



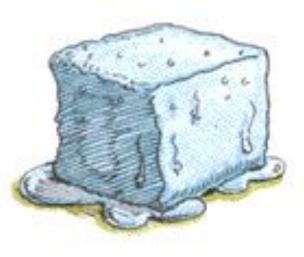
Freshwater: A Precious Resource



Developed by the Global Precipitation Measurement mission Education and Public Outreach Team











SOLID

LIQUID

GAS



How much of Earth's water is freshwater?

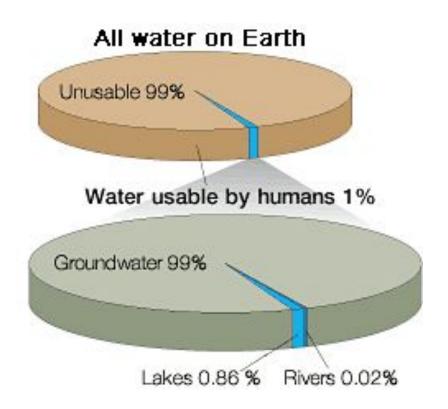
We will make a model of Earth's freshwater.

- 1. Take the plastic cup, and imagine that the cup is a model of Earth's surface.
- 2.Fill up ~ 75% with water. This represents how much of Earth's surface is covered with water.
- 3. Take out one eye-dropper of water, and place it in the small medicine cup. This represents how much of Earth's water is freshwater- ~ 2.5%
- 4. Take one drop of this water- this represents how much freshwater is easily accessible to us!



Freshwater is a precious resource.





http://ga.water.usgs.gov/edu/earthwherewater.html

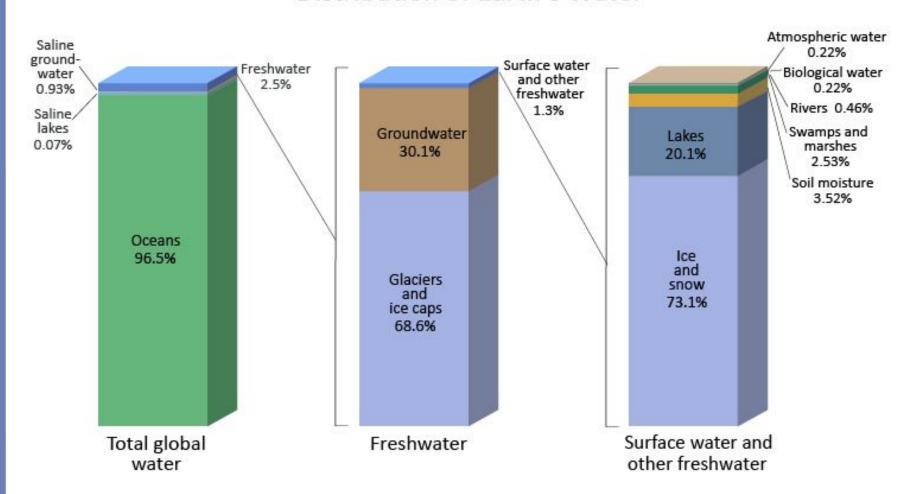


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Where is all the water on Earth?



Distribution of Earth's Water



Source: Igor Shiklomanov's chapter "World fresh water resources" in Peter H. Gleick (editor), 1993, Water in Crisis: A Guide to the World's Fresh Water Resources.



Saltwater versus Freshwater NASA







 http://pmm.nasa.gov/education/videos/gpm-freshw ater-connection



Freshwater Availability resources



Why are freshwater resources important to us throughout the world? For more information on the many societal applications of freshwater resources, go to:

http://pmm.nasa.gov/education/societal-applications



How do we use freshwater in US?



