



Frozen ground temperature trends associated with climate change in the Tibetan Plateau Three River Source Region from 1980 to 2014

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ABSTRACT: Long-term (1981–2014) trends in soil temperatures at depths ranging from 0–320 cm were used to examine relationships between regional climate change and soil temperatures in the Three River Source Region (TRSR) of the Tibetan Plateau (TP). Air temperature, precipitation, maximum depth of frozen ground and maximum snow depth were also analysed for trends and for correlations with soil temperatures. A significant warming trend was evident in the TRSR during the 35 yr analysed. Significant soil warming was detected, at rates of 0.706°C decade⁻¹ for surface soils (0 cm), 0.477°C decade⁻¹ for shallow layer soils (5–20 cm) and 0.417°C decade⁻¹ for deep layer soils (40–320 cm). There was a clear effect of air temperature on soil temperature, as seen from the concurrent significant increases in air and soil temperature trends and the strong correlation between them. The relationship between precipitation and soil temperatures was complicated. Higher levels of precipitation on the ground also resulted in higher soil temperatures during the summer in the frozen soil, while the process of freezing and thawing had an inhibitory effect on the soil temperature increase. The warming trends in soil temperature are expected to continue with the degradation of frozen soil in the TRSR.

KEY WORDS: Soil temperature trends · Frozen ground · Air temperature · Three River Source Region · Tibetan Plateau

1. INTRODUCTION

The important modulating role played by frozen ground on the land surface is strongly affected by climate. Observations and simulations have indicated that the frozen ground conditions of the earth are currently experiencing rapid changes in response to global warming associated with climate change—particularly in the Tibetan Plateau (TP), a region that encompasses extensive areas of permafrost and seasonal frozen ground. Due to its unique geographical location and high altitude, the frozen ground on the TP differs from that of other high latitude regions.

The frozen ground of TP is relatively warm and thin compared with high latitude frozen ground in both North America and Russia, and thus is more sensitive to climate changes and surface conditions (Cheng 1998). Therefore, more reliable evidence and rapid changes can be anticipated in these regions in response to climate change (Cheng & Jin 2013). Meteorological observatories have demonstrated that the TP has experienced statistically significant warming since the mid-1950s, especially during the winter (Liu & Chen 2000). Areas of permafrost and seasonally frozen ground have decreased (Lawrence et al. 2012, Ran et al. 2012, Cheng & Jin 2013, Guo &

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Wang 2013), the active layer has become much thicker, and the landscape over the TP has changed (Xue et al. 2009, Wu et al. 2012). From model simulations in the Coupled Model Intercomparison Project Phase 5 (CMIP5), the TP appears more sensitive and susceptible to climate change than other Chinese areas in future emission scenarios (You et al. 2014). A climate model has also demonstrated that air temperatures will rise, leading to a reduction in ice and frost over the TP in the next 35 yr (Zhu et al. 2013). This deterioration of frozen ground may influence the energy and hydrological cycles of the TP, ultimately leading to further climate change (Chen et al. 2014).

A noteworthy feature of the TP frozen ground is that its temperature has continually risen over the past several decades. Based on monitoring data from 27 sites collected from 2006–2010, the mean rate of temperature increase of the permafrost at a depth of 6.0 m was $0.2^{\circ}\text{C decade}^{-1}$ (Wu et al. 2012). According to remote sensing data, surface soil temperatures have increased at an average rate of $0.6^{\circ}\text{C decade}^{-1}$ (Xue et al. 2009), and from borehole investigations, the temperature of the supra permafrost water has increased by $0.5\text{--}0.7^{\circ}\text{C}$ between 1980 and 2005 in the Yellow River source region (Jin et al. 2009). Increases in soil temperature as a result of a warmer climate will have profound effects on surface and subsurface hydrologic conditions, thawing permafrost in high latitudes and at high altitudes, accelerating the decomposition of organic carbon in the soil, increasing the release of CO_2 from the soil to the atmosphere and altering terrestrial ecosystems, thereby creating a positive feedback loop leading to further climate change (Nelson 2003, Davidson & Janssens 2006, Kurylyk et al. 2014). Therefore, analysing the variability and trends in long-term soil temperatures at various depths may contribute to our understanding of the consequences of a warmer climate on surface energy processes and regional environmental and climatic conditions (Hu & Feng 2003, Qian et al. 2011, Alamusa et al. 2014, Bai et al. 2014, Yeşilirmak 2014).

The Three River Source Region (TRSR), located in the northeastern TP, is an area in which China's 2 longest rivers (the Yangtze and Yellow) and a transnational river (the Mekong River; called Lancang in China) originate. This region has been given the name 'Chinese water tower', and is a mosaic transition zone of seasonal frozen ground and areas of discontinuous and continuous permafrost. In recent years, the trends in many climate parameters, including temperature, rainfall, evaporation, relative humidity and wind speed have been studied in the

TRSR because this region is particularly sensitive to the impacts of climate change (You et al. 2008, 2014, 2015, Yi et al. 2011, Guo & Wang 2012, Xu et al. 2012, Liang et al. 2013). Meteorological data has demonstrated that air temperatures in the TRSR have been rising at an average rate of $0.32^{\circ}\text{C decade}^{-1}$ for the past half century (Yi et al. 2011, Liang et al. 2013). The annual number of warm days and nights increased from 1961–2005 (You et al. 2008), and these warming trends have caused an increase in the number of permafrost thawing days and a thickening of the permafrost active layer (Xue et al. 2009). Data from boreholes indicates that the lower limit of the permafrost has risen by 50–80 m, and that the average maximum depth of frost penetration has decreased by 0.1–0.2 m in the Yellow River source region since 1980 (Jin et al. 2009). Some permafrost has already disappeared, which has resulted in the disappearance of, or a lowering of the level of groundwater in the seasonal thawing layer. According to data collected at the Maduo weather station, seasonal frozen ground depths have decreased by 0.2 m since the 1980s (Jin et al. 2009).

Taken together, the research mentioned above has enhanced our understanding of the local frozen ground response to climate change in the TRSR. However, there are limitations to these studies, in that they focus only on local effects and use short-term datasets. In order to achieve a more complete understanding, it is necessary to examine temporal and spatial changes in frozen ground relative to present conditions in the TRSR. In this paper, we analysed trends in the seasonal and annual means of soil temperatures from 1980–2014, using data collected at 9 meteorological stations across the TRSR at depths of 0, 5, 10, 20, 40, 80, 160 and 320 cm, and examined their relationships to air temperature, precipitation, maximum depth of frozen ground and maximum snow depth.

2. STUDY REGION AND DATA

The TRSR, located in the interior of the TP, China, contains the headwaters of the Yellow, Yangtze and Mekong Rivers (Fig. 1). It covers an area of $3.258 \times 10^5 \text{ km}^2$ with an average elevation of 4483 m above mean sea level (AMSL; range: 3217–6575 m AMSL). It is located in the sub-frigid zone of the TP, with annual air temperatures ranging between 4.2 and -5.4°C (Zheng et al. 2010, Xu et al. 2012). Climate regionalization within the TP is characterized by humid, sub-humid and semi-arid zones (Zheng et al.

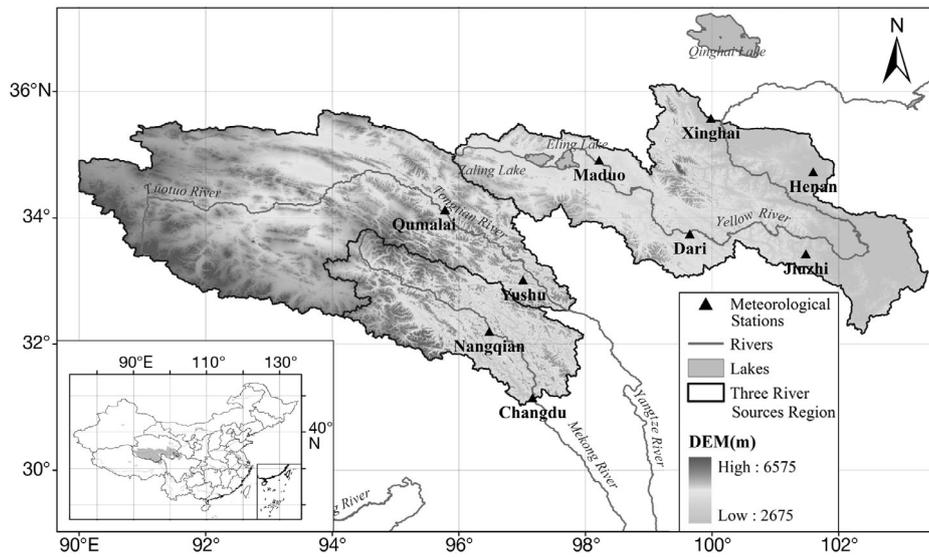


Fig. 1. Study area and locations of the meteorological stations (\blacktriangle) used to collect climate data from 1980–2014 in the Three River Source Region (TRSR) of the Tibetan Plateau, China (inset)

2010). Precipitation varies, with annual accumulations ranging from 649 mm in the eastern part of the region (Ruergai meteorological station) to 299 mm in the western precipitation occurs during the rainy season (May–September).

