Mulch

Mulch can be a handy way to reduce your water in your vegetable garden. Mulch can help reduce your water use up to 50% and can also help cut back on evaporation. You can also use mulch to help control the temperature of the soil.



Drip Irrigation

Drip irrigation allows you to keep the water close to the soil surface and the root systems of your plants. This type of irrigation can also help keep the evaporation of the water at a minimum.



Needs & Times

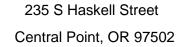
When planting your vegetables keep in mind what the plant's water needs are. Trying the group the plants by their water needs will help you conserve water. This technic can also help you determine the right watering times. A good rule of thumb is to always water between the hours of 9 pm and 6 am.



Website: www.centralpointoregon.gov

Water Conservation Staff: 541-664-3321 ext 423 Email:

water.conservation@centralpointoregon.gov







TIPS FOR WATERING YOUR GARDEN

Soils

Knowing what type of soil, you have to work with is very important.

Knowing this information can help you save water and grow a healthy garden all at the same time.

Clay Soil

Clay soil absorbs water at a much slower rate, using a low flow emitter water longer duration, and waterless frequently can help with using clay soil in your garden.

Sandy Soil

Sandy Soil is just the exact opposite of clay soil. Using high flow emitters, water for a short duration, and a little more often can help when using sandy soil in your garden.

Loam Soil

Loam soil is something in the middle between clay soil and sandy soil.



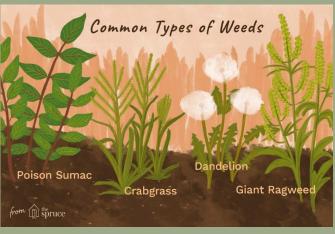
Block Planting

Planting in blocks instead of rows can help you conserve water. Not only can you plant in the groups that best fit your plant's water needs, but the leaves of these plants will also help shade the soil. The shade that the leaves can provide will cut down on the watering times.



Weeding

The part of gardening that everyone dreads, weeding the garden. By weeding the garden you are taking the water suckers out of the equation.



Symptoms of...

Drought

- Wilting or browning leaves on deciduous trees
- Deciduous trees dropping leaves prematurely
- Short flowering time on fruit trees
- Fruit dropping prematurely from fruit trees
- Conifer needles changing to yellow, red, or purple
- Cracking wood or bark

Overwatering

- Yellow leaves, usually starting on the lower branches, at the inside of the canopy
- Wilting of young shoots
- Brittle, green leaves
- Black or dark brown roots (root rot)
- Fungus or algae growing on the soil surface or on surface roots



When in doubt, call an arborist! They are professionally trained in the art and science of maintaining trees.