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## creating a water efficient garden: lawns and garden beds

Creating the perfect balance between healthy plant growth and effective water use is a challenge in our hot, dry climate. Soil improvement, mulching, suitable plant choices and adopting efficient watering practices will help grow a wonderful garden using minimal water.

## Important steps towards saving water include:

- Using plant species which have adapted over thousands of years to our local dry conditions
- Designing your garden to group plants with similar water requirements into separate watering zones
- Placing plants in the correct soil and microclimate position to meet their growing needs – the right plants in the right place.

### Plant adaptations

Visual characteristics of a plant can give you a general idea of how they have adapted to their climate. Plants that have adapted to hot, dry conditions often have rolled needle-like foliage or hairy or silver/grey foliage. Leathery or very small leaves are other indications of drought adaptation. Some plants have fewer or virtually no leaves, such as cacti; or fleshy leaves that store water, a characteristic of succulent plants.

Plants adapted to higher rainfall areas often have soft, dark green leaves, varying in size but sometimes very large.

#### Some water saving tips:

- Plant trees and shrubs where they create shade and windbreaks to reduce evaporation.
- Take advantage of sheltered spots to grow sensitive plants, particularly out of the hot summer winds.
- Choose water efficient plants.
- New selections of Australian grasses and strappy leafed plants such as *Lomandra* and *Dianella* are waterwise plants.
- Plant low water-using plants in areas that tend to be dry, such as under eaves.
- Put moisture loving plants in low-lying and sheltered areas.
- Control weeds which compete with garden plants for water.
- Many vegetables are high water-use plants that need a sunny position. Root vegetables are generally less demanding and can be grouped separately from those that use more water.
- Remember to continually improve your soil (see **The importance of soil** fact sheet).



### Watering habits and techniques

Choosing appropriate plants and improving your soil are two effective ways to decrease the amount of water your garden needs. The **Irrigation methods** fact sheet will help you choose the best method of watering your garden.





## Watering techniques for gardens

### Pulse watering

Canberra's unimproved clay soils often absorb water at a very slow rate. If hand watering, water each section of your garden two or three times, waiting until all water is absorbed before applying more.

### Soaking for lengthy periods

A slow, deep soak for a few hours once a week rather than shallow watering daily encourages a deeper, more resilient root system. Newly planted shrubs and trees, however, need regular water for the first few months to prevent surface feeder roots from drying.

### Garden planning

If you are planning a new garden, invest some time in getting to know its microclimate, particularly its exposure to sun and hot summer northerly and westerly winds, and how these affect plant choice and placement.

### Plant selection

The Canberra Plant Selector can help you choose garden plants on the basis of their water requirements, sun, shade and frost tolerances. This free online tool can be found at [www.actsmart-plantselector.com.au](http://www.actsmart-plantselector.com.au)

Plant nurseries and local garden centres are also a good source for advice on water efficient plants suitable for gardens in your area.

## Looking after a lawn efficiently

Lawn plays a key aesthetic and recreational role in gardens.

Warm season grasses can survive on relatively infrequent watering if grown in good soil that fosters deep root systems.

Watering your lawn infrequently but deeply encourages deep root penetration and increased drought tolerance.

There are a number of native, drought-tolerant cool-season grasses that can be used to create a native lawn. Contact your local nursery for further information.

### Tips on watering lawns:

- The better the soil beneath your lawn the deeper its roots and the less water is needed to keep it healthy.
- Only water your lawn if it is showing signs of stress, such as losing colour (in summer) or if the grass wilts or leaf blades roll or fold in half lengthways. Another way to tell if your lawn needs watering is to step on it. If the footprints remain visible after you have stepped on it, it needs a good soak.
- Use cyclic watering techniques if your soil is heavy or compacted.
- Don't mow lawns too short. Mow one-third of the leaf blades each time, keeping blade length to 50 mm. Longer leaf blades will shade the root zone, reduce evaporation and assist deep rooting.
- Brown patches on grass may suggest a compacted or water repellent soil. Aerate your lawn regularly to ensure that rain or irrigation penetrates efficiently and evenly. You can also treat this problem with a soil wetting agent.

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## irrigation methods

Many gardeners use a combination of irrigation methods, including irrigation systems, hand-held hoses and watering cans. Water restrictions may limit you to a particular method, and will override the information in this fact sheet and the WaterRight Gardens webtool.

