

Questionnaire on water balance studies in northern research basins

MOGOT Experimental Watershed of the State Hydrological Institute (SHI)

1) Research watershed and its coordinates	Nelka river, Filiper, Zakharenok and Onix streams 55 ⁰ 36'' NL and 124 ⁰ 53'' EL
2) Participants with address and email	Igor Shiklomanov – Chief of the SHI team, State Hydrological Institute, Second Line, 23, 199053, St.Petersburg, Russia, e-mail ishiklom@zb3627.spb.edu
3) Drainage area	Nelka river – 30.8 sq.km; Filiper stream – 4.7 sq.km; Zakharenok stream – 5.8 sq.km; Onix stream – 3 sq.km
4) Permafrost distribution	The permafrost is 100-250 m deep
5) Description of soils and subsoils	Frozen mountain-taiga detritus soils with incomplete profile on alluvial and eluvial-deluvial Quaternary deposits underlain crystalline shale and gneisses of the Precambrian era broken by granite intrusions
6) Description of plants	Light deciduous forests
7) Climate	Continental climate with long severe winters and low annual precipitation
8) Topography	Low mountains 585 m to 1108 m above m.s.l.
9) Observation period	1976-1985 on the Nelka river and on the Filiper, Zakharenok and Onix streams
10) Other remarks	Observations were made all the year round

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Nizhnedevitskaya Water Balance Station

1) Research watershed and its coordinates	Devitsa river at Tovarnia, Yasenok stream and Dolgy small watershed (Central Russian Upland) 51 ⁰ 33"NL and 38 ⁰ 23"EL
2) Participants with address and email	Igor Shiklomanov – Chief of the SHI team, State Hydrological Institute, Second Line, 23, 199053, St.Petersburg, Russia, e-mail ishiklom@zb3627.spb.edu
3) Drainage area	Devitsa river at Tovarnia – 103 sq.km; Yasenok stream – 21.7 sq.km; Dolgy watershed -2.57 sq.km
4) Permafrost distribution	Seasonal freeze-up of soils and subsoils to 1 m and deeper
5) Description of soils and subsoils	Chernozems of different depths underlain by loams of Quaternary and Devonian periods on cretaceous deposits
6) Description of plants	Steppes grown with herbs, mainly ploughed, oak forests
7) Climate	Mainly continental climata with cold winters and low annual precipitation
8) Topography	Hilly topography with ravines and gullies from 160 to 300 m deep
9) Observation period	On the Devitsa river – from 1969 up to the present time; previous observations on the Devitsa river at Nizhnedevitsk were made during 1955-1968; on the Yasenok stream – 1948-1990; in the Dolgy watershed – from 1949 up to the present time
10) Other remarks	Observations are made all the year round

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Kolymenskaya Water Balance Station

1) Research watershed and its coordinates	Kontaktovy stream; Morozov (Vodopadny) stream; Northern and Southern streams (Kolyma Range) 61 ⁰ 54''NL and 147 ⁰ 25''EL
2) Participants with address and email	Igor Shiklomanov – Chief of the SHI team, State Hydrological Institute, Second Line, 23, 199053, St.Petersburg, Russia, e-mail ishiklom@zb3627.spb.edu
3) Drainage area	Kontaktovy stream at Nizhny – 21.2 sq.km; Morozov (Vodopadny) stream – 0.63 sq.km; Northern stream – 0.38 sq.km; Southern stream – 0.27 sq.km
4) Permafrost distribution	Permafrost 120-400 m deep
5) Description of soils and subsoils	Frozen mountain-taiga detritus soils with incomplete profile on alluvial and eluvial-deluvial Quaternary deposits underlain by sedimentary and intrusive rocks (sandy argillaceous shales, granites and tuffs)
6) Description of plants	Pretundra light forest zone of light conifers
7) Climate	Mainly continental climate with long severe winters and low annual precipitation
8) Topography	Mountains of 824 to 1700 m above m.s.l.
9) Observation period	Kontaktovy stream at Nizhny – from 1948 up to the present time; Morozov (Vodopadny) stream – 1968-1990; Northern stream - 1958-1990; Southern stream – 1960-1990
10) Other remarks	Observations are made all the year round