



Seeking Sustainability: Managing Water in a Changing World

The Nature
Conservancy



Protecting nature. Preserving life.™

Brian Richter

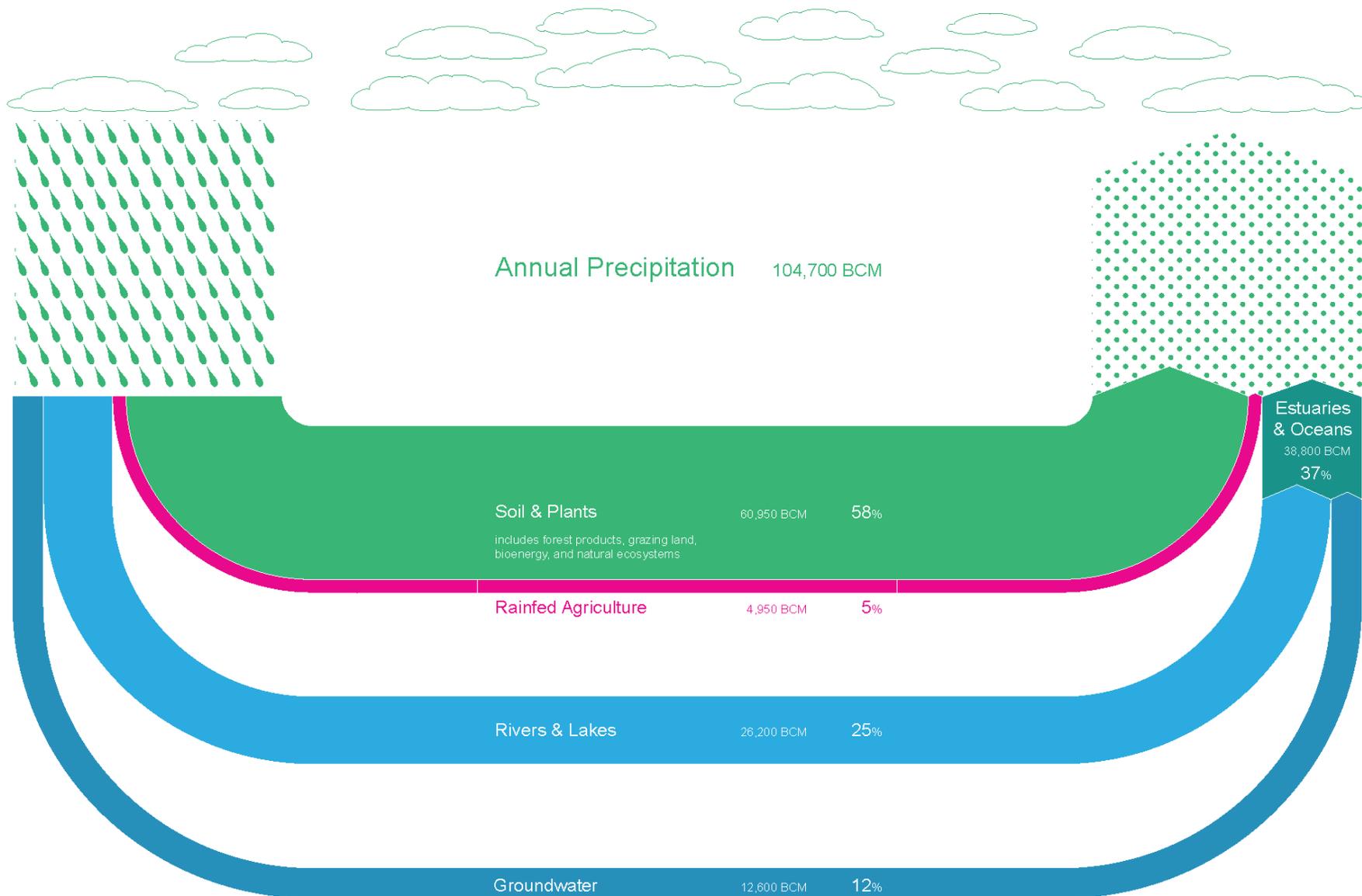
Director, Global Freshwater Strategies

Global Annual Water Cycle



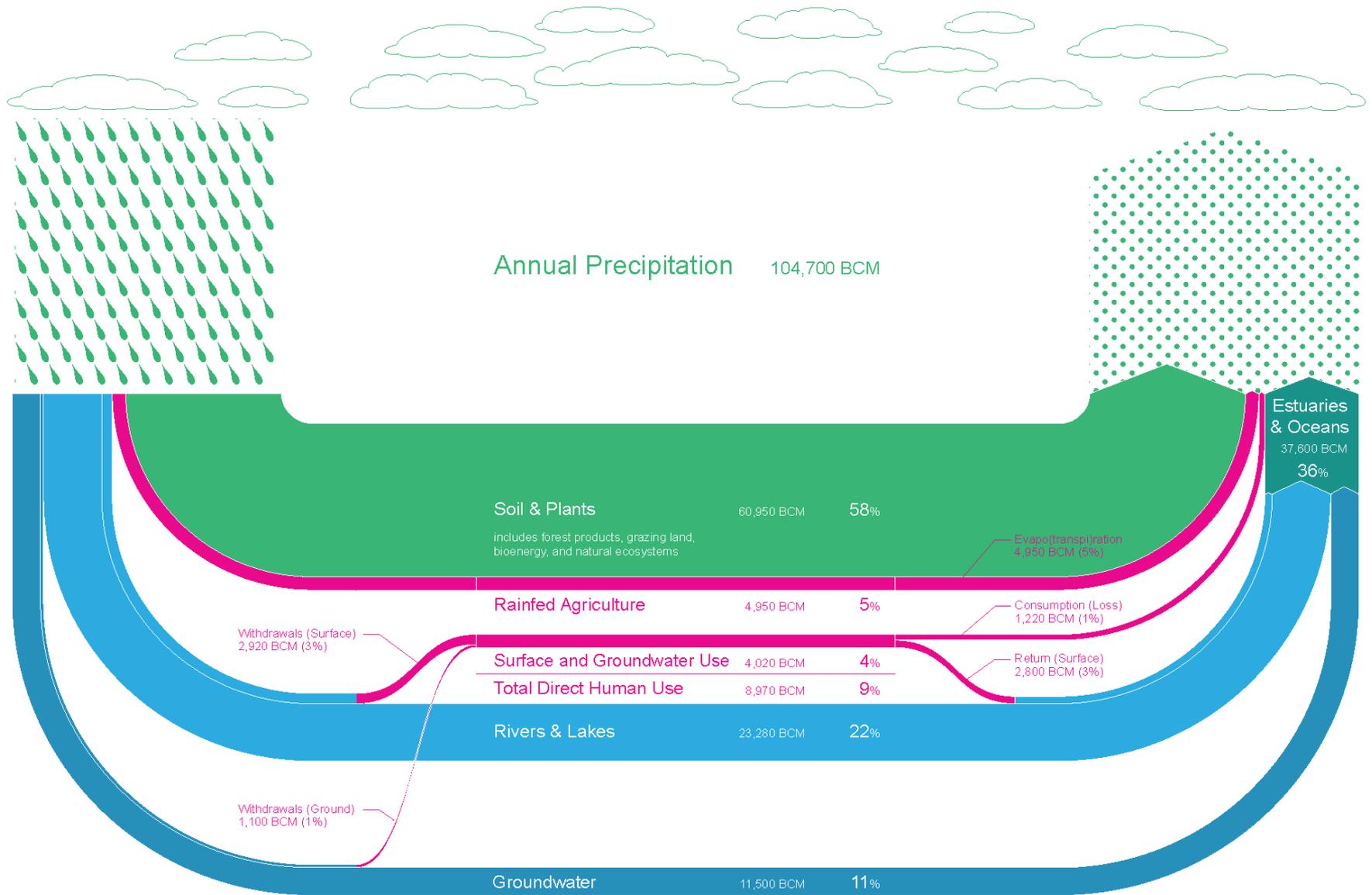
Percentages reflect proportion of total available rainfall (combined green and blue water).

