A Big Earth Data Platform for Three Poles

**Characteristics of wheat crop yield formation and Physiological effects of Tibetan Habitats on Wheat seeds in Tibet Valley Agricultural Area (1973-1976)**

1、Description

Agriculture in Tibet is concentrated in the valleys of the Yarlung Zangbo River in south Tibet and the Nu, Lancang and Jinsha Rivers in east Tibet. The agricultural area of the valley accounts for 75 percent of the total cultivated land area of the autonomous region, and the grain output accounts for more than 80 percent of the total grain output of the autonomous region. Wheat and naked barley (known as highland barley in Tibet) are the main grain crops in The Tibet Autonomous Region, with the perennial sown area accounting for more than 80% of the total sown area, while the wheat and naked barley in the valley agricultural areas account for 75% of the sown area and 82% of the total yield of the region. The agricultural area of the valley is located between 28 ° and 31° north latitude, 2700 -- 4100 meters above sea level. It belongs to the temperate climate of the plateau, with better soil and water conservancy conditions and higher crop yield. But before liberation, under the dark feudal serfdom, the people lived in extreme poverty, and agricultural production was very backward, with the yield of grain per mu only over 100 jin. After liberation, especially since 1972, winter wheat was widely promoted in the agricultural areas of the valley, which promoted the reform of the farming system and significantly increased grain output. In 1975, the total grain output of the region increased by more than 50 percent compared with 1965, and by more than 1.5 times that of 1958 before the democratic reform. In 1977, the area sown with winter wheat was nearly 700,000 mu, accounting for about 20 percent of the grain sown area. The planting area of winter wheat has expanded from areas with an altitude of less than 3,000 meters to areas with an altitude of less than 4,100 meters, and the Tibetan Plateau has developed from a historical area of spring wheat into an area where both spring and winter wheat are grown. In 1977, the average yield of winter wheat per mu in the agricultural areas of the valley exceeded 400 jin, and that of bare barley and spring wheat also reached 300 jin per mu.

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 . Characteristics of wheat crop yield formation and Physiological effects of Tibetan Habitats on Wheat seeds in Tibet Valley Agricultural Area (1973-1976). A Big Earth Data Platform for Three Poles, doi:10.11888/HumanNat.tpdc.2725532022

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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