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**The use of new technology in research of the Arctic.**

**S.V. Obruchev’s expeditions 1932–1935**

The article discusses expeditions led by a geologist, employee of the All-Union Arctic Institute S.V. Obruchev, carried out in 1932–1935. Emphasis is placed on organizing research, recruiting personnel and technology. At the suggestion of S.V. Obruchev in the USSR, a seaplane was first used for geological research.

In 1932, test routes were made using the route-visual method invented by Obruchev and Salishchev. Also in 1932. with the help of the expedition, winterers were taken out from Wrangel Island. In 1933 11 circular routes were made, about 400,000 km2 were explored, the actual relief of the Chukotka Okrug was established.

The 1932–1935 expedition to the northern part of the Chukotka Okrug completed a large cycle of works by S.V. Obruchev to study the north-east of our country. During this expedition, which lasted a whole year, snowmobiles were successfully used in a number of routes. In addition to snowmobiles, deer, dogs and a boat were used in the routes.

Expedition 1934-1935 led to the discovery of tin ore deposits, which was marked by the awarding of S.V. Obruchev in 1946 the State (then Stalin) prize of the first degree.