Global Annual Water Cycle



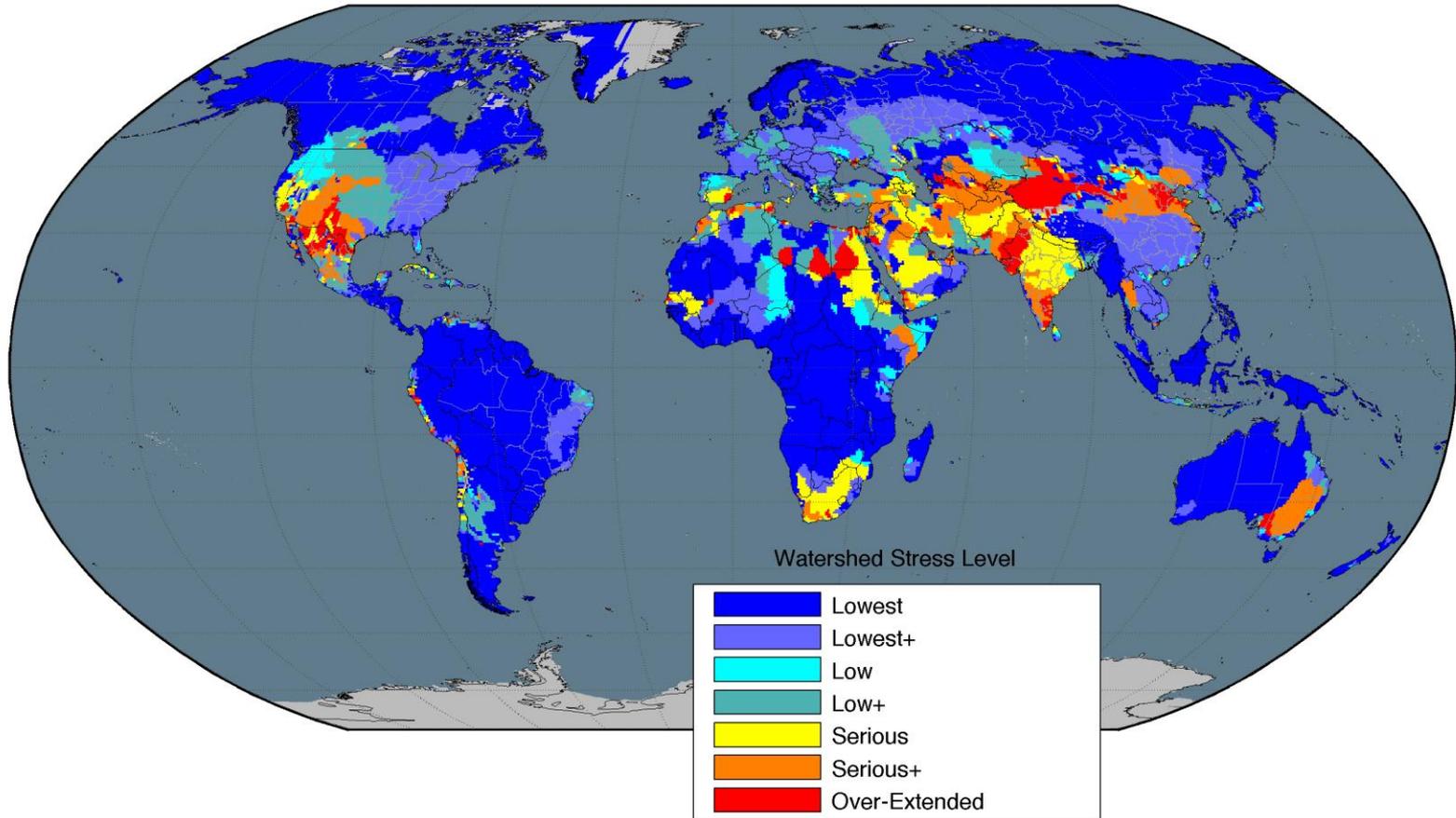
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Global Annual Water Cycle

