



WEBINAR HOUSEKEEPING

Please keep microphones muted.

Submit questions via chat to host.

Questions will be answered at the end of the presentation.

This presentation will be emailed at the conclusion for future reference.



IRWD BOARD DIRECTOR JOHN WITHERS • Urban public policy expert • Partner with California Strategies in Irvine, a strategic government-relations firm. • 30-year IRWD board member • Vice chair, O.C. Sanitation District

INNOVATING FOR WATER EFFICIENCY

• Since 1990, IRWD population has nearly quadrupled, but water use has increased only 35%.

• It's the result of innovation

• Budget-based rate structure

• Water-efficiency rebates

• Educational programs like this

• Smart customers are the key — thank you!

• Today's presenter: IRWD Senior Water Efficiency Specialist Juan Garcia



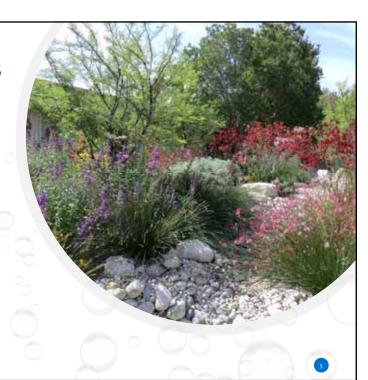
REDUCEYOUR LANDSCAPES WATER NEEDS

Consider reducing or eliminating unused areas of lawn

Convert to climate appropriate plants

• CA native & non-native climate appropriate plants

More decorative permeable hardscapes





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LANDSCAPING WITH GRASS

The highest water-use plant:

- Every 1,000 square feet requires 25,000 to 35,000 gallons per year
- 4,000 +/- gallons: monthly summer demand











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CLIMATE APPROPRIATE LANDSCAPES SAVE WATER

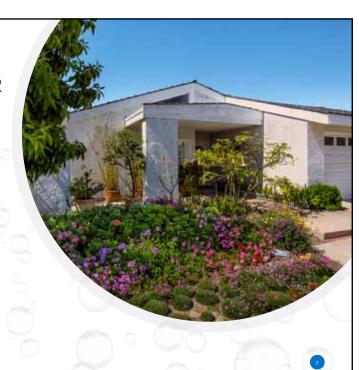
- 30%-50% water savings
- 15,000-20,000 gallons per year for every 1,000 square feet
- 2,500 +/- gallons: monthly summer demand











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LANDSCAPING WITH LOW WATER USE PLANTS

- 60%-80% water savings
- 4,000-12,000 gallons per year for every 1,000 square feet
- 1,500 +/- gallons: monthly summer demand











CALIFORNIA NATIVES: THE RIGHTSCAPE

- 80%+ water savings
- Build habitat for pollinators
- Fully or partially summer dormant
- Require little to NO supplemental water once established.





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SEASONAL WATERING SCHEDULES

Three main questions when creating a watering schedule

- How long should I water for?
- How often should I water?
- What time do I start watering?





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BENEFITS OF PROPER WATERING

The landscape will look better with efficient water use

- Stay within budget
- Conserve water
- Healthier plants
- Healthier soil









Area of landscape.

Plant water use type:

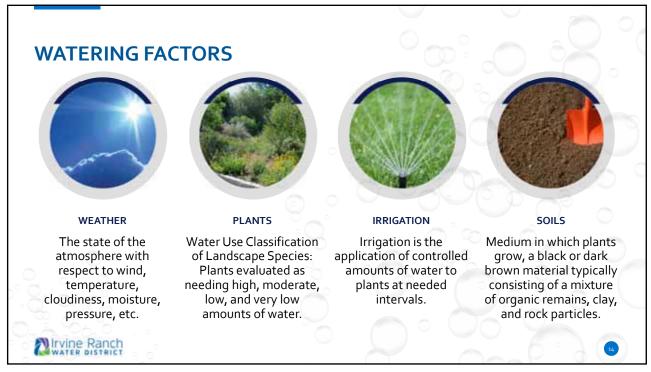
- High
- Moderate
- Low
- Very low

Weather – seasons

Microclimates.





