

BCWA PINNACLE



Clear Creek County
 Jefferson County
 City of Lakewood
 Town of Morrison
 Aspen Park Metropolitan District
 Conifer Sanitation Association
 Denver Water Department
 Denver Parks & Recreation
 Evergreen Metropolitan District
 Forrest Hills Metropolitan District
 Genesee Water & Sanitation District
 Jefferson County School District
 Kittredge Sanitation & Water District
 West Jefferson County Metro District
 Tiny Town

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How Does your Water Usage Stack up?

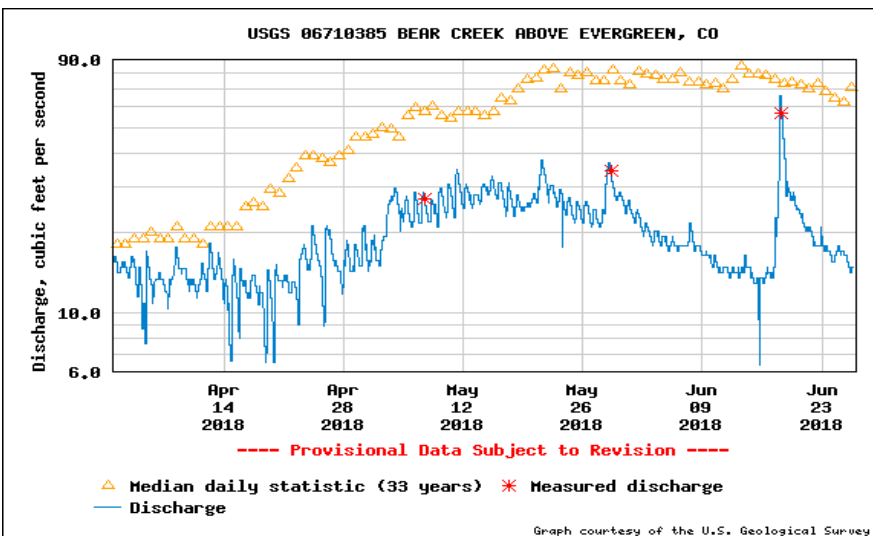
- Water outdoors early or late
- Water deeply but infrequently so the water gets to the roots
- Fix indoor and outdoor leaks, even a small dripping leak adds up to a lot of wasted water
- Wash vehicles with a pail and a hose with a shut-off nozzle or at a car wash
- Use a broom not a hose for cleaning driveways and sidewalks
- Keep automatic sprinkler systems
- tuned up and change setting depending on natural water conditions
- Water trees efficiently, use a watering probe to reach the roots
- Use shut-off nozzles on hoses
- Colorado allows you to use two rain barrels for your outdoor watering
- The easiest way to conserve thousands of gallons of water around your home is to reduce the water you use on your landscape, be water wise and conserve

- ◆ **Lakewood:** <http://www.lakewood.org/StormwaterQuality/>
- ◆ **Jefferson County:** <https://www.jeffco.us/786/Planning-Zoning>
- ◆ **Clear Creek County:** co.clearcreek.co.us
- ◆ **Water Conservation:** coloradowaterwise.org/BestPractices
- ◆ **Live Like You Love It:** <https://lovecoloradowater.org/>
- ◆ **Colorado State Extension:** <http://extension.colostate.edu/>
- ◆ **Green Industries of Colorado:** <http://www.greenco.org/resources.html>

How much water you and your family use each day might be more than you think. If you don't believe us, check for yourself. Pull out a recent utility bill, we dare you! Fill in the numbers in the chart, do the math and see how your water use stacks up! [your water bill may indicate your consumption in 1,000 gallon units]

	Gallons used this month	People in Household	Days in the month	Gallons per each person per day
If in 1,000 gal units	14 units 14X1,000=14,000	4 people 14,000/4=3,500	30 days 3,500/30= 116	116 gallons/day
Your numbers				

Stream flow for Bear Creek above Evergreen Lake remains well below normal with the current flows are at about 10-12% of normal. The peak runoff occurred in early May. The predicted flows for the summer season will remain well below normal with some occasional rainfall events. These low flows will stress fish and other stream flora and fauna.



A small dripping leak can consume:

15 gallons per day
 450 gallons per month

A 1/32 in. leak consumes:

264 gallons per day
 7,920 gallons per month

A 1/16 in. leak consumes:

943 gallons per day
 28,300 gallons per month
 At 60psi, a 1/16" hole leaks 74,000 gallons (9,850 cubic feet) in 3 months

Common water Loss examples:

Leaking Toilet @1/2 Gallon Per Minute (GPM) = 21,600 Gallon/month
 Drip Irrigation @1 GPM = 43,200 Gallon/month
 Watering Garden for 2 hours @ 5 GPM = 18,000 Gallon/month
 Watering Garden for 2 hours @ 10 GPM = 36,000 Gallon/month
 Unattended Water Hose 1 night @10 GPM = 5,400 Gallon/month

Water according to season

As a general rule, you can maintain a healthy landscape and manage your water use with these water times per zone:

- ◆ Pop-up sprinklers 20 minutes
- ◆ Hose-end sprinklers 20 minutes
- ◆ Rotating sprinklers 45 minutes
- ◆ Rotary nozzles 60 minutes

Seasonal best management practices for healthy drought-tolerant grass/ landscape

- ◆ Use slow-release fertilizer and fertilize less often — just May and October
- ◆ In spring, core-aerate turf grass to allow the water to penetrate into the soil
- ◆ Set the mower to the highest setting and mow during the cool part of the day to encourage a longer root system

The dry conditions in Colorado raises a concern about a potentially bad fire season. Homeowners can take steps to protect their property and help alleviate the spread of wildland fires. Bear Creek Watershed residents living in the foothills in ponderosa and lodgepole forests should consider the fire-prone nature of your ecosystem and take precautions.

The CSFS recommends these Defensible Space Management Zones



Three zones need to be addressed when creating defensible space:

- **Zone 1** is the area nearest the home and other structures – This zone requires maximum hazard reduction within 30’ of the home or structures.
- **Zone 2** is a transitional area of fuels reduction between Zones 1 and 3.
- **Zone 3** is the area farthest from the home. It extends from the edge of Zone 2 to your property boundaries.

For more information on how to create wildfire-defensible space around your home, including the three defensible space zones, refer to the Colorado State Forest Service publication: [Creating Wildfire-Defensible Zones](#) (738 KB PDF)

FireWise Guidelines

[Are You FireWise? Notebook](#) (553 KB PDF)

[Are You Plains FireWise? Notebook](#) (280 KB PDF)

The current predictions are for warmer than normal conditions to persist through the fall of 2018.

