

The background of the slide is a photograph of a landscape at sunset. The sky is a gradient of orange and yellow, with the sun visible in the upper right corner. In the foreground, a dark, winding road or path leads from the bottom left towards the right, curving into the distance. The middle ground shows rolling hills and mountains, their silhouettes softened by the atmospheric haze of the sunset. The overall mood is serene and contemplative.

Three Steps Out of Water Scarcity

FLOW 2018 – April 2018

Brian Richter

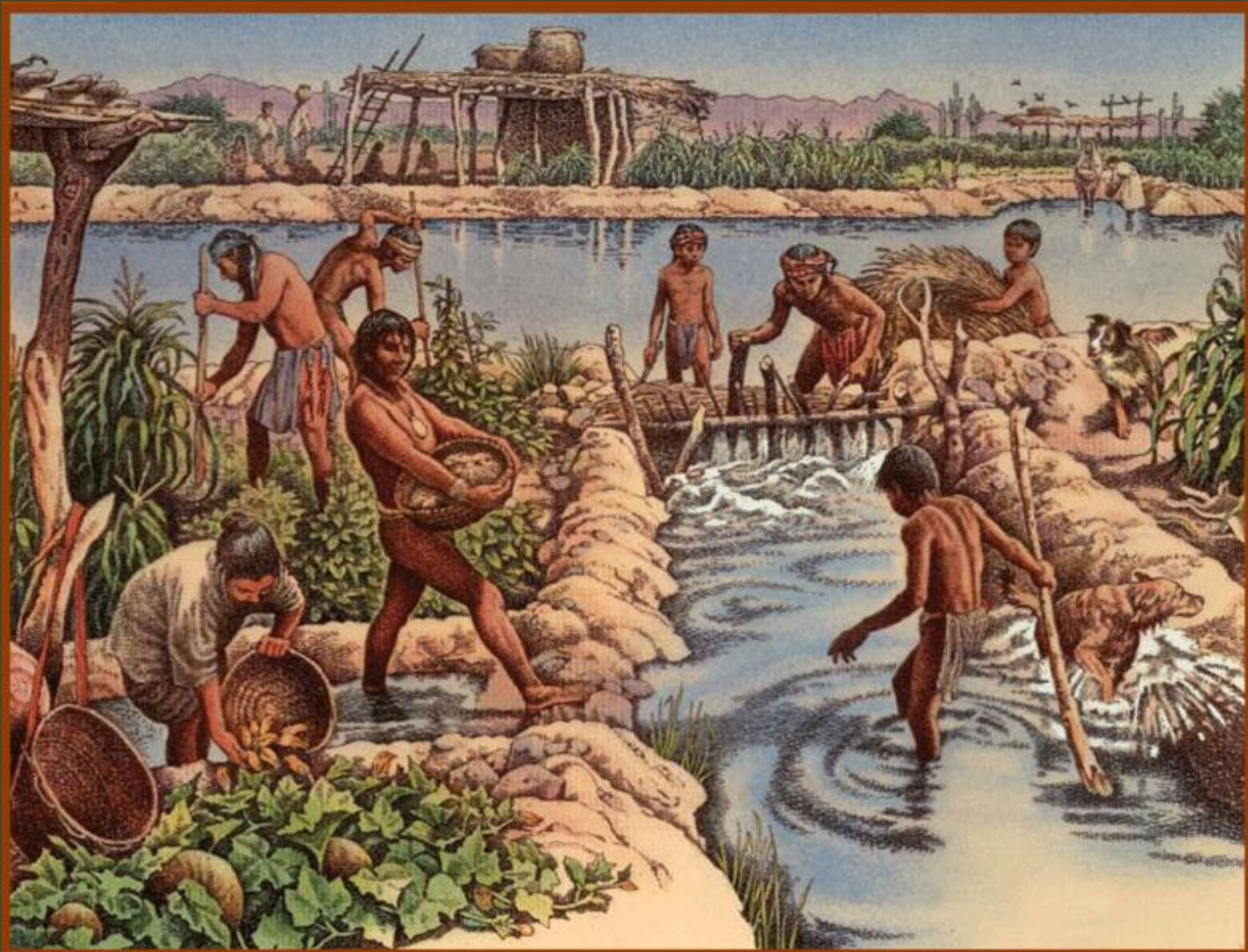
President, Sustainable Waters
Professor, University of Virginia

The Natural Flow Regime

A paradigm for river conservation and restoration

SPECIAL APPLIED ISSUES SECTION

How much water does a river need?





