zhang 等^[123]结合卫星观测、再分析资料和模式模拟,发现春季东亚沿海地区云和降水主要受到戈壁、非洲撒哈拉和塔尔沙漠沙尘远距离传输的影响;撒哈拉沙尘主要在香港由春季降水过渡至夏季降水的时期传输至该地区,影响香港的大规模降水及对流降水。尽管已有部分工作开展远距离传输的沙尘对中国乃至亚洲降水的影响研究,但对其影响机制机理的系统研究仍较为匮乏,特别是未来其对东亚气候、环境及生态长期影响的定量评估仍需予以高度重视^[40,98,124]。

5 总结与展望

目前对于撒哈拉沙尘的2条传输路径,即向西传输至北美与向北传输至欧洲,已有系统、全面的认识。然而,对于撒哈拉沙尘向东传输至中亚、东亚地区的规律及其影响还存在许多亟待解决的关键科学问题。撒哈拉沙尘向东远距离传输的主要路径具有输送跨度大、过程复杂和影响深远等特点。为了应对并解决该领域面临的诸多研究挑战,今后仍需加强撒哈拉沙尘向东传输的机制机理研究以及对东亚潜在影响的基础研究,特别是未来全球变暖背景下撒哈拉沙尘对东亚地区气候、生态与环境影响及其演变的深入研究。为此,我们认为应继续重点强化以下几方面工作:

(1)构建涵盖非洲—中东—中亚—东亚的沙尘综合立体观测体系。在撒哈拉沙尘跨境输送路径关键节点上,建设地基气候综合观测站,融合国内外相关先进卫星遥感,构建一个空—天—地—一体化的跨境沙尘三维立体综合观测体系。

(2)开发高分辨率高精度沙尘多过程、多要素耦合地球系统模型。撒哈拉沙尘在东传过程中,途径北半球大部分沙尘源区,应发挥人工智能优势,耦合大气、气候和生态等模式,研发专门的跨区域沙尘传输地球系统模型,可定量模拟多源区沙尘的复杂物理化学生物过程。

(3)研究全球变暖背景下撒哈拉沙尘对中东亚气候与生态环境的影响。全球变暖背景下撒哈拉沙尘向东传输的规律及其趋势,以及其对中亚—东亚地区的云和降水、荒漠化乃至生物地球化学循环等影响,是值得重点关注的研究课题。

(4)深化全球沙尘带沿线国家的国际科技战略合作。沙尘远距离跨境传输既是科学问题,也是国际环境问题,亟需开展国际合作来共同解决。我国应发起国际大科学计划或工程,以沙尘跨境传输为切入点,聚焦全球气候治理问题,联合沿线国家共同攻关,打造构建人类命运共同体的典范。

参考文献(References):

