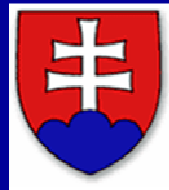


WATER FOR RECOVERY OF THE CLIMATE

Presentation for Soul University from S. Korea

Michal Kravčík
NGO „People and Water“ Slovakia



BRATISLAVA, November 5th 2013


1. More heavy storms
2. More natural damages
3. Increasing of extremality of weather and heavy rain
4. More water erosion process
5. More fires
6. Time and space changes of rain distribution
7. Lack of water sources for nature
8. More drying up regions
9. Threat of safety of food
10. Threat of biodiversity
11. Growing of population



Bad perspective with drying up of landscape

What we inherited ?



A photograph showing a landscape of severe soil erosion. In the foreground, there is a small, dark wooden cross standing in a patch of green grass and white flowers. The ground around the cross is dry and cracked. In the background, a large, dark, eroded hillside rises, showing deep, parallel gullies carved into the soil. The sky is a pale blue with some light clouds.

**Chaotic system
in the atmosphere produced
by drying of lands**

Agricultural lands drying by roads !



Agricultural lands drying by bad management !



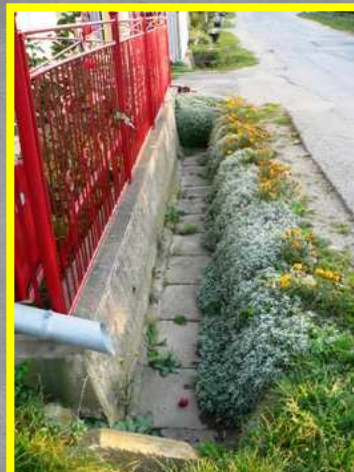
Forest lands drying by roads !



Lands drying in streams and rivers !



Draying of land by soil sealing in communities



Drying lands by roads



LAND MANAGEMENT AND SURFACE RUN-OFF

High
evaporation

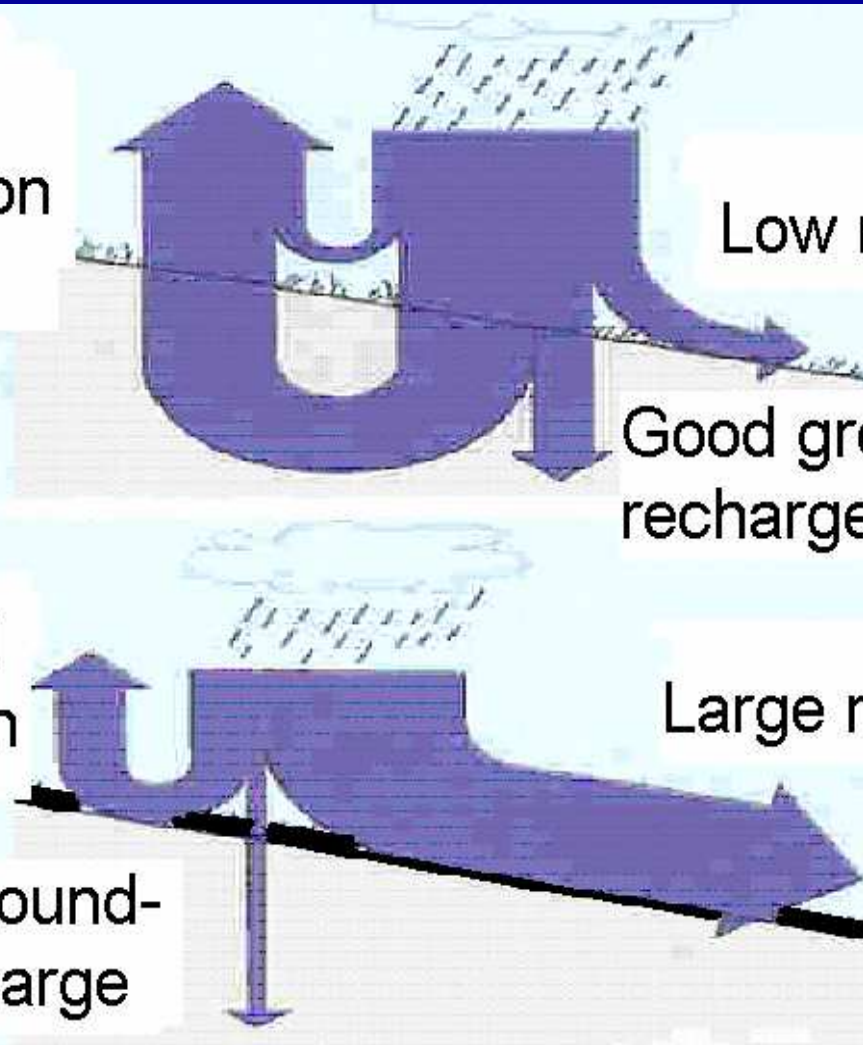
Low run-off

Good groundwater
recharge

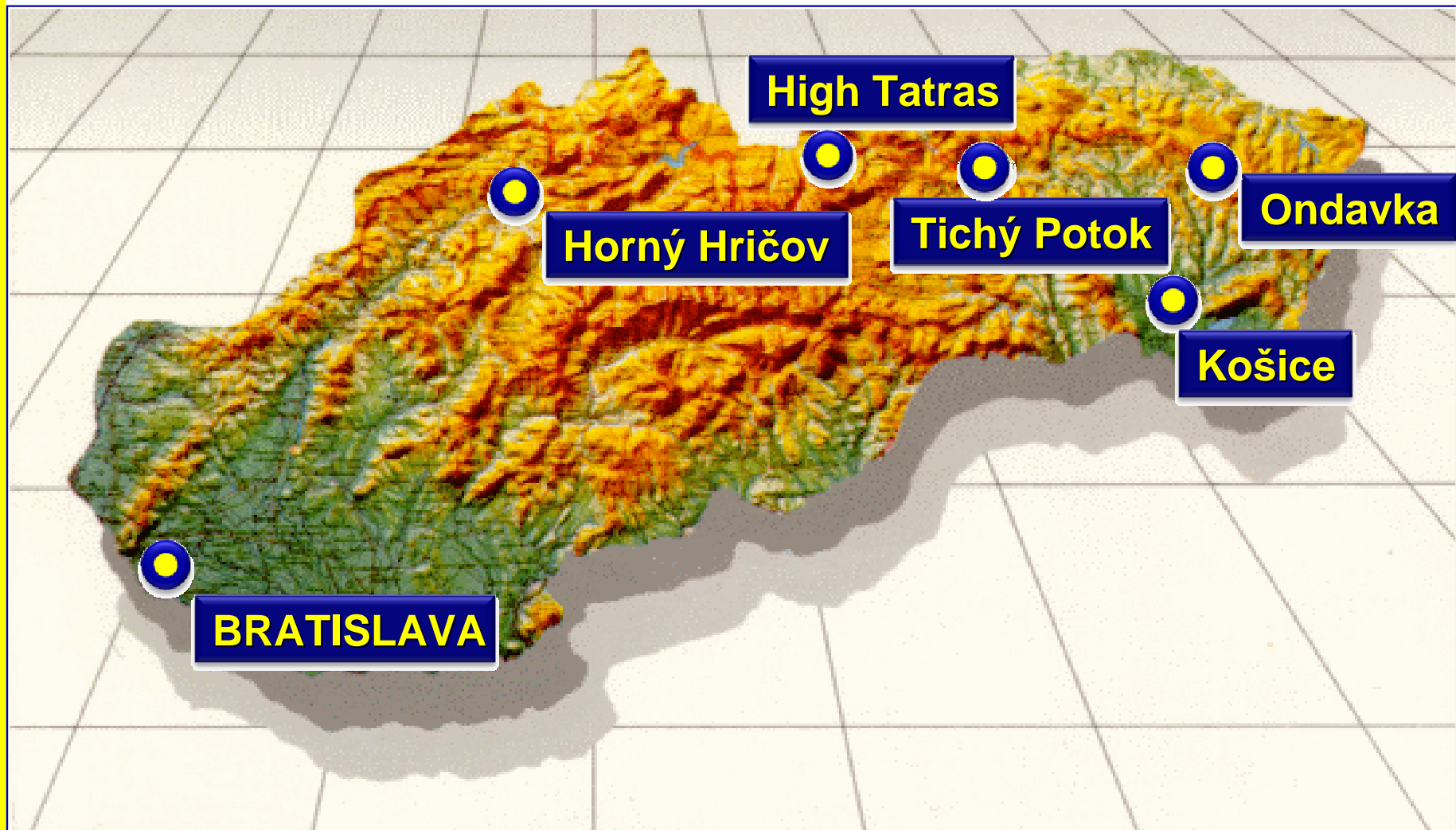
Decreased
evaporation

Large run-off

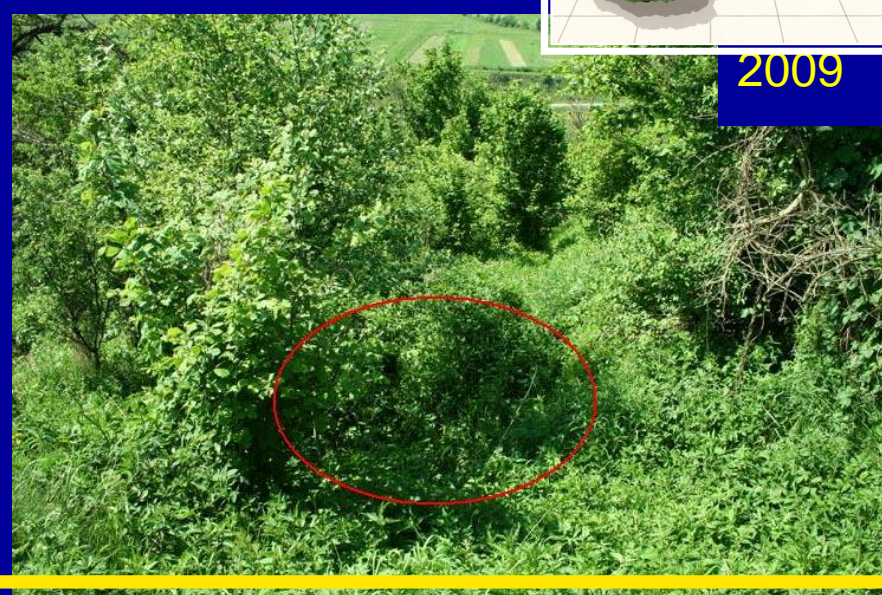
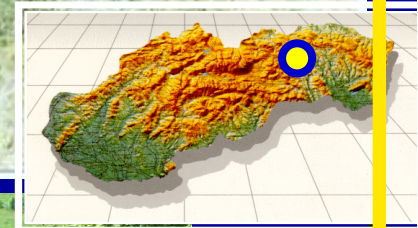
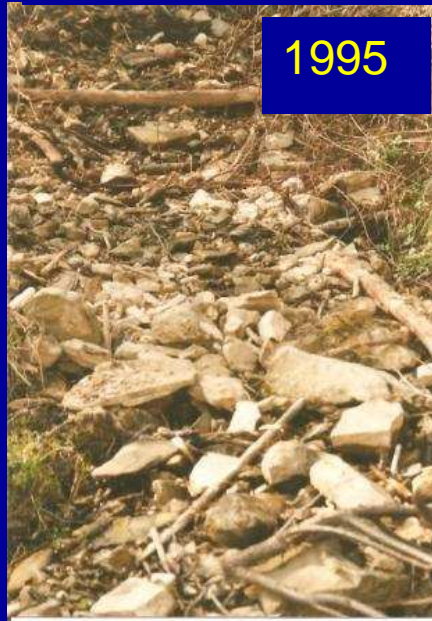
Minimal ground-
water recharge



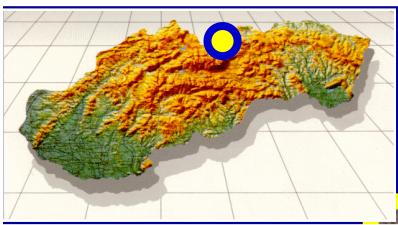
The cases for rehabilitation of devastated landscape by People and Water



Blue Alternative (People and Water, 1995)



WATER FOREST, High Tatras, (People and Water, 2005)



2005



2007



2005



2008



November, 28th 2005



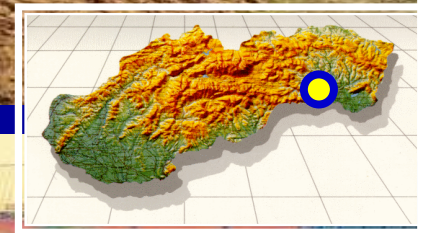
June, 6th 2006



June, 30th 2006

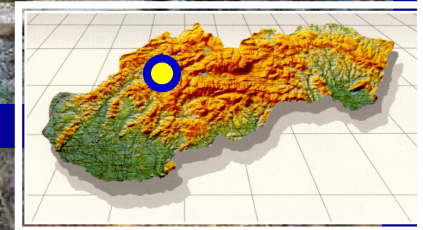


September, 16th 2006



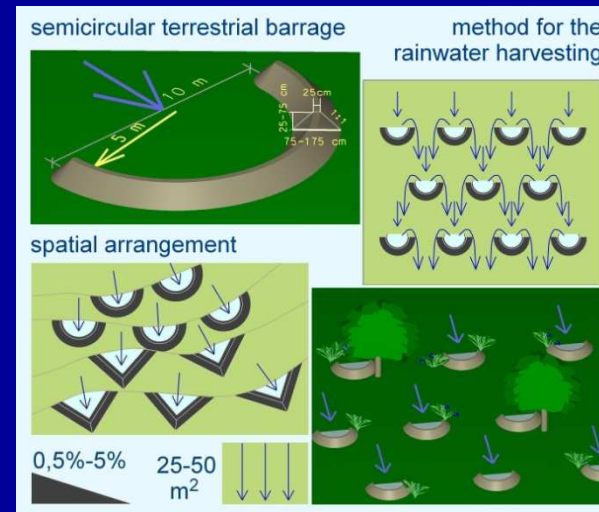
Restoration of water sources in urban zone Košice

People and Water, 2005



Hričov Water Ways, (People and Water, 2008)

