



Undefeated Myko



«Water: magic and life»: the joint project of the
Department of Applied Linguistics and the
Department of Ecology. Thanks to Prof. Hanna
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Discipline: General English. Level B2+.

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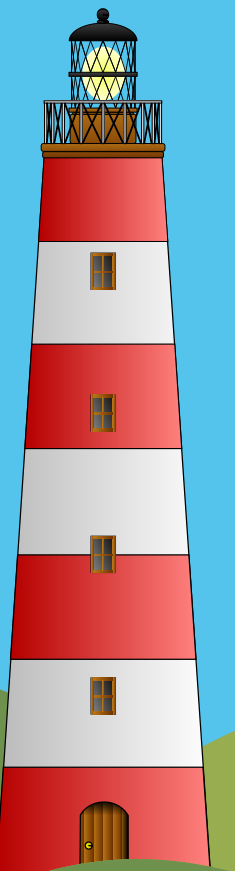


Introduction

Following Russia's invasion, Mykolayiv-Dnipro's plumbing system was obliterated on April 12th, leaving us in dire need of water. The queues for this essential resource etched into our memories the struggle we faced. Initially, frustration gripped us, but with time, acceptance settled in.



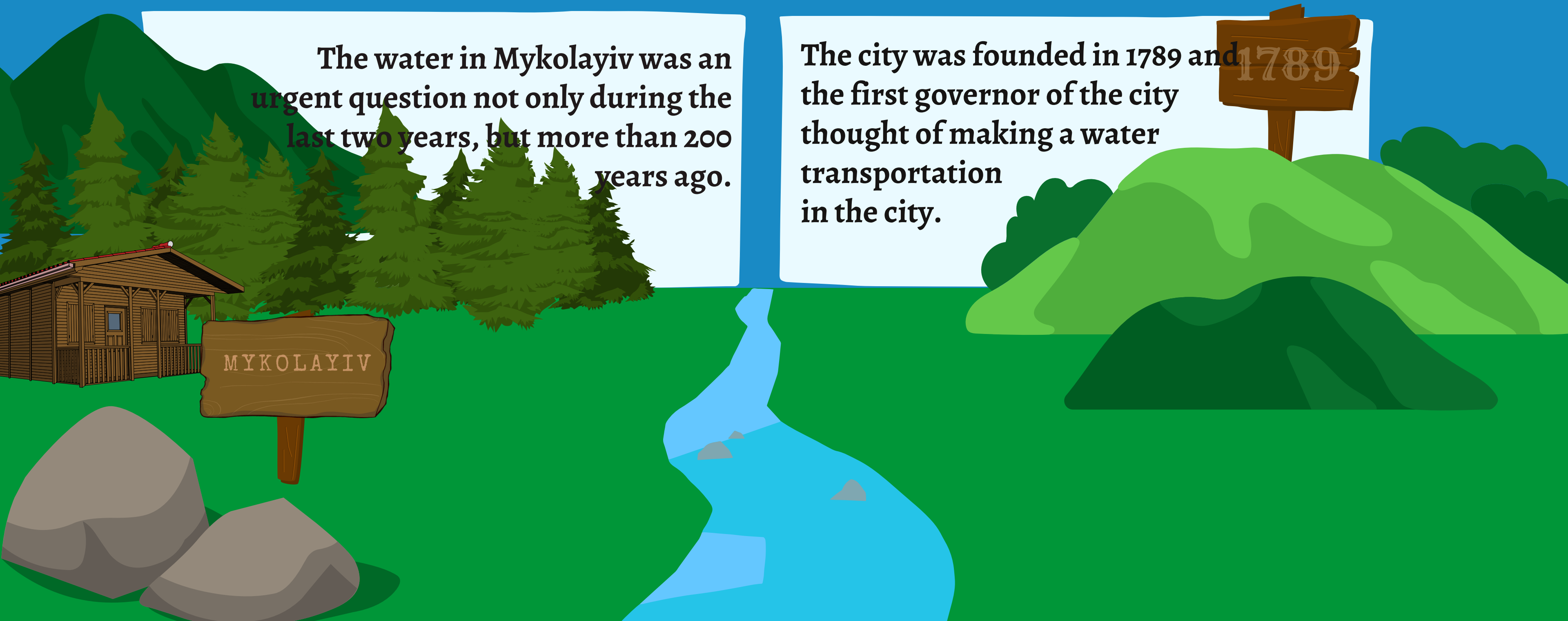
Our project aims to showcase resilience, depicting how life in Mykolayiv persists despite adversities. Starting with the history of water transportation, we highlight our unwavering spirit amidst challenges.



History of the water supplying

The water in Mykolayiv was an urgent question not only during the last two years, but more than 200 years ago.

The city was founded in 1789 and the first governor of the city thought of making a water transportation in the city.