- [1] LIU J, WANG X F, WU D Y, *et al.* Historical footprints and future projections of global dust burden from bias-corrected CMIP6 models [J]. *NPJ Climate and Atmospheric Science*, 2024, 7: 1-12.
- [2] KOK J F, STORELMO T, KARYDIS V A, *et al.* Mineral dust aerosol impacts on global climate and climate change [J]. *Nature Reviews Earth & Environment*, 2023, 4: 71-86.
- [3] LIU Yonggang, ZHANG Ming, LIN Qifan, *et al.* Variation of atmospheric dust loading and its climate impacts in different geological periods [J]. *Earth Science Frontiers*, 2022, 29(5): 285-299. [刘永岗, 张铭, 林琪凡, 等. 古气候中的沙尘变化及其气候影响 [J]. *地学前缘*, 2022, 29(5): 285-299.]
- [4] SHE Feng, TAO Yan. Impact of sand and dust weather on atmospheric environment and human health [J]. *City and Disaster Reduction*, 2015(4): 8-11. [余峰, 陶燕. 沙尘天气对大气环境和人体健康的影响 [J]. *城市与减灾*, 2015(4): 8-11.]
- [5] GLIB J, MORTIER A, SCHULZ M, *et al.* AeroCom phase III multi-model evaluation of the aerosol life cycle and optical properties using ground- and space-based remote sensing as well as surface in situ observations [J]. *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 2021, 21(1): 87-128.
- [6] KOK J F, RIDLEY D A, ZHOU Q, *et al.* Smaller desert dust cooling effect estimated from analysis of dust size and abundance [J]. *Nature Geoscience*, 2017, 10: 274-278.
- [7] KOK J F, ADEBIYI A A, ALBANI S, *et al.* Contribution of the world's main dust source regions to the global cycle of desert dust [J]. *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 2021, 21(10): 8 169-8 193.
- [8] BULLARD J E, BADDOCK M, BRADWELL T, *et al.* High-latitude dust in the Earth system [J]. *Reviews of Geophysics*, 2016, 54(2): 447-485.
- [9] WANG N, ZHANG Y Y. Long-term variations of global dust emissions and climate control [J]. *Environmental Pollution*, 2024, 340(Pt 1). DOI: 10.1016/j.envpol.2023.122847.
- [10] CHOOBARI O A, ZAWAR-REZA P, STURMAN A. The global distribution of mineral dust and its impacts on the climate system: a review [J]. *Atmospheric Research*, 2014, 138: 152-165.
- [11] UNO I, EGUCHI K, YUMIMOTO K, *et al.* Asian dust transported one full circuit around the globe [J]. *Nature Geoscience*, 2009, 2: 557-560.
- [12] CHTIOUI H, BOUCHLAGHEM K, HICHEM G M. Identification and assessment of intense African dust events and contribution to PM₁₀ concentration in Tunisia [J]. *The European Physical Journal Plus*, 2019, 134 134(575): 1-10.
- [13] TOBIÁS A, PÉREZ L, DÍAZ J, *et al.* Short-term effects of particulate matter on total mortality during Saharan dust outbreaks: a case-crossover analysis in Madrid (Spain) [J]. *Science of the Total Environment*, 2011, 412/413: 386-389.
- [14] YU H B, REMER L A, CHIN M, *et al.* A satellite-based assessment of transpacific transport of pollution aerosol [J]. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Atmospheres*, 2008, 113(D14). DOI: 10.1029/2007JD009349.
- [15] HUANG J, LI Y, FU C, *et al.* Dryland climate change: recent progress and challenges [J]. *Reviews of Geophysics*, 2017, 55(3): 719-778.
- [16] WAGNER F, BORTOLI D, PEREIRA S, *et al.* Properties of dust aerosol particles transported to Portugal from the Sahara desert [J]. *Tellus B*, 2009, 61(1): 297-306.
- [17] HUANG J, FU Q, SU J, *et al.* Taklimakan dust aerosol radiative heating derived from CALIPSO observations using the Fu-

