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Estimation Of The Limiting Modules Of The Slope Inflow During Floods On The Rivers Of The Mountainous Crimea

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In 2015 to replace the "Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015" was adopted Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in the 2015-2030 years. In order to achieve the expected results and objectives recommended undertake actions in the four priority areas, one of them is to understand the risk of disasters. To achieve this, it is recommended to improve the development and implementation of evidence-based methodologies as well as to improve the simulation, assessment, mapping and monitoring of disaster risk reduction and early warning systems, covering the different types of threats. Among these threats, of course, are floods of different origin. On the territory of the Mountain Crimea the water regime of rivers is of a flood nature. Floods on the rivers are observed both in the warm and cold season. A comparison of the absolute maximums showed that in most cases floods prevail in the warm period of the year, but in some years it is possible that floods of snow-rain origin can be prevail. The authors propose to consider the formation of runoff in the form of a model of two operators - slope and channel runoff. This separation allows us to calculate separately the maximum flow modulus on the slopes. The obtained values are presented in the form of a map of isoclines of maximum modules vary from 0.5-1.0 to 15-20 in the warm period and up to 10 m^3/skm^2 - in the cold period. The resulting maps can be used to assess the potential risk of passing floods.