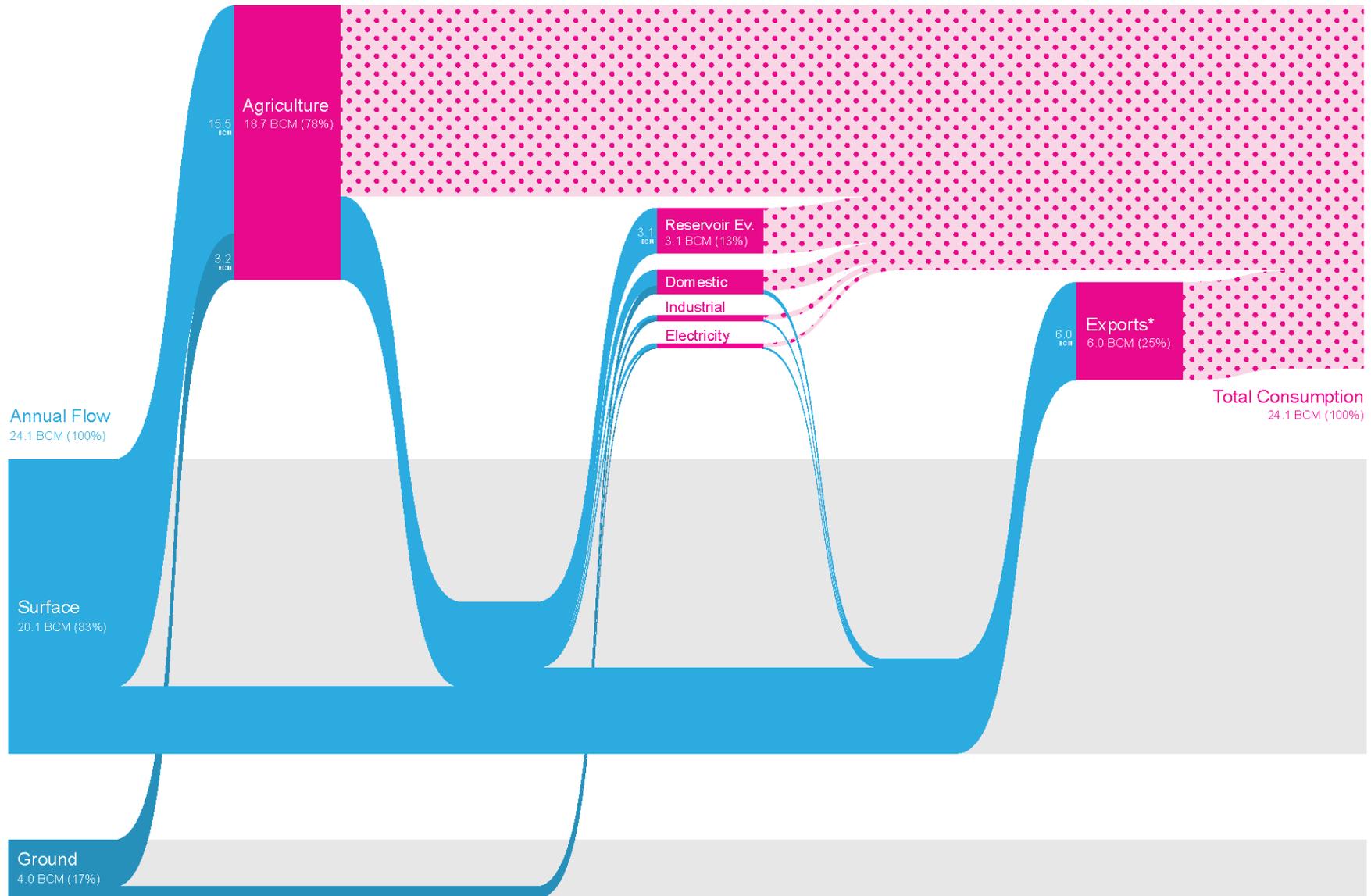


Percentages reflect proportion of total available rainfall (combined green and blue water).

Water Scarcity



Colorado River Basin : Withdrawals and Consumption



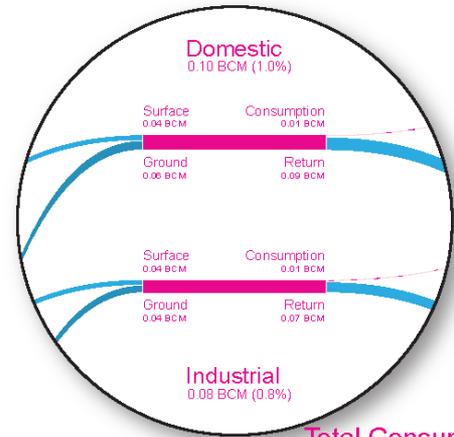
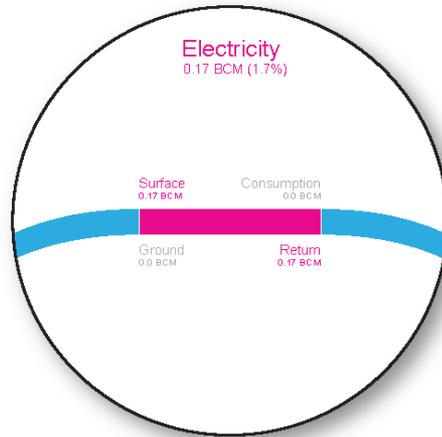
Percentages reflect proportion of total available blue water (surface and ground).

*Exports are estimated at 6.8 BCM (28% of annual blue water flow), but have been reduced to 6.0 BCM (25% of annual flow) in this diagram to reflect 100% consumption of annual flow. The additional 0.8 BCM (3%) of estimated consumption would represent depletion of existing stocks, but this amount is sufficiently small to be within the margin of error of estimation and has therefore been removed to simplify the diagram.



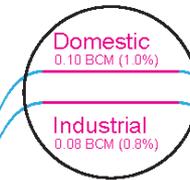
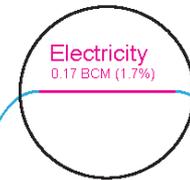
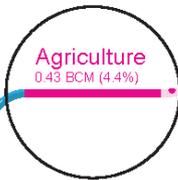
Photo: Jonathan Waterman

ACF River Basin : Flint River



Total Consumption
0.45 BCM (4.6%)

Annual Flow
9.8 BCM (100.0%)



Surface
7.41 BCM (75.6%)

Ground
2.39 BCM (24.4%)

Percentages reflect proportion of total available blue water (surface and ground).