Rainwater harvesting principles



Microstructures for the rainwater harvesting on land

Contoured barrages

Terraces

Eye-brow terraces

Pits

Vallerani-type microcatchments

Semicircular bunds

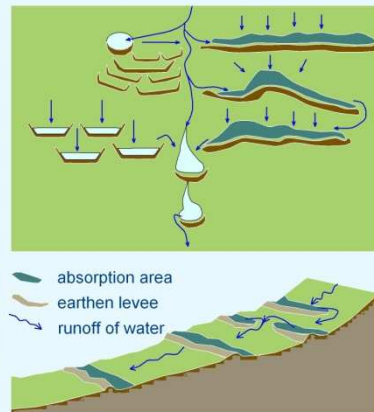
Triangular bunds

Meskat

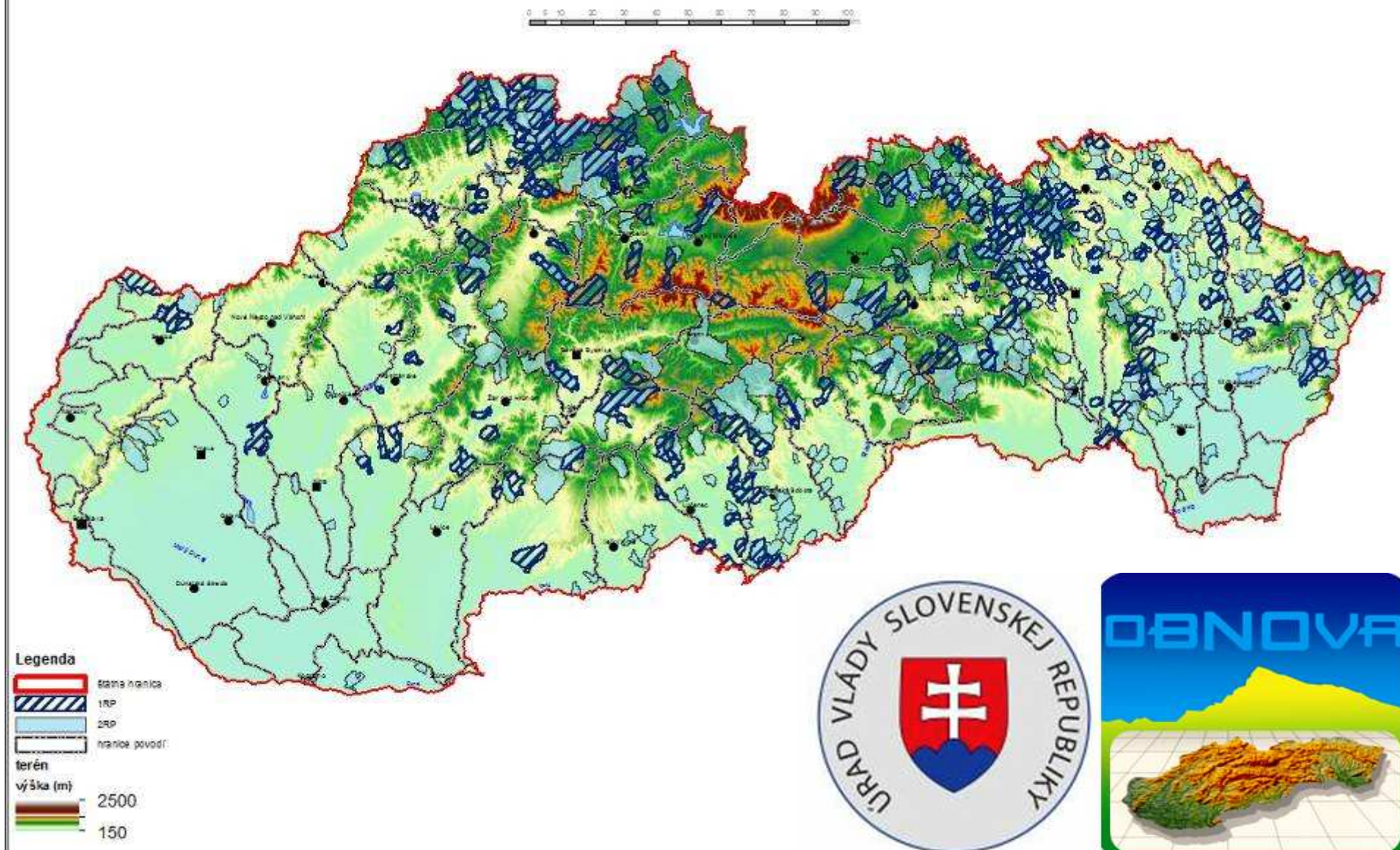
Negarim



Combination of different rainwater harvesting technologies



488 communities involving to the Government Landscape restoration program in 2011



ŤAHANOVCE



Choňkovce



Liptovské Revúce



DRAVCE



NIŽNÝ SLAVKOV



NIŽNÉ REPÁŠE



Svinia



Orlov



Poviná



Snežnica



Snežnica



Pčoliné



Čadca



Hlohovec



Hlohovec



Ždiar



Kyjov



Turcovce



Dúbrava



Krivany



Hervartov



Hričov



Dúbrava



Jakubany



Water forest High Tatras



Matysová



Orlov



Fričovce



Zázrivá



Krivany



Krivany



Nižný Slavkov



Brehy



Dunajov



Malý Šariš - Šťastná



Demjata



Bogliarka



Choňkovce



Hrnčiarske Zalužany



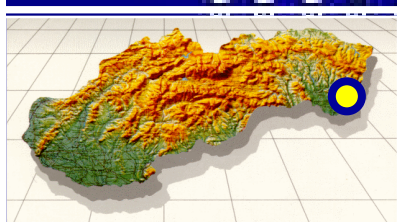
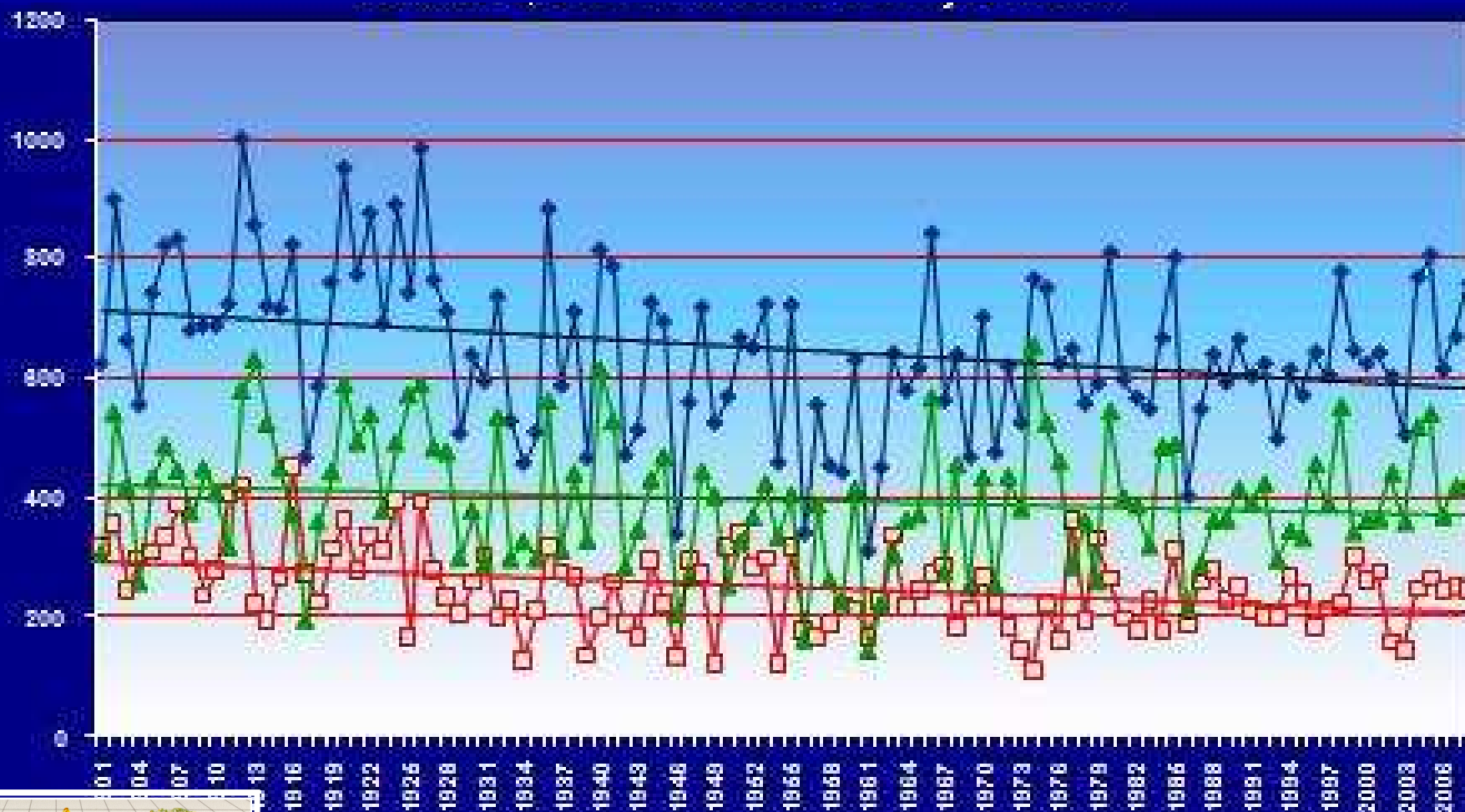
Ožd'any



**WATER CYCLE,
FLOWS OF ENERGY
AND
CLIMATE CHANGE**

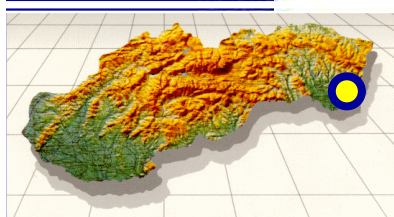
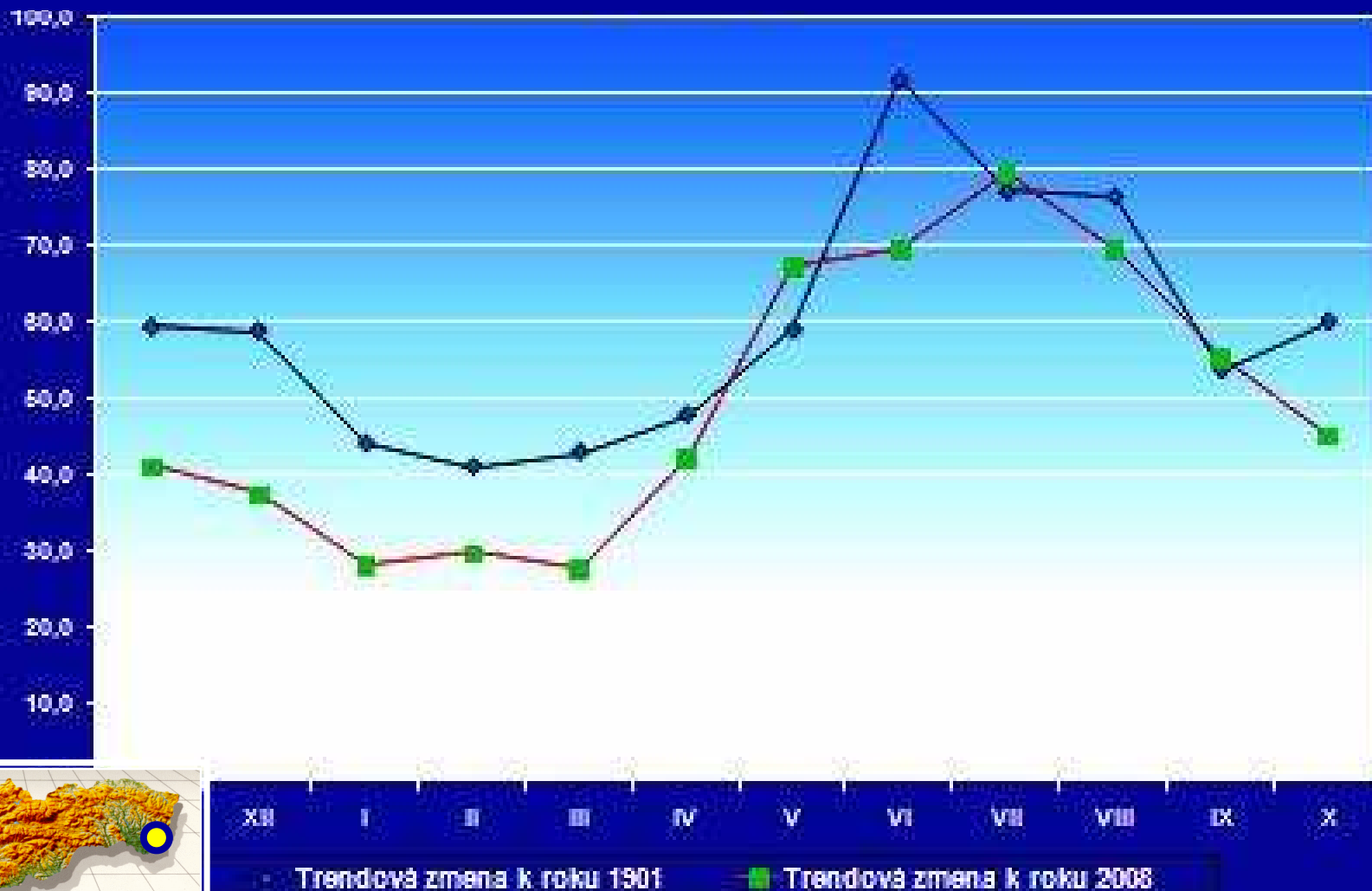
Precipitation trend in Michalovce 1901-2008

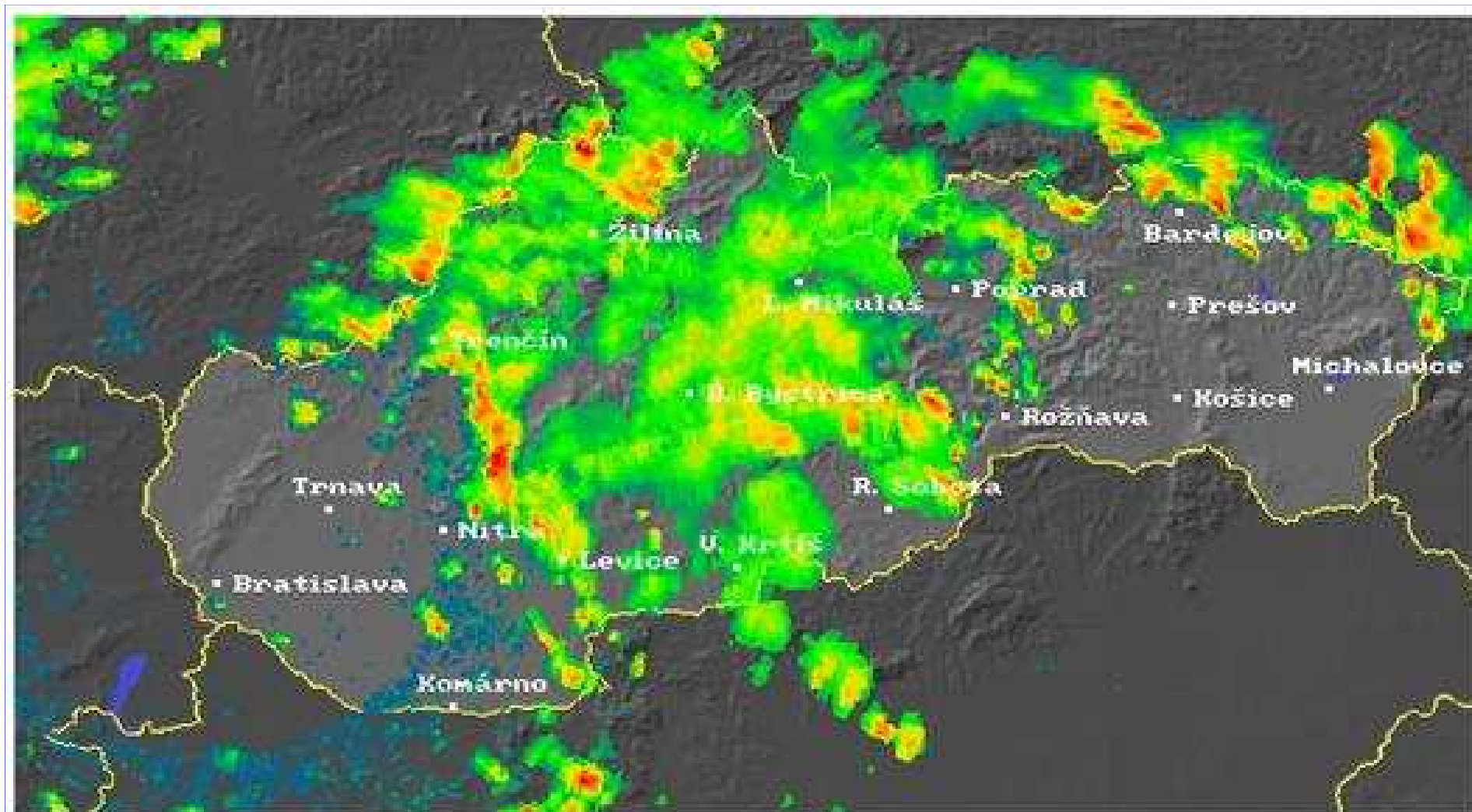
Yearly, winter and summer precipitation balance



Ročný úhrn Zimný úhrn Letný úhrn
Trend ročného úhrnu Trend zimných zrážok Trend letných zrážok

