



Pure Water Monterey
A Groundwater Replenishment Program



SAFE



SENSITIVE



SUSTAINABLE

The Future of Water is Here

MONTEREY PENINSULA WATER MANAGEMENT

Table 1



Revolutionary Innovation - Regional Cooperation

What is Pure Water Monterey?



Where Does the Water Come From?



Pure Water Monterey Advanced Water Treatment Demonstration Facility

Seeing the Water...

What Does it Look Like?

Facility Tours Multiple Science Displays



The Future



Water Recycling



Multiple Regions - Multiple Benefits - One Solution

What Does it Look Like?



How Does Pure Water Monterey Work?



Water Recycling



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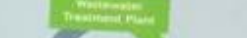


Pure Water Monterey
A Groundwater Replenishment Program

RECYCLING
OUR LOCAL WATER SOURCES



Homes, Businesses & Agriculture



Wastewater Treatment Plant



Water Recycling Process



Agriculture



Homes and Businesses



Sewage Farm



Drinking Water Treatment

The Future of Water is Here



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CONFERENCE
SESSION
MAY 5-8, 2015
SACRAMENTO





Carmel River Heritage



Isabel Meadows was born of Indian and European blood. She was raised over Monterey in the last speaker of the Yokuts language. In the last years of her life at the Smithsonian Institute she wrote and shared stories of Spanish Mission Valley. Image credit: Smithsonian Institution.



1879 Robert Louis Stevenson, at a young age, came to experience Carmel Valley's rugged and weathered landscape. During a hike he fell ill when the weather suddenly changed. Two English settlers found him, nearly dead, and nursed him for weeks at their ranch, where he wrote stories for their children. Image credit: California Views.



1945 John Steinbeck wrote about the Carmel River in Cannery Row, in which Mack and the boys caught frogs in a nearby pool to sell, and then use the proceeds to throw a party for their friend Doc Flickets. Steinbeck and his wife Loni planned to build a home on the river near here. Image credit: California Views.



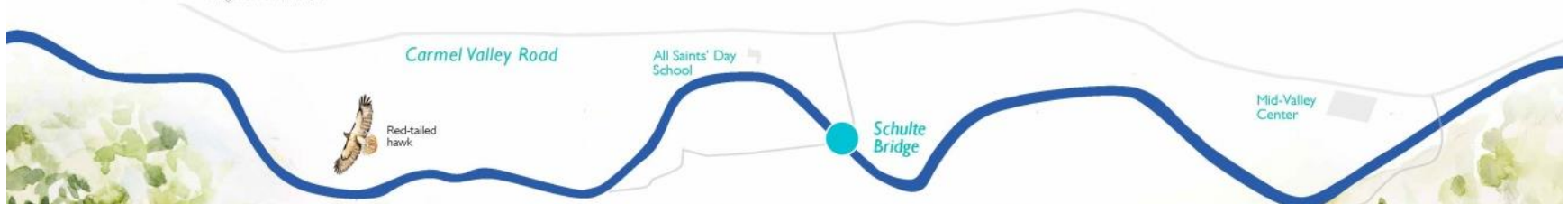
1982 The Schulte Bridge area (River Mile 6.7 to 7.5) experienced significant erosion from flows between 1970 and 1983. About 30 acres of the post-1911 flood terrace eroded, dumping approximately 500,000 cubic yards of sand and gravel into the channel. Image credit: MPWMD.



1982 Property owners struggled to prevent erosion by placing old car tires and concrete rubble to try and protect their land from high winter flows. In 1986 MPWMD began work on the Schulte Restoration Project by rebuilding eroded banks near the Schulte Road Bridge. The primary objective of the design was to restore riparian habitat and stabilize the river channel. Image credit: MPWMD.

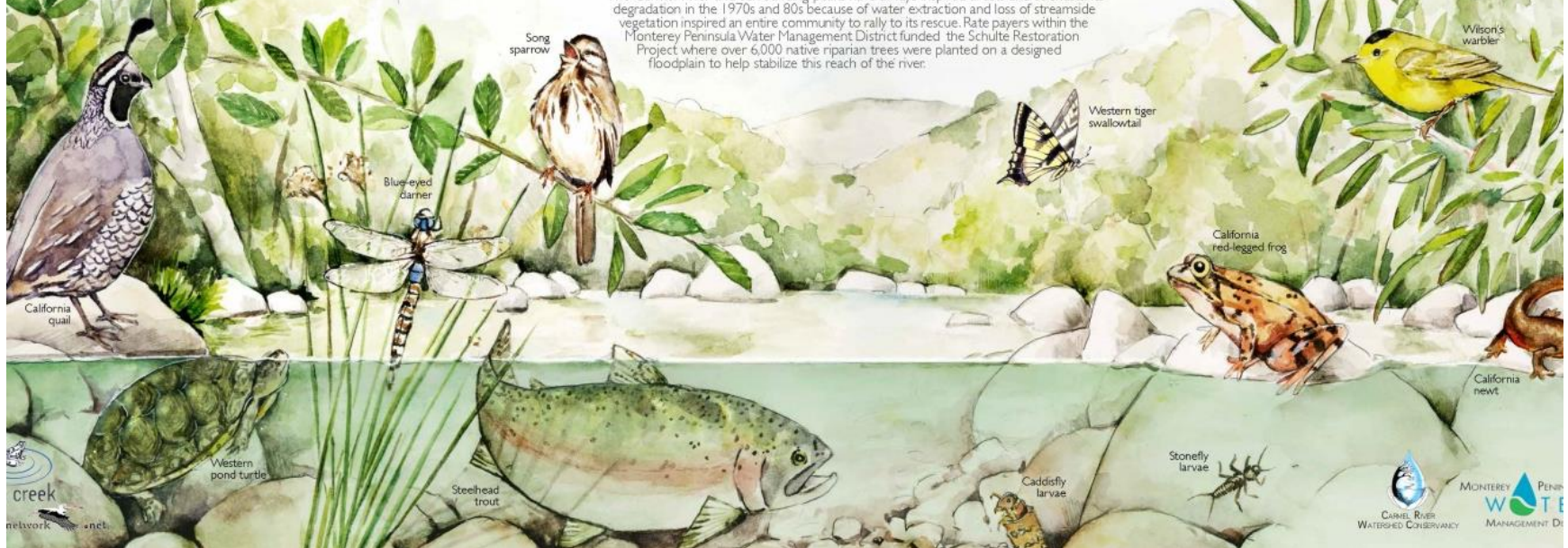


2010 Today one sees a mature restoration project, looking and downstream of Schulte Road Bridge. The riparian plantings of oakwoods have stabilized the channel and improved the habitat, such as steelhead, California red-legged frog, and song birds. Image credit: MPWMD.



Restoring Our River

The Carmel River and surrounding peaks have always inspired artists and scientists. Its degradation in the 1970s and 80s because of water extraction and loss of streamside vegetation inspired an entire community to rally to its rescue. Rate payers within the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District funded the Carmel River Restoration Project where over 6,000 native riparian trees were planted on a designed floodplain to help stabilize this reach of the river.



삼보사

NEXT
9 MILES

POTRERO CREEK
PROTECT OUR
THREATENED
STEELHEAD

