



Fog water capture system (Carol Tapia)

## Implementation of a fog water capture system in a conservation area in the community of Shaushi. (ອີກວາດໍ)

Shaushi Community, La Matriz Parish, Canton Quero, Province of Tungurahua.

### ຄ່ອປ້ບຍ

The practice consists in the installation of a water capture system, coming from the fog of the Cerro Shaushi zone, that allows to cover the need of water for domestic consumption of the inhabitants of the upper zone of the Community of Shaushi.

The technology was applied in the Shaushi community in La Matriz parish, Canton Quero, province of Tungurahua. It consists in the installation of fog water capture systems, declaration of a conservation and protection area, and participatory monitoring of water quality and quantity. Among the purposes of the technology is to make the population aware of the sustainable use of the territory and of the environmental services it provides, and to motivate them to take an active part in the conservation and protection of natural areas and water sources. Major activities are the periodic revision of the water capture system, repair and/or replacement of deteriorated or destroyed elements, and the continuous evaluation of the functionality of the practice, and continuous monitoring of water quality and quantity. The main benefit is the availability of water for human consumption in quantity and quality, conservation of natural areas, improvement of the relationship between human beings and nature, and to have hydrometeorological information for research purposes. The users of the practice are satisfied with its implementation and the benefits perceived so far, as they have been able to demonstrate the improvements described. As an opportunity for improvement, the need to deepen the knowledge about the páramo ecosystem and its benefits within the community is established. In addition, the initiative to implement this system in other geographical points is proposed, considering its benefits and the natural conditions of the area that make possible the availability of water for the community.

### ສະຖານທີ່



ສະຖານທີ່: Shaushi, Tungurahua, ອີກວາດໍ

ຈໍານວນ ຜົນທີ ຫິຊ້ເຕັກໃນລວມ ທີ່ໄດ້ວິເຄາະ: ຜົນທີດັງ

ການລັດວິກເນີນທີ່ ທີ່ອີງໃຫ້ມູນຫາງມູນມືສັດ

- -79.04429, -1.67225
- -78.58452, -1.38805

ການແຜ່ກະຈາຍຂອງເຕັກໃນໂລຢີ: ມາໃຊ້ໃນຈຸດສະເພາະ / ແມໃສ່ນໍາໃຊ້ໃນເມື່ອງຫຼັກ

ວັນທີຂອງການປະຕິບັດ: ຕ່າງວ່າ 10 ປີ ສ່ານມາ (ມາເຖິງປະຈຸບັນ)

ປະເພດຂອງການນໍາສະເໜີ

ໄດ້ຜ່ານມະວັດຕະນາຄົມເລີນຂອງຜູ້ນໍາໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ

ມັນສ່ວນໄງ້ຂອງລະບົບນໍ້າເມືອງ (>50 ປີ)

ໃນໄລຍະການທີ່ດິດລອງ / ການຮັນຄວັດ

ໄດ້ຜ່ານໄຄງວານ / ການຊ່ວຍເຫຼືອຈາກພາຍນອກ



Fog Water Capture System (Carol Tapia)



Conservation and protection area within the community of Shaushi (Carol Tapia)

## ການໄຈແຍກເຕັກໃນໂລຍື

### ຄຸນປະສົງຕົນຕໍ່

- ປຶບງູງ ການແຂວມເມີດ
- ຫຼຸດຜອນ, ບ້າງກັນ, ພື້ນງູ ການເຊື່ອມໄຊມຂອງກິນ
- ການຂອຍຫຼັກ / ລະບົບນິ້ນວັດ
- ບັນປາຮັກສານີ / ນ້າຜົນທີ - ປະສົມປະສານກັບ ເຕັກໃນໄລຍືອືນໆ
- ປຶກປັກຮັກສາ / ລານປັບປຸງຂີ້ວະນາງງົມ
- ຫຼຸດຜອນຄວາມສ່ຽງ ທາງໆ ໃນເນື້ອບໍາດາບະຊາດ
- ບັບຄົວຕໍ່ກັນກົນປົງແບປ່ງເຕີນໄຈອາກາດ / ຕີ້ຮ້າຍແຮງ ແລະ ຜົນກະທີບ
- ຫຼຸດຜອນເພີ້ນະຫັນ ຈາກການປ່ຽນແປງເດືອນເອກາະດ
- ທີ້ງາເນີນກະທີບ ທາງໆສັດຖະກິດ ທີ່ບໍ່ປັບປຸງໄຫຍດ
- ສ້າງເຕັນກະທີບ ຕີ່ບໍ່ປັບປຸງຍວາ ໃຫ້ແກສັງດົມ

