Let it grow.
Adjust the height of your lawn mower to cut your grass higher. This helps prevent roots from heat stress and reduces the loss of moisture to evaporation.

Stay true to your roots.
Promote deep root growth with proper watering, aeration, fertilization, grass-clipping control, and attention to lawn height. A lawn with deep roots requires less water and is more resistant to drought and disease.

Sidewalks don’t need water.
Avoid planting turf in areas that are difficult to irrigate properly, such as steep inclines and isolated strips along sidewalks and driveways.

Plug away.
Aerate clay soils at least once a year to help the soil absorb and retain moisture, which helps your plants.

Make the beds.
Add a 2- to 3-inch layer of mulch around flowers, shrubs and trees to help the soil retain moisture, discourage the growth of weeds, and provide essential nutrients.

Think small.
When choosing plants, keep in mind that younger, smaller ones require less water to become established.

Don’t water in the rain.
Consider installing a rainfall or soil moisture sensor for your automatic sprinkler system. Rainfall sensors stop watering in the rain and moisture sensors monitor the soil to determine when and how much water is needed.

Soak, don’t spray.
Install drip irrigation or soaker hoses for more efficient watering in planting beds and beneath shrubs and trees.

Do it the hard way.
Use a broom or rake (not the hose) to remove debris from driveways and walkways. It saves water and it’s good exercise.

Keep it cool.
Water your lawn and landscape plants early in the morning when the sun’s rays aren’t working to evaporate your water.