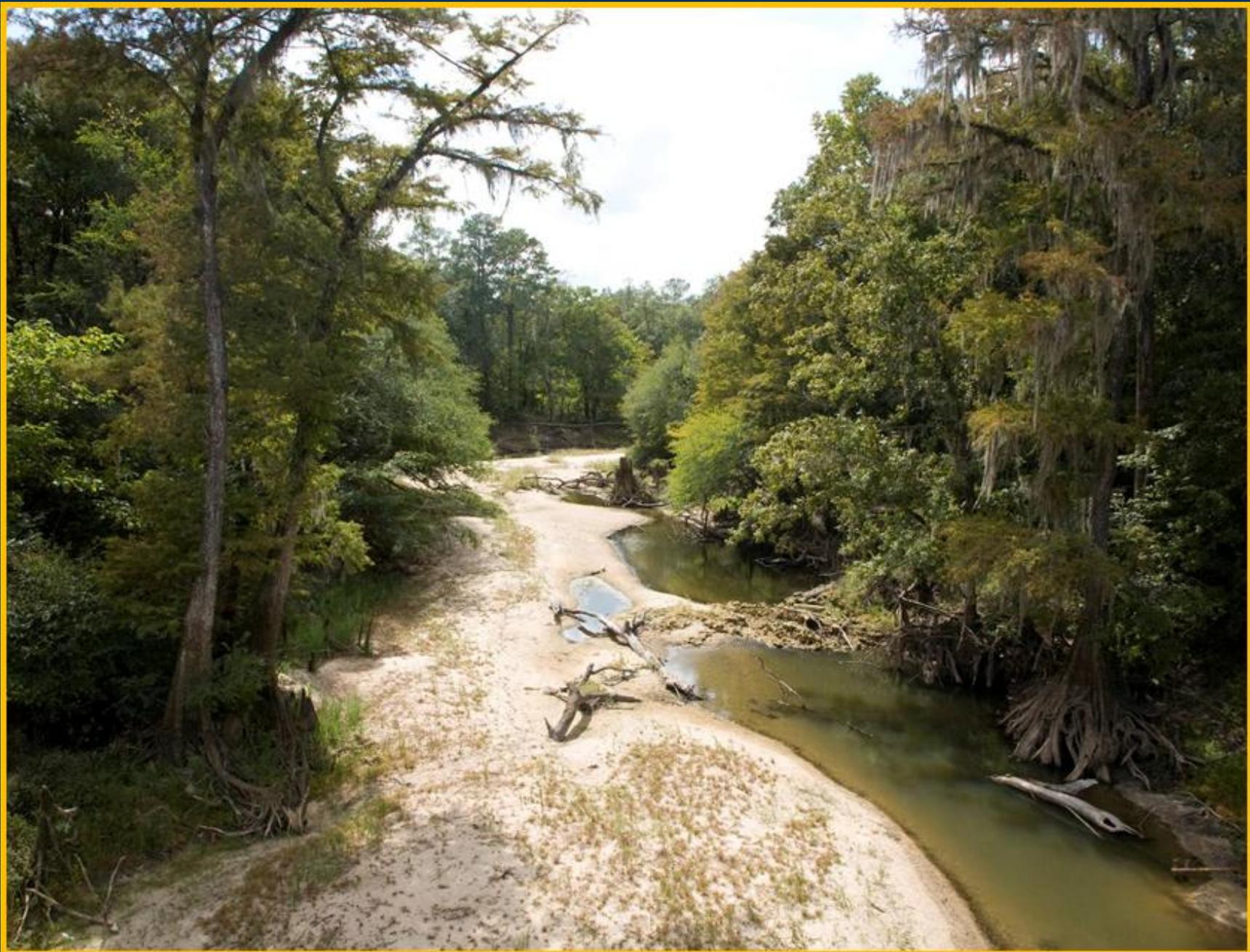
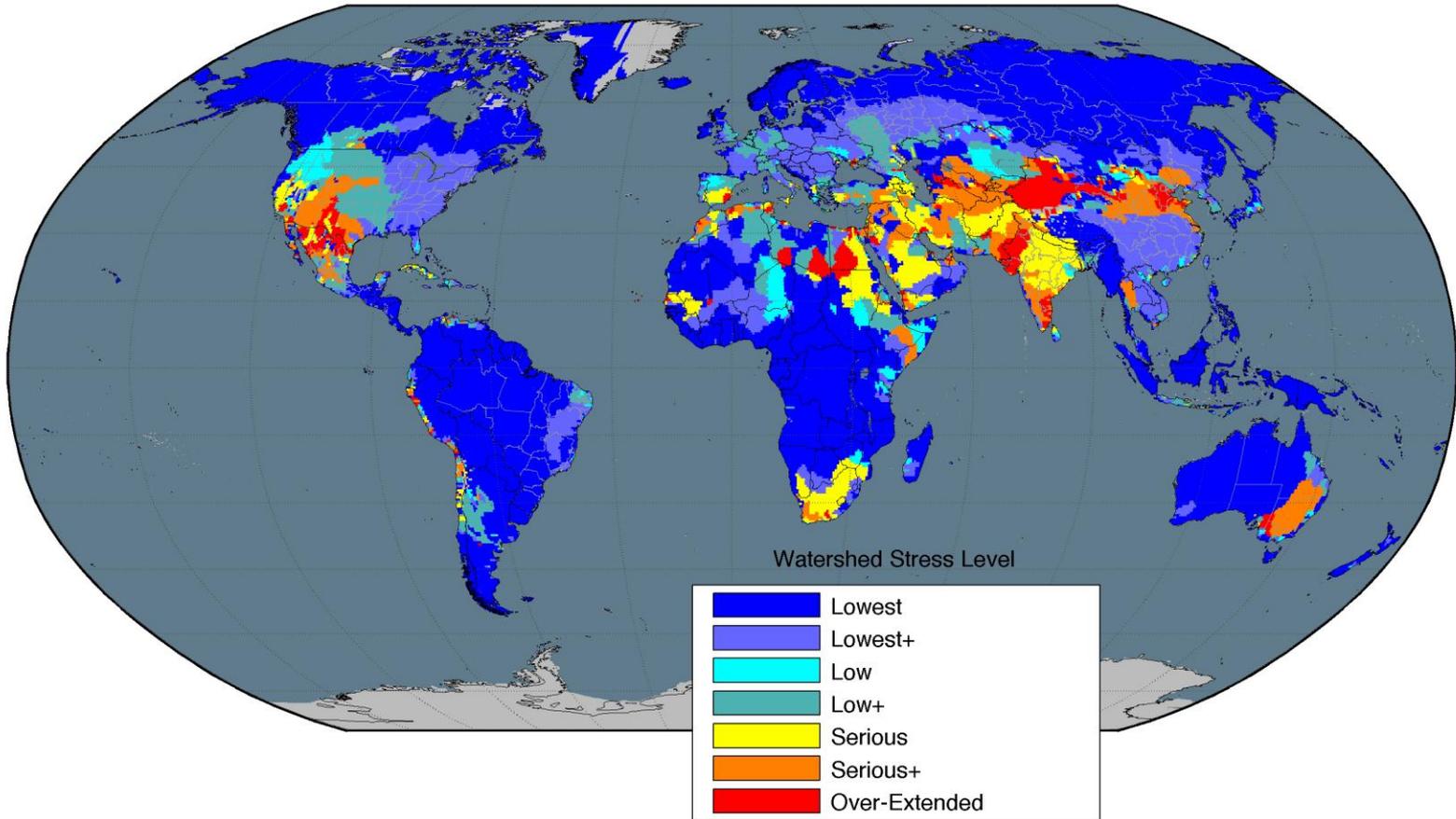


