



Waterwise Landscape

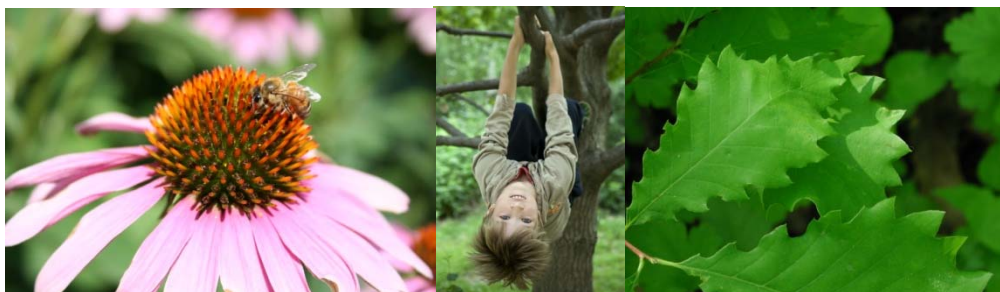
Brown Bag Series

Christina Hoyt



NEBRASKA STATEWIDE

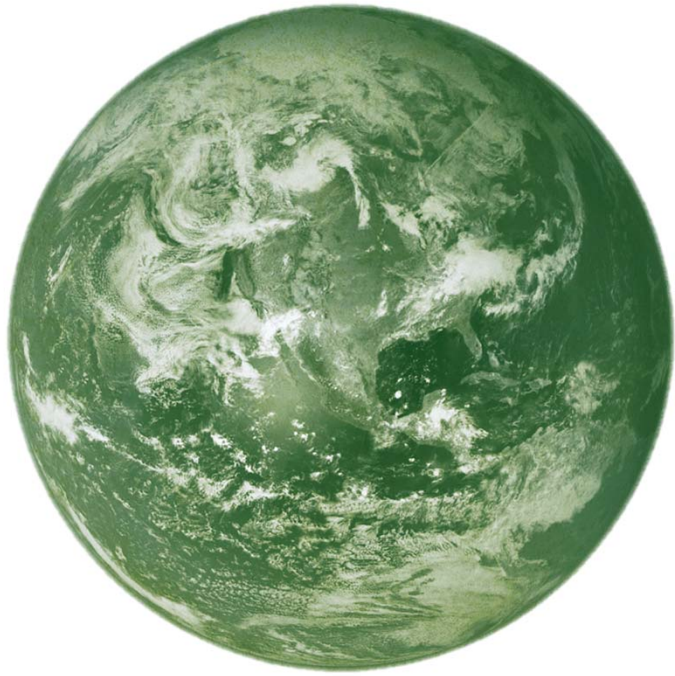
Arboretum



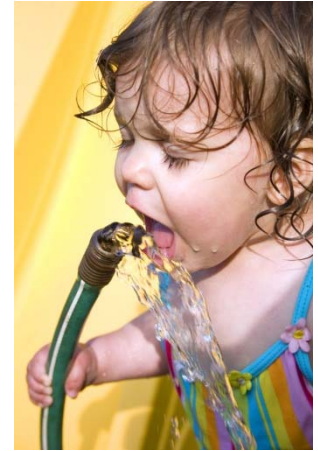
The Nebraska
Environmental Trust

preserving NATURAL NEBRASKA™ for future generations



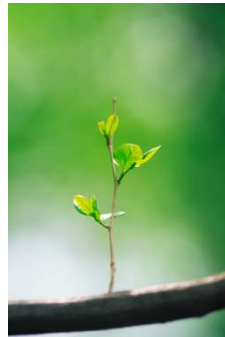


- 1% is for us...



and the animals...

and the plants...