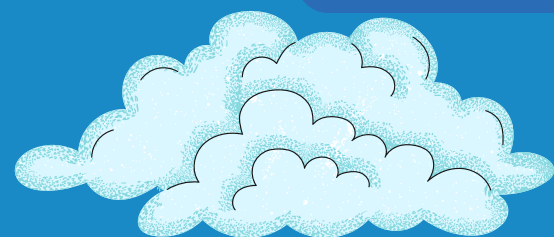




That is why in 1791 almost 500 ceramic pipes were transported to Mykolayiv. But before that, people used to use fountains or wells to get the water.

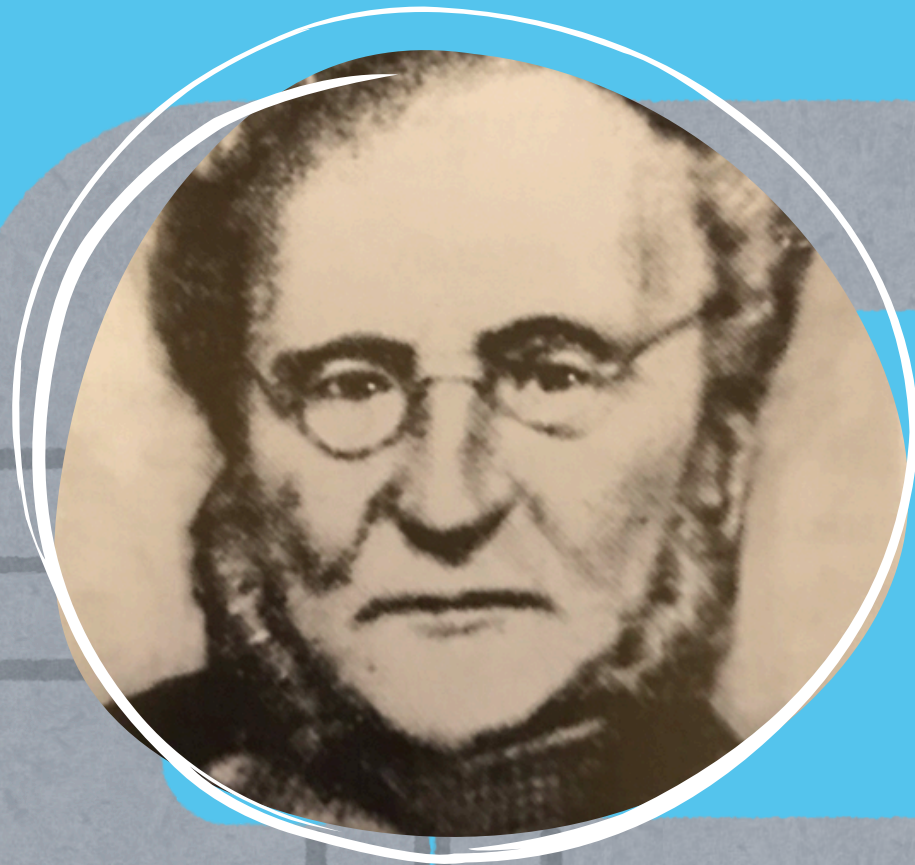


Ceramic pipes

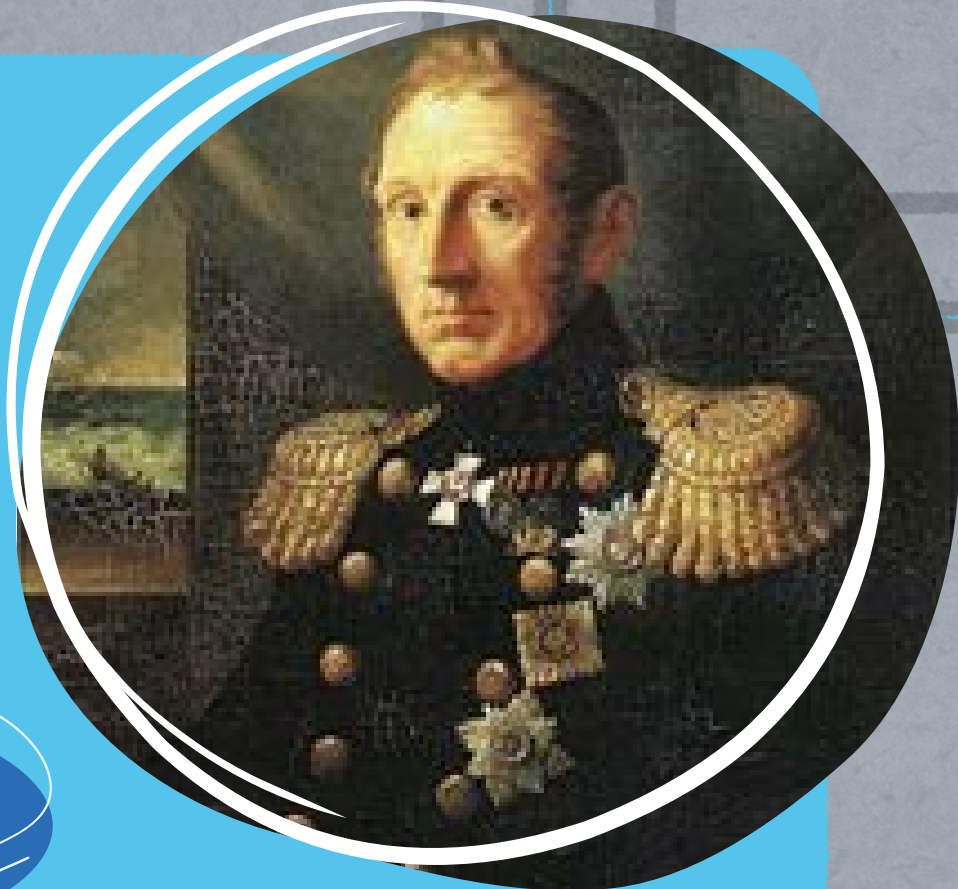


MYKOLAYIV
1812





Antoine Raucourt



Aleksei Greig

The city was growing and more people were in need of water and that is why Aleksei Greig introduced the project of Mykolayiv's water transportation to Aleksandr I in 1812. The author of that project was an engineer, Antoine Raucourt. He worked with a lot of different projects during his lifetime (bridges, defence buildings and many other).

After sometime the new engineer made a new plan how to make a water transportation in the city. His name was Benhard van der Vlies; he was a hydrotechnical engineer and he made a lot of different projects in Odesa and he was meant to build a water transportation called “Spas’ka water supply system” that was designed for the centre of the city (from Spaskiy source and to The Admiralty)



After that for fifty years no one returned to the project and only in 1874 the local administration started thinking how to build a new one. So they decided to build 40 points where people could take water and in 1882 they tried to build the water transportation again.