Photo: Steve Golladay

Water Scarcity

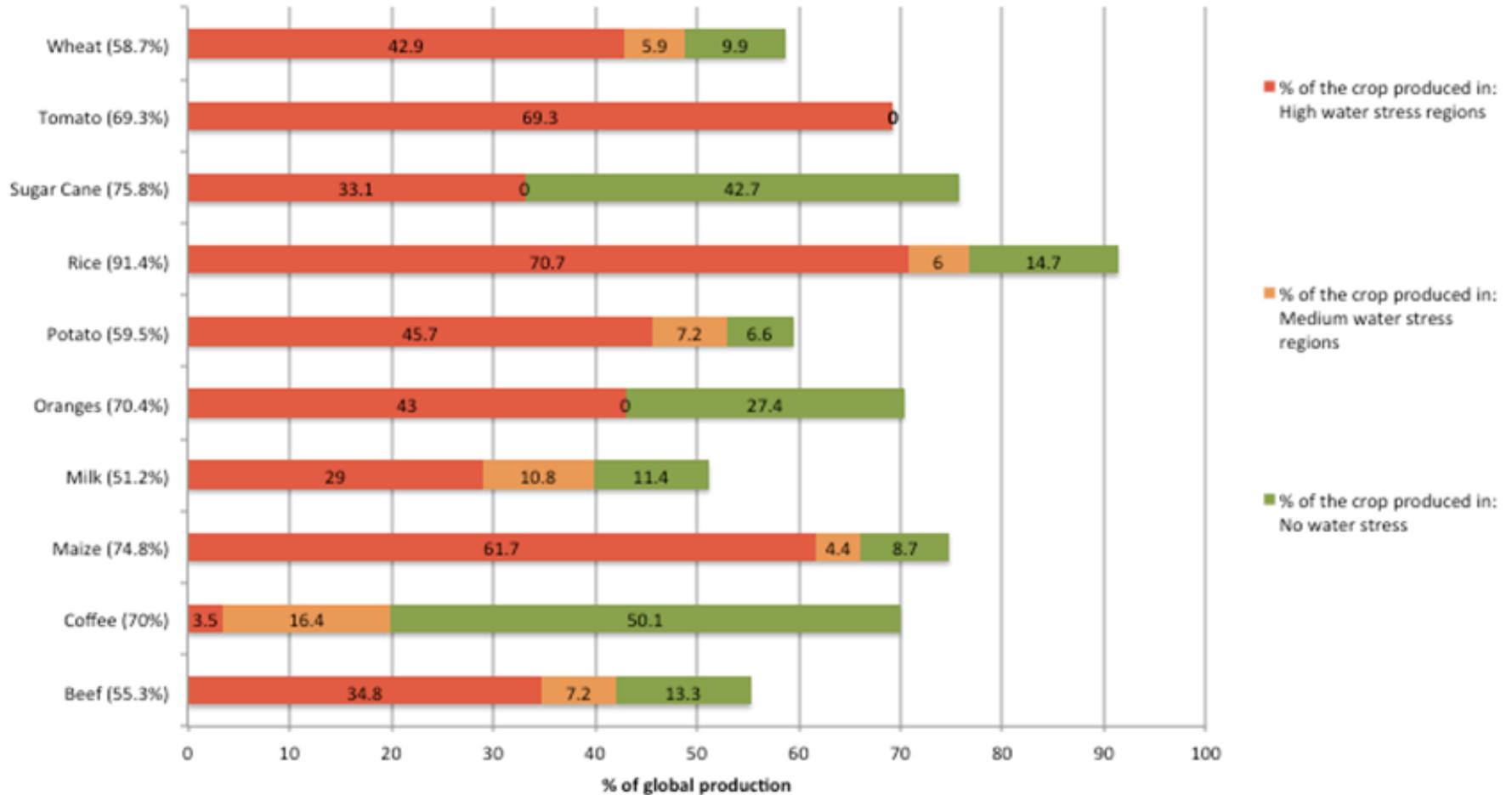


Only 15% of basins are water-scarce
But 50% of cities >100k population depend on them



Proportion at which key commodities analysed are produced in water stressed areas

Commodity (% of global production analysed)