Hoover Dam & Lake Mead



Imperial Irrigation District, California



Dakar, Senegal



High Plains Aquifer, KS



Pont du Gard aqueduct in Nimes, France

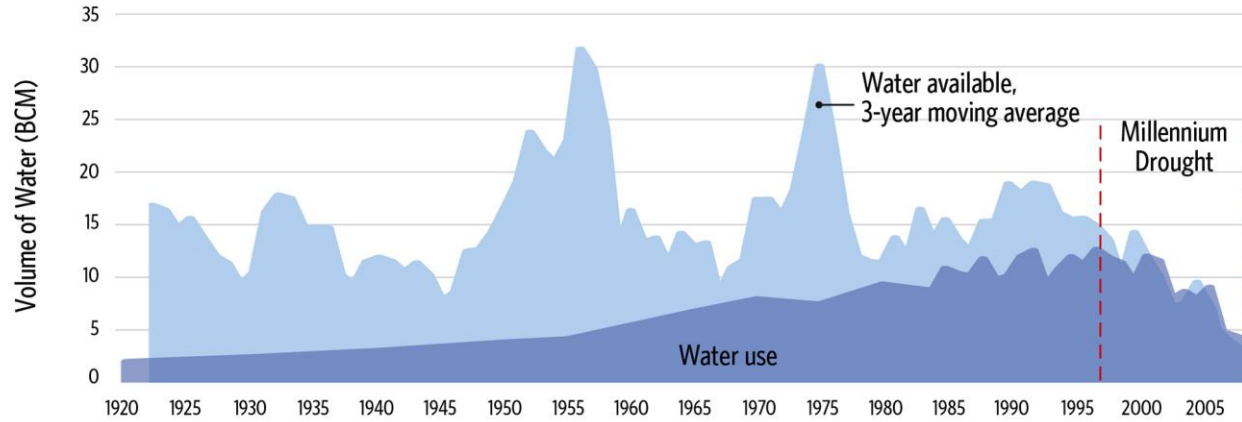


State Water Project, California

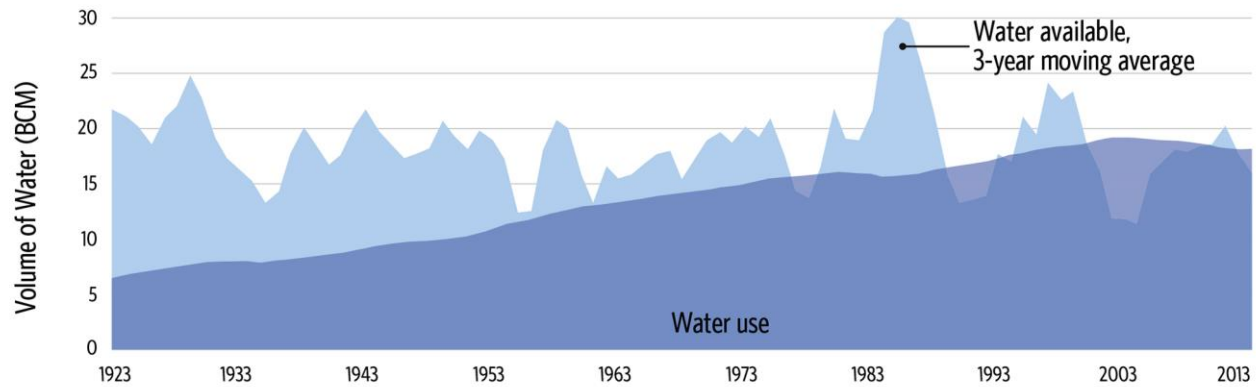


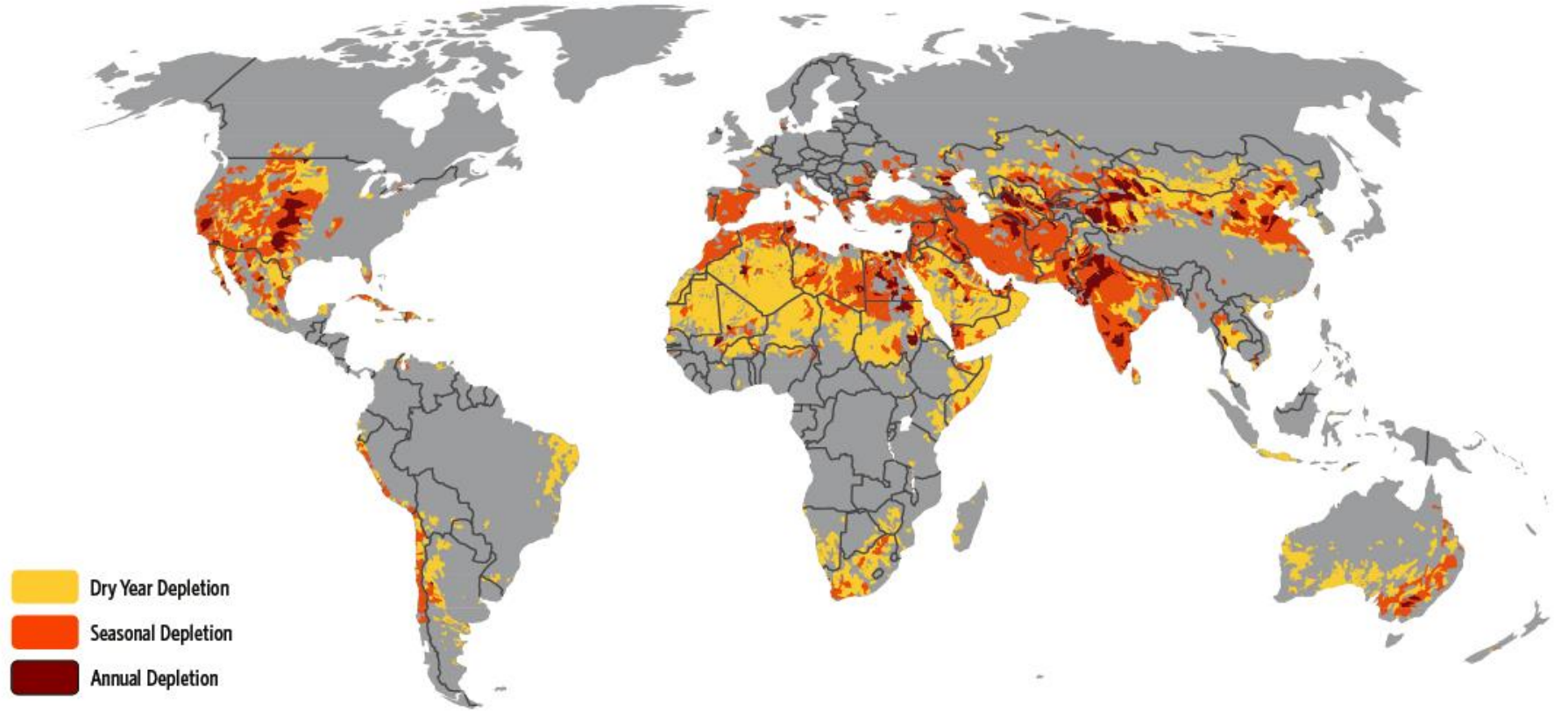
Phoenix, Arizona

Water availability and use in the Murray-Darling Basin of Australia



Water availability and use in the Colorado River Basin of the United States

