

Germany 2014

Project title	Contact	Institution - lead	Institution - oth	Country - Lead	Country - other	Project leader	Other participants	Project Period	Investigated area	Description/abstract
CarboPerm (Kohlenstoff im Permafrost: Bildung, Umwandlung und Freisetzung)	E.-M. Pfeiffer & H.-W. Hubberten, I. Fedorova, M. Grigoriev, & D. Bolshianov	Universität Hamburg, AWI Potsdam, AARI St. Petersburg	AARI, AWI, GFZ, Universities Köln, Potsdam, Hamburg	Germany, Russia		Pfeiffer, Hubberten, Fedorova	Schirrmeister, Kutzbach, Rethemeyer, WagnerBeer, Elissev, Evgrafova, Glagolev, Kunisty	2013-2016	Dmitry Laptev Strait, the Lena River Delta, Tiksi, and the Kolyma lowlands close to Cherski	CarboPerm, is a joint German-Russian research project funded by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research. It comprises multi-disciplinary investigations on the formation, turnover and release of OC in Siberian permafrost. It aims to gain increased understanding of how permafrost-affected landscapes will respond to global warming and how this response will influence the local, regional and global trace gas balance. Permafrost scientists from Russia and Germany will work together at different key sites in the Siberian Arctic. The coordination will be at the Universität Hamburg (scientific), the Alfred Wegener Institute, Helmholtz Centre for Polar and Marine Research in Potsdam (logistic) and the Arctic and Antarctic Research Institute in St. Petersburg.
European White-fronted Goose Research Programme	Dr. Helmut Kruckenberg helmut.kruckenberg@blessgans.de	Institute for Waterbird and Wetlands Research (IWWR) e.V. Germany European Whitefronted Goose Research Programme, Am Steigbügel 3, 27283 Verden (Aller) => will change to independent foundation in 2011	St. Petersburg State university, Dept. Soil & Biology + Acad. Of Science, Bird Ringing Center Moscow (permanent partner), Alterra WUR (Wageningen, partner in sat.tracking), Bird Ringing Center Helgoland & Administration of Nationalpark waddensea Lower Soxony (partner in arctic res. 2011+2012); MPI	Germany	Russia (permanent), The Netherlands (in sat.tracking)	Dr. Helmut Kruckenberg	Prof. Dr. Alexander Kondratyev, Dr. Johan H. Mooij, Petr Glazov, Dr. K. Litvin, Elmira Zaygudovna (permanent), Dr. Christoph Zöckler, Christian Ketzer, Yuri Anisimov, several students	starting in 1989-1994, 2006-2008 (Kolguev), 2010 (Kanin), 2011-2012 (Kolguev), 2013 (Kolguev); planned for 2015	Barents Sea with special focus to Kolguev Island	White-fronted goose research was started in 1989 with Taimyr expeditions, then was relaunched in 2006 with Kolguev expeditions. During the last 100 years only 10 faunistic expeditions went to Kolguev Island. This island is of high interest for arctic nesting birds, during this time several catches to mark geese were done on Taimyr by ALTERRAesp. Geese, swans and some waders. It's a lemming-free area and climatic circumstances of the island are quite comfortable for nesting birds (mild, early snow melt etc). So approx. 1/3 of White-fronted goose population is breeding there, 20-30% of Barnacle geese and an increasing percentage of Barnacle goose (approx. 20% nowadays). The area was part of ECORA project and is designated as an eco-ecological zone. It's mainly uninhabited, just in the south 400 Nenets and in the NE approx. 120 oil people live. Main issue is to study goose breeding ecology: distribution, breeding success, habitat use, inter- and intraspecific competition, predation in dependence to weather, climate changes, topography and increase of Barnacle Goose. Within the next years we'll also focus on other waterfowl and wader species to look into consequences of arctic changes for e.g. the waddensea area as the most important bird staging site in western Europe
KÖPPEN-Labor (former: Paleogeography and geomorphology of the polar regions and the oceans)	J. Thiede (joern.thiede@awi.de), Kuznetzow (St. Petersburg, Zhiron (St. Petersburg)	St. Petersburg State Univ., GEOMAR		Russia	Germany	Thiede		since 2012		Veröffentlichung eines Atlanten zur Geomorphologie der Antarktis (2012 auf Russisch, 2013 auf Englisch); Anfertigung eines entsprechenden Atlanten zur Arktis; Geländearbeiten zur (känozoischen) Erdgeschichte des Lena-Stromes (Ostsibirien)
KuramBio (Kuril-Kamchatka Biodiversity Study)	A. Brandt (abrandt@zoologie.uni-hamburg.de); M. Malyutina (m_malyutina@mail.ru)	Univ. Hamburg	Inst. Marine Biologie RAS Vladivostok	Germany	Russia	Brandt, Malyutina	25 German and Russian participants	21.7.2012-7.9.2012	Kuril-Kamchatka trench and abyssal plain	The KuramBio expedition aimed to study the biodiversity of the Kuril-Kamchatka Trench and abyssal plain. We already know from the Vityaz samples that the hadal fauna of the KKT is rich (e.g. Sirenko et al., 2013), however, during KuramBio we sampled only at depths between 5000-6000 m and can already state that more than 700 species were sorted and identified. This is a very high number compared to 40 years of research on the Vityaz material. From these publications about 660 species of the Kuril-Kamchatka Trench area from bathyal to the hadal depths are known. Data on the sedimentology and biology will be published in a DSR II special KuramBio volume in 2013/2014, guest editors: Angelika Brandt & Marina Malyutina.
Lake Baikal; Deutsch-russischer Masterstudiengang "Environmental Management"	M. Bölter (mboelter@ecology.uni-kiel.de), A. Mantsivoda (andrei@baikal.ru)	Univ. Kiel and Irkutsk State University		Russia, Germany		Bölter		since 2007	Lake Baikal	ustauschprojekt mit Studierenden und Lehrenden über den DAAD zwischen CAU und Irkutsk State University im Rahmen der an beiden Unis durchgeführten Studiengänge Environmental Management im DAAD Double Degree Program. Projekt inzwischen über die Startphase hinaus und weitergehender Förderantrag bis 2016 gestellt
Lake Elgygytgyn	M. Melles (mmelles@uni-koeln.de), G. Fedorov (fedorov@aari.ru)	Univ. Koeln, NEISRI Magadan, AARI St. Petersburg	AWI Potsdam, GFZ Potsdam, Univ. Massachusetts, USA	Germany	Russia, USA, Austria	M. Melles, P. Minyuk, J. Brigham-Grette, C. Koeberl	e.g. Peter Rosen, Univ. Umea, Sweden	since 1998 (BMBF funding ended, but 2 DFG projects still running)	Lake Elgygytgyn	In winter 2008/09 a drilling campaign was carried out at Lake El'gygytgyn, on which the entire, 315 m thick lake sediment record was drilled. Besides, drilling proceeded ca. 200 m into the impact rocks underneath, and 142 m of permafrost deposits were drilled in the western lake catchment. The core material is under investigation since autumn 2009.
Otto Schmidt Laboratory for Polar and Marine Research (OSL)	Secretariat OSL (osl@otto.nw.ru)	AARI, AWI, GEOMAR	30 Research Center in Russia and Germany	Russia, Germany		H. Kassens, J. Thiede, S. Priamikov, I. Fedorova		since 2000	Russian Arctic	
Pilot Phase PLOT - Paleolimnological Transect	M. Melles (mmelles@uni-koeln.de), G. Fedorov (fedorov@aari.ru)	Univ. Koeln, AARI St. Petersburg	Univ. Kiel, INWP RAS Petrozavodzk	Germany, Russia		M. Melles, G. Fedorov	S. Krastel, D. Subetto	2013/14	Ladoga Lake	In summer 2014, a seismic survey and sediment coring down to 23 m below lake floor were carried out on Lake Ladoga close to St. Petersburg. This field work, along with initial data and sediment analyses, forms the pilot phase of the German-Russian research project PLOT - Paleolimnological Transect, which intends to investigate the climatic and environmental history during the late Quaternary along a transect from Lake Ladoga across the entire Russian Arctic towards Lake Elgygytgyn in Chukotka.

