

O R E G O N

CALIFORNIA WATERWAYS

Most of California's natural waterways like rivers, lakes, and streams are located in the northern one-third of the state. Yet 80% of the water demand comes from the southern two-thirds. Some communities rely on natural surface water. Others use wells or pumps to access groundwater. Still others depend on complex water systems built during the 20th century. These "water projects" store and transport water across the state.

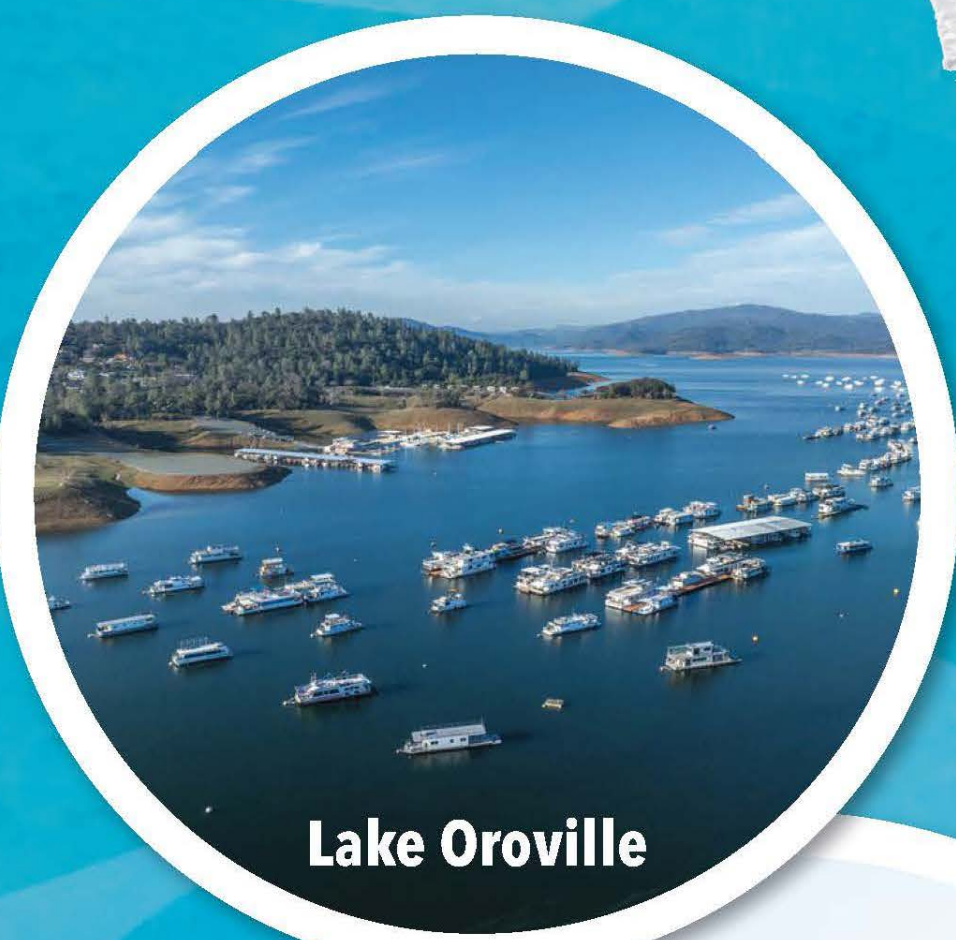
The State Water Project (SWP) is the largest of the projects. Over 27 million people receive part of their water supply from the SWP. Most live in Southern California. Others live in the San Francisco Bay Area, San Joaquin Valley, or along the Central Coast. The SWP also helps to irrigate about 750,000 acres of farmland. Some project reservoirs provide flood protection or water to generate hydroelectricity. Reservoirs also provide recreation like boating and fishing.

Whether natural or human-made, California's waterways are important. They drive our economy. They support our environment. Most significantly, they're an essential part of our daily life.

N E V A D A

LEGEND

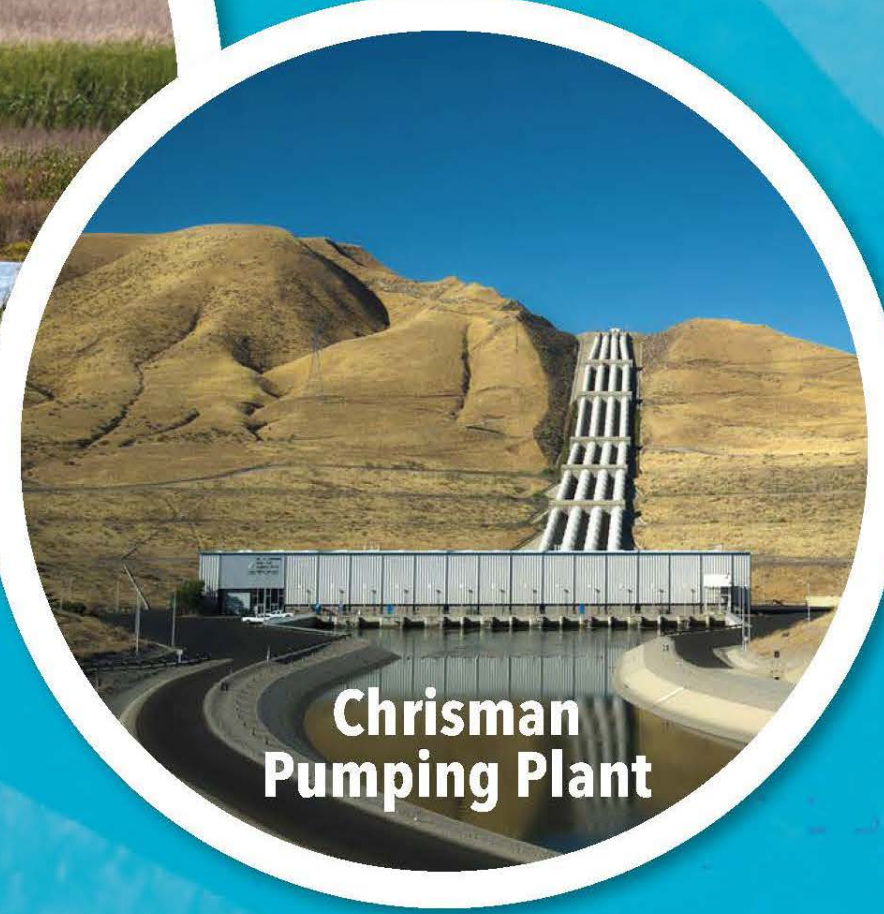
-  Natural Lake / River
-  California State Water Project (SWP)
(Reservoir / Aqueduct / Pipeline)
-  Federal and Local Water Projects
(Reservoir / Aqueduct or Canal / Pipeline)
-  State / Federal Joint Use
(Reservoir / Aqueduct)
-  Feather River Fish Hatchery, Oroville
-  John E. Skinner Delta Fish Protective Facility, Byron
-  State Water Project Visitors Facilities
-  Cities
-  Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta region



Lake Oroville



The Delta



Chrisman Pumping Plant



California Department of Water Resources

M E X I C O

A R I Z O N A