

Supplementary Materials

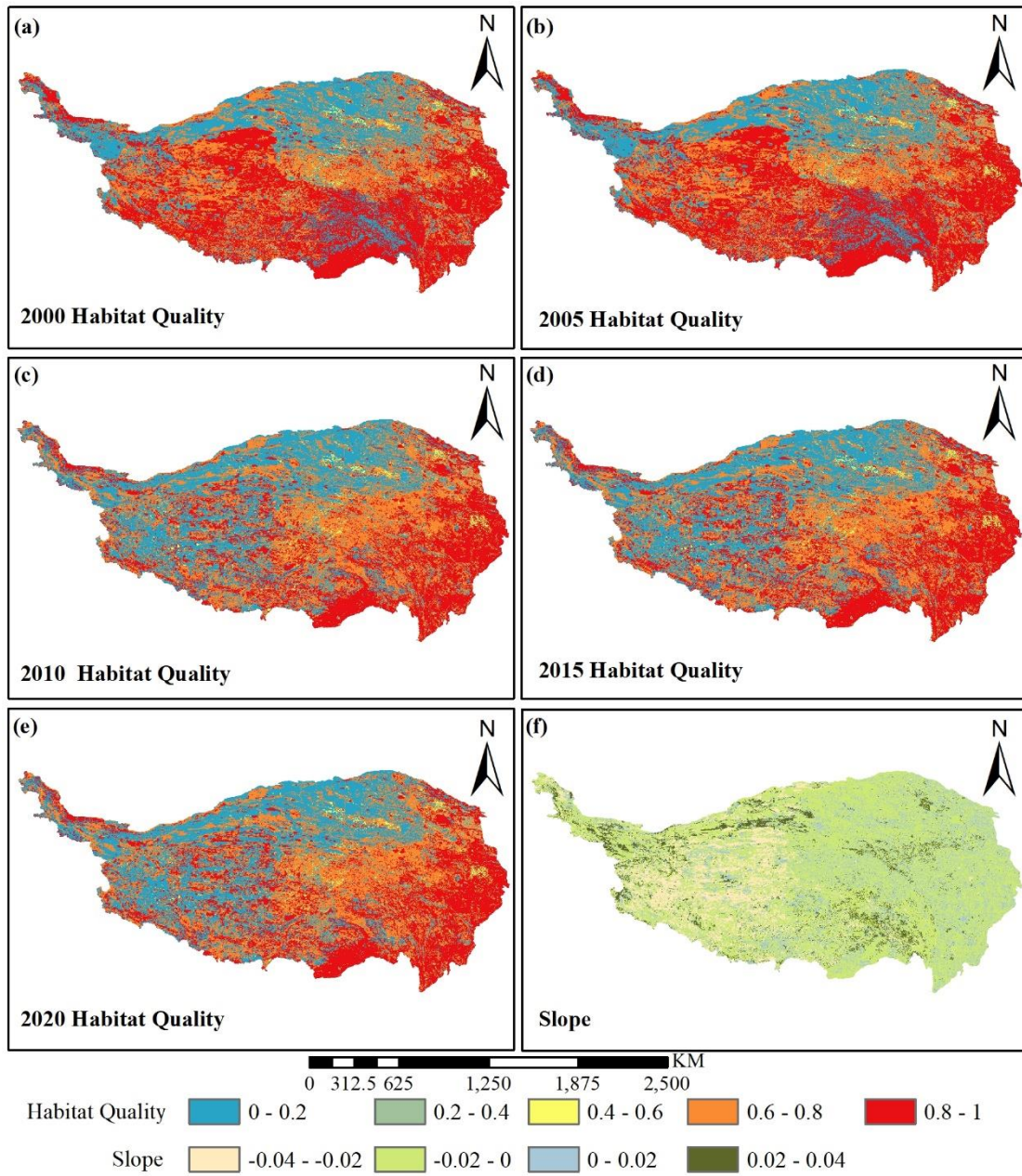


Figure S1. The InVEST model was used to calculate five years of habitat quality from 2000 to 2020, (a) habitat quality in 2000, (b) habitat quality in 2005, (c) habitat quality in 2010, (d) habitat quality in 2015, and (e) habitat quality in 2020; (f) Trends in habitat quality over the period 2000-2020.

