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青藏高原草地区气象、水文和植被春季物候的时空变化

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摘要: [目的] 在全球气候变暖背景下, 青藏高原草地生态系统结构对气候变化异常敏感, 从气象、水文及植被 3 个方面系统探究青藏高原草地区春季物候时空变化特征及关系, 为制定有效的生态风险管理政策提供科学依据。[方法] 基于遥感数据分别提取了青藏高原 2001—2018 年的生长季始期(Start of Thermal Growing Season at 5°C, STGS₅), 积雪消融期和草地植被返青期, 分析了各物候指标的时空变化特征及定量关系。[结果] (1) 青藏高原草地主要分布在高原亚寒带和北部祁连青东高山盆地高原温带地区, 其返青期空间分布随着气候干湿分布呈现从东向西逐渐推迟趋势; STGS₅ 空间分布整体上从南到北逐渐推迟, 同时受海拔影响, 在北部的柴达木盆地和祁连青东高山盆地等低海拔区域以及西南雅鲁藏布江河谷地带 STGS₅ 明显较早; 积雪消融期空间分布受海拔影响在高山地区积雪消融期普遍较晚, 随着海拔的下降积雪消融期逐渐提前, 在西部和北部干旱及半干旱地区因降水少消融期明显较早 (20~60 d)。高寒草甸区的返青期及 STGS₅ 早于高寒草原区的返青期及 STGS₅; (2) 近年来青藏高原草地返青期主要呈现提前趋势, 整体提前速率为每 10 年 2.1 d ($p < 0.05$); 高寒草甸积雪消融期未表现出显著提前的趋势, 而高寒草原区积雪消融期的提前趋势为每 10 年 3.8 d ($p < 0.05$); 在高原亚寒带 STGS₅ 存在显著的提前趋势, 但返青期在东部湿润区表现出提前, 而在干旱区则表现出推迟趋势; (3) 青藏高原的生长季始期与积雪消融期与草地返青期的关系并不明显, 后者的变化可能受降水和温度同时控制; 特别是在高原半干旱的草原区积雪消融期与草地返青期具有显著的负相关, 意味着消融期越晚越有利于当地植被返青期提前。[结论] 积雪消融期随海拔降低提前; 草地返青期呈东早西迟趋势, 高寒草甸区的返青期及 STGS₅ 早于高寒草原区的返青期及 STGS₅, 气候变暖下东部湿润区返青提前, 而干旱区因水分胁迫推迟; 返青期受水热共同调控, 半干旱区积雪消融越晚 (土壤水分增加) 反而促进植被返青提前, 凸显干旱区积雪—水分耦合对生态过程的关键影响。

关键词: 草地返青期; 积雪消融期; 热生长季始期; 青藏高原

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Spatiotemporal variations of spring phenology in meteorology, hydrology, and vegetation in grassland regions on Qinghai-Xizang Plateau

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Abstract: [Objective] Under the background of global warming, the grassland ecosystem structure on the Qinghai-Xizang Plateau is extremely sensitive to climate change. This study systematically investigates the spatiotemporal variation characteristics and relationships of spring phenology in grassland regions on the Qinghai-Xizang Plateau from three aspects: meteorology, hydrology, and vegetation, thereby providing a scientific basis for formulating effective ecological risk management policies. [Methods] The start of thermal growing season at 5°C (STGS₅), snow cover melt (SCM) period, and start of the growing season (SOS) in grasslands from 2001

