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应用知识图谱工具辅助科研写作

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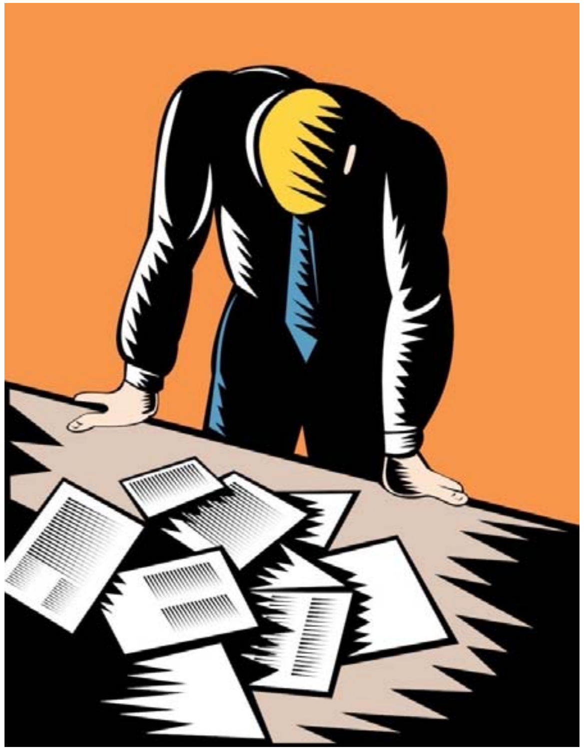

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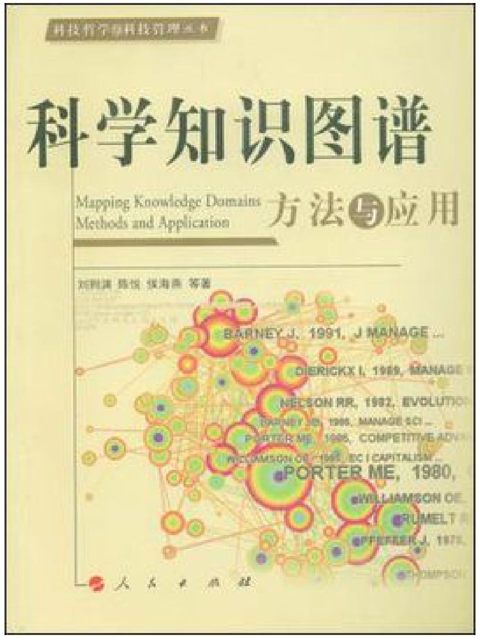

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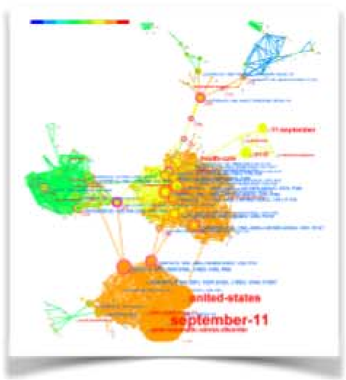

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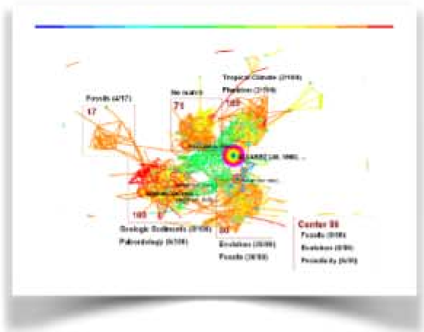

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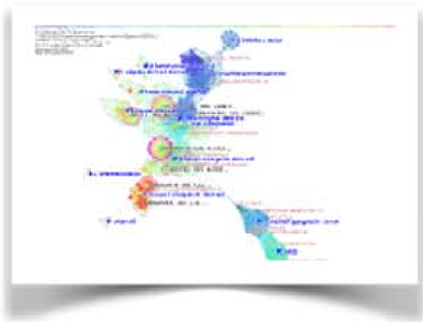

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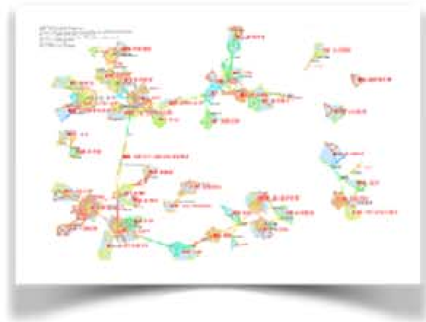

一目了然

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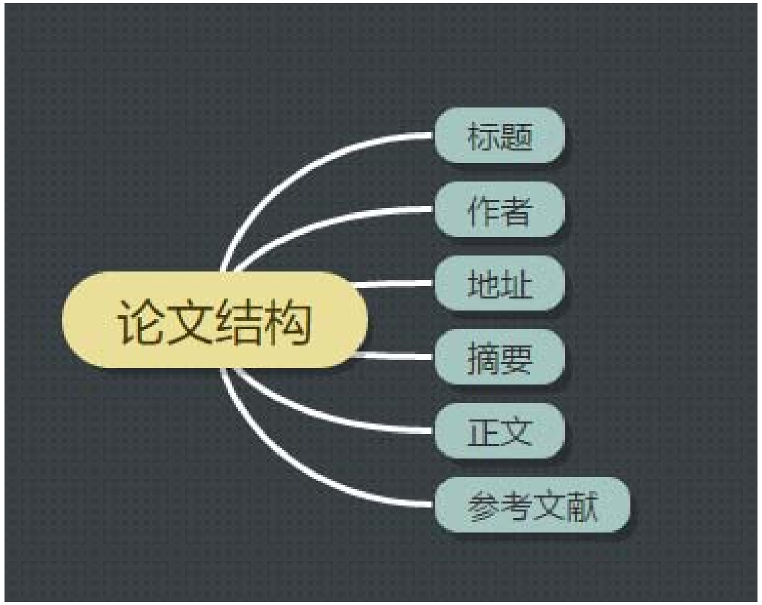

nature climate change

LETTERS

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Different glacier status with atmospheric circulations in Tibetan Plateau and surroundings

Tandong Yao[1,2]*, Lonnie Thompson[1,3], Wei Yang[1], Wusheng Yu[1], Yang Gao[1], Xuejun Guo[1], Xiaoxin Yang[1], Keqin Duan[1,2], Huabiao Zhao[1], Baiqing Xu[1], Jiancheng Pu[2], Anxin Lu[1,2], Yang Xiang[1], Dambaru B. Kattel[1] and Daniel Joswiak[1]

The Tibetan Plateau and surroundings contain the largest number of glaciers outside the polar regions[1]. These glaciers are at the headwaters of many prominent Asian rivers and are largely experiencing shrinkage[2], which affects the water discharge of large rivers such as the Indus[3,4]. The resulting potential geohazards[5,6] merit a comprehensive study of glacier status in the Tibetan Plateau and surroundings. Here we report on the glacier status over the past 30 years by investigating the glacial retreat of 82 glaciers, area reduction of 7,090 glaciers and mass-balance change of 15 glaciers. Systematic differences in glacier status are apparent from region to region, with the most intensive shrinkage in the Himalayas (excluding the Karakorum) characterized by the greatest reduction in glacial length and area and the most negative mass balance. The shrinkage generally decreases from the Himalayas to the continental interior and is the least in the eastern Pamir, characterized by the least glacial retreat, area reduction and positive mass balance. In addition to rising temperature, decreased precipitation in the Himalayas and increasing precipitation in the eastern Pamir accompanied by different atmospheric circulation patterns is probably driving these systematic differences.

Although some glaciological studies have been done in the Tibetan Plateau (TBP) and surroundings[7–15], a region with a total glacial area of ~100,000 km² (Supplementary Table S1), the recent controversies[7,16,17] concerning glacial shrinkage in the Himalayas emphasize the necessity for a more comprehensive study. In addition, more concrete *in situ* observation data will help to recheck the results of a positive glacial mass balance of ~7 Gt yr^{-1} in Tibet and Qilian Shan, which might be from uncertainty or misinterpretation of Gravity Recovery and Climate Experiment data[7].

Under the progresses of the Third Pole Environment programme[18], an integrated assessment of glacier status in and around the TBP over the past 30 years can now be provided. Data for this assessment come from studying the glacial area reduction of 7,090 glaciers, with an area of approximately 13,363.5 km² in the 1970s and approximately 12,130.7 km² in the 2000s (with a <5% uncertainty; see Supplementary Information) using topographic maps and satellite images from Landsat-MSS/TM/ETM+, ASTER and LISS (Supplementary Tables S2 and S3 and Figs S1 and S2). Eighty-two glaciers were also studied for glacial retreat using *in situ* observations and previous studies (Supplementary Table S4) and 15 glaciers have undergone intensive study of glacial mass balance by *in situ* measurement (Supplementary Tables S5 and S6 and Figs S3–S15).

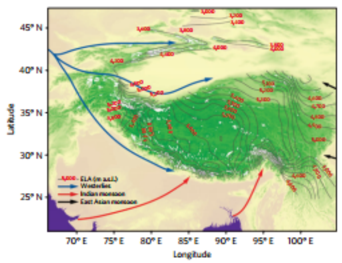

Figure 1 | Distribution of glaciers and ELAs in and around the TBP[11], which are mainly under the dominance of the Indian monsoon and westerlies, with limited influence from the East Asian monsoon. Note the increased glacier concentration and lower ELAs in the monsoon-dominated southeastern TBP and the westerlies-dominated Pamir regions, compared with the sparse glacial distribution and high ELAs in the continental-climate-dominated interior.

Present atmospheric circulation patterns over the TBP and surroundings are characterized by the Indian monsoon in the summer and the westerlies in the winter (Fig. 1). These two circulation systems, combined with the huge topographic landform, exert climatic controls on the distribution of existing glaciers. The East Asian monsoon also influences glaciers on the eastern margin, such as the Mingya Gongga and those in the eastern Qilian Mountains. The interior of the TBP is less influenced by the Indian monsoon and westerlies and dominated more by continental climatic conditions. As shown in Fig. 1, the high concentration and low equilibrium line altitudes (ELAs) of glaciers in the southeastern TBP and the eastern Pamir regions result from high precipitation from the Indian monsoon and westerlies, respectively, whereas more sparse glacier distribution and higher ELAs in the continental-climate-dominated interior are the consequences of limited water-vapour source from both these air masses.

To systematically and comprehensively assess glacier status in and around the TBP, we divided glaciers into seven regions,

increase in the eastern Pamir is linked to the strengthening westerlies. The general patterns of mass balance over the TBP follow atmospheric circulation patterns (Supplementary Fig. S16).

The glacier status in the TBP and surroundings varies systematically from region to region: the Himalayas shows the greatest decrease in length and area, and the most negative mass balance, whereas the eastern Pamir shows the least reduction in length and area, and positive mass balance. The main cause for this regional trend is probably decreasing/increasing precipitation in the Himalayas/eastern Pamir regions, which results from changes in the two different atmospheric circulation patterns, that is, the weakening Indian monsoon and strengthened westerlies. Under the present warming conditions, glacier shrinkage might further accelerate in the Himalayas whereas glaciers might advance in the eastern Pamir regions. Potential consequences of glacier changes would be unsustainable water supplies from major rivers[3,4] and geohazards (glacier-lake expansion, glacier-lake outbursts and flooding)[5,6], which might threaten the livelihoods and wellbeing of those in the downstream regions.

Methods

Mass-balance measurement and calculation. Mass balance, specific net ablation and net accumulation were calculated from measurements in the field. Net-ablation measurements were carried out using the measuring-stake method in the ablation zone. Net-accumulation measurements were carried out using snow-pit measurements in the accumulation zone. In the measuring-stake method, snow- and ice-surface changes caused by negative net balance were manually determined on measuring stakes. Snow-pit measurements involved mapping of visible stratigraphic features. For both methods, the measurements were made at the end of each ablation season (generally at the end of September or beginning of October) and snow densities were also measured for water-equivalent (w.e.) calculation.

For a given glacier, the overall glacier mass balance B is calculated as

$$B = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} b_i s_i}{S} \quad \text{(in mm)}$$

where b_i is the specific mass balance (net ablation or net accumulation) of the given altitudinal range i over map area s_i and S is the total glacial area. For a given altitudinal range, b_i is obtained from the corresponding net-ablation or net-accumulation measurements.

Glacial length observation. Annual variations of glacial length were observed and calculated by repeated observations between the benchmark locations and glacier termini. The uncertainty of present field observation by differential global positioning systems is negligible. The uncertainty of the previous field observations is determined by the number of *in situ* measurements. Our measurements in the field comprise five points for each small glacier (<2 km²) and nine points for larger glaciers. The uncertainty of this method is estimated at 5–10%.

Glacial area analysis. Among the glacial area analysis of 16 river basins in seven regions, nine are gleaned from the literature and seven are based on our own studies (four have not been published). Topographic maps, aerial photography and data from Hexagon KH-9, LISS-III/LISS-IV, Landsat MSS, Landsat TM/ETM+, ALOS AVNIR-2, Terra ASTER and SRTM DEM were considered in this study. As topographic maps, aerial photography and remote sensing data were taken at different times and different resolutions, they were first orthorectified, co-registered and correlated. The TM3/TM5, TM4/TM5 band-ratio methods were used to automatically delineate the glacial area in our study. After automated delineation, we visually checked and manually adjusted the regions for shadow, seasonal snow, turbid/frozen/multibued proglacial lakes and debris cover. The mapping uncertainty of our studies is less than 3% for clean-ice glaciers and 4% for debris-covered glaciers. The methods and results from previous studies include manual delineation based on visual interpretation from digitized topographic maps and/or false-colour composite satellite images, supervised classification, band-ratio method, normalized different snow index and normalized different water index. The uncertainty of those studies is ±2–3% for clean-ice glaciers and ±3–4% for debris-covered glaciers for ASTER and Landsat TM (see the third paragraph in the Supplementary Information).

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Author contributions

All authors contributed extensively to this work.

Additional information

The authors declare no competing financial interests. Supplementary information accompanies this paper on www.nature.com/natureclimatechange. Reprints and permissions information is available online at www.nature.com/reprints. Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to T.Y.

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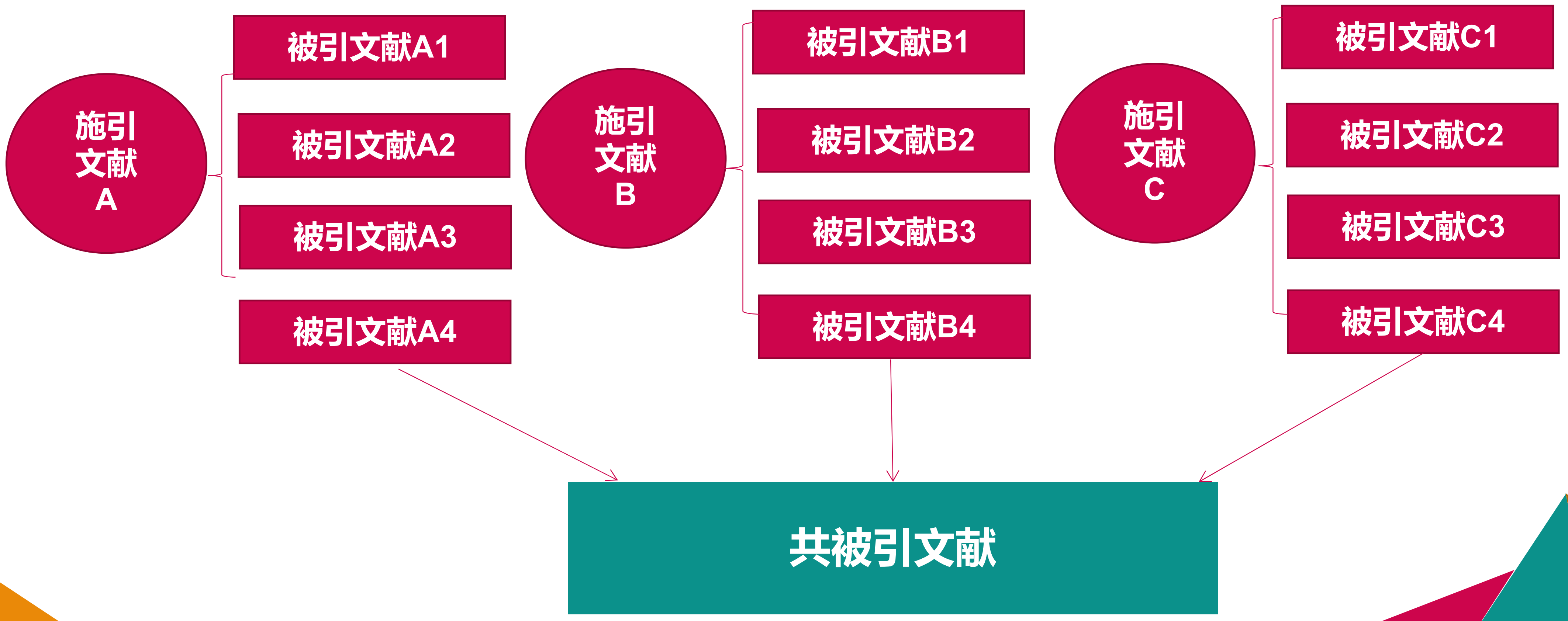
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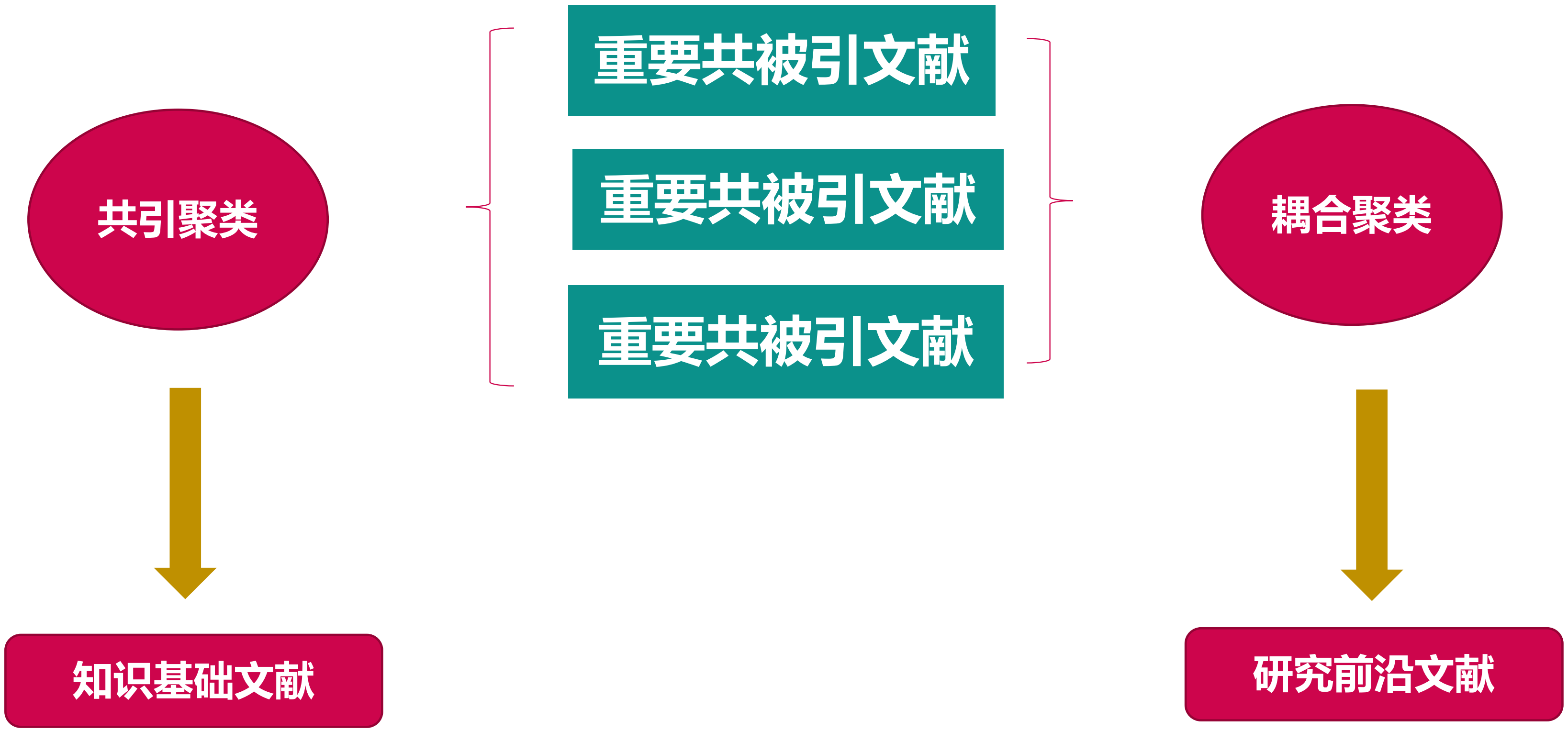
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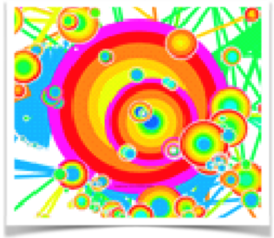