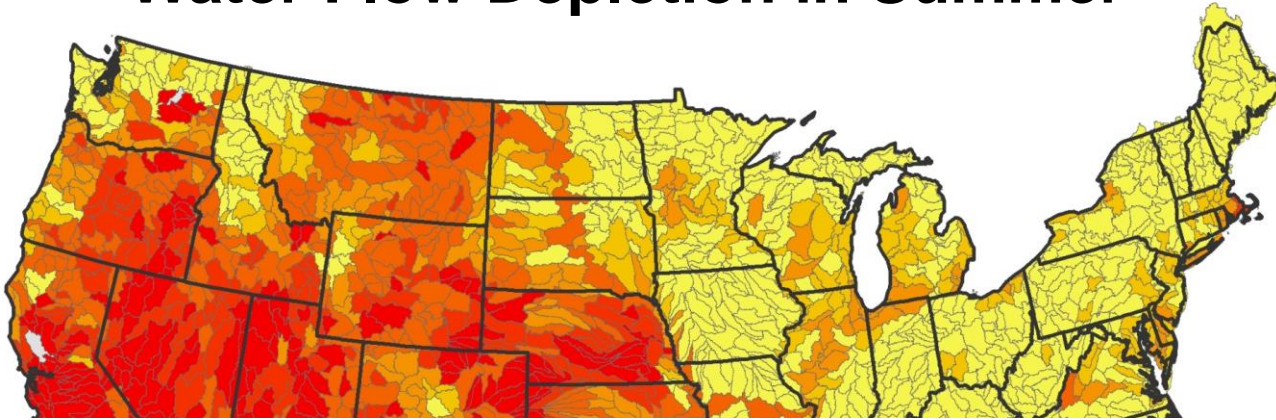




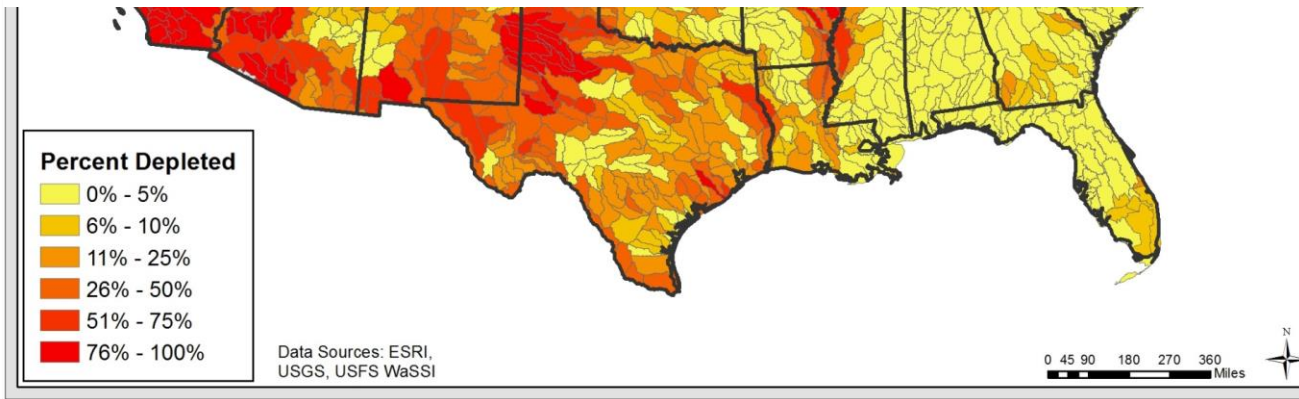
Water shortages are occurring in 1/3 of the planet's watersheds and aquifers
1/2 of the world's population is affected
3/4 of the world's irrigated acreage is affected
Freshwater species are gravely imperiled

Source: "Water Depletion: An improved metric for incorporating seasonal and dry-year water scarcity into water risk assessments." Brauman et al, 2016, *Elementa*