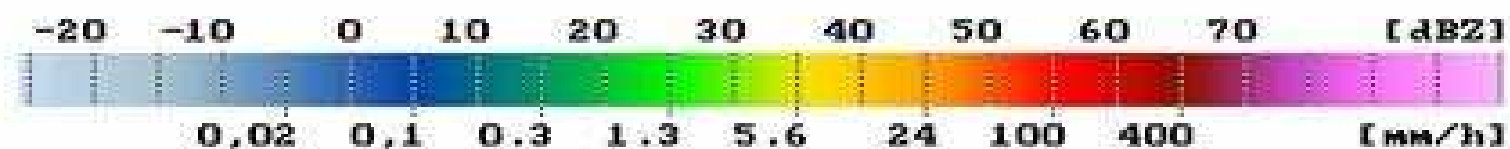
Monthly precipitation trend change In Michalovce (period 1901-2008)





29. 6. 2009 12:00 UTC

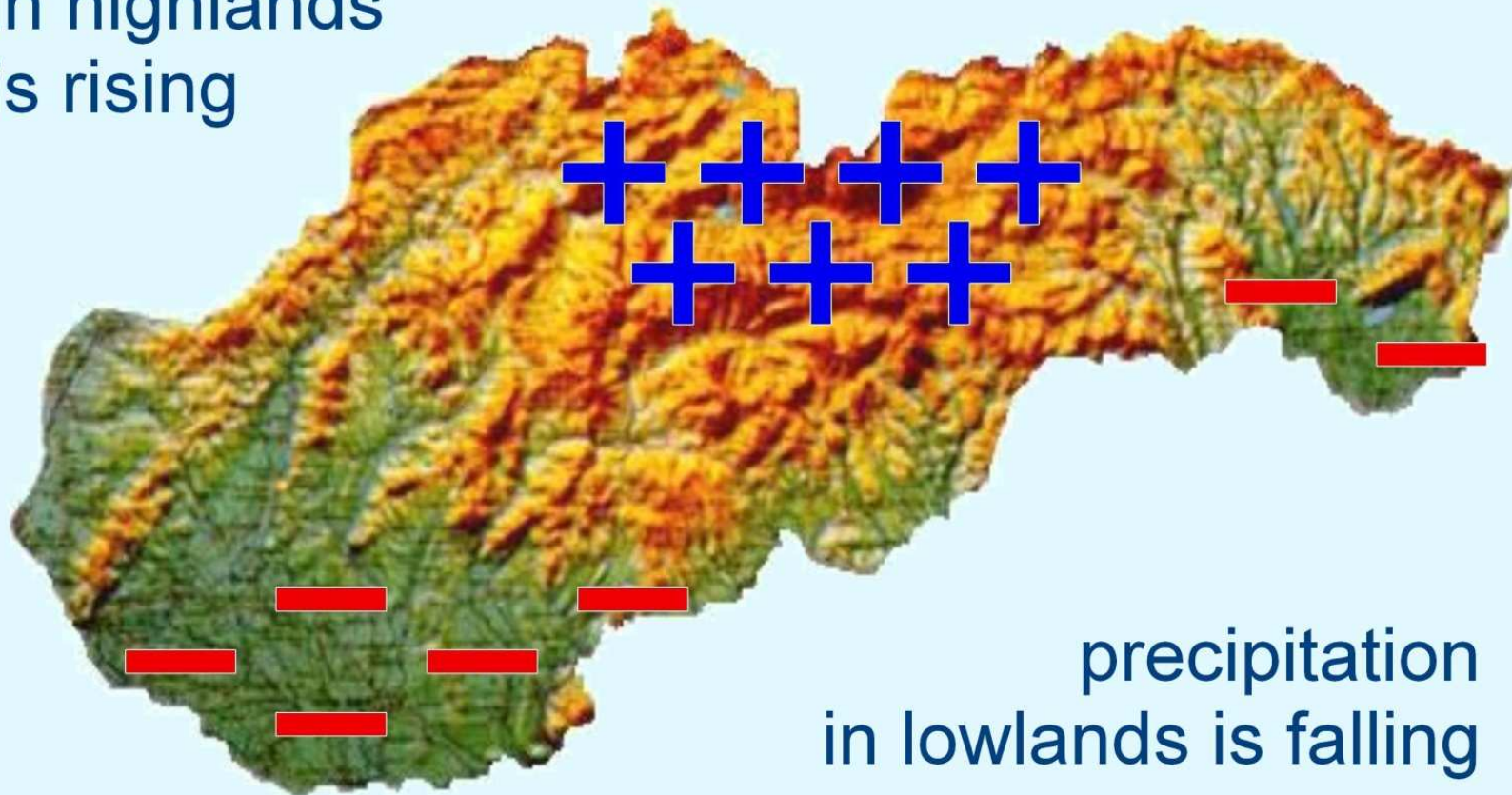
Zlúčená RL mapa - Z: CAPPI 2km



(c) 2009 SHMÚ

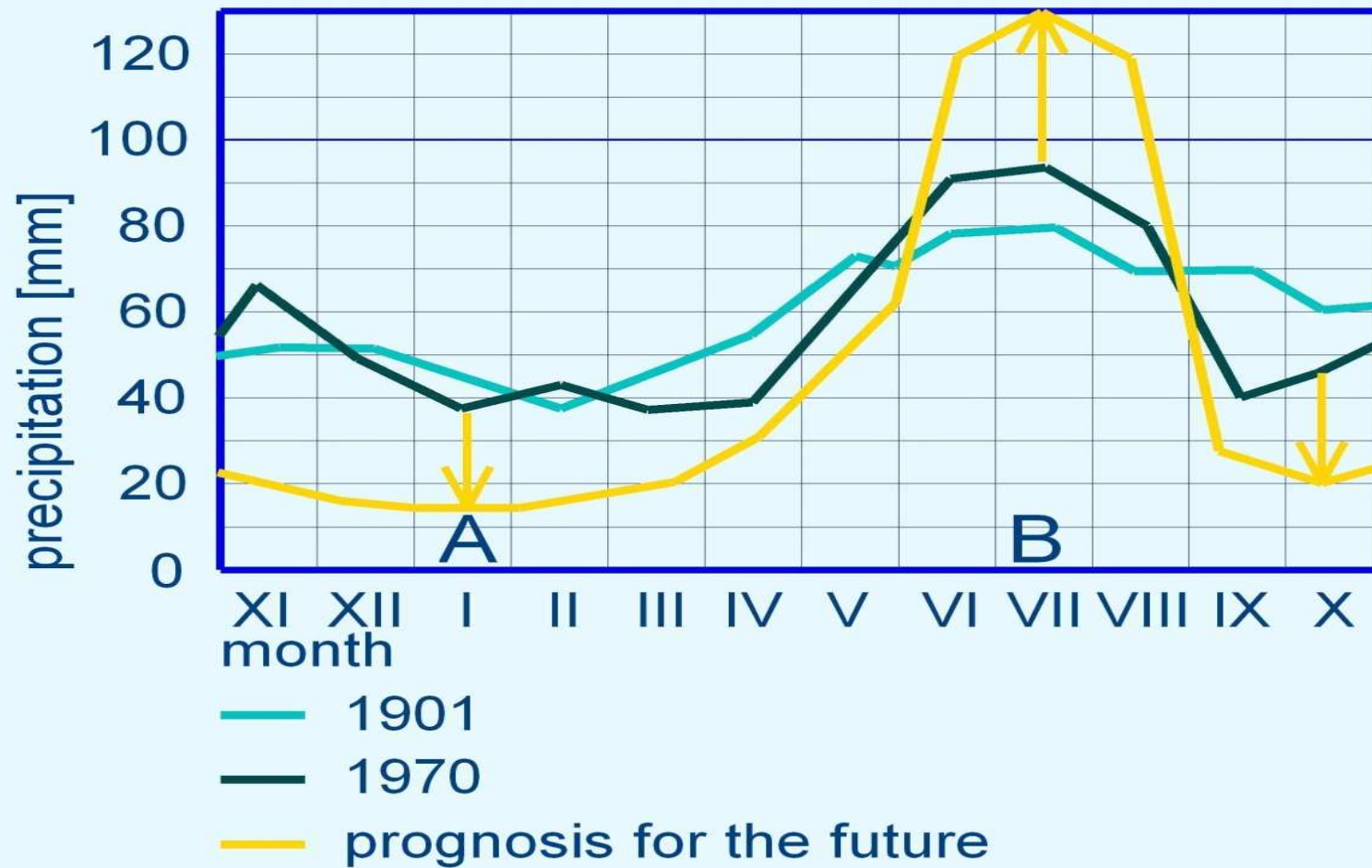
Space change the rain in Slovakia

precipitation
in highlands
is rising

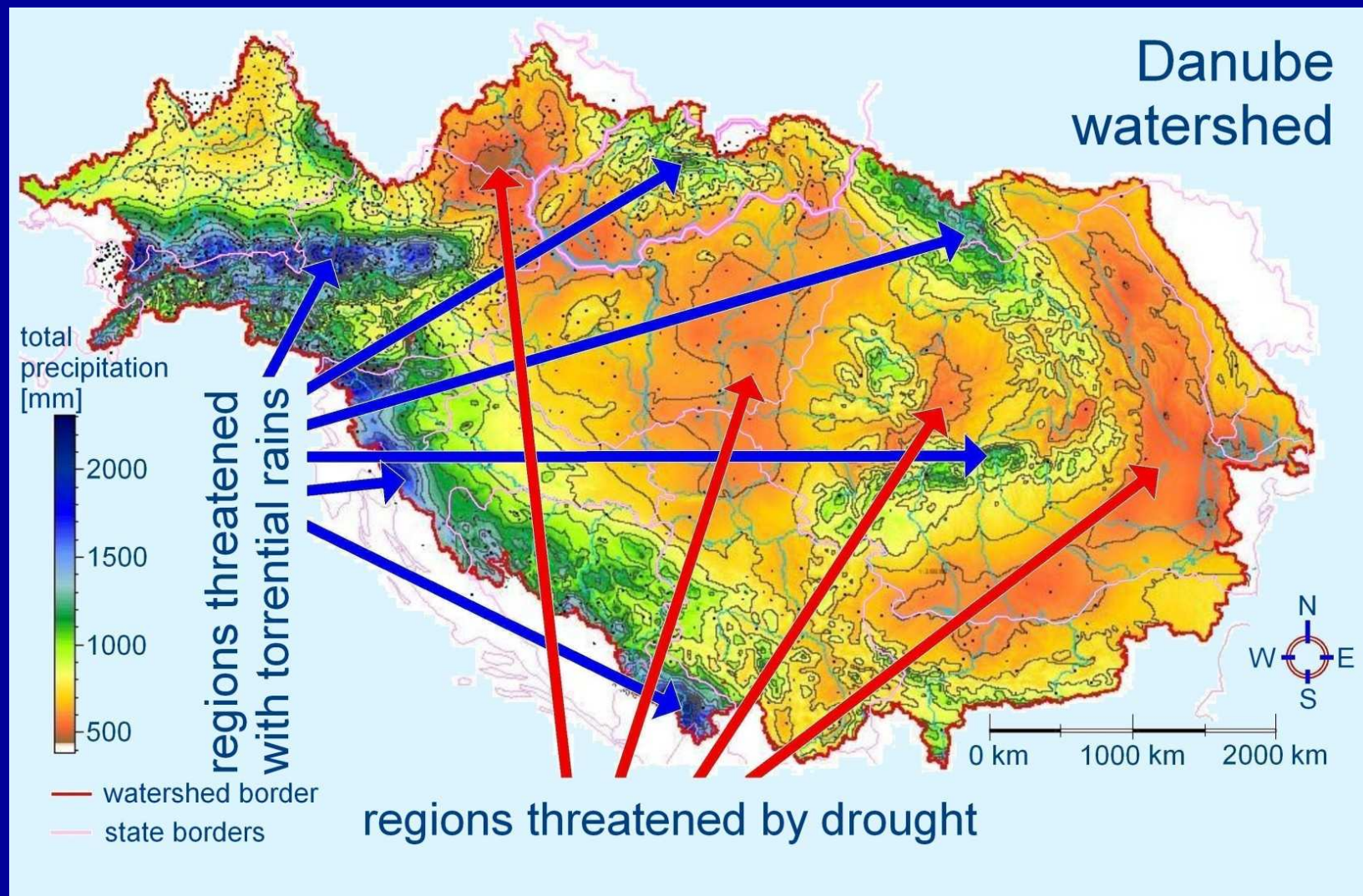


precipitation
in lowlands is falling

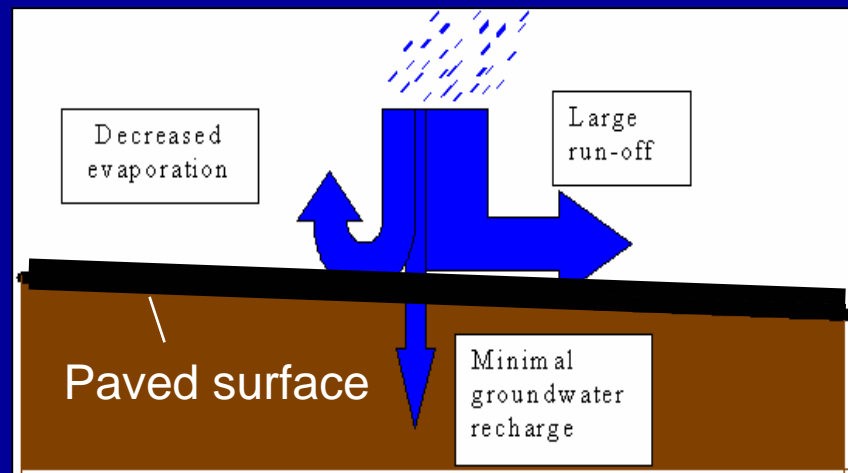
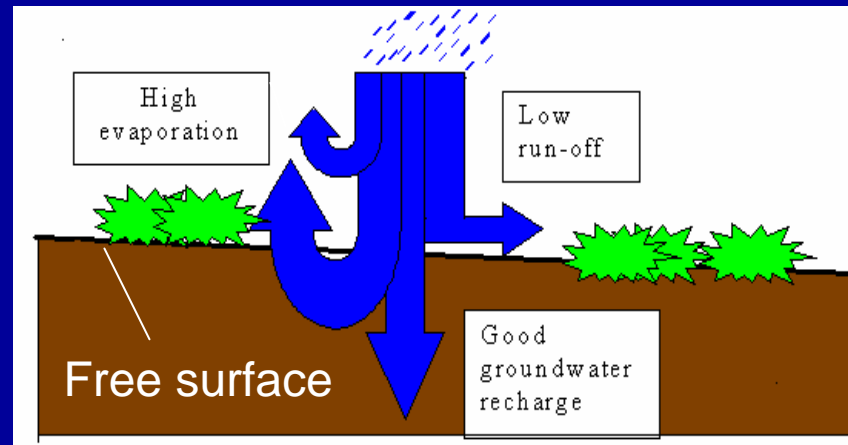
PRECIPITATION TRENDS IN SLOVAKIA