### ການນຳໃຊ້ຕົນ

-  **ປະສົມປະສານ (ການປັກເພີດ / ທີ້ງາເຫັນກະທີບ / ຕົນໄມ້)**, ອວນທັງ ປ້າໄນ້ ແບບປະສົມປະສານ - ກະລືບກໍາຕົກສັງເກົ່າ
- ຜະລິດຕະຜົນຫຼັກ / ບໍລິການ: In the area of implementation of the practice outside the conservation area alternately develops short cycle crops mainly and livestock.
-  **ອືນຍູ - ລະບົບ ຊະນິດ: Paramo**  
ຂໍ້ຕະຫຼາດ: The practice was implemented in an area that preserves its natural conditions and is in recovery. This area was declared a conservation and protection area. In the area of implementation of the practice outside the conservation area alternately develops short cycle crops mainly and livestock.

### ການບະນຸມອງນໍ້າ

- ນ້າຜົນ
- ປະສົມປະສານ ວັນລະຫວ່າງ ນ້າຜົນ ແລະ ນ້າຂົນລະປະຫານ
- ມ້າໄຊກໍາຊົນລະປະຫານ ພົງງ່າງດວວ

### ຈານວນວະດູການປັກເພີດທີ່:

ການນຳໃຊ້ຕົນ ກ່ອນທີ່ຈະປະເທັດ ເຕັກໃນໄວ້: The area where the practice was implemented was an area that was partially intervened with activities related to agriculture, grazing and forest plantations (native species and pine). Today the area is restricted under a conservation and protection agreement.

ຄວາມບ່ານແບ່ນຂອງສັດວັງ: In the Shaushi Community, an average of 5-7 cattle per hectare is evident.

### ຄຸນປະສົງທີ່ໄວ້ຂອງກັບການເຊື່ອມໄຊມຂອງຕົນ

- ບ້າງກັນການເຊື່ອມໄຊມຂອງຕົນ
- ຫຼຸດຜອນການເຊື່ອມໄຊມຂອງຕົນ
- ພື້ນງູ / ພື້ນງູດີ່ໂຊດໄຊມ
- ປຶບປັກຕໍ່ກັນກົນເຊື່ອມໄຊມຂອງຕົນ
- ບໍ່ສາມາດໃຊ້ໄດ້

### ການເຊື່ອມໄຊມ ທີ້ທ້ອງໄດ້ເວີກໃຈໃຈ່

ການເຊື່ອມໄຊມ ຂອງຕົນ ທາງກາຍະຍາຍ - PC: ການອັດແປ້ງ

 **ການເຊື່ອມໄຊມ ທາງຊົວຍະຍາບ - BC: ການຫຼຸດຜອນການປົກທຸມຂອງເພີດ, Bd: ປະສິມານ / ອິນຊີວັດຖຸຫຼຸດລົງ, Bl: ການສູນເສຍ ຖືນຊີໃນຕົນ**

 **ການເຊື່ອມໄຊມ ຂອງນໍ້າ - Ha: ສະພາບແຫ້ງແຜ້ງ, Hs: ການປ່ຽນແປງ ປະສິມານ ນ້ຳປັ້ງເດີນ, Hp: ຄຸນນະພາບ ຂອງນໍ້າຂົນປົງໃນຫຼຸດລົງ, Hq: ຄຸນນະພາບ ຂອງນໍ້າໄທດີນຫຼຸດລົງ, HW: ການຫຼຸດຜອນ ຄວາມສ້າມາດ ໃນການປ້ອງກັນເພື່ອຕົນຫາມ**

### ກຸມການຄຸ້ມຄອງທີ່ຕົນແບບຍືນຍົງ

- ການປັດຜົນທີ່ (ຢູ່ດັກນຳນໍ້າໃຊ້, ເພື່ອປຸກເປັນປ່າປື້ນງູ)
- ການກັບກັນກັບກັບ
- ການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ແລະ ບ້າງກັນເອດດິນຫາມ

