

THE 3rd INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON FOG, FOG COLLECTION AND DEW

The third International Conference on Fog, Fog Collection and Dew will be held from 11 to 15 October 2004 in the Commodore Hotel at the Victoria & Alfred Waterfront in Cape Town (South Africa).

It has become a tradition to host Fog Conferences at locations that are associated with fog. The Cape peninsula of South Africa is located in a semi arid region with an annual rainfall of less than 450 mm, with most of the rain falling over the winter months (May to August). Botanical studies on Table Mountain have indicated that the vegetation was adapted to much wetter conditions than would result from rainfall alone. Documented experiments aimed at determining the volume of fog deposition began as early as 1901-1903 by Marloth.

Situated between Robben Island and Table Mountain in the heart of Cape Town's working harbour, the Victoria & Alfred Waterfront has become South Africa's most visited destination. Set against a backdrop of magnificent sea and mountain views, exciting shopping and entertainment venues are intermingled with imaginative office locations, world-class hotels and luxury apartments in the residential



Table Mountain covered by south-easter clouds.

Gordon Richardson

marina. Located at the Victoria & Alfred Waterfront, the conference venue (Commodore Hotel) is walking distance from the Two Oceans Aquarium, Maritime Museum, South African Parliament, the Castle, the National Gallery and Cable car trips up Table Mountain.

Apart from the Commodore Hotel, there are many other hotels and guest houses that are walking distance from the conference venue. A "list of hotels" appears on the conference web page (link from FogQuest site).

On 13 October 2004 delegates will have the option to join one of two mid-conference excursions. The Cape Peninsula Tour will take delegates to the Cape Peninsula National Park recognised globally for its extraordinarily rich, diverse and unique flora and fauna, while the Winelands Tour will offer the ultimate holiday sensation, filled with scenic landscapes and historical monuments.



Editor
Dr. Robert Schemenauer

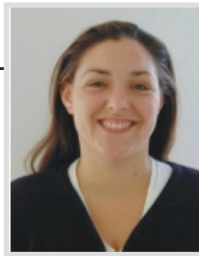
Contributions of short articles, news items and photographs for upcoming issues of the Newsletter are welcome. They should be sent to: FogQuest@rogers.com or to the address at the end of this Newsletter.

The Newsletter's primary purpose is to be a means of exchanging information with our members. We hope that it will also promote better communications between those working on water projects using fog, rainfall and dew collection, and those studying the many scientific aspects related to these atmospheric water sources. The Newsletter is sent three times a year to members of FogQuest: sustainable water solutions. The current issue is available on the web site www.FogQuest.org. Information on membership can also be obtained on the web site.



MEET THE STAFF

Melissa Rosato
Co-op Student



Melissa is a fourth year student in Environment and Resource Studies at the University of Waterloo. While she is keenly motivated by sustainability as it applies to environmental problems, international development is also an area she would like to pursue.

Born in Venezuela, she has a strong passion for the Latin culture and is extremely happy to pursue her interests in that region through her present four-month co-op position at FogQuest. Melissa is assisting us by developing linkages between FogQuest and groups in the Caribbean, Central America and South America.

"Fog collection is the perfect embodiment of the kinds of solutions that are required as the world pursues the quest of sustainability. We are all a little closer to reaching that ultimate goal thanks to the ingenuity of FogQuest."



WHAT IS FogQuest?

FogQuest is an innovative, international, non-governmental, non-profit organization, which implements and promotes the environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial and economically viable use of fog, rain and dew as sustainable water resources for people in arid regions of developing countries.

LIST OF NEW PAPERS

Past issues of the Newsletter have always included a list of recent papers on fog related topics. With the list for Issue 10 was a request for readers to indicate whether they found that this was a valuable resource. The replies we received were very positive but there were few of them so, as a result of the limited response, we will no longer generate and insert the list of papers. We will, however, continue to add new papers to our bibliography database.

MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL

Membership fees for 2004 remain the same as in past years. They are due by 31 December for next year. We will send out a separate reminder but for those who can send payment earlier it would be very helpful. Each member is important to us and collectively the membership fees are an important source of funds for FogQuest. We sincerely appreciate your renewal. New members are also very welcome, so please encourage your friends and colleagues to join.

HOW CAN YOU HELP?

Please consider taking out a membership in FogQuest. A solid network of members will be our means of spreading information on fog collection and generating support that is vital to our operations. The annual membership fee of \$35.00 Canadian, or \$25.00 US for those outside of Canada, can be paid by check or by credit card. We accept VISA or MasterCard. Students receive a \$5.00 discount on their membership fee. Donations from both individuals and institutions are encouraged and can be directed for general support or to our projects in Haiti, Chile, Yemen and Nepal.



The large fog collector on the coast at Patache, Chile.

FOG COLLECTION PROJECT

MEGMA, NEPAL

Anil Pokhrel, of the NGO NEWAH in Nepal, reports that the small fog collection project at Megma has been finished. This includes large fog collectors, reservoirs and a tapstand. A few photos are shown here. They were taken by Anil's colleagues Mingma and Pradeep. The project receives support from the Nepal Water from Fog committee in Ontario, Canada, whose members are also members of FogQuest.



