

# Blue Water to Gold Water



**Undrinkable.** Water that is polluted is not fit for drinking and that is a cause of physical water scarcity

**physical water scarcity-not enough drinking water to meet demands**

- Overuse
- Dry Region (Geography)
- Pollution

**economic water scarcity-when a population can not afford water**

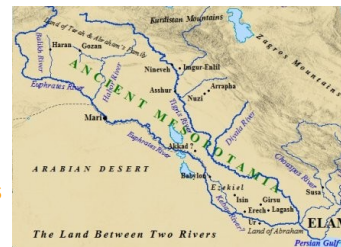
- Privatization
- Poverty
- Lack of Water

## Water Scarcity...

### In World History

Water has played a major role in the development of:

- Civilization– the **first civilization**, the Mesopotamians, settled in the Fertile Crescent which was located between two rivers
- Agriculture– throughout history, people **relied** on water to water their crops for food
- Trade– during 1400-1500, many kingdoms funded expeditions to **find trade routes** to Asia, using the ocean



**First Civilization.** The Mesopotamians was the first recorded civilization. It was dependent on water and was located in between the Tigris and Euphrates River.

### In the Future

By 2050, 5 billion people will be effected by severe water scarcity.

- Population Growth– An increase from 3 billion to **9.1 billion** people who will need water
- Pollution- water **won't be drinkable** due to pollution
- Economic– countries may have to turn to the World Bank for loans, resulting in **privatization** for their country
- Climate change– **less rain** is predicted to fall, meaning less water
- Lack of Infrastructure- People will have less access, due to **not being able to have water**



**Supply and Demand.** The population of the world is growing rapidly and the demand for water is not being met because there is not enough supply.

## OGALLALA AQUIFER

The Ogallala Aquifer is one of the largest aquifers in the world. It stretches over South Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Texas. The Aquifer provides water for the High Plains region. It is used for residential, industrial, and agricultural purposes, being depleted at a staggering pace. The only recharge for the aquifer comes from snowmelt and rainfall, but the semiarid climate causes minimal recharge. If this continues, the Great Plains could turn into a desert. State governments and local water districts have put policies in place to promote groundwater conservation and slow irrigation.



**Ogallala Aquifer.** This Aquifer provides water to the High Plains region. Farming accounts for 94% of the groundwater use, currently causing the aquifer to become depleted.