PRECIPITATION IN MOUNTAINS AND LOWLANDS – DANUBE WATERSHED

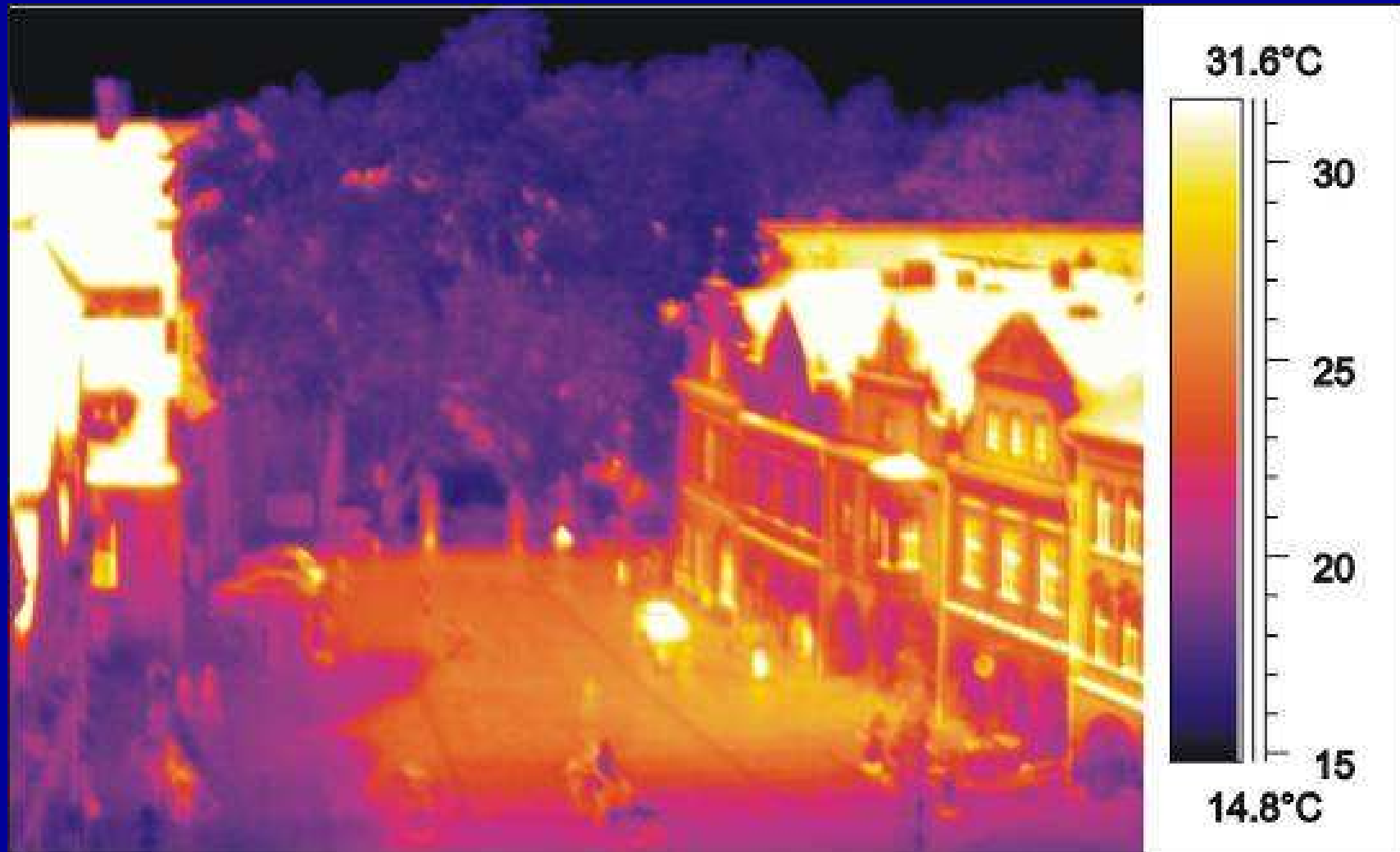


Impact of deforestation, agriculture and urbanization:



- infiltration and evaporation decrease
- runoff increases
- about 60 billion m³ of rainwater canalized from municipalities of Europe annually
- approx. 37.000 billion m³ water was lost from continents last century

PHOTO OF A CITY TAKEN WITH A THERMAL CAMERA

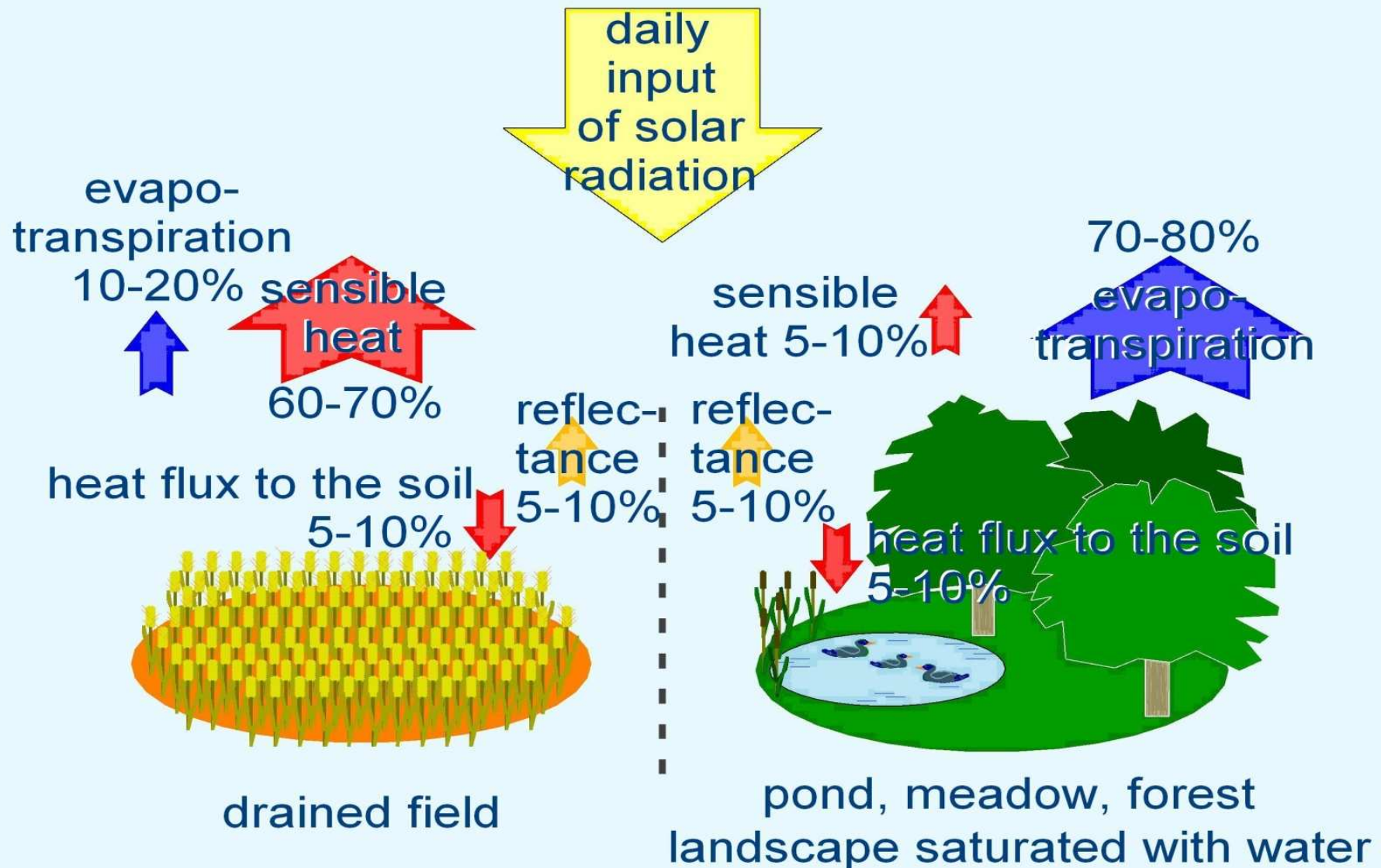


The tree as an air-conditioning unit

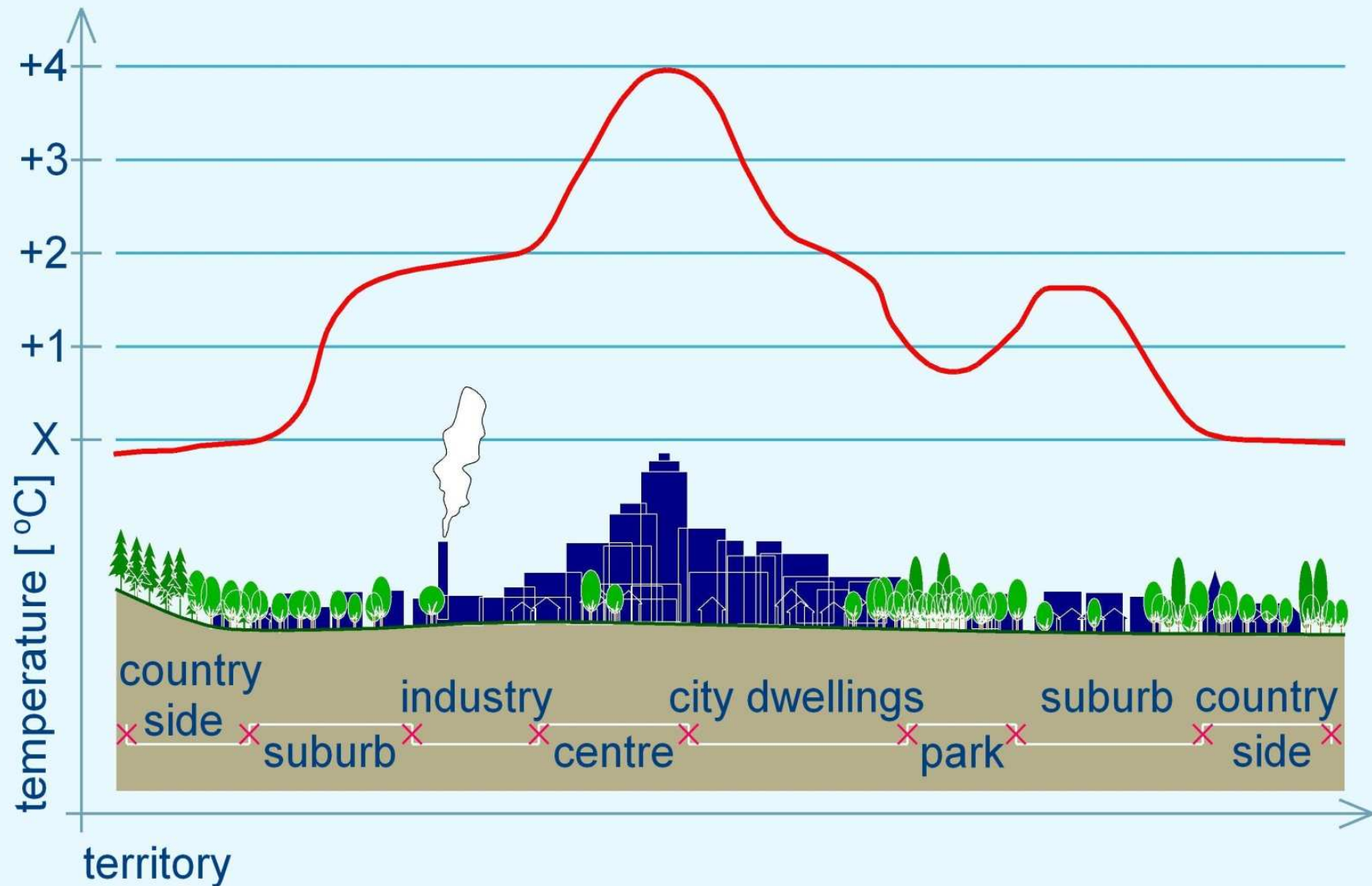
- a crown of 10 m in diameter
- evaporates 400 l/day
- consumes 280 kWh
- cools with a power comparable to that of more than 10 air-conditioning units