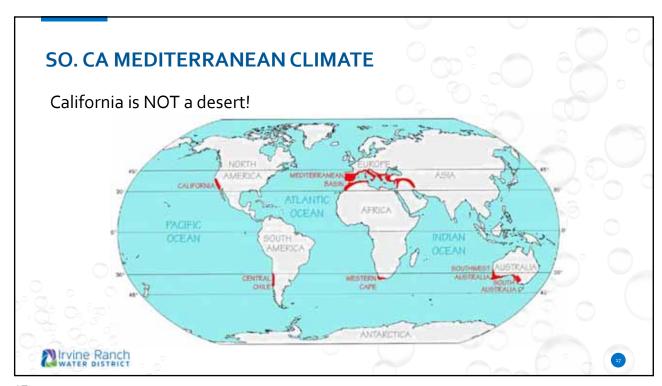












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CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANTS

- Natives build habitat for pollinators
- Fully or partially summer dormant
- They require little or no supplemental water once established





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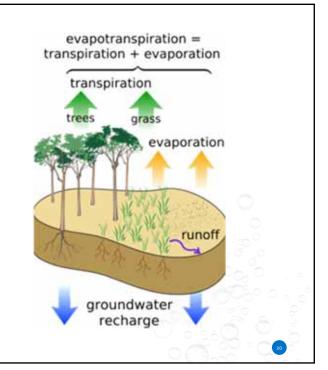
PLANT WATER LOSS

ETo Evapotranspiration – Measurement of the amount of water that is lost

- Through the soil and plants
- On top of the soil and plants
- ET or water loss is measured in inches

Compare to water added

- Rain is measured in inches
- · Irrigation is measured in inches







IRWD WEATHER STATIONS DAILY ETo

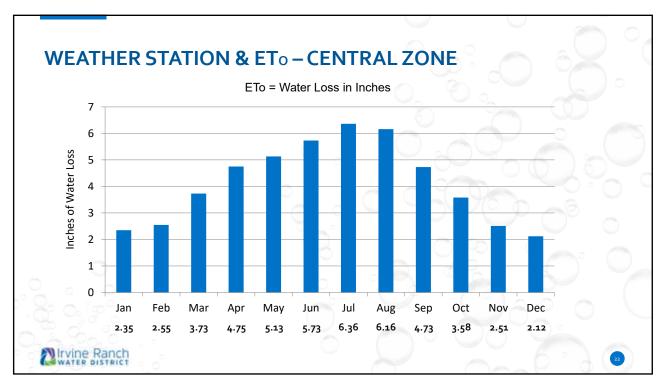
Measures Daily ET based on the following factors:

- Measured in Inches
- Cool season grass
- Solar Radiation
- Temperature
- Wind
- Humidity





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PLANT WATER NEED

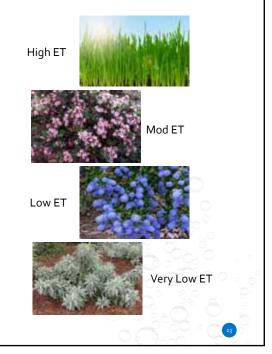
Plants water requirements differ

A plant's water need can be measured using its Kc value (plant factor)

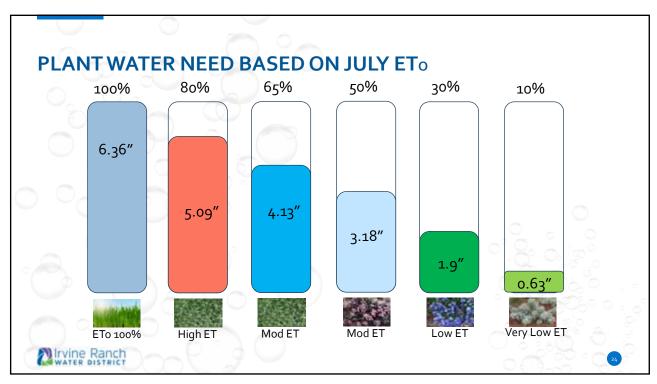
WUCOLS plant factors

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Category	Abbreviation	Percentage Of ETo	Plant Factor
High	Н	70-90	Kc = 0.7 - 0.9
Moderate	M	40-60	Kc = 0.4 - 0.6
Low	L	10-30	Kc = 0.1 - 0.3
Very Low	VL	< 10	Kc = < 0.1



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THE WATER DIAMOND

As we approach springtime, we typically increase watering

By summer, water need is at maximum

In the fall and winter, it begins to cool

- The rains commence
- Daylight gets shorter

This is time to reduce our watering

Water to the WEATHER & SEASON!!!