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to 2018 were extracted based on remote sensing data. The spatiotemporal variations and quantitative relationships of these phenological indicators were analyzed. [Results] (1) The grasslands on the Qinghai-Xizang Plateau were mainly distributed in the plateau subfrigid zone and the plateau temperate zone of the northern Qilian-Eastern Qinghai Highland Basin. The spatial distribution of its SOS showed a gradual delay from east to west, corresponding to the distribution of climatic humidity and aridity. The spatial distribution of STGS_5 generally showed a gradual delay from south to north. Meanwhile, influenced by altitude, STGS_5 occurred significantly earlier in low-altitude regions such as the Qaidam Basin and the Qilian-Eastern Qinghai Highland Basin in the north, as well as in the Yarlung Zangbo River Valley in the southwest. The spatial distribution of SCM period was affected by altitude, with SCM generally occurring later in alpine regions. As the altitude decreased, SCM period gradually advanced. In the arid and semi-arid regions of the western and northern parts, the SCM period occurred significantly earlier (20 to 60 days) due to lower precipitation. SOS and STGS_5 in the alpine meadow regions were earlier than those in the alpine grassland regions. (2) In recent years, the SOS in grasslands on the Qinghai-Xizang Plateau mainly showed an advancing trend, with an overall advance rate of 2.1 days per decade ($p < 0.05$). The SCM period in alpine meadows did not show a significant advancing trend, while in the alpine grassland regions it advanced at a rate of 3.8 days per decade ($p < 0.05$). Within the plateau subfrigid region, STGS_5 showed a significant advancing trend, while SOS advanced in the eastern humid regions but delayed in the arid regions. (3) The relationship of STGS with SCM and SOS on the Qinghai-Xizang Plateau was not obvious, and the variation of the latter may be jointly controlled by precipitation and temperature. In particular, in the semi-arid grassland regions, the SCM period and SOS in grasslands showed a significant negative correlation, indicating that later melt was more favorable for earlier SOS of local vegetation. [Conclusion] SCM period advances with decreasing altitude. The SOS in grasslands shows an earlier onset in the east and a later onset in the west. SOS and STGS_5 in the alpine meadow regions occur earlier than those in the alpine grassland regions. Under climate warming, SOS in the eastern humid regions is earlier, while that in the arid regions is delayed due to water stress. SOS is jointly regulated by water and heat. In semi-arid regions, later SCM (which increases soil moisture) promotes earlier vegetation green-up, highlighting the key impact of the snow-water coupling in arid regions on ecological processes.

Keywords: start of growing season in grasslands; snow cover melt period; start of thermal growing season; Qinghai-Xizang Plateau

物候是生物长期适应光照、降水、温度等环境条件的周期性变化过程,体现为生长发育节律上的规律性^[1]。物候变化不仅可以检测生物正常的生长、生殖,而且会影响生态系统甚至气候模式^[2]。物候研究涵盖气象物候、水文物候和植被物候等多个方面。例如,植物返青期变化改变植被冠层的生理活动,甚至推动种群分布和群落结构变化,进而改变土壤—植被—大气系统的能量、水、碳循环,影响区域天气和全球气候模式^[3-5]。因此,在全球变化背景下,物候学研究有助于理解生物在复杂的气候和环境条件下适应和扩散机制,对于探求植被对全球气候变化的响应规律有重要的理论意义,同时也为区域农牧业生产和管理在适应气候变化方面提供理论依据和指导^[6-7]。

在温带地区植物生长主要受温度控制^[8],常使用温度阈值界定生长季,用于补充历史缺失的物候数据或者物候模型模拟及预测。例如,0℃生长季始期

(Start of Thermal Growing Season at 0℃, STGS_0)指示土壤解冻、草本植物开始萌发,5℃生长季始期(STGS_5)指示草本植物开始返青。然而,植物的生长发育受温度、降水、日照和土壤多种因素影响^[9-10],因此在不同地区这种气象物候与水文物候和植物物候的对应关系可能并不完全等效。青藏高原作为地球的第三极,其独特的地理环境造就了其植被生态系统脆弱且对气候变化非常敏感的特性^[11],一直是探讨物候变化的热点区域,尤其是春季物候作为生长周期开始阶段备受关注^[12-13]。目前,研究表明热生长季始期发生了显著变化,其空间变化主要受纬度和海拔梯度的驱动,三江源地区高山草原STGS_5显著提前的变化趋势与冬季和春季温度的升高有关^[14]。在过去的40年里,青藏高原积雪消融期以每1.1 d/10 a的速率提前,青藏高原地区积雪消融期整体上随着海拔高度降低而逐渐提前^[15-17]。总而言之,前人研究多关注

式中:RCC为拟合曲线的曲率变化率; $z = e^{a+bt}$ 。

1.3.2 积雪消融期识别 本研究依据相关文献的方法^[6]将消融期定义为最晚一次连续五天出现积雪覆盖的最后一天。

1.3.3 热生长季始期 本文依据 Linderholm 的方法^[25]将 0 °C 热生长季始期(STGS_0)定义为首次连续 6 d 日均温大于 0 °C 的最后一天;5 °C 热生长季始期(STGS_5)定义为最后一次春霜后首次连续 6 d 日均温大于 5 °C 最后一天。

1.3.4 趋势分析与相关分析 本研究采用一元线性回归模型的最小二乘法计算近 18 年(2001—2018 年)的物候变化趋势。变化趋势大于 0 时表明随时间增加物候呈上升趋势,变化趋势小于 0 表明随时间增加物候呈下降趋势,此处利用 F 检验进行显著性分析,当 $p < 0.05$ 则表明物候变化趋势具有显著性。此外,采用皮尔逊相关系数来表示各物候指标的关系。

