



KITCHEN AND LAUNDRY

1. Everytime an automatic dishwasher is operated about 25 gallons of water are used. A clothes washer can use 30 to 35 gallons. Make each gallon count by running them fully loaded.
2. When washing dishes by hand, do not leave the water running for rinsing. If two sinks are used, fill one with soapy water and one with rinse water. If one sink is used, gather all the washed dishes in the dish rack and rinse them with an inexpensive spray device.
3. Do not let the faucet run while cleaning vegetables. The same purpose can be served by putting a stopper in the sink and filling the sink with clean water.
4. Keep a bottle of drinking water in the refrigerator. This ends the wasteful practice of running tap water to cool it for drinking. Storing water in the refrigerator also has the nice effect of removing any chlorine taste out of the water.
5. Check faucets and pipes for leaks. Leaks waste water 24 hours a day, seven days a week and often can be repaired with a very inexpensive washer. Not only will repairing leaks conserve water, the effort will save on the water bill.

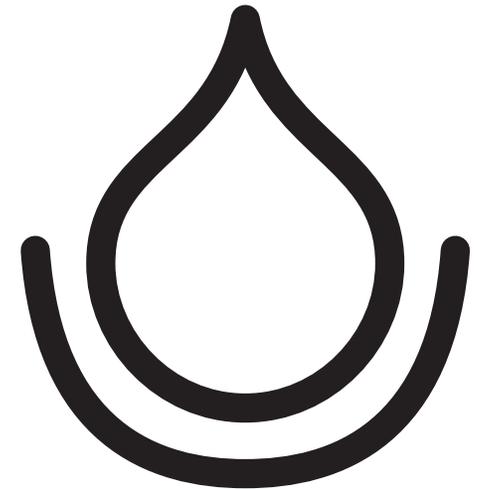


BATHROOM

1. Check toilets for leaks. A leak in the toilet that can neither be seen nor heard may be wasting more than 100 gallons of water a day. To check for leaks, put a little food coloring in the toilet tank. If, without flushing, the coloring begins to appear in the bowl, the tank is leaking and should be repaired immediately.
2. Take shorter showers. Long, hot showers waste five to 10 gallons of water every unneeded minute. Limit showers to the time it takes to soap up, wash, and rinse off.
3. Install water-saving shower heads or flow restrictors. Most shower heads put out five to 10 gallons of water a minute, while three gallons per minute are actually enough for a refreshing cleansing shower.
4. Take baths. A bath in a partially filled tub uses less water than all but the shortest showers.
5. Fill a glass with water to wet and rinse toothbrushes. This reduces the need to keep the faucet running.
6. Before shaving, fill the bottom of the sink with a few inches of warm water. This will rinse razor blades just as efficiently as running water and is far less wasteful.

Equal opportunity to participate in and benefit from programs described herein is available to all individuals without regard to race, color, national origin, sex, age, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, political affiliation, and military or veteran status. Complaints of discrimination should be sent to Office of the Secretary, Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks and Tourism, 1020 S Kansas Ave., Topeka, KS 66612-1327. 02/12

Tips for Water Conservation



Soil Conservation Service
Salina, Kansas

**EVERYONE CAN USE THE FOLLOWING
TIPS TO CONSERVE THE STATE'S
WATER RESOURCES.**



Kansas Department of Wildlife,
Parks and Tourism
512 SE 25th Ave.
Pratt, KS 67124
(620) 672-5911

Department Website:
www.ksoutdoors.com



Less than 1% of the earth's water is readily usable for human consumption. 97% of earth's water is too salty and 2% is in the form of ice and/or snow.

Oil and gas are important natural resources; however, we cannot drink them. Water is truly our most important natural resource.

Household water use has jumped 500 percent in the past 50 years. The wash cycle on the family's automatic clothes washer uses more water in 30 minutes than a pioneer family used in a whole day.

A steadily dripping faucet can waste 20 to 30 gallons of water a day.

It takes 115 gallons of water to grow enough wheat for one loaf of bread.

Each additional inch of water made available to a growing wheat crop on dryland will increase yields by 4 bushels per acre or 640 bushels for a quarter section of land.



Level basin terraces on cropland in western Kansas will hold 1 inch of runoff. This would be more than 4 million gallons of water per quarter section of land.

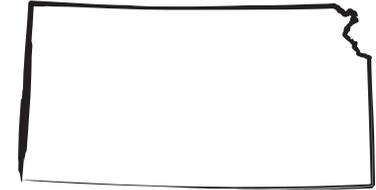
With dryland farming, contour level benches for moisture conservation can increase sorghum yields by 18 bushels per acre.

Just 1-inch of water over 1-acre of land equals 27,152 gallons.

One acre of irrigated corn in western Kansas uses more than 400,000 gallons (16.3 acres/inch) of water per season during a dry year.

If the efficiency of an irrigation system is increased by 5 percent from 55 to 60 on a 160-acre field of corn, the seasonal savings of water would exceed 10 million gallons. Assuming the pumping head was 250 feet and diesel fuel cost was \$1.25 per gallon, the monetary savings would amount to \$1,244 per year.

Kansas Water Facts



TO MOST KANSANS, FRESH, CLEAN, WATER "GOES WITH THE TERRITORY." THEY TURN ON THE TAP AND THERE IT IS, GOOD WATER. WE ASSUME WATER FOR DRINKING, COOKING, PERSONAL HYGIENE, LAWNS, GARDENS, LIVESTOCK, AND INDUSTRY, WILL LAST FOREVER. NOT TRUE. GOOD CLEAN WATER IS FAST BECOMING A SCARCE COMMODITY.



**Soil Conservation Service
Salina, Kansas**