

Global Change Data Encyclopedia

Bolshevik Island

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Dataset Availability Statement:

The dataset supporting this paper was published and is accessible through the *Digital Journal of Global Change Data Repository* at: <https://doi.org/10.3974/geodb.2020.03.16.V1>.

Bolshevik Island^[1] is located between Kara Sea and Laptev Sea in the Arctic Ocean. It is the southernmost and second largest island in Severnaya Zemlya of Russia^[2-3]. The Bolshevik Island is 55 km separated from the Taymyr Peninsula in the mainland of Asia by Vilkitskogo Strait in the south, and 19 km separated from the October Revolution Island by Shokalsky Strait in the northwest. The Bolshevik Island is administered by the Krasnoyarsk Krai of Russia.

The geo-location of the Bolshevik Island is between 77°55'12"N and 79°25'44"N, 99°23'12"E and 105°27'42"E, the area of the Bolshevik Island is 11,296.45 km² in Albers projection. The coastline is 883.49 km in Lambert projection^[4] (Figure 1–2).

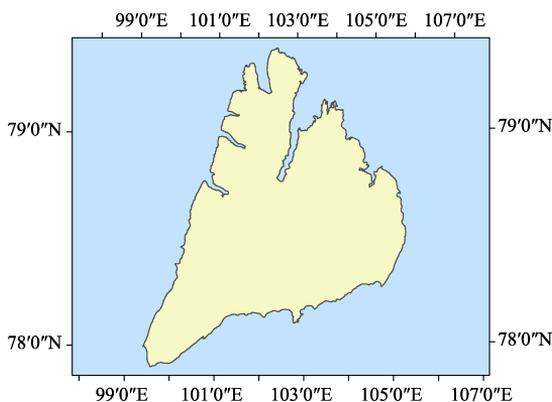


Figure 1 Map of the Bolshevik Island (.shp format)

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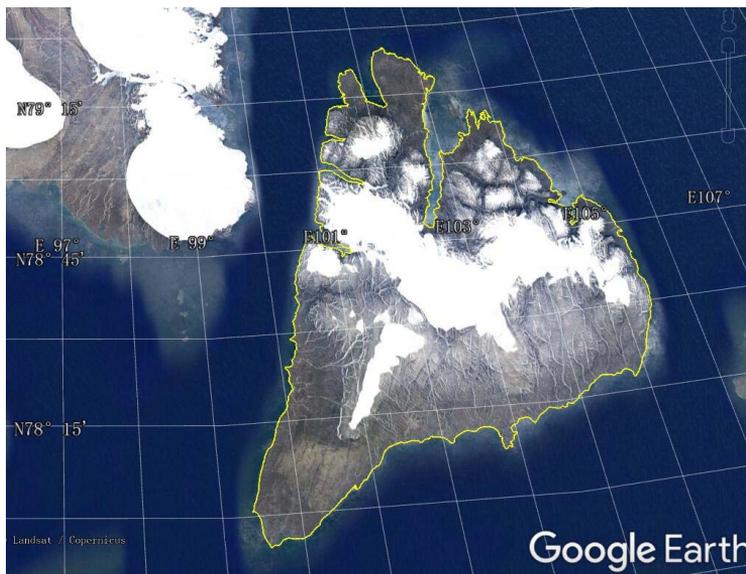


Figure 2 Map of the Bolshevik Island (.kmz format)

The weather is very cold on the island. About 30% of the island is covered by glaciers. The narrow coastal plain is covered with moss and lichen. Most of the coastline is relatively straight, and there are some fjords on the northwest coast of the island. Polis Vernesky discovered the island in 1913, but it was not proved until George Ushakov and Nikolai Urfanchev made maps of the island during their 1930–1932 expedition^[3].

The dataset was developed based on the global multiple scale shorelines dataset based on Google Earth Images (2015)^[5–6], and maps of Russia^[2]. The dataset is consisted of 15 data files and archived in .kmz and .shp data formats with the data size of 1.24 MB (Compressed to 883 KB in two data files).

References

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