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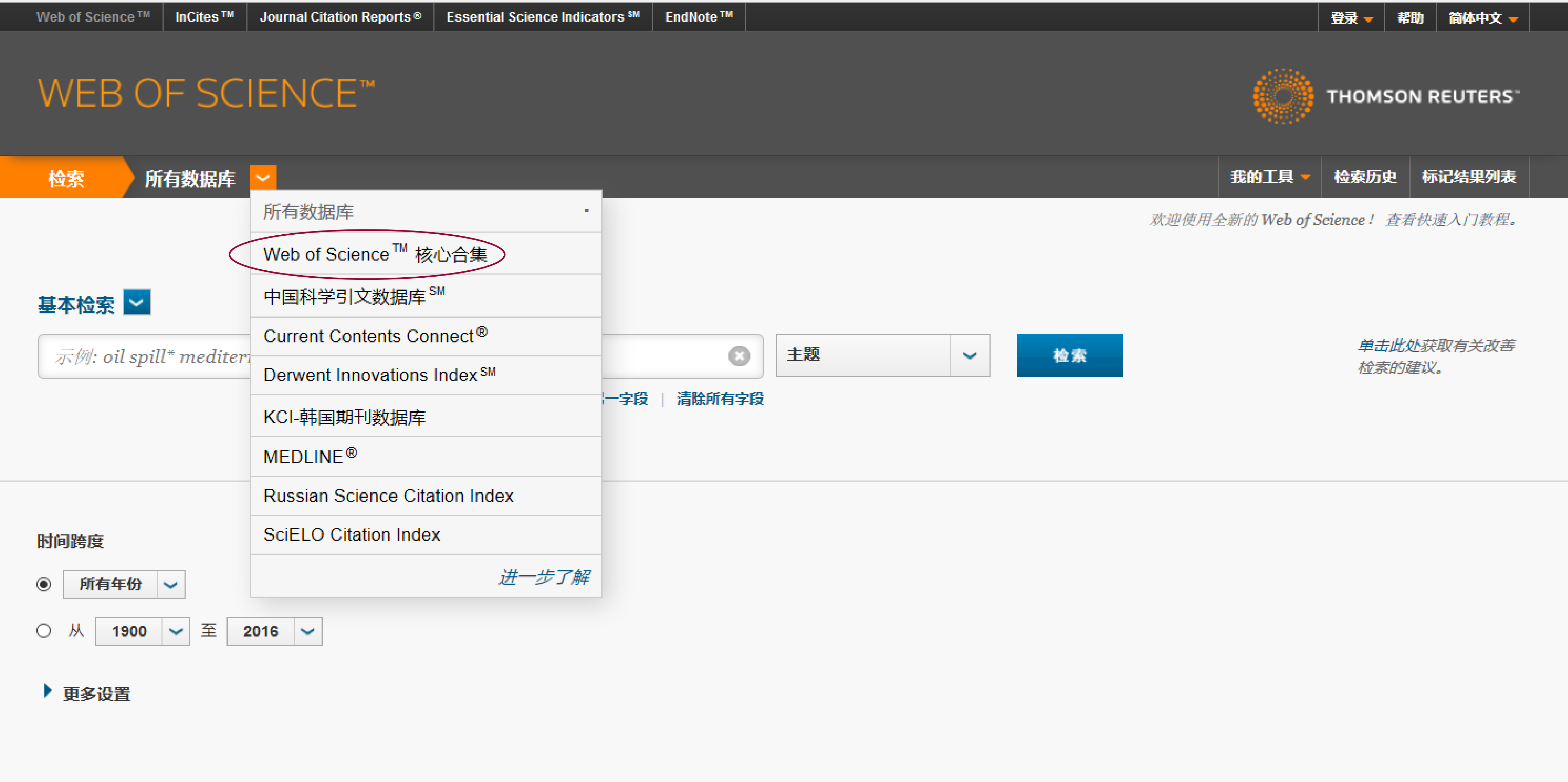

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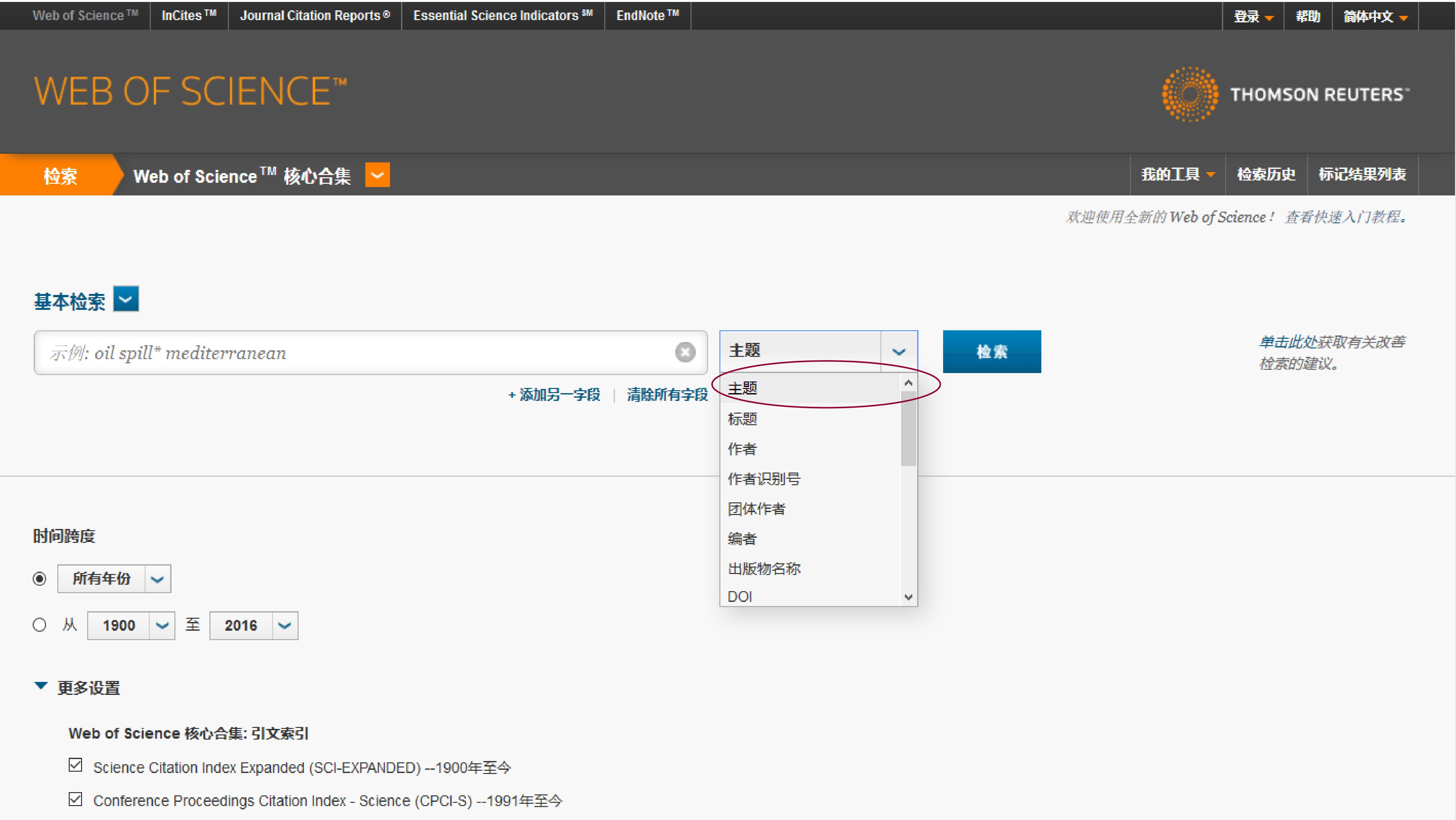
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您是不是要检索:
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您的检索: TS=(tibet* or himalaya* or qomolangma or "mt everest" or qinghai or karakorum or karakoram or kunlun* or qilian* or hengduan* or muztagata or tanggula or qiangtang* or yarlung zangbo or qaidam or pamir* or gangdise or gangdese) and WC=Ecology ...更多内容

创建跟踪服务

排序方式: 被引频次 (降序)

第 1 页，共 190

选择页面 | 保存至 EndNote online | 添加到标记结果列表

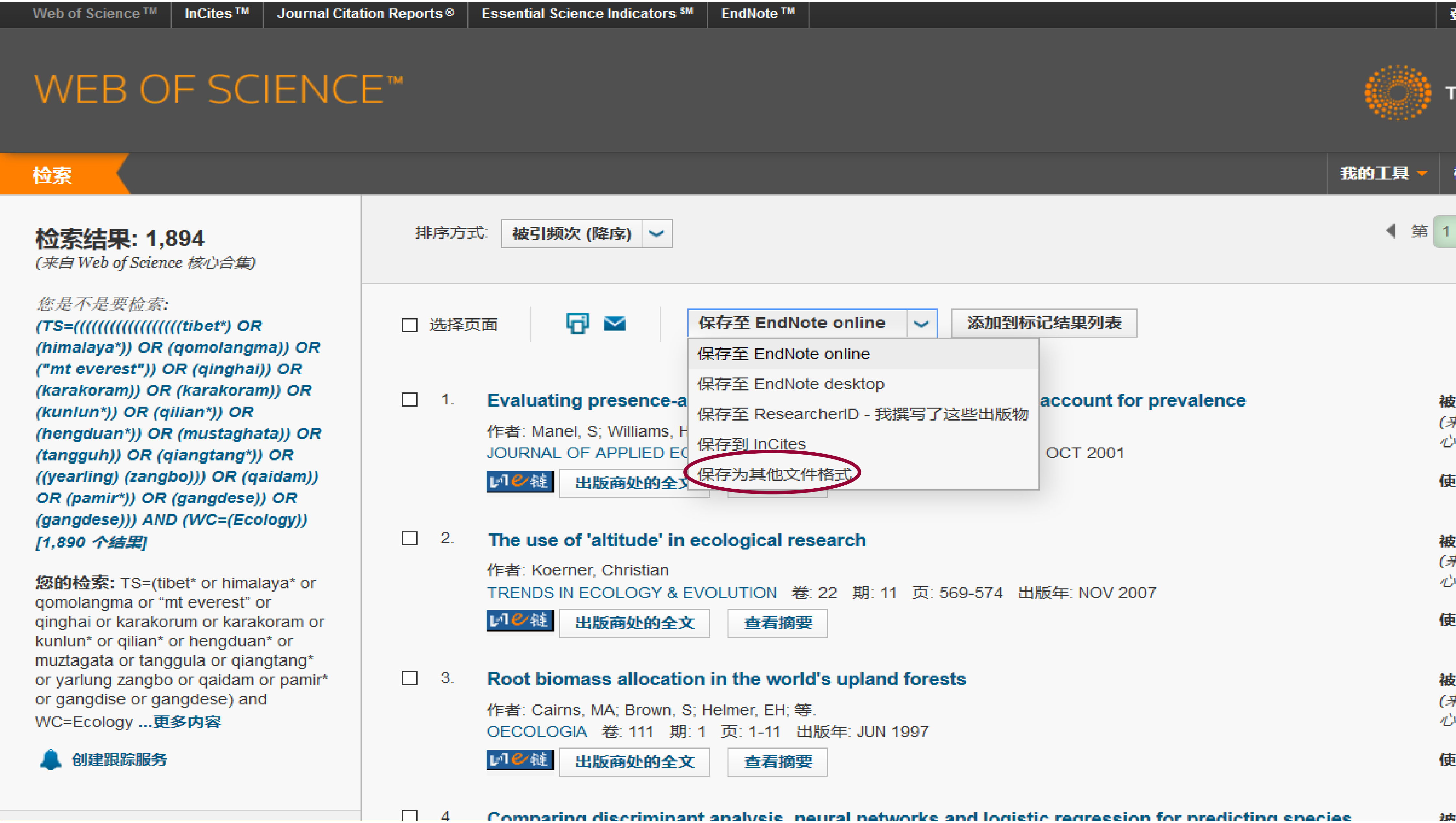
分析检索结 | 创建引文报

1. **Evaluating presence-absence models in ecology: the need to account for prevalence**
作者: Manel, S; Williams, HC; Ormerod, SJ
JOURNAL OF APPLIED ECOLOGY 卷: 38 期: 5 页: 921-931 出版年: OCT 2001
e链 | 出版商处的全文 | 查看摘要
被引频次: 822 *(来自 Web of Science 的核心合集)*
使用次数

2. **The use of 'altitude' in ecological research**
作者: Koerner, Christian
TRENDS IN ECOLOGY & EVOLUTION 卷: 22 期: 11 页: 569-574 出版年: NOV 2007
e链 | 出版商处的全文 | 查看摘要
被引频次: 608 *(来自 Web of Science 的核心合集)*
使用次数

3. **Root biomass allocation in the world's upland forests**
作者: Cairns, MA; Brown, S; Helmer, EH; 等.
OECOLOGIA 卷: 111 期: 1 页: 1-11 出版年: JUN 1997
e链 | 出版商处的全文 | 查看摘要
被引频次: 470 *(来自 Web of Science 的核心合集)*
使用次数

4. **Comparing discriminant analysis, neural networks and logistic regression for predicting species**
被引频次: 232


Web of Science ™
InCites ™
Journal Citation Reports ®
Essential Science Indicators ℠
EndNote ™
WEB OF SCIENCE™
检索
我的工具
检索结果: 1,894
(来自 Web of Science 核心合集)
您是不是要检索:
(TS=(((((((((((((((((tibet*) OR (himalaya*)) OR (qomolangma)) OR ("mt everest")) OR (qinghai)) OR (karakoram)) OR (karakoram)) OR (kunlun*)) OR (qilian*)) OR (hengduan*)) OR (mustaghata)) OR (tangguh)) OR (qiangtang*)) OR ((yearling) (zangbo))) OR (qaidam)) OR (pamir*)) OR (gangdese)) OR (gangdese))) AND (WC=(Ecology))
[1,890 个结果]
您的检索: TS=(tibet* or himalaya* or qomolangma or “mt everest” or qinghai or karakorum or karakoram or kunlun* or qilian* or hengduan* or muztagata or tanggula or qiangtang* or yarlung zangbo or qaidam or pamir* or gangdise or gangdese) and WC=Ecology ...更多内容
创建跟踪服务
排序方式: 被引频次 (降序)
第 1
选择页面
保存至 EndNote online
添加到标记结果列表
保存至 EndNote online
保存至 EndNote desktop
保存至 ResearcherID - 我撰写了这些出版物
保存到 InCites
保存为其他文件格式
1. Evaluating presence-a... account for prevalence
作者: Manel, S; Williams, H...
JOURNAL OF APPLIED EC... OCT 2001
出版商处的全文
2. The use of 'altitude' in ecological research
作者: Koerner, Christian
TRENDS IN ECOLOGY & EVOLUTION 卷: 22 期: 11 页: 569-574 出版年: NOV 2007
出版商处的全文
查看摘要
3. Root biomass allocation in the world's upland forests
作者: Cairns, MA; Brown, S; Helmer, EH; 等.
OECOLOGIA 卷: 111 期: 1 页: 1-11 出版年: JUN 1997
出版商处的全文
查看摘要
4. Comparing discriminant analysis, neural networks and logistic regression for predicting species


Web of Science ™
InCites ™
Journal Citation Reports ®
Essential Science Indicators SM
EndNote ™
登录
帮助
简体中文
WEB OF SCIENCE™
THOMSON REUTERS
检索
我的工具
检索历史
标记结果列表
检索结果: 1,894
(来自 Web of Science 核心合集)
排序方式: 被引频次 (降序)
第 1 页，共 190 页
您是不是要检索:
(TS=((((((((((((((((tibet*) OR (himalaya*)) OR (qomolangma)) OR ("mt everest")) OR (qinghai)) OR (karakoram)) OR (karakoram)) OR (kunlun*)) OR (qilian*)) OR (hengduan*)) OR (mustaghata)) OR (tangguh)) OR (qiangtang*)) OR ((yearling) (zangbo))) OR (qaidam)) OR (pamir*)) OR (gangdese)) OR (gangdese))) AND (WC=(Ecology))
[1,890 个结果]
您的检索: TS=(tibet* or himalaya* or qomolangma or "mt everest" or qinghai or karakorum or karakoram or kunlun* or qilian* or hengduan* or muztagata or tanggula or qiangtang* or yarlung zangbo or qaidam or pamir* or gangdise or gangdese) and WC=Ecology ...更多内容
创建跟踪服务
发送至文件
记录数: 页面上的所有记录
记录 1 至 500
记录内容: 全记录与引用的参考文献
文件格式 纯文本
发送
取消
一次最多只能下载500条
分析检索结果
创建引文报告
被引频次: 822
(来自 Web of Science 的核心合集)
使用次数
TRENDS IN ECOLOGY & EVOLUTION 卷: 22 期: 11 页: 569-574 出版年: NOV 2007
出版商处的全文
查看摘要
被引频次: 608
(来自 Web of Science 的核心合集)
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3. Root biomass allocation in the world's upland forests
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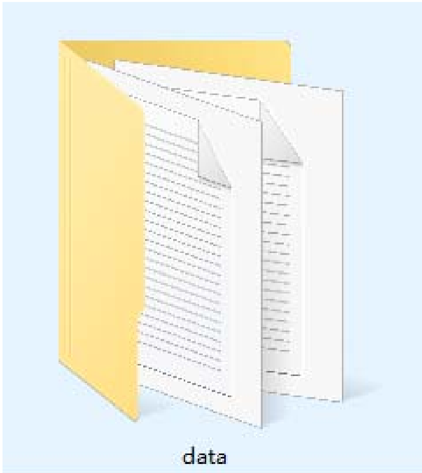
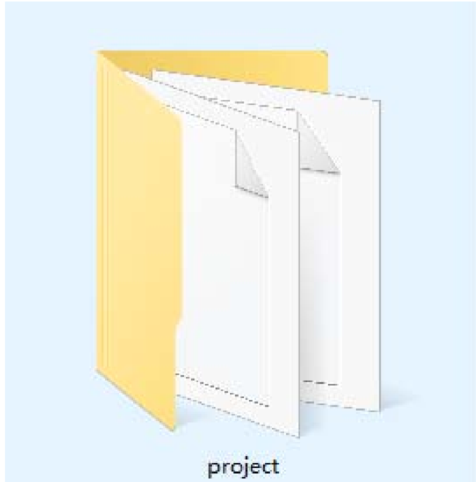
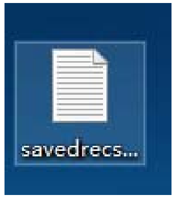
出版商处的全文
查看摘要
被引频次: 470
(来自 Web of Science 的核心合集)
使用次数

