研究短论

全新世中国陆地生态系统碳储量变化的估算

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摘要 利用重建的中国全新世植被图和现代植被碳密度资料,初步估算了全新世期间中国及其分区每2 ka陆 地生态系统碳储量的变化情况。结果表明:近10 ka期间,中国陆地生态系统碳储量在6 ka BP前后达到最大,此 后开始降低,尤其是近2 ka降幅明显。新石器时期,特别是农业文明开始以后,人类活动对陆地植被的持续干预 可能是造成陆地生态系统碳储量长期减少的主要原因。

全新世 碳密度 碳储量 中国

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Changes in Terrestrial Carbon Storage over China During the Holocene

Abstract Using the paleo-vegetation maps previously reconstructed by using pollen data and the ▶本文作者相关文章 modern carbon density data, the changes in terrestrial carbon storages in the Holocene period in mainland China were analyzed. The results indicate that the terrestrial carbon storage in the countr y generally increased from 10 to 6 ka BP, and 6 ka BP witnessed the maximum carbon storage in • the time period analyzed. Since that time, the terrestrial carbon storage has consistently decrease d. The most rapid drop occurred during the last 2 ka. This change could be attributed to the huma n activities since the Neolithic Age.

Key words Holocene Carbon density Carbon storage China

DOI

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