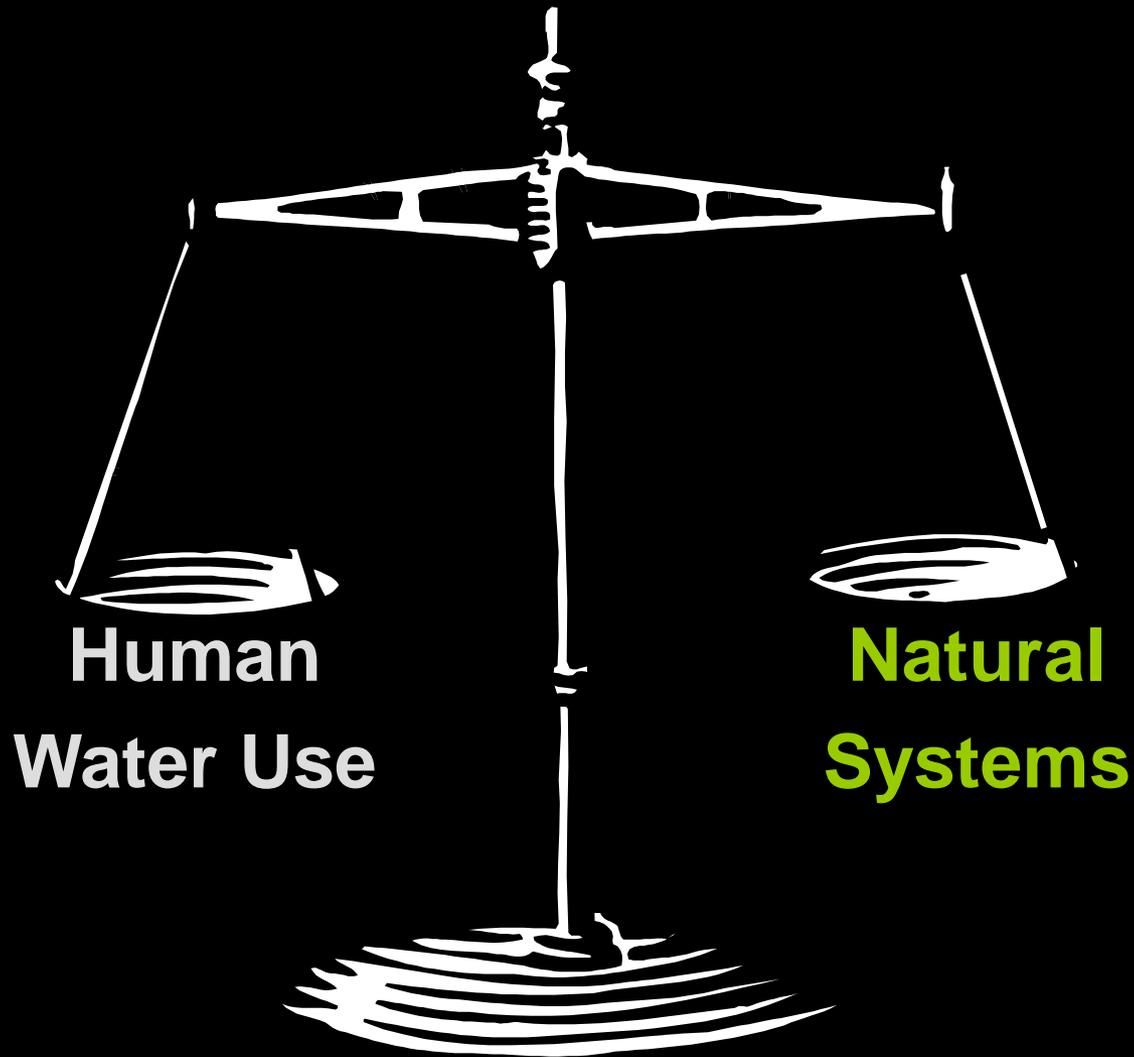








A Balance is Essential



Blue River



Photo: Kim Baker @ oklahomaphotography.com

Oklahoma Rivers

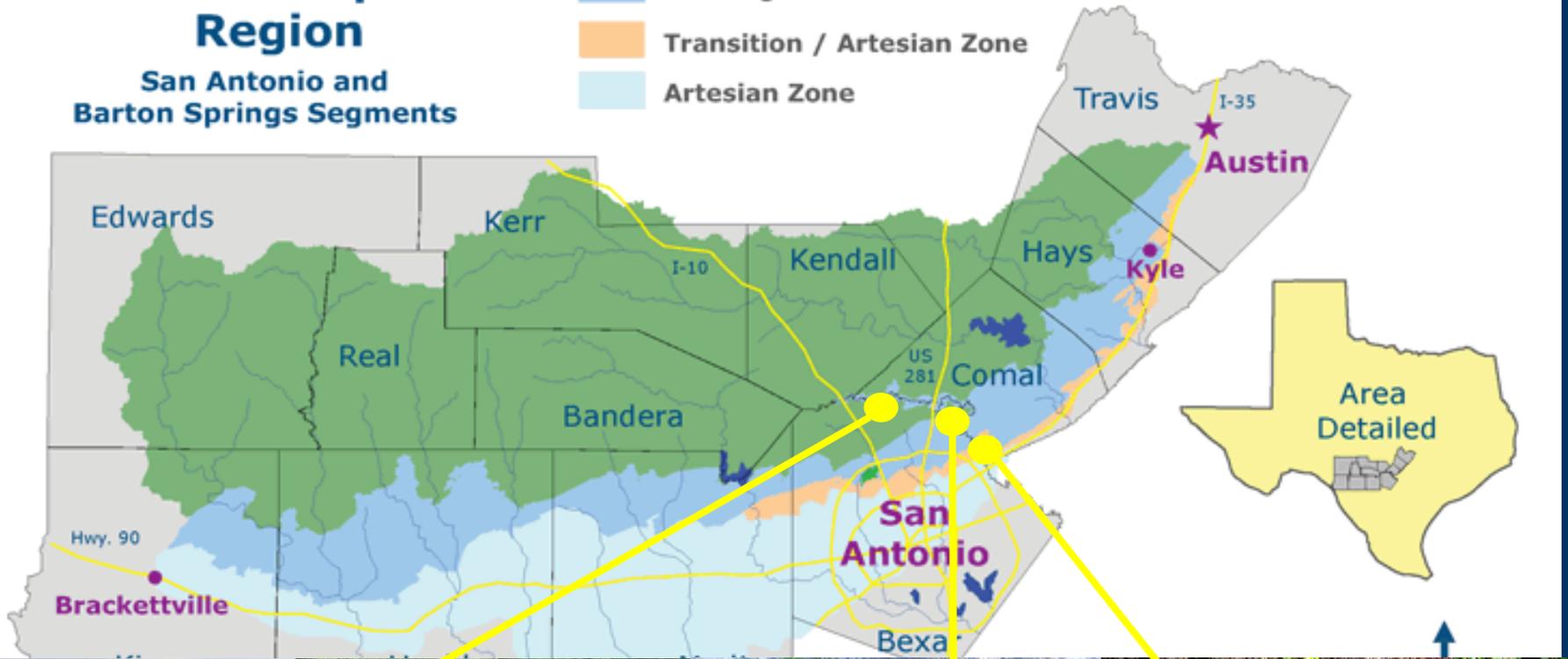




The Edwards Aquifer Region

San Antonio and Barton Springs Segments

- Contributing Zone
- Recharge Zone
- Transition / Artesian Zone
- Artesian Zone

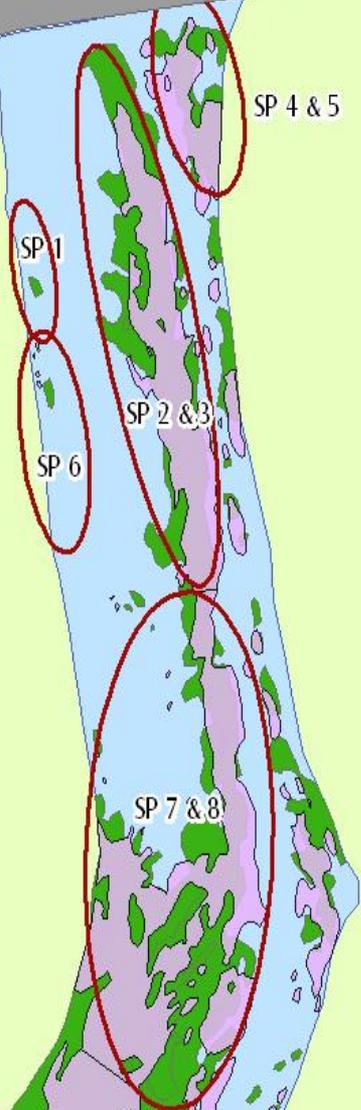


Rogers River Resort.
San Marcos, Texas.