建立数据和项目文件夹

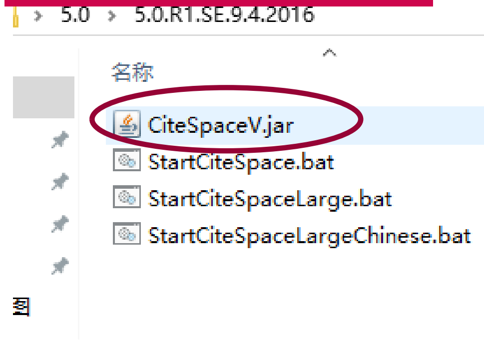


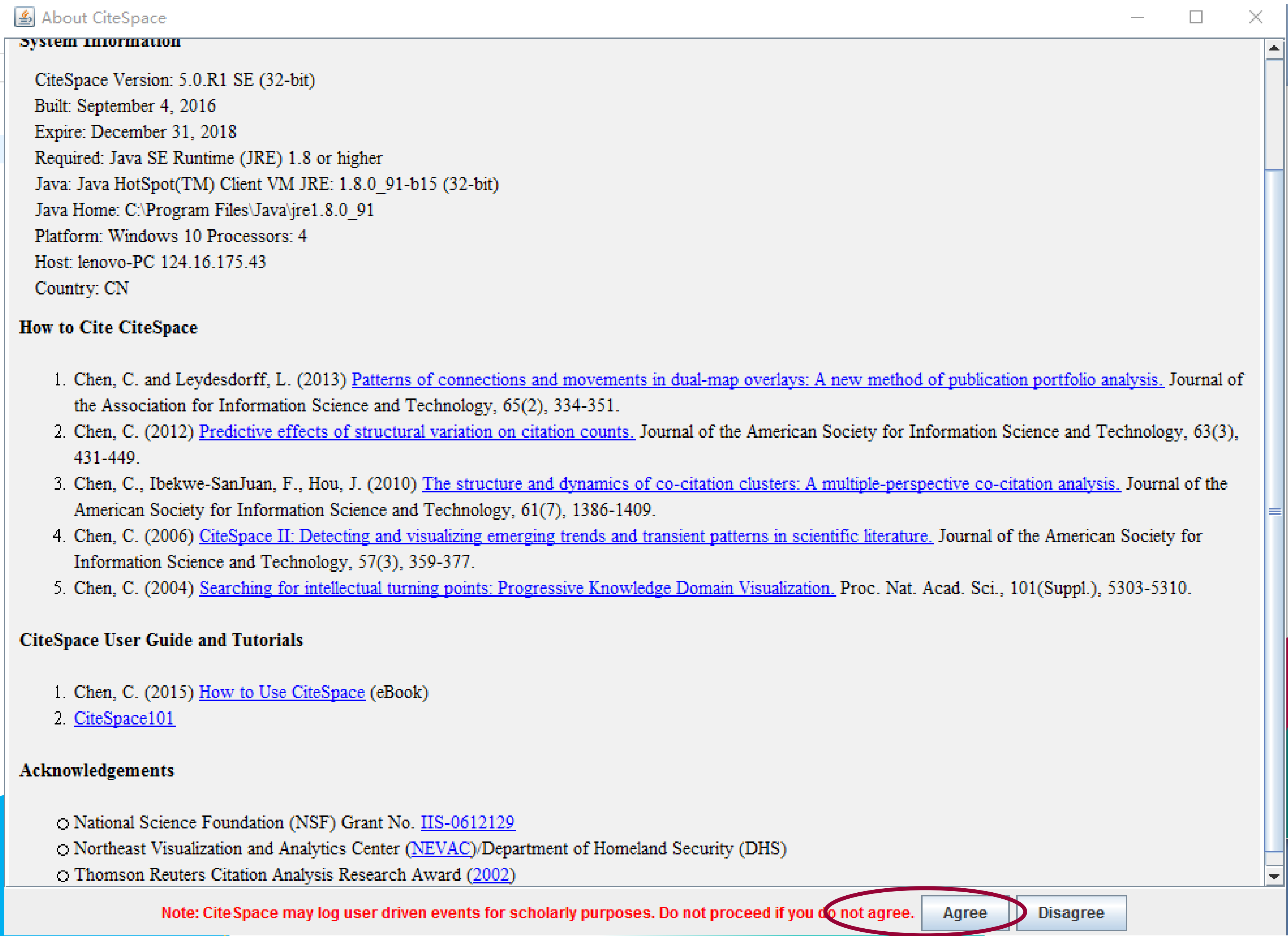


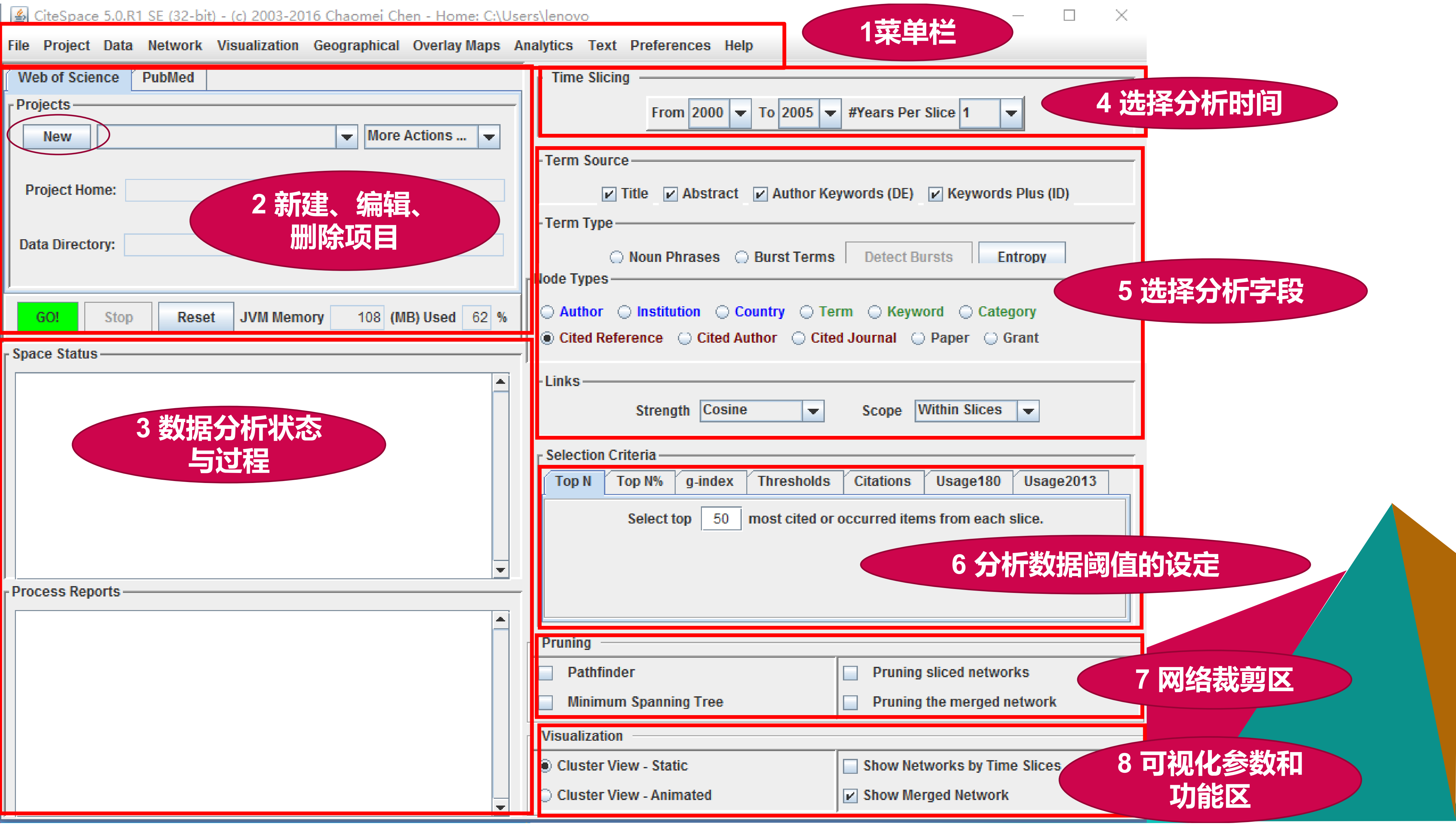


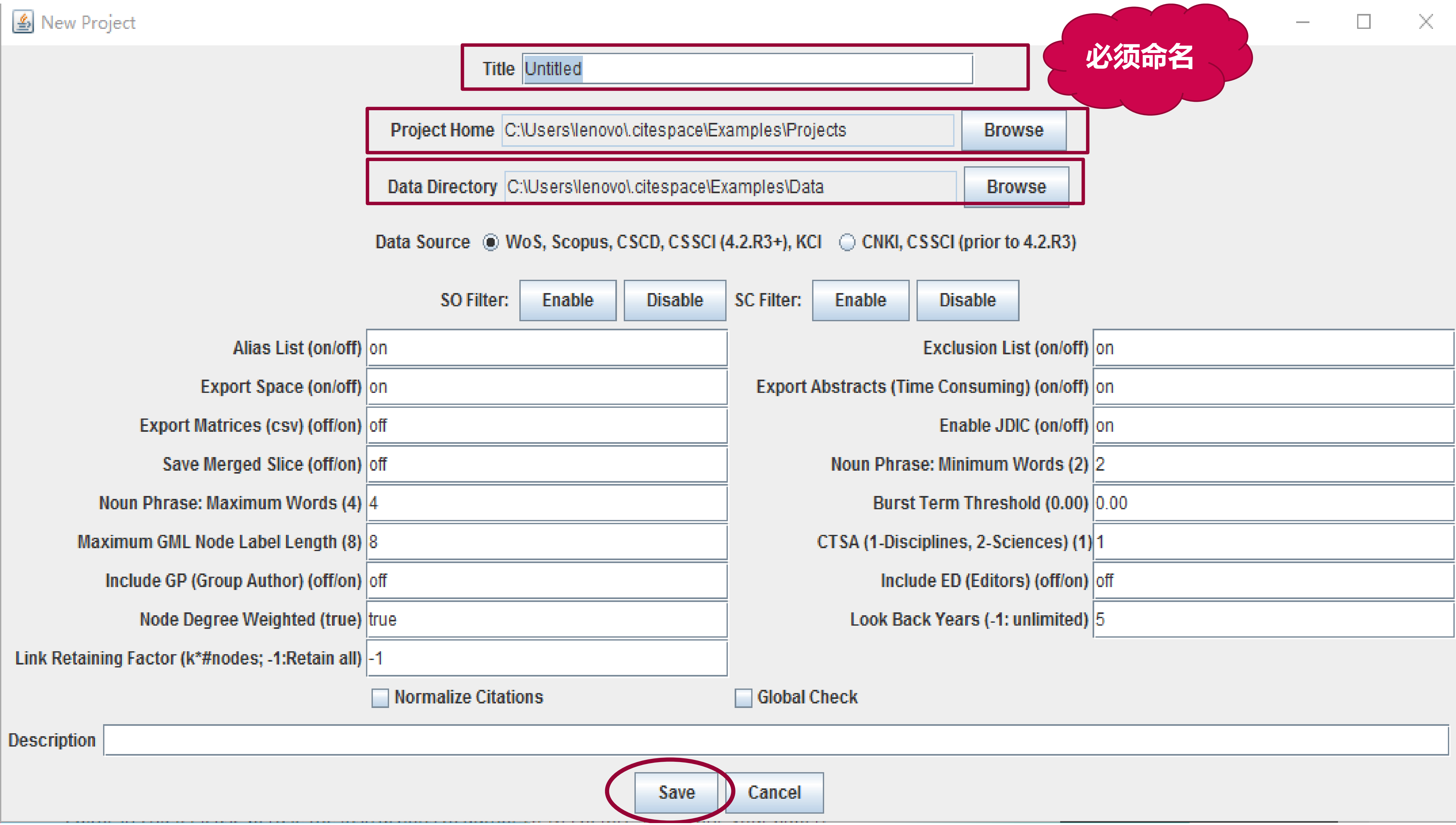
文件重命名：
Download_1-500
Download_501-1000
Download_1001-1500
Download_1501-1894

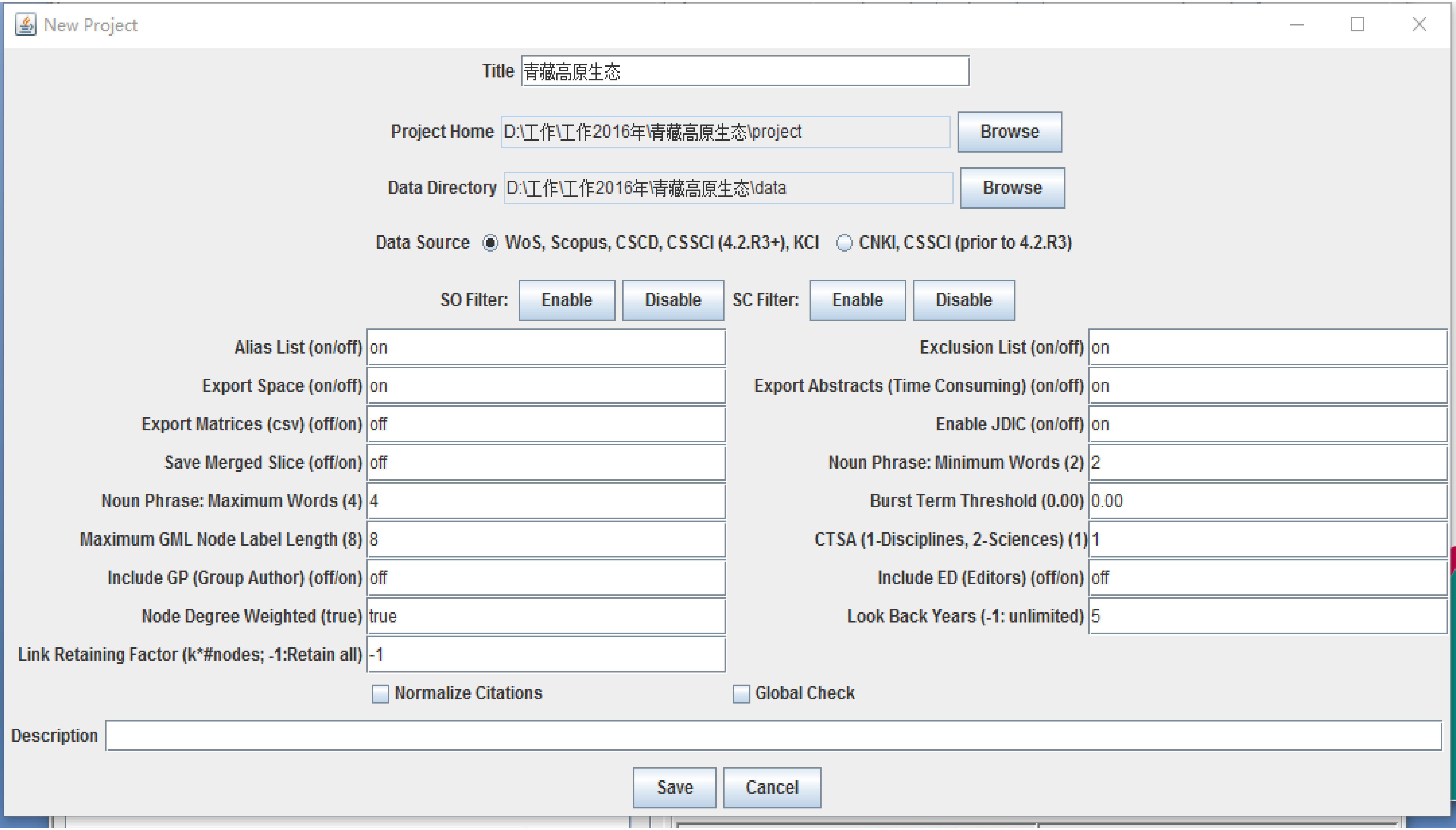
运行citespace

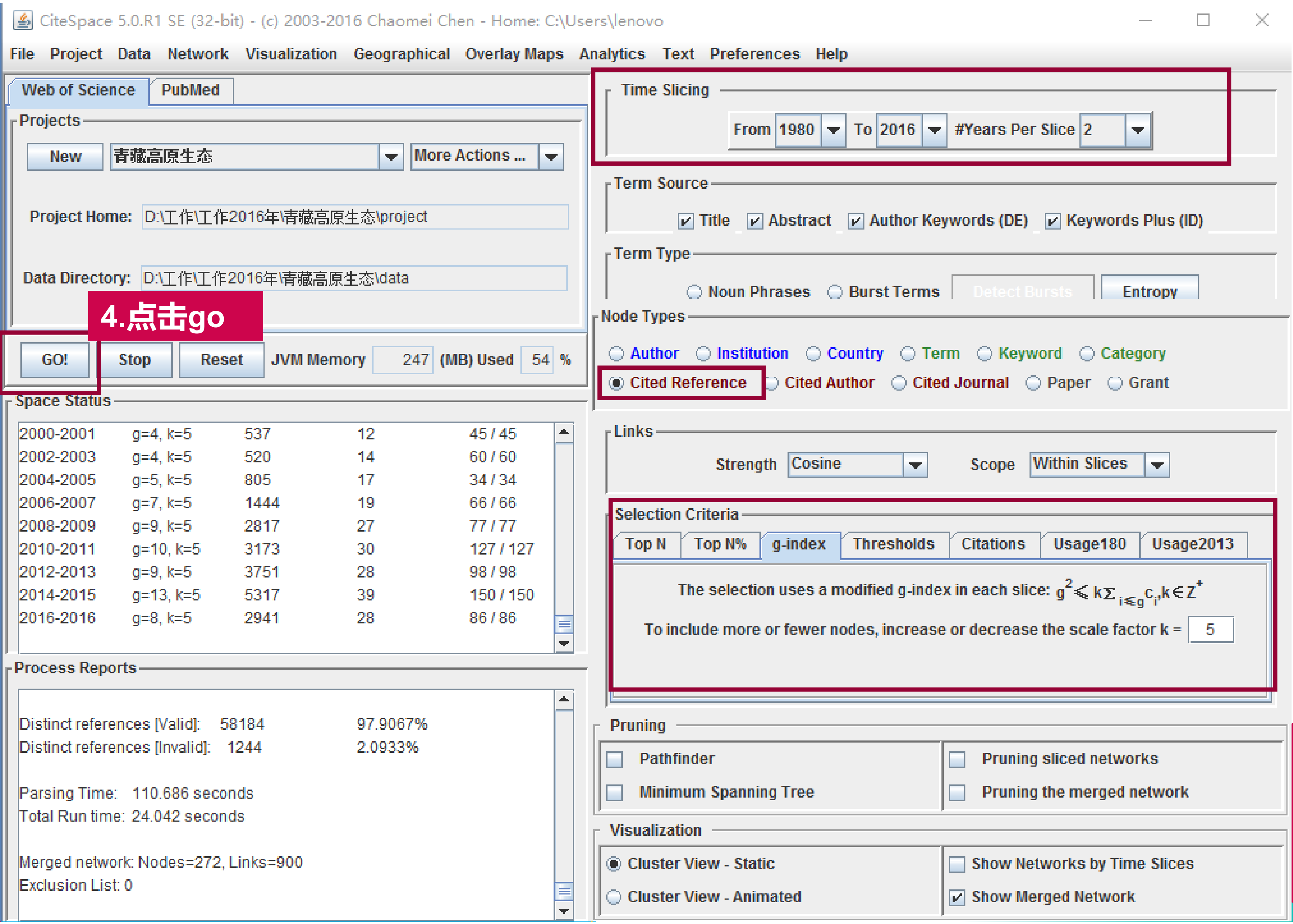





CiteSpace 5.0.R1 SE (32-bit) - (c) 2003-2016 Chaomei Chen - Home: C:\Users\lenovo
File Project Data Network Visualization Geographical Overlay Maps Analytics Text Preferences Help
1菜单栏
Web of Science
PubMed
Projects
New
More Actions ...
Project Home:
Data Directory:
2 新建、编辑、删除项目
GO!
Stop
Reset
JVM Memory 108 (MB) Used 62 %
Space Status
3 数据分析状态与过程
Process Reports
Time Slicing
From 2000 To 2005 #Years Per Slice 1
4 选择分析时间
Term Source
Title Abstract Author Keywords (DE) Keywords Plus (ID)
Term Type
Noun Phrases Burst Terms Detect Bursts Entropy
Node Types
Author Institution Country Term Keyword Category
Cited Reference Cited Author Cited Journal Paper Grant
5 选择分析字段
Links
Strength Cosine Scope Within Slices
Selection Criteria
Top N Top N% g-index Thresholds Citations Usage180 Usage2013
Select top 50 most cited or occurred items from each slice.
6 分析数据阈值的设定
Pruning
Pathfinder
Minimum Spanning Tree
Pruning sliced networks
Pruning the merged network
7 网络裁剪区
Visualization
Cluster View - Static
Cluster View - Animated
Show Networks by Time Slices
Show Merged Network
8 可视化参数和功能区