### ມາດຕະການ ການຄຸ້ມຄອງທີ່ຕົນແບບຍືນຍົງ

ມາດຕະການໃຈງ່າງສ້າງ - S7: ອຸປະກອນເວັບຮັກສາ, ສະໜອງ ອ້ອງ, ອິນລະປະຫານ

 **ມາດຕະການ ທາງກັນການການຄຸ້ມຄອງ - M1: ການປ່ຽນແປງ ປະເພດ ການນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ຕົນ**

ມາດຕະການອືນຍູ -

ເຕັກນິກການແຕ່ມີຫຼຸບ

ຂ່າກ່າມີດທາງເຕັກນິກ

- (a) Panel de captura de agua
- (b) Tanque de revisión 1 (incluye medidor de agua)
- (c) Tanque de revisión 2
- (d) Tanque de revisión 3
- (e) Tanque de almacenamiento
- (f) Tanque de reserva (Shaushi Grande)
- (g) Pluviómetro
- (h) Delimitación de área de conservación
- \* Punto de monitoreo de calidad de agua
- \*\* Punto de monitoreo de cantidad de agua

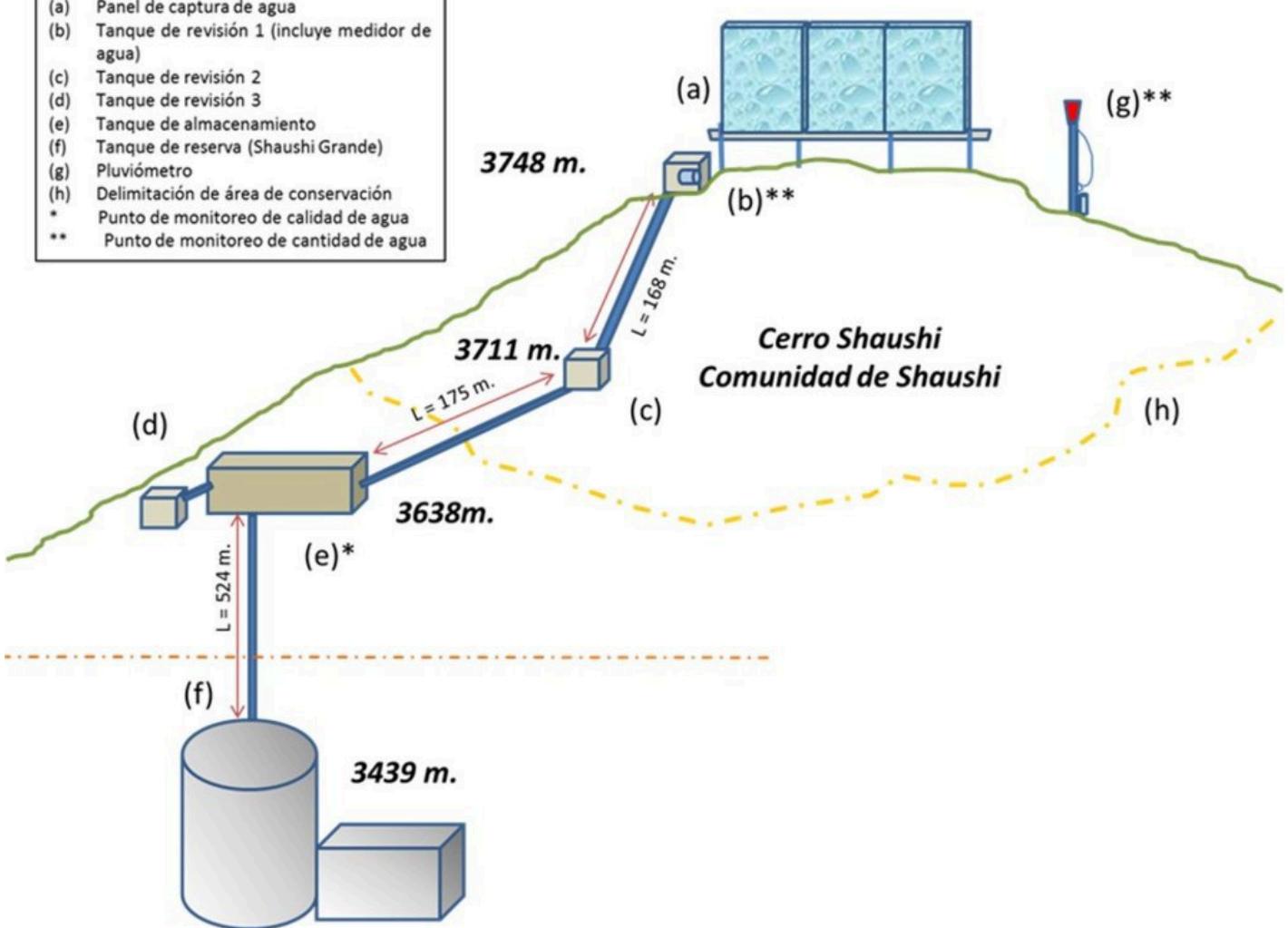


Figure: General diagram of the practice dimensions

#### Capture Panel Review and Breakthrough Tanks

Height = 4 m. length = 1.0 m.  
Length = 10 m. width = 1.0 m.  
depth = 1.0 m.  
Driving line storage tank

Length = 343 m. length = 3 m.  
Diameter = 32 mm. width = 2 m.  
depth = 2 m.

#### Tank capacity Overhaul and breaker tanks

Volume = 1 m<sup>3</sup>  
Storage tank  
Volume = 12 m<sup>3</sup>

Slope angle: Mostly the terrain of the practice implantation zone is 30-40%.

Construction material used: Galvanized steel pipes, zaran mesh, cement, stone, sand and gravel, PVC pipes, fittings (keys, elbows, valves, etc.), iron stakes for supports, tensioners, tol lids for tanks.

Area 137 ha, owned by Shaushi Community  
Altitude range approx. 3400-3700 m  
Slope range 30 - 40 %.

Parameters considered: pH, conductivity, total dissolved solids, water temperature, precipitation and flow.

Monitoring points water storage tank.