## How to water efficiently

How much water you apply and how often you water is influenced by:

- your site slope
- soil type
- planting scheme
- microclimate.

The impact of these is explained in the other fact sheets.

### What is your soil type?

Soil type is a determining factor when trying to deliver the water your garden needs as efficiently as possible. So what's the difference?

If you are dealing with clay soil, be aware that water is slow to absorb, so run-off can occur quite quickly. Pulse watering can help water the soil efficiently. This involves watering until water starts to pool, then stopping to allow the slow infiltration. Once this water has been absorbed, water again.

If you have a sandy loam soil, then water penetrates quickly and effectively. You don't really need to pulse water, as generally there won't be an inefficient run-off of water.

Repeat the pulse cycle until the water reaches the depth of the root zone (about 300 mm) or until the total time spent watering conforms to your watering instructions, provided in the WaterRight Gardens webtool.



### Fixed irrigation systems

A well designed, operated and maintained automatic irrigation system is often the most time and water efficient way to apply water. Even the simplest system with a tap timer can be effective. While you can design and install your own automatic system, if the design is not appropriate for your garden or you do not know how much water your system delivers when you operate it, you could be wasting water.

If you decide to install an irrigation system yourself, seek advice on the installation and operation from a qualified irrigation stockist.

Some points to note:

Ensure your system meets any local regulations, especially backflow prevention regulations.

- Use separate watering zones for areas of the garden that have different watering requirements, e.g. garden beds, vegetable gardens or lawn areas.
- Once you have different zones you may need an electronic controller.
- You can use soil or rain sensors that override electronic controllers so you only water when the garden needs to be watered, but you can also manually override the system to avoid watering after a rain event.



## Drip Irrigation

Drip irrigation can be an efficient and effective watering method for use in Canberra. A correctly designed and installed system can save water provided it is used correctly.

Some advantages of drip irrigation:

- It enables water to flow at low volumes and low pressure.
- Water is delivered directly to the soil surface (under the mulch) and not to leaves. This limits evaporation and wind drift.
- When combined with a rainwater tank, drip irrigation can free you from water restrictions, allowing you to respond quickly to your garden's water needs.

There are two types of drip systems:

1. In-line drip tubing is ideal for high density plantings, vegetable gardens and around groups of plants or larger shrubs and trees. Most products are available in 1.6 to 2 litres per hour (LPH). Generally the emitters are spaced at 300 mm.

For large blocks or sloped sites, pressure compensated emitters should be used, as these ensure the pressure and output is the same through the whole line.

2. On-line drippers are available in 2, 4 and 8 litre an hour emitters. The 2 LPH emitters are generally best suited for compacted soil types that occur throughout Canberra. This lower application rate will allow the water to move deeper into the root zone, reducing the risk of runoff or pooling. These systems allow you to attach droppers where you need water, so are great for sparsely planted gardens. They do require more ongoing maintenance than in-line drip systems, as there are attached parts that may need checking and replacing over time.

To design a drip irrigation system that is suitable for your garden, talk to your local irrigation professional.

Things to consider for drip irrigation:

- Systems must be site and soil specific and are best if professionally designed and installed.
- Systems require regular checks for evenness of watering, blockages and leaks.
- For lawns, drip irrigation is expensive to install, can be pierced during operation or laid too deeply (below the root zone). Where there is heavy foot traffic, soil can become compacted and block emitters.

## Irrigating lawns

Different types of lawn have quite different watering needs. Popular options in Canberra are combination turf types (such as Canturf Canberra Blend), which look good all year round. Another option is Sir Walter Buffalo. This requires considerably less water to keep it looking great through summer, but will brown off during winter. The severity of this browning will depend on exposure to frost. Buffalo is a running grass, so vigilance is required to keep it out of garden beds, especially if no edging is installed between garden beds and lawn areas.

Another factor in whether keeping a nice green lawn is viable, is the amount of sun or shade the area receives. In Canberra, the harshest summer heat from the west on those hot afternoons can make keeping a lawn looking good a wasteful and time consuming task. If you would like to have a lawn but want to use less water and effort, consider an easterly aspect for a lawn area.

Lawn irrigation is subject to restriction in certain stages of the ACT's Temporary Water Restrictions Scheme.

If you are unsure about whether you can irrigate your lawn, contact the ACTEW Water Conservation Office on 6248 3131.