2 结果与分析

2.1 草地返青期时空变化特征

2001—2018 年青藏高原多年平均草地返青期主

要发生在 DOY90—180 d(图 2),在空间上呈现从东到西逐渐推迟的趋势,在若尔盖高原亚寒带湿润区(HIA)草地返青期最早,其次是在果洛那曲高山谷地高原亚寒带半湿润区(HIB),在青藏高原西南地区的羌塘高原湖盆亚寒带半干旱区(HIC2)南部和藏南高山谷地高原温带半干旱区(HIC2)草地返青期最晚,总体上青藏高原草地返青期空间分布与气候干湿分布一致,即越湿润的气候区返青期越早,而越干旱的气候区返青期越晚。在整个青藏高原草地区中,高寒草甸的返青期早于高寒草原的返青期,其中草原区平均返青期为 DOY147 d,草甸区平均返青期为 DOY135 d。从时间变化来看,近几十年间青藏高原草地返青期主要呈现提前趋势,整体提前速率为 2.1 d/10 a($p < 0.05$),其中,草甸区返青期的提前速率为 2.3 d/10 a,草原返青期的提前速率为 1.7 d/10 a。具体而言,在空间分布上祁连青东高山盆地温带半干旱区以及东部湿润半湿润区返青期呈现大面积显著提前趋势($p < 0.05$),占整个草地区的 12.78%,在青藏高原的西南地区主要呈现推迟趋势,羌塘高原湖盆亚寒带半干旱区,但仅有 1.18% 的区域呈现显著推迟。

