Students for Sustainable Water (S²H₂O):

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A Peer-to-Peer Student Research, Education, and Outreach Platform on the Global Water Climate Crisis

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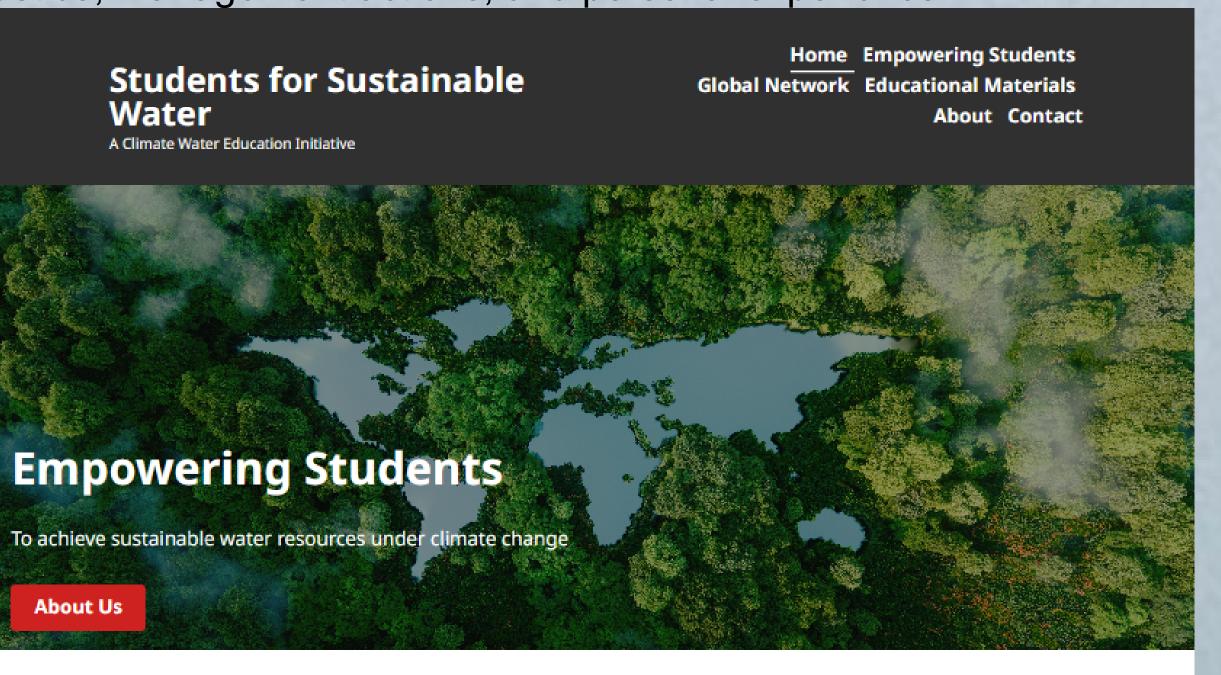
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ABSTRACT

Communities across the globe lack sustainable water supplies. This global water crisis will be amplified by climate change. The current generation of students will face unprecedented societal challenges but achieving sustainable water supplies is a critical first step toward climate change adaptation and security. Students for Sustainable Water (S²H₂O) is a student-run platform to connect and educate students and teachers about the impacts of climate change on local water resources. Engaged K-12 and undergraduate students want to learn, conduct research, and share their experience with peers around the world. Through this engagement, students can champion local sustainable solutions to the water climate crisis. S²H₂O is a global network of students and teachers creating impactful stories about local water resources, water related hazards (flooding, drought, and wildfire), potential impacts of climate change, and climate resilience and adaptation strategies. S²H₂O encourages students' stories based on student research projects, best scientific understanding, policy decisions, environmental justice, management actions, and personal experience.

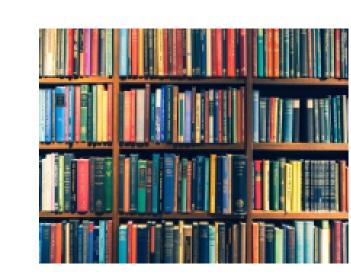
https://s2h2o.org/







difference in their local



water resources and climate change for educators and students. Learn more.

communities. <u>Learn more</u>

Through education and engagement, today's students will champion the world needs to hear the voice of the current generation of student through inspirational stories.

Global Network

Join our global network by creating a story about your local water resources, water related hazards (e.g., flooding, drought, pollution, and wildfire), potential impacts of climate change, and climate resilience and adaptation. W encourage students and educators to work together to create stories based on best scientific research and understanding, policy decisions, environmental justice, management actions, and personal experience

Stories by our Student Network:

To view stories created by our student network and other example stories about water and climate change, please see the growing list of stories here.

