Legend 1 for Permafrost Landscapes Yakutia:

NATURAL COMPLEXES AND THEIR CHARACTERISTICS

Terrain type	*Designation (symbol) on the map*	*Stratigraphic-genetic complexes*	*Prevailing cryogenic structures and ground ice bodies*	*Volumetric ice content [%] (in brackets taking into account polygonal ice wedges)*	*The main cryogenic processes*
Marsh land, estuarine flat		Marine (m II, III, IV)	Layered, lenticular, reticulate (peat, loam, silt), massive (sand), rarely massive ice bodies and polygonal ice wedges	T 65–80 C 40–55 П 35-45	Frost cracking, thermokarst
Lower terraces (modern valleys of large rivers)		Alluvial (a IV, III – IV)	Layered, lenticular, reticulate (peat, loam, silt), massive (sand), systems of thin polygonal ice wedges	T 65–80 (70-85) C 35–65 (40–75) П 30-50	Frost cracking, thermokarst, frost heave
Small valleys		Alluvial (a IV)	Layered, lenticular, reticulate (peat, loam, silt), massive (sand), systems of thin polygonal ice wedges	T 65–85 (70-90) C 35–65 (45–75) П 30-45	Frost cracking, thermokarst, frost heave
Sand ridges on medium-altitude terraces		Alluvial (a II – III) with fragments of eolian (v III – IV)	Massive), lenticular (sand), rarely massive ground ice bodies	П 30-45	Frost cracking, thermo-suffusion
Depressions between ridges on medium-altitude terraces		Biogenic, alluvial (b IV, a II – III)	Layered, lenticular, reticulate (peat, loam, silt), massive (sand), systems of thin polygonal ice wedges	T 65–85 C 45–60 П 34-45	Frost cracking, thermokarst, frost heave
Mezh-alas'e (area between alses)		Lacustrine-alluvial, in places alluvial (la I – III, a I – III)	Layered, lenticular, reticulate, banded (peat, loam, silt), massive (sand), systems of thick polygonal ice wedges	C 35–65 (45–85) П 30-45 (40-70)	Thermokarst
Alas area		Thermokarst deposits (t IV)	Layered, lenticular, reticulate, banded, basal ice cement (peat, loam, silt), massives (sand), systems of thin polygonal ice wedges	T 65–90 (70-95) C 35–60 (45–70) П 30-45	Frost cracking, frost heave, thermokarst
Ancient terraces with sand-gravel deposits		Alluvial (a $N_2 – Q_1$)	Massive, crust-like (sand-gravel deposits), in places lenticular.	ПГ 25-35	Frost cracking
Outwash plains		Fluvioglacial (f II – III)	Massive (sand), crust-like, basal (boulder-gravel deposits with basal cement), in places lenticular, reticulate (loam, silt), thin polygonal ice wedges	C 45–65 (50–75) П 35-45 ВГЗ 30.55	Frost cracking, thermokarst
Moraine areas		Glacial (g, lg, gf, II, III)	Crust-like, basal (boulder-gravel deposits with filling material), in places lenticular, reticulate (loam, silt) and polygonal ice wedges	C 45–65 (50–75) ВГЗ 30.55	Frost cracking, thermokarst
Watershed areas		Eluvial, eluvial-deluvial (e, ed), bedrock	Layered, lenticular (loam, silt) massive (sand), crust-like and basal ice cement (coarse-clastic deposits), fracture ice (bedrock)	C 35–55 П 30-50 ГОЗ 25-45	Frost cracking
Near-watershed areas, slowly drained		Biogenic, eluvial, (b IV, e, ed)	Layered, lenticular, reticulated (peat, loam, silt) massive (sand), systems of thin polygonal ice wedges	T 65–85 (70-90) C 45–65 П 30-45	Therokarst, frost heave
Slopes		Complex of slope deposits (ds, dc, c) bedrock	Layered, lenticular (loam, silt) massive (sand), crust-like, basal ice cement, "goltsovy" ice (coarse-clastic deposits), fracture ice (bedrock)	C 30–65 П 30-50 ГОЗ 30-50	Frost creep, solifluction, frost cracking, kurums (rock streams rock fields)
Mountain apical		Bedrock, eluvial,eluvial-deluvial (e, ed)	Fracture ice (bedrock), basal, crust-like, reticulate, "goltsovy" ice (coarse-clastic deposits)	ГОЗ 25-45	Frost weathering, frost sorting
Flat mountain apical		Eluvial, eluvial-deluvial (e, ed), bedrock	Layered, lenticular, crust-like (loam with crushed stones) massive (sand with crushed stones), basal, reticulate, "goltsovy" ice (coarse-clastic deposits), fracture ice (bedrock)	Сщ 25-45 Пщ 25-35 ГОЗ 25-45	Frost weathering, frost sorting
Flat mountain apical, slowly drained		Biogenic, eluvial (b IV, e)	Layered, lenticular, reticulate (peat, loam, silt), massive (sand), systems of thin polygonal ice wedges	T 75–90 (80-95) C 45–65 П 30-40	Thermokarst, frost heave
Mountain slopes		Complex of slope deposits (c, dc, ds), bedrock	Layered, lenticular, crust-like (loam with crushed stones), massive (sand with crushed stones) basal, reticulate, "goltsovy" ice (coarse-clastic deposits), fracture ice (bedrock)	Сщ 30-70 Пщ 25-45 ГОЗ 25-65	Frost weathering, kurums, solifluction, frost creep
Piedmont outwash plains		Fluvio-glacial (f II – III)	Massive (sand), crust-like, basal (boulder-gravel deposits with filling material), in places lenticular (loam, silt) and thin polygonal ice wedges	No data	Frost cracking, thermokarst
Piedmont moraine areas		Glacial (g III)	Crust-like, basal (boulder-gravel deposits with filling material),in places lenticular, reticulate (loam, silt) and systems of thick polygonal ice wedges	No data	Frost cracking, thermokarst
Mountain valley terraces		Lacustrine-alluvial (la III)	Layered, lenticular, reticulate, banded (peat, loam, silt) massive (sand), systems of thick polygonal ice wedges	T 65-80 (70-95) C 50-70 (65-80) ПГ 25-35	Thermokarst
Glacial valleys		Glacial (g III)	Lenticular, crust-like, massive (boulder-gravel deposits with filling material)	ВГЗ 25-40	Frost cracking, thermokarst,
Mountain valleys		Alluvial (a IV)	Layered, lenticular, reticulate,(peat, loam, silt) massive, crust-like, in places thin polygonal ice wedges (sand-gravel deposits)	T 65-90 (70-95) C 45-65 (50-75) ПГ 25-45	Frost cracking, thermokarst, frost heave

