Supplement of
A long-term (2005-2016) dataset of integrated land-atmosphere interaction observations on the Tibetan Plateau

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Figure S1. The annual data integrity of the gradient meteorological observing elements at different level, with value 100 represent no missing data. WS and WD represent wind speed and direction, respectively, followed by heights of each level with the underline symbol as connection; Ta refers to the air temperature; Relative humidity and water vapor pressure are expressed using RH and Vapor, respectively.
Figure S2. Same as Figure S1, but for the surface radiations. Rsd and Rsu represent the incoming and outcoming solar radiation, respectively; Rld and Rlu refer to the downward and upward longwave radiation. The net radiation is expressed using Rn.
Figure S3. Same as Figure S1, but for the soil hydrothermal observations. Ground temperature is represented by $T_g$, and the soil temperature and soil water content are expressed with $T_s$ and SWC, respectively; SHF refers to the soil heat flux.
Figure S4. Same to the Figure S1, but for the turbulent flux observations. H represents sensible heat flux and LE represents latent heat flux, and the CO2 flux is expressed with Fc.