- Liou radiation model with CERES constraints[J]. *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 2009, 9(12): 4 011-4 021.
- [18] BI H R, CHEN S Y, ZHANG D Z, *et al.* The circumglobal transport of massive African dust and its impacts on the regional circulation in remote atmosphere[J]. *Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society*, 2023, 105(3): E605-E622.
- [19] CHEN Y, CHEN S Y, ZHOU J, *et al.* A super dust storm enhanced by radiative feedback[J]. *NPJ Climate and Atmospheric Science*, 2023, 6. DOI: 10.1038/s41612-023-00418-y.
- [20] BARR S L, WYLD B, MCQUAID J B, *et al.* Southern Alaska as a source of atmospheric mineral dust and ice-nucleating particles[J]. *Science Advances*, 2023, 9(33). DOI: 10.1126/sciadv.adg3708.
- [21] ZHOU R J, YAN T Y, YANG S P, *et al.* Characteristics of clouds, precipitation, and latent heat in midlatitude frontal system mixed with dust storm from GPM satellite observations and WRF simulations[J]. *JUSTC*, 2022, 52(2). DOI: 10.52396/JUSTC-2021-0238.
- [22] HUANG Weiwei, YANG Jun, LING Shibing, *et al.* Effects of the heterogeneous-phase chemical processes on mineral aerosols on the growth of cloud droplets[J]. *Journal of Nanjing Institute of Meteorology*, 2007, 30(2): 210-215. [黄蔚薇, 杨军, 凌士兵, 等. 沙尘气溶胶粒子表面变性对云滴形成过程的影响[J]. 南京气象学院学报, 2007, 30(2): 210-215.]
- [23] ALBRECHT B A. Aerosols, cloud microphysics, and fractional cloudiness[J]. *Science*, 1989, 245(4 923): 1 227-1 230.
- [24] TELLER A, XUE L, LEVIN Z. The effects of mineral dust particles, aerosol regeneration and ice nucleation parameterizations on clouds and precipitation[J]. *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 2012, 12(19): 9 303-9 320.
- [25] HUANG Z W, YU X R, LIU Q T, *et al.* Bioaerosols in the atmosphere: a comprehensive review on detection methods, concentration and influencing factors[J]. *Science of the Total Environment*, 2024, 912. DOI: 10.1016/j.scitotenv.2023.168818.
- [26] SHI Guangyu, TAN Saichun, CHEN Bin. Environmental and climatic effects of mineral dust and bioaerosol[J]. *Chinese Journal of Atmospheric Sciences*, 2018, 42(3): 559-569. [石广玉, 檀赛春, 陈彬. 沙尘和生物气溶胶的环境和气候效应[J]. 大气科学, 2018, 42(3): 559-569.]
- [27] QI Jianhua, LI Mengzhe, GAO Dongmei, *et al.* Impact of dust events on the concentration, property and distribution of atmospheric bioaerosols[J]. *Advances in Earth Science*, 2018, 33(6): 568-577. [祁建华, 李孟哲, 高冬梅, 等. 沙尘天气对大气生物气溶胶中微生物浓度、特性和分布的影响[J]. 地球科学进展, 2018, 33(6): 568-577.]
- [28] LI Sheng, WANG Jinyu, LI Pu, *et al.* Health effects and mechanisms of dust weather on human respiratory system: a review of recent studies[J]. *Journal of Environment and Health*, 2019, 36(1): 78-82. [李盛, 王金玉, 李普, 等. 沙尘天气的呼吸系统健康效应及机制研究进展[J]. 环境与健康杂志, 2019, 36(1): 78-82.]
