
NEWSLETTER

2018 Water Rates

0-6,000 gallons included \$40.00 service charge	
6,000 to 30,000 gallons	\$4.90 per thousand
30,000 to 60,000 gallons	\$6.70 per thousand
60,000 to 90,000 gallons	\$8.50 per thousand
90,000 gallons +	\$9.75 per thousand

Fall and Winter Watering

from Colorado State University Extension

- * Water trees, shrubs, lawns and perennials during prolonged dry fall and winter periods to prevent root damage that affects the health of the entire plant.
- * Water only when the air and soil temperature are above 40 degrees F with no snow cover.
- * Established trees have a root spread equal to or greater than the height of the tree. Apply water to the most critical part of the root zone within the dripline.

The result of a long, dry period during fall and winter is injury to parts of a plant root system. Affected plants may appear perfectly normal and resume growth in the spring using stored food and energy. Plants may be weakened and all or parts may die in the late spring or summer when temperatures rise. Weakened plants may also be subject to disease and insect problems.

Woody plants and shallow root systems require supplemental watering during extended dry fall and winter periods. These include maples, junipers, ash, dogwoods, evergreen, spruce, euonymus, holly, willows and others. Woody plants also benefit from mulch to conserve soil moisture. Herbaceous perennials and ground covers in exposed sites are more subject to winter freezing and thawing. Winter watering combined with mulching can prevent this damage.

Watering Guidelines

Water only when temperatures are above 40 degrees. Apply water at mid day so it will have time to soak in before possible freezing at night. A solid layer of ice (persisting for more than a month) can cause suffocation or result in matting of the grass.

Plants receiving reflective heat from buildings, walls and fences are more subject to damage. The low angle of winter sun makes this more likely on south or west exposures. Windy sites result in faster drying of sod and plants and require additional water. Lawns in warm exposures are prone to late winter mite damage. Water is the best treatment to prevent turf injury.

Monitor weather conditions and water during extended dry periods without snow cover - one to two times per month.