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CA NATIVE PLANTS
SEASONAL NEEDS

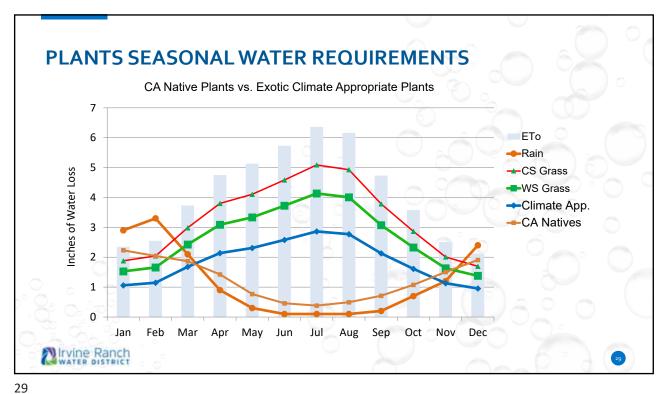
For many of our CA native plants, water need is opposite

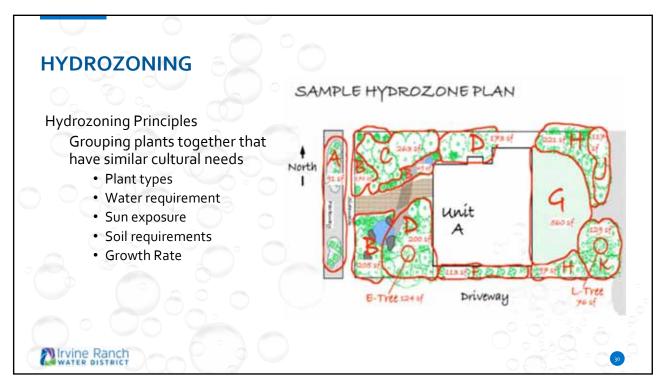
• They awaken from their summer slumber

• Water needs begin in late Fall through Spring

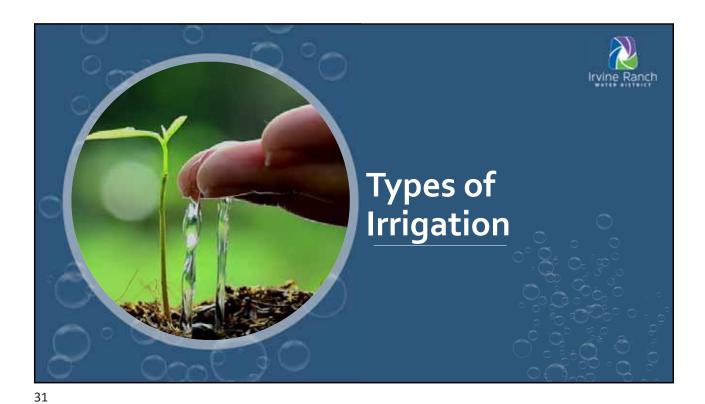
• Deep infrequent watering

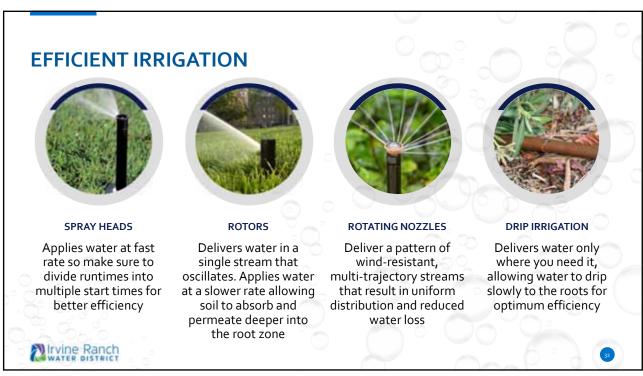














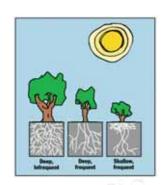
SOILS - CYCLE & SOAK

Cycle And Soak - More cycles, short run times

Make sure to water your plants deeply but infrequently to promote a deep root system

