

General Tips For Saving Water in The Garden

Much of the summer demand for water is attributed to lawn and garden watering. All too often, water is applied inefficiently, resulting in wastage, over watering, evaporation or run-off. There is steps that can be taken to prevent such things from occurring. We have listed several below:



Mother Nature's Gift

Before watering, always consider what Mother Nature has supplied to your lawn or garden in the preceding week.

Measure The Rain

Leave a measuring container (empty it weekly) to monitor rainfall.

Water in the Evening

To Reduce evaporation and scorching of leaves from the sun. Water on calm days to prevent wind drift and evaporation.

Water Slowly

This avoids run-off and ensures the soil absorbs the water. Slow drip is the best way to water, and water only twice a week.



Harvesting Rainwater is a fantastic and inexpensive way to ensure your plants are getting all the water that they need!

Check Equipment

Regularly check hoses and irrigation equipment for leaks or blockages

Collect Rainwater

This can be done using a rainbarrel(s).

Choose Irrigation System

A soaker hose placed at the base of plants on the ground applies water to

the soil where it is needed (instead of to the leaves), and therefore reduces evaporation. Drip or trickle irrigation systems are highly efficient because they deliver water slowly and directly to the roots under the soil surface. This promotes deeper roots, which improve a plant's drought resiliency.

Sick Of Grass?



Good examples of Native Groundcover:

Common Bugle or Ajuga; Lesser Periwinkle; Large or Greater Periwinkle; Siberian Bugloss; Woolly Thyme.

Consider This: Some Tips For Your Lawn

Apply about 2.5 cm of water not more than once per week and skip a week after a good rain. The correct amount can be estimated by placing an empty tuna can on your lawn as you apply water evenly across the surface. When the water level reaches the top of the can, you've applied about 2.5 cm of water which is all your lawn needs. You can time how long it takes to reach this level, then set the timer on your sprinkler.

Don't water your lawn excessively. When it's waterlogged, it may turn yellow and develop fungus and diseases. Oxygen and mineral uptake may be restricted on heavy clay soils. Too much watering can also lead to thatch and fertilizer leaching.