A pair of large fog collectors at Megma, Nepal.



Opening ceremony at the water reservoir in Megma, Nepal.



Enjoying the new water supply in Megma, Nepal.

FOG COLLECTION PROJECT

FALDA VERDE, CHILE

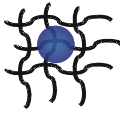
A project began in mid-year to provide water to the coastal settlement of Falda Verde in the north of Chile. It is about 5 km north of the city of Chañaral in an area where the average annual precipitation is 30 mm. The construction work was carried out, by the villagers, under the direction of the Fog Collectors of Atacama Group. The leader of this group of 18 fishermen is Hugo Streeter. The six large fog collectors each have a collection area of 48 m² and are on the cliff 600 m above the village. The fog collection site has endemic cactus species that only grow there. A pipeline takes the water down to a greenhouse 100 m above the coast and to the settlement itself. The greenhouse presently has almost 900 tomato plants in it. The fog collection location on the cliff has been recognized for years as having water production potential. A recent paper (Atmospheric Research, 2003, 64, Iss. 1-4, 273-284.) is based on the work of Horacio Larrain and colleagues in Iquique and Antofagasta, and Pilar Cereceda and her group at the Pontifical Catholic University of Chile in Santiago. The daily average collection rate of 1.5 L m⁻² day⁻¹ is the lowest of six sites studied in northern Chile. The collectors will, therefore, produce an average of about 430 L of water per day. This contrasts dramatically with the more northerly site of Alto Patache where the same collectors would produce about 2300 L per day, due primarily to a higher elevation at Alto Patache. The reservoirs at Falda Verde are a plastic pool of 3500 L and a fibreglass tank of 2500 L. Horacio Larrain and Raquel Pinto of Iquique provided guidance for the people of Falda Verde in the development of the project. Professor Larrain received a pioneering award at the 2001 International Fog Conference in St. John's, Canada, for his early work in Chile on fog collection and on the relationship of prehistoric indigenous settlements with locations where fog was available as a water resource.



A large fog collector on the cliff at Falda Verde, Chile.



A view of the fog collectors at Falda Verde, Chile, from the interior valley.



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CAPE TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA
11 - 15 October 2004

The next Conference in Cape Town is now in the active planning stages. Please note the modified title. We have now explicitly included the community of people working on dew in the new title. The Conference will be held in the Commodore Hotel on the waterfront. It will be organized by Professors Hannes Rautenbach and Jana Olivier of the University of Pretoria. For more information, please contact Professor Rautenbach at hannes.rautenbach@up.ac.za.

NOTE: You can still purchase copies of the Proceedings Volume of the 2001 Fog Conference through FogQuest. It is an important addition to a personal or institutional library.



Even a small fog collector can make a difference in the desert. This mini fog collector at Patache in northern Chile provides water for these native flowers (*Nolana intonsa*). The annual precipitation in this area averages only 0.6 mm per year.

NEWS

Mark Chandler of the Federal Highway Administration in Wisconsin, **USA**, is organizing a National Highway Visibility Conference for May 2004. The FHA interests are very much directed towards fog measurements and highway warning systems. **Simon Berkowicz** of the Hebrew University in **Israel** has a new set of fog and dew collectors operational in the Golan Heights. **Percy Jiménez** in Arequipa, **Peru**, reports that the project in Mejía, for the regeneration of semiarid plant communities using fog water, is facilitated by numerous contributing partners including the University of Wageningen (Netherlands), the Centro de Investigacion y Aplicaciones Forestales de Barcelona (Spain), the Universidad de la Serena (Chile), the Universidad Nacional de San Agustín (Instituto Regional de Ciencias Ambientales), as well as participation from the Universidad de Piura. In Atiquipa, the aim of a second fog collection project is to protect, recover and sustainably use the Lomas de Atiquipa. It is being implemented with funding from the Global Environment Facility (GEF). **José Pizarro Neyra** is involved in a pilot project in the coastal lomas (hills) near Tacna, **Peru**, conducted through the Universidad Nacional de Tacna. **José Manuel Molina Tabares** is installing five standard fog collectors in the Cauca Valley in the Cordillera

Occidental of **Colombia**. **Adolfo Garcia** has an evaluation project underway on Cerro Ipuana Alta Guajira on the the Caribbean coast of **Colombia**. **Michele Ataroff** has three students working with SFCs in the Andes of **Venezuela** as part of their theses. The company Biral in the **UK** sells the fog water sampler designed by Dr. Peter Winkler of Germany.

An article by Mario Toneguzzi in the Calgary Herald on 5 June 2003, reported that the average person in Calgary, **Canada**, used 900 L of water per day in the spring and summer and 500 L per day in the winter. These amazing figures contrast sharply with the usage of 5 to 20 L per person per day by many rural people in the arid parts of our world.

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