The data analysed in this study included surface (0 cm), shallow layer (depths of 5, 10, 15 and 20 cm) and deep layer (depths of 40, 80, 160 and 320 cm) soil temperatures collected from 9 meteorological stations operated by the China Meteorological Data Sharing Service System. In addition, data on air temperature, precipitation, maximum depth of frozen ground and maximum depth of snow were also included in this study. Soil temperature monitoring was conducted each day by trained professional meteorological technicians at all stations. The temperatures at depths of 0, 5, 10, 15, 20 and 40 cm were measured 4 times d^{-1} (02:00, 08:00, 14:00, and 20:00 h Beijing Time) and av-

eraged as a daily mean; temperatures at depths of 80, 160 and 320 cm were measured once d^{-1} (14:00 h Beijing Time) (CMA 2003). Surface and shallow layer soil temperatures were measured in bare soil with no overlying vegetation, whereas deep layer soil temperatures were measured in natural vegetation (CMA 2003). The depth of the frozen ground was observed once d^{-1} (08:00 h Beijing Time) by frozen soil apparatus when ground surface temperature was below 0°C (CMA 2003). All data were collected monthly at each station for 35 yr (from 1980–2014); the monthly data were then used to create seasonal and annual time series. Seasons were defined as follows: spring = March, April and May; summer = June, July and August; autumn = September, October and November; and winter = December, January and February. A list of the stations and their associated information is provided in Table 1; their locations are shown on Fig. 1.

Table 1. Details of the meteorological stations used to collect climate data from 1980–2014; height: m above mean sea level; ST: soil temperature

Station name	Station number	Latitude ($^{\circ}\text{N}$)	Longitude ($^{\circ}\text{E}$)	Height (m)	Data period for 0 cm ST	Data period for shallow ST	Data period for deep ST
Yellow River							
Xinghai	52 943	35 $^{\circ}$ 35'	99 $^{\circ}$ 59'	3323	1980–2014	1980–2014	none
Henan	56 065	34 $^{\circ}$ 44'	101 $^{\circ}$ 36'	3500	1980–2014	1980–2014	1981–2014
Jiuze	56 067	33 $^{\circ}$ 26'	101 $^{\circ}$ 29'	3629	1980–2014	1980–2014	1980–2014
Dari	56 046	33 $^{\circ}$ 45'	99 $^{\circ}$ 39'	3968	1980–2014	1980–2014	1980–2014
Maduo	56 033	34 $^{\circ}$ 55'	98 $^{\circ}$ 13'	4272	1980–2014	1980–2014	1980–2014
Yangtze River							
Qumalai	56 021	34 $^{\circ}$ 08'	95 $^{\circ}$ 47'	4175	1980–2014	1980–2014	1982–2014
Yushu	56 029	33 $^{\circ}$ 01'	97 $^{\circ}$ 01'	3681	1980–2014	1980–2014	none
Mekong River							
Nangqian	56 125	32 $^{\circ}$ 12'	96 $^{\circ}$ 29'	3644	1980–2014	1980–2014	none
Changdu	56 137	31 $^{\circ}$ 09'	97 $^{\circ}$ 10'	3306	1980–2014	1980–2014	1980–2014

3. METHODS

For this study, 2 non-parametric methods, the modified Mann-Kendall trend (MMK) test (Mann 1945, Kendall 1955, Hamed & Rao 1998) and Sen's slope estimator (Sen 1968), were used in Matlab (MathWorks) to detect trends in soil temperatures and other meteorological variables. These methods used have been widely used to quantify the significance of trends in hydro-meteorological time series (Gocic & Trajkovic 2013). Correlation analysis was used to identify relationships between soil temperature variability and other climate variables at the same locations, which is a commonly used method of statistical diagnosis in modern climatic analysis studies (Wei 2007).

3.1 Modified Mann-Kendall trend test

The MMK (Mann 1945, Kendall 1955, Hamed & Rao 1998) test statistic (S) was calculated as:

$$S = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=i+1}^n \text{sgn}(x_j - x_i) \quad (1)$$

where n is the number of data points, x_i and x_j are the data values in time series i and j ($j > i$), respectively and $\text{sgn}(x_j - x_i)$ is:

$$\text{sgn}(x_j - x_i) = \begin{cases} +1, & \text{if } x_j - x_i > 0 \\ 0, & \text{if } x_j - x_i = 0 \\ -1, & \text{if } x_j - x_i < 0 \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

The variance was computed as:

$$\text{Var}(S) = \frac{n(n-1)(2n+5) - \sum_{i=1}^m t_i(t_i-1)(2t_i+5)}{18} \quad (3)$$

where n is the number of data points, m is the number of tied groups and t_i denotes the number of ties of extent i . A tied group is a set of sample data having the same value. The null hypothesis in the Mann-Kendall test is that the data are independent and randomly ordered. However, the existence of positive autocorrelation in the data increases the probability of detecting trends when none actually exist, and vice versa (Hamed & Rao 1998). In order to remove the effects of autocorrelation for the data, we amended the modified variance, $\text{Var}^*(S)$, as follows:

$$\beta = \text{median} \frac{x_j - x_i}{j - i} \quad (1 \leq i < j \leq n) \quad (4)$$

where β is the trend estimator based on the sequence rank. The stable sequence corresponding

with the original, which eliminated the trend $\{y_i\}_{i=1}^n$, is represented as:

$$y_i = x_i - \beta \times i \quad (5)$$

$$r(i) = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n-i} (R_k - R)(R_{k+i} - R)}{\sum_{k=1}^n (R_k - R)^2} \quad (6)$$

where $r(i)$ is the autocorrelation function of the ranks of the observations, R_i is the rank of y_i , and R is the mean rank order of y_i . Using:

$$\eta = 1 + \frac{2}{n(n-1)(n-2)} \times \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (n-i)(n-i-1)(n-i-2)r(i) \quad (7)$$

where η represents a correction due to the autocorrelation in the data, we can calculate:

$$\text{Var}^*(S) = \eta \times \text{Var}(S) \quad (8)$$

In cases where the sample size $n > 10$, the standard normal test statistic, Z , is computed using Eq. (4):

$$Z = \begin{cases} \frac{S-1}{\sqrt{\text{Var}^*(S)}}, & \text{if } S > 0 \\ 0, & \text{if } S = 0 \\ \frac{S+1}{\sqrt{\text{Var}^*(S)}}, & \text{if } S < 0 \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

Positive values of Z indicate increasing trends while negative values show decreasing trends.

Testing trends is done at a specific significance level. When $|Z| > Z_{1-\alpha/2}$, the null hypothesis is rejected and a significant trend exists in the time series. $Z_{1-\alpha/2}$ is obtained from the standard normal distribution table. In this study, significance levels of $\alpha = 0.01$ and 0.05 were used. At the 5% significance level, the null hypothesis of no trend was rejected if $|Z| > 1.96$, and at the 1% significance level if $|Z| > 2.576$.

3.2 Sen's slope estimator

Sen (Sen 1968) developed the following non-parametric procedure for estimating the slope of the trend (Q_i) in a sample of N pairs of data:

$$Q_i = \frac{x_j - x_k}{j - k} \quad \text{for } i = 1, \dots, N, \quad (10)$$

where x_j and x_k are data values at times j and k ($j > k$), respectively.