To learn how to create and share your story on our Students for Sustainable

How to Create and Share your Own Story?

Water platform, please see our Story Guidance Documen



Empowering Students

and educators through the power of story. The world's great leaders are all greatness. To find sustainable solutions to the global water and climate crisis, the world needs inspirational stories from the current generation of students.

Local stories about water and climate change can educate, engage, and connect people about solutions!

Climate change will affect many aspects of life on earth. One of the most fundamental will be climate change impacts on the supply and quality of wate resources for humans and the environment. Students for Sustainable Water develop and share stories about their local water supply and impacts from climate change. By sharing these stories, students can become engaged and learn about challenges and solutions from students in other parts of the world. Learn more about how to share your local story with our global network.

Resources about Storytelling and Climate

There are a growing number of educational resources about the power of storytelling to combat climate change. Here are a few of our favorites

 Another tool in the fight against climate change: storytelling. MIT Technology Review, by Devi Lockwood, December 23, 2021. "...one of the most powerful forms of climate action is to listen deeply to people already affected by the crisis. To ensure that solutions actually help communities

Contact

Educational Materials

Educational Resources about Water Resources

This is a list of some of our favorite websites and online resources for teachers and students to learn more about water resources, the hydrologic cycle, and

non-profit bridging environmental education and sustainable action, through

international student fellowships and educational platforms. ("ECO Circle

international issues, and this experience was a big inspiration to develop

Environmental Protection Agency - Climate Change Resources for

Educators and Students: https://www.epa.gov/climate-change/climate

change-resources-educators-and-students EPA's homepage for educational

NASA Climate Kids: https://climatekids.nasa.gov/ NASA's interactive website

with educational activities, articles, videos about the science behind climate and

resources for teachers and students to learn about climate change and become

Students for Sustainable Water." – Talia, founder of S²H₂O)

Educational Resources for Teachers and Students

more resilient to its impacts.

International is a fantastic program! I learned a lot about environmental and

climate change. Please check back as we update the list as we find new

Environmental Fellowships for Students

Don't hesitate to reach out with questions about how to participate or create your story. Send us your contact information and a message using the form below. In the Message, please include some information about your school or

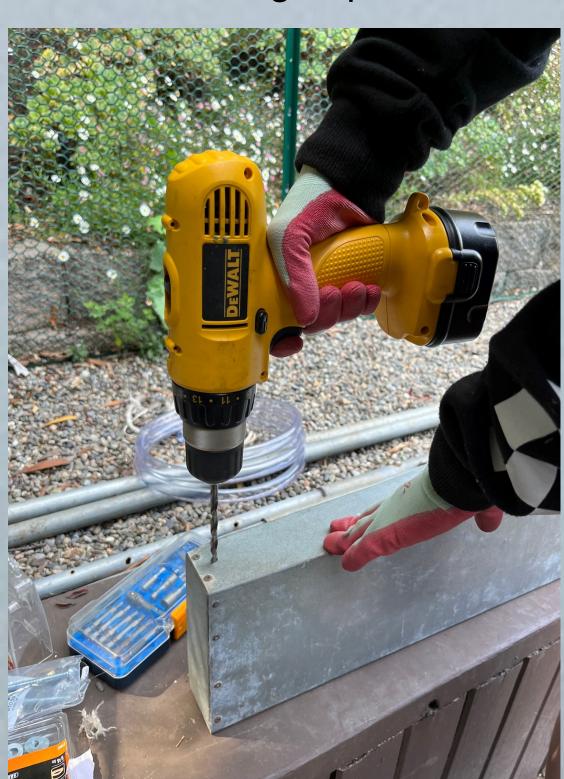
Submitting a Story: We ask that all stories are reviewed and submitted by a supervising adult (educator or parent/guardian). If your story is finished and ready to share on our website, please send a message that you are ready to submit a story, and we will response with a link to a secure file sharing site for you to upload your file. We will review your story and confirm before sharing on our Global Network page.

Can Fog Drip Provide a Usable Water Supply?

To illustrate the research and outreach component of S²H₂O, we conducted a study to evaluate if fog drip is a viable water supply in coastal California, USA. Fog drip occurs when fog moves through vegetation and fog droplets are deposited on the vegetation surfaces and the water drips to the ground. Fog drip is an important hydrologic input to many ecosystems, including Redwood forests in coastal California. Some studies indicate that climate change may increase fog along coastal California, while other studies indicate fog may decrease because of climate change. Over the last 50 to 60 years, fog has decreased about 30% along the West Coast of the U.S.¹ Because fog drip collection has been succesful for water supply in some small communities in Chile, Peru, and other countries, there have been recent questions in local newspapers and popular press that fog drip could provide a viable source of water for human use in coastal California. 2,3

METHODS

To test that hypothesis, we used the standard 1.0 m² mesh fog collector to collect fog drip from fog events in 2022 and 2023. In 2022, the fog collector was on the leeward side of the house (protected from wind) and in 2023 on the windward side of the house. Fog drip was collected during summer and early fall (July to October), which is the dry season in California.







