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A new base for the study of atmosphere-land interaction over heterogeneous landscape of the Tibetan Plateau: Tibetan Observation and Research Platform (TORP)

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The Tibetan Plateau, with the most prominent and complicated terrain on the globe and an elevation of more than 4000 m on average above sea leave (msl), is often called the "Third Pole" due to its significance parallel with Antarctica and the Arctic. As a unique geological and geographical unit, the Tibetan Plateau dramatically impacts the world's environment and especially controls climatic and environmental changes in China, Asia and even in the Northern Hemisphere. Tibetan Plateau, therefore, provides a field laboratory for studying global change. Supported by Ministry of Science and Technology of People's Republic of China, Chinese Academy of Sciences, China Meteorological Administration, Ministry of Education of People's Republic of China, Tibetan Autonomous Region of China, and State Forest Administration, People's Republic of China, a Tibetan Observation and Research Platform (TORP) is now implementing. Firstly the background of the establishment of the TORP, the establishing and monitoring plan of long-term scale (5-10 years) of the TORP and three comprehensive observation and study stations (Mt. Qomolangma-Mt.Everest Station, Nam Co Station and Linzhi Station) will be introduced. Then the preliminary observational analysis results, such as the characteristics of land surface fluxes partitioning ("imbalance", diurnal variation, inter-monthly variation, inter-yearly variation and vertical variation etc), air temperature, pressure, air humidity, wind speed and wind direction, the structure of the Atmospheric Boundary Layer (ABL) will also been shown.