High pressure pop-up sprinkler systems with the right sprays are suitable for lawn irrigation. There are a wide range of pop-up heights and nozzle configurations for small spaces and awkward lawn shapes. The critical element in lawn irrigation is careful placement of sprayers to get even water distribution. Triangular rather than square grids are usually recommended.

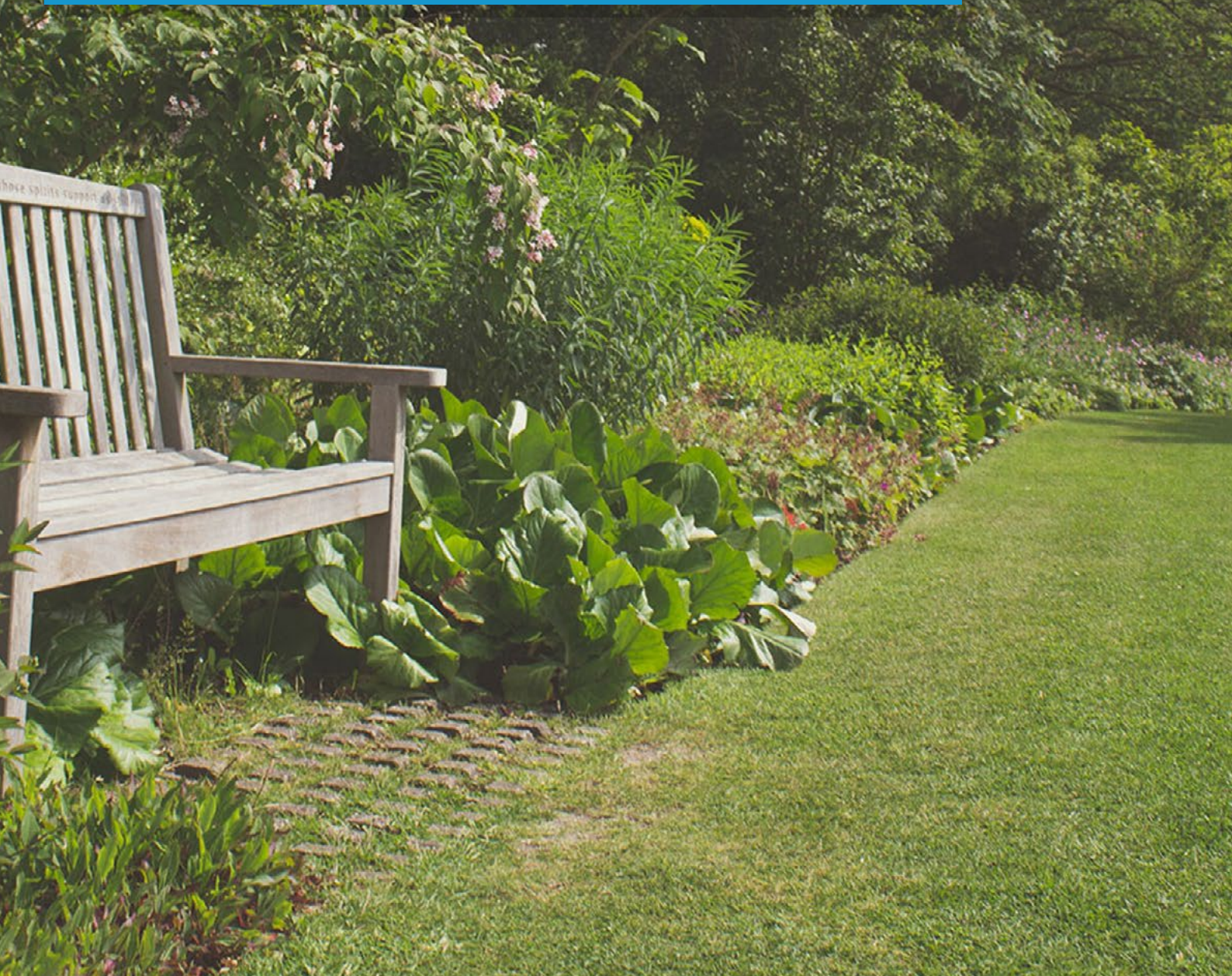
## Hand-Held Hosing

Some tips for watering efficiently and effectively with a hand-held hose:

- Always use a trigger nozzle or water wand when applying water with your hose. You should apply a gentle stream at a rate that allows the water to penetrate into the soil and the root zone, without causing runoff.
- Only water the plants that need it, during the colder months. Plants generally are ok to survive on rainfall in winter.
- Use pulse or cyclic watering principles, consistent with the soil type present.
- Ensure an even distribution of water across similar plant types.
- Apply water to the soil and root zone (not the leaves).