- [29] SUN Zhaobin, AN Xingqin, CUI Mengmeng, *et al.* The effect of PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ on cardiovascular and cerebrovascular diseases admission visitors in Beijing areas during dust weather, non-dust weather and haze pollution[J]. *China Environmental Science*, 2016, 36(8): 2 536-2 544. [孙兆彬, 安兴琴, 崔蒙蒙, 等. 北京地区颗粒物健康效应研究: 沙尘天气、非沙尘天气下颗粒物(PM_{2.5}、PM₁₀)对心血管疾病入院人次的影响[J]. 中国环境科学, 2016, 36(8): 2 536-2 544.]
- [30] ZHANG C, YAN M L, DU H, *et al.* Mortality risks from a spectrum of causes associated with sand and dust storms in China[J]. *Nature Communications*, 2023, 14(1). DOI: 10.1038/s41467-023-42530-w.
- [31] MEINANDER O, DAGSSON-WALDHAUSEROVA P, AMOSOV P, *et al.* Newly identified climatically and environmentally significant high-latitude dust sources[J]. *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 2022, 22(17): 11 889-11 930.
- [32] SARANGI C, QIAN Y, RITTGER K, *et al.* Dust dominates high-altitude snow darkening and melt over high-mountain Asia[J]. *Nature Climate Change*, 2020, 10: 1 045-1 051.
- [33] RÉVEILLET M, DUMONT M, GASCOIN S, *et al.* Black carbon and dust alter the response of mountain snow cover under climate change[J]. *Nature Communications*, 2022, 13. DOI: 10.21203/rs.3.rs-800501/v1.
- [34] YANG Tao, GUO Lingpeng, HUANG Farong, *et al.* Influence of dust on snowpack in the Tianshan Mountains[J]. *Arid Zone Research*, 2018, 35(1): 122-129. [杨涛, 郭玲鹏, 黄法融, 等. 沙尘对天山积雪消融的影响[J]. 干旱区研究, 2018, 35(1): 122-129.]
- [35] DING Yanan, NA Hong, QI Jianhua. Effects of iron and copper in Asian dust on dominant bacterioplankton abundance in the surface of the Yellow Sea[J]. *Periodical of Ocean University of China*, 2023, 53(11): 99-110. [丁雅楠, 那红, 祁建华. 亚洲沙尘中铁、铜对黄海表层优势浮游细菌丰度影响的模拟研究[J]. 中国海洋大学学报(自然科学版), 2023, 53(11): 99-110.]
- [36] LIU Chang, MAO Zhihua, CHEN Huanhuan, *et al.* Responses of marine primary production caused by deposition of typical natural aerosols[J]. *Oceanologia et Limnologia Sinica*, 2024, 55(2): 363-374. [刘畅, 毛志华, 陈焕焕, 等. 典型自然源气溶胶沉降引起的海洋初级生产响应[J]. 海洋与湖沼, 2024, 55(2): 363-374.]
- [37] WESTBERRY T K, BEHRENFELD M J, SHI Y R, *et al.* Atmospheric nourishment of global ocean ecosystems[J]. *Science*, 2023, 380(6 644): 515-519.
- [38] CHEN Yao, LU Huayu, WU Huijuan, *et al.* Global desert variation under climatic impact during 1982-2020[J]. *Science China: Earth Sciences*, 2023, 66(5): 1 062-1 071. [陈瑶, 鹿化煜, 吴会娟, 等. 全球沙漠变化的气候影响[J]. 中国科学: 地球科学, 2023, 53(5): 1 057-1 066.]
- [39] PU B, JIN Q J. A record-breaking trans-Atlantic African dust plume associated with atmospheric circulation extremes in June 2020[J]. *Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society*, 102(7): E1340-E1356.
- [40] YU H B, TAN Q, ZHOU L, *et al.* Observation and modeling of the historic “Godzilla” African dust intrusion into the Carib-