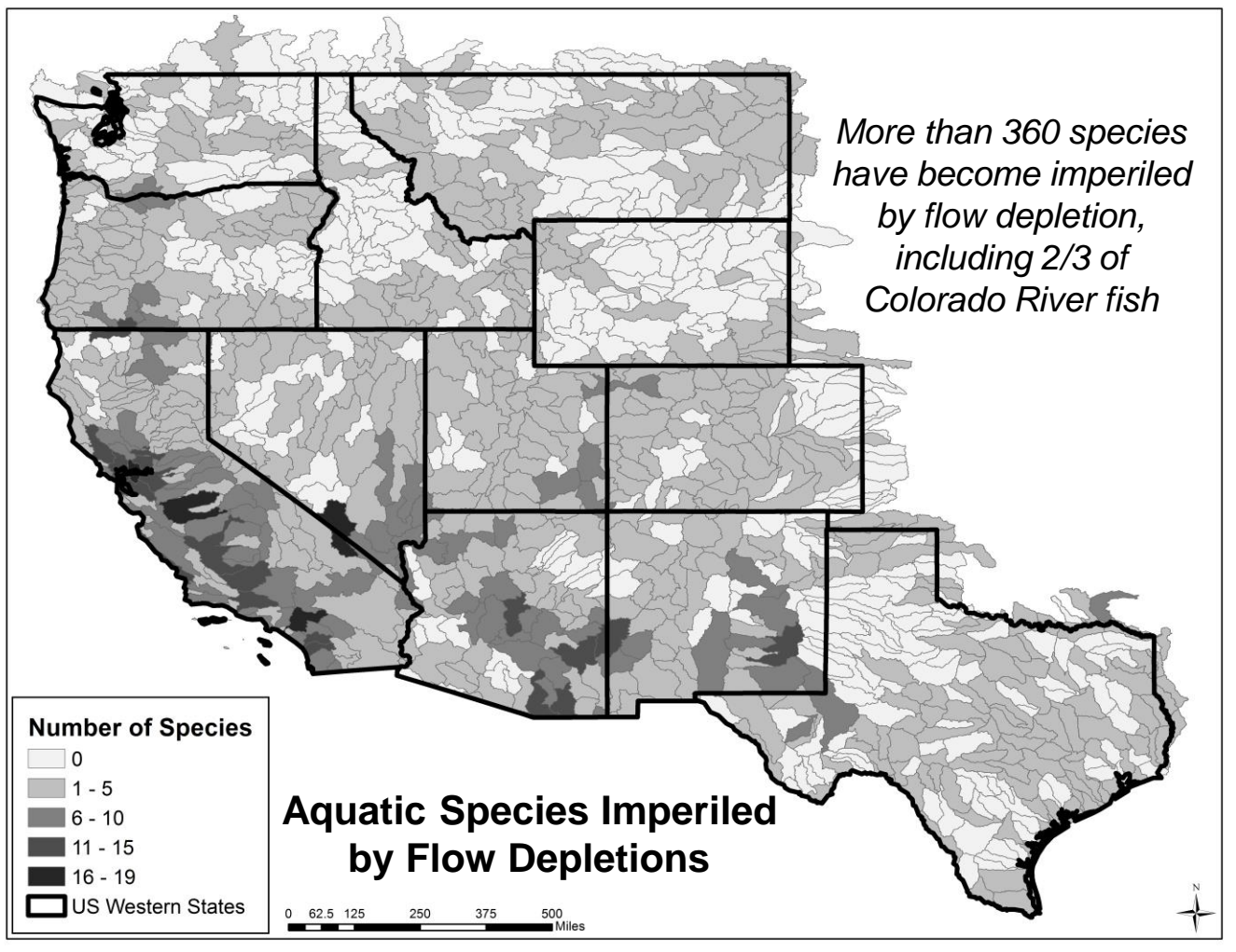
Water Flow Depletion in Summer



**Half of Western rivers have lost half of their summer water
One quarter have lost more than 75%**



Source: "Protection and restoration of freshwater ecosystems, Richter et al 2016. Chapter 7 in *Water Policy and Planning in a Variable and Changing Climate*, CRC Press



Source: "Protection and restoration of freshwater ecosystems, Richter et al 2016. Chapter 7 in *Water Policy and Planning in a Variable and Changing Climate*, CRC Press

21st Century Reality

In water-scarce regions of the world, there is no more 'surplus' water

We must now aggressively shrink the water footprints of cities and farms to bring them into balance with sustainable water supplies and restore river ecosystems