# actsmart<sup>®</sup> microclimate

The aspect, amount of sun and shade in your garden, dominant wind speed and direction, and land slope all work together to create your microclimate. Your garden's microclimate is also affected by buildings, walls, fences, the placement of hard surfaces such as paving, paths or roads that may radiate extra heat, and trees, shrubs and windbreaks.





## You can make your garden more efficient by understanding:

- how your garden features create microclimates
- how to use your garden features to your advantage
- how to modify your garden features if necessary.

Each microclimate provides different growing conditions for plants. Plants that are matched with the microclimates that suit them will be healthier and more vigorous.

## Site aspect

The position of the sun in each season and the patterns of sun and shade at different times of the day will have a major impact on plant choice and water use.

## North-facing

As a general rule the northern side of your house will be sunnier, warmer and more exposed to the elements, making this a good place for low water-use plants. North-facing solid walls are a valuable spot for growing plants which usually don't tolerate heavy frosts, as the radiant heat emitted from the wall keeps them warmer through winter.

## West-facing

Western facing sites endure hot afternoon sun in summer, along with strong hot winds. This space is best suited to plants which occur originally in hot, dry conditions such as plants occurring in the Canberra region, west of Australia's Dividing Range, as well as some plants from Mediterranean climates, and southern parts of America and Africa.

## South and East-facing

While the south side of your house sees no sun through winter it is not protected from the hot summer sun, so this site is suited to plants which can handle seasonal sun but will tolerate no direct sun through the colder months. East-facing sites are useful for planting species which need protection from hot afternoon summer sun and strong, hot winds.

## Using shade

Design your garden to create natural shade by:

- Using trees, shrubs, windbreaks, climbing plants, pergolas and screens to provide shade for the garden and outdoor living areas
- Planting large trees that provide their own shady microclimate. Deciduous trees can be useful on the north side of the house to provide summer shade and will let in winter light and warmth
- Planting shade or semi-shade tolerant plants on the south or south-eastern side of the house.



## Wind

Northerly and westerly aspects can be particularly exposed to these hot, dry summer winds. In winter exposure to the cold southerly winds can mean your garden is vulnerable to frosts and wind burn.

Windbreaks can moderate the effect of wind and help reduce your overall water needs.

In Canberra gardens windbreaks to the north and west protect your garden's plants from hot summer winds.

If living windbreaks aren't possible, use screens, shade cloth or pergolas to shelter plants.

## Slopes

The topography and slope of your block will influence the microclimate by affecting drainage patterns and available soil moisture, and exposure to seasonal sun and wind.

North and west facing slopes receive more direct sunlight and are more affected by summer winds than south facing slopes. South facing slopes are more affected by cold winter southerly winds.

You can turn slopes to your advantage by placing higher water-use plants in garden beds at the bottom of sheltered slopes.

On steep open slopes, use low water-use plants which occur naturally in dry, exposed environments.

You can deliberately contour a garden to redirect run-off from paths or driveways to where it is needed, or slope paths towards garden beds. Terracing can help prevent water wastage on sloping blocks. Avoid planting lawn on slopes as this can lead to water loss from run-off.

## Hard surfaces

Large areas of hard surfaces can create hot spots that require additional water.

To minimise this effect, choose light coloured paving (and walls) that absorb less heat. Making paved areas more permeable to allow rain to seep into soil and nearby plant roots can help save water. Create paths from organic material such as woodchips or bark mulch, rather than using hard surfaces.

## Groundcovers as “living mulch”

Groundcovers can be used to reduce overall water loss from the soil by reducing the impact of wind and sunlight as well as creating a useful root cooling environment for surrounding plants.