- 1) Precipitation: Nearby of the water capture screen (neblinometer).
- 2) Flow: to one side of the water capture panel (neblinometer).

Monthly frequency  
1) Precipitation: Weekly  
2) Flow: Weekly

Materials and/or equipment used

- 1) pH, conductivity, total dissolved solids: Multiparametric equipment.

2) Water temperature: Thermometer and/or multiparametric

equipment

1) Precipitation: Totalizer rain gauge (wooden stake, plastic bottle, manigua, measuring probe).

- 2) Flow: Micrometer (water meter).

## ການຈັດຕັ້ງ ແລະ ບໍາລຸງຮັກສາ: ກິດຈະກຳ, ວັດຖຸດີບ ແລະ ຄ່າໃຊ້ຈ່າຍ

### ການດໍານຳວນ ປັດໃຈການຜະລິດ ແລະ ຄ່າໃຊ້ຈ່າຍ

- ຄືດໄລ່ວ່າເກີ້ມີຈຳນວດທີ່ສີໄດ້ຈັດຕັ້ງປະເທິບັດ ເພີ້ນໄລໃລ້
- ສະກູນເງິນທີ່ເກີ້ມີລົງທະບຽນມີດີໃດເກົ່າໃຊ້ຈ່າຍ ໂດຍຮະຫະຫະລັດ
- ອັດຕາແລກປ່ຽນ (ເປັນເງິນ ໄດ້ລາ): 1 USD = ບໍ່ມີເງິນ
- ເກົ່າຮຽນຮາສະເລັດ ຂອງການຈັດຕັ້ງແຮງງານທີ່ມີ: 10-20

### ປັດໃຈທີ່ສໍາຄັນສຸດທີ່ສຶກຜົນກະທິບໍດໍາໃຊ້ຈ່າຍ

According to the perception of the beneficiaries, the most important factor that can affect the system and therefore the costs, are the environmental conditions of the area, especially the presence of strong winds that could mainly affect the water capture panel fog.

### ກິດຈະກໍາການສ້າງຕັ້ງ

- Installation of fog water capture system (ໄລຍະເວລາ / ຄວາມເຖິງ: Only once the site has been identified.)
- Declaration of conservation and protection area in the area of implementation of the practice (ໄລຍະເວລາ / ຄວາມເຖິງ: Only once the area of interest has been identified.)
- Participatory monitoring of water quality and quantity. (ໄລຍະເວລາ / ຄວາມເຖິງ: Amount of water: weekly Water quality: monthly)

### ປັດໃຈນໍາເຂົາໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງ ແລະ ຄ່າໃຊ້ຈ່າຍ

ລະບຸ ປັດໃຈ ນໍາເຂົາ ໃນການຜະລິດ	ເລືອບນ່ວຍ	ປະລິມານ	ຕົນທຶນ ຕໍ່ເກີ້ມີບໍ່ວ່າ (ໂດຍວາສະຫະຫະລັດ)	ຕົນທຶນທັງໝົດຂອງ ປັດໃຈເຂົາໃນການ ຜະລິດ (ໂດຍວາ ສະຫະຫະລັດ)	% ຂອງຕົນທຶນທັງໝົດ ທີ່ເຫັນໃຊ້ດີນີ້ໃຊ້ ຈ່າຍເວງ
<b>ແຮງງານ</b>					
Construction and installation of the elements of the water capture system. Skilled and unskilled labor.	1	1.0	26176.33	26176.33	3.4
Water quality and quantity monitoring (measurements)	1	1.0	500.0	500.0	100.0
<b>ອຸປະກອນ</b>					
Miscellaneous materials for the construction and installation of the water harvesting system	1	1.0	2012.53	2012.53	
Materials and equipment for water quality and quantity sampling and measurements	1	1.0	4550.0	4550.0	
<b>ຕົນທຶນທັງໝົດ ໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະເທິບັດ ເພີ້ນໄລໂລຢີ</b>				<b>33'238.86</b>	

### ກິດຈະກໍາບໍ່ວ່າລຸງຮັກສາ

- Review of fog water capture system and additional elements for monitoring. (ໄລຍະເວລາ / ຄວາມເຖິງ: weekly)
- Repair and/or replacement of deteriorated or damaged elements. (ໄລຍະເວລາ / ຄວາມເຖິງ: when necessary)

### ຕົນທຶນທັງໝົດ ໃນການບໍ່ວ່າລຸງຮັກສາ (ໂດຍການປະມານ)

4900.0

### ສະພາບແວດລ້ອມທຳມະຊາດ

#### ສະເລ່ຍປະມິມານນັກປິນປະຈ່າຍ

- < 250 ມື້ນິ້ມັດ
- 251-500 ມື້ນິ້ມັດ
- 501-750 ມື້ນິ້ມັດ
- 751-1,000 ມື້ນິ້ມັດ
- 1,001-1,500 ມື້ນິ້ມັດ
- 1,501-2,000 ມື້ນິ້ມັດ
- 2,001-3,000 ມື້ນິ້ມັດ
- 3,001-4,000 ມື້ນິ້ມັດ
- > 4,000 ມື້ນິ້ມັດ

#### ເຂດກະອີກໍາ-ສະຍາບອາກາດ

- ຄວາມຮູ້ນ
- ເຕິງຄວາມຮູ້ນ
- ແຮ່ງແວ່ງ

#### ຂັບປັດຈຳເບາຍສ່ວນທີ່ໄວ້ກັບສະຍາບອາກາດ

ປະມິມານນັກປິນສະເລ່ຍທີ່ໄວ້ເປັນມື້ນິ້ມັດ: 615.0

In the Inter-Andean region the Rainy Period presents a bimodal distribution, presenting a Secondary Rainy Period during the months of September to November and the Main Rainy Period during the months of February to May.

ຊື່ອງສະຖານິຕຸນິມີ: Querochaca and Huambalo from INAMHI

The agroclimatic zone was determined based on the information of the biophysical characterization provided in the Diagnosis of the Quero Canton in the Cubillo Paulina Grade Thesis.

#### ຄວາມຄ້ອງຮູ້ນ

- ສິນທີ່ອະນຸງງົງ (0-2%)
- ອ່ອນ (3-5%)
- ປ່ານາງາ (6-10%)
- ນ້ຳນ (11-15%)
- ເນີນ(16-30%)
- ຊັ້ນ (31-60%)
- ຊັ້ນຫຼາຍ (>60%)

#### ຮູ້ແບບຂອງດິນ

- ຜູ້ຍົງງ / ເງິນງົງ
- ສິນງູ
- ເປັນງູ
- ເນີນງູ
- ຕືນງູ
- ຮອມງູ

#### ວະນັດຄວາມສູງ

- 0-100 ແມ້ດ a.s.l.
- 101-500 ແມ້ດ a.s.l.
- 501-1,000 ແມ້ດ a.s.l.
- 1,001-1,500 ແມ້ດ a.s.l.
- 1,501-2,000 ແມ້ດ a.s.l.
- 2,001-2,500 ແມ້ດ a.s.l.
- 2,501-3,000 ແມ້ດ a.s.l.
- 3,001-4,000 ແມ້ດ a.s.l.
- > 4,000 ແມ້ດ a.s.l.