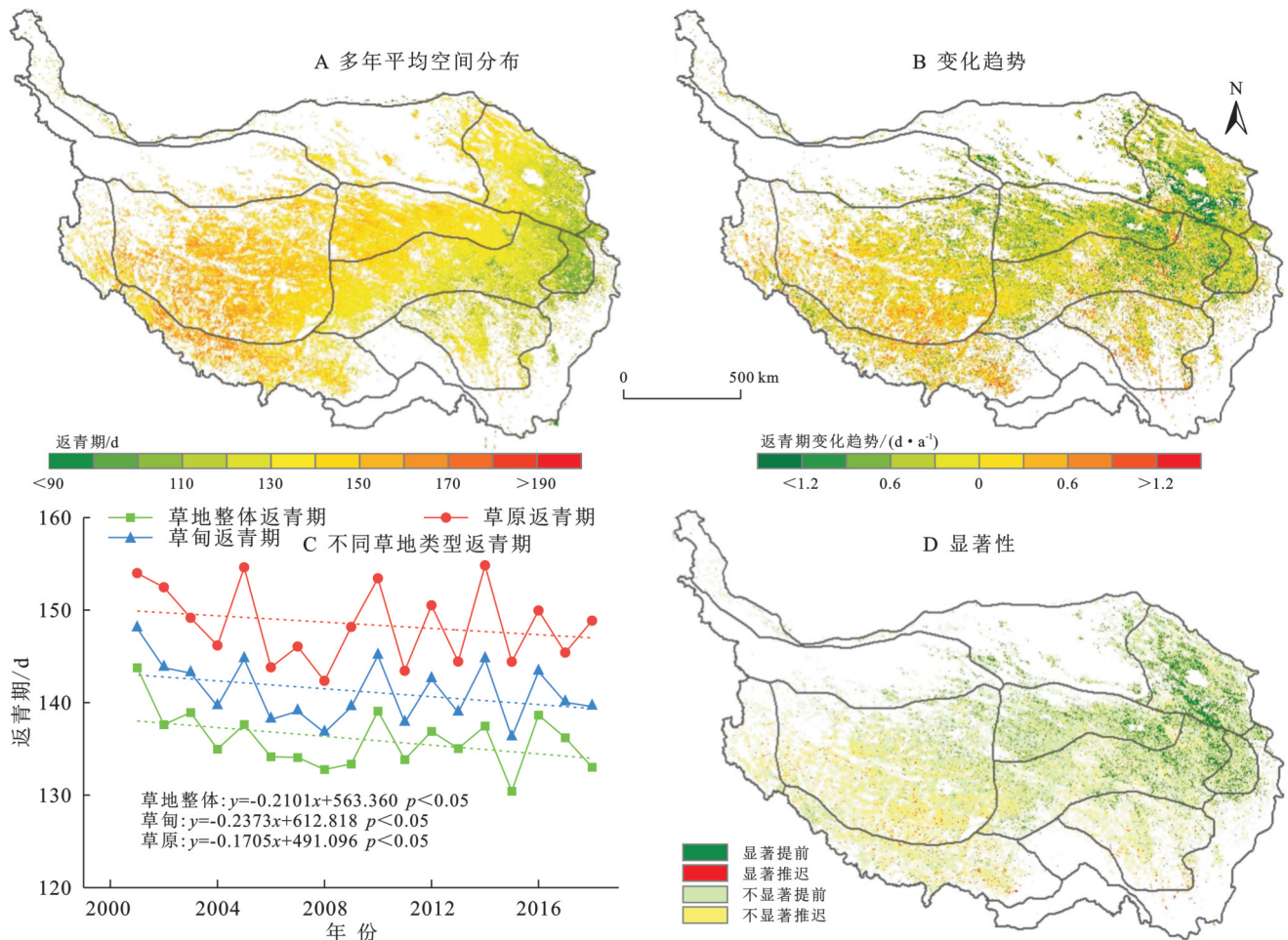


图 2 2001—2018 年青藏高原草地返青期与 STGS_5 时空变化特征

Fig. 2 Spatiotemporal variation characteristics of start of growing season in grasslands and STGS_5 on Qinghai-Xizang Plateau (2001—2018)

2.2 积雪消融期时空变化特征

2001—2018年青藏高原多年平均积雪消融期发生在年积日(Day of Year, DOY)20~220 d,其空间分布受海拔影响在高山地区积雪消融期普遍较晚,一般在DOY120 d以后,随着海拔的下降积雪消融期逐渐提前,一般发生在DOY80~120 d,主要分布青藏高原中部地区(图3)。同时,在干旱及半干旱地区消融期相对较早,一般发生在DOY20~60 d,主要集中在羌塘高原湖盆亚寒带半干旱区(HIC2)和柴达木盆地与昆仑山北翼高原温带干旱区(HIID1)。整个青藏高原草甸积雪消融期晚于草原区域,其中草原区平均积雪消融期为DOY97 d,草甸区平均消融期为DOY115 d。