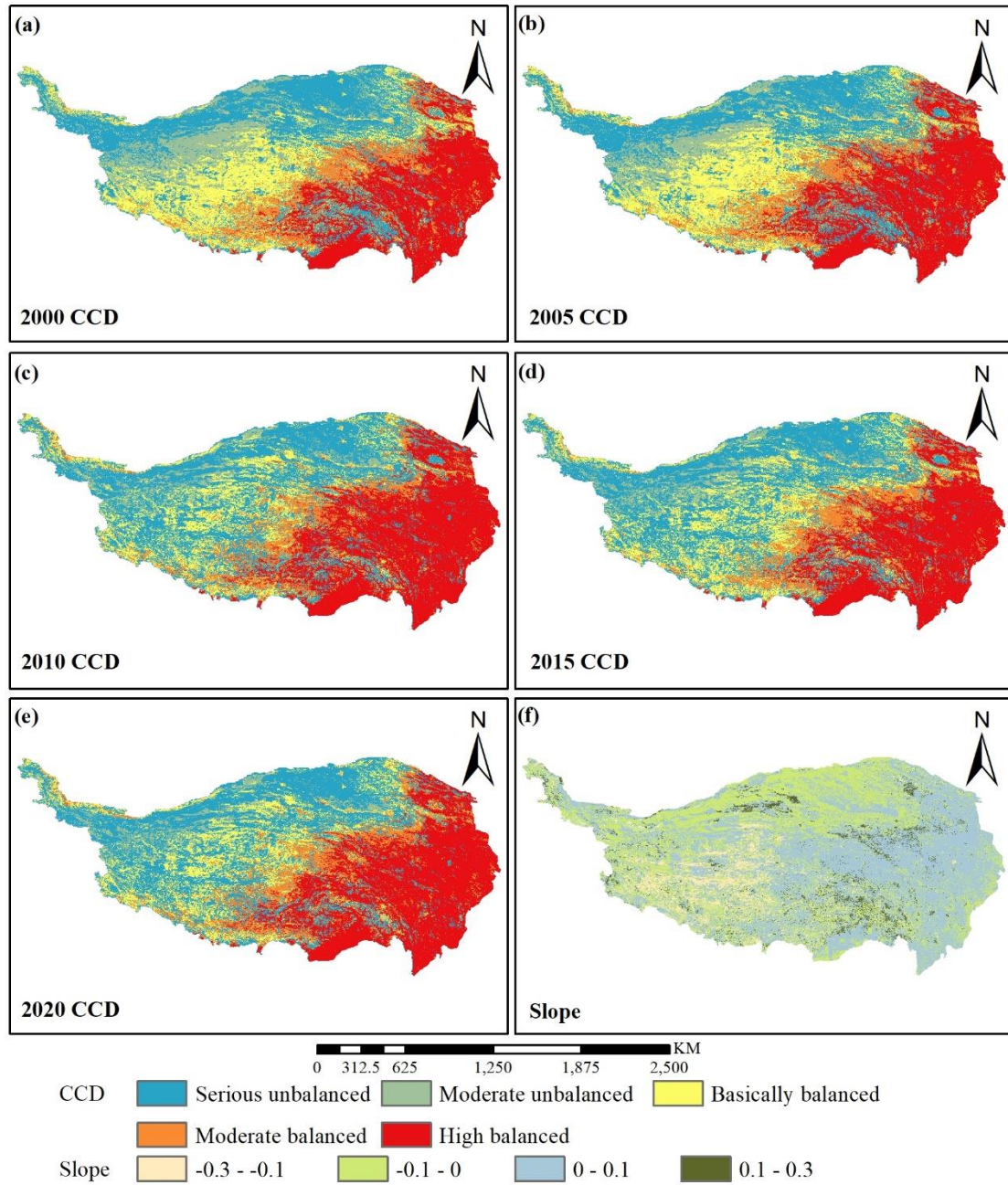


Figure S2. The coupling coordination degree model was used to calculate the coupling coordination degree in every five years from 2000 to 2020. (a) CCD in 2000, (b) CCD in 2005, (c) CCD in 2010, (d) CCD in 2015, and (e) CCD in 2020. (f) Trends in coupling coordination over the period 2000-2020.

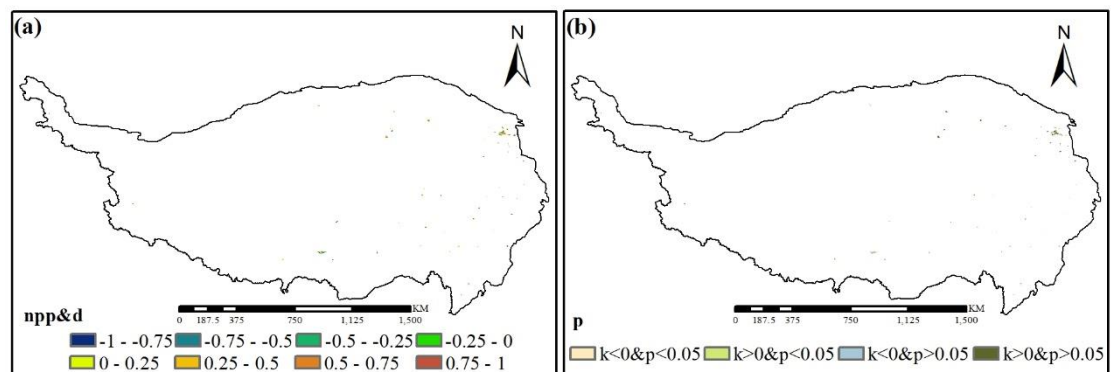