- bean Basin and the southern US in June 2020[J]. *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 2021, 21(16): 12 359-12 383.
- [41] PU B, JIN Q J. The “godzilla” dust plume: record-breaking African dust swept Atlantic in 2020[J]. *Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society*, 2023, 104(1): 38-42.
- [42] HEINTZENBERG J. The SAMUM-1 experiment over southern Morocco: overview and introduction[J]. *Tellus B*, 2009, 61(1): 2-11.
- [43] WEINZIERL B, PETZOLD A, ESSELBORN M, *et al.* Airborne measurements of dust layer properties, particle size distribution and mixing state of Saharan dust during SAMUM 2006[J]. *Tellus B*, 2009, 61(1): 96-117.
- [44] KANDLER K, SCHÜTZ L, DEUTSCHER C, *et al.* Size distribution, mass concentration, chemical and mineralogical composition and derived optical parameters of the boundary layer aerosol at Tinfou, Morocco, during SAMUM 2006[J]. *Tellus B*, 2009, 61(1): 32-50.
- [45] KAADEN N, MASSLING A, SCHLADITZ A, *et al.* State of mixing, shape factor, number size distribution, and hygroscopic growth of the Saharan anthropogenic and mineral dust aerosol at Tinfou, Morocco[J]. *Tellus B*, 2009, 61(1): 51-63.
- [46] TESCHE M, ANSMANN A, MÜLLER D, *et al.* Vertical profiling of Saharan dust with Raman lidars and airborne HSRL in southern Morocco during SAMUM[J]. *Tellus B*, 2009, 61(1): 144-164.
- [47] ESSELBORN M, WIRTH M, FIX A, *et al.* Spatial distribution and optical properties of Saharan dust observed by airborne high spectral resolution lidar during SAMUM 2006[J]. *Tellus B*, 2009, 61(1): 131-143.
- [48] FREUDENTHALER V, ESSELBORN M, WIEGNER M, *et al.* Depolarization ratio profiling at several wavelengths in pure Saharan dust during SAMUM 2006[J]. *Tellus B: Chemical and Physical Meteorology*, 61(1): 165-179.
- [49] von HOYNINGEN-HUENE W, DINTER T, KOKHANOVSKY A A, *et al.* Measurements of desert dust optical characteristics at Porte au Sahara during SAMUM[J]. *Tellus B*, 2009, 61(1): 206-215.
- [50] RYDER C L, HIGHWOOD E J, LAI T M, *et al.* Impact of atmospheric transport on the evolution of microphysical and optical properties of Saharan dust[J]. *Geophysical Research Letters*, 2013, 40(10): 2 433-2 438.
- [51] VARGA G, DAGSSON-WALDHAUSEROVÁ P, GRESINA F, *et al.* Saharan dust and giant quartz particle transport towards Iceland[J]. *Scientific Reports*, 2021, 11(1). DOI: 10.1038/s41598-021-91481-z.
- [52] ANSMANN A, BÖSENBERG J, CHAIKOVSKY A, *et al.* Long-range transport of Saharan dust to northern Europe: the 11-16 October 2001 outbreak observed with EARLINET[J]. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Atmospheres*, 2003, 108(D24). DOI: 10.1029/2003JD003757.
- [53] CHEN W N, TSAI F J, CHOU C C, *et al.* Optical properties of Asian dusts in the free atmosphere measured by Raman lidar at Taipei, Taiwan [J]. *Atmospheric Environment*, 2007, 41(36): 7 698-7 714.
- [54] MÜLLER D, MATTIS I, WANDINGER U, *et al.* Saharan dust over a central European EARLINET-AERONET site: combined observations with Raman lidar and Sun photometer[J]. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Atmospheres*, 2003, 108(D12). DOI: 10.1029/2002JD002918.
- [55] NISANTZI A, MAMOURI R E, ANSMANN A, *et al.* Middle East versus Saharan dust extinction-to-backscatter ratios[J]. *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 2015, 15(12): 7 071-7 084.
- [56] SCHUSTER G L, VAUGHAN M, MACDONNELL D, *et al.* Comparison of CALIPSO aerosol optical depth retrievals to AERONET measurements, and a climatology for the lidar ratio of dust [J]. *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 2012, 12(16): 7 431-7 452.
- [57] GO S, LYAPUSTIN A, SCHUSTER G L, *et al.* Inferring iron-oxide species content in atmospheric mineral dust from DSCOVR EPIC observations[J]. *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 2022, 22(2): 1 395-1 423.
- [58] EVAN A T, FIEDLER S, ZHAO C, *et al.* Derivation of an observation-based map of north African dust emission[J]. *Aeolian Research*, 2015, 16: 153-162.
- [59] TINDAN J Z, JIN Q J, PU B. Understanding day-night differences in dust aerosols over the dust belt of North Africa, the Middle East, and Asia [J]. *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 2023, 23(9): 5 435-5 466.
- [60] MBOUROU G N, BERTRAND J J, NICHOLSON S E. The diurnal and seasonal cycles of wind-borne dust over Africa north of the equator [J]. *Journal of Applied Meteorology*, 1997, 36(7): 868-882.
- [61] ENGELSTAEDTER S, TEGEN I, WASHINGTON R. North African dust emissions and transport [J]. *Earth-Science Reviews*, 2006, 79(1/2): 73-100.
- [62] TODD M C, WASHINGTON R, RAGHAVAN S, *et al.* Regional model simulations of the bodélé low-level jet of northern Chad during the bodélé dust experiment (BoDEx 2005) [J]. *Journal of Climate*, 2008, 21(5): 995-1 012.
- [63] GAMO M. Thickness of the dry convection and large-scale subsidence above deserts[J]. *Boundary-Layer Meteorology*, 1996, 79(3): 265-278.
- [64] CUESTA J, FLAMANT C, GAETANI M, *et al.* Three-dimensional pathways of dust over the Sahara during summer 2011 as revealed by new infrared atmospheric sounding interferometer observations[J]. *Quarterly Journal of the Royal Meteorological Society*, 2020, 146(731): 2 731-2 755.
- [65] ALPERT P, ZIV B. The sharav cyclone: observations and some theoretical considerations[J]. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Atmospheres*, 1989, 94(D15): 18 495-18 514.
- [66] KARAM D B, FLAMANT C, CUESTA J, *et al.* Dust emission and transport associated with a Saharan depression: February 2007 case [J]. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Atmospheres*, 2010, 115(D4). DOI: 10.1029/2009JD012390.
- [67] KNIPPERTZ P, TODD M C. Mineral dust aerosols over the Sahara: meteorological controls on emission and transport and im-