Astronomical
Observatory by
Bernhard van
der Vlies

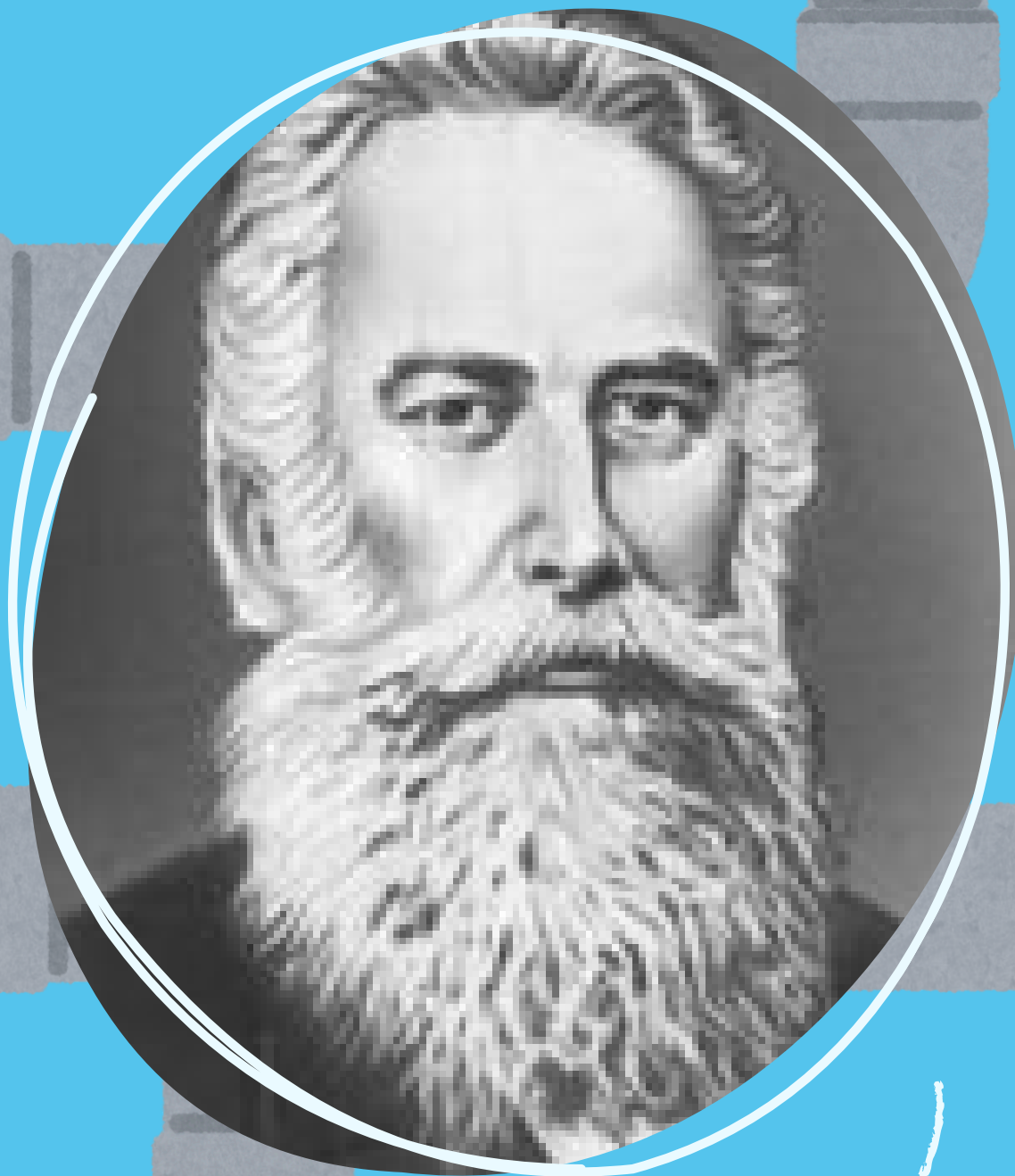


In 1883 the administration and Brungof, French engineer, had worked in one of the districts of our city called “Vodopoy”. Where he managed to create a 110-meters well. But after checking of the water there, results showed that it is not suitable to use, so the administration broke up the contract.



“Vodopoy”