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POMOR (Master Program for applied polar and marine sciences)	EV Pfeiffer (E.M.Pfeiffer@uni-hamburg.de), H. Kassens (hkassens@geomar.de), N. Kakhro (hkakhro@geomar.de); (www.pomor.spbu.ru)	Universität Hamburg, St. Petersburg State Univ.	AARI, AWI, GEOMAR, Universities Bremen, Potsdam, Kiel, Rostock, Hamburg	Russia, Germany		Pfeiffer; Uni Hamburg, Kaledin Uni St. Petersburg	J. Thiede, H. Kassens, V. Troyan, A. Dmitriev, Kaledin, N. Kakhro and others	since 2002		Russian-German Master Programme on Polar and Marine Research of the University of St. Petersburg and University of Hamburg and partners
SoJaBio (Sea of Japan Biodiversity Study)	M. Malyutina (m_malyutina@mail.ru); A. Brandt (abrandt@zoologie.uni-hamburg.de)	Inst. Marine Biologie RAS Vladivostok	Univ. Hamburg	Russia	Germany	Malyutina, Brandt	25 Russian and German participants	Project took place (11.8.-5.9.2010)	Sea of Japan	The SoJaBio expedition documented that the biodiversity is low in the deep-sea basin of the Sea of Japan, however, it is higher than it was known from that depths of the Sea of Japan. The deep-sea fauna of the Sea of Japan consists mainly of eurybathic species. Though almost all studied taxa include few true low bathyal-abyssal species which already successfully colonized the young deep-sea environments of the Sea of Japan. In total, 621 species (201 of these were new to science) and 105 new georeferences were documented. The invertebrate material led to the systematic descriptions of 3 new genera, 16 new species and more than 30 redescrptions. A complete list of all identified species is added in this Deep-Sea Research II Vol. 86-87, 2013 (Malyutina & Brandt, 2013).
The Transpolar System of the Arctic Ocean	H. Kassens (hkassens@geomar.de) (www.transdrift.info)	GEOMAR, AARI St. Petersburg	Academy of Sciences, Humanities and Literature Mainz, AWI Bremerhaven, Universities Kiel, Trier, Moscow, St. Petersburg, Lena Delta Reserve, GOIN	Germany, Russia				2013 - 2016	Arctic Ocean	The project aims to assess how climate change will affect the highly sensitive Arctic environment and in how far the changes will be of consequence for Europe. Research areas are the Laptev Sea as the most important area of sea-ice production and the Fram Strait as the only deepwater and intermediate water connection between the Arctic Ocean and the Atlantic Ocean (and, therefore, the World Ocean). The Transpolar Drift Stream connects both regions. At the same time, the Russian partner institution, the State Scientific Center of the Russian Federation the Arctic and Antarctic Research Institute, St. Petersburg, implements multidisciplinary investigations in the Central Arctic Ocean as the key research topic of their research program „Arctic Basin Cluster“.

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