A Big Earth Data Platform for Three Poles

**SPOT Vegetation NDVI-based phenology for Sanjiangyuan (1999-2013)**

1、Description

The data set includes the estimated data of the SOS (start of season) and the EOS (end of season) of vegetation in Sanjiangyuan based on 10-day synthetic NDVI products from the SPOT satellite. Two common phenological estimation methods were adopted: the threshold extraction method based on polynomial fitting (the term “poly” was included in the file names) and the inflection point extraction method based on double logistic function fitting (the term “sig” was included in the file names). These data can be used to analyse the relationship between vegetation phenology and climate change. The temporal coverage is from 1999 to 2013, and the spatial resolution is 1 km.

2、Keywords

Theme：vegetation index,Vegetation,Ecological remote sensing products,Terrestrial Surface Remote Sensing  
Discipline：Terrestrial Surface  
Places：Tibetan Plateau , Three-River-Source National Park, Three Rivers Source  
Time：1999-2013

3、Data details

1.Scale：None

2.Projection：

3.Filesize：270.0MB

4.Data format：geotiff

4、Space scope

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| - | north：37.38 | - |
| west：89.15 | - | east：102.58 |
| - | south：30.79 | - |

5、Time frame:1999-01-17 08:00:00+00:00--2014-01-16 08:00:00+00:00

6、Reference method

References to data:

SPOT Vegetation NDVI-based phenology for Sanjiangyuan (1999-2013). A Big Earth Data Platform for Three Poles, doi:10.11888/Ecolo.tpdc.2700402018

References to articles:

Wang X, Xiao J, Li X et al. (2017) No Consistent Evidence for Advancing or Delaying Trends in Spring Phenology on the Tibetan Plateau. Journal of Geophysical Research: Biogeosciences, 122, 3288-3305.

7、Supporting project information

8、Data resource provider