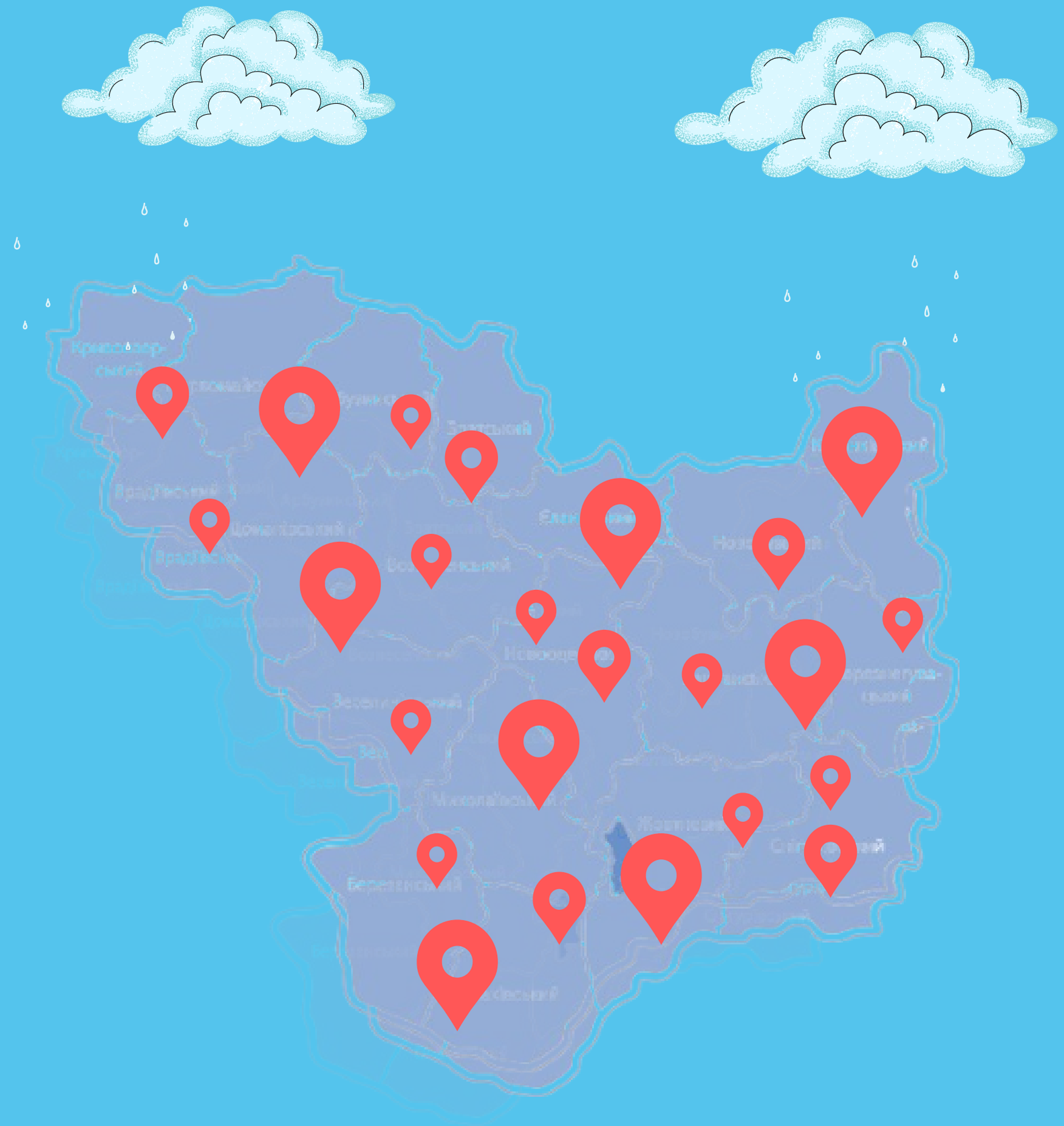
In 1894 a very important meeting happened in Mykolayiv, water supply regulation society, they made a plan of designing new water supplying chain and they said that it is better to use ground water. And they made 7 drilling holes all around the city. The quality of water was better than the quality of water that Erisman proposed to take from Pivdenyy Bug.



