

CEOP HYDROLOGY REFERENCE SITES: Naqu (Drainage areas ~100 km²)

The energy and water cycle over the Tibetan Plateau play an important role in the Asian monsoon system, which in turn is a major component of both the energy and water cycles of the global climate system. The intensive observation period and long-term observation of the CEOP (coordinated enhanced

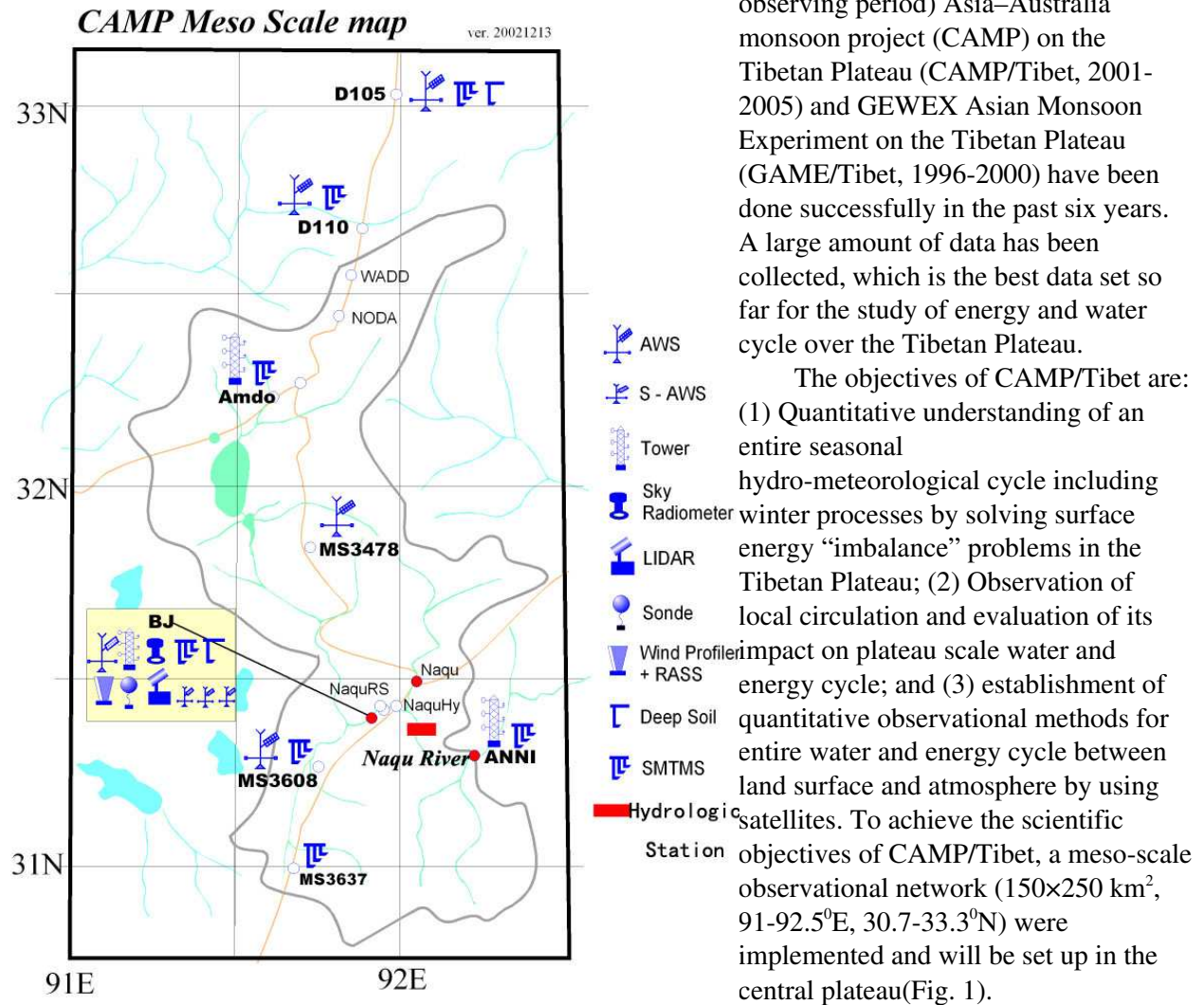


Fig. 1 Naqu River basin with experimental sites

Data Summary:

Drainage area to outlet: Naqu ~100 km²

Basin outlet latitude-longitude:

Naqu: 91-92.50E, 30.7-33.30N

Naqu Hydrological station:

Air temperature, rainfall, evaporation, water level and stream discharge of the river

Period of record: 1983 to present.

Precipitation gauges: There are raingauges at all sites in Naqu located in fig 1.

Period of record: October 2001 to present.

Vegetation: very short grasses (<10 cm) in the monsoon season.

Micrometeorological data:

Naqu: Net radiation, downward and upward shortwave radiation, downward and upward longwave radiation, wind speed and direction, surface temperature, soil temperature, soil moisture, soil heat flux, snow depth, air temperature, relative humidity, pressure, and precipitation.

Period of record: October 2001 to present.

Turbulent flux measurements:

Naqu: The turbulence data observed with a sonic anemometer-thermometer and an infrared hydrometer in Naqu.

Period of record: October 2001-present with some gaps.

Soil moisture:

Naqu: Nine Soil moisture and soil temperature (SMTMS) sites in this area, with probe at 4cm, 20cm,40cm, 60cm, 80cm, 100cm, 130cm, 160cm and 200cm below earth surface.

Period of record: October 2001 to present.

Other measurements:

Naqu: LIDAR system, a Wind Profiler, a radiosonde system have been set up at this station A three-dimensional Doppler radar and the air borne microwave radiometer.

Period of record: October 2001-present with some gaps.

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