

Part Three:

Smart Watering



Stock Photography

Smart watering is as easy as 1, 2, 3.

Smart watering means more than just lower water bills. It means healthier gardens. Watering too much or not enough produces weak plants that are susceptible to pests and disease. Learn to give plants the right amount of water for healthy growth and to apply it so every drop counts.

Did you know that many landscapes require very little watering after plants are well established? This only takes one to three years with good soil preparation and proper plant selection, so it pays to do the groundwork.

That's not all. Smart watering promotes a healthier environment for all of us. By helping to keep plants healthier, smart watering practices may decrease the need for pesticide use. Smart watering also may lessen fertilizer and pesticide runoff from landscapes into streams and lakes, where it can affect birds, fish and their food sources. Finally, smart watering conserves water so it can benefit people, plants, fish and other wildlife.

From May through September, water use in our region nearly doubles, primarily for lawns and gardens. Experts estimate that 50 percent or more of this water goes to waste, due to evaporation, runoff or simply overwatering.

1. Where your water goes depends on how your garden grows.

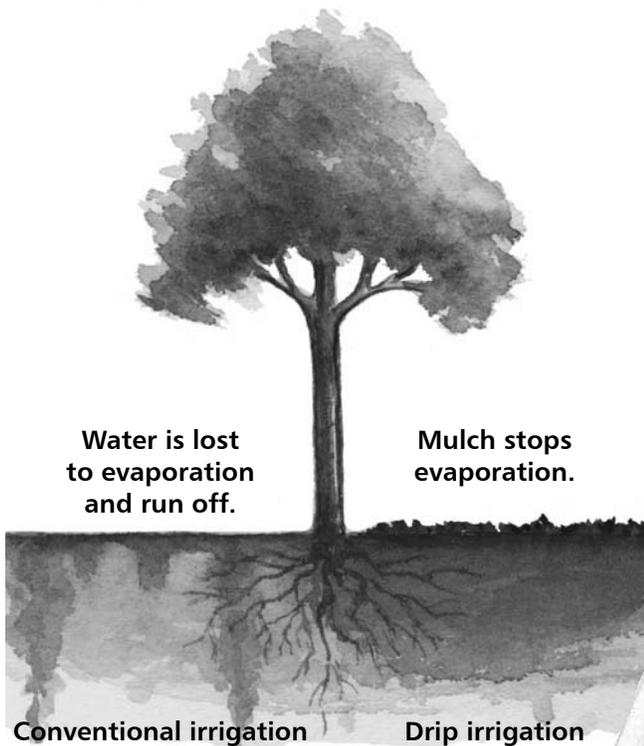
Plant selection, soil preparation and your watering system's performance all play a role in determining how much water your garden needs and how easy it is to water efficiently.

- **Build better soil with compost and mulch.** Good soil absorbs water easily, drains well and retains moisture. Mix compost into the soil when planting and mulch established beds with organic material each year to improve your soil.

- **Group plants according to their water needs.** Some plants require regular water to do their best. Many others will not need to be watered after the first few years in the garden, if properly selected and sited. Group plants with similar needs together so they all get the right amount of water.
- **Plan lawns appropriately.** To stay healthy and green, lawns need more water, more frequently than most other plants. Watering other planting areas along with your lawn can result in shallow roots, poor growth and disease. Lay out planting areas and irrigation systems to make it easy to water the lawn separately.
- **Select the right watering system.** Drip irrigation and soaker hoses are the best way to water most plantings (except lawns). Drip and soaker systems apply water directly to the soil with minimal evaporation or runoff. They also help prevent plant diseases and make watering gardens easier.

2. Make every drop count.

Watering deeply but less often encourages deep roots and prevents disease. Moistening the soil a little deeper than the roots grow draws them deeper – which is particularly important in the first one to three years after planting, while plants are becoming established. Let the top few inches of soil dry before watering again, so roots and soil life can breathe.



