Elaborated by: Muratbekov Elnar VR-208p Evaluated by:

Global Water economy complex



Kazakh National Agrarian University

WATER ECONOMY - sector of the economy, dealing with accounting, planning and management of complex use, water management, protection of waters from pollution and depletion, their transportation to the place of destination (consumer).



The water cycle

Cloud Formation

Precipitation

Transpiration

Condensing water vapour

Evaporation

Surface runoff

ground water

lakes

Water Resources

 Uses of water include <u>agricultural</u>, <u>industrial</u>, <u>household</u>, <u>recreational</u> and <u>environmental activities</u>. Virtually all of these human uses require fresh water.

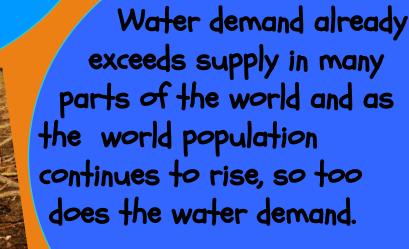






Fresh water is renewable resources like soil and air. The worlds is supplied by clean and fresh water and it is decreasing. Water is one of our most critical resources, but around the world it is under threat.





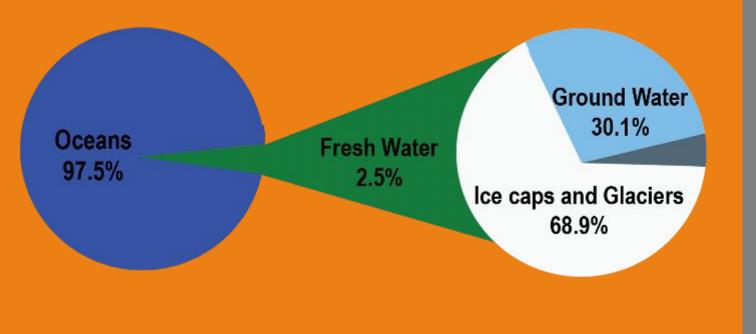
Water resources are divided:

Water resources are divisible into two distinct categories : the surface-water resources and the ground-water resources. Each of these categories is a part of the earth's water circulatory system, called the hydrologic cycle, and is derived from precipitation, which is rainfa plus snow.

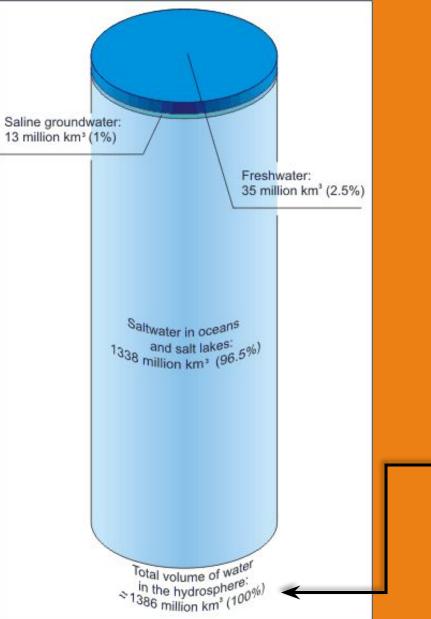




DISTRIBUTION OF GLOBAL WATER



Other Ice And Snow 0.97% Lakes 0.26% Soil Moisture 0.047% Atmospheric water 0.037% Marshes 0.33% Rivers 0.006% **Biological Water** 0.003%



This is another graphic about the world's water and how it is distributed.

Here also you could see that the total volume in the hydrosphere of water is 1.386 km2 (100%)

If all the world's water could fit into a bucket

Water available for drinking would be less than a teaspoon



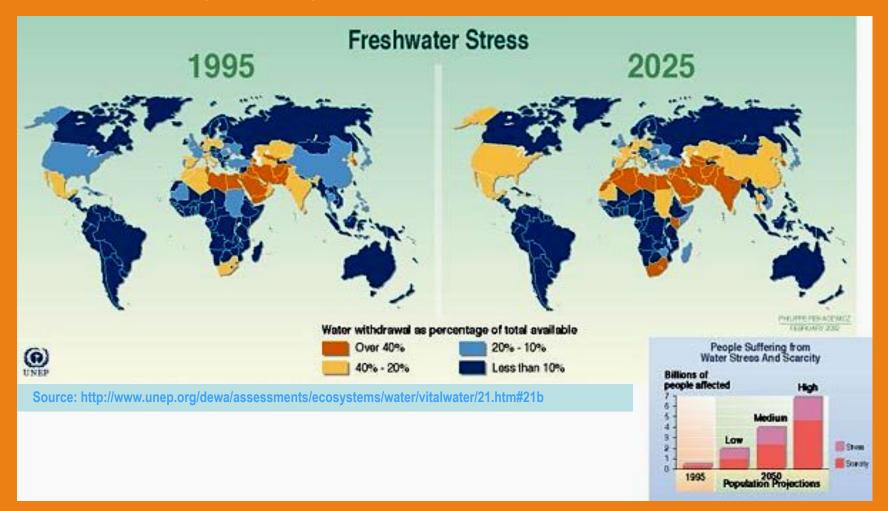
Salt Water = 97.5% Sustainable freshwater supply for human use = 0.01%



Fresh Water Stress

By 2025

Mismatch between regions of large population and available freshwater resources



2 / 3 of the world's population estimated to be underwater-stress conditions.3 billion people may be affected by water scarcity.

