Introduction to Water Resources and Environmental Issues

How much water does the world need to support increasing human populations? What factors influence water quality, droughts, floods, and water-borne diseases? What are the potential effects of climate change on the world's water resources?

These questions, and more, are discussed in this thorough introduction to the complex world of water resources for undergraduate students. The strength of this book is its coverage of science fundamentals of water, aquatic ecology, geomorphology, and hydrology. Topics are brought to life for students from all areas of science with the use of internet sources and water resource issues in the news.

The book begins with a short history of human use of and influence on water. The basics of water chemistry and the hydrologic cycle are discussed in detail, with chapters on the geomorphology, hydrology, chemistry, and biology of lakes, rivers, and wetlands. Major disease issues, worldwide water quality and quantity problems, and potential solutions are also addressed. Water laws, water allocation, and inherent conflicts are discussed using international and US examples.

Students of biology, environmental science, environmental studies, life science, chemistry, earth science, watershed science, and engineering will benefit from this broad survey of crucial water issues.

Karrie Lynn Pennington has been working with the US Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service since 1992, studying the impacts of land use on water ecosystems. She studied biology at the University of North Texas, receiving a Bachelor of Arts degree, and completed a Master of Science in soils from the University of Idaho in Moscow. She taught as a visiting professor at the same university until moving to Tucson, Arizona, where she taught for three more years. She received her Ph.D. in soil and water science, and moved east to the Mississippi Delta, completing her postdoctoral studies with the USDA's Agricultural Research Service.

Thomas V. Cech has been Executive Director of the Central Colorado Water Conservancy District in Greeley since 1982. He received his Bachelor of Science degree in education from Kearney State College, and a Masters Degree in Community and Regional Planning from the University of Nebraska–Lincoln. He has taught undergraduate- and graduate-level water resources courses at the University of Northern Colorado and Colorado State University. Tom has been honored with the Groundwater Advocate Award from the National Ground Water Association, National Headgate Award from the Four-States Irrigation Council, the Groundwater Foundation's Edith Stevens Groundwater Education Award, and the Universities Council on Water Resources Award for Public Service in Water Resources.





Introduction to Water Resources and Environmental Issues

KARRIE LYNN PENNINGTON

US Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service

THOMAS V. CECH Colorado State University – Faculty Affiliate





University Printing House, Cambridge CB2 8BS, United Kingdom

Cambridge University Press is part of the University of Cambridge.

It furthers the University's mission by disseminating knowledge in the pursuit of education, learning and research at the highest international levels of excellence.

www.cambridge.org Information on this title: www.cambridge.org/9780521869881

© K. Pennington and T. Cech 2010

This publication is in copyright. Subject to statutory exception and to the provisions of relevant collective licensing agreements, no reproduction of any part may take place without the written permission of Cambridge University Press.

First published 2010 4th printing 2015

Printed in the United States of America by Sheridan Books, Inc.

A catalogue record for this publication is available from the British Library

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Pennington, Karrie Lynn.
Introduction to water resources and environmental issues / Karrie Lynn Pennington, Thomas V. Cech.
p. cm.
ISBN 978-0-521-86988-1 (Hardback)
1. Water. 2. Hydrologic cycle. 3. Water conservation. I. Cech, Thomas V. II. Title. GB661.2.P44 2009
333.91-dc22

2009035298

ISBN 978-0-521-86988-1 Hardback

Cambridge University Press has no responsibility for the persistence or accuracy of URLs for external or third-party internet websites referred to in this publication, and does not guarantee that any content on such websites is, or will remain, accurate or appropriate.

Contents

Preface [page ix]

- Perspectives on water and environmental issues [1] Introduction [1] Distribution of water on Earth [2] Ecosystems, biomes, and watersheds [8] Global water use [13] The global water budget [17] Global population growth and human proliferation [23]
- 2 The water environment of early civilizations [39] Introduction [39] Water and agriculture: the basis of civilization [43] Ancient drinking water and sanitation systems [52] Water and the environment [55] Historical perspective: humans and the environment [59]

3 The hydrologic cycle [67]

Introduction [67] The hydrologic cycle [67] Weather, climate, El Niño, and La Niña [74] The hydrologic cycle and the natural environment [87] The hydrologic cycle and the human environment [90]

4 Water quality [99]

Introduction [99] The chemistry of water [100] Water quality failure [111] Clean water as a human right [124]

5 Watershed basics [137]

Introduction [137] Watershed delineation [138] A comparison of erosion from two major watersheds [142] Watershed structure [144] Watershed function [158] Water quantity [161] Guest Essay by Milada Matouskova [162] VI CONTENTS

6 Groundwater [172]

Introduction [172] The physical environment [173] Interaction of surface and groundwater [179] Water supply interactions [184] The chemical and aquatic environment [186]

7 Lakes and ponds [196]

Introduction [196] Lake types [198] Lake structure [207] Lake chemistry [210] Food webs [212] Two contrasting lake views [214]

8 Rivers and streams [223]

Introduction [223] River system functions [226] Physical features of a river system [227] Flow [235] Fluvial geomorphology: forming a river [238] River and stream ecology [245] Guest Essay by Carolyn J. Schott [248]

9 Wetlands [256]

Introduction [256] Wetland features [258] Wetland types [269] Wetland classification [271] Trends in wetlands [275]