New Project
必须命名
Title Untitled
Project Home C:\Users\lenovo\.citespace\Examples\Projects
Browse
Data Directory C:\Users\lenovo\.citespace\Examples\Data
Browse
Data Source WoS, Scopus, CSCD, CSSCI (4.2.R3+), KCI CNKI, CSSCI (prior to 4.2.R3)
SO Filter: Enable Disable SC Filter: Enable Disable
Alias List (on/off) on
Exclusion List (on/off) on
Export Space (on/off) on
Export Abstracts (Time Consuming) (on/off) on
Export Matrices (csv) (off/on) off
Enable JDIC (on/off) on
Save Merged Slice (off/on) off
Noun Phrase: Minimum Words (2) 2
Noun Phrase: Maximum Words (4) 4
Burst Term Threshold (0.00) 0.00
Maximum GML Node Label Length (8) 8
CTSA (1-Disciplines, 2-Sciences) (1) 1
Include GP (Group Author) (off/on) off
Include ED (Editors) (off/on) off
Node Degree Weighted (true) true
Look Back Years (-1: unlimited) 5
Link Retaining Factor (k*#nodes; -1:Retain all) -1
Normalize Citations
Global Check
Description
Save
Cancel


New Project
Title 青藏高原生态
Project Home D:\工作\工作2016年\青藏高原生态\project
Browse
Data Directory D:\工作\工作2016年\青藏高原生态\data
Browse
Data Source WoS, Scopus, CSCD, CSSCI (4.2.R3+), KCI CNKI, CSSCI (prior to 4.2.R3)
SO Filter: Enable Disable SC Filter: Enable Disable
Alias List (on/off) on
Exclusion List (on/off) on
Export Space (on/off) on
Export Abstracts (Time Consuming) (on/off) on
Export Matrices (csv) (off/on) off
Enable JDIC (on/off) on
Save Merged Slice (off/on) off
Noun Phrase: Minimum Words (2) 2
Noun Phrase: Maximum Words (4) 4
Burst Term Threshold (0.00) 0.00
Maximum GML Node Label Length (8) 8
CTSA (1-Disciplines, 2-Sciences) (1) 1
Include GP (Group Author) (off/on) off
Include ED (Editors) (off/on) off
Node Degree Weighted (true) true
Look Back Years (-1: unlimited) 5
Link Retaining Factor (k*#nodes; -1:Retain all) -1
Normalize Citations
Global Check
Description
Save Cancel

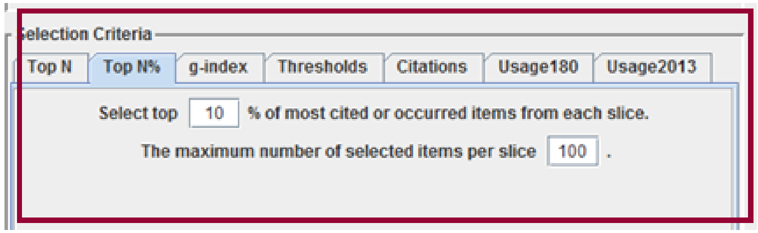


1.对将要分析的数据进行时区分割

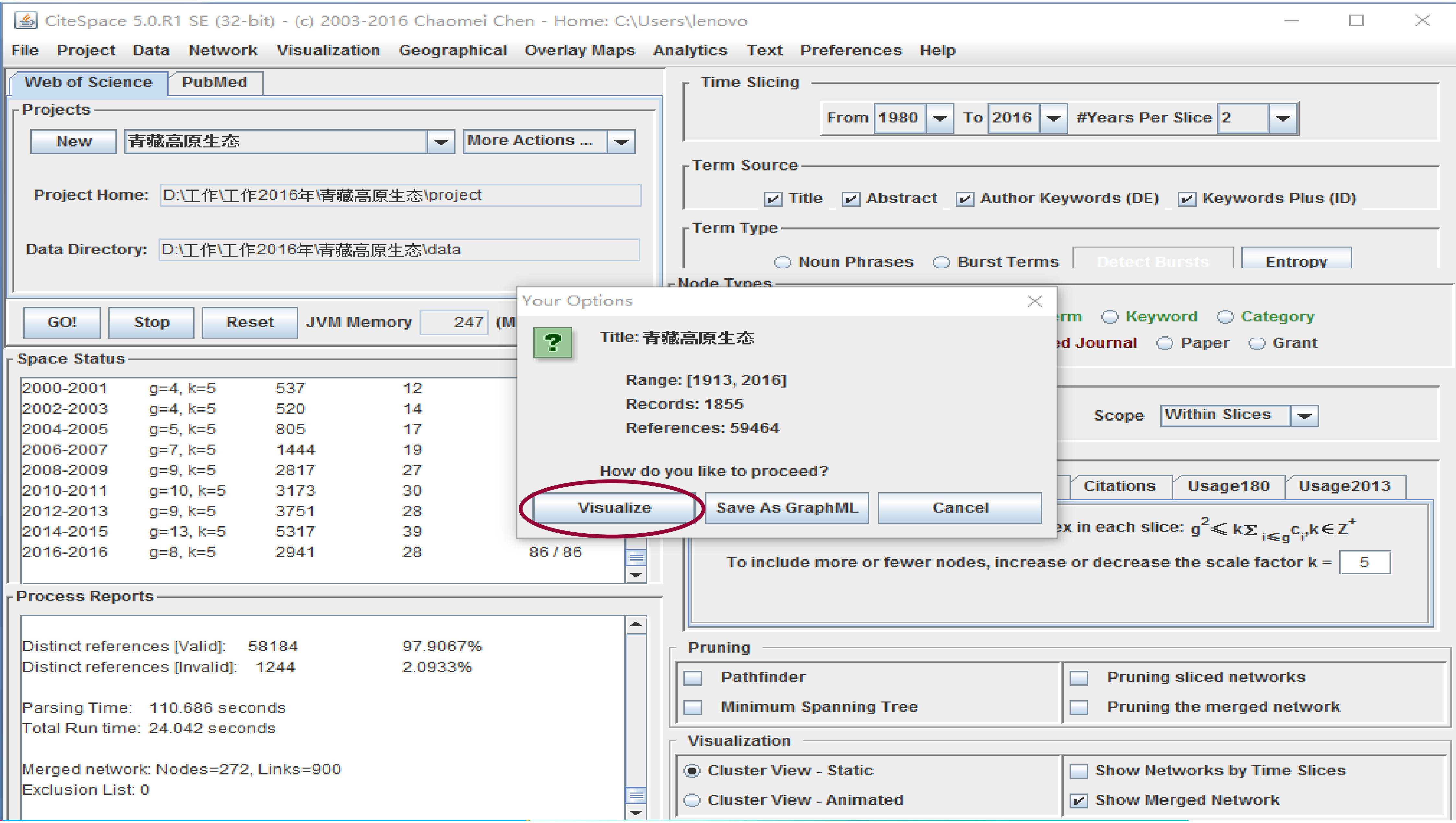
2.分析对象选择文献共被引

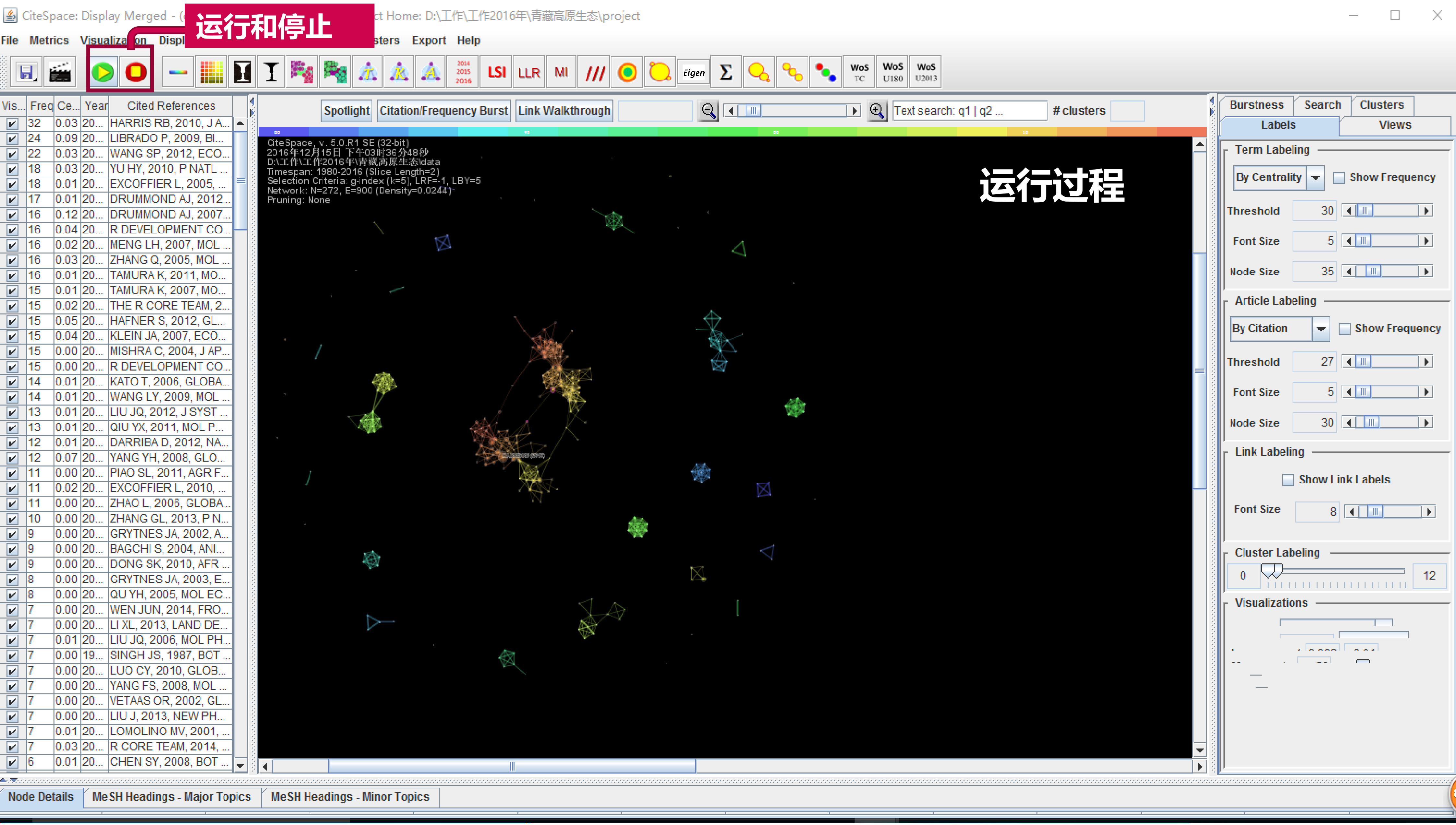
3.阈值设定g-index,默认为5

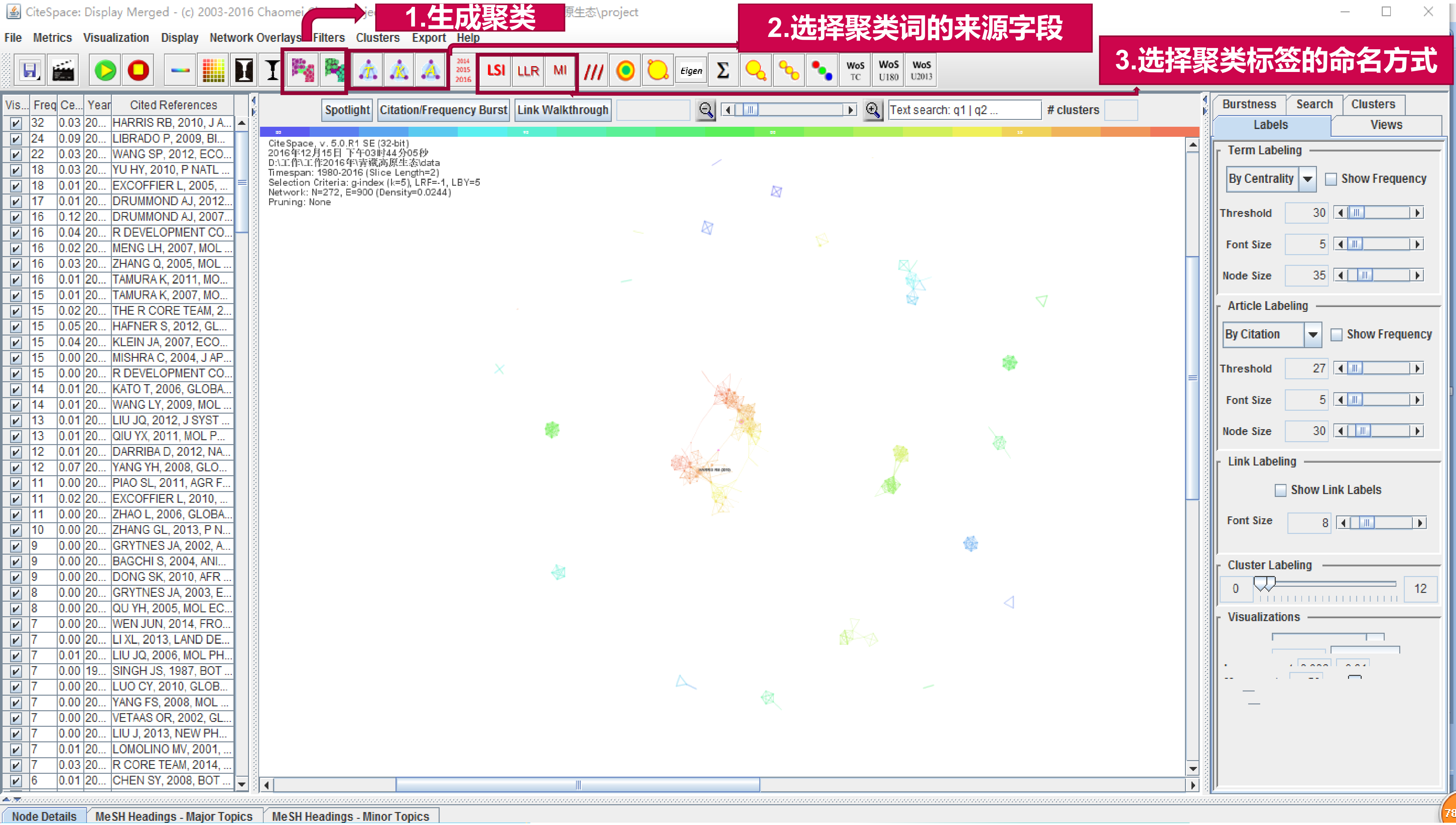
阈值设定的含义



- TopN：表示提取每个时间切片内的对象的数量。比如设定为50，那就是每个时间切片内共被引次数在前所有共被引文献中排名前50的文献。
- TopN%：表示提取每个时间切片内排名前N%的对象的数量。比如设定为10，那就是每个时间切片内共被引次数在前所有共被引文献中排名前10%的文献。
- g-index：g指数方式提取。文献数量多的时候推荐选用这种方式。


CiteSpace 5.0.R1 SE (32-bit) - (c) 2003-2016 Chaomei Chen - Home: C:\Users\lenovo
File Project Data Network Visualization Geographical Overlay Maps Analytics Text Preferences Help
Web of Science PubMed
Projects
New 青藏高原生态 More Actions ...
Project Home: D:\工作\工作2016年\青藏高原生态\project
Data Directory: D:\工作\工作2016年\青藏高原生态\data
GO! Stop Reset JVM Memory 247
Space Status
2000-2001 g=4, k=5 537 12
2002-2003 g=4, k=5 520 14
2004-2005 g=5, k=5 805 17
2006-2007 g=7, k=5 1444 19
2008-2009 g=9, k=5 2817 27
2010-2011 g=10, k=5 3173 30
2012-2013 g=9, k=5 3751 28
2014-2015 g=13, k=5 5317 39
2016-2016 g=8, k=5 2941 28 86 / 86
Process Reports
Distinct references [Valid]: 58184 97.9067%
Distinct references [Invalid]: 1244 2.0933%
Parsing Time: 110.686 seconds
Total Run time: 24.042 seconds
Merged network: Nodes=272, Links=900
Exclusion List: 0
Time Slicing
From 1980 To 2016 #Years Per Slice 2
Term Source
Title Abstract Author Keywords (DE) Keywords Plus (ID)
Term Type
Noun Phrases Burst Terms Detect Bursts Entropy
Node Types
Keyword Category
Paper Grant
Scope Within Slices
Citations Usage180 Usage2013
To include more or fewer nodes, increase or decrease the scale factor k = 5
Pruning
Pathfinder Pruning sliced networks
Minimum Spanning Tree Pruning the merged network
Visualization
Cluster View - Static Show Networks by Time Slices
Cluster View - Animated Show Merged Network
Your Options
Title: 青藏高原生态
Range: [1913, 2016]
Records: 1855
References: 59464
How do you like to proceed?
Visualize Save As GraphML Cancel


运行和停止
运行过程
CiteSpace: Display Merged
File Metrics Visualization Display Clusters Export Help
Spotlight
Citation/Frequency Burst
Link Walkthrough
Text search: q1 | q2 ...
clusters
Burstness Search Clusters
Labels Views
Term Labeling
By Centrality
Show Frequency
Threshold
Font Size
Node Size
Article Labeling
By Citation
Link Labeling
Show Link Labels
Cluster Labeling
Visualizations
Node Details
MeSH Headings - Major Topics
MeSH Headings - Minor Topics


1.生成聚类
2.选择聚类词的来源字段
3.选择聚类标签的命名方式
CiteSpace: Display Merged - (c) 2003-2016 Chaomei
File Metrics Visualization Display Network Overlays Filters Clusters Export Help
LSI LLR MI
Spotlight Citation/Frequency Burst Link Walkthrough
Burstness Search Clusters
Labels Views
Term Labeling
By Centrality Show Frequency
Threshold 30
Font Size 5
Node Size 35
Article Labeling
By Citation Show Frequency
Threshold 27
Font Size 5
Node Size 30
Link Labeling
Show Link Labels
Font Size 8
Cluster Labeling
Visualizations
Node Details MeSH Headings - Major Topics MeSH Headings - Minor Topics