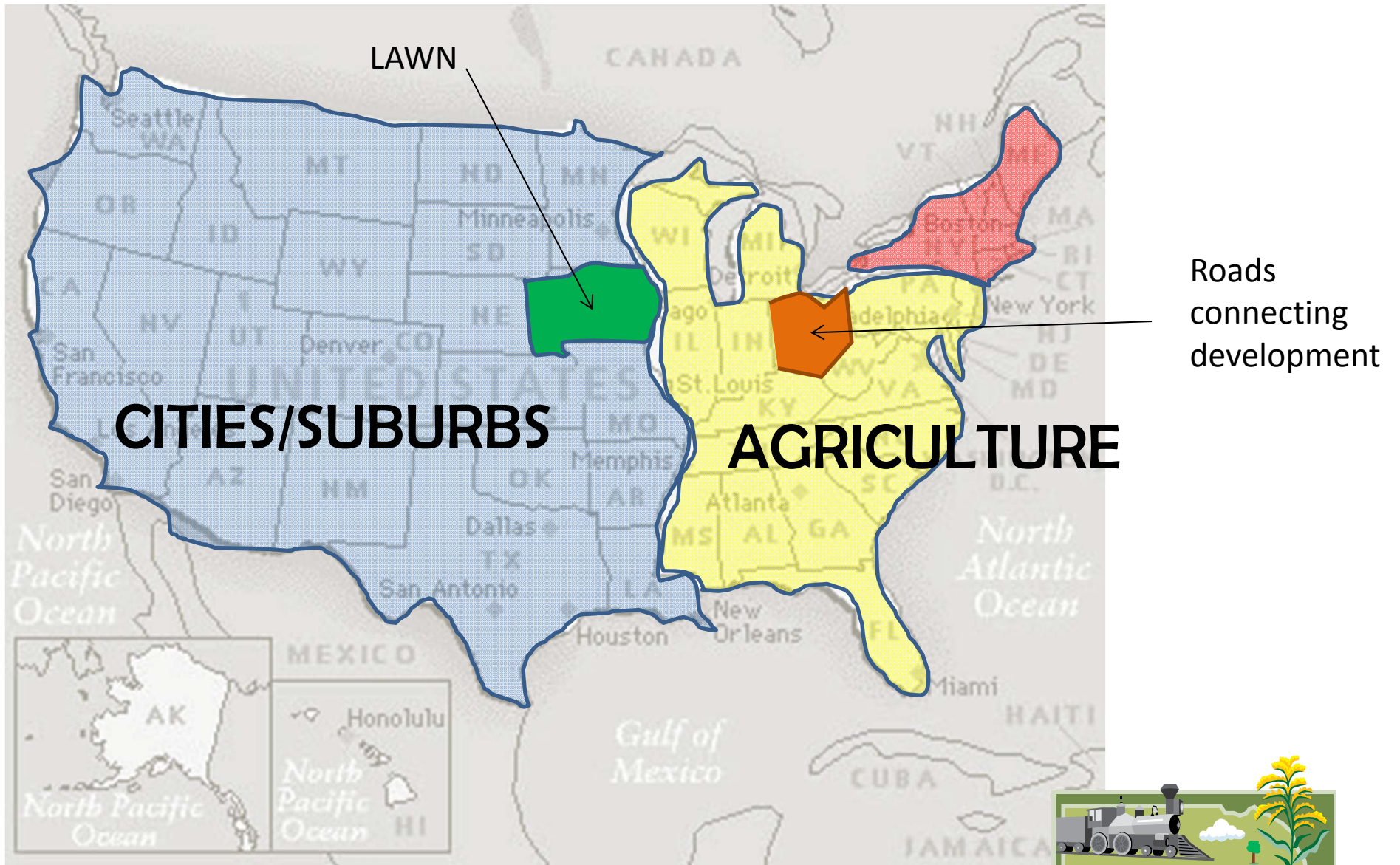


Nebraska is an especially thirsty state ranking fifth worst in per/capita water consumption at 250 gal/day compared to the national avg. of 185 gal/day.