#### ເຕັກໂນໂລຢີໃຫ້ຖືກນໍາໃຊ້ໃນ

- ວັກສະຍະສວດ
- ວັກສະຍະກົວ
- ບໍ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ

#### ຄວາມເວີດຂອງງົງ

- ຕືນທີ່ອະນຸງງົງ (0-20 ຊົ່ວໂມງ)
- ຕືນ (21-50 ຊົ່ວໂມງ)
- ເລີ້ນບ່ານາງາ (51-80 ຊົ່ວໂມງ)
- ເລີ້ນ (81-120 ຊົ່ວໂມງ)
- ເຕິງກູ້າງາ (> 120 cm)

#### ໂຄງສ້າງຂອງດິນ (ເຕີງປັນດິນ)

- ຫາຍນ / ເບີ (ຕືນຊາຍ)
- ປ່ານາງາ (ຕືນປົງ ນ້ຳດິນໄລໂຄນ)
- ບາງລະອຽດ / ປົ່ງ ( ວິນ)

#### ໂຄງສ້າງຂອງດິນ (ເຕີງວິງ 20 ຊົ່ວໂມງ)

- ຫາຍນ / ເບີ (ຕືນຊາຍ)
- ປ່ານາງາ (ຕືນປົງ ນ້ຳດິນໄລໂຄນ)
- ບາງລະອຽດ / ປົ່ງ ( ວິນ)

#### ທາດອິນເປົ້າຕົງປັນດິນ

- ສູງ (> 3 %)
- ປ່ານາງາ (1-3 %)
- ຕ່າ (< 1 %)

#### ນ້ຳໃຫ້ຕົ້ນ

- ເຕິງຂົນປິດຕົ້ນ
- < 5 ແມ້ດ
- 5-50 ແມ້ດ
- > 50 ແມ້ດ

#### ມີນ້າປັນດິນ

- ຕິດ
- ປ່ານາງາ
- ຫຼາຍານາ / ບົມ

#### ຄຸນນະພາບນ້ຳ (ການຂັກສາ)

- ມີນ້າປິດ
- ບໍ່ມີນ້າປິດ (ຮັກຮັກໃຫ້ຕົງປັນດິນ)
- ນ້ຳໃຫ້ຕົ້ນໃນການຜະລິດກະບິກສິກຳບໍ່ວັງຢ່າງດູງ  
(ຄືນປະປະຫານ)
- ຜິດປັກກະສິ

#### ຕົນເຄີມເປັນບັນຫາບໍ?

- ແມ່ນ

#### ຄວາມຫຼາຍກູ້າຍຂອງຊົງຊົນ

- ສູງ
- ປ່ານາງາ
- ຕ້າ

#### ຄວາມຫຼາຍກູ້າຍຂອງສຶກຜົນທີ່ມີຊີວິດ

- ປົງ
- ປ່ານາງາ
- ຕ້າ

#### ຄຸນນະພາບນ້ຳ (ການຂັກສາ)

- ມີນ້າປິດ
- ບໍ່ມີນ້າປິດ (ຮັກຮັກໃຫ້ຕົງປັນດິນ)
- ນ້ຳໃຫ້ຕົ້ນໃນການຜະລິດກະບິກສິກຳບໍ່ວັງຢ່າງດູງ  
(ຄືນປະປະຫານ)
- ຜິດປັກກະສິ

#### ການເຕີດນ້ຳຫຼັກ

- ແມ່ນ

### ຄຸນລັກສະນະຂອງຜູ້ນ້ຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນການນ້ຳໃຊ້ເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ

