A Big Earth Data Platform for Three Poles

**Stream flow observations of the east branch in Hulugou small watershed (July 2012-May 2013)**

1、Description

1、 Data overview:   
use solinst leveloger automatic water level gauge to observe river water level, calculate flow data through water level flow curve, and manually observe the flow through self-made flow weir (see thumbnail). Due to the limited amount of manual observation data, further supplementary observation is needed to improve the water level discharge curve.   
2、 Data content:   
we manually observe the water level and flow data of the two sections.   
The first section: the exit of area III divided by Cold and Arid Regions Environmental and Engineering Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Sciences, the boundary point between cold desert zone and cold meadow zone, where the valley is deep and the bedrock is exposed. Coordinates of observation points (99 ° 53 ′ 37 ″ e, 38 ° 13 ′ 34 ″ n). The observation period is from July 21, 2012 to May 6, 2013. The observation frequency of automatic observation data is 1 time / 30 minutes from July 21 to July 25, 2012. 1 time / 15 minutes from July 25, 2012 to May 6, 2013. After September 15, 2012, there was an error in the automatic monitoring data of the observation point. The reason may be that the flow of the river channel became smaller, the probe was exposed to the air, and the water level gauge could not correctly reflect the change of the flow of the river channel. At the same time, the temperature decreased after September, and the river channel froze in winter. There was no automatic monitoring flow data during this period.   
The second section: the exit of No.2 area divided by Cold and Arid Regions Environmental and Engineering Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Sciences, with flat terrain, is located at the catchment of the outlet of the alluvial delta Valley, and the south side is the shrub area. A small flow weir is built. The observation point coordinates (99 ° 52 ′ 58 ″ e, 38 ° 14 ′ 36 ″ n), and the observation frequency of automatic observation data is 1 time / 15 minutes. The observation period is from July 21, 2012 to May 6, 2013. After the observation point entered September, the river flow gradually decreased and there was no water in the river. At this time, the reading of water level gauge can not correctly reflect the change of river discharge. At the same time, our field experience shows that from September to May of the next year, the observation point is basically in a state of no water.

2、Keywords

Theme：Stage height,Surface Water,Hydrology section,Discharge/Flow  
Discipline：Terrestrial Surface  
Places：Upper Reaches of Heihe Basin, Hulugou,   
Time：2012, 2013

3、Data details

1.Scale：None

2.Projection：None

3.Filesize：0.28MB

4.Data format：EXCEL

4、Space scope

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| - | north：38.24614 | - |
| west：99.87726 | - | east：99.89534 |
| - | south：38.22552 | - |

5、Time frame:2012-07-28 12:00:00+00:00--2013-05-13 12:00:00+00:00

6、Reference method

References to data:

SUN Ziyong. Stream flow observations of the east branch in Hulugou small watershed (July 2012-May 2013). A Big Earth Data Platform for Three Poles, doi:10.3972/heihe.059.2014.db2014

References to articles:

7、Supporting project information

Exploring snowmelt runoff processes using isotopic and hydrochemical data in Heihe River headwater catchments

8、Data resource provider

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