Bringing Nature Home, Doug Tallamy



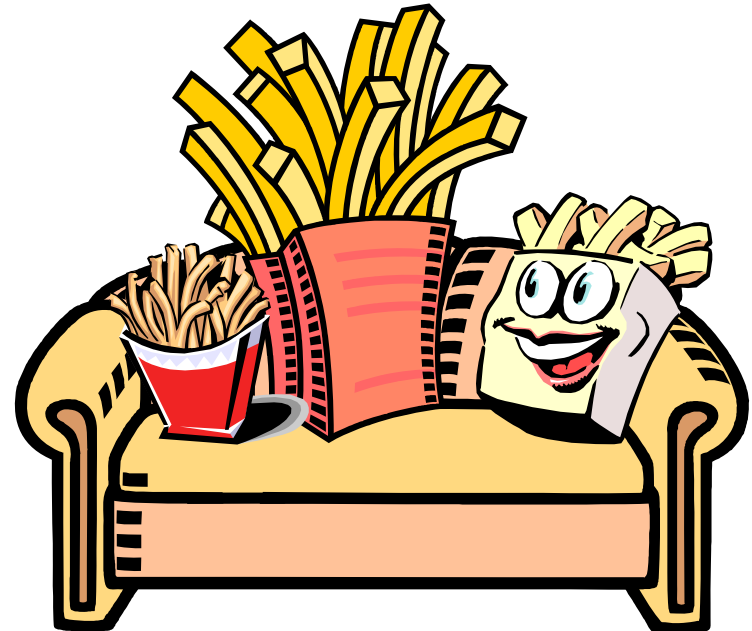
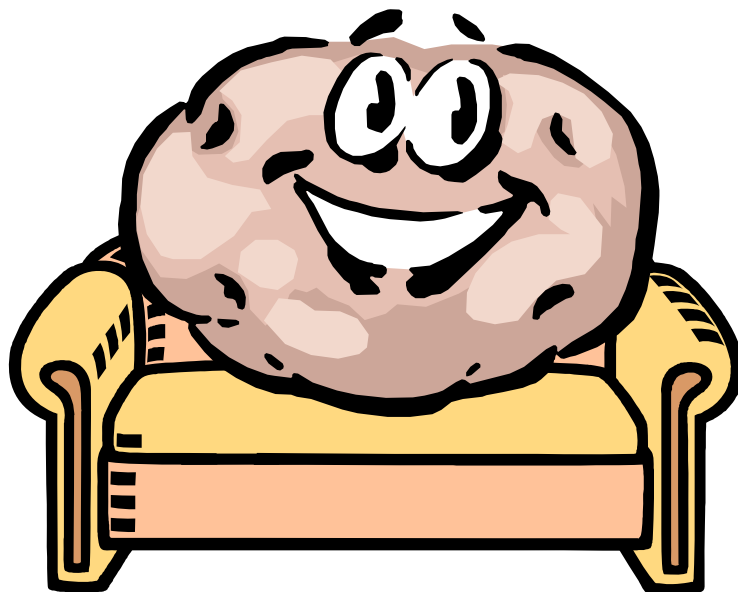


“Small fries”: The offspring of Couch Potatoes

Frank Booth, Ph.D. physiologist University of Missouri

- Between 1980 and 1994 obesity in American children rose 100%
- 1 in 4 children are obese
- An average American child spends
- 900 hours/year in school & 1023 hours watching TV