- plications for modeling[J]. *Reviews of Geophysics*, 2012, 50(1). DOI: 10.1029/2011RG000362.
- [68] KNIPPERTZ P, DEUTSCHER C, KANDLER K, *et al.* Dust mobilization due to density currents in the Atlas region: observations from the Saharan mineral dust experiment 2006 field campaign[J]. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Atmospheres*, 2007, 112(D21). DOI: 10.1029/2007JD008774.
- [69] EMMEL C, KNIPPERTZ P, SCHULZ O. Climatology of convective density currents in the southern foothills of the Atlas Mountains [J]. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Atmospheres*, 2010, 115(D11). DOI: 10.1029/2009JD012863.
- [70] ALLEN C J T, WASHINGTON R. The low-level jet dust emission mechanism in the central Sahara: observations from Bordj-Badji Mokhtar during the June 2011 Fennec intensive observation period [J]. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Atmospheres*, 2014, 119(6): 2 990-3 015.
- [71] CATON H T, WASHINGTON R, ENGELSTAEDTER S. A 14-year climatology of Saharan dust emission mechanisms inferred from automatically tracked plumes[J]. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Atmospheres*, 2019, 124(16): 9 665-9 690.
- [72] KOCH J, RENNO N O. The role of convective plumes and vortices on the global aerosol budget [J]. *Geophysical Research Letters*, 2005, 32(18). DOI: 10.1029/2005GL023420.
- [73] ANSMANN A, TESCHE M, KNIPPERTZ P, *et al.* Vertical profiling of convective dust plumes in southern Morocco during SAMUM[J]. *Tellus B*, 2009, 61(1): 340-353.
- [74] CUEVAS E, GÓMEZ-PELÁEZ A J, RODRÍGUEZ S, *et al.* The pulsating nature of large-scale Saharan dust transport as a result of interplays between mid-latitude Rossby waves and the North African Dipole Intensity [J]. *Atmospheric Environment*, 2017, 167: 586-602.
- [75] WANG W J, EVAN A T, LAVAYSSE C, *et al.* The role the Saharan heat low plays in dust emission and transport during summertime in North Africa[J]. *Aeolian Research*, 2017, 28: 1-12.
- [76] ENGELSTAEDTER S, WASHINGTON R. Atmospheric controls on the annual cycle of North African dust[J]. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Atmospheres*, 2007, 112(D3). DOI: 10.1029/2006JD007195.
- [77] WILLIAMS E R. Comment on “Atmospheric controls on the annual cycle of North African dust” by S. Engelstaedter and R. Washington [J]. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Atmospheres*, 2008, 113(D23). DOI: 10.1029/2006JD007195.
- [78] ADAMS A M, PROSPERO J M, ZHANG C D. CALIPSO-derived three-dimensional structure of aerosol over the Atlantic basin and adjacent continents [J]. *Journal of Climate*, 2012, 25(19): 6 862-6 879.
- [79] JONES C, MAHOWALD N, LUO C. The role of easterly waves on African desert dust transport[J]. *Journal of Climate*, 2003, 16(22): 3 617-3 628.
- [80] JONES C, MAHOWALD N, LUO C. Observational evidence of African desert dust intensification of easterly waves[J]. *Geophysical Research Letters*, 2004, 31(17). DOI: 10.1029/2004GL020107.
- [81] BERCOS-HICKEY E, NATHAN T R, CHEN S H. On the relationship between the African easterly jet, Saharan mineral dust aerosols, and west African precipitation [J]. *Journal of Climate*, 2018, 33(9): 3 533-3 546.
- [82] DOHERTY O M, RIEMER N, HAMEED S. Saharan mineral dust transport into the Caribbean: observed atmospheric controls and trends [J]. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Atmospheres*, 2008, 113(D7). DOI: 10.1029/2007JD009171.
- [83] LI W, WANG Y X. Reduced surface fine dust under droughts over the southeastern United States during summertime: observations and CMIP6 model simulations[J]. *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 2022, 22(12): 7 843-7 859.
- [84] MOULIN C, LAMBERT C E, DULAC F, *et al.* Control of atmospheric export of dust from north Africa by the north Atlantic oscillation[J]. *Nature*, 1997, 387: 691-694.
- [85] RAMÍREZ-ROMERO C, JARAMILLO A, CÓRDOBA M F, *et al.* African dust particles over the western Caribbean-part I: impact on air quality over the yucatán peninsula[J]. *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 2021, 21(1): 239-253.
- [86] KUTUZOV S, SHAHGEDANOVA M, MIKHALENKO V, *et al.* High-resolution provenance of desert dust deposited on Mt. Elbrus, Caucasus in 2009-2012 using snow pit and firn core records[J]. *The Cryosphere*, 2013, 7(5): 1 481-1 498.
- [87] VARGA G. Changing nature of Saharan dust deposition in the Carpathian basin (central Europe): 40 years of identified north African dust events (1979-2018) [J]. *Environment International*, 2020, 139. DOI: 10.1016/j.envint.2020.105712.
- [88] HU Z Y, HUANG J P, ZHAO C, *et al.* Trans-Pacific transport and evolution of aerosols: spatiotemporal characteristics and source contributions [J]. *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 2019, 19(19): 12 709-12 730.
- [89] HU Z Y, HUANG J P, ZHAO C, *et al.* Modeling dust sources, transport, and radiative effects at different altitudes over the Tibetan Plateau[J]. *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 2020, 20(3): 1 507-1 529.
- [90] HU Z Y, HUANG J P, ZHAO C, *et al.* Modeling the contributions of Northern Hemisphere dust sources to dust outflow from East Asia[J]. *Atmospheric Environment*, 2019, 202: 234-243.
- [91] MCKENDRY I G, STRAWBRIDGE K B, O'NEILL N T, *et al.* Trans-Pacific transport of Saharan dust to western North America: a case study [J]. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Atmospheres*, 2007, 112(D1). DOI: 10.1029/2006JD007129.
- [92] AWAD A M, MASHAT A S. Synoptic features associated with dust transition processes from North Africa to Asia[J]. *Arabian Journal of Geosciences*, 2014, 7(6): 2 451-2 467.
- [93] YANG K, WANG Z E, LUO T, *et al.* Upper troposphere dust belt formation processes vary seasonally and spatially in the Northern Hemisphere [J]. *Communications Earth & Environment*, 2022, 3. DOI: 10.1038/s43247-022-00353-5.
- [94] KAUFMAN Y J, TANRÉ D, BOUCHER O. A satellite view of aerosols in the climate system [J]. *Nature*, 2002, 419(6 903): 215-223.
- [95] KAUFMAN Y J, KOREN I, REMER L A, *et al.* Dust trans-

