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Hydrology


## INTAS REF: 94-4451

# The Establishment of a Regional Data Centre of the European Water Archive for the European Territory of the former Soviet Union 

## INTAS PERIODIC REPORT NO. 2

1 October, 1996-30 September, 1997

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## 1. Project details

Title: The Establishment of a Regional Data Centre of the European WaterArchive for the European Territory of the Former Soviet Union(FSU)
INTAS Reference: ..... 94-4451
Project start date: 1 October 1995
Duration of project: 36 months
Reporting period: 1 October 1996 to 30 September 1997
Project Coordinator: Institute of Hydrology, UK
Project Participants: State Hydrological Institute, St Petersburg, RussiaState Department for Hydrometeorology, BelarusUkranian State Committee for HydrometeorologyGlobal Runoff Data Centre, Koblenz, Germany

## 2. Objectives

To establish a Regional Data Centre of the European Water Archive at the State Hydrological Institute in St Petersburg, Russia in order to extend the Flow Regimes from International Experimental and Network Data (FRIEND) hydrological data network in the European Territory of the New Independent States, NIS (namely Russia, Ukraine, Belarus) and to facilitate the increased participation of NIS scientists within the research programmes of the FRIEND project.

## BACKGROUND

The FRIEND project, established in 1985, is now a major collaborative study in regional hydrology. It currently involves the participation of over 50 research institutions and organisations from 22 countries in Northern Europe. Its primary aim is to improve understanding of the spatial and temporal variability of hydrological extremes in order to advance hydrological science and to provide robust and internationally consistent design methods.

FRIEND is a major component of the fifth UNESCO International Hydrological Programme, featuring as Project 1.1 of IHP-V. Such has been the success of the project that other FRIEND initiatives have been set up worldwide, in Southern Africa, the Mediterranean and Alpine region (AMHY), and Central and West Africa. Other regional sudies are currently planned in the Himalayan/Hindu Kush region, South America and South East Asia.

The European Water Archive is at the core of the FRIEND project in Northern Europe. The Archive is one of the most comprehensive hydrological data sets in Europe, comprising time series and spatial data for over 5000 catchments across Europe. The Coordination Centre for the Archive is at the Institute of Hydrology. Data is supplied to the archive from four Regional Data Centres located in Norway, Germany, France and the Netherlands. The current project will establish an additional centre in St Petersburg. This centre will initially be responsible for collating hydrological data from the European part of Russia, Belarus and Ukraine and the subsequent transfer of data to the Institute of Hydrology for inclusion in the European Water Archive.

## 3. Research Activities

### 3.1 DESCRIPTION OF RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

This has been another busy year for the project. As much of the organisation and installation of computer hardware for the Regional Data Centre in St Petersburg was established in the first year of the project, it has been possible in this second year to concentrate on the acquisition, preparation and archiving of hydrological data. Activities have primarily focused on the preparation of catchment and flow data by the partner organisations in Russia, the Ukraine and Belarus and subsequent transfer of this data to the Regional Data Centre in St Petersburg and then to the European Water Archive at the Institute of Hydrology. The SHI has played a central coordinating role in these activities and has demonstrated the real advantages of having a regional coordination centre which is located within the same geographic area with no language barriers. In particular, the SHI has been instrumental in developing software for the database so that meteorological as well as hydrological data can be archived. The software for hydrological data processing, quality control and graphical display of data have also been improved.

During the reporting period, much effort has been put into the collation and verification of time series of gauged daily flow data. Nearly all stations have in excess of 15 years of record and most average 30 years. The data undergoes various checking procedures before being archived. Other data collated includes the main catchment details such as area, mean altitude, \% forest and \% lake. Lack of recent rainfall data in Russia has delayed calculation of catchment mean annual average rainfall. SHI have been instrumental in ensuring that data is in a format compatible with the European Water Archive. FRIEND station numbers have also been assigned to all catchments selected for the study and catchment boundaries outlined on topographic maps. MAPINFO software for automatic digitising of these boundaries is available at SHI in St Petersburg and the staff there are trained in its use. Similar software is not yet available at either ABH in Belarus or HSUA in the Ukraine and the coordinates for some catchment boundaries have been calculated manually. This is obviously a time consuming process and less accurate than the automatic procedures. It has therefore been decided that to prevent delay to the work schedule, the remaining catchments will be digitised by SHI. It is hoped that during the course of the project MAPINFO software can be transferred to both ABH and HSUA.

Data has been successfully transferred between contractors using the e-mail links established during the first year of the project. It is hoped that ftp facilities will be installed at the Regional Data Centre in St Petersburg in the near future, which will further aid the transfer of large volumes of data to the Institute of Hydrology.

Collaborative links between partner organisations have strengthened further during the year and there have been several opportunities, including the annual progress meeting, for scientists on the project to meet formally. Other opportunities to collaborate with scientists in other countries have also arisen.

### 3.2 RESULTS

The specific achievements during the reporting period in point form are as follows:

- All FSU contractors have completed the purchase of essential computer equipment.
- The database at SHI has been developed to enable meteorological and hydrological data to be archived.
- Software at the Regional Data Centre for hydrological data processing, quality control and graphical displays has been further developed.
- FRIEND station numbers have been assigned to all selected catchments.
- The collation of the main catchment details for selected catchments is complete.
- Catchment boundaries for selected catchments have been outined on topographic maps.
- MAPINFO software has been installed and tested at SHI and automatic digitising of catchment boundaries is underway.
- In Belarus and the Ukraine, some catchments boundaries have been digitised manually.
- All hydrometric areas have been digitised
- Time series of gauged daily flow data for about $50 \%$ of selected catchments have been collated. Most stations have on average $30-40$ years of data.
- A preliminary digital map of meteorological and gauging stations in Russia has been prepared.
- Technical advice has been given to FSU contractors in establishing hydrological databases.
- Catchment details and/or time series data for a total of 247 stations have been successfully transferred to the European Water Archive.
- Collaboration between partners has continued and strengthened, aided by the use of electronic mail.
- A successful progress meeting was held at HSUA, Kiev in June 1997 attended by all contractors.


# 4. Management and Financial Information 

### 4.1 PROJECT MANAGEMENT

### 4.1.1 Co-operation with reference to each partner

### 4.1.1.1 Research activities

State Hydrological Institute (SHI), St Petersburg, Russia

In accordance with the work programme and project objectives, the SHI has been engaged in the following five main activities during the reporting period:

## 1. Further development of the Regional Database

In the past year the Delphi database has expanded considerably. The software for quality control and data analysis has been developed further and a structure for storing meteorological data in addition to hydrometric data has been established. Meteorological data, including a complete list of meteorological stations within the European part of Russia, station locations and historical time series of mean monthly temperature and precipitation, have been loaded on to the database. As shown in Figure 4.1, the entity structure of the data base has been altered to accommodate this data.

The software for data processing has also been developed further, such that it is now possible to produce a combined graphical representation of meteorological characteristics at several stations. For example, Figure 4.2 compares the time series of monthly precipitation at four sites, while Figure 4.3 plots monthly average temperature for selected years at one site. Similarly, it is now also possible to produce a combined graph showing the runoff for several rivers (see Figure 4.4). These developments enable the hydrometeorological situation to be analysed and unreliable data to be identified. Software for statistical analysis has also been created. Figure 4.5 shows the fit of a three parameter gamma distribution to annual river runoff.

In addition, a digital map of meteorological and hydrometric stations in European Russia is currently being prepared and a preliminary version is shown in Figure 4.6. This map will enable the location of sites and station networks over any part of the territory to be previewed, which will help in station selection.

## 2. Updating the database

In the last year, the SHI has collated and transferred time series data for a total of 50 basins to IH. These include stations in Russia, Belarus and the Ukraine, and include rivers in hydrometric regions 27 (Dougara), 29 (Neva), 30 (Onega), 32 (Noth Dvina), 33 (Pechola) and some rivers in region 31 (Kolsky) and 35 (Terek). A map of hydrometric regions is shown in Figure 4.7. For Russian stations this is predominantly gauged daily flow data, from the start of record to 1988; if this is absent gauged monthly flows are used. Data is currently being collated for the


Figure 4.1 Improved entity structure of the data base at SHI


Figure 4.2 Combined interannual variations of precipitation for selected stations


Figure 4.3 Combined annual temperature cycle for selected years


Figure 4.4 Combined runoff hydrographs for the selected rivers


Figure 4.5 Three -parametric gamma distribution of annual river runoff


Figure 4.6 Scheme of the meteorological network in European Russia

FRIEND -Hydrometric Regions in Russia, Belarus \& Ukraine


[^0]JMD June 1997

Figure 4.7 Map of Hydrometric regions in Russia, Belarus and the Ukraine
remaining stations from the start of record to 1977. In due course all stations will be updated to 1992 (1993) and the data transferred to IH as it becomes available.

The main basin characteristics for all the selected Russian stations have been collated and transferred to IH. Mean annual precipitation data still requires correction and has therefore so far not been included.

## 3. Preparation of digitised basin boundaries

MAPINFO software for digitising catchment boundaries has been installed and tested by staff at SHI. Catchment boundaries for 50 basins in hydrometric regions 29 and 31 (Neva and Kolsky) have been prepared, and are currently being digitised using the Gaussian map reference system accepted in Russia, Ukraine and Belarus. The coordinates will then be transformed into the UTM system before transfer to the European Water Archive at IH. SHI has received boundaries for 49 catchments in the Ukraine, and a number in Belarus and these will also be digitised during October 1997.

## 4. Coordination activities

The SHI currently coordinates the INTAS activities of ABH in Belarus and HSUA in the Ukraine. In particular, SHI has provided FSU partners with recommendations for preparing data and a 'model format' for basin characteristics. SHI are also coordinating the digitising of catchment boundaries. They have undertaken to digitise some catchments in Ukraine and Belarus as these organisations currently do not have access to digitising software.

## 5. Participation in international meetings

Two representatives from SHI (Prof. V. Vuglinsky and Dr S. Zhuravin) attended the annual INTAS project meeting in Kiev from 16-17 June 1997 and also the Third International FRIEND conference and concurrent meetings of the FRIEND Database Group and the Northern European FRIEND Steering Committee in Postojna, Slovenia from 30 September to 4 October 1997.

## State Department for Hydrometeorology of the Republic of Belarus (ABH), Minsk, Belarus

Progress during the reporting period has been good and in accordance with the work plan. Some of the main achievements have been as follows:

1. A working group of 10-15 persons, all experts in their field, has been formed. Other engineers and technical experts will contribute as required.
2. The selection of 40 catchments for inclusion in the survey has been completed. In common with other FSU partners, difficulties were experienced in finding sufficient catchments with minimal artificial influences.
3. Catchment characteristic data for all 40 catchments has been collated.
4. Gauged daily flow data for $75 \%$ of selected stations has been collated. Time series data for 9 stations, from the start of record to 1994 has been successfully transferred to IH via SHI.
5. Catchment boundaries for $75 \%$ of the selected stations have been marked on maps. In the absence of digitising software, the boundaries have been digitised manually at an accuracy of $15^{\prime \prime}$ to $30^{\prime \prime}$. The remaining catchment boundaries will be digitised by the SHI.
6. Dr Chekan from ABH attended the FRIEND Steering Committee meeting in Paris from 17-18 October 1996 and also the INTAS Project meeting in Kiev in June 1997.

## Ukrainian State Committee of Hydrometeorology (HSUA), Kiev, Ukraine

Significant progress has been made during the reporting period, despite continued problems with the dissemination of INTAS funds. A team of seven participants has been formed to work on the project, comprising research scientists and technicians from the Hydrometeorological Institute and senior HSUA administration officers.