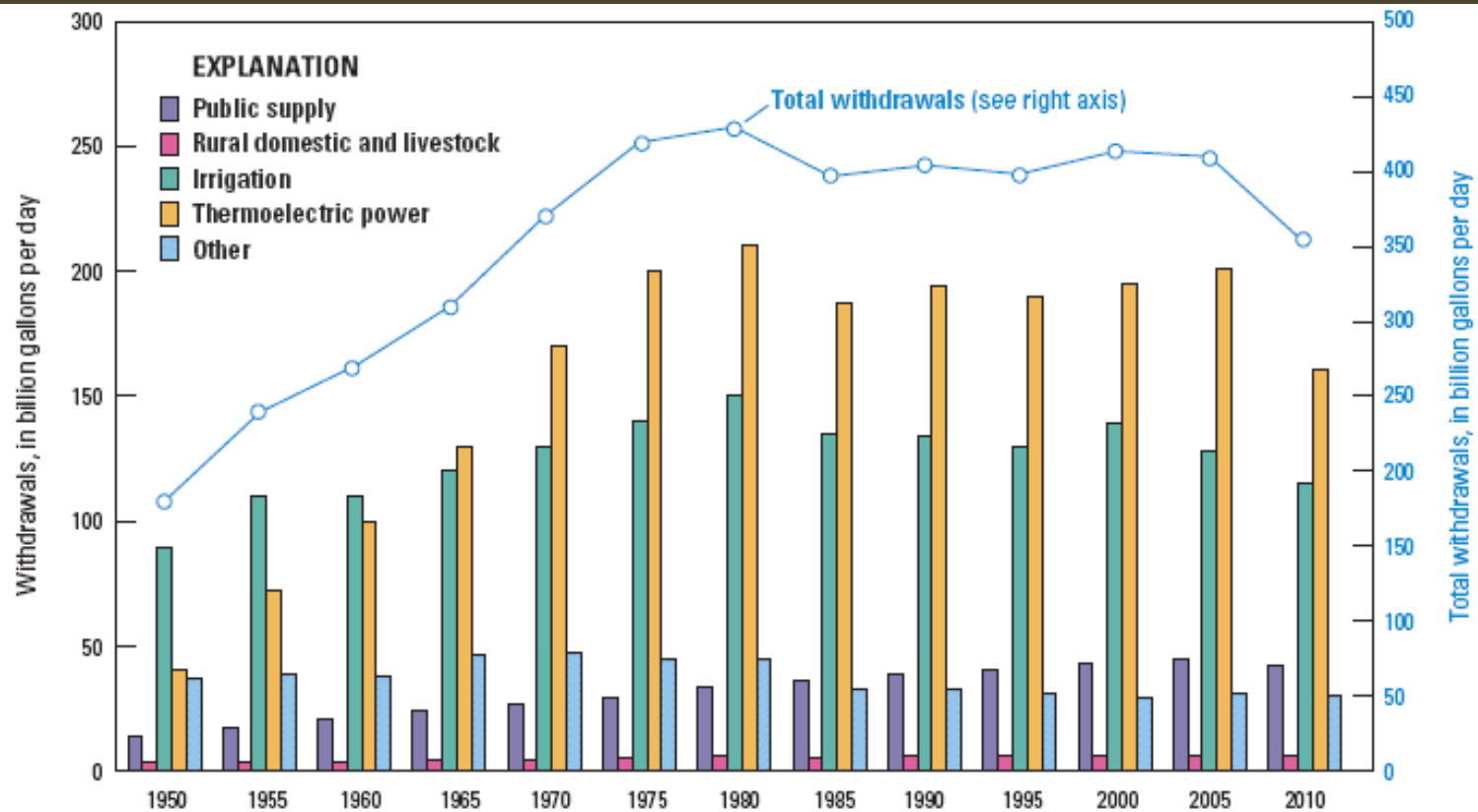


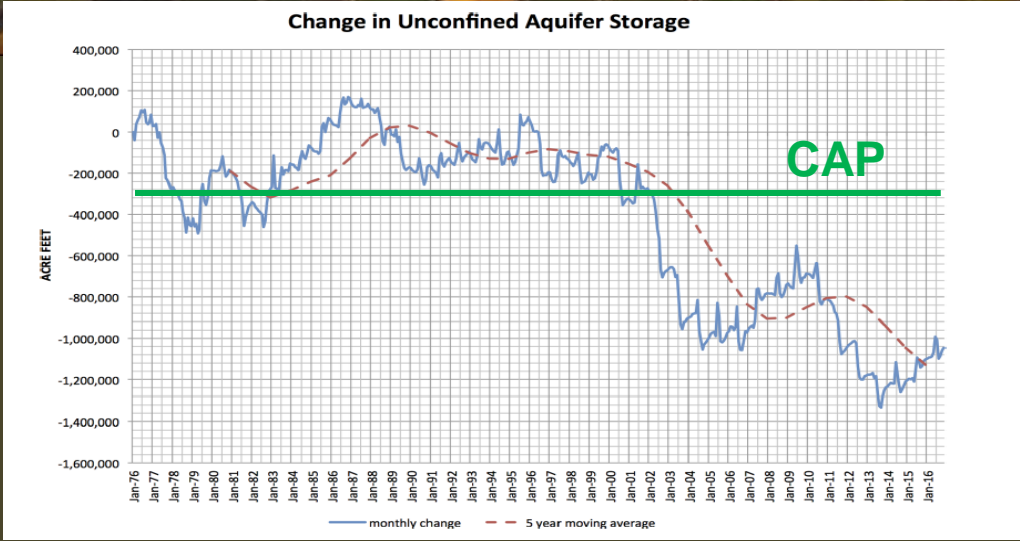
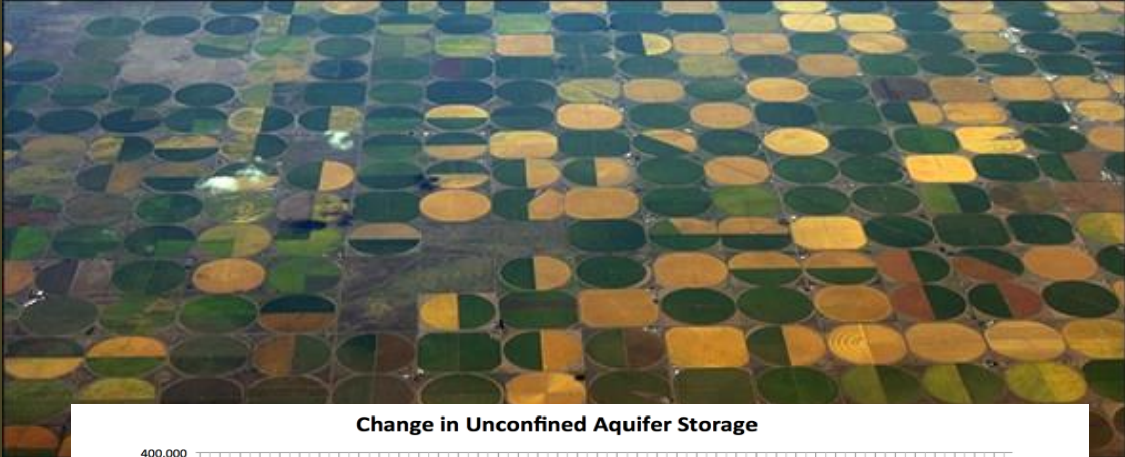
Figure 14. Trends in total water withdrawals by water-use category, 1950–2010.

Source: US Geological Survey

Three Steps Out of Water Scarcity

Step 1: Establish caps on water use

San Luis Valley, Colorado



Source: Davis Engineering, 2016. Change in Unconfined Aquifer Storage
Rio Grande Water Conservation District

San Luis Valley

4,500 active high-capacity wells

Sub-district 1:

- 174,000 total acres
- 10,000 acres fallowed by 2016
- Goal: 40,000 acres fallowed by 2021

Sub-district 1

San Juan Mountains

• Saguache

• North Star Farm

Sangre de Cristo Mountains

• Center

Great Sand Dunes National Park

• Del Norte

• Monte Vista

Rio Grande River

• Alamosa

COLORADO

Area of detail

• Manassa

• Antonito

Cap set at average aquifer level from 1978-2000

Will require rotational fallowing of ~20% of farmland in valley in any given year

High Country News

FOR PEOPLE WHO CARE ABOUT THE WEST

After years of drought and overuse, the San Luis Valley aquifer refills

How an over-taxed basin is getting its water use under control.