Erisman

1903 administration founded the first water transporting commission in Mykolayiv and on the 22nd of May in 1904 they started building it.

Finally on the 1st of April in 1906 they launched experimental water transportation that last for 21 months.



And right now we would like to talk about one of the Mykolayiv's symbols – Mykolayiv's water tower or Shukhov's tower that was built in 1907. Shukhov was a Russian engineer, who worked all over the country with different project all over the country (bridges, lighthouses, water towers).

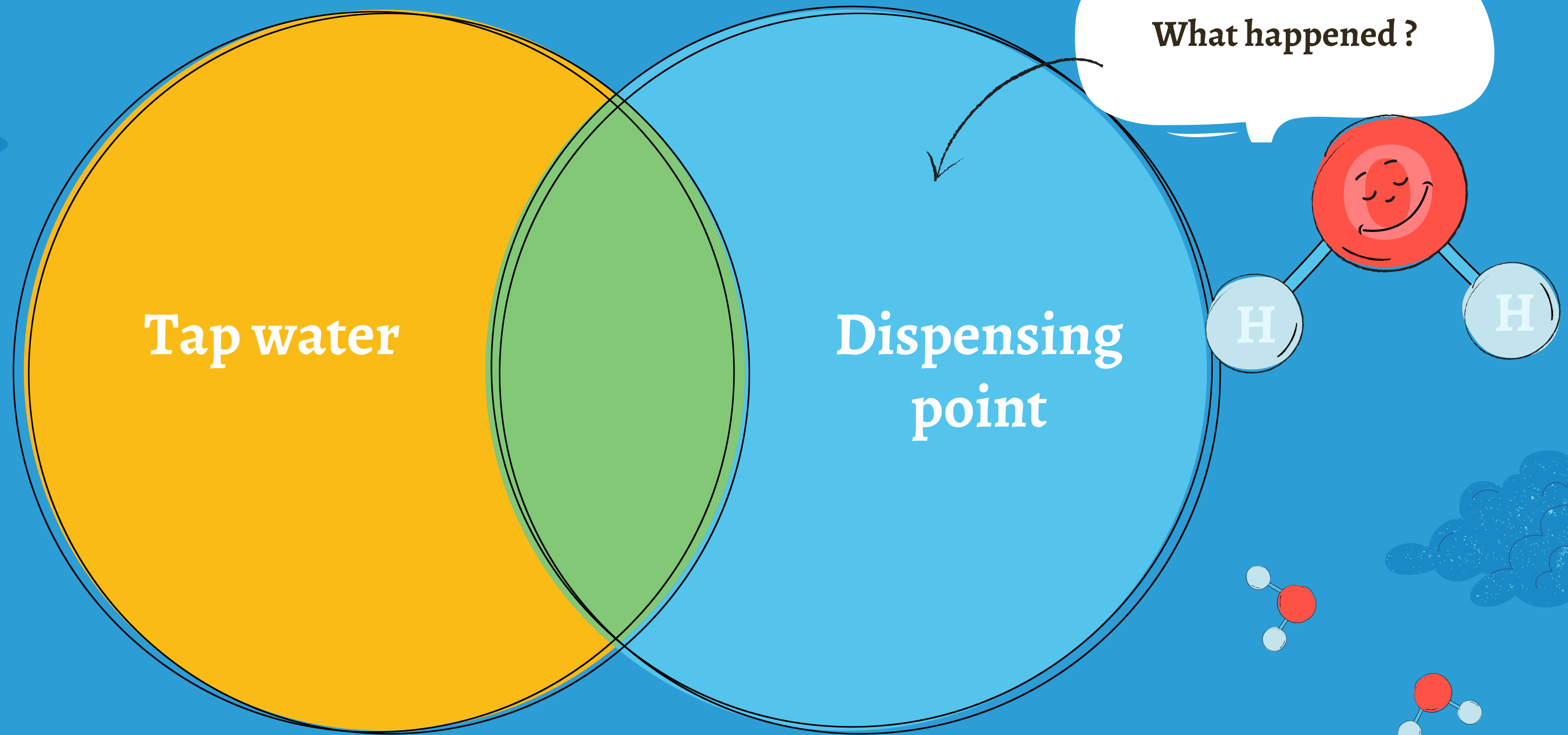


In 1944, the tower was detonated by retreating German forces, but it was restored in 1958.