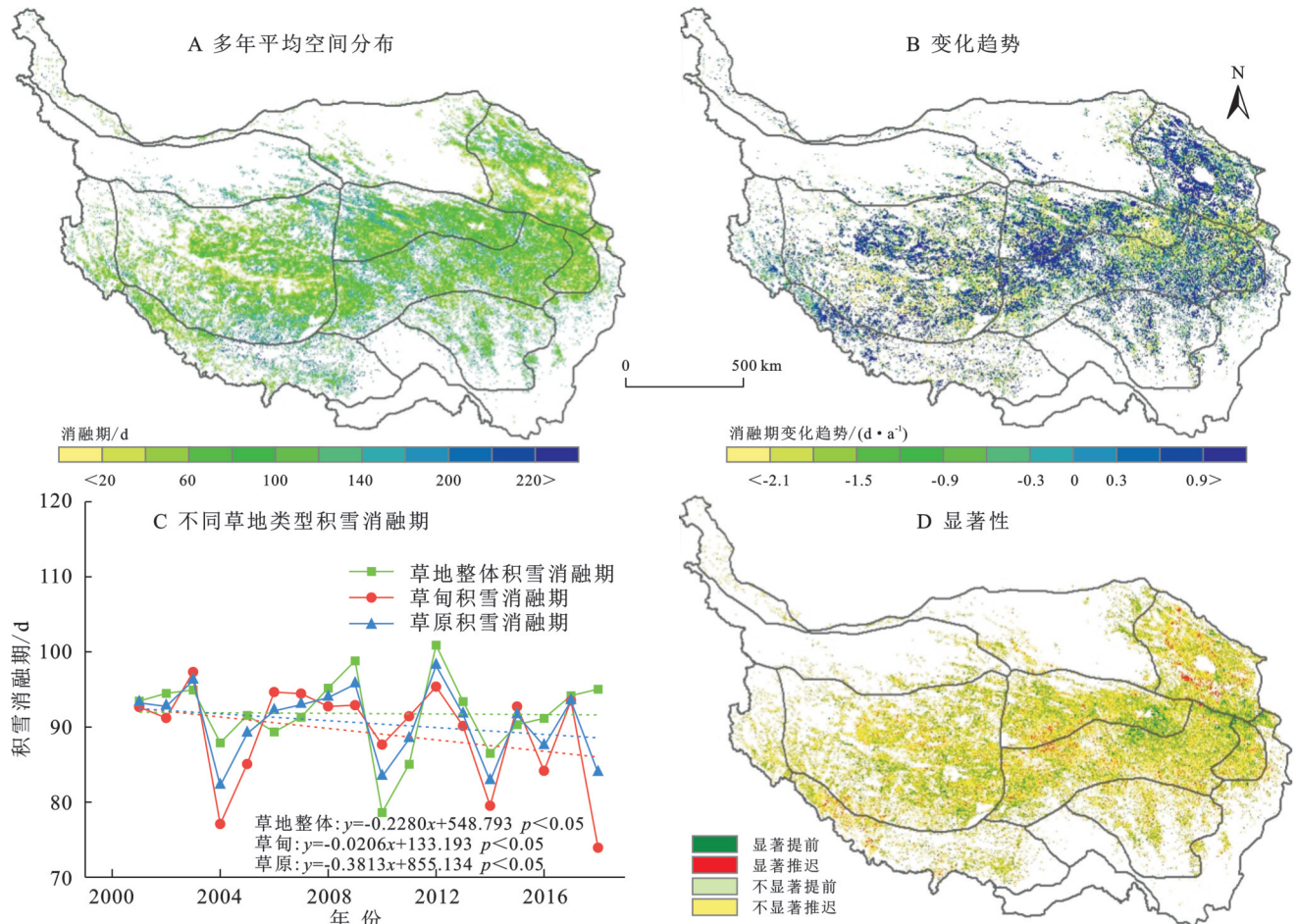


图3 2001—2018年青藏高原积雪消融期时空变化特征

Fig. 3 Spatiotemporal variation characteristics of snow cover melt period on Qinghai-Xizang Plateau (2001—2018)

2.3 5℃生长季始期的时空变化特征

2001—2018年青藏高原草地返青期期与STGS_5时空变化特征如图4所示,多年平均STGS_5整体发生在DOY90~200 d,与青藏高原草地返青期的发生时间基本一致,其空间分布整体上从南到北逐渐推迟,同时受海拔影响,在北部的柴达木盆地和祁连青东高山盆等低海拔区域以及西南雅鲁藏布江河谷地带STGS_5明显较早。与返青期类似,高寒草甸的STGS_5早于高寒草原的STGS_5,其中高寒草甸区平

从时间变化来看,在全球变化背景下,2001—2018年青藏高原草地的积雪消融期表现出显著的提前趋势,提前速率为2.3 d/10 a ($p < 0.05$)。高寒草甸积雪消融期未表现出显著提前的趋势,而高寒草原区积雪消融期的提前趋势为3.8 d/10 a ($p < 0.05$),这主要是由于在青藏高原中部及东北部草甸区存在显著推迟趋势。在空间分布上在祁连青东高山盆地高原温带半干旱区(HIIC1)存在部分显著推迟的趋势,而羌塘高原西北部及青南高原(亚寒带半干旱区)则主要呈现提前趋势(显著提前占比3.38%)。总体而言,青藏高原积雪消融期在湿润及半湿润区域以提前趋势为主,干旱及半干旱以推迟趋势为主。

均STGS_5为DOY163 d,高寒草原区平均STGS_5为DOY169 d。从时间变化来看,青藏高原草地区STGS_5呈现显著提前的趋势,提前速率为4.0 d/10 a,高原草甸区STGS_5的提前趋势(6.2 d/10 a)强于高寒草原区(2.0 d/10 a)。在空间上青藏高原中部亚寒带地区STGS_5主要呈现提前趋势,集中分布于果洛那曲高山谷地高原亚寒带半湿润区(HIB)及青南高原亚寒带半干旱区(HIC1),显著提前占比10.87%,在高原南部和北部的温带STGS_5主要呈现推迟趋势。