If there is only one datum in each time period, then $N = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$, where n is the number of time periods. If there are multiple observations in one or more time periods, then $N < \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$, where n is the total number of observations.

The N values of Q_i are ranked from smallest to largest and the median of the slope, or Sen's slope estimator (Q_{med}), is computed as:

$$Q_{\text{med}} = \begin{cases} Q_{[(N+1)/2]}, & \text{if } N \text{ is odd} \\ \frac{Q_{[N/2]} + Q_{[(N+2)/2]}}{2}, & \text{if } N \text{ is even} \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

The Q_{med} sign reflects data trend, while its value indicates the steepness of the trend. To determine whether the median slope is statistically different than zero, the confidence interval of Q_{med} at specific probability can be obtained. The confidence interval about the time slope (Gilbert 1987, Hollander et al. 1999) is computed as follows:

$$C_a = Z_{1-\alpha/2} \sqrt{\text{Var}^*(S)} \quad (12)$$

where $\text{Var}^*(S)$ is defined in Eq. (8), and $Z_{1-\alpha/2}$ is obtained from the standard normal distribution table. In this study, the confidence interval was computed at 2 significance levels ($\alpha = 0.01$ and 0.05).

Then, $M_1 = \frac{N - C_a}{2}$ and $M_2 = \frac{N + C_a}{2}$ are computed. The lower and upper limits of the confidence interval, Q_{min} and Q_{max} , are the M_1^{th} largest and the $(M_2 + 1)^{\text{th}}$ largest of the N ordered slope estimates (Gilbert 1987).

The slope of Q_{med} is statistically different than zero if the 2 limits (Q_{min} and Q_{max}) have similar sign.

4. SOIL TEMPERATURE CLIMATOLOGY

Changes in seasonal soil temperature cycles from 0–320 cm depth recorded at the 9 meteorological stations between 1980 and 2012 are shown in Fig. 2. The annual mean soil temperature during that period was 4.693°C. Regarding spatial distribution throughout the study region, the Madoo station recorded the lowest soil temperature (1.629°C), while the Changdu station had the highest (10.832°C). Soil temperatures are usually affected by solar radiation, air tem-

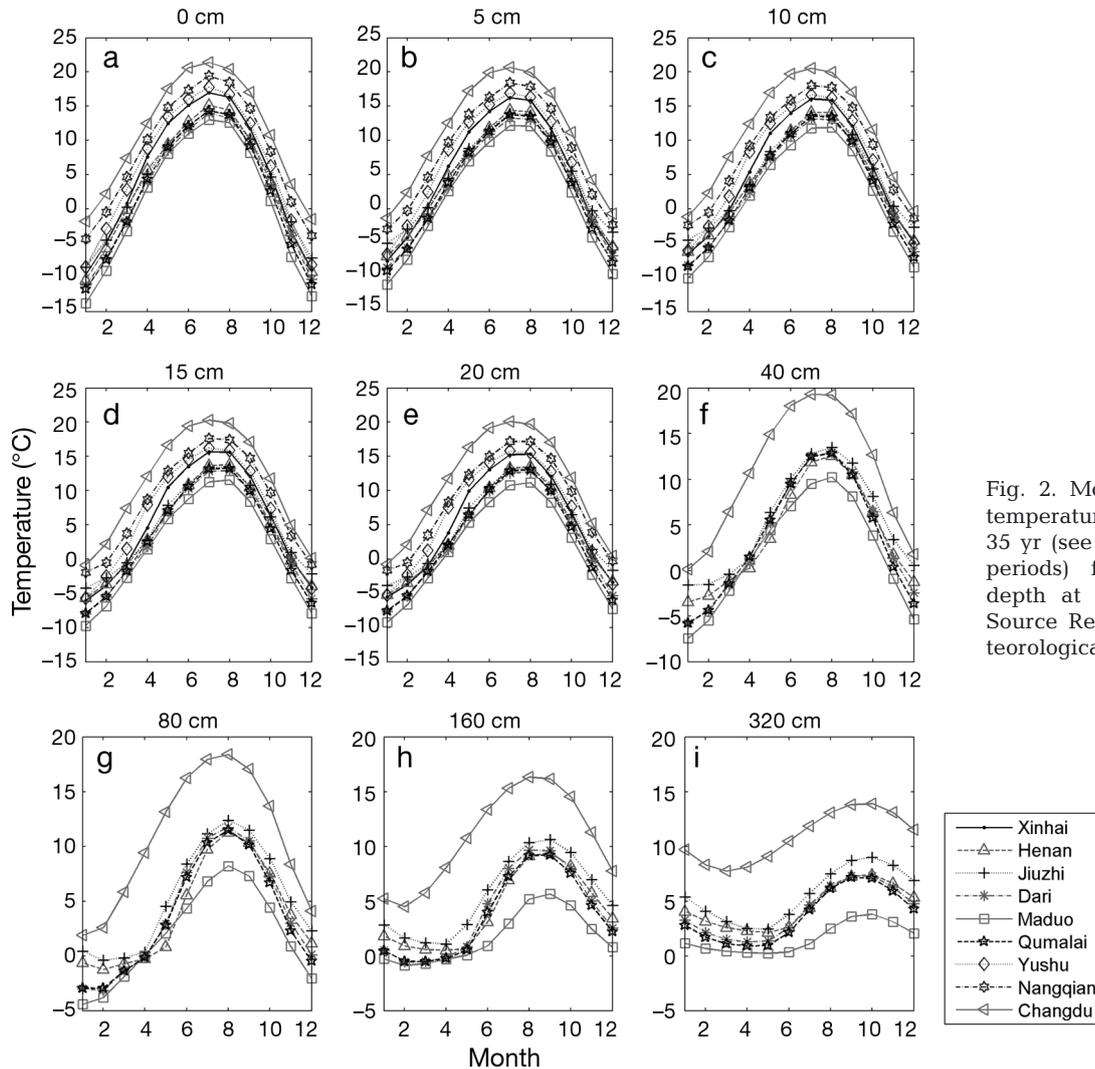


Fig. 2. Monthly mean soil temperature cycles across 35 yr (see Table 1 for data periods) from 0–320 cm depth at the Three River Source Region (TRSR) meteorological stations (see Fig. 1)

Table 2. Trends in seasonal and annual mean soil temperatures ($^{\circ}\text{C decade}^{-1}$) across 35 yr (see Table 1 for data periods) at the 9 Three River Source Region (TRSR) meteorological stations (Fig. 1) for 3 different layers (surface, shallow and deep). Z: modified Mann-Kendall test statistic; slope: Sen's slope estimator; significance levels: $*\alpha = 0.05$, $**\alpha = 0.01$

