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DOMESTIC WATER USE IN DROUGHT CONDITIONS

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Although many reservoirs in California store water for future use, our biggest drinking water storage area is the Sierra Nevada snowpack, which has been dwindling in capacity in recent warm years. Thus our total storage capacity for domestic and agricultural use is decreasing. Published research is indicating that about 50% of our **new** future water needs must come from conservation of **existing** water resources since other sources will not be able to meet the future demand.

Rainfall records in the Sonoma area from 1970 through 1985 and the Jamestown area from 1986 through water year 2008-09 indicate that we are currently in a short term dry period.

- The decade of the 1970's averaged 31.2" of rain.
- The decade of the 1980's averaged 31.5" of rain
- The decade of the 1990's averaged 32.9" of rain
- In the first nine years of this decade the rainfall has only averaged 25.9" annually. This is an approximate decrease of 19% over the previous 30 years of rainfall.
- Although short term records should not be an indication of longer term trends, we must be prepared to adjust to any changes in our water supply, whether short or long term.

Use of all available water sources and utilizing water saving tasks in the home should be the focus in helping your home and garden survive during drought conditions. Keeping your home operating efficiently and your garden alive is a challenge. To do so without putting undue stress on public water resources (which will likely be curtailed at some point), or putting undue stress on your private well is an increased challenge!

Common domestic water saving practices in the home:

- Put a bucket in the shower to collect the water while the water is warming up. One half to one gallon per day savings is not unusual and will be loved by your plants. Do the same with a pitcher or teakettle in the kitchen sink.
- Don't throw out the dirty dog's water – put it on a deserving plant. In fact, put your dog's bathing water on the plants too. The plants don't mind a little dirt and shampoo.
- Turn off the water while brushing your teeth or shaving and while washing your hands. Get a water-saving shower head that you can turn off.
- Never do the dishes in the dishwasher or a load of laundry without doing a full load. Small loads are a waste of water (and energy).

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Landscape Irrigation: Recent figures indicate that about 50% of current water use in the State is used for maintaining landscaping.

- Don't wash your car – drop the vanity of a sparkling clean car and get used to a dirty one. One can actually be proud of a dirty car given the right circumstances (think “water conservation at work”).
- Never waste water in washing down your sidewalk or driveway. A broom and a little exercise will probably help us all live a little longer.
- Minimize the use of sprinkler systems since they lose so much water to evaporation.
- Maximize the use of drip irrigation for as much of your landscape as possible. These systems bring water to soil and plants quickly without much chance for evaporation.
- Minimize the use of drip micro sprayers unless planting density is high and/or you are irrigating ground cover.
- Consider using soaker hose and drip tape for longer lines of closely spaced plants.
- Check drip irrigation systems on a weekly basis (or more often) for efficient operation.
- Water early in the morning or evening when the winds are calmer and evaporation is likely to be less.

Collection of Rain Water: Collect and save as much rain water as possible going into a drought year. This can include a roof runoff tank collection system, damming of a small drainage into a pond or stock tank, or collection of downspout drainage into barrels or buckets for small gardens. Creation of topographic swales in your garden will also minimize direct runoff during the wet season and increase late winter and spring infiltration into the ground. Collection of rain water can supply from several hundred gallons to 4,000 to 5,000 gallons of water available for spring and early summer irrigation without being a burden on public systems or private wells.

Wise water use under drought conditions begins in the home and extends into the garden. It becomes a lifestyle that should continue even when drought conditions are not present; it's the California lifestyle of the future.

Al Dahlstrand has designed rain water catch systems for his home and for the Tuolumne County Master Gardener demonstration garden.