Figure S3. Spatial patterns of correlation between NPP and the nighttime light index during the period of 2000 to 2020. Correlation coefficients($r>0$ and $r<0$) and their relative levels of significance ($p<0.05$ and $p>0.05$) were compared using the map.

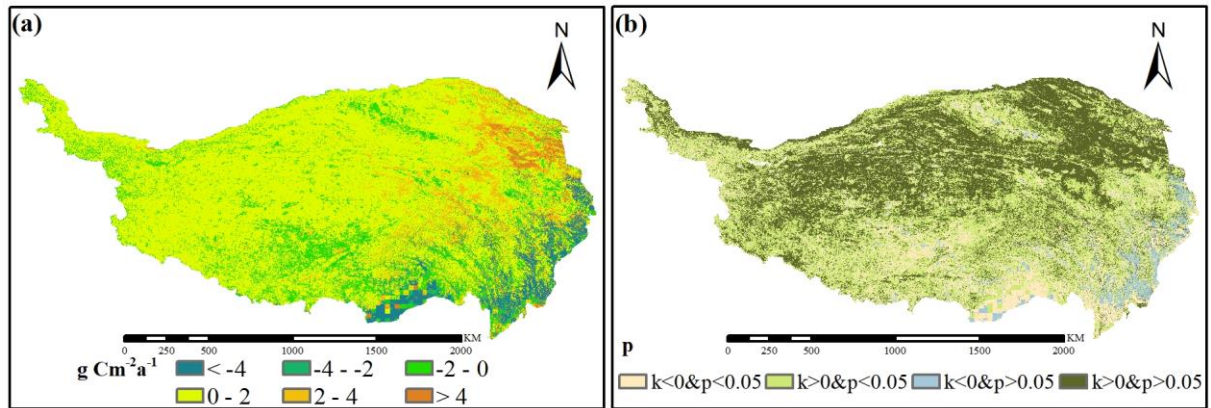


Figure S4. The NPP slope of each pixel regression from 2000 to 2020. k value plus or minus represents positive or negative slope, $p<0.05$ indicates significant, $p>0.05$ indicates no significant.