Shukhov's
Tower

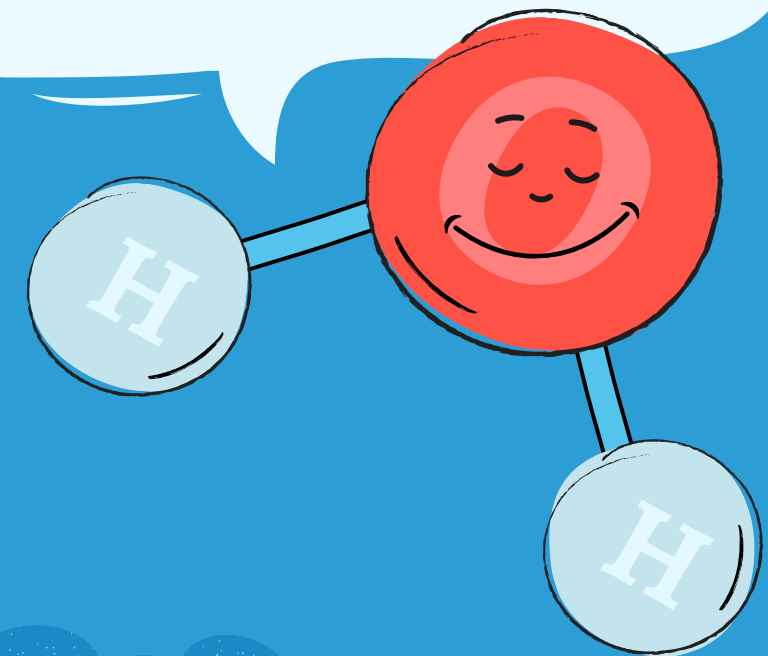
The state of Mykolayiv's water right now

