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Short Communication on Water Resources

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Abstract

Water resources are common assets of water that are conceivably helpful. Employments of water incorporate rural, modern, family, recreational and natural exercises. All living things expect water to develop and imitate.

Keywords: Water • Groundwater • Freshwater • Earth

Introduction

It is known as 97% of the water on the Earth is salt water and just three percent is new water; somewhat more than 66% of this is solidified in icy masses and polar ice caps. The staying unfrozen fresh water is found principally as groundwater, with just a little part present over the ground or noticeable all around. Fresh water is a sustainable asset, yet the world's flexibly of groundwater is consistently diminishing, with exhaustion happening most conspicuously in Asia, South America and North America, in spite of the fact that it is as yet hazy how much characteristic recharging balances this use, and whether environments are threatened. The system for apportioning water assets to water clients (where such a structure exists) is known as water rights [1,2].

Methodology

Uses of water resources:

- Agriculture
- Increasing water scarcity
- Industries
- Domestic use[house hold]
- Recreation
- Environment

Water assets that range worldwide limits are bound to be a wellspring of coordinated effort and participation than war. Researchers working at the International Water Management Institute have been examining the proof behind water war expectations. Their discoveries show that, while it is valid there has been strife identified with water in a small bunch of global bowls, in the remainder of the world's roughly 300 common bowls the record has been generally certain. This is exemplified by the many settlements set up directing impartial water use between countries sharing water assets. The organizations made by these arrangements can, indeed, be one of the most significant factors in guaranteeing participation instead of contention.

Discussion and Conclusion

Water is required for rural, modern, family, recreational and natural exercises. All living things expect water to develop and imitate. Water incorporates rural, modern, family, recreational and natural exercises. All living things expect water to develop and imitate.

References

1. Baker, Andy. "Land use and water quality." *Encyclopedia of Hydrological Sciences* (2006).
2. Oki, Taikan, and Shinjiro Kanae. "Global hydrological cycles and world water resources." *Science* 313 (2006):1068-1072.