10 Dams and reservoirs [282]

Introduction [282] Types of dams [284] Purposes of dams [290] Guest Essay by Sara Beavis [297] Impacts of dams and reservoirs [305] Rivers, dams, and rehabilitation efforts [314] Is dam removal the answer? [316]

Drinking water and wastewater treatment [325] Introduction [325] Early drinking water treatment [325] Discovery of the microscope [329]

CONTENTS

VII

Epidemics and the microscope [330] Federal protection of drinking water in the US [339] Drinking water issues [341] Source water protection [346] Modern drinking water health issues [348] Guest Essay by James B. Chimphamba [351] Early wastewater treatment [357] Current wastewater issues [361]

12 Water allocation law [370]

Introduction [370] Historical development of water allocation laws [372] Development of the Riparian Doctrine [378] Development of the Doctrine of Prior Appropriation [379] Evolution of the Doctrine of Prior Appropriation [383] Groundwater allocation laws [384] Interstate compacts [388] New water allocation laws [390] International efforts [391]

I3 Roles of federal, regional, state, and local water management agencies [397]

Introduction [397] US federal water agencies [398] Selected US federal agency water issues [407] Selected regional, state, and local water agency issues [420] Privatization of water systems [427] Guest Essay by Laurel Phoenix [427] Selected water agency issues around the world [431]

14 Water conflicts, solutions, and our future [437]

Introduction [437] Tragedy of the commons [439] Safe drinking water [440] Surface and groundwater conflicts [441] Guest Essay by Kath Weston [442] Environmental restoration [445] Global climate change [445] Values [446]

Index [448]

Preface

Nothing in life is to be feared, it is only to be understood. Now is the time to understand more, so that we may fear less. Marie Curie (1867–1934)

Water gives life to our Earth, but creates fear when there are shortages during a drought, or too much in a flood. Increasing world population and industrialization have lead to another fear – water too polluted to use. We see thousands of acres (hectares) devastated by drought around the world; food shortages in regions of Africa; and devastating droughts in Asia, Australia, Canada, Europe, and the US. Livestock, crops, and humans suffer. Simultaneously, China's Yellow River has become so polluted that its waters are not usable for drinking. Waterborne diseases still kill millions of people – especially the young. No country – industrialized or less-developed – is immune to water problems.

Understanding the natural cycle of water, water's properties, the role of water ecosystems, and the consequences of human change is essential to minimizing the damaging effects of drought, flood, pollution, and human efforts to use and manage water resources. Decisions that impact our environment are made by governments made up of people in all fields of study. Unfortunately, policy-makers understand our natural world in varying degrees of expertise – from almost nothing to excellent. The results of poorly informed decisions can be disastrous for humans and the Earth.

We believe that all citizens should have a fundamental knowledge of water on our planet. Too often, students avoid science classes because they are perceived as some combination of hard, confusing, boring, or irrelevant to their daily lives. We decided to write this book to make the subject of water, water resources, and water's interactions in the environment understandable, approachable, and relevant to a wide range of students. We hope we have succeeded.

Our goal is to present a balanced look at water use and water requirements – both by humans and the rest of our environment – to provide the basic understanding necessary for future leaders to make informed decisions. For example, suppose a major dam project is being proposed in your region. If someone considers that damming a river can create water quality impacts because of reduced cleansing flows, measures can often be built into the project to protect water quality. These measures may not necessarily be related to the dam itself, but to the entire watershed. Making connections – understanding that unintended consequences often occur, and calling in the experts before a project begins – is a tremendous improvement in project planning.

X PREFACE

One textbook cannot adequately cover all the subjects necessary to understand our water environment. Therefore, this text deals primarily with freshwater systems and provides a background aimed at encouraging students to explore water resources issues further. It is also intended to expose students to the wide range of water resources from many viewpoints including biology, chemistry, geology, history, hydrology, law, limnology, medicine, and soil science.

- The text examines water from global and historical perspectives with its roles today and in the development of civilizations.
- The text moves into various areas of science, with the hydrologic cycle, water chemistry, and water quality providing the fundamentals. Subjects that require more understanding are presented as *In Depth* sections. These are intended to interest the more curious student.
- The concepts of ecosystems are explored in chapters on watersheds, groundwater, lakes and ponds, rivers and streams, and wetlands. Sidebars and guest essays provide additional information and case studies.
- Human attempts to control natural systems are explored through the study of dams and structures. The importance of dams and reservoirs is considered as well as their consequences.
- The chapter on drinking water explores attempts to repair and restore damaged systems. Natural sources of pollution, as well as human-produced pollution, are discussed. Water-borne diseases and the complexities of their control are considered.
- Water law and water allocation are discussed. Who gets to control water is a tremendously controversial subject, and includes competing needs and uses by cities, industry, individuals, and the environment. Depleting groundwater or drying up a river is akin to killing the goose that laid the golden eggs.
- The roles of governments, and the various agencies they create, are presented primarily using the United States as an example. Case studies demonstrate positive and negative interactions of agencies all trying to do their jobs while competing for tax dollars.
- The final chapter summarizes the state of our Earth's water resources and encourages students to think about the future of water and humans as inseparable features. A final look at major issues – from global climate change to competing personal values – shows how much more there is to learn and the complexity of decisions that are still to be made.