Some of the main achievements during the reporting period are as follows:

1. On receipt of the first instalment of INTAS funds in September 1996, the following items of computer equipment were purchased in October 1996.

- IBM PC Pentium 133 MHz , RAM 16 MB , HDD $1,6 \mathrm{~Gb}, \mathrm{CD}-\mathrm{ROM}$, SVGA 14";
- EPSON FX-1170 dot matrix printer;
- Digitiser;
- $\quad$ Diskettes $3^{n}(40)$, printer carridges ( 10 ps ).

In addition software for processing hydrological data has been acquired and all computer equipment and software successfully tested.
2. A reliable communication system based on e-mail has been established between HSUA and SHI and this has been used to transfer data.
3. Catchment characteristics, namely catchment area, mean altitude and average annual rainfall have been collated for the 70 selected catchments and transferred to the SHI. Some reformatting will be necessary before these can be included in the European Water Archive.
4. Mean daily flow data for 35 out of the 70 selected stations, has been collated, verified and transferred to the SHI by e-mail. This data for the river basins Tysa, Prut, Bug, Dnister and Dnipro spans the period from 1960 to 1990. Data for 20 of these stations has been successfully transferred to IH and loaded on the European Water Archive; the remainder is expected shortly.
5. Hydrometric areas in the Ukraine have been identified and digitised. Problems were experienced in finding maps at a sufficiently high resolution for digitising; 1:1000000 scale maps were used for hydrometric areas and 1:200,000 scale maps, which were
publicly available, were used for catchment boundaries. These had no co-ordinate system defined and reference had to be made to other maps for this information. HSUA currently do not have access to suitable digitising software and as an interim measure, 15 catchments located within the Tysa, Prut, Siret and Dnister basins have been digitised manually at an accuracy of $10^{\prime \prime}$. The SHI have recently agreed to digitise the remaining catchment boundaries to prevent delays to the work schedule.
6. HSUA organised and hosted the second annual INTAS Project meeting in Kiev from 16-17 June 1997.

A major problem for the Ukraine continues to be the long delays associated with the payment of INTAS funds. In January 1997 IH was advised to suspend payments to the designated bank in the Ukraine. Payment was finally made direct to HSUA officials in travellers cheques in June 1997 when Mr Gwyn Rees, from the Institute of Hydrology, attended the Annual Progress meeting in Kiev. These delays inevitably have a negative impact on the project and make it difficult to maintain progress at a constant pace.

## Global Runoff Data Centre (GRDC), Koblenz, Germany

The main tasks for the GRDC in the project are the acquisition of data, incorporation of data into the existing GRDC database, provision and dissemination of data to users and participation in project meetings. The approach adopted to achieve these objectives has been to maintain direct contact with the Hydrological Agencies in the FSU countries, provide consultancy services including information and training and provide limited financial assistance.

The main activities during the project period were as follows:

1. The GRDC database has been updated with data for Russia. The location of stations in Russia and the Independent States is shown in Figure 4.8 and a catalogue of the present data holding included as Appendix 1. Twenty-three stations in Russia have been updated ( U ) and one station (Kodina) has been added for the first time.
2. FSU project participants have been supplied with a technical report by the GRDC, containing suggestions to build-up and implement platform-independent relational databases for hydrological variables. This is expected to be especially useful for the Ukrainian Hydrological Service, in their desire to create their own hydrological database.
3. GRDC have entered negotiations to get surface water discharge data digitised and are assisting the FSU participants in this task. In return, selected discharge data from these countries will be entered in the GRDC database for the benefit of global users. It can be accessed only according to GRDC policy guidelines for the acquisition and dissemination of data.
4. Dr Grabs from GRDC participated in the second INTAS Progress meeting in Kiev in June. GRDC consider that one of the most important points under discussion at this meeting is the use and accessibility of data collected in this project to FRIEND and GRDC. The INTAS project has adopted the respective resolutions of WMO and


Figure 4.8 GRDC stations in Russia and the Independent States

UNESCO which call for free and unrestricted access to hydrological data and related information for non-commercial purposes. It was agreed at the meeting that data made available under the framework of the INTAS project should also be available to GRDC.

The principal deliverables during the reporting period therefore have been:

1. Enlargement of the GRDC database
2. Direct liaison with Hydrological Services on a basis which will reach beyond the lifetime of the project
3. Technical assistance to individual countries to enable them to build up digital hydrological databases
4. Initiation of a process to define data exchange policies and mechanisms to enable the Hydrological Services concerned to enter the global mainstream for the exchange of hydrological information.

Hydrological data compiled during this project can in the future be used to create a combined catalogue and data access platform. The Regional Data Centre would then be able to respond to user requests for data and basic data products.

The future work of the GRDC in the INTAS project should be in the following areas:

1. Obtain updates of current data holdings and the definition and establishment of a basic reporting network of stations in the participating countries
2. Assist the Hydrological services, especially in Belarus and the Ukraine to digitise their data holdings and establish hydrological databanks with communication links to the Regional Data Centre.
3. Assist participating countries to define and create useful data products from the compiled data.

## Institute of Hydrology, Wallingford, UK (IH)

IH has had another busy year as project co-ordinator. IH has been in regular informal contact with SHI and other contractors over the transfer of data, arrangements for the INTAS progress meeting in Kiev and other administrative issues. The problems of disseminating INTAS funds particularly to the Ukraine, continue to take up a disproportionate amount of time.

A major part of IH's activities during the reporting period has been in the receipt of data from SHI , and subsequent quality control, verification and archiving on the European Water Archive. Table 4.1 summarises the data currently held on the archive and highlights that supplied by INTAS contractors. A fuller inventory of data on the European Water Archive from Russia, Belarus and the Ukraine is given in Appendix 2. It can be seen that catchment characteristic data (area, altitude, \% lake, \% forest) is currently available for all Russian catchments, but not for catchments in the Ukraine and Belarus. Data on $\%$ urban and mean annual precipitation data will be transferred later.

| Country | Stations | Range (yrs) |  | Length of Record (yrs) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Earliest | Latest | Average | Maximum |
| AUSTRIA | 82 | 1951 | 1990 | 31 | 40 |
| BEIARUS | 9 | 1952 | 1994 | 30 | 43 |
| BELGIUM | 80 | 1929 | 1992 | 11 | 54 |
| BULGARIA | 3 | 1978 | 1986 | 9 | 9 |
| CZECH REP | 34 | 1887 | 1993 | 54 | 104 |
| DENMARK | 44 | 1917 | 1994 | 57 | 78 |
| FINLAND | 71 | 1847 | 1991 | 50 | 144 |
| FRANCE | 1476 | 1863 | 1992 | 22 | 128 |
| GERMANY | 717 | 1908 | 1994 | 31 | 83 |
| GREECE | 2 | 1978 | 1980 | 3 | 3 |
| ICELAND | 8 | 1932 | 1994 | 48 | 61 |
| IRELAND | 123 | 1940 | 1996 | 23 | 56 |
| ITALY | 252 | 1925 | 1990 | 16 | 66 |
| NETHERLANDS | 30 | 1901 | 1994 | 23 | 93 |
| NORWAY | 203 | 1871 | 1995 | 35 | 114 |
| POLAND | 61 | 1955 | 1992 | 26 | 36 |
| ROMANIA | 35 | 1838 | 1990 | 35 | 153 |
| RUSSIA | 218 | 1932 | 1988 | 40 | 57 |
| SLOVAKIA | 23 | 1930 | 1992 | 63 | 63 |
| SLOVENIA | 12 | 1945 | 1990 | 25 | 45 |
| SPAIN | 240 | 1912 | 1989 | 14 | 74 |
| SWEDEN | 71 | 1907 | 1992 | 39 | 85 |
| SWITZERLAND | 132 | 1904 | 1992 | 37 | 82 |
| TURKEY | 7 | 1975 | 1987 | 11 | 12 |
| UK | 1112 | 1879 | 1997 | 28 | 118 |
| UITRAINE | 20 | 1960 | 1990 | 31 | 31 |
| YUGOSLAVIA | 5 | 1978 | 1990 | 13 | 13 |
| summary | 5072 | 1838 | 1997 | 22 | 153 |

Figure 4.9 provides a summary of the distribution of gauged daily flow data supplied by the three countries. As Figure 4.10 indicates long record lengths are normal with all but two stations having in excess of 15 years of gauged flow record. All Ukrainian stations have 30 years record. In both the Ukraine and Belarus the average record length is 30 years; in Russia the average is 40 years, with a maximum record length of 57 years.

### 4.1.1.2 Participants

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## Number of stations with $15+$ years of GAUGED DAILY FLOW DATA



Figure 4.9 Distribution of gauged daily flow on the European Water Archive data


Figure 4.10 Distribution of record lengths for gauged daily flow data on the European Water Archive

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### 4.1.1.3 Meetings

17-18 October, 1996 FRIEND Steering Committee Meeting held in Paris. As a direct result of INTAS funding representatives from the Ukraine ( 2 persons), Russia and Belarus were able to attend the meeting. It provided a further opportunity for researchers from FSU countries to become more actively involved in FRIEND research and establish a wider network of contacts.

16-17 June, 1997 Second Annual INTAS Progress Meeting hosted by the State Hydrological Committee of the Ukraine in Kiev. All INTAS contractors were represented at this meeting which provided an opportunity to review progress, discuss issues and plan future work. The minutes are included as Appendix 3.

30 September - 4 October, 1997 International Conference on FRIEND '97-Regional Hydrology: Concepts and Models for Sustainable Water Resource Management need in Postojna, Slovenia. Several INTAS participants attended the conference and Dr V Manukalo (HSUA) presented a poster entitled "Spatial and temporal variability of the factors of spring flood formation for the rivers in different landscape zones in the Ukraine using observed data from experimental catchments". The results of this third phase of FRIEND research have been published as Conference Proceedings in IAHS Publication No. 246 (Gustard et al., 1997) and the Third FRIEND Report: 1994-1997 (Oberlin \& Desbos, 1997).

3-4 October, 1997 FRIEND Steering Committee Meeting in Postojna, Slovenia. All INTAS contractors were represented at this meeting.


Photograph 1 Participants at Second Annual INTAS Progress Meeting, Kiev, June 1997. From left: Dr G. Chekan (ABH), Dr S Zhuravin (SHI), Prof. V Vuglinsky (SHI), Mr Y. Pokumeiko (ABH), Interpreter, Mr V. Gromovyi (HSUA), Mr G. Rees (IH), Dr W. Grabs (GRDC), Dr V. Manukalo (HSUA).


Photograph 2 Mr G. Rees (IH) giving a presentation on the European Water Archive at the Second Annual INTAS Progress Meeting, Kiev, June 1997.

### 4.1.1.4 Cooperation between contractors

During the reporting period, e-mail has proved invaluable as a quick and easy means of contact between contractors. All contractors have been in frequent informal contact with each other and particularly with the Regional Data Centre at SHI. The SHI has coordinated transfers of data to SHI, and subsequent transfer to IH and ensures that all data supplied is in a format compatible with the European Water Archive. In addition the SHI has been in close liaison with scientists in ABH and HSUA over digitising of catchment boundaries.

A tangible benefit of the INTAS project has been in the transfer of technological expertise to FSU contractors by both IH and GRDC. GRDC have recently circulated a report to all FSU project participants with suggestions for setting up a hydrological database. This is of direct relevance to HSUA in the Ukraine. In addition GRDC has been assisting the hydrological agencies in the Ukraine and Belarus in the digitising of surface water discharge data. IH have revised the Metadata Catalogue containing details of all 5000 + gauging stations in the FRIEND Archive, and have made this available to the Regional Data Centre at SHI. This provides the definitive list of FRIEND station numbers, and will help contractors in the numbering of stations.