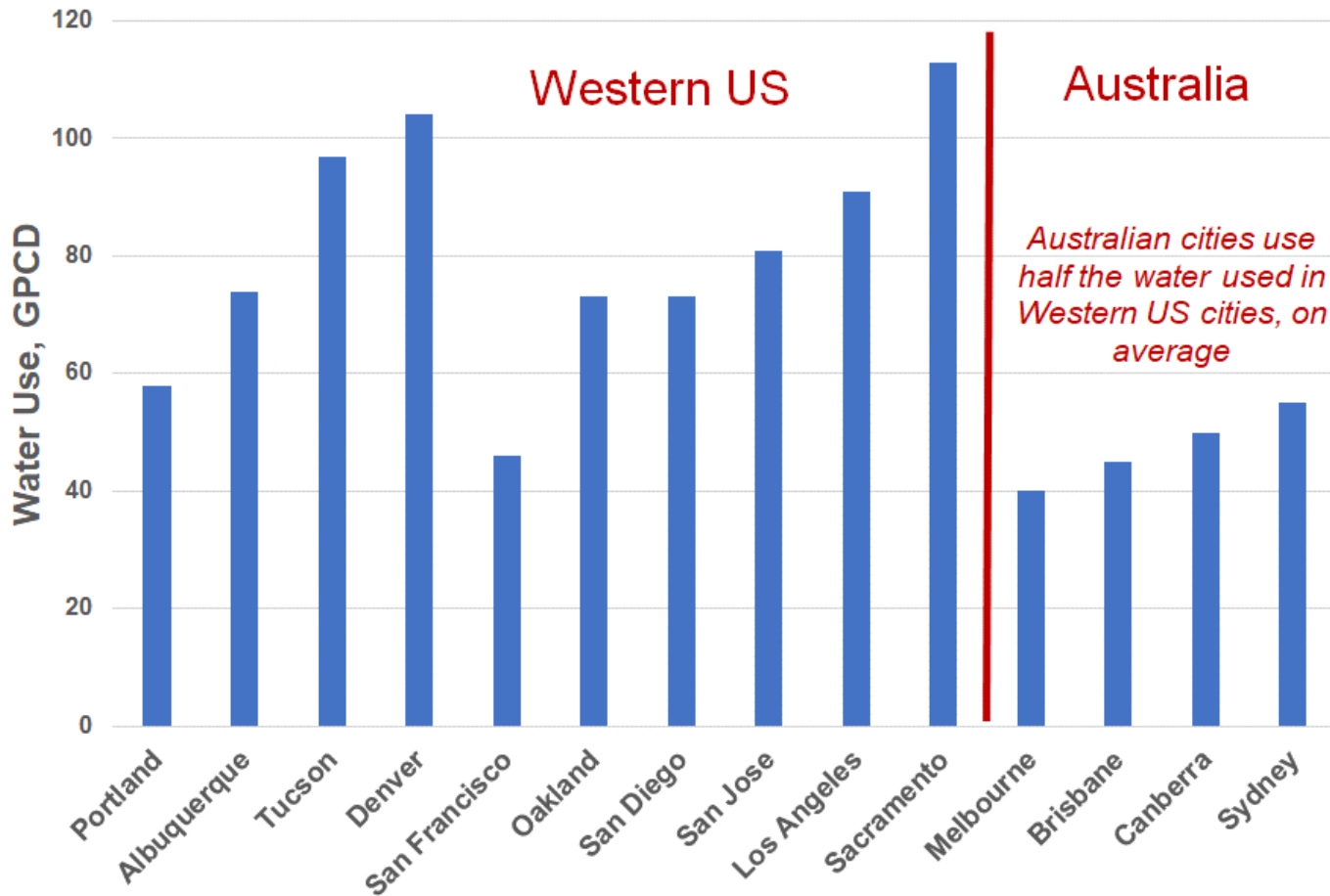
Paige Blankenbuehler | May 26, 2016

Change in Unconfined Aquifer Storage



Step 2: Freeze the
urban water footprint

Per-Capita Water Use



Source: "Residential Water Conservation in Australia and California,"
Ryan Cahill and Jay Lund, 2013 Journal of Water Resources Planning & Management



