Abstract

This paper is a research of scientific literature. Its objective is to evaluate the impact of fog on the total amount of substances entering ecosystems through the atmospheric deposition process. It summarizes the division of different kinds of fog, its occurrence and basic information about its chemistry. Atmospheric deposition is a process in which substances are transported from the atmosphere to Earth´s surface. There is a wet deposition type as well as a dry one. The wet atmospheric deposition is then divided into vertical and horizontal. The influence of the wet atmospheric deposition depends on the altitude. From the elevation of 800 meters above the sea level there is a significant increase in the horizontal component of the atmospheric deposition (e.g. a fog). There are several different kinds of fog that are divided according to diverse criteria. For example depending of their origin, the inside visibility or their duration. Fog is commonly found in places with large humidity. In the Czech Republic region the ion contribution of fog to atmospheric definition is quite underrated. Most common ions in the fog deposition are SO_4^{2-} , NO_3^- and NH_4^+. These easily become a condensation core for droplets. Atmospheric deposition in total is calculated as the sum of wet and dry vertical components. The fog originated deposition is often neglected. This little inspected issue is researched in many scientific facilities spread all across the world and therefore the results are not very complex.

Key words: atmospheric deposition, horizontal deposition, fog