### 4.1.1.5 Cooperation with external organisations

The INTAS project has encouraged all FSU contractors to develop collaborative links with external organisations and several opportunities for this have arisen during the last year. For instance, SHI, HSUA and ABH all participated in a BALTEX Conference in Riga in December 1996 and 15 Ukrainian scientists participated in the cighteenth conference of Danubian countries in Graz. FSU contractors attended a CIS Conference on meteorology, convened under the auspices of the Interstate Committee for Meteorology. At this meeting there were many presentations from Belarus, Ukraine and Russia on climate, hydrology and the development of hydrometry. ABH also hope to re-establish links with WMO which have lapsed since 1987 due to lack of funding.

In addition there have been discussions between all INTAS contractors and Prof. V. Semyanov of the All Russian Research Institute of Hydrometeorlogical Information at the World Data Centre Obninsk, Russia, on the possible involvement of this organisation in the FRIEND and INTAS projects. In particular, discussions have centred on the possibility of the Russian Research Institute supplying data to the Regional Data Centre in St Petersburg and providing ABH with suitable software for digitising and hydrological data processing.

GRDC have links with the Arctic Climate System Study (ACSYS), and as a result have access to additional daily and monthly flow data for Russia up to 1994, and for the Ukraine and Belarus up to 1997, although the time series are incomplete. This data is available to both the INTAS and FRIEND project on request.

### 4.1.2 Planning

Most activities planned for this reporting period are well underway or completed, and despite some delays with the collation of gauged daily flow data in Russia, and with the digitising of catchment boundaries, all contractors remain confident that all the project objectives can be met during the time scale of the contract. A continuing problem in planning work has been the late arrival of INTAS funds (especially in the Ukraine) to countries with limited financial
resources. Although progress over the year has not been hampered, it has made it more difficult for work to progress at a steady pace.

A revised work schedule, showing progress with planned tasks is shown in Figure 4.11. Catchment details from Belarus and the Ukraine are currently being reformatted by SHI, and transfer to IH is expected soon. Many of the problems with digitising boundaries are now being overcome and it is planned that SHI will complete the digitising for Belarus and Ukraine to ensure that this task is completed as soon as possible.

The main outstanding tasks for the future are to complete the digitising of catchment boundaries and collation of gauged daily flow data, and to begin the collation of annual instantaneous maxima.

### 4.1.3 Problems encountered

Many of the problems encountered during the second year of the project have already been noted in the individual reports of contractors. Most are associated with the use and transfer of new technology and are to be expected when applying new methods to real data. Added to this are the general difficulties of conducting research in the FSU, most notably in the transfer of funds, a problem which is likely to be common to other research projects in that geographical area.

The main problems encountered were as follows:

1. Funding: see section 4.2.1
2. Catchment selection: All FSU contractors experienced difficulties in finding sufficient catchments of less than $500 \mathrm{~km}^{2}$ in area, with minimal artificial influences. In all FSU countries there tend to be few gauging stations on small rivers, especially in sparsely populated areas, and this necessitated some relaxation of the constraint on catchment area.
3. Digitising software: Software for digitising catchment boundaries is not currently available at ABH or HSUA, and as a result boundaries were digitised manually by these organisations to prevent further delays to the work schedule. Manual digitising is inevitably less accurate than automatic digitising.

In the long term, the necessary MAPINFO software for digitising could be transferred from SHI, but this would cost each organisation approximately 300 US $\$$ and involve investment in staff training time. This extra training time is not available within the current work schedule and in order to maintain progress SHI intend to complete the digitising for ABH and HSUA, and check the manual boundaries.
4. Hydrometry: A continuing constraint on hydrological research in FSU countries is the lack of long term investment required to maintain a stable hydrometric network supplying good quality data. In addition, the budgetary problems of FSU contractors make it difficult for them to provide timely payments and facilities to staff and station observers, to ensure that stations are maintained properly. Other constraints exist in digital data processing. The lack of recent rainfall data in Russia has delayed the calculation of long term annual average rainfall for catchments.
Figure 4.11 Revised Work Plan


### 4.1.4 Use of equipment

Computer equipment purchased during the first year of the project in Russia and Belarus and in October 1996 in the Ukraine, has been used as follows during the reporting period:

1. To establish a hydrological database at SHI capable of storing and retrieving large volumes of catchment information and time series of gauged river flows and meteorological variables mean monthly temperature and precipitation.
2. To develop software for hydrological data processing, quality control and graphical representation of hydrological variables at several locations.
3. To enable the use of MAPINFO software, installed at the Regional Data Centre, St Petersburg, for digitising catchment boundaries and hydrometric areas. This is a very time consuming task to do manually. It is hoped to transfer this software to contractors in Belarus and the Ukraine in due course.
4. To enable the transfer of data by e-mail both to the SHI and to IH and to make contact between contractors quicker and easier.
5. To provide staff in FSU countries with training and experience using current methods of data processing and archiving. This will have benefits well beyond the scope of the present INTAS project.

### 4.2 FINANCIAL INFORMATION

### 4.2.1 Cost breakdown for 1 October, 1996 to 30 September 1997

## Expenditure

Table 4.2 Expenditure by each contractor (ECU)

| Cost category | INTAS CONTRACTORS |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | IH | GRDC ${ }^{(3)}$ | SHI ${ }^{(3)}$ | $\mathrm{ABH}^{(4)}$ | HSUA ${ }^{(0)}$ |
| Labour | - | - | 1563 | 1125 | $1147{ }^{(3)}$ |
| Overheads | 4591 | - | 312 | - | - |
| Travel and subsistence | 1266 | 1300 | 2188 | 1032 ${ }^{3 \prime}$ | $706^{(3)}$ |
| Equipment |  | - | 5937 | - | $2700^{67}$ |
| External services/ subcontractors |  |  | - | - |  |
| Consumables |  |  | . | - |  |
| Other costs | 47 | 200 | - | - |  |
| $\underline{\text { TOTAI, }}$ | $5904^{(1)}$ | $1500^{(2)}$ | 10000 | 2157 | 4671 |

Notes (1) Total expenditure quoted for IH. This exceeds the INTAS contribution; additional costs will be met by HH . ( $(1)=1.44 \mathrm{ECU})$
(2) Costs for labour, overheads, equipment and consumables met by German Government
(3) No breakdown provided - indicative figures only.
(4) Costs originally quoted in USS (1 USS - 0.80 F.CU)
(5) 800 ECU allocated for Dr Chekan to attend FRIEND Steering Committee meeting in Paris, 17-18 October 1996 from 95/96 budget. UNESCO provided additional 400 USS ( 360 ECU).
(6) Allocation for equipment from 95/96 budget.

## Transfer of Funds

The planned purchase of essential computer equipment in the first year of the project necessitated making payments to FSU contractors in 1995/96 in excess of $40 \%$ of the contract value. Future payments will be adjusted, such that by the end of the contract all contractors will have received their agreed total allocation.

Table 4.3 Summary of INTAS payments (ECU) for 1996/97
\(\left.$$
\begin{array}{lclcl}\hline \hline \begin{array}{l}\text { INTAS } \\
\text { Contractor }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { Agreed } \\
\text { Payment ECU }\end{array} & \text { Date of transfer } & \text { Amount ECU } & \text { Bank } \\
\hline \square H & 2500 & \begin{array}{l}20 \text { Dec } 96 \\
8 \text { Aug } 97\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}5500^{(1)} \\
4000^{(2)}\end{array}
$$ \& <br>

Germany \& 1500 \& Dec 96 \& 1500\end{array}\right]\)| $10000^{(3)}$ |
| :--- |

Notes: The payments noted above were as agreed with contractors on commencement of the project. Although the total payment by INTAS was $30 \%$ of the total contract value , the distribution between contractors varies slightly from $30 \%$ to reflect the higher payments made to FSU contractors in the first year to enable them to buy computer equipment. All contractors will receive their agreed total by the end of the contract.
(1) Includes 3000 ECU to be transferred to Belarus
(2) IH paid Ukraine direclly by travellers cheques; 4000 ECU for Ukraine transferred to IH.
(3) Transfer made in US\$. Amount received after charges 12392.8 USS
(4) Transfer made in Sterling ( $£ 2370$ ) based on $1 E C U=£ 0.79$

There have been continued problems in disseminating funds to the Ukraine. In January 1997 IH were informed that as a result of changes in Ukrainian legislation, the tax exemptions on the transfer of funds and equipment to INTAS projects had been suspended. It was therefore advised that all payments to the Ukraine be temporarily suspended, until new regulations came into force. This situation prevailed until June 1997, when the funds were transferred directly by travellers cheques when an IH representative (Mr Gwyn Rees) visited Kiev for the Annual INTAS Progress Meeting. It has been suggested that future INTAS payments to the Ukraine could be made through the SHI. An additional financial problem in Belarus, is that $50 \%$ of cash payments have to be converted to local currency and this can leave insufficient "hard" currency to buy computers or to travel. There seems no way round this as the banks deal with all transfers.

## Funding sources

FSU contractors received only the INTAS grant for this research project and had no other source of funding. UNESCO gave a small subsidy ( 396 ECU) for a representative from HSUA to attend an external meeting (the FRIEND Steering Committee meeting in Paris, September 1996). The German Government met GRDC costs in respect of labour, overheads, equipment and consumables. IH met expenditure in excess of the INTAS allocation of 2500 ECU from the IH FRIEND budget.

### 4.2.2 Cost breakdown for the remaining period

Table 4.4 Planned expenditure of INTAS funds for the remaining period

|  | IH | GRDC | SHI | ABH | HSUA |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Labour | - | - | 1437 | 165 | 1953 |
| Overheads | 1427 |  | 560 | 300 | 282 |
| Travel and subsistence | 1302 | 2000 | 4172 | 1058 | 1534 |
| Equipment | - |  | 3383 | 2658 | 3300 |
| External services/ subcontractors | - |  | - | . | - |
| Consumables | - |  | - | 300 | 600 |
| Other costs | 1271 | - | $\cdot$ | 200 | 300 |
| TOTAL | 4000 | 2000 | 9552 | 4681 | 7969 |

## Table 4.5 Payments requested from INTAS for 1997/98

| INTAS participant | Payment ECU |
| :--- | :---: |
| IH - UK | 2000 |
| GRDC - Germany | 1000 |
| SHI - Russia | 7000 |
| HSUA - Ukraine | 3000 |
| ABH - Belarus | 1000 |
| TOTAL | 14000 |

These in total represent $20 \%$ of the contract value.

## 5. Summary

# The Establishment of a Regional Data Centre of the European Territory of the Former Soviet Union (FSU) 

INTAS reference no: 94-4451<br>Project-coordinator: Institute of Hydrology, Wallingford, UK<br>Reporting period: 1 October, 1995-30 September, 1996


#### Abstract

This contract is extension to the well established Flow Regimes from International, Experimental and Network Data (FRIEND) project, which is currently Project 1.1 of the fifth UNESCO hydrological programme. At the core of the FRIEND project is a hydrological data base, the European Water Archive, which is held at the Institute of Hydrology (IH), and contains river flow data, instantaneous peak flood data and thematic data for over 5000 river catchments from 27 countries in Europe. It currently receives data from four regional data centres in Norway, Germany, the Netherlands and France. This INTAS contract will enable the FRIEND project to be extended into the European Territory of the FSU (namely Russia, Ukraine and Belarus) by establishing a regional data centre in St Petersburg. The centre will be responsible for collating valuable hydrological data from European Russia and subsequent transfer to the European Water Archive at IH, where it can be made available for the first time to other FRIEND researchers. FSU researchers will also benefit from being more involved in the wider research interests of FRIEND.