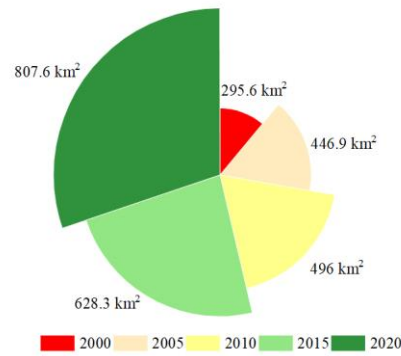


Figure S5. Urban area of the Tibetan Plateau from 2000 to 2020 using night light data.

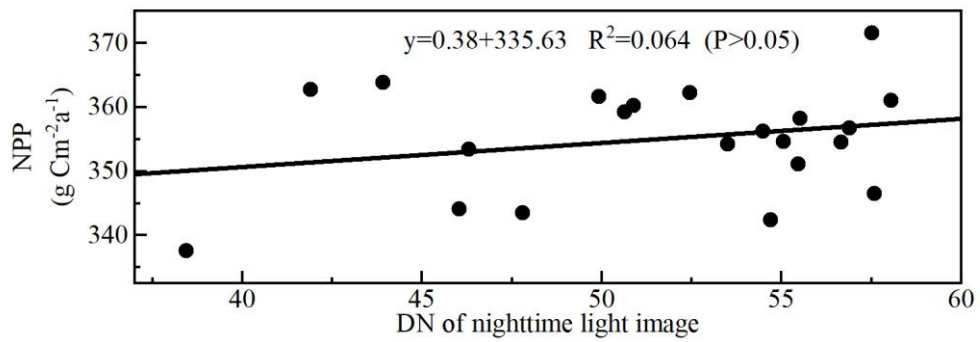


Figure S6. Scatter plot of urban area average NPP and night light index 2000-2020. The solid line is a linear fit of this regional relationship.

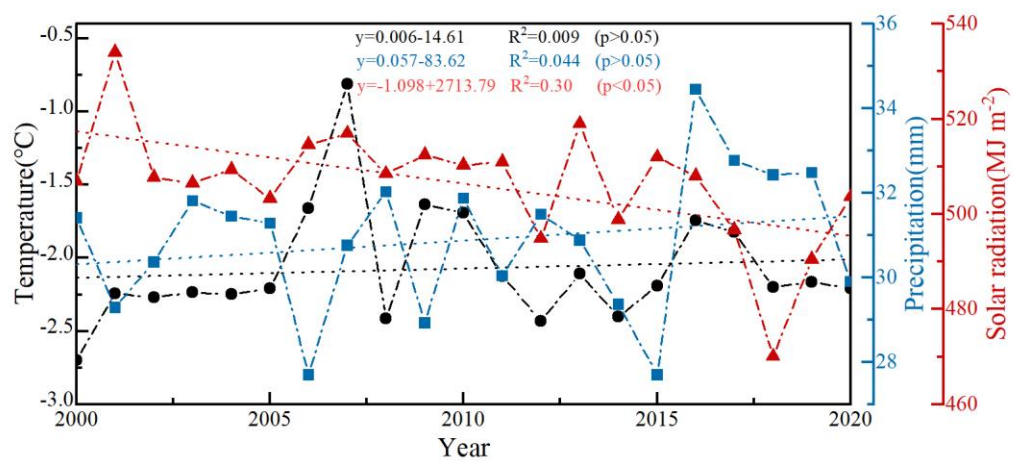


Figure S7. Interannual variations of temperature, precipitation and solar radiation from 2000 to 2020 in the Tibetan Plateau.