Much of the water applied to lawns and gardens never makes it to plant roots. Make the most of every drop by following these simple guidelines:

- Use drip irrigation, micro-sprays or soaker hoses on all plants except the lawn.
- Mulch to reduce evaporation from the soil surface.
- Minimize evaporation by watering early in the day and when the wind is calm.
- Choose sprinklers with spray patterns that match the shape of your lawn or garden.
- Use sprinklers that apply water slowly enough so soil can absorb it without runoff. If puddling occurs, run sprinklers for a short time, then turn them off and allow water to soak in before you resume watering.
- Use rotating or oscillating lawn sprinklers, not fixed sprays (except for properly designed, installed and maintained automatic irrigation systems).
- Place sprinklers to avoid watering driveways, sidewalks or walls.
- Use timers to limit watering and to make early morning irrigation convenient.
- Adjust sprinklers to prevent fine misting that just blows away.
- Repair leaky faucets and hoses. Even small leaks waste lots of water.

Drip and soak your way to a healthier landscape.

By applying water directly to the soil, drip irrigation and soaker hoses offer several advantages over sprinklers or hand watering. Here are a few reasons to use them.

- They conserve water by not spraying pavement, mulch, weeds and unplanted areas.
- They save time otherwise spent moving hoses and sprinklers, weeding and controlling disease.
- They help plants grow healthier and save you effort.
- They reduce plant diseases that spread by splashing soil and wet foliage.
- They apply water to large garden areas simply, efficiently and cost-effectively.
- They prevent erosion and runoff that waste water and pollute lakes, rivers and streams as well as other bodies of water.

Soaker? Drip? What's the difference?

Most gardeners are familiar with soaker hoses, which sweat water along their entire length. How does drip irrigation differ?

Drip systems apply water directly to the soil through tiny emitters or micro-sprays plugged into flexible tubing laid on the ground or covered by mulch. Tubing can be placed around individual plants or spaced regularly to soak entire beds in densely planted areas. Drip systems allow more precise watering for plant needs and soil types, especially in large or sloped gardens where pressure changes make soaker hose output variable.

Drip tubing with emitters can be placed around individual shrubs and trees, in planting beds and containers. The number of emitters and flow rates should be selected according to your garden layout and soil type. Drip tape offers a simple and inexpensive way to thoroughly water closely planted beds or rows. Pre-installed outlets release water at regular intervals (usually 6 to 18 inches), selected depending on your soil and plant layout.

Micro-sprays are low-volume spray heads used to water closely planted ground covers and plants that prefer moist foliage.

Soaker hoses can be used to thoroughly water dense plantings or individual plants. You also can customize a watering system to your garden by attaching soaker hoses to solid hoses. This way, you avoid wasting water in areas that do not need it.

Dripping and Soaking Tips

- Keep your layout simple so it is easy to avoid damage, especially if the system is buried under mulch.
- Cover soaker hoses and drip systems with 2 inches or more of mulch (wood chips, bark or compost) to prevent evaporation and help spread the water flow. Quality drip systems are designed to prevent clogging.
- Soaker hoses will only save water if they are used for the right length of time. As a rule of thumb, a soaker hose may need

to run for about 30 to 40 minutes per week to water most annual plantings. For best results, dig into the soil one hour after watering to check soil moisture depth.

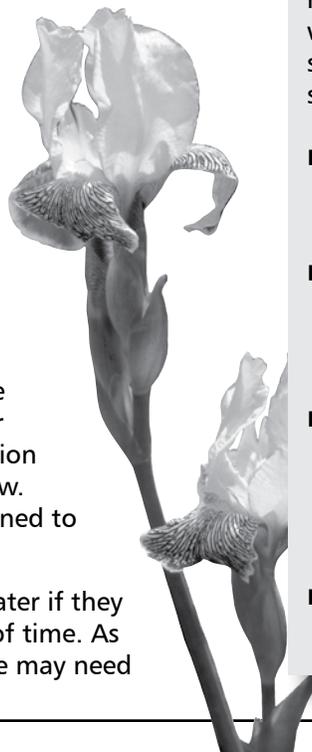
- Drip systems and soaker hoses are designed to operate within a certain range of pressure. Use a pressure regulator to deliver water evenly and help prevent damage to the systems.
- Use a filter to prevent clogging from within your plumbing system.
- A backflow preventer keeps dirty water or fertilizers from entering drinking water. Contact your water provider for more information.
- Inform everyone who works in your garden about the system to prevent accidental damage.
- Use pressure-compensating drip emitters – not soaker hoses – for uniform watering of uneven areas, steep slopes or large gardens.

