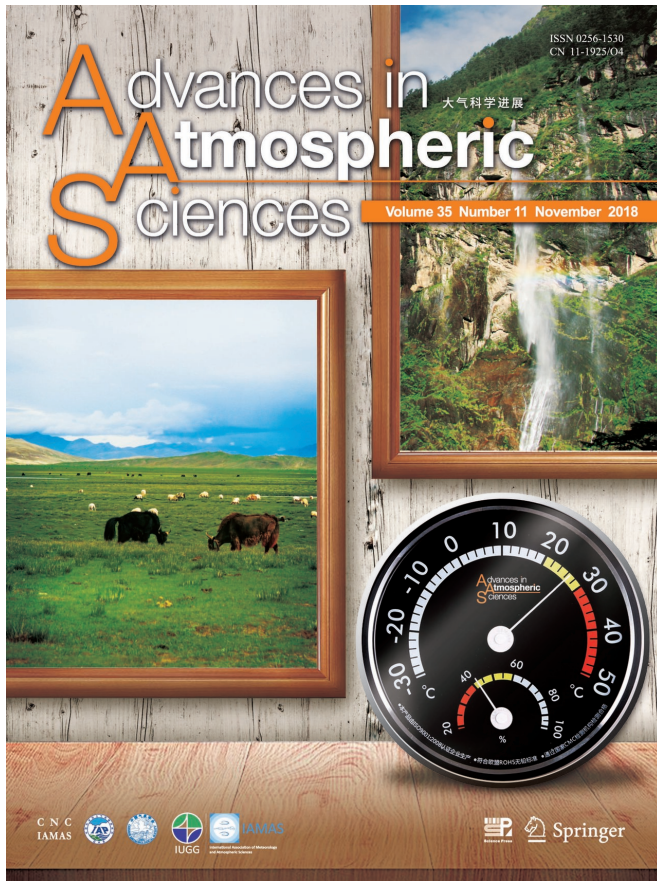


# Switch in the climatic factors controlling vegetation dynamics on the Tibetan Plateau

11 September 2018



Environment and Resources and Prof. Xunming Wang from the Institute of Geographic Sciences and Natural Resources Research, Chinese Academy of Sciences, analyzed the temporal and spatial variations in the relationship between factors controlling climate and vegetation dynamics over the Tibetan Plateau during the period 1982-2011.

Dr. Hua explains their findings: "In the central and southeastern Plateau, there were continued decreases in the otherwise positive and significant correlations between vegetation activity and precipitation prior to the growing season in the mid-1990s, whereas at the same time the correlation coefficients between temperature and NDVI increased to become significant and positive, which suggests that the dominant [climate](#) factor controlling the vegetation activity in this region may have switched from precipitation to temperature in the mid-1990s."

They further conclude that the changing climate condition in the context of global climate warming might be the potential contributor to this shift in the climate factors controlling vegetation dynamics on the central and southeastern Plateau.

The cover art design is reproduced from two photos taken by Prof. Xunming Wang during his field investigation in the summer of 2013, which show typical vegetation types on the central and southeastern Tibetan Plateau where the climate control on vegetation dynamics has shifted from precipitation to temperature since the mid-1990s. Credit: *Advances in Atmospheric Sciences*

**More information:** Ting Hua et al, Temporal and Spatial Variations in the Climate Controls of Vegetation Dynamics on the Tibetan Plateau during 1982–2011, *Advances in Atmospheric Sciences* (2018). [DOI: 10.1007/s00376-018-7064-3](https://doi.org/10.1007/s00376-018-7064-3)

Provided by Chinese Academy of Sciences

The ecosystem of the Tibetan Plateau (often referred as the "third pole of the Earth") is highly susceptible to climate change. Using precipitation and temperature records along with Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) data, Dr. Ting Hua from the Northwest Institute of Eco-

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