The project participants are the Institute of Hydrology (coordinator), State Hydrological Institute (SHI) in St Petersburg, Russia, Ukrainian Committee for Hydrometeorology (HSUA), State Department for Hydrometeorology of the Republic of Belarus (ABH), and the Global Runoff Data Centre (GRDC) in Koblenz, Germany. Each FSU participant is responsible for the acquisition and collation of hydrological data within their own country and the subsequent transfer to the data centre in St Petersburg.

Despite difficulties in establishing satisfactory methods for transferring INTAS funds to the FSU, progress during the first two years of the contract has been good. INTAS funding has enabled all FSU participants to purchase computer equipment vital for hydrological data processing, archiving and retrieval. The Regional Data Centre is functioning well and is actively coordinating the preparation of data by FSU contractors. Much effort has been put into collating long time series of gauged daily flow data for selected catchments; on average 30 years of record is available at most stations. Catchment selection and the collation of the main catchment information is now complete. Digitising of catchment boundaries and hydrometric areas is also underway.

Many benefits have derived from the e-mail links established during the first year, mainly in transferring data and enabling easy contact between contractors. The benefits of this collaboration are already becoming apparent, with extensive informal contact between participants. INTAS Progress Meetings are held annually and FSU participants have also participated in the Third International FRIEND Conference and annual FRIEND Steering Committee Meetings. These collaborative links, the provision of computer equipment and up to date hydrological software and technical advice provided within the project will have real long term benefits in advancing hydrological science in European Russia.

## REFERENCES

Gustard, A. et al., 1997. FRIEND '97 - Regional Hydrology: Concepts and Models for Sustainable Water Resource Management. IAHS Publication No. 246, ISBN 1-901502-35-X.

Oberlin, G. \& Desbos, E. (eds), 1997. FRIEND Third Report: 1994-1997, Cemagref, ISBN 2-85362-475-7.

## Appendix 1

CATALOGUE OF FSU STATIONS ON GRDC DATABASE
GLOBAL RUNOFF DATA CENTRE (GRDC)

| Russian Federation | 29.10 | 6970100 | Onega | Porog | 1989-1993 | D | U |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 29.10 | 6970150 | Vonguda | Vonguda | 1989-1993 | D | U |
|  | 29.10 | 6970120 | Kodina | Kodina | 1989-1993 | D | N |
|  | 29.10 | 6971750 | Nenkosa | Nenkosa | 1989-1992 | D | U |
|  | 29.10 | 6970250 | Northern Dvina | Ust-Pinega | 1989-1993 | D | $\cup$ |
|  | 29.10 | 6970550 | Kuloy | Kuloy | 1989-1991 | D | U |
|  | 29.10 | 6970500 | Mezen | Malonisogorskaya | 1989-1993 | D | U |
|  | 29.10 | 6970560 | Peza | Igumnovo | 1989-1993 | D | U |
|  | 29.10 | 6970630 | Pesha | Volokovaya | 1989-1993 | D | U |
|  | 29.10 | 6970710 | Pechora | Oksino | 1989-1993 | D | U |
|  | 29.10 | 2912600 | Ob | Salekhard | 1989-1994 | D | $\cup$ |
|  | 29.10 | 2999500 | Pur | Samburg | 1989-1990 | D | $\cup$ |
|  | 29.10 | 2999250 | Taz | Sidorovsk | 1989-1994 | D | U |
|  | 29.10 | 2909150 | Yenisei | Igarka | 1989-1995 | D | U |
|  | 29.10 | 2903420 | Lena | Kusur | 1989-1994 | D | U |
|  | 29.10 | 2903430 | Lena | Stolb | 1989-1994 | D | U |
|  | 29.10 | 2999850 | Khatanga | Khatanga | 1989-1991 | D | U |
|  | 29.10 | 2903150 | Anabar | Saskylakh | 1989-1994 | D | U |
|  | 29.10 | 2999920 | Olenek | Sukhana | 1989-1994 | D | U |
|  | 29.10 | 2998110 | Yana | Ubileynaya | 1989-1994 | D | U |
|  | 29.10 | 2998400 | Indigirka | Vorontsovo | 1989-1994 | D | U |
|  | 29.10 | 2998450 | Alazeja | Andrushkino | 1989-1993 | D | U |
|  | 29.10 | 2998150 | Omoloy | Namu | 1989-1993 | D | U |
|  | 29.10 | 2998510 | Kolyma | Kolymskaya | 1989-1994 | D | $\cup$ |
|  | 29.10 | 2998800 | Paljavaam | Paljavaam | 1989-1995 | D | $\cup$ |

Overlapping Time Serles: Byelorussla

Overlapping Time Serles: Ukraine


Overlapping Time Serles: Russian Federation tablo: 4



## STATIONS FROM UKRAINE

| GRDC-No. | Rlver | Statlon | Latitude | Longltude | Area (km²) | first rec. | last rec. | Daily/Monthly data | $\begin{gathered} \text { Miss. Val. } \\ \text { in \% } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6942100 | Prut | Chemovtzsy | 48.26 N | 25.95 E | 6890 | 1.1978 | 12.1987 | D | 0 |
| 6942100 | Prut | Chemovtzsy | 48.26 N | 25.95 E | 6890 | 1.1931 | 12.1970 | M | 22 |
| 6942200 | Siret | Storozinec |  |  | 672 | 1.1953 | 12.1970 | M | 0 |
| 6944100 | Rika | Mezhgorye | 48.50 N | 23.50 E | 873 | 1.1978 | 12.1987 | D | 0 |
| 6944100 | Rika | Mezhogorye | 48.50 N | 23.50 E | 873 | 1.1978 | 12.1987 | M | 0 |
| 6944200 | Tissa | Rakhov | 48.01 N | 24.25 E | 1070 | 1.1978 | 12.1987 | D | 0 |
| 6944200 | Tissa | Rakhov | 48.01 N | 24.25 E | 1070 | 1.1978 | 12.1987 | M | 0 |
| 6944250 | Tisza | Vilok |  |  | 9140 | 1.1954 | 12.1970 | M | 0 |
| 6958100 | Zapadny Bug | Kamenka Bugskaya | 50.03 N | 24.38 E | 2260 | 1.1978 | 12.1987 | D | 0 |
| 6958100 | Zapadny Bug | Kamenka Bugskaya | 50.03 N | 24.38 E | 2260 | 1.1978 | 12.1987 | M | 0 |
| 6979200 | Sluch | Gromada | 49.86 N | 27.53 E | 2480 | 1.1978 | 12.1987 | D | 0 |
| 6979200 | Sluch | Gromada | 49.86 N | 27.53 E | 2480 | 1.1978 | 12.1987 | M | 0 |
| 6979250 | Guyva | Gorodkovka | 49.91 N | 28.96 E | 312 | 1.1978 | 12.1987 | D | 0 |
| 6979250 | Guyva | Gorodkovka | 49.91 N | 28.96 E | 312 | 1.1978 | 12.1987 | M | 0 |
| 6979300 | Irsha | Ukrainka | 50.68 N | 29.25 E | 2600 | 1.1978 | 12.1980 | D | 0 |
| 6979300 | Irsha | Ukrainka | 50.68 N | 29.25 E | 2600 | 1.1978 | 12.1980 | M | 0 |
| 6979600 | Desna | Chemigov | 51.45 N | 31.35 E | 81400 | 5.1884 | 12.1985 | M | 2 |
| 6980300 | Southern Bug | Aleksandrovka | 47.72 N | 31.18 E | 46200 | 1.1965 | 12.1984 | M | 0 |
| 6980400 | Ros | Krupoderentsy | 49.80 N | 30.14 E | 618 | 1.1978 | 12.1987 | D | $<1$ |
| 6980400 | Ros | Krupoderentsy | 49.80 N | 30.14 E | 618 | - 1.1981 | 12.1981 | M | 0 |
| 6980410 | Trubezh | Baryshevka. | 50.38 N | 31.46 E | 1990 | 4.1892 | 12.1987 | D |  |
| 6980410 | Trubezh | Baryshevka | 50.38 N | 31.46 E | 1990 | 4.1892 | 12.1987 | M |  |
| 6980420 | Trubezh | Pereyaslav-Khmelnicki | 50.08 N | 31.46 E | 3430 | 1.1978 | 12.1987 | D | 0 |
| 6980420 | Trubezh | Pereyaslav-Khmelnicki | 50.08 N | 31.46 E | 3430 | 1.1978 | 12.1987 | M | 0 |
| 6980500 | Ingul | Novogorozheno | 47.55 N | 32.23 E | 6670 | 1.1978 | 12.1987 | D | $<1$ |
| 6980500 | Ingul | Novogorozheno | 47.55 N | 32.23 E | 6670 | 1.1978 | 12.1987 | M | 0 |
| 6980800 | Dniep! | Dniepr Power Plant | 47.92 N | 35.15 E | 463000 | 1.1952 | 12.1984 | M | 0 |
| 6981200 | Seret | Chortkov | 48.93 N | 25.83 E | 3170 | 1.1978 | 12.1987 | D | 20 |
| 6981200 | Seret | Chortkov | 48.93 N | 25.83 E | 3170 | 1.1978 | 12.1987 | M | 20 |
| 6982300 | Kacha | Bashtanovka | 45.75 N | 33.66 E | 321 | 1.1978 | 12.1987 | D | 0 |
| 6982300 | Kacha | Bashtanovka | 45.75 N | 33.66 E | 321 | 1.1978 | 12.1987 | M | 0 |
| 6982500 | Derekoika | Yalta | 44.55 N | 34.20 E | 49.7 | 1.1978 | 12.1987 | D | 0 |
| 6982500 | Derekoika | Yalta | 44.55 N | 34.20 E | 49.7 | 1.1978 | 12.1987 | M | 0 |
| 6983010 | Salgir | Pionerskoe | 44.93 N | 34.21 E | 261 | 1.1978 | 12.1987 | D | 0 |
| 6983010 | Salgir | Pionerskoe | 44.93 N | 34.21 E | 261 | 1.1978 | 12.1987 | M | 0 |
| 6983200 | Molochnaya | Tokmak | 47.21 N | 35.71 E | 760 | 1.1978 | 12.1987 | D | 0 |
| 6983200 | Molochnaya | Tokmak | 47.21 N | 35.71 E | 760 | 1.1978 | 12.1987 | M | 0 |
| 6983300 | Krinka | Novoselovka | 48.18 N | 38.20 E | 582 | 1.1978 | 12.1987 | D | 0 |
| 6983300 | Krinka | Novoselovka | 48.18 N | 38.20 E | 582 | 1.1978 | 12.1987 | M | 0 |