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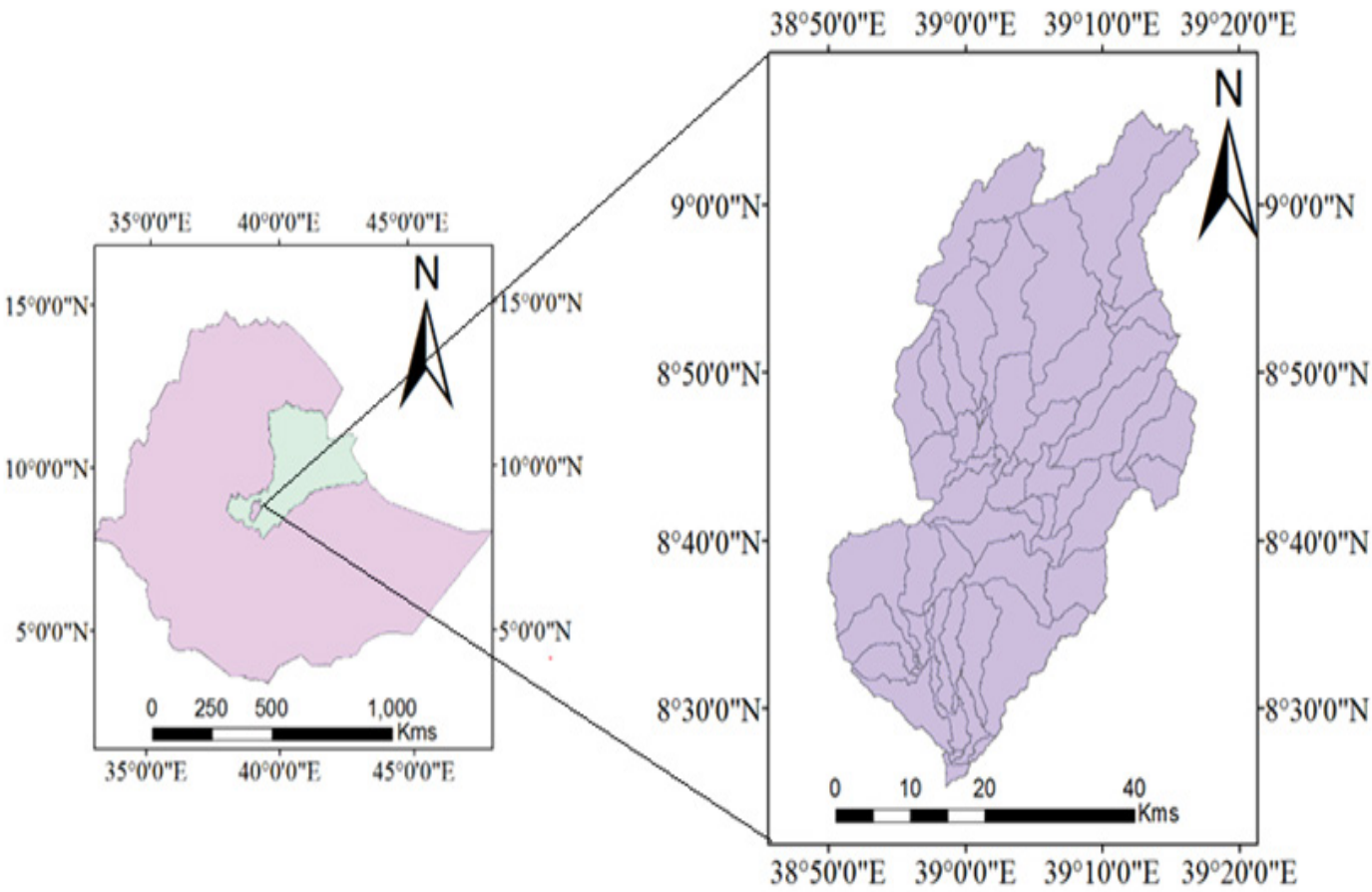

Figure 1. Location of the study area.

