

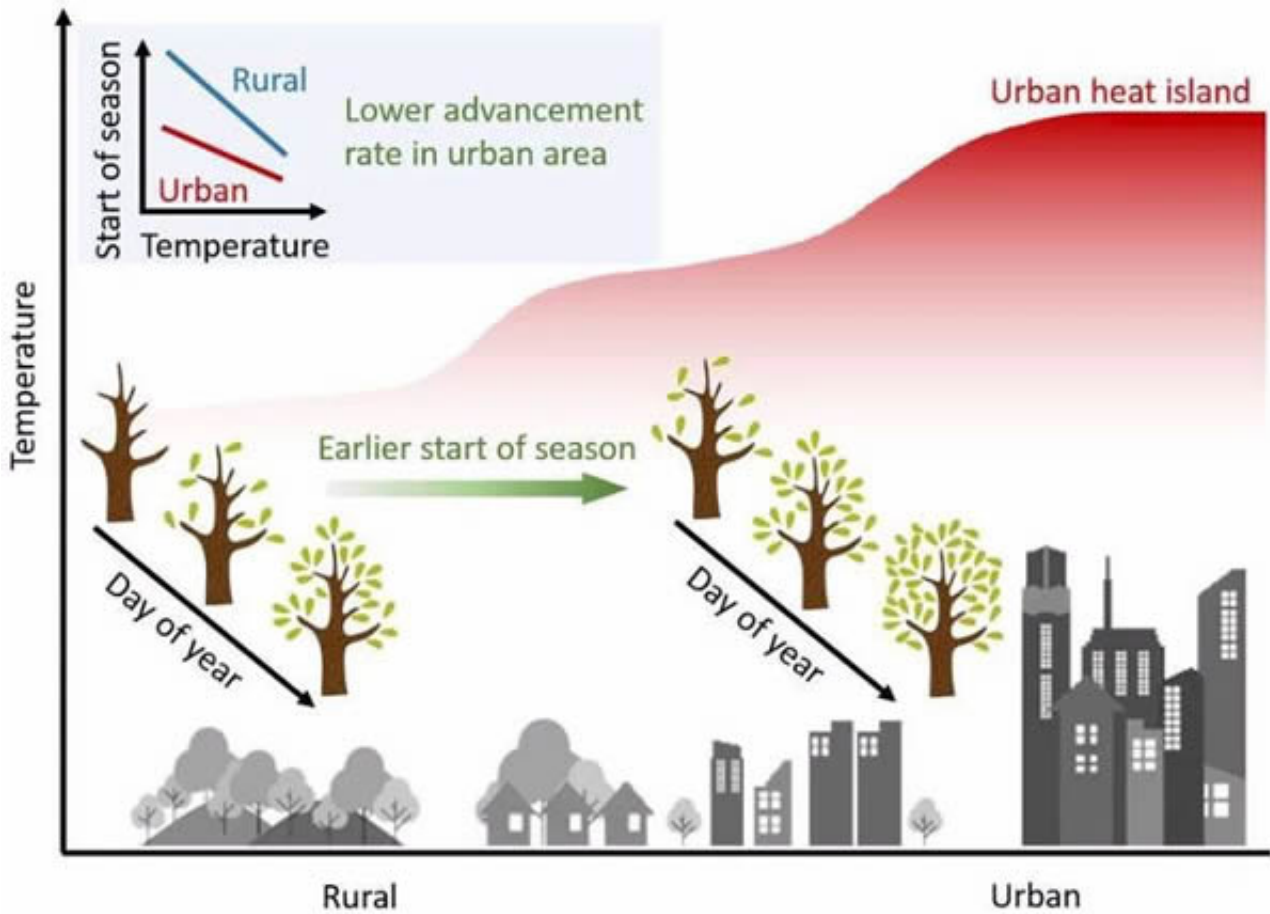
热岛现象“误导”树木 城市比乡村的春天早来6天！

爱荷华州立大学（Iowa State University）地质与大气科学副教授周宇宇（音）等学者最近在《美国国家科学院院刊》发表文章，研究调查了2001年至2014年美国85个大城市的卫星图像，通过植物的绿色变化确定树木在春天开始生长的时间。



The image shows a screenshot of a research article page from the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (PNAS). The page has a blue header with the PNAS logo and navigation links: Home, Articles, Front Matter, News, Podcasts, and Authors. Below the header, there are search filters for 'Physical Sciences' and 'Social Sciences'. The main title of the article is 'Urban warming advances spring phenology but reduces the response of phenology to temperature in the conterminous United States'. The authors listed are Lin Meng, Jiafu Mao, Yuyu Zhou, Andrew D. Richardson, Xuhui Lee, Peter E. Thornton, Daniel M. Ricciuto, Xuecao Li, Yongjiu Dai, Xiaoying Shi, and Gensuo Jia. The article was published in PNAS February 25, 2020, volume 117 (8), pages 4228-4233. It was first published on February 10, 2020, with a DOI of 10.1073/pnas.1911117117. The article was edited by Sarah E. Hobbie, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN, and approved for review on January 15, 2020 (received for review June 27, 2019).

研究显示，由于热岛效应，城市的春季节开始时间平均比周边农村提前6天。



除了研究春季开始的城乡差异外，研究者还分析了暖化条件下春季开始的推进率。研究发现，在相同的增温量下，城市植物的开季进程低于农村植物，说明城市植物由于热岛效应对温度的敏感性降低，这可能是因为城市地区的冬天比较暖和，降低了城市物候的敏感性。

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