STATIONS FROM RUSSIAN FEDERATION

| GRDC-No. | River | Station | Latitude | Longitude | Area (km²) | first rec. | last rec. | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline \begin{array}{c} \text { Daily/Monthly } \\ \text { data } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Miss. Val. in \% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2901100 | Nyrvakinotveem | 6 km from The mouth | 66.41 N | 179.25 W | 207 | 1.1978 | 12.1987 | D | 10 |
| 2901100 | Nyrvakinotveem | 6 km from The mouth | 66.41 N | 179.25 W | 207 | 1.1978 | 12.1987 | M | 10 |
| 2901150 | Dolgiy | Kamenisty |  |  | 166 | 1.1978 | 12.1987 | D | 0 |
| 2901150 | Dolgiy | Kamenisty |  |  | 166 | 1.1978 | 12.1987 | M | 0 |
| 2901200 | Anadyr | Now Eropol | 65.08 N | 169.00 E | 47300 | 1.1965 | 12.1984 | M | 0 |
| 2901300 | Penzhina | Kamenskoe | 62.42 N | 166.03E | 71600 | 1.1957 | 12.1984 | M | 3 |
| 2901500 | Khashyn | Kolyma Road (79th Km) | 60.18 N | 151.29 E | 682 | 1.1978 | 12.1987 | D | 0 |
| 2901500 | Khashyn | Kolyma Road (79th Km) | 60.18 N | 151.29 E | 682 | 1.1969 | 12.1987 | M | 2 |
| 2902500 | Plotnikova | Dal'niy | 52.50 N | 157.00 E | 649 | 1.1978 | 12.1987 | D | 0 |
| 2902500 | Plotnikova | Dal'niy | 52.50 N | 157.00 E | 649 | 1.1978 | 12.1987 | M | 0 |
| 2902600 | Kamchatka | Verkhne-Kamchatsk | 54.43 N | 158.31 E | 3760 | 1.1978 | 12.1987 | D | 0 |
| 2902600 | Kamchatka | Verkhne-Kamchatsk | 54.43 N | 158.31 E | 3760 | 1.1978 | 12.1987 | M | 0 |
| 2902700 | Avacha | Elizovo | 53.10 N | 158.58 E | 4750 | 1.1978 | 12.1987 | D | 0 |
| 2902700 | Avacha | Elizovo | 53.10 N | 158.58 E | 4750 | 1.1978 | 12.1987 | M | 0 |
| 2902800 | Kamchatka | Kluchi | 56.43 N | 161.05 E | 45600 | 1.1931 | 12.1984 | M | 0 |
| 2903050 | Vitim | Bodaibo | 57.90 N | 114.25 E | 186000 | 1.1965 | 12.1984 | M | 0 |
| 2903080 | Maya | Chabda | 59.75 N | 134.75 E | 165000 | 1.1965 | 12.1984 | M | 0 |
| 2903100 | Zhuya | Svetly | 58.44 N | 116.14E | 4790 | 1.1978 | 12.1987 | D | 0 |
| 2903100 | Zhuya | Svetly | 58.44 N | 116.14E | 4790 | 1.1978 | 12.1987 | M | 0 |
| 2903150 | Anabar | Saskylakh | 71.98 N | 113.95 E | 78800 | 1.1978 | 12.1994 | D | 6 |
| 2903150 | Anabar | Saskylakh | 71.98 N | 113.95 E | 78800 | 1.1966 | 12.1994 | M | 6 |
| 2903200 | Kempendai | Kempendai | 61.91 N | 118.68 E | 1290 | 1.1978 | 12.1987 | D | 10 |
| 2903200 | Kempendai | Kempendai | 61.91 N | 118.68 E | 1290 | 1.1978 | 12.1987 | M | 10 |
| 2903300 | Kirenga | Shorokhovo | 57.67 N | 108.07 E | 46500 | 1.1965 | 12.1984 | M | 0 |
| 2903400 | Timpton | Nagorny | 55.98 N | 124.75 E | 613 | 1.1978 | 12.1987 | D | 0 |
| 2903400 | Timpton | Nagorny | 55.98 N | 124.75 E | 613 | 1.1978 | 12.1987 | M | 0 |
| 2903410 | Iya | Tulun | 54.77 N | 100.65 E | 14500 | 1.1965 | 12.1984 | M | 0 |
| 2903420 | Lena | Kusur | 70.70 N | 127.65 E | 2430000 | 1.1978 | 12.1994 | D | 0 |
| 2903420 | Lena | Kusur | 70.70 N | 127.65 E | 2430000 | 1.1935 | 12.1994 | M | 0 |
| 2903430 | Lena | Stolb | 72.37 N | 126.80 E | 2460000 | 1.1978 | 12.1994 | D | 0 |
| 2903430 | Lena | Stolb | 72.37 N | 126.80 E | 2460000 | 1.1978 | 12.1994 | M | 0 |
| 2903450 | Ebitiem | Ebetem | 70.36 N | 127.95 E | 1000 | 1.1980 | 12.1987 | D | $\leq 1$ |
| 2903450 | Ebitiem | Ebetem | 70.36 N | 127.95 E | 1000 | 1.1980 | 12.1987 | M | 0 |
| 2903500 | Kenkeme | Vtoroy Stanok | 62.06 N | 129.03 E | 3550 | 1.1978 | 12.1987 | D | 1 |
| 2903500 | Kenkeme | Vtoroy Stanok | 62.06 N | 129.03 E | 3550 | 1.1978 | 12.1987 | M | 1 |
| 2903700 | Tuba | Bugurtak | 53.77 N | 92.77 E | 31800 | 1.1965 | 12.1984 | M | 2 |

STATIONS FROM RUSSIAN FEDERATION


| $\begin{aligned} & \text { U } \\ & \text { © } \\ & \text { © } \\ & \text { and } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \mathrm{N} \\ \underset{\sim}{\mathrm{o}} \\ \underset{\mathrm{~N}}{ } \\ \hline \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \underset{\infty}{\infty} \\ \underset{\sim}{\mathrm{N}} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{D}_{0} \\ & \underset{\sim}{\mathrm{~N}} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \substack{\infty \\ 0 \\ n \\ n \\ \hline} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \infty \\ \substack{\infty \\ \underset{\sim}{c} \\ \hline} \end{gathered}$ | N | No | $\stackrel{\text { No}}{ }$ | No | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \underset{\infty}{\mathrm{O}} \\ \underset{\mathrm{~N}}{2} \end{array}$ | No | No | No | へ－ | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & 0 \\ & \underset{\sim}{0} \\ & \underset{\sim}{2} \end{aligned}$ | － | N | － | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \hat{\infty} \\ \stackrel{8}{\mathrm{j}} \\ \underset{\sim}{2} \end{array}\right\|$ | $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{\sim}$ | N | $\stackrel{\text { N}}{0}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 8 \\ \underset{\sim}{8} \\ \dot{\sim} \\ \hline \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | （ | － | N | $\stackrel{\sim}{\circ}$ | N | $\stackrel{\square}{8}$ | 吕 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & n_{0} \\ & \end{aligned}\right.$ | N－ | N | － |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \underset{1}{\infty} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \\ \stackrel{0}{0} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \underset{\sim}{2} \\ & \cdots \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{\infty}{\infty}$ | $\left.\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \hline \\ & \hline \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \infty \\ \hat{0} \\ \hdashline \end{array}$ | $$ | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \hat{\sim} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & 0 \\ & -9 \end{aligned}$ | 욱 | 육 | $\underset{\sim}{0}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \hline \infty \\ \stackrel{\alpha}{\alpha} & 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \hline-8 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \infty \\ \hat{0} \\ 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \underset{\sim}{2} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \infty \\ \mathbf{\circ} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \infty \\ \mathbf{o} \\ \hline ⿴ 囗 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \infty \\ \mathbf{0} \\ 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \stackrel{\infty}{0} \\ & \sim \end{aligned}$ | $\circ$ <br> $\stackrel{\circ}{\circ}$ <br> $\stackrel{\circ}{i}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 0 \\ 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\infty_{0}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \infty \\ \text { م⿹\zh26灬 } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \stackrel{0}{\circ} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $$ | $\begin{aligned} & \underset{\sim}{8} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & 0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \infty \\ 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\stackrel{\infty}{\circ}$ |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} + \\ \underset{\sim}{\infty} \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c} + \\ \infty \\ \infty \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $$ | $\underset{\sim}{\infty}$ | No | N | $\stackrel{M}{N}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hat{m} \\ \mathrm{~N} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 9 \\ & \hline 0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 8 \\ & \hline 0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{9}{\mathrm{~N}}$ | $0$ |  | N్N |  | $\hat{\circ}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 9 \\ \hat{0} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 9 \\ \hat{0} \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 9 \\ \mathbf{W} \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ |  | $\hat{n}^{n}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline n \\ n \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{C} \\ & \hline \mathbf{N} \\ & \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hat{8} \\ & \hline 8 \\ & \hat{0} \end{aligned}$ |  | $$ | $\stackrel{n}{0}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 0 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 0 \\ \hline \mathbf{C} \\ \mathbf{C} \\ \mathbf{C} \\ \hline \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\stackrel{8}{0}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { O్ర } \\ & \text { Ne } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { in } \\ & \mathbf{N} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{O} \\ & \stackrel{N}{7} \end{aligned}$ | － |
| $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & \hline 0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $w$ $o$ 0 $\underset{\sim}{n}$ $寸$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline w \\ \bar{w} \\ \dot{m} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \omega \\ & \infty \\ & 0 \\ & \underset{~}{m} \\ & \underset{\sim}{2} \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \underset{\infty}{\infty} \\ \infty \\ \rho \\ \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \mathbf{w} \\ N \\ \\ \underset{\sim}{n} \end{array}$ |  | $\mid$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \underline{\omega} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ \underline{o} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline w \\ \underset{\infty}{\infty} \\ \underset{\sim}{c} \\ \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline w \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \underset{\sim}{m} \\ \hline \end{array}\right.$ |  | W |  |  | W |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 을 } \\ & \text { 豆 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $z$ <br> 0 <br>  <br> $\vdots$ | $z$ $\vdots$ 0 0 0 | $\begin{aligned} & \boldsymbol{z} \\ & \infty \\ & \dot{\infty} \\ & \dot{\sim} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & z \\ & z \\ & \dot{g} \\ & \dot{v} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline z \\ n \\ 0 \\ \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 2 <br> 2 <br> $\vdots$ <br> $\vdots$ | $Z$ $n$ $i$ 0 | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & n \\ & 0 \\ & \bar{n} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | 2  <br> 0  <br> 0  <br> 0  <br> 0  | $\begin{aligned} & z \\ & \infty \\ & \infty \\ & \infty \\ & \infty \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l\|} \hline z \\ \infty \\ \infty \\ \underset{y}{\infty} \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & z \\ & \mathbf{N} \\ & \mathbf{0} \\ & \mathbf{~} \end{aligned}$ | 尔 | $\begin{aligned} & z \\ & \stackrel{z}{\sim} \\ & \dot{寸} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & z \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & n \\ & n \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ | 2z |