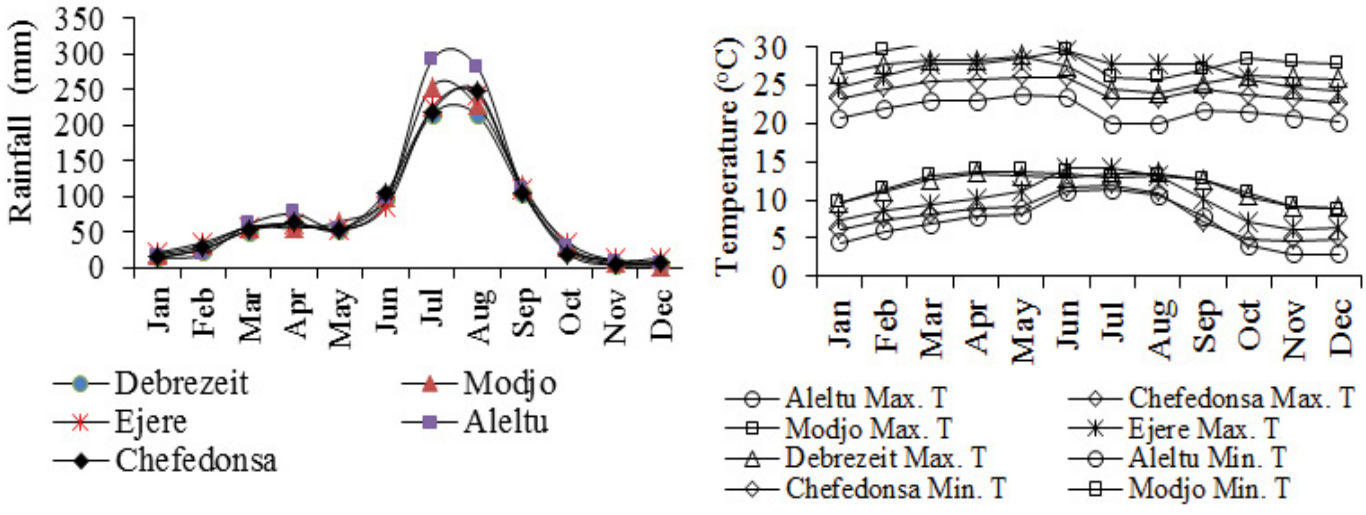

Figure 2. The mean monthly rainfall, maximum and minimum temperature of Modjo River watershed.

Table 1. Rainfall (mm) variability characteristics of stations within Modjo River watershed (1981-2010).

Stations	Annual	CV	*Kiremt*	CV	*Belg*	CV	PCI
	Mean		Mean		Mean		
Aleltu	1040	15.5	774.4	22.3	189.7	49.5	18.3
Chefedonsa	922	19.6	680	22	169	49.4	16.8
Debrezeit	873	16	629.5	17.4	169	61.1	16.1
Ejere	951	17.9	662.5	16.8	173.7	52.8	15.6
Modjo	964	26.1	694.7	26.5	178.2	59.8	16.4
Watershed AV.	950	11.3	688.2	14.8	175.9	46.3	16.6

Table 2. Average, maximum and minimum discharge (m^3/s) variability characteristics of Modjo River watershed (1983-2010).

Variables	Annual		*Kiremt*		*Belg*	
	Mean	CV	Mean	CV	Mean	CV
Maximum Discharge	268.8	40.1	266.7	41.1	56.3	118.5
Minimum Discharge	0.14	63	0.35	55.2	0.21	115.8
Av. Discharge	17.5	72.4	49.3	73.7	2.9	134.7

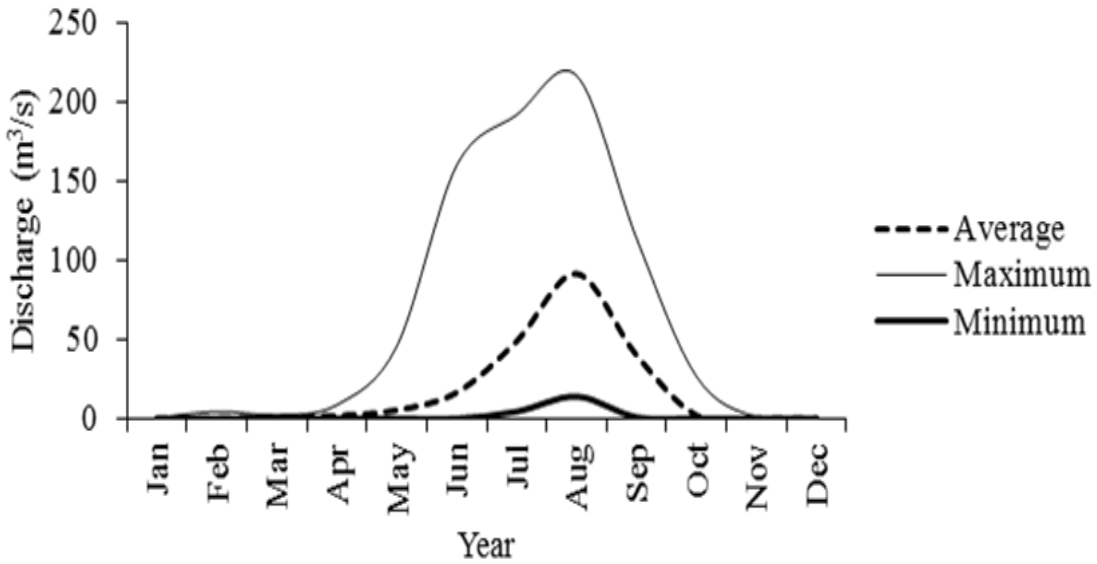

Figure 3. The mean monthly average, maximum and minimum River discharge of Modjo River watershed.

