1. Record Nr. UNINA9910298429903321

Autore	Qian Hao
Titolo	The LGM Distribution of Dominant Tree Genera in Northern China's Forest-steppe Ecotone and Their Postglacial Migration / / by Qian Hao
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Singapore : , : Springer Singapore : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2018
ISBN	981-13-2883-8
Edizione	[1st ed. 2018.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (115 pages)
Collana	Springer Theses, Recognizing Outstanding Ph.D. Research, , 2190-5053
Disciplina	574.52642
Soggetti	Plant ecology Ecology Plant Systematics/Taxonomy/Biogeography Plant Ecology Terrestial Ecology Environmental Geography
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di contenuto	Introduction Chapter -- Research Area and Research Methods Chapter -- Glacial refugia and the postglacial migration of dominant tree species in northern China -- Effects of Vertical Migration on Local Vegetation Chapter -- Local Vegetation Dynamics and Forest Advance Retreat -- Forest migration model and uncertainties Chapter -- Main Conclusions.
Sommario/riassunto	This book systematically discusses the vegetation dynamics in northern China since the LGM, with a focus on three dominant tree species (Pinus, Quercus and Betula). By integrating methods of palaeoecology, phylogeography and species distribution model, it reconstructs the glacial refugia in northern China, demonstrating that the species were located further north than previously assumed during the LGM. The postglacial dynamics of forest distribution included not only long-distance north-south migration but also local spread from LGM micro-refugia in northern China. On the regional scale, the book shows the altitudinal migration pattern of the three dominant tree genera and the role of topographical factors in the migration of the forest-steppe

border. On the catchment scale, it analyzes Huangqihai Lake, located in the forest-steppe ecotone in northern China, to indentify the local forest dynamics response to the Holocene climatic change. It shows that local forests have various modes of response to the climate drying, including shrubland expansion, savannification and replacement of steppe. In brief, these studies at different space-time scales illustrate the effects of climate, topography and other factors on forest migration.