A Big Earth Data Platform for Three Poles

**Fraction of Absorbed Photosynthetically Active Radiation (FPAR) across Tibetan Plateau from 1987 to 2020**

1、Description

Fraction of Absorbed Photosynthetically Active Radiation (FPAR) is a key physiological variable in the study of carbon cycling and is one of the basic variables to describe vegetation ecosystems. The classification results of surface vegetation types in Qinghai-Tibet Plateau region are obtained based on the Landsat reflectance data(30m spatial resolution). According to NDVI of different vegetation types, the remote sensing inversion model is constructed to produce the growing season FPAR products for each vegetation type. This product can be used as one of the parameters to calculate vegetation carbon sequestration and evaluate vegetation ecosystem status.

2、Keywords

Theme：Desert  
Discipline：Terrestrial Surface,Remote Sensing Technology  
Places：Qinghai Tibet Plateau  
Time：2015，2020

3、Data details

1.Scale：None

2.Projection：

3.Filesize：45363.0MB

4.Data format：None

4、Space scope

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| - | north：40.0 | - |
| west：73.0 | - | east：105.65 |
| - | south：24.6 | - |

5、Time frame:2014-12-31 16:00:00+00:00--2020-12-30 16:00:00+00:00

6、Reference method

References to data:

PENG Dailiang. Fraction of Absorbed Photosynthetically Active Radiation (FPAR) across Tibetan Plateau from 1987 to 2020. A Big Earth Data Platform for Three Poles, doi:10.11888/Ecolo.tpdc.2715382021

References to articles:

Zhang, X., Liu, L., Chen, X., Gao, Y., Xie, S., Mi, J. (2020). GLC\_FCS30: Global land‐cover product with fine classification system at 30 m using time‐series Landsat imagery. Earth Syst. Sci. Data Discuss. 1‐31, doi:10.5194/essd‐2020‐182.

7、Supporting project information

Second Tibetan Plateau Scientific Expedition Program

8、Data resource provider

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