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Title: *Characteristic of dissolved substances flows from wetland area of oil and gas regions of the Arctic zone of Western Siberia*

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High percentage of wetlands in the Russian Arctic is defined by severe climate conditions and special features of landscape. This creates special conditions for proceeding physicochemical and biogeochemical processes in the Russian Arctic. The greatest impact of the wetland areas to hydrochemistry of natural collectors of marsh flow appears the North part of West Siberia (lower Ob), where the degree of wetlands is 40% - 50% and where the largest gas and oil fields in Russia. Already in the 80's of the 20th century on the territory of investigated wetlands (Urengoy field) a lot of ecological problems have existed such as massive fish kill in the rivers (Nadym, Pur) and a kind of "dead zones", which was caused by thawing permafrost layer for road construction and communications which led out to the surface hydrogen sulfide and methane gases. However, in spite of the widespread investigation of the Northern part of West Siberia by the oil and gas companies hydrological investigation of frost-mound bogs is poor.

The following work is based on data of monitoring investigation of West Siberian expedition of Russian Hydrological Institute on lakes and rivers from 1975 to 1993 yy. is used to be analyze of hydrochemical features of water objects.

On the basis of water-balance approach modules runoff of chemical substances from the territory of oil and gas fields located in the area frost-mound bogs and carrying runoff into the Pur river and its tributaries were calculated. It was determine that the runoff of mineral substances, iron and ammonium nitrogen are inflowing by river runoff almost completely. But organic matter (natural and anthropogenic) is accumulated by peat of the wetlands and can seep to ground waters.

The characteristics of hydrochemical runoff from wetlands could be used for estimation of global outflow of chemical substances to the Arctic Ocean.