- port and deposition observed from the Terra-Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) spacecraft over the Atlantic Ocean [J]. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Atmospheres*, 2005, 110(D10). DOI: 10.1029/2003JD004436.
- [96] HUANG Yue, CHEN Bin, DONG Li, *et al.* Analysis of a dust weather process over east Asia in May 2019 based on satellite and ground-based lidar[J]. *Chinese Journal of Atmospheric Sciences*, 2021, 45(3): 524-538. [黄悦, 陈斌, 董莉, 等. 利用星载和地基激光雷达分析 2019 年 5 月东亚沙尘天气过程[J]. 大气科学, 2021, 45(3): 524-538.]
- [97] BONG P C, SUGIMOTO N, MATSUI I, *et al.* Long-range transport of Saharan dust to east Asia observed with lidars[J]. *Sola*, 2005, 1: 121-124.
- [98] TANAKA T Y, KUROSAKI Y, CHIBA M, *et al.* Possible transcontinental dust transport from north Africa and the middle east to east Asia[J]. *Atmospheric Environment*, 2005, 39(21): 3 901-3 909.
- [99] LEE H N, IGARASHI Y, CHIBA M, *et al.* Global model simulations of the transport of Asian and Sahara dust: total deposition of dust mass in Japan[J]. *Water, Air, and Soil Pollution*, 2006, 169(1): 137-166.
- [100] HSU S C, HUH C A, LIN C Y, *et al.* Dust transport from non-east Asian sources to the north Pacific [J]. *Geophysical Research Letters*, 2012, 39(12). DOI: 10.1029/2012GL051962.
- [101] ZHOU T, ZHOU X W, YANG Z N, *et al.* Transboundary transport of non-east and East Asian dust observed at Dunhuang, northwest China[J]. *Atmospheric Environment*, 2024, 318. DOI: 10.1016/j.atmosenv.2023.120197.
- [102] LIU Q T, HUANG Z W, HU Z Y, *et al.* Long-range transport and evolution of Saharan dust over east Asia from 2007 to 2020 [J]. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Atmospheres*, 2022, 127(18). DOI:10.1029/2022JD036974.
- [103] MAO R, HU Z Y, ZHAO C, *et al.* The source contributions to the dust over the Tibetan Plateau: a modelling analysis[J]. *Atmospheric Environment*, 2019, 214. DOI: 10.1016/j.atmosenv.2019.116859.
- [104] ODUBER F, CALVO A I, BLANCO-ALEGRE C, *et al.* Unusual winter Saharan dust intrusions at northwest Spain: air quality, radiative and health impacts[J]. *Science of the Total Environment*, 2019, 669: 213-228.
- [105] GINI M, MANOUSAKAS M, KARYDAS A G, *et al.* Mass size distributions, composition and dose estimates of particulate matter in Saharan dust outbreaks[J]. *Environmental Pollution*, 2022, 298. DOI: 10.1016/j.envpol.2021.118768.
- [106] SCHLESINGER P, MAMANE Y, GRISHKAN I. Transport of microorganisms to Israel during Saharan dust events[J]. *Aerobiologia*, 2006, 22(4): 259-273.
- [107] KORTE L F, PAUSCH F, TRIMBORN S, *et al.* Effects of dry and wet Saharan dust deposition in the tropical North Atlantic Ocean [J]. *Biogeosciences Discussions*, 2018. DOI: 10.5194/bg-2018-484.
- [108] YU H B, CHIN M, YUAN T L, *et al.* The fertilizing role of African dust in the Amazon rainforest: a first multiyear assessment based on data from Cloud-Aerosol Lidar and Infrared Pathfinder Satellite Observations[J]. *Geophysical Research Letters*, 2015, 42(6): 1 984-1 991.
- [109] GALLISAI R, PETERS F, VOLPE G, *et al.* Saharan dust deposition may affect phytoplankton growth in the Mediterranean Sea at ecological time scales [J]. *PLoS ONE*, 2014, 9(10). DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0110762.
- [110] RAVELO-PÉREZ L M, RODRÍGUEZ S, GALINDO L, *et al.* Soluble iron dust export in the high altitude Saharan air layer [J]. *Atmospheric Environment*, 2016, 133: 49-59.
- [111] CONWAY T M, JOHN S G. Quantification of dissolved iron sources to the north Atlantic Ocean [J]. *Nature*, 2014, 511(7 508): 212-215.
- [112] MAMUN A, CHEN Y S, LIANG J Y. Radiative and cloud microphysical effects of the Saharan dust simulated by the WRF-Chem model[J]. *Journal of Atmospheric and Solar-Terrestrial Physics*, 2021, 219. DOI: 10.1016/j.jastp.2021.105646.
- [113] di MAURO B, GARZONIO R, ROSSINI M, *et al.* Saharan dust events in the European Alps: role in snowmelt and geochemical characterization[J]. *The Cryosphere*, 2019, 13(4): 1 147-1 165.
- [114] DUMONT M, TUZET F, GASCOIN S, *et al.* Accelerated snow melt in the Russian Caucasus Mountains after the Saharan dust outbreak in March 2018 [J]. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Earth Surface*, 2020, 125(9). DOI: 10.1029/2020JF005641.
- [115] FRANCIS D, FONSECA R, NELLI N, *et al.* Atmospheric rivers drive exceptional Saharan dust transport towards Europe[J]. *Atmospheric Research*, 2022, 266. DOI: 10.1016/j.atmosres.2021.105959.
- [116] SZUSZKIEWICZ M M, ŁUKASIK A, PETROVSKÝ E, *et al.* Magneto-chemical characterisation of Saharan dust deposited on snow in Poland[J]. *Environmental Research*, 2023, 216 (Pt 2). DOI: 10.1016/j.envres.2022.114605.
- [117] DEMOTT P J, SASSEN K, POELLOT M R, *et al.* African dust aerosols as atmospheric ice nuclei [J]. *Geophysical Research Letters*, 2003, 30(14). DOI: 10.1029/2003GL017410.
- [118] SASSEN K, DEMOTT P J, PROSPERO J M, *et al.* Saharan dust storms and indirect aerosol effects on clouds: CRYSTAL-FACE results [J]. *Geophysical Research Letters*, 2003, 30(12). DOI: 10.1029/2003GL017371.
- [119] CREAMEAN J M, SUSKI K J, ROSENFELD D, *et al.* Dust and biological aerosols from the Sahara and Asia influence precipitation in the western U.S[J]. *Science*, 2013, 339(6 127): 1 572-1 578.
- [120] HU Z Y, ZHAO C, LEUNG L R, *et al.* Characterizing the impact of atmospheric rivers on aerosols in the western U.S[J]. *Geophysical Research Letters*, 2022, 49(7). DOI: 10.1029/2021GL096421.
- [121] LEUNG L R, QIAN Y. Atmospheric rivers induced heavy precipitation and flooding in the western U.S. simulated by the WRF regional climate model [J]. *Geophysical Research Letters*, 2009, 36(3). DOI:10.1029/2008GL036445.