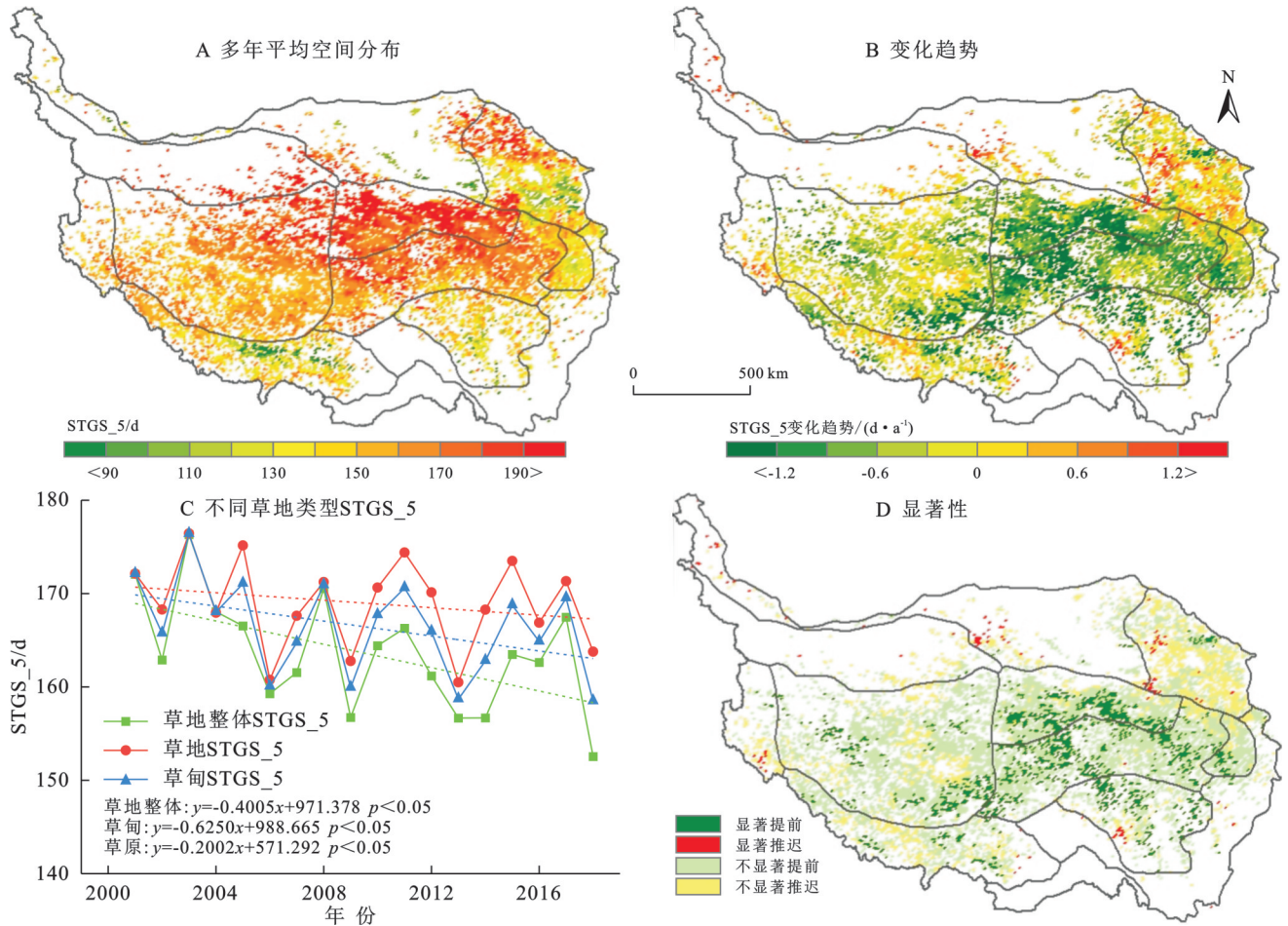


图 4 2001—2018年青藏高原草地返青期与 STGS_5 时空变化特征

Fig. 4 Spatiotemporal variation characteristics of start of growing season in grasslands and STGS_5 on Qinghai-Xizang Plateau (2001–2018)

2.4 不同物候指标的关系

从草地返青期与积雪消融期差值(图5)来看,在生境较好的草甸区返青期与积雪消融期的发生时间较近;而在半干旱的草原区二者的时间相差较大,草地返青期晚于积雪消融期的时间基本超过 80 d,且草地返青期与积雪消融期相差越大,二者的负向相关

性越强,例如祁连青东高山盆地高原温带半干旱区(HIIC1)、羌塘高原湖盆亚寒带半干旱区(HIC2)和祁连青东高山盆地高原温带半干旱区(HIIC1)的草原区。即在高原半干旱的草原区积雪消融期越晚,越有利于当地植被返青期提前。

