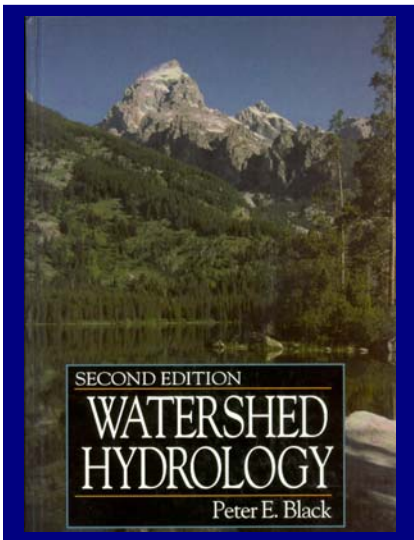
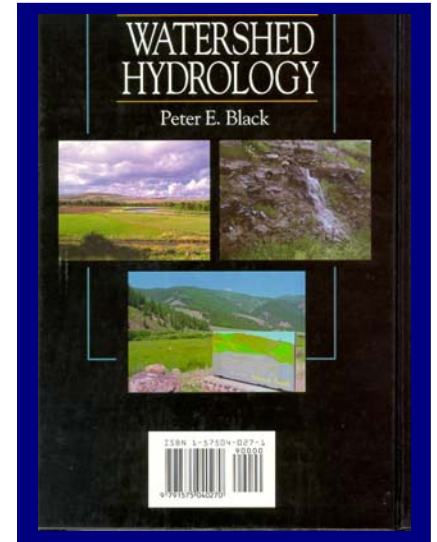


Two Books by Peter E. Black
Available* at www.watershedhydrology.com

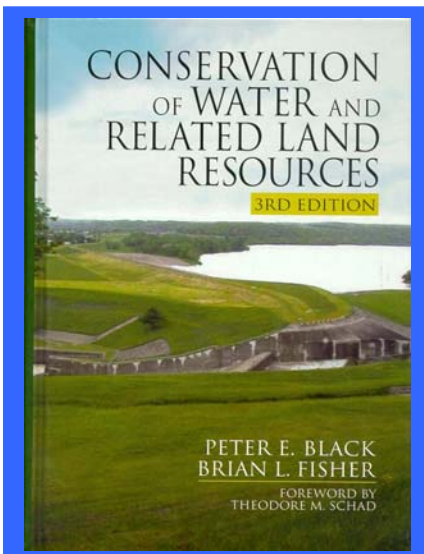
Watershed Hydrology



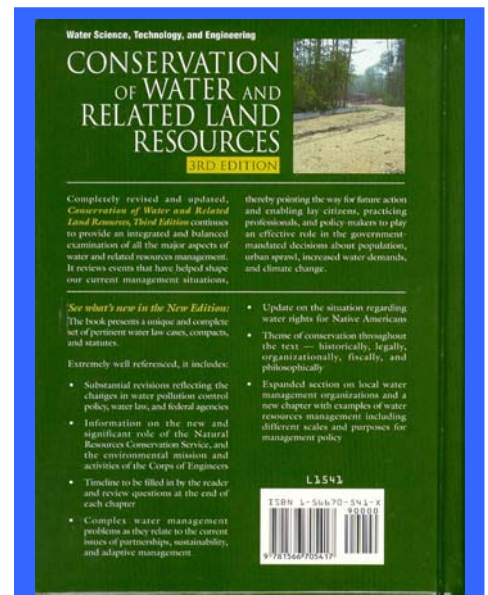
“**COVER PHOTOS.** Front: 11,490' Nez Perce Peak from Taggart Lake, Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming. **Watershed hydrology** considers aquatic environments as a component of the drainage of which they are a part. Runoff behavior and water quality in aquatic systems are dependent upon where the water has been. Back: left Yampa River, Colorado. Watershed hydrology embraces natural and anthropomorphic landscapes in the context of hydrologic cycle and water use, the latter illustrated by the irrigation ditch serving agricultural use. Right: Watershed hydrology is the study of the movement and storage of water on natural and disturbed landscapes. Here water flows from an interface between bedrock and overlying soil during a rainfall event at a highway cut south of Syracuse, New York. Bottom Wagon Wheel Gap, Colorado, site of the first watershed management research in the United States. The sign reads: "PIONEER RESEARCH. The two small watersheds visible on the ridge beyond were selected in 1909 by research foresters to study effects of timber cutting on streamflow and soil erosion. As a part of the study the basin to the right was cleared of timber. "RIO GRANDE NATIONAL FOREST." Photographs by author.” [From the book.]



Conservation of Water and Related Land Resources



“**Front cover:** Whitney Point Reservoir, Whitney Point, New York completed by the Corps of Engineers on the Tioughnioga River, tributary to the Upper Susquehanna River in 1942 as authorized by the 1936 Omnibus Flood Control Act. **Back cover:** best management practices – silt fence and grass mulch – for protection along the stream buffer on a home development project site in northern Virginia, 2000. **Between these covers,** and the 64 years that separate their subject matter, watershed management practices have evolved from an emphasis on downstream flood control engineering to an emphasis on upstream flood prevention, especially to maintain and enhance water quality. *A more integrated approach to water and related land resources management is further exemplified in the shift from control of point sources to nonpoint



sources of pollution. During these six-and-one-half decades, the downstream and upstream responsibilities assigned by the 1936 Act to the Corps and the Soil Conservation Service (now the Natural Resources Conservation Service) have merged – along with a host of other federal, state, local, and private organizations – into a comprehensive (and often complex) assembly of laws, policies, programs, plans, and projects, the evolution and status of which is the subject matter of this book. (Photographs by author.)” [From the book.]

*NOTE: both books are available at greatly reduced prices following my purchase of them from the publisher in order to re-obtain the rights. For bulk sales special prices (five or more to the same address, and payment by cash, or check), contact me at pblack1@twcny.rr.com.