Example of cycle & soak

- Need to water shrubs for 12 minutes
- 3 start times per day (cycles)
- 4 minute run times (each station)
- 30 minutes between each watering cycle











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STANDARD IRRIGATION CONTROLLERS

A controller, or timer, is used to set an irrigation system to turn on automatically

- Date & Time
- Start Times
- Run Times
- Watering Days
- Seasonal Adjust %
- Programs: A, B, C, D

Who programs the timer?

Adjustments are recommended at least 2 times per month or weekly





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IRRIGATION CONTROLLERS (TIMERS)

An irrigation controller is a computerized operating system

The controller uses information you input into the device

It turns on an irrigation valve/station at a specific time, for a specific length of time







WHAT CAN CONTROLLERS DO?

They eliminate the need to water by hand

They **operate** your irrigation system

They conduct complex watering schedules set by you, the manager

They can potentially save you money

They can potentially save you water





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WHAT CAN'T MOST CONTROLLERS DO?

They can't adjust your irrigation timer to account for daily or weekly weather patterns

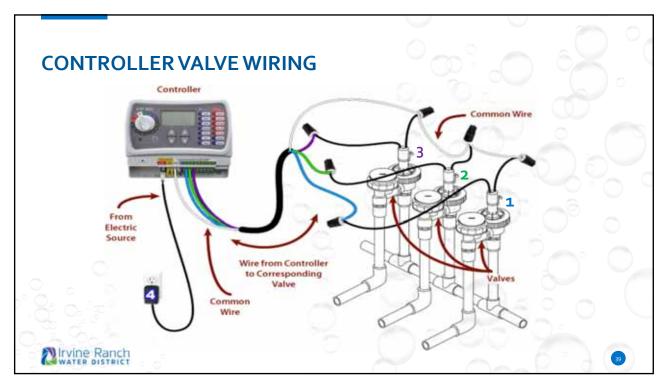
They can't turn off themselves when it rains

They <u>can't</u> tell what you're watering, or adjust themselves to new plants or changes in your landscape









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GOALS

The purpose of using an irrigation controller is to control the water use in your home garden

A controller may help attain the following goals:

- Efficient water use
- Less time and effort
- Reduced water waste







COMMON CONTROLLER INSTRUCTIONS

Date & Time

Programs: A, B, C, D

Frequency

- How many days per week
- Interval
- Every other day, every third day, etc.

Cycles

• Start time for watering landscape

Duration

• Watering time or runtime per valve or station



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DATE & TIME

Date & Time

- Set Year
- Set Month
- Set Day











USE OF PROGRAMS

Use available programs for different:

- Plant types/hydrozones
- Plantings; slopes, flat areas, microclimates
- Irrigation types

Examples:

- Program A = Use for Grass or other high water use areas
- Program B = Planters or shrub beds
- Program C = Drip or low flow areas





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USE OF PROGRAMS Program A Program B Drought tolerant trees, Month **Turfgrass** Option** shrubs & groundcover January 2 days, 2 cycles of 2 minutes 1 day, 2 cycles of 3 minutes 30% Febuary 2 days, 2 cycles of 2 minutes 1 day, 2 cycles of 3 minutes 3 days, 2 cycles of 3 minutes March 2 days, 2 cycles of 3 minutes 50% April 3 days, 2 cycles of 4 minutes 2 days, 2 cycles of 4 minutes 70% 2 days, 3 cycles of 3 minutes May 3 days, 3 cycles of 3 minutes 80% 3 days, 2 cycles of 5 minutes 2 days, 3 cycles of 3 minutes 90% 100% July 4 days, 3 cycles of 3 minutes 2 days, 2 cycles of 4 minutes 4 days, 3 cycles of 3 minutes 2 days, 3 cycles of 4 minutes 100% August September* 4 days, 2 cycles of 3 minutes 2 days, 2 cycles of 4 minutes 70% October* 3 days, 2 cycles of 3 minutes 2 days, 2 cycles of 3 minutes 50% November* 2 days, 2 cycles of 3 minutes 1 day, 2 cycles of 4 minutes 40% December 2 days, 2 cycles of 2 minutes 1 day, 2 cycles of 3 minutes 30% Irvine Ranch



FREQUENCY - WATER DAYS

The number of days to water

- Use appropriate programs for each planting type
- As the days become cooler, less frequency of irrigation will be required.