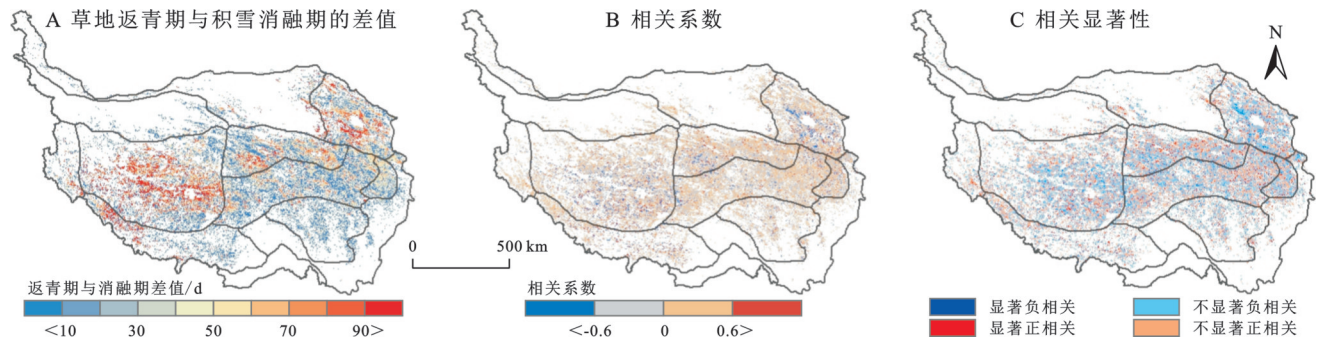


图 5 青藏高原草地返青期与积雪消融的关系

Fig. 5 Relationship between start of growing season in grasslands and snow cover melt on Qinghai-Xizang Plateau

草地返青期与 STGS_5 相比,虽然全域发生时间比较接近,但仍具有明显的空间差异。青藏高原中东部的高寒草甸区 STGS_5 基本均晚于返青期,而在低海拔的北部盆地与西南部的河谷地带 STGS_5 明显

早于草地返青期(早 40~60 d),西部的羌塘高原湖盆亚寒带半干旱区(HIC2)STGS_5 稍微早于草地返青期(早约 20 d)。同时,逐像元分析草地返青期与 5℃ 生长季始期的时间变化关系(图 6),二者也并未表现

出大面积的显著相关性,仅 4.26% 的区域呈现显著负相关和 3.22% 的区域呈现显著正相关($p < 0.05$),整

体上中东部的高原亚寒带湿润和半湿润区以正相关居多,在西部高原亚寒带半干旱区以负相关居多。

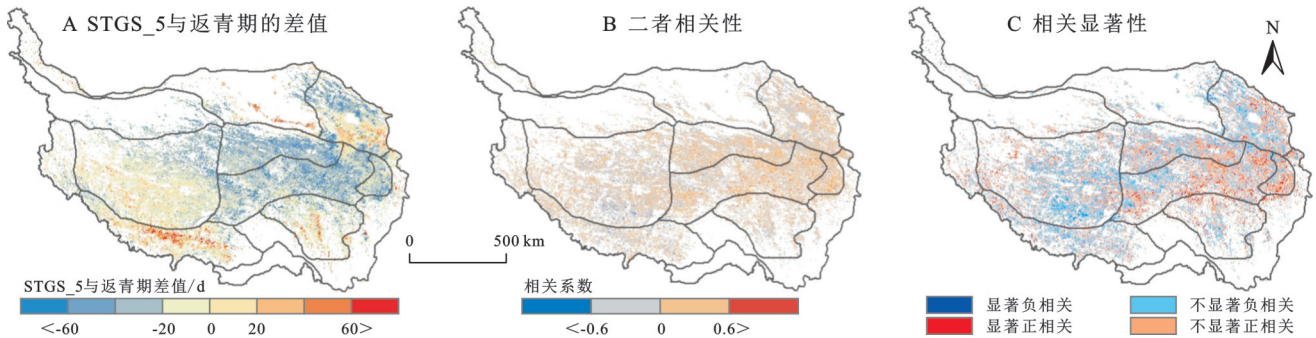


图 6 青藏高原草地返青期与 STGS_5 的关系

Fig. 6 Relationship between start of growing season in grasslands and STGS_5 on Qinghai-Xizang Plateau

3 讨论

大部分青藏高原草地返青期存在明显的提前趋势,这与前人的研究结果一致^[2-3]。本研究结果同时表明在青藏高原 5℃ 的热生长季始期与积雪消融期和草地返青期并不完全对应。从 2001—2018 年青藏高原草地物候期前后平均最低气温(图 7)来看,果洛那曲高山谷地高原亚寒带半湿润区(HIB)及青南高原亚寒带半干旱区(HIC1)的返青期前 5 d 最低气温较低,说明该高寒区域内 5℃ 的热生长季始期滞后于返青期;青藏高原草地东部地区的积雪消融期后 5 d 平均最低气温为 4~5℃,说明 0℃ 的热生长季始期发生时间早于消融期,这可能由于温带湿润地区存在倒春寒降雪的影响^[22]。

