



Temporal Dynamics of Aboveground Net Primary Productivity and Its Response to Climatic Variability in Yibin

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To cite this article:Jiao Cuicui, Yi Xiaobo, Wei Ling, Wen Ting. Temporal Dynamics of Aboveground Net Primary Productivity and Its Response to Climatic Variability in Yibin. *Asia-Pacific Journal of Earth Sciences*. Vol. 2, No. 2, 2020, pp. 7-14.**Received:** October 11, 2020; **Accepted:** October 26, 2020; **Published:** November 4, 2020

Abstract: Exploring temporal dynamics in aboveground net primary productivity (ANPP) and their correlations to climatic variables in grasslands is significant to sustainable development of animal husbandry and ensuring food security and ecological security. Studies on the Inner Mongolian temperate grasslands and the Tibetan Plateau alpine grasslands have been widely reported. However, few researches on subtropical grasslands were reported in the past. It is still unclear how subtropical grasslands response to climate changes. In this study, we discussed the temporal dynamics in ANPP of grasslands in Yibin during 2000-2015 using simple and piecewise linear regressions. Correlations between ANPP and climatic variables were then analyzed using the partial correlation analysis. Our analysis indicated that (1) the multiyear average ANPP was recorded as $129.91 \text{ g C m}^{-2} \text{ yr}^{-1}$ in grasslands in Yibin from 2000 -2015. The multiyear average ANPP was $130.48 \text{ g C m}^{-2} \text{ yr}^{-1}$ in temperate steppes and was $116.34 \text{ g C m}^{-2} \text{ yr}^{-1}$ in tropical herbosas, respectively. (2) ANPP exhibited an obvious increasing trend during 2000-2015. However, the increasing trend did not persist. ANPP trends significantly changed in 2007. (3) Temporal variations of ANPP were affected by temperature and precipitation together. Temperature and precipitation all had positive effect on ANPP variations. Temperature performed better than precipitation in explaining ANPP variations in grasslands in Yibin. Our research results were important for understanding mechanisms of ANPP response to climate changes in subtropical grasslands.

Keywords: Grasslands in Yibin, Aboveground Net Primary Productivity (ANPP), Temporal Dynamics, Remote Sensing

宜宾市草地生产力的年际变异及其与气候因素之间的关系

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摘要: 探讨草地生态系统的年际变异规律及其气候影响因素对畜牧业的可持续发展和粮食生态安全的保障具有重要的作用。过去对草地生态系统的研究多关注于内蒙古温带和青藏高原高寒草地生态系统, 对亚热带草地生态系统的研究还鲜有报道。本研究以宜宾市草地生态系统为研究对象, 借助长时间序列(2000-2015年)的遥感和气象数据, 运用简单线性和分段线性回归方法对地上净初级生产力(Aboveground Net Primary Productivity, ANPP)在过去十几年的动力学变化规律进行了分析, 运用偏相关分析探讨了气候因素对其变化的影响作用。分析结果表明: (1) 宜宾市草地ANPP在2000-2015年期间的平均值为 $129.91 \text{ g C m}^{-2} \text{ yr}^{-1}$, 其温性草原和热性草丛的ANPP分别为 $130.48 \text{ g C m}^{-2} \text{ yr}^{-1}$ 和 $116.34 \text{ g C m}^{-2} \text{ yr}^{-1}$

2000-2015年划分为2个不同的时期，ANPP在2个时期的变 化规律分别为“增加-减小”。ANPP在2000-2007年和

2007-2015年2个时期的变化速率为 $-2.37 \text{ g C m}^{-2} \text{ yr}^{-1}$ ($p<0.05$) 和 $5.90 \text{ g C m}^{-2} \text{ yr}^{-1}$ ($p<0.05$)。