Latitudinal zonal					*Altitudinal zonal*						*Intrazonal*	
Tundra		Taiga	Moun-tain and arctic deserts		Moun-tain tundra	Near-apical shrub areas		Mountain woodlands	Mountain taiga		Valley areas	Watershed areas
arctic	typical	Sou-thern	Nor-thern	middle	Tundra	Taiga	Mountain taiga	Mountain tundra	Tundra	Taiga	Mountain taiga	
						northern	middle				northern	middle
CHARACTER OF PERMAFROST DISTRIBUTION												
continuous	discontinuous	Islands of PF	continuous	discontinuous	Islands of PF	Continuous, taliks below rivers	discontinuous	Islands of PF	Continuous with taliks	discontinuous	Continuous with taliks below rivers	Continuous with taliks below lakes

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

Signatures in the column "Volumetric ice content":
T – clay, C – loam, silt, П – sand, ПГ- sand-gravel deposits, ГОЗ - "goltsovy" deposit (coarse-clastic deposits with ice filling), Сщ – loam, silt with crushed stones, Пщ - sand with crushed stones

In cells are given as numerator the ground temperature at the annual zero amplitude and as denominator the active layer thickness (in brackets in each cases the prevailing values);
Signatures СТС - seasonally thawing layer, СМС – seasonally freezing layer; нет сведений – no data