Sources of Fresh Water

• Surface water:

Surface water is water in a river, lake or fresh water wetland. Surface water is naturally replenished by precipitation and naturally lost through discharge to the oceans, evaporation, and sub-surface seepage.



• Ground Water:

Sub-surface water, or groundwater, is fresh water located in the pore space of soil and rocks. It is also water that is flowing within aquifers below the water table.



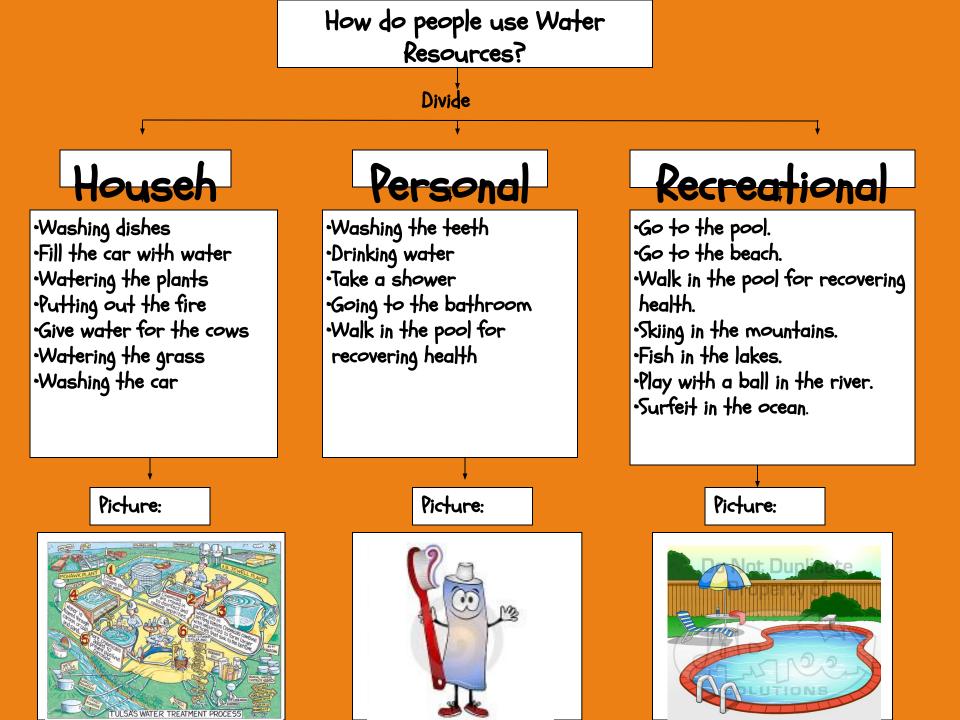
•Desalination:

Desalination is an artificial process by which saline water (generally sea water) is converted to fresh water.

• Frozen Water:

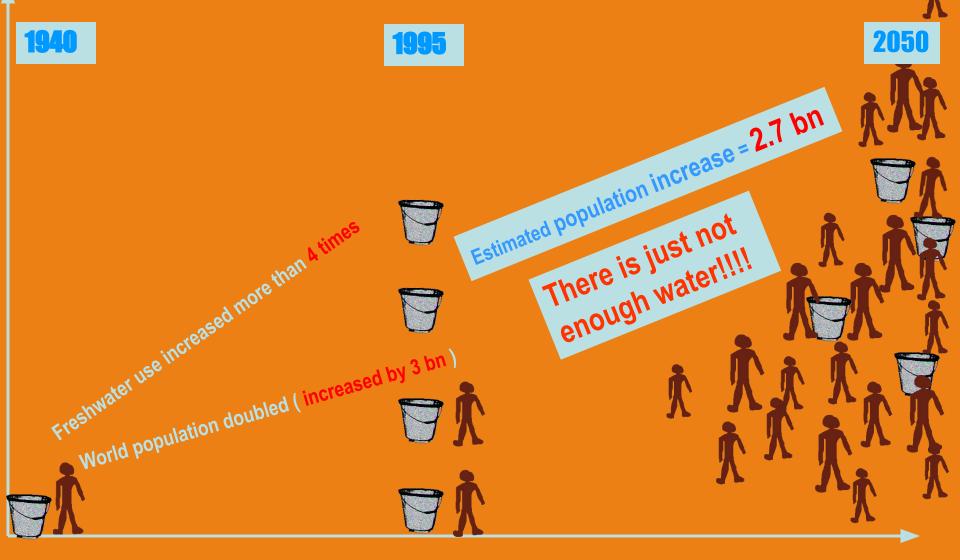
Several schemes have been proposed to make use of icebergs as a water source, however to date this has only been done for novelty purposes. Glacier runoff is considered to be surface water.





