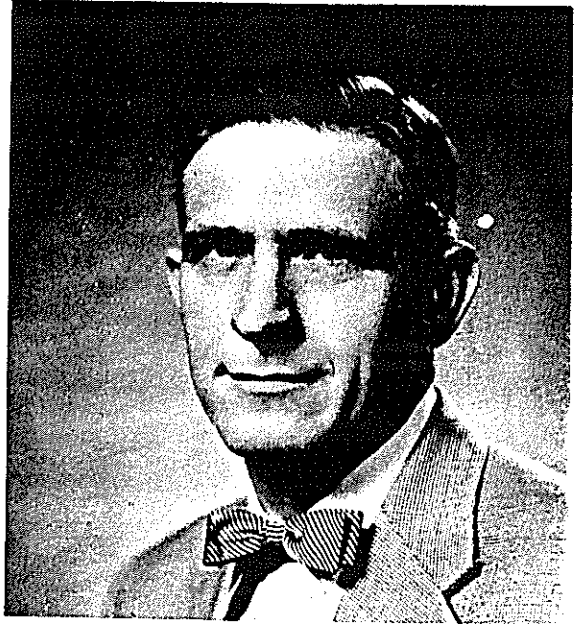


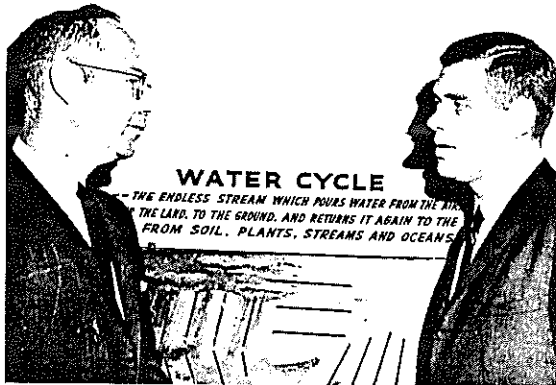
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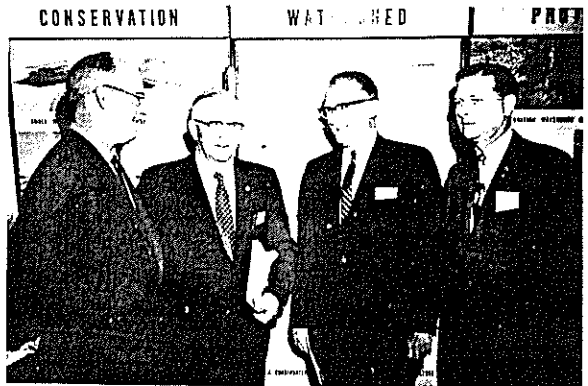
A. L. Miller, M. D., Office of Saline Water, Washington, D. C. told the Conference that by 1980 it is estimated that this country will be using about 600 billion gallons of water daily. This is 85 billion gallons more than is presently available. The research now in progress to convert saline water to fresh water may help fill the new needs.



State Engineer, S. E. Reynolds, stated that New Mexico's economic development can be greatly extended by developing substantial quantities of water to which the state is entitled, and by an orderly redistribution of water among beneficial uses under one state law. Water salvage and water conservation can further extend our economic base.



Dr. F. J. Leyendecker, Dean and Director of Agriculture, New Mexico State University, left, and George H. Abbott, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C., right, were speakers in the opening session of the conference. They gave a broad outline of the importance of water to the southwest economy.



General C. M. Woodbury, left, Roswell City Manager, Dr. A. L. Miller, Dr. Roger B. Corbett, President of New Mexico State University, and Rogers Aston, Southspring Foundation, Roswell, consider the importance of the Roswell Saline Water Plant to New Mexico, Roswell, and the New Mexico State University.

## F O R E W A R D

The subject of the Fifth Annual Conference was Watershed Management. This subject was chosen because watershed management has an important bearing on the States' total water supply.

A yearly average of over 90 million acre feet of water falls on the 77,866,240 acres of New Mexico. This comes as rain, hail or snow. An average of about 2.5 million acre feet enters by stream flow, which is our only other source for increasing our available supply each year.

The moisture disappears from the land surface where it falls, by evaporation, run-off into stream channels, used by grass, trees, shrubs and crops, and by seepage into the ground water basin. How the watershed is managed has an important bearing on the quantity and quality of the annual precipitation which is later available for irrigation, recreation, municipal and industrial uses and as ground water. It also has an important bearing on the amount of grass and timber produced on our range and forest lands. Evaporation is the greatest source of water loss and the type of watershed management can increase or decrease this loss by evaporation.

Every citizen in New Mexico is dependent on our present and future water supplies. The watershed management has much to do with these supplies. Watershed management is controlled by many public and private groups and individuals. Also, the water from the watersheds is used by many public and private groups and individuals. Often these groups are not made up by the same people. For this reason this conference attracted a wide variety of interests.

The Conference was arranged in sections, (1) Problems of Watershed Management, (2) Research in Watershed Management, and (3) The Public in Watershed Education. General sessions were held to bring these interest groups together to discuss Water Needs of Tomorrow and the State Water Program. In each of these sections papers were presented on selected topics. Adequate time was provided for discussion. Consideration was given under each section to the agricultural, recreational, municipal and industrial needs for water and how watershed management affected those needs. The Conferences are open to every interested person and are designed to permit free and constructive consideration of how our New Mexico water resources can be conserved and developed. Milton Student Center, on New Mexico State University Campus, has been the site of each of the five conferences.

The Water Conferences are sponsored by New Mexico State University through the Agricultural Experiment Station, Agricultural Extension Service, College of Agriculture, College of Engineering, and Cooperative Agencies of USDA-Agricultural Research Service, and Soil Conservation Service, with the cooperation of the Water Conference Advisory Committee, the New Mexico Department of Development and the South Spring Foundation.

The papers appearing in this publication are in the order in which they were presented. The program which follows this statement will serve as an index to the papers.



H. R. Stucky, Head  
Department of Agricultural Economics  
and General Chairman of New Mexico  
Water Conference