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Education & Experience

Egor Zadereev received his Higher education degree (1994) in Biophysics from Krasnoyarsk State University (Russia). After several years of research at Krasnoyarsk he moved to Budapest where he got Master of Science degree (1998, Environmental Sciences and Policy) from Central European University (Hungary). He returned to Krasnoyarsk and continued his research in aquatic ecology. He got his PhD in 1999 and received a position at the Institute of Biophysics (Krasnoyarsk, Russia).

In 2004 he was appointed as the head of the re-allocated Research field station at Lake Shira. The aim was to raise funds to support the upgrade of the field station infrastructure. The development of the field station was successfully supported by several grants and projects including European “Infrastructure action” project.

Starting from 2002 he is involved in saline lakes research. He was among organizers of the 8th International Conference on Salt Lake Research at lake Shira (Russia, Khakassia, 2002) and one of main organizers of the 13th ICSLR in Ulan-Ude (Russia, 2017). Egor Zadereev was twice elected as the Vice-President of the International Society for Salt Lake Research (2015-2020).

He is the leading research scientist at the Institute of Biophysics SB RAS and the head of science communication group at the Krasnoyarsk Research Center.

Egor Zadereev was a visiting teaching faculty member at the Central European University (2008), he is invited lecturer at the Siberian Federal University (Krasnoyarsk) where he teaches “Aquatic ecology” to undergraduates. He supervised more than 15 BSc and MSc students, 2 PhD students. He supervised and was key researcher in more than ten Russian and International funded projects.

His research agenda combines field monitoring and observations, development of techniques and devices to perform lake and laboratory experiments and mathematical modelling. Currently he is interested in the complex studies of interactions between physical, hydrological, biological and social factors, which control the dynamics of saline lakes ecosystems and determine the food web structure, the quality of water and provisioning of ecosystem services.

Five Representative Publications

Zadereev E., Lipka O., Karimov B., Krylenko M., Elias V., Pinto I.S., Alizade V., Anker Y., Feest A., Kuznetsova D., Mader A. (2020) Overview of past, current, and future ecosystem and biodiversity trends of inland saline lakes of Europe and Central Asia. *Inland Waters*. 10 (4): 438-452

Zadereev E.S. (2018) Salt lakes, surrounding environments and environmental management. In: *Introduction to Salt Lake Sciences* Eds. Zheng M., Deng T., Oren A. Science Press Beijing, pp. 172-179

Gulati, Ramesh D., **Zadereev, Egor S.**, Degermendzhi, Andrei G. (Eds.) (2017) *Ecology of Meromictic Lakes*. Springer International Publishing, 405 p.

Degermendzhy A.G., **Zadereev Y.S.**, Rogozin D.Y., Prokopkin I.G., Barkhatov Y.V., Tolomeev A.P., Khromechek E.B., Janse J.-P., Mooij W.-M. and Gulati R.-D. (2010) Vertical stratification of physical, chemical and biological components in two saline lakes Shira and Shunet (South Siberia, Russia). *Aquatic Ecology*. 44: 619-632.

Zadereev E.S., Tolomeyev A.P. (2007) The vertical distribution of zooplankton in brackish meromictic lake with deep-water chlorophyll maximum. *Hydrobiologia*. 576: 69-82.

Candidate's Statement

I am involved in salt lake research already for twenty years. My first experience with ISSLR was the active involvement into the organization of the 8th ICSLR which was held at Shira Lake in 2002. With great pleasure I visited the 11th ICSLR in Argentina and was impressed with diversity and quality of salt lake research around the world. After this conference, I was elected as the Board Member of the ISSLR. Later

after 12th ICSLR in China I was elected the Vice-President of the Society. The next two conferences in Russia (2017) and Spain (2021) were organized with my active participation.

It is clear that the number of scientists that study inland saline lakes are rather small in comparison with freshwater or marine research communities. However, having not so many members our society is alive and active. Life at the extreme conditions with astrobiology applications, climate change threats and worldwide salinization, medical and therapeutic properties of saline lakes and associated biota, provision of various ecosystem services from extraction of mineral resources to SPA procedures – all these and many other scientific, economic, environmental and social reasons will increase the interest towards studies of saline lakes in the nearest future.

As the President of the Society, I think our goal is first to keep our successful practices such as organization of regular conferences, prizes for young scientists (best paper awards and Bill Williams awards). Second, we need to attract more scientists to the society. To do this we should combine interests of the society with personal interests/carrier goals of members. I propose that for the next three years we as a society will focus on:

- Creating of working groups (depending on interests, e.g. geology group, soda lakes group, ecosystem services group) which will give an opportunity for many members to be involved in activities of the society
- Collaborative projects among members but also inviting any interested scientists. Collaborative project, which will result in good research and papers, is the best stimulus to join the society.
- Online course/series of webinars. As we are still live in the COVID conditions, online activities can be an efficient and relatively cheap way to broaden our international reputation as a society of experts in saline lakes and related areas.
- Active participation in International programs (UN, EU, UNEP, IPBES, etc.) and projects related not only to studies of saline lakes but also conservation and management (including NGO participation).
- SMM strategy to make our social networks more coherent and visible.