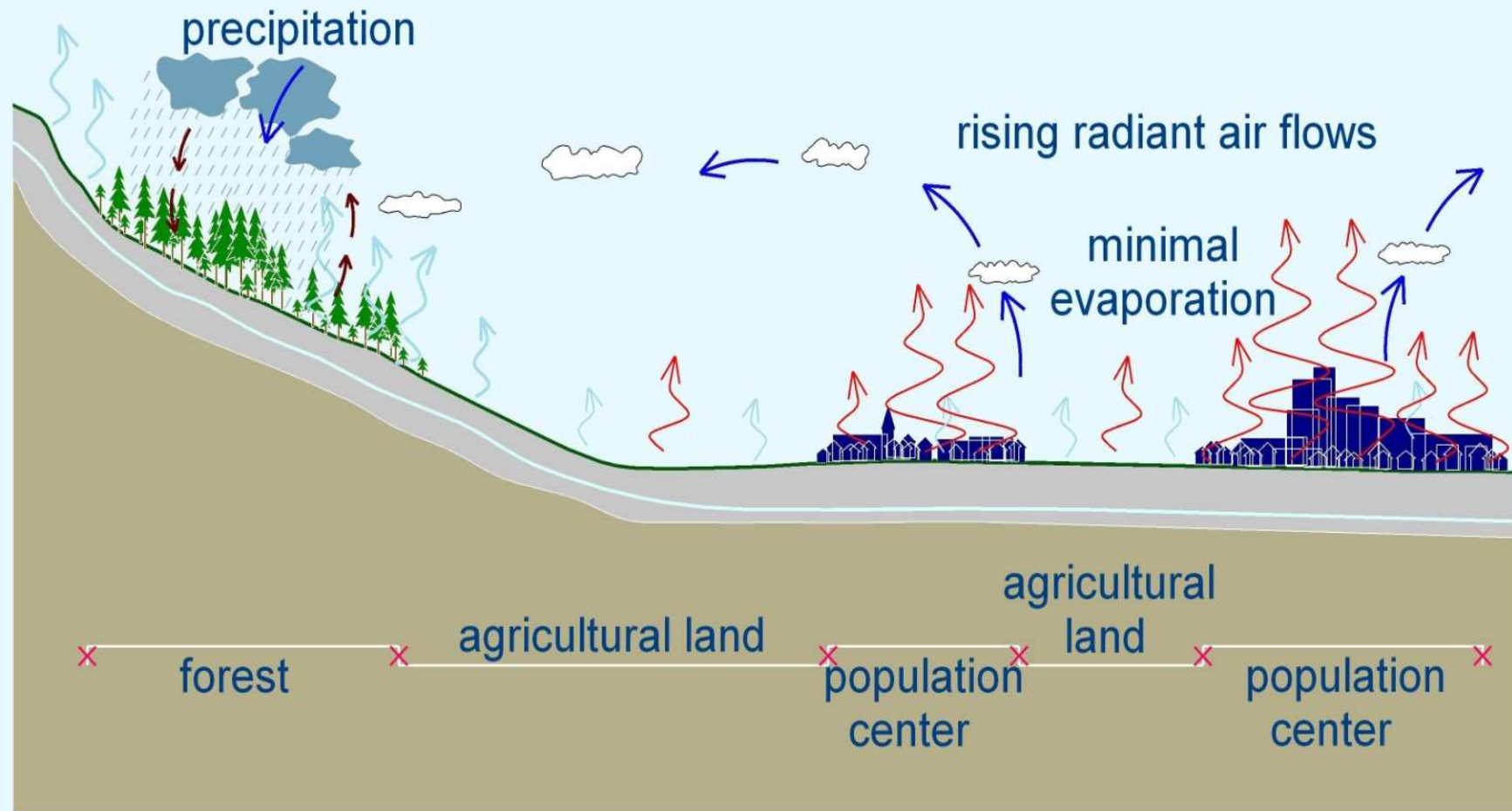
DISTRIBUTION OF SOLAR ENERGY



HOT CLIMATIC UMBRELLA OF A CITY



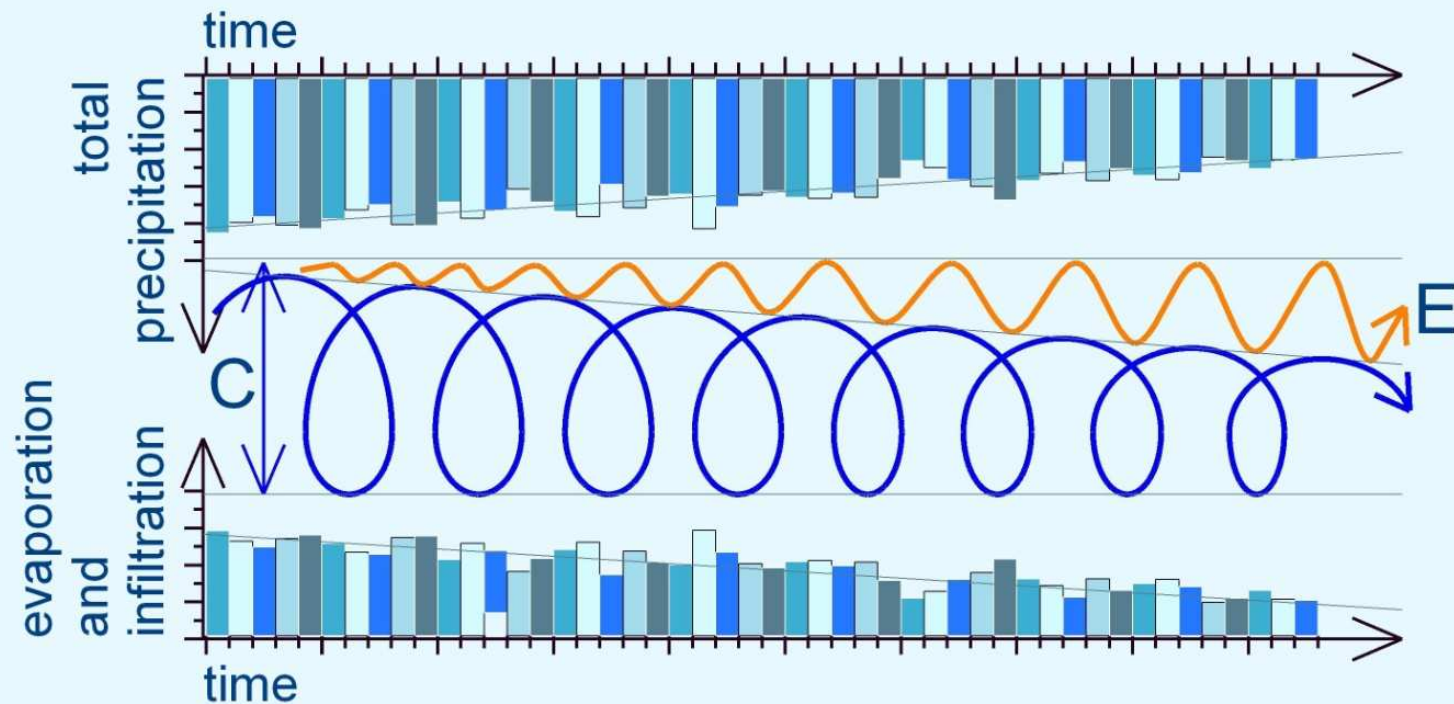
IMPACTS ON WEATHER /CLIMATE



July 28th 2002, Eastern Slovakia,



GROWTH OF EXTREME WEATHER WITH DECLINE OF SMALL WATER CYCLE

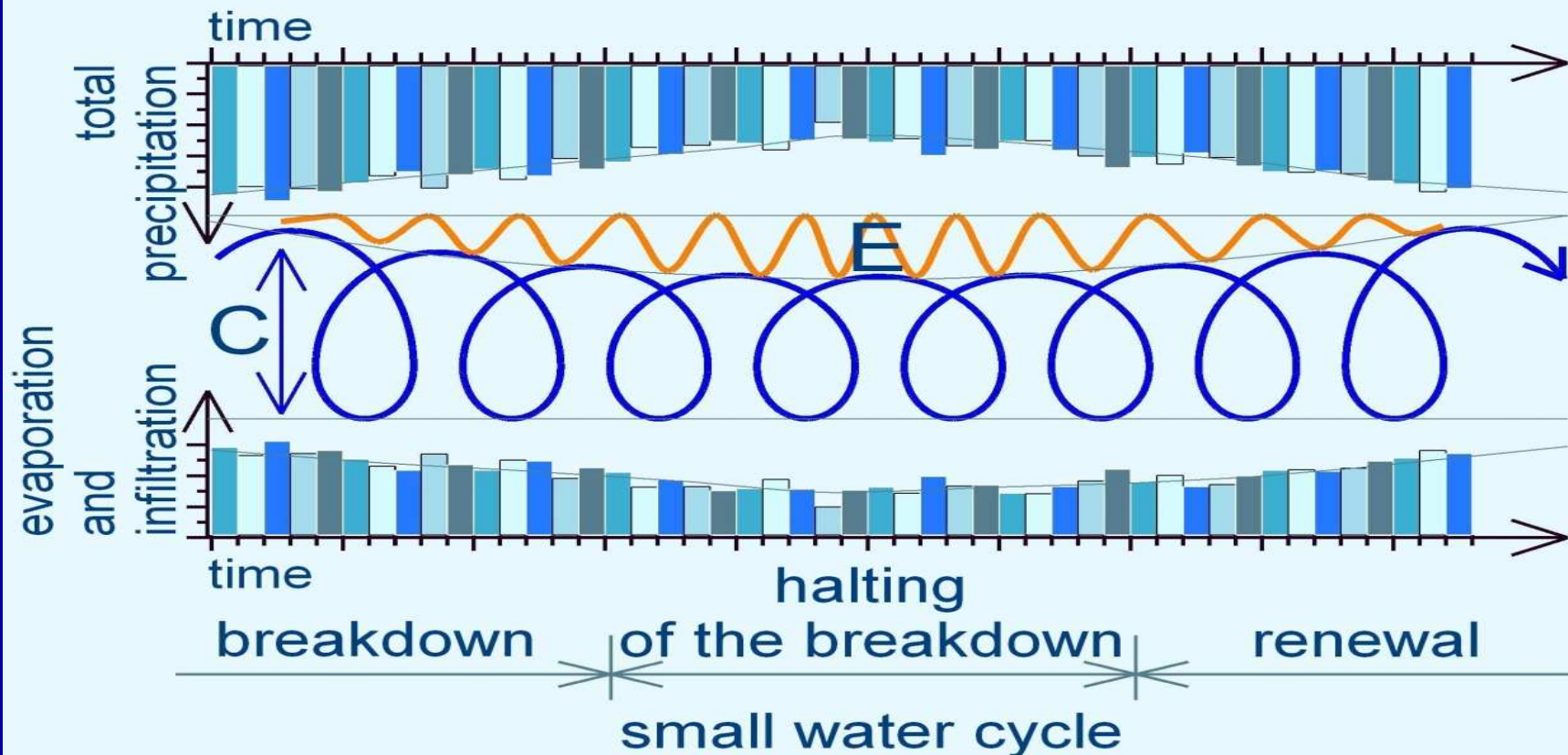


C - diagram of the circulation of water on land

E - diagram of extreme weather events

RECOVERY OF THE CLIMATE

DESTRUCTION AND RENEWAL OF SMALL WATER CYCLE



C - diagram of the circulation of water on land

E - diagram of extreme weather events

Water for the Recovery of the Climate

A New Water Paradigm

M. Kravčík, J. Pokorný, J. Kohutiar,
M. Kováč, E. Tóth

- humanity accelerates the runoff from land
- more solar energy is transformed into sensible heat
- draining of a land can be reversed through comprehensive conservation of rainwater
- renewal of small water cycle over land can temper extreme weather events and ensure a growth in water reserves
- www.waterparadigm.org

Old water paradigm

- **protects surface water as the main source and reserve of water**

New water paradigm

- **protects groundwater and soil water as the main treasure of water**

www.waterparadigm.org

Old water paradigm

- **rainwater is an inconvenience, needs to be quickly removed**

New water paradigm

- **rainwater is an asset that needs to be retained (especially in soil/plants)**