Population and water Resources

The total amount of water in the world is the same, but there are more people wanting to use this water



CAUSES FOR WATER STRESS

Domestic

Increase in Population

Increased demand

Industry

for goods

Professional and the second se

0

Extensive farming. High usage of water

Agriculture

People require food to eat

Every item that we use needs water for production



Water evaporation from reservoirs of large hydro power projects

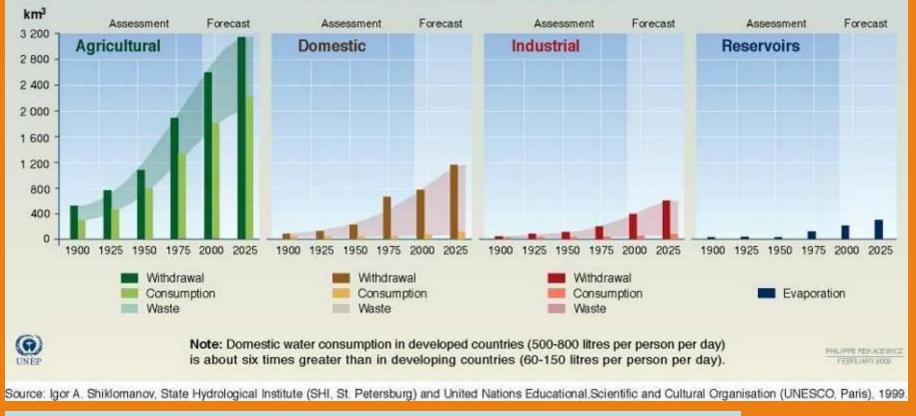
Power

Water stress!!!!

Global water use by Sector

Evolution Of Global Water Use

Evolution of Global Water Use Withdrawal and Consumption by Sector



Source: http://www.unep.org/dewa/assessments/ecosystems/water/vitalwater/15.htm, accessed November 2008

Uses of water

Agricultural: It is estimated that 69% of worldwide water use is for irrigation, with IS-35% of irrigation withdrawals being unsustainable. Aquaculture is a small but growing agricultural use of water.

•Industrial: It is estimated that 15% of worldwide water use is industrial. The distribution of industrial water usage that is varies widely, but as a whole is lower than agricultural use.









Agriculture

India, with more than a billion people, needs a lot of water to grow food for its population





Source: http://www.unep.org/dewa/assessments/ecosystems/water/vitalwater/15.htm

 Recreational water: use is usually a very small but growing percentage of total water use. Recreational water use is mostly tied to reservoirs.



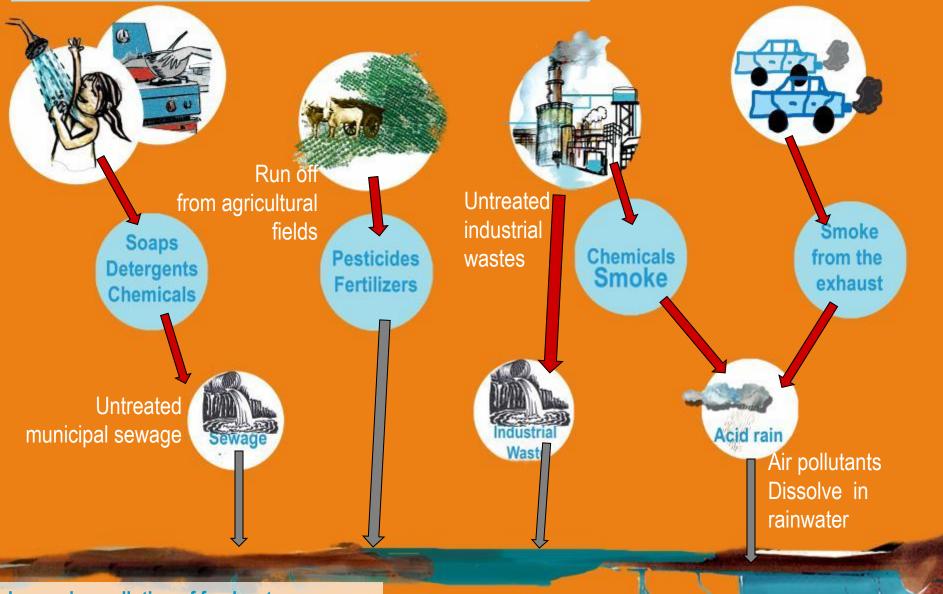
 Household: It is estimated that 15% of worldwide water use is for household purposes. These include drinking water, bathing, cooking, sanitation, and gardening.



Environmental: Explicit environmental water use is also a very small but growing percentage of total water use.



It's not just increased consumption...



Increasing pollution of freshwater sources (surface and groundwater)

For more details refer to the presentation on 'Water pollution'.