	Spring		Summer		Autumn		Winter		Annual	
	Z	Slope								
Surface (0 cm)										
Xinghai	4.460**	0.606**	2.798**	0.500**	4.162**	0.667**	3.198**	0.571**	5.568**	0.583**
Henan	4.460**	0.988**	5.015**	0.950**	4.447**	0.754**	4.276**	0.912**	5.340**	0.946**
Jiuzhi	4.192**	0.773**	4.533**	0.636**	4.035**	0.583**	4.716**	1.161**	5.368**	0.768**
Dari	3.324**	0.507**	2.330*	0.321*	2.884**	0.410**	2.969**	0.652**	3.891**	0.492**
Maduo	3.963**	0.756**	3.908**	0.584**	4.035**	0.667**	3.765**	0.778**	4.773**	0.688**
Qumalai	4.235**	0.650**	3.410**	0.500**	4.275**	0.800**	5.541**	1.222**	5.624**	0.820**
Yushu	3.352**	0.500**	2.785**	0.476**	5.085**	0.624**	4.503**	1.455**	5.724**	0.768**
Nangqian	3.750**	0.758**	3.623**	0.689**	4.221**	0.604**	5.285**	0.939**	4.830**	0.722**
Changdu	3.838**	0.521**	1.492	0.391	2.787**	0.424**	4.517**	0.902**	4.290**	0.569**
Average	3.908**	0.669**	3.282**	0.561**	3.965**	0.615**	4.255**	0.955**	5.011**	0.706**
Shallow (average of 5, 10, 15, 20 cm)										
Xinghai	2.970**	0.414**	2.694**	0.403**	3.768**	0.383**	3.419**	0.361**	4.740**	0.394**
Henan	4.115**	0.615**	4.801**	0.721**	4.029**	0.442**	2.886**	0.326**	5.177**	0.553**
Jiuzhi	4.949**	0.632**	5.321**	0.651**	4.420**	0.499**	4.514**	0.450**	5.931**	0.542**
Dari	3.657**	0.408**	3.827**	0.441**	2.581**	0.246**	3.369**	0.389**	4.457**	0.364**
Maduo	4.171**	0.525**	4.851**	0.710**	3.830**	0.449**	1.776	0.306	5.423**	0.495**
Qumalai	4.950**	0.610**	4.760**	0.612**	3.681**	0.401**	4.101**	0.557**	5.876**	0.578**
Yushu	0.910	0.119	3.745**	0.459**	4.404**	0.469**	4.753**	0.927**	5.486**	0.495**
Nangqian	3.716**	0.476**	3.954**	0.592**	3.206**	0.391**	5.323**	0.393**	4.865**	0.453**
Changdu	3.600**	0.370**	1.659	0.342	2.150*	0.332*	4.355**	0.675**	3.661**	0.423**
Average	3.671**	0.463**	3.957**	0.548**	3.563**	0.401**	3.833**	0.487**	5.068**	0.477**
Deep (average of 40, 80, 160, 320 cm)										
Henan	4.809**	0.321**	4.932**	0.793**	4.846**	0.461**	4.425**	0.277**	5.446**	0.469**
Jiuzhi	4.453**	0.424**	5.720**	0.746**	3.473**	0.314**	1.146	0.077	5.238**	0.395**
Dari	3.647**	0.310**	4.677**	0.514**	3.747**	0.312**	3.866**	0.257**	4.880**	0.346**
Maduo	6.243**	0.477**	6.031**	1.243**	5.483**	0.638**	0.261	-0.137	6.431**	0.549**
Qumalai	3.563**	0.294**	4.628**	0.593**	2.929**	0.248**	1.302	0.110	4.038**	0.320**
Changdu	2.305*	0.364*	1.898	0.444	2.824**	0.465**	3.944**	0.471**	2.706**	0.422**
Average	4.170**	0.365**	4.647**	0.722**	3.883**	0.406**	2.491*	0.176*	4.790**	0.417**

perature and terrain variables. Maduo is a northerly station, located at the maximum height AMSL of all the stations, while Changdu is an extreme southern station, at the minimum height (Table 1).

For surface (0 cm) and 5 cm soils, the minimum recorded temperature occurred in January and the maximum in July at all stations. Below the surface, the minimum and maximum temperatures occurred later than their corresponding values at the surface, with time lag increasing with depth. The minimum soil temperatures occurred in January, and the maximum in July or August at depths of 10, 15, 20 and 40 cm. The minimum temperature at 80 cm depth was recorded in January (Maduo and Changdu) or February (Henan, Jiuzhi, Dari and Qumalai), and the maximum in August. The minimum temperature at 160 cm occurred in February (Dari, Maduo and Changdu), March (Qumalai) or April (Henan and Jiuzhi), while the maximum occurred in August (Dari and Changdu) or September (Henan, Jiuzhi, Maduo

and Qumalai). The minimum temperature at 320 cm occurred in March (Changdu), April (Dari and Qumalai) or May (Henan, Jiuzhi and Maduo), and the maximum occurred in September (Dari and Qumalai) or October (Henan, Jiuzhi, Maduo and Changdu). The maximum seasonal amplitude of soil temperature (25.161°C) occurred at 0 cm, from 22.822°C (Jiuzhi) to 26.852°C (Maduo); this value decreased with increasing depth. The soil temperature seasonal amplitudes for the 4 shallow layers (5–20 cm) averaged 22.094, 21.278, 20.561 and 19.903°C , respectively, which were higher than that of the 4 deep layers (40–320 cm), at 17.548, 13.955, 9.456 and 5.633°C , respectively.

5. SOIL TEMPERATURE TRENDS

Trends in annual, seasonal and monthly mean soil temperatures at the 9 TRSR stations collected during

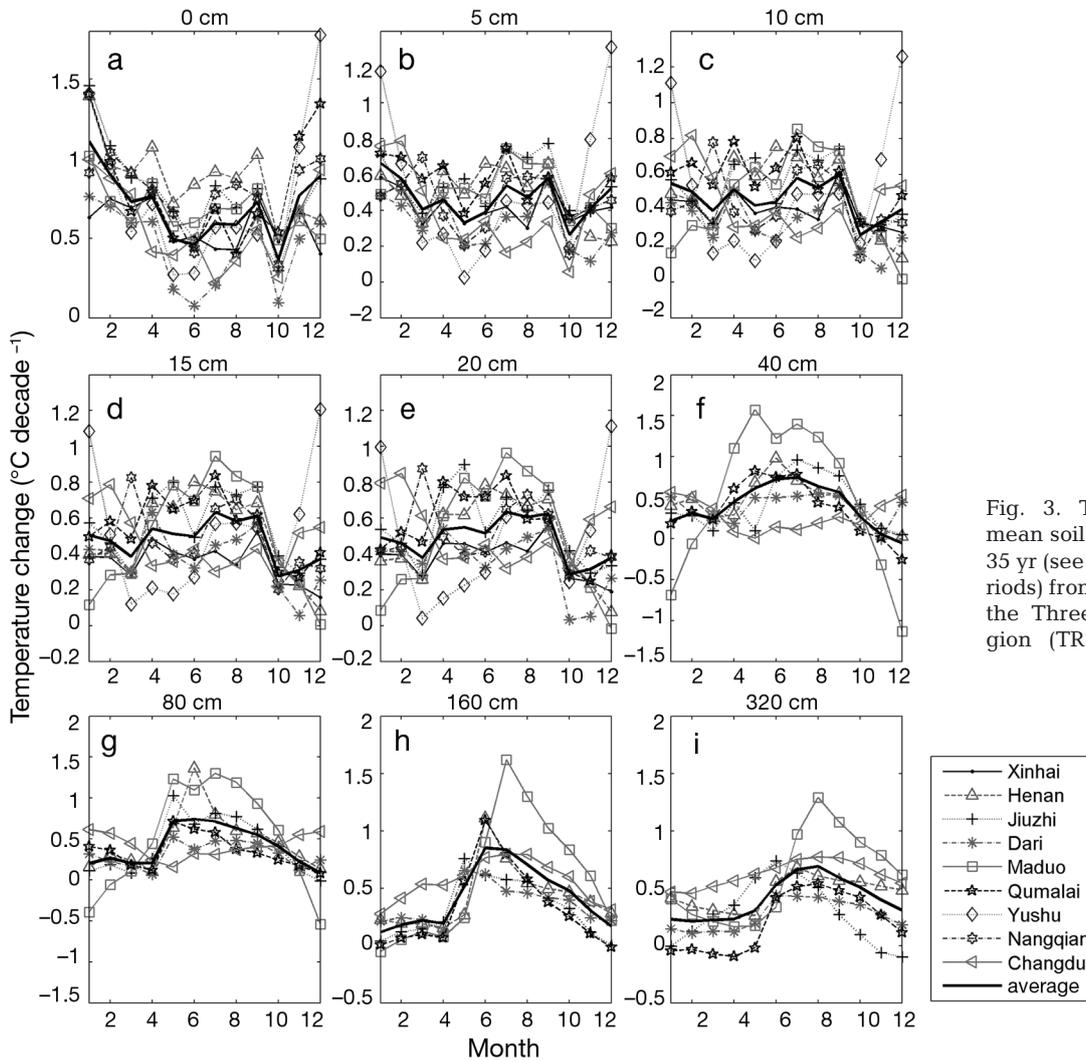


Fig. 3. Trends in monthly mean soil temperature across 35 yr (see Table 1 for data periods) from 0–320 cm depth at the Three River Source Region (TRSR) meteorological stations

1980–2014 are shown in Table 2 and Fig. 3. The spatial distributions of each layer with increasing, decreasing or no trends for the seasonal and annual data series are also presented in Figs. S1 & S2 in the Supplement at www.int-res.com/articles/suppl/c067p241_supp.pdf.