www.waterparadigm.org

Old water paradigm

- **soil sealing has minimal impact on the water cycle**

New water paradigm

- **soil sealing has a fundamental impact on the water cycle**

www.waterparadigm.org

Old water paradigm

- **soil sealing has minimal influence on global warming**

New water paradigm

- **soil sealing may be important factor in global warming**

www.waterparadigm.org

NEW WATER DEAL

more clouds



more soft rain

more air humidity

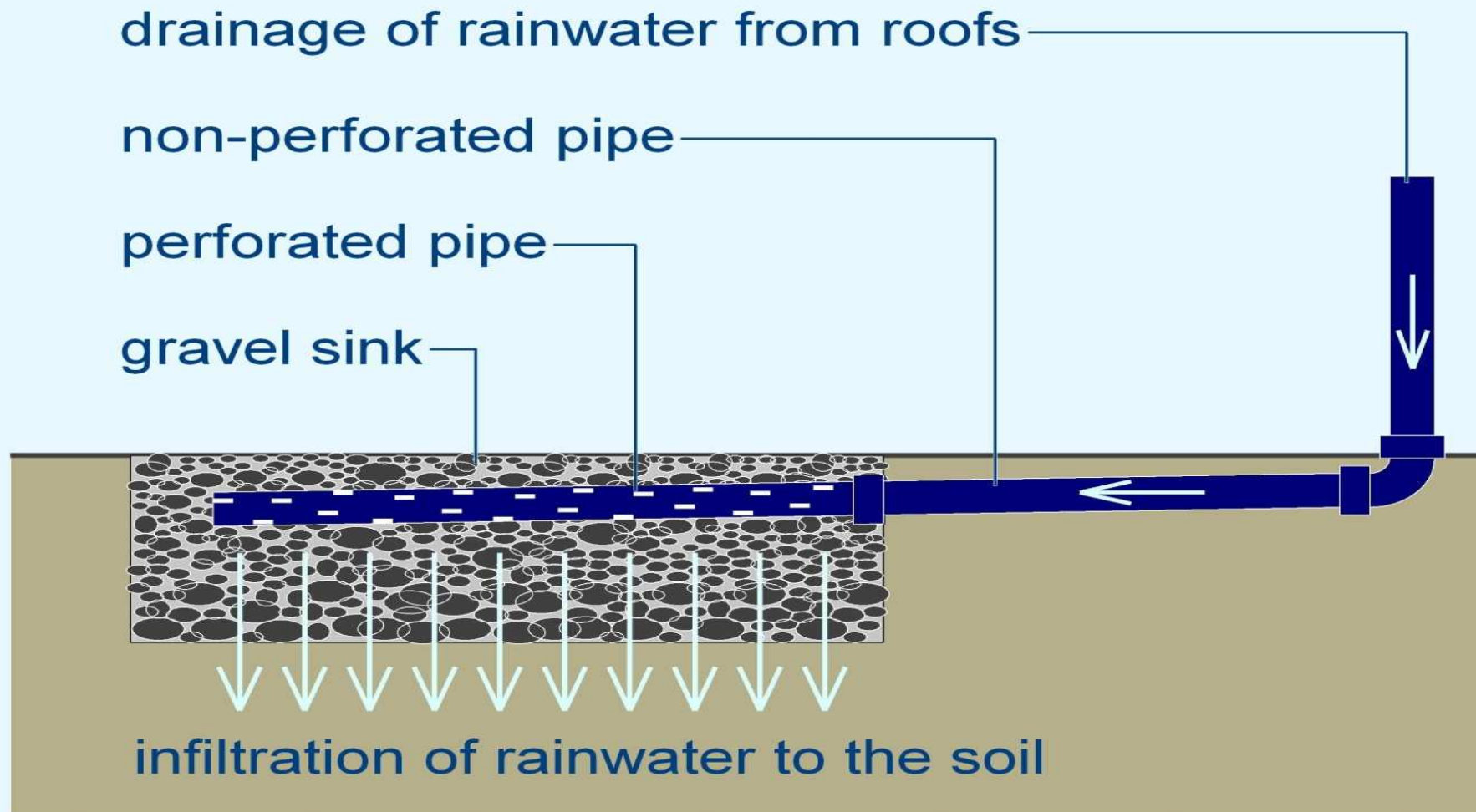


more evaporation from lands

more vegetation and biodiversity

more groundwater recharge

RAINWATER HARVESTING FROM ROOFS IN CITIES



Principle „Keep rainwater on the land“

MIKROŠTRUKTÚRY NA ZACHYTÁVANIE VODY V TERÉNE

1. VRSTEVNICOVÉ HRÁDZKY



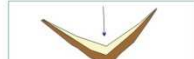
2. TERASY



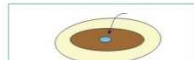
3. POLOOBLÚKOVÉ HRÁDZKY



4. TROJUHOLNÍKOVÉ HRÁDZKY



5. OČNÉ TERASY



6. ŽLABOVÝ TYP MIKROPOVODÍ



7. JAMKOVÉ ŠTRUKTÚRY



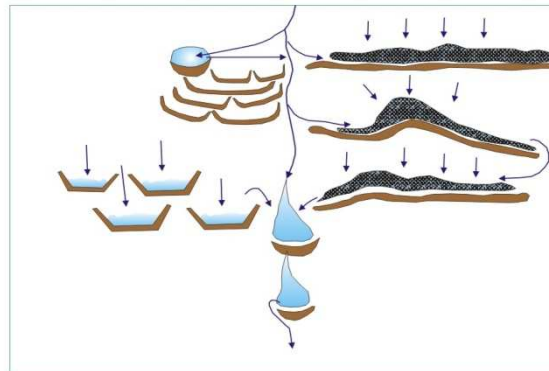
8. KAZETOVÉ ŠTRUKTÚRY MIKROPOVODÍ



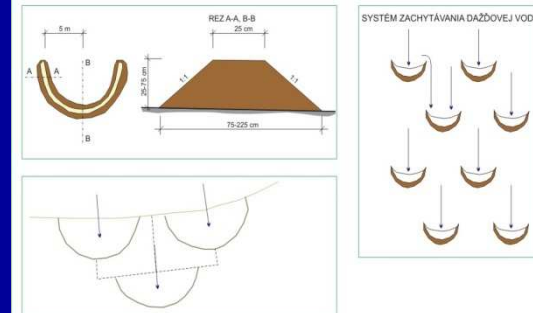
9. ŠACHOVNICOVÉ ŠTRUKTÚRY



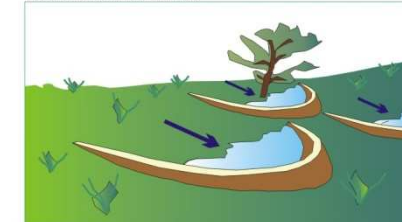
KOMBINÁCIA ROZNYCH TECHNÍK ZADRŽIAVANIA DAŽDOVÝCH VOD



POLOOBLÚKOVÉ HRÁDZKY



RIEŠENIE POLOOBLÚKOVÝCH HRÁDZOK



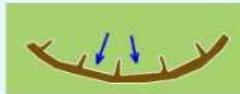
RIEŠENIE POLOOBLÚKOVÝCH HRÁDZOK



RAINWATER HARVESTING ON SLOPES

Microstructures for the rainwater harvesting on land

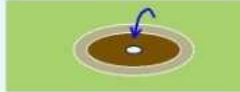
Contoured barrages



Terraces



Eyebrow terraces



Pits



Vallerani-type microcatchments



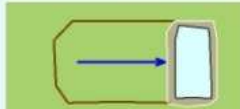
Semicircular bunds



Triangular bunds



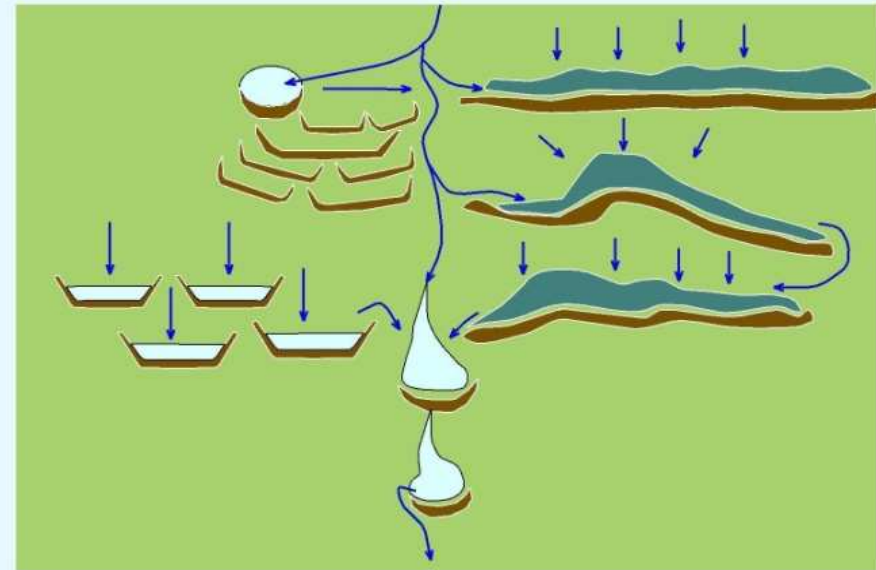
Meskat



Negarim



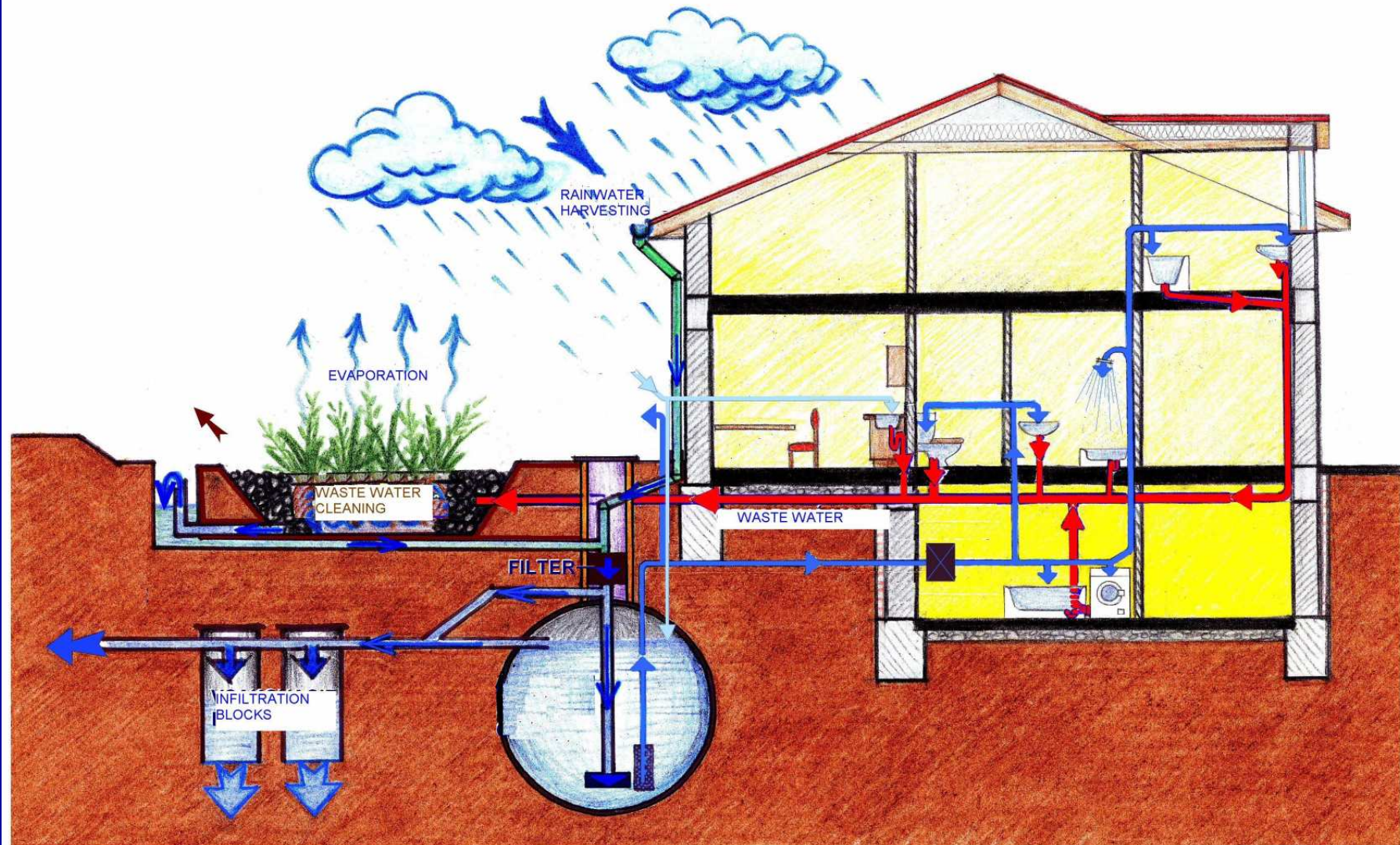
Combination of different rainwater harvesting technologies



absorption area
earthen levee
runoff of water



WATER CYCLE OF A FAMILY HOUSE

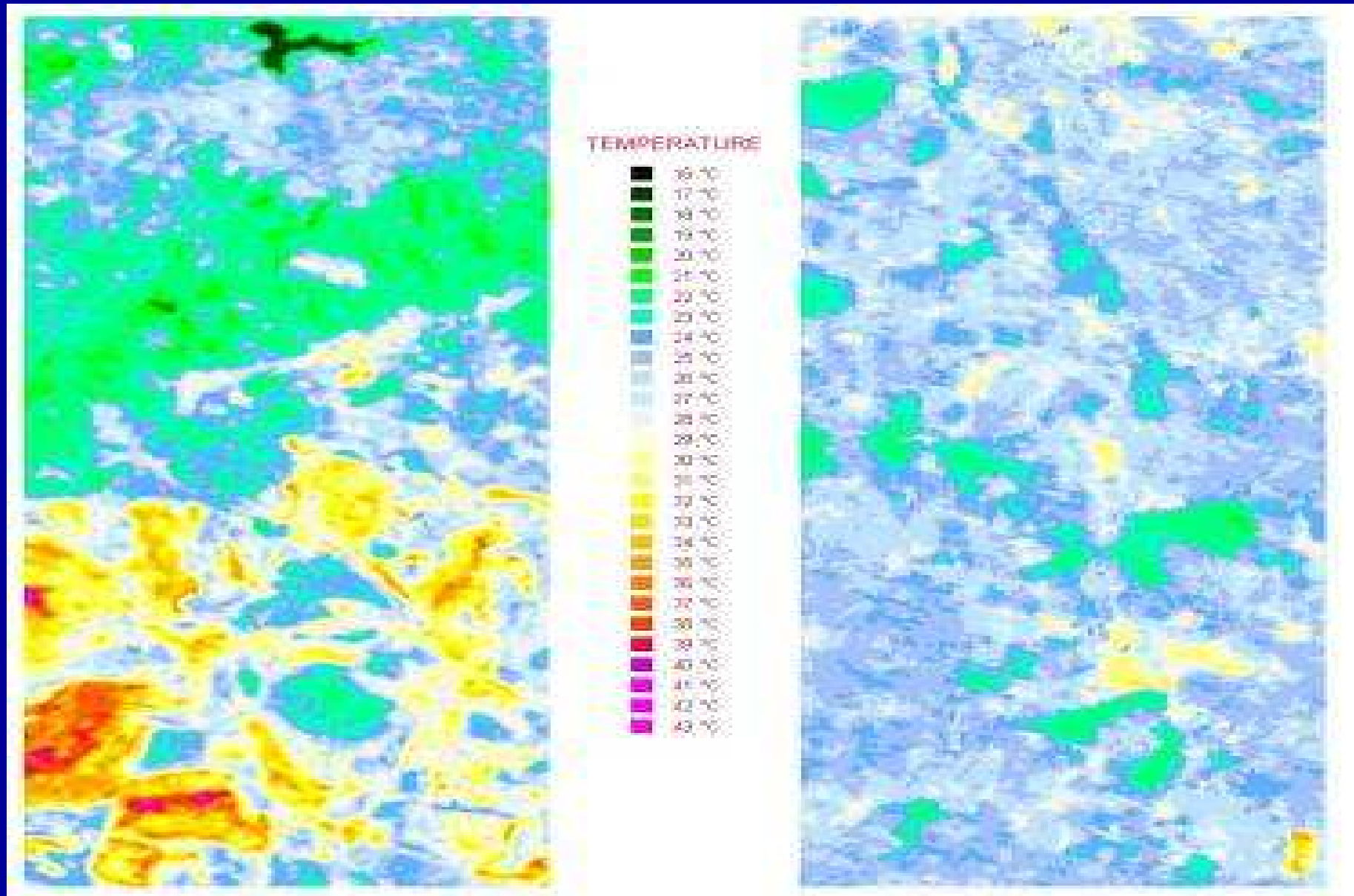


RAINWATER HARVESTING ON SLOPES

- TERRACES



SENSIBLE HEAT IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF LAND



MASSIVE CONSERVING OF RAINWATER

Advantages:

- enhances water sources
- anti-flood & anti-erosion protection
- moderates climate
- biodiversity
- cheap, simple, effective

Hydro-Climate Recovery

Rainwater Storage in damaged landscape



LIFE11 ENV/SK/1019,





Legenda

Využitie územia

TTP a ostatné plochy

les

orná pôda

miestna komunikácia

ostatné komunikácie

toky

suché toky

Administratívne hranice

hranica obce

zastavané územie obce

0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 km



**SLOVENSKÁ
VOĽOVÁ**

Slovenská Volová



Legenda

Využitie územia

TTP a ostatné plochy

les

orná pôda

miestna komunikácia

ostatné komunikácie

toky

suché toky

Administratívne hranice

hranica obce

zastavané územie obce

Vodozdržné opatrenia

poldre, valy

dažďové záhrady

kamenné hrádzky

odrážky

hrádzky

zasakovacie pásy

0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 km



One village - SLOVENSKÁ VOLOVÁ

- 142 soft measurements
- 8 uneployments
- 5 months

Image © 2014 CNES / Astrium
© 2014 Google

Google earth

Types of measurements in landscape



Summary in 2013

1. Implemented 758 measurements,
2. 58 jobs for poor people
3. In 8 villages of one catchment area



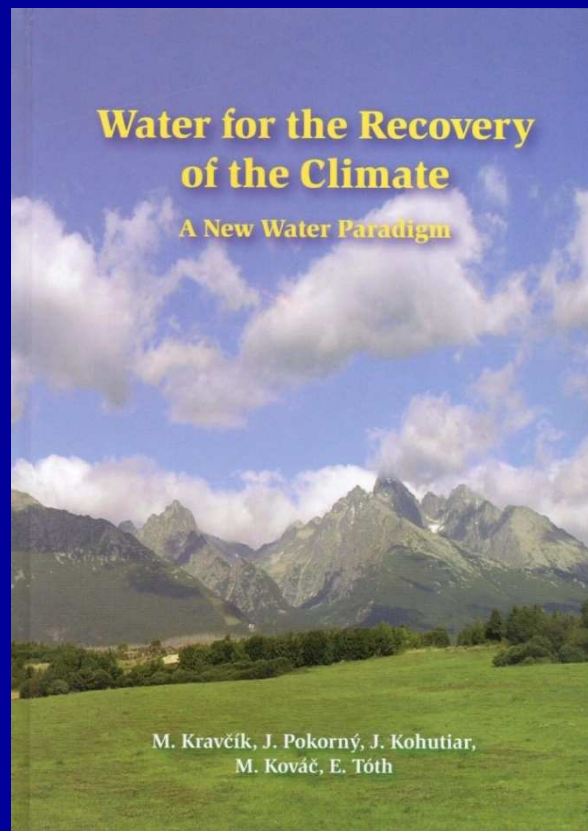
Solution for urban area



Rain gardens for urban zones



Initiative by group of Central European Activists



Discussion Contribution

**“THE SUBSTANTIAL
ROLE OF WATER
IN THE CLIMATE
SYSTEM OF THE
EARTH”**

**(distributed to more
than 7.000
institutions around
the globe)**

Ing. Michal Kravčík



www.ourclimate.eu

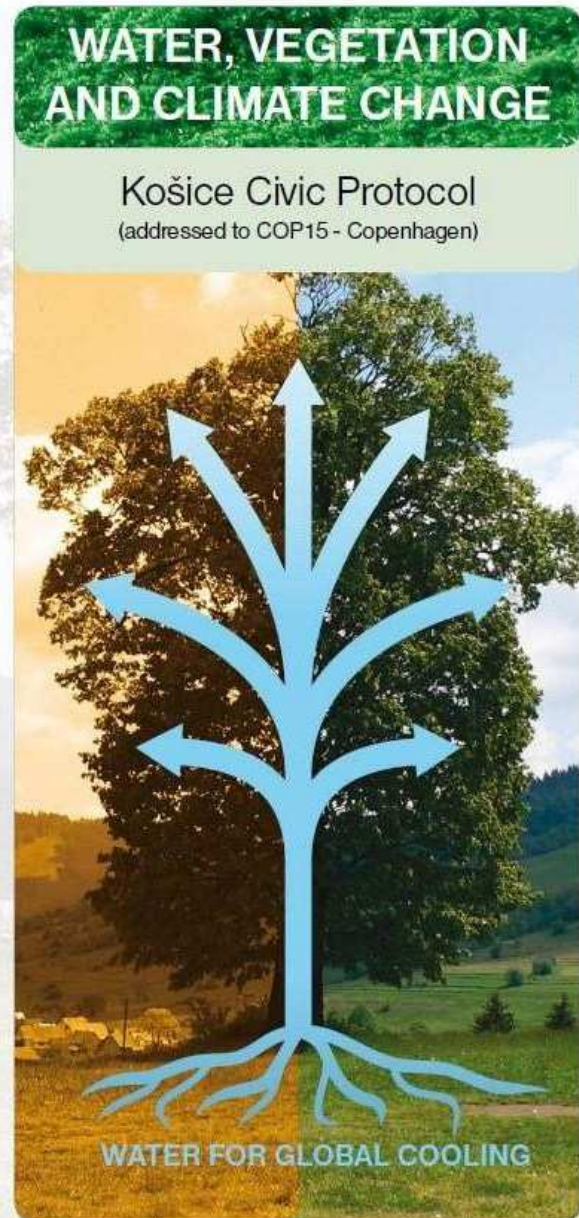
Contact in Copenhagen:

