# Article information:

Hotspots of riverine greenhouse gas (CH4, CO2, N2O) emissions from Qinghai Lake Basin on the northeast Tibetan Plateau - ScienceDirect  
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0048969722064725?via%3Dihub>

# Article summary:

1. Rivers catchments on the NE Tibetan Plateau are potentially important sources of GHGs.

2. GHG diffusion fluxes in the Buha river were higher than those in the Shaliu river.

3. GHG concentrations are much higher in the upstream region than in the downstream region of both catchments.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article is generally reliable and trustworthy, as it provides a comprehensive overview of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from two rivers basins (Buha and Shaliu rivers) on the Northeast Tibetan Plateau during three seasons from October 2020 to August 2021. The article is well-researched and provides detailed information about the concentrations and diffusive fluxes of methane (CH4), carbon dioxide (CO2), and nitrous oxide (N2O). It also discusses potential factors influencing GHG diffusion fluxes, such as salinity in water and wind spread.

However, there are some potential biases that should be noted. For example, while the article does mention that permafrost will continue to thaw as climate warming, it does not provide any evidence for this claim or explore any counterarguments to this statement. Additionally, while it does discuss potential factors influencing GHG diffusion fluxes, it does not provide any evidence for these claims or explore any other possible factors that could influence GHG diffusion fluxes. Furthermore, while it mentions that diffusive fluxes of GHG in rivers were a small component of watershed-scale fluvial Carbon gas efflux compared to other studies, it does not provide any evidence for this claim or explore any other studies that may have found different results.

In conclusion, while this article is generally reliable and trustworthy, there are some potential biases that should be noted when considering its trustworthiness and reliability.

# Topics for further research:

* Permafrost thawing evidence
* Factors influencing GHG diffusion fluxes
* Counterarguments to climate warming
* Watershed-scale fluvial Carbon gas efflux
* Other studies on GHG diffusion fluxes
* Impacts of salinity on GHG diffusion fluxes

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/f82ce368368e1a8e56ddc9572c8cc284>