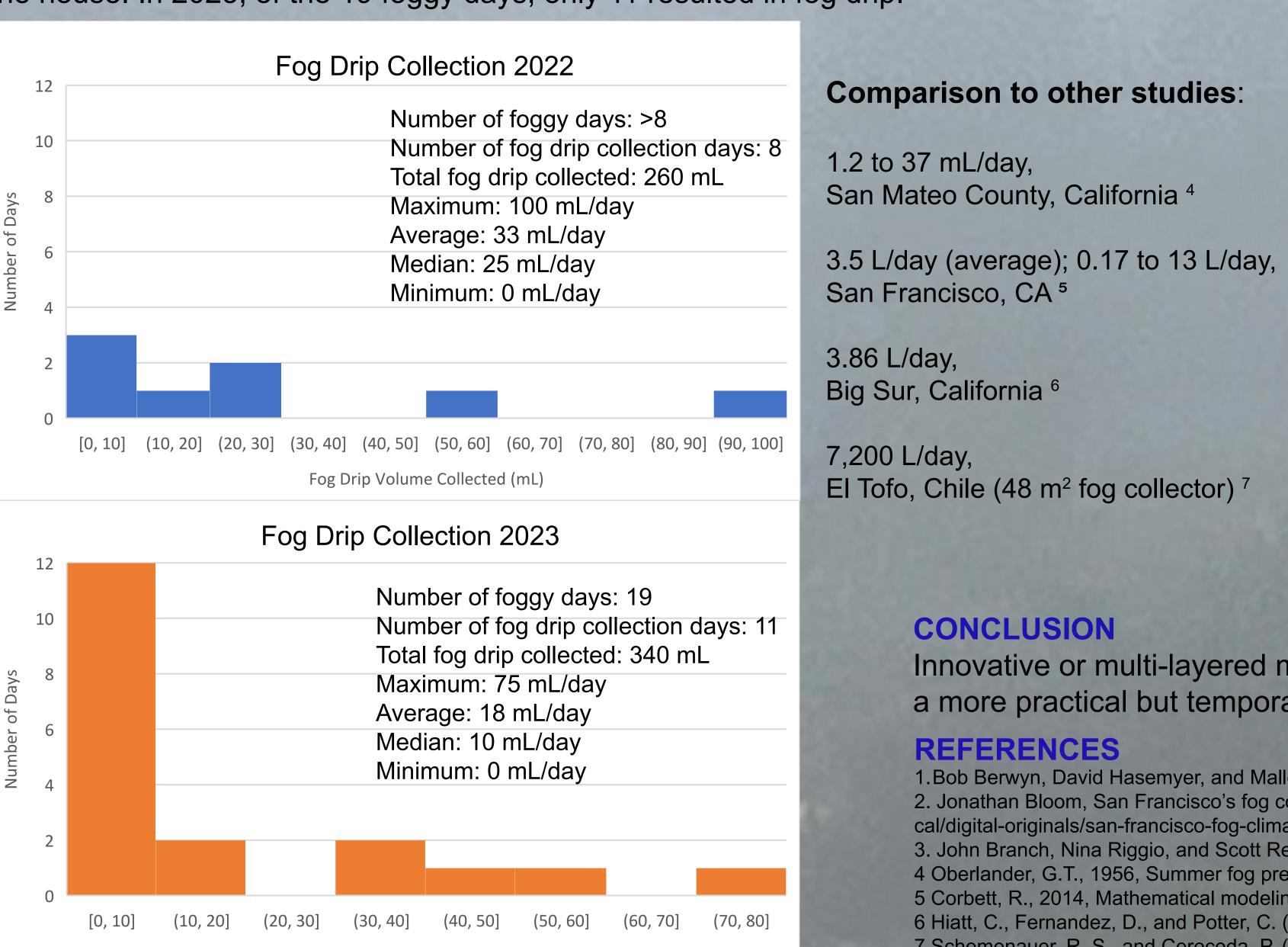




Standard 1.0 m² mesh fog collector (windward side of house)

RESULTS

Collected daily fog drip rates were variable and generally less than 100 mL/day (0.026 gallons/day), which were lower than other fog drip studies. Average fog drip collection was higher in 2022 on the leeward side of the house. In 2023, of the 19 foggy days, only 11 resulted in fog drip.