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# actsmart<sup>®</sup> mulch

Mulch provides a protective covering and reduces soil moisture loss. It helps keep soil cool in summer, slows water run-off, inhibits weeds and can improve soil quality



## Organic Mulches

Organic mulches can improve soil structure and add nutrients to the soil as they decompose. Depending on your visual preference and your ability to replenish mulches once they decompose, one or more of these materials can be used as effective mulches:

- Wood chips and tree bark
- Forest litter (chipped wood and leaves)
- Tea tree or sugar cane mulch
- Hay or straw (can contain weed seeds)

Materials such as shredded newspaper, lawn clippings and animal manures can be added to mulches to increase nutrient levels and water-holding capacity, but are not recommended for use exclusively.

## Living Mulch

Groundcovers can be used to reduce overall water loss from the soil by reducing the impact of wind and sunlight as well as creating a useful root cooling environment for surrounding plants. Their ability to create a cooler, softer looking surface makes them a popular mulch option.

### How to apply mulch

- Remove all weeds before applying
- Break up the soil surface and water well
- Spread the mulch evenly across the soil surface—up to 75 mm deep for most organic mulches
- Keep organic mulch away from trunks and stems to avoid collar rot.

## Inorganic Mulches

Inorganic mulches are non-flammable, long-lasting and when used as part of a design can add interesting texture to your garden. Gravels of varying size and colour, pebbles, and coarse sands are all useful mulches. Dark coloured gravels will absorb more heat than light materials in summer, and very light shades can reflect the sun, creating a glare in some open situations. Gravels are particularly useful for reducing the risk of plant death due to collar rot, and are excellent for use around plants which prefer air circulation around stems and leaves, such as arid plants and succulents.

Woven plastic materials such as weedmat can be used to provide better weed control, but do require anchoring and covering with organic mulch. Water and air penetration can be heavily compromised, so plan carefully and check soil underneath regularly. Plastic sheeting is not suitable as water and air penetration is impossible.

## Maintaining Mulch

- Check regularly under the mulch layer for effective water penetration
- Watch for mulch compaction, and loosen layers if required
- Remove weeds regularly to prevent weed seed colonisation
- Organic mulches need to be topped up as it breaks down, usually this needs to be done every two to three years, and more often if using sugar cane, pea straw etc. .

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## the importance of soil

Canberra soil conditions can vary dramatically between locations, but the majority of suburban soils are high in clay content. Clay soils are easily compacted, can dry out in summer, stay wet and soggy in winter, and can be hard for plant roots to penetrate. Clay soil's valuable nutrients are not readily available to the plants due to its structure.



## Soil improvement

In typical Canberra clay soil, digging or ripping will break soil crusts and allow water to penetrate to depth. Adding extra materials to the soil binds the particles, makes clay's nutrients available to plants, and allows water to infiltrate and to drain more freely. Try to dig to a depth of at least 40 cm.

Some options to improve your soil might include:

- worm castings
- aged animal manures (use chicken manure sparingly)
- well composted bark
- gravels (not bluestone)
- composted leaf litter
- homemade compost.

If you have decided to purchase quality top soil, avoid creating beds on top of clay soils with this material alone. Your plants will thrive in the quality mix but can then struggle when their roots reach the existing (impenetrable) clay. Mix imported soils with your newly dug clay at a rate of 50/50.

Gypsum can be helpful to some clay soils by temporarily changing their structure. Liquid gypsum can be watered into existing beds once established.

If you find that your soil isn't clay-rich but lacks colour, is impossible to wet, or has a powdery texture, the above method of adding organic matter will also work to help restore nutrients and water-holding capacity to old, nutrient depleted soils. Granular soil wetters (such as Saturaid) can be added along with animal manures to revitalise hydrophobic soils.



## Choosing the right plants

Do some research and see what people around you are growing successfully in their gardens. Talk with friends and neighbours to see what has worked for them. Take time to look in Canberra's nature parks, creeks and rivers at plants occurring naturally in heavier soils or low-lying sites. Plants that have adapted to this soil type over a long period of time will be a more successful long-term option.

Plant species which occur in predominantly sandy or rocky soils are less likely to tolerate the heavier structure of Canberra's clay, so restrict these plants to raised beds or containers.

Find out a bit more about your favourite plants by talking with your local nursery staff. They will be well equipped to help you choose plants to suit Canberra's clay, and some will be able to provide a plant list for your information. You can also go online and search for plants that would be suitable for your garden using the Canberra Plant Selector tool: [www.actsmart-plantselector.com.au](http://www.actsmart-plantselector.com.au)

## Dig wide holes when planting

Make the planting hole very wide. If you dig a small deep hole in clay, water will sit at the bottom and rot the roots of the plant. By digging a hole at least 50 cm wide, water can spread out instead of concentrating at the bottom. Use a mattock or a garden fork to make the sides of the planting hole rough, as roots can't easily penetrate smooth clay walls.