When it comes to your lawn and garden, don't waste water.

Use automatic sprinkler systems efficiently.

Automatically controlled irrigation systems can make efficient watering easier, yet they often waste large amounts of water due to improper scheduling or maintenance. Follow these smart-watering tips:

- Adjust your watering schedule to track weather conditions at least once or twice a month.
- Install a rain shut-off device to prevent watering when it rains. (For sources, check the phone directory business listings under "Irrigation Systems and Equipment.")
- Inspect your system a few times during the watering season while it is running. Look for and repair leaking or broken sprinklers, and reposition those that spray unintended areas.
- Hire an irrigation professional to test and adjust your system annually.



3. When to water and how much?

Remember, the goal is to get water to the roots of your plants. Wetting the soil surface without penetrating the root zone does nothing for your plants. Overwatering literally drowns plants, rotting their roots and inhibiting nutrient absorption. So how much is right? The best way to find out if plants need water is to watch for signs that they are thirsty. You also can check how well your soil retains moisture by digging into the root zone with a garden trowel. If the soil feels moist, wait a day or two and check again. Use the chart below to determine when and how much to water your plants to keep them healthy.

How long should you water?

PLANTING BEDS: To determine the delivery rate of your watering system, perform this simple test. When it's time to water (check soil moisture with a trowel first), run sprinklers or drip/soaker lines for 15 minutes, then wait a few hours and dig into the soil to see how deep the water has gone. Repeat until soil is moist as far down as the roots grow. Check the soil every few weeks in summer to keep up with seasonal changes.

LAWNS: Most lawns need only 1 inch of water each week to stay green during summer. To find out how long your sprinklers take to supply this amount, place

several short, straight-sided, empty containers (like tuna or cat food cans) on your lawn. Place some near the edges of the spray pattern and some near the center. Turn on the sprinkler(s) for 15 minutes, then measure the water depth in each can with a ruler and determine the average depth. Finally, use the chart below to estimate how long and how often to water your lawn each week to have 1 inch of water. Watering may need to be split into two or more applications to prevent run off.

How long should you water?					
	TO GET AN INCH: A SIMPLE WAY TO MEASURE				
Amount of watering in cans after 15 minutes equals ...	1/8"	1/4"	1/2"	3/4"	1"
How long you should water if you have:					
Clay soil (water once per week)	2 hrs.	1 hr.	30 min.	23 min.	15 min.
Loamy soil (water twice per week)	1 hr.	30 min.	15 min.	11 min.	8 min.
Sandy soil (water three times per week)	40 min.	20 min.	10 min.	8 min.	5 min.

Where, when and how much should you water?			
WHERE / WHEN / HOW MUCH	ANNUALS	TREES, SHRUBS AND PERENNIALS	LAWNS
Water where the roots are.	Most roots are in the top 12 inches of soil, spreading just a short distance from the plant. (Recent transplants and seedlings have shallower roots.)	Root systems can go down a couple of feet and may extend two to five times the branch spread.	Typically 4 to 6 inches deep and only under areas covered by grass
Here are some signs it's time to water.	Soil is dry below surface. Evergreen leaves are dull or bronze. (Try not to let plants wilt. Most will be stunted or die if allowed to dry out.)	Wilted leaves that do not perk up in the evening Yellowing deciduous leaves before autumn	Dull green color Footprints show long after you walk across the lawn. It's difficult to push a trowel into the soil.
Here's when to water and how much.	Check soil often to make sure it stays moist 1 to 2 inches below the surface.	Water needs vary widely by plant and situation. Many may not need irrigation a few years after planting in proper conditions. Refer to gardening books or ask nursery experts about water needs of plants.	Apply no more than 1 inch of water each week during summer including rain. Lawns that are allowed to turn brown recover better if they get a thorough soaking every month in summer.