A Big Earth Data Platform for Three Poles

**Cultivation Characteristics of Naked Barley and Genetic Population of Wheat and Semi-wild Wheat in Tibet (1973-1976)**

1、Description

Naked barley, called highland barley in Tibet, is the main crop of the Tibetan plateau and the main food of the Tibetan people. It has a long planting history, the largest planting area, the widest distribution and the highest planting ceiling. As for the autonomous region, the annual sown area and total grain output account for more than half of the total sown area and total grain output. In river valleys below 4,200 meters, they account for 30-50% of the area sown to local crops. In the alpine farming area of 4,200-4,500 meters above sea level, it accounts for 70-90% of the planting area of local crops. Naked barley is almost the only crop at agricultural sites above 4,500 meters. Tibetan bare barley has strong cold and drought resistance and ADAPTS to the plateau climate conditions. It is distributed in the vast agricultural areas and farming-pastoral interlacing areas from more than 1,000 meters to 4,500 meters above sea level. At present, the upper limit of planting reaches 4750 meters, which is the highest limit of crop distribution in Tibet. In 1974, a comprehensive scientific expedition to the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau entered Tibet from Sichuan province and carried out investigations along the route. During a survey of wild barley in Jitang district, Chaya County, Qamdo region, Tibetan members provided information about semi-wild wheat, which is similar to wheat in morphology but has broken cob at maturity, and is generally mixed with highland barley and wheat fields as a field weed. Plant specimens and seeds were collected. When the expedition team arrived at the Institute of Agricultural Science and Technology of Tibet Autonomous Region, they learned that comrades Cheng Tianqing and Dong Yuao had collected a kind of wheat with broken cob at maturity in SAN 'an Qu Lin, Longzi County, Shannan Prefecture in 1962, which belonged to the same type as the materials we had collected in other areas of Tibet. Later, in the Xigaze regional agricultural research institute, Comrade Tan Changhua said that he had also seen this kind of wheat when the cob broke at maturity in Renbu County. In addition to the above areas, this wild wheat was also found near Jiacha county, Gongga County and Longzi County in Shannan during this year's investigation. Currently known distribution areas include lancang River basin, Yarlung Zangbo River basin and Longzi River basin.

2、Keywords

Theme：Biological Resources,Agricultural Resources  
Discipline：Human-nature Relationship  
Places：Tibetan Plateau  
Time：1973-1976

3、Data details

1.Scale：None

2.Projection：

3.Filesize：0.07MB

4.Data format：None

4、Space scope

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| - | north：26.48 | - |
| west：78.4 | - | east：99.1 |
| - | south：26.83 | - |

5、Time frame:None--None

6、Reference method

References to data:

LU Jimei . Cultivation Characteristics of Naked Barley and Genetic Population of Wheat and Semi-wild Wheat in Tibet (1973-1976). A Big Earth Data Platform for Three Poles, doi:10.11888/HumanNat.tpdc.2725552022

References to articles:

中国科学院青藏高原综合科学考察队. (1984). 青藏高原科学考察丛书 西藏作物. 北京, 科学出版社.

7、Supporting project information

8、Data resource provider

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