- [122] ADHIKARI P, MEJIA J F. Impact of transported dust aerosols on precipitation over the Nepal Himalayas using convection-permitting WRF-Chem simulation[J]. *Atmospheric Environment*: X, 2022, 15. DOI:10.1016/j.aeaoa.2022.100179.
- [123] ZHANG Z X, ZHOU W, WENIG M, *et al.* Impact of long-range desert dust transport on hydrometeor formation over coastal East Asia[J]. *Advances in Atmospheric Sciences*, 2017, 34(1): 101-115.
- [124] ASUTOSH A, VINOJ V, MURUKESH N, *et al.* Investigation of June 2020 giant Saharan dust storm using remote sensing observations and model reanalysis[J]. *Scientific Reports*, 2022, 12(1). DOI: 10.1038/s41598-022-10017-1.

Eastward Transport of African Dust and Its Climatic and Environmental Impacts^{*}

HUANG Zhongwei^{1,2}, LIU Qiantao¹, DONG Qingqing¹, HU Zhiyuan³,
ZHANG Xiaolin⁴, LI Zhengpeng¹, WANG Yongkai¹

(1. Key Laboratory for Semi-Arid Climate Change of the Ministry of Education, College of Atmospheric Sciences, Lanzhou University, Lanzhou 730000, China; 2. Collaborative Innovation Center for Western Ecological Safety, Lanzhou University, Lanzhou 730000, China; 3. School of Atmospheric Sciences, Sun Yat-sen University, Zhuhai Guangdong 519082, China; 4. Imperial College London, London SW72AZ, United Kingdom)

Abstract: As the largest desert in the world, the Sahara Desert emits dust aerosols accounting for 50%~60% of the global total dust, exerting significant impacts on regional and even global climate, environment, and ecosystems. Previous studies by scholars both domestically and internationally have found that there are two primary transport pathways for Saharan dust, westward across the North Atlantic reaching North America, or northward to the European continent. In recent years, some studies have shown that Saharan dust can also be transported across the Middle East and Central Asia, undergoing long-distance (nearly 10 000 kilometers) to East Asia, which is known as the third transport pathway for Saharan dust. Therefore, this paper primarily summarizes the research progress on the long-range transport characterization of Saharan dust to East Asia and its impacts, including the physical and chemical properties of Saharan dust, dust emission mechanisms, transport processes, and climatic and environmental effects. In the future, it is necessary to strengthen the research on the mechanism of transboundary eastward transportation of Saharan dust under global warming and its climate environment and ecological effects.

Key words: Saharan dust; East Asia; Long-range transportation; Climatic and environmental effects.

^{*} **Foundation item:** Project supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (Grant No. W2411029, 423B2503); Gansu Province Key Project of Science and Technology (Grant No. 24ZDWA006).

First author: HUANG Zhongwei, research areas include atmospheric remote sensing, aerosol detection and its climate effect research.

E-mail: huangzhongwei@lzu.edu.cn