5.1 Surface soil temperature trends

Seasonal and annual mean surface soil temperatures for the entire TRSR increased significantly between 1980 and 2014 (Table 2). On an annual time scale, increasing trends were detected at a 1% significance level at all stations, with an average rate of $0.706^{\circ}\text{C decade}^{-1}$, varying between $0.946^{\circ}\text{C decade}^{-1}$ at Henan station and $0.492^{\circ}\text{C decade}^{-1}$ at Dari station.

Regarding monthly distributions (Fig. 3a), larger warming trends of surface soil temperatures were

observed in January, November and December, while smaller trends occurred in June and October. These trends also exhibited significant seasonal variation. As shown in Table 2, the maximum warming trends occurred in winter for 7 stations, with the exception of Xinghai and Henan. The average trend in winter exhibited an increase of $0.955^{\circ}\text{C decade}^{-1}$, which was more than 70% that of the summer rate ($0.561^{\circ}\text{C decade}^{-1}$). The values in spring and autumn were $0.669^{\circ}\text{C decade}^{-1}$ and $0.615^{\circ}\text{C decade}^{-1}$, respectively. These results indicate that the rate of increase in surface soil temperatures is greater in winter than during the other seasons.

5.2 Shallow soil temperature trends

Annual mean soil temperatures in the 4 shallow layers warmed significantly (at $\alpha = 0.01$) at all 9 stations across the TRSR over the 35 yr analysed, with

an average rate increase of $0.477^{\circ}\text{C decade}^{-1}$ (Table 2). In terms of vertical distribution (Fig. S1), there was no significant increase or decrease in warming trend with soil depth. Regarding spatial distribution across the TRSR, the trends of the shallow layers were similar to that at the surface, with greater warming occurring at Henan ($0.553^{\circ}\text{C decade}^{-1}$) and Qumalai stations ($0.578^{\circ}\text{C decade}^{-1}$), respectively, and a less of a warming trend seen at Dari station ($0.364^{\circ}\text{C decade}^{-1}$).

The monthly trends in shallow soil temperatures differed considerably across the TRSR (Fig. 3b–e). The greatest warming trends in the 4 shallow depths were recorded in July, August and September at most stations. Significant warming trends were also found in January and December in stations such as Henan and Changdu—a similar pattern to that observed in surface soil temperatures. There was a common characteristic, in that the warming trends were relatively small in October at all depths and all stations. One of the major reasons for this occurrence is that the freezing process is a buffer to seasonal changes in soil temperatures (discussed in more detail in Section 6.2). On a seasonal scale, the percentage of stations characterized by significant increasing trends (at $\alpha = 0.05$) in shallow layer soil temperatures was 88.89% for spring, 94.44% for summer, 97.22% for autumn and 91.67% for winter. As shown in Fig. S1, the strongest warming trends occurred in winter for 5 stations at 5 cm soil layers, while the strongest warming trends occurred in summer at 10, 15 and 20 cm soil layers for most stations (5, 6 and 6 stations, respectively). As shown in Table 2, the largest warming trends in all shallow layers occurred in the summer at 6 stations (Henan, Jiuzhi, Dari, Maduo, Qumalai and Nangqian), in winter at 2 stations (Yushu and Changdu), and in spring at 1 station (Xinghai). This also suggest that the increasing rate in summer ($0.548^{\circ}\text{C decade}^{-1}$) is greater than that of other seasons ($0.463^{\circ}\text{C decade}^{-1}$, $0.401^{\circ}\text{C decade}^{-1}$ and $0.487^{\circ}\text{C decade}^{-1}$, in spring, autumn and winter, respectively) for all shallow layer soils.

5.3 Deep soil temperature trends

The soil temperatures of the 4 deep layers increased significantly (at $\alpha = 0.01$) at 6 stations across the TRSR over 35 yr, with an average increasing rate of $0.417^{\circ}\text{C decade}^{-1}$. Warming that occurs in the upper layers could take some time to reach the deeper layers. Other recent studies have produced

similar results (Qian et al. 2011). With respect to spatial distribution, the greatest warming trend for the deep layer soils occurred at the Maduo station ($0.549^{\circ}\text{C decade}^{-1}$), while the lowest trend occurred at the Qumalai station ($0.320^{\circ}\text{C decade}^{-1}$).

The trends in temperatures of the deep layer soils also exhibited significant seasonal variation. Significant soil warming occurred from April or May until September or October at depths of 40 and 80 cm for 5 of the 6 stations (except Changdu; Fig. 3f,g). Significant soil warming from May or June until October or November was found at depths of 160 and 320 cm at all stations (Fig. 3h,i). The strongest warming trends in summer (average rate: $0.722^{\circ}\text{C decade}^{-1}$) was nearly 4 times that in winter ($0.176^{\circ}\text{C decade}^{-1}$) in the TRSR. Soil temperature warming trends in spring and autumn were $0.365^{\circ}\text{C decade}^{-1}$ and $0.406^{\circ}\text{C decade}^{-1}$, respectively. The percentage of stations characterized by significant (at $\alpha = 0.05$) increasing trends was 91.67% for spring, summer and autumn, and 62.50% for winter. As shown in Fig. S2, there were only 2 significant changes in decreasing direction (at $\alpha = 0.05$): during winter at Maduo station at 40 and 80 cm depths, at rates of -0.667 and $-0.353^{\circ}\text{C decade}^{-1}$, respectively. The strongest trends occurred in the summer for 5 stations at the 40 and 80 cm depths, (again except for Changdu), for which the strongest trend occurred in winter. For the 160 and 320 cm soil layers, the strongest trends were also observed in summer at all 6 stations, except for the 320 cm soil layer at Maduo station, for which the strongest warming occurred in autumn. This implies that increases in the summer contributed more to increases in the winter for all deep layer soil in the TRSR.

6. DISCUSSION

6.1 Trends in other climate variables

Annual means and trends in air temperature, total precipitation, maximum depth of frozen ground and maximum snow depth are provided in Table 3 and in Figs. 4 & Fig. S3 in the Supplement at www.int-res.com/articles/suppl/c067p241_supp.pdf. As shown in Table 3, over the last 35 yr the mean annual air temperature in the TRSR was 1.502°C . Half of the meteorological stations measured air temperatures below 0°C . Maduo station recorded the lowest air temperature at -3.250°C , while Changdu station had the highest air temperature at 7.834°C , which was similar to the soil temperatures in the study region. All

Table 3. Annual means in air temperature, total precipitation, maximum depth of frozen ground and maximum depth of snow recorded at the Three River Source Region (TRSR) meteorological stations across 35 yr (see Table 1)

	Air temperature (°C)	Total precipitation (mm)	Max. frozen depth (cm)	Max. snow depth (cm)
Xinghai	1.726	374.457	156.971	4.629
Henan	-0.137	564.526	122.114	8.800
Jiuzhi	1.112	737.423	90.114	11.400
Dari	-0.454	565.937	196.559	9.943
Maduo	-3.250	335.383	213.059	7.229
Qumalai	-1.660	430.266	202.121	7.171
Yushu	3.706	492.849	89.706	6.857
Nangqian	4.637	549.251	66.029	6.229
Changdu	7.834	487.286	48.429	4.514
Average	1.502	504.156	131.678	7.419

meteorological stations measured mean annual air temperatures that were lower than the mean annual soil temperatures. These results indicate that 91.67% of stations were characterized by significant (at $\alpha = 0.05$) increasing trends in air temperature across all 4 seasons, with an average rate of $0.458^{\circ}\text{C decade}^{-1}$ over the last 35 yr. This rate was greater than the rate of $0.32^{\circ}\text{C decade}^{-1}$ that occurred during the past 50 yr in this region (Liang et al. 2013). On a monthly time scale, the greatest warming trends in air temperatures occurred in January, February, July, August and September, while smaller warming trends were observed in March, June and October (Fig. 4). For seasonal distributions, greater warming trends in air temperatures were recorded in winter for 7 of the 9 meteorological stations, with the exception of Xinghai and Henan. The average trends in winter ($0.582^{\circ}\text{C decade}^{-1}$) and summer ($0.490^{\circ}\text{C de-$

cade^{-1}), were larger than in autumn ($0.380^{\circ}\text{C decade}^{-1}$) and spring ($0.366^{\circ}\text{C decade}^{-1}$). The greater rate of soil temperature warming in winter was likely caused by the vegetation growing over the TP in summer, which would attenuate surface warming (Shen et al. 2015). As described in Section 5, surface and 5 cm depth soil warming occurred mainly during the winter, with soil temperature increases in the summer more evident in the other layers (10–320 cm) at most stations. These results indicate that only surface soil temperatures are consistent with air temperatures. The mean annual increasing trends for surface soil temperatures (0 cm) were greater than those for air temperature at all stations. For all shallow layer soils, the mean annual increasing

trends were greater than those for air temperature at 5 stations (Xinghai, Henan, Jiuzhi, Yushu and Changdu). For all deep layer soils, 2 stations (Maduo and Changdu) showed mean annual increasing trends for soil temperature that were greater than those for air temperature. Similar results (i.e. increasing trends in soil temperature being stronger than that for air temperature) have been found elsewhere in the TP and in Russia (Zhang et al. 2001, García-Suárez & Butler 2006, Du et al. 2007).

