A Big Earth Data Platform for Three Poles

**Data set of land type characteristics in Namjagbarwa area (1982-1984)**

1、Description

Nanfeng region is a vast area with a sparse population, diverse land types and abundant natural resources. It is an important part of the natural forest region in Southwest China, and also one of the grain bases and emerging industrial bases in Tibet Autonomous Region. As it is located in the southwest border of the motherland, the mountains in the territory are high and the valleys are deep, the transportation is extremely inconvenient, the large area of natural forests have not been fully utilized, and the degree of land use is very low. In recent years, although the national economic construction and industrial and agricultural production in Nanfeng region have increased significantly, the economic foundation is still quite weak, the production technology and management level are backward, the developed and utilized land has not fully brought into play, and the per mu yield of grain crops is far lower than the national average. Moreover, soil erosion and debris flow activities have been strengthened and expanded, land resources have been damaged, biological production has been reduced, and pasture has been degraded, resulting in the deterioration of human ecological environment, which has affected social and economic development to a certain extent. Therefore, we should deeply investigate and study the land resources and the natural attributes of various types of land in the Nanfeng area, fully consider the socio-economic and technical conditions and management levels, follow the objective laws of natural environment development, propose measures and ways to rationally use and protect land resources according to local conditions, give full play to the potential of land production, In order to seek the best economic, ecological and social benefits, it is of practical significance to improve the economic outlook of the Nanfeng region and promote the development of the national economy of the Tibet Autonomous Region.  
According to the analysis of investigation data, the macro structure of land in Nanfeng area is obviously restricted by geomorphic factors, and geomorphic conditions control the redistribution of heat and water, resulting in regional differentiation of plant community appearance and soil physical and chemical properties, forming various land types with different production potentials. In addition, the Nanfeng area is vast and sparsely populated, and the degree of land development is extremely low. The natural attributes of most of the land have not been significantly changed by human activities. Therefore, the classification of land types in Nanfeng area should be based on landform as the dominant factor, with reference to climate characteristics and natural vegetation.  
According to this principle, the Nanfeng area can be divided into two land types, humid mountain type and semi humid mountain type, and 24 land types. The data includes the area, distribution range, main characteristics and main utilization direction of each land type. The original data of this data set is digitized from the book "natural geography and natural resources of the namgyabawa peak area".

2、Keywords

Theme：Land types,Land Resources  
Discipline：Human-nature Relationship  
Places：Nnamjagbarwa mountain  
Time：1982-1984

3、Data details

1.Scale：None

2.Projection：

3.Filesize：0.01MB

4.Data format：None

4、Space scope

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| - | north：30.15 | - |
| west：94.11 | - | east：96.1 |
| - | south：28.5 | - |

5、Time frame:None--None

6、Reference method

References to data:

PENG Buzhuo, YANG Yichou. Data set of land type characteristics in Namjagbarwa area (1982-1984). A Big Earth Data Platform for Three Poles, doi:10.11888/HumanNat.tpdc.2726282021

References to articles:

中国科学院登山科学考察队. (1996). 南迦巴瓦峰地区自然地理与自然资源. 北京, 科学出版社.

7、Supporting project information

8、Data resource provider

name: PENG Buzhuo  
unit:   
email: pengbuzhuo@sina.com  
  
name: YANG Yichou  
unit:   
email: yangyc@igsnrr.ac.cn