

Evidence #1

Land use changes have generated large pressures on fresh water resources. These changes are affecting both water quality and availability.

Evidence #5

Advances in engineering have led to better access to quality drinking water. At the same time life expectancy and quality of life have improved.

Evidence #2

The world's population is increasing. This stresses the supply of freshwater.

Evidence #6

Glaciers are a source of freshwater in many parts of the world. Glacial ice mass is decreasing worldwide.

Evidence #3

Groundwater provides freshwater to many people around the world. In many places, people are using groundwater faster than it is replaced by precipitation.

Evidence #7

Most climate predictions are on regional scales. Microclimates are local areas where precipitation and temperature are influenced by vegetation cover, topography, and human activity. Large-scale predictions may not accurately reflect local trends in freshwater availability.

Evidence #4

Water reclamation costs have gone down in the past several years. These costs vary depending on location. Making sea water drinkable costs more than reclamation.

Evidence #8

In the contiguous US, average temperatures and precipitation have increased since 1901. From 2000-2015, the US was abnormally dry with some parts of the country in moderate to severe drought.