#### ການວາງແນວຫາງຕະຫຼາດ

- ຫຼັມທີ່ນ້ຳ (ຜົມວົງ)
- ປະສົມ (ຫຼັມທີ່ນ້ຳ / ເນັ້ນສິນເກົາ
- ການຈັດຕັ້ງ / ຕະຫຼາດ

#### ວາຍເຫັນທີ່ດິນຈາກກິດຈະກໍາອື່ນຫຼັງທີ່ມີຊີວິດ

- ປໍ່ອົງກວ້າ 10 % ຂອງລາຍເຮັດທັງໝົດ
- > 50 % ຂອງລາຍເຮັດທັງໝົດ

#### ລະດັບຄວາມຮູ້ນ

- ຫຼັມຍາຫຼາດ
- ຫຼັມຍາ
- ສະບັບລົບ
- ຮັບປິດ
- ຮັບມືຫຼາຍ

#### ລະດັບຂອງການຫັນເປັນກົນຈັກ

- ການໃຊ້ແຮງງານຄົນ
- ສ້າລາວເງິນ
- ເຕືອງກົນຈັກ

#### ຄູ່ປະຈຳ ຫຼື ແລ້ວ

- ບໍ່ເຄີ່ມເຫຼວ

#### ບຸກຄົນ ຫຼື ດີນ

- ບຸກຄົນ / ເຕືອນເກົ່າ
- ດີນ / ດູນຊົ່ວ
- ການຮັມມື
- ການຈັດຕັ້ງການ (ບໍລິສັດ, ອົງການ ລັດຖະບານ)

#### ແມດ

- ຜູ້ອິງ
- ຜູ້ຊາຍ

#### ອາຊຸ

- ເຕັກນ້ອຍ



- Participatory monitoring is beneficial because it allows them to control the quality and quantity of water that the system can provide.

#### ការបង្កើតរំលែក: ព័ត៌មានមុនមេរោគ ខ្លួចដែលអាចបង្កើតរំលែកបាន

- Plant restoration trials can be carried out to improve knowledge in these ecosystems, which were intervened and which are subsequently destined for conservation.
- It is possible to investigate how a natural ecosystem in conservation interacts with the areas in its surroundings that are highly intervened and how it could affect it.
- Decrease in dependence on other water sources for sustainable management of soil and other resources.
- Investigations can be carried out based on the measurements and analysis of water quantity and quality carried out and to be carried out. Analysis of soil moisture and other elements may be included.
- Implementation of other practices for research and/or sustainable use of soil and water, with high community participation.
- The community can be strengthened with respect to issues related to the conservation of these ecosystems and the services they provide, so that they can be properly managed and managed.

training should continue to involve users more in the review and maintenance activities, in order to achieve a better result.

- The environmental conditions of the site, especially the strength of the wind in the area. It is being continuously reviewed to detect any impact on the system, especially on the water capture panel, which could break or become dislocated.
- In the water capture panel fog, due to the height of the water collection gutter, it splashes in heavy rain events allowing soil to enter into the system from the ground. The same factor when the system becomes saturated or plugged the water overflows into the gutter, so collection is sometimes inefficient. The functionality of the system is being reviewed, if necessary any modifications will be made in coordination with the community.

#### ទូទាត់សំណង់ / ផែវឌិត / ការបង្កើត: ព័ត៌មានមុនមេរោគ ខ្លួចដែលអាចបង្កើតរំលែកបាន

- Lack of a preventive and corrective maintenance plan to maintain optimal conditions. It is necessary to include a preventive and corrective maintenance plan that should be agreed between the technical area of the cooperating entities and with the users of the communities for its application.
- The practice of permanent monitoring is insufficient, because data collection is minimal. The cooperating entities and community authorities can establish a monitoring action plan that covers several lines, including infrastructure such as monitoring for research purposes.

## ទេរកភាសាសាស្ត្រខ្មែរ

### ភាគីនិយាយ

Raul Galeas

### Editors

ចាប់ពីថ្ងៃទីខាងក្រោម: Sept. 16, 2018

### ឯកតា

Raul Galeas (raul12hc@gmail.com) - None

ការបង្ហាញយាយបាយនៃវិធាននៃបច្ចេកទេស និងបច្ចេកទេស ខ្លួច WOCAT  
[https://qcat.wocat.net/lo/wocat/technologies/view/technologies\\_4050/](https://qcat.wocat.net/lo/wocat/technologies/view/technologies_4050/)

ឯកតាអាជីវិតនៃបច្ចេកទេស និងបច្ចេកទេស ខ្លួច WOCAT  
n.a.

### ទេរកភាសាសាស្ត្រខ្មែរ

#### សម្រាប់បង្ហាញ

- n.a.

#### ទេរកភាសាសាស្ត្រខ្មែរ

- n.a.

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