Table 3. Mann-Kendall (Z) and Sen's Slope (Q) trend (mm/year) result for annual, Kiremt and Belg precipitation of stations in Modjo River watershed during 1981 to 2010.

Station Name	Annual			*Kiremt*			*Belg*		
	Z	Q	P-value	Z	Q	P-value	Z	Q	P-value
Aleltu	-0.12	-4.14	0.17	-0.05	-1.74	0.72	-0.12	-2.86	0.36
Chefedonsa	0.07	2.91	0.61	0.1	2.12	0.44	0.07	0.56	0.61
Debrezeit	0.04	0.76	0.76	0.06	0.86	0.65	-0.13	-1.94	0.33
Ejere	-0.02	-0.25	1	0.14	2.33	0.27	-0.09	-1.25	0.45
Modjo	0.09	2.79	0.48	0.11	3	0.39	0.09	1.33	0.48
Watershed Av.	0.14	3.85	0.26	0.17	2.64	0.19	0	-0.03	1

Table 4. Mann-Kendall (Z) and Sen's Slope (Q) trend (0C/year) result for Annual, Kiremt and Belg temperature of stations in Modjo River watershed during 1981 to 2010.

Station Name	Variables	Annual			*Kiremt*			*Belg*		
		Z	Q	P-value	Z	Q	P-value	Z	Q	P-value
Aleltu	T_{max}	0.48	0.06	0.00**	0.46	0.08	0.00**	0.38	0.06	0.00**
	T_{min}	0.44	0.05	0.00**	0.48	0.03	0.00**	0.39	0.05	0.00**
Chefedonsa	T_{max}	0.5	0.06	0.00**	0.42	0.08	0.00**	0.41	0.06	0.00**
	T_{min}	0.5	0.05	0.00**	0.37	0.03	0.00**	0.48	0.06	0.00**
Debrezeit	T_{max}	0.34	0.02	0.02**	0.2	0.01	0.13	0.28	0.04	0.03*
	T_{min}	0.03	0.01	0.81	0.23	0.02	0.07	0.01	0.001	0.95
Ejere	T_{max}	0.45	0.05	0.00**	0.38	0.05	0.00**	0.37	0.05	0.00**
	T_{min}	0.5	0.05	0.00**	0.41	0.03	0.00**	0.49	0.05	0.00**
Modjo	T_{max}	0.47	0.06	0.00**	0.29	0.05	0.02*	0.27	0.05	0.03*
	T_{min}	-0.29	-0.05	0.00**	-0.16	-0.04	0.21	-0.33	-0.06	0.01**
WS Av.	T_{max}	0.53	0.06	0.00**	0.41	0.06	0.00**	0.41	0.05	0.00**
	T_{min}	0.11	0.01	0.39	0.07	0.01	0.59	0.2	0.02	0.11

** significant at 99% confidence level, *Significant trend at 95 % confidence level

Table 5. Mann-Kendall (Z) and Sen's Slope (Q) trend (m^3/s) result for Annual and seasonal maximum minimum and mean discharge of Modjo River watershed during 1983 to 2010.

Variables	Annual			*Kiremt*			*Belg*		
	Z	Q	P-value	Z	Q	P-value	Z	Q	P-value
Maximum Discharge	-0.44	-5.85	0.001**	-0.42	-5.85	0.002**	-0.15	-0.8	0.28
Minimum Discharge	0.07	0.001	0.62	0.28	0.005	0.037*	0.027	0	0.85
Mean Discharge	-0.42	-0.81	0.001**	-0.39	-2.35	0.003**	-0.026	-0.006	0.86