| STATIONS FROM RUSSIAN FEDERATION |  |  |  |  |  | table: 3 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| GRDC-No. | River | Station | Latitude | Longitude | Area (km²) | first rec. | last rec. | Daily/Monthly data | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Miss. Val. } \\ \text { in \% } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| 2906880 | Nemilen | Nemilen | 52.56 N | 136.50 E |  | 1.1980 | 12.1990 | D | 0 |
| 2906880 | Nemilen | Nemilen | 52.56 N | 136.50 E |  | 1.1980 | 12.1990 | M | 0 |
| 2906900 | Amur | Komsomolsk | 50.63 N | 137.12 E | 1730000 | 1.1980 | 12.1990 | D | 1 |
| 2906900 | Amur | Komsomolsk | 50.63 N | 137.12 E | 1730000 | 1.1933 | 12.1990 | M | 0 |
| 2907100 | Khara-Murin | Murino | 51.36 N | 104.31 E | 1130 | 1.1978 | 12.1987 | D | 0 |
| 2907100 | Khara-Murin | Murino | 51.36 N | 104.31 E | 1130 | 1.1978 | 12.1987 | M | 0 |
| 2907200 | Bolshaya Rechka | Possolskaya | 51.76 N | 106.44 E | 565 | 1.1978 | 12.1987 | D | 0 |
| 2907200 | Bolshaya Rechika | Possolskaya | 51.76 N | 106.44 E | 565 | 1.1978 | 12.1987 | M | 0 |
| 2907400 | Selenga | Mostovoy | 52.00 N | 107.33 E | 440200 | 1.1980 | 12.1991 | D | 0 |
| 2907400 | Selenga | Mostovoy | 52.00 N | 107.33 E | 440200 | 1.1980 | 12.1991 | M | 0 |
| 2908300 | Uda | Alygdzher | 53.53 N | 98.21 E | 4980 | 1.1979 | 12.1979 | D | 0 |
| 2908300 | Uda | Alygdzher | 53.53 N | 98.21 E | 4980 | 1.1979 | 12.1979 | M | 0 |
| 2908400 | Khilok | Maleta | 50.77 N | 108.25 E | 25700 | 1.1965 | 12.1984 | M | 0 |
| 2908500 | Olkha | Olkha | 52.10 N | 104.03 E | 590 | 1.1978 | 12.1987 | D | 0 |
| 2908500 | Olkha | Olkha | 52.10 N | 104.03 E | 590 | 1,1978 | 12.1987 | M | 0 |
| 2909100 | Graviyka | Igarka | 67.51 N | 86.55 E | 323 | 1.1978 | 12.1987 | D | 8 |
| 2909100 | Graviyka | lgarka | 67.51 N | 86.55 E | 323 | 1.1978 | 12.1987 | M | 8 |
| 2909150 | Yenisei | lgarka | 67.48 N | 86.50 E | 2440000 | 5.1978 | 12.1995 | D | 3 |
| 2909150 | Yenisei | Igarka | 67.48 N | 86.50 E | 2440000 | 1.1936 | 12.1995 | M | 0 |
| 2909250 | Us | Ust-Zolotaya | 52.03 N | 92.66 E | 6110 | 1.1978 | 12.1987 | D | 0 |
| 2909250 | Us | Ust-Zolotaya | 52.03 N | 92.66 E | 6110 | 1.1978 | 12.1987 | M | 0 |
| 2909280 | Markha | Malykai | 63.43 N | 117.05 E | 89600 | 1.1965 | 12.1984 | M | 3 |
| 2909300 | Syda | Otrok | 54.33 N | 92.50 E | 1480 | 1.1978 | 12.1987 | D | 0 |
| 2909300 | Syda | Otrok | 54.33 N | 92.50 E | 1480 | 1.1978 | 12.1987 | M | 0 |
| 2909350 | Sizim | Sizim | 51.36 N | 95.96 E | 867 | 1.1978 | 12.1987 | D | 0 |
| 2909350 | Sizim | Sizim | 51.36 N | 95.96 E | 867 | 1.1978 | 12.1987 | M | 0 |
| 2909400 | Podkamennaya Tunguska | Kuzmovka | 62.22 N | 92.02 E | 218000 | 1.1965 | 12.1984 | M | 0 |
| 2909700 | Nizhnaya Tunguska | Podvoloshino | 58.28 N | 108.41 E | 8270 | 1.1978 | 12.1987 | D | 0 |
| 2909700 | Nizhnaya Tunguska | Podvoloshino | 58.28 N | 108.41 E | 8270 | 1.1978 | 12.1987 | M | 0 |
| 2909750 | Dzhida | Dzhida | 60.33 N | 103.83 E |  | 1.1980 | 12.1991 | D | 0 |
| 2909750 | Dzhida | Dzhida | 60.33 N | 103.83 E |  | 1.1980 | 12.1991 | M | 0 |
| 2909900 | Chemaya | Chernoye li | . $\cdot$ |  | 301 | 1.1978 | 12.1987 | D | 0 |
| 2909900 | Chemaya | Chemoye li |  |  | 301 | 1.1978 | 12.1987 | M | 0 |
| 2909950 | Mikhanskij | Velmo 2 |  |  | 32.3 | 1.1978 | 12.1987 | D | 0 |
| 2909950 | Mikhanskij | Velmo 2 |  |  | 32.3 | 1.1978 | 12.1987 | M | 0 |
| 2910100 | Bolshoi Yugan | Ugut | 60.32 N | 74.12 E | 22100 | 1.1965 | 12.1984 | M | 0 |



## STATIONS FROM RUSSIAN FEDERATION


STATIONS FROM RUSSIAN FEDERATION


aily/Monthly Miss. Val. in



iss. Val. in Latitude Longitude Area (km²) first rec. last rec.



| STATIONS FROM RUSSIAN FEDERATION table: 11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| GRDC-No. | River | Station | Latitude | Longitude | Area (km²) | first rec. | last rec. | Daily/Monthly data | Miss. Val. in \% |
| 6984700 | Kazikumukhskoe Koisu | Guerguebil | 42.46 N | 47.01 E | 1850 | 1.1978 | 12.1987 | D | 10 |
| 6984700 | Kazikumukhskoe Koisu | Guerguebil | 42.46 N | 47.01 E | 1850 | 1.1978 | 12.1987 | M | 10 |
| 6984800 | Kara-Samur | Luchek | 41.73 N | 47.14 E | 481 | 1.1978 | 12.1987 | D | 10 |
| 6984800 | Kara-Samur | Luchek | 41.73 N | 47.14 E | 481 | 1.1965 | 12.1984 | M | 0 |
| 6985050 | Psezuapse | Tat'yanovka | 43.93 N | 39.41 E | 255 | 1.1978 | 12.1987 | D | 0 |
| 6985050 | Psezuapse | Tat'yanovka | 43.93 N | 39.41 E | 255 | 1.1978 | 12.1987 | M | 0 |
| 6985100 | Shakhe | Solokh-Aul | 43.73 N | 39.78 E | 423 | 1.1978 | 12.1987 | D | 0 |
| 6985100 | Shakhe | Solokh-Aul | 43.73 N | 39.78 E | 423 | 1.1978 | 12.1987 | M | 0 |
| 6985150 | Sochi | Plastunka | 43.71 N | 39.80 E | 238 | 1.1978 | 12.1987 | D | 0 |
| 6985150 | Sochi | Plastunka | 43.71 N | 39.80 E | 238 | 1.1978 | 12.1987 | M | 0 |

## Appendix 2

INVENTORY OF DATA HELD ON THE EUROPEAN WATER ARCHIVE FOR BELARUS, RUSSIA AND THE UKRAINE
Page 1
Source ：FRIEND unless stated otherwise
friend european water archive
gauging station inventory－october 1997

 ．．．．．
nemerzha
visokoye
bocoanovo
verechje
gADIVLJA
SUHARI $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{\substack{4 \\ \hline}}$

River
narev
pulva
olshanka
OUSJANKA
ESA
RESTA
SHAT
dOBYSNA nestuna

FID Country
2594002 BELARUS
高
훙
듯
흘
珮
侖 응 3807014
friend european water archive
Page


FRIEND EUROPEAN WATER ARCHIVE
Page 2

friend european water archive
Source : FRIEND unless stated otherwise
gauging station inventory - october 1997
UTM
LOC



 n

FRIEND EUROPEAN WATER ARCHIVE

| UTM |  |  |  |  | \% | \% | \% | GDF | ANNMAX | Cr |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Loc | LAT | LHG | Area | Alt | AAR UTb | Frs | Lok | from to | from to | from to | Source |
| $x$ | 40.28 | 47.93 | 1120 | 220 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| x | 43.40 | 48.00 | 2110 | 110 |  | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $x$ | 38.88 | 47.57 | 5780 | 170 |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $x$ | 39.67 | 47.47 | 1910 | 120 |  | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $x$ | 41.98 | 45.45 | 428 | 310 |  | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $x$ | 41.63 | 46.50 | 2170 | 77 |  | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $x$ | 46.33 | 42.10 | 1060 | 2630 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $x$ | 41.30 | 41.62 | 481 | 2650 |  | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $x$ | 47.07 | 42.50 | 1850 | 1990 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $x$ | 47.75 | 41.48 | 2210 | 2560 |  | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $x$ | 47.85 | 41.28 | 26 | 3100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\times$ | 46.63 | 43.15 | 398 | 1290 |  | 30 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $x$ | 47.15 | 42.13 | 1190 | 1700 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\times$ | 48.13 | 41.67 | 1060 | 1730 |  | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $x$ | 44.68 | 43.03 | 1490 | 2540 |  | 10 |  | 19361987 |  |  |  |
| $x$ | 43.07 | 43.73 | 1540 | 2000 |  | 10 |  | 19361987 |  |  |  |
| $x$ | 43.58 | 43.30 | 1350 | 2500 |  | 10 |  | 19361987 |  |  |  |
| $x$ | 46.08 | 43.35 | 1190 | 790 |  | 30 |  | 19361987 |  |  |  |
| $x$ | 42.47 | 44.00 | 434 | 1290 |  | 15 |  | 19561987 |  |  |  |
| $x$ | 42.47 | 43.93 | 1010 | 1380 |  | 5 |  | 19361974 |  |  |  |
| $x$ | 42.72 | 44.95 | 1590 | 380 |  | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $x$ | 44.52 | 47.30 | 99 | 120 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\times$ | 43.45 | 44.75 | 815 | 360 |  | 5 |  | 19511987 |  |  |  |
| $x$ | 38.97 | 46.07 | 4080 | 66 |  | 5 | 1 |  |  |  |  |
| $x$ | 41.73 | 44.00 | 1320 | 1910 |  | 20 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $x$ | 41.67 | 43.72 | 530 | 2460 |  | 35 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $x$ | 40.72 | 44.02 | 1090 | 1960 |  | 50 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $x$ | 41.03 | 44.53 | 554 | 590 |  | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| x | 38.67 | 44.28 | 1850 | 1330 |  | 80 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $x$ | 39.10 | 44.63 | 765 | 310 |  | 95 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $x$ | 38.67 | 44.85 | 201 | 250 |  | 70 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $x$ | 38.00 | 44.93 | 328 | 220 |  | 70 |  |  |  |  |  |
| x | 37.47 | 45.03 | 106 | 160 |  | 52 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $x$ | 38.53 | 44.48 | 265 | 240 |  | 92 |  |  |  |  |  |