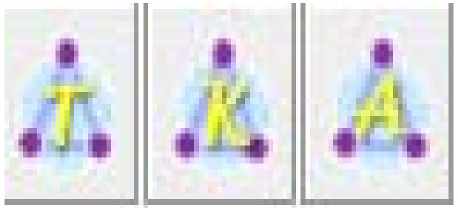
聚类方法

如何进行聚类

聚类的两种算法

聚类效果的两种评价

通常选择紫色（自动聚类）



聚类标签

生成聚类标签

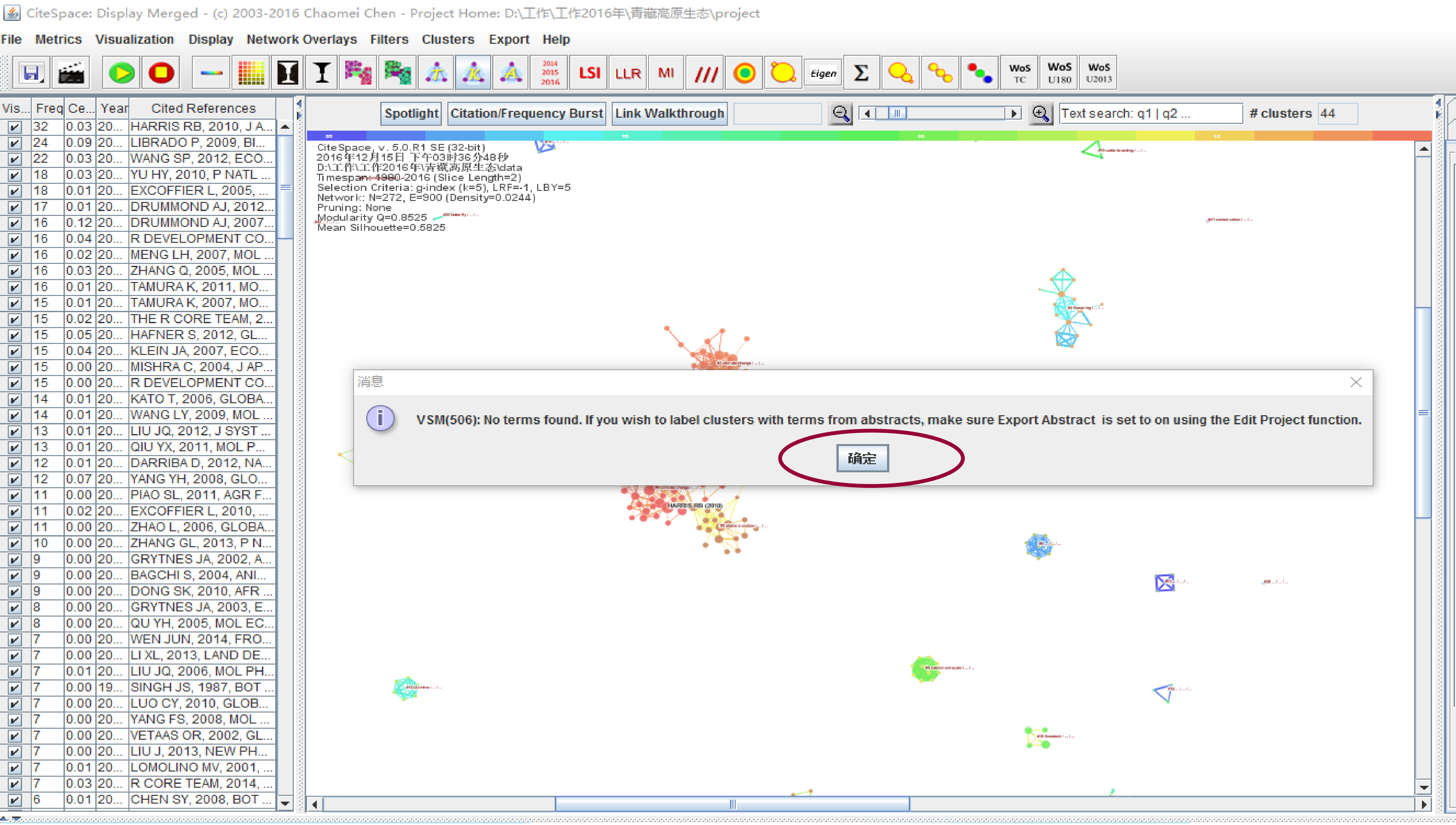
Title Keyword Abstract

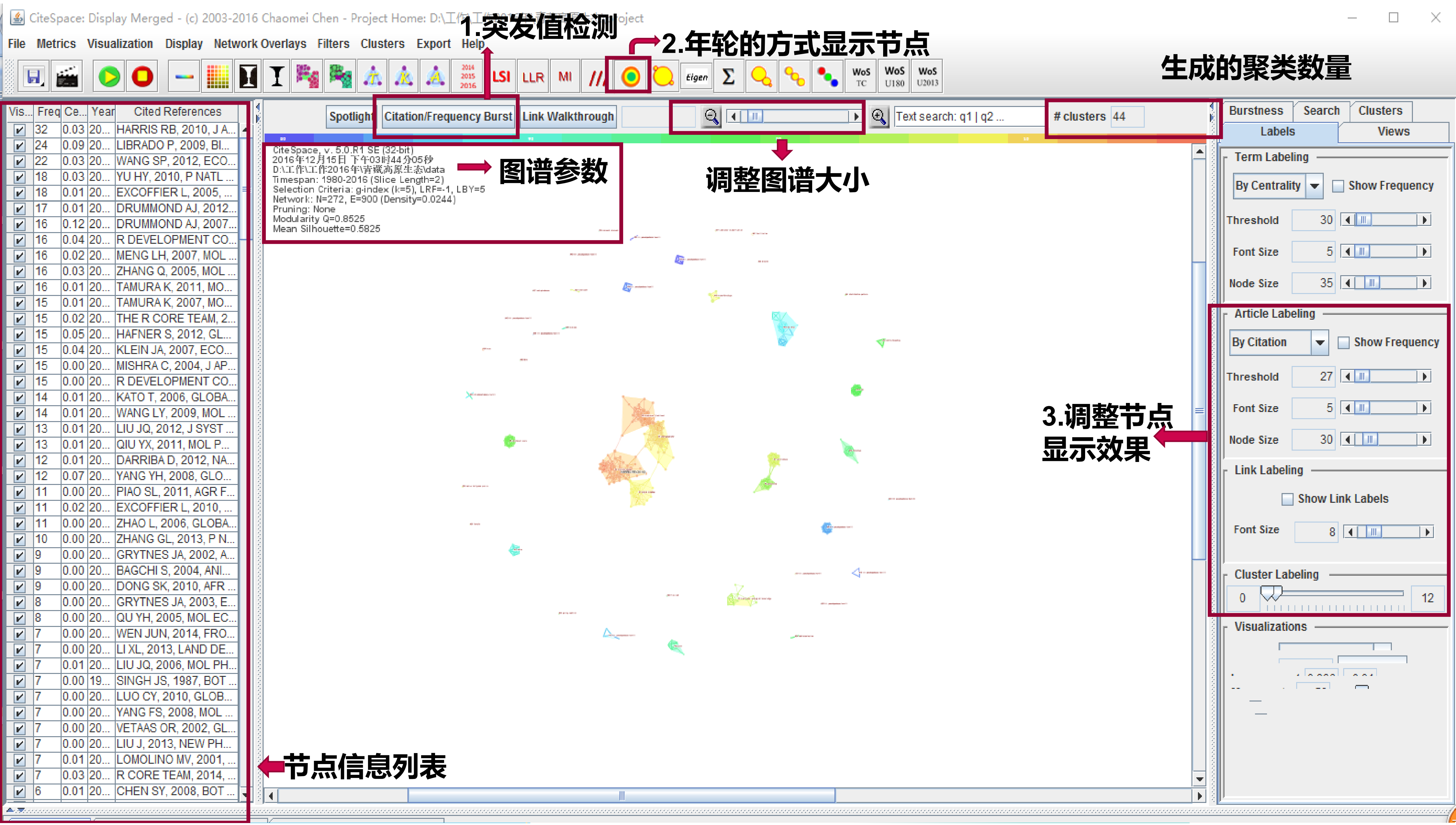
3种聚类标签算法

通常选择K

TFIDF	LLR	MI
找出一个聚类中频次高的词	找出一个聚类中特有的词	找出一个聚类中对分类最有用的词

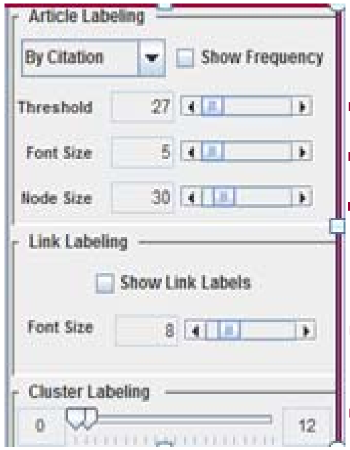
通常选择LLR


CiteSpace: Display Merged - (c) 2003-2016 Chaomei Chen - Project Home: D:\工作\工作2016年\青藏高原生态\project
File Metrics Visualization Display Network Overlays Filters Clusters Export Help
LSI LLR MI Eigen WoS TC WoS U180 WoS U2013
Spotlight
Citation/Frequency Burst
Link Walkthrough
Text search: q1 | q2 ...
clusters 44
Vis... Freq Ce... Year Cited References
32 0.03 20... HARRIS RB, 2010, J A...
24 0.09 20... LIBRADO P, 2009, BI...
22 0.03 20... WANG SP, 2012, ECO...
18 0.03 20... YU HY, 2010, P NATL ...
18 0.01 20... EXCOFFIER L, 2005, ...
17 0.01 20... DRUMMOND AJ, 2012...
16 0.12 20... DRUMMOND AJ, 2007...
16 0.04 20... R DEVELOPMENT CO...
16 0.02 20... MENG LH, 2007, MOL ...
16 0.03 20... ZHANG Q, 2005, MOL ...
16 0.01 20... TAMURA K, 2011, MO...
15 0.01 20... TAMURA K, 2007, MO...
15 0.02 20... THE R CORE TEAM, 2...
15 0.05 20... HAFNER S, 2012, GL...
15 0.04 20... KLEIN JA, 2007, ECO...
15 0.00 20... MISHRA C, 2004, J AP...
15 0.00 20... R DEVELOPMENT CO...
14 0.01 20... KATO T, 2006, GLOBA...
14 0.01 20... WANG LY, 2009, MOL ...
13 0.01 20... LIU JQ, 2012, J SYST ...
13 0.01 20... QIU YX, 2011, MOL P...
12 0.01 20... DARRIBA D, 2012, NA...
12 0.07 20... YANG YH, 2008, GLO...
11 0.00 20... PIAO SL, 2011, AGR F...
11 0.02 20... EXCOFFIER L, 2010, ...
11 0.00 20... ZHAO L, 2006, GLOBA...
10 0.00 20... ZHANG GL, 2013, P N...
9 0.00 20... GRYTNES JA, 2002, A...
9 0.00 20... BAGCHI S, 2004, ANI...
9 0.00 20... DONG SK, 2010, AFR ...
8 0.00 20... GRYTNES JA, 2003, E...
8 0.00 20... QU YH, 2005, MOL EC...
7 0.00 20... WEN JUN, 2014, FRO...
7 0.00 20... LI XL, 2013, LAND DE...
7 0.01 20... LIU JQ, 2006, MOL PH...
7 0.00 19... SINGH JS, 1987, BOT ...
7 0.00 20... LUO CY, 2010, GLOB...
7 0.00 20... YANG FS, 2008, MOL ...
7 0.00 20... VETAAS OR, 2002, GL...
7 0.00 20... LIU J, 2013, NEW PH...
7 0.01 20... LOMOLINO MV, 2001, ...
7 0.03 20... R CORE TEAM, 2014, ...
6 0.01 20... CHEN SY, 2008, BOT ...
CiteSpace, v. 5.0.R1 SE (32-bit)
2016年12月15日 下午03时36分48秒
D:\工作\工作2016年\青藏高原生态\data
Timespan: 1980-2016 (Slice Length=2)
Selection Criteria: g-index (k=5), LRF=-1, LBY=5
Network: N=272, E=900 (Density=0.0244)
Pruning: None
Modularity Q=0.8525
Mean Silhouette=0.5825
HARRIS RB (2010)
消息
VSM(506): No terms found. If you wish to label clusters with terms from abstracts, make sure Export Abstract is set to on using the Edit Project function.
确定

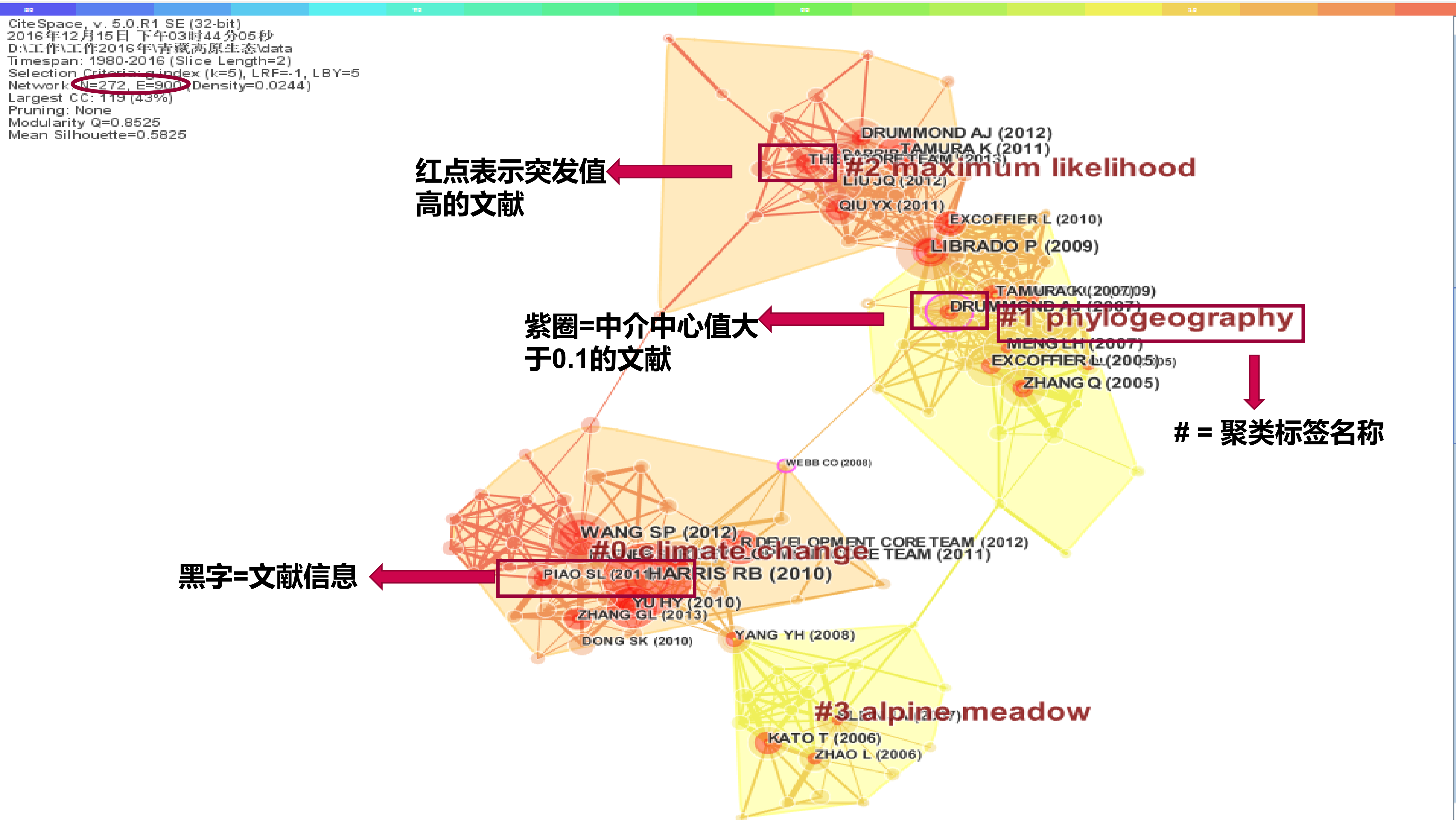

CiteSpace: Display Merged - (c) 2003-2016 Chaomei Chen - Project Home: D:\工作\工作2016年\...\project
File Metrics Visualization Display Network Overlays Filters Clusters Export Help
1.突发值检测
2.年轮的方式显示节点
生成的聚类数量
Spotlight
Citation/Frequency Burst
Link Walkthrough
Text search: q1 | q2 ...
clusters 44
CiteSpace, v. 5.0.R1 SE (32-bit)
2016年12月15日 下午03时44分05秒
D:\工作\工作2016年\青藏高原生态\data
Timespan: 1980-2016 (Slice Length=2)
Selection Criteria: g-index (k=5), LRF=-1, LBY=5
Network: N=272, E=900 (Density=0.0244)
Pruning: None
Modularity Q=0.8525
Mean Silhouette=0.5825
图谱参数
调整图谱大小
3.调整节点显示效果
节点信息列表
Vis... Freq Ce... Year Cited References
32 0.03 20... HARRIS RB, 2010, J A...
24 0.09 20... LIBRADO P, 2009, BI...
22 0.03 20... WANG SP, 2012, ECO...
18 0.03 20... YU HY, 2010, P NATL ...
18 0.01 20... EXCOFFIER L, 2005, ...
17 0.01 20... DRUMMOND AJ, 2012...
16 0.12 20... DRUMMOND AJ, 2007...
16 0.04 20... R DEVELOPMENT CO...
16 0.02 20... MENG LH, 2007, MOL ...
16 0.03 20... ZHANG Q, 2005, MOL ...
16 0.01 20... TAMURA K, 2011, MO...
15 0.01 20... TAMURA K, 2007, MO...
15 0.02 20... THE R CORE TEAM, 2...
15 0.05 20... HAFNER S, 2012, GL...
15 0.04 20... KLEIN JA, 2007, ECO...
15 0.00 20... MISHRA C, 2004, J AP...
15 0.00 20... R DEVELOPMENT CO...
14 0.01 20... KATO T, 2006, GLOBA...
14 0.01 20... WANG LY, 2009, MOL ...
13 0.01 20... LIU JQ, 2012, J SYST ...
13 0.01 20... QIU YX, 2011, MOL P...
12 0.01 20... DARRIBA D, 2012, NA...
12 0.07 20... YANG YH, 2008, GLO...
11 0.00 20... PIAO SL, 2011, AGR F...
11 0.02 20... EXCOFFIER L, 2010, ...
11 0.00 20... ZHAO L, 2006, GLOBA...
10 0.00 20... ZHANG GL, 2013, P N...
9 0.00 20... GRYTNES JA, 2002, A...
9 0.00 20... BAGCHI S, 2004, ANI...
9 0.00 20... DONG SK, 2010, AFR ...
8 0.00 20... GRYTNES JA, 2003, E...
8 0.00 20... QU YH, 2005, MOL EC...
7 0.00 20... WEN JUN, 2014, FRO...
7 0.00 20... LI XL, 2013, LAND DE...
7 0.01 20... LIU JQ, 2006, MOL PH...
7 0.00 19... SINGH JS, 1987, BOT ...
7 0.00 20... LUO CY, 2010, GLOB...
7 0.00 20... YANG FS, 2008, MOL ...
7 0.00 20... VETAAS OR, 2002, GL...
7 0.00 20... LIU J, 2013, NEW PH...
7 0.01 20... LOMOLINO MV, 2001, ...
7 0.03 20... R CORE TEAM, 2014, ...
6 0.01 20... CHEN SY, 2008, BOT ...
Burstness Search Clusters
Labels Views
Term Labeling
By Centrality
Show Frequency
Threshold 30
Font Size 5
Node Size 35
Article Labeling
By Citation
Show Frequency
Threshold 27
Font Size 5
Node Size 30
Link Labeling
Show Link Labels
Font Size 8
Cluster Labeling
0 12
Visualizations

图谱参数的含义

① CiteSpace, V.3.8 R5(64 bit)表示使用软件的版本信息
② September 28,2014 10:31:41PM CEST表示进行结果计算时的时间
③ C:\User\Jerry Lee\.CiteSpace… 表示数据所存放的文件夹位置
④ Time Span：2007-2014(slice Length=1)表示所分析的时间区间，括号中代表的是时间切片。也就是说把这个时间区间按照多少年为一段进行切割。
⑤ Selection criteria：Top100 per slice表示的是提取了每个时间切片排名前100位的数据来生成最终的网络（这里选用的节点类型不同，top100的具体含义会有差异。如选择的是作者合作分析时，则提取的是这个时间段内发文量top 100的作者，做共被引分析时则提取的是被引频次在每个时间切片top100的数据）。
⑥ Network:N=194, E=2352（density=0.1256），N表示网络节点数量，E表示连线数量，Density则表示网络的密度
⑦ Pruning表示网络裁剪的方法，这里None表示没有剪裁。
⑧ Modularity表示网络的模块度，值越大表示网络的聚类结果越好。
⑨ Mean Silhouette=1, Silhouette值是用来衡量网络同质性的指标，越接近1，反映网络的同质性越高（注意Silhouette 主要在聚类后来衡量某个聚类内部的同质性，但是在聚类内部成员很少时，这个值的信度会降低）



节点显示的多少，值越大显示的越少
节点字体的大小
节点的大小
连线的粗细
聚类标签的大小


CiteSpace, v. 5.0.R1 SE (32-bit)
2016年12月15日 下午03时44分05秒
Timespan: 1980-2016 (Slice Length=2)
Network: N=272, E=900 (Density=0.0244)
Largest CC: 119 (43%)
Pruning: None
Modularity Q=0.8525
Mean Silhouette=0.5825
红点表示突发值高的文献
紫圈=中介中心值大于0.1的文献
黑字=文献信息
= 聚类标签名称
#0 climate change
#1 phylogeography
#2 maximum likelihood
#3 alpine meadow
DRUMMOND AJ (2012)
TAMURA K (2011)
LIU JQ (2012)
QIU YX (2011)
EXCOFFIER L (2010)
LIBRADO P (2009)
ZHANG Q (2005)
WEBB CO (2008)
WANG SP (2012)
HARRIS RB (2010)
YU HY (2010)
ZHANG GL (2013)
DONG SK (2010)
YANG YH (2008)
KATO T (2006)
ZHAO L (2006)

