A Big Earth Data Platform for Three Poles

**A dataset of rainfall erosivity in the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau (1960-2019)**

1、Description

This dataset is a raster dataset of annual rainfall erosivity on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau from 1960 to 2019. The rainfall erosivity was calculated using the daily rainfall data of 129 stations in the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau and its surrounding 150km range, of which 74 stations were located inside the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau and 55 stations were located outside. The calculation method is consistent with the algorithm of the first national Water Resources Inventory, using WGS\_ 1984 coordinate system and Albers projection (central meridian 105°E, standard parallels 25°N and 47°N), and then Kriging interpolation is carried out year by year to generate grid map with spatial resolution of 250m. Rainfall erosivity is the main dynamic factor of soil erosion, and it is also the basic factor calculated by models such as CSLE and RUSLE. The integrated daily rainfall data of long-time series has high data accuracy, which improves the accuracy of rainfall erosivity estimation, and also helpful to further accurately estimate the amount of soil erosion on the Qinghai Tibet Plateau.

2、Keywords

Theme：Soil and water conservation,Soil,Soil erosion  
Discipline：Terrestrial Surface  
Places：The Tibetan plateau  
Time：1960-2019

3、Data details

1.Scale：None

2.Projection：Albers

3.Filesize：316.78MB

4.Data format：None

4、Space scope

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| - | north：40.096 | - |
| west：73.486 | - | east：104.758 |
| - | south：25.951 | - |

5、Time frame:None--None

6、Reference method

References to data:

ZHANG Wenbo. A dataset of rainfall erosivity in the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau (1960-2019). A Big Earth Data Platform for Three Poles, doi:10.11888/Terre.tpdc.2725462022

References to articles:

7、Supporting project information

8、Data resource provider

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