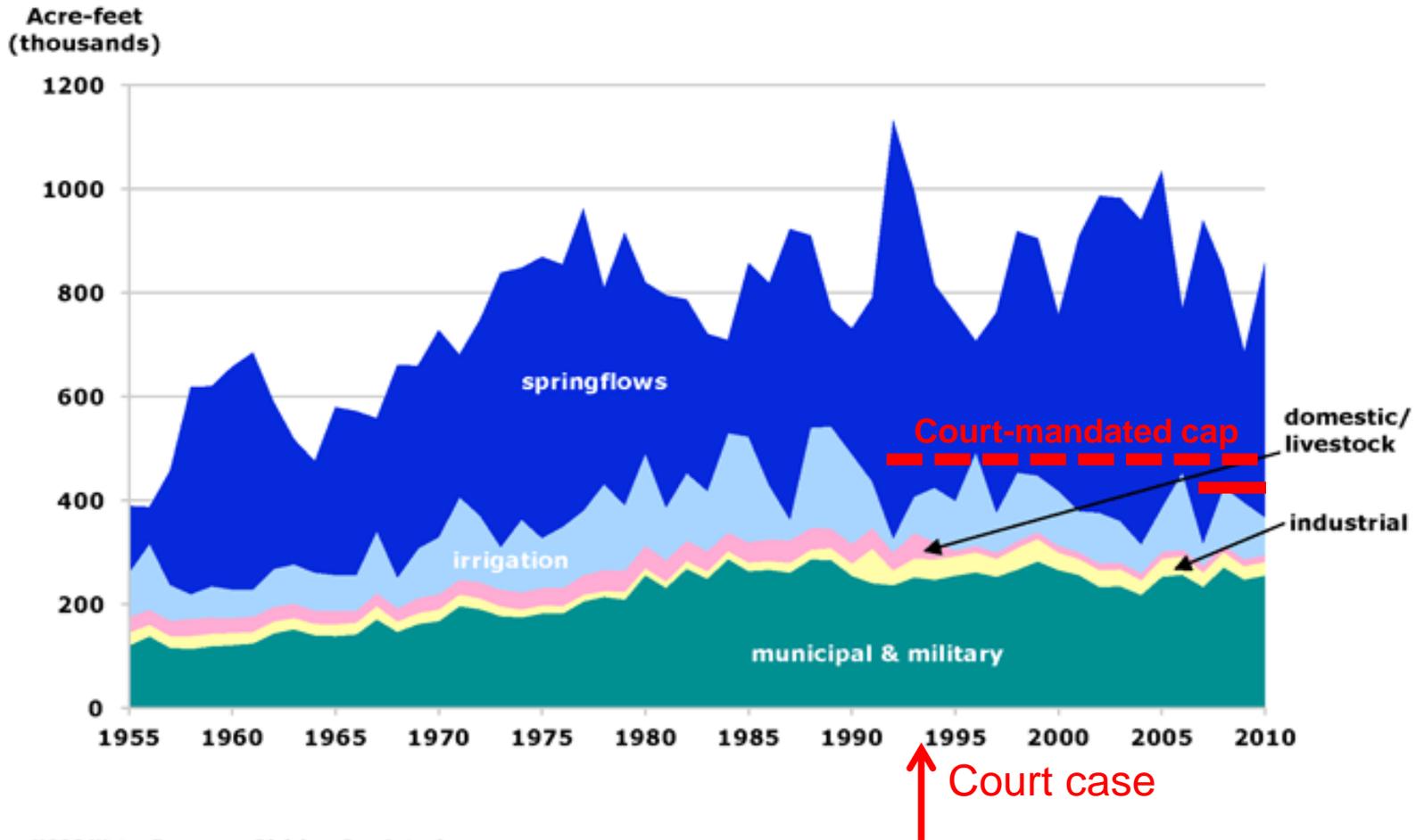




Aquarena Springs Drive



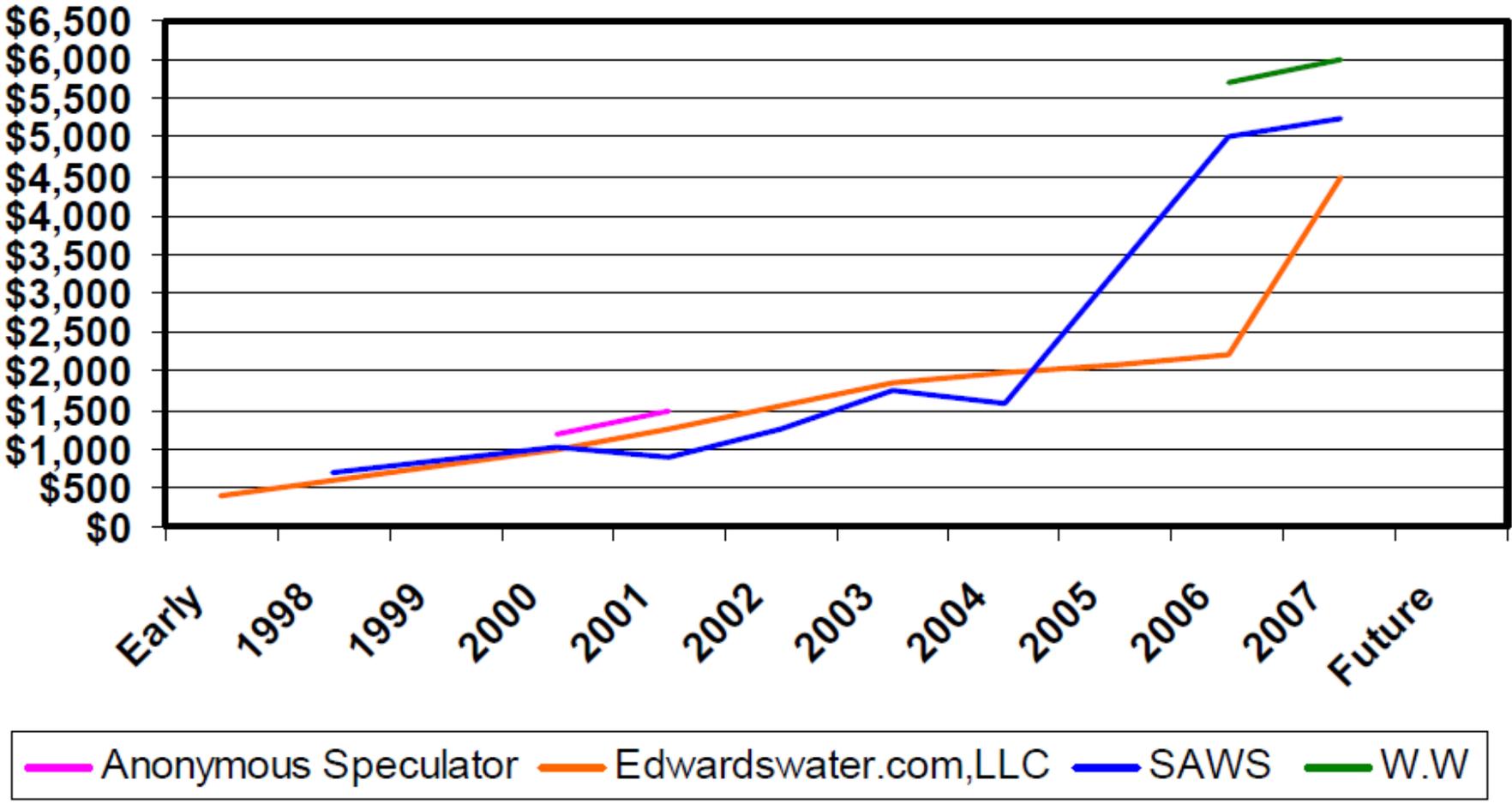
Annual Discharge from the Edwards Aquifer by Use 1955 to 2010



data from: USGS Water Resources Division, San Antonio

Market Players Price Points

Value has risen 6x in 10 years





HOME > CONSERVATION > DROUGHT RESTRICTIONS > MAIN



CONSERVATION

Main

Drought Restrictions

Year-Round

Stage 1

Stage 2

Stage 3

Stage 4

Variance Requests

Outdoor Conservation Programs & Rebates

Indoor Programs & Rebates

Commercial Programs & Rebates

Your Role in Conservation

Ordinance

Conservation Case Studies

Calendar of Events

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Drought Restrictions

San Antonio Water System uses drought restrictions, established by city ordinance, to proactively manage the region's water resources. The restrictions limit water use based on specific levels of the Edwards Aquifer. City Council approved new drought level triggers in 2009.