图谱解读

1.研究领域分类 **2.知识基础文献** **3.研究前沿文献** **4.挑选重要文献**

聚类

- 1.1 查看聚类信息
- 1.2 判断主要聚类

网络中的节点

2.1 查看网络中所有文献信息

2.2 每一个聚类由哪些文献组成

2.3 如何查看某一篇文献的信息及全文

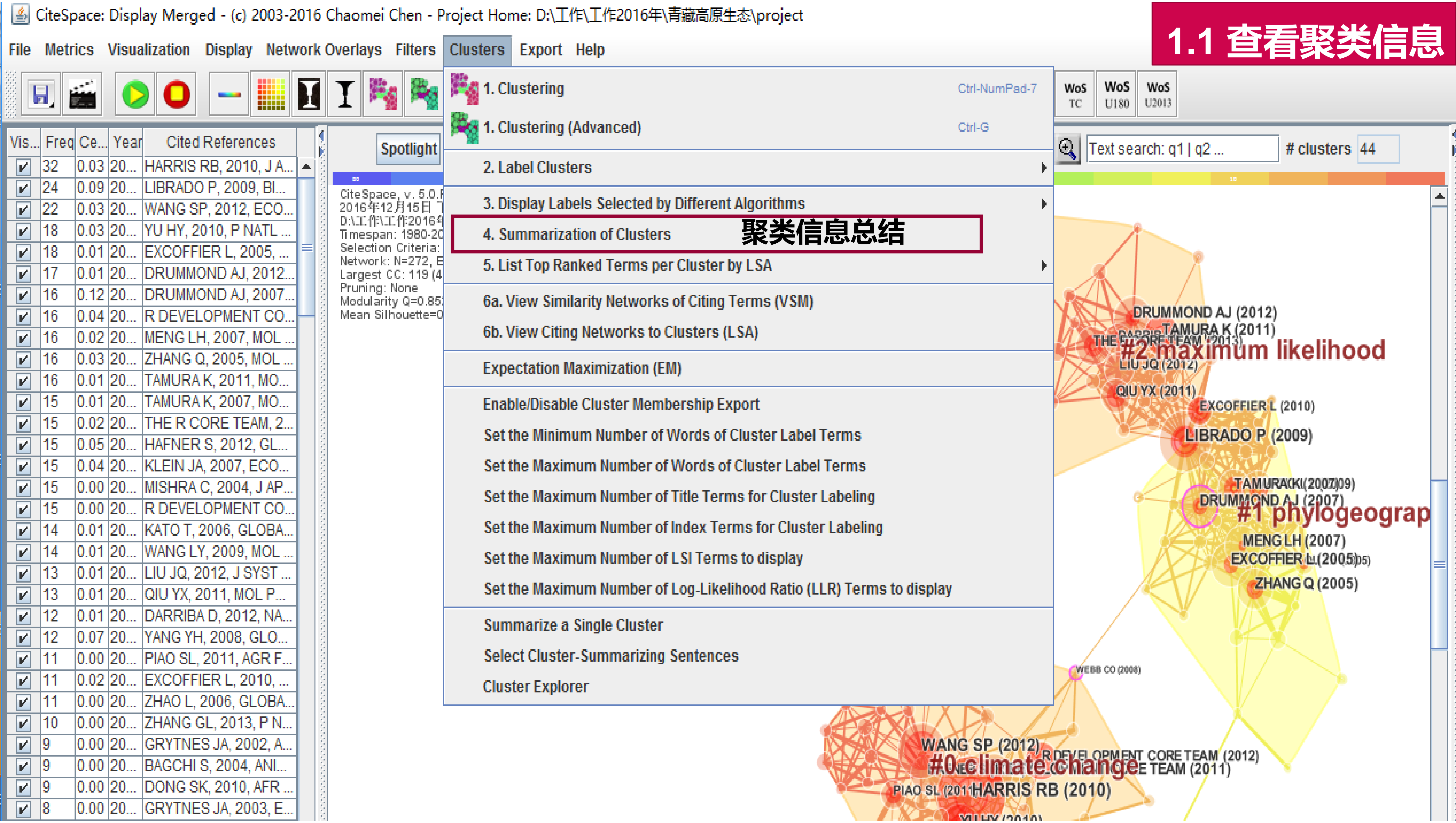
施引文献

- 3.1 分聚类查看施引文献
- 3.2 如何判断前沿文献

进一步选择

- 4.1 如何挑选重要文献
- 4.2 近期热点文献

1.1 查看聚类信息



CiteSpace: Display Merged - (c) 2003-2016 Chaomei Chen - Project Home: D:\工作\工作2016年\青藏高原生态\project
File Metrics Visualization Display Network Overlays Filters Clusters Export Help
1. Clustering Ctrl-NumPad-7
1. Clustering (Advanced) Ctrl-G
2. Label Clusters
3. Display Labels Selected by Different Algorithms
4. Summarization of Clusters
聚类信息总结
5. List Top Ranked Terms per Cluster by LSA
6a. View Similarity Networks of Citing Terms (VSM)
6b. View Citing Networks to Clusters (LSA)
Expectation Maximization (EM)
Enable/Disable Cluster Membership Export
Set the Minimum Number of Words of Cluster Label Terms
Set the Maximum Number of Words of Cluster Label Terms
Set the Maximum Number of Title Terms for Cluster Labeling
Set the Maximum Number of Index Terms for Cluster Labeling
Set the Maximum Number of LSI Terms to display
Set the Maximum Number of Log-Likelihood Ratio (LLR) Terms to display
Summarize a Single Cluster
Select Cluster-Summarizing Sentences
Cluster Explorer
Vis... Freq Ce... Year Cited References
Spotlight
Text search: q1 | q2 ...
clusters 44
WoS TC
WoS U180
WoS U2013
#2 maximum likelihood
#1 phylogeograp
#0 climate change
DRUMMOND AJ (2012)
TAMURA K (2011)
LIBRADO P (2009)
EXCOFFIER L (2010)
QIU YX (2011)
MENG LH (2007)
ZHANG Q (2005)
WANG SP (2012)
HARRIS RB (2010)
WEBB CO (2008)

1.2 判断主要聚类

Summary of Clusters -

聚类号

聚类中的文献数量

聚类的紧密度

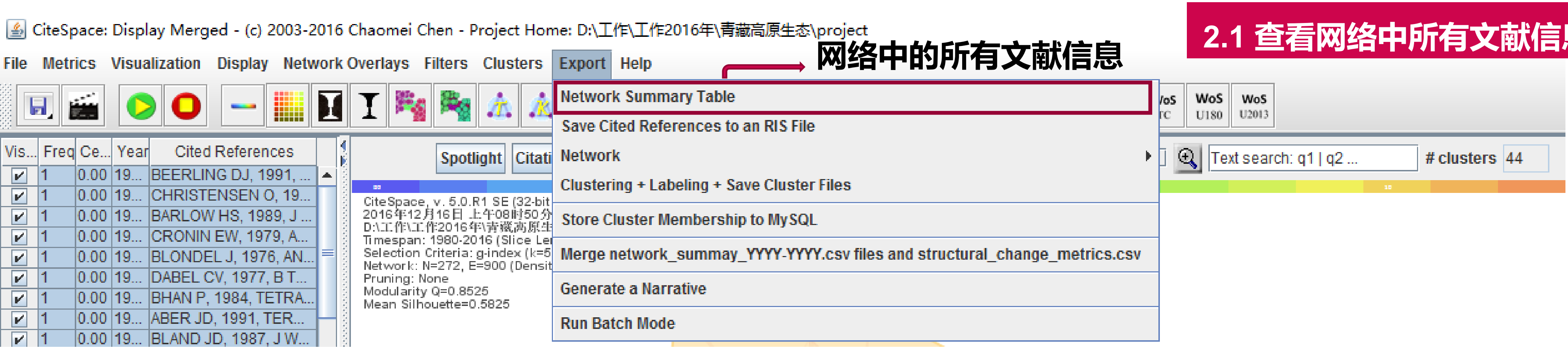
聚类中文献的平均发表时间

三种聚类标签的命名方式

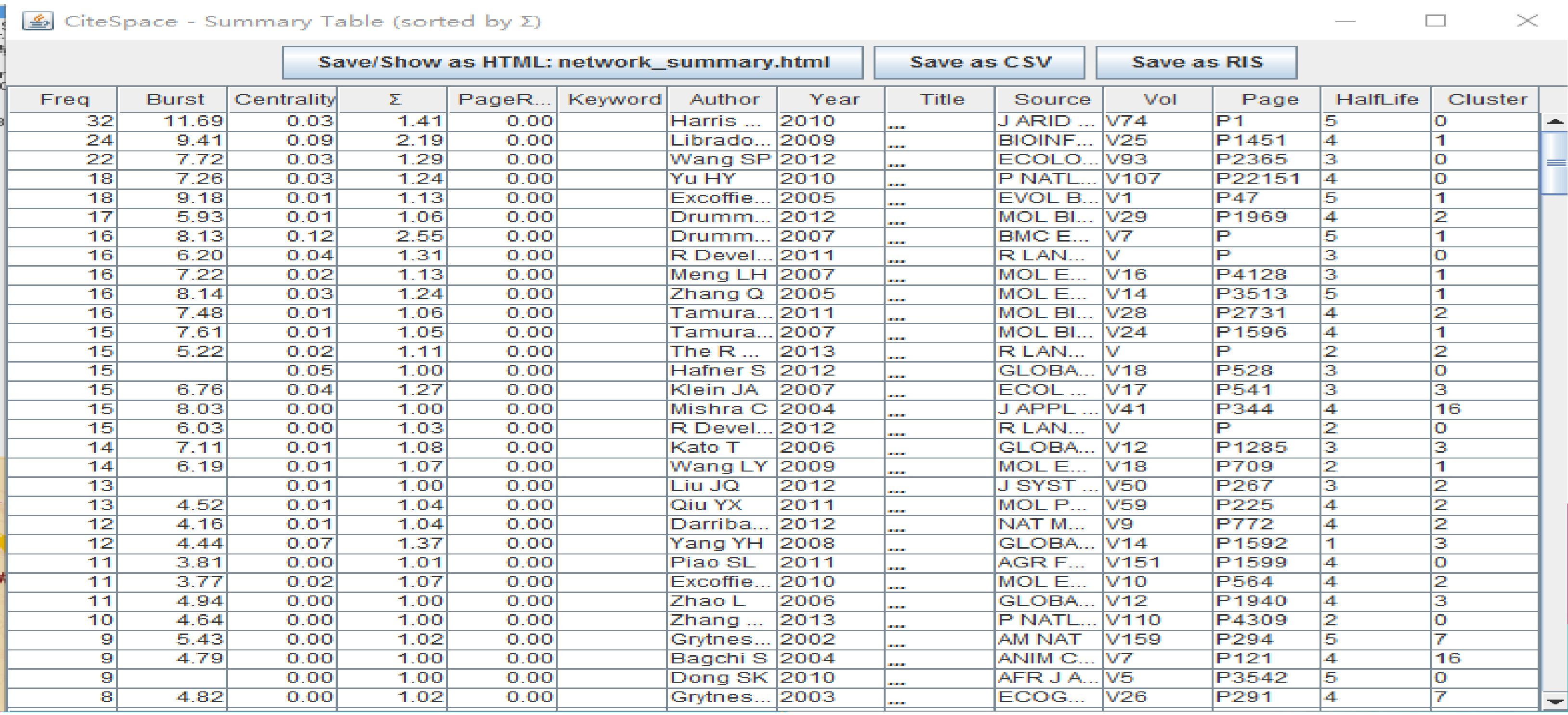
Save/Show as HTML: cluster_summary.html

Select	Clust...	Size	Silho...	mean...	Top Terms (tf*idf weighting)	Top Terms (log-likelihood ratio, p-lev...	Terms (mutual information)
	0	40	0.898	2011	maximum plantheight	climate change (75.84, 1.0E-4); inner...	ecological knowledge
	1	34	0.922	2007	taxus fuana	phylogeography (90, 1.0E-4); qinghai...	plant functional type
	2	26	0.888	2012	puccinia striiformi	maximum likelihood (56.57, 1.0E-4); ...	latitudinal diversity gradient
	3	19	0.969	2005	mountain passe	alpine meadow (38.71, 1.0E-4); ecos...	aboveground biomas
	4	17	1	1985	altitude | nepalensis	leaf drop (57.16, 1.0E-4); leaf sprouti...	survival
	5	13	1	2001	polygonum polystachyum | degradat...	traditional ecological knowledge (36....	blue sheep
	6	13	0.98	1999	rare specy | forest structure	polyploidy (114.07, 1.0E-4); hard bou...	sacred grove
	7	12	0.975	2003	mojave desert | riverine fish	commonness (41.42, 1.0E-4); amphi...	chihuahuan desert
	8	10	1	1998	heracleum mantegazzianum | habita...	catchment scale (151.65, 1.0E-4); str...	acidification
	9	8	1	1981	...	tit pseudopodoces humili (□, 1.0); lat...	...
	10	8	1	1993	land capacity | high altitude	himalaya (33.5, 1.0E-4); peoples per...	food security
	11	8	1	1996	model comparison | biodiversity	fish (112.39, 1.0E-4); neural network ...	richness
	12	6	1	1987	...	china (37.4, 1.0E-4); climate change ...	...
	13	6	1	1991	tundra	pine (82.76, 1.0E-4); fir (41.16, 1.0E-...	tundra
	14	4	1	1980	...	tit pseudopodoces humili (□, 1.0); lat...	...
	15	4	1	1976	...	tit pseudopodoces humili (□, 1.0); lat...	...
	16	4	1	2005	pseudois | disturbance	trans-himalaya (33.53, 1.0E-4); pseu...	blue sheep
	17	4	1	1984	...	tit pseudopodoces humili (□, 1.0); lat...	...
	18	3	1	1978	...	tit pseudopodoces humili (□, 1.0); lat...	...
	19	3	1	1994	traditional knowledge;practice;medic...	cattle breeding (35.29, 1.0E-4); practi...	value addition
	20	2	1	1978	...	tit pseudopodoces humili (□, 1.0); lat...	...
	21	2	1	1984	...	tit pseudopodoces humili (□, 1.0); lat...	...
	22	2	1	2003	non-timber forest product | floristic c...	land cover (18.8, 1.0E-4); community ...	remote sensing
	23	2	1	1992	climate;plant distribution;introduced ...	introduced specy (24.07, 1.0E-4); fall...	climatechange
	24	2	1	1993	community structure;comparative me...	habitatselection (23.63, 1.0E-4); com...	morphology

2.1 查看网络中所有文献信息



网络中的所有文献信息

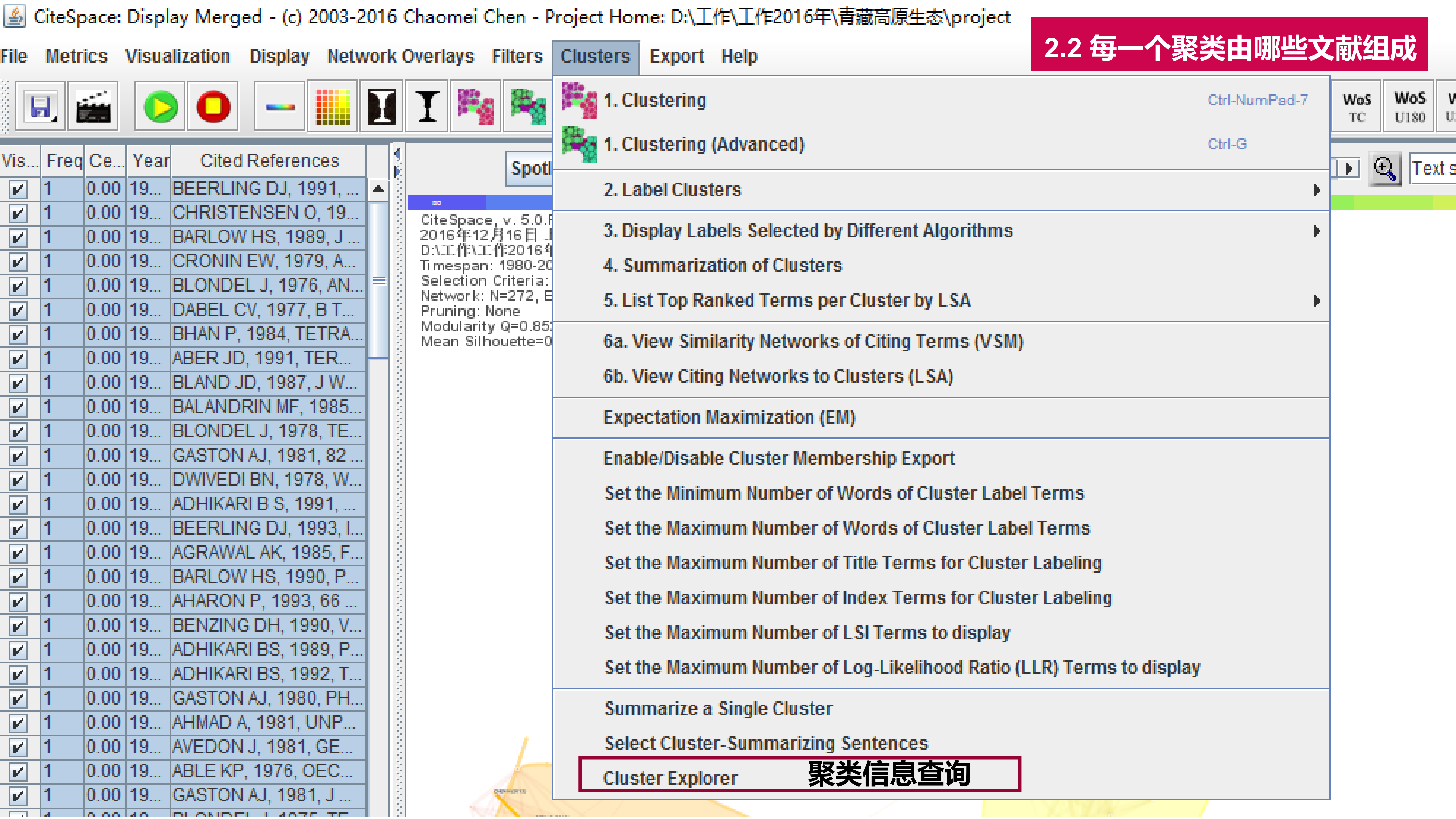

CiteSpace - Summary Table (sorted by Σ)

Save/Show as HTML: network_summary.html | Save as CSV | Save as RIS

Freq	Burst	Centrality	Σ	PageR...	Keyword	Author	Year	Title	Source	Vol	Page	HalfLife	Cluster
32	11.69	0.03	1.41	0.00		Harris ...	2010	...	J ARID ...	V74	P1	5	0
24	9.41	0.09	2.19	0.00		Librado...	2009	...	BIOINF...	V25	P1451	4	1
22	7.72	0.03	1.29	0.00		Wang SP	2012	...	ECOLO...	V93	P2365	3	0
18	7.26	0.03	1.24	0.00		Yu HY	2010	...	P NATL...	V107	P22151	4	0
18	9.18	0.01	1.13	0.00		Excoffie...	2005	...	EVOL B...	V1	P47	5	1
17	5.93	0.01	1.06	0.00		Drumm...	2012	...	MOL BI...	V29	P1969	4	2
16	8.13	0.12	2.55	0.00		Drumm...	2007	...	BMC E...	V7	P	5	1
16	6.20	0.04	1.31	0.00		R Devel...	2011	...	R LAN...	V	P	3	0
16	7.22	0.02	1.13	0.00		Meng LH	2007	...	MOL E...	V16	P4128	3	1
16	8.14	0.03	1.24	0.00		Zhang Q	2005	...	MOL E...	V14	P3513	5	1
16	7.48	0.01	1.06	0.00		Tamura...	2011	...	MOL BI...	V28	P2731	4	2
15	7.61	0.01	1.05	0.00		Tamura...	2007	...	MOL BI...	V24	P1596	4	1
15	5.22	0.02	1.11	0.00		The R ...	2013	...	R LAN...	V	P	2	2
15		0.05	1.00	0.00		Hafner S	2012	...	GLOBA...	V18	P528	3	0
15	6.76	0.04	1.27	0.00		Klein JA	2007	...	ECOL ...	V17	P541	3	3
15	8.03	0.00	1.00	0.00		Mishra C	2004	...	J APPL ...	V41	P344	4	16
15	6.03	0.00	1.03	0.00		R Devel...	2012	...	R LAN...	V	P	2	0
14	7.11	0.01	1.08	0.00		Kato T	2006	...	GLOBA...	V12	P1285	3	3
14	6.19	0.01	1.07	0.00		Wang LY	2009	...	MOL E...	V18	P709	2	1
13		0.01	1.00	0.00		Liu JQ	2012	...	J SYST ...	V50	P267	3	2
13	4.52	0.01	1.04	0.00		Qiu YX	2011	...	MOL P...	V59	P225	4	2
12	4.16	0.01	1.04	0.00		Darriba...	2012	...	NAT M...	V9	P772	4	2
12	4.44	0.07	1.37	0.00		Yang YH	2008	...	GLOBA...	V14	P1592	1	3
11	3.81	0.00	1.01	0.00		Piao SL	2011	...	AGR F...	V151	P1599	4	0
11	3.77	0.02	1.07	0.00		Excoffie...	2010	...	MOL E...	V10	P564	4	2
11	4.94	0.00	1.00	0.00		Zhao L	2006	...	GLOBA...	V12	P1940	4	3
10	4.64	0.00	1.00	0.00		Zhang ...	2013	...	P NATL...	V110	P4309	2	0
9	5.43	0.00	1.02	0.00		Grytnes...	2002	...	AM NAT	V159	P294	5	7
9	4.79	0.00	1.00	0.00		Bagchi S	2004	...	ANIM C...	V7	P121	4	16
9		0.00	1.00	0.00		Dong SK	2010	...	AFR J A...	V5	P3542	5	0
8	4.82	0.00	1.02	0.00		Grytnes...	2003	...	ECOG...	V26	P291	4	7