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CYCLES - START TIMES

Best time to Irrigate/Water?

Number of Cycles per Program

More cycles, short run times

Example - need to water for
6 minutes

- 3 start times per day (cycles)
- 2 minute run times (each station)
- 30 minutes between each watering cycle









DURATION - RUNTIME

How many minutes per station? Hydrozones

Program station by station in appropriate program

Valve = Station





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SEASONAL ADJUST OR WATER BUDGET FEATURE

Quick way to increase/decrease the programmed runtime by a percentage.

- 100% is your base current runtime
- 50% waters half the programmed time
- 200% doubles the watering time
- Set up schedule for July
 - Maximum irrigation.
- Use water budget mode to make run time changes.
- Still need to change the days per week











WEATHER-BASED IRRIGATION CONTROLLERS (WBIC)

WBIC's use sensors and weather information to manage watering times and frequency

• They automatically adjust runtime and days using this data

• Automatically shut off during rain or low temperatures

• Can reduce water use by an average of 15 to 30 %

• Rebates available





WEATHER-BASED IRRIGATION CONTROLLERS (WBIC)

Onsite Sensor-Based Controllers

Use real-time readings from sensor(s) to adjust irrigation watering

- Temperature, humidity, solar radiation, etc.
- Historical data



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WEATHER-BASED IRRIGATION CONTROLLERS (WBIC)

Signal-Based Controllers

Receive a regular signal of prevailing weather conditions via radio, telephone, cable, cellular, Web, or pager technology

• The signal typically uses data from local weather station(s) to update the current schedule for the controller









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RightScapeNow.com/rebates/residential-rebates





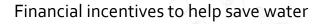












Outdoor rebates

- Turf removal rebate program
- Weather-based irrigation controllers
- Rotating spray nozzles
- · Rain barrels and cisterns
- Soil moisture sensors
- Drip conversion

Indoor rebates

- High-efficiency clothes washers
- High-efficiency toilets





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SAVE WATER & MONEY: RightScapeNow.com

- Do-it-yourself home check-up
- Upcoming workshops
- Water-saving tips
- Online training
- How-to videos
- Rebates





Wednesday, Sept. 16 2020 12 p.m. to 1:00 p.m. Fall into Gardening

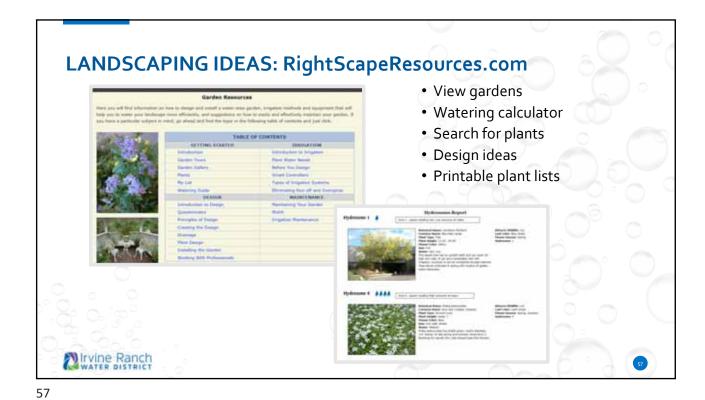


Wednesday, Oct. 14 2020 12 p.m. to 1:00 p.m. My Garden, My Watershed









QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR LANDSCAPE?

Ask Juan!

Juan Garcia is IRWD's landscape water efficiency specialist with more than 10 years of experience in efficient irrigation practices and drought-tolerant plant selection

- Monthly "Ask Juan" column featured in IRWD's Pipelines newsletter
- Email him at: AskJuan@IRWD.com



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