As shown in Table 3, mean annual precipitation for the 9 stations across the TRSR measured 504.156 mm, with the least amount (335.383 mm) recorded in Maduo and the highest (737.423 mm) in Jiuzhi. A positive trend in seasonal and annual precipitation was detected at about two-thirds of the stations (Fig. S3). There were 3 significant changes in increasing direction (at $\alpha = 0.05$): spring in Yushu,

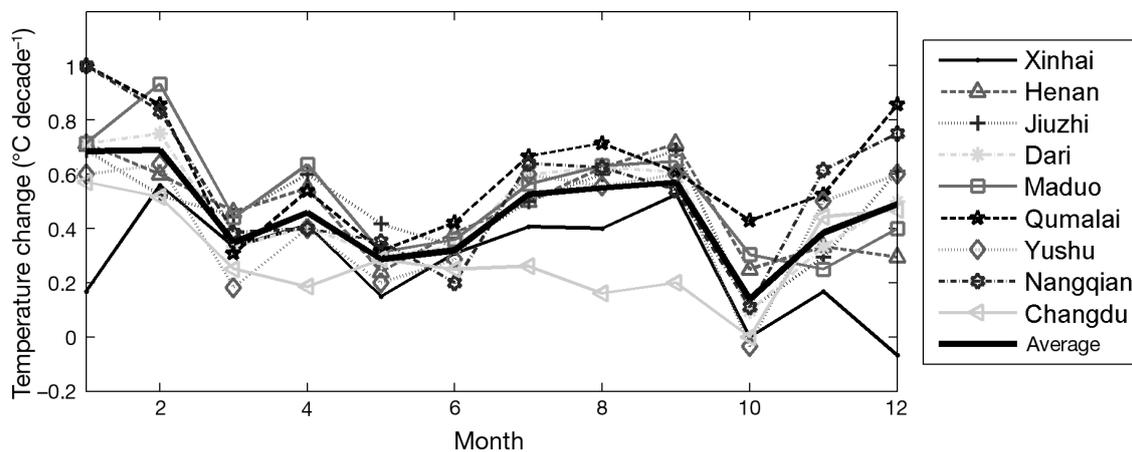


Fig. 4. Trends in monthly mean air temperature across 35 yr (see Table 1 for data periods) at the Three River Source Region (TRSR) meteorological stations (see Fig. 1)

Table 4. Correlation coefficients for seasonal and annual air temperature and soil temperature across 35 yr (see Table 1) for the 9 TRSR stations (Fig. 1). Significance levels: * $\alpha = 0.05$; ** $\alpha = 0.01$

	0 cm	5 cm	10 cm	15 cm	20 cm	40 cm	80 cm	160 cm	320 cm
Spring									
Xinghai	0.562**	0.662**	0.684**	0.676**	0.652**	none	none	none	none
Henan	0.681**	0.733**	0.732**	0.728**	0.731**	0.767**	0.781**	0.820**	0.776**
Jiuzhi	0.727**	0.719**	0.690**	0.698**	0.676**	0.625**	0.611**	0.562**	0.630**
Dari	0.644**	0.645**	0.671**	0.670**	0.627**	0.610**	0.623**	0.628**	0.528**
Maduo	0.654**	0.556**	0.600**	0.609**	0.641**	0.637**	0.651**	0.667**	0.653**
Qumalai	0.585**	0.588**	0.599**	0.590**	0.584**	0.607**	0.656**	0.652**	0.526**
Yushu	0.505**	0.610**	0.601**	0.602**	0.574**	none	none	none	none
Nangqian	0.649**	0.636**	0.633**	0.637**	0.634**	none	none	none	none
Changdu	0.566**	0.559**	0.553**	0.526**	0.539**	0.483**	0.495**	0.490**	0.434**
Summer									
Xinghai	0.676**	0.742**	0.713**	0.722**	0.714**	none	none	none	none
Henan	0.794**	0.796**	0.815**	0.824**	0.820**	0.740**	0.775**	0.770**	0.780**
Jiuzhi	0.697**	0.828**	0.829**	0.810**	0.784**	0.838**	0.855**	0.856**	0.828**
Dari	0.742**	0.795**	0.795**	0.811**	0.795**	0.761**	0.723**	0.763**	0.733**
Maduo	0.676**	0.686**	0.702**	0.658**	0.694**	0.753**	0.765**	0.729**	0.691**
Qumalai	0.748**	0.771**	0.742**	0.763**	0.737**	0.683**	0.727**	0.723**	0.576**
Yushu	0.653**	0.604**	0.622**	0.626**	0.617**	none	none	none	none
Nangqian	0.830**	0.865**	0.854**	0.854**	0.842**	none	none	none	none
Changdu	0.718**	0.724**	0.746**	0.757**	0.751**	0.801**	0.783**	0.741**	0.689**
Autumn									
Xinghai	0.437**	0.476**	0.444**	0.446**	0.431**	none	none	none	none
Henan	0.565**	0.587**	0.600**	0.583**	0.587**	0.444**	0.524**	0.488**	0.541**
Jiuzhi	0.541**	0.609**	0.659**	0.656**	0.652**	0.638**	0.645**	0.604**	0.567**
Dari	0.567**	0.677**	0.652**	0.657**	0.678**	0.630**	0.576**	0.554	0.421
Maduo	0.523**	0.543**	0.528**	0.531**	0.507**	0.527**	0.479**	0.416	0.439
Qumalai	0.602**	0.601**	0.600**	0.606**	0.606**	0.509**	0.447**	0.374*	0.388*
Yushu	0.543**	0.554**	0.560**	0.539**	0.549**	none	none	none	none
Nangqian	0.654**	0.664**	0.647**	0.654**	0.637**	none	none	none	none
Changdu	0.685**	0.691**	0.705**	0.703**	0.685**	0.652**	0.623**	0.551**	0.446**
Winter									
Xinghai	0.590**	0.586**	0.651**	0.616**	0.623**	none	none	none	none
Henan	0.748**	0.732**	0.739**	0.746**	0.751**	0.650**	0.714**	0.704**	0.674**
Jiuzhi	0.745**	0.732**	0.737**	0.725**	0.702**	0.659**	0.644**	0.610**	0.657**
Dari	0.818**	0.813**	0.792**	0.775**	0.760**	0.646**	0.674**	0.627**	0.573**
Maduo	0.755**	0.728**	0.743**	0.702**	0.673**	0.722**	0.686**	0.641**	0.607**
Qumalai	0.790**	0.772**	0.773**	0.782**	0.780**	0.768**	0.778**	0.761**	0.679**
Yushu	0.599**	0.591**	0.595**	0.594**	0.580**	none	none	none	none
Nangqian	0.784**	0.758**	0.769**	0.780**	0.769**	none	none	none	none
Changdu	0.617**	0.652**	0.628**	0.615**	0.610**	0.467**	0.519**	0.544**	0.564**
Annual									
Xinghai	0.571**	0.924**	0.932**	0.916**	0.898**	none	none	none	none
Henan	0.894**	0.909**	0.921**	0.921**	0.924**	0.823**	0.897**	0.889**	0.880**
Jiuzhi	0.861**	0.920**	0.924**	0.903**	0.781**	0.876**	0.866**	0.819**	0.840**
Dari	0.889**	0.669**	0.926**	0.923**	0.914**	0.826**	0.451**	0.791**	0.693**
Maduo	0.885**	0.843**	0.870**	0.835**	0.825**	0.880**	0.854**	0.780**	0.781**
Qumalai	0.888**	0.692**	0.702**	0.735**	0.729**	0.836**	0.838**	0.794**	0.696**
Yushu	0.742**	0.590**	0.619**	0.617**	0.637**	none	none	none	none
Nangqian	0.918**	0.913**	0.914**	0.923**	0.908**	none	none	none	none
Changdu	0.907**	0.921**	0.922**	0.913**	0.906**	0.820**	0.832**	0.803**	0.739**

spring in Nangqian, and summer in Maduo, at rates of 10.773, 11.412 and 16.000 mm decade⁻¹, respectively.