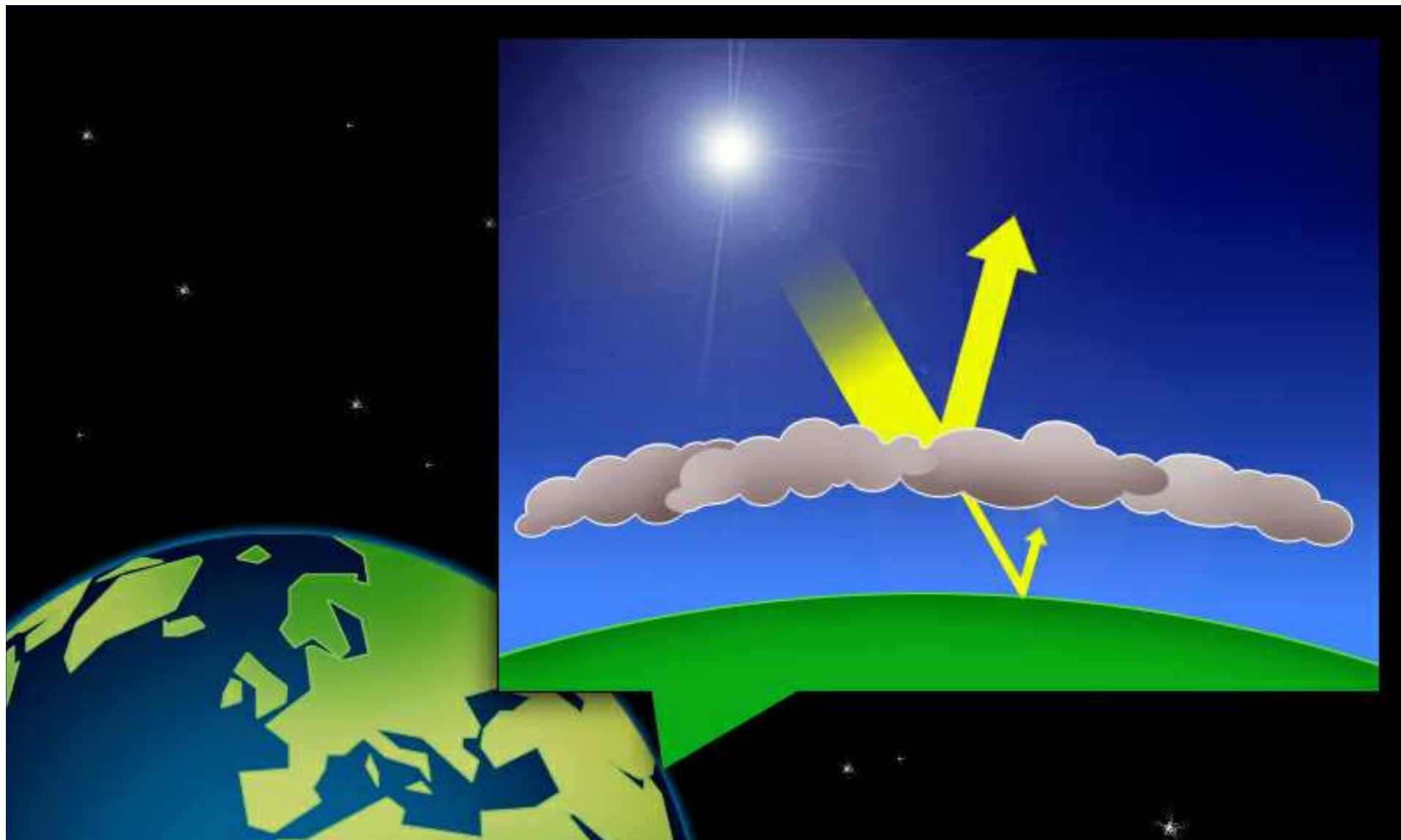
Michal Kravčík

NGO People and Water (Slovakia), Chairman

E-mail: kravcik@ludiaavoda.sk

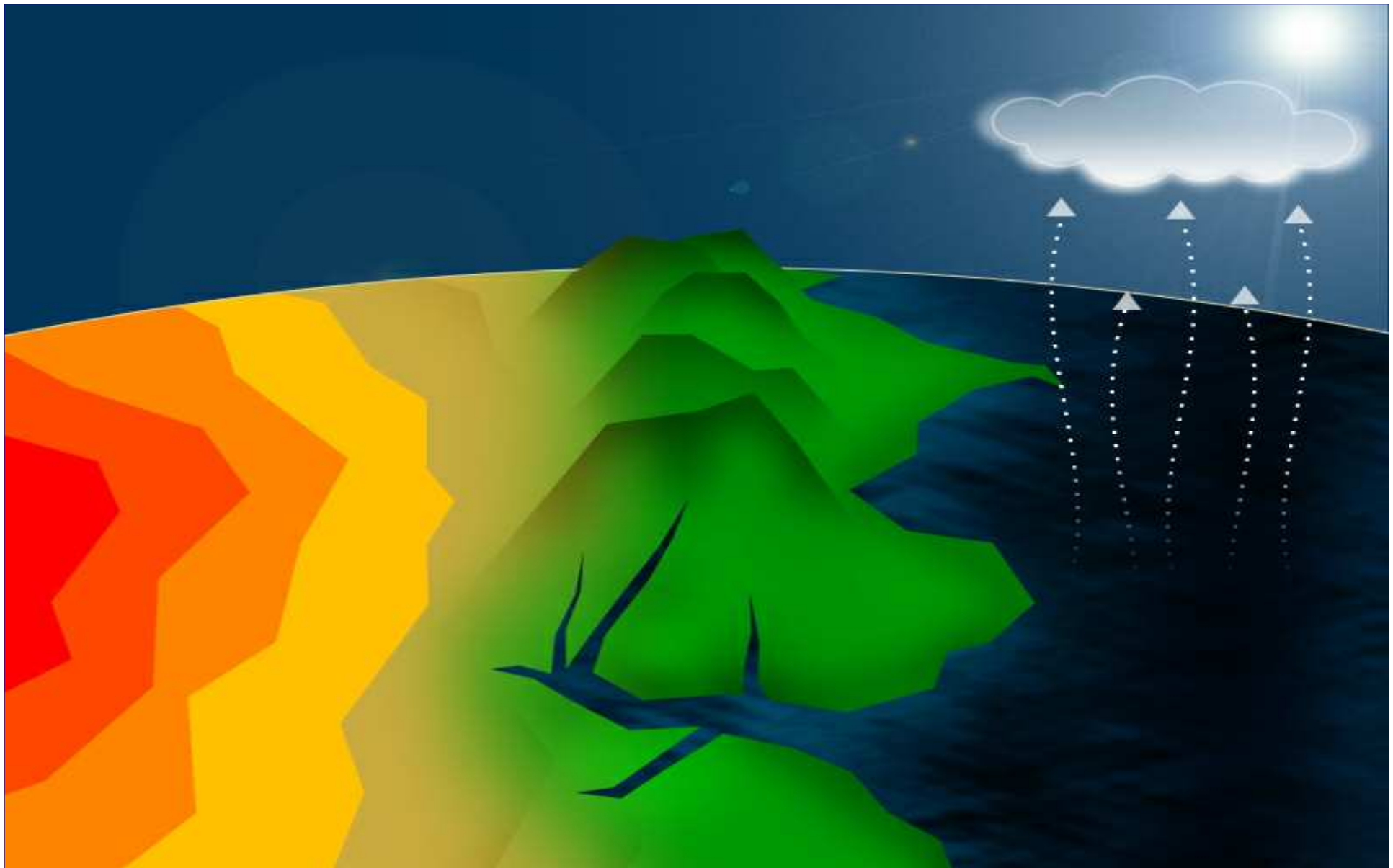
Mobile phone: +421 905 482 099



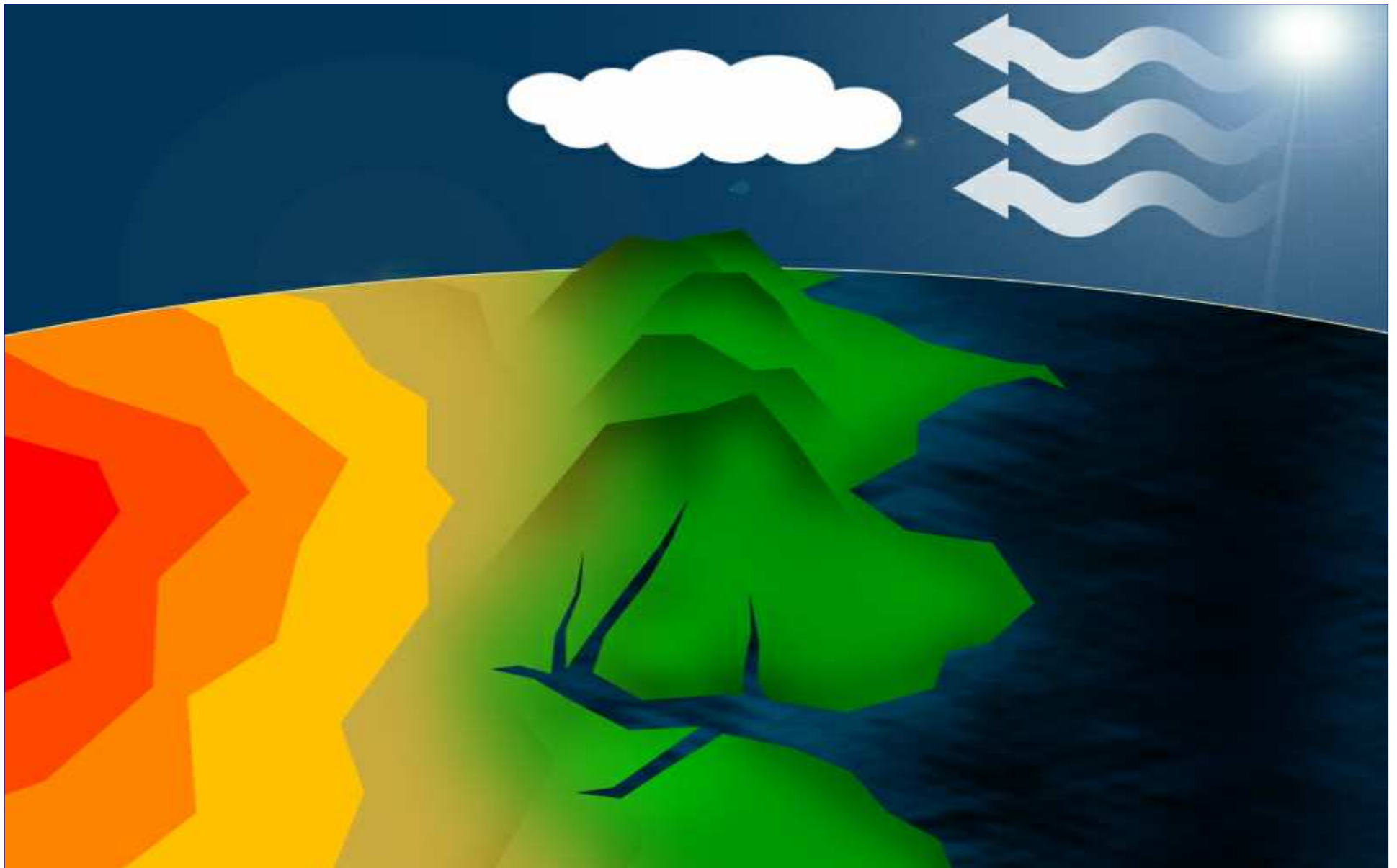


NGO People and Water

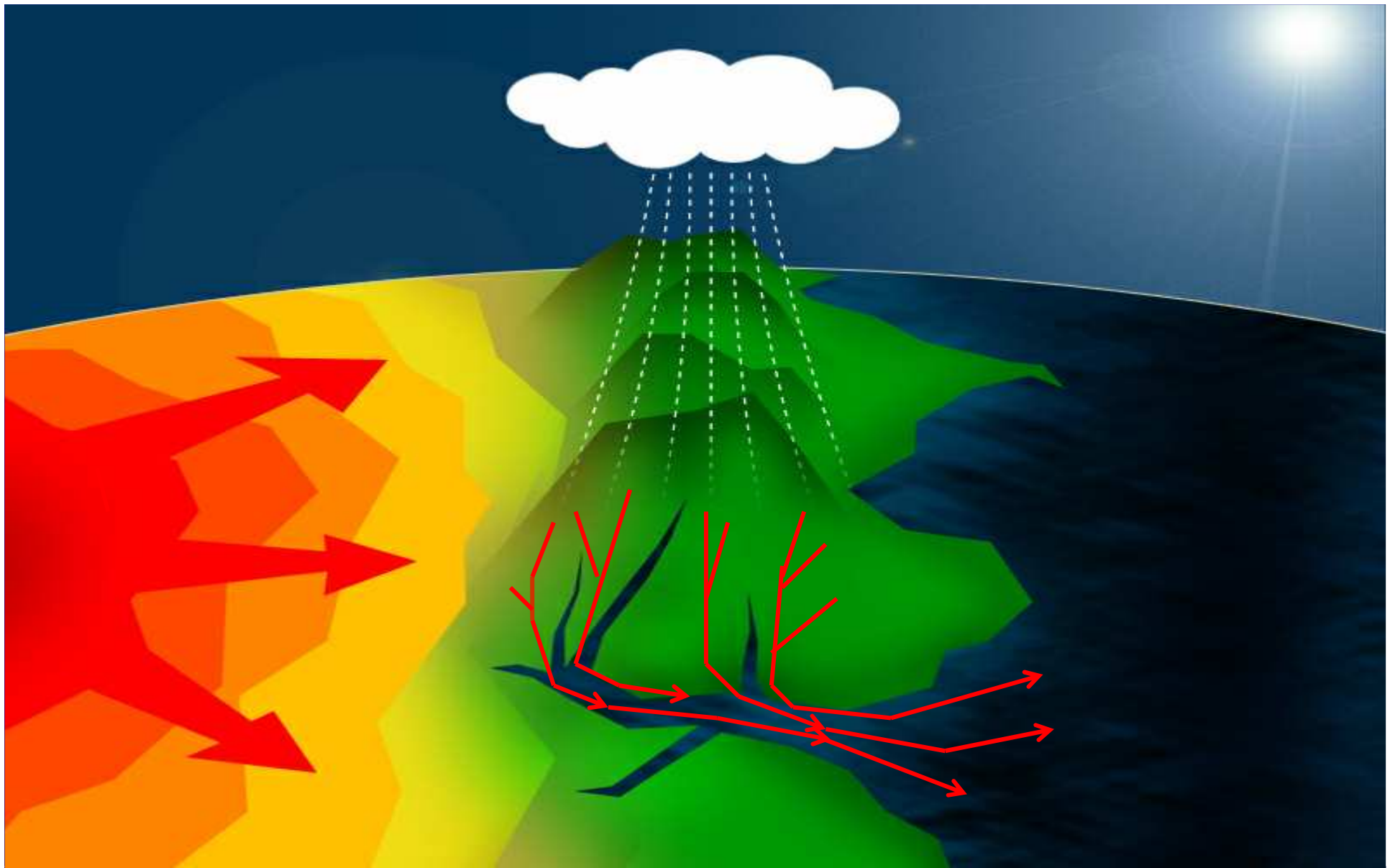
Čermelska road 24, 040 01 Kosice, Slovakia Tel.Fax: +421 55 799 88 06-7,
e-mail: ludiaavoda@ludiaavoda.sk, www.ludiaavoda.sk



