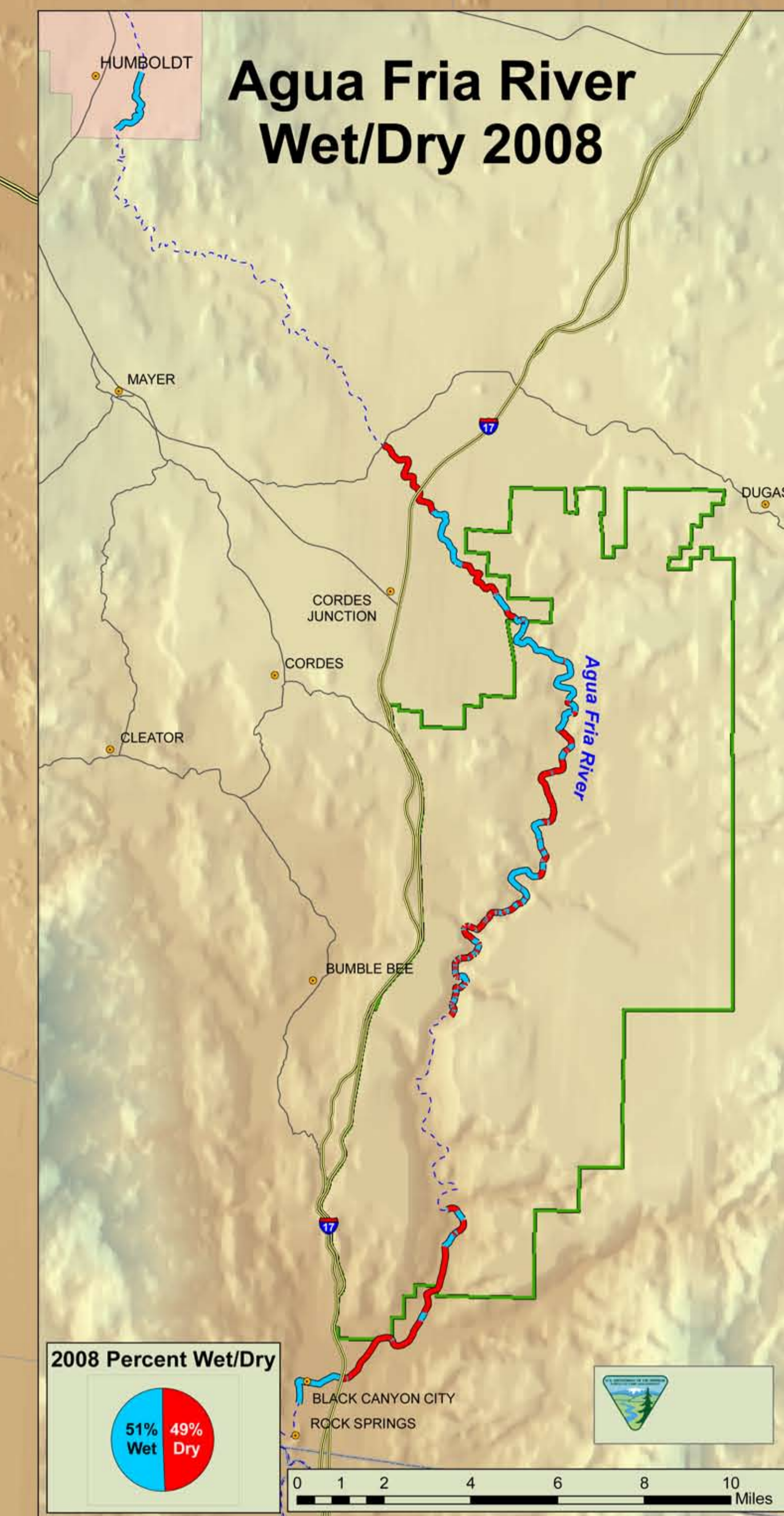




# Arizona NEMO Wet/Dry Mapping Project



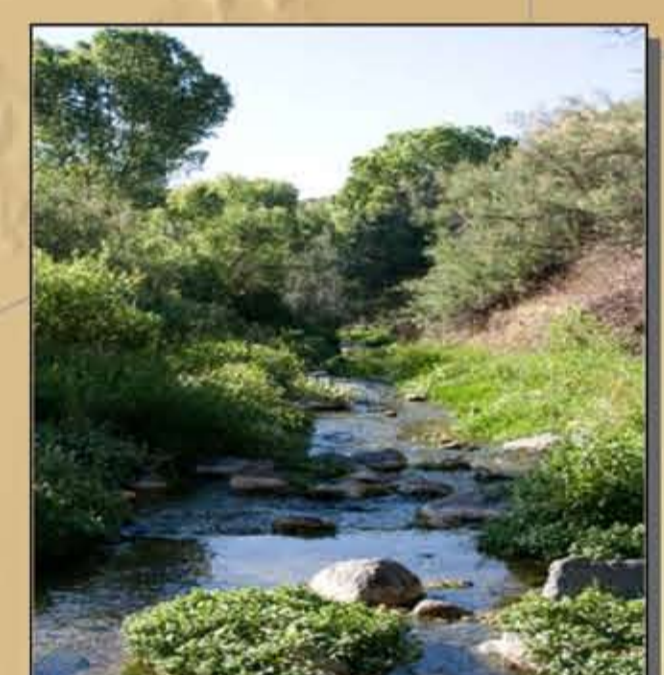
**NEMO Wet/Dry Program**

Arizona NEMO has developed a mapping protocol and GIS data management and processing methodology to record the changing perennial reaches of Arizona Rivers. Built on a local community volunteer monitoring program that has gathered on the third Saturday of June since 1999 to record where water flows in the San Pedro River, NEMO Wet/Dry has formalized the volunteer monitoring program and expanded the activity across Arizona.

The goal of yearly monitoring is to create a long-term record of changes in river flow. While the record of any single year is interesting, it is a record for multiple years that may tell what is really happening to the flow in the river. In addition, the goal of Wet/Dry is to build community participation, provide outreach education on the importance of long-term monitoring of our natural environment, and foster understanding of and responsibility for the health of Arizona watersheds.



Link to 8-min Training Video  
[www.arizonanemo.org](http://www.arizonanemo.org)



Agua Fria River, 2008  
 Photo: Cassie Holmgren



Volunteers Mapping the San Pedro, 2007  
 Photo: Laine Levick



San Pedro River, 2007  
 Photo: Laine Levick



**Start Your Own Wet/Dry Program!**

**Arizona Watersheds**

- Perennial Stream
- Intermittent Stream
- Established Wet/Dry Programs
- Pending Wet/Dry Programs

**Arizona NEMO**

NEMO recognizes that management of nonpoint source pollutants is inherently spatial, and supports the use of geographical information systems (GIS) to simulate and predict the impact of land-use change. Arizona NEMO integrates watershed management and planning to emphasize the linkages between water supply and quality with research-based, professional education to engage stakeholders and foster better land-use decisions to protect our water resources.

**What is Nonpoint?**

Water pollution that results from a variety of human land uses, such as agriculture, abandoned mines, forestry activities, home septic systems, and construction sites, among others. These pollution sources cannot be controlled at a single location, and can only be curbed by implementing land management practices at multiple levels.