FRIEND EUROPEAN WATER ARCHIVE
Source : FRIEND unless stated otherwise
gauging station inventory - october 1997


| 3605004 RUSSIA | SOCH: | Plastunka |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3801001 | ONIEPER | bolshevo |
| 3801003 | Khmara | KRASILOVKA |
| 3801004 | UNITSA | lopatmia |
| 3811001 | navlia | navlia |
| 3811002 | kOSTA | glazovo |
| 3811004 | tuskar | KURSK |
| 3811006 | VORSKLA | KAzinka |
| 4101001 | mologa | ILJITSYNO |
| 4101002 | KOBOZHA | MOSHCHENIX |
| 4101003 | PES | miakishevo |
| 4101004 | SUDA | BORISOVO-SUOSKOJE |
| 4101005 | lagorba | mostovaya |
| 4101006 | KEMA | Levkino |
| 4102002 | 110 | SPAS-ILD |
| 4102005 | OBNORA | Sharna |
| 4102008 | NEIA | Parfenjevo |
| 4102009 | vokhma | TIKHON |
| 4103002 | mera | maloberezovo |
| 4103003 | linda | VASILKOVO |
| 4103005 | bol shaya kaksha | SIAVA |
| 4104004 | PUTYNKA | MALAKHOVO |
| 4104005 | istra | pavlovskaya slobooa |
| 4104007 | USHNA | novl ianskaya |
| 4105001 | VORIA | MISHNEVO |
| 4105002 | KOLOKSHA | babaievo |
| 4106001 | TSON | NOVOLUNJE |
| 4106003 | ISTJA | POPOVITCHI |
| 4106004 | 2HI2DRA | dubrovka |
| 4106005 | OSETR | markino |
| 4107001 | 1S5A | paievo |
| 4107003 | KARIAN | 2NAMENKA |
| 4107006 | insar | SARANSK |
| 4108002 | SEREZHA | LESUNOVO |


| UTM |  |  |  |  | $\boldsymbol{x}$ | x | * GDF | andmax | GM |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LOC | Lat | LNG | Area | Alt | AAR Urb | Frs | Lak from to | from to | from to | Source |
| $x$ | 57.32 | 61.28 | 2830 | 274 |  | 95 |  |  |  |  |
| $x$ | 57.25 | 60.97 | 3030 | 300 |  | 98 |  |  |  |  |
| $x$ | 58.23 | 57.32 | 969 | 340 |  | 90 |  |  |  |  |
| $\times$ | 54.33 | 60.32 | 3150 | 322 |  | 77 |  |  |  |  |
| $x$ | 59.63 | 55.53 | 277 | 491 |  | 84 |  |  |  |  |
| $x$ | 57.18 | 53.55 | 353 | 649 |  | 83 |  |  |  |  |
| x | 56.33 | 53.38 | 141 | 363 |  | 74 |  |  |  |  |
| $\times$ | 57.00 | 54.75 | 1680 | 429 |  | 88 |  |  |  |  |
| $x$ | 58.27 | 53.87 | 2300 | 724 |  | 64 |  |  |  |  |
| $x$ | 53.23 | 59.03 | 5030 | 251 |  | 81 |  |  |  |  |
| $x$ | 54.65 | 56.98 | 2050 | 209 |  | 51 |  |  |  |  |
| x | 54.88 | 59.22 | 836 | 188 |  | 85 |  |  |  |  |
| $x$ | 53.07 | 57.55 | 1110 | 222 |  | 74 |  |  |  |  |
| $x$ | 57.05 | 55.98 | 2180 | 229 |  | 57 |  |  |  |  |
| x | 55.85 | 55.38 | 1210 | 180 |  | 32 |  |  |  |  |
| $x$ | 56.13 | 55.50 | 667 | 199 |  | 27 |  |  |  |  |
| $x$ | 52.42 | 58.80 | 2320 | 239 |  | 91 |  |  |  |  |
| $x$ | 47.88 | 59.22 | 6070 | 172 |  | 80 |  |  |  |  |
| $x$ | 51.03 | 57.23 | 2300 | 142 |  | 40 |  |  |  |  |
| x | 50.92 | 56.18 | 107 | 158 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $x$ | 55.97 | 52.95 | 346 | 278 |  | 5 |  |  |  |  |
| $x$ | 55.89 | 53.60 | 595 | 244 |  | 8 |  |  |  |  |
| x | 55.08 | 55.12 | 3570 | 202 |  | 9 |  |  |  |  |
| $x$ | 52.97 | 54.35 | 520 | 274 |  | 15 |  |  |  |  |
| $x$ | 48.73 | 54.95 | 181. | 164 |  | 16 |  |  |  |  |
| $x$ | 48.23 | 53.23 | 352 | 174 |  | 26 |  |  |  |  |
| $x$ | 46.18 | 51.68 | 881 | 145 |  | 10 |  |  |  |  |
| $x$ | 49.87 | 56.10 | 650 | 159 |  | 15 |  |  |  |  |
| $x$ | 51.32 | 55.22 | 1330 | 185 |  | 32 |  |  |  |  |
| $x$ | 50.27 | 54.95 | 1230 | 144 |  | 16 |  |  |  |  |
| $x$ | 50.48 | 54.18 | 2390 | 151 |  | 14 |  |  |  |  |
| $x$ | 53.65 | 52.12 | 1340 | 227 |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |
| $x$ | 51.88 | 53.03 | 119 | 137 |  | 70 |  |  |  |  |
| $x$ | 53.48 | 53.30 | 908 | 261 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |

friend european water archive Page 7
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gauging station inventory - october 1997

|  | River |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Source : friend unless stated otherwise |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | UTM |  |  |  |  |  | \% |  |  |  |  | annmax | GMF |  |
| fio Country |  | site | Loc | lat | LHG | area | Alt | anr |  | Frs |  | from | to | from to | from to | Source |
| 591001 UKRAINE | CHORNA TYSA | yasymia |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1960 | 1990 |  |  |  |
| 591002 | bila tysa | LUHY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1960 | 1990 |  |  |  |
| 591003 | mokranka | RUS-KA MOKRA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1960 | 1990 |  |  |  |
| 591004 | terblya | kolochava |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1960 | 1990 |  |  |  |
| 591005 | RIKA | VERhnl! bystry! |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1960 | 1990 |  |  |  |
| 591006 | borzhava | dovhe |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1960 | 1990 |  |  |  |
| 591007 | latorytsia | PIDPOLOzzia |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1960 | 1990 |  |  |  |
| 591008 | UKH | zhornava |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1960 | 1990 |  |  |  |
| 591009 | turja | SYMIR |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1960 | 1990 |  |  |  |
| 592001 | Prut | KREMENTSI |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1960 | 1990 |  |  |  |
| 592002 | ILISIA | ILtsy |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1960 | 1990 |  |  |  |
| 3808001 | vizhivka | RLOA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1960 | 1990 |  |  |  |
| 3808003 | VIrka | SVARYNI |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1960 | 1990 |  |  |  |
| 3809001 | rooostavia | triytsia |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1960 | 1990 |  |  |  |
| 3809003 | teteriv | troscha |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1960 | 1990 |  |  |  |
| 3901002 | S08 | zozov |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1960 | 1990 |  |  |  |
| 4001001 | dniestr | STRILKY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1960 | 1990 |  |  |  |
| 4001005 | SLAVSKA | Slavike |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1960 | 1990 |  |  |  |
| 4001006 | orava | sviatoslav |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1960 | 1990 |  |  |  |
| 4001009 | LOMNYTSIA | OSMOLOOA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1960 | 1990 |  |  |  |

[^1]
## Appendix 3

MINUTES OF SECOND ANNUAL INTAS PROGRESS MEETING, KIEV, 16-17 JUNE 1997

# The Establishment of a Regional Data Centre of the European Water Archive for the European territory of the former Soviet Union 

Second Annual Progress Meeting
State Hydrometeorological Committee of Ukraine
6, Zolotovoritska, 252601, Kiev-34, Ukraine
16-17 June 1997

## MINUTES OF MEETING

| Present: | Dr Vasyl 'O. Gromovyi, Deputy Chairman |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | State Committee of Ukraine for Hydrometeorology (SCUH). |
|  | Dr Vyacheslav Manukalo, Chief of Department of Science |
|  | State Committee of Ukraine for Hydrometeorology. |
|  | Dr Yuri Pokumeiko, Director |
|  | State Committee for Hydrometeorology of the Republic of Belarus (SCHRB) |
|  | Dr Grigory Chekan, Head of Hydrology and Hydrological Forecasts |
|  | State Committee for Hydrometeorology of the Republic of Belarus. |
|  | Prof. Valery Vuglinsky, Deputy Director, |
|  | State Hydrological Institute, Russia (SHI). |
|  | Dr Sergei Zhuravin, Head, International Cooperation Department |
|  | State Hydrological Institute, Russia. |
|  | Dr Wolfgang Grabs, Director, |
|  | Global Runoff Data Centre, Koblenz, Germany (GRDC). |
|  | Mr Gwyn Rees, Project Manager |
|  | Institute of Hydrology, Wallingford, United Kingdom (IH). |

## 1. WELCOME ADDRESS, ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN AND ADOPTION OF AGENDA

Dr Gromovyi welcomed participants to the meeting and proceeded to describe the work of the State Committee of Ukraine for Hydrometeorology. He stated the there was a longstanding relationship between hydrometeorological organisations in Ukraine, Belarus and Russia, and that cooperation agreements now existed between Ukraine and Belarus and between Ukraine and Russia. He observed that the relationship with Germany and the UK was relatively new and he warmly welcomed Dr Grabs and Mr Rees to the meeting. Dr Gromovyi
expressed that SCUH were enthusiastic to participate in the FRIEND project and other IHP projects but feared a general lack of money may hamper their involvement. He wished every success for the meeting and proposed Dr Manukalo as Chairman. Dr Manukalo was duly elected and the agenda was adopted.

## 2. REVIEW ACTIONS OF MINUTES FROM PREVIOUS MEETING

Mr Rees quickly reviewed the minutes of the previous meeting, pointing out that many of the action points would be discussed under later agenda items.

Dr Manukalo congratulated the Institute of Hydrology on the production of the progress report.

Prof. Vuglinsky informed the meeting that INTAS now had a representative in St. Petersburg and suggested that the minutes of the meeting and the next progress report be submitted to this individual as well as to the INTAS office in Brussels. This was agreed.

Action: IH

## 3. REPORTS ON INTAS PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

3(i) State Hydrological Institute, Russia (SHI)
Dr Zhuravin described the progress made by SHI:
He described that the catchment area constraint for station selection would have to be adjusted because there were few observations on small rivers, especially in the sparsely populated areas. He thought similar problems would be faced in Belarus and Ukraine;

He reported that the preparation of gauged daily flow data had not proceeded as quickly as he would have liked but said that he would be able to present flow data and catchment characteristic for an additional 50 stations in the next $2-3$ weeks;

He reported that catchment boundaries have been drawn on paper maps and are awaiting digitising but that problems had been encountered with the computer software. He was optimistic that the problems would be resolved and that a version of Mapinfo would be operational by the time he returned to St. Petersburg;

Dr Zhuravin was confident that the SHI will be back on schedule by October.
Mr Rees acknowledged the problem with catchment areas and stated that the primary requirement was for predominantly natural catchments.

He then asked how the database was developing. Dr Zhuravin explained that the Delphi database had expanded considerably and now contained meteorological data as well as hydrometric data. There had been some problems with Windows NT software running under Windows95.

Dr Grabs informed the meeting that GRDC used an UNIX based INFORMIX database with a Delphi front-end.

## 3(ii) State Committee for Hydrometeorology of the Republic of Belarus (SCHRB)

Dr Pokumeiko informed the meeting that this was the first INTAS project for SCHRB but now they are involved in a second with BALTEX. He informed that Belarus faces similar problems to Russia and the Ukraine in selecting stations as few catchments have no human influence. He said that SCHRB were generally keeping to the work plan. However, some problems had been discovered with the accuracy of some river flow measurements but that these were being recalculated.

Dr Chekan detailed the implementation of the project at the SCHRB:
He reported that SCHRB had bought a pentium computer at 133 MHz and had acquired software to process current hydrometric data. SCHRB were also hoping to get some additional software from Obninsk. He repeated that work was proceeding according to plan. He was pleased that the catchment information for selected stations was very reliable. He added that the first stage of digitising catchment boundaries had been carried out manually at an accuracy of $15^{\prime \prime}$ to $30^{\prime \prime}$. He promised that a written report on progress would be prepared immediately after this meeting.

Action: SCHRB
Mr Rees asked about the software SCHRB were using. Dr Chekan said that they were hoping to receive hydrological processing data from Obninsk plus digitising sofiware from SHI.

## 3(iii) State Hydrometeorological Committee of Ukraine (SHCU)

Dr Manukalo reported the progress of the SHCU in the reporting year:
He informed the meeting that a Pentium computer, matrix printer and digitiser had been bought in October and that software for the processing of hydrological data had also been acquired.