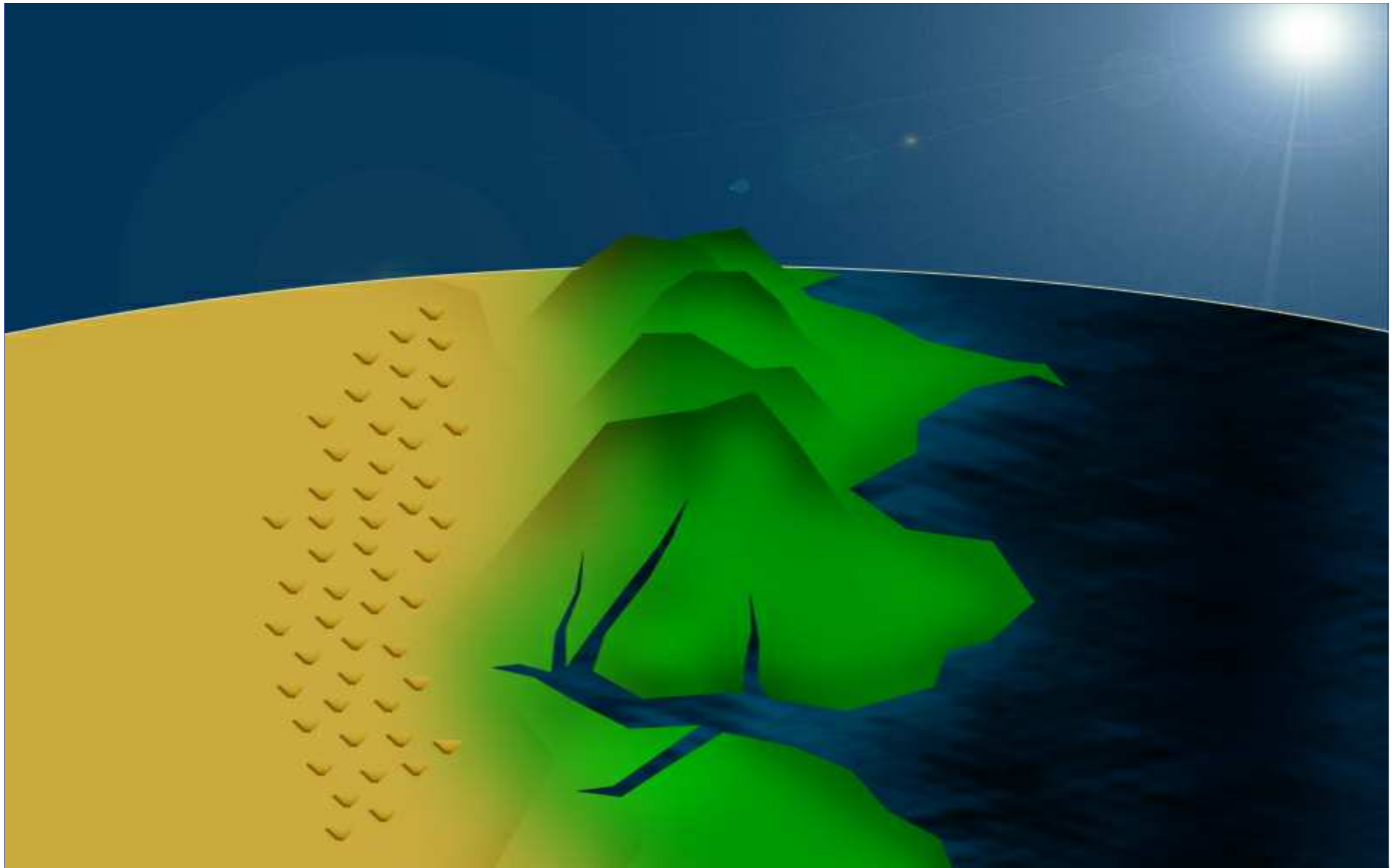
NGO People and Water
www.ludiaavoda.sk



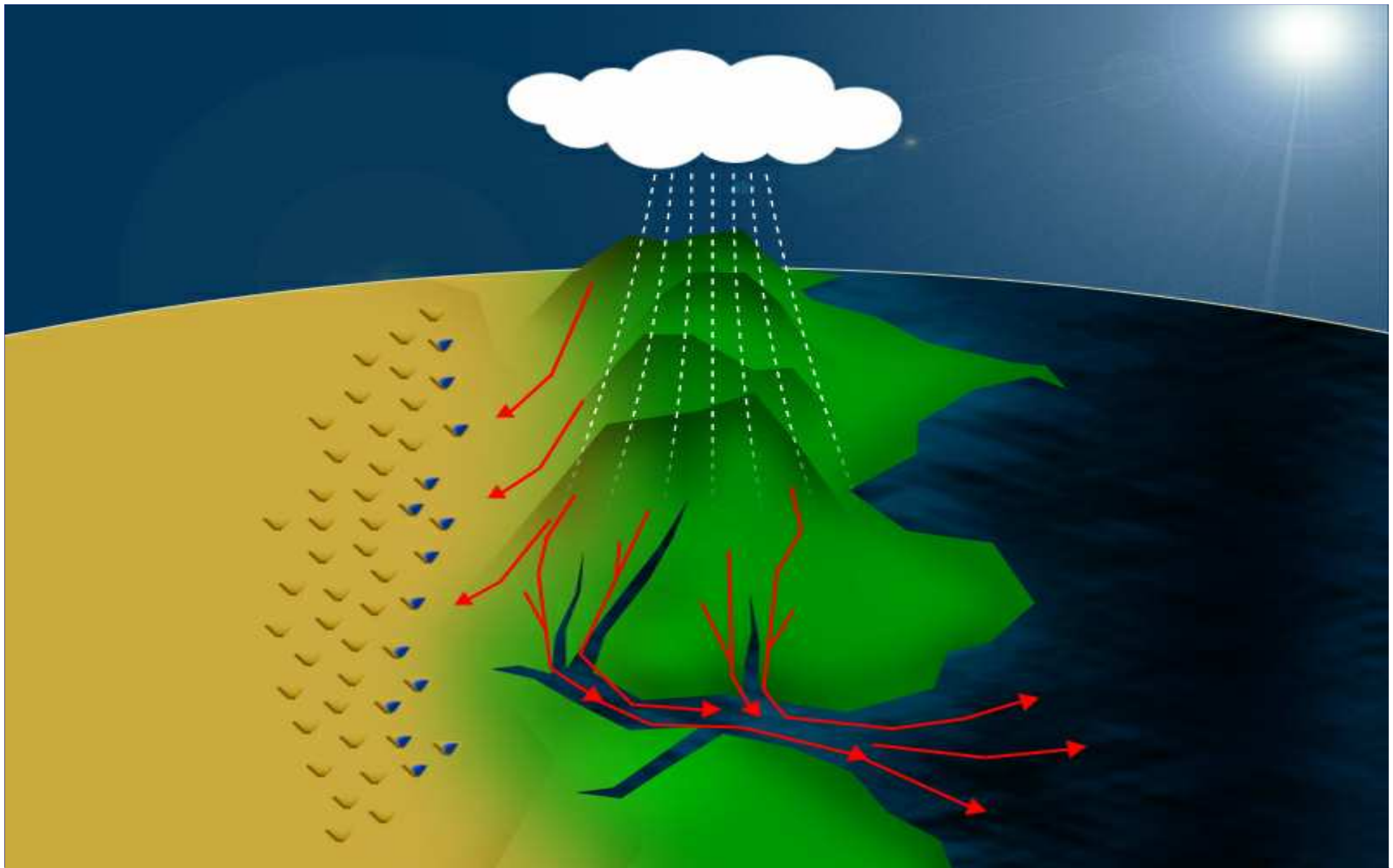
NGO People and Water
www.ludiaavoda.sk



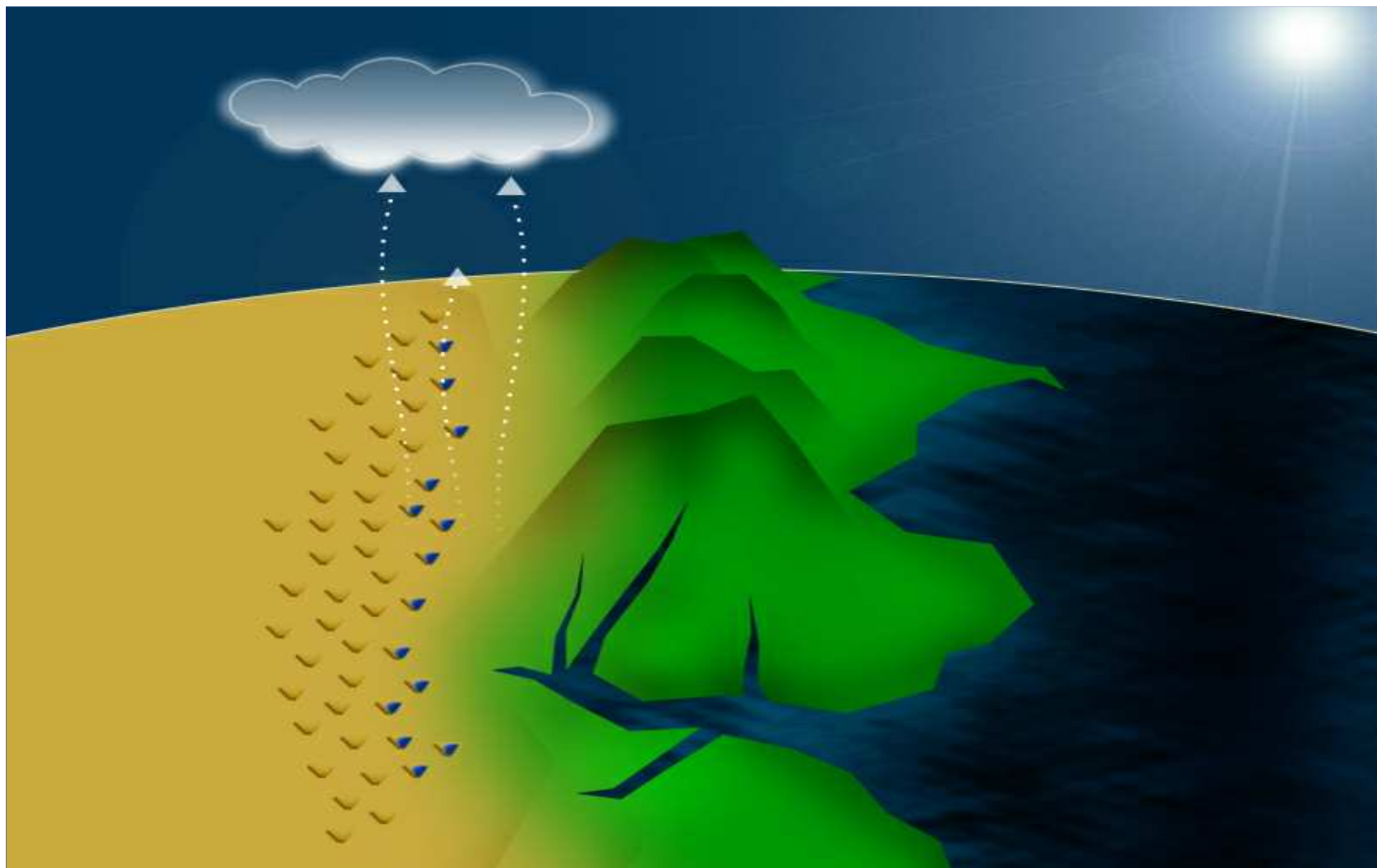
NGO People and Water
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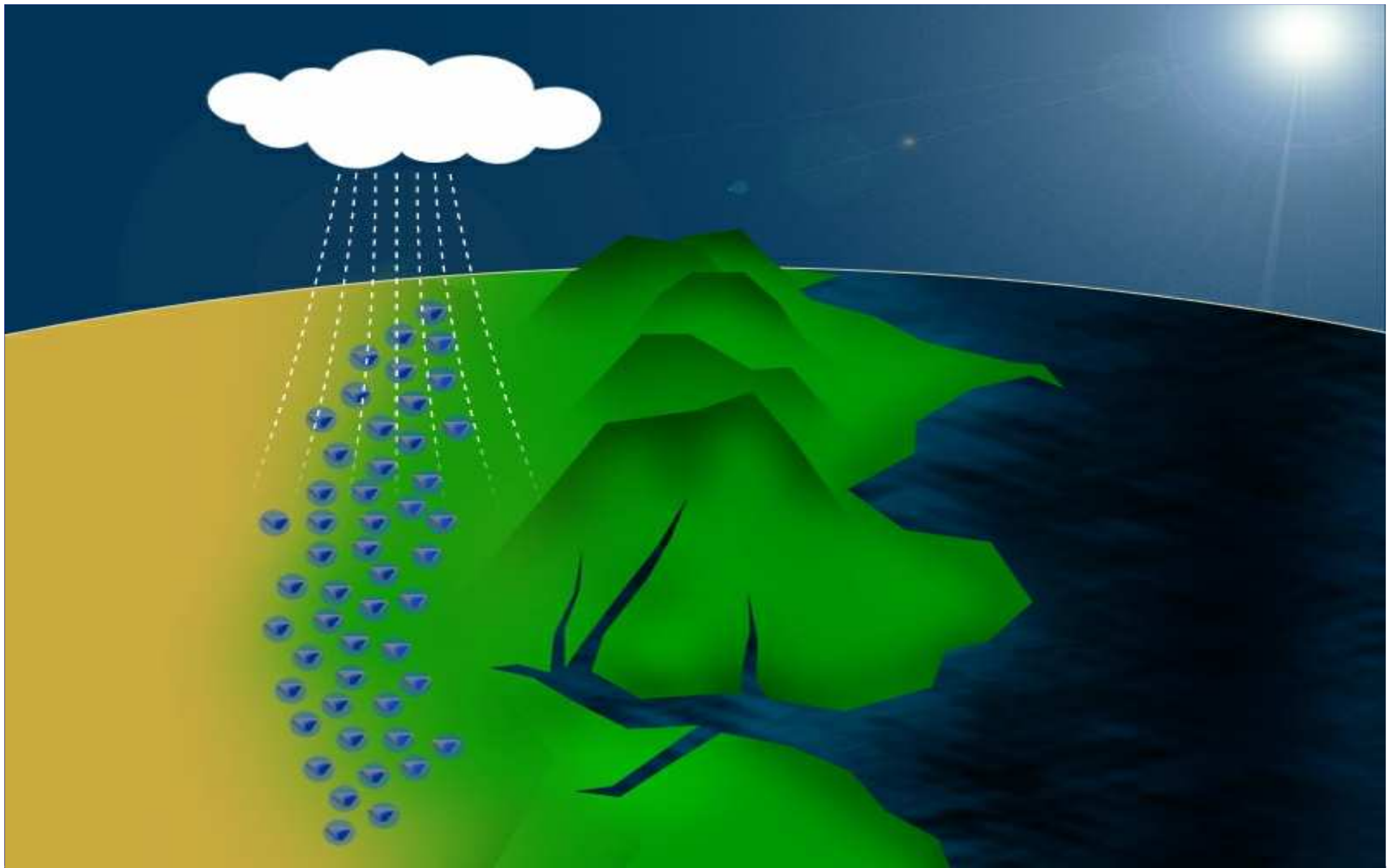
NGO People and Water
www.ludiaavoda.sk



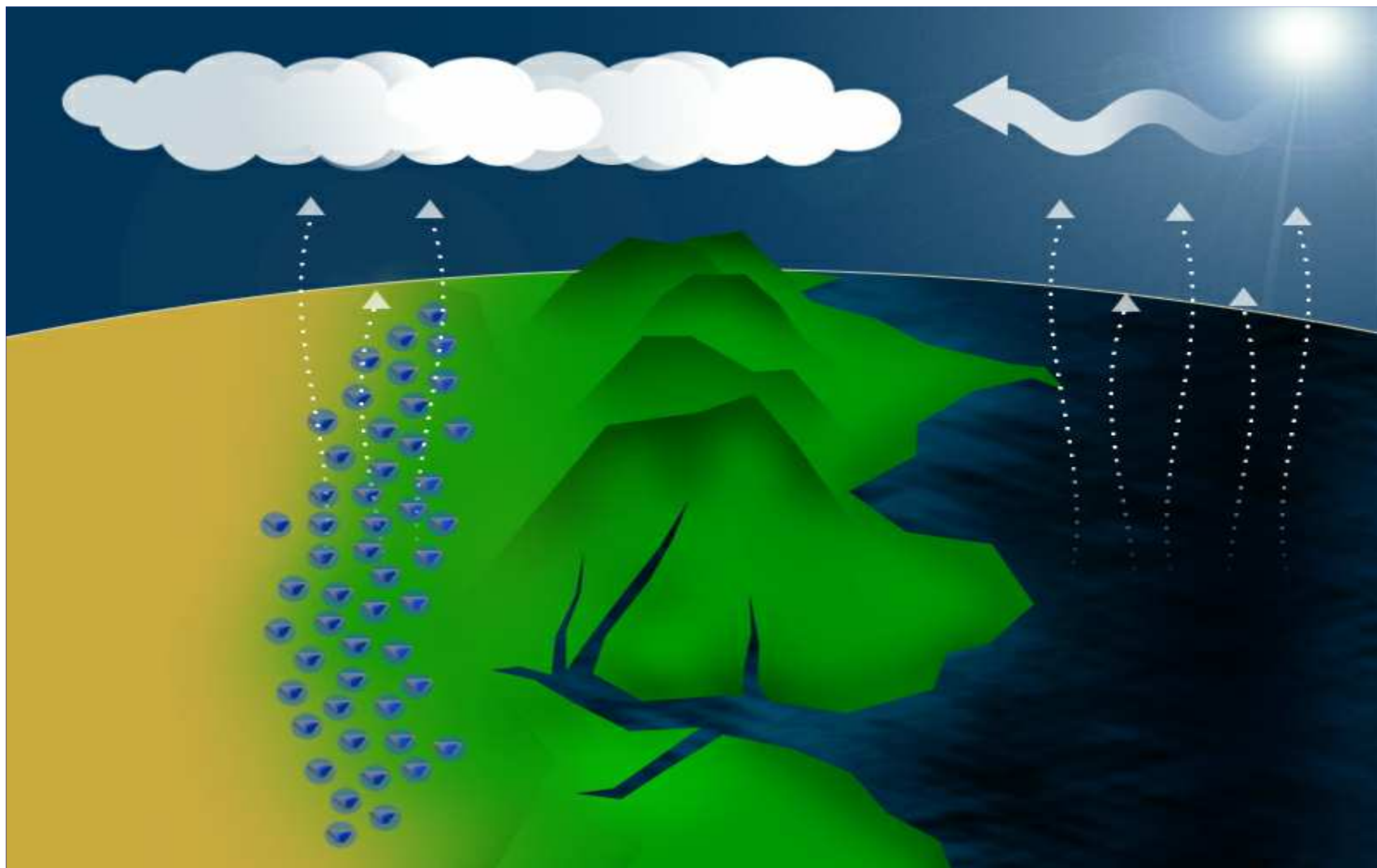
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**GRAZIE MILLE !
THANKS !
ĎAKUJEM !**