The average maximum depth of frozen ground at the 9 stations was 131.678 cm, with the lowest depth

(48.429 cm) at Changdu and the highest depth (213.059 cm) at Maduo (Table 3). This depth gradually decreased for all stations over time, with an average decreasing trend over 35 yr of 10.161 cm decade⁻¹. Statistically significant trends (at $\alpha = 0.01$) at

Table 5. Correlation coefficients for seasonal and annual precipitation and soil temperature across 35 yr (see Table) for the 9 TRSR stations (Fig. 1). Significance levels: * $\alpha = 0.05$; ** $\alpha = 0.01$

	0 cm	5 cm	10 cm	15 cm	20 cm	40 cm	80 cm	160 cm	320 cm
Spring									
Xinghai	-0.170	-0.267	-0.166	-0.217	-0.194	none	none	none	none
Henan	-0.190	-0.256	-0.227	-0.213	-0.198	-0.126	-0.090	-0.149	-0.132
Jiuzhi	0.041	0.140	0.135	0.143	0.125	0.222	0.246	0.275	0.260
Dari	0.175	0.215	0.224	0.237	0.240	0.210	0.217	0.251	0.273
Maduo	-0.339*	-0.194	-0.198	-0.180	-0.150	-0.166	-0.118	-0.105	-0.082
Qumalai	0.243	0.222	0.210	0.238	0.234	0.193	0.161	0.168	0.186
Yushu	0.452**	0.353*	0.364*	0.363*	0.381*	none	none	none	none
Nangqian	0.287	0.282	0.323	0.333*	0.308	none	none	none	none
Changdu	0.096	0.045	0.082	0.074	0.084	-0.009	0.044	0.071	0.116
Summer									
Xinghai	0.187	0.167	0.183	0.143	0.132	none	none	none	none
Henan	-0.065	-0.237	-0.210	-0.194	-0.178	0.024	0.026	-0.069	-0.060
Jiuzhi	0.163	0.118	0.131	0.073	0.072	0.193	0.183	0.291	0.194
Dari	0.374*	0.258	0.278	0.323	0.269	0.315	0.458**	0.400*	0.411*
Maduo	0.376*	0.442**	0.416*	0.478**	0.464**	0.430*	0.479**	0.447**	0.441**
Qumalai	0.314	0.240	0.273	0.289	0.300	0.384*	0.347*	0.314	0.338
Yushu	-0.184	-0.095	-0.091	-0.072	-0.098	none	none	none	none
Nangqian	-0.044	-0.113	-0.166	-0.159	-0.162	none	none	none	none
Changdu	-0.166	-0.227	-0.216	-0.216	-0.187	-0.238	-0.188	-0.134	-0.114
Autumn									
Xinghai	0.146	0.236	0.232	0.157	0.145	none	none	none	none
Henan	0.247	0.033	0.055	0.073	0.097	-0.008	0.110	0.056	0.170
Jiuzhi	-0.113	-0.180	-0.106	-0.157	-0.116	-0.010	-0.006	0.092	0.026
Dari	-0.081	0.001	-0.030	-0.086	-0.100	-0.068	-0.056	-0.105	-0.009
Maduo	0.027	-0.019	0.016	0.047	0.082	0.078	0.163	0.183	0.179
Qumalai	0.190	0.107	0.086	0.123	0.094	0.193	0.171	0.166	0.199
Yushu	-0.179	-0.087	-0.093	-0.062	-0.068	none	none	none	none
Nangqian	0.067	0.067	0.125	0.146	0.190	none	none	none	none
Changdu	-0.282	-0.195	-0.216	-0.274	-0.272	-0.383*	-0.349*	-0.323	-0.261
Winter									
Xinghai	-0.072	-0.128	-0.185	-0.083	-0.080	none	none	none	none
Henan	-0.151	-0.063	-0.072	-0.094	-0.114	-0.042	-0.140	-0.129	-0.142
Jiuzhi	0.040	0.142	0.154	0.168	0.130	0.146	0.172	0.232	0.187
Dari	0.035	0.041	0.074	0.089	0.105	0.276	0.232	0.254	0.266
Maduo	-0.219	-0.083	-0.133	-0.112	-0.129	-0.238	-0.229	-0.221	-0.210
Qumalai	0.146	0.104	0.113	0.135	0.138	0.202	0.140	0.121	0.086
Yushu	0.016	0.001	0.010	-0.036	0.051	none	none	none	none
Nangqian	-0.089	0.030	0.079	0.088	0.072	none	none	none	none
Changdu	-0.058	-0.012	-0.042	-0.051	-0.083	0.124	0.063	0.002	-0.010
Annual									
Xinghai	0.128	0.115	0.160	0.083	0.079	none	none	none	none
Henan	0.008	-0.232	-0.194	-0.172	-0.147	-0.022	0.037	-0.073	-0.085
Jiuzhi	0.070	0.054	0.092	0.038	0.046	0.201	0.207	0.331	0.232
Dari	0.338*	0.297	0.305	0.322	0.273	0.334*	0.456**	0.400*	0.464**
Maduo	0.163	0.252	0.243	0.309	0.323	0.281	0.371*	0.360*	0.363*
Qumalai	0.385*	0.290	0.306	0.340*	0.338*	0.422*	0.374*	0.348*	0.380*
Yushu	-0.098	-0.021	-0.017	0.005	-0.007	none	none	none	none
Nangqian	0.062	0.001	-0.014	0.005	0.011	none	none	none	none
Changdu	-0.218	-0.241	-0.233	-0.259	-0.234	-0.333	-0.270	-0.214	-0.163

8 of the meteorological stations (except Maduo) were all negative.

Average maximum snow depth at the 9 stations measured 7.419 cm, with the thinnest layer (4.5 cm) at Changdu and the deepest (11.4 cm) at Jiuzhi. The

maximum depth of snow at 4 stations gradually decreased, but the trend was not obvious. There was only 1 location (Changdu) that showed a significant (at $\alpha = 0.01$) decreasing trend, with a rate of $-1.200 \text{ cm decade}^{-1}$.

Table 6. Correlation coefficients for maximum depth of frozen ground and snow with soil temperature across 35 yr (see Table 1) for the 9 TRSR stations (Fig. 1). Significance levels: * $\alpha = 0.05$; ** $\alpha = 0.01$