## Mulch helps

Canberra's clay soils shrink and crack on the surface when they are exposed to dry, hot conditions for prolonged periods. Using mulches on the surface will help prevent this, and organic mulches will help condition the soil as they decompose.



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## starting from scratch

Whether you are starting a new garden, or re-establishing an old one, this fact sheet will help you to prepare your soil, choose appropriate plants and design a garden that will be suitable for Canberra's climate.

By asking yourself a few simple questions you can save time, money and water by designing a garden around your likes and dislikes, the local environment and your family's needs.





## What type of garden do you want?

- formal and neat?
- seasonal displays of colour?
- low maintenance bush garden?
- simple design of a few shade trees and grass?

Be realistic at this point; many of us would like a carefully manicured, neat formal garden but not all of us have the time or resources to maintain such a garden in our challenging climate.

## How do you use the space?

Would you like to spend your time pottering in the garden or would you rather sit at a window and see a view? Do you have a family who use the space outside?

Draw a sketch of where you'd like trees and garden beds, where the kids would like to play or where you'd like to stretch out with a book. While in your garden take careful note of where the sun is, where the wind comes from and where there is natural shade.

## How's your soil?

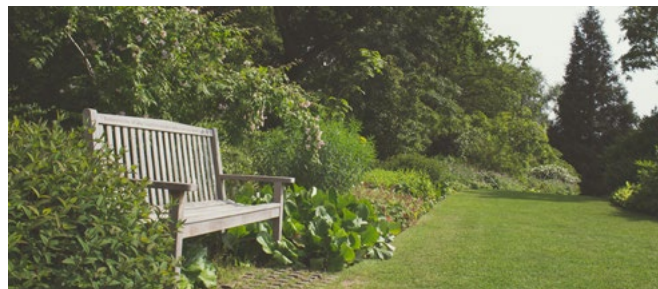
Is your soil hard, compacted and dry? Are you starting from scratch or reinvigorating an old garden?

Your soil type and condition will determine:

- how much water it can hold
- how long it can retain water at the root zone
- how many nutrients will be available to the plants
- how much water you need to give your plants in addition to rainfall.

Careful preparation of the soil assists both with drainage and water-holding capacity. It also provides plants with essential nutrients.

The information you need to prepare your soil can be found in the Importance of Soil fact sheet.



## Do you understand your microclimate?

Garden micro-climates can be used to improve the success of your plantings by taking advantage of the varying conditions. You can use hot sunny spots to grow succulents, moist shady locations for ferns, or north-facing brick walls to grow plants which need more warmth in winter.

When planning a garden take note of where the sun is at various times of the day and the areas that are sheltered when hot winds are blowing. Think about whether a clever tree planting or a well positioned windbreak might lessen the impact of the sun or wind. Make note of the sheltered and unprotected zones in your garden and seek advice from your nursery about appropriate plant choices for each area to suit your overall garden plans.

Consider staggering your planting by establishing the upper storey with shade trees first and then planting underneath in consecutive seasons.

By taking care when planning your garden, carefully altering the microclimate and selecting your plants wisely, you can improve the success of your garden and also save water. See the Microclimate fact sheet for more details.

## Plant choices

The final component of a successful garden is your plant choices. The type of plants you choose depends on your preferred garden style, the soil you have, how sheltered your garden is and how much effort you want to expend on your garden. The best places to find out about plant choices are garden centres and nurseries. The staff will give you advice about what plants fit with your plan and how much care they will need. You can also use the Canberra Plant Selector tool on the Actsmart website ([www.actsmart-plantselector.com.au](http://www.actsmart-plantselector.com.au)) to identify different plants that might be suitable for your garden.

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## sources of water for your garden

Rainwater, greywater and bore water can be great sources of water for garden watering, particularly when used with efficient watering methods.





## Rainwater tanks

A simple way to use rainwater is to connect a tank to the closest downpipe and use a bucket, watering can, or a gravity-fed irrigation system to water your garden. This avoids the need for a pump.

