

The Sea fog

At last it is summer in South Greenland. The town Qaqortoq is in its summer dress. Everywhere among the houses and along the roads we find the yellow and blue flowers and a lot of greenery. The women have changed the winter clothes to their summer wardrobe. The mosquitoes have also benefited from the sun and the heat and have a splendid time in the middle of the town in South Greenland.

The day is warm and sunny, but most often, the evening and the night is surprisingly cool. The cold gets our attention to remember that we live in a subarctic region. Just off the coast the pack ice lies. It cools the entire region tremendously. The coolness from the sea and the remains of the heat of the sun during the day forms the sea fog. In the evening the sea fog often is creeping into the fiord and the town. It dissolves slowly during the day, just to return in the evening.

The sea fog looks from a distance like a thick cloud. The cloud is not high in the sky, but creeps through the mountain

passes and surrounds soon the whole town. If you are hiking out in the wilderness the sea fog makes it almost impossible to navigate.

The first sign of the sea fog, we get from a mountain pass between the mountains that protect our lake, Storesøen, from the cold winds from the Davis Strait.

The sea fog arrives as a stream of dense fog sweeping close along the cliffs and finds its way to spread over the water surface of the lake. The high mountains along the lake prevent the sea fog in breaking through anywhere else.

This particular tongue of sea fog between the mountain tops to the sea is a famous landmark of the town Qaqortoq.

Everyone who knows the town, are hoping to discover how the sea fog on a summer evening comes creeping from the sea and sweep down upon the lake. The front edge takes shape as a waterfall, when the fog bends down toward the water surface of the lake.



The fog bends down toward the lake, Qaqortoq, July 2014