**Legend**

- Town
- USGS Stream Gage
- Wet Stream Reach
- Dry Stream Reach
- Portion of the River Not Surveyed
- Major River
- Road
- Interstate Highway
- Incorporated Area
- The San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area (SPRNCA) Boundary
- Agua Fria National Monument

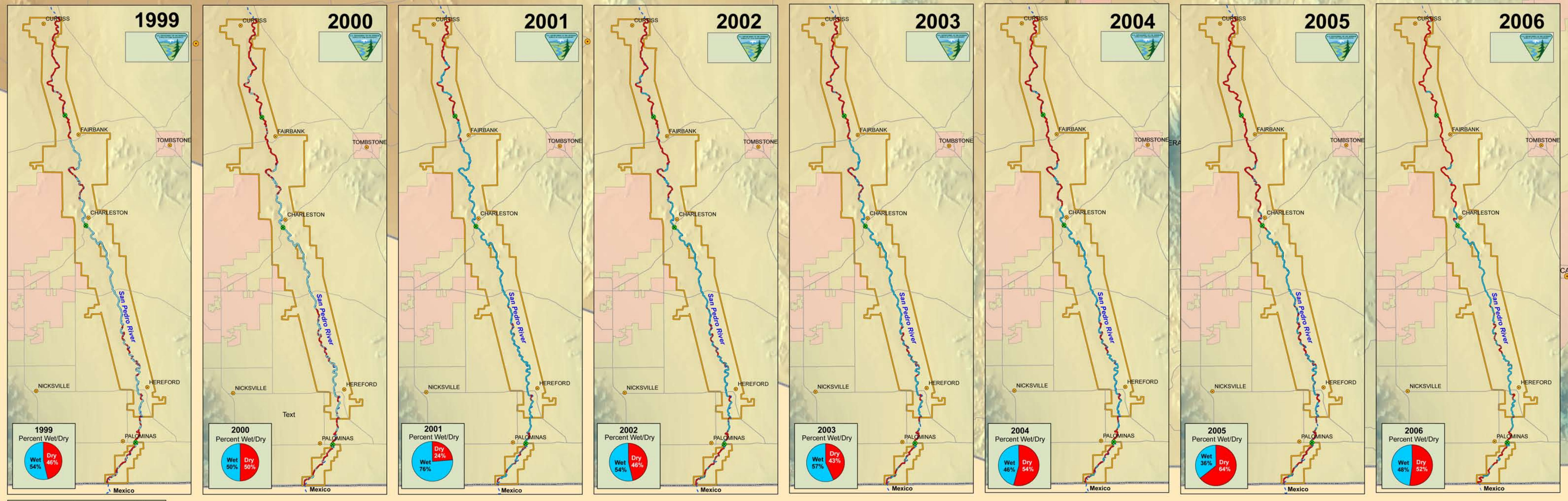
**Elevation (meters)**

- High : 3840
- Low : 24

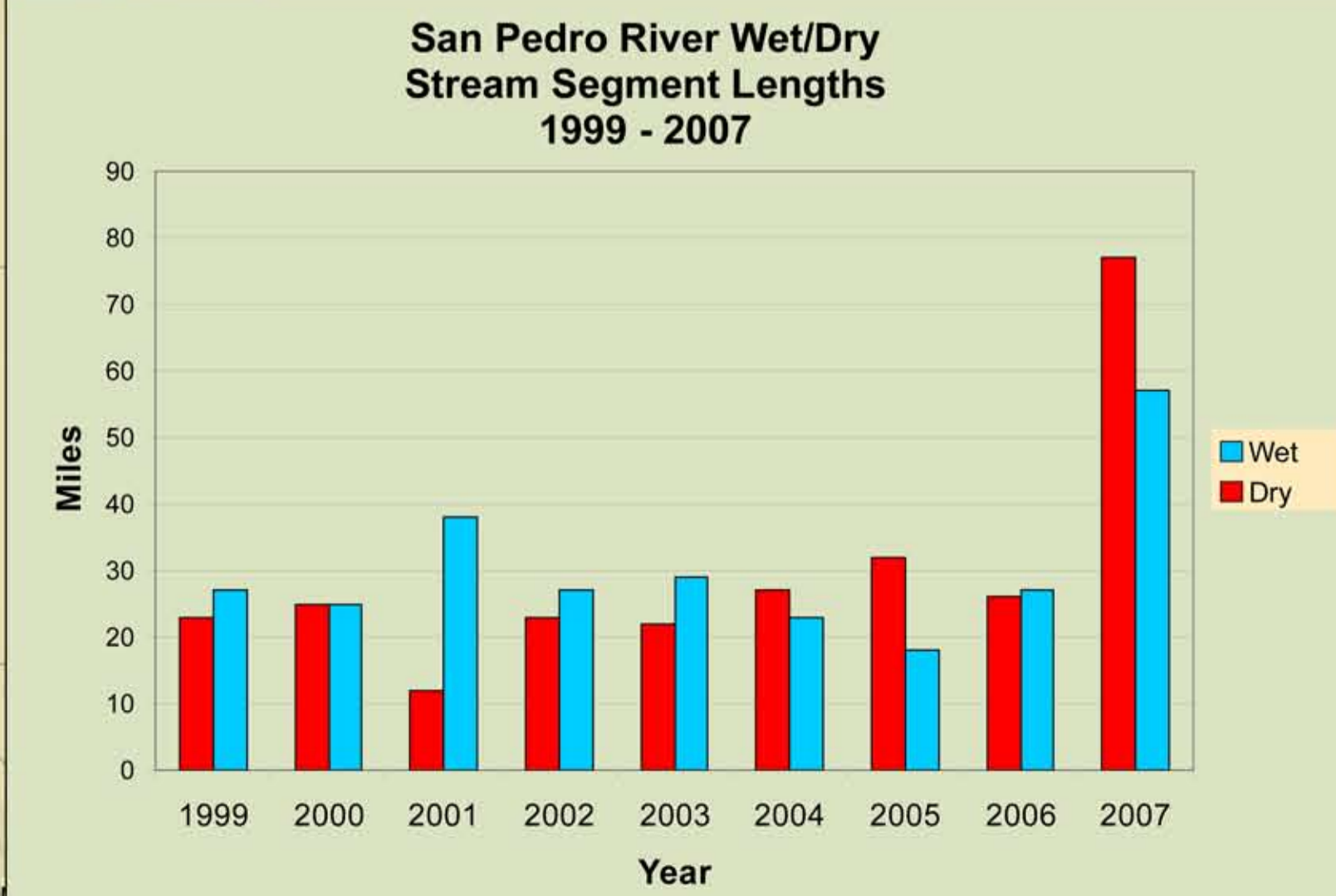
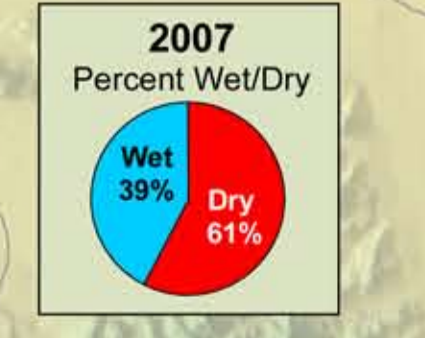
Data Sources: Arizona Land Information Service (ALRIS 2006) Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS 2006), ESRI (ESRI 2006), The Nature Conservancy (TNC 2007), Arizona NEMO (AZNEMO2008) Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator Zone 12, North American Datum 1983, Horizontal Units Meters. Cartographic Composition by: E.W. Advanced Resource Technology Group. The University of Arizona, July 22, 2008. WD2008\_Poster36x50.mxd

**Arizona Water**

Limited perennial stream reaches and vulnerability to baseflow lost due to increased reliance on ground water requires careful management to assure the sustainability of water resources, community character, and long-term economic health of Arizona.



**2007 San Pedro Data**



**Nonpoint Education For Municipal Officials**

**Who are the Decision Makers?**  
 Nearly 80% of land in Arizona is managed by State or Federal entities - on the remaining private lands, land use decisions are made by individuals, city managers, and municipal officials.

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