He said that 70 gauging stations had been selected. Time series for 20 have been collated and sent to SHI. An additional 15 series have been collated and will be transferred to SHI, then IH by October.

Dr Zhuravin informed the meeting that all data received at SHI was checked and then reformatted to the FRIEND standard format before being transferred to lH .

Dr Manuaklo described that SCUH had had difficulty in finding maps at sufficiently high resolution for digitising. Hydrometric areas had been digitised from 1:1000 000 maps while catchment boundaries had been digitised from 1: 200000 maps which were publicly available but had no coordinate system defined. Reference had been made to other maps to overcome this problem.

Dr Manukalo referred to the problem of receiving INTAS payments but added that this had not hampered the work. Professor Vuglinsky asked if future payment could be made via SHI. Mr Rees replied saying that IH, and probably INTAS, were keen to distribute the funds as efficiently as possible and agreed to consider the most appropriate method when the next payment is due.

Action: IH

Dr Pokumeiko explained that in Belarus, $50 \%$ of cash payments have to be converted to local currency adding that this does not normally leave enough Ahard@ currency to buy computers or to travel. He said that it was not possible to avoid this as the banks deal with all transfers.

## 3(iv) Institute of Hydrology, United Kingdom (IH)

Mr Rees presented a series of tables summarising the status of the FRIEND European Water Archive and especially the data obtained within the project.

Dr Manukalo queried why the catchment characteristics for the Ukraine had not been included. Dr Zhuravin explained that the catchment characteristics SHI had received were not in the standard, pre-defined, format and asked SCUH and SCHRB to ensure data is transferred in the correct format. He added that he had received information for 64 stations but only 10 had relevant catchment characteristic data. He agreed to provide a Amodel@ of the data required to SCUH and SCHRB . Meantime, he said he would send all relevant information to IH .

Action: SHI, SCUH, SCHRB

## 3(v) Global Runoff Data Centre, Germany (GRDC)

Dr Grabs informed the meeting that the GRDC had some data from Russia up to 1994 and that this related to the Arctic Climate System Study (ACSYS) in which he had been involved. The GRDC has a mixture of daily and monthly data for all three countries, but the series is by no means complete. The latest data he had from Ukraine and Belarus was up to 1987. Dr Grabs stressed the importance of overlapping periods for comparative analysis. He informed the meeting that information on the accuracy of data was commonly requested by users and encouraged this INTAS project to consider ACSYS' methods of determining accuracy. Mr Rees informed the meeting that the accuracy of the data was not one of the parameters presently stored on the European Water Archive. He acknowledged this to be a problem that he, and other participants of the FRIEND project, were well aware of and that a conference to discuss the quality of hydrometeorlogical data was being organised by the IHP/OHP committees of Germany and the Netherlands in 1998.

Dr Manukalo asked who used GRDC data. Dr Grabs described three groups of users: climate modellers; operational hydrologists; and academia (universities, research institutes). He estimated $60 \%$ of requests related to large international programmes, $25 \%$ to other research projects with $15 \%$ of requests for commercial activities. He reassured the meeting that the GRDC strictly complied to its policy of obtaining permission from national hydrological agencies before releasing data for commercial activities.

Dr Pokumeiko explained that before 1987 Belarus had been an active participant in WMO but, in the last 10 years, the lack of money has prevented their participation. He hoped that SCHRB would now be able to re-establish its contact with WMO.

Mr Rees asked if GRDC data was available to the FRIEND project. Dr Grabs replied positively saying that it would be available, on request.

## 4. OPEN DISCUSSION ON TECIINICAL ISSUES AFFECTING THE PROJECT

## 4(i) Station Numbering

Mr Rees described the problems of conflicting station numbers which he had encountered while loading the INTAS data. He informed the meeting that reference should be made to the European Water Archive Metadata Catalogue which contains the definitive list of station numbers. Mr Rees handed a copy of the Catalogue to Dr Zhuravin who agreed to review and verify the station numbering. Mr Rees agreed to send a revised copy of the Catalogue to SHI in which the stations are not grouped by country but ordered sequentially by FRIEND number.

Action: SHI, IH

## 4(ii) Digitising catchment boundaries

Mr Rees described the requirements for locating gauging stations, the format of the catchment boundaries and the need for a recognisable coordinate reference system.

Dr Pokumeiko said that station coordinates had been provided to SHI but had not been forwarded to IH. Dr Zhuravin said they would be forwarded when they are in the correct format.

Action: SCHRB, SHI

Dr Zhuravin informed that Russian data would be digitised with Maplnfo and that conversion to Arc/Info format would be straightforward. He saw two possible approaches for Belarus and Ukraine data: the first, where the paper map with catchments drawn could be sent to SHI for digitising; or, second, SHI to provide SCHRB, SCUH with copies of Mapinfo at a cost of approximately $\$ 300$ each. Dr Manukalo suggested a third option in which boundaries could be supplied at 10" accuracy. Mr Rees commented that, if the areal representation of the catchment is preserved, this may be satisfactory in some cases but, if the information is to be used in conjunction with other data sets (soils, geology, land-use) to determine key catchment characteristics, better accuracy would be required.

Prof. Vuglinsky suggested there would be benefits to SCUH and SCHRB if they were to acquire MapInfo or Arc/Info but pointed out the time constraint within this project. Mr Rees suggested that staff from SCHRB and SCUH could travel to SHI and digitise their maps under the supervision of SHI staff, thus allowing skill transfer. Prof. Vuglinsky thought this would be too expensive and suggested that SCUH and SCHRB send their maps to SHI who would then assess the likely cost of digitising.

Mr Rees asked if SHI would re-digitise the catchment which had been digitised manually ( 15 Ukraine, 12 Belarus). Dr Zhuravin thought not but said SHI would check the manual boundaries.

It was finally agreed that SHI would coordinate this activity within the project and determine the most appropriate way to proceed.

Action: SHI

## 4(iii) Data Transfer

Dr Zhuravin informed the meeting that he had brought a disk to the meeting which specified the required format. He asked his colleagues from SCUH and SCHRB to abide to this format.

Dr Zhuravin suggested that the project continues to transfer data via e-mail. Mr Rees commented that ftp would be preferred if large amounts of data were to be transferred. Dr Zhuravin said the SHI presently did not have access to ftp but was hoping the facility would be available in the near future.

Dr Manukalo sought clarification of the catchment characteristics required. Mr Rees quickly described these and asked Dr Zhuravin to provide SCUH with the format details.

Action: SHI
Dr Grabs asked if participants would be prepared to contribute data collated in this project to the GRDC. Dr Manukalo queried whether this depended on the relationship between FRIEND and GRDC. Dr Pokumeiko wondered if the data was actually owned by INTAS. Mr Rees agreed to check the contract.

Action: IH
Prof. Vuglinsky thought that the GRDC would not be interested in all of the data gathered and suggested that Dr Grabs should review what was available and select those stations that were of interest. He added that SHI would be willing, on the condition that the data was used for non-commercial activity only. Dr Grabs reaffirmed this was a condition for the release of GRDC data.

Mr Rees asked FSU participants if there were any objections to FRIEND providing INTAS data to GRDC.

Prof. Vuglinsky, speaking for SHI, SCHRB, SCUH, said there were no objections in principle on the condition that the data is not used for commercial purposes.

## 4(iv) Computer hardware/software

Prof. Vuglinsky said that MapInfo was used at SHI and suggested SHI could obtain copies of this software for SCHRB and SCUH should they require it. SCHRB and SCUH to consider this.

Action : SCUH, SCHRB
Prof. Vuglinsky then asked if SHI staff could be sent to IH to obtain training in Arc/Info. Mr Rees replied saying that while IH had considerable expertise in Arc/Info, it was not able to provide training in third-party software products. He added that IH would be willing to host a visit by SHI scientists for them to observe how IH works with Arc/Info but pointed out there was no provision for this in the project budget. He suggested that SHI consider applying for a British Council grant, or similar, to fund such a visit.

## 5. PROJECT PLANNING

The meeting reviewed each of the activities in the project work plan. The updated version is attached (Annex 1). Though some slippage has occurred, projects participants are confident that all objectives will be met within the required timescale.

## 6. PROJECT FUNDING

Mr Rees explained what payments remained to be made within the contract and asked participants to complete and return the periodic payment request forms in good time.

Action: SHI, SCUH, SCURB, GRDC

## 7. PREPARATION OF SECOND PERIODIC PROGRESS REPORT

Mr Rees reviewed the previous periodic progress report and said that this had been well received by INTAS. He suggested that the second progress report should follow the layout of the first and encouraged participants to submit their contributions by early September.

Action: SHI, SCUH, SCHRB, GRDC

## 8. INDIVIDUAL REPORTS ON FSU PARTICIPATION IN FRIEND SCIENTIFIC PROGRAMMES

## 8(i) SCUH

Dr Manukalo reported that a delegation from SCUH had attended the FRIEND Steering Committee in Paris on 17-18 October 1996. He was also intending to visit the FRIEND conference in Slovenia from 30 September to 3 October to present a poster on the variation of river runoff in an experimental catchment in Ukraine. He would also be attending the FRIEND steering committee meeting which is to be held during the same week.

Dr Manukalo also reported the close links he had developed with Mr Domokos (Hungary) and other Danubian countries.

## 8(ii) SCHRB

Dr Chekan reported that he too attended the FRIEND Steering Committee meeting in Paris. He added that SCHRB had close contact with other FSU countries and other Baltic states, Poland especially. He was also hoping to attend the FRIEND conference in Slovenia.

8(iii) SHI
Dr Zhuravin informed the meeting that SHI were actively involved in Projects 1 (Database), 3 (Large Scale Variations) and 5 (Hydrological Processes) of the FRIEND programme. In June, SHI hosted a joint workshop for FRIEND Project 5 and the European Research Basin (ERB) network. This was arranged with the support of the German IHP/OHP committee. Plans to publish the proceedings of the workshop are in-hand. Dr Zhuravin stated that he was hoping to present a paper at the FRIEND conference in Slovenia. Prof. Vuglinsky confirmed he would present a paper at the conference on the assessment of the annual distribution of runoff.

## 9. PARTICIPATION IN OTHER INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMMES

Dr Manukalo reported on some of the international project FSU participants had been involved with: in December there had been CIS conference on meteorology with many presentations made from Belarus, Ukraine and Russia on hydrology, climate, development of hydrometry. This had been convened under the auspices of the Inter-state committee for meteorology; SHI, SCUH and SCHRB had also participated in a BALTEX conference in Riga; Fifteen Ukrainian scientists had also participated in the 18th conference of Danubian countries in Graz; etc...

## 10. PRESENTATION ON FRIEND AND THE EUROPEAN WATER ARCHIVE

 \{AND\}11. PRESENTATION ON THE GLOBAL RUNOFF DATA CENTRE

Mr Rees and Dr Grabs each gave a 20 minute presentation on their respective topics to a general gathering of the SCUH.

## 12. STATEMENTS ON THE STATE OF HYDROMETRY IN BELARUS, RUSSIA

 AND UKRAINEDr Manukalo, Chekan and Zhuravin each described the state of hydrometry in their respective countries. Mr Rees requested that these be written up and presented as a contribution to the second progress report.

Action: SHI, SCHRB, SCUH

## 13. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

Dr Grabs suggested that the project should seek to produce a published report detailing the achievements of the project. All agreed this was a good idea which should be discussed in detail at the next progress meeting.

It was agreed that the next, and final, progress meeting should be held in Minsk in July or August, 1998. Mr Rees was asked to confirm the date.


[^0]:    National boundaries
    Hy Hydrometric Region boundaries

[^1]:    20 rows selected.