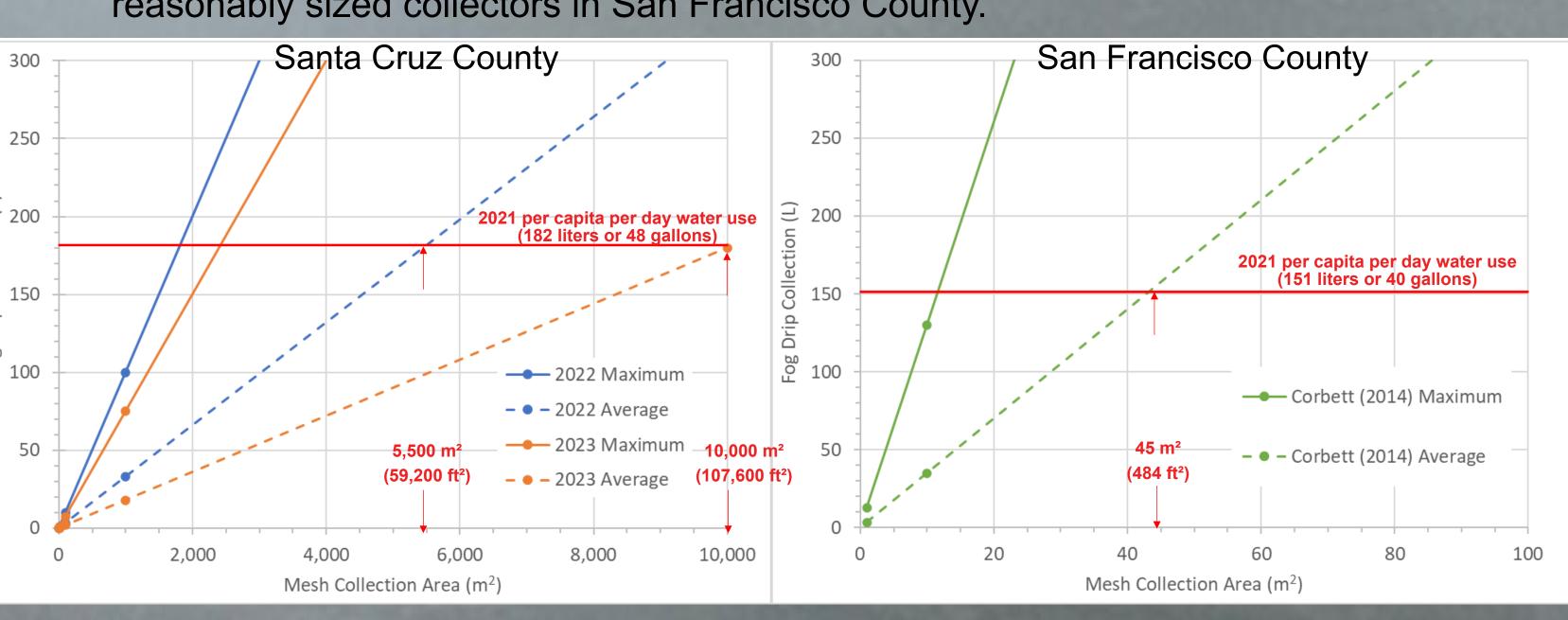


Fog Drip Volume Collected (mL)

DISCUSSION

2021 Water Use (per capita per day) 8: Santa Cruz County: 182 liters (48 gallons) San Francisco County: 151 liters (40 gallons)

Extrapolating our fog drip results to practical human uses, such as outdoor irrigation, would require impractically large mesh fog collectors in Santa Cruz County but more reasonably sized collectors in San Francisco County.



CONCLUSION

Innovative or multi-layered mesh design geometries may reduce the required collection area, potentially making fog drip collection a more practical but temporary and seasonal water supply for small scale and outdoor household uses, such as irrigation of plants.

REFERENCES

1. Bob Berwyn, David Hasemyer, and Mallory Pickett, With a warming climate, coastal fog around the world is declining, Inside Climate News, October 10, 2021.

2. Jonathan Bloom, San Francisco's fog could be a casualty of climate change... but it could also be a solution. NBC Bay Area, December 28, 2022, https://www.nbcbayarea.com/news/local/digital-originals/san-francisco-fog-climate-change/3114080/

3. John Branch, Nina Riggio, and Scott Reinhard, The Elusive Future of San Francisco's Fog, New York Times, September 14, 2022.

4 Oberlander, G.T., 1956, Summer fog precipitation on the San Francisco Peninsula, Ecology, 37(4), 851.

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6 Hiatt, C., Fernandez, D., and Potter, C. (2012) Measurements of fog water deposition on the California Central Coast. Atmospheric and Climate Sciences (2), 525-531. 7 Schemenauer, R. S., and Cereceda, P. (1991) Fog-water collection in arid coastal locations, Ambio 20, 303-308. 8 Karlamangla, S., 2022, Why water use varies so widely across California, New York Times, June 14, 2022.

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