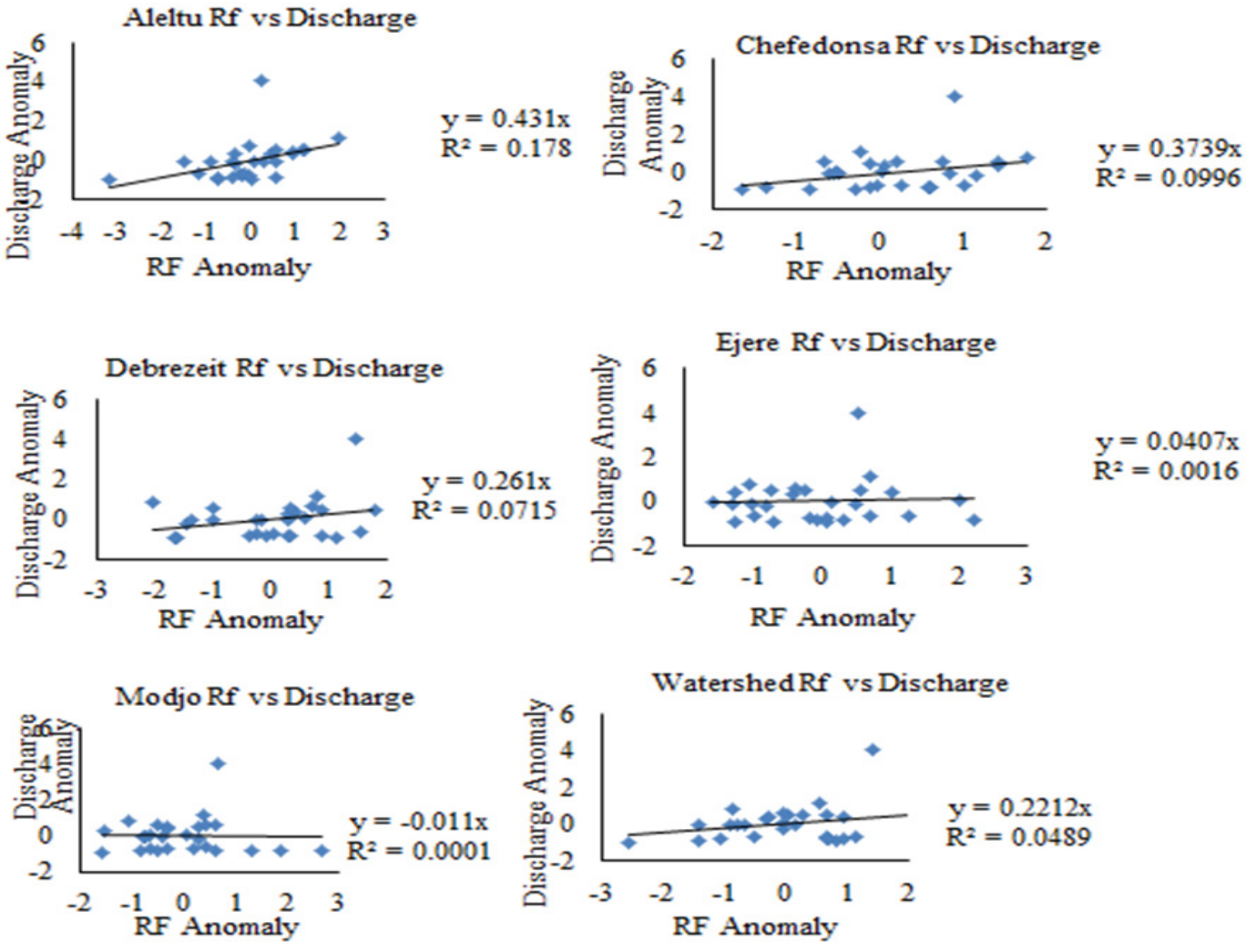

Figure 4. Relationship between rainfall and stream flow trend.