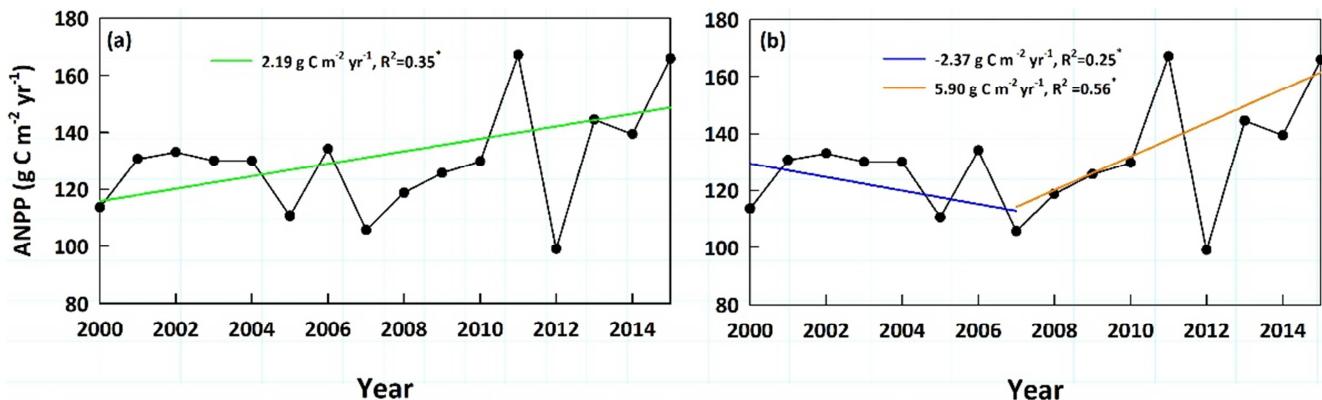


图3 2000–2015年期间宜宾市的ANPP及其变化规律。

(a) ANPP在2000-2015年整个时期的变化趋势：线性变化趋势（绿色线条）；(b) ANPP在不同时期的线性变化趋势：蓝色线条代表ANPP在2000-2007年期间的变化趋势；橙黄色线条代表ANPP在2007-2015年期间的变化趋势。*表示线性回归在 $p<0.05$ 的水平显著。ANPP表示宜宾市草地地上净初级生产力的区域平均值。

宜宾市的ANPP在过去16年整体上呈显著增加的变化趋势（图3a），与全球、北半球植被[38]和欧亚大陆草原植被[19]生产力的变化趋势相一致。宜宾市的ANPP在过去16年期间随时间的变化趋势并不是持续的，在2007年发生显著的转折（图3b），这与过去对蒙古高原[39]和蒙古国[40]草地植被绿度变化趋势的研究中得出的结论类似。全球[41]、中亚地区[42-43]、欧亚大陆地区[44]、北美洲西南地区[45]以及阿根廷地区[46]植被绿度在过去也有类似的变化规律。

3.2. 气象因素与ANPP之间的关系

草地生态系统ANPP的动态变化通常由当地降水、温度及辐射等气象因素的变化直接引起[12, 17, 22, 47, 48]。为了细致地刻画气候变化对ANPP动态变化的影响，本研究分别计算了ANPP与降水和温度之间的偏相关系数（图4）。从分析的结果可以看出，ANPP的年际变异与年总降水量（图4a）和年平均温度（图4b）之间都是呈显著正相

关系，说明在宜宾市温度和降水对草地ANPP都是起到正的促进作用，并且温度对ANPP变异的解释能力要大于降水。

宜宾市草地ANPP的年际变化是由温度和降水的变化共同决定的，这与过去的研究结论不同。过去对温带草地生态系统的研究表明，草地ANPP的变化主要是由降水的变化控制的[39, 40, 49, 50]，主要因为温带草地生态系统主要是位于干旱-半干旱气候区，水分是草地植被生长的主要限制条件[40, 51]。针对高寒草地生态系统的研究表明，草地生态系统的ANPP主要是由温度决定的，因为在高寒地区低温是限制植被生长的主要条件[16, 22]。宜宾市的草地生态系统所处的气候带与过去多关注的内蒙古温带草原和青藏高原高寒草原都不同。宜宾市的草地生态系统位于亚热带湿润季风气候，具有气候温和、热量丰足、雨量充沛、光照适宜等特点，气候呈暖湿型，因此温度和降水对ANPP的变化都是正的促进作用。

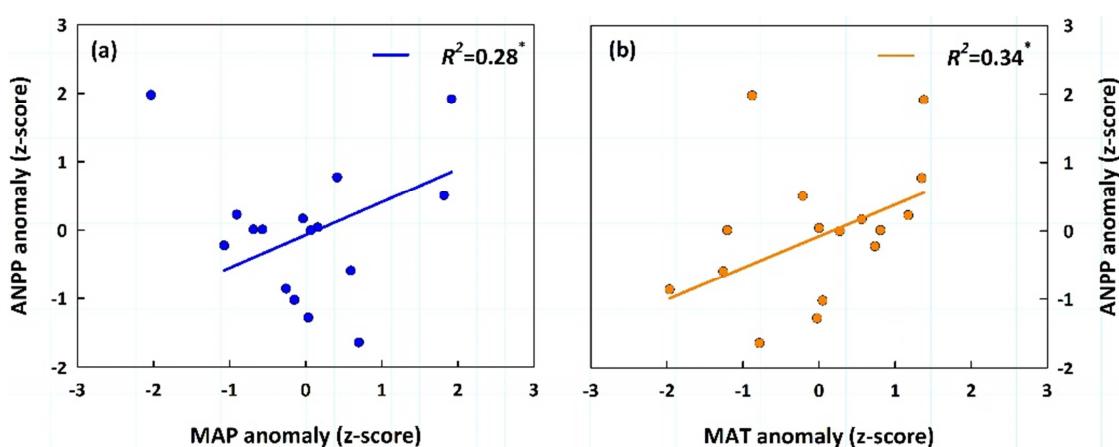


图4 2000-2015年期间宜宾市草地ANPP的变异与年总降水量(a)和年平均温度(b)之间的相关关系。

ANPP anomaly (z-score), MAP anomaly (z-score) 和 MAT anomaly (z-score) 分别代表地上净初级生产力、年总降水量和年均温度经过数据均一化处理之后的值。

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