	0 cm	5 cm	10 cm	15 cm	20 cm	40 cm	80 cm	160 cm	320 cm
Max. depth of frozen ground									
Xinghai	-0.679**	-0.722**	-0.758**	-0.783**	-0.804**	none	none	none	none
Henan	-0.464**	-0.528**	-0.575**	-0.617**	-0.653**	-0.727**	-0.860**	-0.896**	-0.755**
Jiuzhi	-0.592**	-0.649**	-0.688**	-0.722**	-0.748**	-0.817**	-0.871**	-0.867**	-0.619**
Dari	-0.447**	-0.502**	-0.533**	-0.560**	-0.583**	-0.659**	-0.622**	-0.807**	-0.700**
Maduo	-0.173	-0.231	-0.266	-0.293	-0.319	-0.388*	-0.555**	-0.798**	-0.789**
Qumalai	-0.264	-0.316	-0.348*	-0.373*	-0.400*	-0.537**	-0.622**	-0.674**	-0.507**
Yushu	-0.636**	-0.645**	-0.655**	-0.662**	-0.670**	none	none	none	none
Nangqian	-0.824**	-0.836**	-0.845**	-0.853**	-0.858**	none	none	none	none
Changdu	-0.790**	-0.797**	-0.800**	-0.801**	-0.804**	-0.799**	-0.780**	-0.664**	-0.286
Max. depth of snow									
Xinghai	-0.429*	-0.443**	-0.404*	-0.356*	-0.352*	none	none	none	none
Henan	-0.495**	-0.439**	-0.446**	-0.468**	-0.487**	-0.453**	-0.450**	-0.420*	-0.394*
Jiuzhi	-0.084	-0.047	-0.122	-0.146	-0.144	-0.100	-0.089	-0.020	-0.064
Dari	-0.018	0.014	0.037	0.019	-0.026	-0.061	0.034	0.034	0.069
Maduo	-0.075	-0.051	-0.032	-0.048	-0.008	-0.072	-0.088	-0.048	-0.055
Qumalai	-0.059	-0.050	-0.069	-0.064	-0.075	0.000	0.035	0.052	0.088
Yushu	0.232	0.149	0.175	0.177	0.227	none	none	none	none
Nangqian	-0.280	-0.200	-0.165	-0.154	-0.126	none	none	none	none
Changdu	-0.148	-0.077	-0.092	-0.114	-0.141	-0.073	-0.149	-0.261	-0.333

6.2 Comparing soil temperature to other climate characteristics

Relationships between air temperature, precipitation, maximum depth of frozen ground and maximum depth of snow with soil temperature are given in Tables 4–6. As expected, the correlations between seasonal and annual soil and air temperatures were significant and positive (at $\alpha = 0.01$) at all stations and at all depths (Table 4). This relationship was stronger in the summer and winter than in spring and autumn. There were no evident decreasing correlation coefficients of air temperature on soil temperatures from the upper to deeper layers.

We expect that soil temperature and some climatic variables are interrelated, but there are many factors that influence soil temperatures at a local or site-specific scale. As shown in Table 5, there was no significant correlation between soil temperature and seasonal or annual precipitation at most stations in the TRSR region. Except at Maduo station, snow cover typically disappears by summer in this area of the TP. As shown in Table 6, there was no obvious correlation between soil temperature and maximum depth of snow, except at Xinghai and Henan stations, where there were negative correlations between these 2 factors. Previous studies have shown that more precipitation or snow on the ground normally results in lower soil temperatures

in spring, summer and autumn, but higher soil temperatures in winter due to the thermal insulation effect of snow cover (Qian et al. 2011, Ye ilirmak 2014). A similar situation occurred in spring at the Yushu station and in winter at Maduo station. In spring, significant increases in precipitation at Yushu station (Fig. S3a2) resulted in a reduced rate of soil temperature increase, with the average rise in shallow soil temperature of only $0.119^{\circ}\text{C decade}^{-1}$ (Table 2). During winter, the soil temperature increase was relatively small (even negative), with an average rate of $0.306^{\circ}\text{C decade}^{-1}$ in the shallow layers and $-0.137^{\circ}\text{C decade}^{-1}$ in the deep layers (Table 2) as a result of less winter snow cover at Maduo station (Fig. S3d2). Precipitation or soil moisture plays an important role in soil temperature trends. An increase in soil moisture causes an increase in evaporation rates, which results in energy being absorbed from the surrounding soil, creating a soil temperature decrease despite air temperature increases; an effect known as the soil moisture feedback mechanism (Zhang et al. 2001). A similar situation occurred in summer at Henan station. In terms of the means of the trend magnitudes, soil temperatures at all layers increased faster (Table 2, Fig. S3b1) than the air temperature in summer, possibly due to slightly decreasing precipitation. An opposite tendency was observed in summer at the Maduo station. Soil temperatures at

all layers, especially in the deep layers, increased faster ($0.710^{\circ}\text{C decade}^{-1}$ for shallow and $1.243^{\circ}\text{C decade}^{-1}$ for deep layers) than the air temperature ($0.526^{\circ}\text{C decade}^{-1}$) with significant increasing precipitation ($16.000\text{ mm decade}^{-1}$) in summer. Significant positive correlations (at $\alpha = 0.05$) between soil temperatures and summer precipitation were observed at the Maduo station (Table 5). As shown in Table 3, the maximum depth of frozen ground was more than 2 m deep, and it occurred in spring or summer at Maduo. An increase in precipitation or soil moisture resulted in an increase in thawing rate, which released energy to the surrounding soil because those temperatures were higher than that of the frozen soil, creating a soil temperature increase. This resulted in the significantly positive correlations observed in summer. These results indicate that more precipitation or soil moisture on the ground also results in higher soil temperatures in summer during soil freezing season. Recent studies have shown that summer precipitation in the eastern region of the TP has increased over the past 50 yr (Zhang et al. 2009, Hu & Liang 2013). Increasing trends of frozen ground soil temperature in summer might be enhanced by the increased summer precipitation in the eastern TP.

The maximum depth of frozen ground had a clear and significant effect on soil temperatures at all depths, with negative correlations between these variables. As seen in Table 6, the largest negative correlations were associated with the maximum depth of frozen ground for all stations. These results indicate that frozen ground has some inhibitory effect on increasing soil temperatures because of absorbing phase change energy. As described in Section 5, the strongest trends at the 0 and 80 cm soil layers occurred in winter for the Changdu station. These results also indicate that the warming trends in soil temperature are more affected by air temperature when depth of frozen ground is shallower. Moreover, the changes that occur during the freeze/thaw cycle could affect the increasing trends of soil temperature. From Section 5, smaller warming trends in October were evident at depths of 0–20 cm at all stations. Similarly, smaller warming trends were observed in March, February and January at the above-mentioned depths. Similar results regarding the buffering effect of the freezing and thawing process for seasonal changes in soil temperatures have been found in a simulation experiment conducted by Chen et al. (2014). As reported in Section 5, there were larger warming trends recorded in September at depths of 0–20 cm at all

stations. One possible reason is that the date of the start of soil freezing is occurring later as a result of climate change (Gao et al. 2003). Slower cooling results in greater soil temperature warming trends observed in September. With the earth warming and the maximum depth of frozen ground gradually decreasing, the warming trends in soil temperature will continue due to the weakened inhibitory effect of frozen soil. This will contribute to a positive feedback loop which will continue to hasten soil and air warming.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Significant soil warming was detected in the TRSR of the TP between 1980 and 2014. Rates of increase were $0.706^{\circ}\text{C decade}^{-1}$ for surface soils (0 cm), $0.477^{\circ}\text{C decade}^{-1}$ for shallow layer soils (0–20 cm) and $0.417^{\circ}\text{C decade}^{-1}$ for deep layer soils (40–320 cm). At most of the meteorological stations, surface and 5 cm depth layers of the soil were affected by warming during the winter, whereas soil temperature increases in the summer were more evident in the deeper layers (10–320 cm) than in the upper layers (0–5 cm).

Air temperatures also rose significantly in the TRSR during the 35 yr analysed, with an annual average increase of $0.458^{\circ}\text{C decade}^{-1}$. There was a clear effect of air temperature on soil temperatures, as seen from the significant and concurrently increasing trends in both air and soil temperatures, and from the strong correlation between these temperatures. This relationship was stronger in summer and winter than that in spring and autumn.

Precipitation amounts at most stations increased over the study period, but not obviously so. The relationship between precipitation and soil temperatures is very complicated, with precipitation feedback mechanisms occurring in spring and thermal insulating effect of snow occurring in winter. More precipitation on the ground also results in higher soil temperatures during the summer in the frozen soil. The freezing and thawing process also has some inhibitory effects on increasing soil temperatures. The warming trends of soil temperature will continue with the degradation of frozen soil in the TRSR.

Acknowledgements. This work was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (No. 41375077 41130961, and 91537104). We are grateful to the China Meteorological Data Sharing Service System for supplying the data for the TRSR. Special thanks are given to the anonymous reviewers and the editor for very constructive comments.

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Editorial responsibility: Gouyu Ren, Beijing, China

*Submitted: June 23, 2015; Accepted: December 28, 2015
Proofs received from author(s): February 26, 2016*