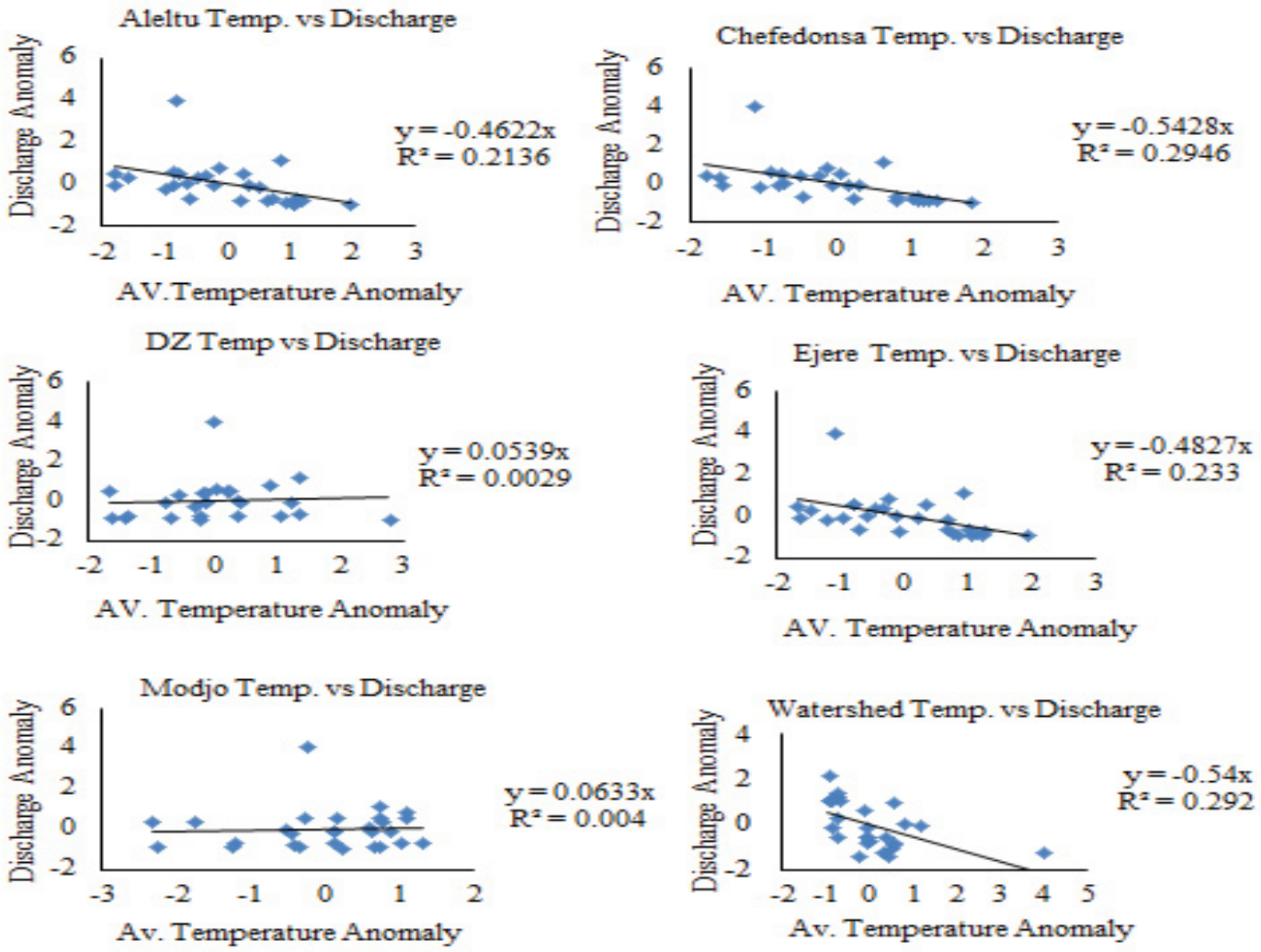

Figure 5. Relationship between temperature and stream flow trend.