Taken from the TV-Turnoff Network



























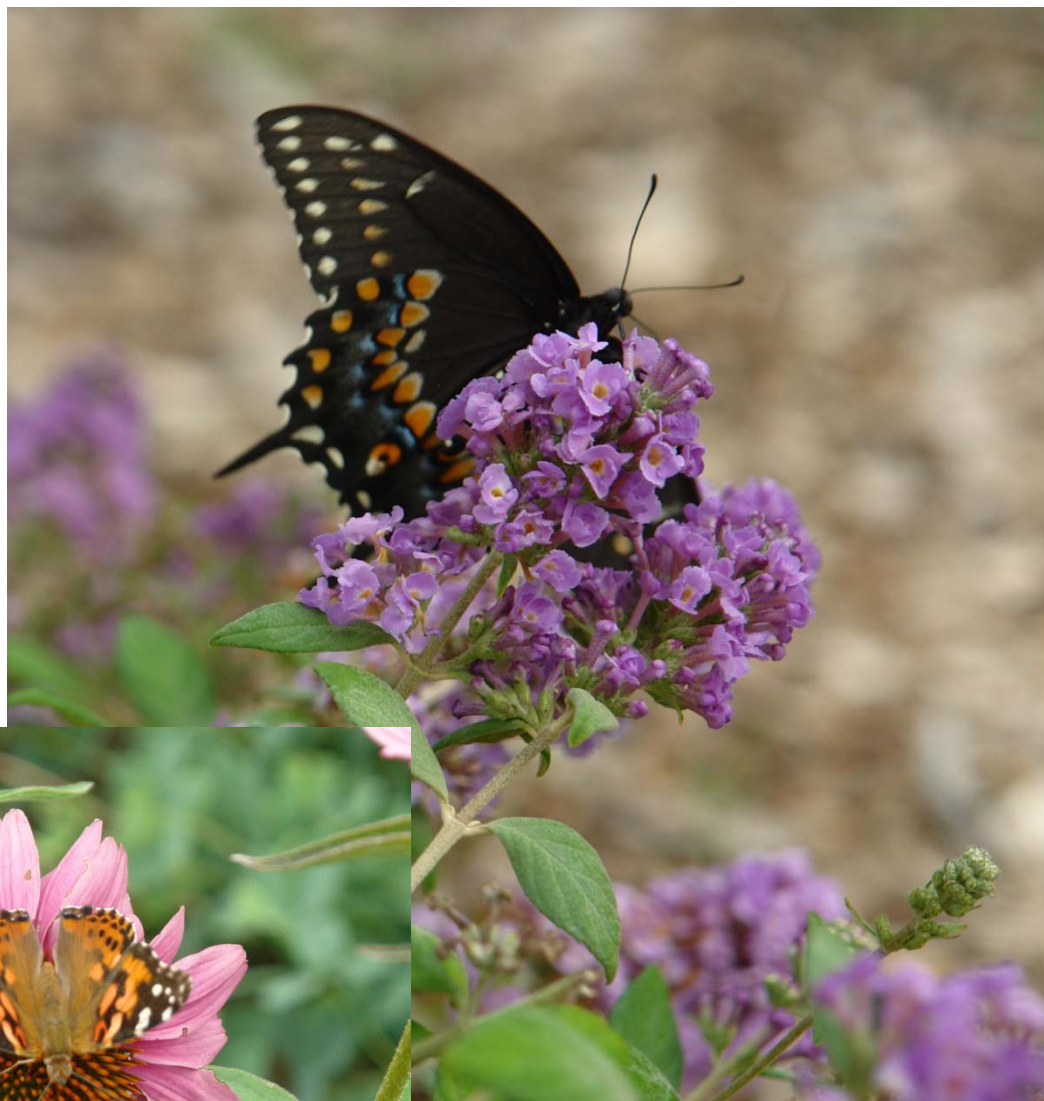
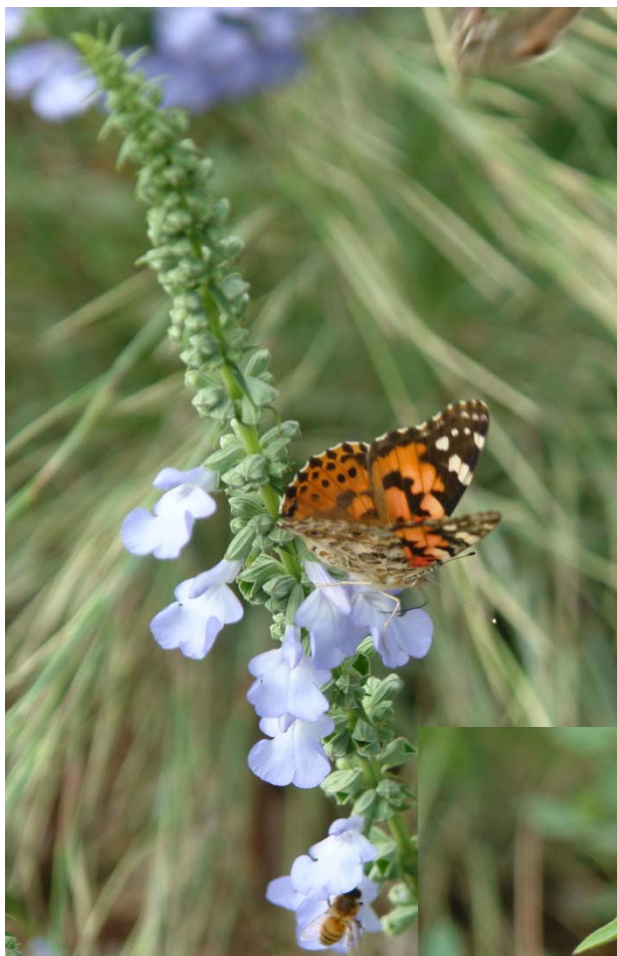












