

WEL COME TO ALL
WATER CONSERVATION
and
MANAGEMENT

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EFFORT - MARTUR.

CONSERVATION

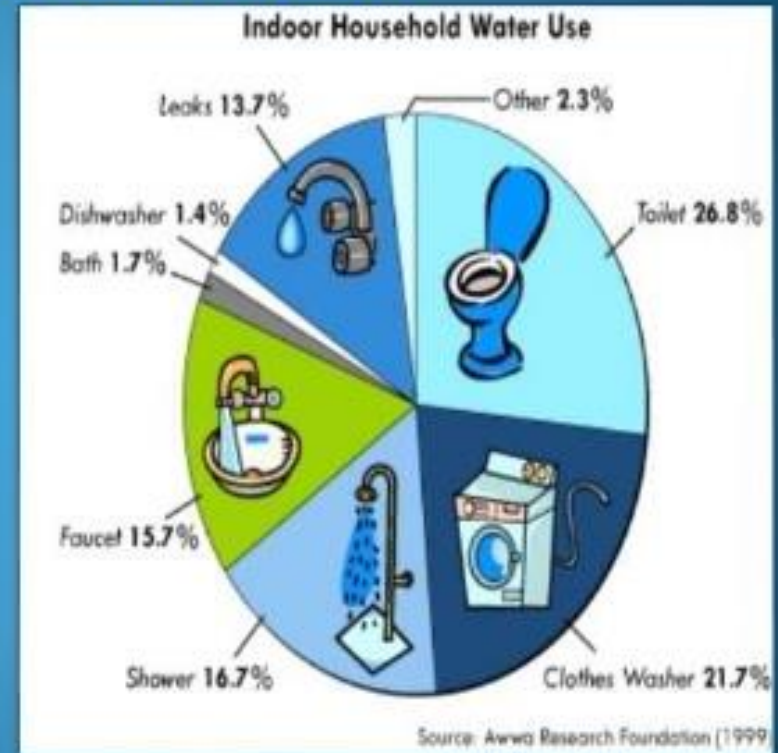
Wash laundry and dishes with sufficient amount of water only

Always turn off running water

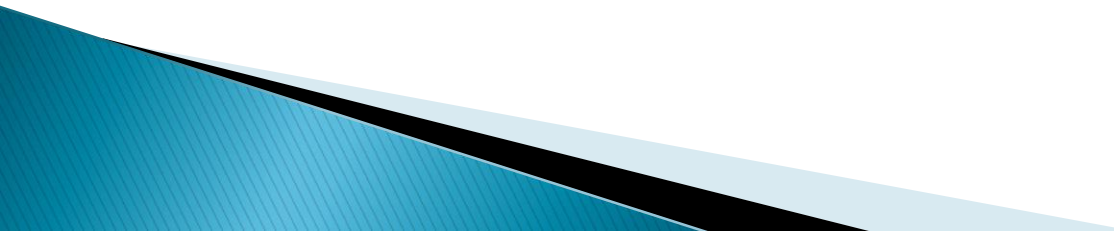
Take shorter showers

Eliminate any and all leaks

Reduce the flow of toilets and showerheads



What is the need of water?

- Water is , literally.the souce of life on earth.Plants,Animals
 - All metabolic activities required water
 - The human body is 70% water,People begin to feel thirst after a loss of only 1% of bodily fluids and risk death if fluid loss nears 10%
 - Concept of leaf senescence ... Teak
- 

Water need for other activities

- **Domestic Activities** (personal, household, and municipal)

Basic water requirement of 50 liters per person per day" as a minimum standard to meet four basic needs—for drinking, sanitation, bathing, and cooking

- **Agriculture**

- **Industries**

- **Constructions**



AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION



Agriculture is the biggest water user and perhaps half of all the agricultural water used is lost to leaks in irrigation canals and application to areas where plants do not grow, runoff and evaporation. Improved agricultural irrigation could reduce withdrawals by between 20 to 30%. Tremendous saving may be achieved by implementing following agricultural conservation measures:

- Use lined or covered canals that reduce seepage and evaporation
- Use improved irrigation techniques, such as [sprinklers](#) or [drip irrigation](#)
- Irrigate fields in the early morning or at night when evaporation is minimal



INDUSTRIAL CONSERVATION



Water conservation measures that can be taken by industries and manufacturing units include:

- Using dry cool cooling systems or cooling towers that use less water
- Reuse the cooling water for irrigation or other purposes
- Industries and manufacturing units should curb water withdrawals wherever possible by increasing in-plant treatment and recycling of water or by developing new equipment and processes that require less water
- Recycled water should be used for floor washing, and other such purposes

water conservation





STRATEGIES TO SUPPORT WATER CONSERVATION



Some of the strategies that can support water conservation activities and tackle the water scarcity problem include:

- **Rain water harvesting**
 - Roof top rainwater harvesting
 - Revival of traditional water harvesting structures
 - Micro-catchment water harvesting
 - Recharge structures for wells and bore wells
- **Sustainable water utilisation**
 - Minimise domestic water consumption
 - Recycling of waste water
 - Improved irrigation methods
- **Encourage natural regeneration of vegetation and supplementing with artificial regeneration**
- **Maintain and improve quality of water**
 - Collection and treatment of waste water effluents
 - Pollution check
- **Awareness building on water conservation**

Factors regarding stress of water

➤ Population

The world's population is expanding rapidly. Yet there is no more freshwater on earth now than there was 2,000 years ago, when the population was less than 3% of its current size

The demand for freshwater has been rising in response to industrial development, increased reliance on irrigated agriculture, massive urbanization, and rising living standards

➤ Inappropriate agricultural

➤ Industrialization

➤ Urbanization

➤ leaky municipal pipes

➤ Improper pricing of municipal water

➤ Poor watershed management

➤ Other imprudent practices

➤ Pollution

Due to untreated municipal sewage, toxic industrial effluents, and harmful chemicals from agricultural activities

Where from water get?

- River
- Lakes
- Pond
- Well
- Rain water
- Streams



Water Availability and Use

- 70% of the earth's surface is water, 30% in Land
- 3% of all water on earth is fresh-water
- most of this is largely unavailable in the form of ice caps and glaciers
- 1% is accessible surface freshwater.



Management

- **watershed or river-basin management especially in water-short regions**
- **Instituting a workable water infrastructure**
- **Enacting and enforcing water legislation and regulations**
- **Valuing freshwater resources**
- **Creating competent administrative and legal structures**
- **Making institutions more responsive and effective**
- **Training senior water managers**
- **Establishing closer ties to universities and research institutes**
- **Connecting water management to the needs of agriculture, industry, and municipalities, and meeting public health requirements for proper sanitation and disease prevention**

Ways for water conservation





Water your yard and outdoor plants early or late in the day to reduce evaporation.

Use a shut-off nozzle on your hose.



Use plants that require less water.



Mulch around plants to hold water in the soil.

Get an Energy Star labeled washing machine.



Wash only full loads.

Use a low flow showerhead.



Take shorter showers — five minutes or less is best.

Turn off the water while soaping hands and brushing teeth.



Turn off sink faucet while scrubbing dishes and pots.



Install new toilets that use less than 1.6 gallons per flush.



Put faucet aerators on sink faucets.

Use a broom, not a hose, to clean driveways and walkways.



Save water and save life



**THANK YOU
TO ALL
EFFORT**