所有文献信息的列表

2.2 每一个聚类由哪些文献组成



2.2 每一个聚类由哪些文献组成

CiteSpace: Cluster Explorer

Clusters → 聚类信息列表

S...	Cl...	Si...	Si...	m...	Top Terms (tf*idf w...	Top Terms (log-like...	Terms (mutua...
✔	0	40	0....	2...	maximum planthei...	climate change (75....	ecological kno...
	1	34	0....	2...	taxus fuana	phylogeography (90...	plant function...
	2	26	0....	2...	puccinia striiformi	maximum likelihoo...	latitudinal dive...
	3	19	0....	2...	mountain passe	alpine meadow (38...	aboveground ...
	4	17	1	1...	altitude | nepalensis	leaf drop (57.16, 1....	survival
	5	13	1	2...	polygonum polysta...	traditional ecologic...	blue sheep
	6	13	0....	1...	rare specy | forest ...	polyploidy (114.07, ...	sacred grove
	7	12	0....	2...	mojave desert | riv...	commonness (41.4...	chihuahuan d...
	8	10	1	1...	heracleum manteg...	catchment scale (1...	acidification
	9	8	1	1...	...	tit pseudopodoces ...	...
	10	8	1	1...	land capacity | high...	himalaya (33.5, 1.0...	food security
	11	8	1	1...	model comparison ...	fish (112.39, 1.0E-4...	richness
	12	6	1	1...	...	china (37.4, 1.0E-4)...	...
	13	6	1	1...	tundra	pine (82.76, 1.0E-4)...	tundra
	14	4	1	1...	...	tit pseudopodoces ...	...
	15	4	1	1...	...	tit pseudopodoces ...	...
	16	4	1	2...	pseudois | disturb...	trans-himalaya (33....	blue sheep
	17	4	1	1...	...	tit pseudopodoces ...	...
	18	3	1	1...	...	tit pseudopodoces ...	...
	19	3	1	1...	traditional knowled...	cattle breeding (35....	value addition
	20	2	1	1...	...	tit pseudopodoces ...	...
	21	2	1	1...	...	tit pseudopodoces ...	...
	22	2	1	2...	non-timber forest pr...	land cover (18.8, 1....	remote sensing
	23	2	1	1...	climate;plant distrib...	introduced specy (2...	climatechange
	24	2	1	1...	community structur...	habitatselection (23...	morphology

Citing Articles | Keywords

1. maximum plantheight; climate change (75.84, 1.0E-4); inner mongolia (72.06, 1.0E-4); nitrogen (69.7, 1.0E-4);

施引文献中提取的关键词

某一聚类中的所有文献

Cited References | Keywords

Freq	Burst	Centra...	Σ	Pa...	Key...	Aut...	Year	Title	So...	Vol	Pa...	Hal...	Clu...
32	11....	0.03	1.41	0.00		Ha...	2010	...	J A...	V74	P1	5	0
22	7.72	0.03	1.29	0.00		Wa...	2012	...	EC...	V93	P2...	3	0
18	7.26	0.03	1.24	0.00		Yu ...	2010	...	P ...	V107	P2...	4	0
16	6.20	0.04	1.31	0.00		R ...	2011	...	R ...	V	P	3	0
15		0.05	1.00	0.00		Haf...	2012	...	GL...	V18	P5...	3	0
15	6.03	0.00	1.03	0.00		R ...	2012	...	R ...	V	P	2	0
11	3.81	0.00	1.01	0.00		Pia...	2011	...	AG...	V151	P1...	4	0
10	4.64	0.00	1.00	0.00		Zh...	2013	...	P ...	V110	P4...	2	0
9		0.00	1.00	0.00		Do...	2010	...	AF...	V5	P3...	5	0
7		0.00	1.00	0.00		Li XL	2013	...	LA...	V24	P72	3	0
7		0.00	1.00	0.00		Lu...	2010	...	GL...	V16	P1...	4	0
7		0.03	1.00	0.00		R ...	2014		R ...	V	P	2	0

Summary Sentences

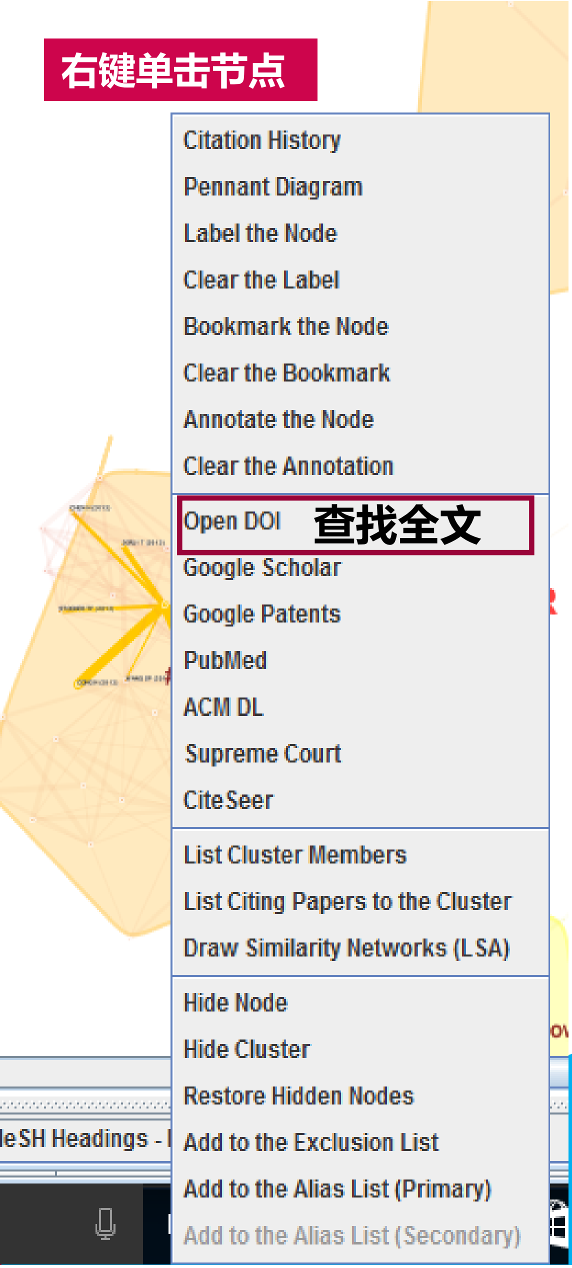
Representative Sentences

Selection method: ◉ Centrality ○ PageRank ☑ select from Abstracts | Start | Clusters completed: 0 of 200 | Time taken: seconds | Timeout | Save the List

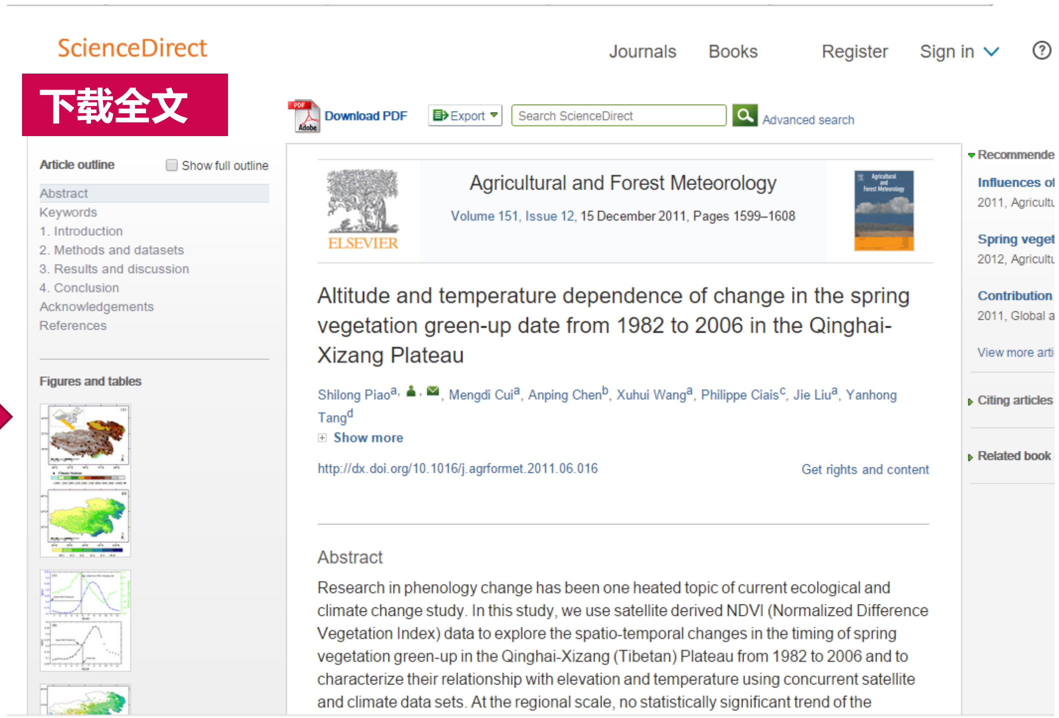
→ 施引文献中提取的总结聚类的句子

2.3 如何查看某一篇文献的信息及全文

右键单击节点


Citation History
Pennant Diagram
Label the Node
Clear the Label
Bookmark the Node
Clear the Bookmark
Annotate the Node
Clear the Annotation
Open DOI
查找全文
Google Scholar
Google Patents
PubMed
ACM DL
Supreme Court
CiteSeer
List Cluster Members
List Citing Papers to the Cluster
Draw Similarity Networks (LSA)
Hide Node
Hide Cluster
Restore Hidden Nodes
Add to the Exclusion List
Add to the Alias List (Primary)
Add to the Alias List (Secondary)
eSH Headings -

下载全文


ScienceDirect
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Advanced search
Article outline
Show full outline
Abstract
Keywords
1. Introduction
2. Methods and datasets
3. Results and discussion
4. Conclusion
Acknowledgements
References
Figures and tables
ELSEVIER
Agricultural and Forest Meteorology
Volume 151, Issue 12, 15 December 2011, Pages 1599–1608
Altitude and temperature dependence of change in the spring vegetation green-up date from 1982 to 2006 in the Qinghai-Xizang Plateau
Shilong Piao[a], Mengdi Cui[a], Anping Chen[b], Xuhui Wang[a], Philippe Ciais[c], Jie Liu[a], Yanhong Tang[d]
Show more
http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.agrformet.2011.06.016
Get rights and content
Abstract
Research in phenology change has been one heated topic of current ecological and climate change study. In this study, we use satellite derived NDVI (Normalized Difference Vegetation Index) data to explore the spatio-temporal changes in the timing of spring vegetation green-up in the Qinghai-Xizang (Tibetan) Plateau from 1982 to 2006 and to characterize their relationship with elevation and temperature using concurrent satellite and climate data sets. At the regional scale, no statistically significant trend of the
Recommende
Influences of
2011, Agricultu
Spring veget
2012, Agricultu
Contribution
2011, Global a
View more arti
Citing articles
Related book

3.1 分聚类查看施引文献

- Citation History
- Pennant Diagram
- Label the Node
- Clear the Label
- Bookmark the Node
- Clear the Bookmark
- Annotate the Node
- Clear the Annotation
- Open DOI
- Google Scholar
- Google Patents
- PubMed
- ACM DL
- Supreme Court
- CiteSeer
- List Cluster Members
- List Citing Papers to the Cluster
- Draw Similarity Networks (LSA)
- Hide Node
- Hide Cluster
- Restore Hidden Nodes
- Add to the Exclusion List
- Add to the Alias List (Primary)
- Add to the Alias List (Secondary)

该聚类的所有施引文献

Summary of Cluster 0: ...

Cluster 0: ...

Keywords:

74	CLIMATE CHANGE
54	TIBETAN PLATEAU
28	CHINA
28	INNER MONGOLIA
26	ALPINE MEADOW
26	GRASSLAND
26	NITROGEN
24	QINGHAI TIBETAN PLATEAU
24	VEGETATION
20	TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEM
19	NET PRIMARY PRODUCTIVITY
19	TEMPERATURE
17	ALPINE GRASSLAND
16	FOREST
16	SOIL ORGANIC CARBON
15	SPECIES RICHNESS
14	CLIMATE
14	ECOSYSTEM
13	DEGRADATION
13	PLATEAU
12	STORAGE
11	CARBON
11	PATTERN
11	PLANT
11	PLANT COMMUNITY
11	PRECIPITATION
11	RESPONSE
10	MANAGEMENT
10	SOIL CARBON
9	BIODIVERSITY
9	DIVERSITY
9	LAND USE
9	MEADOW
9	METHANE EMISSION
9	MICROBIAL COMMUNITY

Part1：该聚类的文献中系统自动抽取的关键词

3.2 如何判断前沿文献

Part2：该聚类的施引文献详细信息

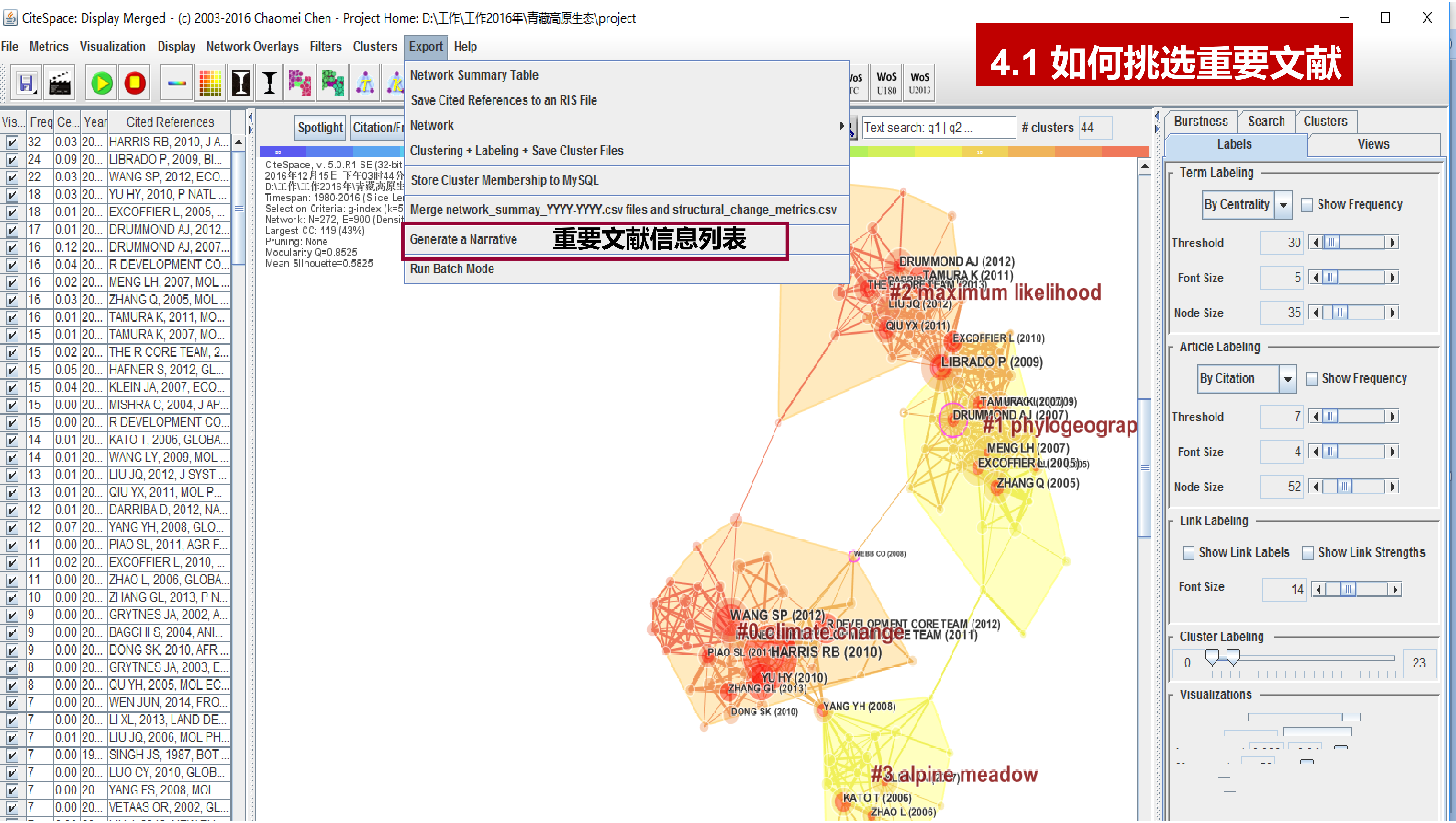
Citing Titles:

Bibliographic Details:

数字代表引用聚类中文献的数量

[1]	Chen, H, 2013, The impacts of climate change and human activities on biogeochemical cycles on the Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau, GLOBAL CHANGE BIOLOGY, V19, P2940
[1]	Sun, ZG, 2013, Evaluation of net primary productivity and its spatial and temporal patterns in southern China's grasslands, RANGELAND JOURNAL, V35, P331
[1]	Shen, ZX, 2016, The soil drying along the increase of warming masks the relation between temperature and soil respiration in an alpine meadow of Northern Tibet, POLISH JOURNAL OF ECOLOGY, V64, P125
[3]	Gaihre, YK, 2014, Seasonal assessment of greenhouse gas emissions from irrigated lowland rice fields under infrared warming, AGRICULTURE ECOSYSTEMS & ENVIRONMENT, V184, P88
[1]	Mensah, S, 2016, Tree species diversity promotes aboveground carbon storage through functional diversity and functional dominance, ECOLOGY AND EVOLUTION, V6, P7546
[1]	Eaton, DAR, 2012, Floral diversity and community structure in Pedicularis (Orobanchaceae), ECOLOGY, V93, 1
[1]	Zhang, P, 2012, Biophysical regulations of NEE light response in a steppe and a cropland in Inner Mongolia, JOURNAL OF PLANT ECOLOGY, V5, P238
[1]	Zhou, XL, 2016, The effects of fertilization on the trait-abundance relationships in a Tibetan alpine meadow community, JOURNAL OF PLANT ECOLOGY, V9, P144
[6]	Wang, Y, 2016, Vegetation and soil responses to livestock grazing in Central Asian grasslands: a review of Chinese literature, BIODIVERSITY AND CONSERVATION, V25, P2401
[1]	Zhao, YH, 2016, Floral traits influence pollen vectors' choices in higher elevation communities in the Himalaya-Hengduan Mountains, BMC ECOLOGY, V16, 1
[1]	Yu, Z, 2013, Effects of seasonal snow on the growing season of temperate vegetation in China, GLOBAL CHANGE BIOLOGY, V19, P2182
[2]	Yang, ZL, 2012, The effect of environmental and phylogenetic drivers on community assembly in an alpine meadow community, ECOLOGY, V93, P2321
[2]	Wang, ZQ, 2016, Quantitative assess the driving forces on the grassland degradation in the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, in China, ECOLOGICAL INFORMATICS, V33, P32
[2]	Pan, Y, 2014, Analysis of the tradeoffs between provisioning and regulating services from the perspective of varied share of net primary production in an alpine grassland ecosystem, ECOLOGICAL COMPLEXITY, V17, P79
[1]	Huang, JH, 2016, Diversity hotspots and conservation gaps for the Chinese endemic seed flora, BIOLOGICAL CONSERVATION, V198, P104
[1]	Hong, JT, 2016, Leaf meristems: an easily ignored component of the response to human disturbance in alpine grasslands, ECOLOGY AND EVOLUTION, V6, P2325
[1]	Babel, W, 2014, Pasture degradation modifies the water and carbon cycles of the Tibetan highlands, BIOGEOSCIENCES, V11, P6633
[2]	Luan, JW, 2016, Soil moisture, species composition interact to regulate CO2 and CH4 fluxes in dry meadows on the Tibetan Plateau, ECOLOGICAL ENGINEERING, V91, P101
[2]	Niu, KC, 2016, Grazing increases functional richness but not functional divergence in Tibetan alpine meadow plant communities, BIODIVERSITY AND CONSERVATION, V25, P2441
[2]	Gong, YM, 2014, Response of carbon dioxide emissions to sheep grazing and N application in an alpine grassland - Part 1: Effect of sheep grazing, BIOGEOSCIENCES, V11, P1743
[1]	Wang, Y, 2014, Vulnerability of the Tibetan Pastoral Systems to Climate and Global Change, ECOLOGY AND SOCIETY, V19, 1
[1]	Chang, XF, 2014, Impacts of management practices on soil organic carbon in degraded alpine meadows on the Tibetan Plateau, BIOGEOSCIENCES, V11, P3495
[1]	Gong, YM, 2014, Response of carbon dioxide emissions to sheep grazing and N application in an alpine grassland - Part 2: Effect of N application, BIOGEOSCIENCES, V11, P1751
[1]	Jiang, CM, 2012, Nutrient resorption of coexistence species in alpine meadow of the Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau explains plant adaptation to nutrient-poor environment, ECOLOGICAL ENGINEERING, V44, P1
[1]	Sun, J, 2013, SOIL RESPIRATION IN RESPONSE TO SHORT-TERM NITROGEN ADDITION IN AN ALPINE STEPPE IN NORTHERN TIBET, POLISH JOURNAL OF ECOLOGY, V61, P655
[1]	Ma, Z, 2014, Responses of alpine meadow seed bank and vegetation to nine consecutive years of soil fertilization, ECOLOGICAL ENGINEERING, V70, P92
[1]	Haynes, MA, 2013, Grazing impacts on the diversity and composition of alpine rangelands in Northwest Yunnan, JOURNAL OF PLANT ECOLOGY, V6, P122
[1]	White, AE, 2016, Geographical Barriers and Dispersal Propensity Interact to Limit Range Expansions of Himalayan Birds, AMERICAN NATURALIST, V188, P99
[1]	Ye, JS, 2014, A mechanistic-bioclimatic modeling analysis of the potential impact of climate change on biomes of the Tibetan Plateau, ECOLOGY, V95, P2109
[1]	Shang, ZH, 2013, Grasslandification has significant impacts on soil carbon, nitrogen and phosphorus of alpine wetlands on the Tibetan Plateau, ECOLOGICAL ENGINEERING, V58, P170
[2]	Yang, YF, 2014, The microbial gene diversity along an elevation gradient of the Tibetan grassland, ISME JOURNAL, V8, P430
[2]	Dorji, T, 2013, Plant functional traits mediate reproductive phenology and success in response to experimental warming and snow addition in Tibet, GLOBAL CHANGE BIOLOGY, V19, P459
[1]	Shi, Y, 2014, Field-based observations of regional-scale, temporal variation in net primary production in Tibetan alpine grasslands, BIOGEOSCIENCES, V11, P2003