Year-Round

Year-Round water...
Aquifer level is abo...
READ MORE



Stage 1

Stage One begins...
level at the monito...
READ MORE



Stage 2

Stage Two begins...
level at the monito...
READ MORE



Stage 3

Stage Three begin...
level at the monito...
READ MORE



Stage 4

Stage Four restrict...
Manager upon con...
Stage Three declar...
READ MORE



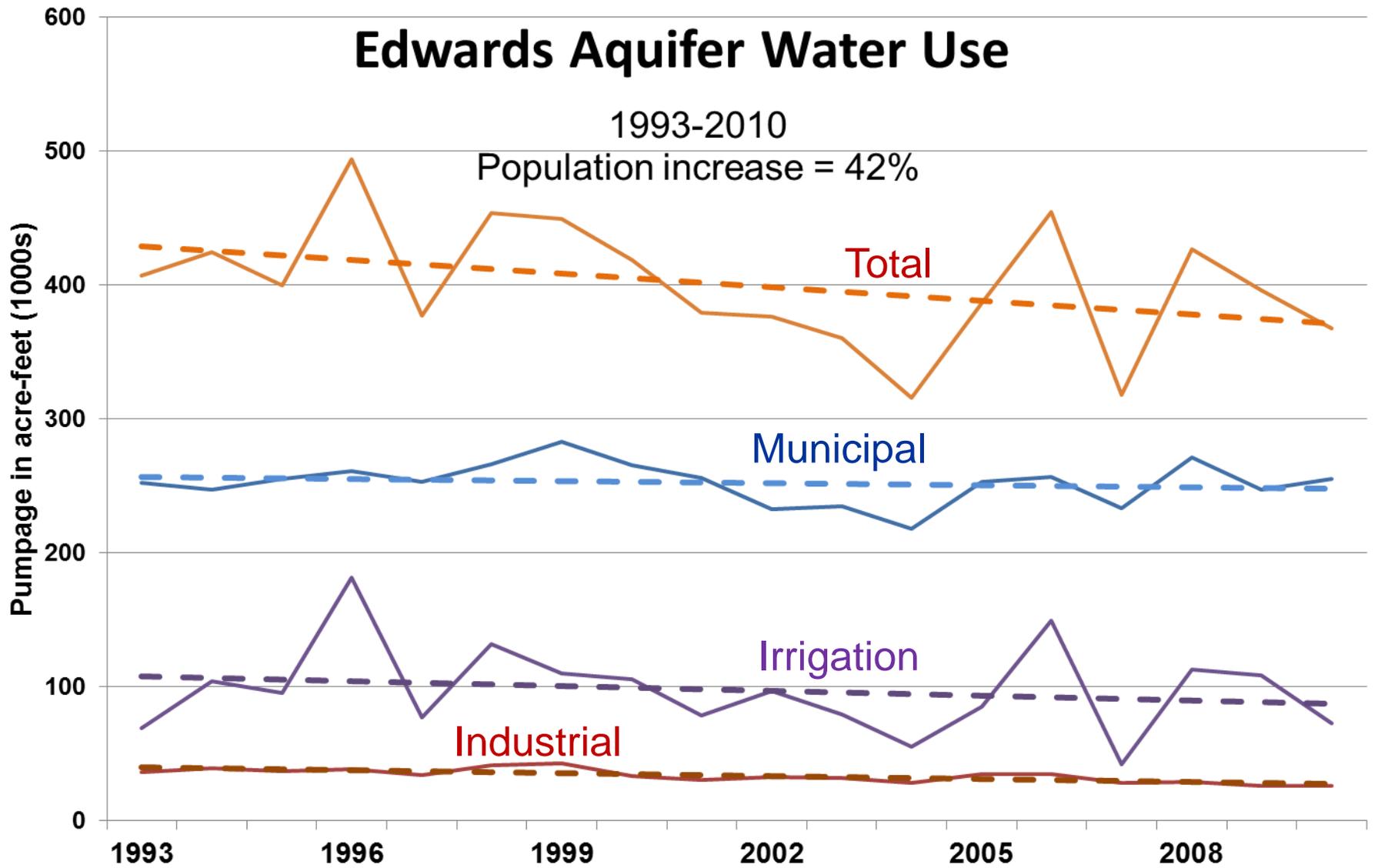
Photo: Blake Gordon, TNC Magazine



Edwards Aquifer Water Use

1993-2010

Population increase = 42%



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Stepping Stones to Sustainability

- Determine the volume of water use that provides optimal benefits for communities, companies, and ecosystems.
- Formally cap water allocations at that level.
- Clearly define water permit allocations for each water user. Monitor use. Enforce against overuse.
- If over-allocated already, develop a plan to reduce water consumption to the optimal level:
 - Invest heavily in water-conserving measures
 - Create a water market to facilitate trades
 - Buy down remaining water use as necessary to achieve cap

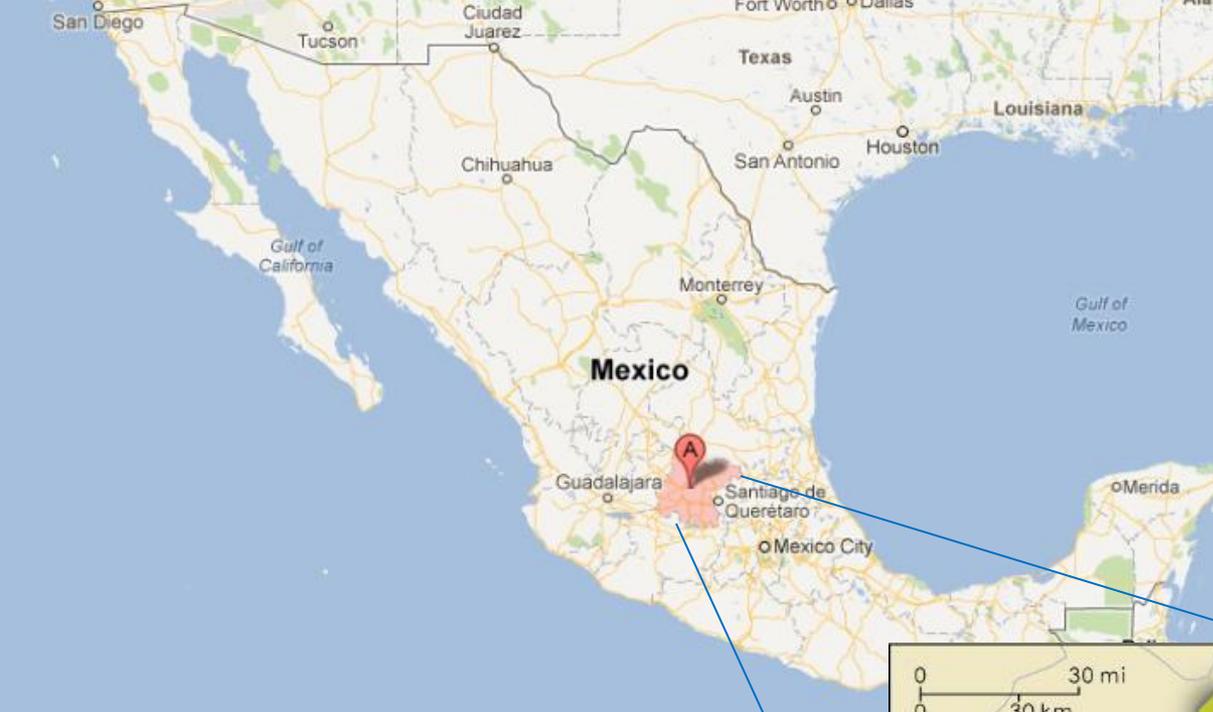


High Plains Underground Water Conservation District, Texas

General Mills Pilot Site Irapuato, Mexico



El Bajío Growing Region



The Challenge: Growth and Aquifer Depletion

Aquifer	Average annual fall of static levels (m)
Laguna Seca	2.50
Laja-San Felipe	1.20
Silao-Romita	3.00
Valle de León	1.50
Valle del Río Turbio	2.00
Valle de Celaya	3.00
La Cueva	0.50
Valle de Acámbaro	2.00
Salvatierra	1.50
Irapuato-Valle de Santiago	2.00
Pénjamo-Abasolo	3.00
Lago de Cuitzeo	1.00
Moroleón-Cienega Prieta	1.25
Apaseos	3.50
State Average	2.03

Source: Jaime D. Hoogesteger van Dijk, 2004

Action on the Ground: Drip Irrigation







www.nature.org/water