A Big Earth Data Platform for Three Poles

**Great achievements of vertebrate paleontology of Tibetan Plateau (2016-2017)**

1、Description

This data set comprises several great achievements of vertebrate paleontology of Tibetan Plateau in the Recent three years. Wang et al. (2016) reported Protovis himalayensis gen. et sp. nov., suggest that the Tibetan Plateau, possibly including Tianshan-Altai, represents the ancestral home range(s) of mountain sheep and that these basal stocks were the ultimate source of all extant species. Li et al. (2017) reported two new hamster species: Nannocricetus qiui and Aepyocricetus liui, indicated that the dispersal of these hamsters into the high-elevation portions of Tibet during the early Pliocene contrasts with the hypothesized biogeographic shift of several large mammal lineages out of Tibet. Wu et al. (2017) reported Eoanabas thibetana gen. et sp. nov., suggests an elevation of North Tibet in late Oligocene was ca. 1,000 m, conﬂict with conclusions of a high and dry Tibet claimed by some recent and inﬂuential palaeoaltimetry studies. The data is from pictures of materials of research achievement above. These lead research on Tibetan Plateau to some new ways.

2、Keywords

Theme：Biological Resources,Vertebrate
Discipline：Human-nature Relationship
Places：Tibetan Plateau
Time：2016-2017

3、Data details

1.Scale：None

2.Projection：None

3.Filesize：1.75MB

4.Data format：None

4、Space scope

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| - | north：40.0 | - |
| west：74.0 | - | east：104.0 |
| - | south：25.0 | - |

5、Time frame:2016-01-06 08:00:00+00:00--2018-01-05 08:00:00+00:00

6、Reference method

References to data:

WU Feixiang . Great achievements of vertebrate paleontology of Tibetan Plateau (2016-2017). A Big Earth Data Platform for Three Poles, doi:10.11888/Paleoenv.tpdc.2703682019

References to articles:

Wang, X., Li, Q., & Takeuchi, G. T. (2016). Out of Tibet: an early sheep from the Pliocene of Tibet, Protovis himalayensis, gen. et sp. nov. (Bovidae, Caprini), and origin of Ice Age mountain sheep. Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology, 36(5), e1169190.

Wu F., Miao D., Chang M., Shi, G., & Wang, N. (2017). Fossil climbing perch and associated plant megafossils indicate a warm and wet central Tibet during the late Oligocene. Scientific Reports, 7(1), 878. DOI:10.1038/s41598-017-00928-9

Li, Q., Stidham, T. A., Ni, X. J., & Li, L. Z. (2017). Two new Pliocene hamsters (Cricetidae, Rodentia) from southwestern Tibet (China), and their implications for rodent dispersal ‘into Tibet'. Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology, 37(6), e1403443.

7、Supporting project information

Pan-Third Pole Environment Study for a Green Silk Road-A CAS Strategic Priority A Program

8、Data resource provider

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