



Advances in the Variability of Vegetation in the Tibetan Plateau and its Relation to Climate Based on Remote Sensing

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The trend of climate change can be reflected by the dynamic monitoring of vegetation to a certain degree due to vegetation's inter-annual variability and seasonal change. Remote sensing data is observed daily, for a long time and on a large scale, so it can be used to monitor vegetation in time. Much work has been done about the variation of vegetation and its relationship with climate change based on remote sensing data with the accumulating of satellite data. Firstly, the remote sensing data and meteorology data which were used in the studies are classified, then the research methods and results are summarized. The conclusion is that the vegetation in the Tibetan plateau has increased overall, although it has decreased in some places. And the fact that temperature and precipitation are the two most important climate factors is also found. Finally, the future work prospect to integrate climate model with remote sensing data is given.