In addition to home use, freshwater is used for transportation, agriculture, heating and cooling, industry, livestock, and many other purposes. That one percent of water is primarily used in eight different ways, or categories:

- *Domestic*. Residential home indoor and outdoor use, such as drinking, cleaning, and watering lawns
- Public supply. Public and commercial buildings, such as schools and restaurants
- Irrigation. Watering systems for farms that grow food



- Livestock. Watering systems for animals on ranches and farms
- Aquaculture- Watering systems for fish farms and hatcheries
- Industrial -Water used for manufacturing products, including food, paper, and petroleum products
- Mining- Water used for extracting natural resources such as metals, minerals, natural gas, and oil
- Thermoelectric- Water used for generating electricity using steam-driven generators



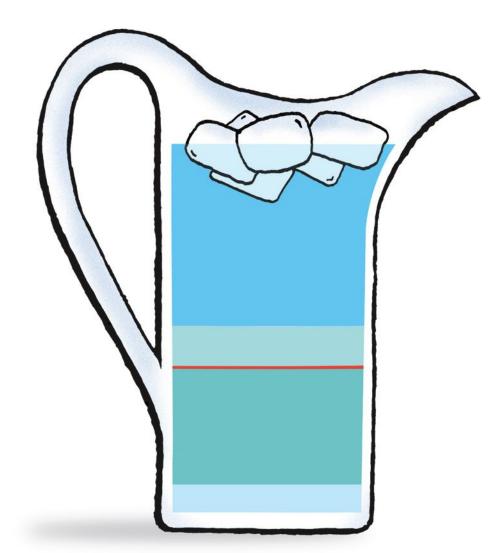
Estimated Water Use in US



Thermoelectric 49%

Public Supply 11% Domestic 1%

Irrigation 31%



Other- 8%: Mining 1%, Industrial 4%, Aquaculture 2%, Livestock 1%

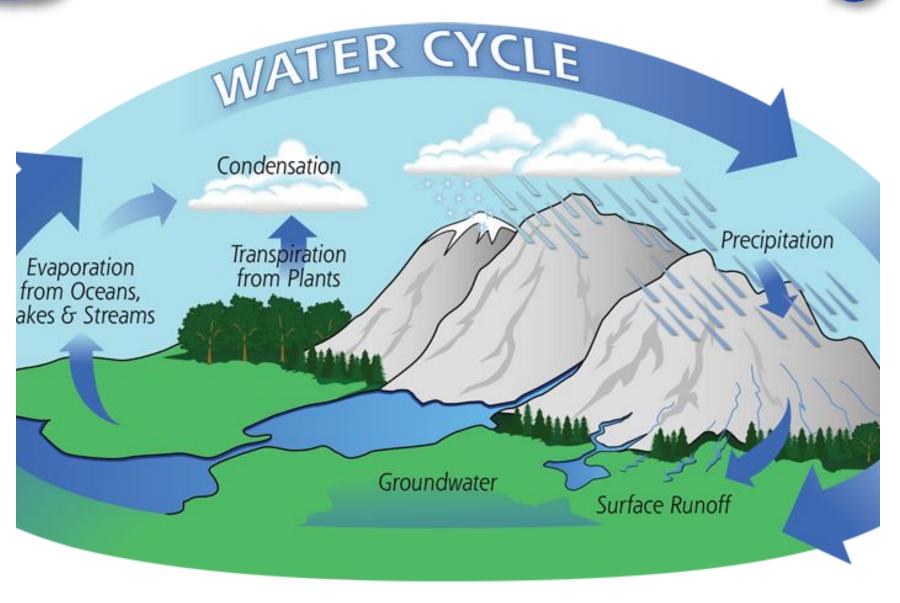
From the American Water Works Assoc.



Earth's Water Cycle NASA









Keeping track of freshwater



- Rain gauges- not evenly distributed, none over oceans, measures at local level which varies widely
- Weather radar- ground-based, not evenly distributed, not over oceans, measures at local level
- Satellites: operational and research, global level NOAA, NWS- operational: predicting, forecasting NASA- research:
- ☐ Impact of climate change on freshwater availability
- Impact of global rainfall on natural disasters: drought, tropical cyclones, landslides, etc...
- ☐ World health concerns: water-borne disease, water availability, etc...

 NASA's GPM mission will set the standard for how we measure precipitation across the globe. In this short video, you will learn how GPM will be able to accomplish this-

http://pmm.nasa.gov/education/videos/for-good-htt
p://pmm.nasa.gov/education/videos/for-good-meas

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