A Big Earth Data Platform for Three Poles

**Crop distribution and crop ecological characteristics in Tibet and vertical distribution of tillage system in Qamdo region (1973-1976)**

1、Description

Certain hydrothermal conditions and soil conditions are the basis of crop growth. The Tibetan Plateau covers a vast area, and the changes of altitude and surface form in different areas are extremely complex. Plateau climate and soil have obvious spatial changes, so the distribution of cultivated land and crops has a large regional. There are two groups of high mountain ranges running east-west and north-south in Tibet, forming the basic framework of the plateau. The vast plateau is distributed between the mountains, and there are many low mountains, hills, lake basins and valley inlaid in the meantime, the overall terrain of the whole region gradually picked up from the southeast to the northwest, the southeast is lower, the west, the north is higher. The majestic Himalayas stand on the southern and western borders of China and India, China and Nepal, China and Tin, China and Bhutan, and China and Pakistan. With a total length of 2,400 kilometers and a mountain width of 200-300 kilometers, and an average elevation of more than 6,000 meters, they constitute a natural barrier to the southern part of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau. The warm and wet airflow in the Bay of Bengal is blocked by mountains. The climate on the southern slope of the Himalayas is warm and humid, while that on the northern foothills of the Himalayas is warm and cool and dry, forming two different climate regions on the southern and northern slopes. The south side of the Himalayas mountain rivers deep, mountain canyon landform. The valley is more than 3000 meters above sea level, and the climate is warm and humid. The soil types are rich, mainly including mountain yellow soil, mountain brown soil, mountain brown soil and mountain meadow soil, etc. The soil is acidic to neutral, and contains rich humus, high nitrogen content, coarse texture and good permeability. Abundant surface runoff, irrigation conditions are better. However, due to terrain limitations, most of the land cannot be used because the slope is greater than 25 degrees, and most of the land is covered by forests. Arable land is mainly distributed in the valley below 4000 meters, the area is very limited.

2、Keywords

Theme：Biological Resources,Agricultural Resources
Discipline：Human-nature Relationship
Places：Tibetan Plateau
Time：1973-1976

3、Data details

1.Scale：None

2.Projection：

3.Filesize：0.06MB

4.Data format：None

4、Space scope

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| - | north：36.48 | - |
| west：78.4 | - | east：99.1 |
| - | south：26.83 | - |

5、Time frame:None--None

6、Reference method

References to data:

LU Jimei . Crop distribution and crop ecological characteristics in Tibet and vertical distribution of tillage system in Qamdo region (1973-1976). A Big Earth Data Platform for Three Poles, doi:10.11888/HumanNat.tpdc.2725572022

References to articles:

中国科学院青藏高原综合科学考察队. (1984). 青藏高原科学考察丛书 西藏作物. 北京, 科学出版社.

7、Supporting project information

8、Data resource provider

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