

# Temperature Prediction Model for High Elevation Mountain Terrain: An Example from the Southeastern Tibetan Plateau

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## Methods:

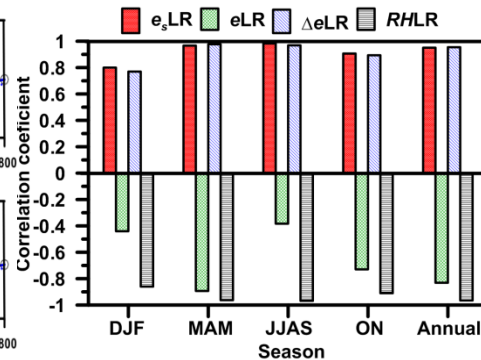
Jackknife regression model: Resampling

## Overall findings:

Super dry adiabatic value in dry winter:  
Sensible heating, cold air surges, cloud and fog, and long wave radiation loss

Shallowest value in summer: Latent heating, net radiation differences

Steeper values (higher) and shallow values (lower) elevations: thermal contrast, and differences in air mass and moisture

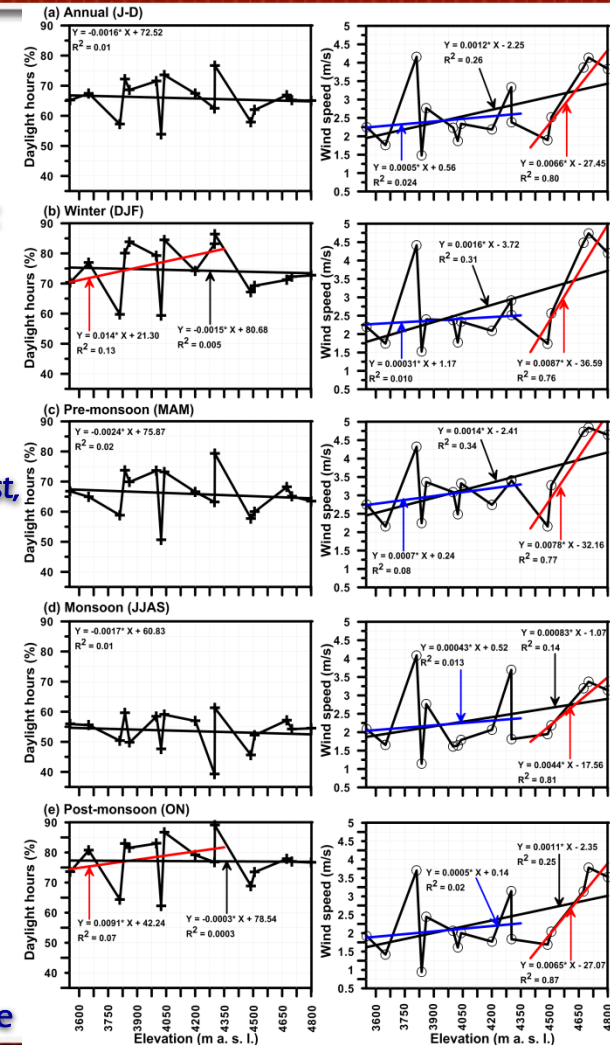


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C-16

## Prediction skill:

modified LR model

More precise estimation in summer : moisture control  
Higher biases and mean square error in winter:  
effects of westerly, geographical location and topoclimate



Significance: Derived values are useful to know the characteristics and mechanisms T-TE relationship, as well as for glacier-hydro-climatic and ecological modeling in the region