

MOSTRA-MUSEO NIVOLA

Linee Rosso

migration route of aerial animals from Gulf of Guinea, Africa across the Sahara to the Algeria coast, through Sardinia, on to mainland Europe, ending in the Arctic

Prossima Fermata? first stops after Sardinia
Rilassare Procreare where the birds and insects end their migration

North Wall

Salt/Silt accumulation areas across north-central Sardinia

Every dam catchment is displayed.

Each dam catchment would be an eco-tax district.

All dam catchments share in common a body of Mediterranean-Sea water.

From right to left, east to west:

ORISTANO

(1)

dam catchments upstream from the Omodeo dam catchment, positioned in relation to that Omodeo dam catchment

(2)

Omodeo dam catchment

(3)

dam catchments immediately downstream from the Omodeo dam catchment, two being the most recent dams in Sardinia, the third (further downstream) being only a partial blockage

(4)

land downstream from all dam catchments draining into the Golfo di Oristano, all sloping southwest

(5)

land sloping northwest to the Golfo di Oristano, with no dam blockage

(6)

the one asset which all of the Golfo di Oristano basin have in common: the Golfo di Oristano itself as a marine ecosystem with immediately

inflowing coastal mountains to the north and south
OROSEI

Two pieces, mounted on the left-most wall, are of everything draining into the Golfo di Orosei. An important separation occurs at the dam for Lago Cedrino. Waters upstream of the dam, in the reservoir, are full of vegetation, hence eutrophication. They appear very green in a satellite photo. Waters in the sea are remarkably blue, i.e., fairly empty of vegetation.

South Wall

From left to right, east to west

Sardinia in its sea-bay catchments (also called "hydrometric areas")
Each catchment is an eco-tax region.

Sardinia in those same catchments broken up into dam catchments too.
Each piece is an eco-tax district, the dam catchments and downstream lands being subordinate to the coastal waters of sea-bay, or coastal waters. All the districts are parts of a region.

Italy placed within its marine basins.

- (1) Western Mediterranean, centered on Sardinia, in what could be called the "Mare di Sardegna"
- (2) Adriatic Basin
- (3) Ionico Basin

This image was the first saltwater-basin study of Peter Fend, in 1978. It was produced in response to a request by art-patron and bird-advocate Maja Hoffmann for earthworks to be built in the marshlands of the Camargue, southern France. Fend tried to identify the body of seawater in which any earthworks would be placed.

First eco-tax regions for Africa? Gambia River, South Senegal (Casamance River), Canal de Geba. The border of ex-colonies Gambia, Senegal and Guinea-Bissau are adjusted. Three colonial languages are present: English (Gambia), French (Senegal), Portuguese (Guinea-Bissau). Rather than continue with the colonial borders, and rather than try unifying all of a continent, both tasks infeasible, we organize the territory of Africa according to its flows to Salt Sea.

On the Floor

Four scenarios for deconstruction of dams, ending the dam catchment as an eco-tax district.

In line with the declared Italian proposal for the United Nations to organize around the oceans, and not the 20th-century power of the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, there'd be an Italian-led campaign to deconstruct all 500,000 dams of the world, replacing them with white-water rapids over which are suspended lightweight Duchamp/Poncelet waterwheels.

The grave failure of the dam industry has been a supposition that water in Nature is just "water," i.e., a liquid known as H₂O. In ecological fact, water in nature is a habitat for fish, insects, birds, as much as air is the habitat for us humans. This failure of recognition about water, and about the function in water cycles of flowing rivers, appears in the title of the administration for dams, called "Ente Sardegna del Acque."

Scenarios for dam deconstruction, with dam elements turned to rubble and placed upstream to create white-water habitat, are produced for, from right to left (east to west):

Lago Torrei	very small catchment, second-highest elevation
Lago Omodeo	the first and biggest reservoir, with probably the biggest silt accumulation
Lago Cedrino	the second most-recent reservoir, with serious ecological problems already, due to no dams upstream
Lago Gusana	the largest-volume of water through-flow, with silt/salt/detritus blockage, in Sardinia

In the lowest part of each deconstructed dam would remain a pond, where the accumulated silt/salt/detritus can be steadily removed with regular harvesting of water plants. The technique of harvesting, done from boats, is shown in the photo and an image of the two instruments required for the manual work: a sickle, and a wooden mallet. The instruments are practical tools without political meaning. As Fend proved in a reservoir in New Zealand, using such tools, from a boat, only two hours of such harvesting, linked with a digester and storage tank, can yield enough biogas or electricity, from the biomass as fermented, for one month at home supply. This is called working in synch with Nature, not against it.

In the windows

Four word-stack arrays in Italian, describing the aims of the show.

At the entrance, to the left

First maquette of a Duchamp/Poncelet water wheel: being worked on next with Fondazione Morra Greco, Napoli. Billions of such wheels could be suspended over streams with flowing water, both in the mountains and in low-grade slopes, to yield as much electrical energy as comes from 500,000 dams today.