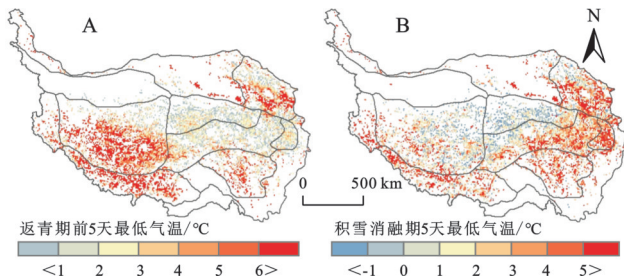


图 7 2001—2018 年青藏高原草地物候期前后平均最低气温

Fig. 7 Average minimum temperature before and after grassland phenological period on Qinghai-Xizang Plateau (2001—2018)

其中,5℃ 的热生长季始期总体呈现由南到北逐渐推迟的趋势,同时在北部柴达木盆地等低海拔区域较早,受温度分布影响同时兼顾纬度地带性与海拔地带性,这与 Zhu 等的研究结果一致^[26]。积雪消融期在高海拔山区普遍较晚,在西部和北部干旱区半干旱区降水较少积雪消融期较早^[8]。尽管 STGS_5 与草地返青期总体发生时间较为接近,但返青期主要受气候干湿分布影响呈现由东向西向逐渐推迟的趋势,因此与具有强纬度地带性的 STGS_5 在空间上

也不具有一致性。另外,气温作为主要的环境因子驱动水文和植被春季物候变化,但是在青藏高原降水变化对二者影响也不容忽视^[5]。例如,在干旱区降水的影响可能更强烈于温度,所以温度阈值的热生长季始期并没有与草地返青变化保持较高的相关性;同时,当冬季降雪增多时积雪消融期也会推迟^[27-28]。本研究还发现在高原半干旱的草原区积雪消融期越晚越有利于当地植被返青期提前。因此在后续的研究中还需着重考虑降水对草地返青期的影响,特别是积雪在干旱区的影响机制。

气候变化下物候变化会对群落结构和生态系统功能产生强烈影响,此外,草地退化与物候变化存在一定的关系,在草地退化过程中返青期提前,祁连山区草地返青期受人类活动影响较大,草地生态系统稳定可以减轻气候变化对植被返青期的影响^[29-30]。当然本研究还存在一定不确定性,因为本研究提取的积雪消融期和草地返青期的空间分辨率分别为 500 m 和 250 m,而所使用的温度数据空间分辨率为 0.1°,尽管本研究为保持数据一致性将其重采样至 250 m,但后者在刻画局部地形对温度分异的影响能力有限,这种局部海拔差异引起的积雪消融和草地植被变化可能被忽视。因此后续如果具有更高空间分辨率的温度数据发布将有利于本研究发现更有意义的结果。

4 结论

(1) 青藏高原草地主要分布在高原亚寒带和北部祁连青东高山盆地高原温带地区,其返青期空间分布随着气候干湿分布呈现从东向西逐渐推迟趋势;STGS_5 空间分布整体上从南到北逐渐推迟,同时受海拔影响,在北部的柴达木盆地和祁连青东高山盆地等低海拔区域以及西南雅鲁藏布江河谷地带 STGS_5 明显较早;积雪消融期空间分布受海拔影响在高山地区积雪消融期普遍较晚,随着海拔的下降积雪消融期

逐渐提前,在西部和北部干旱及半干旱地区因降水少消融期明显较早(20~60 d)。高寒草甸区的返青期及STGS_5早于高寒草原区的返青期及STGS_5。

(2)近年来青藏高原草地返青期主要呈现提前趋势,整体提前速率为2.1 d/10 a($p < 0.05$);高寒草甸积雪消融期未表现出显著提前的趋势,而高寒草原区积雪消融期的提前趋势为3.8 d/10 a($p < 0.05$);在高原亚寒带STGS_5存在显著的提前趋势,但返青期在东部湿润区表现出提前,而在干旱区则表现出推迟趋势。

(3)青藏高原草地区气象、水文和植被春季物候之间的关系并不明显,后者的变化可能受降水和温度同时控制;特别是在高原半干旱的草原区积雪消融期与草地返青期具有显著的负相关,意味着消融期越晚越有利于当地植被返青期提前。

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