4.1 如何挑选重要文献


CiteSpace: Display Merged - (c) 2003-2016 Chaomei Chen - Project Home: D:\工作\工作2016年\青藏高原生态\project
File Metrics Visualization Display Network Overlays Filters Clusters Export Help
Network Summary Table
Save Cited References to an RIS File
Network
Clustering + Labeling + Save Cluster Files
Store Cluster Membership to MySQL
Merge network_summay_YYYY-YYYY.csv files and structural_change_metrics.csv
Generate a Narrative
重要文献信息列表
Run Batch Mode
Vis... Freq Ce... Year Cited References
Spotlight
Text search: q1 | q2 ...
clusters 44
Burstness Search Clusters
Labels Views
Term Labeling
By Centrality
Show Frequency
Threshold 30
Font Size 5
Node Size 35
Article Labeling
By Citation
Show Frequency
Threshold 7
Font Size 4
Node Size 52
Link Labeling
Show Link Labels
Show Link Strengths
Font Size 14
Cluster Labeling
0
23
Visualizations
#2 maximum likelihood
#1 phylogeograp
#0 climate change
#3 alpine meadow
DRUMMOND AJ (2012)
TAMURA K (2011)
LIU JQ (2012)
QIU YX (2011)
EXCOFFIER L (2010)
LIBRADO P (2009)
DRUMMOND AJ (2007)
MENG LH (2007)
ZHANG Q (2005)
WANG SP (2012)
HARRIS RB (2010)
YU HY (2010)
ZHANG GL (2013)
DONG SK (2010)
YANG YH (2008)
KATO T (2006)
ZHAO L (2006)

AUTOMATICALLY GENERATED NARRATIVES

Time of creation: Fri Dec 16 09:01:12 CST 2016

MAJOR CLUSTERS

The network is divided into **44** co-citation clusters. These clusters are labeled by index terms from their own citers. The largest **17** clusters are summarized.

Table 1. Summary of the largest 17 clusters.

ClusterID	Size	Silhouette	Label (TFIDF)	Label (LLR)	Label (MI)	mean(Citee Year)

CITATION COUNTS 网络中的高被引文献

The top ranked item by citation counts is Harris RB (2010) in Cluster #0, with citation counts of **32**. The second one is Librado P (2009) in Cluster #1, with citation counts of **24**. The third is Wang SP (2012) in Cluster #0, with citation counts of **22**. The 4th is Yu HY (2010) in Cluster #0, with citation counts of **18**. The 5th is Excoffier L (2005) in Cluster #1, with citation counts of **18**. The 6th is Drummond AJ (2012) in Cluster #2, with citation counts of **17**. The 7th is Drummond AJ (2007) in Cluster #1, with citation counts of **16**. The 8th is R Development Core Team (2011) in Cluster #0, with citation counts of **16**. The 9th is Meng LH (2007) in Cluster #1, with citation counts of 16. The 10th is Zhang Q (2005) in Cluster #1, with citation counts of **16**.

被引次数 ← | → 文献信息 | → 所在聚类编号

citation counts	references	cluster #
32	Harris RB, 201[illegible]74, P1	0
24	Librado P, 200[illegible]25, P1451	1
22	Wang SP, 2012, ECOLOGY, V93, P2365	0
18	Yu HY, 2010, P NATL ACAD SCI USA, V107, P22151	0
18	Excoffier L, 2005, EVOL BIOINFORM, V1, P47	1
17	Drummond AJ, 2012, MOL BIOL EVOL, V29, P1969	2
16	Drummond AJ, 2007, BMC EVOL BIOL, V7, P	1
16	R Development Core Team, 2011, R LANG ENV STAT COMP, V, P	0
16	Meng LH, 2007, MOL ECOL, V16, P4128	1
16	Zhang Q, 2005, MOL ECOL, V14, P3513	1

BURSTS 网络中的高突发值文献

The top ranked item by bursts is Harris RB (2010) in Cluster #0, with bursts of **11.69**. The second one is Librado P (2009) in Cluster #1, with bursts of **9.41**. The third is Excoffier L (2005) in Cluster #1, with bursts of **9.18**. The 4th is Zhang Q (2005) in Cluster #1, with bursts of **8.14**. The 5th is Drummond AJ (2007) in Cluster #1, with bursts of **8.13**. The 6th is Mishra C (2004) in Cluster #16, with bursts of **8.03**. The 7th is Wang SP (2012) in Cluster #0, with bursts of **7.72**. The 8th is Tamura K (2007) in Cluster #1, with bursts of **7.61**. The 9th is Tamura K (2011) in Cluster #2, with bursts of **7.48**. The 10th is Yu HY (2010) in Cluster #0, with bursts of **7.26**.

bursts	references	cluster #
11.69	Harris RB, 2010, J ARID ENVIRON, V74, P1	0
9.41	Librado P, 2009, BIOINFORMATICS, V25, P1451	1
9.18	Excoffier L, 2005, EVOL BIOINFORM, V1, P47	1
8.14	Zhang Q, 2005, MOL ECOL, V14, P3513	1
8.13	Drummond AJ, 2007, BMC EVOL BIOL, V7, P	1
8.03	Mishra C, 2004, J APPL ECOL, V41, P344	16
7.72	Wang SP, 2012, ECOLOGY, V93, P2365	0
7.61	Tamura K, 2007, MOL BIOL EVOL, V24, P1596	1
7.48	Tamura K, 2011, MOL BIOL EVOL, V28, P2731	2
7.26	Yu HY, 2010, P NATL ACAD SCI USA, V107, P22151	0

CENTRALITY 网络中的高中介中心值文献

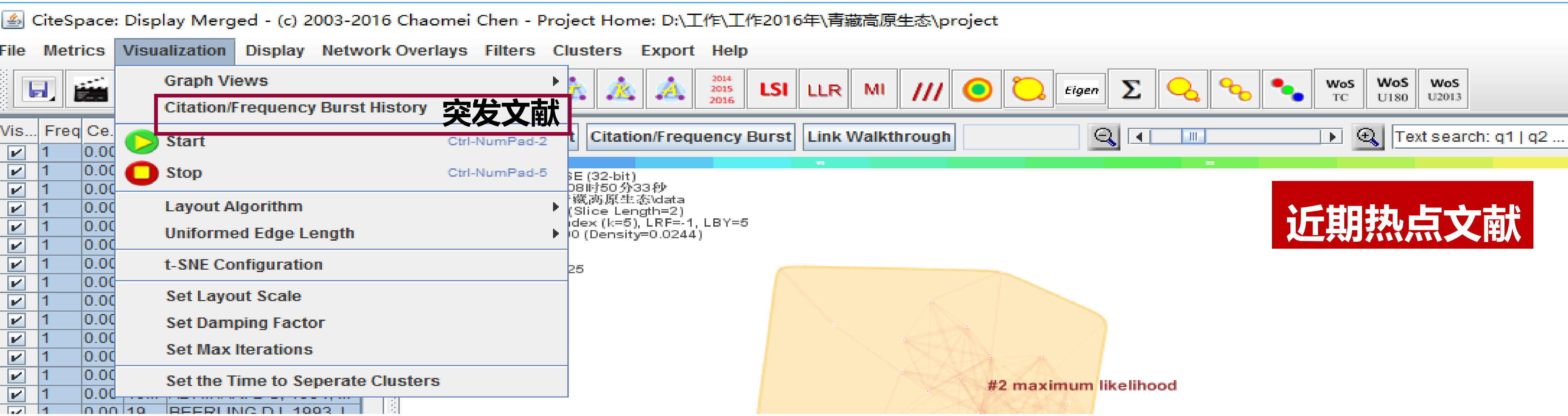
The top ranked item by centrality is Drummond AJ (2007) in Cluster #1, with centrality of **0.12**. The second one is Webb CO (2008) in Cluster #0, with centrality of **0.12**. The third is Librado P (2009) in Cluster #1, with centrality of **0.09**. The 4th is Yang YH (2008) in Cluster #3, with centrality of **0.07**. The 5th is Hafner S (2012) in Cluster #0, with centrality of **0.05**. The 6th is Baumann F (2009) in Cluster #0, with centrality of **0.05**. The 7th is Klein JA (2007) in Cluster #3, with centrality of **0.04**. The 8th is R Development Core Team (2011) in Cluster #0, with centrality of **0.04**. The 9th is Ge XJ (2005) in Cluster #1, with centrality of **0.04**. The 10th is Baker BB (2007) in Cluster #3, with centrality of **0.04**.

centrality	references	cluster #
0.12	Drummond AJ, 2007, BMC EVOL BIOL, V7, P	1
0.12	Webb CO, 2008, BIOINFORMATICS, V24, P2098	0
0.09	Librado P, 2009, BIOINFORMATICS, V25, P1451	1
0.07	Yang YH, 2008, GLOBAL CHANGE BIOL, V14, P1592	3
0.05	Hafner S, 2012, GLOBAL CHANGE BIOL, V18, P528	0
0.05	Baumann F, 2009, GLOBAL CHANGE BIOL, V15, P3001	0
0.04	Klein JA, 2007, ECOL APPL, V17, P541	3
0.04	R Development Core Team, 2011, R LANG ENV STAT COMP, V, P	0
0.04	Ge XJ, 2005, BIODIVERS CONSERV, V14, P849	1
0.04	Baker BB, 2007, ARCT ANTARCT ALP RES, V39, P200	3

SIGMA 网络中的高sigma值文献

The top ranked item by sigma is Drummond AJ (2007) in Cluster #1, with sigma of **2.55**. The second one is Librado P (2009) in Cluster #1, with sigma of **2.19**. The third is Harris RB (2010) in Cluster #0, with sigma of **1.41**. The 4th is Yang YH (2008) in Cluster #3, with sigma of **1.37**. The 5th is R Development Core Team (2011) in Cluster #0, with sigma of **1.31**. The 6th is Wang SP (2012) in Cluster #0, with sigma of **1.29**. The 7th is Klein JA (2007) in Cluster #3, with sigma of **1.27**. The 8th is Zhang Q (2005) in Cluster #1, with sigma of **1.24**. The 9th is Yu HY (2010) in Cluster #0, with sigma of **1.24**. The 10th is Meng LH (2007) in Cluster #1, with sigma of **1.13**.

sigma	references	cluster #
2.55	Drummond AJ, 2007, BMC EVOL BIOL, V7, P	1
2.19	Librado P, 2009, BIOINFORMATICS, V25, P1451	1
1.41	Harris RB, 2010, J ARID ENVIRON, V74, P1	0
1.37	Yang YH, 2008, GLOBAL CHANGE BIOL, V14, P1592	3
1.31	R Development Core Team, 2011, R LANG ENV STAT COMP, V, P	0
1.29	Wang SP, 2012, ECOLOGY, V93, P2365	0
1.27	Klein JA, 2007, ECOL APPL, V17, P541	3
1.24	Zhang Q, 2005, MOL ECOL, V14, P3513	1
1.24	Yu HY, 2010, P NATL ACAD SCI USA, V107, P22151	0
1.13	Meng LH, 2007, MOL ECOL, V16, P4128	1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File Metrics Visualization Display Network Overlays Filters Clusters Export Help
Graph Views
Citation/Frequency Burst History
突发文献
Start Ctrl-NumPad-2
Stop Ctrl-NumPad-5
Layout Algorithm
Uniformed Edge Length
t-SNE Configuration
Set Layout Scale
Set Damping Factor
Set Max Iterations
Set the Time to Seperate Clusters
Citation/Frequency Burst
Link Walkthrough
Text search: q1 | q2 ...
近期热点文献
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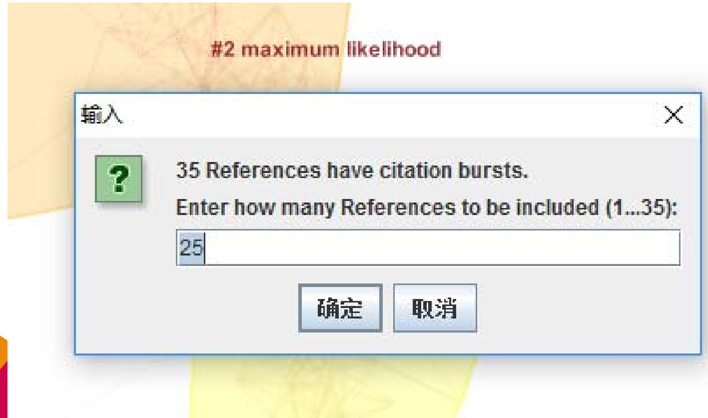
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输入
35 References have citation bursts.
Enter how many References to be included (1...35):
25
确定
取消

默认是25，一定要修改

View Citation/Frequency Burst History

Top 35 References with the Strongest Citation Bursts

文献信息 发文时间 突发值 开始-结束时间

References	Year	Strength	Begin	End	1980 - 2016
SINGH JS, 1984, NATURE, V311, P54, DOI	1984	4.0054	**1987**	1989	
SINGH JS, 1987, BOT REV, V53, P80, DOI		4.6167	**1988**	1992	

View Citation/Frequency Burst History

References	Year	Strength	Begin	End	1980 - 2016
BAGCHI S, 2004, ANIM CONSERV, V7, P121, DOI	2004	4.7871	**2006**	2009	
ZHAO L, 2006, GLOBAL CHANGE BIOL, V12, P1940, DOI	2006	4.9354	**2008**	2011	
ZHANG Q, 2005, MOL ECOL, V14, P3513, DOI	2005	8.1389	**2008**	2010	
QU YH, 2005, MOL ECOL, V14, P1767, DOI	2005	4.0324	**2008**	2010	
LIU JQ, 2006, MOL PHYLOGENET EVOL, V38, P31, DOI	2006	4.0957	**2008**	2009	
EXCOFFIER L, 2005, EVOL BIOINFORM, V1, P47	2005	9.1773	**2008**	2010	
KATO T, 2006, GLOBAL CHANGE BIOL, V12, P1285, DOI	2006	7.1052	**2008**	2010	
KLEIN JA, 2007, ECOL APPL, V17, P541, DOI	2007	6.7608	**2008**	2011	
MENG LH, 2007, MOL ECOL, V16, P4128, DOI	2007	7.2198	**2008**	2011	
YANG YH, 2008, GLOBAL CHANGE BIOL, V14, P1592, DOI	2008	4.4433	**2009**	2013	
YANG FS, 2008, MOL ECOL, V17, P5135, DOI	2008	3.9221	**2010**	2011	
WANG LY, 2009, MOL ECOL, V18, P709, DOI	2009	6.1899	**2010**	2013	
DRUMMOND AJ, 2007, BMC EVOL BIOL, V7, P, DOI	2007	8.1259	**2010**	2012	
TAMURA K, 2007, MOL BIOL EVOL, V24, P1596, DOI	2007	7.6093	**2010**	2012	
LIBRADO P, 2009, BIOINFORMATICS, V25, P1451, DOI	2009	9.4128	**2011**	2014	
R DEVELOPMENT CORE TEAM, 2011, R LANG ENV STAT COMP, V, P	2011	6.1959	**2012**	2014	
EXCOFFIER L, 2010, MOL ECOL RESOUR, V10, P564, DOI	2010	3.7677	**2012**	2016	
R DEVELOPMENT CORE TEAM, 2012, R LANG ENV STAT COMP, V, P	2012	6.0335	**2013**	2016	
YU HY, 2010, P NATL ACAD SCI USA, V107, P22151, DOI	2010	7.2649	**2013**	2016	
HARRIS RB, 2010, J ARID ENVIRON, V74, P1, DOI	2010	11.685	**2013**	2016	
TAMURA K, 2011, MOL BIOL EVOL, V28, P2731, DOI	2011	7.4787	**2014**	2016	
PIAO SL, 2011, AGR FOREST METEOROL, V151, P1599, DOI	2011	3.812	**2014**	2016	
QIU YX, 2011, MOL PHYLOGENET EVOL, V59, P225, DOI	2011	4.5151	**2014**	2016	
DRUMMOND AJ, 2012, MOL BIOL EVOL, V29, P1969, DOI	2012	5.9308	**2014**	2016	
THE R CORE TEAM, 2013, R LANG ENV STAT COMP, V, P	2013	5.2214	**2014**	2016	
ZHANG GL, 2013, P NATL ACAD SCI USA, V110, P4309, DOI	2013	4.6423	**2014**	2016	
DARRIBA D, 2012, NAT METHODS, V9, P772, DOI	2012	4.1631	**2014**	2016	
WANG SP, 2012, ECOLOGY, V93, P2365, DOI	2012	7.7185	**2014**	2016	

近三年的高突发值论文

Sort by the Beginning Year of Burst | Close

4 其他介绍

深入学习Citespace

参考书目：

李杰.陈超美. Citespace：科技文本挖掘及可视化.首都经济贸易大学出版社

陈悦.陈超美.胡志刚.王贤文等.引文空间分析原理及应用—Citespace使用指南.科学出版社

经典文献：

Chen, C. (2006) CiteSpace II: Detecting and visualizing emerging trends and transient patterns in scientific literature. Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology, 57(3), 359-377.

Chen, C., Hu, Z., Liu, S., Tseng, H. (2012) Emerging trends in regenerative medicine: A scientometric analysis in CiteSpace. Expert Opinions on Biological Therapy, 12(5), 593-608.

网络资源：

陈超美博客:http://blog.sciencenet.cn/home.php?mod=space&uid=496649

李杰博客:http://blog.sciencenet.cn/home.php?mod=space&uid=554179

微信公众号:科学知识图谱学习社区

更多教程：http://il.las.ac.cn/course/56

5 Q&A


Microsoft
Connected to Desktop
Welcome Miranda!
Cortana
Microsoft Edge
Outlook Mail
Lunch with Barbra
Thursday 30
Maps
amazon