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Water resources water loss drop by drop

4-week project #1Investigation 13: Water loss drop by drop1) Calculates the volume of water lost by each household each year. Here are some useful conversion factors. Explain all the other assumptions you make. 20 drops = 1 mL; 3.78 L = 1 gal; 1 gal = 0.133 ft3 - 106,341 households- 63,072.00 drops/year for each household- 3,153.6 L/year for each household- 834.3gal/year for each family2a) What is the total water loss in your community or country?- 335,356,977.6 L/year- 88,720,296.39al/year2b) What is the percentage of total water consumption represented by this Community loss? Let's say a typical person uses an average of 95 gal of water per day.- 0.6% of total water is lost3) Make an analogy to illustrate how much such a water leak really equates to. The analogy should be an indication of the total volume. - 4,928.9 pools4)Describe 10 actions you could take in your home to conserve water. Estimate what percentage of total household consumption represents your savings. 1) Check/correct leak repairs 6) Turn the water while you are: brush your teeth, wash your face, shave, etc... 2) Low flow toilets 7) Use commercial car wash (recycle water) 3) Do not use waste disposal 8) Wash when needed 4) Fresh water in the refrigerator 9) Use dishwasher for full loads only 5) Use washing machine that preserves water10) Water saving showers 4 weeks Project #2Investigation 16: Eat at a lower troph level 1) How many grasshoppers does a hen need per year?- 9125 grasshoppers/year2) How many grasshoppers are needed for a year supply of chickens for a farmer each year?- 3,330,625 grasshoppers/year3) What is the total mass, in kg, of grasshoppers needed to feed all hens for a year?- 3,3300,625 kg/year4) How many kilograms of soy is needed to feed all grasshoppers for a year?- 99.9 18.75 kg of soy/year5) How many people could feed grasshoppers in a year if a person ate grasshoppers?- 15 people6) Farmers need 3,000 Cal/day. How many people would feed soybeans?- 301 farmers7) (Check Rough Draft)8) People should generally eat at a lower trophic level?- Pro: When the farmer ate the laga the ecosystem could provide only one farmer. The planet could support many more people. Eating producers rather than feeding on the third level could support 300 times more people in this situation.- Cons: Eating lower on the food chain could result in larger areas used for monoculture areas, thus eliminating biodiversity. Even without the hens, the population of could explode, causing a decrease in the soy population. DESALINATION ESSAY :CeCe CrispEnvironmental SciencePeriod May 231, 2016 Desalination Essay Desalination is a process that removes from water that excess salt and water in other minerals in order to obtain fresh water for animal consumption or irrigation. Salt extracted from seawater is dissolved in excess seawater and is used in the process by the so-called brine. The brine is finally returned to the sea. Desalination is inscalculable. Parts of the country, they don't have natural waves. Which means I can't use desalination. In recent years, many large-scale seawater desalination plants have been built in water-stressed countries that increase available water resources and the construction of new desalination plants is expected to increase in the near future. For major advances in seawater desalination, desalination technologies are even more intensive than more conventional technologies. For the treatment of fresh water. Desalination technology became well known in 1900 during World War II. They needed to deliver fresh water to the troops, and desalination is something they relied on. Reducing salt water to its basic elements (salt & water) is quite simple that there are many scientific experiments for our future scientist (children). The experiment shows that ocean water is too salty to drink for some. But it requires a somewhat simple procedure to turn it into fresh water. There are few technologies that can help remove salt from saline water but in this experiment they will use the older way it is: water heated by the evaporating sun and then condensed, leaving salt behind. Believe it or not, desalination is an important part of our future. As the world's population grows, demands for clean water desalination will become a huge part of our water supply in the 21st century. We're not running out of water. But we'll pay more trying to keep it drinkable. Desalinate water is much higher than drinking water from rivers and groundwater, treated and recycled water, and so on. Today there are more than 16,000 desalination plants worldwide, producing more than 20 billion gallons of drinking water every day. It is expected to reach more than 30 billion gallons per day by 2020, with 1/3 of that capacity in the Middle East. Opinion polls: Challenge questions: Real/false quizzes: Questionnaires: IHE Delft Institute for Water Education Université de Biskra Visvesvaraya National Institute of Technology