Sydney, Australia



Los Angeles, California

Photo: LA Times

Outdoor landscaping

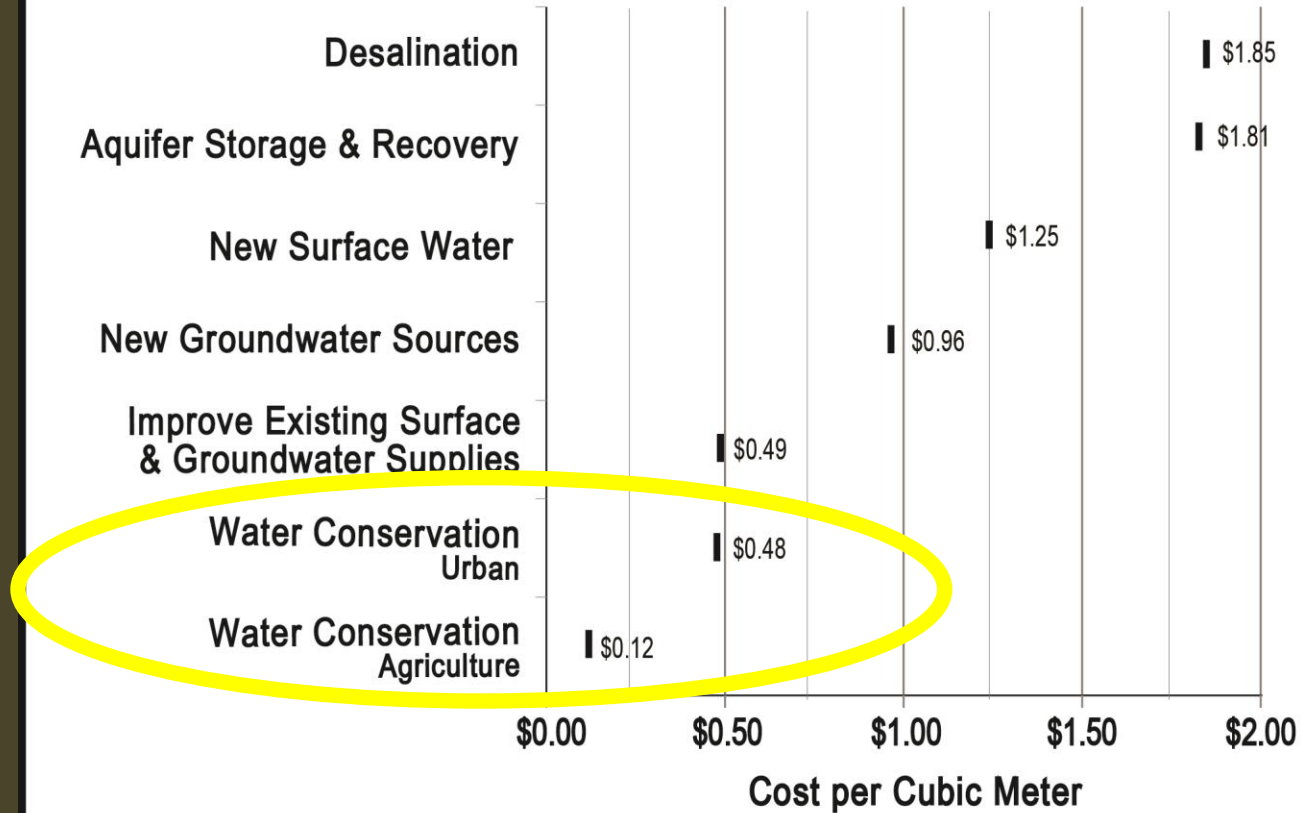
Water-efficient toilets





Water recycling, Los Angeles

SAN ANTONIO - COSTS OF FUTURE WATER SUPPLIES



Source: Richter *et al*, 2013. Tapped out: how can cities secure their water future?
Water Policy 15 (2013) 335–363.

Step 3: Work with farmers to *reduce*
consumptive use



Flood irrigation

Improvements in water application
34-57% savings in consumptive use



Drip irrigation

“Opportunities for Saving and Reallocating Agricultural Water to Alleviate Water Scarcity”
(*Water Policy*, Richter et al, 2017)



Enhanced soil health (including mulch or no-till)
13-54% savings in consumptive use

“Opportunities for Saving and Reallocating Agricultural Water to Alleviate Water Scarcity”
(*Water Policy*, Richter et al, 2017)



Cotton

Sorghum

Saving water by crop shifting
54-87% savings in consumptive use

“Opportunities for Saving and Reallocating
Agricultural Water to Alleviate Water Scarcity”
(*Water Policy*, Richter et al, 2017)





Temporary rotational fallowing with cover crop
95-100% savings in consumptive use

“Opportunities for Saving and Reallocating Agricultural Water to Alleviate Water Scarcity”
(*Water Policy*, Richter et al, 2017)

A blue faucet with a brass handle is shown against a cloudy sky background. The faucet is positioned on the left side of the frame, and its spout is angled downwards. The background is a mix of blue and white clouds, suggesting a bright but overcast day. The overall composition is clean and modern, with a focus on the faucet as a symbol of water and sustainability.

Brian
Richter

A Guide for
Moving from
Scarcity to
Sustainability

CHASING
WATER