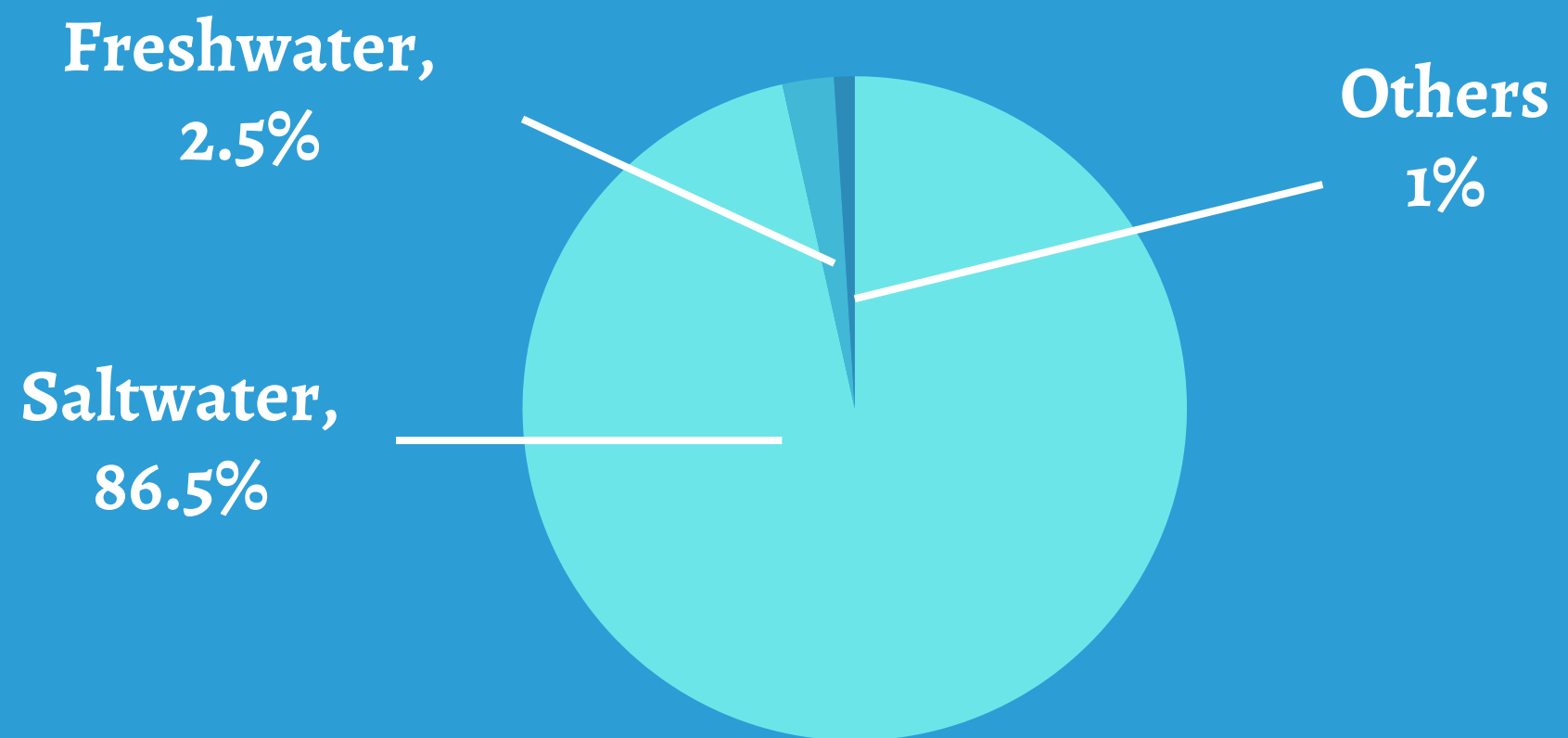


Tap water

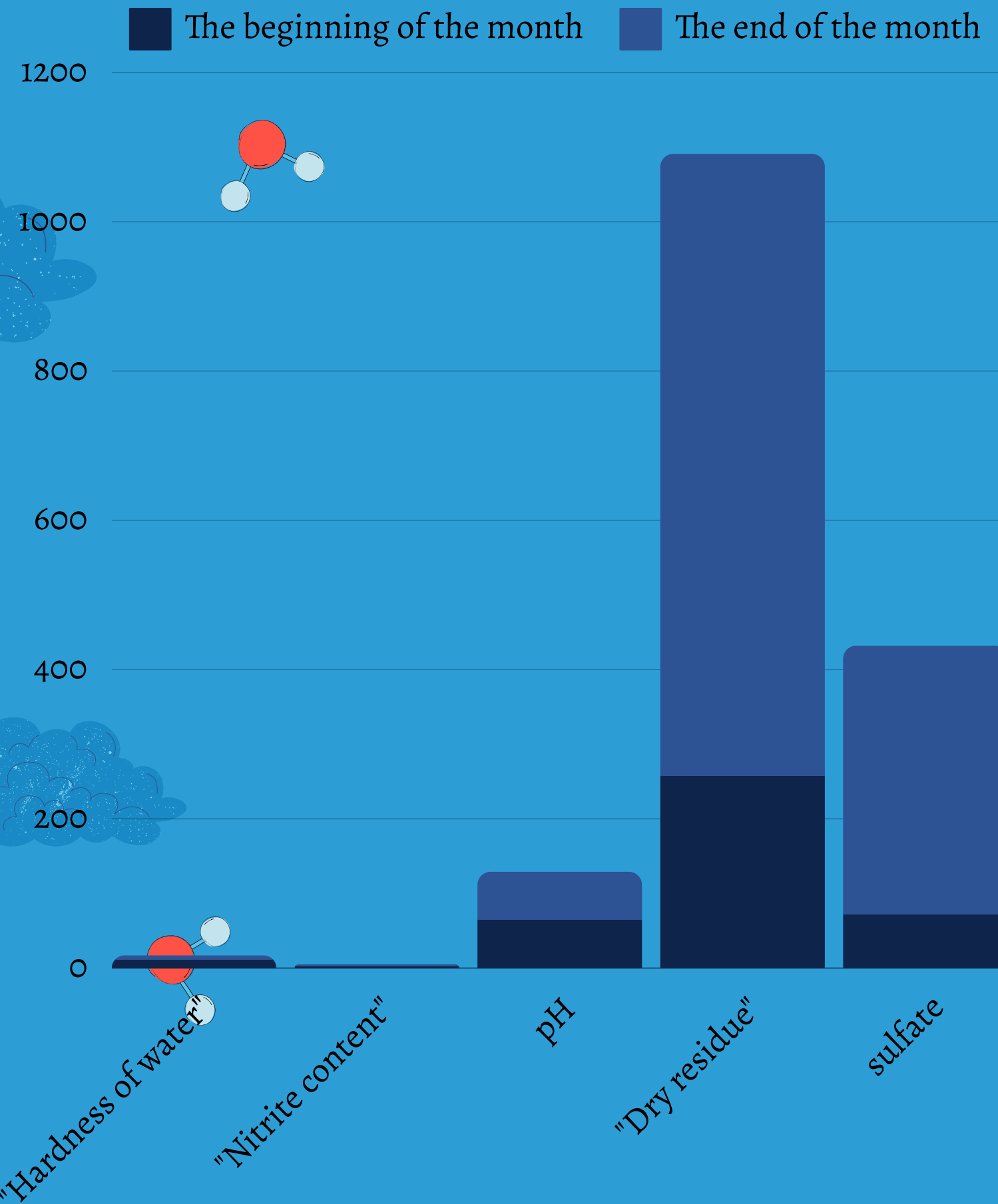
The current state of tap water in the city does not currently meet all the requirements for physicochemical parameters necessary for drinking water. While some indicators, such as pH level and overall hardness, meet regulatory standards, others, such as total mineralization and chlorides, exceed established levels. The most critical issue is the excess concentration of chlorides and total mineralization.