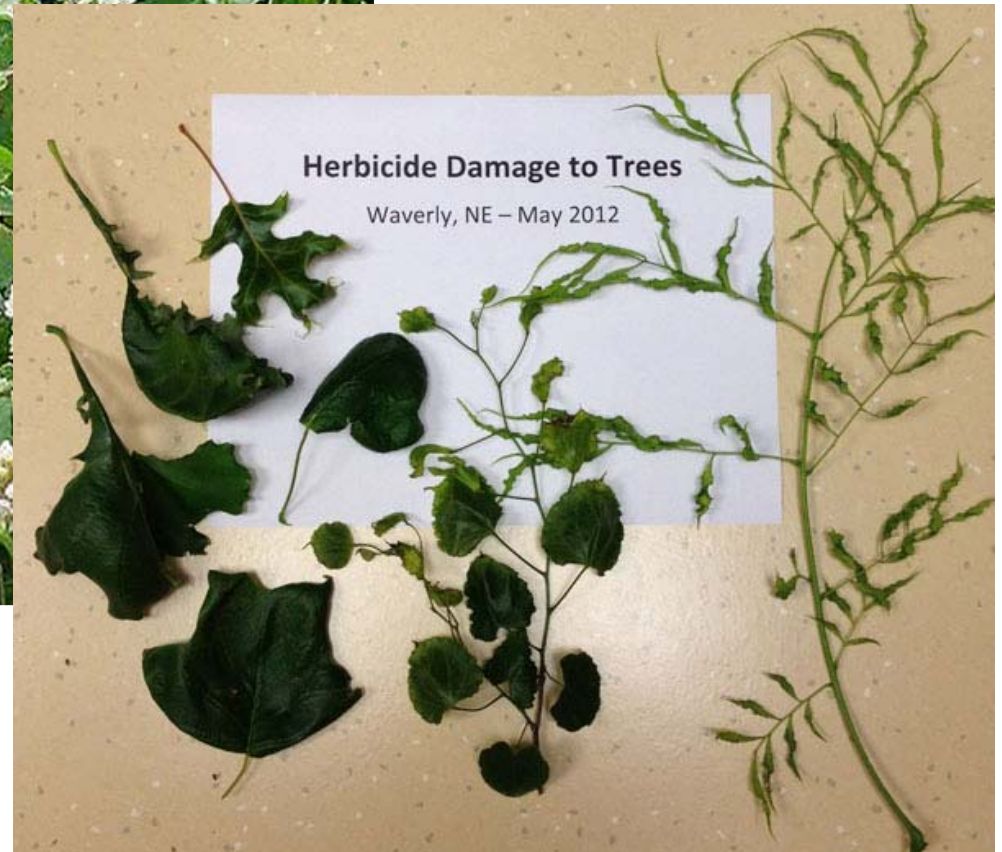


1. Reduce Irrigation



Chris madden
cartoons





2. Reduce Chemical Use.



**3. Use good
“housekeeping
” practices.**



**4. Take time to improve your soil,
especially in new developments.**



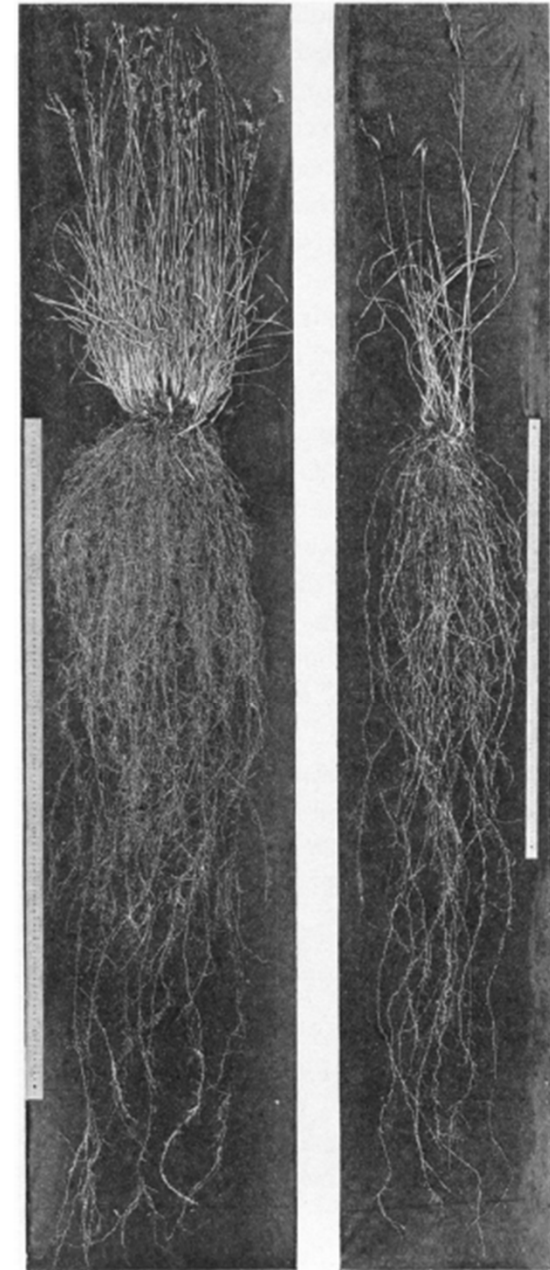
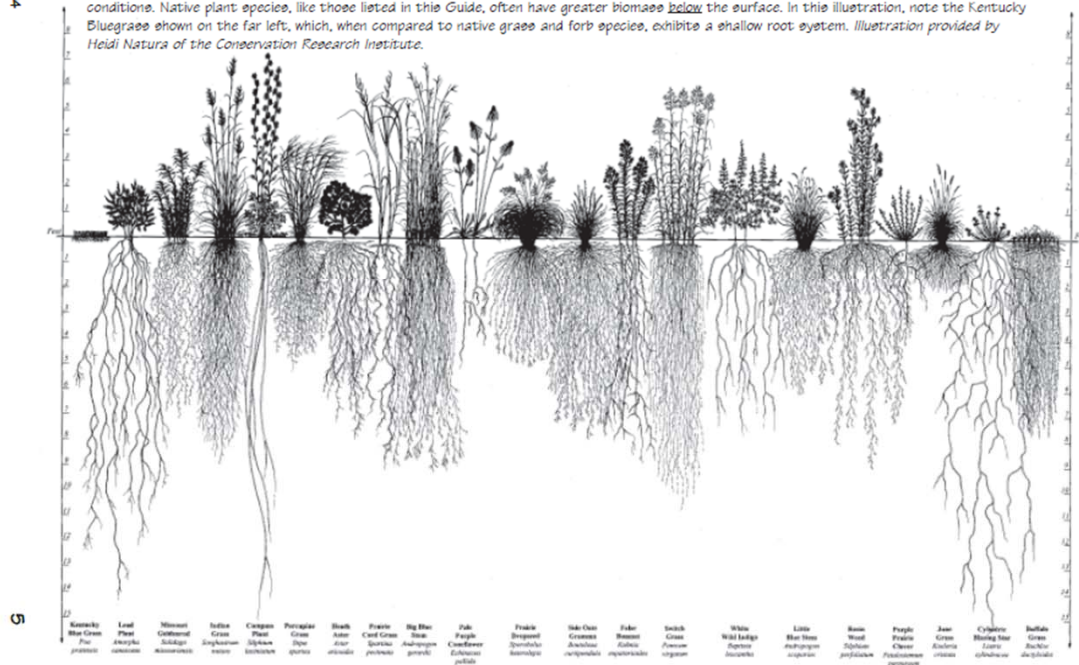
5. Reduce areas of cool season grass.



6. Learn to love deep-rooted native and near-native plants and patches of wild.

Root Systems of Prairie Plants

The fundamental basis for encouraging use of native plant species for improved soil erosion control in streams and stormwater facilities lies in the fact that native plants have extensive root systems which improve the ability of the soil to infiltrate water and withstand wet or erode conditions. Native plant species, like those listed in this Guide, often have greater biomass below the surface. In this illustration, note the Kentucky Bluegrass shown on the far left, which, when compared to native grasses and forb species, exhibits a shallow root system. Illustration provided by Heidi Natura of the Conservation Research Institute.



FIGS. 6, 7.—Fig. 6 (left), roots and tops of mature *Andropogon scoparius* fr prairie; fig. 7 (right), roots and tops of mature *A. furcatus* from low prairie. both figures is a meter stick.

<http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1441&context=agronomyfacpub>

<http://www.il.nrcs.usda.gov/technical/plants/npg/NPG-rootsystems.html>



7. Slow down, spread out, and soak in rain water.





http://water.unl.edu/c/document_library/get_file?uuid=bb3e4c0c-73bb-4295-b529-738f20609d0d&groupId=1882&.swf





**8. Embrace Native and near-native plants.
Group plants with similar water needs
together.**





9. You will get dirty.



10. Implement One Waterwise Practice



