STORM WATER TRAINING

LANDSCAPE IRRIGATION

PREVENT OVERWATERING

- **Regularly observe irrigation systems in action to identify overspray issues and leaks.**
- **Monitor rainfall, or install moisture sensors, to ensure irrigation only occurs as needed.**

MODIFY LANDSCAPING TO REDUCE RISK OF RUNOFF

- **Install low water-use landscaping to reduce irrigation needs.**
  - Native plants are acclimated for local growing conditions and may require little to no watering once established. They also provide crucial habitat and resources for birds, pollinators, and other native fauna.
  - Reduce areas covered by grass lawns where not needed for recreation
- **Use mulch to improve moisture retention in landscaping beds, reducing water use.**
- **Install drip irrigation to deliver water directly where needed.**
- **Create a buffer strip (e.g., rock, decomposed granite, xeriscaping, etc.) between landscaping with high water needs (i.e. grass) and paved surfaces, so that sprinklers can be set back from pavement and errant overspray can be absorbed.**
- **Design landscaping to slope/drain toward fields or other pervious surfaces.**
- **Where possible, locate storm drains where they will not receive direct irrigation water.**

REASON FOR ACTION:

Irrigation runoff is not permitted to enter the storm drain system. Excess irrigation water may contain pesticides, fertilizers, and dirt, and can pick up trash and other debris as it flows across paved areas. These pollutants are harmful when washed into local waterways, and water is expensive. Schools can do their part to be good neighbors, improve water quality, and save money by reducing excess irrigation.

See Reverse for Training Log

DMAX ENGINEERING, INC.

SDCOE STORMWATER CONSORTIUM

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