

## Editorial Note on Water Resources Engineering

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### Editorial

The study and administration of equipment, facilities, and strategies used to manage and conserve life's most abundant resource is known as water resources engineering. Water resource engineers are frequently involved in water management to ensure that it is safe to drink for humans, plants, and animals. They assess how and the best ways to control water as it pertains to water-related activities – such as irrigation, waste disposal, and canal development – in addition to assessing how and the best ways to control water as it pertains to water-related activities – such as irrigation, waste disposal, and canal development. As previously stated, surface water accounts for around 71 percent of the planet's surface area, or 326 million cubic miles. At the same time, according to the Bureau of Reclamation, only 3% of the world's water is fresh. And 2.5 percent of it is either hidden in the earth, polar ice caps, the atmosphere, or glaciers, or is too polluted to be used properly.

Water resource engineers may be entrusted with the enormous burden of ensuring that existing water supply planning and management are properly utilised and stay safe to use for as long as possible. They may also be involved in water treatment to improve the quality of water for a variety of end users, including recreational, commercial, and industrial.

Resources are limited by their very nature. Wind, sun, hydro, and biomass are just a few examples of naturally renewable energy sources. While water is renewable in the sense that it may be used and reused in a variety of ways, it is not as abundant as it once was which many earth scientists and climatologists attribute to climate change. Despite its enormity, the Bureau of Reclamation provides some perspective on how limited this resource is in terms of usability. The amount of freshwater available for safe use would be the equal of 0.003 litres if the world's water supply was around 26 gallons. That's about a half-teaspoon of sugar.

Water resource engineers may be tasked with creating new methods or processes for private or public entities in order to conserve freshwater sources while also discovering new ones. This may necessitate the involvement of civil engineers in the design of water purification procedures such as desalination or the development of new equipment for pollutant transfer when water is utilised for irrigation. Understanding what works and what doesn't when it comes to water resource management is often a team effort that includes a variety of analyses, such as hydrologic, which is the study of the water cycle and the directions in which it flows, which can be influenced by weather and other environmental factors.

The typical water engineer income, like that of most other professions, is mostly determined by their amount of experience and education. Most water resource engineering positions demand a bachelor's degree at the very least. You can earn more money if you have more expertise, such as a master's degree in environmental engineering. According to the most recent data available from the Bureau of Labour Statistics, environmental engineers earn an average of \$87,600 a year, which was the median wage in 2018. The top ten percent, on the other hand, earned over \$137,100 and were mostly employed by the federal government.

Environmental engineering, like water engineering, has a variety of sub-disciplines. Wastewater engineering is one of them. Engineers in this profession are responsible for operations that can more effectively manage or safely transfer water that is no longer useable, as the word implies. This could include wastewater treatment and remote sensing to determine the extent to which water is polluted. Wastewater engineers can also advise businesses and government agencies on how to properly clean or channel wastewater away from polluting sources such as rivers and estuaries.

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