### Tank size

The size of tank best suited to your needs depends on a number of factors, including:

- what roof area is available to capture the rain
- how you plan to use the rainwater
- how much rain falls each year
- what space is available to install a tank.

### Approvals and regulations

The ACT Planning and Land Authority can advise on any development, building or plumbing approvals required, and any plumbing regulations that must be met, for the installation of your tank.

### More information on rainwater tanks

The ACT Government's Rainwater Tanks – Guidelines for residential properties in Canberra (available from [www.planning.act.gov.au](http://www.planning.act.gov.au)) provides information about installation requirements, issues to consider, regulations and approvals, as well as tables and charts to assist you to choose the right size tank for your household. You can also estimate your water savings per year using the residential waterways calculator at [www.environment.act.gov.au](http://www.environment.act.gov.au)



## Greywater

Greywater is waste water generated from hand basins, showers, baths and spa baths, washing machines, laundry tubs, kitchen sinks and dishwashers. This fact sheet does not address blackwater use, which is waste water generated from toilets, urinals and bidets.

### Source of greywater suitable for your garden

Generally washing machine rinse-cycle water and basin, bath and shower water are the most suitable sources of greywater for garden watering. If you use low-salt, phosphorus free detergents you may not need to restrict the use of washing machine water to the rinse cycle only. However, laundry water from soiled nappies or wash water from domestic animals should not be used.

Greywater from kitchen sinks and dishwashers contain fats, oil and food particles, and alkaline detergents and cleaning agents, which over time may damage the soil and your plants. Kitchen water from these sources is not suitable for reuse on gardens.

### Storage and treatment of greywater

**Untreated** greywater must not be stored for more than 24 hours, as it may create a health risk due to the growth of microorganisms. Storage of greywater can also cause offensive odours. Greywater **treatment systems** are designed to remove microorganisms and pollutants from greywater, so it can be stored for longer periods. Before installing a treatment system, you should consider your responsibility to ensure the system is maintained so it does not create a public health or environmental risk. Often a professional is required to ensure efficient operation.

For more detailed information on greywater reuse see the ACT Government's Greywater Use – Guidelines for residential properties in Canberra, available from [www.health.act.gov.au](http://www.health.act.gov.au)

## Moving greywater into the garden

The simplest systems involved diverting greywater from the washing machine and/or bathroom directly to the garden or lawn. This can be achieved by:

- using a bucket or siphon to transfer water
- connecting the washing machine discharge hose to a diversion hose leading to the garden. A washing machine pump is designed to operate with minimal resistance. To protect the pump from damage, use a large diameter hose and only divert to areas lower than the height of the washing machine
- fitting the laundry tub waste pipe with an approved hand-operated diversion valve. You can then easily switch the plumbing diversion device to divert greywater, by gravity, from the laundry tub through a hose to the garden. This valve must carry a Watermark approval and can only be installed by a licensed plumber.

## Bores

In the ACT, new bores are no longer allowed on urban residential properties. Where there is an existing bore it can provide a valuable alternative to potable water.

The reliability of a bore can vary with time and is influenced by both climate and extraction rates. The cost of operation and maintenance depends on how deep the water lies below the surface. Water is tested prior to use and periodically over the life of a bore to ensure it is a suitable quality for its intended use.

Bore water that is high in dissolved minerals and salts may damage plant foliage, so always water the plant root zone.

In the ACT, a **Water Access Entitlement** must be held before a licence to take water can be issued. A licence to take water is required for every bore.

### More information

Website: [www.actsmart.act.gov.au](http://www.actsmart.act.gov.au)

Phone: 13 22 81

Email: [Actsmart@act.gov.au](mailto:Actsmart@act.gov.au)



## Not sure how much water you need to keep your garden looking good?

Find out how plants, your soil, wind, shade and the seasons all affect your garden and lawn watering needs.

Enter your garden details into the WaterRight Gardens webtool to produce watering schedules and other helpful tips.

You can find the WaterRight Gardens webtool at [www.actsmart.act.gov.au](http://www.actsmart.act.gov.au).

## Need help to choose plants suitable for your garden?

The Canberra Plant Selector enables you to look up information on a range of plants found in Canberra gardens.

Knowing the growth habit, sun, shade and frost tolerances and the water requirements of plants can help you choose plants suited to your garden, and save water. You can find the Canberra Plant Selector at [www.actsmart-plantselector.com.au](http://www.actsmart-plantselector.com.au).

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