**Let's dive in
and find out!**

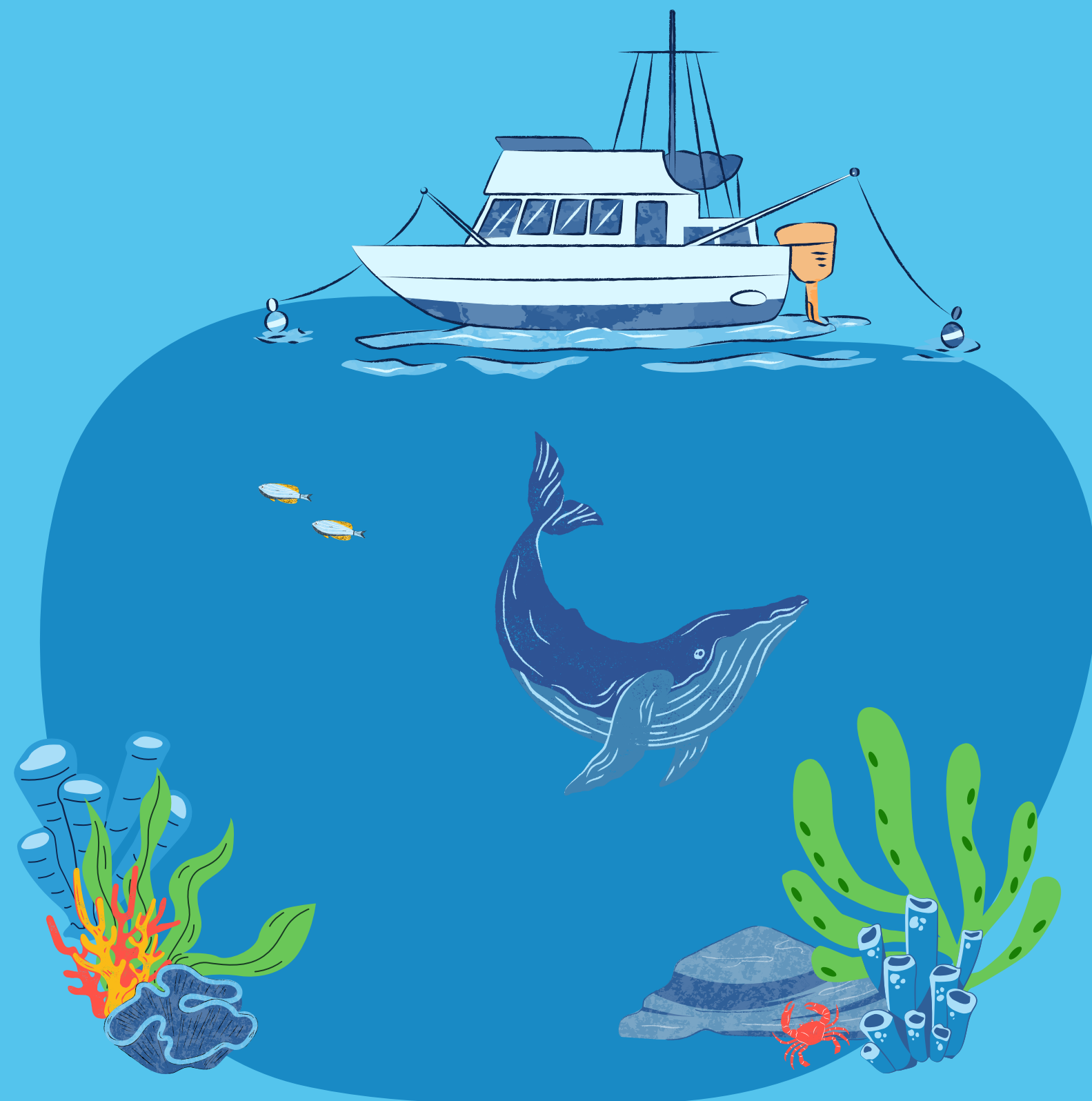




Dispensing point



WoW !!!!



Conclusion about the state of water

The general analysis of water from the dispensing point indicates that some parameters meet drinking water standards, but there are also problematic aspects such as exceeding the norms for sulphate, chloride, and permanganate oxidation concentrations



People wait
in line for
water.

2022-2024!



- In this segment, I'll touch upon our resilience amidst water challenges. It began with a temporary shortage, which stretched into years of struggle. Yet, we found strength, physically and mentally.

- Relief came when alternative sources were found, easing our daily struggles. Yet, it wasn't just survival; it was a testament to our strength, fostering community bonds and compassion.

- Today, fetching water is a small task compared to the resilience we've shown. It's a reminder of our ability to endure and the unity forged in adversity.

Conclusion

Throughout this project, we've delved deep into our city's history, uncovering a profound connection to our ancestors who tirelessly worked to secure water for their communities, much like the dedicated workers in Mykolayiv today. Their tireless efforts ensure we have access to this essential resource. Without them, our reality would be vastly different. Thank you all for your attention! Stay safe and take care!

Thanks a lot !

