

Estimating Water Use in the United States: A New Paradigm for the National Water-Use Information Program - 2002 - National Research Council, National Research Council (U.S.). Committee on U.S. Geological Survey Water Resources Research, Committee on USGS Water Resources Research, Division on Earth and Life Studies, Water Science and Technology Board - 9780309084833 - 176 pages - National Academies Press, 2002

Water used in the industrial and domestic sectors also increased, but consumption was minimal until mid-century. From 1950 onwards, industrial use grew steadily to just over 1,000 km³, while domestic use rose more slowly to only 300 km³, both far below the levels of consumption by agriculture. There was an overall upward trend in water use in these three sectors over this period. Water consumption in Brazil was much higher than that of Congo. Consuming water in agriculture, industrial and domestic fields all increased dramatically during this time. Firstly, it can be stated that water was mainly used by three major sectors which were agriculture, industrial and domestic sectors. Secondly, Brazilian citizens consumed more water than the people of Congo did. Estimating Water Use in the United States: A New Paradigm for the National Water-Use Information Program Committee on USGS Water Resources Research, National Research Council ISBN: 0-309-50040-0, 190 pages, 8.5 x 11, (2002) This free PDF was downloaded from:

<http://www.nap.edu/catalog/10484.html>. Visit the National Academies Press online, the authoritative source for all books from the National Academy of Sciences, the National Academy of Engineering, the Institute of Medicine, and the National Research Council. Estimating Water Use in the United States: A New Paradigm for the National Water-Use Information Program <http://www.nap.edu/catalog/10484.html>. Estimating water use. Trends in Water Use and Onfarm Irrigation Efficiency. USDA NASS survey estimates reveal that total farm water applied has been relatively stable over time for the 17 western States, ranging from about 74 maf in 1984 to 76 maf in 2013. NASS estimates of irrigated acres in the West have also been relatively stable, ranging from about 39.1 to 39.6 million acres during the same time period. Water-use efficiency gains provide farm-level benefits, including improved crop yields and savings in water costs and other applied inputs. Improved water-use efficiencies can provide off-farm benefits as well, including improved fish and wildlife habitat, and reduced ecosystem and human health risks associated with environmental degradation. The National Water Use Science Project, part of the National Water Census, is responsible for compiling and disseminating the nation's water-use data. The USGS Water-Use Data and Research program seeks to develop improved water-use data through agreements with State water-resources agencies. Water use Home Total Water use Surface Water use Groundwater use Trends. The USGS has estimated water use for the United States every 5 years since 1950. Estimates are provided for groundwater and surface-water sources, for fresh and saline water quality, and by sector or category of use. Estimates have been made at the State level since 1950, and at the county level since 1985. 2002. Estimating Water Use in the United States: A New Paradigm for the National Water-Use Information Program. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press. doi: 10.17226/10484. The requirements for a water use estimation program suggested in this report underscore the need to quantify the accuracy and uncertainty of the national water use estimates. A variety of methods will be required to populate a national water use database. The choice of estimation methods must balance the quality and availability of data, the information needs, and the available resources. The following section contrasts strengths and limitations of alternative methods for estimating water use. DIRECT ESTIMATION.